



Independent Limited Assurance Report to The Berkeley Group Holdings plc


KPMG LLP ('KPMG' or 'we') were engaged by The Berkeley Group Holdings plc ('Berkeley') to provide limited assurance over the Selected Information described below for the year ended 30 April 2022.

Our conclusion

Based on the work we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information has not been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Reporting Criteria.

This conclusion is to be read in the context of the remainder of this report, in particular the inherent limitations explained below and this report's intended use.

Selected Information

The scope of our work includes only the information included within pages 159-161 of the 'Directors' Report' section and page 69 of the 'Climate Action and Disclosure' section of The Berkeley Group Holdings plc Annual Report and Accounts ('the Report') for the year ended 30 April 2022 marked with the symbol  (the 'Selected Information') and also listed in Appendix 1.

We have not performed any work, and do not express any conclusion, over any other information that may be included in the Report or displayed on Berkeley's website for the current year or for previous periods unless otherwise indicated.

Reporting Criteria

The Reporting Criteria we used to form our judgements are Berkeley's 2022 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Energy Consumption Reporting Criteria as set out at Appendix 2 ('the Reporting Criteria'). The Selected Information needs to be read together with the Reporting Criteria.

Inherent limitations

The nature of non-financial information; the absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw; and the methods and precision used to determine non-financial information, allow for different, but acceptable evaluation and measurement techniques and can result in materially different measurements, affecting comparability between entities and over time.

The Selected Information has been measured applying the Reporting Criteria which has been developed solely for the purpose of providing this non-financial information. As such the Selected Information may not be suitable for another purpose.

Directors' responsibilities

The Directors of Berkeley are responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Selected Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- selecting and/or developing objective Reporting Criteria;
- measuring and reporting the Selected Information in accordance with the Reporting Criteria; and
- the contents and statements contained within the Report and the Reporting Criteria.

Our responsibilities

Our responsibility is to plan and perform our work to obtain limited assurance about whether the Selected Information has been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Reporting Criteria and to report to Berkeley in the form of an independent limited assurance conclusion based on the work performed and the evidence obtained.

Assurance standards applied

We performed our work in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (UK) 3000 – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' ('ISAE (UK) 3000') issued by the Financial Reporting Council and, in respect of the greenhouse gas emissions information included within the Selected Information, in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 – 'Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements' ('ISAE 3410'), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Those Standards require that we obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence on which to base our conclusion.

Independence, professional standards and quality control

We complied with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales ('ICAEW') Code of Ethics, which includes independence and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour, that are at least as demanding as the applicable provisions of the IESBA Code of Ethics. We apply International Standard on Quality Control (UK) 1, 'Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements' and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Summary of work performed

A limited assurance engagement involves planning and performing procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to obtain a meaningful level of assurance over the Selected Information as a basis for our limited assurance conclusion. Planning the engagement involves assessing whether the Reporting Criteria are suitable for the purposes of our limited assurance engagement. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, on our understanding of the Selected Information and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise.

The procedures performed included:

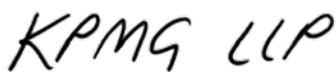
- conducting interviews with Berkeley's management to obtain an understanding of the key processes, systems and controls in place over the preparation of the Selected Information;
- selected limited substantive testing, including agreeing a selection of the Selected Information to corresponding source documentation (e.g. invoices and meter readings);
- considering the appropriateness of the carbon conversion factor calculations and other unit conversion factor calculations used by reference to widely recognised and established conversion factors;
- re-performing a selection of the carbon conversion factor calculations and other unit conversion factor calculations; and
- reading pages 159-161 and 69 of the Report including the narrative accompanying the Selected Information within the Report with regard to the Reporting Criteria, and for consistency with our findings.

The work performed in a limited assurance engagement varies in nature and timing from, and is less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

This report's intended use

This assurance report is made solely to Berkeley in accordance with the terms of the engagement contract between us. Those terms permit disclosure to other parties, solely for the purpose of Berkeley showing that it has obtained an independent assurance report in connection with the Selected Information.

We have not considered the interest of any other party in the Selected Information. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we accept no responsibility and deny any liability to any party other than Berkeley for our work, for this assurance report or for the conclusions we have reached.



KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants
London

22 June 2022

The maintenance and integrity of Berkeley's website is the responsibility of the Directors of Berkeley; the work carried out by us does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, we accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the reported Selected Information, Reporting Criteria or Report presented on Berkeley's website since the date of our report.



Appendix 1 – Selected Information

For the year ending 30 April 2022:

Limited assurance (public):

Selected information	Unit	Amount
Scope 1 emissions	tCO ₂ e	1,974
Scope 2 (location-based) emissions	tCO ₂ e	5,858
Scope 2 (market-based) emissions	tCO ₂ e	237
Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions	tCO ₂ e	7,832
Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions	tCO ₂ e	2,211
Energy consumption associated with scope 1 emissions	MWh	9,133
Energy consumption associated with scope 2 emissions	MWh	27,202
Energy consumption associated with Scope 1 and 2 emissions	MWh	36,335
Absolute scope 3 emissions (categories 1 and 11)	tCO ₂ e	1,125,843
Absolute emissions for category 1: Purchased goods and services	tCO ₂ e	857,341
Absolute emissions for category 11: Use of sold products	tCO ₂ e	268,502

Reported greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption within the Berkeley Group Holdings plc ("Berkeley") 2022 Annual Report are based on its operational boundary, including 100% coverage of St Edward and St William joint venture activities.

The emissions and energy consumption disclosed are aligned to Berkeley's financial reporting year (1 May 2021 to 30 April 2022) and are considered material to its business.

Scopes 1 and 2 Reporting boundaries

The following reporting parameters are used to report emissions and energy consumption related to scopes 1 and 2:

- Scope 1: direct emissions from natural gas consumed for office, sales and development site activities; gas oil, biodiesel HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil), diesel, petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) purchased directly for development site and modular factory activities; and travel (business and other travel where expensed) in company owned and company leased vehicles utilising conventional fuels as an energy source.
- Scope 2: indirect emissions from electricity and heat consumed for office, sales, development site and modular factory activities; and travel (business and other travel where expensed) in company owned and company leased vehicles utilising electricity as an energy source.

Exclusions from Berkeley's reported emissions and energy consumption are as follows:

- Fugitive emissions resulting from air conditioning leakages: this source of potential emissions is excluded and has not yet been quantified as it is considered immaterial to Berkeley's scope 1 reporting. We recognise that as we take action to reduce our emissions from captured energy sources (e.g. development site fuel usage), the materiality of fugitive emissions will increase with a materiality review planned for 2022/23.
- Pre-development sites with existing buildings in-situ that are to be demolished or refurbished as part of Berkeley's development work: excluded and not quantified as emissions and energy consumption are either deemed insignificant (e.g. minimal energy consumed in unoccupied buildings for security and/or health and safety purposes) or Berkeley is not responsible for the energy consumed (e.g. buildings occupied by tenants). Once development works (e.g. demolition, excavation or construction) begin, these sites form part of the figures presented.
- Post-development sites where Berkeley has retained the freehold: excluded and not quantified as the purchasers or tenants are the consumers of the energy in this instance. During development works, emissions and energy consumption resulting from the commissioning of gas-fuelled plant to be retained on the development have not been included as this activity is considered to relate to the end use of the development rather than its construction.

UK and global emissions and energy consumption

Berkeley creates homes and neighbourhoods across London, Birmingham and the South of England. As a result, the majority of Berkeley's emissions and energy consumption are UK-based, resulting from the operations of our regional offices, development sites, sales and marketing suites and modular factory. Business travel in company owned and company leased vehicles is also included in the reporting boundary for the UK.

