Appendix A – Climate Change Statement

Climate Change Statement for Planning Applications

Part 1: Applicant details

Name of applicant/agent	Danielle Maguire
Site Address	53, Firthcliffe Parade, Littletown, Liversedge, WF15 6AW
Description of Development	Double-storey side extension with undercroft and rear double-storey extension. Render to proposed extension and existing building front and side.

Part 2: Climate Change Mitigation measures

Please respond to the following questions considering the measures set out in the Climate Change Guidance note:
Q1: What measures have been/will be taken to reduce the energy demand associated with your proposed development beyond the minimum required in Building Regulations? (See section 2)
The implementation of energy-efficient practices and technologies for sustainable and cost-effective building management. To achieve this, several key strategies may be employed. Firstly, optimising building service controls, including lighting and gas boiler systems, ensures they are user-friendly, efficient, and up-to-date. Additionally, prioritising the use of energy-efficient goods with low energy ratings contributes to overall energy savings. Moreover, providing external spaces for natural drying of washing reduces the reliance on energy-intensive appliances. By potentially adopting these measures, the proposal can significantly reduce the environmental impact while promoting a more sustainable and economical future.
Q2: What measures have been/will be taken to limit the carbon consumed through the implementation and construction processes, e.g. by reusing existing on-site materials or sourcing materials locally? (See section 3)
The applicant will try and adopt sustainable construction practices that prioritise waste reduction and responsible material sourcing. The applicant may adhere to the waste management hierarchy, integrating waste minimisation into their development proposals from demolition and site clearance through to construction and occupancy stages. One aspect is designing the building footprint with a focus on minimising material usage, thus avoiding unnecessary waste. Additionally, selecting materials with low U-values meeting building regulations requirements to reduce heat loss. To enhance sustainability, the applicant will source materials locally whenever possible, thereby reducing the need for long-distance transportation and associated environmental impacts. Opting for materials with a long lifespan and low maintenance requirements. Furthermore, the applicant may adopt to source timber responsibly, maximising the use of timber from sustainable Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) sources as recommended. By adhering to these principles, the applicant can significantly reduce the environmental footprint of construction and contribute to a more sustainable future.
Q3: What measures have been/will be taken to utilise renewable or low carbon energy sources? (See section 4)

The applicant may integrating solar panels if feasible and practical, both Photovoltaic (PV) for electricity generation and solar thermal for water heating, will efficiently harness solar energy, reducing electricity and water heating costs. The applicant may also install visual display to inform occupants about the production of hot water and electricity to encourage responsible energy usage and enable them to make the most of the free energy available within their homes via solar panels. By incorporating these measures, the proposal may not only reduce its environmental impact but also create a more sustainable and cost-effective building.

Q4: What measures have been/will be taken to ensure the building design and layout has been optimised to energy efficiency beyond the minimum requirements in Part L of the Building Regulations ? (See section 5)

The applicant may where feasible and practical, orientation the proposal to optimise and maximise passive solar design, minimising resource use and energy consumption. Additionally, roof structures where practical and feasible to include a south-facing slope to facilitate the seamless installation of solar panels, tapping into solar energy for electricity generation.

Furthermore, promoting energy efficiency through the implementation of specific initiatives, such as incorporating argon-filled low emissivity double glazing or triple glazing, depending on feasibility, to enhance insulation and reduce heat loss. Moreover, integrating roof lights or openings to increase natural daylight in poorly lit areas can significantly reduce the need for artificial lighting, further contributing to energy efficiency. Also design glazed area for natural lighting and provide operable windows for natural ventilation.

By adopting these measures, the proposal can demonstrate a strong commitment to sustainable practices, reduced energy consumption, and a more environmentally conscious approach to building design.

Q5: What measures have been/will be taken to reduce potential impacts of flooding associated with your proposed development? (See section 6)

To prevent flooding and promote sustainable development, the desgn will avoid large impermeable surfaces, incorporate planting, use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) wherever possible, and justify conventional systems when SuDS are impractical. These steps effectively manage flood risks and support biodiversity.

Q6: What measures have been/will be taken to reduce water stress associated with your proposed development? (e.g. Water retention and minimisation measures) (See sections 7 and 8)

To create sustainable proposals the applicant has looked into water efficiency and conservation. The applicant may include where necessary low-flow taps to reduce water wastage. Provide low water use appliances. Consider rainwater harvesting and water recycling. By adopting these measures, it may contribute to water preservation and sustainability in our projects.

Q7: What measures have been/will be taken to provide biodiversity net gains? (See section 8)

The applicant, may propose several options to preserve and enhance the biodiversity of the proposal. One approach may be to increase landscaping, if possible, by incorporating more green elements into the design. These elements will play a vital role in enhancing climate resilience by slowing down precipitation and preventing soil erosion, which ultimately aids in reducing surface water run-off and supports sustainable drainage.
To further conserve water, the applicant may set out plants and lawns as early in spring as possible. This approach reduces the need for excessive watering and contributes to a water-efficient landscape.
By implementing these practices, we can create an environmentally friendly and bio-diverse landscape that enhances the overall health of the site and aligns with sustainable drainage principles.

Q8: What measures have been/will be taken to reduce air pollution associated with your proposed development? (See section 9)

The applicant will look into minimising transport emissions, by locally sourcing materials for the proposal, which will reduce the environmental impact of transportation.

The applicant may also plant trees to mitigate the effects of air pollution within the site, promoting a healthier and greener environment. Furthermore, it may be proposed to install Electric Vehicle (EV) charging to encourage sustainable transportation choices and support the adoption of electric vehicles, contributing to a reduction in carbon emissions. This all depends on the feasibility and practicality of the proposals. By incorporating these measures into the proposal, it can create a more environmentally conscious and sustainable development, which aligns with the objectives of reducing emissions and enhancing air quality within the site.