MY BARRATT PENSION

Money Purchase Section Investment Guide

Investing for your future

Keeps you one step ahead

How it works

The benefits you receive from the Barratt Group Pension & Life Assurance Scheme (the Scheme) will depend on your contribution, the contribution we as a Company make, the investment returns achieved and how you choose to take your Defined Contribution (DC) savings at retirement.

Choosing the investments to suit your personal circumstances could make a real difference to the value of your retirement benefits, and ultimately how comfortable your retirement will be. This Investment Guide explains the options available and the points you should consider when making your investment choices.

Who are the funds invested with?

The Trustee has appointed Legal & General, a well-established investment manager, to invest the Scheme's assets.

No funds are managed by the Company's employees or by the Company itself. The Trustee can change the investment manager at any time and if they do so, they will advise you of any switch of your funds before that happens.

Important note:

This Investment Guide is only intended to provide you with general information. Neither the Trustee nor the Company are legally permitted to provide you with investment or tax advice or guarantee the performance of the investment funds. If you are in any doubt about your investment decisions, we suggest that you seek regulated financial advice. Details of how to find a regulated financial adviser can be found in the Guidance and advice section.

The aim of a pension scheme is to grow your savings to provide you with an income in your retirement. To help you achieve this you can choose from a number of different investment options available under the Scheme.

There are a number of steps to consider when choosing how to invest your DC contributions. **It is important that you consider each of these steps before making your investment choices.**

Step 1 – how do you plan to use your retirement savings?

The contributions made by you or on your behalf are paid into your Personal Account each month which will be used to buy your retirement benefits.

From 6 April 2015, DC schemes offer greater flexibility regarding how you can take your retirement savings. Please note that not all retirement options will be available directly from the Scheme. **Members are strongly encouraged to read the Guide to Retirement Options** document which provides details of the benefit options available outside of the Scheme and the Scheme Guidebook both of which can be found by visiting **barrattflexiblebenefits.co.uk**

Benefits we give you > Pension > Barratt Scheme

You can choose **one or more** of the following options:

- To take all your savings as a single cash lump sum. At present, multiple lump sums from the Scheme will not be permitted
- To buy a pension annuity that provides a guaranteed income for life (again, subject to tax)
- To leave your savings invested and withdraw money as you need it – this is known as Income Drawdown or Flexi-Access Drawdown. At present, the Scheme rules do not allow for drawdown. If you want to select this option, you would first of all need to transfer the value of your Personal Account out of the Scheme to an alternative arrangement which permits drawdown.

With all retirement options you will be able to take part of your Personal Account as a tax-free cash lump sum (usually 25%) with the remainder being taxed as income.

It may be possible for you to continue working while receiving part or all of your pension (payable at any time from age 55). This is known as flexible retirement. You will only be allowed to take flexible retirement if the Company consents to it. If you would like further information about flexible retirement, you should contact the HR department.

You will have to leave the Scheme and transfer all your assets in order to access your benefits early and remain in Company service. You will not be able to opt back in to the Scheme once you have left.

How you intend to use your savings at retirement will affect the way that you invest them now, so it is important that you consider carefully which of these options would be best for you.

Step 2 – are you comfortable managing your own investments?

Under the Scheme, you can choose to manage your own investments using the range of investment funds selected by the Trustee (the self-select funds), or you can choose to have your investments managed for you through one of the three Lifestyle investment options. Details of each of these investment options can be found on pages 4-7.

Remember that whichever investment route you choose, you need to decide how you plan to take your savings at retirement and consider making changes to your investment route if your retirement plans change.

Step 3 – when do you plan to start taking your benefits?

The age at which you plan to start taking your benefits will also affect your investment choices. Generally, if you are in a Lifestyle investment option, pension scheme investments are moved into less risky funds as you approach retirement to protect the value of your savings.

Under the Scheme's Lifestyle investment options, the default normal retirement age is 65. If you plan to retire at a different age, it is important that you review your investment options to ensure they remain appropriate. You should also inform Legal & General (L&G) of this (see the Further information section). By doing this, your investments will then be moved into less risky funds in line with your selected target retirement date. However, if you manage your own investments, should you wish to move in to less risky funds as you approach your target retirement date, you will need to switch this yourself.

Important note:

You may choose to take your Scheme savings from age 55 – even if you are still working. If you plan to take your savings before you retire from work, the Lifestyle investment options, which are based on the Scheme's normal retirement age of 65 or another date selected by you, may not be appropriate for you.

Upon joining the Scheme you will be able to choose where you would like your contributions to be invested from a range of investment funds available. The default option, for members who don't feel comfortable making their own investment decisions, is the Variable Income Lifestyle option. For further details on this please see below. You're able to change your investment options at any time to help you achieve your retirement goals.

You can choose from a number of different investment options available under the Scheme. The Scheme Trustee is responsible for offering a range of funds and for monitoring their performance and suitability, but the investment option(s) that you choose is your responsibility.

Please note that depending on the funds you choose, the level of risk and potential investment performance can differ. What you get back is not guaranteed, the value of your Personal Account can go down which may affect the level of benefits you receive in retirement.

You can choose either to invest in one of three Lifestyle investment options or you can manage your own investments using the 13 self-select investment funds chosen by the Trustee.

Lifestyle investment

If you're not comfortable managing your own investments, you may choose to invest in one of the Lifestyle investment options. Your investments will be managed for you, so all you need to do is decide when you want to retire and how you plan to use your savings. For further information on the advantages and disadvantages of the Lifestyle approaches, please see page 10-11.

The Lifestyle investment approach

The Lifestyle investment approach invests in funds that are expected (but not guaranteed) to increase the value of your Personal Account while you are still some way from retirement. Then as you approach retirement, the value of your Personal Account is automatically moved to lower risk funds designed to be suitable for how you intend to take your benefits.

The Scheme offers three Lifestyle investments options, according to how you plan to use your savings at retirement:

- The **Variable Income Lifestyle** option – for those who wish to leave their savings invested in their Personal Account and withdraw income flexibly as and when they need it via **Income Drawdown**
- The **Cash Lifestyle** option – for those who wish to take all of their savings at retirement via **Cash Withdrawal**
- The **Secured Income Lifestyle** option – for those who wish to use their Personal Account to buy a **Lifetime Annuity**, providing a guaranteed income for life.

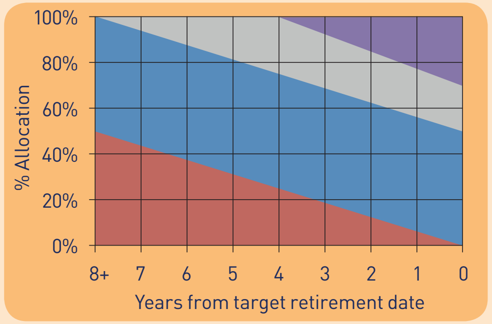
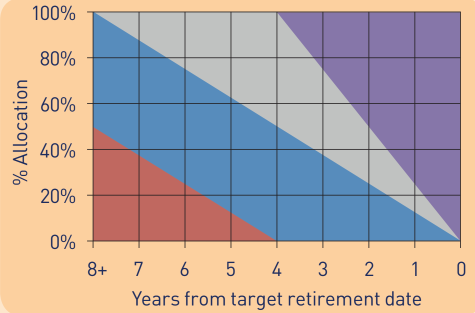
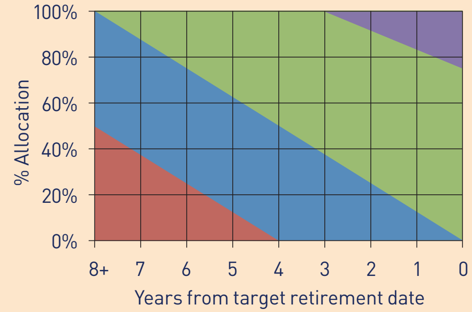
At present, the Scheme rules do not allow for drawdown. If you want to select this option, you would first need to transfer the value of your Personal Account out of the Scheme at retirement to an alternative arrangement which permits drawdown.

