

ANNUAL REPORT 2015 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REPORTING – SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Reporting Boundary

Reported emissions within the Berkeley Group's 2015 Annual Report include 50% of those resulting from the Group's joint ventures on the basis of its equity share.

The emissions disclosed are aligned to the Group's financial reporting year (1 May 2014 to 30 April 2015), are considered material to its business and have the following parameters:

Scope 1 – direct emissions from natural gas, gas oil, petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consumed for office, sales and development site activities; and travel (business and other travel where expensed) in company owned vehicles;

Scope 2 – indirect emissions from electricity consumed for office, sales and development site activities;

Scope 3 – other indirect emissions from gas oil, petrol and LPG consumed by contractors for development site activities; travel (business and other travel where expensed) in company leased and employee owned vehicles; business air travel; transmission and distribution losses of purchased electricity; and upstream emissions.

Reporting Methodology

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2014 have been applied to 2015 data, as 2014 is the calendar year in which the greatest portion of our 2015 data (covering 1 May 2014 to 30 April 2015) falls. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2013 have been applied to 2014 data.

All emissions factors are measured in CO₂e with the exception of overseas electricity factors which are only available on a CO₂ basis. In addition to carbon dioxide, the CO₂ equivalents used include the global warming potential from methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Remaining gases (HFC-134a, HFC-143a and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)) are believed to be relatively insignificant for reporting on emissions arising from our activities.

Raw energy consumption data for permanent offices, sites, sales and marketing suites and show homes has been collected on a monthly basis through meter readings and/or fuel delivery information such as invoices. Data coverage for 2015 is as follows:

- Permanent offices: emissions from 100% of permanent offices reported. Four months of data for one office (6% of total number of offices) was not captured or estimated due to an initial lack of sub-metering within a serviced office block.
- Sites: emissions from 100% of sites reported. Gas oil data has been estimated where actual data from delivery information has not been available (7% estimated for directly purchased gas oil and 3% for contractor purchased gas oil). Of the petrol volumes reported by contractors, 6% has been estimated.

- Sales and marketing suites: emissions from 98% of sales and marketing suites has been reported with no data estimated. One sales and marketing suite has not reported energy data due to a lack of sub-metering. Note that this was remedied in July 2015 to enable full reporting moving forwards. Of the sales and marketing suites for which emissions have been reported, 83% are separately metered and reported in the values stated for sales and marketing suites. The remaining 17% are fed from site or permanent office supplies with no sub-metering and therefore emissions from these have been included in the values reported for sites or permanent offices as applicable.

Business travel data is collected on an annual basis. Vehicle emissions have been calculated using engine size, fuel type and mileage information. Where vehicle engine size or fuel type was not made available, the 'average' or 'unknown' emissions factors as outlined in the UK Government's GHG conversion factors have been used. Data reported covers emissions from 83% of company vehicles and 60% of leased and private vehicles used for business purposes. Where mileage data was not provided, no assumptions have been made to complete the data set. Of the total mileage reported by employees using company owned, company leased or privately owned vehicles, 44% was estimated.

Air travel emissions have been calculated using the distance travelled on each flight multiplied by the average passenger emission factors for domestic, short-haul and long-haul flights as applicable. The 2014 conversion factors used include an uplift factor of 8% to compensate for planes not flying the most direct route. No aviation radiative forcing factor has been applied.

The intensity ratio has been calculated using the total number of direct employees across the Group and the number of contractors working on our sites (2015: 10,967; 2014: 8,804). This is the average figure for the year and only includes 50% of direct employees and contractors working in offices or on development sites of the Group's joint ventures.

Data Revisions

2014 data has been restated in the 2015 Annual Report following the implementation of additional measures to improve data quality during 2015 as below:

- Introduction of an online data management system which allows for direct input of information and provides instantaneous graphical analysis of consumption patterns, thereby reducing the number of data handling errors and highlighting any anomalous consumption requiring review;
- Requirement to provide photographs of meter displays as supporting evidence for reported meter readings;
- Detailed review of meter data against billing information collected as part of the Group's reporting under the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme.