MARCH 2025

GHG Accounting Methodology 2024

WICKES

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Contents
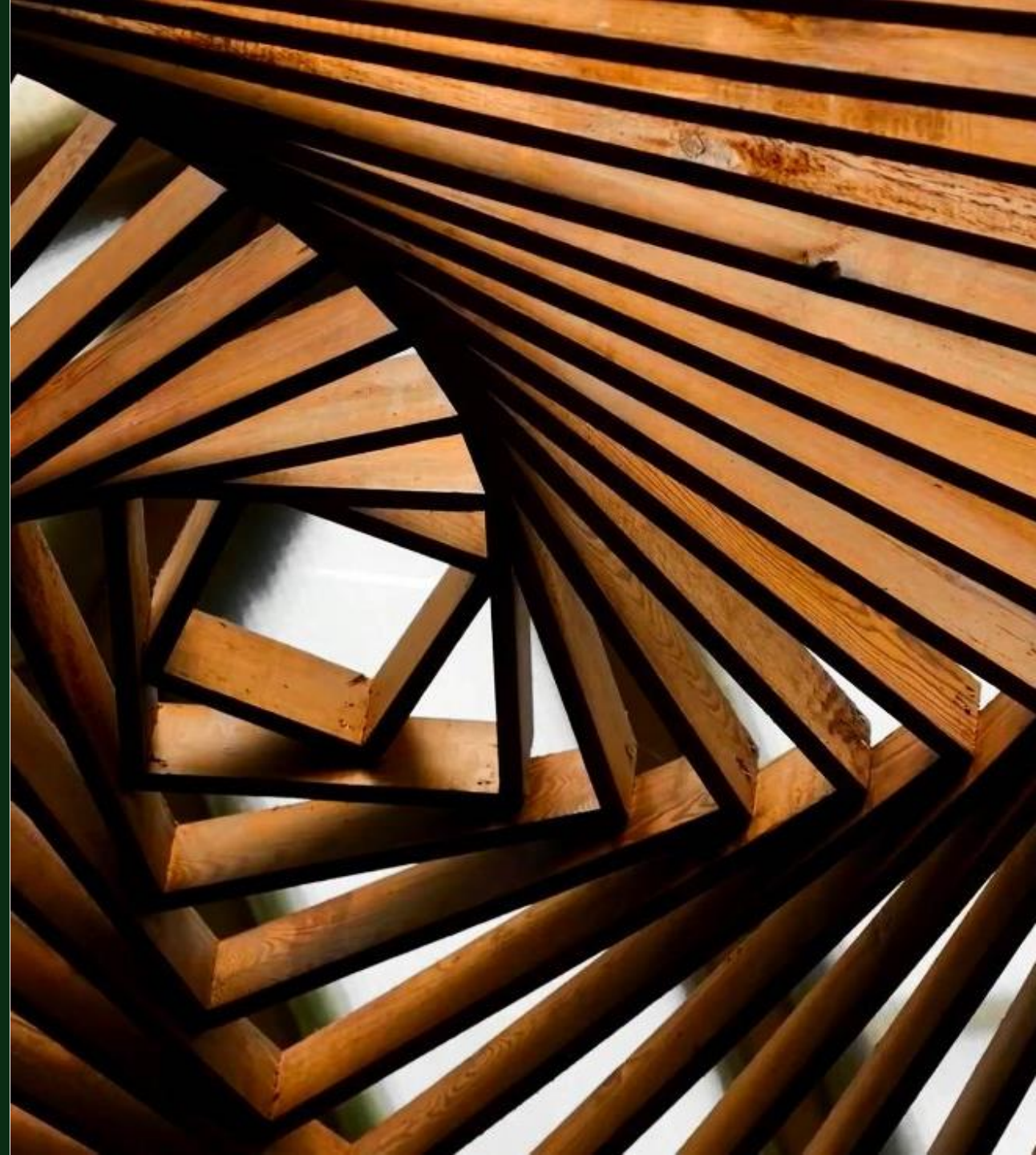
Introduction to this document

- This document has been prepared to outline the methodology underpinning the results shown in the Wickes 2024 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventory.

- Wickes' reporting period is 1st January 2024 – 31st December 2024.

- Wickes 2024 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventory has been prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (which is a supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard). These Standard's can be accessed using the following links:

  - Corporate Standard | GHG Protocol

  - Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard | GHG Protocol

- It includes the following sections:

  - Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions Methodology: Details of the methodology undertaken for Scope 1&2 calculations

  - Scope 3 GHG Emissions Methodology: Details of the methodology undertaken for Scope 3 calculations

  - SECR Reporting Methodology: Details of the methodology undertaken for SECR reporting

- This document can be used by Wickes as a supporting document for future inventories, and as a reference document for external auditors.

Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions Methodology

Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions

• **Diesel, cars and LPG consumption:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (stationary and mobile tabs)
 	
• **Natural gas consumption:** Savills energy data Jan-Sep 2024.xlsx
 	
• **Refrigerants:** Detailed_Fugitive emissions.xlsx
	Diesel
	• Litre diesel consumption multiplied by DEFRA 2024 emission factor for diesel (average biofuel blend) in litres.
	
	Natural Gas
	• kWh natural gas consumption for each site multiplied by DEFRA 2024 emission factor for kWh (Gross CV) natural gas consumption.
	
	Cars
	• Distance data in miles multiplied by DEFRA 2024 emission factor for an average car, diesel fuel in miles.
	
	LPG
	• Litre LPG consumption data multiplied by the DEFRA 2024 emission factor for LPG consumption in litres.
	
	Refrigerants
	• See 'Refrigerants Data Input & Calc' tab within the Wickes 2024 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventory workbook for full details. The number of units, multiplied by the GWP for R410A, multiplied refrigerant charge, multiplied by an average annual leakage rate.
		• All data provided is accurate and correct for each site – the data has not been checked back to the source.
		Natural Gas
		• P1-P9 natural gas data filters out 'Removed Invoices' from the calculation.
		• P10-P12 natural gas consumption data was derived from P1-P9 consumption data by calculating the average monthly consumption and then extrapolating the consumption by multiplying by relevant number of months.
		Refrigerants
		• Data used to inform the refrigerant calculations is from 2022.
		   • The number of units and stores detailed in 2022 has been extrapolated to account for the total number of stores in 2024.
		   • Research has been undertaken into the refrigerant charge of some of Wickes' most common assets using refrigerants. The maximum refrigerant charge identified from this research has been used within the calculations.
		• Annual refrigerant leakage has been determined from the following source: BREEAM-2018-POL-01-Impact-of-Refrigerants-New-Construction-Non-Domestic-Buildings.pdf
		Biogenic
		• For biogenic emissions, the mileage data was first converted into kWh by using the relevant conversion factor from DEFRA 2024 and then multiplied by emission factor for kWh diesel (average biofuel blend) biogenic CO_2.

Scope 2 GHG Emissions

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **Electricity consumption:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (Scope 2 tab) • **Electricity consumption:** Savills energy data Jan-Sep 2024.xlsx • **Electricity consumption:** Elec P12 consumption from Stark.xlsx (for sites where activity data was available)	**Electricity** **Location-based:** • kWh electricity consumption for each site multiplied by the 2024 DEFRA emission factor for UK kWh electricity consumption. **Market-based:** • Wickes has provided evidence of its renewable energy contract starting from the 1st April 2023, ending in 2028. Therefore, kWh electricity consumption for each site is multiplied by 0 (with the exception of Solar Fast which is not covered by Wickes' renewable energy contract). • kWh electricity consumption for Solar Fast multiplied by the AIB 2024 (2023 value) for GB kWh residual mix electricity consumption.	• All data provided is accurate and correct for each site – the data has not been checked back to the source. • P1-P11 electricity consumption data filters out 'Removed Invoices' from the calculation. • In instances where P12 data was unavailable in the Stark file for certain sites, the average monthly consumption was calculated using P1-P11 data. • Emission factor was assumed to be 0 for on-site solar electricity generation. • For Solar Fast P10-P12 electricity consumption data was derived from P1-P9 consumption data by calculating the average monthly consumption and then extrapolating the consumption by multiplying by relevant number of months.

Scope 3 GHG Emissions Methodology

Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services – GNFR

GNFR refers to goods not for resale. For Wickes, this could include offices supplies or consulting services.

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions

• **GNFR spend:** ERM edit 3.1 GNFR turnover full year 2024.xlsx
 	
• **Water consumption:** Savills energy data Jan-Sep 2024.xlsx
	• Spend-based activity data was multiplied by spend-based US EPA v1.3 EEIO 2022 (adjusted to AR6 GWPs) emission factors.
	• Spend-based emission factors have been adjusted to account for inflation.
	• Spend in GBP has been converted to USD, and the relevant EEIO factor has been applied.
	• To calculate emissions related to water consumption, m^3 of water consumption data was multiplied by DEFRA 2024 emission factor for water supply.
		• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source.
		• Data was pre-filtered by Wickes and therefore only filtered spend entries were used in calculations.
		  • Wickes identified any suppliers that are related to other categories (e.g. Category 5: Waste or Category 6: Business Travel). Where these were identified, it has been assumed that they have already been captured in the other category and have therefore been excluded from Category 1.
		  • Wickes has removed any cost entries that are specific to CAPEX spend - these are removed in Category 1 calculations and are calculated under Category 2.
		• 2024 GNFR data provided granular information about the services each supplier provided. These were then mapped to a respective EEIO factor. Gaps were filled by using the available description to map to a respective EEIO factor.
		• 2024 average GBP to USD conversion rate was used to convert the GBP spend to USD.
		• There were 7 suppliers with negative spend in 2024. These are excluded from the calculation.

Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services – GFR

GFR refers to goods for resale (i.e. all products sold by Wickes). For Wickes this includes its products such as bulbs, ovens and BBQs.

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **GFR product details:** Sales 2024 for 3.1 and 3.11.xlsx	• Activity data in tonnes multiplied by mapped Ecoinvent 3.10/DEFRA 2024 emission factors . • Volume data multiplied by mapped Ecoinvent 3.10 emission factors (for emission factors by unit).	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source. • To fill data gaps tagged as "missing weight", product weight has been estimated by taking an average of the weights provided in the '2024 Weight kg' column per mapped material. In some instances, there is only one line item associated with a particular main material which has a missing weight – as an average weight cannot be generated for these items, "missing weight" has been allocated in these instances. • Where "Missing Material" and "Missing Weight" is present, the calculations look to fill the data gaps based on estimated category description weights. • Where only "missing weight" is present, in the first instance, the calculations look to fill data gaps based on estimated main material weights. If this is not possible, the weight is determined by searching for the estimated category description weight. Weight is then multiplied by the total volume. • Emission factors have been mapped as per the main material column. Where the main material is missing, representative emission factors have been determined for category descriptions.

Category 2: Capital Goods

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **Capital goods spend:** Sustainability Report 2024 Final.xlsx	• Spend-based activity data multiplied by spend-based US EPA v1.3 EEIO 2022 (adjusted to AR6 GWPs) emission factors. • Spend-based emission factors have been adjusted to account for inflation. • Spend in GBP has been converted to USD, and the relevant EEIO factor has been applied.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source. • Wickes has removed any cost entries that are specific to CAPEX spend from existing Category 1 GNFR data and are instead calculated under Category 2. • 2024 CAPEX data provided granular information about the services each supplier provided. These were then mapped to a respective EEIO factor (as per the GNFR mapping). • P10-P12 spend data was derived from P1-P9 spend data by calculating the average monthly spend and then extrapolating the spend by multiplying by relevant number of months. • 2024 average GBP to USD conversion rate was used to convert the GBP spend to USD. • There was 1 supplier with negative spend in 2024. This was excluded from the calculation. • The following suppliers from the original list provided by Wickes were excluded from the analysis, as they are covered under other scopes: Marble Building Products (Yorkshire) Ltd, Natural Stone Sources, Sycamore Lighting Ltd, BSH Home Appliances Ltd, Cheshire Mouldings & Woodturnings Ltd, Savills (UK) Ltd

Category 3: Fuel and Energy-related Activities

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions

• **Diesel, cars and LPG consumption:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (Stationary, mobile and Scope 2 tabs)
 	
• **Natural gas consumption:** Savills energy data Jan-Sep 2024.xlsx
 	
• **Electricity consumption:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (Scope 2 tab)
 	
• **Electricity consumption:** Savills energy data Jan-Sep 2024.xlsx
 	
• **Electricity consumption:** Elec P12 consumption from Stark.xlsx (for sites where activity data was available)
	Using Scope 1 activity data:
	• Scope 1 activity data for diesel, LPG and natural gas multiplied by the WTT 2024 DEFRA emission factor for each source.
	
	Using Scope 2 activity data
	• Scope 2 activity data for electricity consumption multiplied by 2024 DEFRA emission factors for:
	  1. UK electricity transmission and distribution losses;
	  2. WTT – UK electricity transmission and distribution losses; and
	  3. WTT – UK electricity generation.
		• All data provided is accurate and correct for each site – the data has not been checked back to the source.
		Natural Gas
		• P1-P9 natural gas data filters out 'Removed Invoices' from the calculation.
		• P10-P12 natural gas consumption data was derived from P1-P9 consumption data by calculating the average monthly consumption and then extrapolating the consumption by multiplying by relevant number of months.
		Electricity
		• P1-P11 electricity consumption data filters out 'Removed Invoices' from the calculation.
		• In instances where P12 data was unavailable in the Stark file for certain sites, the average monthly consumption was calculated using P1-P11 data.
		• Emission factor was assumed to be 0 for on-site solar electricity generation
		• For Solar Fast P10-P12 electricity consumption data was derived from P1-P9 consumption data by calculating the average monthly consumption and then extrapolating the consumption by multiplying by relevant number of months.

Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions

• **GFR product details:** Sales 2024 for 3.1 and 3.11.xlsx	• Activity data (actual weights and estimated distances) multiplied by 2024 WTW DEFRA emissions factor.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source.
		• Total weight in tonnes is taken as per the assumptions detailed on slide 9 for Category 1: Purchased goods and services – GFR.
		• Country of origin data has been used to estimate distances to Wickes stores using an online distance calculator.
		   • It should be noted that for Wickes own label products, the country of origin listed refers to the factory location. However, for branded goods, the country of origin refers to the country in which the supplier or distributor is based, which may not necessarily align with the factory.
		• A conservative approach to the distance estimate has been taken and it is therefore assumed that the goods could travel as far as a store in central Scotland.
		• Each country has also been mapped to a continent. It is assumed that goods will be transported by container ship from different continents to the UK ports and by road from the port to Wickes stores. Based on that assumption, the following split between modes of transportation was calculated based on the distance from different continents to UK ports and UK ports to Wickes stores sourced from an <u>online distance calculator</u>.
		   • UK: 100% road transport, 0% shipping
		   • Europe: 36% road transport, 64% shipping
		   • Asia: 7% road transport, 93% shipping
		   • America: 4% road transport, 96% shipping
		   • Africa: 7% road transport, 93% shipping
		• For road transport, an HGV with average laden is assumed.
		• For shipping transport, an average container ship is assumed.

ERM

Category 5: Waste

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **Waste:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (Waste tab) • **Wastewater:** Savills energy data Jan-Sep 2024.xlsx	• Activity data (in tonnes) for each of Wickes various data providers is multiplied by the relevant DEFRA 2024 emission factor, considering the waste type and disposal method, with the exception of hazardous waste which is multiplied by an Ecoinvent 3.10 emissions factor. • Activity data (in m^3) for water consumption multiplied by the DEFRA 2024 emission factor for water treatment.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source. • It is assumed that all water consumed is treated as wastewater. • In some instances, Wickes has specified a % split of its waste consumption by different disposal routes which has been accounted for in the calculations. • There are some cases where a DEFRA 2024 recycling emission factor is not available, however an average of all other recycling factors used in the calculations is taken.

Category 6: Business Travel

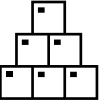| Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **Hotels, and air, rail and car travel:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (Business travel tab)	**Hotels** • 2024 DEFRA United Kingdom hotel stay emissions factor was applied to the number of room nights. • In instances where room nights activity data is not available, spend-based activity data was multiplied by spend-based US EPA v1.3 EEIO 2022 (adjusted to AR6 GWPs) Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels emission factors. **Air Travel** • 2024 DEFRA flights emissions factors were applied to the total distance recorded in km. **Rail Travel** • 2024 DEFRA national rail emissions factors were applied to the total distance recorded in km. • In instances where total distance data is not available, spend-based activity data was multiplied by spend-based US EPA v1.3 EEIO 2022 (adjusted to AR6 GWPs) Commuter Rail Systems emission factors. **Car Travel (Colleagues)** • 2024 DEFRA average car emissions factors were applied to the total distance recorded in miles. • It should be noted that all emission factors account for WTW, as per the SBTi requirements.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source. **Hotels** • It should be noted that hotel emissions are an optional reporting category for SBTi. • P10-P12 Hotels spend data was derived from P1-P9 spend data by calculating the average monthly spend and then extrapolating the spend by multiplying by relevant number of months. **Rail** • P10-P12 travel spend data was derived from P1-P9 spend data by calculating the average monthly spend and then extrapolating the spend by multiplying by relevant number of months. **Air Travel** • No class categorisation (e.g. economy, first, business) was provided so an average passenger emissions factor was applied. **Car Travel** • An average car, unknown fuel has been assumed. **Spend-based Calculations** • Spend-based emission factors have been adjusted to account for inflation. • Spend in GBP has been converted to USD, and the relevant EEIO factor has been applied.

Category 7: Employee Commuting

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **Commuting survey responses:** Employee commuting survey results: Colleague Commuting Survey (Responses).xlsx • **Wickes full-time employees:** Headcount: Ines Audit Copy of Headcount breakdown - Copy of Full employee listing 24 - EOY Including NEDs, including PHI.xlsx	• For each survey response, the number of office days and the distance travelled was used to generate a yearly distance travelled to the office. • WTW DEFRA 2024 emissions factor for the relevant transport type were multiplied by the activity data. • To account for missing survey responses, the total emissions calculated were extrapolated based on the number of responses and Wickes employee numbers.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source. • It is assumed that there are 48 working weeks in a year: How many working weeks are in a year? • If the fuel type of a car is unclear, diesel has been assumed as a conservative estimate. • For responses reported as taking public transport to work, an average of bus and national rail emission factors were taken. • It is assumed that all employees are full-time employees as a conservative estimate. • Any response that reported a one-way commute distance of more than 100 miles were excluded on the basis that they were an anomalous result. The emissions associated with these employees was instead incorporated into the emissions scale up by subtracting the number of anomalous results from the response rate.

Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **Fuel consumption, distance travelled and number of consignments:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (Downstream transportation and distribution tab)	**Fuel** • Diesel consumption in litres multiplied by 2024 DEFRA emissions factor for diesel (average biofuel blend) **Distance** • Distance data in km multiplied by 2024 DEFRA emissions factor for the relevant vehicle type in km **Consignments** • Number of consignments data multiplied by spend per consignment data in USD multiplied by appropriate US EPA v1.3 EEIO 2022 (adjusted to AR6 GWPs) emissions factor. **Spend-based Calculations** • Spend-based emission factors have been adjusted to account for inflation. • Spend in GBP has been converted to USD, and the relevant EEIO factor has been applied. It should be noted that all emission factors account for WTW, as per the SBTi requirements.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source. • Wickes provided sample data on the number and cost of 24hr and 48hr ParcelForce consignments. A weighted average has been generated based on this data to provide an average cost per consignment. The weighted average is then used as a proxy for the cost of all Wickes parcel delivery companies, as this data is not readily available for other suppliers. • Due to the lack of data availability on the number of consignments for Crisis Couriers, the average number of consignment from all other courier service providers has been calculated and used as the estimated number of consignments for Crisis Couriers.

Category 11: Use of Sold Products

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **GFR product details:** Sales 2024 for 3.1 and 3.11.xlsx	• Data provided contains all products sold by Wickes in each year. Wickes defined those products with use phase assumptions by adding the SKU number to column P. These products formed the basis of calculations. • In the first instance, assumptions are applied using the SKU number as the assigning qualifier. • Not all products are captured by these assumptions, therefore, ERM has developed additional use phase assumptions. ERM has qualified these remaining products by 'Category Description' and 'Sub Group Description'. • Assumptions are used to define the type of direct energy use, annual consumption, and lifespan. DEFRA 2024 emission factors are applied accordingly depending on these assumptions.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source. • Only products defined as having a direct use phase by Wickes have been included. • All assumptions have been developed through research by ERM, where previously used assumptions have been reviewed and updated. Full details can be found in the supporting calculation file in the –'11. Use Phase References' tab. • The following subgroups within the 2024 data have been excluded from the calculations (despite being marked as having a direct use phase emission) either because they do not consume energy or are assumed to operate on batteries - Curtain Poles, Gas Radiators, Blinds, Appliance Components, Safes, Measuring, Lighting Accessories (Profiles, Brackets & End Caps).

Category 12: End of Life Treatment of Sold Products - Products

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **GFR product details:** Sales 2024 for 3.1 and 3.11.xlsx	• Activity data (in tonnes) multiplied by appropriate 2024 DEFRA emission factors based on the material type and disposal method. • Activity data was weighted based on a 52% recycled, 37% landfilled and 10% incinerated split, as detailed in the following link: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data/uk-statistics-on-waste#waste-from-commercial-and-industrial-ci-activities	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source. • It is assumed that all Wickes units purchased are sold (for the relevant year). • Total weight in tonnes is taken as per the assumptions detailed on slide 9 for Category 1: Purchased goods and services – GFR. • A mapping exercise of emission factors to the main material column was undertaken e.g. steel to metals and electrical items to Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). • Where the category was unclear, this was categorised as 'Other' and the DEFRA 'Commercial and industrial waste' emission factor was used as a proxy. • Where possible, DEFRA recycled, landfilled and incinerated emission factors were obtained per material type. Where this was not possible, an Ecoinvent emission factor was sourced (e.g. hazardous waste). • In instances where the emission factor for incineration of a certain material was unavailable, the respective recycling emission factor was used as a proxy, and vice versa. • In instances where the emission factor for landfill was unavailable, average landfill emission factor was calculated.

Category 12: End of Life Treatment of Sold Products - Packaging

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions

• **Packaging details:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (End of life treatment of sold products tab)	• Activity data (in tonnes) multiplied by appropriate 2024 DEFRA emission factors based on the material type and disposal method.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source.
		• Wickes provided data on the amount of packaging waste generated per material category. The following sources were used to estimate proportion of waste that was recycled, landfilled, and incinerated:
		  • UK statistics on waste - GOV.UK
		  • Know Your plastic: Seven Plastics for Seven Recycling Possibilities
		  • Plastic Recycling
		• In instances where only recycling rate data was available, it was assumed that the remaining waste was landfilled, except for wood, where the remaining waste was assumed to be equally split between landfilling and incineration.

Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets

Activity Data Source(s)	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **Sub-let tenant details:** Enhanced Tenancy Schedule 25.11.24.xlsx	**Total Natural Gas and Electricity Consumption** • All the stores were categorised into either Quick Service Restaurants (QSR) or Retail Stores. • Average activity data (kWh of natural gas/electricity) per sqft for these categories was sourced from the web. • Sqft of each location was multiplied by the average activity data to estimate the total consumption at each site. **Natural Gas** • kWh natural gas consumption for each site multiplied by 2024 DEFRA emission factor for kWh (Gross CV) natural gas consumption. **Electricity** • kWh electricity consumption for each site multiplied by 2024 DEFRA emission factor for UK kWh electricity consumption.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source. • There are eight sites included within Category 13 as Wickes do not have operational control over the energy at these sites. • It is assumed that all sites fall under the retail store category, except for McDonald's Restaurants, which is classified under the quick service restaurant category.

ERM

SECR Reporting

ERM

Energy Consumption and Intensity Metric

Activity Data Source(s) – for 2024 only	Calculation Method	Assumptions
• **Diesel, cars and LPG consumption:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (stationary and mobile tabs) • **Natural gas consumption:** Savills energy data Jan-Sep 2024.xlsx • **Electricity consumption:** Wickes_GHG Data Collection_2024.xlsx (Scope 2 tab) • **Electricity consumption:** Savills energy data Jan-Sep 2024.xlsx • **Electricity consumption:** Elec P12 consumption from Stark.xlsx (for sites where activity data was available) • **Site area:** Stores and estate SqFt.xlsx	**Energy consumption:** • Energy consumption figures were obtained from natural gas and electricity invoices and consolidated centrally across Wickes sites. Fuel consumption for the vehicle fleet (including forklifts), LPG consumption for Wickes' Truro site and Wickes' sprinkler pump house were obtained through mileage and invoice data. These values were subsequently converted into kWh using conversion factors for passenger and delivery vehicles from the 2024 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. **Intensity metric:** • Site area data for each store is sourced internally by Wickes. All site areas in square feet were summed to obtain a total site area for 2024. Total Scope 1 and 2 tCO_2e emissions (location-based and market-based) were divided by total site area divided by 1000 for Wickes sites in 2024 to obtain a tCO_2e/1,000 square feet metric.	• All data provided is assumed to be accurate and correct across the Wickes Group – the data has not been checked back to the source.