Taylor Wimpey Plc - Water Security 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

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

We are one of the UK's leading residential developers. We do much more than build homes - we add social, economic and environmental value to the areas in which we operate. We are 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 neutralising 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, revising 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.

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, we have been delivering priority wildlife enhancements since 2021, and our principal target is to increase natural habitats on all new sites by 10% from 2023 . These enhancements include hedgehog highways, bug hotels and bee bricks, and from 2022 onwards bat boxes, bird boxes, wildlife ponds, and hibernation sites for amphibians and reptiles. For resources and waste, our principal target is to reduce construction waste intensity 15% by 2025 and to use more recycled materials.

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

W0.2

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

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

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

Spain
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

W0.4

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

GBP

W0.5

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

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

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

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Spain	Spain is a non-material part of our business (roughly 2.5% turnover). The detailed systems and processes that we have for water data in the UK business are not in place for our Spanish business and so we do not have robust data for Spain. We estimate that TW Spain contributes 3% to total water withdrawals.
Certain categories of unmetered water excluded from quantitative assessment	In cases where there is no measurement or estimation mechanism in place, such as water from hydrant and standpipe licences or water in bowsers used for dust suppression, we have excluded this consumption from our quantitative assessment.

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

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

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Important	Supply of freshwater is essential for our construction operations, for personnel use as well as for various construction purposes such as: washing tools, homes and vehicles; as an ingredient in mortar and concrete; and irrigating gardens and open spaces (part direct operations and supply chain). Therefore 'Important' is selected for direct use. It is also essential that there is a sufficient supply of good quality freshwater at our developments. Homes that we build require water for domestic purposes such as drinking, washing, cooking and sanitation (indirect use). Therefore 'Important' is selected for indirect use. Providing water supply infrastructure is part of our development costs. However, the cost of water is currently not material to the business. Nevertheless, we are taking measures and are committed to reducing operational water consumption and increasing the water efficiency of our site compounds and the homes we build, as a minimum in line with Building Regulations. Future freshwater dependency is unlikely to be significantly different between our direct operations and indirectly through our value chain. Both require and draw on freshwater in the same geographical regions, and we are aiming to implement ongoing efficiency improvements in both areas of operation.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not important at all	Not very important	We do not use brackish or produced water in our construction operations (site operations) and the amount of recycled water is not known but anticipated to be non-material. Therefore 'Not important at all' is selected for direct use. Downstream (indirect use), our homes do not use brackish or produced water. Therefore 'Not very important' is selected for indirect use. The amount of recycled water is not known but anticipated to be immaterial. However, we have evaluated the importance of water in our supply chain as part of a wider project to quantify and value our supply chain water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and waste generation. Future dependency is unlikely to be significantly different between our direct operations and indirectly through our value chain. Both would draw on water in the same geographical regions, and we currently anticipate little change in importance to the business.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Quarterly	Figures are collated quarterly from invoices and meter readings, both automatic and manual.	We monitor 100% of the total volume of metered water withdrawals on our UK construction sites and almost all of our freehold offices. Where our sites and offices do not have meters, we estimate water consumption using data from comparable metered supplies. Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Quarterly	Figures are collated quarterly from invoices and meter readings, both automatic and manual.	We monitor 100% of the total volume of metered water withdrawals on our UK construction sites and almost all of our freehold offices. Where our sites and offices do not have meters, we estimate water consumption using data from comparable metered supplies. Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	Less than 1%	Other, please specify (We do not need to monitor the quality of water withdrawals)	Our construction activities do not require water of a specific quality and therefore we do not need to monitor the quality of water withdrawals. Water provided to our offices through the water network will comply with all relevant drinking water standards.	Our construction activities do not require water of a specific quality and therefore we do not need to monitor the quality of water withdrawals. Water provided to our offices through the water network will comply with all relevant drinking water standards.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Quarterly	Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads, and a conversion factor applied to take into account water that is used in the environment (e.g. irrigation) or in construction (e.g. concrete).	Figures are collated quarterly from invoices/manual meter reads, and a conversion factor applied to take into account water that is used in the environment (e.g. irrigation) or in construction (e.g. concrete).
Water discharges – volumes by destination	Less than 1%	Other, please specify (Water from our sites and offices is discharged to the drainage and/or sewerage network, after which we have no visibility or control of the water or its destination.)	Water from our sites and offices is discharged to the drainage and/or sewerage network, after which we have no visibility or control of the water or its destination.	Water from our sites and offices is discharged to the drainage and/or sewerage network, after which we have no visibility or control of the water or its destination.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	Not monitored	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The design of our developments accounts for surface water drainage provisions for the land we are developing. The design is based on advice provided by the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and captured in our Flood Risk Assessments and drainage strategies (now includes SuDS) which is approved by the Local Planning Authority.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	Less than 1%	Other, please specify (SuDS must now be planned for in our major developments, and we incorporate these systems into our designs.)	SuDS provide a more sustainable method of water management by copying the natural movement of water within and around our developments. A natural cleaning and filtering process is provided by SuDS features like filter strips, filter drains, green roofs, and permeable pavements, which manage the quality of surface water runoff and protect receiving surface waters and/or groundwater.	We ensure that our proposed developments adhere to environmental regulations and contribute to sustainable development. Nutrient neutrality refers to the principle of maintaining or improving the nutrient balance in water bodies affected by development activities. Excess nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, can lead to eutrophication, a process that causes excessive plant growth and harms aquatic ecosystems. We are responsible for implementing measures to prevent or mitigate the negative impacts of our developments on water bodies, particularly in relation to nutrient runoff. In addition, we manage water discharge quality during construction on all sites on an ongoing basis through our Environmental Management System.. During our construction activities there may be instances where water discharges from our sites are contaminated by fuel spills - these would be dealt with according to the procedures in our Environmental Management System (EMS).
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not monitored	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We normally do not currently monitor the quality of water discharges from our construction sites or our developments. However, on developments in the catchments of certain European protected sites (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites), we are obliged to calculate future nitrate and/or phosphate discharges once homes are being occupied by our customers. These calculations use a methodology approved by Natural England and provide a 'nutrient budget' for the development. We are required to deliver 'nutrient neutral' developments that mitigate the impact of nitrate and phosphate discharges into the water environment.
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not currently have any operations which would produce water discharges at temperatures that would affect the surrounding environment, and therefore this category is not relevant. This is not expected to change in the future.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Quarterly	Estimated water consumption based on water withdrawal data and average discharge rates for office and construction sites. We monitor 100% of the total volume of metered water withdrawals on our UK construction sites . Where our sites and offices do not have meters, we estimate water consumption using data from comparable metered supplies. Figures are collated quarterly.	Estimated water consumption based on water withdrawal data and average discharge rates for office and construction sites. We monitor 100% of the total volume of metered water withdrawals on our UK construction sites . Where our sites and offices do not have meters, we estimate water consumption using data from comparable metered supplies. Figures are collated quarterly.
Water recycled/reused	Not monitored	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We are not directly involved in water recycling or reuse and therefore do not monitor this parameter.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Yearly	WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services are covered in Taylor Wimpey's health and safety policies and apply to all employees (100% of sites in the UK as it is a UK requirement). Health and Safety audits are completed annually.	WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services are covered in Taylor Wimpey's health and safety policies and apply to all employees (100% of sites in the UK as it is a UK requirement). Health and Safety audits are completed annually.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	373.64	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Water intensity has reduced by 15% since 2019, exceeding our Environment Strategy target. This is due in part to savings from water efficiency measures and partly from a drop in the number of sites using water meters, meaning that we estimate water consumption on these sites. We believe this relates to a lack of availability of smart meters arising from a global shortage of semi-conductors.
Total discharges	231.68	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Total discharge has decreased from 276.97 in 2021 to 231.68 in 2022.
Total consumption	141.96	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Total consumption has decreased from 162.99 in 2021 to 141.96 in 2022.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	WRI Aqueduct	Many parts of the UK are already experiencing water stress, and this will likely increase with climate change. In the Sussex North Water Resource Zone, which comprises local planning authorities in south-east England, Nature England has advised that development can proceed only when the development is 'water neutral'. In light of these issues, we aim to reduce water use in all our operations. We integrate measures to protect water quality during construction and to manage surface water and reduce flood risk on our developments under construction and completed developments. We also encourage customers to use water efficiently. The World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool has been used this year to assess the baseline water stress levels of the Business Unit regions in which Taylor Wimpey operates. Baseline water stress is measured using the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply. High baseline water stress is when withdrawals are in the range of 40-80% of total annual available blue water. Extremely high baseline water stress is when withdrawals are >80% of available blue water. Only Business Units operating entirely or predominantly in water- stressed regions have been included in our analysis. Some Business Units are based in regions which only have higher water stress levels in specific areas. These have not been included in the overall percentage. We estimate that around 42% of our plots are built in areas of high water stress, around 5,945 homes in 2022. No homes are built in areas of extremely high water stress.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This accounts for a small percentage of Taylor Wimpey's water withdrawals and is therefore not relevant. This will remain a small percentage of our water withdrawals and we therefore have no plans to measure this in the future.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	At Taylor Wimpey we use water for various construction purposes including washing tools, homes and vehicles, mixing cement and concrete, and irrigating gardens and open spaces. For these purposes fresh water is used. We do not use brackish and/or surface water for any of our operations and they therefore are not relevant. We do not plan to measure brackish and/or surface water.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Groundwater may be withdrawn for engineering, remediation and construction purposes and a percentage of this may come from renewable groundwater sources, however the exact volume is unknown.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Groundwater may be withdrawn for engineering, remediation and construction purposes. However, Taylor Wimpey avoids using any non-renewable groundwater sources where possible and therefore this category is not relevant.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	At Taylor Wimpey we use water for various construction purposes, including washing tools, cleaning homes and vehicles, as an ingredient in mortar and concrete, and irrigating gardens and open spaces. For these purposes, fresh water is used. Produced water is not relevant.
Third party sources	Relevant	373.64	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Supply of water from third-party sources/utilities is essential for personnel use as well as for various construction purposes such as: washing tools, homes and vehicles; as an ingredient in mortar and concrete; and irrigating gardens and open spaces. Our metered mains water footprint includes water used on building sites, in sales areas, show homes, plots before sale, offices and our logistics business. Our total metered water consumption decreased in 2022 by 15.1% compared to 2021.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Some engineering operations will discharge water into a water body with permission.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	All water from offices, show homes, plots before sale and welfare facilities on building sites is discharged to sewer. Other water used on building sites may become permanently locked into materials (e.g. concrete), evaporate (e.g. irrigation or wash water), infiltrate (e.g. irrigation water) or find its way into surface water systems (e.g. road cleaning water). Taylor Wimpey does not discharge into brackish surface water or seawater.
Groundwater	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Our engineering operations will often cause water to infiltrate the ground by use of a soakaway which forms part of the Sustainable Urban Drainage Design. This is not something Taylor Wimpey currently measures.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	231.68	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	All water from offices, show homes, plots before sale and welfare facilities on building sites is discharged to sewer. Other water used on building sites may become permanently locked into materials (e.g. concrete), evaporate (e.g. irrigation or wash water), infiltrate (e.g. irrigation water) or find its way into surface water systems (e.g. road cleaning water). An estimate of Taylor Wimpey water discharge is based on water withdrawal data and average discharge rates for office and construction sites. Our total metered water consumption and discharges decreased in 2022 compared to 2021.

W1.3

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

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	4419900000	373.64		Total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to increase as we implement improved technologies to better manage and reduce water consumption in our operations.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	In the process of building a house we use mastics, paints and other materials which may contain hazardous materials. However, these hazardous substances are present at negligible concentrations in the house and continue to decline once the house is handed over to the customer.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Other, please specify (Vulnerability of Group suppliers to climate-related water impacts such as flooding)

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

0

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

None

Please explain

As part of our supply chain engagement work, we have a sustainability questionnaire that is sent to all Group suppliers. This questionnaire includes a section on water and water security that assesses the policy position of each supplier on water management and establishes whether suppliers have water reduction targets. It also includes questions on the use of water labelling schemes such as Waterwise on bathroom, kitchen and other appliances.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, suppliers have to meet water-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement
Other, please specify (Completion of sustainability questionnaire)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
Unknown

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
Unknown

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement
Retain and engage

Comment
As part of our supply chain engagement work, we have a sustainability questionnaire that is sent to all Group suppliers. This questionnaire includes a section on water and water security that assesses the policy position of each supplier on water management and establishes whether suppliers have water reduction targets. It also includes questions on the use of water labelling schemes such as Waterwise on bathroom, kitchen and other appliances.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number
51-75

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
Unknown

Rationale for your engagement
Of 107 Group suppliers in 2022, 77 (~72%) are registered with the Supply Chain Sustainability School (SCSS). We aim to develop strong partnerships with our Group suppliers and their involvement in the SCSS is one element of this. Strong partnerships with our Group suppliers are key because they are the most important component of our supply chain, providing products that are used in every home we build.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
The SCSS is a collaboration between clients, contractors and first-tier suppliers who have a mutual interest in building the skills of their supply chain. The main impact of engaging our Group suppliers through the SCSS is their increased readiness to work with us in progressing our Net Zero Transition Plan, our Environment Strategy and the water-related targets in the strategy. One example of our Group suppliers' greater engagement in our sustainability work, and a measure of success, is their participation in the SCSS's training courses. In 2022, these suppliers used the School's online resources over 6,293 times and attended 419 hours of CPD training. Amongst other resources, the School provides training on water issues and water stewardship.

Comment
We will continue to engage our Group suppliers on water-related issues through the SCSS and through our normal category management processes.

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder
Other, please specify (We have engaged and continue to engage with industry, water authorities and central and local government on the issue of nutrient neutrality.)

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce water impacts in products and services
Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

Rationale for your engagement
We have engaged and continue to engage with industry, water authorities and central and local government on the issue of nutrient neutrality. Fifteen of our twenty two business units (BUs) are affected by a requirement from Natural England to demonstrate nutrient and/or water neutrality on our sites. We are working with the Home Builders Federation, Future Homes Hub (FHH) and the British Property Federation to engage with the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and highlight the impact nutrient neutrality requirements are having on housing delivery and investment. The rationale for this engagement is to identify solutions to the nutrient neutrality challenge that will allow us to receive planning permissions on our sites and start to build in a nutrient neutral way.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
IMPACT OF ENGAGEMENT:
The impact of this engagement work has been an improvement in the means we have available to deliver nutrient neutral developments. We now have a better understanding of offsetting nutrient discharges through for example the development of wetlands (including floating wetlands), and the fallowing of agricultural land.

MEASURE OF SUCCESS:
One measure of the success of this engagement is our Southern Counties business unit receiving planning permission for one of their developments in the Solent catchment by offsetting nitrates through the construction of a wetland on the land of a local landowner. We would also measure success by a reduction of developments held up due to nutrient neutrality issues.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

W2.1a

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

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (Started in the Solent, however is now widely distributed throughout the UK)

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Chronic physical	Declining water quality

Primary impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Description of impact

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

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

Natural England have since identified additional designated habitats sites affected by excessive nitrate and phosphate pollution. In turn this has affected the granting of planning permissions at 74 local planning authorities (LPAs). There is a backlog of developments awaiting consent at these LPAs. Fifteen of our 22 business units are affected by Natural England's guidance, with our Exeter business unit especially affected.

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

Primary response

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Total financial impact

Description of response

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

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

Our Southern Counties business unit is one of our business units affected by nutrient neutrality and water quality issues. In 2022, Southern Counties had 135 plots affected by nutrient neutrality. 75 of these plots are now proceeding due to mitigation actions, however 50 plots are still delayed.

W2.2

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	We manage water pollutants such as fuels and silt through our Environmental Management System. Other water pollutants such as nitrates and phosphates are managed through our planning and site design processes. We also manage water pollutants such as pesticides on a case-by-case basis by reference to our internal guidance on these issues.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category
Pesticides

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Pesticides may be used in show home gardens to control pests and weeds. Pesticides can be transported to surface waters and groundwater through runoff and infiltration, causing pollution to water bodies and thereby reducing the usability of water resources.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Please explain
In 2022 we released 'A Home for Nature' guidance to our business units which advised the use of pesticides on flowering plants should be avoided.

Water pollutant category
Oil

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
On rare occasions fuels such as diesel may spill during construction activities on our sites and affect nearby water bodies.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Other, please specify (Management through our Environmental Management System.)

Please explain
Our HSE Manual outlines fuel controls such as guidance about fuel storage, refuelling, use of spill kits and spill response.
Oil containers, secondary containers and storage areas need to be checked regularly for signs of damage, corrosion, bulging, leaks or evidence of unauthorised use or interference.
Site Managers must provide the 'Site Safe Briefing: Refuelling on Site' to persons with responsibility for refuelling area (key holders) regarding the refuelling area set up, including why and how to use the spill kit, how to monitor oil storage and how to refuel.
In order to minimise the risk of contaminating surface water, groundwater or ground, all spillages on site must be immediately responded to and reported to the Site Manager.
Once a spillage has occurred:
- Assess the hazard. If necessary, evacuate all personnel not directly involved in dealing with the spillage.
- Take action to contain the spillage, considering any dangers associated with the spill.
- Once contained, contact the Environmental Advice Line for further advice on action to be taken or further advice needed.
- Spill kits must be located next to refuelling areas or in areas deemed necessary by the Site Manager.
- Any contaminated materials must be bagged appropriately, labelled as hazardous waste and segregated from the usual waste streams.
- Records must be maintained of any clean-up carried out.
- Make prompt arrangements to replace used spill kit materials.

Water pollutant category
Nitrates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Nitrates are contained in sewage discharged from our completed developments. In certain parts of the country, excessive nitrate levels from both agricultural and wastewater sources are leading to eutrophication in the river catchments of protected areas such as the Solent. In these river catchments, we are required to deliver nitrate neutral developments to avoid contributing further to these excessive levels.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Resource recovery
Other, please specify (Managed through our planning procedures.)

Please explain
Nitrates are contained in sewage discharged from our completed developments and may also be present in existing soils. In certain parts of the country, excessive nitrate levels from both agricultural and wastewater sources are leading to eutrophication in the river catchments of protected areas such as the Solent. In these river catchments, we are required to deliver nitrate neutral developments to avoid contributing further to these excessive levels. We plan and include details of how we will achieve nitrate neutrality in our planning applications. These include for example developing wetlands on our sites to sequester nitrates and phosphates. For sites in affected river catchments, we only receive planning permission if we can demonstrate nitrate neutrality.

Water pollutant category
Phosphates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Phosphates are contained in sewage discharged from our completed developments and may also be present in existing soils. In certain parts of the country, excessive phosphate levels from both agricultural and wastewater sources are leading to eutrophication in the river catchments of protected areas such as the Solent. In these river catchments, we are required to deliver phosphate neutral developments to avoid contributing further to these excessive levels.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Resource recovery
Other, please specify (Managed through our planning procedures.)

Please explain
Phosphates are contained in sewage discharged from our completed developments and may also be present in existing soils. In certain parts of the country, excessive phosphate levels from both agricultural and wastewater sources are leading to eutrophication in the river catchments of protected areas such as the Solent. In these river

catchments, we are required to deliver phosphate neutral developments to avoid contributing further to these excessive levels. We plan and include details of how we will achieve phosphate neutrality in our planning applications. For sites in affected river catchments, we only receive planning permission if we can demonstrate phosphate neutrality.

Water pollutant category
Other, please specify (Silt)

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Silt run-off from our construction sites is one of Taylor Wimpey's major water pollution risks. This is of most concern where there are water bodies close by, where there are large areas of bare soil and in areas with high rainfall and/or severe rainfall events.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Other, please specify (Management through our Environmental Management System)

Please explain
This is controlled through our Environmental Management System (EMS) including developing a plan, implementing mitigation measures such as silt fencing and building silt management lagoons and monitoring, supported by expert consultancy.

Water pollutant category
Other synthetic organic compounds

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
We occasionally use herbicides on some of our construction sites to control invasive weeds such as Japanese knotweed. Some herbicides are not suitable for use near water bodies as they are toxic to aquatic organisms.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Please explain
Herbicides are not frequently used on Taylor Wimpey construction sites, but where they are used their application is rigorously controlled and monitored by our on-site management teams.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?
Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage
Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?
3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
International methodologies and standards
Databases
Other

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

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

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

Comment
We have considered water-related risks in e.g. our climate scenario analysis and in our environmental, social and governance risk register.

W3.3b

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

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	Water-related risks are assessed as part of company-wide risk assessment processes. Risk impact is ranked from 1-5, 1 being insignificant, 5 being catastrophic. These risks are looked at from financial, brand, reputation, customer, health & safety, employee, environment, operations, and legal perspectives. Within both our direct operations and the supply chain, water-related risks are assessed using internal company methods and escalated to relevant Heads of Function to form Taylor Wimpey's risk register. One key concern for Taylor Wimpey in water-related risk assessments is flooding. Taylor Wimpey submits a flood risk assessment developed by specialist external consultants for each site. We use tools such as FAO/AQUASTAT, national standards, internal company methods and external consultants to identify, assess and respond to water-related risks.	Many areas of the UK already experience water stress and climate change will likely exacerbate this. We aim to reduce water use in our operations and we integrate measures to protect water quality during construction and to manage surface water and reduce flood risk on our construction sites and completed developments. We also help customers to reduce water use in the home. In order to increase water availability at a catchment level, we have set the goal of making it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025.	We consider stakeholders and their exposure to water risk throughout the development process. For instance, we consult with local community groups such as Parish Councils on water risks such as flooding. We engage with water utilities when connecting our sites to the drinking water and sewerage network. We provide water-saving devices such as low-flow taps in the homes we build, to ensure we comply with Building Regulations and to enable our customers to lead sustainable lifestyles.	Taylor Wimpey is a responsible developer, and we ensure that our developments are built to appropriate standards in terms of water risk. For example, we will use information and data on flood risk during our due diligence at land purchase to influence our decision to proceed or not. This data is captured in our land assessment system, LEADR, and in other data bases such as Aquastat. We will not develop the site unless we can ensure that the land represents a low flood risk or that a technically robust programme of flood mitigation works is in place, having regard to current planning policy guidance, the views of local communities, our customers, and other stakeholders. Water scarcity data is sourced from Aquastat, a database published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. We also use the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool to assess the risk of water stress on a regional basis. Taylor Wimpey submits a flood risk assessment for each site; these are developed by specialist external consultants and adhere to national-specific standards. These tools were used on a frequent basis throughout 2022. In some instances, we use Environmental Impact Assessment to understand and mitigate the ecological impact of our construction activities, including impacts to aquatic environments such as ponds and streams.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

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

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

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

DEFINITION OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE:

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

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

Our Company Risk Register defines impact to the business in terms of % profit before tax (PBIT). Over five years, impact to business is measured in % of profit before tax (PBIT). A % PBIT greater than 20% is considered a moderate impact, and 50% a major impact. An event is considered 'very likely' if the probability of occurring is more than 80%, and 'likely' if the probability of occurring is greater than a 50% chance. We prioritise our risks and opportunities based on their materiality to our business.

This definition applies to Taylor Wimpey's direct operations and supply chain.

EXAMPLE OF A SUBSTANTIVE IMPACT CONSIDERED:

We currently are working with the Home Builders Federation and British Property Federation on challenges arising from a requirement for nutrient and water neutral developments in some parts of the country. This requirement now affects 15 of our 22 business units and is leading to delays in the granting of planning permission for the new homes we build.

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	5	51-75	Fifteen of our 22 business units (BUs) are affected by a requirement from Natural England to demonstrate nutrient and/or water neutrality on our sites. We have supplied details from five of these affected BUs.

W4.1c

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

Country/Area & River basin

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

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
Our Southern Counties business unit is affected by the requirement to demonstrate nutrient neutrality on developments in the catchment area for the Solent Ramsar site.

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site.)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

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

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

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

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area/Ramsar site)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

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

Country/Area & River basin

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

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

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

W4.2

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

Country/Area & River basin

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

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Declining water quality

Primary potential impact
Increased compliance costs

Company-specific description

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

Timeframe
Current up to one year

Magnitude of potential impact
Low

Likelihood
Very likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
We do not have a financial impact figure because nutrient neutrality affects developments at the planning stage rather than plots for sale once they have been built.

Primary response to risk
Engage with regulators/policymakers

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

Cost of response
0

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

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Declining water quality

Primary potential impact
Increased compliance costs

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

Timeframe
1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Low

Likelihood
Very likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
We do not have a financial impact figure because nutrient neutrality affects developments at the planning stage rather than plots for sale once they have been built.

Primary response to risk
Engage with regulators/policymakers

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

Cost of response

0

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

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Declining water quality

Primary potential impact
Increased compliance costs

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

Timeframe
1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Low

Likelihood
Very likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
We do not have a financial impact figure because nutrient neutrality affects developments at the planning stage rather than plots for sale once they have been built.

Primary response to risk
Engage with regulators/policymakers

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

Cost of response
0

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

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area/Ramsar site)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Declining water quality

Primary potential impact
Increased compliance costs

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

Timeframe
1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Low

Likelihood
Very likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
We do not have a financial impact figure because nutrient neutrality affects developments at the planning stage rather than plots for sale once they have been built.

Primary response to risk
Engage with regulators/policymakers

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

Cost of response
0

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

Country/Area & River basin

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

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Ecosystem vulnerability

Primary potential impact
Increased compliance costs

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

Timeframe
1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Low

Likelihood
Very likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
We do not have a financial impact figure because nutrient neutrality affects developments at the planning stage rather than plots for sale once they have been built.

Primary response to risk
Engage with regulators/policymakers

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

Cost of response
0

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

W4.2c

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

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

W4.3

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

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

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

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

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

HOW STRATEGY IS BEING IMPLEMENTED (EXAMPLE): We have rolled out a network of Sustainability Champions, one in each of our 22 regional businesses. The Champions will engage our employees on waste reduction and energy and water efficiency, identify areas for improvement and help us to implement best practices. The Sustainability Champions have access to water consumption data in each office and on every building site.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

188000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

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

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

1. Preparation and dissemination of 'Water Do's and Don'ts' guidance.
Estimated water saving potential: Medium (2-4%). Estimated Investment: Within overhead
2. Performance monitoring (Divisional Chair dashboard, Sustainability Champions, BU Energy and Water infographics)
Estimated water saving potential: Medium (2-4%) | Estimated Investment: Dashboard and infographics - within overhead; Sustainability Champions – £22,000 per annum on salary increments
3. Fix leaks and dripping taps promptly
Estimated water saving potential: Low-Medium (1-2%) | Estimated Investment: Plumber on site

4. Use of timer clocks on sprinklers
Estimated water saving potential: Low-Medium (1-2%) | Estimated Investment: £6K
5. Install trigger controls on all hoses (e.g., used for boot washing, irrigation, vehicle washing, washing down)
Estimated water saving potential: Low (0-1%) | Estimated Investment: £3K
6. Install percussion taps or aerators in new compounds or compounds with high use that are likely to remain in use for several years.
Estimated water saving potential: Low (0-1%) | Estimated Investment: £5K
7. Install aerators in freehold offices
Estimated water saving potential: Low (0-1%) | Estimated Investment: £1.5K

Type of opportunity
Markets

Primary water-related opportunity
Stronger competitive advantage

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
OPPORTUNITY: Sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) have the potential to increase the visual and ecological quality of developments and hence contribute to place making.

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

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

Estimated timeframe for realization
4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: The financial benefit of using SuDS for placemaking and flood mitigation purposes is likely to be low (<1% revenue). However, SuDS can have cheaper capital costs than conventional drainage solutions. They also improve the attractiveness of sites and therefore potentially can enhance the sales values of homes. Conversely, they reduce net developable area and are a long- term maintenance liability. We do not have sufficiently robust data to quantify the financial impact of these advantages and disadvantages.

Type of opportunity
Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity
Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
OPPORTUNITY: Improved water efficiency from integrating water saving features to provide a secondary water source for operations.

STRATEGY TO REALISE THE OPPORTUNITY: We have identified that water butts can provide a way to collect, store and reuse rainwater.

HOW STRATEGY IS BEING IMPLEMENTED (EXAMPLE): - We have set a corporate goal of making it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025. We built 884.5 homes with water butts in 2022. This is an example of our response to regulatory requirements and/or customer demands.

In addition we built 2,333.5 completions with features (excluding water butts) that produce water efficiency of 105 litres per person per day.

Estimated timeframe for realization
1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: We do not have sufficiently robust data to quantify the financial impact of water butts on our sites.

Type of opportunity
Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity
Increased sales of existing products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
OPPORTUNITY: Water side properties command an uplift on property prices. Research published by Knight Frank in 2020 indicates prime waterfront properties in the UK are worth an average of 46% more than properties located further from water. (Source: https://www.knightfrank.com/research/article/2020-09-23-waterfront-view-2020).

We are factoring this into our assessment of new sites for development. Taylor Wimpey can take this as an opportunity to increase the value of properties by choosing locations close to or with views of water.

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

HOW STRATEGY IS BEING IMPLEMENTED (EXAMPLE):

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

Estimated timeframe for realization
1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
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
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: We have looked at prices in TW Exeter of houses with a view of water compared with houses for sale at sites without a view of water and for similar properties there is a small uplift in the value of home with a view of water. However, we cannot be sure whether the uplift is solely due to the view of water and therefore we have not disclosed a figure.

Type of opportunity
Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity
Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

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

Estimated timeframe for realization
1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low-medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
We do not have a figure for potential financial impact

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

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

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name (optional)
Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties

Country/Area & River basin

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

Latitude
50.47

Longitude
1.17

Located in area with water stress
Unknown

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
15.08

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
15.08

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
10.55

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
10.554

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
4.53

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Total water consumption in 2022 at TW Southern Counties was 4.53 megalitres. This was a 38% decrease on 2021 consumption of 7.31 megalitres.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Taylor Wimpey Exeter

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (Somerset Levels and Moors Special Protection Area and Ramsar site)

Latitude
51.1

Longitude
2.52

Located in area with water stress
Unknown

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
14.41

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
14.41

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
8.64

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
8.64

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
5.77

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Total water consumption in 2022 was 5.77 megalitres. This was 50% higher than 2021 consumption of 3.87 megalitres.

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name (optional)
Taylor Wimpey East Anglia

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (River Wensum Special Area of Conservation and The Broads Special Area of Conservation)

Latitude
52.71

Longitude
0.99

Located in area with water stress
Unknown

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
14.17

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
14.176

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
8.98

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
8.98

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
5.19

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Total water consumption in 2022 was 5.19 megalitres. This was a 11% decrease on 2021 consumption of 5.86 megalitres.

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name (optional)
Taylor Wimpey North Yorkshire

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar site)

Latitude
54.66

Longitude
-1.15

Located in area with water stress
Unknown

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
16.11

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
16.116

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
10.28

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
10.288

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
5.83

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Total water consumption in 2022 was 5.83 megalitres. This was a 44% decrease on 2021 consumption of 10.57 megalitres.

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name (optional)
Taylor Wimpey South East

Country/Area & River basin

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

Latitude
50.91

Longitude
-0.52

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
19.92

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
19.92

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
12.28

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
12.289

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
7.63

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Total water consumption in 2022 was 7.63 megalitres. This was a 39% decrease on 2021 consumption of 12.65 megalitres.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We currently do not have our water withdrawals data verified by a third party. However, our withdrawals data is derived principally from water meters and therefore we are confident in its accuracy.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We currently do not have our water withdrawals data verified by a third party. However, in almost all cases our withdrawals are sourced directly from the water network.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We currently do not have data on the quality of water withdrawals verified by a third party. However, in almost all cases our withdrawals are sourced directly from the water network and so we are confident that water quality satisfies all relevant UK regulatory standards.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We currently do not verify data on the volume of water discharges. However, our calculations of water discharges are based on robust academic research and we therefore are confident in their accuracy.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We currently do not have data on the volume by destination of water discharges verified by a third party. However, in almost all cases our discharges drain directly into the water waste water/sewerage network.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We currently do not have data on the volume by destination of water discharges verified by a third party. However, in almost all cases our discharges drain directly into the water waste water/sewerage network.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We currently do not verify data on the quality of water withdrawals. However, we manage the quality of water discharges through our Environmental Management System and therefore can mitigate the risk of discharging polluted water into the environment.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We currently do not verify data on the total volume of water we consume. However, as our figures for water withdrawals are from accurate meter readings and our figures for water discharges are derived from robust academic research, we are confident in the overall robustness of our water consumption data.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?
Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Many areas of the UK already experience water stress and climate change will exacerbate this. We aim to reduce water use in our company-wide operations. We integrate measures to protect water quality during construction and to manage surface water and reduce flood risk during our construction activities and on our completed developments. We also help customers to reduce water use in their homes. Our Water Policy acknowledges that our UK business is dependent upon water for the health and wellbeing of our employees, contractors and customers, and that water is essential for the construction and use of our homes and developments. We recognise our business has both positive and negative impacts on the water environment. We strive to use water responsibly and to play our part in managing flood risk, reducing water use, minimising ecosystem impacts of abstraction, and protecting water quality for the benefit of our customers, communities, business and the environment. We acknowledge the human right to water and sanitation and aim to support UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation. We are committed to: • Assessing potential flood risk on proposed developments, (including from rivers, coast lines, groundwater and surface water) and ensuring that our developments are built to appropriate standards of flood mitigation in line with the expected impacts of climate change. • Helping our customers reduce water consumption through measures such as low flow taps and showers, dual flush toilets, water meters in our homes; and to explore other ways to reduce home water consumption. • Work with local stakeholders to plan for water use in areas of the UK that experience water scarcity or drought; including going beyond regulation and making our homes 'water butt ready' in these areas. • Using water features to support placemaking, biodiversity and sustainable drainage, where this is appropriate. • Reducing water use intensity in our direct operations including our building sites and offices by 10% by 2025 on a 2019 baseline. • Working with suppliers to improve water efficiency and water quality in the supply chain. • Using our environmental management systems and processes to protect groundwater and surface water environments during construction. • Reporting on our progress. This policy applies to our UK operations, including all building sites and offices, and the homes and developments that we build.

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

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

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	The Chief Executive Officer leads the board and is ultimately responsible for environmental matters within the organisation. The CEO puts in place the personnel structures to ensure that water-related issues reported in the Annual Report and Sustainability Supplement and ESG Addendum are complete and accurate. Our CEO is on the GMT and plc board. Responsibility cascades down from the CEO to the Divisional Chair of our London and South East Division, a member of the GMT and chair of the Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) committee. The board considers a number of water-related issues including: flood risk and other water-related risk assessments, SuDS, improving quality of open spaces, reviewing and guiding the Group Environment Strategy, setting water targets and objectives. They are briefed by the chair of the LEAF group on these matters. Environment-related issues are reported to the board monthly in an internal Sustainability Report, which is reviewed at board meetings. In addition, our Annual Report includes disclosures reflecting environmental performance. Key elements of this include emerging regulation, updates on progress against goals and targets and financial planning in relation to resources. Reviewing and guiding strategy and major plans of action: Our Environment Strategy has been reviewed and approved by the GMT and by our plc board, which includes Non-Executive Directors. The Environment Strategy provides an overarching approach to sustainability issues at Taylor Wimpey and sets challenging targets in areas such as climate change (carbon reduction targets), water use, energy use, nature and construction waste. Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives, and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues: Our Legacy, Engagement and Action for the Future (LEAF) group meets once a quarter to monitor and review progress against our targets. The group is also the primary forum at which Taylor Wimpey's Sustainability team can provide the wider business with updates on sustainability and progress in this area. The LEAF group is chaired by the Divisional Chair of our London and South East division and includes senior executives from procurement, technical, production and design functions, our regional businesses and our external sustainability consultant. In addition, our Environment Strategy group meets once a fortnight to discuss and monitor progress of climate and environment-related issues. The Environment Strategy group is also chaired by our Divisional Chair, London and South East division.

W6.2d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Our plc board has a wealth of business experience, including that related to sustainability and water. For example, prior to joining Taylor Wimpey, our Chair was CEO of Land Securities Group plc, during which time Land Securities Group plc established itself as a sustainability leader in its sector.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Other, please specify (Director of Sustainability)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
More frequently than quarterly

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

The DoS is responsible for a broad range of issues at Taylor Wimpey, including corporate responsibility, environmental reporting and delivery of our corporate sustainability targets, including water reduction targets. This includes responsibility for monitoring progress against these water reduction targets. The DoS is also responsible for assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities through e.g. our climate scenario analysis.

Results and outcomes are reported via the Risk & Opportunities Register. They are also a standing item on the agenda for the LEAF committee, which is attended by the DoS and chaired by our Divisional Chair, London and South East.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
Our CEO has ultimate responsibility for all sustainability issues at Taylor Wimpey, including water-related issues. These responsibilities include assessing and managing water-related risks, both in our direct operations and in our wider value chain. They also include responsibility for monitoring our progress against and ultimately achieving our water-related corporate targets.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Other, please specify (Group Technical Director)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
Our Group Technical Director is responsible for technical, design and sustainability issues at Taylor Wimpey and oversees the Group Technical, Design and Sustainability team. Water and water-related issues are included in the Group Technical Director's sustainability responsibilities.

W6.4

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

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

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?
Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

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

PROCESS TO ENSURE CONSISTENCY

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

PROCESS IF INCONSISTENCY IS FOUND

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

W6.6

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

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)
Taylor Wimpey Annual Report 2022.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	How are water-related issues integrated into long-term business objectives: Water related issues are integral to our business model. Every site needs to consider as a minimum flooding, drainage, water supply and foul sewage. Water efficient measures are installed in every home to at least the standards required by Building Regulations. At some sites grey water recycling or rain water harvesting systems are installed. We have set a target in our Environment Strategy to make it easier for 20,000 customer households in water stressed regions to install a water butt by 2025. We take the risk of flooding on our developments extremely seriously and identify potential flood risk as part of our site selection process. We use the Environment Agency's flood mapping tools and take account of their input during our planning consultations. In certain parts of the country, water-related issues such as nutrient neutrality have informed decision-making in our planning applications and the masterplanning of our sites. Why the time horizon chosen was selected: The homes we build will be in place for many decades into the future. We consider flood risk over a long-term horizon, particularly in relation to flood mapping and use the Environment Agency's flood mapping tools to do this. Risks are considered across short, medium and long-term horizons which to Taylor Wimpey range from 1-100 years.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	We aim to integrate water-related issues into our long-term strategic objectives by setting targets and by engaging with suppliers on water and other resource use. In 2021, we engaged our suppliers through the Supply Chain Sustainability School. We reviewed our Water Policy and started to operationalise our Environment Strategy, which includes a target to reduce our metered water use intensity (m3 per 100m2 completed build) 10% by 2025 on a 2019 baseline. We rolled out a water efficiency 'Do's and Don'ts' guidance document for our business units. We also held workshops with our business units over Q3 2021 in which we introduced the concept of 'resource readiness' - a process of embedding water and other resource efficiency into the day-to-day work of the business. We have continued to work with our business units over 2022 to help them become 'resource ready' by the end of the year. Why the time horizon chosen was selected: Risks are considered across short, medium and long-term horizons which to Taylor Wimpey range from 1-100 years, of which 5-10 years is the most common.
Financial planning	No, water-related issues were not reviewed and there are no plans to do so	<Not Applicable>	Water related issues are integral to our business model. We aim to reduce water use in our operations, to design our homes to be water efficient in line with Building Regulations and to protect water quality during construction and remediation on our sites, all potentially applicable to a long-term time horizon. We integrate measures to manage surface water and reduce flood risk on our completed developments. Water-related issues are factored into our financial planning, especially in the due diligence we carry out when assessing potential land purchases. Risks are assessed via our Company Risk Register, which includes Natural Resources and Climate Change as a principal risk. Water-related risks such as flooding and extreme precipitation are included within this risk. Although the cost of water is not material within our direct operations, there are risks to land purchases, planning and to the supply chain. For instance, we may purchase land that becomes prone to flooding, affecting our ability to develop the land and decreasing the its carrying value on our balance sheet. In Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties, the requirement for nutrient neutrality has limited the supply of consented land and pushed up prices. Impact to business is measured in % of profit before tax (PBIT). A % PBIT greater than 20% is considered a major impact. A high likelihood risk is one with a greater than 50% chance of occurring. To date, no risks of this magnitude have been identified.

W7.2

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

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)
0

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)
0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)
-14.3

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)
5

Please explain
Water-related OPEX in 2022 was approximately £1.17m which is a 14.3% decrease from 2021. This water expenditure relates to water withdrawals used for construction operations, for personnel use as well as for various construction purposes such as: washing tools, homes and vehicles; as an ingredient in mortar and concrete; and irrigating gardens and open spaces.

Currently we do not have figures for water-related CAPEX in our business.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We carried out climate scenario analysis with WTW (a consultancy advising the insurance sector) in 2022. We explored transition risks to 2025 and 2030 and physical risks in the medium- and long-term (to 2030 and beyond). Many of these climate-related physical risks are also water-related - for example, droughts, flooding, and increased frequency and severity of rainfall and storms. These timescales are relevant as they reflect the longevity of the homes we build and market, technological, and regulatory changes in the medium-term. The analysis examined our exposure under a 1.5C warming scenario to 15 transition risks in a low-carbon economy. It also modelled physical climate impacts on our assets and supply chain under 1.5C and 4C warming scenarios. Impacts were estimated and aligned to our Enterprise Risk Management ratings. The analysis has informed our decision-making around e.g. safety procedures on our sites during bad weather and windstorms.

W7.3a

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

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	Our climate scenario analysis was carried out by WTW in 2022. 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.	Our climate scenario analysis with WTW examined the impact of changing weather patterns and an increase in the number and severity of extreme weather events, including water-related issues such as flooding. We looked at the impact of these extreme events on our assets, including our freehold land holdings and freehold offices, as well as the key manufacturing sites of our suppliers. The assessment overall showed increasing exposure to physical risks as temperatures rise, including risks of production delays or damage to construction sites from water-related events such as floods. It also identified risks to the land in our strategic land pipeline which may result in write-downs to the land's carrying value or an increase in land costs. Our mitigations include identifying flood risk from the start of the land buying process, and monitoring weather conditions on our sites. The analysis concluded by summarising residual risks after mitigation measures have been put in place. Under a 1.5C scenario, there are no significant water-related risks after mitigation measures have been put in place . Under a 4C scenario, there is a moderate impact on our assets from flooding, drought and windstorm. In our supply chain, there is a moderate impact from flooding and windstorms in a 1.5C scenario, and a moderate impact from drought and windstorms in a 4C scenario. In addition, there is a high impact on our supply chain from flooding in a 4C scenario.	The results of our climate scenario analysis with WTW have informed our business strategy in several areas. The water-related physical climate risks such as flooding identified in the scenario analysis are considered from the start of the land buying process. We do not buy land unless we can mitigate flood risk. We use the Environment Agency's flood mapping tools and a digital platform for assessing and managing sustainability and technical risks related to flooding. We also integrate sustainable drainage features on our sites. Our climate scenario did not identify water-related technological risks from climate change or water-related policy and legal risks from climate change. However, our homes are designed to be water efficient in line with Building Regulations. In some cases we will provide water-saving features that go beyond our regulatory obligations. For example, we have an Environment Strategy target to make it easier for 20,000 of our customers in water-stressed areas to install a water butt by 2025. We are preparing for regulatory changes through R&D. We are supporting the Future Homes Delivery Plan – a sector wide plan to embed key environmental issues including water into home building up to 2050. Stakeholders Our Environment Strategy has been established to help us meet and exceed changing stakeholder expectations, with a clear governance structure in place.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

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

Please explain

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

W7.5

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	We define low water impact products as those that comply with standards in UK Building Regulations for water use. Building Regulations require water usage of no more than 125 litres per person per day.	<Not Applicable>	We provide a range of low water impact products such as low flow taps and dual flush toilets in the homes we build.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

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

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water withdrawals

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

Year target was set
2020

Base year
2019

Base year figure
34.08

Target year
2025

Target year figure
30.68

Reporting year figure
28.86

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain
MEASURE OF SUCCESS: Achieving our Environment Strategy target to reduce metered mains water use intensity 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline.
THRESHOLD OF SUCCESS: Achieving our Environment Strategy target to reduce metered mains water use intensity 10% by 2025, on a 2019 baseline.
PROGRESS: Metered water use intensity (m3/100sqm of completed) decreased 15.3% in 2022 relative to the 2019 target baseline, from 34.08 (2019) to 28.86 (2022), exceeding our target. This is due in part to savings from water efficiency
measures and partly from a drop in the number of sites using water meters. We believe this relates to a lack of availability of smart meters arising from a global shortage of semi-conductors.
Total metered mains water consumption decreased 15.1% from 439,955 m3 in 2021 to 373,639 m3 in 2022. Metered mains water consumption per 100m2 of completed build decreased 10% in 2022 relative to 2021, from 32.14 (2021) to 28.86 (2022). Metered office water use per full time equivalent employee increased 46%, from 1.26 in 2021 to 1.84 in 2022.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?
No, we do not currently verify any other water information reported in our CDP disclosure

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	In 2021 we participated in a project planning to map plastic packaging in our construction supply chain. The main conclusion from the project was that the supply chain was not ready to provide the data that we need. We are now participating in an ongoing project with the Supply Chain Sustainability School to better understand packaging waste streams and work with suppliers to achieve reductions.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	We are participating in an ongoing project with the Supply Chain Sustainability School to better understand packaging waste streams and work with suppliers to achieve reductions.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	No, risks assessed, and none considered as substantive	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We are participating in an ongoing project with the Supply Chain Sustainability School to better understand packaging waste streams and work with suppliers to achieve reductions.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging	Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced	Our Environment Strategy has a target to engage with suppliers to reduce plastic packaging meaningfully on our sites by 2025.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	No	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	Our logistics business uses plastic packaging to protect products before they are delivered to our construction sites.

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	0	None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	At present we do not have data on the total quantity of plastic packaging used by our logistics business.

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

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

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

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

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms