Taylor Wimpey Plc - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Taylor Wimpey plc is a customer-focused residential developer building and delivering homes and communities across the UK and in Spain.

We are one of the UK's leading residential developers. We do much more than build homes - we add social, economic and environmental value to the areas in which we operate. We are above all a local business and an important contributor to local communities.

We are comprised of 22 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 and Net Zero Transition Plan, which were launched in 2021 and March 2023, respectively. We also have a 'Toward Zero Waste' strategy, which was adopted in March 2023 and the action plan for which we are in the process of developing.

Our Net Zero Transition Plan (NZTP) commits us to becoming a net zero business by 2045. We will meet this target by reducing absolute emissions by at least 90% and will neutralise up to 10% of any residual emissions through the removal and storage of carbon from the atmosphere, in line with the requirements of the Science-based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our NZTP also commits us to net zero construction operations by 2035, and to zero carbon ready homes by 2030. In addition, the NZTP retains our existing near-term science-based carbon reduction target for scopes 1 and 2 (a 36% reduction in carbon intensity by 2025) and sets a new medium-term science-based carbon reduction target for scope 3 (a 52.8% reduction in carbon intensity by 2030, replacing our original commitment of a 24% reduction in carbon intensity). Our NZTP will be verified by the SBTi later this year, with our existing scope 1 and 2 target already verified by the SBTi. We would highlight a potential risk to our intensity targets from the strongly weakened market conditions since September 2022. Although our emissions will reduce in absolute terms in the near term, mainly due to the fall in home completions, we have an underlying overhead of emissions for sites and offices that do not directly relate to home completions. We will achieve the SBTi trajectory for our intensity metric provided home completions return to levels expected before the downturn.

The Environment Strategy has three pillars: climate change, nature, and resources and waste. We have set challenging targets within each of these pillars. For climate change, our principal targets are the scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon reduction targets outlined above. For nature, our principal target is to increase natural habitats on all new sites by 10% from 2023 and to deliver priority wildlife enhancements, which we have been doing since 2021. These enhancements include hedgehog highways, bug hotels and bee bricks, and from 2022 onwards bat boxes, bird boxes, wildlife ponds, and hibernation sites for amphibians and reptiles. For resources and waste, our principal target is to reduce construction waste intensity 15% by 2025 and to use more recycled materials.

We invest significant sums in research and development that will help us become a greener, more resource efficient builder. Through our 'Functional Interface Group' (R&D and Innovation Committee), we identify, assess and monitor trials of new construction products, processes and approaches that can improve our operations. We also engage with our trade body, the Home Builders Federation (HBF), industry groups such as the Future Homes Hub, and with the UK Government on forthcoming changes to Building Regulations and the net zero carbon agenda.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Spain
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

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

C0.5

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

C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7

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

C0.8

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

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

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

C1.1a

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

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

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The CEO and the plc board are ultimately responsible for environmental matters within the organisation. The CEO makes key decisions on climate related issues, for example the adoption of Science Based Targets. The CEO ensures adequate personnel and governance structures are in place to manage climate-related issues. For example, our Director of Sustainability reports directly to our Group Technical Director on climate change and other sustainability matters who in turn reports to the CEO. Our Sustainability and Corporate Communications teams ensure that greenhouse gas emissions are reported accurately in the Annual Report and Sustainability Addendum. Responsibility cascades down from the CEO to the Divisional Chair of our London and South East Division, a member of the Group Management Team (GMT) and Chair of the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) committee and the Environment Strategy Group. Climate-related issues are reported monthly to the GMT in an internal Sustainability Report, which is reviewed by the GMT in meetings. In addition, our Annual Report and Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum includes disclosures reflecting the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This includes disclosing the findings of our latest climate scenario analysis, which focused on transition risks in the near- and medium-term (to 2025 and 2030, respectively) and physical risks in the medium- and long-term (to 2030 and beyond). Setting performance objectives: our carbon reduction proposals are reviewed and approved by our GMT and plc Board, which includes Non-Executive Directors. For example, our near term science-based targets have been approved by both the GMT and plc Board, and verified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Reviewing and guiding strategy and major plans of action: Our GMT hold dedicated sessions on climate and sustainability matters, as required. For example, in November 2022 our Director of Sustainability and our UK Technical Director presented to the GMT on our Net Zero Transition Plan (NZTP). Our NZTP has been reviewed and approved by both the GMT and plc Board. Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives; and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues: Our Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) group meets quarterly to monitor and review progress against our SBTs. The LEAF group is chaired by the Divisional Chair of our London and South East division. In addition, our Environment Strategy group meets once a quarter to discuss and monitor progress of climate-related issues in the Environment Strategy. Our Road to Net Zero Group, chaired by our Group Technical Director, has the objective of integrating climate change across all key functions across the business. It includes representatives from Sustainability, Design, Procurement, Commercial, Technical, Production and other functions.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The Taylor Wimpey plc Board has a wealth of business experience, including that related to sustainability and climate. For example, prior to joining Taylor Wimpey, our Chair was CEO of Land Securities Group plc, during which time Land Securities Group plc established themselves as a sustainability leader in their sector. The plc Board receive presentations from the Sustainability team at least once a year on the topics with which the Sustainability team would like the Board to engage. The Board considers and signs off any relevant environmental policies as required.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Position or committee
Other committee, please specify (LEAF Group (Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future))

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain

Position or committee
Other committee, please specify (Road to Net Zero Working Group)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Group Technical Director)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Position or committee
Other committee, please specify (Functional Interface Group)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Other, please specify (Group Technical Director)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Director of Sustainability)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Other, please specify (Group Technical Director)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Our Executive Officers are provided with an Executive Incentive Scheme (EIS) bonus. In 2022, 10% of this bonus was linked to progress in establishing our Net Zero Transition Plan and achieving a reduction in carbon intensity.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Board approval of climate transition plan
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
We link performance review and bonuses to sustainability in a number of areas. For example, in 2022, 10% of the bonus in our Executive Incentive Scheme was linked to progress in establishing our Net Zero Transition Plan and achieving a reduction in carbon intensity. 15% of the potential bonus for Site Managers is linked to performance on waste reduction. Customer service and quality are integrated into the corporate bonus scheme for all employees and into our Executive Incentive Scheme.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In 2022, 10% of the bonus in our Executive Incentive Scheme was linked to progress in establishing our Net Zero Transition Plan and achieving a reduction in carbon intensity. We launched our Net Zero Transition Plan in January 2023 and achieved a 15% reduction in scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions intensity in 2022. In addition, we have a Long-term Incentive Plan target for our Executive team that is linked to the carbon emissions the business produces over the next three years.

Entitled to incentive
Other, please specify (Sustainability Champions)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)
We have introduced Sustainability Champions across our 22 regional businesses. The Sustainability Champions are the local sustainability leads for their Business Units. They are responsible for implementing specific sustainability programmes and are encouraged to identify, develop and implement other opportunities for sustainable improvements. The Sustainability Champions receive a salary supplement of £1,000 per annum before tax.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The Sustainability Champions are the local sustainability leads for their Business Units. They are responsible for implementing specific sustainability programmes and are encouraged to identify, develop and implement other opportunities for sustainable improvements. For example, in 2022 the Sustainability Champions were tasked with developing Resource Management Plans for their Business Units, which will comprise Business Unit-specific reduction targets for carbon and energy use.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Other, please specify (Cycle to Work scheme)

Performance indicator(s)
Other (please specify) (Change in employee behaviour)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)
We promote healthier journeys to work and incentivise all employees to reduce emissions by cycling to work rather than using alternative transport methods such as driving

or public transport. The government Cycle to Work scheme offers significant savings on the cost of bikes and related safety equipment. Cycle to Work is a salary sacrifice scheme that allows employees to pay in monthly instalments whilst saving through tax and National Insurance exemptions.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Taylor Wimpey promotes healthier journeys to work and incentivise all employees to reduce emissions by cycling to work rather than using alternative transport methods such as driving or public transport.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Other, please specify (Salary sacrifice car scheme)

Performance indicator(s)
Other (please specify) (Change in employee behaviour)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)
We incentivise all eligible employees to reduce emissions by offering them a range of electric and hybrid vehicles through 'MyDrive', a car salary sacrifice scheme. The scheme provides eligible employees with access to a range of cars, including electric and hybrid cars. A fixed sum for the vehicle is taken from the employee's gross salary, which allows savings on income tax and National Insurance contributions.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The MyDrive scheme provides tax-efficient access to electric vehicles and therefore will drive reductions in emissions from business travel. These emissions are included in our scope 3 footprint.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Taylor Wimpey's board completes an annual risk review with our Head of Risk. The Corporate Risk Register is updated at these meetings. In addition, we have a Climate Change and Sustainability Risk Register which is a fixed agenda item at quarterly LEAF meetings.
Medium-term	3	10	Taylor Wimpey's Environment Strategy sets stretching targets for the business over the medium-term, out to 2030. These targets include a scope 1 and 2 science-based carbon reduction target deliverable by 2025 and a scope 3 science-based carbon reduction target deliverable by 2030. In addition, our Net Zero Transition Plan sets a net zero operations (scope 1 and 2) target by 2035, and an overall (scopes 1, 2 and 3) net zero target by 2045.
Long-term	10	100	Taylor Wimpey engages with the wider housebuilding industry on the long-term net zero carbon agenda. We have carried out climate change scenario analysis in line with the recommendations of the TCFD. This analysis examined transition risks under a 1.5C scenario in the near- and medium-term, and physical risks in the medium- and long-term under 1.5C and 4C scenarios. The analysis also identified actions we can take to mitigate these risks. We launched our Net Zero Transition Plan in January 2023, which commits us to reach net zero emissions across our value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 2045.

C2.1b

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

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

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
SHORT TERM:
Taylor Wimpey's board completes an annual risk review with our Head of Risk. The Corporate Risk Register is updated at these meetings. In addition, we have a Climate Change and Sustainability Risk Register which is a fixed agenda item at quarterly LEAF meetings.

The Sustainability and Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Register looks at risks and opportunities and was developed by senior members of staff who sit on the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) committee. The register is a standing item on the LEAF committee agenda.

The LEAF committee comprises senior executives from procurement, technical, production and design functions, our regional businesses and our external sustainability consultant. Inputs into the Sustainability and Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Register therefore come from across the business. Our LEAF committee is chaired by our Divisional Chair for London and the South East, who is a member of the Group Management Team (GMT) and who raises sustainability issues at board level.

Risks are assessed based on key criteria that rank risks in relation to their impact on the business and the required level of involvement by management to limit the effect of the risk. This is assessed over several categories, including financial impact, brand impact, and health, safety and environment (HSE). The risk assessments take account of all stages of the value chain and time horizons.

MEDIUM TERM:
Taylor Wimpey's Environment Strategy sets stretching targets for the business over the medium-term, out to 2030. These targets include a scope 1 and 2 science-based carbon reduction target deliverable by 2025 and a scope 3 science-based carbon reduction target deliverable by 2030. In addition, our Net Zero Transition Plan sets a net zero operations (scope 1 and 2) target by 2035, and an overall (scopes 1, 2 and 3) net zero target by 2045.

LONG TERM:
Taylor Wimpey engages with the wider housebuilding industry on the long-term net zero carbon agenda. We have carried out climate change scenario analysis in line with the recommendations of the TCFD. This analysis examined transition risks under a 1.5C scenario in the near- and medium-term, and physical risks in the medium- and long-term under 1.5C and 4C scenarios. The analysis also identified actions we can take to mitigate these risks. We launched our Net Zero Transition Plan in January 2023, which commits us to reach net zero emissions across our value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 2045.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS:
In addition to the assessment of risks and opportunities through the Sustainability and Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Register, we carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to assess climate transition risks and opportunities across short-term (2025) and medium-term (2030) horizons. The analysis examined our exposure under a 1.5C warming scenario to 15 transition risks in a low-carbon economy. It also modelled the physical impacts of climate change on our assets and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. Impacts were estimated and likelihoods assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria.

Physical risk case study: our climate scenario analysis with WTW examined the impact of changing weather patterns and an increase in the number and severity of extreme weather events, including issues relating to heat stress, flooding, drought, windstorm and subsidence. We looked at the impact of these extreme events on our assets, including our freehold land holdings and freehold offices, as well as selected manufacturing sites of our suppliers. The assessment overall showed increasing exposure to physical risks as temperatures rise, including risks of production delays or damage to construction sites from storms, floods, wildfires and droughts. It also identified risks to the land in our strategic land pipeline which may result in write-downs to the land's carrying value or an increase in land costs. The climate scenario analysis then summarised residual risks after mitigation measures have been put in place. Under a 1.5C scenario, there is a moderate impact on our assets from windstorms. Under a 4C scenario, there is a moderate impact on our assets from flooding, drought and windstorm. In our supply chain, there is a moderate impact from flooding and windstorms in a 1.5C scenario, and a moderate impact from drought and windstorms in a 4C scenario. In addition, there is a high impact on our supply chain from flooding in a 4C scenario.

We have responded to these risks by e.g. identifying flood risk through our due diligence from the start of the landbuying process, and monitoring weather conditions on our sites. We have established safety procedures to prevent injuries or damage to our sites or personnel from windstorms.

Transition risk case study: our climate scenario analysis with WTW considered three categories of transition risks and opportunities: policy and legal, technological, and market and reputation risks. For example, market and reputation risks include changing customer demands in relation to low-carbon homes, increased raw materials costs as a result of carbon pricing and investment in low-carbon plant, equipment and facilities, and increased investor expectations in relation to sustainability performance and disclosure. Some of these risks (e.g. changing customer demands in relation to low-carbon homes) are also opportunities. Residual risks after mitigation measures have been put in place are summarised in relation to the timeframe of the risk, the likelihood of an impact, and the materiality of that impact on TW's financial statements. For example, the residual risk after mitigation of changing customer demands in relation to low-carbon homes is summarised as a short-term minor risk exposure that is likely to occur. However, the impact of this risk on TW's financial statements is expected to be immaterial based on current regulatory changes.

We have responded to these risks by e.g. providing training for customer service and sales and marketing teams to ensure the benefits of new low-carbon homes are communicated effectively, and investing in research and product trials to ensure quality, performance and ease of use - e.g. our trial of five Future Homes Standard plots at our site in Sudbury, Suffolk.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE We need to stay abreast of changes in environmental legislation. A failure to meet current regulations could result in fines or delays to building developments. The Future Homes Standard (FHS) will transform the way homes are heated and generate hot water, with all electric homes free from the direct use of fossil fuels required by Building Regulations from 2025. An intermediate step to reduce carbon emissions was introduced in 2022. The FHS requires action now as many of our developments will continue to build beyond beyond these dates. Work is ongoing in detailed design, technical integration, production skills, supply chain, customer communication and other areas led by our R&D and Technical Innovation team. We disclose our approach to climate management in our Annual Report, meeting TCFD (Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure) requirements. We are required to report on our carbon emissions as part of the UK Government's Mandatory Carbon reporting and Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) regulations. We also fulfil our requirements under ESOS (Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme) regulations through our existing measurement processes, identifying opportunities and sending a declaration to the Environment Agency. We have used the ESOS process to drive additional emissions reductions. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS Regulatory Standards, including Building Regulations and Local Government planning requirements, drive improvements in the energy efficiency of the homes we build. More than three quarters of Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have declared climate emergencies and carbon reduction increasingly features in LPA planning requirements. In 2016 the Mayor of London applied a zero-carbon standard to new residential development in the Greater London Authority area. This means developers make an 'offset payment' to the local authority for every home built in Greater London. In January 2019 the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) pledged to ensure that all new buildings built in the city region will be 'net-zero' carbon by 2028. This follows pledges by Manchester City Council (2038) and Bristol City Council (2030). Regulation and compliance risks are monitored and assessed by heads of functions and are always considered in risk assessments. The heads of function cascade notes on forthcoming regulatory changes through the business. This risk assessment process is continuous.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE We need to stay abreast of environmental legislation. A failure to anticipate and plan for emerging regulations could result in higher build costs, delays to future building developments, or even lack of success in the land market. The Future Homes Standard (FHS) will be introduced in 2025 and will reduce significantly the carbon emissions of homes affecting the construction methodology, introducing heating and hot water from low carbon technologies. An intermediate step in Building Regulations Part L & F was introduced in 2022 and requires a 31% reduction in carbon emissions. Regulations which address overheating (Building Regulations Part O) and require an EV (electric vehicle) charging point on every applicable new home (Building Regulations Part S) were introduced in 2022 as well. The UK Government's 25-year Environment Plan, through the Environment Act 2021, has the potential to impact on Taylor Wimpey's operations through biodiversity net gain, due to be introduced in England in November 2023. Task Force for Nature Related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) guidance is due to be published in September 2023. Like the TCFD ((Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure) it may become mandatory. The EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) was ratified in January 2023. This represents a step change in non-financial reporting. It is likely to impact Taylor Wimpey because of our Spanish presence. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS Risks associated with emerging regulation and compliance are monitored and assessed by heads of functions and are always considered as part of risk assessments. Our design and technical team works with industry bodies such as the Home Builders' Federation (HBF) and the Construction Leadership Council to identify and specify changes to our homes in line with regulatory requirements. We are also members of the TNFD Task Force. We are starting to review our data systems and procedures in anticipation of CSRD, including our Common Data Environment project which will examine data risks.
Technology	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE Failure to research, test, and plan for new technologies could leave us at a competitive disadvantage in the market if it led to customer dissatisfaction, higher build costs or build complexity. We are considering a range of technologies to help us meet the requirements of the Future Homes Standard (FHS) in the UK, including air source heat pumps and wastewater heat exchangers. Increases in electric and hybrid car ownership or a switch to driverless cars could affect how we plan electrical supplies and connections on our developments. Off-site construction of homes with a greater proportion of timber reduces the embodied carbon of the home compared to traditional masonry techniques. Information technology is also helping to improve Taylor Wimpey's processes, including customer service by giving customers more personalised information and support throughout the homebuying process. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS We manage technology risk through our Functional Interface Group (FIG). This is a multi-functional group that reviews technologies from technical, commercial, procurement, health and safety, production, customer, sustainability and other perspectives, and is chaired by our Head of Research, Development and Technical Innovation. We consider information security in our company risk assessments. Risk impact is considered in line with our company-wide risk assessment procedures and ranked on a scale ranging from insignificant risks (1) to catastrophic risks (5).
Legal	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE A failure to meet legal requirements could result in fines or delays to building developments. There are a number of legal risks associated with environmental legal compliance with which Taylor Wimpey must comply. These include Building Regulations, Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) and Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) regulations in the UK, regulations related to changing and more extreme weather patterns (e.g. water pollution, health and safety), and regulations related to engineering works failures (e.g. slope stability, flooding, drainage and remediation). Third party litigation risks associated with an organisation's climate policy and strategy has become high profile. There are also legal risks associated with greenwashing. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS We liaise with law firms, consultancies, professional bodies, trade associations and other bodies to understand the legal landscape in which we operate. Our health and safety and environmental management systems cover construction site risks. Our land, technical, planning, commercial and production processes cover engineering risks. For example, we review supplier compliance with our Supply Chain Policy annually. We also confirm that timber chain of custody evidence is in place for all our key timber suppliers, accounting for around 95% of timber used on our sites. This ensures that the timber we purchase complies with the European Union's Timber Regulations and has been harvested legally and sustainably and is therefore less likely to be contributing to detrimental climate impacts. Legal and regulatory compliance is considered in line with our company-wide risk assessment procedures and ranked on a scale ranging from insignificant risks (1) to catastrophic risks (5). This risk assessment procedure is carried out by our Group Management Team twice a year. We also considered litigation risk as part of our Transition Risk analysis with WTW in 2022. We believe our Net Zero Transition Plan is based on a detailed and sound technical analysis that provides credibility and mitigates greenwashing risk.
Market	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE A failure to anticipate and plan for changing market needs and consumer preferences would leave us at a competitive disadvantage. Consumer preferences for low carbon, energy efficient homes are increasing, not least because of the recent increases in energy costs. In addition, there is a risk that some customers may find the controls and maintenance of energy technologies such as heat pumps, solar photovoltaics, batteries and other technologies unfamiliar. A lack of experience with these technologies may exacerbate these risks. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS We carry out market research to understand customer preferences. For example, in 2020 we issued a questionnaire to 1000 prospective house purchasers to identify their climate and environmental preferences. We repeated this survey with 500 prospective purchasers in 2022 to judge trends. We are developing a Sales and Marketing strategy of which sustainability is an important element. We have developed detailed customer communication materials on energy savings and sustainable living. We also are investigating the green mortgages market where there may be benefit for new build homes with low energy bills over the second-hand market. We try to mitigate risks associated with high running costs by adopting a 'fabric-first' approach to home energy efficiency. This minimises complexity and maintenance liability for energy management in the home.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Reputation	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE Failure to mitigate climate risk could impact Taylor Wimpey's brand, reputation, and licence to operate among our key stakeholders, and may result in reduced demand for the homes we build. Proactive brand differentiation and enhanced marketing presents opportunities for our climate programme to be aligned with our stakeholders' values. Both in the lead up to and after the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Conference of Parties (COP) there was and is greater scrutiny of organisations that do not manage climate risks effectively. The Paris Agreement has reaffirmed that the context in which sustainability-related business decisions are made is developing rapidly. Our Future Homes Standard prototype trial in Sudbury is an example of how we are addressing this risk. In this trial, we are building five prototype houses furnished with a range of smart features and energy efficient, low carbon heating technologies such as air source heat pumps and wastewater heat recovery systems. The trial will help us understand how to integrate these technologies into our construction processes, enable us to prepare for any future changes to Building Regulations, understand what upskilling of our workforce may be required and to better understand the customer experience in these Future Homes. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS Our Climate Policy, Sustainability Policy, Net Zero Transition Plan, Environment Strategy and Science Based Targets help to demonstrate a robust approach to climate change and sustainability issues internally and externally. They also help to align our communications with our key stakeholders and our governance with the standards expected of a FTSE 100 company. We are increasingly embedding climate change into our brand values, and include detailed information for investors, customers and other stakeholders on our external website and in our Annual Report and Sustainability Supplement. Our Group technical team have carried out research to understand the suite of technologies we will need to provide in our homes in order to comply with the Future Homes Standard. In our materiality reviews we discuss climate risk with key external stakeholder organisations including investors, suppliers, local planning authorities and NGOs.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE A changing climate will result in more frequent acute risks of greater magnitude. Key acute risks include flooding, drought, windstorms, extreme heat, storms and high precipitation. Without mitigation, these acute risks could impact customers living in the homes we build. There are also production risks around extreme weather, especially for earthworks, bricklaying and scaffolding or work at height. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS We are highly selective with the types of sites that we buy, focusing on the quality of the land. We employ dedicated Land teams in each of our 22 regional businesses who use their expertise and local knowledge to identify potential high-quality, sustainable and technically deliverable sites. We have other processes in place to control design, production, procurement and health and safety risks. For example, we carry out a flood risk assessment on all our sites and prioritise practical site-based mitigation (e.g. raising site levels). Our LEADR process (Land & Environmental Assessment for Development Risk) enables our teams to identify and manage risks and technical issues at land purchase and site management stages, and will play an increasing role as the effects of climate change are experienced. LEADR is a digital technical risk management tool that is bespoke to TW and identifies constraints and risks on the piece of land, and the methodologies and costs to mitigate them. It also produces SSEAPs (Site Specific Environmental Action Plans) to manage risks during the construction process. As part of the development of our Net Zero Transition Plan in 2022, we examined the impact of physical climate risks on a sample of Taylor Wimpey's construction sites and land assets under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. We also examined the impact of physical climate risks on Taylor Wimpey's supply chain.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	A changing climate may result in increasingly intense chronic risks. Key chronic climate risks include more heat, more precipitation, longer periods without rain, and less stable weather patterns that without mitigation could impact customers living in the homes that we build. Other examples of chronic physical risks that could affect Taylor Wimpey are dehydration of clay soils due to drought and long-term water shortages. Modern homes with better air tightness may over-heat and suffer from air quality problems including condensation and mould. Parts O & F of Building Regulations are designed to address this risk. There are design risks around guttering capacity, building material permeability, and sealants. We may need change our planting schemes to include more drought or heat tolerant species. We also may need to manage the urban heat island effect, make changes to foundations to protect against clay shrinkage, or consider the use of purge ventilation in the homes we build. Our LEADR process (Land & Environmental Assessment for Development Risk) enables us to identify and manage risks and technical issues at land purchase and site management stages, and will play an increasing role as the effects of climate change are experienced. LEADR is a digital technical risk management tool that is bespoke to TW and identifies constraints and risks on land, and the methodologies and costs to mitigate them. It also produces SSEAPs (Site Specific Environmental Action Plans) to manage risks during the construction process. HOW IT IS INCLUDED IN CLIMATE-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENTS The design of our homes and neighbourhoods can influence the health and wellbeing of future residents, for example, planting trees for shade can cool public spaces. Our design and placemaking processes help us to manage solar gain and ventilation, and to manage thermal comfort and air quality in the indoor environment. We carried out a study of indoor and outdoor air quality at our Willowbrook Grange site in Crewe in 2021. We monitored three houses at the post-construction/pre-occupancy stage for a range of air quality indicators, including formaldehyde, airborne particles, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). We also reviewed the ventilation systems in each house. As part of the development of our Net Zero Transition Plan in 2022, we examined the impact of chronic climate risks on a sample of Taylor Wimpey's construction sites and land assets under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Increased carbon taxes on energy intensive materials and activities are reflected in increased costs of materials and services through the supply chain, and for diesel fuels on our UK building construction sites. In 2022 we completed 13,773 new homes in the UK, including joint ventures (FY2021 = 14,087). On our building sites across the UK, which span across 22 regions, we operate predominantly diesel-powered generators, cement mixers and earth-moving plant. In March 2022, the rate of fuel tax payable per litre of diesel we purchased increased from £0.11p to £0.5795p. Our operating costs therefore have increased compared to 2021.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1293036

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our 2022 red diesel consumption was 3,757,431 litres (FY21 = 3,047,216 litres). Consumption in Q1 2022 was 1,003,360 litres (Q1 21 = 936,976 litres). Consumption in the remaining three quarters of 2022 was 2,754,071 litres (Q2-Q4 21 = 2,110,241 litres).
Diesel was taxed at £0.11p per litre in Q1 2022. The taxation rate increased to £0.5795p per litre in Q2 2022 onwards. Taking into account both the increase in our diesel consumption and the rate of fuel tax, the rise in tax increase cost us approximately £1.269m.
Total cost of tax at £0.11p per litre in Q2-Q4 = 0.11 * 2,754,071 = £302,948
Total cost of tax at £0.5795p per litre in Q2-Q4 = 0.5795 * 2,754,071 = £1,595,984

Total increase in tax costs - £ 1,595,984 - £302,948 = ~ £1,293,036

Cost of response to risk
15600

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
In order to reduce the quantity of diesel we use, we are examining ways to improve the operational energy efficiency of our sites. For example, throughout 2022 our Southern Counties business unit trialled a hybrid diesel generator which consists of a standard diesel generator and a battery storage unit. The results of this trial found that the hybrid generator decreased diesel usage by circa 40% compared to a standalone diesel generator. Extended trials of this technology are currently taking place throughout the business. If successful, we anticipate a wider roll-out of hybrid generators in the next two years.

We also have developed an energy efficient cabin specification in collaboration with a cabin manufacturer, A V Danzer, and now intend to trial the cabins on-site. We are improving the fuel efficiency of our car fleet. Around 56% of our car fleet now comprises electric or hybrid vehicles (FY21 = 29%). We anticipate having an entirely electric fleet by 2030. As a result of these and other measures, our 2022 UK site energy use intensity (fuel and electricity from sites and plots) decreased to 6.5 MWh/100sqm (FY21 = 6.7 MWh/100sqm).

The cost of this response has been calculated as the additional hire cost of the hybrid diesel generator compared to a standard diesel generator. This cost is around £300 per week, which over the trial period of a year equates to £15,600.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Build cost inflation, including materials, averaged 8% in 2022. As a result of strong relationships, strategy and negotiations with our supply chain partners, Taylor Wimpey has not necessarily been impacted to the same degree.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
24880000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Assuming average cost inflation of 8% in 2022, we estimate the cash impact of increased raw material costs would be £24.88m which would be incurred in the income statement in line with legal completions. We have not been affected by the most serious instances of inflation in building materials as a result of strong relationships with Framework Partners.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We saw elevated construction material cost inflation in 2022. Our response to this risk is to develop strong relationships, strategy and negotiations with our supply chain partners. As a result of this work, we have been able to manage these cost increases. The cost of management is included in our overall approach to procurement and supply chain management. We therefore have estimated no additional cost for responding to this risk because it is part of business as usual.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Precipitation and/or hydrological variability

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our climate scenario analysis with WTW indicated a moderate magnitude impact on our construction sites and land assets from windstorms and flooding, drought and windstorms under a 1.5C and 4C warming scenario, respectively. This assessment was based on the residual risks remaining to our assets after mitigation actions have been put in place. These mitigation actions include identifying potential physical climate risks such as flooding in our land buying and site selection processes. We do not buy land unless we can deliver robust flood mitigation solutions. Other mitigation measures include monitoring weather conditions and following safety procedures to prevent injuries and damage to our sites during windstorms.

Our Corporate Risk Register defines a moderate risk as one that has a one-off financial impact of less than £50-£115m. As the impact of physical climate risks is likely to be limited to specific sites, we believe any potential financial impact will be small in practice. Impact on financial statements will be mitigated through assessment of land viability and associated land costs during site acquisition and planning stages.

Cost of response to risk
0

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

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Timber frame is our second most common build method after traditional masonry. 18.1% of our 2022 UK housing completions (excluding joint ventures) were in timber frame (FY21 = 18.5%). Our two Scottish business units are the most experienced in terms of timber frame installations, and close to 100% of completions in these regions are timber-framed. The use of timber frame has various benefits: it reduces reliance on trades such as bricklayers, increases build speeds, and has lower embodied carbon than a masonry home. In addition, as timber frame kits are factory built, there are potential benefits to construction quality. We have a target to complete 30% of our homes in timber frame.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2022 we built 2,452 timber frame homes (FY21 = 2,751). There are advantages to building in timber frame (e.g. reduced skills bottlenecks, increased build speeds, reduced foundation requirements, offsite manufacture) such that it may be cost neutral with traditional building methodologies in some circumstances. There is no evidence that more revenue is generated from a timber frame home than a traditional masonry home and so Taylor Wimpey is not gaining a financial benefit, therefore the financial impact is 0.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
In some circumstances, timber frame may be cost neutral compared to traditional masonry build and so there should not be any additional cost to realize an increased number of completions in timber frame compared to our standard traditional masonry build.

CASE STUDY/EXAMPLE: Increasing the proportion of homes we build in timber frame will reduce our scope 3 carbon footprint as timber from sustainable sources sequesters carbon from the atmosphere and replaces more carbon intensive materials such as bricks and blocks. We are increasing the proportion of homes built using timber frame and are targeting 30% of completions in timber frame by 2030. We also completed a review of all major timber frame providers in the UK in 2021.

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

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Data from the Home Builders Federation (HBF) suggests that owners of new homes save an average of £3,100 on energy bills per property per year, when new build homes are compared to older properties. New homes also use significantly less energy (8,618 kWh per home per year compared to 21,293 kWh in an older home per year. Detailed polling commissioned by the HBF in December 2019 also suggests that over two thirds of people are positive about the UK Government's net zero emissions target, and 29% think mortgage providers should factor in energy bills when assessing a mortgage application. This and other research is challenging the claim that consumer demand for greener living is limited. We have considered these issues in our Net Zero Transition Plan and Environment Strategy. We are also considering introducing 'green' technology such as solar panels in the homes we build, ahead of the introduction of the Future Homes Standard in 2025. We may be able to take advantage of these trends by building homes that are more attractive to potential house buyers than existing housing stock.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
617083

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
We offered our customers the following green options in 2022:
• Eco driver light (external power point) - £103.16
• Eco driver (Electric car charging point) - £839
• Eco home (smart shower) - £839.12

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

Across our entire business, we sold the following number of green options in 2022:

• Eco driver light (external power point) – 5,144
• Eco driver (Electric car charging point) - 11
• Eco home (smart shower) - 92

Using the costs per option quoted above from Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties, the total revenue generated from customers purchasing these green options in 2022 is estimated to be £617,083. Note this figure is an extrapolation based on costs from one business unit out of our 22 business units.

Cost to realize opportunity
425971

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
CASE STUDY/EXAMPLE:
We have worked with our Sales and Marketing colleagues to identify which options might best appeal to customers. The cost of realising this opportunity will be included in our overheads. Our Procurement colleagues work to identify suppliers and the feasibility, costs and benefits of offering these options.

The cost of this response is calculated by using the average cost price of green options across TWUK. This equates to £425,971 for all the materials listed above.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Other, please specify (Increased market valuation through resilience planning (e.g., infrastructure, land, buildings))

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Increased market valuation through resilience planning (e.g., infrastructure, land, buildings))

Company-specific description
Preparing for climate regulation and guidance presents a number of benefits including financial and reputation opportunities. Action on climate mitigation and adaptation will make us a more robust and resilient business. For example, our continued work on the Future Homes Standard and our Sudbury trial will ensure that we are well-placed to deliver customer-focused, FHS-compliant homes when the standard is introduced, to reduce the carbon emissions of the homes we build. This and other climate-related work will make us more attractive to key stakeholders such as investors, customers and employees. This has the potential to impact our financial performance and our share price.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1060000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
We estimated the cost savings Taylor Wimpey's Environment Strategy would deliver for the business. This analysis suggested that energy reductions associated with our target to reduce energy use on our UK building sites 32% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline, would save the business £1.06m in 2022 and £7.956m in the four years to 2025 from the Environment Strategy's launch in 2021.

Cost to realize opportunity
56750

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our Environment Strategy and Net Zero Transition Plan form part of our strategic response to this opportunity. Our Net Zero Transition Plan commits us to net zero construction operations by 2035, and to net zero emissions across our entire value chain by 2045. We have carried out climate scenario analysis for both transition and physical climate risks and opportunities as part of the development of our Net Zero Transition Plan. In addition, our Environment Strategy set a science-based carbon reduction target to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions 36% by 2025 (2019 baseline) and to reduce energy use intensity on our UK building sites 32% by 2025 (again on a 2019 baseline). We also have conducted a review of the TCFD's recommendations and aligned our reporting to these recommendations. We have reduced the direct carbon intensity of our business by more than 50% since 2013.

CASE STUDY/EXAMPLE:.
We worked in collaboration with a consultancy to carry out climate scenario analysis for both transition and physical climate risks. The total cost of this work was £33,750.

We also launched a network of Sustainability Champions across our regional businesses in 2019. The Sustainability Champions are the local sustainability leads for their business units and are responsible for energy use reduction and other local sustainability initiatives. We invested £23,000 in the Sustainability Champions network in 2022 (FY21 = £23,000) in the form of a salary supplement.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan
Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
We collect feedback on climate issues from our stakeholders through our materiality review, customer surveys, and internal forums with colleagues.

Frequency of feedback collection
Annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
TW Net Zero Transition Plan - March 23.pdf

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

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to model the physical impacts of climate change on our assets (our construction sites, offices, land bank, and our logistics business) and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. Risks were modelled to 2022, 2030, 2050 and 2100. Impacts were estimated and exposure assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria. The assessment showed increasing exposure to physical risks as temperatures rise. Risks include for example production delays or damage to construction sites from storms, floods, wildfires and droughts, and risks to the carrying value of our strategic land bank. The analysis showed that under a 1.5C scenario there is a moderate impact on our assets from windstorms. In our supply chain, there is a moderate impact from flooding and windstorms. The analysis also showed that the cost risk of physical climate change impacts can be mitigated by building to the regulatory standards of the day and by including any additional build costs in land viability assessments. This climate scenario analysis built on the preliminary scenario analysis we carried out with the Carbon Trust in 2020. Here, we reviewed three climate scenarios (orderly transition, climate breakdown and disorderly transition) and held workshops to examine the disorderly transition scenario in more detail.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to model the physical impacts of climate change on our assets (our construction sites, offices, land bank, and our logistics business) and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. Risks were modelled to 2022, 2030, 2050 and 2100. Impacts were estimated and exposure assessed and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management rating criteria. The assessment showed increasing exposure to physical risks as temperatures rise. Risks include for example production delays, damage to construction sites from storms, floods, wildfires and droughts, and risks to the carrying value of our strategic land bank. The analysis showed that under a 4C scenario, there is a moderate impact on our assets from flooding, drought and windstorm. In our supply chain, there is a moderate impact from drought and windstorms. In addition, there is a high impact on our supply chain from flooding. The analysis also showed that the cost risk of physical climate change impacts can be mitigated by building to the regulatory standards of the day and by including any additional build costs in land viability assessments. This climate scenario analysis built on the preliminary scenario analysis we carried out with the Carbon Trust in 2020. Here, we reviewed three climate scenarios (orderly transition, climate breakdown and disorderly transition) and held workshops to examine the disorderly transition scenario in more detail.
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	We carried out climate scenario analysis during 2022, commissioning WTW to assess climate transition risks and opportunities across short-term (2025) and medium-term (2030) horizons. The analysis considered our exposure to 15 transition risks in a low-carbon economy where warming is limited to 1.5C this century. The transition risks considered were grouped into three broad categories: policy and legal risks, technological risks, and market and reputation risks. The analysis found a moderate to high level of risk exposure in the near-term, equilibrating to moderate exposure in the medium-term. The moderate to high level of risk exposure in the near-term reflects the impacts of complying with the Future Homes Standard, as well as adopting low-carbon technology and securing sufficient electricity supply for our sites. The analysis also found minor to moderate opportunities from the transition to a low-carbon economy. These included gains in market share as demand for low-carbon homes grows, and reputational benefits with investors, employees and other stakeholders. This climate scenario analysis built on the preliminary scenario analysis we carried out with the Carbon Trust in 2020. Here, we reviewed three climate scenarios (orderly transition, climate breakdown and disorderly transition) and held workshops to examine the disorderly transition scenario in more detail.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

Our focal questions are in line with the Strategy requirements of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD):
1. Assess the climate-related transition risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short and medium terms,, on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.
2. Assess the resilience of the organization's strategy to physical risk, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

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

QUESTION 1: TRANSITION RISK
Our scenario analysis found that Taylor Wimpey has a moderate to high level of residual transition risk exposure (i.e. after mitigation) in the short-term. Exposure may be amplified by a disorderly transition to net zero. Short-term risks transition risks include high financial risk from complying with the Future Homes Standard, as well as risks associated with the move to lower emission technology and skills shortages impacting our ability to install low carbon technologies. The results of this analysis have informed a decision to work on a cross housebuilder initiative to upskill the supply chain. We also are supporting government work in this area.

In the medium-term (2030), risks and their impacts are less certain. Power supply risks are anticipated to lessen as the grid adapts to local supply challenges and smart networks become more prevalent. However, several reputational, policy and legal risks are expected to increase. For example, unexpected national policy actions out to 2030 could impact the value of Taylor Wimpey's strategic landbank e.g. transport and connectivity-related mandates. The risk of some local councils setting climate emergency related specification requirements beyond FHS could also delay construction in certain locations.

Opportunities: there are minor to moderate opportunities for Taylor Wimpey from the transition to a low carbon economy. For example, as policy requirements around heating and insulation impact the second-hand market, new build homes will become more attractive. Meeting regulatory requirements in a more efficient way than our competitors make us a better investment case. Meeting Local Planning Authority requirements on climate change could make us more competitive in the land market. The business's strategy is successfully mitigating many of these risks. In the short-term, our benchmarking suggests we are staying abreast of our competitors on climate and other sustainability issues. In addition, we have set ambitious but achievable climate targets that may provide us a legal and reputational advantage in the medium-term if our competitors are unable to meet their commitments.

QUESTION 2: PHYSICAL RISK
Our climate scenario analysis suggested that in both a 1.5C and 4C warming scenario, the principal physical climate impacts on Taylor Wimpey are windstorms, heat stress, drought and flooding. In addition, in a 4C warming scenario, subsidence will emerge as a potential impact.
These impacts may cause production delays, damage to construction sites, and increased costs relating to adapting sites and homes to a changing climate; risk that climate change impacts affect sites in the strategic land pipeline, which may mean write-downs to the carrying value of land and increased land costs.

Opportunities: Warmer, drier summers enable increased output; integration of landscaping features to mitigate flooding and other climate risks enhance placemaking.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	The physical and transition risks associated with climate change have impacted our strategy on the homes we build across the medium and long-term time horizons. One key transition risk and opportunity is changes to the design of our homes and developments due to energy efficiency or renewable energy requirements These can arise through Building Regulations, the planning system and other routes. Requirements can include a more efficient building fabric, the application of renewable technologies or district heating schemes. For example, the Future Homes Standard (FHS) will result in zero carbon ready homes. Changes to Building Regulations (Part S) on electric vehicles (EVs) will require a charging point in every applicable home with on-site parking from 2022 onwards. Part O of the Building Regulations will address overheating concerns. EV and FHS regulation increases the demand on electrical infrastructure and points of connection for our sites substantially. Case Study: one of the key physical risks that we have investigated were the changes to the Climate Change Allowances which altered, amongst other things, the peak river flows in Flood Risk Assessments. This meant changes such as raising site levels so the site cannot flood or providing additional areas for flood compensation so other areas of land are not impacted.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We have a target to reduce the embodied carbon in the homes we build. Using timber-frame is one way to achieve this. Case Study: We have a public target to complete 30% of the homes we build in timber frame by 2030. The benefits of timber frame include reduced embodied carbon, increased speed of construction, reduced reliance on trades with skills shortages, and improved build quality. We require all suppliers to provide timber from sources that comply with our Supply Chain Policy and the Timber and Timber Products Placing on the Market Regulations (UKTR) . We are committed to buying timber from responsibly managed forests certified by recognised certification schemes such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) or Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI).
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our Research, Development and Technical Innovation function routinely reviews new technologies. Promising technologies are scrutinised by our FIG (Functional Interface Group) for piloting and again prior to adoption. For example, we have started a trial of low-carbon technologies in five prototype Future Homes Standard homes at our site in Sudbury in 2022. We expect to finish construction of the five prototype homes in mid-2023 and the lessons learnt will inform our approach to building Future Homes Standard compliant homes, the upskilling needs of our trades, the readiness of our supply chain and the customer experience.
Operations	Yes	Our operations in the short-term are impacted by transition risks that manifest themselves in the form of increased tax and regulation associated with climate change. For example, from March 2022 UK fuel tax rose to 57.95p per litre of diesel we purchase. Value Added Tax at 20% is also charged on the price of the fuel. We estimate the cost of this tax increase amounted to ~£1.26m in 2022. In the medium-term, our operations may be affected by changes in the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events. Case Study: We launched a network of Sustainability Champions across our UK business units in 2019. The Sustainability Champions are responsible for helping the BUs play their part in achieving our Net Zero Transition Plan and our Environment Strategy targets. We have also promoted car sharing and provide a higher mileage rate to members of staff that travel with one or more passengers, and are exploring opportunities to improve the fuel efficiency of the Taylor Wimpey car fleet. In 2022, we trialled hybrid generators with our Southern Counties regional business in order to understand their potential to reduce diesel use on our construction sites. The preliminary results from this trial were successful and so we are carrying out an extended trial across several regional businesses and sites in 2022. We have reduced our direct carbon emissions intensity by 50% since 2013.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Access to capital Assets Liabilities	Revenues are determined by the health of the housing market, which depends on factors such as availability of housing, employment levels and household disposable incomes, mortgage availability and affordability. Site specific factors such as location and transport connectivity are important and related to site selection. There are opportunities to increase sales rates through design and place making. There may be some revenue generating potential from selling green options such as renewable energy technologies, but this is modest compared with the other factors and presents practical challenges for delivery. Direct and Indirect Costs Risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy including uncertainty around environmental legislation and energy taxation can affect our operating costs. These can be amplified through the supply chain. Changes to Building Regulations (e.g. the introduction of the Future Homes Standard in 2025) or climate emergency aspects through planning, driven by environmental requirements, also have the potential to increase operating costs. These are managed by staying abreast of changes, ensuring they are embedded in our processes, and factoring them into land values when purchasing sites. These costs have a short to medium term time horizon. Capital Expenditures Almost all our spend is operational, predominantly on land, goods and services, and construction. In recent years we have been buying regional offices and refurbishing them or building new offices to modern energy and environmental standards. This is the main area of capital expenditure and is modest compared with our development activities. These expenditures have a short to medium term time horizon and take into account flood risk, environmental impact risks and other risks within the development planning phase. Access to Capital Investors are increasingly interested in the climate performance of companies and will look for 'investor grade' climate information to inform their investment decisions. We have been contacted by both ethical and mainstream investors on this topic. We believe we are currently satisfying investor needs, and our work on climate scenario analysis means that we have aligned with the TCFD's requirements. We have not yet had problems accessing capital due to climate change but will continue to monitor this in the short- and medium-term. Assets The main asset we purchase is land. Changing precipitation may alter the conditions of our construction sites, including geology, the risk of slope instability, soil shrinkage, erosion and water table height. We are highly selective with regards to the types of sites that we buy, focusing on the quality of the land rather than the number of plots acquired. We employ dedicated Land Teams in each of our 22 regional businesses, who use their expertise and local knowledge to identify potential high-quality, sustainable sites. We have developed an asset data base so that we can record the key characteristics of our land. The main focus is on the medium term. Liabilities Flooding risk is deemed our biggest climate change adaptation risk and has been a major area of focus. The risk applies to individual sites. Without proper assessment it could result in decreased developable areas, increased flood mitigation costs and potentially decreased land values. We do not buy land unless we can mitigate any flood risk, and flood risk will be factored into the land value through our robust due diligence. Other climate change adaptation risks include production delays or damage to construction sites from storms, wildfires and droughts. We monitor weather conditions and have safety procedures in place to prevent injuries or damage to our sites during windstorms. The main focus is on medium- and long-term time horizons. Case Study: changing precipitation may alter the conditions of our construction sites, including geology, water table height, the risk of slope instability, soil shrinkage, erosion, and may compromise remedial measures for contaminated soil. If there are subsequent problems with homes, liabilities are covered under the National House Building Council's (NHBC) 10-year warranty. Under this warranty, we are responsible for rectifying problems arising from a failure to meet NHBC Technical Requirements up to two years after legal completion. In years 3-10, after our warranty ends, the NHBC provides insurance cover. We use flood risk assessments from the Environment Agency to understand the flood risk implications for individual sites.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
95

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
95

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
95

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
Virtually all our revenue comes from selling the new homes that we build. The homes we currently build and sell are already highly energy and carbon efficient. By 2025 the large majority of our homes will be constructed to Part L and F of Building Regulations which represents another significant improvement in energy and carbon efficiency. By 2030 the large majority of our homes will be constructed to the Future Home Standards and be zero carbon ready. These will be powered electrically and exclude direct fossil fuel use. They will be true zero carbon when the electricity grid is fully decarbonised and the homes powered by green electricity. We occasionally generate a relatively small amount of revenue through sales of land. We have not calculated this figure, but have selected 95% rather than 100% as a conservative estimate of the % of revenue that is derived from low and zero carbon ready homes.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1b

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

Target reference number
Int 11

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Tonnes CO2e per 100m2 completed build)

Base year
2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.38

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.24

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.62

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
36

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

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
25

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.19

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.17

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.37

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our Science-Based Target covers our construction operations in the UK and Spain, and includes electricity consumption in our offices. It also includes emissions associated with the use of electric vehicle charging points. Joint ventures where we are the principal contractor are included in our target. Joint ventures where we are not the principal contractor are excluded.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our carbon reduction plans are to reduce energy consumption and emissions from our operations.
Our supporting targets are to:
- Reduce operational energy intensity by 32% for UK building sites by 2025, on a 2019 baseline
- Purchase 100% REGO-backed green electricity for all new sites

We have reduced our scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity 15% since 2019 (2021 = 13%).

Energy efficiency:
We are working on a range of projects to reduce energy use on our sites. We trialled hybrid generators with our Southern Counties business in 2022 and following successful results we are scaling-up the trial across several of our regional business units. Our Energy Use Dos and Don'ts guide is supporting our teams to make energy efficiency improvements. As part of the work of our 'Road to Net Zero Working Group', we are exploring ways to make our freehold and leasehold offices more energy efficient. When we build or refurbish our offices we integrate energy efficiency measures including LED lighting and efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. We have installed PV panels on some offices, including our business unit in Exeter. Many offices now have electric vehicle charging points.

Renewable and lower carbon energy:
We purchase 100% renewable electricity for new sites during construction (including temporary building supplies), offices, show homes, sales areas and plots before sale. This is around 70% of our total electricity consumption (2021: 72%). Our green electricity is REGO-backed to confirm that it comes from genuine renewable sources.
We successfully tested hydrotreated vegetable oil as a lower carbon alternative to diesel for plant on site and are assessing the potential to extend its use. We now use all-electric mechanised handling equipment at our logistics centre (previously diesel).

Company car fleet:
Our flexible car benefit scheme 'MyDrive' enables employees to have access to a new low emission car, fully maintained and provided in a tax-efficient way, including electric and ultra-low emission vehicles. Of the cars currently ordered through the scheme around 91% are either hybrid or electric. Around 56% of vehicles in our company car fleet are now EV or hybrid (2021: 43%). To support our Environment Strategy, in both the flexible and company car scheme we now only offer cars with a CO2 rating of less than 130g/km.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Int 12

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
Other, please specify (Physical intensity pathway)

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Other (upstream)
Other (downstream)

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Tonnes CO2e per 100m2 completed build)

Base year
2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
155

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
99.32

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
254.32

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
254.32

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
24

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

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
25

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
27.5

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
103.1

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
77.35

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
188.2

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
189.6

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

Target status in reporting year
Revised

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our original scope 3 Science-Based Target was to reduce scope 3 emissions intensity 24% by 2030, on a 2019 baseline. Our scope 3 target covered nine of the fifteen scope 3 categories. These nine categories are:
- Purchased goods and services;
- Waste from operations;
- Upstream transport and distribution;
- Business travel;
- Employee commuting;
- Fuel and energy-related activities;
- Downstream leased assets;
- Use of sold products ('homes in use'); and
- End of life treatment.

We are replacing our original Science-Based scope 3 target with a revised target that we have developed to comply with the requirements of the SBTi's Corporate Net Zero Standard, with which our Net Zero Transition Plan is aligned. The revised scope 3 target is for a 52.8% reduction in scope 3 emissions intensity by 2030, on a 2019 baseline. Verification by the SBTi of the revised scope 3 target will start and be completed later this year (2023).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our carbon reduction strategy involves playing a significant role in the nation’s decarbonisation efforts and the journey to net zero. It means reducing energy consumption, waste and emissions from our operations and supply chain, as well as in our customers’ homes.

Our supporting targets are to:
Reduce emissions from customer homes in use by 75% by 2030 on a 2019 baseline
- Our new homes will be zero carbon ready by 2030 as we phase out gas boilers and switch to all electric homes.
Reduce embodied carbon per home by 21% by 2030 on a 2019 baseline
Reduce car and grey fleet emissions by 50% by 2025
Update our policies and processes to reflect the risks and opportunities from a changing climate by 2022
- We conducted climate scenario analysis as part of the development of our Net Zero Transition Plan.
Make it easier for close to 40,000 customers to work from home and enable more sustainable transport choices through 36,000 EV charging points and 3,000 additional bike stands by the mid 2020s.
- We are improving our data collection process for this target and expect to report progress next year.
Engage with suppliers to meaningfully reduce plastic packaging on our sites by 2025
Help 20,000 customers to increase recycling at home by 2025
- We will be working on this target during 2022.
Make it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025
- We have mapped our regions to identify areas of current and potential water stress. We are also exploring ways in which we could offer water butts to customers through our options portal.
Measure the environmental footprint of the key materials in our homes and set a reduction target

We are engaging with suppliers on carbon emissions through our procurement processes, research and development and through our membership of the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS). We are part of the SCSS Carbon Group which is collecting energy and carbon data from 400 construction suppliers. We launched our 'Toward zero waste' strategy in early 2023 and are developing an action plan for delivering the strategy. We have reduced waste intensity by 12% since 2019. We are reviewing opportunities to expand our use of recycled materials and measure progress.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Int 13

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Tonnes CO2e per 100m2 completed build)

Base year
2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.38

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.24

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.62

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2045

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
91.2

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

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
90

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
90

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.19

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.17

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.37

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Taylor Wimpey plc commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 91.2% per 100 m2 of completed floor area by 2045 from a 2019 base year, based on a 90% reduction in absolute emissions by 2045 from a 2019 base year.
Our Science-Based Target covers our construction operations in the UK and Spain, and includes electricity consumption in our offices. It also includes emissions associated with the use of electric vehicle charging points. Joint ventures where we are the principal contractor are included in our target. Joint ventures where we are not the principal contractor are excluded.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We are working on a range of projects to reduce energy use on our sites. We trialled hybrid generators with our Southern Counties business in 2022 and are now scaling-up the trial across several of our regional business units. Our Energy Use Dos and Don'ts guide is supporting our teams to make energy efficiency improvements. As part of the work of our 'Road to Net Zero Working Group', we are exploring ways to make our freehold and leasehold offices more energy efficient. When we build or refurbish our offices we integrate energy efficiency measures including LED lighting and efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. We have installed PV panels on some offices, including our business unit in Exeter. Many offices now have electric vehicle charging points.
We purchase 100% renewable electricity for new sites during construction (including temporary building supplies), offices, show homes, sales areas and plots before sale. This is around 70% of our total electricity consumption. Our green electricity is REGO-backed to confirm that it comes from genuine renewable sources.
We successfully tested hydrotreated vegetable oil as a lower carbon alternative to diesel for plant on site and are assessing the potential to extend its use. We now use all-electric mechanised handling equipment at our logistics centre (previously diesel).
Our flexible car benefit scheme enables employees to have access to a new low emission car, fully maintained and provided in a tax-efficient way, including electric and

ultra-low emission vehicles. Of the cars currently ordered through the scheme around 91% are either hybrid or electric. Around 56% of vehicles in our company car fleet are now EV or hybrid. To support our Environment Strategy, in both the flexible and company car scheme we now only offer cars with a CO2 rating of less than 130g/km.
We plan to consider the usage of electric- and/or hydrogen-based plants and equipment to further reduce scope 1 emissions. To align with the Future Homes Standard, from 2025, most of the natural gas used on site in drying out and heating will be replaced via electrification. Any residual gas used in office heating and hot water, plus small amounts of bottled propane and butane, will be neutralised. For scope 2 emissions, we plan to get to net zero by procuring 100% REGO backed electricity tariffs.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Int 14

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets
Category 14: Franchises
Category 15: Investments

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Tonnes CO2e per 100m2 completed build)

Base year
2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
147.36

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.37

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
4.26

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.15

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.41

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.38

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
97.01

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2.18

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.17

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
254.32

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
254.32

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2045

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
91.2

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

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
90

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
90

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
93.77

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.35

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2.46

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
1.08

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.11

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
5.33

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
74.81

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2.09

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.46

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
182.07

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
182.07

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our scope 3 target covers nine of the fifteen scope 3 categories. These nine categories are:
- Purchased goods and services;
- Waste from operations;
- Upstream transport and distribution;
- Business travel;
- Employee commuting;
- Fuel and energy-related activities;
- Downstream leased assets;
- Use of sold products ('homes in use'); and
- End of life treatment.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our carbon reduction strategy involves playing a significant role in the nation's decarbonisation efforts and the journey to net zero. It means reducing energy consumption, waste and emissions from our operations and supply chain, as well as in our customers' homes.

All our homes will be 'zero carbon ready' by 2030, and 'true zero carbon' from 2035, providing the UK grid has fully decarbonised by this UK government target date. For our supply chain, we will work closely with all the major building commodity and material providers, and the SME supply chain. Initially this will require a significant improvement in the quality and quantity of carbon related data in the supply chain, especially EPDs, and Taylor Wimpey plc will work with others collaboratively across the sector to achieve this. Many sectors of the supply chain have decarbonisation plans of their own, and where they are successfully implementing them, Taylor Wimpey plc's involvement could be restricted to measurement and tracking. Where this is not the case Taylor Wimpey plc would intervene more actively. For example initially this might be through engagement and training; then bringing commercial pressure to bear; or ultimately becoming more selective with our suppliers and their products.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Net-zero target(s)
No other climate-related targets

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Int11
Int12
Int13
Int14

Target year for achieving net zero
2045

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Taylor Wimpey plc commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 91.2% per 100 m2 of completed floor area by 2045 from a 2019 base year, based on a 90% reduction in absolute emissions by 2045 from a 2019 base year.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
Our carbon reduction strategy involves playing a significant role in the nation's decarbonisation efforts and the journey to net zero. It means reducing energy consumption, waste and emissions from our operations and supply chain, as well as in our customers' homes.
Taylor Wimpey plc plan to consider the usage of electric- and/or hydrogen-based plants and equipment to further reduce scope 1 emissions. Also, to align with the Future Homes Standard, from 2025, most of the natural gas used on site in drying out and heating will be replaced via electrification. Any residual gas from used in office heating and hot water, plus small amounts of bottled propane and butane, will be neutralised, in accordance with the Net-Zero Standard framework. For scope 2 emissions, Taylor Wimpey plc plans to get to net zero by procuring 100% REGO backed electricity tariffs.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	
To be implemented*	1	140
Implementation commenced*	3	92.86
Implemented*	3	109980
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
93.9

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
35374

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
Purchase of REGO-backed electricity tariffs, with attendant carbon and cost savings. Cost savings are achieved by actively managing tariffs rather than automatically selecting standard tariffs.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions	Process material substitution

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
35926

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
10000000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
We build homes in both traditional masonry and timber frame. Timber frame reduces the embodied carbon of the home compared to traditional masonry by approximately 15%, according to research from Spear et al. (2019). This is because carbon intensive elements of a masonry home such as block and brick are replaced in part by lower carbon timber components in a timber home.

Estimated total avoided emissions is based on Spear et al's research that suggests timber framed houses embody 15% less carbon than a house built with traditional masonry techniques. The use of timber frame therefore reduced our scope 3 purchased goods and services emissions by 35,926 tCO2e. If we had not used timber frame our scope 3 emissions for purchased goods and services would have been 2.7% higher in 2022. Research reference: Spear et al. (2019) Wood in the construction in the UK: an analysis of carbon abatement potential. Extended summary. Report reference: BC-1383-2018-ES.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
59125

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1700000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
17% of 2022 completions included photovoltaic panels (2021 = 16%).
Estimate based on percentage of completed homes that included photovoltaic panels. Figures from the Energy Savings Trust suggests that a typical home solar PV system saves around one tonne of carbon per home per year (Source: Energy Savings Trust. See https://energysavingtrust.org/advice/solar-panels/). The figure is calculated based on an expected lifetime of 25 years for a PV panel array. We expect that most panels will last longer, of the order of 40 years plus, although inverters need replacing every 7-10 years. There is no payback period for Taylor Wimpey as the customer owns the home and therefore derives all the benefit from the panel array.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Liquid biofuels

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
35

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
14000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
After the successful trial of HVO at a site in TW South Thames in 2021, our Business Units are starting to use HVO as part of regular business.
Investment required is based on costs incurred for HVO vs the costs we would have incurred if we had continued to use mineral diesel.
Estimated CO2 savings are based on the Scope 1 emissions attributable to HVO compared to the Scope 1 emissions had we used mineral diesel. Emission factors are drawn from DEFRA's Conversion factors 2022 report (Gas Oil emission factor = 0.27319 tCO2e per kWh).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (Hybrid diesel generator)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
44.35

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
20761

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
25684

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
Trial with Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties of a hybrid diesel generator as a replacement for standard diesel generators.
Investment required is based on the annualised hire costs of a hybrid diesel generator compared to a diesel generator.
Estimated CO2 savings are based on annualised fuel consumption of the hybrid generator and a standard diesel generator operating at a comparable site. We calculated how much fuel a hybrid generator saved compared to a standard diesel generator. We then calculated the annual CO2 savings attributable to the reduced fuel consumption of the hybrid generator. Emission factors are drawn from DEFRA's Conversion factors 2022 report. (Gas Oil emission factor = 2.75857 tCO2e).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
13.51

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
Throughout 2022, seven of our sites hired temporary welfare cabins powered mainly by solar with the hot water and heating powered by LPG gas.
Estimated CO2 savings were based upon estimated diesel use from a standard welfare cabin of 2 litres per hour and the assumption that the cabins are on site for 10 weeks and are active for 50 hours per week.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Regulatory standards including Building Regulations and Local Government requirements through local planning policy all drive improvements in the energy efficiency of the homes we build. From 2018 we fulfilled the requirements of Mandatory Carbon reporting, and from 2019 the requirements of SECR (Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting). We also fulfilled our requirements under ESOS (Energy Savings Opportunities Scheme), submitting our second ESOS report to the Environment Agency in December 2019. This included collating data from our existing measurement processes, completing site energy audits and identifying energy saving opportunities. We have used the ESOS process to drive additional direct emissions reductions. TCFD reporting requirements became mandatory for our 2022 reporting year. We are developing our response to the forthcoming introduction of the Future Homes Standard (FHS), which will become mandatory in 2025. The FHS will reduce the emissions our homes produce when in use. As part of our response to the FHS, we have carried out research and development and currently are trialling a variety of fabric and technology interventions across five plots on a live development site to test our solutions to satisfy the requirements of the FHS.
Financial optimization calculations	We have implemented several carbon and energy reduction projects since 2018 that have been influenced by financial optimisation. We have developed an energy efficient 'eco plus' cabin specification that will reduce the cost of heating site compounds. We consider carbon and energy efficiency when we purchase and refurbish new offices. We have trialled hybrid generators with our Southern Counties business unit to assess their suitability as a replacement for diesel generators on-site. After successful results we are scaling this trial across several of our regional business units. Our Technical, Research and Development, and Procurement teams are progressing our response to the Future Homes Standard and are working to understand how we can optimise our approach commercially.
Other (Raising the profile of climate through our Net Zero Transition Plan and Environment Strategy)	Policy and strategy: within our Net Zero Transition Plan and Environment Strategy, we embrace the philosophy that sustainability is both good for business and the right thing to do. The Environment Strategy has been developed around a vision of 'building a better world'.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Three quarters of local planning authorities have declared climate emergencies. This is starting to result in more stringent energy specification related planning requirements for our developments.

C4.5

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

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Industry research)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation	Other, please specify (Homes)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Taylor Wimpey builds homes that achieve high levels of energy efficiency, allowing homeowners to reduce their own emissions and costs by using less energy in their homes. The location of houses near to public transport nodes, cycle routes and increased cycle storage facilities means that our customers can also reduce their transportation emissions. We continue to build some homes to the 'Code for Sustainable Homes' due to historic commitments on longer-term sites. In 2022, we completed 383.5 homes to Code level three (2021: 311) and 231 homes to Code level four (2021: 119.5).
We employ a 'fabric first' approach to energy efficiency, concentrating on highly efficient walls and windows. All the homes we build achieve high levels of airtightness and use mechanical ventilation to maintain good indoor air quality and maintain temperature. Where appropriate, we use low carbon and renewable technologies such as solar photovoltaics. We are preparing for the introduction of the Future Homes Standard (FHS) in 2025 by researching a suite of technologies that will allow us to comply with the FHS's requirements.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
4

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21018

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6172

Comment
Under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, organisations wishing to report their carbon emissions are now required to publish two numbers for their Scope 2 emissions. The first of these is calculated under the location-based method, using a national or regional emission factor. The second is generated using the market-based method. This method enables organisations to report the carbon emissions of the electricity they purchase based on specific supplier fuel mix disclosures, and/or on the emissions from specific tariffs and/or based on a residual grid mix.
Both the 'location based' and 'market-based' Scope 2 emissions are published in our Annual Report and Accounts and our Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum. The calculation methodology for the market-based Scope 2 emissions is given below.

We have extracted all actual consumption by supplier and included where known the specific tariff name. These are included on the Taylor Wimpey Carbon Reporting Methodology Statement 2022 available on our corporate website.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3563

Comment
Under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, organisations wishing to report their carbon emissions are now required to publish two numbers for their Scope 2 emissions. The first of these is calculated under the location-based method, using a national or regional emission factor. The second is generated using the market-based method. This method enables organisations to report the carbon emissions of the electricity they have chosen to purchase based on specific supplier fuel mix disclosures, and/or on the emissions from specific tariffs and/or based on a residual grid mix.
Both the 'location based' and 'market-based' Scope 2 emissions are published in our Annual Report and Accounts and our Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum. The calculation methodology for the market-based Scope 2 emissions is given below.

We have extracted all actual consumption by supplier and included where known the specific tariff name. These are included on the Taylor Wimpey Carbon Reporting Methodology Statement 2022 available on our corporate website.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2242225

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Included in 'Purchased goods and services'

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5679

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
64827

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
17550

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6303

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21034

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Emissions from offices / equipment leased by Taylor Wimpey have already been taken into account in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1476066

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
33242

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2656

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Taylor Wimpey does not have franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15975

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
4279

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
2331

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions
Fugitive emissions (refrigerant gases)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
0.2

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
Currently excluded from our scope 1 footprint on the basis of immateriality.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
We collected data from 'F gas logs' on the quantity of refrigerant gases that leaked annually from our freehold offices. We used these data to calculate an annualised 'leak rate' of refrigerant gas per square foot of office space. We used this leak rate to estimate the quantity of leaks from our leasehold office portfolio, where we have less visibility of and control over air conditioning unit F gas logs and maintenance records. We then summed the total quantity of leaks of refrigerant gases from our freehold offices with the estimated quantity of leaks from our leasehold offices to understand the likely quantum of leaks across all our offices. The emission factor for refrigerant gas R410a (the most commonly used refrigerant gas in air conditioning systems) was applied to this total quantity to estimate the carbon emissions associated with these leaks.

Source of excluded emissions
Gas and electricity of part-exchange properties

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
0

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
Currently excluded on the basis of expected immateriality and difficulty in acquiring data.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Very few of our legal completions are sold through part-exchange. The emissions from the properties that we receive in part-exchange for the completions that we sell are therefore likely to be less than 1% of total scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Source of excluded emissions
Certain joint venture properties

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

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

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
This source of emissions was excluded where Taylor Wimpey was not part of the handover process. The joint ventures in question are those where Taylor Wimpey is not the principal contractor. Emissions from these joint ventures therefore appear in our scope 3 rather than our scope 1 and 2 footprint.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
As these emissions are not relevant, by definition they make up less than 1% of our overall Scope 1 & 2 footprint. The emissions are captured in our scope 3 footprint.

Source of excluded emissions
Certain emissions from District Heating Schemes

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
0

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
Certain emissions from District Heating Schemes where we are receiving a rebate from customers prior to handover to the long term operator.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Where we are financially responsible for the input supply (gas or electricity) to a District Heating Scheme but receive a rebate for plots that have been handed over to the customer, we calculate for each quarter the number of plots that have been handed over to customers versus the number that remain under our control. We estimate that

there were zero such plots built in 2022 and therefore zero associated emissions.

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1309017

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Average data method
Spend-based method
Average spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
We improved the robustness of our scope 3 methodology in 2022 by moving to a hybrid approach that uses both spend and quantity data to estimate purchased goods and services emissions in particular.
Spend data
Emissions are estimated by multiplying procurement spend by environmentally extended input output (EEIO) factors. Procurement spend is broken down into two categories: overheads and construction materials. Overheads: Each business unit in Taylor Wimpey enters their financial figures monthly onto a centralised portal. The total annual spend for each overhead category is multiplied by the relevant EEIO factor to calculate Scope 3 emissions. Construction materials: Taylor Wimpey takes the actual spend on construction materials across the business from COINS, an enterprise software solution, which provides actual spend on construction materials for 49 building material categories, plus some additional categories. The overall spend for each of the COINS categories is then multiplied by environmentally extended input output (EEIO) emission factors to calculate the Scope 3 emissions of construction materials. For example: 0.96 kg CO2e/£ spent on brick products.
Quantity data
We estimated emissions from three categories of quantity data. For certain building products, we collected data directly from suppliers on the quantity of product procured by Taylor Wimpey in 2022 - for example, the number of bricks we purchased in 2022. Secondly, we estimated the quantity of roof trusses, uPVC double-glazed windows, i-beams (joists) and chipboard decking we used in our 2022 legal completions by reference to known quantities of these products drawn from house type drawings. Thirdly, we surveyed our groundworks contractors to collect data on the average unit price they paid for building materials (e.g. concrete) used in the main forms of groundworks they carry out on our behalf: roads and sewers, public sewers, plot drainage, plot drives and foundations. We calculated an average unit price per building material and divided this by our total spend on these materials per groundworks category (i.e. roads and sewers, foundations). For example, we knew that approximately 14% of our total spend on roads and sewers was on base course asphalt. We therefore could calculate how much base course asphalt our groundworkers had used by dividing this spend by our average unit price data.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
0

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Included in 'Purchased goods and services'.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4886

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Scope 1 and Scope 2 activity data are collected by a third party and converted into the equivalent Scope 3 amount of fuel-and-energy-related activities. The scope 1&2 fuel and energy usage data has been multiplied by the relevant BEIS scope 3 factors. (Source - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting: WTT- UK electricity (generation).)

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
34351

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
50

Please explain
Partially estimated from Taylor Wimpey Logistics data - e.g. 0.86654 kg CO2e/ km Average Laden HGV (all diesel) (Source - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting). The remainder calculated from PG&S data.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
15089

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
The waste data provided by weight has been multiplied by the relevant BEIS emission factor. Waste data includes construction waste and the emissions associated with transporting soil waste off-site. Demolition, excavation, remediation construction and earthworks wastes are estimated based on 2008 data. Waste data is for the UK only and excludes Spain. Given the size of operations in Spain (<2.5% of turnover), its contribution to total waste is considered to be immaterial.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1553

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
The expensed business travel data for rail, taxi and air journeys has been multiplied by the relevant EEIO category. The total expensed distance travelled by personal vehicles, categorised by fuel type and size, has been multiplied by the relevant BEIS emission factor.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
74348

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
10

Please explain
Estimated using commuting distances for 10% of employees and extrapolating to all TW employees. The 2022 figure also includes emissions associated with sub-contractor commuting. These emissions are estimated from the number of active sites in 2022, the average number of subcontractors and uplifted Taylor Wimpey commuting figures.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from offices/equipment leased by Taylor Wimpey are accounted for in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions as we take the financial control approach.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1044294

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Average product method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions per dwelling were collected from Dwelling Emission Rate reports filled out by third party consultants and manually collated into a spreadsheet.
Data on the standard appliances sold with each house type were obtained internally from TW and third party data was used for average appliance energy usage. To date, eight business units (BUs) have provided Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) data for the legal completions they delivered in a year. Of these eight, three BUs provided data in 2022. The average DER across these three BUs is split into gas and electricity use. The average split is then extrapolated across the remaining BUs. The gas portion is multiplied by a fixed emission factor and the electricity is multiplied by the grid decarbonisation EF over the estimated 60- year life span of the home. Use of Sold Products only covers regulated emissions and looks at the properties as fitted - i.e. we assume that the boiler and electrical equipment do not change.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
29166

Emissions calculation methodology
Average product method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
The Bill of Quantities for a typical Taylor Wimpey three-bedroom semi-detached home is used to calculate end of life emissions and this is extrapolated to all completions in the calendar year.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6399

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

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

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Taylor Wimpey does not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
There are no other applicable upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
There are no other applicable downstream emissions.

C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6

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

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

C6.7

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

C6.7a

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	35	In 2022 we used 128,108 kWh of HVO fuel amounting to a saving of 35 tCO2 compared with gas oil.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.000004142

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
18306

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
4419900000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
10.1

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
As absolute market-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 7% during 2022, overall intensity per unit revenue decreased, despite revenue increasing by 3% compared to 2021.

Intensity figure
1.51

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
20254

Metric denominator
Other, please specify (Completed floor area 100m2)

Metric denominator: Unit total
13383

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
8

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in output

Please explain
Completed floor area (100 m2) was 4% lower in 2022 than 2021, falling to 13,383m2 from 13,960m2. Absolute location-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by a greater proportionate amount of 11.4% during 2022, so the intensity per completed floor area decreased.

Intensity figure
1.37

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
18306

Metric denominator
Other, please specify (Completed floor area 100m2)

Metric denominator: Unit total
13383

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
3

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in output

Please explain
Completed floor area (100 m2) was 4% lower in 2022 than 2021, falling to 13,383m2 from 13,960m2. Absolute location-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by a greater proportionate amount of 7.2% during 2022, so the intensity per completed floor area decreased.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
No

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15791
Spain	184

C7.3

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

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Taylor Wimpey Bristol	284
Taylor Wimpey Central London	0
Taylor Wimpey East Anglia	888
Taylor Wimpey London	1177
Taylor Wimpey East Midlands	408
Taylor Wimpey East Scotland	1177
Taylor Wimpey Exeter	890
Taylor Wimpey Manchester	603
Taylor Wimpey Midlands	440
Taylor Wimpey North East	1241
Taylor Wimpey North Midlands	734
Taylor Wimpey North Thames	410
Taylor Wimpey North West	891
Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire	1049
Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	294
Taylor Wimpey South East	685
Taylor Wimpey South Midlands	887
Taylor Wimpey South Wales	246
Taylor Wimpey South Thames	912
Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties	291
Taylor Wimpey West London	582
Taylor Wimpey West Midlands	606
Taylor Wimpey West Scotland	547
Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire	488
Taylor Wimpey Head Office	31
Taylor Wimpey Logistics	30
Taylor Wimpey Spain	184

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4139	2115
Spain	139	209

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Taylor Wimpey Head Office	11	0
Taylor Wimpey Spain	139	209
Taylor Wimpey Logistics	72	23
Taylor Wimpey Bristol	166	121
Taylor Wimpey Central London	1	0
Taylor Wimpey East Anglia	246	112
Taylor Wimpey London	241	86
Taylor Wimpey East Midlands	155	92
Taylor Wimpey East Scotland	257	179
Taylor Wimpey Exeter	121	48
Taylor Wimpey Manchester	197	63
Taylor Wimpey Midlands	124	48
Taylor Wimpey North East	107	62
Taylor Wimpey North Midlands	143	85
Taylor Wimpey North Thames	215	121
Taylor Wimpey North West	187	74
Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire	139	84
Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire	145	86
Taylor Wimpey South East	208	85
Taylor Wimpey South Midlands	284	195
Taylor Wimpey South Wales	157	110
Taylor Wimpey South Thames	146	36
Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties	164	108
Taylor Wimpey West London	160	129
Taylor Wimpey West Midlands	139	92
Taylor Wimpey West Scotland	186	43
Taylor Wimpey Yorkshire	168	33

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	94	Decreased	0.48	Carbon savings achieved through purchase of REGO-backed electricity tariffs. The proportion of green electricity purchased increased. The estimated annual CO2e savings of 94 tonnes CO2e are based on the additional percentage renewable MWh purchases made in 2022 compared to 2021. Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) emissions in 2021 were 19,736 tCO2e = (-94/19736)*100 = -0.48
Other emissions reduction activities	93	Decreased	0.47	Estimated emissions from implemented reduction initiatives in 2022 (attributed to Scope 1 and 2 emissions) = 93 tCO2e (See C4.3b). Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) emissions in 2021 were 19,736 tCO2e, therefore the emissions change value =(-93/19736)*100 = -0.47% Changes due to variation of Scope 1 emission factors and the type and stage of site projects during the year may also have contributed to the decrease in emissions.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		Revenue in 2022 increased by 3% compared to 2021, however Completed floor area (100 m2) was 4% lower in 2022 than 2021, falling to 13,383m2 from 13,960m2. Absolute location-based scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by a greater proportionate amount of 7% during 2022, so the intensity per completed floor area decreased. Our Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions increased 5%, from 21,794 tCO2e in 2020 to 22,870 tCO2e in 2021. 2022 scope 1 and 2 emissions = 20,254 2021 scope 1 and 2 emissions = 22,870 Change = 18,306 – 22,870 = -2,616 % change = (-2616/22,870)*100 = -11.43%
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		With the closure of Taylor Wimpey Central London, legacy Central London sites are now under the control of Taylor Wimpey London. We are making efforts to collect emissions data from legacy TW Central London sites so that they are included properly in our scope 1 and 2 footprint.
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

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

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	128.1	70096.1	70224.2
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	15468.4	6619.3	22087.7
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	15596.5	76715.4	92311.9

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
128

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
MWh consumption figure comprises hydro-treated vegetable oil only.

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
40400

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
40400

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
MWh consumption figures comprise diesel/gas oil use only. No petrol or kerosene was used by Taylor Wimpey in 2022.

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
25105

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
25105

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes natural gas, butane, propane and liquefied petroleum gas.

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

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
65632.9

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
MWh consumption figures comprises use of natural gas, butane, propane, liquefied petroleum gas, diesel/gas oil and hydro-treated vegetable oil (HVO).

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Wind, Solar, Hydro, Biomass, Nuclear)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
15468.4

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
21380

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
708

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
6.55

Metric numerator
Site and office fuel and electricity (MWh)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Completed build in 100sq.m.

% change from previous year
5

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain

Description
Waste

Metric value
6.57

Metric numerator
Total tonnes of construction waste

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Completed build in 100sq.m.

% change from previous year
0.83

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Although waste intensity increased slightly in 2022 compared to 2021, total waste generation fell by 5%.

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

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

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

(C-CN9.6a/C-RE9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Technology area
Other, please specify (Zero carbon ready buildings)

Stage of development in the reporting year
Small scale commercial deployment

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
50

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
75

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Reaching the UK's target to be net zero carbon by 2050 requires big changes across the economy, including to our homes and developments. Our own net zero target is even more ambitious at 2045 so we are already investing in research to prepare for zero carbon ready homes.
We started building our first trial of a variety of low carbon technology and fabric interventions over five plots on a live development site at our Chilton Woods development in Sudbury, Suffolk, in 2022.
The five homes we have built will be 100% electric with triple glazing and enhanced fabric to reduce heat loss and energy demand on the homes. Inside we are testing a range of energy efficient and low carbon technologies including air source heat pumps, heat pump cylinders, electric panel heating, smart cylinders, underfloor heating, thermaskirt heated skirting boards, infrared radiant heating and battery storage. Each of the five plots is being built to a different specification to enable us to compare the benefits using our existing sub-contractor base. This is
the first trial of multiple specifications at this scale over five plots on a live construction site in our sector.
We are gathering feedback from our teams and sub-contractors on which technologies are practical to install. Once the build is complete, we will conduct performance tests looking at energy usage, user comfort, heat loss and potential for overheating. We will also monitor running costs post-occupancy, maintenance costs, and general customer experience living in these future homes.

Technology area
Large-scale heat pump

Stage of development in the reporting year
Small scale commercial deployment

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
50

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
75

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Our Chilton Woods site also includes an innovative sustainable district heating network that will eliminate the need for gas boilers in the next development phases. The network uses large-scale air-source heat pumps to supply homes with heat and hot water, that are expected to reduce carbon emissions by up to 80% compared to gas boiler systems.

C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10

(C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?
No, but we plan to in the future

C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11

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

In our published Net Zero Transition Plan, our Annual Report, and our Sustainability Supplement, we have set out our net-zero transition plan for the business. This transition plan sets out our roadmap and the key actions we will take to achieve net zero emissions in our operations by 2035 and across our value chain by 2045. We are conducting research and development into new technologies, products and processes.

Our Road to Net Zero Carbon Working Group is a cross-functional working group supporting progress on our Transition Plan.

The Group includes relevant heads of function and is focused on research and strategy development to enable us to achieve our climate targets. The key workstreams focus on:

Low carbon operations – developing our carbon strategy and advancing our work on operational energy and carbon efficiency.

Zero carbon homes in use – researching and piloting products and technologies for sustainable living and zero carbon homes.

Planning and site design – integrating environmental factors into site design including in relation to water resilience, biodiversity and environmental thresholds.

Whole life carbon – improving our data and strengthening supplier engagement on embodied carbon, waste and packaging.

Construction skills – ensuring we have the skills we need to support our Transition Plan.

Customers – engaging our customers on zero-carbon ready homes.

Our approach to net zero for embodied carbon emissions requires a collaborative effort with suppliers and includes a strong focus on engagement, research and innovation. Key aspects include:

Stage 1

Improving data on embodied carbon and establishing decarbonisation roadmaps for our key materials and groundworks.

Engaging with suppliers to set reduction targets and identify decarbonisation opportunities.

Product trials and establishing our timber frame facility.

Stage 2 – 3

Increased use of timber frame, MMC, and low carbon materials.

Further research and innovation through product trials.

Wider supplier engagement including further carbon targets and decarbonisation roadmaps established for materials beyond our top five.

Engagement with priority SME supplier base.

Stage 4

We anticipate that over the next 20 years wider sector decarbonisation efforts will support our transition plan. We have highlighted examples below where these are known today. Given the level of uncertainty in predicting technological innovation we have not outlined key steps for stage 4 in detail.

Working with materials suppliers

We are engaging directly with key suppliers on carbon reduction and collaborating through our membership of the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS) and the work of the Future Homes Hub. We are also integrating environmental disclosure requirements into our procurement processes with a view to setting carbon and sustainability targets for key suppliers over the next few years.

There is a need for much better data on embodied carbon. Working with the Future Homes Hub and our own suppliers we will promote wider uptake of EPDs (Environmental Product Declarations) for building materials. These are based on life cycle assessments (LCAs) and include quantification of embodied carbon.

Our near-term priority is to focus on key material suppliers and large groundwork contractors which account for the majority of our carbon footprint and with whom we have group level relationships. We will also engage with other material suppliers, including SME suppliers.

We have modelled the decarbonisation pathways for key materials based on current technologies, expected new technologies and with reference to sector decarbonisation strategies where these exist. We expect to regularly update this element of our transition plan as new technologies and approaches are developed across the supply chain.

Homes in use

We are focusing on improvements in fabric energy efficiency, use of renewable and efficiency technologies, reduction of energy demand in the home and the phase-out of gas boilers. We are investing in research and product trials to help us improve the sustainability and quality of the homes we build and ensure any future homes solution is customer focused. Our Head of Research and Technical Innovation coordinates our research efforts and chairs our Functional Interface Group that tests and trials new, innovative and alternative products. When we specify a new product for use in our homes it must first go through a rigorous review process involving our safety, technical, sales, supply chain and production teams. We assess whether it meets our technical performance requirements (such as performance, durability and longevity, warranty, efficiency and ease of installation), whether it is safe to install, maintain and use, whether it can be procured in sufficient quantities and the benefits for our customers.

Our decarbonisation pathway:

Stage 1 – New specification and research

Stage 2 – All electric, low carbon heating systems

Stage 3 and 4 – Zero carbon homes in use and further R&D

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Taylor Wimpey plc Verification Statement S1, 2 and 3 v2.pdf
Taylor Wimpey plc CTA Statement 2022.pdf
Taylor Wimpey Scope 1&2 Verification Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Taylor Wimpey plc Verification Statement S1, 2 and 3 v2.pdf
Taylor Wimpey plc CTA Statement 2022.pdf
Taylor Wimpey Scope 1&2 Verification Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1 onwards

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Taylor Wimpey plc Verification Statement S1, 2 and 3 v2.pdf
Taylor Wimpey plc CTA Statement 2022.pdf
Taylor Wimpey Scope 1&2 Verification Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1 onwards

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Taylor Wimpey Scope 3 Verification Report v2.pdf
Taylor Wimpey plc Verification Statement S1, 2 and 3 v2.pdf
Taylor Wimpey plc CTA Statement 2022.pdf

Page/section reference
P1 onwards

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

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

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

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

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

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number
100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
90

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

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

90% of total spend refers to supplies that are centrally procured and where we have greatest influence. Regional procurement is separate. 87% of our priority suppliers are registered with the Supply Chain Sustainability School.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We engage our suppliers on sustainability issues including climate change through the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS). As part of the SCSS Carbon Group, we are working on an ambitious project to collect energy and carbon data from construction suppliers. A digital portal was developed in 2019.

Through the SCSS, suppliers can complete a sustainability self-assessment, create an action plan and use free resources to address gaps in their approach. 87% of our priority suppliers were registered with SCSS in 2022. They used the online resources over 6,380 times on topics such as waste, modern slavery, sustainable materials, biodiversity, and climate. They attended over 427 hours of CPD virtual training. 40 re-assessed themselves and achieved an average 23% improvement in score. Our threshold for success is a year-on-year improvements in the quantity of training resources that our suppliers access.

Our Towards Zero Waste strategy, which was developed throughout 2022, includes a target to make central suppliers members of the Supply Chain Sustainability School. Therefore supplier participation in School events and improvement in re-assessment scores are being tracked and progress is being monitored. Success will be measured against this target.

We are also working on collaborative projects led by the SCSS on improving carbon data in the supply chain, waste management, plastic packaging and human rights. One of these SCSS projects is focused on human rights risks in the solar panel supply chain and aims to produce publicly available guidance on best practice procurement for solar panels.

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

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

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

% of customers by number

100

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

100

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

We want customers to have a positive house buying experience with a well finished home, great service, clear information about living in and maintaining their new home and prompt resolution to any issues that may arise. We aim for all our marketing and advertising to be honest and accurate and comply with the UK's Green Claims Code. We engage with our marketing agencies to ensure they have quality assurance, review and sign off processes in place.

Our customers have significant influence on energy and carbon emissions over the lifetime of their home, and we therefore aim to engage all customers on these topics. Our new integrated Taylor Wimpey website contains a dedicated customer service section with useful information for new and existing homeowners. It includes a section on sustainable living, explaining what our customers can do to live a sustainable life and how to take steps to improve their environmental, social and economic impact. Our sales and marketing materials include details of the sustainability and community features of developments as well as the environmental features of our homes.

All our customers receive information on their new home in our 'From House to Home' manual. We added advice on living sustainably including tips to help customers save energy, reduce waste, and encourage nature in their gardens. We also give all our customers details on how to use and maintain the environmental features in their homes through our Maintenance Guide.

We want to deliver every customer a well finished home. We are investing in our processes to ensure consistency across our regional businesses. Getting things right first time is expected by customers, reduces our costs and has environmental benefits as fewer mistakes mean less waste, fewer deliveries to site and homes performing to the energy efficiency standards we expect.

Advice ranges from energy-efficiency tips to growing vegetables, getting to know your neighbours and supporting local shops and services. Taylor Wimpey has installed Sustainability Boards at sales areas to inform prospective customers of our work in the sustainability area, including placing a high priority on insulation to enable customers to save on their energy bills. In 2022, we carried out bespoke customer research to gather data on customer perceptions of sustainability matters and Taylor Wimpey's reputation in this area.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We engage extensively with local communities in the areas in which we operate. Many of our customers come from these local communities - 75% of our customers move from a 5 mile radius of the Taylor Wimpey development they are purchasing on – and we listen and respond to community requirements. In 2022, we retained our five-star status in the HBF survey for customer satisfaction.

Academy of Customer Excellence: Training for our customer service teams covers our product range, customer journey, consumer protection legislation, technical standards, and health, safety and the environment. Role-specific modules are available for team leaders and Heads of Customer Service. Over 345 employees have enrolled in the training so far.

We lead UK volume housebuilders in build quality as measured by the NHBC CQR score, which measures build quality at key build stages. In 2022, we scored an average of 4.81 (2021: 4.67) from a possible score of 6. This compares with an industry benchmark group average of 4.6. In 2023 we aim to achieve a CQR score of at least 4.5 in each of our regional businesses and at least 94% of build stages to score 4 or above in all regional businesses.

C12.1d

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

We work with many different stakeholders as we run our business. We strive to be open and honest about how we work and to listen and respond to our stakeholders' views. This dialogue gives us access to new ideas and insights and helps us manage sustainability issues. We engage with stakeholders as part of doing business and we also carry out a formal materiality assessment.

Our main stakeholders are:
- Customers
- Local communities
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Partners
- Local and central government
- Housing associations
- Trade associations and industry bodies
- Experts and NGOs

We engage with local communities at every site, from planning and throughout construction, including through meetings, exhibitions, workshops, newsletters, information boards, social media and our website. Community priorities include: early delivery of infrastructure and facilities; managing local impacts during construction such as noise and dust; and provision of public and open spaces to help create a sense of place and support communities to adopt healthy lifestyles. We apply our Community Engagement Toolkit and Community Communication Plan to make sure we communicate effectively with communities at every stage and reflect their local needs in our plans. We are exploring how we can accelerate the development of new communities on our schemes through our connected communities trial.

We engage with investors on sustainability issues through meetings, our reporting and by participating in benchmarks and disclosure initiatives. We responded to numerous investor questions on environmental, social, and governance aspects in 2022. We will continue to engage with investors and to disclose our performance to investors through initiatives including CDP, Dow Jones Sustainability Index, FTSE4Good and the NextGeneration benchmark. We align our reporting in both our Annual Report and Sustainability and ESG Addendum with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.

We engage with local authorities and parish councils and participate in the development of strategic frameworks, Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. Local governments prioritise schemes which reflect local concerns and feature high-quality design and placemaking. Efficient delivery and build quality are also key objectives. Many local authorities are exploring how best to respond to the climate emergency. We will continue to focus on community engagement, placemaking and the early delivery of community infrastructure.

We interact with the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Homes England, the Department for the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, the Scottish and Welsh Governments, and other institutions to understand their priorities and share our views. We engage directly and through trade associations such as the Home Builders Federation and Future Homes Hub. The environmental impact of housing is rising up the agenda with legislation for biodiversity net gain, home energy consumption and carbon efficiency gathering pace. We will continue to engage with government and provide our input through public consultations on issues relating to housebuilding and environmental matters.

NGOs (non-governmental organisations), academia and expert organisations provide insights into sustainability issues and trends.

We engage with investors on our approach to ESG issues and participate in several global and sectoral benchmarks.

– Constituent of the Dow Jones Sustainability Europe Index

– Included in the S&P Sustainability Yearbook 2023

– Constituent of the FTSE4Good Index series

– MSCI AA rating

– Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating of Low and included in its 2023 Top-Rated ESG Companies List

– Member of Next Generation, ranked fourth out of 28 companies with a score of 59% and a Bronze Award (2021: third, 74%, Gold). Next Generation is a rigorous and detailed sustainability performance benchmark of UK homebuilders. The criteria were updated in 2022 so the score is not directly comparable to the previous year

– CDP Climate Change A- (2021: A-)

– CDP Water Security B (2021: B)

– CDP Forests B- for timber sourcing (2021: B-)

– CDP Supplier Engagement Leader with a score of A for our approach to engaging suppliers on climate change (2021: A)

C12.2

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

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

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
We issue a sustainability questionnaire to our central suppliers. The questionnaire includes questions on the climate change policies suppliers have, the emission scopes that they measure, and the carbon reduction targets they have set.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (Our Central Procurement team engage with Group suppliers to ensure that they have completed the sustainability questionnaire.)

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
We understand that the effects of climate change could impact our business, the homes that we build and the communities in which we develop. We recognise that the UK Government will need to introduce significant new regulation if it is to reach its binding long term carbon targets. This regulation will impact our business. A dedicated team within Taylor Wimpey is responsible for overseeing engagement with policy makers and trade associations on climate change policy. The same team is also part of Taylor Wimpey's Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) committee and responsible for developing climate change related strategy within the company. This streamlined communication process ensures that any engagement remains consistent with Taylor Wimpey's strategic approach to sustainability and climate change.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Minimum energy efficiency requirements
Building Regulations Part L, F, S and O
Delivery of functions SAP energy assessment software
Renewable energy generation
Taxes on products
Biodiversity Net Gain

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Construction and housing

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with government and opposition on all emerging housing and planning policy. This includes participation in the Plans Management Group (PMG), via the Home Builders Federation (HBF), as well as HBF committee working groups - e.g. National Planning Committee. We are part of the HBF working group on the Future Homes Standard, a variety of climate focused groups with the Future Homes Hub and we are engaging with ministers on the government's future trajectory. We have also engaged directly along with the HBF on Building a Safer Future consultation.

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

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

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
We have engaged and continue to engage on the development of the Future Homes Standard (FHS), which is the major climate-related change being implemented through UK Building Regulations. The FHS will ensure that new build homes produce 75-80% less carbon emissions than new build homes built to 2013 Building Regulations. Our alignment with the FHS and continued grid decarbonisation will enable us to deliver zero carbon ready homes by 2030, in line with our commitment in our Net Zero Transition Plan.

C12.3b

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (HBF (Home Builders Federation))

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
We are actively involved with the principal trade body for the housebuilding industry, the Homes Builders Federation (HBF). Our Chief Executive Office joined the HBF's board on 1 July 2022. Our Technical Compliance Director is part of the HBF National Technical and Sustainability Committee (NTSC) and the HBF Future Performance of New Homes Group (FPNHG). He also participates in the Future Homes Hub technical group and related working groups. Other members of staff participate in relevant working groups.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
200000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
We fund the HBF to support its work on UK planning and housing policy, and customer and technical aspects of housebuilding.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (National House Building Council (NHBC))

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The NHBC has been at the heart of industry engagement on sustainability for several years, raising the construction standard of new homes in the UK, and providing consumer protection for homebuyers through its 10-year Buildmark warranty. It provides training to house builders, and research to help the industry progress with the zero carbon homes agenda.

Our Chief Executive Office is represented on the NHBC's Construction Quality Expert Panel by our Group Production or Technical Director. Our UK Technical Compliance Director is a member of the NHBC Technical forum.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Taylor Wimpey Annual Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
p5, 9, 11 p27, p33, p38-39, p45, p52-70, p79

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Taylor Wimpey Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
p1-37

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
TW Net Zero Transition Plan - March 23.pdf

Page/Section reference
p1-33

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Race to Zero Campaign	We are developing our engagement plan to ensure we communicate and collaborate with key stakeholders in line with our roadmap. We are members of the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign (a global coalition set up by UN Global Compact, the Science Based Targets initiative, and We Mean Business) and the UN Race to Zero campaign. This has underpinned our work to develop new science-based, net-zero targets. We have published our Net Zero Transition Plan, which commits us to reaching net zero greenhouse gas emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) across our value chain by 2045 (comprising at least a 90% reduction in emissions and neutralising up to 10% of residual emissions). The Net Zero Transition Plan is currently being verified by the SBTi.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Taylor Wimpey's Board of Directors is responsible for environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues at the business. This includes biodiversity-related issues such as biodiversity net gain (BNG), which will become a legal requirement on all new construction sites in England from November 2023. From 2022, the Board receives a twice-yearly update on ESG matters, including progress made toward the biodiversity-related targets in our Environment Strategy. In addition, the Chair of the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) Committee and our Director of Sustainability will attend a Board meeting on at least one separate occasion during the year.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Other, please specify (Commitment to provide biodiversity enhancements such as bug hotels, bee bricks, hedgehog highways, bat boxes, bird boxes, wildlife ponds, and amphibian and reptile hibernation on our UK construction sites by 2025.)	Please select

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
UNESCO World Heritage site

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
The English Lake District

Proximity
Up to 25 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to UNESCO World Heritage sites. For example, our St Andrews Garden development, which is operated by our North East Business Unit, is located 21.6 km from the English Lake District UNESCO World Heritage site.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, and no mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
<Not Applicable>

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
River Hamble - Solent Marshes and Southampton Water

Proximity
Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
We operate around 250 construction sites in any given year. Some of these construction sites are in proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas. For example, our Woodlands Chase Phase 1 development, operated by our Southern Counties Business Unit, is located within 4km of the River Hamble Key Biodiversity Area.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
<Not Applicable>

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
<Not Applicable>

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area
Spain

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Cap de ses Salines (Site Code: ES0000228)

Proximity
Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Taylor Wimpey has a small housebuilding business in Spain that has multiple construction sites near Natura 2000 protected areas. For example, TW Spain's 'Es Balcó – Ses Salines' development is located within 5km of the Cap de ses Salines Natura 2000 protected area in Mallorca.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
<Not Applicable>

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Other, please specify (Data collection for our biodiversity targets)

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	See p14 of our Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum. See p10 of our Environment Strategy. TaylorWimpey_Environment Strategy 2021 (002).pdf Taylor Wimpey Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum 2022.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms