1.1 In which language are you submitting your response?

English

1.2 Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

GBP

1.3 Provide an overview and introduction to your organization

Organization type	Description of organization
Publicly traded organization	Taylor Wimpey plc is a customer-focused residential developer building and delivering homes and communities across the UK and in Spain. We are one of the UK's leading residential developers. We do much more than build homes - we add social, economic and environmental value to the areas in which we operate. We are above all a local business and an important contributor to local communities. We are comprised of 22 Business Units (BUs) that operate across the UK (except Northern Ireland), a logistics business, a timber frame manufacturer and a home building business in Spain. Our approach to the environment is shaped by our Environment Strategy and Net Zero Transition Plan, which were launched in 2021 and March 2023, respectively. We also have a 'Toward Zero Waste' strategy, which was adopted in March 2023. Our Net Zero Transition Plan (NZTP) commits us to becoming a net zero business by 2045. We will meet this target by reducing absolute emissions by at least 90% and will neutralise up to 10% of any residual emissions through the removal and storage of carbon from the atmosphere, in line with the requirements of the Science-based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our NZTP also commits us to net zero construction operations by 2035, and to zero carbon ready homes by 2030. In addition, the NZTP retains our existing near-term science-based carbon reduction target for scopes 1 and 2 (a 36% reduction in carbon intensity by 2025) and sets a new medium-term science-based carbon reduction target for scope 3 (a 52.8% reduction in carbon intensity by 2030, replacing our original commitment of a 24% reduction in carbon intensity). Our NZTP was verified by the SBTi in 2023, along with our existing scope 1 and 2 targets. The Environment Strategy has three pillars: climate change, nature, and resources and waste. We have set challenging targets within each of these pillars. For climate change, our principal targets are the scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon reduction targets outlined above. For nature, our principal target is to increase natural habitats on all new sites by 10% from 2023 and to deliver priority wildlife enhancements, which we have been doing since 2021. These enhancements include hedgehog highways, bug hotels and bee bricks, and from 2022 onwards bat boxes, bird boxes, wildlife ponds, and hibernation sites for amphibians and reptiles. For resources and waste, our principal target is to reduce construction waste intensity 15% by 2025 and to use more recycled materials. We invest significant sums in research and development that will help us become a greener, more resource efficient builder. Through our 'Functional Interface Group' (R&D and Innovation Committee), we identify, assess and monitor trials of new construction products, processes and approaches that can improve our operations. We also engage with our trade body, the Home Builders Federation (HBF), industry groups such as the Future Homes Hub (FHH), and with the UK Government on forthcoming changes to Building Regulations and the net zero carbon agenda.

1.4 State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for	Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for	Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
December 31, 2024	Yes	No	Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1	Not providing past emissions data for Scope 2	Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

1.4.1 What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

£3,401,200,000

1.5 Provide details on your reporting boundary.

Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?	How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?
Yes	N/A

1.6 Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Unique identifier	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
ISIN equity	Yes	GB0008782301

1.7 Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

UK

Spain

1.15 Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

New construction or major renovation of buildings

1.22 Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Commodity	Produced and/or sourced	Commodity value chain stage	Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced	Total commodity volume (metric tons)	Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?	Original unit	Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit	Form of commodity	% of procurement spend	% of revenue dependent on commodity	In the questionnaire setup, did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?	Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?	Reasons for not disclosing	Explanation for not disclosing	Please explain
Timber Products	Sourced	Retailing	Yes, we are providing the total volume	223,630	Yes	Cubic meters	We gather data on the country of origin of the timber that we procure through an annual survey of our Group timber suppliers. In 2024, we procured 134,151.26 m3 of timber products through our Group suppliers. The density of MDF is 1.667 m3/ tonnes. (2018 - Conversion factors - Forest Research) We have used this value to estimate the total tonnes of timber procured.	Boards, plywood, engineered wood Sawn timber, veneer, chips Paper Secondary packaging	1-5%	100%	Yes, disclosing	Yes	N/A	N/A	We are disclosing this commodity.

							134,151.26 m3 x 1.667 m3/ tonnes = 223,630 tonnes	Tertiary packaging							
Rubber	Sourced	Retailing	No, other reason please specify: Rubber is a component of some specialised bonding and waterproofing materials, some flooring materials, and some personal protective equipment such as latex gloves, but is a minor and non-material part of our construction procurement.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Goods not for resale (GNFR)	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	No, not disclosing	No	Small volume Small procurement spend	Rubber is a component of some specialised bonding and waterproofing materials, some flooring materials, and some personal protective equipment such as latex gloves, but is a minor and non-material part of our construction procurement.	Rubber is a component of some specialised bonding and waterproofing materials, some flooring materials, and some personal protective equipment such as latex gloves, but is a minor and non-material part of our construction procurement.

1.24 Has your organization mapped its value chain?

Value chain mapped	Value chain stages covered in mapping	Highest supplier tier mapped	Highest supplier tier known but not mapped	Smallholder inclusion in mapping	Description of mapping process and coverage
Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain	Upstream value chain	Tier 1 suppliers	Tier 2 suppliers	Smallholders not relevant, and not included	We map our key UK Group timber suppliers with our annual timber survey. This survey is sent to 100% of those Group suppliers that provide Taylor Wimpey with timber and timber-related products. The survey identifies the products they supply, and the regions of origin and volumes of the timber used in these products. The survey is not sent to suppliers of timber products which are procured regionally by Business Units as these companies are often SMEs which are unable to provide the level of detail required. We also not send this survey to any supplier of timber products which are procured by our Spanish business. We are several steps removed from the smallholders that procure and harvest timber and therefore we have limited ability to influence their decisions. We would engage with FSC or PEFC smallholder engagement schemes if it was appropriate to do so. We issue a sustainability questionnaire to our central suppliers. The questionnaire includes questions on the climate change policies suppliers have, the emission scopes that they measure, and the carbon reduction targets they have set.

1.24.1 Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping	End-of-life management pathways mapped	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	End of Life Management Other, please specify The majority of plastic we procure from our supply chain is plastic packaging protecting construction products. We have conducted detailed mapping of plastic procured directly by our Taylor Wimpey Logistics warehouse.	Preparation for reuse Recycling Waste to Energy Landfill	N/A	N/A

1.24.2 Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Commodity	Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity	Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity	% of tier 1 suppliers mapped	Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity
Timber Products	Yes	Tier 1 suppliers	100%	Tier 2 suppliers

2.1 How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Time horizon	From (years)	Is your long-term time horizon open ended?	To (years)	How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning
Short Term	1	N/A	3	Taylor Wimpey's board completes an annual risk review with our Head of Risk. The Corporate Risk Register is updated at these meetings. In addition, we have a Climate Change and Sustainability Risk Register which is a fixed agenda item at quarterly LEAF meetings.
Medium Term	3	N/A	10	Taylor Wimpey's Environment Strategy sets stretching targets for the business over the medium-term, out to 2030. These targets include a scope 1 and 2 science-based carbon reduction target deliverable by 2025 and a scope 3 science-based carbon reduction target deliverable by 2030. In addition, our Net Zero Transition Plan sets a net zero operations (scope 1 and 2) target by 2035, and an overall (scopes 1, 2 and 3) net zero target by 2045.
Long Term	10	Yes	N/A	Taylor Wimpey engages with the wider housebuilding industry on the long-term net zero carbon agenda. We have carried out climate change scenario analysis in line with the recommendations of the TCFD. This analysis examined transition risks under a 1.5C scenario in the near- and medium-term, and physical risks in the medium- and long-term under 1.5C and 4C scenarios. The analysis also identified actions we can take to mitigate these risks. We launched our Net Zero Transition Plan in January 2023, which commits us to reach net zero emissions across our value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 2045.

2.2 Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts	Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts
Yes	Impacts and Dependencies	N/A	N/A

2.2.1 Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?	Primary reason for not evaluating risks and/or opportunities	Explain why you do not evaluate risks and/or opportunities and describe any plans to do so in the future.	Explain why you do not have a process for evaluating both risks and opportunities that is informed by a dependencies and/or impacts process
Yes	Both risks and opportunities	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.2.2 Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Environmental issue	Indicate which are covered by the process for this environmental issue	Value chain stages covered	Coverage	Supplier tiers covered	Type of assessment	Frequency of assessment	Time horizons covered	Integration of risk management process	Location-specificity used	Tools and methods used	Risk types and criteria considered	Partners and stakeholders considered	Has this process changed	Further details of process
Climate change	• Risks • Opportunities • Impacts • Dependencies	• Direct operations • Upstream value chain • Downstream value chain	Full	Tier 1 suppliers	Qualitative and quantitative	More than once a year	• Short-term • Medium-term • Long-term	Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process	• Sub-national • National	• Scenario analysis • External Consultants • Partner and Stakeholder consultation	Acute: • Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) • Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow//ice) • Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorms) • Tornado • Wildfires Other acute, please specify: - Lightning Chronic: • Changing precipitation	• Customers • Employees • Investors • Suppliers	No	SHORT TERM: Taylor Wimpey's board completes an annual risk review with our Head of Risk. The Corporate Risk Register is updated at these meetings. In addition, we have a Climate Change and Sustainability Risk Register which is a fixed agenda item at quarterly LEAF meetings. The Sustainability and Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Register looks at risks and opportunities and was developed by senior members of staff who sit on the Legacy, Engagement and

											patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice) • Heat stress • Water stress Policy: • Carbon pricing mechanisms Other policy, please specify: - Emissions Offset - Increasingly Stringent Regulatory Requirements - Increasingly Stringent Local Planning Requirements - Climate Change Litigation - Enhanced Emissions-Reporting Obligations Market: • Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials Other market, please specify:			Action for the Future (LEAF) committee. The register is a standing item on the LEAF committee agenda. The LEAF committee comprises senior executives from procurement, technical, production and design functions, our regional businesses and our external sustainability consultant. Inputs into the Sustainability and Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Register therefore come from across the business. Our LEAF committee is chaired by our Divisional Chair for Scotland, North East and North Yorkshire, who is a member of the Group Management Team (GMT) and who raises sustainability issues at board level. Risks are assessed based on key criteria that rank risks in relation to their impact on the business and the required level of involvement by management to limit the effect of the risk. This is

											- Change in customer demands - Increased cost of raw material - Cost of capital Reputation: • Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress) Other reputation, please specify: - Investment Risk/Opportunities - Stakeholder Risk/Opportunities - Employee Risk/Opportunities Technology • Transition to lower emissions			assessed over several categories, including financial impact, brand impact, and health, safety and environment (HSE). MEDIUM TERM: Taylor Wimpey's Environment Strategy sets stretching targets for the business over the medium-term, out to 2030. These targets include a scope 1 and 2 science-based carbon reduction target deliverable by 2025 and a scope 3 science-based carbon reduction target deliverable by 2030. In addition, our Net Zero Transition Plan sets a net zero operations (scope 1 and 2) target by 2035, and an overall (scopes 1, 2 and 3) net zero target by 2045. LONG TERM: Taylor Wimpey engages with the wider housebuilding industry on the long-term net zero carbon agenda. We have carried out climate change scenario analysis in line with the recommendations of the

											technology and products Other technology, please specify: - Power Supply & Infrastructure - Substitution of Existing Technologies to Lower Emission - Options - Skill Shortages Impacting Ability to Install Low Carbon - Technology Liability: • Exposure to litigation			TCFD. This analysis examined transition risks under a 1.5C scenario in the near- and medium-term, and physical risks in the medium- and long-term under 1.5C and 4C scenarios. The analysis also identified actions we can take to mitigate these risks. We launched our Net Zero Transition Plan in January 2023, which commits us to reach net zero emissions across our value chain by 2045. SCENARIO ANALYSIS: In addition to the assessment of risks and opportunities through the Sustainability and Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Register, we carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to assess climate transition risks and opportunities across short-term (2025) and medium-term (2030) horizons. The analysis examined our exposure under a 1.5C warming scenario to 15 transition risks in a low-

														carbon economy. It also modelled the physical impacts of climate change on our assets and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. Impacts were estimated and likelihoods assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria. We have a process in place for identifying climate impacts through our LEADR platform for technical constraints associated with land and its purchase, and our CDM/ EMS (Construction Design Management / Environmental Management System) for pre planning, pre-tender and pre-start phases and for active construction sites.
Forests	• Risks • Opportunities • Impacts • Dependencies	• Upstream value chain • Direct operations	Partial	Tier 1 suppliers	Qualitative only	Annually	Short Term	Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process	National	• Internal company methods • External consultants	Other market, please specify: • Availability and quality of forest risk commodities • Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats	• Customers • Investors • Local communities • NGOs • Regulators • Suppliers • Other commodity	No	Timber-related risks are assessed as part of our company-wide risk assessment. We have a Sustainability and Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Register which was developed by senior

											• Regulation • Climate change • Tariffs or price increases • Brand damage related to forests risk commodities • Social impacts	users/producers at a local level		members of staff who sit on the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) committee. The register is a standing item on the LEAF committee agenda and is revised quarterly. Our LEAF committee is chaired by our Divisional Chair for Scotland, North East and North Yorkshire, who is a member of the Group Management Team (GMT) and who raises sustainability issues at board level. In addition, the Category Managers within the Group Procurement team are responsible for identifying and assessing timber-related risks. We have managers for timber-related categories including roofs, floors, timber frames and internal timber products such as chipboard and MDF. The category managers conduct category-specific risk assessments, looking at issues such as sustainability, availability, quality and price. Identified risks are fed up to the

														Procurement Director and, where appropriate, to the LEAF committee and/or the executive team. Where necessary we use external consultants and internal company methods such as our annual timber survey to help assess risks - for example, risks associated with regions of origin of the timber we procure or risks associated with the certification status of timber. For timber procured from certain parts of the world we also consider risks linked to commodity users or producers, such as indigenous peoples. We use the FSC/PEFC status of timber to assess these risks indirectly. Risks are assessed based on key criteria that rank risks in relation to their impact on the business and the required level of involvement by management to limit the effect of the risk. This is assessed over several categories, including financial

														and brand impact, health & safety, and environment. Risks are ranked from 1 to 5 based on their impact on the business and the required level of involvement by management to limit the effect of the risk. 'Insignificant' risks score a 1; 'Catastrophic' risks score a 5. Why this method was chosen and how it has been used to assist the risk assessment on forests-related issues: This method was chosen because it integrates into Taylor Wimpey's overall risk management process and involves all relevant groups within the business. Our timber related impacts are thought to be small due to our commitment around timber certification, however we have identified possible indirect impacts around supply chain procurement routes.

Water	• Risks • Opportunities • Impacts • Dependencies	• Direct operations • Upstream value chain	Full	Tier 1 suppliers	Qualitative and quantitative	More than once a year	• Short-term • Medium-term • Long-term	Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process	Sub-national	• Environmental Impact Assessment • FAO/AQUASTAT • Nation specific databases, tools, or standards • External consultants • Internal company methods • Other databases, please specify World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool	• Drought • Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) • Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) • Subsidence • Precipitation or hydrological variability • Sea level rise	• Customers • Employees • Investors • Local communities • NGOs • Regulators • Suppliers • Water utilities at a local level • Other water users at the basin/catchment level	No	We have considered water-related risks and impacts in e.g. our climate scenario analysis and in our environmental, social and governance risk register. We have a process in place for identifying water related impacts through our LEADR platform for technical constraints associated with land and its purchase.

2.2.7 Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and or opportunities assessed.	Description of how interconnections are assessed
Yes	We assess the interconnections between impacts and risk and opportunities. We carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to assess climate transition risks and opportunities across short-term (2025) and medium-term (2030) horizons. The analysis examined our exposure under a 1.5C warming scenario to 15 transition risks in a low-carbon economy. It also modelled the physical impacts of climate change on our assets and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. Impacts were estimated and likelihoods assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria.

2.3 Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

Identification of priority locations	Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified	Types of priority locations identified	Description of process to identify priority locations	Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?	Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations	Primary reason for not identifying priority locations	Explain why you do not identify priority locations
Yes, we have identified priority locations	Direct operations Upstream value chain Downstream value chain	Areas important for biodiversity Areas of high ecosystem integrity Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks,	Our Environment Strategy includes targets to reduce our environmental footprint across our value chain focusing on climate change and energy, nature, resources and waste. Environmental factors are integrated into our processes, including: • Landbuying: We review each potential piece of land against the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which aims to ensure that developments are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. Our internal processes and guidance documents help us to identify and address relevant sustainability issues for each site. These include our Sustainable Development Checklist which helps us to assess factors such as how well connected the site is to transport links and the potential impact on habitats and species. We use a digital platform for assessing and managing sustainability risks at site level, called LEADR (Land and Environment Assessment of Development Risk). It includes a pre-acquisition screening and risk assessment process for potential new sites covering issues including remediation, flood risk, biodiversity, air quality and archaeology. • Placemaking: Our placemaking standards help our teams to plan, design and deliver schemes that promote social, environmental and economic sustainability. They are based on	No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it	N/A	N/A	N/A

		and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity	best practice such as the Building for a Healthy Life framework and cover factors such as promoting sustainable transport, connectivity with nature and resident wellbeing. All new sites now include our priority wildlife enhancements and from 2024 new sites will include 10% biodiversity net gain. • Construction: Our Health, Safety, CDM (Construction Design & Management)and EMS (Environmental Management Systems) covers all site activities and helps us to keep noise, dust and disturbance to a minimum, to prevent pollution incidents, reduce waste and water use and to protect biodiversity. It requires all operational sites to carry out mandatory environmental checks and to have a Site Specific Environmental Action Plan. All sites have individual site waste management plans. We are beginning to identify priority locations in our supply chain. We carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to model the physical impacts of climate change on our assets (our construction sites, offices, land bank, and our logistics business) and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios.				

2.4 How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Effect type	Type of definition	Indicator used to define substantive effect	Change to indicator	% change to indicator	Absolute increase/ decrease figure	Metrics considered in definition	Application of definition
Risks	Qualitative Quantitative	Other, please specify A risk scoring matrix is used to ensure risks are evaluated on a consistent basis.	Absolute increase	N/A	N/A	• Frequency of event occurring • Time horizons over which the effect occurs • Likelihood of the event occurring	We have 9 'Principal Risks and uncertainties' listed in our annual report. During the year, 8 of the Principal Risks remained unchanged; 1 Principal Risk ('Mortgage availability and housing demand') saw an increase in its inherent and residual profiles, primarily due to a new key risk being identified around availability of funding for affordable housing, impacting demand. Our risk management and internal control frameworks define the procedures to manage and mitigate risks facing the business. Full detail of our approach to evaluation, management and overall risk appetite can be found on pages 82-90 of the Annual Report & Accounts here: Taylor Wimpey Annual Report and Accounts 2024 (2).pdf

Opportunities	Qualitative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	• Frequency of event occurring • Time horizons over which the effect occurs • Likelihood of the event occurring	Our risk management and internal control frameworks define the procedures to manage and mitigate risks facing the business. Full detail of our approach to evaluation, management and overall risk appetite can be found on pages 82-90 of the Annual Report & Accounts here: Taylor Wimpey Annual Report and Accounts 2024 (2).pdf

2.5 Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Description of the metrics and/or indicators used to identify pollutants: The methodology for the assessment, identification and classification of water pollutants is in accordance with the Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM) (Environment Agency, 2023) framework guidance, and in general accordance with British Standard BS 10175: 2011 + A2 2017 (BSI, 2017). Key metrics and indicators include: Site-specific indicators: such as proximity to watercourses, drainage patterns, and topography, which influence pollutant mobility. Receptor sensitivity: including nearby ecosystems, residential areas, or protected sites. Control of works: including the impact of soil stripping and muck shifting. These indicators are assessed through desk studies, site investigations, and expert analysis, with findings used to classify pollutants and determine the need for remediation.	N/A

	We manage water pollutants through our LEADR process on technical constraints associated with land and its purchase, and our CDM/ EMS (Construction Design Management / Environmental Management System) for pre-planning, pre-tender and pre-start phases and for active construction sites. We employ technical expert consultants where needed and have in house processes for more routine matters. As necessary our consultants will conduct desk studies, site investigation, sampling, analysis, propose remedies and put the remedies in place, in consultation with the regulators. Key water pollutants on construction sites are fuel and silt. Other water pollutants such as nitrates and phosphates are managed through our planning and site design processes. We also manage water pollutants such as pesticides needed to control invasive weeds on a case-by-case basis by reference to our internal guidance on these issues. We clean up contaminated sites where groundwater may be polluted by a range of post-industrial contaminants such as heavy metals, PAHs, VOCs and SVOCs.	

2.5.1 Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Value chain stage	Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts	Please explain
Pesticides	Pesticides may be used in show home gardens to control pests and weeds. The impact of this pollutant is that they can be transported to surface waters and groundwater through runoff and infiltration, causing pollution to water bodies and thereby reducing the usability of water resources.	Direct operations	Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances	HOW THE ACTIONS AND PROCEDURES MANAGE THE RISKS OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PESTICIDES: The risk of pesticide-related environmental harm is managed by advising against their use on site in our 'Homes for Nature' guidance. This eliminates the potential for contamination of soil and water. Teams are briefed on this, and alternative pest control methods are promoted. HOW SUCCESS IS MEASURED AND EVALUATED: Success is measured and evaluated through feedback via our Sales and Marketing teams that pesticides have not been used on sites.
Oil	On rare occasions fuels such as diesel may spill during construction activities on our sites. The potential impact of this pollutant is that it stops oxygen getting to the plants and animals that live in nearby water courses.	Direct operations	Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems Other, please specify: Management through our Environmental Management System.	HOW THE ACTIONS AND PROCEDURES MANAGE THE RISKS OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF OIL: The actions and procedures outlined manage the risks of oil impact by preventing spills, ensuring rapid response when they occur, and minimising environmental harm. Oil containers, secondary containers and storage areas are checked regularly for signs of damage, corrosion, bulging, leaks or evidence of unauthorised use or interference reducing the

				chance of uncontrolled releases. Persons with responsibility for refuelling area (key holders) must be provided the 'Site Safe Briefing: Refuelling on Site' by Site Managers regarding the refuelling area set up, including why and how to use the spill kit, how to monitor oil storage and how to refuel. Immediate spill response procedures, including containment and proper disposal of hazardous waste, limit the spread of contamination. Maintaining records of spills and clean ups and replacing used spill materials ensures ongoing readiness and compliance with environmental regulations. HOW SUCCESS IS MEASURED AND EVALUATED: Oil storage is managed in accordance with The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001, with compliance verified through regular inspections. Records of inspections, spill responses, and staff training are maintained to demonstrate adherence and continuous improvement.
Nitrates	Nitrates are contained in sewage discharged from our completed developments. The impact of this is that in certain parts of the country, excessive nitrate levels from both agricultural and wastewater sources are leading to eutrophication in the river catchments of protected areas such as the Solent. In these river catchments, we are required to deliver nitrate neutral developments to avoid contributing further to these excessive levels.	Direct operations	Resource recovery Other, please specify Managed through our planning procedures.	HOW THE ACTIONS AND PROCEDURES MANAGE THE RISKS OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF NITRATES: The risk of nitrate impact is managed through a proactive planning approach that requires demonstration of nitrate neutrality before development approval, particularly in sensitive river catchments. This includes implementing site-specific mitigation measures such as wetland creation, which naturally filters and absorbs nitrates. HOW SUCCESS IS MEASURED AND EVALUATED: Success is measured using the LCRM methodology. In accordance with this, an initial desk study is completed and a conceptual model developed of the subject site. This process identifies likely contaminants, pathways and sensitive receptors associated with the site. Results are compared to relevant environmental standards (published Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) under the Water Framework Directive, or UK Drinking Water Standards concentrations). Should an unacceptable risk be identified then a form of remediation may be employed, following contact and agreement with the appropriate statutory consultees. For sites in affected river catchments, we only receive planning permission if we can demonstrate nitrate neutrality and so success is measured by receiving that planning permission. This ensures both prevention and responsive management of nitrate-related environmental impacts.
Phosphates	Phosphates are contained in sewage discharged from our completed developments and may also be present in existing soils. The impact of this pollutant is that in certain parts of the country, excessive phosphate levels from both agricultural	Direct operations	Resource recovery Other, please specify Managed through our planning procedures.	HOW THE ACTIONS AND PROCEDURES MANAGE THE RISKS OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PHOSPHATES: To manage the risks of phosphate impact, we incorporate phosphate neutrality strategies into our planning applications, particularly for developments in sensitive river catchments. This includes implementing measures such as sustainable drainage systems that

	and wastewater sources are leading to eutrophication in the river catchments of protected areas such as the Solent. In these river catchments, we are required to deliver phosphate neutral developments to avoid contributing further to these excessive levels.			naturally filter and absorb phosphates before they reach watercourses. These actions prevent additional phosphate loading in already stressed ecosystems. HOW SUCCESS IS MEASURED AND EVALUATED: Success is measured using the LCRM methodology. In accordance with this, an initial desk study is completed and a conceptual model developed of the subject site. This process identifies likely contaminants, pathways and sensitive receptors associated with the site. Results are compared to relevant environmental standards (published Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) under the Water Framework Directive, or UK Drinking Water Standards concentrations). Should an unacceptable risk be identified then a form of remediation may be employed, following contact and agreement with the appropriate statutory consultees. For sites in affected river catchments, we only receive planning permission if we can demonstrate phosphate neutrality and so success is measured by receiving that planning permission. This ensures both prevention and responsive management of nitrate-related environmental impacts.
Other, please specify Silt	Silt run-off from our construction sites is one of Taylor Wimpey's major water pollution risks. This is of most concern where there are water bodies close by, where there are large areas of bare soil and in areas with high rainfall and/or severe rainfall events. The impact of this pollutant is that it can have detrimental effects on rivers and streams – smothering aquatic plants and invertebrates, blocking fish gills and overwhelming gravel beds.	Direct operations	Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems Other, please specify Management through our Environmental Management System	HOW THE ACTIONS AND PROCEDURES MANAGE THE RISKS OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF SILT: The actions and procedures manage the risks of silt impact by ensuring that silt is contained and does not enter nearby watercourses. Regular inspections of gully protection, silt fencing, and discharge areas help identify and address potential failures before they lead to environmental harm. Monitoring adjacent surface water streams, especially during heavy rainfall, allows for early detection of silt runoff. Maintaining records of these checks ensures accountability and provides evidence of compliance with environmental regulations, reducing the risk of enforcement action. HOW SUCCESS IS MEASURED AND EVALUATED: Success is measured through regular site inspections, and review of incident records. The effectiveness of mitigation measures is assessed by comparing observed site conditions against EMS objectives and regulatory standards.
Other synthetic organic compounds	We occasionally use herbicides on some of our construction sites to control invasive weeds such as Japanese knotweed. The impact of this pollutant is that they can be toxic to aquatic organisms.	Direct operations	Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances	HOW THE ACTIONS AND PROCEDURES MANAGE THE RISKS OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS: To manage the risks associated with organic compounds such as herbicides, Taylor Wimpey discourages their use on construction sites. Herbicides are not frequently used on our construction sites but where their use is necessary, strict controls are implemented. These measures reduce the likelihood of environmental contamination and protect nearby

				ecosystems. Additionally, alternative non-chemical methods are promoted to further reduce reliance on herbicides. This approach ensures that the potential harmful impacts of organic compounds are minimized through both prevention and controlled application. HOW SUCCESS IS MEASURED AND EVALUATED: Success is measured using the LCRM methodology. In accordance with this, an initial desk study is completed and a conceptual model developed of the subject site. This process identifies likely contaminants, pathways and sensitive receptors associated with the site. Results are compared to relevant environmental standards (published Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) under the Water Framework Directive, or UK Drinking Water Standards concentrations). Should an unacceptable risk be identified then a form of remediation may be employed, following contact and agreement with the appropriate statutory consultees. This ensures both prevention and responsive management of nitrate-related environmental impacts.
Inorganic pollutants	We clean up groundwater pollution on post-industrial sites using a variety of risk assessment methodologies and remedial techniques such that no significant risk is posed to groundwater by heavy metals, PAHs, VOCs, and SVOCs, and that the site is safe and suitable for people to use. The impact of this pollutant is that it can lead to bio-magnification in the food chain of aquatic ecosystems disrupting the aquatic food cycle.	Direct operations	Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems Other, please specify Groundwater clean up technologies and techniques.	HOW THE ACTIONS AND PROCEDURES MANAGE THE RISKS OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF INORGANIC POLLUTANTS: To manage the risks associated with inorganic pollutants (i.e. heavy metals, PAHs, VOCs, and SVOCs), we work closely with environmental regulators, specialist consultants, and remedial contractors. Our procedures include detailed site investigations, chemical testing of soil and groundwater, and risk assessments. Where necessary, we implement remediation strategies such as soil removal, containment barriers, or in-situ treatment. These actions ensure that sites are safe for development and do not pose a threat to human health or groundwater resources. Ongoing monitoring and regulatory engagement ensure long-term compliance and environmental protection. HOW SUCCESS IS MEASURED AND EVALUATED: Success is measured using the LCRM methodology. For this, an initial desk study is completed and a conceptual model developed of the subject site. This process identifies likely contaminants, pathways and sensitive receptors associated with the site. Results are compared to relevant environmental standards (published Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) under the Water Framework Directive, or UK Drinking Water Standards concentrations). Should an unacceptable risk be identified then a form of remediation may be employed, following contact and agreement with the appropriate statutory consultees. This ensures both prevention and responsive management of nitrate-related environmental impacts.

3.1 Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Environmental issue	Environmental risks identified	Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain	Please explain
Climate Change	Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain	N/A	N/A
Forests	Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain	N/A	N/A
Plastics	No	Other, please specify No, risks assessed, and none considered as substantive	We have participated in a project with the Supply Chain Sustainability School to better understand packaging waste streams and work with suppliers to achieve reductions. During 2023, our Taylor Wimpey Logistics Warehouse undertook an internal audit to uncover the weight of plastic packaging ordered in 2023 and they continued to implement plastic reduction measures throughout 2024.

3.1.1 Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Environmental issue the risk relates to	Risk identifier	Risk types and primary environmental risk driver	Value chain stage where the risk occurs	Country/area where the risk occurs	Organization-specific description of risk	Primary financial effect of the risk	Time horizon	Likelihood	Magnitude	Effect of the risk on the financial position / Anticipated effect of risk on the financial position	Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?	Financial effect figure in the reporting year/short term/medium term/ long term	Explanation of financial effect figure	Primary response to risk	Cost of response to risk	Description of response
Climate Change	Risk 1	Changes to regulation of existing products and services	Direct operations	UK Spain	Increasingly challenging regulatory requirements (e.g. Future Homes Standard). Risk of delays, more complex specifications, and more expensive design in order to deliver homes in accordance with the Future Homes Standard (FHS). Potential for unexpected national policy actions to impact the value of strategic land pipeline.	Increased compliance costs	Medium-term	More likely than not	Medium-high	Building regulations for the Future Homes Standards (FHS) will add to the build costs for delivering our homes. The latest guidance issued from Government in June 2025 informs us that FHS will be published in the Autumn of 2025, and is may include a greater amount of solar PV in the requirements. Until this is published the exact scope and	Yes	£50,000,000-£100,000,000	We have included here an illustrative range of cost that may impact our business in the medium term based on internal estimates of cost and potential volumes, subject to timing and detail of FHS to be published later this year.	Engage with regulators/policy makers	£1,000,000	We engage and consult regularly with government to understand its priorities. We have established a Research & Development (R&D) programme and internal Road to Net Zero Carbon Working Group to prepare our business for regulatory changes. We participate in Future Homes Hub to support the Future Homes Delivery Plan – a sector-wide plan to embed key environmental issues into housebuilding. We engage with land owners to ensure that the cost of regulation / compliance with latest standards is reflected in the assessment of land values.

										timing of FHS remains unclear.						The effort involved in responding to this risk will largely be captured in our operating overheads, which will include costs associated with the technical, commercial and production teams. The sustainability team will advise and provide support to mitigate the risks, and the indicative cost for sustainability related activities is approximately £1m, included here as a cost mitigation.
Climate Change	Risk 2	Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits	Direct Operations	UK Spain	Increasingly challenging local planning requirements (e.g. in relation to flooding and biodiversity) and potential for variation in standards between authorities. Risk of delay and increased cost as local councils introduce additional local planning requirements or go beyond the	Delays in securing operating licenses	The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year.	N/A	Medium-high	One example of how local planning requirements have impacted our business is the need for a sequential test on certain sites. This test, mandated by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), ensures that new developments are located in areas	Yes	£2,000,000	The figures presented are based on the average cost of conducting a sequential test and an estimated number of affected sites.	Engage with regulators/policy makers	£900,000	We engage with planning authorities to understand and integrate their requirements, including participating in the development of strategic frameworks, Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. We engage with land owners to ensure that the cost of compliance with planning requirements is reflected in the assessment of land values. We have established guidance for our regional businesses in respect of biodiversity, flooding, and other matters to

					requirements of the FHS.					with the lowest risk of flooding.						address planning requirements. We also engage with Future Homes Hub and UK government to encourage a consistent approach. For the purposes of this calculation, we have assumed that an extra one person per Business Unit is required to support planning applications.
Climate Change	Risk 3	Transition to lower emissions technology and products	Direct Operations	UK Spain	Risk of delays and costs due to insufficient capacity and/ or distribution in the national grid to service new electric homes and/or construction sites and/or lack of reliable lower emission infrastructure. Risk of increased costs and delays associated with needing to build or upgrade primary sub-stations, or distribution networks.	Disruption to workforce management and planning	The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year	N/A	Medium-high	Risk of increased costs and delays associated with needing to build or upgrade primary sub-stations, or distribution networks.	Yes	£4,000,000	Our scenario analysis indicates that upgrades to electrical distribution networks and associated infrastructure could be necessary. If 1 substation upgrade per year were required then the annual cost impact would be £4,000,000.	Engage with regulators/policy makers	£1,000,000	We integrate power supply and infrastructure into site planning accounting for the shift to lower emission alternatives. We obtain our Point of Connection early in the pre-development process to ensure we have sufficient power to service the site. We are engaging with government on its efforts to address insufficient power supply and develop a smart network. We are exploring innovative local solutions to power supply storage such as the sustainable energy and heat hub at our development in Sudbury.

																The effort involved in responding to this risk will largely be captured in our operating overheads, which will include costs associated with the technical, commercial and production teams. The sustainability team will advise and provide support to mitigate the risks, and the indicative cost for sustainability related activities is approximately £1m, included here as a cost mitigation.
Climate Change	Risk 4	Other market risk, please specify: Increased cost of raw materials	Direct Operations	UK Spain	Risk of increased development costs that the business will need to absorb.	Increased direct costs	The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year	N/A	Medium-high	Increased carbon taxes on energy intensive materials and activities are reflected in increased costs of materials and services through the supply chain, and for diesel fuels on our UK building construction sites. In 2024 we completed 9,938 new homes in the UK, including	Yes	£1,000,000	In 2024, we used 2,279,305 litres of diesel (FY 2023 = 3,359,852, FY 2022 = 3,757,431 litres. At the beginning of 2022 diesel was taxed at £0.11p per litre. The taxation rate increased to £0.5795p per litre in Q2 2022 onwards. Assuming a fixed diesel usage, the rise in tax cost us approximately Total cost of tax at £0.11p per litre = 0.11 * 2,279,305 =	Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations	£1,000,000	We will be monitoring carbon pricing developments and engaging with suppliers on how carbon taxes and transition costs may affect raw material prices. We have an ongoing R&D programme into lower carbon materials and resource efficient ways of working. We are purchasing 100% Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) backed electricity for all new sites, reducing carbon taxation on energy consumption.

										joint ventures where TW is the Principal Contractor. On our building sites across the UK, which span across 22 regions, we operate predominantly diesel-powered generators, cement mixers and earth-moving plant. In March 2022, the rate of fuel tax payable per litre of diesel we purchased increased from £0.11p to £0.5795p. Our operating costs therefore have increased compared to 2021. In addition, the rate of fuel tax payable per litre of diesel may increase in future years.			£250,724 Total cost of tax at £0.5795p per litre = 0.5795 * 2,279,305 = £1,320,857 Total increase in tax costs - £ 1,320,857 - £250,724 = ~ £1,070,134			The effort involved in responding to this risk will largely be captured in our operating overheads, which will include costs associated with the technical, commercial and production teams. The sustainability team will advise and provide support to mitigate the risks, and the indicative cost for sustainability related activities is approximately £1m, included here as a cost mitigation.

Climate Change	Risk 5	Other chronic physical risk, please specify: Changing weather patterns and an increase in number and severity of extreme weather events, including issues relating to heat stress, flooding, drought, wildfire, windstorm, and subsidence.	Direct Operations	UK Spain	Risk of production delays or damage to construction sites from heat, storms, floods, wildfires, and droughts. Risk of increased costs relating to adapting sites and homes to the changing climate (e.g. due to increased subsidence risk or impact of heat and water stress). Risk that climate change impacts sites in the strategic land pipeline which means that the carrying value of land may need to be written down and land costs may increase. Risk of supply chain disruption and increased costs of materials due to climate-related impacts e.g. flooding of supplier	Increased direct costs	Long Term	About as likely as not	Medium-high	Days lost due to inclement weather and heat waves on site, meaning construction activity cannot go ahead.	Yes	£20,000,000-£30,000,000	The main impacts from storms is physical damage to existing assets and construction projects, as well as impacts to critical infrastructure. Our modelling estimates that a 1 in 100-year windstorm event could cause between £20m and £30m worth of damage across UK operations.	Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations	£1,000,000	We consider flood risk from the start of the land buying process and identify potential flood risk as part of our site selection process. We do not buy land unless we can mitigate flood risk. We use the Environment Agency's flood mapping tools and integrate sustainable drainage features on our sites to manage water run off and reduce flow rates. We monitor weather conditions and have safety procedures in place to prevent injuries or damage to our sites due to windstorms. We are increasing the amount of sustainability related data from suppliers to inform our approach to mitigating material supply risks. We are updating our policies and processes to reflect climate change mitigation and adaptation of risks and opportunities. Longer term impacts, including flooding, heat, drought, and drought-related subsidence, are best managed through updating industry-wide standards.

					facilities or shortages of raw materials.											We are working and will continue to work collaboratively with organisations that set or influence standards and regulations. The effort involved in responding to this risk will largely be captured in our operating overheads, which will include costs associated with the planning, technical, commercial and production teams. The sustainability team will advise and provide support to mitigate the risks, and the indicative cost for sustainability related activities is approximately £1m, included here as a cost mitigation.
Water	Risk 6	Declining water quality	Direct Operations	UK River Basin: Other, please specify: Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site	A number of our Business Units are affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments.	Increased compliance costs	The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year	N/A	Low	Nutrient neutrality costs housing developers money by causing planning delays, requiring expensive environmental mitigation, and increasing legal and	Yes	£800,000	The figures are calculated by multiplying the number of delayed plots in each one particular Business Unit by the industry-standard cost per dwelling associated with nutrient neutrality requirements.	Engage with regulators/policy makers	£1,000,000	We are working with the Home Builders Federation, Future Homes Hub and the British Property Federation to engage with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and highlight the impact nutrient neutrality requirements are having on housing delivery and social and economic investment.

										administrative expenses, all of which can significantly stall or reduce the profitability of projects.						The effort involved in responding to this risk will largely be captured in our operating overheads, which will include costs associated with the land, planning technical, commercial and production teams. The sustainability team will advise and provide support to mitigate the risks, and the indicative cost for sustainability related activities is approximately £1m, included here as a cost mitigation.
Forests	Risk 7	Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material	Direct operation	UK Spain	Taylor Wimpey is committed to procuring timber from sustainable sources with the assurance provided by an approved certification scheme such as FSC and PEFC. Limited availability of certified material would drive up cost or in extreme circumstances disrupt production.	Increased indirect [operating] costs	Short-term	Unlikely	Medium	To date we have not experienced limited availability of certified material and therefore have disclosed no immediate financial impact. In addition, it is difficult to estimate a potential financial impact in a robust way given the complexity of the	No	N/A	N/A	Engage with suppliers	£0	In the last few years Taylor Wimpey has adopted a partnership approach with our Group suppliers to build strategic relationships. This represents a change in approach from previous years. As part of this response, we employ five Category Leads (procurement specialists) to engage and work with suppliers. This is covered under our normal overhead for our Procurement teams.

										timber supply chain and our position as an end-user of timber in this supply chain.						
Forests	Risk 8	Exposure to sanctions and litigation	Upstream value chain	UK Spain	The purchase of Russian or Belarussian timber through our suppliers could expose us to reputational and potentially litigation risks arising from the imposition of economic sanctions on Russia due to the war in Ukraine.	Brand damage	Short-term	Unlikely	Medium	We do not believe there are significant timber related risks to our business from the current situation in the Ukraine, and we do not expect any material financial impact.	No	N/A	N/A	Engage with suppliers	£0	We seek to mitigate this risk by building strategic supplier relationships and seeking assurances over long term supply. This is covered under our normal overhead for our Procurement teams.
Forests	Risk 9	Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material	Upstream value chain	UK Spain	We have a Supply Chain Policy that commits us to procuring timber from sustainable sources, with assurance provided by an approved scheme such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification	Brand damage	Short-term	Unlikely	Medium-high	Although there is a risk that reputational damage leads to a substantive financial impact, in most cases we do not expect any impact to be material.	No	N/A	N/A	Engagement with suppliers	£0	We seek to mitigate this risk by building strategic supplier relationships and seeking assurances over long term supply of sustainable timber. The approach is ongoing and to date has successfully prevented shortages. This would be covered under our normal overhead for our Procurement teams

					(PEFC). There is a risk to our brand and reputation with our customers and other stakeholders if we are unable to procure timber from sustainable sources. We take forest-related sustainability issues very seriously and seek to ensure that our timber procurement practices are consistent with the trust that our customers and other stakeholders place in us.											

3.1.2 Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Environmental issue	Financial metric	Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue	% of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue	Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue	% of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue	Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue	Explanation of financial figures
Climate Change							
Forests							
Water							

3.2 Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Country/Area & River basin	Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin	Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin	% of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin	Number of facilities within downstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin	Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin	% organization's total global revenue that could be affected	Please explain
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify The Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site	Direct operations	1	1-25%	N/A	N/A	Less than 1%	Our Southern Counties business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Solent Ramsar site.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site	Direct operations	1	1-25%	N/A	N/A	Less than 1%	Our Exeter business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation	Direct operations	1	1-25%	N/A	N/A	Less than 1%	Our East Anglia business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area/Ramsar site	Direct operations	1	1-25%	N/A	N/A	Less than 1%	Our North Yorkshire business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar site.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify Arun Valley Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site	Direct operations	1	1-25%	N/A	N/A	Less than 1%	Our South East business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate water neutrality on developments in the Sussex North Water Supply Zone. Water abstraction from this Water Supply Zone may have an adverse impact on the Arun Valley Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site.

3.3 In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
No	N/A	We have had no water related regulatory violations in 2024.

3.3.1 Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

N/A

3.3.2 Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

N/A

3.4 In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

N/A

3.4.1 Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for biodiversity-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

N/A

3.5 Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

3.5.1 Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Question will not appear as we haven't answered 'yes' to section 3.5

3.5.2 Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Question will not appear as we haven't answered 'yes' to section 3.5

3.5.3 Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Question will not appear as we haven't answered 'yes' to section 3.5

3.5.4 What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Question will not appear as we haven't answered 'yes' to section 3.5

3.6 Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Environmental issue	Environmental opportunities identified	Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities	Please explain
Climate Change	Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized	N/A	N/A
Forests	Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized	N/A	N/A

3.6.1 Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Environmental issue the opp relates to	Opp identifier	Commodity	Opp types and primary environmental risk driver	Value chain stage where the opp occurs	Country/area where the opp occurs	Organization-specific description of opp	Primary financial effect of the opp	Time horizon	Likelihood	Magnitude	Effect of the opportunity on the financial position of the organization in the reporting period	Effect of the opportunity on the financial position of the organization in future horizons	Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?	Financial effect figure in the reporting year	Financial effect figure in the reporting year/short term/medium term/ long term Min - Max	Explanation of financial effect figure	Cost to realize opportunity	Strategy to realize opportunity
Climate Change	Opp 1	N/A	Increased sales of existing products and services	Downstream value chain	UK Spain	Data from the Home Builders Federation (HBF) suggests that owners of new homes save an average of £3,100 on energy bills per property per year, when new build homes are compared to older properties. New homes also use significantly less energy (8,618 kWh per home per year compared to	Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services	The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year	N/A	Medium	We offered our customers the following options in 2024: • Eco driver light (external power point) • Eco driver (Electric car charging point) • Eco home (smart shower) The total revenue generated from customers	N/A	Yes	£400,000	N/A	We offered our customers the following options in 2024: • Eco driver light (external power point) • Eco driver (Electric car charging point) • Eco home (smart shower) The total revenue generated from customers	£1	CASE STUDY/EXAMPLE: We have worked with our Sales and Marketing colleagues to identify which options might best appeal to customers. The cost of realising this opportunity will be included in our overheads. Our Procurement colleagues work to identify suppliers and the feasibility, costs and benefits of offering these options.

						21,293 kWh in an older home per year. Detailed polling commissioned by the HBF in December 2019 also suggests that over two thirds of people are positive about the UK Government's net zero emissions target, and 29% think mortgage providers should factor in energy bills when assessing a mortgage application. This and other research is challenging the claim that consumer demand for greener living is limited. We have considered					purchasing these green options in 2024 is estimated to be £400,000. Note this figure is an extrapolation-based Group wide average costings.					purchasing these green options in 2024 is estimated to be £400,000. Note this figure is an extrapolation based Group wide average costings.		The cost to realise this opportunity is the cost of sales for each of the products – this is commercially sensitive so has not been included, and a notional £1 has been entered.

						these issues in our Net Zero Transition Plan and Environment Strategy. We've also added 'green' technology options that customers can choose when customizing their homes. These selections generate additional revenue through the sale of environmentally friendly features.												
Climate Change	Opp 2	N/A	Cost savings	Direct Operations	UK Spain	Preparing for climate regulation and guidance presents a number of benefits including financial and	Reduced direct costs	The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the	N/A	Low	We estimated the cost savings Taylor Wimpey's Environment Strategy would deliver for the business. This	N/A	Yes	£1,060,000	N/A	We estimated the cost savings Taylor Wimpey's Environment Strategy would deliver for the business. This	£55,750 Explanation: We worked in collaboration with a consultancy to carry out climate	Our Environment Strategy and Net Zero Transition Plan form part of our strategic response to this opportunity. Our Net Zero Transition Plan commits us to

						reputation opportunities. Action on climate mitigation and adaptation will make us a more robust and resilient business. We have made progress in reducing cost due to carbon and energy saving measures such as mandating the use of hybrid generators on all our construction sites and promoting energy efficiency measures across our business. This and other climate-related work will make		reporting year			analysis suggested that energy reductions associated with our target to reduce energy use on our UK building sites 32% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline, would save the business £1.06m in 2024.					analysis suggested that energy reductions associated with our target to reduce energy use on our UK building sites 32% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline, would save the business £1.06m in 2024.	scenario analysis for both transition and physical climate risks. The total cost of this work was £33,750. We invested £22,000 in the Sustainability Champions network in 2024 (FY24 = £22,000) in the form of a salary supplement.	net zero construction operations by 2035, and to net zero emissions across our entire value chain by 2045. We have carried out climate scenario analysis for both transition and physical climate risks and opportunities as part of the development of our Net Zero Transition Plan. In addition, our Environment Strategy set a science-based carbon reduction target to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions 36% by 2025 (2019 baseline) and to reduce energy use intensity on our UK building sites 32% by 2025 (again on a 2019 baseline). We

						us more attractive to key stakeholders such as investors, customers, local communities and employees. This has the potential to impact our financial performance and our share price.												also have conducted a review of the TCFD's recommendations and aligned our reporting to these recommendations. We have reduced the direct carbon intensity of our business by more than 50% since 2013. We also launched a network of Sustainability Champions across our regional businesses in 2019. The Sustainability Champions and Sustainability Sponsors are the local sustainability leads for their business units and are responsible for energy use reduction and other local

																		sustainability initiatives.
Water	Opp 3	N/A	Reduced water usage and consumption	Direct Operations	UK River Basin: Other, please specify: Various around the United Kingdom	We have made several public commitments in our Environment Strategy on water-related issues, including setting a target to reduce operational mains water intensity 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline. These commitments are of strategic importance to our business. To achieve these targets, we will need to take advantage of the opportunities we have identified to	Reduced indirect (operating) costs	The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year	N/A	Low	The cost of water is not currently material to Taylor Wimpey. Nevertheless, we are committed to reducing operational water consumption and increasing the water efficiency of our site compounds and the homes we build, in line with Building Regulations. We have set a target to reduce operational mains water	N/A	Yes	£105,000	N/A	The cost of water is not currently material to Taylor Wimpey. Nevertheless, we are committed to reducing operational water consumption and increasing the water efficiency of our site compounds and the homes we build, in line with Building Regulations. We have set a target to reduce operational mains water	£55,750 Explanation: We worked in collaboration with a consultancy to carry out climate scenario analysis for both transition and physical climate risks. The total cost of this work was £33,750. We invested £22,000 in the Sustainability Champions network in 2024 (FY24 = £22,000) in the form of a	Our Environment Strategy forms part of our strategic response to this opportunity. It makes several commitments including setting a target to reduce operational mains water intensity 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline. We have carried out climate scenario analysis for both transition and physical climate risks and opportunities as part of the development of our Net Zero Transition Plan. We also launched a network of Sustainability Champions across our regional

						improve the water efficiency of our operations. On our building sites, these opportunities include dust suppression techniques, timers on water sprinklers, triggers on hoses, fixing leaks and dripping taps promptly, installing aerators and percussion taps and behaviour change. The main opportunity in offices is to reduce toilet flush size, fit aerators on taps and better manage water in urinals.					intensity (measured in m3/100m2 of completed build) 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline. We have calculated that achieving this target will save the business approximately £105,000 compared to what we would have spent if operational mains water intensity remained at 2019 levels.					intensity (measured in m3/100m2 of completed build) 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline. We have calculated that achieving this target will save the business approximately £105,000 compared to what we would have spent if operational mains water intensity remained at 2019 levels.	salary supplement.	businesses in 2019. The Sustainability Champions are the local sustainability leads for their business units and are responsible for energy use reduction and other local sustainability initiatives, including water use reduction. Part of their role includes preparation and dissemination of 'Water Do's and Don'ts' guidance and performance monitoring through BU Water infographics.

Forests	Opp 4	Timber products	Increased sales of existing products and services	Direct Operations	UK Spain	Taylor Wimpey is increasing the proportion of homes it builds in timber frame, an alternative to traditional masonry construction techniques. We have a target to build 30% of completions in a calendar year in timber frame by 2030. The use of sustainable timber products in the homes we build demonstrates that we are a business committed to the highest sustainability standards. This has potential benefits for our reputation and our brand and	Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services	Short-term	About as likely as not (33–66%)	Medium	N/A	The use of sustainable timber and other products in the homes we build may make us a more desirable company from which to buy, but we do not expect it will shape purchasing decisions significantly. The primary drivers of purchasing decisions continue to be the location of the home and its cost. This may change in due course as our customers	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	£0 Explanation: The cost of our response to realise this opportunity is included our overheads.	Through our Supply Chain Policy, we are committed to procuring sustainable timber with assurance provided by certification schemes such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). In addition, we carry out an annual timber survey of all our Group-related timber suppliers to ensure their compliance with our policy position on FSC/PEFC certification and to assess sustainability risks in our supply chain. Where we identify risks (i.e. around regions of origin), we request

						may help to distinguish us in the eyes of potential customers from competitors with lower environmental and sustainability credentials. Customer research we undertook in 2022 suggests that many of our customers consider sustainability credentials when selecting a home builder from which to buy a new home.						become increasingly concerned by and interested in sustainability issues, energy costs and their own impact on the environment.						additional information from the supplier and/or engage with them directly in collaboration with our Procurement colleagues.

3.6.2 Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Environmental issue	Financial metric	Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)	% of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue	Explanation of financial figures

4.1 Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

Board of directors or equivalent governing body	Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets	Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of	Board diversity and inclusion policy	Briefly describe what the policy covers
Yes	Quarterly	• Executive directors or equivalent • Non-executive directors or equivalent • Independent non-executive directors or equivalent	Yes, and it is publicly available	The Board Diversity Policy sets out the Board of Taylor Wimpey plc's approach to diversity and is applicable to the Board and its Committees (specifically the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Nomination and Governance Committee). A key consideration is to ensure the Board's membership, and the membership of its Committees, reflects diversity in its broadest sense.

4.1.1 Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Environmental Issue	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate Change	Yes	N/A	N/A
Forests	Yes	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes	N/A	N/A
Biodiversity	Yes	N/A	N/A

4.1.2 Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues

Environmental Issue	Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue	Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board	Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue	Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated	Please explain
Climate change	Board-level committee Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Director on board	Yes	Individual Role Descriptions Other policy applicable to the board, please specify: Environment Policy Final 12.12.23	Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)	• Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities • Approving corporate policies and/or commitments • Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments • Overseeing the setting of corporate targets • Monitoring progress towards corporate targets • Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement • Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan • Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy • Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy • Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures • Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditure • Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives • Other please specify: Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement	Our Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives including climate related risks and opportunities. The Board receives an ESG update at every meeting, including a quarterly ESG scorecard with key performance indicators and progress towards climate targets. Our Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for achieving our climate targets. Sustainability (including climate change) is a standing agenda item for GMT meetings and members receive a monthly update from the Director of Sustainability. The GMT members have received briefings on climate change risks and opportunities to deepen their understanding of this topic. Our Divisional Chair for Scotland, North East and North Yorkshire and a member of our GMT, was executive sponsor for our Environment Strategy. In 2024, they chaired our LEAF Committee, which is responsible for reviewing climate strategy, risks and opportunities; it meets four times a year. LEAF members include the heads or senior leaders of our sustainability, technical, production, procurement, commercial, customer and design functions and representatives from our strategic land and regional businesses.
Forests	Board-level committee Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Director on board	Yes	Individual Role Descriptions Other policy applicable to the board, please specify:	Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)	• Approving corporate policies and/or commitments • Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments • Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan	Our Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives including climate related risks and opportunities. The Board receives an ESG update at every meeting, including a quarterly ESG scorecard with key performance indicators and progress towards climate targets. Our Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for achieving our climate targets. Sustainability (including climate

			Environment Policy Final 12.12.23		• Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy • Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives	change) is a standing agenda item for GMT meetings and members receive a monthly update from the Director of Sustainability. The GMT members have received briefings on climate change risks and opportunities to deepen their understanding of this topic. Our Divisional Chair for Scotland, North East and North Yorkshire and a member of our GMT, was executive sponsor for our Environment Strategy. In 2024, they chaired our LEAF Committee, which is responsible for reviewing climate strategy, risks and opportunities; it meets four times a year. LEAF members include the heads or senior leaders of our sustainability, technical, production, procurement, commercial, customer and design functions and representatives from our strategic land and regional businesses.
Water	Board-level committee Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Director on board	Yes	Individual Role Descriptions Other policy applicable to the board, please specify: Environment Policy Final 12.12.23	Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)	• Approving corporate policies and/or commitments • Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments • Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan • Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy • Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy • Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives	Our Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives including climate related risks and opportunities. The Board receives an ESG update at every meeting, including a quarterly ESG scorecard with key performance indicators and progress towards climate targets. Our Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for achieving our climate targets. Sustainability (including climate change) is a standing agenda item for GMT meetings and members receive a monthly update from the Director of Sustainability. The GMT members have received briefings on climate change risks and opportunities to deepen their understanding of this topic. Our Divisional Chair for Scotland, North East and North Yorkshire and a member of our GMT, was executive sponsor for our Environment Strategy. In 2024, they chaired our LEAF Committee, which is responsible for reviewing climate strategy, risks and opportunities; it meets four times a year. LEAF members include the heads or senior leaders of our sustainability, technical, production, procurement, commercial, customer and design functions and representatives from our strategic land and regional businesses.
Biodiversity	Board-level committee Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Director on board	Yes	Individual Role Descriptions Other policy applicable to the board, please specify: Environment Policy Final 12.12.23	Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)	• Approving corporate policies and/or commitments • Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments • Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan • Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy • Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives	Our Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives including climate related risks and opportunities. The Board receives an ESG update at every meeting, including a quarterly ESG scorecard with key performance indicators and progress towards climate targets. Our Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for achieving our climate targets. Sustainability (including climate change) is a standing agenda item for GMT meetings and members receive a monthly update from the Director of Sustainability. The GMT members have received briefings on climate change risks and opportunities to deepen their understanding of this topic. Our Divisional Chair for Scotland, North East and North Yorkshire and a member of our GMT, was executive sponsor for our Environment Strategy. In 2024, they chaired our LEAF

						Committee, which is responsible for reviewing climate strategy, risks and opportunities; it meets four times a year. LEAF members include the heads or senior leaders of our sustainability, technical, production, procurement, commercial, customer and design functions and representatives from our strategic land and regional businesses.

4.2 Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues

Environmental Issue	Board-level competency on this environmental issue	Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board	Environmental expertise of the board member	Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue
Climate Change	Yes	Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue	Other, please specify Prior to joining Taylor Wimpey, our Chair was CEO of Land Securities Group plc, during which time Land Securities Group plc established themselves as a sustainability leader in their sector.	N/A	N/A
Forests	No, and we do not plan to within the next 2 years	N/A	N/A	Not an immediate strategic priority	Our plc board has a wealth of business experience, including that related to sustainability. Forests-related issues are taken very seriously by our plc board and are considered with a range of other sustainability topics. This is appropriate given our position as the ultimate end-user of timber products, rather than a direct purchaser. We are strengthening the ESG experience of the board and have included ESG issues – including forests-related issues – in the board's overall responsibilities.
Water	Yes	Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue	Other, please specify Prior to joining Taylor Wimpey, our Chair was CEO of Land Securities Group plc, during which time Land Securities Group plc established themselves as a sustainability leader in their sector.	N/A	N/A

4.3 Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Environmental Issue	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate Change	Yes	N/A	N/A
Forests	Yes	N/A	N/A
Water	Yes	N/A	N/A
Biodiversity	Yes	N/A	N/A

4.3.1 Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Environmental Issue	Position of individual or committee with responsibility	Environmental responsibilities of this position	Reporting line	Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues	Please explain
Climate Change	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	• Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities • Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues • Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues • Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets • Setting corporate environmental targets • Implementing a climate transition plan • Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues. • Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues	Reports to the board directly	Quarterly	Our Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for achieving our climate targets. Sustainability (including climate change) is a standing agenda item for GMT meetings and members receive a monthly update from the Director of Sustainability. The GMT members have received briefings on climate change risks and opportunities to deepen their understanding of this topic.

		• Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues • Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues • Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance			
Forests	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	• Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues • Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues • Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	Reports to the board directly	Quarterly	Our Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for achieving our forest related targets. Sustainability is a standing agenda item for GMT meetings and members receive a monthly update from the Director of Sustainability. The GMT members have received briefings on climate change risks and opportunities to deepen their understanding of this topic.
Water	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	• Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities • Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues • Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues	Reports to the board directly	Quarterly	Our Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for achieving our water related targets. Sustainability is a standing agenda item for GMT meetings and members receive a monthly update from the Director of Sustainability. The GMT members have received briefings on climate change risks and opportunities to deepen their understanding of this topic.
Biodiversity	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	• Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities • Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities • Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues.	Reports to the board directly	Quarterly	Our Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for achieving our biodiversity related targets. Sustainability is a standing agenda item for GMT meetings and members receive a monthly update from the Director of Sustainability. The GMT members have received briefings on climate change risks and opportunities to deepen their understanding of this topic.

4.5 Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Environmental Issue	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate Change	Yes	15%	In 2023, Executive Directors were set PSP targets based on an absolute carbon reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This will be payable in 2025. This has continued as a target is subsequent PSP awards.
Forests	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	N/A	We do not currently provide monetary incentives for the management team for forests related issues.
Water	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	N/A	We do not currently provide monetary incentives for the management team for water related issues.

4.5.1 Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues

Environmental Issue	Position entitled to monetary incentive	Incentives	Performance metrics	Incentive plan the incentives are linked to	Further details of incentive	How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan
Climate Change	Board/Executive board	Other, please specify Performance Share Plan (PSP)	Achievement of environmental targets Reduction in absolute emissions	Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)	In 2023, we set carbon emission reduction targets as part of the 2023 PSP Award. The carbon reduction measure is based on absolute carbon emissions reduction targets to be achieved by 31 December 2025. This has continued as a target is subsequent PSP awards.	The targets for our Executive team will support and drives the Company's strategy on carbon emissions reductions across our operations.
Climate Change	Board/Executive board	Other, please specify Medium Term Incentive Plan	Achievement of environmental targets Reduction in absolute emissions	Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)	In 2024, our General Management Team (UK Board) were set targets linked to linked to the carbon emissions the business produces during 2025. This has continued as a target is subsequent PSP awards.	The targets for our General Management Team will support and drives the Company's strategy on carbon emissions reductions across our operations.
Climate Change	Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify Business Unit Management Team	Other, please specify Medium Term Incentive Plan	Achievement of environmental targets Reduction in absolute emissions	Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)	In 2024, each Business Unit Management Team were set targets linked to linked to the carbon emissions the Business Unit produces during 2025. This has continued as a target is subsequent PSP awards.	The targets for our Business Unit Management Team will support and drives the Company's strategy on carbon emissions reductions across our operations.
Climate Change	Other sustainability specialist, please specify. Sustainability Champion	Salary increase	Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative	The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)	We operate with Sustainability Champions across our 22 regional businesses. The Sustainability Champions are the local sustainability leads for their Business Units. They are responsible for implementing specific sustainability programmes and are encouraged to identify, develop and implement other opportunities for sustainable improvements. The Sustainability Champions receive a salary supplement of £1,000 per annum before tax.	The Sustainability Champions are the local sustainability leads for their Business Units. They are responsible for implementing specific sustainability programmes and are encouraged to identify, develop and implement other opportunities for sustainable improvements. For example, in 2023 the Sustainability Champions were tasked with implementing actions outlined in their Resource Management Plans for their Business Units, which comprises of Business Unit-specific reduction targets for carbon and energy use.
Climate Change	Site Manager	Bonus - % of salary	Achievement of environmental targets	Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)	15% of the potential bonus for Site Managers is linked to performance on waste reduction.	Site Managers are engaged on waste reduction helping Taylor Wimpey meet our Environment Strategy target to reduce waste intensity 15% by 2025 from a 2019 baseline.

4.6 Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

Does your organization have any environmental policies?	Primary reason for not having an environmental policy	Explain why you do not have an environmental policy
Yes	N/A	N/A

4.6.1 Provide details of your environmental policies.

Environmental Issue	Level of coverage	Value chain stages covered	Explain the coverage	Environmental policy content	Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals	Public availability	Attach
Climate Change	Organization-wide	Direct operations	This policy applies to the whole of Taylor Wimpey plc	• Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards. • Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues. • Other environmental commitment please specify - Continually improve operational energy efficiency for our sites and offices, reduce emissions from transport, and purchase REGO backed green electricity for all new sites. • Commitment to 100% renewable energy • Commitment to net zero emissions	Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement	Yes	Climate Change and Energy Use Policy
Forests	Organization-wide	Direct operations Upstream Value Chain	This policy applies to the whole of Taylor Wimpey plc	• Commitment to no deforestation by target date (2024) • Other forests-related commitment please specify - Use timber and timber products from legally logged sources, in compliance with relevant regulations including the UK Timber Regulations and the EU Timber Regulations in Spain.	Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal Yes in line with the Kummming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework	Yes	Timber Policy
Water	Organization-wide	Direct operations	This policy applies to the whole of Taylor Wimpey plc	• Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes	Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation	Yes	Water Policy

Biodiversity	Organization-wide	Direct operations	This policy applies to the whole of Taylor Wimpey plc	• Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species • Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards • Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas	Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal	Yes	Biodiversity and Nature Policy

4.10 Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	Collaborative framework or initiative	Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative
Yes	Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)	Our net zero target for 2045 has been validated by the SBTi confirming that it is aligned with the SBTi's 1.5°C mitigation pathways for reaching net zero by 2050 or sooner. This is currently the most ambitious designation available through the SBTi process. The SBTi has also approved our scope 1 and 2 near term reduction target and determined that it is in line with a 1.5°C trajectory and determined that our long-term targets for scope 1, 2 and 3 are aligned with the SBTi's 1.5°C mitigation pathways for reaching net zero by 2050 or sooner. We are members of the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign (a global coalition set up by UN Global Compact, the Science Based Targets initiative, and We Mean Business). We are included on the Financial Times European Climate Leaders list, and a partner of the Supply Chain Sustainability School and the Next Generation members Group. We work closely with the Future Homes Hub on climate, water, and nature related issues.
	Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)	
	Other, please specify Business Ambition for 1.5C	
	Other, please specify Financial Times European Climate Leaders Future Homes Hub Supply Chain Sustainability School Next Generation Members Group Carbon Trust Standard	

4.11 In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment	Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals	Global environmental treaties	Attach commitment or position statement	Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register	Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization	Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan	Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may

							impact the environment
Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation	Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy areas	Paris Agreement Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation Kummming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework	Environment Policy 2024	No	N/A	The UK's statutory lobbying register only covers consultant lobbyists, and they are required to make declarations about direct advocacy they carry out with Ministers, Special Advisers and Permanent Secretaries and on behalf of its clients. However, this does not apply to direct lobbying carried out 'in house' by businesses themselves, and so Taylor Wimpey are not required to submit returns. Most engagement on policy is done through our industry body the Home Builders Federation (HBF). The Future Homes Hub (FHH) is a sector body designed to help the sector make the transition to a sustainable future. We participate in several of their projects, and they are part funded by the government and by the sector. Our senior leadership is sometimes called to directly speak to government. We engage with policy makers consultations, for example Central and Devolved Government consultations, often in relation to the practicality and deliverability of proposed solutions. We may also engage with Local Government on Local Policy. We recognise that the UK Government will need to introduce significant new regulation if it is to reach its binding long term carbon targets. This regulation will impact our business. A dedicated team within Taylor Wimpey is responsible for overseeing engagement with policy makers and trade associations on climate change policy. The same team is also part of Taylor Wimpey's Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) committee and responsible for developing climate change related strategy within the company. This streamlined communication process ensures that any engagement remains consistent with Taylor Wimpey's strategic approach to sustainability and climate change.	N/A

4.11.1 On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers	Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to	Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment	Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation	Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to	Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation	Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation	Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation	Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)	Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how	Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

									you measure the success of your engagement	
Future Homes Standard Consultation	Climate Change	Construction and housing	National	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Support with minor exceptions	Since the closure of the Future Homes Standard (FHS) consultation we have continued to engage with government officials on proposals for the FHS and HEM. This has involved stake holder engagement meetings which has resulted in a survey response around a new PV proposal.	Ad-hoc meetings Discussion in public forums Participation in working groups organized by policy makers Responding to consultations Submitting written proposals/inquiries	0 (£)	Zero carbon ready homes are well insulated, non-fossil fuel, and free from direct fossil fuel use for heat and power. This is essential for us to meet our net zero transition plan goals. Therefore, we are supportive of measures to reduce carbon emissions from homes, and believe engagement has been productive, however this cannot be fully determined until the new regulations are published in full, which we anticipate to be Autumn 2025.	Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned with the Paris Agreement
Environment Act 2021	Climate change Forests	Other please specify: Biodiversity Net Gain	National	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Support with minor exceptions	There are concerns around local authority skills and resource; data, reporting and enforcement; long term management; cost, phased sites and other matters.	Ad-hoc meetings Discussion in public forums Participation in working groups organized by policy makers	0 (£)	Biodiversity net gain is essential to us meeting our commitment on habitats in our 2021 Environment Strategy. We are supportive of measures to increase nature on home	Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

							Responding to consultations Submitting written proposals/inquiries		building sites, and believe engagement has been successful, where the resulting regulations are practical and deliverable.	
The Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations, and more specifically a legal case in the Court of Justice of the EU in 2018 (known as the 'Dutch Nitrogen Case')	Water	Other please specify: Nutrient Neutrality	National	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Neutral	N/A	Ad-hoc meetings Discussion in public forums Participation in working groups organized by policy makers Responding to consultations Submitting written proposals/inquiries	0 (£)	The regulations mean that measures to mitigate the impact of nutrients in water bodies can no longer be postponed into the future. Given the low contribution from house building, this is not an environmental priority. However, given the impact on the progress of developments through the planning system and the number of homes that are not being built this is an important business issue. Success would mean both environmental protection and enabling the development of homes that that the UK badly needs.	Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

The Flood and water Management Act 2010	Water	Other please specify: Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS)	National	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Support with no exceptions	N/A	Ad-hoc meetings Discussion in public forums Participation in working groups organized by policy makers Responding to consultations Submitting written proposals/inquiries	0 (£)	The Act's Schedule 3 sets out a framework for the rollout of drainage systems, including SuDS. SuDS assist in managing surface water runoff sustainably, reducing flood risk, improving water quality, enhancing biodiversity, and providing public amenity benefits. Success can be measured through several indicators: Adoption Rate: Tracking the percentage of new developments that incorporate SuDS. Water Quality Improvement: Monitoring changes in water quality due to SuDS implementation. Flood Risk Reduction: Assessing the impact of SuDS on flood.	Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
Planning Grampian Conditions	Water	Other please specify: Water and Sewerage	National	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Neutral	N/A	Ad-hoc meetings	0 (£)	We are currently in discussions with Water and Sewerage	Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on

							Discussion in public forums Submitting written proposals/inquiries		companies regarding their attempts through the planning process to influence Local authorities to require us to verify adequate wastewater capacity before permitting the construction or occupation of new homes. This is often enforced through Grampian conditions, which restrict development until necessary off-site works are completed.	Clean Water and Sanitation

4.11.2 Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Type of indirect engagement	Type of organization or individual	State the organization or position of individual	Trade association	Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position	Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with	Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year	Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position	Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)	Describe the aim of this funding	Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment	Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals
Indirect engagement via a trade association	N/A	N/A	Other trade association in Europe please specify:	Climate Change	Consistent	Yes – we publicly promote their position	We are actively involved with the principal trade body for the housebuilding industry, the Homes Builders Federation (HBF). Our Chief Executive Office joined the HBF's board on 1 July 2022. Our Technical Compliance Director	£230,000	We fund the HBF to support its work on UK planning and housing policy,	Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned	Paris agreement

			HBF (Home Builders Federation)				is part of the HBF National Technical and Sustainability Committee (NTSC) and the HBF Future Performance of New Homes Group (FPNHG). He also participates in the Future Homes Hub technical group and related working groups. Other members of staff participate in relevant working groups.		and customer and technical aspects of housebuilding.		
Indirect engagement via a trade association	N/A	N/A	Other trade association in Europe please specify: National House Building Council (NHBC)	Climate Change	Consistent	Yes – we publicly promote their position	The NHBC has been at the heart of industry engagement on sustainability for several years, raising the construction standard of new homes in the UK, and providing consumer protection for homebuyers through its 10-year Buildmark warranty. It provides training to house builders, and research to help the industry progress with the zero carbon homes agenda. Our Chief Executive Office is represented on the NHBC's Construction Quality Expert Panel by our Group Production or Technical Director. Our UK Technical Compliance Director is a member of the NHBC Technical forum.	£87,330	Access to National New Homes Survey online for all licences + NVQ certificates for individuals.	Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned	Paris agreement
Indirect engagement via a trade association	N/A	N/A	Other trade association in Europe please specify: Future Homes Hub (FHH)	Climate Change	Consistent	Yes – we publicly promote their position	We are active participants in the Future Homes Hub, an industry collaboration for the UK new homes sector, that is working to deliver the targets established in the Future Homes Delivery Plan – the UK homebuilding sector's climate and environment plan. Our Sustainability Director chairs the working group established to develop a shared set of metrics on climate change and sustainability performance for the industry.	£75,000	Annual Membership Fee	Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned	Paris agreement

4.12 Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Yes

4.12.1 Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Publication	Standard or framework the report is in line with	Environmental issues covered in publication	Status of the publication	Content elements	
In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks	TCFD	Climate change Forests Water Biodiversity	Complete	Governance Risks & opportunities Strategy Emissions figures Emission targets	Annual Report
In voluntary sustainability reports	N/A	Climate change Forests Water Biodiversity	Complete	Governance Risks & opportunities Strategy Emissions figures Emission targets	Sustainability Report
In voluntary communications	N/A	Climate change Forests Water Biodiversity	Complete	Governance Risks & opportunities Strategy Emissions figures Emission targets	We submit in voluntary disclosures such as our Net Zero Transition Plan, Next Generation, DSJI and on our corporate website.

5.1 Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Environmental issue	Use of scenario analysis	Frequency of analysis	Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis	Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis
Climate Change	Yes	Every three years or less frequently	N/A	N/A
Forests	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	N/A	Not an immediate strategic priority	Not an immediate strategic priority
Water	Yes	Every three years or less frequently	N/A	N/A

5.1.1 Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Environmental issue this scenario has been used to analyze	Scenario used	Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario	Approach to scenario	Scenario coverage	Risk types considered in scenario	Temperature alignment of scenario	Reference year	Timeframes covered	Driving forces in scenario	Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario	Rationale for choice of scenario
Climate	RCP 2.6	SSP1	Qualitative and quantitative	Organization-wide	Acute physical Chronic physical	1.6ºC - 1.9ºC	2022	2030, 2050 and 2100	Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change) Impact of nature footprint on reputation	Impacts were estimated and exposure assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria.	We carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to model the physical impacts of climate change on our assets (our construction sites, offices, land bank, and our logistics business) and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. Risks were modelled to 2022, 2030, 2050 and 2100. The assessment showed increasing exposure to physical risks as temperatures rise. Risks include for example production delays or damage to construction sites and offices from storms, floods, wildfires and droughts, and risks to the carrying value of our strategic land bank. The analysis showed that under a 1.5C scenario there is a moderate impact on our assets from windstorms. In our supply chain, there is a moderate impact from flooding and windstorms.

											The analysis also showed that the cost risk of physical climate change impacts can be mitigated by building to the regulatory standards of the day and by including any additional build costs in land viability assessments.
Climate	RCP 8.5	SSP5	Qualitative and quantitative	Organization-wide	Acute physical Chronic physical	4.0ºC and above	2022	2030, 2050 and 2100	Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change) Impact of nature footprint on reputation	Impacts were estimated and exposure assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria.	We carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to model the physical impacts of climate change on our assets (our construction sites, offices, land bank, and our logistics business) and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. Risks were modelled to 2022, 2030, 2050 and 2100. The assessment showed increasing exposure to physical risks as temperatures rise. Risks include for example production delays, damage to construction sites from storms, floods, wildfires and droughts, and risks to the carrying value of our strategic land bank. The analysis showed that under a 4C scenario, there is a moderate impact on our assets from flooding, drought and windstorm. In our supply chain, there is a moderate impact from drought and windstorms. In addition, there is a high impact on our supply chain from flooding. The analysis also showed that the cost risk of physical climate change impacts can be mitigated by building to the regulatory standards of the day and by including any additional build costs in land viability assessments.

Climate	IEA NZE 2050	N/A	Qualitative and quantitative	Organization-wide	Policy Market Reputation Technology	1.5°C or lower	2022	2025, 2030, 2050	Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change) Impact of nature footprint on reputation	Impacts were estimated and exposure assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria.	We carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to assess climate transition risks and opportunities across short-term (2025) and medium-term (2030) horizons. The analysis considered our exposure to 15 transition risks in a low-carbon economy where warming is limited to 1.5C this century. The transition risks considered were grouped into three broad categories: policy and legal risks, technological risks, and market and reputation risks. The analysis found a moderate to high level of risk exposure in the near-term, equilibrating to moderate exposure in the medium-term. The moderate to high level of risk exposure in the near-term reflects the impacts of complying with the Future Homes Standard, as well as adopting low-carbon technology and securing sufficient electricity supply for our sites. The analysis also found minor to moderate opportunities from the transition to a low-carbon economy. These included gains in market share as demand for low-carbon homes grows, and reputational benefits with investors, employees and other stakeholders.
Water	Bespoke Water Analysis	N/A	Qualitative	Facility	Acute Physical Chronic Physical	N/A	2023	2023	Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change) Impact of nature footprint on reputation	None	Climate change is increasing the likelihood of heavy or intense rainfall in many parts of the UK, particularly in the winter months. This is leading to higher risks of river and surface water flooding. Our Flood risk assessments for individual sites have a climate change allowance embedded

											within them. We must produce a surface water drainage strategy / flood risk assessment (FRA) that satisfies the requirements outlined in the NPPF and practice guide as well as the local policies as part of our application for planning permission. In Scotland, prior to site start the teams are required to apply for licences from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). The drainage strategy and FRA are used to show that our proposed development won't raise the risk of flooding from surface water, neither to it nor to the land around it.
Water	RCP 2.6	SSP1	Qualitative and quantitative	Organization-wide	Acute physical Chronic physical	1.6ºC - 1.9ºC	2022	2030, 2050 and 2100	Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change) Impact of nature footprint on reputation	Impacts were estimated and exposure assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria.	Our climate scenario analysis with WTW examined the impact of changing weather patterns and an increase in the number and severity of extreme weather events, including water-related issues such as flooding. We looked at the impact of these extreme events on our assets, including our freehold land holdings and freehold offices, as well as the key manufacturing sites of our suppliers. The assessment overall showed increasing exposure to physical risks as temperatures rise, including risks of production delays or damage to construction sites from water-related events such as floods. It also identified risks to the land in our strategic land pipeline which may result in write-downs to the land's carrying value or an increase in land costs. Our mitigations include identifying flood risk from the start of the land buying process, and monitoring weather conditions on our sites.

											The analysis concluded by summarising residual risks after mitigation measures have been put in place. Under a 1.5C scenario, there are no significant water-related risks after mitigation measures have been put in place. In our supply chain, there is a moderate impact from flooding and windstorms in a 1.5C scenario.
Water	RCP 8.5	SSP5	Qualitative and quantitative	Organization-wide	Acute physical Chronic physical	4.0ºC and above	2022	2030, 2050 and 2100	Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change) Impact of nature footprint on reputation	Impacts were estimated and exposure assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria.	We carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to model the physical impacts of climate change on our assets (our construction sites, offices, land bank, and our logistics business) and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. Risks were modelled to 2022, 2030, 2050 and 2100. The assessment showed increasing exposure to physical risks as temperatures rise. Risks include for example production delays, damage to construction sites from storms, floods, wildfires and droughts, and risks to the carrying value of our strategic land bank. The analysis showed that under a 4C scenario, there is a moderate impact on our assets from flooding, drought and windstorm. In our supply chain, there is a moderate impact from drought and windstorms. In addition, there is a high impact on our supply chain from flooding. The analysis also showed that the cost risk of physical climate change impacts can be mitigated by building to the regulatory standards of the day and by including any additional build costs in land viability assessments.

5.1.2 Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Environmental issues	Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios	Coverage of analysis	Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues
Climate	• Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management • Resilience of business model and strategy • Target setting and transition planning • Strategy and financial planning • Capacity building	Organization-wide	TRANSITION RISK Our scenario analysis found that Taylor Wimpey has a moderate to high level of residual transition risk exposure (i.e. after mitigation) in the short-term. Exposure may be amplified by a disorderly transition to net zero. Short-term transition risks include complying with the Future Homes Standard, as well as risks associated with the move to lower emission technology and skills shortages impacting our ability to install low carbon technologies. The results of this analysis have informed a decision to work on a cross housebuilder initiative to upskill the supply chain. We also are supporting government work in this area. In the medium-term (2030), risks and their impacts are less certain. Electricity capacity and distribution risks are anticipated to lessen as the grid adapts to local supply challenges and more on-plot energy generation and smart networks becoming more prevalent. However, several reputational, policy and legal risks are expected to increase. For example, unexpected national policy actions out to 2030 could impact the value of Taylor Wimpey's strategic landbank e.g. transport and connectivity-related mandates. The risk of some local councils setting climate emergency related specification requirements beyond FHS could also delay construction in certain locations. Opportunities: there are minor to moderate opportunities for Taylor Wimpey from the transition to a low carbon economy. For example, as policy requirements around heating and insulation impact the second-hand market, new build homes will become more attractive. Meeting regulatory requirements in a more efficient way than our competitors make us a better investment case. Meeting Local Planning Authority requirements on climate change could make us more competitive in the land market. The business's strategy is successfully mitigating many of these risks. In the short-term, our benchmarking suggests we are staying abreast of our competitors on climate and other sustainability issues. In addition, we have set ambitious but achievable climate targets that may provide us a legal and reputational advantage in the medium-term if our competitors are unable to meet their commitments. PHYSICAL RISK Our climate scenario analysis suggested that in both a 1.5C and 4C warming scenario, the principal physical climate impacts on Taylor Wimpey are windstorms, heat stress, drought and flooding. In addition, in a 4C warming scenario, subsidence will emerge as a potential impact. These impacts may cause production delays, damage to construction sites, and increased costs relating to adapting sites and homes to a changing climate; risk that climate change impacts affect sites in the strategic land pipeline, which may mean write-downs to the carrying value of land and increased land costs. Opportunities: Warmer, drier summers enable increased output; integration of landscaping features to mitigate flooding and other climate risks enhance placemaking.
Forests	N/A	N/A	N/A

Water	• Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management • Resilience of business model and strategy • Target setting and transition planning	Organization-wide	Our climate scenario analysis with WTW examined the impact of changing weather patterns and an increase in the number and severity of extreme weather events, including water-related issues such as flooding. We looked at the impact of these extreme events on our assets, including our freehold land holdings and freehold offices, as well as the key manufacturing sites of our suppliers. The assessment overall showed increasing exposure to physical risks as temperatures rise, including risks of production delays or damage to construction sites from water-related events such as floods. It also identified risks to the land in our strategic land pipeline which may result in write-downs to the land's carrying value or an increase in land costs. Our mitigations include identifying flood risk from the start of the land buying process, and monitoring weather conditions on our sites. The analysis concluded by summarising residual risks after mitigation measures have been put in place. Under a 1.5C scenario, there are no significant water-related risks after mitigation measures have been put in place. Under a 4C scenario, there is a moderate impact on our assets from flooding, drought and windstorm. In our supply chain, there is a moderate impact from flooding and windstorms in a 1.5C scenario, and a moderate impact from drought and windstorms in a 4C scenario. In addition, there is a high impact on our supply chain from flooding in a 4C scenario. Climate change is increasing the likelihood of heavy or intense rainfall in many parts of the UK, particularly in the winter months. This is leading to higher risks of river and surface water flooding. Our Flood risk assessments for individual sites have a climate change allowance embedded within them. We must produce a surface water drainage strategy / flood risk assessment (FRA) that satisfies the requirements outlined in the NPPF and practice guide as well as the local policies as part of our application for planning permission. The drainage strategy and FRA are used to show that our proposed development won't raise the risk of flooding from surface water, neither to it nor to the land around it.

5.2 Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

Transition plan	Temperature alignment of transition plan	Publicly available climate transition plan	Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion	Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment	Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion	Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan	Description of feedback mechanism	Frequency of feedback collection	Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies	Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period	Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers	Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan
Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world	N/A	Yes	No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years	N/A	Our Net Zero Transition plan commits to reducing our reliance of fossil fuels throughout our business but does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion. **Operations:** We purchase 100% renewable electricity for new sites during construction. Our green electricity is REGO backed, confirming it comes from genuine renewable energy. This accounted for 85% of our total electricity consumption in 2024. The roll out of fully electric homes will eliminate the	We have a different feedback mechanism in place	We collect feedback on climate issues from our stakeholders through our materiality review, customer surveys, and internal forums with colleagues.	Annually	Our Net Zero Transition Plan depends on environmental legislation and energy taxation. These can be amplified through the supply chain. Changes to Building Regulations (e.g. the introduction of the Future Homes Standard) or climate emergency aspects through planning, will have an impact on our ability to perform against our transition plan.	We have reduced our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions 47% since 2019. We are working on a range of projects to reduce energy use on our sites. We trialled an LPG generator on a site in 2024 to assess the cost and carbon implications compared to a hybrid diesel generator. Our Energy Use Dos and Don'ts guide is supporting our teams to make energy efficiency improvements. As	Forests Plastics Water Biodiversity	Forests: We are increasing our use of timber frame which supports climate mitigation, as carbon is sequestered into the trees during their growth and stored in the building over its lifetime. We require our suppliers to provide sustainable timber from recognised certification schemes such as FSC (Forestry Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). Plastics: We collaborated on a

					major source of gas use. Our roadmap assumes that in line with Government proposals, fossil fuel powered boilers will be phased out in new homes from 2024 in Scotland and from 2025 in England and Wales and that all-electric homes will start to be rolled out across our sites in line with transitional arrangements published with FHS. Reducing diesel use is challenging as there are currently supply challenges for alternative fuels and there are not yet commercially available electric or hydrogen alternatives for vehicles and plant used in the home building process. However, we anticipate that over the next 10 years wider developments in hydrogen technology, battery technology and electric vehicle technology will assist our business in reducing diesel use. **Homes:** We are focusing on improvements in fabric energy					part of the work of our 'Road to Net Zero Working Group', we are exploring ways to make our freehold and leasehold offices more energy efficient. When we build or refurbish our offices we integrate energy efficiency measures including LED lighting and efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. We have installed PV panels on some offices, including our business unit in Exeter. Many offices now have electric vehicle charging points. We purchase 100% renewable electricity for new sites during construction (including temporary building supplies), offices, show homes, sales areas		project with the Supply Chain Sustainability School to quantify packaging waste streams and work with suppliers to achieve reductions. Water: We are integrating environmental factors into site design including in relation to water resilience, biodiversity and environmental thresholds. Biodiversity: Actions that enable nature to renew and regenerate, will support our transition plan. Through our Environment Strategy we are increasing natural habitat on our sites and integrating enhancements to support native wildlife. We are also engaging our customer base on nature-friendly

					efficiency, use of renewable and efficiency technologies and the phase-out of gas boilers. More homes will also include triple glazing and EV chargers. The specification complies with the updates to Building Regulations Parts F, L,O,S England and Wales and Section 6 in Scotland. Our increased use of PV panels will enable more customers to generate and benefit from their own electricity.					and plots before sale. This is around 85% of our total electricity consumption. Our green electricity is REGO-backed to confirm that it comes from genuine renewable sources. We successfully tested hydrotreated vegetable oil as a lower carbon alternative to diesel for plant on site and are assessing the potential to extend its use. We now use all-electric mechanised handling equipment at our logistics centre (previously diesel). Our flexible car benefit scheme 'MyDrive' enables employees to have access to a new low emission car, fully maintained and provided in a tax-		gardening to increase the area available to nature on our development sites. We have set a target in our Environment Strategy to increase natural habitats on new sites 10% from 2023 onwards. This target is aligned with a regulatory requirement for biodiversity net gain on all new developments in England, which became mandatory in February 2024.

										efficient way, including electric and ultra-low emission vehicles. Of the cars currently ordered through the scheme around 88% are electric or hybrid.		

5.3 Have environmental risks and opportunities influenced your strategy and/or financial planning?

Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning	Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy	Primary reason why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning	Explain why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning
Yes, both strategy and financial planning	Products and services Upstream/downstream value chain Investment in R&D Operations	N/A	N/A

5.3.1 Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

Business area	Effect type	Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area	Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area
Products and services	Risks Opportunities	Water Climate change Forests	The physical and transition risks associated with climate change have impacted our strategy on the homes we build across the medium and long-term time horizons. One key transition risk and opportunity is changes to the design of our homes and developments due to energy efficiency or renewable energy requirements These can arise through Building Regulations, the planning system and other routes. Requirements can include a more efficient building fabric, the application of renewable technologies or district heating schemes. For example, the Future Homes Standard (FHS) will result in zero carbon ready homes. Building Regulations (Part S) on electric vehicles (EVs) requires a charging point in every applicable home with on-site parking. Part O of the Building Regulations addresses overheating concerns. EV and FHS regulation increases the demand on electrical infrastructure and points of connection for our sites substantially. Case Study: one of the key physical risks that we have investigated were the changes to the Climate Change Allowances which altered, amongst other things, the peak river flows in Flood Risk Assessments. This meant changes such as raising site levels so the site cannot flood or providing additional areas for flood compensation so other areas of land are not impacted
Upstream/downstream value chain	Risks Opportunities	Water Climate change Forests	We have a target to reduce the embodied carbon in the homes we build. Using timber-frame is one way to achieve this. Case Study: We have a public target to complete 30% of the homes we build in timber frame by 2030. The benefits of timber frame include reduced embodied carbon, increased speed of construction, reduced reliance on trades with skills shortages, and improved build quality. We require all suppliers to provide timber from sources that comply with our Supply Chain Policy and the Timber and Timber Products Placing on the Market Regulations (UKTR) . We are committed to buying timber from responsibly managed forests certified by recognised certification schemes such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) or Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI).
Investment in R&D	Risks Opportunities	Water Climate change	Our Research, Development and Technical Innovation function routinely reviews new technologies. Promising technologies are scrutinised by our cross functional FIG (Functional Interface Group) for piloting and again prior to adoption. For example, we completed our trial of low-carbon technologies in five prototype Future Homes Standard homes at our site in Sudbury in 2024. We finished

		Forests	construction of the five prototype homes in mid-2023 and the lessons learnt from construction and our customers experiences will inform our approach to building Future Homes Standard compliant homes, the upskilling needs of our trades, the readiness of our supply chain and the customer experience.
Operations	Risks Opportunities	Water Climate change Forests	Our operations in the short-term are impacted by transition risks that manifest themselves in the form of increased tax and regulation associated with climate change. For example, from March 2022 UK fuel tax rose to 57.95p per litre of diesel we purchase. Value Added Tax at 20% is also charged on the price of the fuel. In the medium-term, our operations may be affected by changes in the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events. Case Study: We launched a network of Sustainability Champions across our UK business units in 2019. The Sustainability Champions are responsible for helping the BUs play their part in achieving our Net Zero Transition Plan and our Environment Strategy targets. We have also promoted car sharing and provide a higher mileage rate to members of staff that travel with one or more passengers and are exploring opportunities to improve the fuel efficiency of the Taylor Wimpey car fleet. In 2024, we trialled use of an LPG (liquid petroleum gas) generator at our Brightwell Lakes site in East Anglia. The trial provided useful insights into the use and storage of compressed gas on site, which will help us to prepare for the potential future use of hydrogen as a low carbon fuel for plant and generators.

5.3.2 Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

Financial planning elements that have been affected	**Effect type**	**Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements**	**Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements**
• Revenues • Direct costs • Indirect costs • Capital expenditures • Access to capital • Assets • Liabilities	Risks Opportunities	Climate change Forests Water	Revenues are determined by the health of the housing market, which depends on factors such as availability of housing, employment levels and household disposable incomes, mortgage availability and affordability. Risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy including uncertainty around environmental legislation and energy taxation can affect our operating costs. These can be amplified through the supply chain. Changes to Building Regulations (e.g. the introduction of the Future Homes Standard) or climate emergency aspects through planning, driven by environmental requirements, also have the potential to increase operating costs. Almost all our spend is operational, predominantly on land, goods and services, and construction. In recent years we have been buying regional offices and refurbishing them or building new offices to modern energy and environmental standards. This is the main area of capital expenditure and is modest compared with our development activities. These expenditures have a short to medium term time horizon and take into account flood risk, environmental impact risks and other risks within the development planning phase. Investors are increasingly interested in the climate performance of companies and will look for 'investor grade' climate information to inform their investment decisions. We have been contacted by both ethical and mainstream investors on this topic. We believe we are currently satisfying investor needs, and our work on climate scenario analysis means that we have aligned with the TCFD's requirements. We have not yet had problems accessing capital due to climate change but will continue to monitor this in the short- and medium-term. The main asset we purchase is land. Changing precipitation may alter the conditions of our construction sites, including geology, the risk of slope instability, soil shrinkage, erosion and water table height. We are highly selective with regards to the types of sites that we buy, focusing on the quality of the land rather than the number of plots acquired. Flooding risk is deemed our biggest climate change adaptation risk and has been a major area of focus. The risk applies to individual sites. Without proper assessment it could result in decreased developable areas, increased flood mitigation costs and potentially decreased land values. We do not buy land unless we can mitigate any flood risk, and flood risk will be factored into the land value through due diligence.

5.4 In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Yes	Other methodology or framework	N/A

5.4.1 Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Methodology or framework used to assess alignment	Taxonomy under which information is being reported	Objective under which alignment is being reported	Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective	Financial metric	Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)	Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)	Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)	Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)	Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%	Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)	Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
Other, please specify: Alignment with our climate transition plan	N/A	N/A	N/A	Revenue/Turnover	£3,367,188,000	99	99	99	N/A	N/A	Virtually all our revenue comes from selling the new homes that we build. The homes we currently build and sell are already highly energy and carbon efficient. By 2025 the majority of our new developments will be constructed to Part L and F (England & Wales) or Section 6 (Scotland) of Building Regulations which represents another significant improvement in energy and carbon efficiency. By 2030 the large majority of our homes will be constructed to the Future Home Standards (England & Wales) and New Build Heat Standard (Scotland) and be zero carbon ready. These will be powered electrically and exclude direct fossil fuel use. They will be true zero carbon when the electricity grid is fully decarbonised and the homes powered by green electricity. We occasionally generate a relatively small amount of revenue through sales of land. The % of our revenue that comes from selling homes (rather than land sales) is disclosed in our accounts. In 2024, there were £36.4m in land sales which accounts for less than 1% of our revenue.

5.4.2 Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

N/A

5.4.3 Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

N/A

5.5 Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Yes	Taylor Wimpey invests in R&D of low-carbon products or services.

5.5.6 Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Other, please specify Zero carbon ready buildings	Small scale commercial deployment	70%		20%	Reaching the UK's target to be net zero carbon by 2050 requires big changes across the economy, including to our homes and developments. Our own net zero target is even more ambitious at 2045 so we are already investing in research to prepare for zero carbon ready homes. We have been working with a number of suppliers in order to access new products to meet 100% electric energy requirements and minimising costs for the customers and ensuring that the new products introduced are deliverable. Some examples of the energy efficient and low carbon technologies we have investigated consist of air source heat pumps, heat pump cylinders, electric panel heating, smart cylinders, underfloor heating, thermaskirt heated skirting boards, infrared radiant heating and battery storage. We are accessing enhanced fabric to reduce heat loss and energy demand on the homes. This assessment process follows on from the lessons learnt from the 5 plot Future Home Standards Trial homes that were completed in 2024.
Other, please specify Embodied Carbon	Small scale commercial deployment	10%		5%	We are actively engaged with manufacturers in identifying alternative construction methods in reducing embodied carbon. For example, we are directly involved with external cladding systems that reduce the amount of clay / concrete external brickwork on the external facade. We are obtaining EPD data from our suppliers in order to identify areas in order specification where we can reduce embodied carbon.

5.9 What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)	Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)	Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)	Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)	Please explain
0	0	+9.4	5	Water-related OPEX in 2024 was approximately £1.30m which is a 9.4% increase from 2023. This water expenditure relates to water withdrawals used for construction operations, for personnel use as well as for various construction purposes such as: washing tools, homes and vehicles; as an ingredient in mortar and concrete; and irrigating gardens and open spaces. Currently we do not have figures for water-related CAPEX in our business. Our absolute water consumption reduced 4% in 2024 compared to 2023. Despite this, we spent 9.4% more on water related OPEX in 2024 than in 2023. We believe this is due to the increased cost of water from the utility companies.

5.10 Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities	Other environmental externalities priced	Further details of other environmental externalities priced
No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	N/A	Other please specify: Other incentives are deemed to be more effective	For Scope 1 and 2 carbon we have a strong incentive on absolute carbon emissions reduction through executive and senior management bonus schemes. We believe this incentivised approach is more effective than that of carbon pricing. For Scope 3 two categories make up the large majority of our Scope 3 emissions, PGAS and UOSP. Carbon from UOSP is highly regulated through Building Regulations and so it is not appropriate to price this as the business has limited control over outcomes. For PGAS, the carbon data is not of a sufficient quality to fairly put in place a carbon price, largely because there are so few EPDs (Environmental Product Declarations) in our supply chain.	N/A	N/A

5.10.1 Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

N/A

5.10.2 Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

N/A

5.11 Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Value chain stakeholder	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered	Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues
Suppliers	Yes	Climate change Forests Water Plastics	N/A	N/A
Smallholders	No. and we do not plan to within the next two years	N/A	Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	We are several steps removed from the smallholders that procure and harvest timber and therefore we have limited ability to influence their decisions.
Customers	Yes	Climate change Forests Water Plastics	N/A	N/A
Investors and shareholders	Yes	Climate change Forests Water Plastics	N/A	N/A
Other value chain stakeholders	Yes	Climate change Forests Water Plastics	N/A	N/A

5.11.1 Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Environmental issue covered	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment	Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment	% Tier 1 suppliers assessed	Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment	% Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment	Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers	Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions	100	As part of our supply chain engagement work, we have a sustainability questionnaire that is sent to all Group suppliers. This questionnaire includes a section on climate change that assesses the policy position of each supplier on climate management and establishes whether suppliers have carbon reduction targets. We also complete in depth analysis of our Scope 3 footprint to determine suppliers with the highest carbon impact.	1-25%	15
Forests	Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers	Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems	100	Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases which was last sent to suppliers in March 2025.	Unknown	N/A
Water	Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers	Other, please specify Vulnerability of Group suppliers to climate-related water impacts such as flooding	100	As part of our supply chain engagement work, we have a sustainability questionnaire that is sent to all Group suppliers. This questionnaire includes a section on water and water security that assesses the policy position of each supplier on water management and establishes whether suppliers have water reduction targets. It also includes questions on the use of water labelling schemes such as Waterwise on bathroom, kitchen and other appliances.	Unknown	N/A

Plastics	Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers	Impact on plastic waste and pollution	26-50%	We have engaged extensively with suppliers on plastic packaging through sponsorship and participation in two projects in collaboration with other home builders and the Supply Chain Sustainability School.	Unknown	N/A

5.11.2 Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Environmental issue covered	Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue	Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue	Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue	• In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change • Procurement spend	N/A	Our analysis which formed the creation of our Net Zero Transition Plan shows that five materials make up 68% of our Scope 3 emissions and these will be prioritised in our carbon reduction efforts.
Forests	No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue	N/A	We engage with all suppliers	We engage with all suppliers on forest related issues.
Water	No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue	N/A	We engage with all suppliers	We engage with all suppliers on water related issues.
Plastics	No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue	N/A	We engage with all suppliers	We engage with all suppliers on plastic related issues.

5.11.5 Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Environmental issue	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	Our Central Procurement team engage with Group suppliers to ensure that they have completed the sustainability questionnaire.
Water	Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	Our Central Procurement team engage with Group suppliers to ensure that they have completed the sustainability questionnaire.
Forests	Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	Our Central Procurement team engage with Group suppliers to ensure that they have completed the sustainability questionnaire.

5.11.6 Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Environmental issue	Environmental requirement	Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement	% tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement	% tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement	% tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement	% tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement	Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement	% of non-compliant suppliers engaged	Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers
Climate change	Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform	Supplier self-assessment	100%	100%	25-50%	76-99%	N/A	N/A	We have estimated the percentage of Tier 1 supplier related Scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with our environmental requirements. Our Central Procurement team engage with Group suppliers to ensure that they have completed the sustainability questionnaire.
Forests	Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform	Supplier self-assessment	100%	76-99%	N/A	N/A	Retain and engage	100	Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance.
Water	Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform	Supplier self-assessment	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	As part of our supply chain engagement work, we have a sustainability questionnaire that is sent to all Group suppliers. This questionnaire includes a section on water and water security that assesses the policy position of each supplier on water management and establishes whether suppliers have water reduction targets. It also includes questions on the use of water labelling schemes such as Waterwise on bathroom, kitchen and other appliances.

5.11.7 Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Environmental issue	Commodity	Action driven by supplier engagement	Type and details of engagement	Upstream value chain coverage	% of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement	% of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement	% tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement	Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged	Describe of the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action	Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue	Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action
Climate change	N/A	Emissions reduction	Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services	Tier 1 suppliers	100%	76-99%	N/A	N/A	DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGAGEMENT: We engage our suppliers on sustainability issues including climate change through the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS). As part of the SCSS Carbon Group, we are working on an ambitious project to collect energy and carbon data from construction suppliers. A digital portal was developed in 2019. Through the SCSS, suppliers can complete a sustainability self-assessment, create an action plan and use free resources to address gaps in their approach. We are also working on collaborative projects led by the SCSS on improving carbon data in the supply chain, waste management, plastic packaging and human rights. One of these SCSS projects is focused on human rights risks in the solar panel supply chain and aims to produce publicly available guidance on best practice procurement for solar panels. Throughout our FHS trial at Sudbury, Taylor Wimpey worked closely with suppliers to introduce products into the homes to meet the requirements of FHS. The technologies include various air source heat pumps, heat pump cylinders, electric panel heating, smart cylinders, Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery (MVHR), Waste Water Heat Recovery (WWHR), underfloor heating, 'thermaskirt' heated skirting boards, infrared radiant heating, sleek photovoltaic solar systems, innovative battery storage and EV Charging. These measures could radically reduce the carbon emissions and footprint of the homes.	Yes, please specify the environmental requirement Reduce carbon emissions intensity from our supply chain and customer homes by 24% by 2030.	Yes

									IMPACT OF OUR ENGAGEMENT: 88% of our priority suppliers were registered with Supply Chain Sustainability School and attended over 952 hours of CPD virtual training on sustainability topics such as modern slavery, waste, climate change, diversity and inclusion, social value and mental health and wellbeing. MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Our threshold for success is a year-on-year improvements in the quantity of training resources that our suppliers access. Our Towards Zero Waste strategy, which was developed throughout 2022, includes a target to make central suppliers members of the Supply Chain Sustainability School. Therefore supplier participation in School events and improvement in re-assessment scores are being tracked and progress is being monitored. Success will be measured against this target.		
Forests	Timber Products	No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems	Other information collection activity, please specify: Supply Chain mapping	Tier 1 suppliers	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	We have regular meetings with all Group suppliers. We discuss improvements, run trials, training and masterclasses for TW teams. We also issue all our Group suppliers with a sustainability questionnaire that captures data on their approach to environmental and social issues. Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases which was last sent to suppliers in March 2025. Our engagement has raised the profile of forests-related issues at our suppliers and made the commitments in our Supply Chain Policy clearer. In addition, it has encouraged suppliers to provide more transparent data on the regions of origin of the timber we procure. We engage with suppliers to help us find innovative approaches to reducing resource use.	Yes, please specify the environmental requirement Require suppliers to supply timber and timber products from well managed forests with full chain of custody certification from either the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	Yes

										or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).	
Water	N/A	Total water withdrawal volumes reduction	Other capacity building activity, please specify: Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration	Tier 1 suppliers	51-75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	We aim to develop strong partnerships with our Group suppliers and their involvement in the SCSS is one element of this. Strong partnerships with our Group suppliers are key because they are the most important component of our supply chain, providing products that are used in every home we build. The SCSS is a collaboration between clients, contractors and first-tier suppliers who have a mutual interest in building the skills of their supply chain. The main impact of engaging our Group suppliers through the SCSS is their increased readiness to work with us in progressing our Net Zero Transition Plan, our Environment Strategy and the water-related targets in the strategy. One example of our Group suppliers' greater engagement in our sustainability work, and a measure of success, is their participation in the SCSS's training courses. 88% of our priority suppliers were registered with Supply Chain Sustainability School and attended over 952 hours of CPD virtual training on sustainability topics such as modern slavery, waste, climate change, diversity and inclusion, social value and mental health and wellbeing. In the UK, water efficiency is covered by Building Regulations Part G – Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency. This focuses on the expected performance of the whole home. We work with product manufacturers including for WCs, taps, baths, showers and appliances to enhance water efficiency of these products.	Yes, please specify the environmental requirement Work with suppliers to improve water efficiency and water quality in the supply chain.	Yes
Plastics	N/A	Removal of plastic from the environment	Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental	Tier 1 suppliers	1-25%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Our Towards Zero Waste strategy and action plan sets out a three-year programme of waste reduction across all stages of development and several waste streams including soils, demolition waste, embodied waste in materials, packaging waste and construction waste. It aims to improve	N/A	Yes

			impacts in products and services						our waste data, drive progress on the resource targets in our Environment Strategy, incentivise resource-efficient behaviours, and develop action plans for key waste streams. Areas we're focusing on include: • Reducing plastic packaging on the build packs delivered to our sites • Reducing waste through better storage of materials and increased use of modular components constructed off site • Reviewing how we manage earthworks to improve efficiency and reduce the amount of soil that needs to be excavated, moved or disposed of • Improving our processes to reduce waste at source. For example, in 2023 we worked with our main plasterboard supplier to specify plaster board sizes to suit our configurations and reduce waste from off-cuts. We have engaged extensively with suppliers on plastic packaging through sponsorship and participation in two projects in collaboration with other home builders and the Supply Chain Sustainability School. The first (in 2021) assessed the readiness of selected suppliers to provide data on plastics and other packaging, and the second (in 2023) published practical guidance for plastics and packaging reduction for the home building industry and its supply chain. We have started to reduce plastics at TWL (Taylor Wimpey Logistics). This includes moving to perforated shrink wrap sheets, reducing the thickness of shrink wrap from 125 microns to 75 microns, and switching to self-sealing clear plastics bags for ironmongery.		

5.11.8 Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

N/A

5.11.9 Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Environmental issue	Type of stakeholder	Type and details of engagement	% of stakeholder type engaged	% stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions	Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement	Effect of engagement and measures of success
Climate change	Customers	• Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes • Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements	100	100	We want customers to have a positive house buying experience with a well finished home, great service, clear information about living in and maintaining their new home and prompt resolution to any issues that may arise. We aim for all our marketing and advertising to be honest and accurate and comply with the UK's Green Claims Code. We engage with our marketing agencies to ensure they have quality assurance, review and sign off processes in place. Our customers have significant influence on energy and carbon emissions over the lifetime of their home, and we therefore aim to engage all customers on these topics. Our new integrated Taylor Wimpey website contains a dedicated customer service section with useful information for new and existing homeowners. It includes a section on sustainable living, explaining what our customers can do to live a sustainable life and how to take steps to improve their environmental, social and economic impact. Our sales and marketing materials include details of the sustainability and community features of developments as well as the environmental features of our homes. All our customers receive information on their new home in our 'From House to Home' manual. We added advice on living sustainably including tips to help customers save energy, reduce waste, and encourage nature in their gardens. We also give all our customers details on how to use and maintain the environmental features in their homes through our Maintenance Guide. At our future homes build trial in Sudbury, Suffolk, we built five zero carbon ready fully electric homes fitted with a range of energy-efficient and low carbon technology combinations. We believe it was the first trial of its type in a live construction site setting. Features and technologies used include triple glazing, high performance front doors and enhanced insulation, PV panels and battery storage, air source heat pumps, wastewater heat recovery, heat pump cylinders, electric panel heating, smart cylinders, underfloor heating, thermaskirt heated skirting boards, mechanical ventilation heat recovery, infrared radiant heating and smart home technology. We used the plots to help engage our workforce, sub-contractors and other stakeholders including customers, lenders, investors, industry experts	EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: We engage extensively with local communities in the areas in which we operate. Many of our customers come from these local communities - 75% of our customers move from a 5 mile radius of the Taylor Wimpey development they are purchasing on – and we listen and respond to community requirements. The effect of engagement was that in 2024, we retained our five-star status in the HBF survey for customer satisfaction. MEASURE OF SUCCESS: We measure success by analysing our build quality scores. We lead UK volume housebuilders in build quality as measured by the NHBC CQR score, which measures build quality at key build stages. In 2024, we scored an average of 4.93 (2023: 4.89) from a possible score of 6. This compares with an industry benchmark group average of 4.70. We have targets around customer satisfaction. Our target is to score above 90% and to maintain our 5-star status.

					and politicians on low carbon technologies. Following sale of the plots we have also conducted post-occupancy research with the new residents.	
Climate change	Investors and Shareholders	• Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements.	Unknown	Unknown	We engage with investors on sustainability issues through meetings, our reporting and by participating in benchmarks and disclosure initiatives. We responded to numerous investor questions on environmental, social, and governance aspects in 2024. We will continue to engage with investors and to disclose our performance to investors through initiatives including CDP, Dow Jones Sustainability Index, FTSE4Good and the NextGeneration benchmark. We align our reporting in both our Annual Report and Sustainability and ESG Addendum with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.	EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: The effect and impact of this engagement is shown through our performance in global and sectoral benchmarks: We were certified to the Carbon Trust's Route to Net Zero standard in 2024 and were the only housebuilder to hold this standard. We were rated A- by CDP Climate Change (2023: A-). Our latest CDP Supplier Engagement score was A for our approach to engaging suppliers on climate change. We were included on the Financial Times Europe's Climate Leaders list 2024. • Constituent of the Dow Jones Sustainability Europe Index • Included in the S&P Sustainability Yearbook 2025 • Constituent of the FTSE4Good Index series • MSCI AAA rating • Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating of Low and included in its 2025 Industry • ESG Top-Rated Companies List • Member of Next Generation, ranked fifth with a silver rating in 2024 with a score of 68% (2023: third, 71%, Gold). MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Our goal is to maintain AAA rating from MSCI, Inclusion in DJSI and Sustainability Yearbook, and at least a silver rating in Next Generation.
Climate change	Other value chain stakeholder, please specify Our main stakeholders are: • Local communities • Employees • Suppliers • Partners	• Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks. • Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements.	Unknown	Unknown	We engage with local communities at every site, from planning and throughout construction, including through meetings, exhibitions, workshops, newsletters, information boards, social media and our website. Community priorities include: early delivery of infrastructure and facilities; managing local impacts during construction such as noise and dust; and provision of public and open spaces to help create a sense of place and support communities to adopt healthy lifestyles. We apply our Community Engagement Toolkit and Community Communication Plan to make sure we communicate effectively with communities at every stage and reflect their local needs in our plans. We engage with local authorities and parish councils and participate in the development of strategic frameworks, Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. Local governments prioritise	EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: During 2024, we contributed £345m to local communities via planning obligations (2023: £405m) to fund infrastructure and facilities, including affordable housing, green spaces, community and leisure facilities, transport, educational funding, jobs for local people, heritage buildings and public art. Around 67% of our UK completions were within 500m of a public transport mode and around 92% were within 1,000m. MEASURE OF SUCCESS:

	• Local and central government • Housing associations • Trade associations and industry bodies • Experts and NGOs	• Collaboration with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services.			schemes which reflect local concerns and feature high-quality design and placemaking. Efficient delivery and build quality are also key objectives. Many local authorities are exploring how best to respond to the climate emergency. We will continue to focus on community engagement, placemaking and the early delivery of community infrastructure. We interact with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, , Homes England, the Department for the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, the Scottish and Welsh Governments, and other institutions to understand their priorities and share our views. We engage directly and through trade associations such as the Home Builders Federation, Future Homes Hub and Homes for Scotland. The environmental impact of housing is rising up the agenda with legislation for biodiversity net gain, home energy consumption and carbon efficiency gathering pace. We will continue to engage with government and provide our input through public consultations on issues relating to housebuilding and environmental matters. NGOs (non-governmental organisations), academia and expert organisations provide insights into sustainability issues and trends.	We measure the success of this engagement through the feedback which we receive from stakeholders. We use a range of methods to inform local people about our plans, including our website, meetings, exhibitions, workshops and information boards. We aim to reach a wide range of stakeholders, including neighbouring residents and property owners, potential customers, local authorities, businesses, schools and other groups. Many consultations take place online and we use social media, online exhibitions and virtual forums to ensure a broad section of the community can participate.
Water	Other value chain stakeholder, please specify We have engaged and continue to engage with industry, water authorities and central and local government on the issue of nutrient neutrality	• Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services • Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change	Unknown	N/A	We have engaged and continue to engage with industry, water authorities and central and local government on the issue of nutrient neutrality. Fifteen of our twenty two business units (BUs) are affected by a requirement from Natural England to demonstrate nutrient and/or water neutrality on our sites. We are working with the Home Builders Federation, Future Homes Hub (FHH) and the British Property Federation to engage with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, and highlight the impact nutrient neutrality requirements are having on housing delivery and investment. The rationale for this engagement is to identify solutions to the nutrient neutrality challenge that will allow us to receive planning permissions on our sites and start to build in a nutrient neutral way.	EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: The impact of this engagement work has been an improvement in the means we have available to deliver nutrient neutral developments. We now have a better understanding of offsetting nutrient discharges through for example the development of wetlands (including floating wetlands), and the fallowing of agricultural land. MEASURE OF SUCCESS: One measure of the success of this engagement is our Southern Counties business unit receiving planning permission for one of their developments in the Solent catchment by offsetting nitrates through the construction of a wetland on the land of a local landowner. We would also measure success by a reduction of developments held up due to nutrient neutrality issues.
Water	Customers	• Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements	100%	N/A	We want customers to have a positive house buying experience with a well finished home, great service, clear information about living in and maintaining their new home and prompt resolution to any issues that may arise. We aim for all our marketing and advertising to be honest and accurate and comply with the UK's Green Claims Code. We engage with our marketing agencies to ensure they have quality assurance, review and sign off processes in place.	EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: By sharing this environmental initiative we are engaging with all our customers to aid them in reducing their water usage. This is on top of the water butts that are installed in homes due to council requirements. MEASURE OF SUCCESS:

					In addition, from 2025 we are providing all customers with a voucher that gets them 20% off the purchase price of a water butt for their new home. This is part of all Welcome Packs given to customers upon moving into their new home.	The progress of this initiative is reported in our annual report as the number of water butts implemented in our homes. From 2025 onwards we will also report the number of water butt vouchers provided to customers as progress towards our target to 'Make it easier for 20,000 customer households in water-stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025'.
Forests	Investors and Shareholders	• Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements.	Unknown	N/A	We engage with investors on sustainability issues through meetings, our reporting and by participating in benchmarks and disclosure initiatives. We responded to numerous investor questions on environmental, social, and governance aspects in 2024. We will continue to engage with investors and to disclose our performance to investors through initiatives including CDP, Dow Jones Sustainability Index, FTSE4Good and the NextGeneration benchmark. We align our reporting in both our Annual Report and Sustainability and ESG Addendum with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.	EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: The effect and impact of this engagement is shown through our performance in global and sectoral benchmarks: We were certified to the Carbon Trust's Route to Net Zero standard in 2024 and were the only housebuilder to hold this standard. We were rated A- by CDP Climate Change (2023: A-). Our latest CDP Supplier Engagement score was A for our approach to engaging suppliers on climate change. We were included on the Financial Times Europe's Climate Leaders list 2024. • Constituent of the Dow Jones Sustainability Europe Index • Included in the S&P Sustainability Yearbook 2025 • Constituent of the FTSE4Good Index series • MSCI AAA rating • Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating of Low and included in its 2025 Industry • ESG Top-Rated Companies List • Member of Next Generation, ranked fifth with a silver rating in 2024 with a score of 68% (2023: third, 71%, Gold). MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Our goal is to maintain AAA rating from MSCI, Inclusion in DJSI and Sustainability Yearbook, and at least a silver rating in Next Generation.
Forests	Customers	• Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes • Share information on environmental	100	N/A	We want customers to have a positive house buying experience with a well finished home, great service, clear information about living in and maintaining their new home and prompt resolution to any issues that may arise. We aim for all our marketing and advertising to be honest and accurate and comply with the UK's Green Claims Code. We engage with our marketing agencies to ensure they have quality assurance, review and sign off processes in place.	EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: We engage extensively with local communities in the areas in which we operate. Many of our customers come from these local communities - 75% of our customers move from a 5 mile radius of the Taylor Wimpey development they are purchasing on – and we listen and respond to community requirements. The effect of engagement was that in 2024, we retained our five-star status in the HBF survey for customer satisfaction.

		initiatives, progress and achievements			We provide customers with information on Timber Frame homes and its benefits: when compared to traditional construction methods, timber frame construction can be more sustainable, with a reduced carbon footprint. We are building more and more timber framed homes as part of our commitment to reducing our environmental impact and meeting net zero targets.	MEASURE OF SUCCESS: We measure success by analysing our build quality scores. We lead UK volume housebuilders in build quality as measured by the NHBC CQR score, which measures build quality at key build stages. In 2024, we scored an average of 4.93 (2023: 4.89) from a possible score of 6. This compares with an industry benchmark group average of 4.70. We have targets around customer satisfaction. Our target is to score above 90% and to maintain our 5-star status.
Forests	Other value chain stakeholder, please specify Suppliers	• Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements.	Unknown	N/A	Annually, we survey timber suppliers to understand the origin of the timber used in Taylor Wimpey homes, and to identify higher risk areas of the supply chain. We require any companies sourcing from higher risk countries to carry out due diligence to ensure timber meets our standards. This survey asks for information on supplier's FSC/PEFC CoC number, Products supplied, Volume of FSC certified timber supplied, Volume of PEFC certified timber supplied, Volume of uncertified timber supplied, Reasons for uncertified timber (if applicable) Countries of origin, Volumes from those countries, Regions of Origin, and Species of Timber. These are collated together so that suppliers can be analysed and compared. In addition, as part of this we ask whether they have a Timber Policy and for the details of it. We also periodically send a survey to all our suppliers to assess their compliance with Environmental Protection. This survey contains several questions in each of the following sections: Orientation and Governance; Standards and Disclosures; Training; Waste; Packaging; Climate and Carbon; Water; Nature (biodiversity including deforestation); Air Quality; and Modern Slavery. The survey is updated for each iteration so it reflects the most relevant and important matters for the business and to ensure engagement from suppliers remains high.	EFFECT OF ENGAGEMENT: Our Sustainable Timber Policy commits us to procure timber and timber products from well managed forests with full chain of custody certification from either the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Our measure of success is the percentage of Timber sourced with PEFC/FSC certification. This figure is reported in our Sustainability Summary.

6. Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Environmental Issue	Consolidation Approach Used	Provide the rational for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate Change	Financial Control	We have a number of sites where we derive financial benefit and have financial control. Under operational control we would not account for the completed build at these sites. Under a financial control approach we account for this build and associated emissions in our S1,2, and 3 footprint.
Forests	Financial Control	We have a number of sites where we derive financial benefit and have financial control. Under operational control we would not account for the completed build at these sites. Under a financial control approach we account for this build and associated output.
Water	Financial Control	We have a number of sites where we derive financial benefit and have financial control. Under operational control we would not account for the completed build at these sites. Under a financial control approach we account for this build and associated resource use.
Plastics	Financial Control	We have a number of sites where we derive financial benefit and have financial control. Under operational control we would not account for the completed build at these sites. Under a financial control approach we account for this build and associated resource use.
Biodiversity	Financial Control	We have a number of sites where we derive financial benefit and have financial control. Under operational control we would not account for the completed build at these sites. Under a financial control approach we account for this build and associated biodiversity data.

7.1: Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

7.1.1: Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

No

7.1.2 Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

No

7.1.3 Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

N/A

7.2 Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

7.3 Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	We report both a Scope 2 market-based figure and a Scope 2 location-based figure.

7.4 Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

7.4.1 Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions	Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source	Date of completion of acquisition or merger	Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents	Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents	Explain why this source is excluded	Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Fugitive emissions (refrigerant gases)	Scope 1	Emissions are not relevant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4%	N/A	Currently excluded from our scope 1 footprint on the basis of immateriality.	We collected data from 'F gas logs' on the quantity of refrigerant gases that leaked annually from our freehold offices. We used these data to calculate an annualised 'leak rate' of refrigerant gas per square foot of office space. We used this leak rate to estimate the quantity of leaks from our leasehold office portfolio, where we have less visibility of and control over air conditioning unit F gas logs and maintenance records. We then summed the total quantity of leaks of refrigerant gases from our freehold offices with the estimated quantity of leaks from our leasehold offices to understand the likely quantum of leaks across all our offices. The emission factor for refrigerant gas R410a (the most commonly used refrigerant gas in air conditioning systems) was applied to this total quantity to estimate the carbon emissions associated with these leaks. We plan to begin reporting this in 2025.
Gas and electricity of part-exchange properties	Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based) Scope 2 (market-based)	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	N/A	N/A	0%	N/A	Currently excluded on the basis of expected immateriality and difficulty in acquiring data.	Very few of our legal completions are sold through part-exchange. The emissions from the properties that we receive in part-exchange for the completions that we sell are therefore likely to be less than 1% of total scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Certain joint venture properties	Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based) Scope 2 (market-based)	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	N/A	N/A	1%	N/A	This source of emissions was excluded where Taylor Wimpey was not part of the handover process. The joint ventures in question are those where Taylor Wimpey is not the principal contractor. Emissions from these joint ventures therefore appear in our scope 3 rather than our scope 1 and 2 footprint.	As these emissions are not relevant, by definition they make up less than 1% of our overall Scope 1 & 2 footprint. The emissions are captured in our scope 3 footprint.

7.5 Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope	**Base year end**	**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**	**Methodological details**
Scope 1	December 31, 2019	21,018	
Scope 2 (location-based)	December 31, 2019	6,172	Under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, organisations wishing to report their carbon emissions are now required to publish two numbers for their Scope 2 emissions. The first of these is calculated under the location-based method, using a national or regional emission factor. The second is generated using the market-based method. This method enables organisations to report the carbon emissions of the electricity they purchase based on specific supplier fuel mix disclosures, and/or on the emissions from specific tariffs and/or based on a residual grid mix. Both the 'location based' and 'market-based' Scope 2 emissions are published in our Annual Report and Accounts and our Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum. The calculation methodology for the market-based Scope 2 emissions is given below.

			We have extracted all actual consumption by supplier and included where known the specific tariff name. These are included on the Taylor Wimpey Carbon Reporting Methodology Statement 2023 available on our corporate website.
Scope 2 (market-based)	December 31, 2019	3,563	Under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, organisations wishing to report their carbon emissions are now required to publish two numbers for their Scope 2 emissions. The first of these is calculated under the location-based method, using a national or regional emission factor. The second is generated using the market-based method. This method enables organisations to report the carbon emissions of the electricity they have chosen to purchase based on specific supplier fuel mix disclosures, and/or on the emissions from specific tariffs and/or based on a residual grid mix. Both the 'location based' and 'market-based' Scope 2 emissions are published in our Annual Report and Accounts and our Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum. The calculation methodology for the market-based Scope 2 emissions is given below. We have extracted all actual consumption by supplier and included where known the specific tariff name. These are included on the Taylor Wimpey Carbon Reporting Methodology Statement 2023 available on our corporate website.
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services	December 31, 2019	1,400,568	
Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods	December 31, 2019	0	
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	December 31, 2019	5,677	
Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	December 31, 2019	62,283	
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations	December 31, 2019	17,550	
Scope 3 category 6: Business travel	December 31, 2019	2,647	
Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting,	December 31, 2019	121,655	
Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets	December 31, 2019	0	Emissions from offices / equipment leased by Taylor Wimpey have already been taken into account in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	December 31, 2019	0	Taylor Wimpey does not procure the services of third parties to undertake downstream transportation activities.
Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products	December 31, 2019	0	Sold products (houses) are not subsequently processed and therefore this category is not relevant.
Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products	December 31, 2019	1,404,544	
Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products	December 31, 2019	33,798	
Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets,	December 31, 2019	2,656	
Scope 3 category 14: Franchises	December 31, 2019	0	Taylor Wimpey does not have franchises.
Scope 3 category 15: Investments	December 31, 2019	0	Category has been excluded on the grounds of materiality. Taylor Wimpey does not have equity or debt investments of significance.
Scope 3: Other (upstream)	December 31, 2019	0	
Scope 3: Other (downstream)	December 31, 2019	0	

7.6 What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Year	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
2024	11,787	N/A ~~31st December 2024~~	ISO 14064-1; GHG Protocol

7.7 What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Year	Gross global Scope 2 location based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2 market based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
2024	5,078	1,218	N/A	Under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, organisations wishing to report their carbon emissions are now required to publish two numbers for their Scope 2 emissions. The first of these is calculated under the location-based method, using a national or regional emission factor. The second is generated using the market-based method. This method enables organisations to report the carbon emissions of the electricity they purchase based on specific supplier fuel mix disclosures, and/or on the emissions from specific tariffs and/or based on a residual grid mix. Both the 'location based' and 'market-based' Scope 2 emissions are published in our Annual Report and Accounts and our Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum. The calculation methodology for the market-based Scope 2 emissions is given below. We have extracted all actual consumption by supplier and included where known the specific tariff name. These are included on the Taylor Wimpey Carbon Reporting

				Methodology Statement 2024 available on our corporate website.

7.8 Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

	Evaluation status	Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partner	Please explain
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services	Relevant, calculated	884,166	Supplier specific method Hybrid method Average data method Spend-based method Average spend-based method	81	Spend data Emissions are estimated by multiplying procurement spend by environmentally extended input output (EEIO) factors. Procurement spend is broken down into two categories: overheads and construction materials. Overheads: Each business unit in Taylor Wimpey enters their financial figures monthly onto a centralised portal. The total annual spend for each overhead category is multiplied by the relevant EEIO factor to calculate Scope 3 emissions. Construction materials: Taylor Wimpey takes the actual spend on construction materials across the business from COINS, an enterprise software solution, which provides actual spend on construction materials. The overall spend for each of the COINS categories is then multiplied by environmentally extended input output (EEIO) emission factors to calculate the Scope 3 emissions of construction materials. For example: 0.80 kg CO2e/£ spent on mineral wool insulation. Quantity data We estimated emissions from three categories of quantity data. For certain building products, we collected data directly from suppliers on the quantity of product procured by Taylor Wimpey in 2024 - for example, the number of bricks we purchased in 2024. Secondly, we estimated the quantity of materials such as roof trusses, roof tiles, and manholes that we used in our 2024 legal completions by reference to known quantities of these products drawn from house type drawings. Thirdly, we surveyed our groundworks contractors to collect data on the average unit price they paid for building materials (e.g. concrete) used in the main forms of groundworks they carry out on our behalf: roads and sewers, public sewers, plot drainage, plot drives and foundations. We calculated an average unit price per building material and divided this by our total spend on these materials per groundworks

					category (i.e. roads and sewers, foundations). We therefore could calculate how much base course asphalt our groundworkers had used by dividing this spend by our average unit price data.
Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods	Relevant, calculated	0	Spend-based method	0	Included in 'Purchased goods and services'.
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, calculated	4,440	Supplier specific method	100	Scope 1 and Scope 2 activity data are collected by a third party and converted into the equivalent Scope 3 amount of fuel-and-energy-related activities. The scope 1&2 fuel and energy usage data has been multiplied by the relevant BEIS scope 3 factors. (Source - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting: WTT- UK electricity (generation).)
Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	53,434	Supplier specific method Hybrid method Spend-based method Distance based method	2	Partially estimated from Taylor Wimpey Logistics data - e.g. 0.86654 kg CO2e/ km Average Laden HGV (all diesel) (Source - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting). The remainder calculated from spend data from PG&S.
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	11,911	Supplier specific method	85	The waste data provided by weight has been multiplied by the relevant BEIS emission factor. Waste data includes construction waste and the emissions associated with transporting soil waste off-site. Demolition, excavation, remediation construction and earthworks wastes are estimated based on 2008 data. Waste data is for the UK only and excludes Spain. Given the size of operations in Spain, its contribution to total waste is considered to be immaterial.
Scope 3 category 6: Business travel	Relevant, calculated	2,023	Spend-based method Distance based method	0	The expensed business travel data for rail, taxi and air journeys has been multiplied by the relevant EEIO category. The total expensed distance travelled by personal vehicles, categorised by fuel type and size, has been multiplied by the relevant BEIS emission factor.
Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting,	Relevant, calculated	57,312	Average data method	3	Estimated using commuting distances for 10% of employees and extrapolating to all TW employees. The 2024 figure also includes emissions associated with sub-contractor commuting. These emissions are estimated from the number of active sites in 2024, the average number of subcontractors and uplifted Taylor Wimpey commuting figures.
Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation given	N/A	N/A	N/A	Emissions from offices/equipment leased by Taylor Wimpey are accounted for in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions as we take the financial control approach.
Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation given	N/A	N/A	N/A	Taylor Wimpey does not procure the services of third parties to undertake downstream transportation activities.
Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation given	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sold products (houses) are not subsequently processed and therefore this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products	Relevant, calculated	760,145	Average data method Average product method	48	Emissions per dwelling were collected from Dwelling Emission Rate reports filled out by competent and OCEDA accredited third party consultants and manually collated into a spreadsheet. Data on the standard appliances sold with each house type were obtained internally from TW and third party data was used for average appliance energy usage.
Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products	Relevant, calculated	20,366	Average product method	0	The Bill of Quantities for a typical Taylor Wimpey three-bedroom semi-detached home is used to calculate end of life emissions and this is extrapolated to all completions in the calendar year.
Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets,	Relevant, calculated	6,816	Average data method	0	Emissions from TW's freehold land are estimated using average emissions of agricultural land.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation given	N/A	N/A	N/A	Taylor Wimpey does not have franchises.
Investments	Not relevant, explanation given	N/A	N/A	N/A	Taylor Wimpey does not have equity or debt investments of significance.
Other (upstream)	Not relevant, explanation given	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are no other applicable upstream emissions.
Other (downstream)	Not relevant, explanation given	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are no other applicable downstream emissions.

7.8.1 Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

N/A

7.9 Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

7.9.1 Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Done	P1	ISO14064-3	100

7.9.2 Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
Scope 2 location-based	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Done	P1	ISO14064-3	100
Scope 2 market-based	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Done	P1	ISO14064-3	100

7.9.3 Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Done	P1	ISO14064-3	100
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Done	P1	ISO14064-3	100
Scope 3: Use of sold products	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Done	P1	ISO14064-3	100

7.10 How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

7.10.1 Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	284	Decreased	1.8	Carbon savings achieved through purchase of REGO-backed electricity tariffs. The proportion of green electricity purchased increased. The estimated annual CO2e savings of 284 tonnes CO2e are based on the additional percentage renewable MWh purchases made in 2024 compared to 2023. Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) emissions in 2023 were 15,902 tCO2e = (-284/15902)*100 = -1.8%
Other emissions reduction activities	800	Decreased	5.0	Estimated emissions from implemented reduction initiatives in 2024 (attributed to Scope 1 and 2 emissions) = 800 tCO2e (See 7.55.2). Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) emissions in 2023 were 15,902 tCO2e, therefore the emissions change value =(800/15902)*100 = -5.0% Changes due to variation of Scope 1 emission factors and the type and stage of site projects during the year may also have contributed to the decrease in emissions, along with prevailing trading conditions.
Change in output	2,897	Decreased	18.2	Revenue in 2024 decreased by 3% compared to 2023 and Completed floor area (100 m2) was 2% lower in 2024 than 2023, falling to 10,208 m2 from 10,365 m2. Absolute market-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by a greater proportionate amount of 18% during 2024, so the emissions intensity per completed floor area decreased. 2024 scope 1 and 2 emissions = 13,005 2022 scope 1 and 2 emissions = 15,902 Change = 13,005 – 15,902 = -2,897 % change = (-2897/15902)*100 = -18.2%

7.10.2 Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market based

7.12 Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

7.12.1 Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
316.67	In 2024 we used 132,073 litres of HVO fuel.

7.15 Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

7.15.1 Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

N/A

7.16 Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions	Scope 2 location based	Scope 2 market based
UK	11622	4936	1076
Spain	165	142	142

7.17 Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

7.17.1 Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Scope 1 emissions
Taylor Wimpey Bristol	370.38
Taylor Wimpey East Anglia	807.76
Taylor Wimpey East Midlands	397.04
Taylor Wimpey East Scotland	760.20
Taylor Wimpey Exeter	717.36
Taylor Wimpey Head Office	31.78
Taylor Wimpey OCB	7.18
Taylor Wimpey Logistics	10.47
Taylor Wimpey London	638.07
Taylor Wimpey Manchester	406.80
Taylor Wimpey Manufacturing	0.00
Taylor Wimpey Midlands	286.94
Taylor Wimpey North East	903.59
Taylor Wimpey North Midlands	475.40
Taylor Wimpey North Thames	599.98
Taylor Wimpey North West	746.20
Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire	472.46
Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	0.00
Taylor Wimpey South East	482.26
Taylor Wimpey South Midlands	696.87
Taylor Wimpey South Thames	502.76
Taylor Wimpey South Wales	257.99
Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties	356.82
Taylor Wimpey West London	517.03
Taylor Wimpey West Midlands	554.91
Taylor Wimpey West Scotland	380.20
Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire	241.97

Taylor Wimpey Europe	165.00

7.20 Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

7.20.1 Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Scope 2 location based emissions	Scope 2 market based emissions
Taylor Wimpey Bristol	221.13	99.49
Taylor Wimpey East Anglia	330.47	47.44
Taylor Wimpey East Midlands	187.94	33.23
Taylor Wimpey East Scotland	356.86	55.05
Taylor Wimpey Exeter	195.30	27.08
Taylor Wimpey Head Office	15.92	4.24
Taylor Wimpey OCB	13.25	13.25
Taylor Wimpey Logistics	73.84	0.09
Taylor Wimpey London	290.43	70.75
Taylor Wimpey Manchester	166.26	24.67
Taylor Wimpey Manufacturing	48.95	0.00
Taylor Wimpey Midlands	143.02	28.23
Taylor Wimpey North East	155.29	43.09
Taylor Wimpey North Midlands	175.75	65.14
Taylor Wimpey North Thames	188.63	40.07
Taylor Wimpey North West	234.28	24.04
Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire	233.84	36.15
Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	0.00	0.00
Taylor Wimpey South East	168.38	8.83
Taylor Wimpey South Midlands	273.00	120.61
Taylor Wimpey South Thames	137.24	12.92
Taylor Wimpey South Wales	237.04	71.47
Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties	257.63	73.96

Taylor Wimpey West London	176.12	70.09
Taylor Wimpey West Midlands	200.90	49.39
Taylor Wimpey West Scotland	307.07	31.38
Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire	147.61	25.38
Taylor Wimpey Europe	141.95	141.95

7.22 Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Group of entities	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Please explain
Consolidated accounting group	11,787	5,078	1,218	Emissions for TW plc
All other entities	0	0	0	No other entities

7.23 Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

7.29 What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

7.30 Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

7.30.1 Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh (autofills)
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	1,294.18	54,084.07	55,378.25
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Unable to confirm heating value	20,840.21	3,685.21	24,525.42
Total energy consumption	Unable to confirm heating value	22,134.39	57,769.28	79,903.67

7.30.6 Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes

Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

7.30.7 State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)	Heating value	Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization	MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity	MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat	MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam	MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling	MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration	Comment
Sustainable Biomass	Unable to confirm heating value	0	0	0	0	0	0	No sustainable biomass used.
Other biomass	Unable to confirm heating value	0	0	0	0	0	0	No other biomass used.
Other renewable fuels	Unable to confirm heating value	1,294.18	0	0	0	0	0	MWh consumption figure comprises hydro-treated vegetable oil.
Coal	Unable to confirm heating value	0	0	0	0	0	0	No coal used.
Oil	LHV	28,168.29	0	0				MWh consumption figures comprise diesel/gas oil and unleaded petrol use only. No kerosene was used by Taylor Wimpey in 2024.
Gas	HHV	25,915.78	0	25,915.78				Includes natural gas, butane, propane and liquefied petroleum gas.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	0	0	0	0	0	No other non-renewable fuels used.
Total fuel	Unable to confirm heating value	55,378.25	0	25,915.78	0	0	0	MWh consumption figures comprises use of electricity, natural gas, butane, propane, liquefied petroleum gas, diesel/gas oil and hydro-treated vegetable oil (HVO).

7.30.9 Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

N/A

7.30.14 Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Country/area	Sourcing method	Energy carrier	Low-carbon technology type	Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)	Comment
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)	Electricity	Low-carbon energy mix, please specify Wind, Solar, Hydro, Biomass, Nuclear	20,840.21	REGO	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	No	N/A	We purchased 100% REGO-backed renewable electricity for new sites during construction, offices, show homes, sales areas and plots before sale. This is around 85% of our total Group electricity consumption (2023: 79%).

7.30.16 Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area	Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)	Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)	Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)	Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)	Total heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh) (autofills)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23,736.99	0	0	0	23,736.99
Spain	788.43	0	0	0	788.43

7.45 Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change	Reasons for change	Please explain
0.000003824	13,005	unit total revenue	3,401,200,000	Market-based	15.49%	Decreased	Other emissions reduction activities	Absolute market-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 18.22% during 2024 while revenue only decreased 3.22% over the same period. As absolute market-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by a greater proportionate amount during 2024, the intensity decreased.
1.65	16,866	Other, please specify Completed floor area 100m2	10,208.37	Location-based	9.51%	Decreased	Other emissions reduction activities	Completed floor area (100 m2) was 1.51% lower in 2024 than 2023, falling from 10,365 m2 to 10,208 m2. Absolute location-based scope 1 and 2 emissions

								decreased by a greater proportionate amount of 10.87% during 2024, so the intensity per completed floor area decreased.
1.27	13,005	Other, please specify Completed floor area 100m2	10,208.37	Market-based	16.96%	Decreased	Other emissions reduction activities	Completed floor area (100 m2) was 1.51% lower in 2024 than 2023, falling from 10,365 m2 to 10,208 m2. Absolute market-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by a greater proportionate amount of 18.22% during 2024, so the intensity per completed floor area decreased.
0.02	16,866	square meter	1,020,837	Location-based	9.51%	Decreased	Other emissions reduction activities	Completed floor area (m2) was 1.51% lower in 2024 than 2023, falling from 1,036,491 m2 to 1,020,837 m2. Absolute location-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by a greater proportionate amount of 10.87% during 2024, so the intensity per completed floor area decreased.
0.01	13,005	square meter	1,020,837	Market-based	16.96%	Decreased	Other emissions reduction activities	Completed floor area (m2) was 1.51% lower in 2024 than 2023, falling from 1,036,491 m2 to 1,020,837 m2. Absolute market-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by a greater proportionate amount of 18.22% during 2024, so the intensity per completed floor area decreased.

7.52 Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description	Metric value	Metric numerator	Metric denominator (intensity metric only)	% change from previous year	Direction of change	Please explain
Energy usage	7.36	Site and office fuel and electricity (MWh)	Completed build in 100 sq.m.	5.25%	Decreased	Energy use intensity decreased year on year reflecting our focus on energy efficiency.
Waste	6.42	Total tonnes of construction waste	Completed build in 100 sq.m.	22.05%	Decreased	The decrease since 2023 reflects work to engage our site teams on waste and to encourage reuse of inert waste on site.

7.53 Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity Target

7.53.1 Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

N/A

7.53.2 Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number	Is this a science-based target?	Target ambition	Date target was set	Target coverage	Greenhouse gases covered by target	Scopes	Scope 2 accounting method	Scope 3 categories	Intensity Metric	End date of base year	Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)	Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)	Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) (autofills)
Int11	Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative	1.5°C aligned	19 Jan 2021	Organization-wide	Carbon Dioxide Methane Nitrous Oxide	Scope 1 Scope 2	Market-based	N/A	Other, please specify Tonnes CO2e per 100 m2 completed build	31st Dec 2019	1.38	0.23	1.62
Int12	Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative	1.5°C aligned	6 Oct 2023	Organization-wide	Carbon Dioxide Methane Nitrous Oxide	Scope 3	N/A	Category 1: Purchased goods and services Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution Category 5: Waste generated in operations Category 6: Business travel Category 7: Employee commuting of sold products Category 11: Use of sold products Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products Category 13: Downstream leased assets	Other, please specify Tonnes CO2e per 100 m2 completed build	31st Dec 2019	N/A	N/A	200.54

Int13	Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative	1.5°C aligned	6 Oct 2023	Organization-wide	Carbon Dioxide Methane Nitrous Oxide	Scope 1 Scope 2	Market-based	N/A	Other, please specify Tonnes CO2e per 100 m2 completed build	31st Dec 2019	1.38	0.23	1.62
Int14	Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative	1.5°C aligned	6 Oct 2023	Organization-wide	Carbon Dioxide Methane Nitrous Oxide	Scope 3	N/A	Category 1: Purchased goods and services Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution Category 5: Waste generated in operations Category 6: Business travel Category 7: Employee commuting of sold products Category 11: Use of sold products Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products Category 13: Downstream leased assets	Other, please specify Tonnes CO2e per 100 m2 completed build	31st Dec 2019	N/A	N/A	200.54

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services	**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities**	**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**	**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations**	**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel**	**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting**	**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products**	**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products**	**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets**

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
92.05	0.37	4.09	1.15	0.17	8.00	92.31	2.22	0.17
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
92.05	0.37	4.09	1.15	0.17	8.00	92.31	2.22	0.17

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure	% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure	% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1:	% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3:	% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4:	% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5:	% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6:	% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7:	% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11:	% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12:	% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13:
100	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

End Date of Target	Target Reduction from Base Year	% change in absolute S1 &S2 emissions	% change in absolute S3 emissions	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 Cat 1	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 Cat 3	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 Cat 4	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 Cat 5	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 Cat 6
31st Dec 2025	36	25.8	N/A	1.15	0.12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31st Dec 2030	52.8	N/A	46.2	N/A	N/A	86.61	0.43	5.23	1.17	0.20
31st Dec 2045	91.3	90	N/A	1.15	0.12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31st Dec 2045	91.3	N/A	90	N/A	N/A	86.61	0.43	5.23	1.17	0.20

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 Cat 7	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 Cat 11	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 Cat 12	Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 Cat 13	Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (autofills)	Land-related emissions covered by target	Target status in reporting year

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.27	No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)	Underway
5.61	74.46	1.99	0.67	176.39	No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)	Underway
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.27	No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)	Underway
5.61	74.46	1.99	0.67	176.39	No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)	Underway

Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions	Target objective	Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year	Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach
Our Science-Based Target covers our construction operations in the UK and Spain, and includes electricity consumption in our offices. It also includes emissions associated with the use of electric vehicle charging points. Joint ventures where we are the principal contractor are included in our target. Joint ventures where we are not the principal contractor are excluded.	Reduce operational carbon emissions intensity by 36% by 2025.	Our carbon reduction plans are to reduce energy consumption and emissions from our operations. Our supporting targets are to: - Reduce operational energy intensity by 32% for UK building sites by 2025, on a 2019 baseline - Purchase 100% REGO-backed green electricity for all new sites We have reduced our scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity 21% since 2019 Energy efficiency: We are working on a range of projects to reduce energy use on our sites. We trialled hybrid generators with our Southern Counties business in 2022 and following successful results we have implemented a mandate for the use of hybrid generators across all of our regional business units in 2024. In 2024, we also trialled use of an LPG (liquid petroleum gas) generator at our Brightwell Lakes site in East Anglia, which demonstrated similar cost and carbon savings. The trial also provided useful insights into the use and storage of compressed gas on site, which will help us to prepare for the potential future use of hydrogen as a low carbon fuel for plant and generators. Our Energy Use Dos and Don'ts guide is supporting our teams to make energy efficiency improvements. As part of the work of our 'Road to Net Zero Working Group', we are exploring ways to make our freehold and leasehold offices more energy efficient. When we build or refurbish our offices we integrate energy efficiency measures including LED lighting and efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. We have installed PV panels on some offices, including our business unit in Exeter. Many offices now have electric vehicle charging points.	No

		Renewable and lower carbon energy: We purchase 100% renewable electricity for new sites during construction (including temporary building supplies), offices, show homes, sales areas and plots before sale. This is around 85% of our total electricity consumption. Our green electricity is REGO-backed to confirm that it comes from genuine renewable sources. In 2023, we successfully tested hydrotreated vegetable oil as a lower carbon alternative to diesel for plant on site and in 2024 several of our regional business units started to use HVO as part of their operations. We now use all-electric mechanised handling equipment at our logistics centre (previously diesel).	
Our scope 3 target covers nine of the fifteen scope 3 categories. These nine categories are: - Purchased goods and services; - Waste from operations; - Upstream transport and distribution; - Business travel; - Employee commuting; - Fuel and energy-related activities; - Downstream leased assets; - Use of sold products ('homes in use'); and - End of life treatment.	Taylor Wimpey plc also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions intensity 52.8% per 100 m2 of completed floor area reduction.	Our carbon reduction strategy involves playing a significant role in the nation's decarbonisation efforts and the journey to net zero. It means reducing energy consumption, waste and emissions from our operations and supply chain, as well as in our customers' homes. Our supporting targets are to: Reduce emissions from customer homes in use by 75% by 2030 on a 2019 baseline Reduce embodied carbon per home by 21% by 2030 on a 2019 baseline Reduce car and grey fleet emissions by 50% by 2025 Make it easier for close to 40,000 customers to work from home and enable more sustainable transport choices through 36,000 EV charging points and 3,000 additional bike stands by the mid 2020s. Engage with suppliers to meaningfully reduce plastic packaging on our sites by 2025 Help 20,000 customers to increase recycling at home by 2025 Make it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025 Measure the environmental footprint of the key materials in our homes and set a reduction target We are engaging with suppliers on carbon emissions through our procurement processes, research and development and through our membership of the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS). We are part of the SCSS Carbon Group which is collecting energy and carbon data from 400 construction suppliers. We launched our 'Toward zero waste' strategy in early 2023 and are developing an action plan for delivering the strategy. We have reduced our absolute waste tonnage by 45% since 2019. We are reviewing opportunities to expand our use of recycled materials and measure progress.	No
Our Science-Based Target covers our construction operations in the UK and Spain, and includes electricity consumption in our offices. It also includes emissions associated with the use of electric vehicle charging points. Joint ventures where we are the principal contractor are included in our target. Joint ventures where we are not the principal contractor are excluded.	Taylor Wimpey plc commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 91.2% per 100 m2 of completed floor area by 2045 from a 2019 base year, based on a 90% reduction in absolute emissions by 2045 from a 2019 base year.	We are working on a range of projects to reduce energy use on our sites. We trialled hybrid generators with our Southern Counties business in 2022 and following successful results we have implemented a mandate for the use of hybrid generators across all of our regional business units in 2024. In 2024, we also trialled use of an LPG (liquid petroleum gas) generator at our Brightwell Lakes site in East Anglia, which demonstrated similar cost and carbon savings. The trial also provided useful insights into the use and storage of compressed gas on site, which will help us to prepare for the potential future use of hydrogen as a low carbon fuel for plant and generators. Our Energy Use Dos and Don'ts guide is supporting our teams to make energy efficiency improvements. As part of the work of our 'Road to Net Zero Working Group', we are exploring ways to make our freehold and leasehold offices more energy efficient. When we build or refurbish our offices we integrate energy efficiency measures including LED lighting and efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. We have installed PV panels on some offices, including our business unit in Exeter. Many offices now have electric vehicle charging points. We purchase 100% renewable electricity for new sites during construction (including temporary building supplies), offices, show homes, sales areas and plots before sale. This is around 85% of our total electricity consumption. Our green electricity is REGO-backed to confirm that it comes from genuine renewable sources.	No

		In 2023, we successfully tested hydrotreated vegetable oil as a lower carbon alternative to diesel for plant on site and in 2024 several of our regional business units started to use HVO as part of their operations. We now use all-electric mechanised handling equipment at our logistics centre (previously diesel) and manufacturing warehouse. Our flexible car benefit scheme enables employees to have access to a new low emission car, fully maintained and provided in a tax-efficient way, including electric and ultra-low emission vehicles. Of the cars currently ordered through the scheme around 88% are electric or hybrid.	
Our scope 3 target covers nine of the fifteen scope 3 categories. These nine categories are: - Purchased goods and services; - Waste from operations; - Upstream transport and distribution; - Business travel; - Employee commuting; - Fuel and energy-related activities; - Downstream leased assets; - Use of sold products ('homes in use'); and - End of life treatment.	Taylor Wimpey plc commits to reduce scope 3 emissions intensity 91.3% per 100 m2 of completed floor area reduction.	Our carbon reduction strategy involves playing a significant role in the nation's decarbonisation efforts and the journey to net zero. It means reducing energy consumption, waste and emissions from our operations and supply chain, as well as in our customers' homes. All our homes will be 'zero carbon ready' by 2030, and 'true zero carbon' from 2035, providing the UK grid has fully decarbonised by this UK government target date. For our supply chain, we will work closely with all the major building commodity and material providers, and the SME supply chain. Initially this will require a significant improvement in the quality and quantity of carbon related data in the supply chain, especially EPDs, and Taylor Wimpey plc will work with others collaboratively across the sector to achieve this. Many sectors of the supply chain have decarbonisation plans of their own, and where they are successfully implementing them, Taylor Wimpey plc's involvement could be restricted to measurement and tracking. Where this is not the case Taylor Wimpey plc would intervene more actively. For example initially this might be through engagement and training; then bringing commercial pressure to bear; or ultimately becoming more selective with our suppliers and their products.	No

7.53.3 Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

N/A

7.54 Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

Targets to increase or maintain low carbon energy consumption or production

7.54.1 Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number	Date target was set	Target coverage	Target type: energy carrier	Target type: activity	Target type: energy source	End date of base year	Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)	% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year	End date of target
Low 1	19th Jan 2021	Organization-wide	Electricity	Consumption	Renewable energy source(s) only	31st Dec 2019	9,344	39.09	31st December 2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target	% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year	% of target achieved relative to base year (autofills)	Target status in reporting year	Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target	Is this target part of an emissions target?	Is this target part of an overarching initiative?	Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions	Target objective	Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year	List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
100	85	75.33	Underway	N/A	No	No, it's not part of an overarching initiative	Purchase 100% REGO-backed (Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin) green electricity for all new sites.	Purchase 100% REGO-backed (Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin) green electricity for all new sites.	We purchased 100% REGO-backed renewable electricity for new sites during construction, offices, show homes, sales areas and plots before sale. This is around 85% of our total Group electricity consumption (2023: 79%).	N/A

7.54.2 Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

N/A

7.54.3 Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number	Date target was set	Target coverage	Targets linked to this net zero target	End date of target for achieving net zero	Is this a science-based target?	Scopes	Greenhouse gases covered by target	Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions	Target objective	Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?	Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?
NZ1	6th October 2023	Organization-wide	Low 1 Int 11 Int 12 Int 13 Int 14	31st Dec 2045	Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative	Scope 1 Scope 2 Scope 3	Carbon Dioxide Methane Nitrous Oxide	Taylor Wimpey plc commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 91.2% per 100 m2 of completed floor area by 2045 from a 2019 base year, based on a 90% reduction in absolute emissions by 2045 from a 2019 base year.	Taylor Wimpey plc commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 91.2% per 100 m2 of completed floor area by 2045 from a 2019 base year, based on a 90% reduction in absolute emissions by 2045 from a 2019 base year.	Yes	No, and we do not plan to within the next 2 years.

Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?	Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target	Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain	Target status in reporting year	Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target	Process for reviewing target
No, and we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralisation and/or beyond value chain mitigation.	Our carbon reduction strategy involves playing a significant role in the nation's decarbonisation efforts and the journey to net zero. It means reducing energy demand, waste and emissions from our operations and supply chain, as well as in our customers' homes. Taylor Wimpey plc plan to consider the usage of electric- and/or hydrogen-based	N/A	Underway	N/A	Our Scope 1 and 2 science-based carbon reduction target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) who have confirmed that it is consistent with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5°C, the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement. Our main target reflects emissions intensity, which enables us to monitor progress more effectively during different stages of the housing cycle than an absolute target. However we also track absolute reductions. Our previous Scope 3 goal met the

	plants and equipment to further reduce scope 1 emissions. Also, to align with the Future Homes Standard England and Wales from 2025, and New Build Heat Standard Scotland from 2024, most of the natural gas used on site in drying out and heating will be replaced via electrification. Any residual gas from use in office heating and hot water, plus small amounts of bottled propane and butane, will be neutralised, in accordance with the Net-Zero Standard framework. For scope 2 emissions, Taylor Wimpey plc plans to get to net zero by procuring 100% REGO backed electricity tariffs.				SBTi's criteria for ambitious value chain reductions. However, we have now updated our Scope 3 target as part of the process of establishing our net zero commitment

7.55 Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

7.55.1 Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

Stage of development	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under Investigation	4	N/A
To be Implemented	1	140
Implementation Commenced	2	80
Implemented	5	145,000
Not to be implemented	0	N/A

7.55.2 Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur	Voluntary/Mandatory	Annual monetary savings	Investment required	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Low-carbon electricity mix	283.80	Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	£0	£110,000	<1 year	3-5 years	Purchase of REGO-backed electricity tariffs, with attendant carbon and cost savings. Cost savings are achieved by actively managing tariffs rather than automatically selecting standard tariffs.
Process material substitution	22,071	Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services	Voluntary	£0	£10,000,000	No payback	Ongoing	We build homes in both traditional masonry and timber frame. Timber frame reduces the embodied carbon of the home compared to traditional masonry by approximately 15%, according to research from Spear et al. (2019). This is because carbon intensive elements of a masonry home such as block and brick are replaced in part by lower carbon timber components in a timber home. Estimated total avoided emissions are based on research by the EU that suggests timber framed houses with brick cladding embody 15% less carbon than a house built with traditional masonry techniques. The use of timber frame therefore reduced our scope 3 purchased goods and services emissions by 22,071 tCO2e. If we had not used timber frame our scope 3 emissions for purchased goods and services would have been 2.5% higher in 2024.
Solar PV	122,275	Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products	Voluntary	£0	£11m	No payback	Ongoing	48% of 2024 completions included photovoltaic panels. Estimate based on percentage of completed homes that included photovoltaic panels. Figures from the Energy Savings Trust suggests that a typical home solar PV system saves around one tonne of carbon per home per year (Source: Energy Savings Trust. See https://energysavingtrust.org/advice/solar-panels/). The figure is calculated based on an expected lifetime of 25 years for a PV panel array. We expect that most panels will last longer, of the order of 40 years plus, although inverters need replacing every 7-10 years. There is no payback period for Taylor Wimpey as the customer owns the home and therefore derives all the benefit from the panel array.
Other, please specify Hybrid diesel generators	370	Scope 1	Voluntary	£70,000	£0	No payback	Ongoing	We trialled hybrid generators with our Southern Counties business in 2022 and following successful results we have implemented a mandate for the use of hybrid generators across all of our regional business units in 2024. As a result, in 2024, 12 hybrid diesel generators were ordered for use in our sites. We calculated how much fuel a hybrid generator saved compared to a standard diesel generator. We then calculated the annual CO2 savings attributable to the reduced fuel consumption of the hybrid generator. Emission factors are

								drawn from DEFRA's Conversion factors 2024 report. (Gas Oil emission factor = 2.75541 tCO2e).
Other, please specify Use of temporary welfare cabins powered by solar and LPG gas	40	Scope 1	Voluntary	£0	£2,000	No payback	Ongoing	Throughout 2024, 21 of our sites hired temporary welfare cabins powered mainly by solar with the hot water and heating powered by LPG gas. Estimated CO2 savings were based upon estimated diesel use from a standard welfare cabin of 2 litres per hour and the assumption that the cabins are on site for 10 weeks and are active for 50 hours per week.
Other, please specify HVO	350	Scope 1	Voluntary	£0	£20,000	No payback	Ongoing	In 2023, we successfully tested hydrotreated vegetable oil as a lower carbon alternative to diesel for plant on site and in 2024 several of our regional business units started to use HVO as part of their operations.
Other, please specify LPG Generators	40	Scope 1	Voluntary	£18,000	£0	No payback	Ongoing	In 2024, we trialled use of an LPG (liquid petroleum gas) generator at our Brightwell Lakes site in East Anglia, which demonstrated similar cost and carbon savings. The trial also provided useful insights into the use and storage of compressed gas on site, which will help us to prepare for the potential future use of hydrogen as a low carbon fuel for plant and generators.
Business travel policy	0	Scope 1	Voluntary	£0	£0	No payback	Ongoing	Our flexible car benefit scheme ‘MyDrive’ enables employees to have access to a new low emission car, fully maintained and provided in a tax-efficient way, including electric and ultra-low emission vehicles. Around 88% of vehicles in our company car fleet are now EV or hybrid (2023: 72%). To support our Environment Strategy, in both the flexible and company car scheme we now only offer cars with a CO2 rating of less than 110g/km.
Waste management	0	Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations	Voluntary	£0	£0	No payback	Ongoing	The volume of waste produced in 2024 was 45% lower than in 2019 and the waste intensity decreased by 14% against our 2019 baseline. We believe the increase in intensity this year is partly due to disruptions in our build programme as a result of market challenges which led to materials being stored for longer on site. 98% of construction waste was diverted from landfill. We have launched our Towards Zero Waste Strategy and Action Plan to guide our progress on waste reduction and increased use of recycled materials.

7.55.3 What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Regulatory standards including Building Regulations and Local Government requirements through local planning policy all drive improvements in the energy efficiency of the homes we build. From 2018 we fulfilled the requirements of Mandatory Carbon reporting, and from 2019 the requirements of SECR (Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting). We also fulfilled our requirements under ESOS (Energy Savings Opportunities Scheme), submitting our second ESOS report to the Environment Agency in December 2019. This included collating data from our existing measurement processes, completing site energy audits and identifying energy saving opportunities. We have used the ESOS process to drive additional direct emissions reductions. TCFD reporting requirements became mandatory for our 2022 reporting year. We disclosed for the first time against the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) in our 2023 Sustainability Summary. We are developing our response to the forthcoming introduction of the Future Homes Standard (FHS). The FHS will reduce the emissions our homes produce when in use. As part of our response to the FHS, we have carried out research and development and currently are trialling a variety of fabric and technology interventions across five plots on a live development site to test our solutions to satisfy the requirements of the FHS.
Other Raising the profile of climate through our Net Zero Transition Plan and Environment Strategy	Policy and strategy: within our Net Zero Transition Plan and Environment Strategy, we embrace the philosophy that sustainability is both good for business and the right thing to do. The Environment Strategy has been developed around a vision of 'building a better world'.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Three quarters of local planning authorities have declared climate emergencies. This is starting to result in more stringent energy specification related planning requirements for our developments.
Financial optimization calculations	We have implemented several carbon and energy reduction projects since 2018 that have been influenced by financial optimisation. We have developed an energy efficient 'eco plus' cabin specification that will reduce the cost of heating site compounds. We consider carbon and energy efficiency when we purchase and refurbish new offices. We trialled hybrid generators across multiple business in 2023 and following successful results we have implemented a mandate for the use of hybrid generators across all of our regional business units in 2024. Our Technical, Research and Development, and Procurement teams are progressing our response to the Future Homes Standard and are working to understand how we can optimise our approach commercially.

7.55.4 Why did you not have any emissions reduction initiatives active during the reporting year?

N/A

7.72 Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Yes, both quantitative and qualitative	In 2023, we completed embodied carbon assessments for five Taylor Wimpey house types from the Sudbury development. Five house types (including the comparison between masonry and timber construction) have been analysed for comparative purposes over the specifications of 2013, 2021, and the proposed Future Homes Standards. The house types analysed are Trusdale, Ashenford and Easedale. In total, 18 embodied carbon assessments were conducted. In 2024, we worked with the Future Homes Hub to develop their Whole Life Carbon Tool for use in the industry. As part of the development, we embodied carbon assessments for a sample of three standard house types.

7.72.1 Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

Projects Assessed	Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment	Life cycle stages most commonly covered	Methodologies/Standards/Tools applied	Comment
All new construction and major renovation projects	Pre-design	Cradle to Gate	One Click LCA Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)	In 2023, we completed embodied carbon assessments for five Taylor Wimpey house types from the Sudbury development. Five house types (including the comparison between masonry and timber construction) have been analysed for comparative purposes over the specifications of 2013, 2021, and the proposed Future Homes Standards. The house types analysed are Trusdale, Ashenford and Easedale. In total, 18 embodied carbon assessments were conducted. In 2024, we worked with the Future Homes Hub to develop their Whole Life Carbon Tool for use in the industry. As part of the development, we embodied carbon assessments for a sample of three standard house types.

7.72.2 Can you provide embodied carbon emissions data for any of your organization's new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years?

Ability to Disclose Embodied Carbon Emissions	Comment
Yes	N/A

7.72.3 Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.

Year of Completion	Property Sector	Type of Project	Project Name (Optional)	Life Cycle Stages covered	Normalisation Factor	Denominator Unit	Embodied Carbon	% of new construction projects in the last 3 years covered by this metric	Methodologies	Comment
2024	Residential	New Construction	001	Cradle to Gate	IPMS 2 - Residential	Square meter	429	0.01	One Click LCA Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment (RICS)	In 2023, we completed embodied carbon assessments for five Taylor Wimpey house types from the Sudbury development. Five house types (including the comparison between masonry and timber construction) have been analysed for comparative purposes over the specifications of 2013, 2021, and the proposed Future Homes Standards. The house types analysed are Trusdale, Ashenford and Easedale. In total, 18 embodied carbon assessments were conducted. In 2024, we worked with the Future Homes Hub to develop their Whole Life Carbon Tool for use in the industry. As part of the development, we created embodied carbon assessments for a sample of three standard

										house types. An average embodied carbon figure across this sample has been presented.

7.74 Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

7.74.1 Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation	Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon	Type of product(s) or service(s)	Description of product(s) or service(s)	Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)	Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions	Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)	Functional unit used	Reference product/service or baseline scenario used	Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario	Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario	Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions	Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
Group of products or services	Other, please specify Industry research	Buildings construction and renovation Other, please specify Homes	Throughout 2024 we continued to develop our specification concept in anticipation of the release of the FHS, and continued to explore innovative ideas through our R&D team. We have a number of fully electric homes already occupied and under construction including our Network Heat solution in Sudbury which is providing invaluable insights from a customer	Yes	Other, please specify Calculated using the same methodology used to calculate our Scope 3 Category 11 emissions	Not applicable	Not applicable	2021 regulation plots	Not applicable	9,000	The avoided emissions have been calculated by taking an average of the total lifecycle emissions of a house built to 2021 regulations	2%

			experience, cost, practicalities and installation perspective. In 2024 we completed 5% of our homes with air source heat pumps. We employ a 'fabric first' approach to energy efficiency, concentrating on highly efficient walls and windows. All the homes we build achieve high levels of airtightness and use mechanical ventilation to maintain good indoor air quality and maintain temperature. Where appropriate, we use low carbon and renewable technologies such as solar photovoltaics. We are preparing for the introduction of the Future Homes Standard (FHS) by researching a suite of technologies that will allow us to comply with the FHS's requirements.								and of a house built to exceeding 2021 building regulations. The difference of these was then multiplied by the number of plots built to exceeding 2021 building regulations.	

7.77 Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?

Yes

7.77.1 Provide details of new construction or major renovations projects completed in the last 3 years that were designed as net zero carbon.

Property Sector	Definition of net zero carbon applied	% of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years	Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero?	Comment
Residential	Other, please specify Future homes build - zero carbon ready	2	No	In 2023, we started to roll-out changes to our homes in line with the updates to Building Regulations Parts L and F. In England, these are, on average, 31% more carbon efficient in use compared to our previous specification, with similar reductions in Scotland and Wales. Our future homes build trial is helping us to prepare for zero carbon ready homes from 2025 in England and Wales and 2024 in Scotland. In 2023, we completed 5 zero carbon ready homes, which will become zero carbon when the grid has decarbonised.

7.79 Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

8.1 Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

Commodity	Exclusion for Disclosure
Timber Products	Yes

8.1.1 Provide details on these exclusions.

Commodity	Exclusion	Description of exclusion	Value chain stage	Reason for exclusion	Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity	Completion date of acquisition or merger	Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year	Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data	Volume excluded (metric tons)	Please explain
Timber products	Geographical area	We have excluded the direct operations and supply chain of our Spanish business from our disclosure. Spain is a non-material part of our business, accounting for ~2.5% of total turnover.	Direct operations	Other, please specify: Our Spanish housebuilding business is excluded from our disclosure, as the number of houses built by our Spanish business is small relative to the number of houses built in the UK.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No, the volume excluded is unknown	N/A	We do not collect data on the volume of timber procured by TW Spain.
Timber products	Specific suppliers	We have excluded those parts of our UK timber supply chain comprised of small- and micro-enterprises that are appointed by our regional businesses. We believe the volume of timber procured by these regional businesses is small.	Direct operations	Other, please specify: While these suppliers are relatively large in number, they supply a small % of Taylor Wimpey's total timber supply.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No, the volume excluded is unknown	N/A	We do not collect data on the volume of timber procured by regional Business Units.

8.2 Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

Commodity	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Produced volume (metric tons)	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	223,630	Sourced	N/A	223,630

8.2.1 Provide details on any soy embedded in animal products sourced by your organization.

N/A

8.3 Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that is used to produce your disclosed commodities.

N/A

8.4 Indicate if any of the land you own, manage and/or control was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

N/A

8.4.1 Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

N/A

8.5 Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Commodity	Country/area of origin	First level administrative division	Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions	Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)	Source	List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)	Please explain
Timber products	Unknown	N/A	N/A	37,312	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. We ask our suppliers to provide details such as: - FSC/PEFC number - Quantity of timber procured to each certification. - Products procured. - Country of origin of timber procured. If suppliers provide timber procured from 'high risk' countries we will then ask additional questions around the species of timber, and the specific area that the timber was procured. Where suppliers provide timber procured from 'low risk' countries we don't collect detail about the quantities of timber which originate from each country but it is available within our suppliers records should we need it.
Timber products	Austria	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Jenbach	350	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Softwood, Pine, Spruce.
Timber products	Brazil	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Parana	205	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Pinus elliottis, Eucalyptus Grandis, Pinus taeda, Braspine, Pinus spp.
Timber products	China	Unknown		278	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country.

							From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Populus simonii, Eucalyptus grandis, Fagus engleriana, Mixed Softwood, Poplar/Eucalyptus plywoods, Eucalyptus, Fagus Sylvatica core, Eucalyptus spp f/b, Populus/Euca.
Timber products	Congo	Unknown		0.03	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Sapele.
Timber products	Finland	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Western Finland, Central Finland, North Savo	82,742	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Picea Abies, Pinus Sylvestris, Picea sitchensis, European Whitewood Pine, Spruce, Tilia spp, Wisa Spruce plywood.
Timber products	France	Unknown		540	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Pinus pinaster, Betula Pendula, Carpinus Betulus, Castanea Sativa, Fagus Sylvatica, Fraxinus, Populus Alba, Robinia Pseudoacacia, Alnus Glutinosa, Quercus Robur, Quercus Pubescens, Quercus petraea, Populus Tremula, Picea Abies, Picea Sitchensis, Acer Pseudoplatanus.
Timber products	Germany	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Bavaria	7,119	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: European Whitewood Pine, Spruce, Abies Alba, Larix SPP, Picea Abies, Pinus Sylvestris, Pseudotsuga Menziesii, Picea spp., In the MFC, a range of wood is used: 'Ulmus glabra, Taxus baccata L., Aesculus hippocastanum L., Castanea sativa P.Mill., Salix alba L., Salix Caprea, Sorbus aria (L.) Crantz, Sorbus domestica L., Sorbus aucuparia L., Sorbus torminalis (L.) Crantz, Robinia pseudoacacia L., Carpinus betulus L., Ulmus minor, Ulmus Laevis, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Prunus avium, Tilia platyphyllos, Tilia cordata P.Mill., Larix kaempferi, Larix decidua, Abies alba, Abies grandis, Alnus viridis, Alnus incana (L.) Moench, Alnus glutinosa, Juglans regia L., Juglans nigra L., Fagus sylvatica L., Fraxinus excelsior, Picea sitchensis, Picea abies, Acer pseudoplatanus, Acer campestre L, Acer platanoides,

							Betula pubescens, Betula pendula, Populus tremula, Populus alba L., Populus nigra, Populus X canescens (Aiton) Sm., Quercus petraea, Quercus rubra, Quercus robur, Pinus nigra, Pinus strobus, Pinus sylvestris'.
Timber products	Indonesia	Unknown		0.46	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Shorea spp.
Timber products	Ireland	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Southern Ireland, Cork, Co. Tipperary, South East	8,549	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: C16 Homegrown Spruce, Abies spp; Picea spp.; Pinus spp., Pine, Spruce, Fir, Larch, Tsuga, In the MDF a range of wood is used: 'Mixed Pine, Spruce, Larch, Douglas Fir'.
Timber products	Italy	Unknown		53	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: In the MDF, a range of wood is used: 'Fagus sylvatica L., Picea abies, Quercus robur, Platanus spp., Castanea sativa P.Mill., Acacia spp., Carpinus betulus L., Pseudotsuga menziesii, Tilia cordata P.Mill., Larix decidua, Abies alba, Abies spp, Alnus glutinosa, Fraxinus excelsior, Fraxinus angustifolia, Picea mariana, Acer platanoides, Eucalyptus urograndis, Eucalyptus maidenii, Eucalyptus dunnii, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus urophylla, Eucalyptus nitens, Eucalyptus globulus, Eucalyptus grandis, Eucalyptus spp,Betula spp., Betula pubescens, Betula pendula, Populus tremula, Populus nigra, Populus spp., Quercus petraea, Quercus cerris, Quercus spp, Pinus radiata, Pinus spp., Pinus nigra, Pinus pinaster, Pinus contorta, Pinus banksiana, Pinus halepensis, Pinus sylvestris'.
Timber products	Latvia	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Vidzeme	1,844	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Softwood, Spruce, Pine, Fir, Picea abies, Pinus Sylvestris, Alnus spp, Alnus Glutinosa, Populus Tremula, Pinus spp.

Timber products	Malaysia	Unknown		4	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Litsea Castanea, Syzygium Napiforme, Canarium Euphyllum, Artocarpus spp.
Timber products	New Zealand	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Kaingaroa Forest	1,077	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Radiata Pine.
Timber products	Norway	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Innlandet, Møre og Romsdal, Nordland, Oslo, Rogaland, Trøndelag, Vestfold og Telemark, Vestland, Viken, Ostfold	2,160	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Picea abies, Pinus sylvestris, Whitewood.
Timber products	Paraguay	Unknown		3	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Eucalyptus Grandis.
Timber products	Poland	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Lubuski, Zachodnio-pomorskie - Cybinka, Czlopa, Kliniska, Babki	1,317	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Pine, Spruce, Pulpwood.
Timber products	South Africa	Unknown		0.21	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country.

							From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Sapele, Anegre.
Timber products	Spain	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Galacia	188	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Pinaster, Radiata, Sylvestris, Nitens, Globulus.
Timber products	Sweden	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Kronoberg County, Dalarna, Gävleborg, Hallands, Jämtland, Jönköping, Stockholm, Södermanland, Uppsala, Värmland, Västmaland - Västra Götaland, Örebro, Östergötland, Alvesta, Morlunda, Borgstena, Urshult, Tanhutie, Gamia Tokabovagen, Götaland, Småland, Hasselfors, Norrland, Svealand, Astorp, Atvidaberg, Kindasagen, Skillingaryd, Vaxjo,	37,151	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: C24/TR26 Scandinavian/Baltic Whitewood, Spruce, Pine, Picea abies, Pinus sylvestris, European Whitewood Pine, Picea spp., Sitka Spruce, Softwood, Whitewood, Fir.

			Langasjo, Monsteras, Småland - Kronobergs län, Jamtland (between Are and Jarpen)				
Timber products	UK	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Scotland, Northumberland, Stirlingshire, Cowie, Dalcross, Inverness, Aberdeenshire	42,643	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: C16 Homegrown Spruce, Picea Abies, Pinus Sylvestris, Picea sitchensis, Abies alba, Alnus glutinosa, Betula pendula, Larix decidua, Pinus contorta, Populus spp., Pseudotsuga menziesii, Picea spp., Pinus spp., Sitka Spruce, Spruce, Pine, Larch, Fir, Birch, Western Hemlock, Norway Spruce, Hybrid Larch, Noble Fir, Scots Pine, Birch, Softwood, Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga mensiesii), Lodgepole Pine (Pinus Contorta), in the MFC, a range of wood is used: 'Abies alba, Abies grandis, Acer platanoides, Acer pseudoplatanus, Acer rubrum, Acer saccharum L, Alnus glutinosa, Betula pendula, Betula pubescens, Fagus grandifolia, Fagus sylvatica L., Fraxinus americana, Fraxinus excelsior L., Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Larix decidua, Larix kaempferi, Liquidambar spp., Liquidambar styraciflua L., Liriodendron tulipifera L., Not Applicable, Picea abies, Picea sitchensis, Pinus contorta, Pinus echinata, Pinus elliottii, Pinus nigra, Pinus palustris, Pinus pinaster, Pinus strobus, Pinus strobus, Pinus sylvestris, Pinus taeda, Pinus virginiana, Populus alba L., Populus nigra, Populus tremula, Prunus serotina Ehrh., Pseudotsuga menziesii, Quercus alba, Quercus falcata, Quercus petraea, Quercus robur, Quercus rubra, Quercus stellata Wangenh., and Tilia cordata Mill. = Winterlinde (Syn.: T. parvifolia)'.
Timber products	Uruguay	Unknown		89	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: Red grandi, Eucalyptus Grandis, taeda pine, Eucalyptus deglupta pluma, Fagus Sylvatica, Eucalyptus.
Timber products	USA	States/equivalent jurisdiction	Kentucky	7	Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)		Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases from Group suppliers. If a country is deemed as 'high risk' which was previously determined by CDP, we ask the suppliers for more information including the region of origin, the species of timber procured and the quantity procured from this country. From this region our suppliers stated that we procured the following species of Timber: American oak, American White Oak.

8.7 Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Commodity	Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target	No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage	Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year	Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year	Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target	Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year	Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year
Timber products	Yes, we have a no-deforestation target	Organization-wide (including suppliers)	N/A	N/A	No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years	No standardized procedure	We do not have a public target, but through our diligence and control measures aim to procure 100% sustainable timber.

8.7.1 Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Commodity	No-deforestation or no-conversion target	Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"	Cutoff date	Geographic scope of cutoff date	Rationale for selecting cutoff date	Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion
Timber products	No-deforestation	Taylor Wimpey does not have its own definition of deforestation and we align our definition with the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment. This defines deforestation as 'the conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of a tree canopy cover below the minimum 10 percent threshold". Our mechanism to ensure that there is no deforestation in our supply chain is to procure FSC or PEFC certified timber.	2008	Applied globally	In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available	2024

8.7.2 Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

N/A

8.8 Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Commodity	Traceability system	Methods/tools used in traceability system	Description of methods/tools used in traceability system	Primary reason your organization does not have a traceability system	Explain why your organization does not have a traceability system
Timber products	Yes	Supplier engagement/communication	Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases. Small and micro-enterprises providing timber to our regional businesses are excluded from the survey. These are small businesses such as fencing companies. We have not yet been able to engage with this part of our supply chain. Our Spanish business is also excluded.	N/A	N/A

8.8.1 Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Commodity	% of sourced volume traceable to production unit	% of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit	% sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit	% of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin	% of sourced volume from unknown origin	% of sourced volume reported (autofills)
Timber products	0	0	100	0	0	100

8.9 Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Commodity	DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity	% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year	% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance -	% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit	% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area	Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?	Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status	Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status
Timber products	Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed	28.62	28.62	0	0	Yes	N/A	N/A

8.9.1 Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Commodity	Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance	% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance	Comment	Certification documentation
Timber products	FSC Chain of Custody	28.62	Taylor Wimpey's Chain of Custody model is the highest certification level offered by the FSC. We are taking various actions to increase the volume of certified timber procured by our business, including: - engaging directly with key Group timber suppliers through our Category Leads and our Sustainability team; - using an annual timber survey to collect data on the volume of certified timber supplied to Taylor Wimpey by key Group suppliers; and - developing our understanding of the FSC and PEFC certification process.	N/A

8.9.2 Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance	% of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance	Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance	Comment	Certification documentation
PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)	68.90%	Third-party certification providing full DF/DCF assurance	Taylor Wimpey's Chain of Custody model is the highest certification level offered by the PEFC. We are taking various actions to increase the volume of certified timber procured by our business, including: - engaging directly with key Group timber suppliers through our Category Managers and our Sustainability team; - using an annual timber survey to collect data on the volume of certified timber supplied to Taylor Wimpey by key Group suppliers; and - developing our understanding of the FSC and PEFC certification process.	

8.9.3 Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

N/A

8.9.4 Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

N/A

8.10 Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Commodity	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint	Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	Yes	N/A	N/A

8.10.1 Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Commodity	Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	% of disclosure volume monitored or estimated	Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint	Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)	Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)	Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint during the last five years (hectares)	Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since other specified point (hectares)	Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain	100	During the reporting period During the last 5 years	79.21	N/A	501	N/A	We engage with our key Group timber suppliers through an annual timber survey. We use the survey to collect data on the volume of FSC and/or PEFC certified timber we procure. FSC and PEFC certification guarantees that the timber we procure does not contribute to deforestation or land-use conversion. In 2024, we procured 130,829 m3 of FSC and/or PEFC certified timber (2023 = 141,865m3). The decrease in the volume of certified timber we procured reflects the fall in the number of homes, that we built in 2024 compared to 2023. This certified timber accounted for 97.52% of our total timber purchases from Group timber suppliers (2023: 98.46%) The remaining 2.48% of our timber purchases from Group timber suppliers was uncertified and therefore may not be free from deforestation and land conversion. Using UK restocking and harvesting rates as a guide, we estimate approximately 79.21 ha of forest per annum might be either deforested or converted as a result of our timber purchases. However, we believe the risk of deforestation and land conversion in our timber supply chain is low to negligible, based on the region of origin of most of our timber.

8.11 For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

Commodity	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Yes

8.11.1 Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Commodity	Action type	% of disclosure volume that is covered by this action	Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year	Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges	Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges
Timber products	Working with non-compliant suppliers	2.48	No	N/A	We have regular meetings with all Group suppliers. We discuss improvements, run trials, training and masterclasses for TW teams. We also issue all our Group suppliers with a sustainability questionnaire that captures data on their approach to environmental and social issues. Taylor Wimpey uses an annual supplier survey to trace the country of origin and certification status of the timber products it purchases which was last sent to suppliers in March 2024. Our engagement has raised the profile of forests-related issues at our suppliers and made the commitments in our Supply Chain Policy clearer. In addition, it has encouraged suppliers to provide more transparent data on the regions of origin of the timber we procure.

8.14 Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

Assess legal compliance with forest regulations	Aspects of legislation considered	Procedure to ensure legal compliance	Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code	Please explain
Yes, from suppliers	• Environmental protection • Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting • Human rights protected under international law	Supplier self-declaration	N/A	Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting: The EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) came into force on 3 March 2013, making it illegal to place illegally harvested timber and timber products on the EU market. On 1 January 2021, EUTR became UK domestic legislation as the UK Timber Regulations (UKTR), which have the same requirements as current EU legislation. Taylor Wimpey is a trader in the context of the UKTR so meets its own obligations by keeping records of what timber and timber products it purchases from who and when. To provide added assurance, Taylor Wimpey asks its suppliers to self-certify that they comply with either their trader or operator requirements as appropriate. We also ask our suppliers to confirm that they are FSC and/or PEFC certified. If our Group suppliers indicate that they procure timber from Brazil, we follow up with questions regarding their compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. These questions include: • Do you source timber in accordance with the Brazilian Forest Code? • How so you verify that the timber you source is compliant with the Brazilian Forest Code? • Do you check registrations with CAR/PRA?

				Environmental protection: We periodically send a survey to all our suppliers to assess their compliance with Environmental Protection. This survey contains several questions in each of the following sections: Orientation and Governance; Standards and Disclosures; Training; Waste; Packaging; Climate and Carbon; Water; Nature (biodiversity including deforestation); Air Quality; and Modern Slavery. The survey is updated for each iteration so it reflects the most relevant and important matters for the business and to ensure engagement from suppliers remains high. Human rights protected under international law: Taylor Wimpey plc and its subsidiary companies, strictly prohibits the use of modern slavery and human trafficking in our operations and supply chain and respecting human rights more generally is a fundamental part of our ethos and values as an organisation. We are committed to implementing systems and controls aimed at ensuring that modern slavery is not taking place anywhere within our organisation or, as far as we are able to do so, in any of our supply chains and to ensure that wider human rights are similarly respected. We therefore expect that our suppliers will hold themselves and their own suppliers (including, without limitation, sub-contractors, material suppliers and labour providers) to the same high standards.

8.15 Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives	Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives	Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	We purchase timber via suppliers from a range of countries and therefore have limited influence on landscape or jurisdictional approaches.

8.15.1 Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

N/A

8.15.2 Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

N/A

8.15.3 For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

N/A

8.16 Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Yes

8.16.1 Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Commodity	Activities	Country/area	Subnational area	Provide further details of the activity
Timber products	Involved in industry platforms	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Please specify England, Wales, Scotland	Taylor Wimpey is involved with the Next Generation Benchmark which benchmarks sustainability standards for the UK housebuilding sector.
Timber products	Engaging with communities	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Please specify England, Wales, Scotland	We continued to work with Community Wood Recycling (formerly the National Community Wood Recycling Project) in 2024. This is a national network of wood recycling social enterprises that saves resources by rescuing and re-using waste timber that would otherwise be landfilled or down-cycled. We visited a Community Wood Recycling facility in High Wycombe in 2019 and were given a tour by CWR's MD.

				The network also creates sustainable jobs, training and volunteering opportunities for local people, especially those who might find it difficult to get into or back to employment. In 2024, 1,809.1 tonnes of wood were rescued from the waste stream on Taylor Wimpey sites, saving 901 tonnes of carbon dioxide. This created ~19 paid jobs and helped train ~30 people. 38% of the wood was used in manufactured products, DIY or community projects, 8% for firewood and 54% for wood chip.
Timber products	Engaging with non-governmental organizations	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Please specify England, Wales, Scotland	Taylor Wimpey has joined the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) forum.

8.17 Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Yes

8.17.1 Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Project reference	Project type	Expected benefits of project	Is this project originating any carbon credits?	Description of project	Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?	Start year	Target year	Project area to date (Hectares)	Project area in the target year (Hectares)	Country/Area	Latitude	Longitude	Monitoring frequency	Total investment over the project period (currency)	For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?	Please explain
Project 1	Biodiversity offsetting	Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity	No	We have set a target in our Environment Strategy to increase natural habitats on new sites 10% from 2023 onwards. This target is aligned with a regulatory requirement for biodiversity net gain on all new developments in England, which became mandatory in February 2024.	Project based in area with direct operations	2021	2025	0	0	UK	55	3	Annually	0	Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity	We have set a target in our Environment Strategy to deliver certain biodiversity enhancements from our sites

				We also have set a target in our Environment Strategy to deliver biodiversity enhancements on our sites between now and 2025. The enhancements in order of their introduction are as follows: - Hedgehog highways on all new sites from 2021; - All new sites have bug hotels (at least 20% of homes) from 2021; - All new sites have bat boxes (at least 5% of homes) from 2022; - All new sites have bird boxes (at least 80% of homes) from 2023; - All suitable sites have wildlife ponds from 2024; and - All suitable sites have reptile and amphibian hibernation sites from 2025. In addition, we aim for all new sites to have planting that provides food for local species throughout the seasons. We monitor progress through our COMBINE questionnaire which is completed by the Business Units on a quarterly basis and collects data about the number of nature enhancements we have proposed to install through our planning applications. We also monitor progress on the number of hedgehog highways installed through our Dynamics customer relationship management software.												from 2021 onwards. These targets should have a positive impact on biodiversity on our sites and we are monitoring our progress against them on an ongoing basis.
Project 2	Other please specify: Biodiversity Net Gain	Compliance with regulation Net gain in biodiversity and	No	We want to create space for nature on our sites and contribute to improving biodiversity to benefit both our customers and the environment. Our approach starts with site design and layout, and encompasses use of green infrastructure, habitat improvements, wildlife enhancements and wildlife	Project based in area with direct operations	2023	2024	0	0	UK	55	3	Annually	0	Compliance with regulation Net gain in biodiversity and	We have set a target in our Environment Strategy to increase natural

		ecosystem integrity		friendly planting. We recognise our business dependencies on nature and the ecosystems services provided by the natural world. We partner with nature organisations to ensure our actions reflect best practice. Our current partners are Hedgehog Street, a campaign by the British Hedgehog Preservation Society and People's Trust for Endangered Species, and Buglife – The Invertebrate Conservation Trust. Some of our sites are already integrating a biodiversity net gain approach and we have prepared for the roll out of Biodiversity Net Gain requirements in England from February 2024 including training and guidance for our land and planning, technical and strategic land teams.											ecosystem integrity	habitats on new sites 10% from 2023 onwards.

9.1 Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Yes

9.1.1 Provide details on these exclusions.

Exclusions	Description of exclusion	Reason of exclusion	Primary reason why data is not available	Completion date of acquisition or merger	Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year	Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents	Please explain
Country/Geographical Area	Our Spanish housebuilding business is excluded from our disclosure, as the number of houses built by our Spanish business is small relative to the number of houses built in the UK.	Data is not available	Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality	N/A	N/A	1-5%	We estimate that TW Spain contributes 5% to total water withdrawals.
Facilities	In cases where there is no measurement or estimation mechanism in place, such as water from hydrant and standpipe licences or water in bowsers used for dust suppression, we have excluded this consumption from our quantitative assessment.	Data is not available	Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality	N/A	N/A	Less than 1%	In 2024, there were 216 open outlets. Assuming each site has a 2,000L bowser the water volume across all our sites would be 432,000L. This equates to 0.12% of our reported water usage.

9.2 Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water aspect	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Quarterly	Figures are collated quarterly from invoices and meter readings, both automatic and manual.	We monitor 100% of the total volume of metered water withdrawals on our UK construction sites and almost all of our freehold offices. Where our sites and offices do not have meters, we estimate water consumption using data from comparable metered supplies. Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Quarterly	Figures are collated quarterly from invoices and meter readings, both automatic and manual.	We monitor 100% of the total volume of metered water withdrawals on our UK construction sites and almost all of our freehold offices. Where our sites and offices do not have meters, we estimate water consumption using data from comparable metered supplies. Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads.
Water withdrawals quality	Not monitored	N/A	N/A	Water provided to our offices through the water network will comply with all relevant drinking water standards.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Quarterly	Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads, and a conversion factor applied to take into account water that is used in the environment (e.g. irrigation) or in construction.	Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads, and a conversion factor applied to take into account water that is used in the environment (e.g. irrigation) or in construction.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	Less than 1%	Other, please specify Water from our sites and offices is discharged to the drainage and/or sewerage network, after which we have no visibility or control of the water or its destination.	Water from our sites and offices is discharged to the drainage and/or sewerage network, after which we have no visibility or control of the water or its destination.	Water from our sites and offices is discharged to the drainage and/or sewerage network, after which we have no visibility or control of the water or its destination.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	Not monitored	N/A	N/A	The design of our developments accounts for surface water drainage provisions for the land we are developing. The design is based on advice provided by the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and captured in our Flood Risk Assessments and drainage strategies (now includes SuDS) which is approved by the Local Planning Authority.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	Less than 1%	Other, please specify SuDS are planned for in our major developments, and we	SuDS provide a more sustainable method of water management by copying the natural movement of water	We ensure that our proposed developments adhere to environmental regulations and contribute to sustainable development. Nutrient neutrality refers to the principle of maintaining or improving the nutrient balance in water bodies affected by development activities. Excess nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, can lead to eutrophication, a process that causes excessive algae growth and

		incorporate these systems into our designs.	within and around our developments. A natural cleaning and filtering process is provided by SuDS features like filter strips, filter drains, green roofs, and permeable pavements, which manage the quality of surface water runoff and protect receiving surface waters and/or groundwater.	harms aquatic ecosystems by depletion of oxygen in the water. We are responsible for implementing measures to prevent or mitigate the negative impacts of our developments on water bodies, particularly in relation to nutrient runoff. In addition, we manage water discharge quality during construction on all sites on an ongoing basis through our Environmental Management System.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not monitored	N/A	N/A	At our Scottish Business Units we measure the quality of water discharge to comply with SEPA requirements. In our English and Welsh BU we normally do not currently monitor the quality of water discharges from our construction sites or our developments. However, on developments in the catchments of certain European protected sites (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites), we are obliged to calculate future nitrate and/or phosphate discharges once homes are being occupied by our customers. These calculations use a methodology approved by Natural England and provide a 'nutrient budget' for the development. We are required to deliver 'nutrient neutral' developments that mitigate the impact of nitrate and phosphate discharges into the water environment.
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	N/A	N/A	We do not currently have any operations which would produce water discharges at temperatures that would affect the surrounding environment, and therefore this category is not relevant. This is not expected to change in the future.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Quarterly	Estimated water consumption based on water withdrawal data and average discharge rates for office and construction sites. We monitor 100% of the total volume of metered water withdrawals on our UK construction sites . Where our sites and offices do not have meters, we estimate water consumption using data from comparable metered supplies. Figures are collated quarterly.	Estimated water consumption based on water withdrawal data and average discharge rates for office and construction sites. We monitor 100% of the total volume of metered water withdrawals on our UK construction sites . Where our sites and offices do not have meters, we estimate water consumption using data from comparable metered supplies. Figures are collated quarterly.
Water recycled/reused	Not monitored	N/A	N/A	We are not directly involved in water recycling or reuse and therefore do not monitor this parameter.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Yearly	WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services are covered in Taylor Wimpey's health and safety policies and apply to	WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services are covered in Taylor Wimpey's health and safety policies and apply to all employees (100% of sites in the UK as it is a UK requirement). Health and Safety audits are completed annually.

			all employees (100% of sites in the UK as it is a UK requirement). Health and Safety audits are completed annually.	

9.2.2 What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Water aspect	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	348.57	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Water consumption was 31% lower than in 2019, however, water intensity was 6.6% higher. We believe the increase in intensity this year is due to the drop in number of completions. While we completed fewer homes there was only a small reduction in the number of outlets which meant we continued to use water for activities such as dust suppression and in our offices and site compounds.
Total discharges	212.82	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Estimated total discharge has decreased from 226.07 in 2023 to 212.82 in 2024.
Total consumption	135.75	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Estimated total consumption has decreased from 136.92 in 2023 to 135.75 in 2024.

9.2.4 Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	% of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress (autofills)	Identification tool	Please explain
Yes	146.40	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	42	WRI Aqueduct	Many parts of the UK are already experiencing water stress, and this will likely increase with climate change. In the Sussex North Water Resource Zone, which comprises local planning authorities in south-east England, Nature England has advised that development can proceed only when the development is 'water neutral'. In light of these issues, we aim to reduce water use in all our operations. We integrate measures to protect water quality during construction and to manage surface water and reduce flood risk on our developments under construction and completed developments. We also encourage customers to use water efficiently and have recently mandated a specification to deliver 100l/p/p/p/d , and further work being done to explore reducing consumption further. The World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool has been used this year to assess the baseline water stress levels of the Business Unit regions in which Taylor Wimpey operates. Baseline water stress is measured using the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply. High baseline water stress is when withdrawals are in the range of 40-80% of total annual available blue water. Extremely high baseline water stress is when withdrawals are >80% of available blue water. Only Business Units operating entirely or predominantly in water- stressed regions have been included in our analysis. Some Business Units are based in regions which only have higher water stress levels in specific areas. These have not been included in the overall percentage. We estimate that around 42% of our plots are built in areas of high water stress, around 4,449 homes in 2024. No homes are built in areas of extremely high water stress.

9.2.7 Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Source	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant	N/A	N/A	N/A	This accounts for a small percentage of Taylor Wimpey's water withdrawals and is therefore not relevant. This will remain a small percentage of our water withdrawals and we therefore have no plans to measure this in the future.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	N/A	N/A	N/A	At Taylor Wimpey we use water for various construction purposes including washing tools, homes and vehicles, mixing cement and concrete, and irrigating gardens and open spaces. For these purposes fresh water is used. We do not use brackish and/or surface water for any of our operations and they therefore are not relevant. We do not plan to measure brackish and/or surface water.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant but volume unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	Groundwater may be withdrawn for engineering, remediation and construction purposes and a percentage of this may come from renewable groundwater sources, however the exact volume is unknown.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	N/A	N/A	N/A	Groundwater may be withdrawn for engineering, remediation and construction purposes. However, Taylor Wimpey avoids using any non-renewable groundwater sources where possible and therefore this category is not relevant.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	N/A	N/A	N/A	At Taylor Wimpey we use water for various construction purposes, including washing tools, cleaning homes and vehicles, as an ingredient in mortar and concrete, and irrigating gardens and open spaces. For these purposes, fresh water is used. Produced water is not relevant.
Third party sources	Relevant	348.57	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Supply of water from third-party sources/utilities is essential for personnel use as well as for various construction purposes such as: washing tools, homes and vehicles; as an ingredient in mortar and concrete; and irrigating gardens and open spaces. Our metered mains water footprint includes water used on building

					sites, in sales areas, show homes, plots before sale, offices and our logistics business. Our total metered water consumption decreased in 2024 by 4% compared to 2023.

9.2.8 Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Destination	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant but volume unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	Some engineering operations will discharge water into a water body with permission.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	N/A	N/A	N/A	All water from offices, show homes, plots before sale and welfare facilities on building sites is discharged to sewer. Other water used on building sites may become permanently locked into materials, evaporate (e.g. irrigation or wash water), infiltrate (e.g. irrigation water) or find its way into surface water systems (e.g. road cleaning water). Taylor Wimpey does not discharge into brackish surface water or seawater.
Groundwater	Relevant but volume unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	Our engineering operations will often cause water to infiltrate the ground by use of a soakaway which forms part of the Sustainable Urban Drainage Design. This is not something Taylor Wimpey currently measures.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	212.82	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	All water from offices, show homes, plots before sale and welfare facilities on building sites is discharged to sewer. Other water used on building sites may become permanently locked into materials, evaporate (e.g. irrigation or wash water), infiltrate (e.g. irrigation water) or find its way into surface water systems (e.g. road cleaning water). An estimate of Taylor Wimpey water discharge is based on water withdrawal data and average discharge rates for office and construction sites. Our total metered water consumption and discharges decreased in 2024 compared to 2023.

9.2.9 Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

N/A (the table that was here shouldn't have been)

9.2.10 Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

N/A

9.3 In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Value chain stage	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Total number of facilities identified	% of facilities in direct operations that this represents	Please explain
Direct operations	Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	5	51-75	15 of our 22 business units (BUs) are affected by a requirement from Natural England to demonstrate nutrient and/or water neutrality on our sites. We have supplied details from five of these affected BUs.
Upstream Value Chain	No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	N/A	N/A	No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

9.3.1 For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility ref. No.	Facility name (Optional)	Value chain stage	Dependencies, impacts, risk and/or opportunities identified at this facility	Withdrawals or discharge in the reporting year	Reason for no withdrawal and/or discharges	Country/Area and River basin	Latitude	Longitude	Located in area with water stress
Facility 1	Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties	Direct operations	Impacts, risks, opportunities	Yes, withdrawals and discharges	N/A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify The Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site	50.47	1.17	Yes
Facility 2	Taylor Wimpey Exeter	Direct operations	Impacts, risks, opportunities	Yes, withdrawals and discharges	N/A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site	51.1	2.52	Yes
Facility 3	Taylor Wimpey East Anglia	Direct operations	Impacts, risks, opportunities	Yes, withdrawals and discharges	N/A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation	52.71	0.99	Yes
Facility 4	Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire	Direct operations	Impacts, risks, opportunities	Yes, withdrawals and discharges	N/A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar site	54.66	-1.15	Yes
Facility 5	Taylor Wimpey South East	Direct operations	Impacts, risks, opportunities	Yes, withdrawals and discharges	N/A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Other, please specify Arun Valley Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site	50.91	-0.52	Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)	Comparison of total withdrawals with previous year	Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes	Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater	Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable	Withdrawals from groundwater – non-renewable	Withdrawals from product/entrained water	Withdrawals from third party source	Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)
19.20	Higher	0	0	0	0	0	19.20	12.29
10.78	Lower	0	0	0	0	0	10.78	6.41
18.12	Lower	0	0	0	0	0	18.12	11.67
16.27	Lower	0	0	0	0	0	16.27	10.00
14.35	Lower	0	0	0	0	0	14.35	8.85

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year	Discharges to fresh surface water	Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater	Discharges to groundwater	Discharges to third party destinations	Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)	Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year	Please explain
Higher	0	0	0	12.29	6.91	Higher	Total water consumption in 2024 in TW Southern Counties was 6.91 megaliters. This was a 6% increase on 2023 consumption of 6.52 megalitres.
Lower	0	0	0	6.41	4.37	Lower	Total water consumption in 2024 in TW Exeter was 4.37 megaliters. This was a 16% decrease on 2023 consumption of 5.23 megalitres.
Lower	0	0	0	11.67	6.45	Lower	Total water consumption in 2024 in TW East Anglia was 6.45 megaliters. This was a 1% decrease on 2023 consumption of 6.51 megalitres.
Lower	0	0	0	10.00	6.27	About the same	Total water consumption in 2024 in TW North Yorkshire was 6.27 megaliters. This was around a 0% change on 2023 consumption of 6.27 megalitres.
Lower	0	0	0	8.85	5.50	Lower	Total water consumption in 2024 in TW South East was 5.50 megaliters. This was a 32% decrease on 2023 consumption of 8.06 megalitres.

9.3.2 For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water aspect	% verified	Verification standard used	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	Not verified	-	We currently do not have our water withdrawals data verified by a third party. However, our withdrawals data is derived principally from water meters and therefore we are confident in its accuracy.
Water withdrawals – volume by source	Not verified	-	We currently do not have our water withdrawals data verified by a third party. However, in almost all cases our withdrawals are sourced directly from the water network.
Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters	Not verified	-	We currently do not have data on the quality of water withdrawals verified by a third party. However, in almost all cases our withdrawals are sourced directly from the water network and so we are confident that water quality satisfies all relevant UK regulatory standards.
Water discharges – total volumes	Not verified	-	We currently do not verify data on the volume of water discharges. However, our calculations of water discharges are based on robust academic research and we therefore are confident in their accuracy.
Water discharges – volume by destination	Not verified	-	We currently do not have data on the volume by destination of water discharges verified by a third party. However, in almost all cases our discharges drain directly into the water waste water/sewerage network.
Water discharges – volume by final treatment level	Not verified	-	We currently do not have data on the volume by destination of water discharges verified by a third party. However, in almost all cases our discharges drain directly into the water waste water/sewerage network.
Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters	Not verified	-	We currently do not verify data on the quality of water withdrawals. However, we manage the quality of water discharges through our Environmental Management System and therefore can mitigate the risk of discharging polluted water into the environment.
Water consumption – total volume	Not verified	-	We currently do not verify data on the total volume of water we consume. However, as our figures for water withdrawals are from accurate meter readings and our figures for water discharges are derived from robust academic research, we are confident in the overall robustness of our water consumption data.

9.4 Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

N/A

9.4.1 Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

N/A

9.5 Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency (autofills)	Anticipated forward trend
3,401,200,000	9,757,518.87	Total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to increase as we implement improved technologies to better manage and reduce water consumption in our operations.

9.13 Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Products contains hazardous substances	Comment
No	In the process of building a house we use mastics, paints and other materials which may contain hazardous materials. However, these hazardous substances are present at negligible concentrations in the house and continue to decline once the house is handed over to the customer.

9.14 Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Yes	We define low water impact products as those that comply with standards in UK Building Regulations for water use. Building Regulations require water usage of no more than 125 litres per person per day.	N/A	We provide a range of low water impact products such as low flow taps and dual flush toilets in the homes we build.

9.15 Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

9.15.1 Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Category of target	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	We do not have a public target, but through our diligence and control measures aim to have no environmental incidents each year.
Water withdrawals	Yes	N/A
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Health, safety and wellbeing are all key priorities. We provide good conditions as standard and so we do not need a target.
Other	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	No other target.

9.15.2 Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target ref. No.	Target coverage	Category of target & Quantitative metric	Date target was set	End date of base year	Base year figure	End date of target year	Target year figure	Reporting year figure	Target status in reporting year	% of target achieved relative to base year (auto calculated)	Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target	Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions	Plan for target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year	Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target	Further details of target
Target 1	Organization-wide (direct operations only)	Water withdrawals - Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production	19th January 2021	Dec 31 2019	34.08	31 Dec 2025	30.68	36.33	Underway	0	Sustainable Development Goal 6	Achieving our Environment Strategy target to reduce metered mains water use intensity 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline.	Metered water use intensity (m3/100sqm of completed) increased 6.6% in 2024 relative to the 2019 target baseline, from 34.08 (2019) to 36.33 (2024). We believe the increase in intensity this year is due to the drop in number of completions. While we completed fewer homes there was only a small reduction in the number of outlets which meant we continued to use water for activities such as dust suppression and in our offices and site compounds. To achieve these targets, we will need to take advantage of the opportunities we have identified to improve the water efficiency of our operations. On our building sites, these opportunities include dust suppression techniques, timers on water sprinklers, triggers on hoses, fixing leaks and dripping taps promptly, installing aerators and percussion taps and behaviour change. The main opportunity in offices is to reduce toilet flush size, fit aerators on taps and better manage water in urinals.	N/A	We have distributed guidance on irrigation to the business. We also prepared our 'Water Do's and Don'ts' guidance in 2021, which gave detailed guidance to staff on our building sites and in our offices on how to become more water efficient. In existing offices we have requested that our BUs include cistern

															bricks and display consumption information. When purchasing or refurbishing new offices, we have installed more efficient features such as dual flush toilets and low flow taps.

10.1 Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

Targets in place	Target type and metric	Please explain
Yes	Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced	Our Environment Strategy has a target to engage with suppliers to reduce plastic packaging meaningfully on our sites by 2025.

10.2 Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Activity	Activity applies	Comment
Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)	Yes	Our logistics business uses plastic packaging to protect products before they are delivered to our construction sites.

10.3 Provide the total weight of plastic polymers sold and indicate the raw material content.

N/A

10.4 Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

N/A

10.5 Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Activity	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% pre-consumer recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	23.862	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	During 2024, our Taylor Wimpey Logistics Warehouse undertook an internal audit to uncover the weight of plastic packaging ordered in 2024.

10.5.1 Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Activity	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	At present we do not have data on the circularity of the plastic packaging used by our logistics business.

10.6 Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Activity	Total Waste generated from plastics	End of Life pathways available	Please Explain
Usage of plastic	30,810	Recycling Waste to Energy Landfill	In 2024, we produced 30,810 tonnes of light mixed waste. This light mixed waste category comprises of materials such as plastic wrapping, cardboard and polystyrene which our suppliers dispose of on our sites, along with packaging from our TWL Logistics warehouse. We do not have detailed information about the breakdown of this waste stream by product type.

11.2 What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

Actions taking in the reporting period to progress our biodiversity related commitments	Type of actions taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management

11.3 Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators

11.4 Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your activities are located in or near this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Yes	We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to legally protected areas. For example, our Church View, Hoo, Kent development, which is operated by our South East Business Unit, is located within 39 km of Kent Downs National Landscape, a UNESCO Global Geopark site.
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Yes	We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to UNESCO World Heritage sites. For example, our Hartsmead development, which is operated by our Manchester Business Unit, is located within 13 km of Manchester City Centre, a UNESCO World Heritage site.
UNESCO Man and the biosphere reserves	Yes	We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to UNESCO Man and the Biosphere reserves. For example, our Culm Valley Park development, which is operated by our Exeter Business Unit, is located within 17 km of the North Devon Biosphere Reserve.
Ramsar sites	Yes	We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to Ramsar sites. For example, our Greendale Park, Bedlington development, operated by our North East Business Unit, is located within 23 km of the Northumberland Coast Ramsar site.

Key biodiversity areas	Yes	We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas. For example, our Aldborough Gate development, operated by our North Yorkshire Business Unit, is located within 32 km of the North Yorkshire Moors Key Biodiversity Area.
Other areas important for biodiversity	Yes	Taylor Wimpey has a small housebuilding business in Spain that has multiple construction sites near Natura 2000 protected areas. For example, TW Spain's 'Es Balcó – Ses Salines' development is located within 5 km of the Cap de ses Salines Natura 2000 protected area in Mallorca.

11.4.1 Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Type of Area	Protected Area Category	Country/Area	Name of Area	Proximity	Area of overlap (hectares)	Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity	Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area	Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
UNESCO World Heritage	N/A	UK	Manchester City Centre	Up to 25 km	N/A	We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to UNESCO World Heritage sites. For example, our Hartsmead development, which is operated by our Manchester Business Unit, is located within 13 km of Manchester City Centre, a UNESCO World Heritage site.	Not assessed	N/A	N/A
UNESCO Man and the biosphere reserves	N/A	UK	North Devon Biosphere Reserve	Up to 25 km	N/A	We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to UNESCO Man and the Biosphere reserves. For example, our Culm Valley Park development, which is operated by our Exeter Business Unit, is located within 17 km of the North Devon Biosphere Reserve.	Not assessed	N/A	N/A
Key biodiversity areas	N/A	UK	North Yorkshire Moors	Up to 50 km	N/A	We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas. For example, our Aldborough Gate development, operated	Not assessed	N/A	N/A

						by our North Yorkshire Business Unit, is located within 32 km of the North Yorkshire Moors Key Biodiversity Area.			
Other areas important for biodiversity	N/A	Spain	Cap de ses Salines (Site Code: ES0000228)	Up to 5 km	N/A	Taylor Wimpey has a small housebuilding business in Spain that has multiple construction sites near Natura 2000 protected areas. For example, TW Spain's 'Es Balcó – Ses Salines' development is located within 5 km of the Cap de ses Salines Natura 2000 protected area in Mallorca.	Not assessed	N/A	N/A

13.1 Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
Yes

13.1.1.1 Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured	Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured	Verification/assurance standard	Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process	Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)
Climate Change	• Progress against targets • Waste data • Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)	Carbon Trust Standard	Waste and Year on Year carbon performance is verified as part of our annual verification process by the Carbon Trust.	

13.2 Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

N/A

13.3 Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

Job title	Corresponding job category
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

13.4 Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

No