The investment approach is the same for all three Lifestyle investment options until eight years before your target retirement date. At that point, your investments will start to be gradually switched into different, less risky funds according to your retirement goals. The table overleaf shows how the investments change as you approach retirement, so that your final investment holding is appropriate for the way in which you plan to use your savings.

You can only invest your contributions in one Lifestyle investment option at any one time and if you invest in a Lifestyle investment option, you will not be able to invest in the self-select options as well.

Note that the investment choice you make will affect how your savings are invested before retirement. At retirement, you still have control and choice over how to take your benefits. The decision you make now is not a final retirement decision but it does affect how your funds are invested.

If you do not make any investment choices, your Personal Account will automatically be invested in the Variable Income Lifestyle option with a normal retirement age of 65. You can change your investment choices and target retirement age at any time by either logging on to the member website or by contacting L&G directly (see the Further information section).

NAME OF STRATEGY	Variable Income Lifestyle	Cash Lifestyle	Secured Income Lifestyle
RETIREMENT GOAL	**Income Drawdown:** Leave savings invested and withdraw money as needed	**Cash:** Take all savings as cash	**Pension Annuity:** Pension for life and tax-free cash
INVESTMENT APPROACH			
FINAL INVESTMENT HOLDING AT RETIREMENT	30% in a cash/money market fund for tax-free and immediate cash withdrawals; 20% in corporate bonds for short-term lower risk investment; 50% in Diversified Growth Funds (DGFs) for longer term, risk controlled investment growth during retirement.	100% in a cash/money market fund.	25% in a cash/money market fund for tax-free cash; 75% in a Pre-Retirement Fund with the aim of matching a fixed (non-increasing) pension annuity.

KEY:

- Global Equity Market Weights 30:70 Index Fund 75% GBP Currency Hedged
- Diversified Fund
- Pre-Retirement Fund
- AAA-AA-A Corporate Bond All Stocks Fund
- Cash Fund

Lifestyles	Over 8 Years	At Retirement
Variable Income Lifestyle	0.38%/0.33%*	0.36%/0.31%*
Cash Lifestyle	0.38%/0.33%*	0.27%/0.22%*
Secured Income Lifestyle	0.38%/0.33%*	0.29%/0.24%*

***The charges above show the total charges you will pay on the first £50,000 invested and the charges you will pay on the amount invested above £50,000.**

If you joined the Scheme before 6 April 2015 and are due to retire during or before June 2023, you may be invested in a different Lifestyle option from those stated above. In addition to the arrangements outlined above, there are two legacy Lifestyle options, the Dynamic Lifestyle and the UK Equity Index 5y WPT Lifestyle, both of which invest entirely in equities up until five years before your target retirement date before phasing gradually into bonds and cash. These lifestyle options are no longer available to members who join the Scheme from 6 April 2015.

Members should refer to the information online and any account details in their latest Annual Benefit statement from L&G for more information.

If you choose to manage your own investments, there are 13 funds available for you to invest in with L&G. You can invest in one or more of the funds and can switch your investments between funds whenever you wish.

The range of funds selected by the Trustee aims to provide you with suitable investment choices according to how far you are from retirement, how you plan to take your benefits at retirement and your attitude to risk. For further information, please see Making your investment decisions on page 12.

The 13 funds currently available are shown below. The Trustee has considered the merits of passive and active management and has structured the fund range accordingly. The majority of the funds available are passively managed. For an explanation on the different management types, please refer to page 16.

Fund	Total Charges (% pa)*	Characteristics
UK Equity (5% Capped) Passive	0.27/0.22	The fund aims to provide long-term growth by investing in shares in companies traded on the UK stock market. The fund aims to produce a return in line with the index (before fees). The fund restricts the weighting of each individual stock whose weight is above 5% of the index to 5%.
Global Equity Market Weights 30:70 Index Fund 75% GBP Currency Hedged	0.31/0.26	The fund aims to provide long-term growth by investing in shares in companies traded on stock markets in the UK or overseas. The fund aims to produce a return in line with the index (before fees). The index includes both UK and overseas equity markets in the proportion 30% UK, 70% overseas. 75% of overseas currency exposure is hedged back to Pound Sterling to reduce the risk of currency movements adversely impacting returns.
Diversified	0.44/0.39	The fund aims to provide long-term growth by investing in a range of different assets, both in the UK and overseas, which helps to reduce volatility, such as equities, bonds and property.
AAA-AA-A Corporate Bond All Stocks Index	0.29/0.24	The fund aims to provide more stable long-term growth by investing mainly in Sterling denominated investment grade corporate bonds. The fund may invest a proportion of assets in other bonds (e.g. overseas bonds and gilts) and/or money market instruments. The fund aims to produce a return in line with the index (before fees).
North America Equity Index	0.29/0.24	These funds aim to provide long-term growth by investing in companies traded on the relevant region's stock market. The funds aim to produce a return in line with the relevant index for each market (before fees).
Europe (ex UK) Equity Index	0.29/0.24	
Japan Equity Index	0.29/0.24	
Asia Pacific (ex Japan) Developed Equity Index	0.31/0.26	
World Emerging Markets Equity Index	0.42/0.37	
Over 5 Year Index Linked Gilts Index	0.25/0.20	The fund aims to provide stable long-term returns by investing mainly in UK Government inflation-linked bonds. The fund aims to produce a return in line with the index (before fees).
Overseas Bond	0.32/0.27	The fund aims to provide more stable long-term growth by investing mainly in non UK investment grade bonds, both Government and corporate bonds. The fund aims to produce a return in line with the index (before fees).
Pre-Retirement	0.29/0.24	This fund is designed for members approaching retirement who wish to invest in a fund that significantly reduces the risk that sudden changes in annuity prices, or investment markets will lead to a reduction in the amount of annuity income that they can secure when they retire. The fund invests in a range of index-tracking bond funds, with the aim of matching the return on a composite index of gilts and corporate bonds (before fees).
Cash	0.27/0.22	The fund aims to achieve an investment return in line with money market short-term interest rates (before fees).

*** The charges above show the total charges you will pay on the first £50,000 invested and the charges you will pay on the amount invested above £50,000.**

As shown on this page, there are charges for investing in each of the funds. These vary depending on how the funds are managed and are deducted from the value of your Personal Account.

Factsheets for all of the funds to the left can be found by visiting **barrattflexiblebenefits.co.uk**

Benefits we give you > Pension > Barratt Scheme > Fund Fact Sheets > Investment Choices effective June 2015

Lifestyle investment strategies have a number of potential advantages and disadvantages that you need to think about; these are summarised below.

Advantages

- A Lifestyle strategy means that the investment of your Personal Account automatically changes over time
- Typically, the aim of a Lifestyle strategy is to provide some protection against how you intend to take your Personal Account at retirement, in the years immediately before your expected retirement date
- Using a Lifestyle strategy reduces the number of investment decisions you need to make as changes are made automatically
- If you change your selected retirement date, the Lifestyle strategy will automatically adjust its investments to your new chosen retirement date.

Disadvantages

- Lifestyle strategies are designed with a 'typical' member in mind. Such an approach may or may not be appropriate for your individual investment objectives, or if you plan to use your savings to provide a combination of benefits
- Investing via one of the Scheme's Lifestyle investment options means that you cannot allocate any portion of your Personal Account to any other funds or strategies
- A Lifestyle strategy has a fixed end point (which coincides with your target retirement date). If your planned retirement date changes then the Lifestyle strategy may no longer be appropriate for your situation. However, you can amend your target retirement date for this purpose, as explained earlier
- A Lifestyle strategy assumes that you will take your DC benefits at retirement and may not be appropriate if you plan to start taking your benefits while you are still working.

It is important to note that investing through a Lifestyle strategy does not guarantee the investment outcome. Like other investment strategies, the returns over time will depend on the performance of the underlying investments, which could go down in value as well as up, or be more volatile than anticipated.

If you plan to manage your own investments, there are a number of points you need to consider, some of which are outlined below.

It is worth remembering that there is not always a 'right' answer when it comes to investment. Often it will depend on your own view of the risk involved. You cannot predict the future by looking at what has happened in the past. Just because a fund has performed well until now, there is no guarantee that it will carry on doing so.

Neither the Company nor the Trustee are able to give you any advice on what decision is appropriate for you. If you need financial advice you should contact a regulated financial adviser who may charge for any advice you are given.

If retirement is a long way off you may want to consider higher risk funds even though they are more volatile, as they have more time to recover from any falls in the value of your investments. Over the long term, higher risk investments have, in the past, produced the best results – although there is no guarantee that this will continue and past performance is not an indicator of future performance. If you do invest in higher risk funds, remember the value of these investments can go down as well as up and you may not get back all of the capital you invest.

If retirement is very close you may want to consider lower risk funds because your investments will have less time to recover if their value drops. You may also be more concerned with protecting the value of your savings. Depending on how you plan to take your savings at retirement, the following funds are generally considered to be lower risk:

- Cash fund – for the savings that you plan to take as cash at retirement. Remember that you can usually take up to 25% of your Personal Account (sometimes more) as a tax-free cash lump sum, no matter how you plan to use the remainder of your Personal Account
- Pre-Retirement fund – for the savings that you plan to use to buy a level or fixed increasing pension (Lifetime Annuity) at retirement

If you plan to use an Income Drawdown approach during your retirement, your investment strategy may be different and may still maintain some higher risk 'growth' assets. You should choose investments based on your own circumstances including how you intend taking your benefits in retirement. At present, the Scheme rules do not allow for drawdown. If you want to select this option, you would first of all need to transfer the value of your Personal Account out of the Scheme to an alternative arrangement which permits drawdown.

Similarly, **if you are neither a long way from nor very close to your retirement**, you can also balance risk and reward by investing in a combination of funds. By investing in different funds, you are also spreading your risk.

You need to bear in mind when choosing your funds that some investments have higher charges than others. You need to get a higher return from these funds to make up for the charges. Details of the fund charges are given on page 8-9.

Remember

- You can invest in any number of funds from the self-select range on offer
- You should regularly review your choices to make sure they are still suitable for you
- You can switch to one of the Lifestyle investment options at any time. However, you will not be able to invest in the individual funds and a Lifestyle investment option at the same time.

Before making your investment decisions, you may wish to seek regulated financial advice and there may be a charge for any advice you are given. See page 19 for information on finding a regulated financial adviser in your area.

The funds available through the Scheme are equities, diversified growth, bonds/gilts, and cash funds. This section provides some guidance to help you understand the characteristics of each type of fund when considering retirement saving.

Equities

Generally, equity funds:

- Are made up of shares in companies traded on stock markets in the UK or overseas
- Are affected by rises and falls in their markets – their value can go down or up
- Have the potential to experience the highest short-term changes in value (either up or down) when compared with diversified growth funds, bonds/gilts, property or cash
- Offer the potential for higher long-term returns than bonds/gilts or cash
- Are normally suitable for members who are not planning to retire for several years and so do not need to sell their investments to provide benefits until needed.

Equity funds are expected to have the highest risk, but also offer the potential (but not guarantee) to produce the highest future investment returns over the long-term.

Diversified growth funds

Generally, diversified growth funds:

- Are invested in a mixture of UK and overseas equities and other assets such as bonds, cash, currencies, commodities and property
- Are affected by the rise and fall in equity values and assets, but because they also contain a wider mix of investments, they are likely to be less risky than pure equity funds
- Are expected to provide higher returns over the long-term than bond/gilt funds and cash, but may not produce as high returns as pure equity funds.

Diversified growth funds are expected to have some short-term volatility, but be more stable than pure equity funds, while also offering the potential (but not guarantee) to produce future long-term investment returns that are higher than bonds/gilts and cash.

Bonds/ gilts

Generally, bond/gilt funds:

- Are a loan to a company (or the UK Government in the case of gilts) for a fixed period
- Pay interest on the amount borrowed and repay the capital (i.e. the amount borrowed) at the end of the fixed period
- Pay interest at a fixed rate (fixed interest) or a rate linked to inflation (index-linked)
- Rise and fall in value over their lifetime, but returns are expected to be lower risk than returns on equities or diversified growth funds (however, in certain market conditions, bonds can experience sharp rises or falls in value)
- Are more suitable for those nearing retirement, in particular those who wish to purchase a Lifetime Annuity at retirement. This is because the price of annuities typically rises (or falls) at the same time as the value of bond investments rise (or fall).

Bond/gilt funds are expected to produce a lower investment return than equities or diversified growth funds over the long-term, but are also expected to have lower risk on investment returns than equities or diversified growth funds.

Cash

Generally, cash funds:

- Are expected to provide lower returns over the long-term than equities, diversified growth funds or bonds/gilts
- Offer some protection against capital risk (i.e. the risk that your Personal Account may fall in value), although inflation may reduce the real value of the investment and few cash funds are guaranteed never to fall in value
- Help protect the value of any tax-free cash sum amount you plan to take on retirement
- Are generally thought less suitable for members with several years until they retire.

Cash funds are expected to provide a lower investment return than either bonds/gilts, diversified growth funds or equity funds, but with much lower risk.

Investment managers offer different approaches to managing funds. These include:

Passive management

Passive management (sometimes known as index-tracking) is the process of buying and selling investments with the intention f matching the performance of a chosen investment market index. For example, this could be the Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE) All-Share Index in the UK.

The passive manager is attempting to match the chosen index. This means passive investments should closely follow the market index returns whether the index goes up or down.

Importantly, while investing in index funds should allow an investor to enjoy the majority of the return in a particular market, it does remove the potential for a better performance than a particular market (or index) than might otherwise be achieved by an active manager (see information to the right). Charges for passive management tend to be lower than for active management.

Active management

Active investment management is the process of buying and selling investments with the intention of performing better than a specific investment market index, a 'benchmark' (a standard the fund is measured against), other investment managers or a combination of these.

If successful, active management can generate significant extra return over the long-term when compared with passive investment management. However, if the investment manager's decisions prove unsuccessful, the opposite is also true.

Actively managed investments tend to carry a higher risk than passively managed investments and charges tend to be higher than for passive management. However, the potential returns from active investment (if successful) can be higher than passive investment over the long-term and significantly higher than the saving in fees that could be achieved by investing in passive funds.

The Schemes active fund option is the Diversified Fund.

Three of the main types of investment risk to consider when deciding where to invest your Personal Account are inflation, capital and benefit conversion risk:

Inflation risk

This is the risk that inflation will be greater than the investment growth of your Personal Account over time. If this is the case, then you will get less for your money at retirement (whether cash, annuity or drawdown) as the 'buying power' of your Personal Account will have fallen. Inflation risk can be overcome by choosing investments that have the potential to match or beat price inflation over the long-term, such as equities, diversified growth funds and index-linked bonds.

Capital risk

There is always a possibility that your Personal Account may fall in value. This is called capital risk and is perhaps the most widely understood type of investment risk. It's what people are talking about when they say "the value of investments can go down as well as up". This is particularly important for members close to retirement, when it should be considered in conjunction with benefit conversion risk (see information to the right). Cash represents the lowest capital risk of the investment types.

Benefit conversion risk

This is the risk that the value of your Personal Account does not move in line with the cost of providing the benefits you would like at retirement. This risk can be reduced by investing in the funds that most closely match the value of the benefits you intend to take at retirement. For example:

- If you wish to take all of your Personal Account as a single cash lump, this risk can be potentially reduced by investing in cash funds
- If you wish to use some or all of your Personal Account to buy a Lifetime Annuity at retirement, this risk can potentially be reduced by investing in bonds/gilts (e.g. through the use of a Pre-Retirement fund).

Benefit conversion risk is more complex if you intend to leave your savings invested at retirement and withdraw cash as you need it (i.e. Income Drawdown or Flexi-Access Drawdown). In this case you need to protect the value of any cash you plan to withdraw at retirement whilst also minimising the risk that your longer term savings fall in value (inflation risk). To reduce the risk for this option, you may need to consider investing in a range of investment funds. However, please note that, at present, the Scheme rules do not allow for drawdown.

Understanding and protecting your Personal Account against risk is one of the most complex areas of pension investment. If you are in any doubt about your investment decisions, it is recommended that you seek regulated financial advice.

You have flexibility over how you invest your Personal Account.

You can choose to;

- Invest your current contributions (those already in your Personal Account) and your future contributions (those you and the Company will make to your Personal Account) in the same or different funds
- Invest in any of the investment funds outlined on pages 8-9
- Invest in one of the three Lifestyle investment options – in which case you cannot invest in any other funds: 100% of your Personal Account must be invested in a Lifestyle investment option
- Switch your investments at any time – even if you have left Company service.

You can make your investment choices via the member website or by contacting L&G directly (see the Further information section).

You should note that there may be transition costs associated with switching your investment funds.

You may well be saving for retirement for many years and it is likely that things will change over that time. Your attitude to risk, your personal circumstances and the economic situation could all be different in years to come, and that means it's important to regularly review your fund choices.

Pension Wise

To help people understand their retirement choices, the Government has launched a free and impartial service called Pension Wise. This help will be available to members online, over the phone and face-to-face as they approach age 65 or other selected target retirement date. Please note that this free guidance aims to educate members about the retirement options available to them and the issues they should consider before making a retirement decision. This is not designed to be a substitute for taking regulated financial advice.

Members can find out more about Pension Wise and the choices that members have at **pensionwise.gov.uk** or you can call them on 030 0330 1001.

Financial advice

However, the Pension Wise service will not be able to provide advice in relation to your investment choices under the Scheme.

If you would like advice about your retirement options or your investment choices under the Scheme, you may wish to seek regulated financial advice. You can do this by visiting **unbiased.co.uk** where you will be able to find contact details for a number of advisers in your area.

We strongly recommend you seek regulated financial advice if you are in any doubt about your investment decisions.

Neither the Trustee nor the Company are allowed by law to give you advice on which options are best for you and your individual circumstances.

Further information

You can make changes to you investment choices at any time via any of the following methods:

- Online by visiting **landg.com/barratt**
- Via email instruction using employerdedicatedteam@landg.com
- Via telephone 0345 070 8686
- By written request to:

  Workplace Benefits,
  Legal & General Assurance Society Limited,
  2nd Floor Knox Court,
  10 Fitzalan Place,
  Cardiff,
  CF24 0TL

Fact sheets for the fund options can be found by visiting **barrattflexiblebenefits.co.uk**

Benefits we give you > Pension > Barratt Scheme > Fund Fact Sheets > Investment Choices effective June 2015

If you have any questions about the Scheme, you should contact the Scheme Secretary using the following details:

- E: pensions@barrattplc.co.uk
- T: 01530 518 067
- Barratt Developments PLC,
  Barratt House,
  Cartwright Way,
  Forest Business Park,
  Bardon Hill,
  Coalville,
  Leicestershire,
  LE67 1UF

BARRATT
DEVELOPMENTS PLC

BARRATT
HOMES

DAVID WILSON HOMES
WHERE QUALITY LIVES

BARRATT
LONDON

Wilson Bowden
Developments