Global emissions and energy consumption result from electricity usage in Berkeley's eight international offices located across China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Reporting methodology

UK Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines 2019 have been used as the basis for disclosures, with the exceptions listed above. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021 have been applied to 2022 data (covering 1 May 2021 to 30 April 2022), as 2021 is the calendar year in which the greatest portion of our data falls. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2020 have been applied to 2021 data (covering 1 May 2020 to 30 April 2021). International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 factors have been applied to overseas electricity figures for 2022, with IEA 2020 factors applied to overseas electricity figures for 2021.

All emissions are calculated as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). In addition to carbon dioxide (CO₂), the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) values reported include the global warming potential from methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Remaining gases (hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)) are not reported due to the exclusion of fugitive emissions as noted above.

Energy consumption in kilowatt-hours (kWh) has been calculated and reported on a net calorific value (CV) basis in 2022, with 2021 and prior years' figures restated to align. This change in methodology has taken place as the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting include conversion factors to calculate energy use from road vehicle mileage on a net calorific value (CV) basis only.

Emissions and energy consumption have been calculated using raw data values multiplied by their corresponding conversion factor as outlined in the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, or the IEA factor for international electricity consumption in relation to emissions from international offices. 'Average biofuel blend' factors for diesel and petrol conversions have been applied. For business vehicle travel, emissions and energy consumption have been calculated using the raw mileage data multiplied by the corresponding factor for the vehicle fuel type and engine size. The 'average car' factors provided individually for hybrid, plug-in hybrid electric and battery electric vehicles have been used, whilst 'average van' factors have been used for all van vehicles. For plug-in hybrid vehicles, emissions and energy consumption include the conventional fuel use and electricity.

As a conversion factor for the kilowatt-hour per raw unit value is not available for natural gas consumption, the following methodology has been applied using factors disclosed in the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2021: *cubic metres to kilowatt-hour conversion factor = kg/cubic metre figure * kWh/kg (Net CV) figure.*

Scope 2 location-based and market-based reporting

Berkeley has reported both location-based and market-based emissions for scope 2, with the market-based emissions taking into account Berkeley's purchase of Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) to certify that 100% of UK electricity is from a renewable source (i.e. solar, wind or hydro power). Where REGOs have not been retired for the reporting period at the time of emissions disclosures, accounting for REGOs has been based on a contractual agreement for purchase. Remaining scope 2 market-based emissions result from electricity use in Berkeley's international offices, purchased heat and business vehicle travel.

Data sources

Office, sales and development site activities

Raw data for regional offices, sites, sales and marketing suites and show homes has been collected on a monthly basis as follows:

Directly purchased fuels (scope 1)

- Gas oil, biodiesel HVO, diesel and petrol purchased in litres based on delivery notes received from the fuel supplier, or where unavailable, based on informed estimations by site personnel based on knowledge of number and quantity of deliveries in a given period or based on volumes delivered in similar preceding months;
- Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) purchased in litres or kilogrammes based on delivery notes received from the fuel supplier, or where unavailable, based on informed estimations by site personnel based on knowledge of number and quantity of deliveries in a given period or based on volumes delivered in similar preceding months;
- Natural gas consumed in cubic metres, hundreds of cubic feet or kilowatt-hours based on monthly meter readings, or where unavailable, estimates based on pro-rated calculations of periods with actual consumption.

Electricity and heat (scope 2)

- Purchased electricity measured in kilowatt-hours based on monthly meter readings, or where unavailable, estimates based on pro-rated calculations of periods with actual consumption;
- Purchased heat measured in kilowatt-hours based on monthly meter readings, or where unavailable, estimates based on pro-rated calculations of periods with actual consumption;
- Renewable energy generated and consumed on-site in kilowatt-hours based on monthly meter readings.

Business road vehicle travel activities

For 2022, the methodology for collecting business road vehicle travel has been revised. In prior years the majority of raw data was obtained from employees with a company owned or company leased vehicle via a survey at year end. This year, raw data for business road travel in company owned or company leased vehicles has been collected at year-end via the Finance teams of Berkeley's operating companies, using monthly expense details or mileage logs for the reporting period. Where actual mileage has not been obtained, estimated values have been determined using a range of methods with a key one being to use an individual's typical mileage in a day or month to calculate a longer period of time. In 2022, 71% of reported mileage was based on actual data from expenses or mileage logs. Note that in instances where Berkeley reimburses employees for all vehicle travel, other road mileage such as commuter is included.

Data coverage

Data coverage by activity area for 2022 is as follows:

- Regional offices: annual emissions and energy consumption from 100% (22no.) of permanent offices reported.
- Development sites: annual emissions and energy consumption from 100% (91no.) of development sites undergoing demolition, excavation or construction works reported.

- Sales and marketing suites: annual emissions and energy consumption from 100% (68no.) of sales and marketing suites reported, including show homes.
- Modular factory: annual emissions and energy consumption from 100% (1no.) of technologically advanced manufacturing facilities reported.
- Business road travel: annual emissions and energy consumption from 100% company owned and company leased vehicles reported.

Scope 3

Reporting boundary

Berkeley reports on indirect emissions that occur in its value chain for two scope 3 categories based on an assessment of materiality undertaken in 2020 on data from Berkeley's 2019 financial year (1 May 2018 to 30 April 2019):

- Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services (76% of restated 2019 scope 3 emissions): the impact of our supply chain due to services, labour and materials procured in the reporting year, in addition to emissions resulting from the purchase of gas oil, biodiesel HVO and other fuels by contractors for use whilst working on our development sites;
- Category 11: Use of Sold Products (20% of restated 2019 scope 3 emissions): the impact of the homes legally completed during the reporting year over a lifetime period of 60 years.

We intend to undertake detailed calculations of all scope 3 categories every three years to reassess materiality and inform reporting. This will next be undertaken in summer 2022 based on our 2022 financial year (1 May 2021 to 30 April 2022).

Reporting methodology and data sources – Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services

Total emissions arising as a result of purchased goods and services are calculated utilising two raw data sources; spend data and contractor fuel purchase data.

Spend data

The majority (99% in 2022) of category 1 emissions are estimated using a spend-based methodology, by applying conversion factors originating from the cradle-to-gate emissions model Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) v5.0 to financial spend in the reporting year for procured goods and services. This is a single-country (United States of America (US)) economic input-output database. With CEDA v5.0 factors using 2014 as their base year and presented as kgCO₂e/\$USD, a 2014 exchange rate has been applied to determine the equivalent kgCO₂e/£GBP. Additionally, to account for changes in the price of goods and services in the UK economy since 2014, annual inflation rates have been applied to adjust the 2014 CEDA category emission factors up to the reporting year using the Office for National Statistics (ONS) RPI All Items Index. For the following CEDA categories where an industry specific inflation rate has been deemed more appropriate than the ONS RPI, the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) General Building Cost Index has been applied: 'Multifamily residential structures'; 'Other nonresidential structures'; 'Highways and streets'; 'Clay product and refractory manufacturing'; 'Ready-mix concrete manufacturing'; 'Concrete pipe, brick and block manufacturing'; and 'Cut stone and stone product manufacturing'.

Spend data (i.e. invoices paid) in £GBP is extracted from Berkeley's finance system for the reporting period, with CEDA category conversion factors applied using the following hierarchy of actions:

1. Exclusion of spend where there has been no related good or service purchased; this applies to intracompany transactions; land purchases; and local authority payments (e.g. S106 contributions);
2. Exclusion of spend related to energy consumption already captured under scopes 1 and 2 emissions reporting (e.g. purchased electricity, natural gas and fuels);
3. Assignment of relevant companies and spend providing services within the following low emission CEDA categories: 'Employment services'; 'Legal services'; 'Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services'; 'Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related activities'; and 'Housing' (covering estate agents and estate management services). Note that spend within these CEDA categories has been specifically identified for analysis due to them being high spend areas that feature across Berkeley's cost codes (see bullet point 5);
4. Assignment of relevant companies and spend providing services within the following high emission CEDA category: 'Waste management and remediation services'. Note that spend within this CEDA category has been specifically identified for analysis due to them being high spend areas that feature across Berkeley's cost codes (see bullet point 5);
5. Use of Berkeley's assigned cost codes and nominal account codes for remaining spend; Berkeley internally uses approx. 460 no. cost codes and nominal account codes to track spend against budgets from activities such as 'Piling works' and 'External glazing' through to 'Photography' and 'Office cleaning'. Upon receipt of an invoice, it is assigned to a cost code or nominal account code based on management judgement. Each cost code and nominal account code has been mapped to the most relevant CEDA description, with key areas of note:
 - Of the approx. 400 no. CEDA categories available, 49 have been mapped to Berkeley's internal codes as the most relevant for use;
 - There is an inherent risk of incorrect assignment of invoices to a cost code or nominal account code due to judgement and human error. This risk has been mitigated through detailed cost code and nominal account code analysis reviewing typical high spend suppliers in each code and ensuring the company type of these correlates to the mapped CEDA category. In instances where mixed company types feature as high spend suppliers within a code, to be prudent the CEDA category with a higher emission factor has been selected for use.
 - The CEDA category 'Multifamily residential structures' covers the majority of Berkeley's cost code mappings (51%) and spend included for analysis (69% in 2022); this is as expected as Berkeley procures the services of specialised contractors to complete development works with these contractors typically providing both labour and materials as part of their work packages;
 - Berkeley undertakes minimal procurement directly from manufacturers, with the majority of materials procured via contractor work packages (as noted above). For cost codes where the majority of spend is with material suppliers, we have applied a specific product manufacturing CEDA factor if available. For example, Berkeley's cost code for 'Facing bricks' has been mapped to the CEDA category 'Clay product and refractory manufacturing'.

The adjusted CEDA conversion factors (as detailed above) for each mapped CEDA category are multiplied by the relevant spend data under actions 3, 4 and 5 above. The resulting emissions are summed to calculate a total value of estimated category 1 emissions from spend data.

The above detailed methodology differs to that originally applied to spend data in prior years due to an evolving understanding of emissions reporting under category 1 and a subsequent review of the spend-based methodology to improve data quality and accuracy. Key changes applied in 2022 and in the restatement of prior years' data include:

- Allocating CEDA categories and emission factors based on Berkeley cost codes and nominal account codes rather than by company Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code, as often SIC codes do not align to the works being undertaken (e.g. SIC codes relating to head office activities or dormant companies when the spend relates to contractors completing development works on site);
- Adjustment of annual CEDA factors using UK rather than US inflation rates and applying industry specific inflation rates to relevant CEDA categories.

We recognise that there will be further adjustments to our category 1 emissions reporting methodology over the coming years as updated country specific spend-based conversion factors become available and granularity improves. Over time we also plan to move to a hybrid method of reporting, utilising site-specific embodied carbon information based on material volumes as our preferred reporting approach and supplementing this with spend-based data analysis as required. To move in this direction, in 2022 we completed initial work reviewing the embodied carbon of the materials we use in the construction of 15 of our developments.

Contractor purchased fuel data

An element (1% in 2022) of category 1 emissions is calculated using contractor purchased fuel data. Raw data for sites has been collected on a monthly basis as follows:

- Gas oil, biodiesel HVO, diesel and petrol measured in litres based on declarations from contractors on the amount purchased, supported by delivery notes received by the contractor from the fuel supplier where available;
- Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) measured in litres or kilogrammes based on declarations from contractors on the amount purchased, supported by delivery notes received by the contractor from the fuel supplier where available.

Emissions, including well-to-tank (WTT) have been calculated using raw data values multiplied by their corresponding conversion factor as outlined in the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Reporting methodology and data sources – Category 11: Use of Sold Products

To calculate scope 3 emissions related to the use of sold products (i.e. our homes), Berkeley uses details obtained from the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) which is the methodology used by the UK government to assess and compare the energy and environmental performance of dwellings. For each home legally completed during the year, the Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) (kgCO₂/m²/yr) is extracted from the SAP calculation spreadsheet produced by the development's specialist energy consultant. This value is multiplied by the floor area of the home and a lifetime period of 60 years. In instances where information for a legally completed home is not available, calculations are undertaken to estimate emissions for the home using the average DER and average floor area of reported homes.

Note that in prior reporting periods a lifetime period of 80 years was used, however this has been revised in line with the UK Green Building Council (UKGBC) 'Guide to Scope 3 Reporting in Commercial Real Estate' and resulting emissions restated.

Data coverage

Data coverage by scope 3 category for 2022 is as follows:

- Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services; spend data was available for 100% of Berkeley's spend with contractors and vendors in the reporting period. Following the removal of excluded spend categories (see above), 69% of the remaining spend was allocated to the

CEDA description 'Multifamily residential structures', with other key spend categories being 'Employment services' (7%) and 'Architectural, engineering, and related services' (4%).

Reported emissions resulting from contractors purchasing and using fuels cover 100% (91no.) of development sites undergoing demolition, excavation or construction works.

- Category 11: Full DER and floor area data was available for 99% of the 4,632 homes that legally completed during the reporting year. The average DER for these homes was used to estimate emissions for remaining homes missing this information to provide 100% coverage.

Outside of scopes

To ensure complete reporting, the biogenic CO₂ of the following energy sources has been accounted for by Berkeley: directly purchased biodiesel HVO, diesel and petrol; and electricity. The biogenic CO₂ is considered 'outside of scopes' as the scope 1 impact of these fuels has been determined to be net '0' since the fuel source itself absorbs an equivalent amount of CO₂ during the growth phase as the amount of CO₂ released through combustion.

Emissions have been calculated using raw data values multiplied by their corresponding conversion factor as outlined in the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. As a conversion factor for the outside of scopes emissions per raw unit value (i.e. miles) is not available for business vehicle travel, emissions have been determined based on calculated energy consumption (on a net CV basis).

Intensity ratio

The intensity ratio (tCO₂e/100sqm) has been calculated using the legally completed floor area across both homes and commercial space during the year (2022: 360,604; 2021: 266,886).

This aligns with the intensity ratio for our validated science-based target for scope 3 emissions.

Data revisions

2021 data has been restated in Berkeley's 2022 Annual Report based on amendments made within the period as follows:

- Scopes 1 and 2 emissions; updated data made available within the latest reporting period accounts for a +1.6% adjustment of the total scopes 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions and a +0.1% adjustment of the total scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions reported in 2021.
- Scopes 1 and 2 energy consumption; updated data made available within the latest reporting period and a move to report energy consumption on a net calorific value (CV) basis rather than a gross CV basis has led to an adjustment of -2.9% compared to energy consumption reported in 2021.
- Scope 3 Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services; change in the spend-based methodology to map CEDA category emission conversion factors to Berkeley cost codes and nominal account codes rather than SIC codes, as well as applying UK specific inflation rates. As such, estimated emissions for this category in 2021 have increased by 58% compared to those previously reported, with this year and all prior years restated.
- Scope 3 Category 11: Use of Sold Products; the lifetime period applied to legally completed homes has been amended from 80 to 60 years in line with industry guidance. As such, emissions for this category in 2021 and prior years have been restated with a 25% reduction.

**Appendix 2 - 2022 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions
and
Energy Consumption Reporting Criteria**



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- Intensity ratios; restated as emissions (tCO₂e) per 100sqm.