Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your 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 23 business units (BUs) that operate across the UK (except Northern Ireland) and a business in Spain. Our approach to the environment is shaped by our Environment Strategy, which was launched in 2021. 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 target is a science-based carbon reduction target that has been verified by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). For nature, our principal target is to increase natural habitats on all new sites 10% from 2023 and to deliver priority wildlife enhancements from 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 also will publish a 'toward zero waste' strategy by 2022.

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 Committee), we 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), and with the UK Government on forthcoming changes to Building Regulations and the net zero carbon agenda.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Spain

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

GBP

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Financial control

C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7

(C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

New construction or major renovation of buildings

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB0008782301

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the plc board are ultimately responsible for climate change within Taylor Wimpey. The CEO sits on both the Group Management Team (GMT – the UK board) and the plc board. The CEO makes key decisions on climate related issues, for example the adoption of Science Based Targets. The CEO also ensures that the personnel structures and governance are in place on climate related issues. For example, our Director of Sustainability reports directly to the CEO on climate change and other sustainability matters and our Sustainability and Corporate Communications teams ensure that greenhouse gas emissions are reported accurately in the Annual Report and Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum.
Director on board	Taylor Wimpey's Divisional Chair (DC) for our London and South East Division, a member of the Group Management Team, chairs the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) committee (our strategic committee on sustainability) and so holds responsibility for climate-related issues. They also chair the Environment Strategy Group, and so are responsible for climate within the Environment Strategy. They regularly brief the Group Management Team and the plc board as required on climate related issues. The DC has substantial experience of the operational activities undertaken before, during and after the development process, and how climate change impacts these in both mitigation and adaptation terms. The DC is responsible for using this operational experience to work with and advise the Sustainability team in developing appropriate commitments and actions to address climate change risks and opportunities as part of Taylor Wimpey's Environment Strategy. For example, the DC approved the delivery of Scenario Analysis workshops in 2020.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action	The CEO and the plc board are ultimately responsible for environmental matters within the organisation. The CEO makes key decisions on climate related issues, for example the adoption of Science Based Targets. The CEO ensures the personnel and governance

	Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	structures are in place to manage climate-related issues. For example, our Director of Sustainability reports directly to the CEO on climate change and other sustainability matters and our Sustainability and Corporate Communications teams ensure that greenhouse gas emissions are reported accurately in the Annual Report and Sustainability Addendum. Responsibility cascades down from the CEO to the Divisional Chair of our London and South East Division, a member of the Group Management Team (GMT) and Chair of the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) committee and the Environment Strategy Group. Climate-related issues are reported monthly to the GMT in an internal Sustainability Report, which is reviewed by the GMT in meetings. In addition, our Annual Report and Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum includes disclosures reflecting the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).. This includes disclosing the potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on our strategy and financial planning. Setting performance objectives: our extensive carbon reduction proposals are reviewed and approved by our GMT and by our plc Board, which includes Non-Executive Directors. For example, our science-based targets have been approved by both the GMT and plc Board, and verified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Reviewing and guiding strategy and major plans of action: our GMT hold dedicated sessions on climate and sustainability matters, as required. For example, in February 2020 the Sustainability team presented to the GMT on an Environment Strategy for Taylor Wimpey. This presentation was the first step in the development of the Environment Strategy launched in 2021, which includes Science Based Targets (SBTs) and Scenario Analysis. Our Environment Strategy has been reviewed and approved by our GMT and by our plc Board. Monitoring implementation and performance of

		objectives; and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues: Our Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) group meets quarterly to monitor and review progress against our SBTs. The LEAF group is chaired by the Divisional Chair of our London and South East division and includes senior executives from our procurement, technical, production and design functions, our regional businesses and our external sustainability consultant. In addition, our Environment Strategy group meets once a month to discuss and monitor progress of climate-related issues in the Environment Strategy. The Environment Strategy group is also chaired by our Divisional Chair, London and South East division.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	The Taylor Wimpey plc Board has a wealth of business experience, including that related to sustainability and climate. For example, prior to joining Taylor Wimpey, our Senior Independent Director was CEO of Land Securities Group plc, during which time Land Securities Group plc established themselves as a sustainability leader in their sector. The plc Board receive presentations from the Sustainability team at least once a year on the topics that the Sustainability team would like the Board to engage with. The Board considers and signs off any relevant environmental policies as required.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other, please specify Director of Sustainability	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

Other committee, please specify LEAF Group (Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future)	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify Environment Strategy Group	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify Group Technical Director	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other committee, please specify Road to Net Zero committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other committee, please specify Functional Interface Group	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

POSITION WITHIN THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Below board-level the Director of Sustainability and Group Technical Director are responsible for climate-related issues at Taylor Wimpey. Both the Director of Sustainability and Group Technical Director report to the board on climate-related issues and sit on Taylor Wimpey's Road to Net Zero Committee. They are also members of the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) Committee, which coordinates sustainability activities at operational level. The LEAF committee includes other senior executives from our Procurement, Production, Customer and Design functions, our regional businesses and our external sustainability consultant. The Director of Sustainability also sits on the Environment Strategy Group, which has responsibility for the development and delivery of our environment strategy. The Group Technical Director is involved with the Functional Interface Group, which approves trials of green technologies and verifies their subsequent use in our construction activities and the homes we build.

WHY RESPONSIBILITY LIES WITH THIS INDIVIDUAL + COMPANY-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Director of Sustainability is responsible for a range of climate-related issues at Taylor Wimpey, including corporate responsibility, environmental reporting, the implementation of energy and carbon reduction initiatives, and developing, reviewing and guiding climate strategy. The Director of Sustainability has over 30 years' experience in industry, consultancy and academia within the area of environmental and sustainability assessment and management. The Director of Sustainability supports the production of Taylor Wimpey's annual Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum that includes sections on building sustainable homes and communities, managing land, protecting the environment, sustainable procurement, and environmental governance, management and performance. The Director of Sustainability has

oversight of the design and implementation of sustainability activities at operational level and is well placed to provide the GMT and plc Board with information relevant to accounting for climate-related risks and opportunities in strategic decision making.

The Group Technical Director is responsible for all Technical matters at Taylor Wimpey, including compliance with Building Regulations, managing our response to the Future Homes Standard and other regulatory changes, and overseeing the implementation of any technology that can improve the performance of the homes we build and our customers' experience of them. The Group Technical Director also supports our business units and Production function with the roll-out of these technical changes.

PROCESS FOR MONITORING CLIMATE-RELATED ISSUES
Climate-related issues are monitored throughout Taylor Wimpey. The Director of Sustainability monitors climate-related issues as part of the overall risk management process. Climate-related issues including any climate change and sustainability risks on the Sustainability and Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Register are discussed at quarterly LEAF Group Meetings, chaired by the Divisional Chair of our London and South East Division and attended by the Director of Sustainability. The Director of Sustainability is responsible for developing and delivering the business's Environment Strategy, which was launched in 2021. Climate-related issues including climate change and other sustainability risks are included on the Company Risk Register. The Company Risk Register is discussed and updated twice a year by the Executive Board (Group Management Team) at workshops hosted by the Head of Risk.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Executive officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	An environmental measure has been included in the Executive Directors' annual bonus plan (the Executive Incentive Scheme) and requires the Executive Directors to have a credible net zero carbon transition plan approved by the Board alongside the achievement of a measurable carbon reduction target.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	We have introduced Sustainability Champions across our 23 regional businesses. The Sustainability Champions are the local sustainability leads for their Business Units .

		Efficiency project	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 increment of £1000 per annum before tax.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Behavior change related indicator	Taylor Wimpey promote healthier journeys to work and incentivise all employees to reduce emissions by cycling to work rather than using alternative transport methods such as driving or public transport. The government Cycle to Work scheme offers significant savings on the cost of bikes and related safety equipment. Cycle to Work is a salary sacrifice scheme that allows employees to pay in monthly instalments whilst saving through tax and National Insurance exemptions.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	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	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.
Long-term	10	100	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 climate change scenarios that could have a material financial impact on the business and associated risks

			and opportunities. We have committed to a net zero transition plan, which will include detailed modelling to 2050 in line with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard, and physical scenario analysis potentially out to 2100.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Our Company Risk Register defines impact to the business in terms of % profit before tax (PBIT). Over five years, an impact to PBIT of greater than 20% is defined as a moderate impact. An impact to PBIT of greater than 50% is defined as a major impact. An event is considered 'very likely' if the probability of occurring is more than 80%, and 'likely' if the probability of occurring is greater than a 50% chance.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The Sustainability and Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Register looks at short, medium and long-term risks and opportunities and was developed by senior 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. 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 London and the South East,

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 assessed over several categories, including financial impact, brand impact, and health, safety and environment (HSE). The risk assessments take account of all stages of the value chain and time horizons.

Physical risk case study: the risk from flooding is still our biggest climate change adaptation risk and was a major focus in 2017. We conducted a review of key processes around land acquisition, planning and environmental management, and have strengthened these processes where needed. We carried out additional work on emergency procedures for flooding and communication with customers. In 2020, we completed a consultation response into overheating to help inform proposed changes to building regulations. This transition risk is monitored by our Group Technical team, which has assessed its impact on build methodologies and cost. As part of our net zero transition planning during 2022 we will conduct more detailed physical risk scenario analysis on our assets, looking at the full range of climate perils.

Transition risk case study: in 2020 we explored how the financial impact and likelihood of potential climate-related risks & opportunities might change in the future to reflect market, technological, and regulatory changes over the next decade and beyond. We considered potential impacts on the housebuilding sector and covered the range of responses from an orderly transition aligned with the Paris Agreement, to insufficient action and a failure to act, leading to climate breakdown and chaos. The risk assessment focussed primarily on a 'disorderly transition' scenario to a low carbon economy. It examined and quantified risks and opportunities across the business and value chain, and how homes and developments will need to be designed differently to take changes in climate into account. This allowed us to update the Risk and Opportunity Register and set new priorities for business planning purposes. A specific transition risk identified during the scenario analysis was forthcoming regulation on home energy use and electric vehicles. In 2022, as part of our net zero transition planning, we will conducted more detailed transition scenario analysis, quantifying both risks and opportunities wherever possible.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE We need to stay abreast of changes in environmental legislation. A failure to meet current regulations could result in fines or delays to building developments. The Future Homes Standard will transform the

		way homes are heated and generate hot water, with all electric homes free from the direct use of fossil fuels required by Building Regulations from 2025, with an intermediate step enacted from 2022. This requires action now as many of our developments will be built out well beyond these dates. Work is ongoing on detailed design, technical integration, production, supply chain, customer communication and other areas. We disclose our approach to climate management in our Annual Report meeting TCFD (Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure) requirements. We are required to report on our carbon emissions as part of the UK Government's Mandatory Carbon reporting and Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) regulations. We also fulfil our requirements under ESOS (Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme) regulations through our existing measurement processes, identifying opportunities and sending a declaration to the Environment Agency. We have used the ESOS process to drive additional emissions reductions. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS Regulatory Standards, including Building Regulations and Local Government requirements through planning, all drive improvements in the energy efficiency of the homes we build. Three quarters of Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have declared climate emergencies and climate and carbon reduction is increasingly featuring in LPA planning requirements. On 1 October 2016 the Mayor of London applied a zero-carbon standard to new residential development in the GLA (Greater London Authority) area. This means developers make an 'offset payment' to the local authority for every home built in Greater London. In January 2019 the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) pledged to ensure that all new buildings erected in the city region will be 'net-zero' carbon by 2028. This follows pledges by Manchester City Council (2038) and Bristol City Council (2030). Risks associated with regulation and compliance are monitored and assessed by heads of functions and are always considered as part of risk assessments. These heads of function cascade notes on forthcoming regulatory changes through the business. This risk assessment process is continuous.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE We need to stay abreast of environmental legislation. A failure to anticipate and plan for emerging regulations could result in higher build costs or delays to future building developments. The Future Homes Standard (FHS) will be introduced in 2025 and will change the way homes are designed and run. It will require a step change in the electrical infrastructure needed for housing developments. An intermediate step in (Building Regulations Part L & F) has been

		introduced in 2022. New regulations are pending which will prevent overheating (Building Regulations Part O) and require an EV (electric vehicle) charging point on every new home (Building Regulations Part S) and . The UK Government's 25-year Environment Plan, through the Environment Act 2021, has the potential to impact on Taylor Wimpey's operations through biodiversity net gain, due to be introduced in England in November 2023. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS Risks associated with emerging regulation and compliance are monitored and assessed by heads of functions and are always considered as part of risk assessments. Our design and technical team works with industry bodies such as the Home Builders' Federation (HBF) and the Construction Leadership Council to identify and specify changes to our homes in line with regulatory requirements.
Technology	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE Failure to research, test, and plan for new technologies could leave us at a competitive disadvantage in the market if it led to customer dissatisfaction, higher build costs or build complexity. We are looking at a range of technologies to help us meet the requirements of the Future Homes Standard (FHS) in the UK, including air source heat pumps and wastewater heat exchangers. Increases in electric and hybrid car ownership or a switch to driverless cars could affect how we plan electrical supplies and connections on our developments. Off-site construction of homes with a greater proportion of timber reduces the embodied carbon of the home compared to traditional masonry techniques. Information technology is also helping improve Taylor Wimpey's processes, including customer service by giving customers more personalised information and support throughout the homebuying process. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS We manage technology risk through our Functional Interface Group (FIG). This is a multi-functional group that reviews technologies from technical, commercial, procurement, health and safety, production, customer, sustainability and other perspectives, and is chaired by our Research and Development Manager. We consider information security in our company risk assessments. Risk impact is considered in line with our company-wide risk assessment procedures and ranked on a scale ranging from insignificant risks (1) to catastrophic risks (5).
Legal	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE A failure to meet legal requirements could result in fines or delays to building developments. There are a number of legal risks associated with environmental legal compliance with which Taylor Wimpey must comply. These include Building Regulations, Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) and Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme

		(ESOS) regulations in the UK), regulations related to changing and more extreme weather patterns (e.g. water pollution, health and safety), and regulations related to engineering works failures (e.g. slope stability, flooding, drainage and remediation). HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS We liaise with law firms, consultancies, professional bodies, trade associations and other bodies to understand the legal landscape in which we operate. Our health and safety and environmental management systems cover construction site risks. Our land, technical, planning, commercial and production processes cover engineering risks. For example, we review supplier compliance with our supply chain policy annually. We also confirm that timber chain of custody evidence is in place for all our key suppliers, accounting for around 95% of timber used on our sites. This ensures that the timber we purchase complies with the European Union's Timber Regulations and has been harvested legally and sustainably, and is therefore less likely to be contributing to detrimental climate impacts. Legal and regulatory compliance is considered in line with our company-wide risk assessment procedures and ranked on a scale ranging from insignificant risks (1) to catastrophic risks (5). This risk assessment procedure is carried out by our Group Management Team twice a year.
Market	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE A failure to anticipate and plan for changing market needs and consumer preferences would leave us at a competitive disadvantage. Consumer preferences for low carbon, energy efficient homes are increasing, not least because of the recent dramatic increases in energy costs. In addition, there is a risk that customers may find the controls and maintenance of energy technologies such as heat pumps, solar photovoltaics, batteries and other technologies problematic or costly. A lack of familiarity with these technologies may exacerbate these risks. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS We carry out market research to understand customer preferences. For example, we issued a questionnaire to 1000 prospective house purchasers to identify their climate and environmental preferences. We are investigating the green mortgages market where there may be benefit for new build homes with low energy bills over the second-hand market. We try to mitigate risks associated with high running costs by adopting a 'fabric-first' approach to home energy efficiency. This minimises

		complexity and maintenance liability for energy management in the home.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE Failure to mitigate climate risk could impact Taylor Wimpey's brand, reputation, and licence to operate among our key stakeholders, and may result in reduced demand for the homes we build. Proactive brand differentiation and enhanced marketing presents opportunities for our climate programme to be aligned with our stakeholders' values. Both in the lead up to and after the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Conference of Parties (COP) there is greater scrutiny of organisations that do not manage climate risks effectively. The Paris Agreement has reaffirmed that the context in which sustainability-related business decisions are made is developing rapidly. Our prototype house project, named 'Project 2020', (see section C-CN9.6a/C-RE9.6a) is an example of how we are addressing this risk. In Project 2020, we built seven prototype houses across three of our business units. We used novel construction materials and techniques such as cross-laminated timber. We also ran a competition for the design of the houses with several architectural practices. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS Our Climate Policy and Sustainability Policy, and our Environment Strategy and Science Based Targets, help to demonstrate a robust approach to climate change and sustainability issues internally. They also help to align our communications with our key stakeholders and our governance with the standards expected of a FTSE 100 company. We are increasingly embedding climate change into our brand values, and include detailed information for investors, customers and other stakeholders on our external website and in our Annual Report and Sustainability Supplement. Our Group technical team have carried out research to understand the suite of technologies we will need to provide in our homes in order to comply with the Future Homes Standard.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE A changing climate will result in more frequent acute risks of greater magnitude. Key acute risks include flooding, drought, high winds, storms, extreme heat and precipitation. Without mitigation, these acute risks could impact our customers living in the homes we build. There are also production risks around extreme weather, especially for earthworks and bricklaying. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS

		We are highly selective with the types of sites that we buy, focusing on the quality of the land rather than the number of plots acquired. We employ dedicated Land Teams in each of our 23 regional businesses who use their expertise and local knowledge to identify potential high-quality, sustainable sites. We have other processes in place to control design, production, procurement and health and safety risks. For example, we carry out a flood risk assessment on all our sites and prioritise site-based mitigation (e.g. raising site levels) over property-specific measures such as waterproof doors. Our LEADR process (Land & Environmental Assessment for Development Risk) enables us to identify and manage risks and technical issues at land purchase and site management stages, and will play an increasing role as the effects of climate change are experienced. LEADR is a bespoke, start of the art, digital technical risk management tool that identifies constraints on site, and the methodologies and costs to deal with them. It also produces SSEAPs (Site Specific Environmental Action Plans) to manage risks during the construction process. As part of our net zero transition planning in 2022, we will model acute physical risks on a selection of Taylor Wimpey assets.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	A changing climate with result in increasingly intense chronic risks. Key chronic climate risks include more heat, more precipitation, longer periods without rain, and less stable weather patterns, that, without mitigation, could impact our customers living in the homes that we build. Other examples of chronic physical risks that could affect Taylor Wimpey are dehydration of clay soils due to drought and long-term water shortages. Air tight buildings can over-heat and suffer from air quality problems including condensation, mould and the build-up of toxic substances. There are design risks around guttering capacity, building material permeability, and sealants. We may need change our planting schemes to include more drought or heat resistant species, manage the urban heat island effect, make changes to foundations to protect against clay shrinkage, or in the future, consider the use of air conditioning. Our LEADR process (Land & Environmental Assessment for Development Risk) enables us to identify and manage risks and technical issues at land purchase and site management stages, and will play an increasing role as the effects of climate change are experienced. LEADR is a start of the art, digital technical risk management tool that identifies constraints on site, and the methodologies and costs to deal with them. It also produces SSEAPs

		(Site Specific Environmental Action Plans) to manage risks during the construction process. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS The way we design our homes and neighbourhoods can influence the health and wellbeing of future residents, for example, landscaping water bodies and shadowing can cool public spaces. Our design and placemaking processes help us to manage solar gain and ventilation, and to manage thermal comfort and air quality in the indoor environment. As part of our Environment Strategy, we carried out a study of indoor and outdoor air quality at our Willowbrook Grange site in Crewe. We monitored three houses in May 2021 at the post-construction/pre-occupancy stage for a range of air quality indicators, including formaldehyde, airborne particles, and VOCs. We also reviewed the ventilation systems in each house. As part of our net zero transition planning in 2022, we will model chronic physical risks on a selection of Taylor Wimpey assets.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

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 and in our car fleets. In 2021 we completed 14,087 new homes in the UK, including joint ventures. On our building sites across the UK, which span across 23 regions, we are operating predominantly diesel-powered generators, cement mixers and earth moving equipment. We run around a thousand fleet vehicles, which help transport our employees and equipment to site. Over the course of 2021 we paid a discounted rate of fuel tax of £0.11p per litre of diesel we purchase. Value Added Tax (VAT) is also charged. From March 2022, the rate of UK tax increased to £0.5795p per litre. VAT continues to be payable. Our operating costs therefore have increased.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,430,667

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our 2021 red diesel consumption was 3,047,216 litres, taxed at £0.11p per litre. The taxation rate increased to £0.5795p per litre in March 2022. Assuming our diesel consumption in 2022 is flat on 2021 levels, this tax increase will cost us approximately £1.43m.

Total cost of tax at £0.11p per litre = 0.11 * 3,047,216 = £ 335,194

Total cost of tax at £0.5795p per litre = 0.5795 * 3,047,216 = £ 1,765,861

Total increase in tax costs - £ 1,765,861- £335,194= ~ £1,430,667

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We are examining ways to improve the operational energy efficiency of our sites and therefore reduce the quantity of diesel we use. In 2021 our UK site energy use intensity (fuel and electricity from sites and plots) decreased from 9 to 6.7 MWh / 100 sqm. We

have developed an energy efficient cabin specification in collaboration with a cabin manufacturer, A V Danzer, and now intend to trial the cabins on-site. We are trialling hybrid generators that may decrease the use of diesel generators and save on fuel consumption and cost. We also are improving the fuel efficiency of our car fleet. Around 29% of our car fleet now comprises electric or hybrid vehicles. We anticipate having an entirely electric fleet by 2030. The cost of this response is covered in the overhead of our Sustainability team.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Build cost inflation, including materials, was elevated in 2021. Through 2021 the UK timber market saw price increases of circa 12-115% depending on the type of timber. As a result of strong relationships, strategy and negotiations with Framework Partners, Taylor Wimpey has not necessarily been impacted to the same degree.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

11,600,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our total spend on timber and timber-related products was approximately £93 million in 2021. Assuming cost inflation of 12%, the potential financial impact of price increases on our timber spend would equal £11.16 million. We have not been affected by the most serious instances of inflation in timber products as a result of strong relationships with Framework Partners.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We saw elevated construction material cost inflation in 2021, including for timber products. As a result of strong relationships, strategy and negotiations with Framework Partners, we have been able to manage these cost increases. The cost of management is included in our overall approach to procurement and supply chain management. We therefore have estimated no additional cost for responding to this risk because it is part of business as usual.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Precipitation and/or hydrological variability

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Chronic physical climate risks such as increased precipitation and flooding may lead to a rise in our build costs. For example, changing precipitation may alter the conditions at our construction sites, including soil geology, the risk of slope instability, soil shrinkage, erosion and water table height. There are design risks around guttering capacity, building material permeability, and sealants. There are site-specific risks around flooding, drainage, and water pollution. There are production risks around extreme weather, especially for earthworks and bricklaying. There are supply chain risks such as flooding of manufacturing facilities owned by key suppliers to Taylor Wimpey. There are health and safety risks such as site operatives working in extremely hot or wet conditions.

We recognise the need to address these physical climate risks through the design of our homes and developments. We assess these risks through our land acquisition, development design and build processes. These include engineering, groundworks, infrastructure, landscaping, environment, drainage, utilities, foundations and superstructure. We also carry out flood risk assessments on all our sites.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

25,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We believe that the impact magnitude of any physical climate risks is likely to be small and specific to individual construction sites. For example, flooding serious enough to affect our construction sites is rare and is likely to cause delays in production rather than write-offs to the value of the sites. Even if climate change increases the frequency and severity of flooding and other physical climate risks, the number of sites affected is likely to continue being a small proportion of our total sites. This is attributable to our own internal processes, which reduces the risk of building on flood-prone land, and to the conservatism of the planning system, which is unlikely to grant consent for development on land that is liable to flood. In addition, we do not build on land unless we can deliver robust flood mitigation solutions.

Our Corporate Risk Register defines an insignificant risk as one that has a one-off financial impact of less than £25m. As the impact of physical climate risks is likely to be limited to specific sites and of small magnitude, we believe that choosing a potential financial impact in line with the definition of an insignificant risk is appropriate. We therefore have quoted a financial impact of £25,000,000.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We have management methods and processes in place for physical climate risks. EXAMPLE/CASE STUDY: We are managing this risk through our land acquisition, development design and build processes including engineering, groundworks, infrastructure, landscaping, environment, drainage, utilities, foundations and superstructure. We will need to ensure that these processes are kept relevant and up to date as the physical consequences of climate change become apparent. Our Land & Environmental Assessment for Development Risk (LEADR) process enables us to identify and manage risks and technical issues and will play an increasing role as the effects of climate change are experienced. The cost of management is included in our overall approach to managing our developments. We therefore have estimated no additional cost for responding to this risk because it is part of business as usual.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Timber frame is our second most common build method after traditional masonry. 19.3% of our 2021 UK housing completions were in timber frame. Our two Scottish-based regional units are the most experienced in terms of installations, and close to 100% of completions in those regions are now timber-framed. The use of timber frame has various benefits: it reduces reliance on trades such as bricklayers, increases build

speeds, and has lower embodied carbon than a masonry home. In addition, as timber frame kits are factory built, there are potential benefits to construction quality. We have an internal target to complete 20% of our homes in timber frame.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2021 we built 2,751 timber frame homes. There are advantages to building in timber frame (e.g. reduced skills bottlenecks, increased build speed, reduced foundation requirements) such that it may be cost neutral with traditional building methodologies. There is no evidence that more revenue is generated from a timber frame home than a traditional masonry home and so at present we cannot provide a potential financial impact figure. However, this may change if customers begin to demand homes with low embodied carbon and/or are willing to pay a premium for low-carbon homes.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Timber frame may be cost neutral compared to traditional masonry build and so there should not be any additional cost to realize an increased number of completions in timber frame compared to our standard traditional masonry build.

CASE STUDY/EXAMPLE: Increasing the proportion of homes we build in timber frame will reduce our scope 3 carbon footprint as timber from sustainable sources sequesters carbon from the atmosphere and replaces more carbon intensive materials such as bricks and blocks. We are increasing the proportion of homes built using timber frame and are targeting 20% of completions in timber frame. We also completed a review of all major timber frame providers in the UK in 2021.

We are working closely with several timber frame providers such as Stewart Milne so

that we can embed their products into our standard house type range. We also are using learnings from our Scottish businesses who have built predominantly in timber frame for many years. Our Design, Technical, Commercial and Production functions centrally and regionally are contributing to this work.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The 'Greener, Cleaner, Cheaper' report published by the Home Builders' Federation (HBF) in March 2022 emphasised the environmental and running cost benefits of new build properties versus older properties. For example, the report suggests that, on average, owners of new homes save £435 on household bills per property per year. New homes also emit 2.38 tonnes less CO2 per house than older homes. 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 these issues in our Environment Strategy, which was launched in early 2021. We are also considering 'green' technology such as solar panels and air source heat pumps, ahead of the introduction of the Future Homes Standard in 2025. We may be able to take advantage of these trends by building homes that are more attractive to potential house buyers than existing housing stock.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

471,675

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We offered our customers the following green options in 2021:
• Eco driver light (external power point) - £45 + £45 install
• Eco driver (Electric car charging point) - £575 inc. install
• Eco home (smart shower) - £465 + £200 install

The costs of these options vary across our regional business units. The costs quoted above are from our Southern Counties business unit.

Across our entire business, we sold the following number of green options in 2021:

• Eco driver light (external power point) – 4,351
• Eco driver (Electric car charging point) - 19
• Eco home (smart shower) - 104

Using the costs per option quoted above from Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties, the total revenue generated from customers purchasing these green options in 2021 amounted to £471,675.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Increased market valuation through resilience planning (e.g., infrastructure, land, buildings)

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Increased market valuation through resilience planning (e.g., infrastructure, land, buildings)

Company-specific description

Staying ahead of climate regulation and guidance has future proofing, financial and reputation benefits. Early action on climate change adaptation issues will help address the physical risks climate presents to the design of our homes and developments. We have already reduced the direct carbon intensity of our business by 50% since 2013 and have set a science-based carbon reduction target to reduce our scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions intensity 36% by 2025 on a 2019 baseline. We have a target to reduce energy use intensity on our UK building 32% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline. We have conducted a review of the TCFD's recommendations and aligned our reporting to these recommendations. We have also carried out scenario analysis. Action on mitigation and adaptation will make us a more robust and resilient business. It also will make us more attractive to key stakeholders such as investors, customers and employees. This will impact our financial performance and our share price.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,060,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We estimated the cost savings Taylor Wimpey's Environment Strategy would deliver for the business. This 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 2022 and £7.956m in the four years to 2025 since the Environment Strategy's launch in 2021.

Cost to realize opportunity

129,300

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We have reduced the direct carbon intensity of our business 50% since 2013 and have set a science-based carbon reduction target to reduce our scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions intensity 36% by 2025, and our scope 3 carbon emissions intensity 24% by 2030. We have developed a methodology for measuring all the key scope 3 emissions categories including the carbon emissions from our products in use. We have conducted a review of the TCFD’s recommendations and aligned our reporting to these recommendations. We have also carried out scenario analysis and will repeat the exercise in 2022 as part of our net zero transition planning.

CASE STUDY/EXAMPLE:. We worked in collaboration with a consultancy to develop our science-based carbon reduction targets. The total cost of this work was £58,300.

We also launched a network of Sustainability Champions across our regional 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. We invest £23,000 annually in the Sustainability Champions network in the form of a salary increment. Total investment since the launch of the network amounts to £71,000.

The overall cost to realise these opportunities is therefore approximately £129,300 (excluding VAT) since 2019.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

We have set Science-based targets (SBTs) for both our operational and indirect emissions, including an operational emissions target aligned with a 1.5C decarbonisation pathway. Our SBTs have been approved by the Science-based Targets Initiative. In our 2021 Annual Report, we committed to developing a net zero transition plan and net zero target. We will use the Science-based Targets Initiative's 'Corporate Net Zero Standard' to inform our approach. We also will consider the 'Metrics, Targets and Transition Plans' guidance issued by TCFD. We expect to publish our net zero transition plan and net zero target in March 2023.

We are aligning our annual reporting to the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). We have made progress against several elements of the TCFD's recommendations, including disclosing our governance around climate-related risks and opportunities and the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities. We also disclose information on our risk management processes for climate-related risks, and the metrics and targets we use to assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

We include known costs associated with regulation designed to mitigate the impact of climate change within the assessment of the value of inventory charged to cost of sales.

We report our performance against the criteria set by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for the Home Builders sector. These criteria include metrics on, amongst others, climate change adaptation and designing homes for resource efficiency.

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available	Business division	1.6ºC – 2ºC	Our preliminary scenario analysis process was conducted in association with the Carbon Trust and reviewed by our GMT in 2020. We analysed our UK business but excluded our Spanish business.

transition scenario			An initial review assessed the risks associated for the housebuilding sector from three scenarios: Orderly transition; Climate breakdown (described in second row); and Disorderly transition – Orderly transition: Global action meets the requirements of the Paris Climate Change agreement and global warming is kept to well below 2 degrees celsius and preferably to 1.5 degrees celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. This included significant regulatory change, and changes to interactions with customers, investors and planners, and some changes to how and what we build. However, the physical changes to the climate are limited and manageable. – Disorderly transitions: This is where the Paris goals are not met in time, but climate breakdown is avoided. Here there is significant regulatory change, changes to interactions with customers, investors and planners, and to how and what we build. The physical changes to the climate are significant and require future planning. Follow up workshops looked in more detail at a 'disorderly transition' scenario which was considered the most likely scenario. The results of this analysis and other risk assessment are presented in the risks and opportunities table. Further scenario analysis will be undertaken in 2022.
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	4.1ºC and above	An initial review assessed the risks associated for the housebuilding sector from Climate breakdown: This is where there is insufficient action, or a failure to act, and global warming is significant, with heating at about 4-6 degrees compared to pre-industrial levels. In this scenario, physical changes to the climate dominate.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) requirements:
1. Assess the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term.
2. Assess the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.
3. Assess the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

We have used the findings of our scenario analysis to enhance our understanding of the impact of climate risks on financial planning and business strategy.

Regulation, policy, taxation
Changes to how sites and homes are designed affects land values and increases costs. Increased demand for new skills and products (e.g. air source heat pumps) impacts the supply chain resulting in increased build costs and shortages of materials, products and skills. Climate change may lead to direct and indirect financial impacts from increased taxation and insurance costs. There is also a risk of financial penalties from non-compliance with changing regulation.

Opportunities
As policy requirements around heating and insulation impact the second hand market, new build homes will become increasingly attractive. Meeting regulatory requirements in a more efficient way than our competitors makes us a better investment case, and meeting Local Planning Authority requirements in relation to climate change could result in being more competitive in land acquisitions.

Stakeholders
Risks of not meeting changing customer and stakeholder expectations in relation to climate change reduces demand for our homes and impacts our reputation. Not meeting changing investor expectations results in reduced valuation impacting our access to capital.
What are the opportunities? Reputational benefits from meeting and exceeding customer expectations in relation to climate change and home energy efficiency makes homes more attractive to customers; growth in green mortgages drives increased demand for new build homes; new build homes are positively differentiated as climate regulation impacts the second-hand homes market; enhanced access to capital, including new sources of green finance, from meeting investor expectations; and enhanced staff recruitment and retention.

Physical impacts
Risk of changing weather patterns and extreme weather events cause production delays, materials shortages and increased costs, as well as increased overheating and poor indoor air quality risks in highly insulated homes; increased flood risk and biodiversity concerns impact our land bank and/or restrict future land supplies which

mean that the carrying value of land may need to be written down and land costs may increase. What are the opportunities? Warmer, drier summers enable increased output; integration of additional landscaping features to mitigate flood risk and other climate risks enhance placemaking.

Technology risks
Changes in home design to accommodate technology impacts procurement and skills strategies; customers' understanding of the use and benefit of sustainable solutions and technologies may be inconsistent with their performance, leading to complaints.
What are the opportunities? Efficiency improvements and cost savings for the business and customers.

Further scenario analysis is planned to deepen our understanding of climate risk and to quantify the potential impacts.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Both physical risks and transition risks associated with climate change have impacted on our housing products across medium to 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) and UK Government's Industrial Strategy will halve the total use of energy compared to today's standards for new build. Changes to Building Regulations (Part S) on electric vehicles (EVs) will require a charging point in every home with on-site parking from 2022 onwards. EV and FHS regulation increase the electrical infrastructure needed on 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.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We have a Supply Chain Policy that commits us to procuring timber from sustainably managed forests and/or plantations. . Case Study: We have an internal target to complete 20% of the homes we build in timber frame . 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 complies with our Supply Chain Policy and the EU Timber Regulation. 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). This has shaped our supply chain as it dictates who we do business with.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our Research and Development function routinely reviews new technologies. Promising technologies are scrutinised by our FIG (Functional Interface Group) for piloting and again prior to adoption.
Operations	Yes	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. From March 2022, UK fuel tax will rise to 57.95p per litre of diesel we purchase. Value Added Tax at 20% is also charged on the price of the fuel. The increase in the fuel tax will increase our operational costs, ceteris paribus. We estimate the cost increase will amount to ~£4m. 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 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. We are exploring opportunities to reduce energy use, looking at areas such as hybrid generators for use on our construction sites. We have reduced the business's direct carbon emissions intensity by 50% since 2013.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Access to capital Assets Liabilities	Revenues are determined by the health of the housing market, which itself depends on factors such as employment levels, mortgage availability, and interest rates. Site specific factors such as location and transport connectivity are important and related to site selection. There are opportunities to increase revenue through design and place making. There is revenue generating potential from selling green options such as renewable energy technologies, but this is modest compared with the other factors. . Direct and Indirect Costs 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 or planning, driven by environmental requirements, also have the potential to increase operating costs. These are managed by staying abreast of changes, ensuring they are embedded in our processes, and factoring them into land values when purchasing sites. These costs have a short to medium term time horizon. Capital Expenditures 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 good 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. Access to Capital 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 the topic. We believe we are currently satisfying investor needs, and our work on scenario analysis means that we have moved closer to theTCFD'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. Assets 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. We employ dedicated Land Teams in each of our 23 regional businesses, who use their expertise and local knowledge to identify potential high-quality, sustainable sites. We have instigated an asset data base so that we can capture the key characteristics of our land. The main focus is on the medium term. Liabilities 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. The main focus is on medium- and long-term time horizons. Case Study: changing precipitation may alter the conditions of our construction sites, including geology, water table height, the risk of slope instability, soil shrinkage, erosion, and may compromise remedial measures for contaminated soil. If there are subsequent problems with homes, the usual arrangement is for the developer to pick up liabilities in years 0-2, and insurance for years 3-10.. We use flood risk assessments out to 2065 from the Environment Agency to understand the flood risk implications for individual sites. These time-scales are within the typical lifetimes of our housing developments.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 11

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify

Tonnes CO2e per 100m2 completed build

Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.38

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.24

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.62

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

36

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

1.0368

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

25

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.25

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.16

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.41

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

36.0082304527

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Science-Based Target covers our construction operations in the UK and Spain, and includes electricity consumption in our offices. Joint ventures are now included in the target's coverage after we re-structured our Central London and East London businesses in October 2020.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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 13% since 2019.

Energy efficiency:
We are working on a range of projects to reduce energy use on our sites. This includes partnering with cabin manufacturer Danzer and the Carbon Trust to design and trial new energy efficient portacabins. We're also developing an energy-efficiency retrofit approach for our existing stock of cabins. Our Energy Use Dos and Don'ts guide is supporting our teams to make improvements.
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.

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 72% of our total electricity consumption (2020: 58%). Our green electricity is REGO backed, confirming it comes from genuine renewable energy.
We have 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 are also trialling a hybrid generator on one of our sites. We now use all-electric mechanised handling equipment at our logistics centre (previously diesel).

Company car fleet:
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. Of the cars currently ordered through the scheme around 91% are either hybrid or electric. Around 43% of vehicles in our company car fleet are now EV or hybrid (2020: 30%). 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 130g/km.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Int 12

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Other (upstream)

Other (downstream)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify

Tonnes CO2e per 100m2 completed build

Base year

2019

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 Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

254.32

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

254.32

% 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 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

193.2832

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

25

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

188.57

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

188.57

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

107.72189892

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our scope 3 Science-Based 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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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
- Our new homes will be net zero ready from 2025 as we phase out gas boilers and switch to all electric homes.
Reduce embodied carbon per home by 21% by 2030 on a 2019 baseline
Reduce car and grey fleet emissions by 50% by 2025
Update our policies and processes to reflect the risks and opportunities from a changing climate by 2022
- We have conducted climate scenario analysis and will be further developing our approach in 2022 as we develop our net zero transition plan.
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.
- We are improving our data collection process for this target and expect to report progress next year.
Engage with suppliers to meaningfully reduce plastic packaging on our sites by 2025
Help 20,000 customers to increase recycling at home by 2025
- We will be working on this target during 2022.
Make it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025
- As a first step, we are mapping our regions to identify areas of current and potential water stress. We are also reviewing our plotting for house types to understand the best locations for water butt installation.
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 have reduced waste intensity by 13% since 2019. We will publish our toward zero waste strategy during 2022. We are reviewing opportunities to expand our use of recycled materials and measure progress.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) 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

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	0
To be implemented*	2	95
Implementation commenced*	2	111
Implemented*	4	117,134
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

535

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2,017

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Purchase of REGO-backed electricity tariffs, with attendant carbon and cost savings. Cost savings are achieved by actively managing both brown and green tariffs rather than allowing these to default to the standard tariff associated with our metering provision. However, as REGO-backed tariffs are always more expensive than an equivalent contracted brown tariff, there are no savings from switching to green tariffs specifically. We therefore have recorded annual savings of £0 from our use of green tariffs.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6.41

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,373

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

9,835

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Refurbishment of the Taylor Wimpey Manchester office. This involved replacement of 187 bulbs with LED bulbs

Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions
Process material substitution

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

60,407

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

10,000,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

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 21% (Source: EU research; see: http:// ec.europa.eu/ environment/ integration/ research). 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 frame home.

Estimated total avoided emissions is based on research by the EU that suggests timber framed houses with brick cladding embody 21% less carbon than a house built in traditional masonry. The use of timber frame therefore reduced our scope 3 purchased goods and services emissions by 60,407 tCO2e. If we had not used timber frame our scope 3 emissions for purchased goods and services would have been 4.3% higher in 2021. For EU research see http:// ec.europa.eu/ environment/ integration/ research.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

56,075

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,950,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

16% of 2021 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.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
Other, please specify
Trial of HVO as a substitute for mineral diesel

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

24.9

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

630

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Trial of HVO as a substitute for mineral diesel. We operated one fork-lift truck on one site (Bordon, operated by Taylor Wimpey South Thames) on HVO for 7 months.
Investment required is based on costs incurred for HVO vs the costs we would have incurred if we had continued to use mineral diesel. The figure is annualised from the monthly additional cost for HVO.
Estimated CO2 savings are based on the Scope 1 emissions attributable to HVO compared to the Scope 1 emissions had we used mineral diesel. Emission factors are drawn from DEFRA's Conversion factors 2021 report (HVO emission factor = 0.00 tCO2e, Gas Oil emission factor = 2.75857 tCO2e).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Other, please specify
Hybrid generator

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

86.06

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

46,800

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

29,876

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Trial with Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties of a hybrid diesel generator as a replacement for standard diesel generators.
Investment required is based on the annualised hire costs of a hybrid diesel generator compared to a diesel generator.
Estimated CO2 savings are based on annualised fuel consumption of the hybrid

generator and a standard diesel generator operating at a comparable site. 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 2021 report. (Gas Oil emission factor = 2.75857 tCO2e).

C4.3c

(C4.3c) 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 planning all drive improvements in the energy efficiency of the homes we build. In 2014 we completed our responsibilities under the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC). We did not qualify for Phase 2 and so there was no requirement to participate in 2017. From 2018 we fulfilled the requirements of Mandatory Carbon reporting, and from 2019 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. We are developing our response to the forthcoming introduction of the Future Homes Standard (FHS), which will become mandatory in 2025. 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 will trial five different combinations of technology that can satisfy the requirements of the FHS in 2022.
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 have trialled hybrid generators with our Southern Counties business unit to assess their suitability as a replacement for diesel generators on-site. 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.

Other Raising the profile of climate through our Environment Strategy	Policy and strategy: within our Environment Strategy, we embrace the idea that sustainability is both good for business and the right thing to do. The 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 planning requirements for our developments.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Industry research

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

Other, please specify

Homes

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Taylor Wimpey builds homes that achieve high levels of energy efficiency, allowing homeowners to reduce their own emissions by using less energy in their homes. The location of houses near to public transport nodes, cycle routes and increased cycle storage facilities means that our customers can also reduce their transportation emissions. We continue to build some homes to the 'Code for Sustainable Homes' due to historic commitments on longer-term sites. In 2021, we completed 311 homes to Code level three (2020: 617) and 119.5 homes to Code level four (2020: 138).
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 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) in 2025 by researching a suite of technologies that will allow us to comply with the

FHS's requirements

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

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

1.5

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, other structural change, please specify

Closure of Taylor Wimpey Central London and transfer of central London operating sites to new business unit, Taylor Wimpey London

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Taylor Wimpey London

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Our Central London business unit was closed by January 2021, with an announcement regarding the closure made in October 2020. Central London's sites were transferred to a new business unit, Taylor Wimpey London. Although historically Taylor Wimpey Central London's sites, including joint ventures (JVs), fell outside the boundary of Taylor Wimpey plc's carbon footprint, Taylor Wimpey London's sites, including legacy Taylor Wimpey Central London JVs, will be included in the boundary going forward.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	According to our Scope 3 Methodology prepared by the Carbon Trust, base year emissions only need to be recalculated if they are above the significance threshold of >1% emissions. Central London represented less than <1% of total emissions and so TW is not required to re-baseline due to this merger. Central London has two associated joint ventures (Greenwich Millennium Village and Winstanley York Road Regeneration) which have historically been excluded from our carbon footprint. These JVs have now been brought into the organisational structure due to the merger. However, we have continued to exclude them in the current year as Taylor Wimpey are not the principal contractor and as such we do not have the primary data required to complete Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We have agreed to contact the partner in the joint venture to gather these data for 2022.

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21,018

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6,172

Comment
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.

For 2021, in addition to the usual model, 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 2021 available on our corporate website.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,563

Comment

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.

For 2021, in addition to the usual model, 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 2021 available on our corporate website.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,242,225

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Included in 'Purchased goods and services'

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,679

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64,827

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17,550

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,303

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21,034

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Taylor Wimpey does not procure the services of third parties to undertake downstream transportation activities.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sold products (houses) are not subsequently processed and therefore this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,476,066

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33,242

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,656

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Taylor Wimpey does not have franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Category has been excluded on the grounds of materiality. Taylor Wimpey does not have equity or debt investments of significance.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not applicable.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not applicable.

C5.3

(C5.3) 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)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17,464

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

5,406

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2,272

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

Fugitive emissions (refrigerant gases)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

No emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

No emissions from this source

Explain why this source is excluded

Currently excluded from our scope 1 footprint on the basis of immateriality.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We collected data from 'F gas logs' on the quantity of refrigerant gases that leaked annually from our freehold office portfolio. 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.

Source

Gas and electricity of part-exchange properties

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

Currently excluded on the basis of expected immateriality and difficulty in acquiring.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Source

Certain joint venture properties

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not evaluated

Explain why this source is excluded

This source of emissions was excluded where Taylor Wimpey was not part of the handover process. The joint ventures properties in question are those where Taylor Wimpey is not the principal contractor and were previously under the financial control of Taylor Wimpey Central London. They are now controlled financially by Taylor Wimpey London.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Source

Certain emissions from District Heating Schemes

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

Certain emissions from District Heating Schemes where we are receiving a rebate from customers prior to handover to the long term operator.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,413,410

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

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 for 49 building material categories, plus some additional categories. The overall spend for each of the COINS categories is then multiplied by EEIO emission factors to calculate the Scope 3 emissions of construction materials. For example: 0.96 kg CO2e/£ spent on brick products.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Included in ‘Purchased goods and services’. Emissions are estimated by multiplying spend by environmentally extended input output (EEIO) factors. 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.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5,802

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

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)

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

39,891

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

Please explain

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 PG&S data.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15,446

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

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 (<2.5% of turnover), its contribution to total waste is considered to be immaterial.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,464

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

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.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13,189

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

10

Please explain

Estimated using commuting distances for 10% of employees and extrapolating to all TW employees.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Taylor Wimpey does not procure the services of third parties to undertake downstream transportation activities.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Sold products (houses) are not subsequently processed and therefore this category is not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,107,417

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

To date, 5 business units (BUs) have provided Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) data for the legal completions they delivered in a year. The average DER across the five BUs is split into gas and electricity use. The average split is then extrapolated across the remaining BUs. The gas portion is multiplied by a fixed emission factor and the electricity is multiplied by the grid decarbonisation EF over the estimated 60- year life span of the home. Use of Sold Products only covers regulated emissions and looks at the properties as fitted - i.e. we assume that the boiler and electrical equipment do not change.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

29,210

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

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.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6,592

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Emissions from TW's freehold land are estimated using average emissions of agricultural land.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Taylor Wimpey does not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Taylor Wimpey does not have equity or debt investments of significance.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

There are no other applicable upstream emissions

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

There are no other applicable downstream emissions

C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6

(C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	No, but we plan to for upcoming projects	We plan to do so in future, as part of meeting our scope 3 Science-based emissions targets. We will evaluate the life cycle emissions of five standard house types using a cradle to grave boundary.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	0	We do not yet have material emissions from biogenic carbon to report, as we have only carried out small-scale trials to date. We trialled hydro-treated vegetable oil (HVO) at our Whitehill and Bordon development from June 2021 to the end of January 2022. We ran two fork lift trucks on the site, one fuelled with HVO and the other with standard gas oil, and compared their performance in terms of the volume of fuel consumed and the impact on the operating efficiency of the fork lifts. We also assessed whether HVO produced stronger smelling or smokier fumes than gas oil, and whether it had any effect on the servicing and maintenance of the forklift. We collected data on the volume of HVO and gas oil delivered to site, and the cost per litre of these deliveries. Overall, the trial was a success. The performance of HVO was comparable to that of gas oil in all respects. We now are investigating the commercial implications of using HVO more widely across our sites.

C6.10

(C6.10) 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

0.000004606

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

19,736

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

4,284,900,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

30.5

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

This was a 46% increase on 2020 performance, as the business steadily increased output. Revenue increased by 54% compared to 2020. Although absolute market based scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 6% during 2021, overall intensity per unit revenue decreased.

Intensity figure

1.64

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

22,870

Metric denominator

Other, please specify

Completed floor area 100m2

Metric denominator: Unit total

13,960

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

12

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

There was a significant increase in completed floor area in 2021 compared to 2020 as the business came out of the Covid lockdown. Completed area (100 m2) in 2021 was 13,960 compared to 9,439 in 2020. Although absolute location-based scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 5% during 2021, overall intensity per unit revenue decreased.

Intensity figure

1.41

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

19,736

Metric denominator

Other, please specify

Completed floor area 100m2

Metric denominator: Unit total

13,960

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

28

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

There was a significant increase in completed floor area in 2021 compared to 2020 as the business came out of the Covid lockdown (2021: 13,960 100m2 completed floor area; 2020: 9,439 100m2). Although absolute market-based scope 1 and 2 emissions increased 6% during 2021, overall intensity per unit revenue decreased.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17,316
Spain	147

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Taylor Wimpey Bristol	597.84
Taylor Wimpey Central London	9.49
Taylor Wimpey East Anglia	1,053.51
Taylor Wimpey London	1,001.94
Taylor Wimpey East Midlands	592.27
Taylor Wimpey East Scotland	867.61
Taylor Wimpey Exeter	970.71
Taylor Wimpey Manchester	831.97
Taylor Wimpey Midlands	651.97
Taylor Wimpey North East	1,465.72
Taylor Wimpey North Midlands	574.03
Taylor Wimpey North Thames	560.64
Taylor Wimpey North West	839.89
Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire	798.06
Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	434.56

Taylor Wimpey South East	841.19
Taylor Wimpey South Midlands	981.16
Taylor Wimpey South Wales	347.07
Taylor Wimpey South Thames	870.71
Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties	646.29
Taylor Wimpey West London	653.11
Taylor Wimpey West Midlands	553.97
Taylor Wimpey West Scotland	560.28
Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire	421.82
Taylor Wimpey Head Office	138.49
Taylor Wimpey Logistics	52.02
Taylor Wimpey Europe	146.76

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5,276	2,071
Spain	130	201

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Taylor Wimpey Head Office	12.02	0
Taylor Wimpey Europe	129.71	200.89
Taylor Wimpey Logistics	97.45	53.36
Taylor Wimpey Bristol	170.04	80.29

Taylor Wimpey Central London	21.9	32.59
Taylor Wimpey East Anglia	305.14	83.22
Taylor Wimpey London	364.23	455.49
Taylor Wimpey East Midlands	216.35	82.64
Taylor Wimpey East Scotland	310.05	44.61
Taylor Wimpey Exeter	127.99	51.7
Taylor Wimpey Manchester	255.12	44.27
Taylor Wimpey Midlands	131.74	32.84
Taylor Wimpey North East	147.92	47.68
Taylor Wimpey North Midlands	194.3	124.99
Taylor Wimpey North Thames	221.48	106.77
Taylor Wimpey North West	231.11	47.09
Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire	194.67	66.36
Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	182.83	94.7
Taylor Wimpey South East	312.37	37.58
Taylor Wimpey South Midlands	338.25	150.33
Taylor Wimpey South Wales	200.63	76.11
Taylor Wimpey South Thames	219.86	14.27
Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties	221.18	106.7
Taylor Wimpey West London	196.2	127.92
Taylor Wimpey West Midlands	150.31	73.86
Taylor Wimpey West Scotland	236.5	15.16
Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire	216.75	20.7

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	535	Decreased	2.89	The proportion of green electricity purchased (18,352 MWh) increased from 58% to 72% of total MWh consumption. The estimated annual CO2e savings of 535 tonnes CO2e are based on the additional percentage renewable MWh purchases made in 2021 compared to 2020. Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) emissions in 2020 were 18,503 tCO2e =(-535/18503)*100 = -2.89
Other emissions reduction activities	117	Decreased	0.63	Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions increased by 1,233 tCO2e in 2021 compared to 2020. Estimated emissions from implemented reduction initiatives in 2021 (attributed to Scope 1 and 2 emissions) = 117 tCO2e (See C4.3b). Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) emissions in 2020 were 18,503 tCO2e, therefore the emissions change value =(-117/18503)*100 = -0.63% 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.
Divestment				
Acquisitions				

Mergers				
Change in output	1,076	Increased	4.94	Our Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions increased 5%, from 21,794 tCO2e in 2020 to 22,870 tCO2e in 2021. Emissions growth has come mostly from increased natural gas use within plots and the overall increase in our housing completions. Taylor Wimpey has seen a decrease in Scope 1 & 2 emissions intensity of 28% against 2020. This was driven by a 48% increase in completed floor space which outpaced the growth in absolute Scope 1 & 2 emissions. 2021 scope 1 and 2 emissions = 22,870 2020 s1 and s2 emissions = 21,794 Change = 22,870 – 21,794 = 1,076 % change = (1076/21,794)*100 = 4.94%
Change in methodology				Our footprint now meets the requirements of ISO 14064-3.
Change in boundary				With the closure of Taylor Wimpey Central London, legacy Central London sites are now under the control of Taylor Wimpey London. From 2022 onwards, the emissions from these legacy sites will be included within the boundary of our carbon footprint. However, in 2021 we continued to exclude legacy Central London sites from the footprinting boundary due to a lack of data from these sites.
Change in physical operating conditions				Emissions growth has come mostly from increased natural gas use within plots and the overall increase in our housing completions.
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) 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

C8.2a

(C8.2a) 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
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	70,143	70,143
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		18,352	7,199	25,551

Total energy consumption		18,352	77,342	95,694

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

33,786

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

33,786

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

36,357

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

36,357

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

70,143

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

70,143

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

Wind, Solar, Hydro, Biomass, Nuclear

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18,352

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

24,850

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

24,850

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

701

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

701

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

6.9

Metric numerator

Site and office fuel and electricity (MWh)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Completed build in 100sq.m.

% change from previous year

25.4

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Although absolute energy usage in our sites and offices increased marginally in 2021 compared to 2020, completed floor area outpaced the growth in energy usage. Energy use intensity therefore fell in 2021 compared to 2020.

Description

Waste

Metric value

6.52

Metric numerator

Total tonnes of construction waste

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Completed build in 100sq.m.

% change from previous year

25.1

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Although absolute waste generation at our sites increased in 2021 compared to 2020, completed floor area outpaced the growth in waste. Total waste intensity therefore fell in 2021 compared to 2020.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) 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
Row 1	Yes	

C-CN9.6a/C-RE9.6a

(C-CN9.6a/C-RE9.6a) 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

Construction methods

Stage of development in the reporting year

Large scale commercial deployment

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

21 - 40%

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)

Comment

We are increasing the proportion of homes built using timber frame. Timber frame has a significantly lower embodied carbon footprint than traditional brick and block building techniques due to the materials and use of off-site construction techniques. 19.3% of the houses we built in 2021 were timber frame.
We estimate that the overall percentage of R&D investment focused on low carbon construction methods is approximately 21-40%.

Technology area

Architectural or constructional elements improving the thermal performance of buildings

Stage of development in the reporting year

Pilot demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

21 - 40%

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)

0

Comment

We built our Project 2020 prototype homes during 2019. These were developed from the winning entry to a design competition we ran with the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) and built on developments in Oxfordshire, Manchester and West Scotland. We used the process to test sustainable build technologies, including cross-laminated panels with wood fibre insulation and energy efficiency solutions.
Our Project 2020 homes in Scotland meet the rigorous Scottish Buildings Standards Gold label for sustainability. The homes incorporate high performance insulation, a whole house ventilation system, battery powered hot water heating, PV panels and other technology.

Technology area

Other, please specify

Future Homes Standard

Stage of development in the reporting year

Applied research and development

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

41 - 60%

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)

Comment

We are exploring various options and solutions for complying with Part F and Part L 2021 and the Future Homes Standard, the latter which will be introduced in 2025.

C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10

(C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?

No, but we plan to in the future

C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11

(C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11) Explain your organization's plan to manage, develop or construct net zero carbon buildings, or explain why you do not plan to do so.

In our Annual Report and our Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum we made a commitment to develop a net-zero transition plan for the business and to complete this plan by 2023.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) 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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf
Taylor Wimpey Verification Report 21 Final - S1&2.pdf
Taylor Wimpey CTA Statement 21 Final - S1&2.pdf

Page/ section reference

P1
Also P39 of Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf
Taylor Wimpey Verification Report 21 Final - S1&2.pdf
Taylor Wimpey CTA Statement 21 Final - S1&2.pdf

Page/ section reference

P1

Also P39 of Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf

Taylor Wimpey Verification Report 21 Final - S1&2.pdf

Taylor Wimpey CTA Statement 21 Final - S1&2.pdf

Page/ section reference

P1

Also P39 of Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Taylor Wimpey Selected Scope 3 Verification Report 2021.pdf

Taylor Wimpey CTA Selected Scope 3 Verification Statement 2021.pdf

Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf

Page/section reference

P1

Also P39 of Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf

Relevant standard

Carbon Trust Standard

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	Carbon Trust Review	The Carbon Trust have reviewed the disclosures in this submission.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) 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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

90

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We aim to partner with suppliers on resource efficiency and are working with them to reduce the carbon impact of our value chain. We do this because the environmental footprint of our supply chain is many times greater than that of our direct operations. Sourcing sustainably can also reduce costs and risks to the business and may help us to increase resilience to future resource shortages or price rises.

90% of total spend refers to supplies that are centrally procured and where we have greatest influence. Regional procurement is separate. Of our 119 group suppliers, 77 are registered with the Supply Chain Sustainability School (~65%).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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. 40 of our suppliers re-assessed themselves in 2021, achieving an average 18% improvement in their score. Our suppliers also used the School's online resources over 8,200 times during 2021 covering topics such as waste, modern slavery, sustainable materials, biodiversity, supplier diversity and wellbeing. They attended over 335 hours of CPD virtual training. Supplier participation in School events and re-assessments are both measures of success.

Comment

We have issued a sustainability questionnaire to all our Group suppliers (119 suppliers in total). The questionnaire includes questions on carbon reduction targets and the climate policy positions of each supplier.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

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.

All our customers receive information on their new home in our 'From House to Home' manual. This was updated in November 2021. 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.

We want to deliver every customer a high-quality home. We are investing in our processes to ensure consistency across business regions. Getting things right first time is good for customers, reduces our costs and has environmental benefits as fewer mistakes mean less waste, fewer deliveries to site and homes performing to the energy efficiency standards we expect.

Our Production Academy training and our Production Manual help our teams to understand and apply our quality and finishing standards.

Build quality on site is overseen by our UK Production Director who works closely with our Customer Director. Progress is reviewed monthly by our Group Management Team. We agree a quality improvement plan where business units are not meeting our standards and our UK Production Director and Technical Director work with Commercial and Production teams to implement improvements.

We have recruited Quality Managers across our regional businesses. They work closely with our Production Directors to review performance and identify and address quality issues. In some businesses we are also trialling Finisher roles, to assess whether this helps address snagging issues more quickly.

Our Consistent Quality Approach (CQA) guidelines ensure our Site Managers, subcontractors, Production and Customer Service teams have a consistent understanding of the finishing standards we expect on all our homes. In 2020, we introduced a customer-facing version so our customers know what to expect from us.

In 2020 we completed a survey of 1000 customers and their attitudes to the environment including climate, carbon and energy efficiency.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our sales and marketing materials include details of the sustainability and community features of developments as well as the environmental features of our homes.. Our website 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. Advice ranges from energy-efficiency tips to growing vegetables, getting to know your neighbours and supporting local shops and services. Taylor Wimpey has installed Sustainability Boards at sales areas to inform prospective customers of our work in the sustainability area, including placing a high priority on insulation to enable customers to save on their energy bills. We plan to roll out a Post Occupancy Monitoring Review to gain customer's feedback once they have moved in.

The feedback will cover their new home, the development, and any other general issues. We also 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.
Academy of Customer Excellence: Training for our customer service teams covers our product range, customer journey, consumer protection legislation, technical standards, and health, safety and the environment. Role-specific modules are available for team leaders and Heads of Customer Service. Over 345 employees have enrolled in the training so far.
We lead UK volume housebuilders in build quality as measured by the NHBC CQR score, which measures build quality at key build stages. In 2021, we scored an average of 4.67 (2020: 4.45) from a possible score of 6. This compares with an industry benchmark group average of 4.67. We are first nationally when ranked against all housebuilders who have more than 100 build stages (which excludes self-build and very small housebuilders). We aim to improve this further by ensuring our quality assurance processes are embedded at every stage of build. We aim to achieve a score of at least 4.1 in each regional business in 2022.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We work with a range of stakeholders. We strive to be open and honest about how we work and to listen and respond to our stakeholders' views. This dialogue gives us access to new ideas and insights and helps us manage sustainability issues.
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 updated Community Engagement Toolkit and Community Communication Plan to make sure we communicate effectively with communities at every stage and reflect their needs in our plans. We are exploring how we can accelerate the development of new communities on our schemes through our connected communities trial.
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 2021 including in relation to workplace culture, community engagement, affordability, modern slavery, environmental regulation, sustainable timber, climate change and fire safety. We will continue to engage with investors and to disclose our performance to investors through initiatives including CDP, Dow Jones Sustainability Index, FTSE4Good and NextGeneration benchmark. We align our reporting with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.
We engage with local authorities and parish councils and participate in the development of strategic frameworks, Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. Local governments prioritise schemes which reflect local priorities 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 & 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. Government priorities include placemaking, efficiency and fast delivery. The environmental impact of housing is rising up the agenda with legislation for biodiversity net gain and home energy and carbon efficiency now introduced. We will continue to engage with government and provide our input through public consultations on issues relating to planning and housebuilding.
NGOs (non-governmental organisations), academia and expert organisations provide insights into sustainability issues and trends. Examples of engagement in 2021 include: our membership of Business in the Community; our materiality assessment; and engagement with community groups and nature organisations, including through our partnerships with Buglife and Hedgehog Street.
Case Study: Our materiality assessment helps us to identify and focus on the sustainability issues and impacts that matter most to our business and our stakeholders, including customers, investors, our people and regulators. Details of the methodology are included on our website.
We updated our assessment in 2020 and considered and ranked a wide range of issues. It took account of how important each issue is to business strategy; which issues could represent a significant risk or opportunity for the business; how important each issue is to our key stakeholders (including investors, customers, employees, communities and local government); and issues where our business operations could have a significant negative or positive impact on people or the environment.
The assessment showed that issues relating to the sustainability of our homes and developments – such as placemaking, community infrastructure, build quality, fire safety, affordability and environmental performance - are among the key issues for our business. Health & safety also remains one of the most highly rated issues.
Compared with our previous materiality assessment, environmental issues including climate change, biodiversity and air quality have increased in importance.
We expanded the initial list of issues considered in the assessment, which means some issues (such as build quality) appear on the matrix for the first time.
We used the results of the assessment to inform the development of our Environment Strategy during 2020.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Annual supplier questionnaire including questions on measuring and reporting carbon emissions and the presence of climate-related policies.

Description of this climate related requirement

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.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Our Central Procurement team engage with suppliers to ensure that they have completed the sustainability questionnaire.

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

We understand that the effects of climate change could impact our business and the homes that we build. We recognise that the UK Government will need to introduce significant new regulation if it is to reach its binding 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.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Minimum energy efficiency requirements
Renewable energy generation
Taxes on products
Other, please specify
House building standards and planning policy, Whole Life Carbon Group

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Throughout 2020 and 2021 Taylor Wimpey's Technical Director has been supporting the UK Government's Future Homes Standard's Task Force, which is a multiparty approach to developing a road map for the sustainable homes of the future.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We engage with government and opposition on all emerging housing and planning policy. This includes participation in the Plans Management Group (PMG), via the Home Builders Federation (HBF), as well as HBF committee working groups - e.g. National

Planning Committee. We are part of the HBF working group on the Future Homes Standard and we are engaging with ministers on its future trajectory. We have also engaged directly along with the HBF on Building a Safer Future consultation.

In addition we have and will continue to engage with officials on changes to various approved documents and SAP methodology.

We ensure local plans are robust and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charge schedules are appropriate.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

We are supportive of the decarbonisation objectives of the FHS. However, we are committed to confirming the customer experience of the heating solutions required by the FHS. We are trialling a range of heating technologies to ensure that we comply with the FHS while continuing to satisfy our customers and their expectations for the homes we build.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

HBF (Home Builders Federation)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

We are actively involved with the principal trade body for the housebuilding industry, the Homes Builders Federation (HBF). Our Chief Executive Office will join the HBF's board on 1 July 2022. Our Technical Compliance Director 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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

200,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Trade association

Other, please specify

National House Building Council (NHBC)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Taylor Wimpey_Annual Report_2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

P47-58

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf

Page/Section reference

P4, P21-26

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Taylor Wimpey's Board of Directors is responsible for environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues at the business. This includes biodiversity-related issues such as biodiversity net gain (BNG), which will become a legal requirement on all new construction sites in England from November 2023. From 2022, the Board will receive a twice-yearly update on ESG matters, including progress made toward the biodiversity-related targets in our Environment Strategy. In addition, the Chair of the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) Committee and our Director of Sustainability will attend a Board meeting on at least one separate occasion during the year.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed

	any initiatives related to biodiversity		
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Other, please specify Commitment to provide biodiversity enhancements such as bug hotels, hedgehog highways, bat boxes, bird boxes, wildlife ponds, and amphibian and reptile hibernation on our construction sites by 2025.	

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Education & awareness

C15.5

(C15.5) 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
Row 1	No	

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Biodiversity strategy	Biodiversity is referenced principally on page 23 of the 2021 Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum. 1
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	Biodiversity commitments are referenced on page 28 of the 2021 Annual Report and Accounts. 2

[1]Taylor Wimpey_Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2021_F.pdf

[2]Taylor Wimpey_Annual Report_2021.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms