Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2022

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of 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 first and foremost 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 we launched in 2021. The Environment Strategy has three main 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 our 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 projects 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.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date

Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Spain

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

GBP

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Spain	Spain is a non-material part of our business (roughly 2.5% turnover). The detailed systems and processes that we have for water data in the UK business are not in place for our Spanish business and so we do not have robust data for Spain.
Certain categories of unmetered water excluded from quantitative assessment	In cases where there is no measurement or estimation mechanism in place, such as water from hydrant and standpipe licences or water in bowsers used for dust suppression, we have excluded this consumption from our quantitative assessment.

W0.7

(W0.7) 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

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Important	Supply of freshwater is essential for our construction operations, for personnel use as well as for various construction purposes such as: washing tools, homes and vehicles; as an ingredient in mortar and concrete; and irrigating gardens and open spaces (part direct operations and supply chain). Therefore 'Important' is selected for direct use. It is also essential that there is a sufficient supply of good quality freshwater at our developments. Homes that we build require water for domestic purposes such as washing, cooking and sanitation (indirect use). Therefore 'Important' is selected for indirect use. Providing water supply infrastructure is part of our development costs. However, the cost of water is currently not material to the business. Nevertheless, we are taking measures and are committed to reducing operational water consumption and increasing the water efficiency of our site compounds and the homes we build, as a minimum in line with Building Regulations. Future freshwater dependency is unlikely to be significantly different between our direct operations and indirectly through our value chain. Both require and draw on freshwater in the same geographical regions, and we are aiming to implement ongoing efficiency improvements in both areas of operation.

Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not important at all	Not very important	We do not use brackish or produced water in our construction operations (site operations) and the amount of recycled water is not known but anticipated to be non-material. Therefore 'Not important at all' is selected for direct use. Downstream (indirect use), our homes do not use brackish or produced water. Therefore 'Not very important' is selected for indirect use. The amount of recycled water is not known but anticipated to be immaterial. However, we have evaluated the importance of water in our supply chain as part of a wider project to quantify and value our supply chain water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and waste generation. Future dependency is unlikely to be significantly different between our direct operations and indirectly through our value chain. Both would draw on water in the same geographical regions, and we currently anticipate little change in importance to the business.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	We measure and monitor the total volume of water withdrawals at 100% of our UK construction sites. Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	We measure and monitor the total volume of water withdrawals at 100% of our UK construction sites. Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads.
Water withdrawals quality	Less than 1%	Our construction activities do not require water of a specific quality and therefore we do not need to monitor the quality of water withdrawals. Water provided to our offices through the water network will comply with all relevant drinking water standards.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	We monitor the total volume of water consumed at 100% of our UK sites. Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads,

		and a conversion factor applied to take into account water that is used in the environment (e.g. irrigation) or in construction (e.g. concrete).
Water discharges – volumes by destination	Less than 1%	Water from our sites and offices is discharged to the drainage and/or sewerage network, after which we have no visibility or control of the water or its destination.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	Not monitored	We have no involvement in water treatment and therefore do not monitor discharge volumes associated with different treatment methods.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	Less than 1%	We have no involvement in water treatment and therefore do not monitor standard effluent parameters in our water discharges. There may be instances where water discharges from our sites are contaminated by fuel spills - these would be dealt with by reference to the procedures in our Environmental Management System (EMS).
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	We do not currently have any operations which would produce water discharges at temperatures that would affect the surrounding environment, and therefore this category is not relevant. This is not expected to change in the future.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Estimated water consumption based on water withdrawal data and average discharge rates for office and construction sites. 100% of UK sites are covered by this measurement and monitoring. Figures are collated quarterly.
Water recycled/reused	Not monitored	We are not directly involved in water recycling or reuse and therefore do not monitor this parameter.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services are covered in Taylor Wimpey's health and safety policies and apply to all employees (100% of sites in the UK as it is a UK requirement). Health and Safety audits are completed annually.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	439.96	Lower	Our total metered water consumption decreased by 3.1% in 2021 compared to 2020. Total metered water intensity fell by 35% in the same period. The decrease in metered water intensity was attributable to the increase in our housing output in 2021 versus 2020, with 2020 housing delivery affected by pandemic-related lockdowns. The decrease in total metered water consumption is small and suggests that water use practices were consistent year-on-year. We still used water on sites even when construction was halted during lockdowns in 2020, for example to water lawns during hot weather. These practices continued in 2021.
Total discharges	276.97	Lower	Our water discharges were estimated at a proportionate rate and reflect decreased withdrawals. The pandemic and lockdown affected our year on year performance with overall water use falling but water intensity increasing, therefore we saw a 10.2% decrease in total discharge between 2020 and 2021. We expect to see an upward trend in total discharges in 2022, but a decrease in intensity as we return to more normal operating conditions and implement our Environment Strategy.
Total consumption	162.99	Lower	A conversion factor is applied to take into account water that is used in the environment (e.g. irrigation) or in construction (e.g. concrete). Our water consumption is estimated using the balance between withdrawals and discharges; the amount in 2021 reflects decreased withdrawal levels. Between 2020 and 2021 the total consumption decreased by 8%. We expect to see an upward trend in 2022 in total consumption, but intensity decreasing as we return to more normal operating conditions and implement our new Environment Strategy.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	About the same	WRI Aqueduct	Many parts of the UK are already experiencing water stress, and this will increase with climate change. We aim to reduce water use in our operations. We integrate measures to protect water quality during construction and to manage surface water and reduce flood risk on our completed developments. We also help customers to use water efficiently. The World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool has been used this year to assess the baseline water stress levels of the Business Unit regions in which Taylor Wimpey operates. Baseline water stress is measured using the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply. High baseline water stress is when withdrawals are in the range of 40-80% of total annual available blue water. Extremely high baseline water stress is when withdrawals are >80% of available blue water. Only Business Units which entirely or predominantly cover water- stressed regions have been included. Some Business Units are based in regions which only have higher water stress levels in some smaller areas. These have not been included in the overall percentage. We estimate that around 42% of our

					plots are built in areas of high-water stress.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant			This accounts for a small percentage of Taylor Wimpey's water withdrawals and is therefore not relevant. This will remain a small percentage of our water withdrawals and we therefore have no plans to measure this in the future.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant			At Taylor Wimpey we use water for various construction purposes including washing tools, homes, and vehicles, mixing cement and concrete, and irrigating gardens and open spaces. For these purposes fresh water is used. We do not use brackish and/or surface water for any of our operations and they therefore are not relevant. We do not plan to measure brackish and/or surface water.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant but volume unknown			Groundwater may be withdrawn for engineering, remediation and construction purposes and a percentage of this may come from renewable groundwater sources, however the exact volume is unknown.

Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant			Groundwater may be withdrawn for engineering, remediation and construction purposes. However, Taylor Wimpey avoids using any non-renewable groundwater sources where possible and therefore this category is not relevant.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant			At Taylor Wimpey we use water for various construction purposes, including washing tools, cleaning homes and vehicles, as an ingredient in mortar and concrete, and irrigating gardens and open spaces. For these purposes, fresh water is used. Produced water is not relevant.
Third party sources	Relevant	439.96	Lower	Supply of water from third-party sources/utilities is essential for personnel use as well as for various construction purposes such as: washing tools, homes and vehicles; as an ingredient in mortar and concrete; and irrigating gardens and open spaces. Our metered mains water footprint includes water used on building sites, in sales areas, show homes, plots before sale, offices and our logistics business. Our total metered water consumption decreased by 3.1% in 2021 compared to 2020. Total metered water intensity fell by 35% in the same period. The decrease in metered water intensity

				was attributable to the increase in our housing output in 2021 versus 2020, with 2020 housing delivery affected by pandemic-related lockdowns. The decrease in total metered water consumption is small and suggests that water use practices were consistent year-on-year. We continued to use water on sites even when construction was halted during lockdown, for example to water lawns during hot weather.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant but volume unknown			Some engineering operations will discharge water into a water body with permission. This is not something Taylor Wimpey currently measures.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant			All water from offices, show homes, plots before sale and welfare facilities on building sites is discharged to sewer. Other water used on building sites may become permanently locked into materials (e.g. concrete), evaporate (e.g. irrigation or wash water), infiltrate (e.g. irrigation water) or find its way into surface water systems (e.g. road cleaning water). Taylor Wimpey does not discharge into brackish surface water or seawater.

Groundwater	Relevant but volume unknown			Our engineering operations will often inject discharge water back into the ground. This is not something Taylor Wimpey currently measures.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	276.97	Lower	All water from offices, show homes, plots before sale and welfare facilities on building sites is discharged to sewer. Other water used on building sites may become permanently locked into materials (e.g. concrete), evaporate (e.g. irrigation or wash water), infiltrate (e.g. irrigation water) or find its way into surface water systems (e.g. road cleaning water). An estimate of Taylor Wimpey water discharge is based on water withdrawal data and average discharge rates for office and construction sites. Our total metered water consumption and discharges decreased in 2021 compared to 2020.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	4,284,900,000	439.96	9,739,294.48131648	Total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to increase as we implement improved measurement and systems to better manage and reduce water consumption in our operations.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for this coverage

The most significant part of our operational resource use is in our supply chain. This engagement covered tier 1 and 2 suppliers, which accounted for most of our supply chain in 2021 (76-100% of suppliers by number and 76-100% of total procurement spend).

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

TYPE OF INFORMATION REQUESTED FROM SUPPLIERS
In 2016 Taylor Wimpey completed a project with specialist consultancy Trucost to analyse 1469 of our suppliers, and, of these suppliers, we engaged with 250 companies to collect primary data from the top 3 suppliers (by total environmental cost) in each Taylor Wimpey category. Trucost was able to verify and integrate information provided by 82 companies. For Tier 1 suppliers (direct suppliers) water consumption was 744,953 m3. For Tier 2 suppliers (suppliers to Tier 1 suppliers) consumption was 27,440,140 m3.

We also are working with colleagues in our Supply Chain function to collect data on the sustainability performance of our 119 Group suppliers through an annual sustainability questionnaire. The questionnaire includes questions on the water-related targets our Group suppliers have set, their performance against these targets, and whether or not our suppliers have a Water Policy or similar policy position on water-related issues.

HOW THE INFORMATION IS USED WITHIN THE COMPANY
The information is used to quantify and value the natural capital impacts of Taylor Wimpey's supply chain. The information is also used to engage with our suppliers on energy, water, waste and GHG emissions.

DETAILS OF HOW THE SUCCESS IS MEASURED
One measure of success from this engagement was the response rate. Suppliers were not incentivised to report however we received a response rate of 33%.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

Details of engagement

Water management and stewardship action is integrated into your supplier evaluation

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Of our 119 Group suppliers, 77 (~65%) are registered with the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS). We aim to develop strong partnerships with our Group suppliers, and this coverage is one method which supports this, because they are the most important component of our supply chain, providing products that are used in every home we build.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The SCSS is a collaboration between clients, contractors and first-tier suppliers who have a mutual interest in building the skills of their supply chain. The main impact of engaging our Group suppliers through the SCSS is their increased readiness to work with us in progressing our Environment Strategy and the water-related targets in the strategy. One example of our Group suppliers' greater engagement in our sustainability work, and a measure of success, is their participation in the SCSS's training courses. In 2021, these suppliers used the School’s online resources over 8,200 times and attended 335 hours of CPD training.

Comment

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

Started in the Solent, however is now widely distributed throughout the UK

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Chronic physical

Declining water quality

Primary impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Description of impact

We are working with the Homes Builders Federation and the British Property Federation to address challenges associated with nutrient and water neutrality issues.

Natural England (the UK government's adviser for the natural environment in England) advised in 2019 that no planning consents should be granted within the Solent region unless they can demonstrate nitrate neutrality. The Solent is a strait located on England's south coast that separates the Isle of Wight from Great Britain. It is internationally important for its wildlife and protected under habitat regulations. However, excessive nutrient input into the Solent over many years has caused eutrophication, leading to an increase in algal growth.

Natural England have since identified additional designated habitats sites affected by excessive nitrate and phosphate pollution. In turn this has affected the granting of planning permissions at 74 local planning authorities (LPAs). There is a a backlog of developments awaiting consent at these LPAs. Sixteen of our 23 business units are affected by Natural England's guidance, with our Exeter business unit especially affected.

A report prepared by Lichfields on behalf of the HBF suggests that as many as 120,000 new homes are now delayed by the nitrate neutrality issue. This has implications for meeting local housing needs, maintaining a five-year housing supply and meeting government targets for housing delivery in the future.

Primary response

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Total financial impact

15,000,000

Description of response

Some greenfield development can achieve neutrality through a change in land use from agricultural use. However, the extent to which neutrality can be achieved on greenfield sites is dependent upon the type of former agricultural use, as this affects the existing level of nutrients. For development on non-agricultural land, it is generally not possible to provide mitigation as part of the proposed development, so off-site or strategic mitigation solutions may be required.

Various developer consortiums have formed in response to the issue and are working closely with the Government, Natural England, the Environment Agency and Southern Water to consider ways to resolve this issue.

Our Southern Counties business unit is one of our business units affected by nutrient neutrality and water quality issues. In 2021, Southern Counties had 135 plots affected by nutrient neutrality. 85 of these plots are now proceeding due to mitigation actions, however 50 plots are still delayed. In addition to Southern Counties, Taylor Wimpey West London experienced planning delays due to nutrient neutrality amounting to 120 plots.

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

Yes, fines

W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines

1

Total value of fines

0

% of total facilities/operations associated

4

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

About the same

Comment

We received notice of an Environment Agency fine in relation to silt run-off due to a burst water main after groundworks at a development controlled by our Exeter business. To date, we have not yet received details of the size of the fine and are waiting for further information from the Environment Agency.

W2.2b

(W2.2b) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Type of penalty

Fine

Financial impact

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not known

Type of incident

Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

We received an Environment Agency notice of a small fine in relation to silt run-off due to a burst water main after groundworks at a development of our Exeter business.

W3. Procedures

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO/AQUASTAT
Internal company methods
External consultants
Nation specific databases, tools, or standards
Other, please specify
World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

PRIMARY TOOLS USED IN SELECTION AND RATIONALE

Water-related risks are assessed as part of company-wide risk assessment processes. Risk impact is ranked from 1-5, 1 being insignificant, 5 being catastrophic. These risks are looked at from financial, brand, reputation, customer, health & safety, employee, environment, operations and legal perspectives. Within both our direct operations and the supply chain, water-related risks are assessed using internal company methods and escalated to relevant Heads of Function to form Taylor Wimpey's risk register. One key concern for Taylor Wimpey in water-related risk assessments is flooding. Taylor Wimpey submits a flood risk assessment developed by specialist external consultants for each site. We use tools such as FAO/AQUASTAT, national standards, internal company methods and external consultants to identify, assess and respond to water-related risks.

APPLICATION OF THESE TOOLS

We assess water availability and water quality at a basin/catchment level using data sourced from Aquastat, a database published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. We also use the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool to assess the risk of water stress on a regional basis. Taylor Wimpey submits a flood risk assessment for each site; these are developed by specialist external consultants and adhere to national-specific standards. These tools were used on a frequent basis throughout 2021. In some instances, we use Environmental Impact Assessment to understand the status of ecosystems and habitats and mitigate the ecological impact of our construction activities, including impacts to aquatic environments such as ponds and streams.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK-RESPONDING DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Taylor Wimpey is a responsible developer, and we ensure that our developments are built to appropriate standards in terms of water risk. For example, we will not start developing a site unless we can ensure that the land represents a low flood risk or that a technically robust programme of flood mitigation works is in place, having regard to current planning policy guidance, the views of local communities, our customers, and other stakeholders. We pay due regard to relevant water regulatory frameworks and in all cases comply with regulation.

Many areas of the UK already experience water stress and climate change will exacerbate this. Taylor Wimpey aims to reduce water use in our operations and we integrate measures to protect water quality during construction and to manage surface water and reduce flood risk on our completed developments. We provide site operatives working on Taylor Wimpey construction sites with access to fully functioning, safely managed WASH services and do the same for directly employed staff working in our offices. We also help customers to reduce water use in the home. In order to increase water availability at a catchment level, we have set the goal of making it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025.

DESCRIPTION OF HOW STAKEHOLDERS ARE INCLUDED IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Taylor Wimpey considers stakeholders and their exposure to water risk throughout the development process. This ensures that stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level are resolved satisfactorily. For instance, we consult with local community groups such as Parish Councils on water risks such as flooding. We engage with water utilities when connecting our sites to the drinking water and sewerage network. We provide water-

saving devices such as low-flow taps in the homes we build, to ensure we comply with Building Regulations and to enable our customers leads sustainable lifestyles.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

DEFINITION OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE:

Taylor Wimpey defines substantive change as an issue which could have negative repercussions both on our bottom line and/or non-financial issues such as our brand and reputation. We also consider the impact to our stakeholders, including employees, customers, contractors and investors. Our approach to risk assessment involves using a matrix to assess impact magnitude and likelihood.

MEASURE/METRICS/INDICATORS + THRESHOLD WHICH INDICATES A SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE:

Our Company Risk Register defines impact to the business in terms of % profit before tax (PBIT). Over five years, impact to business is measured in % of profit before tax (PBIT). A % PBIT greater than 20% is considered a moderate impact, and 50% 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. We prioritise our risks and opportunities based on their materiality to our business.
This definition applies to Taylor Wimpey's direct operations and supply chain.

EXAMPLE OF A SUBSTANTIVE IMPACT CONSIDERED:

We currently are working with the Home Builders Federation and British Property Federation on challenges arising from a requirement for nutrient and water neutral developments in some parts of the country. This requirement now affects 16 of our 23 business units and is leading to delays in the granting of planning permission for the new homes we build.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	16	51-75	Sixteen of our 23 business units (BUs) are affected by a requirement from Natural England to demonstrate nutrient and/or water neutrality on our sites.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

The Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

2

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Our Southern Counties and West London business units are affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Solent Ramsar site.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site.

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Our Exeter business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Our East Anglia business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area/Ramsar site

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Our North Yorkshire business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar site.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Other, please specify
Arun Valley Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment

Our South East business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate water neutrality on developments in the Sussex North Water Supply Zone. Water abstraction from this Water Supply Zone may have an adverse impact on the Arun Valley Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Other, please specify
The Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical
Declining water quality

Primary potential impact

Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description

Our Southern Counties business is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area of the Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site.

Timeframe

Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Very likely

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

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response

We are working with the Home Builders Federation and the British Property Federation to engage with the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and highlight the impact nutrient neutrality requirements are having on housing delivery and investment.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of our response to this risk is included in the overhead of our Planning and Sustainability teams.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Declining water quality

Primary potential impact

Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description

Our Exeter business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Somerset Levels and Moors SPA and Ramsar site.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Very likely

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

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response

We are working with the Home Builders Federation and the British Property Federation to engage with the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and highlight the impact nutrient neutrality requirements are having on housing delivery and investment.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of our response to this risk is included in the overhead of our Planning and Sustainability teams.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Declining water quality

Primary potential impact

Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description

Our East Anglia business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the River Wensum SAC and The Broads SAC.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Very likely

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

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response

We are working with the Home Builders Federation and the British Property Federation to engage with the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and highlight the impact nutrient neutrality requirements are having on housing delivery and investment.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of our response to this risk is included in the overhead of our Planning and Sustainability teams.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area/Ramsar site

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Declining water quality

Primary potential impact

Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description

Our North Yorkshire business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Very likely

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

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response

We are working with the Home Builders Federation and the British Property Federation to engage with the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and highlight the impact nutrient neutrality requirements are having on housing delivery and investment.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of our response to this risk is included in the overhead of our Planning and Sustainability teams.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

Arun Valley Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical

Ecosystem vulnerability

Primary potential impact

Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description

Our South East business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate water neutrality on developments in the Sussex North Water Supply Zone. Water abstraction from this Water Supply Zone may have an adverse impact on the Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Very likely

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

Primary response to risk

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response

We are engaging with Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in the Sussex North Water Supply Zone to review wider strategic solutions to the water neutrality issue.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of our response to this risk is included in the overhead of our Planning and Sustainability teams.

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	WHY THERE ARE NO SUBSTANTIVE RISKS TO OUR SUPPLY CHAIN: In 2016 we completed an assessment of the importance of water in our supply chain. This was part of a wider project to quantify and value our supply chain greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and waste generation. In 2020, we asked external and internal stakeholders what issues they believed were most material to Taylor Wimpey. Water use efficiency was an issue of relatively low importance to external stakeholders and in terms of its impact on the business. There are growing supply chain risks around material availability and cost that may affect our ability to deliver homes, but these risks are not typically water-related. METHOD FOR ASSESSING RISKS: For our supply chain assessment, we used input-output modelling to estimate hot spots in our supply chain. We then engaged with high impact suppliers to collect actual water data from 82 suppliers. EXAMPLE OF RISK IDENTIFIED AND WHY IT IS CONSIDERED NON-SUBSTANTIVE: Risks include a supply failure or water quality issues. However, it is not expected that these risks would be material to the business. Impact to business is measured in % of profit before tax (PBIT). A % PBIT greater than 20% is considered a moderate impact, and 50% a major impact. To date, no water-related risks of this magnitude have been identified. WHEN THIS ASSESSMENT WILL BE REPEATED: We will review the value of repeating a supply chain assessment in the next 1-3 years.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

OPPORTUNITY: We have made several public commitments in our Environment Strategy on water-related issues, including setting a target to reduce operational mains water intensity 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline. These commitments are of strategic importance to our business. In order to achieve these targets, we will need to take advantage of the opportunities we have identified to improve the water efficiency of our operations. On our building sites, these opportunities include dust suppression techniques, timers on water sprinklers, triggers on hoses, fixing leaks and dripping taps promptly, installing aerators and percussion taps and behaviour change. The main opportunity in offices is to reduce toilet flush size, fit aerators on taps and better manage water in urinals.

STRATEGY TO REALISE THE OPPORTUNITY:. We have distributed guidance on irrigation to the business. We also prepared our ‘Water Do’s and Don'ts’ guidance in 2021, which gave detailed guidance to staff on building sites and in offices how to become more water efficient. In existing offices we have requested that our BUs include cistern bricks and display consumption information. When purchasing or refurbishing new offices, we have installed more efficient features such as dual flush toilets and low flow taps.

HOW STRATEGY IS BEING IMPLEMENTED (EXAMPLE): We have rolled out a network of Sustainability Champions, one in each of our 23 regional businesses. The Champions will engage our employees on waste reduction and energy and water efficiency, identify areas for improvement and help us to implement best practices. The Sustainability Champions have access to water consumption data in each office and on every building site.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

188,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: The cost of water is not currently material to Taylor Wimpey. Nevertheless, we are committed to reducing operational water consumption and increasing the water efficiency of our site compounds and the homes we build, in line with Building Regulations. We have set a target to reduce operational mains water intensity (measured in m3/100m2 of completed build) 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline. We have calculated that achieving this target will save the business approximately £188,000, compared to what we would have spent in 2025 if operational mains water intensity remained at 2019 levels.

The costs associated with other measures to improve our water efficiency are detailed below. These costs are not included in our disclosed potential financial impact figure.

1. Preparation and dissemination of 'Water Do's and Don'ts' guidance.
Estimated water saving potential: Medium (2-4%). Estimated Investment: Within overhead
2. Performance monitoring (Divisional Chair dashboard, Sustainability Champions, BU Energy and Water infographics)
Estimated water saving potential: Medium (2-4%) | Estimated Investment: Dashboard and infographics - within overhead; Sustainability Champions – £23,000 per annum on salary increments
3. Fix leaks and dripping taps promptly
Estimated water saving potential: Low-Medium (1-2%) | Estimated Investment: Plumber on site
4. Use of timer clocks on sprinklers
Estimated water saving potential: Low-Medium (1-2%) | Estimated Investment: £6K
5. Install trigger controls on all hoses (e.g., used for boot washing, irrigation, vehicle washing, washing down)
Estimated water saving potential: Low (0-1%) | Estimated Investment: £3K
6. Install percussion taps or aerators in new compounds or compounds with high use that are likely to remain in use for several years.
Estimated water saving potential: Low (0-1%) | Estimated Investment: £5K
7. Install aerators in freehold offices
Estimated water saving potential: Low (0-1%) | Estimated Investment: £1.5K

Type of opportunity

Markets

Primary water-related opportunity

Stronger competitive advantage

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

OPPORTUNITY: Sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) have the potential to increase the visual and ecological quality of developments and hence contribute to place making.

STRATEGY TO REALISE THE OPPORTUNITY: We put in place mitigation measures to reduce the risk of flooding such as sustainable drainage systems and we will not purchase land where it is not possible to mitigate flood risk. Our SUDs approach has been under development subject to government guidance.

HOW STRATEGY IS BEING IMPLEMENTED (EXAMPLE): Many of our sites include sustainable drainage systems (SUDs) that reduce flood risk associated with water run-off. - We part-funded a research project with Abertay University and other partners in Scotland to explore how gardens in new homes can be used to absorb heavy rainfall, help prevent flooding in built-up areas and contribute to biodiversity. We are also trialling new approaches at our Torrance Park development and have helped to produce a Developer's Guide to Greener Gardens and a learning package for schools. Our 'A home for nature' guidance provides information on enhancing biodiversity on our sites. It includes information on using soft engineering solutions such as SUDs to meet ecological, placemaking and flood mitigation goals. 'A home for nature' was launched across the business in 2019 and was updated in 2022.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial 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

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: The financial benefit of using SUDs for placemaking and flood mitigation purposes is likely to be low (<1% revenue). However, SUDs can have cheaper capital costs than conventional drainage solutions. They also improve the attractiveness of sites and therefore potentially can enhance the sales values of homes. Conversely, they reduce net developable area and are a long- term maintenance

liability. We do not have sufficiently robust data to quantify the financial impact of these advantages and disadvantages.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

OPPORTUNITY: Improved water efficiency from integrating water saving features to provide a secondary water source for operations.

STRATEGY TO REALISE THE OPPORTUNITY: We have identified that rainwater harvesting (capturing rain water) and greywater recycling (capturing water from baths, basins, showers etc.) can provide a secondary water source for toilet flushing or irrigation.

HOW STRATEGY IS BEING IMPLEMENTED (EXAMPLE): - We built 15 homes with rainwater harvesting systems in 2021. Rainwater harvesting has been used on external landscaping at The Arboretum in Haverhill and Greenwich Millennium Village in London. In addition, we use greywater systems using recycled bath water to flush toilets at Leybourne Grange in Kent and Great Western Park in Didcot. This is an example of our response to regulatory requirements and/or customer demands.

We have set a corporate goal of making it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial 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

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: We do not have sufficiently robust data to quantify the financial impact of rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling systems on our sites.

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased sales of existing products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

OPPORTUNITY: Water side properties command an uplift on property prices. Research published by Knight Frank in 2014 indicates prime waterfront properties in the UK are worth an average of 60% more than properties located further from water. We have reviewed research that suggests that a waterfront position in South West England, for example, offers the most added value when compared to a similar property inland, with prices 75% higher. Prime riverside homes in London (+55%) and waterfront properties in the South East (+44%) and East Anglia (+41%) command the next largest uplifts. We are factoring this into our assessment of new sites for development. Taylor Wimpey can take this as an opportunity to increase the value of properties by choosing locations close to or with views of water.

STRATEGY TO REALISE THE OPPORTUNITY: In carefully selected circumstances we purchase land with views over water or enhance or install new water features to improve sales values.

HOW STRATEGY IS BEING IMPLEMENTED (EXAMPLE):

At our Greenwich Millennium Village site, we installed an ecology park with a wooden walk way over a water feature.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

600,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: The average price of a Taylor Wimpey property is £300,000. Uplifts will be site specific and may vary between a few % and the figures quoted by Knight Frank. Assuming a conservative uplift of 20% this can generate an extra £60,000 per property. Assuming 10 properties per year this would be around £600,000. Proximity to existing water features is typically at least partially factored into land values.

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Taylor Wimpey is involved in a multi-stakeholder project implementing an integrated water management framework for new housing developments. The introduction of the integrated water management framework will enable the creation of 'water smart communities'. The project is being led by Anglian Water and includes other partners such as Arup, Thames Water and the University of East Anglia.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

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

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

The Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site

Latitude

50.47

Longitude

1.17

Located in area with water stress

Unknown

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

18.82

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

Withdrawals from third party sources

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Discharges to fresh surface water

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

Discharges to groundwater

Discharges to third party destinations

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Please explain

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Taylor Wimpey Exeter

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site

Latitude

51.1

Longitude

2.52

Located in area with water stress

Unknown

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

9.45

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

Withdrawals from third party sources

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Discharges to fresh surface water

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

Discharges to groundwater

Discharges to third party destinations

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Please explain

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Taylor Wimpey East Anglia

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation

Latitude

52.71

Longitude

0.99

Located in area with water stress

Unknown

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

15.05

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

Withdrawals from third party sources

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Discharges to fresh surface water

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

Discharges to groundwater

Discharges to third party destinations

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Please explain

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar site

Latitude

54.66

Longitude

-1.15

Located in area with water stress

Unknown

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

28.12

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

Withdrawals from third party sources

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Discharges to fresh surface water

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

Discharges to groundwater

Discharges to third party destinations

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Please explain

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Taylor Wimpey South East

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Other, please specify

Arun Valley Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site

Latitude

50.91

Longitude

-0.52

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

32.25

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

Withdrawals from third party sources

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Discharges to fresh surface water

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

Discharges to groundwater

Discharges to third party destinations

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Please explain

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not currently verify these data but are considering doing so in the future.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not currently verify these data but are considering doing so in the future.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not currently verify these data but are considering doing so in the future.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not currently verify these data but are considering doing so in the future.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not currently verify these data but are considering doing so in the future.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not currently verify these data but are considering doing so in the future.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not currently verify these data but are considering doing so in the future.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

Not verified

Please explain

We do not currently verify these data but are considering doing so in the future.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water	Many areas of the UK already experience water stress and climate change will exacerbate this. We aim to reduce water use in our company-wide operations. We

		Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	integrate measures to protect water quality during construction and to manage surface water and reduce flood risk on our completed developments. We also help customers to reduce water use in their homes. Our Water Policy acknowledges that our UK business is dependent upon water for the health and wellbeing of our employees, contractors and customers, and that water is essential for the construction and use of our homes and developments. We recognise our business has both positive and negative impacts on the water environment. We strive to use water responsibly and to play our part in managing flood risk, reducing water use, minimising ecosystem impacts of abstraction, and protecting water quality for the benefit of our customers, communities, business and the environment. We acknowledge the human right to water and sanitation and aim to support UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation. We are committed to: • Assessing potential flood risk on proposed developments, (including from rivers, coast lines, groundwater and surface water) and ensuring that our developments are built to appropriate standards of flood mitigation in line with the expected impacts of climate change. • Helping our customers reduce water consumption through measures such as low flow taps and showers, dual flush toilets, water meters in our homes; and to explore other ways to reduce home water consumption. • Work with local stakeholders to plan for water use in areas of the UK that experience water scarcity or drought; including going beyond regulation and making our homes 'water butt ready' in these areas. • Using water features to support placemaking, biodiversity and sustainable drainage, where this is appropriate. • Reducing water use intensity in our direct operations including our building sites and offices by 10% by 2025 on a 2019 baseline. • Working with suppliers to improve water efficiency and water quality in the supply chain. • Using our environmental management systems and processes to protect groundwater and surface water environments during construction.

			• Reporting on our progress. This policy applies to our UK operations, including all building sites and offices, and the homes and developments that we build.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Chief Executive Officer leads our UK General Management Team (GMT) and is a member of the plc board. The CEO is ultimately responsible for water-related issues at Taylor Wimpey and puts in place the governance and personnel structures to ensure that water-related issues are managed appropriately. Our CEO approved our Water Policy in October 2021. Our Director of Sustainability reports directly to the CEO on water and other sustainability matters. Our Divisional Chair for our London and South East Division - a representative of the GMT - chairs our Environment Strategy Group, which is responsible for the development and implementation of our Environment Strategy.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures	The Chief Executive Officer leads the board and is ultimately responsible for environmental matters within the organisation. The CEO puts in place the personnel structures to ensure that water-related issues reported in the Annual Report and Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum are complete and accurate. Our CEO is on the GMT and plc board. Responsibility cascades down from the CEO to the Divisional Chair of our London and South East Division, a member of the GMT and

		Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	chair of the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) committee. The Board considers a number of water-related issues including: flood risk and other water-related risk assessments, SUDS, improving quality of open spaces, reviewing and guiding the Group Environment Strategy, setting water targets and objectives. They are briefed by the chair of the LEAF group on these matters. Environment-related issues are reported to the board monthly in an internal Sustainability Report, which is reviewed at board meetings. In addition, our Annual Report includes disclosures reflecting environmental performance. Key elements of this include emerging regulation, updates on progress against goals and targets and financial planning in relation to resources. Reviewing and guiding strategy and major plans of action: Our Environment Strategy has been reviewed and approved by our Executive Board (General Management Team) and by our plc Board, which includes Non-Executive Directors. The Environment Strategy provides an overarching approach to sustainability issues at Taylor Wimpey and sets challenging targets in areas such as climate change (carbon reduction targets), water use, energy use, nature and construction waste. 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 once a quarter to monitor and review progress against our targets. The group is also the primary forum at which Taylor Wimpey's Sustainability team can provide the wider business with updates on sustainability and progress in this area. The LEAF group is chaired by the Divisional Chair of our London and South East division and includes senior executives from procurement, technical, production and design functions, our regional businesses and our external sustainability consultant. In addition, our Environment Strategy

			group meets once a fortnight to discuss and monitor progress of climate and environment-related issues. The Environment Strategy group is also chaired by our Divisional Chair, London and South East division.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Our plc board has a wealth of business experience, including that related to sustainability and water. 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.

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other, please specify

Director of Sustainability

Responsibility

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Below board-level the Director of Sustainability (DoS) is responsible for water-related issues. The DoS reports monthly to the board and leads a team to ensure items highlighted are cascaded through the organisation.

The DoS is responsible for a broad range of issues at Taylor Wimpey, including corporate responsibility, environmental reporting and the implementation of water reduction targets. The DoS 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, sourcing responsibly and governance, management and performance.

Results and outcomes are reported via the Risk & Opportunities Register and discussed at quarterly LEAF Group Meetings. They are also a standing item on the agenda for the LEAF committee, which is attended by the DoS and chaired by our Divisional Chair, London and South East (C-Suite Officer).

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

PROCESS TO ENSURE CONSISTENCY

We are committed to improving water efficiency. We aim to reduce water use in our operations, design our homes to be water efficient in line with Building Regulations and protect water quality during construction and remediation on our sites. We issued a new Environment Strategy in 2021 including ambitious water reduction targets and published a water policy. Our Environment Strategy water target (to reduce metered water use intensity (m3 per 100m2 completed build) 10% by 2025 on a 2019 baseline) helps to ensure that all activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with our aims by providing a clear vision under which we operate. We have rolled out our ‘Water Do’s and Don’ts’ guidance which details how to improve water efficiency on our building sites and in our offices. Water use is one of the focus areas for our Sustainability Champions.

PROCESS IF INCONSISTENCY IS FOUND

Taylor Wimpey's activities to influence policy relating to water and climate change are overseen by the LEAF committee. If any inconsistencies are found, they would be fed back to the Director of Sustainability for Business Unit/EMS follow-up.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

Taylor Wimpey Annual Report and Accounts 2021.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	How are water-related issues integrated into long-term business objectives: Water related issues are integral to our business model. Every site needs to consider as a minimum flooding, drainage, water supply and foul sewage. Water efficient measures are installed in every home to at least the standards required by Building Regulations. At some sites grey water recycling or rain water harvesting systems are installed. We have set a target in our Environment Strategy to make it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025. We take the risk of flooding on our developments extremely seriously and identify potential flood risk as part of our site selection process. We use the Environment Agency's flood mapping tools and take account of their input during our planning consultations. Why the time horizon chosen was selected: The homes we build will be in place for many decades into the future. We consider flood risk over a long-term horizon, particularly in relation to flood mapping and use the Environment Agency's flood mapping tools to do this. Risks are considered across short, medium and long-term horizons which to Taylor Wimpey range from 1-100 years.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	We aim to integrate water-related issues into our long-term strategic objectives by setting targets and by engaging with suppliers on water and other resource use. In 2021, we engaged our suppliers through the Supply Chain Sustainability School. We reviewed our Water Policy and started to operationalise our

			Environment Strategy, which includes a target to reduce our metered water use intensity (m3 per 100m2 completed build) 10% by 2025 on a 2019 baseline. We rolled out a water efficiency 'Do's and Don'ts' guidance document for our business units. We also held workshops with our business units over Q3 2021 in which we introduced the concept of 'resource readiness' - a process of embedding water and other resource efficiency into the day-to-day work of the business. We have continued to work with our business units over 2022 to help them become 'resource ready' by the end of the year. Why the time horizon chosen was selected: Risks are considered across short, medium and long-term horizons which to Taylor Wimpey range from 1-100 years, of which 5-10 years is the most common.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Water related issues are integral to our business model. We aim to reduce water use in our operations, to design our homes to be water efficient in line with Building Regulations and to protect water quality during construction and remediation on our sites, all potentially applicable to a long-term time horizon. We integrate measures to manage surface water and reduce flood risk on our completed developments. Water-related issues are factored into our financial planning, especially in the due diligence we carry out when assessing potential land purchases. Risks are assessed via our Company Risk Register, which includes Natural Resources and Climate Change as a principal risk. Water-related risks such as flooding and extreme precipitation are included within this risk. Although the cost of water is not material within our direct operations, there are risks to land purchases, planning and to the supply chain. For instance, we may purchase land that becomes prone to flooding, affecting our ability to develop the land and decreasing the its carrying value on our balance sheet. In Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties, the requirement for nutrient neutrality has limited the supply of consented land and pushed up prices significantly. Impact to business is measured in % of profit before tax (PBIT). A % PBIT greater than 20% is considered a major impact. A high likelihood risk is one with a greater

			than 50% chance of occurring. To date, no risks of this magnitude have been identified.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

5.73

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

5

Please explain

Water-related OPEX in 2021 was approximately £1.36m which is a 5.73% increase from 2020. We anticipate a similar tend in water related OPEX in the coming years. Currently we do not have figures for water related CAPEX in our business.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We carried out scenario analysis with assistance from external consultants in 2020. We explored the financial impact and likelihood of potential climate-related risks & opportunities and how these might change in the future, as far out as 2100. Many of these climate-related risks are also water-related - for example, droughts, flooding, and increased frequency and severity of rainfall and storms. We also explored relative potential financial impact and likelihood over the short to medium term (5-15yrs). These timescales are relevant to Taylor Wimpey as they reflect the longevity of the homes we build and market, technological, and regulatory changes over the next decade and beyond. We considered two scenarios - an orderly transition aligned with the Paris Agreement, and a scenario where insufficient action leads to climate breakdown – and evaluated the impact on and response from the housebuilding sector.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	Our preliminary scenario analysis process was conducted in association with the Carbon Trust and reviewed by our GMT in 2020. An initial review assessed the risks to the housebuilding sector from three scenarios: – Orderly transition: global action meets the requirements of the Paris Climate Change agreement and global warming is kept to well below 2°C and preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels. This includes 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. – 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°C compared to pre-industrial levels. In this scenario, physical changes to the climate dominate.	Based on changes the Environment Agency made to climate change allowances, we appointed specialist flooding consultant BWB to conduct a detailed review of the implications for flood risk assessments, net developable area and flood mitigation works, scope and costs of our operations. The scenario analysis identified water-related risks including the following: - the potential for geotechnical challenges and extended earthworks programmes brought on by wetter or drier weather periods; - potential for supply chain risk from key factories in flood plains, or on the wrong side of sensitive infrastructure such as bridges; and - stricter planning requirements for flood resilience measures.	We are preparing for regulatory changes through research and development. Our Road to Net Zero Carbon working group is leading our response. We are supporting the Future Homes Delivery Plan – a sector wide plan to embed key environmental issues including water into home building up to 2050. Our work on flood risk has influenced our approach to site selection and the land that we purchase. Stakeholders Our Environment Strategy has been established to help us meet and exceed changing stakeholder expectations, with a clear governance structure in place. Physical impacts Issues including flood risk are considered from the start of the land buying process. We do not buy land unless we can mitigate flood risk. We are using the Environment Agency's flood mapping tools and a digital platform for assessing and managing sustainability and technical

		– Disorderly transition: the goals of the Paris Agreement are not met in time, but climate breakdown is avoided. There is significant regulatory change, changes to interactions with customers, investors and planners, and changes 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 the future.		risks. We integrate sustainable drainage features on our sites. Technology Our homes are designed to be water efficient in line with Building Regulations. In some cases, we will provide water-saving features that go beyond our regulatory obligations. For example, we have an Environment Strategy target to make it easier for 20,000 of our customers in water-stressed areas to install a water butt by 2025.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

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

Please explain

Water costs are not material to Taylor Wimpey. We therefore are not currently considering using an internal price on water.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain

Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	Important but not an immediate business priority	

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Taylor Wimpey launched its Environment Strategy in 2021. The strategy includes two core water-related targets: - Reducing our water use intensity 10% by 2025 on a 2019 baseline; - Making it easier for 20,000 of our customers in water-stressed areas to install a water butt on their homes by 2025. We are monitoring our progress against these targets on an ongoing basis. We record water use through quarterly meter readings at our sites, offices, sales areas and plots under construction and provide these data to our business units through quarterly infographics and reports. We are developing a system in collaboration with our Sales and Marketing colleagues to record plots that are 'water butt ready'. We hope to have this system in place by the end of 2022.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water consumption

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

DESCRIPTION OF GOAL: Reduce operational mains water intensity 10% by 2025 from a 2019 baseline
MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Achieving a 10% reduction in operational mains water intensity by 2025
WHY THIS GOAL WAS ADOPTED: Taylor Wimpey's shareholders and other stakeholders such as our customers and the communities in which we build, increasingly expect us to demonstrate the highest standards of environmental management and sustainability performance. Our Environment Strategy shows our commitment to achieving these standards and provides our business with a clear trajectory for becoming a more resource efficient and sustainable housebuilder. Our water use intensity target will help us use water more efficiently and is consistent with the Environment Strategy's overarching resource efficiency goals.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

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

Baseline year

2019

Start year

2020

Target year

2025

% of target achieved

3

Please explain

MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Achieving our Environment Strategy target to reduce metered mains water use intensity 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline.
THRESHOLD OF SUCCESS: Achieving our Environment Strategy target to reduce metered mains water use intensity 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline.
PROGRESS: Metered water use intensity (m3/100sqm of completed) decreased 5.7% in 2021 relative to the 2019 target baseline, from 34.08 (2019) to 32.14 (2021). Taylor Wimpey is therefore making good progress toward achieving its 10% metered water use intensity reduction goal by 2025. Total metered mains water consumption decreased 3.1% from 454,056 m3 in 2020 to 439,955 m3 in 2021. Metered mains water consumption per 100m2 of completed build decreased 35% in 2021 relative to 2020, from 49.41 (2020) to 32.14 (2021). Metered office water use per full time equivalent employee decreased 14%, from 1.47 in 2020 to 1.26 in 2021.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Other, please specify

Best practice water management

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Water stewardship

Description of goal

DESCRIPTION OF GOAL: Develop and issue best practice guidance on water management for our business units.
MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Delivery of guidance on best practice for water management.
WHY THIS GOAL WAS ADOPTED: Taylor Wimpey's shareholders and other stakeholders such as our customers and the communities in which we build, increasingly expect us to demonstrate the highest standards of environmental management and sustainability performance. Providing guidance on best practice for water management will ensure that our approach to water efficiency and water management is consistent with these standards. In addition, the guidance will help us make continued progress toward achieving our Environment Strategy target of reducing metered mains water use intensity 10% by 2025.

Baseline year

2019

Start year

2020

End year

2025

Progress

Taylor Wimpey issued its water 'Do's and Don'ts' guidance document in 2021 which briefs our staff on how to improve water efficiency on building sites and in offices. This document provides our business units with information on best practice for water management. We anticipate that the implementation of best practice for water management will help us make continued progress toward our Environment Strategy target of reducing metered water use intensity.
MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Delivery of guidance on best practice for water management.

THRESHOLD OF SUCCESS AND PROGRESS The guidance will help us make continued progress toward achieving our Environment Strategy target of reduced metered mains water use intensity 10% by 2025. The success threshold for this goal is achieving our Environment Strategy target to reduce metered water use intensity 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline.
Metered water use intensity (m3/100sqm of completed) decreased 5.7% in 2021 relative to the 2019 target baseline, from 34.08 (2019) to 32.14 (2021). Taylor Wimpey is therefore making good progress toward achieving its 10% metered water use intensity reduction goal by 2025.

Goal

Promotion of water data transparency

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Water stewardship

Description of goal

DESCRIPTION OF GOAL: Taylor Wimpey aims to continue submitting a CDP Water Security questionnaire.
MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Receiving at least a 'B' rating for our CDP Water Security submission.
WHY THIS GOAL WAS ADOPTED: Providing a response to CDP's Water Security questionnaire ensures that water is kept high on the agenda at Taylor Wimpey and facilitates progress toward achieving our Environment Strategy target to reduce metered water use intensity (m3 per 100m2 completed build) 10% on a 2019 baseline. Providing a response is also consistent with the high standards for sustainability disclosures that our shareholders and other stakeholders increasingly require.

Baseline year

2018

Start year

2018

End year

2023

Progress

We were pleased to receive a B rating for our CDP Water Security disclosure in 2021. This was in line with our 2020 rating, which was also a B.

Goal

Engaging with customers to help them minimize product impacts

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Increase freshwater availability for users/natural environment within the basin

Description of goal

DESCRIPTION OF GOAL: Make it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025
MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Revising Taylor Wimpey house type drawings so that our customers can install a water butt on downpipes if they wish. These revised drawings will help our construction teams to build homes that are 'water butt ready'.
WHY THIS GOAL WAS ADOPTED: Taylor Wimpey aims to enable its customers to live sustainably and to minimise the running costs of their homes. Making it easier for our customers to install water butts on their homes will help them reduce mains water consumption and decrease their water bills.

Baseline year

2019

Start year

2020

End year

2025

Progress

Taylor Wimpey launched its Environment Strategy in early 2021 and so our work to achieve this target is ongoing. We have started to produce house type drawings that detail which downpipes can accommodate a water butt.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

No, we do not currently verify any other water information reported in our CDP disclosure

W10. Sign off

W-FI

(W-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.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

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

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

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