Environmental impact

We support a more sustainable future for our customers, colleagues, and communities by reducing and mitigating environmental impacts from our business operations, our homes, and our supply chain.

Performance in 2025

44%
reduction in operational (scope 1 and 2) carbon emissions intensity (tonnes CO_2e/100 sqm) since 2019

19%
reduction in our scope 3 emissions intensity (tonnes CO_2e/100 sqm) since 2019, and 7% since 2024

88%
electricity purchased from REGO-backed renewable sources in 2025 (2024: 85%)

99%
of construction waste sent to be diverted from landfill (2024: 98%)

A
rating from CDP Climate, and included on the CDP A List (2024: A-)

Climate change

We have committed to reaching net zero emissions ahead of the UK's national target and have published our Net Zero Transition Plan with a four-stage roadmap.

Our net zero target for 2045 has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In 2025, we updated our near term target for scope 1 and 2 emissions, aiming to achieve a 46.2% reduction in absolute emissions by 2030. This is in line with the trajectory of reductions needed to achieve our 2045 target. We are working to adopt the SBTi Buildings Sector Science-Based Target-Setting Criteria and then expect to submit our scope 1 and 2 target to the SBTi for validation.

A scope 1 and 2 carbon reduction measure was included in the incentive plans for executive directors, senior management and regional management in 2025 to support progress on reducing emissions.

We achieved an A rating from CDP Climate and were included on the CDP Corporate A List, putting us in the top 4% of companies scored globally. We were also included on the Financial Times Europe's Climate Leaders list 2025.

Read our Net Zero Transition Plan

Environmental impact continued

Scope 1 and 2 emissions

We are reducing direct emissions from our operations by focusing on purchasing electricity from sources backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates and reducing diesel usage (which accounted for around 46% of our operational emissions at our baseline), as well as through energy efficiency measures, early connections to electricity grid for new construction compounds, using hybrid electric/diesel generators when needed, switching our fleet to EV and hybrid vehicles and replacing a proportion of our site diesel use with HVO (hydrotreated vegetable oil).

We've made it mandatory for new sites to use hybrid generators and have set an internal target to increase HVO use. In 2025, we strengthened our monitoring systems to ensure that all HVO suppliers are approved under the UK Government 'Renewable Fuels Assurance Scheme' and only supply HVO refined from waste feedstocks.

Our company car schemes incentivise employees to choose electric or hybrid vehicles. We only offer cars with a CO_2 rating of less than 110g/km and do not offer diesel cars. We have installed electric vehicle charging points at many of our offices. Electric or zero emission alternatives do not yet exist for much of the heavy machinery and plant used in the construction process. We are also focusing on how technology can improve logistics efficiency, including planning for deliveries to sites to ensure efficient unloading and use of forklifts.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Performance in 2025

Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions per 100 sqm of completed homes (tonnes CO_2e)

44%

reduction in operational (scope 1 and 2) carbon emissions intensity (tonnes CO_2e/100 sqm) since 2019, and 29% since 2024

This reflects the impact of our carbon reduction measures, including sourcing of renewable electricity and a reduction in the use of diesel due to roll-out of hybrid generators and use of HVO.

60%

reduction in absolute emissions from our operations (scope 1 and 2 market based) since 2019 (2024: 47%)

This reflects fewer completions in 2025 compared to 2019, as well as the impact of our carbon reduction measures.

88%

electricity purchased from REGO-backed renewable sources in 2025

27%

reduction in company car fleet emissions since 2019

91%

of vehicles in company car fleet are now electric or hybrid (2024: 88%)

Environmental Impact continued

Scope 3 emissions

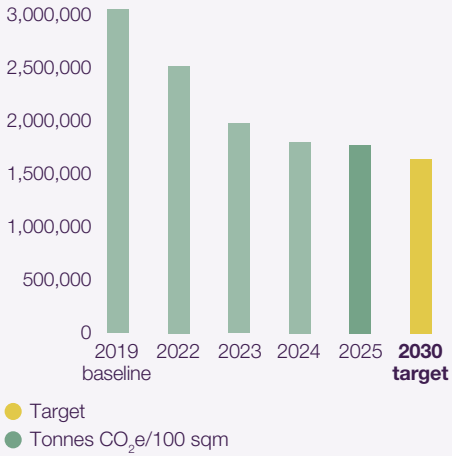
To tackle scope 3 emissions, we are working with suppliers to reduce embodied carbon in the materials we use to construct our homes and we are rolling out homes built to our latest specification which are more carbon and energy-efficient.

Emissions from embodied carbon in the materials used to build our homes accounts for a significant portion of our footprint. Our Roadmap to Net Zero Carbon Working Group is steering our work on reducing embodied carbon. We have identified the 15 most carbon-intensive material categories and are working with suppliers to identify lower carbon alternatives. We have also calculated the embodied carbon for a sample of our standard house types to help inform future decision making on materials use and supplier engagement. Timber frame construction can reduce upfront embodied carbon by around 10%[1] compared with brick and block techniques. 18% of completions in 2025 used timber frame and we are working towards 30% by 2030.

We are rolling out homes built to our latest specification, which is 31% more carbon-efficient than our previous specification[2], and preparing for the introduction of the Future Homes Standard, see page 9. We also invest in research and development projects to help us integrate low carbon technologies into the new homes we build, see page 10.

Scope 3 emissions
Performance in 2025

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes CO_2e)



42%

reduction in our total footprint (absolute), including scope 3 emissions, since 2019 and 2% since 2024

This reflects a reduction in the number of completions compared with 2019 (around a third fewer) and factors including sourcing of renewable electricity, reduced use of diesel, the roll-out of homes built to our latest specification, a reduction in waste volumes, improvements in our methodology and changes to some of the emissions factors used to calculate emissions.

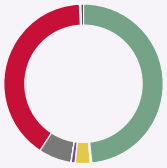
19%

reduction in our scope 3 emissions intensity (tonnes CO_2e/100 sqm) since 2019, and 8% since 2024

11.42

average dwelling emission rate (DER) for our homes was 11.42 $kgCO_2e$ per m^2 per year (2024: 13.22), a 26% reduction on 2019

Scope 3 emissions



- **48.5%** Purchased good and services
- **0.2%** Fuel and energy-related activities
- **3.1%** Upstream transport and distribution
- **0.7%** Waste generated in operations
- **0.1%** Business travel
- **6.8%** Employee commuting
- **39.8%** Use of sold products
- **0.4%** End of life treatment of sold products
- **0.4%** Downstream leased assets

1 Research by the Future Homes Hub published in 2025 showed a mean upfront embodied carbon value of 253 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ for masonry homes and 228 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ for timber frame homes. See knowledge.futurehomes.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/WLC-Benchmarking-report-v2.pdf.

2 In line with Building Regulations. See www.gov.uk/government/news/new-homes-to-produce-nearly-a-third-less-carbon

Environmental Impact continued

Energy use

Our Energy Dos and Don'ts guide helps site teams to reduce energy use, focusing on areas such as using natural ventilation methods for drying out homes and checking thermostats in show homes to ensure heating is only used when necessary. We are rolling out updated compounds on new sites that are designed to reduce heat loss from drying rooms.

The Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) is a mandatory energy assessment scheme for large organisations in the UK. We comply with ESOS Phase 4 by conducting audits of the energy used in our buildings, industrial processes and transport, and identifying potential energy-saving measures, and we have an ESOS Action Plan which shows how we plan to reduce energy consumption over the next few years. Our ESOS compliance strategy is available to view on our website.

Reducing waste

We aim to reduce resource use and waste and to increase recycling. During 2025, we continued to focus on improving waste segregation, site waste audits, performance monitoring and designing out waste from our processes.

We engage our teams on the importance of reducing waste and increasing recycling through induction training and regular communications for site teams. Each site has a waste score which is updated quarterly and displayed on site, and we use internal waste league tables to encourage action across our regional businesses. 15% of the potential bonus for Site Managers is linked to performance on waste reduction.

Key construction waste streams on our sites include packaging, plasterboard and wood, and these are priorities for reduction. Examples of our approach include:

- **Just in time delivery:** Taylor Wimpey Logistics (TWL) consolidates many of the materials from suppliers and provides 'build packs' of key materials to our sites that can be requested on a 'just in time' basis by site teams. This reduces the need to store materials on site, which can result in more wastage.
- **Reducing plastics use:** TWL now uses perforated shrink wrap sheets, reducing the thickness of shrink wrap from 125 microns to 75 microns, and self-sealing clear plastics bags for ironmongery. This has reduced plastics use by around 16 tonnes so far. In 2026, we will be working with Valpak and Reconomy to identify further cost and waste reductions by optimising the packaging on our build packs.
- **Plasterboard:** We've worked with our main plasterboard supplier, British Gypsum, to specify plasterboard sizes to suit our configurations, to reduce waste from offcuts.
- **Materials reduction:** We have worked with a supplier to reduce the amount of board used in the off-site manufactured Smartroof system for our 'room in the roof' house types. Our standard house types are designed to use timber studs and sheet materials of a consistent size, which allows us to use pre-cut and treated timber and reduce waste from offcuts.
- **Reusable temporary decking:** We worked with a supplier to develop a reusable alternative to temporary decking and joists (used to prevent accidents by covering stairwell holes during construction). This is now in use across our sites and we expect to save over 3,000 tonnes of timber and avoid up to 1,000 tonnes of CO_2 over five years.

We often reuse appropriate excavation waste and crushed bricks and blocks on our sites. We continue to review how earthworks are managed on our sites, with the aim of improving efficiency and reducing the amount of soil that needs to be excavated, moved or disposed of, considering factors such as build sequence, layout and design efficiency.

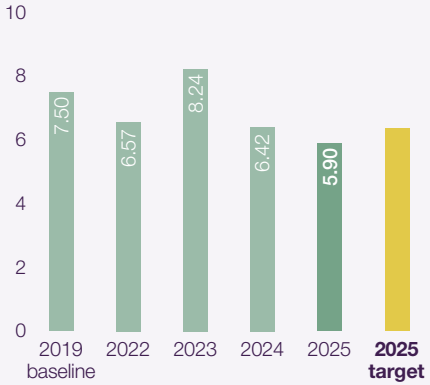
We are strengthening best-practice guidance for our technical and engineering teams in groundworks engineering design and on-site management, including guidance on sustainable urban drainage, site investigations, the design process and engineering remedial works through the adoption process.

Environmental Impact continued

Reducing waste

Performance in 2025

Waste (tonnes of construction waste per 100 sqm build)



Data is for UK only.

Construction waste recycling

99% Waste diverted from landfill
1% Waste sent to landfill

Data is for UK only.

192,800
pallets picked up from our sites (2024: 132,000), and 51% of these were sent for reuse (2024: 47%)

5.9
tonnes of construction waste generated per 100 sqm build (2024: 6.4)

21%
reduction in construction waste intensity against our 2019 baseline, and 8% compared with 2024

The decrease year on year reflects work to engage our site teams on waste and to encourage reuse of inert waste on site.

99%
of construction waste sent to be diverted from landfill (2024: 98%)

46%
reduction in total waste volumes since 2019

This reflects the impact of our waste reduction measures and the lower number of completions in 2025 compared with our baseline year.

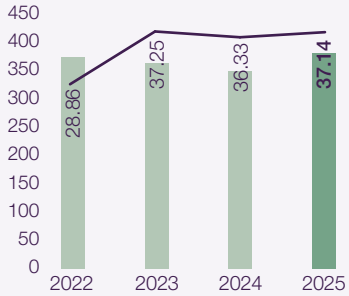
44,800
paint pots returned for recycling from our sites (2024: 62,000)

Environmental Impact continued

Water

Performance in 2025

Operational water use UK (000 m³)



- Consumption of metered mains water (000 m³)
- Consumption of metered mains water per 100sqm of completed build (m³/100sqm)

Operational water use includes water used on building sites, in sales areas, show homes, plots before sale, offices and our logistics business. Data is for UK and metered water only. A water footprint method statement summary can be found on our website.

25%

reduction in water use since 2019 (2024: 31%)

9%

increase in water use intensity since 2019 (2024: 7%). This partly reflects the lower number of completions relative to 2019. While we completed fewer homes, we continued to use water for activities such as dust suppression and in our offices and site compounds.

Water

We aim to reduce water use from our operations, protect water quality during construction and integrate measures to manage surface water on developments, such as sustainable drainage systems.

We work with local authorities to address challenges associated with nutrient and water neutrality issues. On several developments, we are integrating measures on and off site to address nutrient neutrality concerns such as wetland areas and wastewater treatment plants. Our Nutrient Working Group helps guide our approach and we have engaged with the UK Government, Natural England, water authorities and the Home Builders Federation on this issue.

We are increasing the water efficiency of the homes we build, see page 10.

Air quality

We manage air quality on our sites during construction through dust control and the use of protective equipment (read more on page 44). We have conducted research with the Building Research Establishment (BRE) to understand the factors that influence internal air quality in the homes we build. This highlighted the importance of correct installation and use of ventilation systems and extractor fans, and of engaging with subcontractors on our standards. We include guidance for customers on how to maintain good air quality at home in our home manual and maintenance guide.

Case study

Reducing waste timber

We work with Community Wood Recycling, a network of social enterprises, to avoid timber going to waste. They collected 1,740 tonnes of wood from our sites in 2025, of which 35% was reused, 53% was recycled into woodchip and 12% was processed into firewood.

This avoided 867 tonnes of CO_2 and supported paid jobs for around 17 people and training for 29.

1,740

tonnes of waste wood reused, recycled or processes