Climate Change Statement

Demolition of the existing rear conservatory and single-storey extension, and erection of a new two-storey rear / side extension to the existing dwellinghouse

Site address: Quarry House, 11 Station Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield, HD8 9AU

Applicant: Luke Marino

Date: 14.11.2026

Rev -

Purpose: Supporting document for Kirklees Council Householder Planning Permission

Appendix A – Climate Change Statement

Climate Change Statement for Planning Applications

Part 1: Applicant details

Name of applicant/agent	Agent: Luke Marino Applicant: Luke Marino
Site Address	Quarry House, 11 Station Road, HD8 9AU, Huddersfield, HD8 9AU
Description of Development	Demolition of the existing rear conservatory and single-storey extension, and erection of a new two-storey rear / side extension to the existing dwellinghouse

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 proposed works will be subject to a Building Regulations application, with compliance to the relevant energy efficiency and conservation of fuel and power requirements. The development will seek to comply and in some areas go beyond Building Regulations standards through improvements to the thermal performance and airtightness of the existing dwelling and proposed extension. This will include compliant insulation, improved thermal detailing and the installation of a Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) system to recover heat from extracted air and reduce ventilation-related heat losses. Consideration will also be given to the use of an Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP) as a low-carbon heating solution, subject to the final heating strategy and technical feasibility. The proposed extension will also provide an opportunity to undertake significant thermal upgrades to the existing property, helping to reduce overall energy demand and create a more energy-efficient and comfortable family home.
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)

Contractors, tradespeople and construction materials will be sourced locally wherever reasonably practicable, helping to reduce transportation distances and associated carbon emissions.
Where possible, existing on-site materials arising from the demolition and construction works will be retained, reused or recycled, rather than sent to landfill. Construction waste will be managed responsibly, with consideration given to minimising material wastage through appropriate ordering, storage and site management.
Consideration will also be given to using an off-site manufactured timber-frame construction system for the proposed extension. This method of construction can help reduce on-site waste through the controlled manufacture of building components in a factory environment, improve material efficiency and reduce the duration of construction activities on site. Timber is a renewable building material which, where responsibly sourced, can offer lower embodied carbon compared with some more traditional construction methods.
The selection of construction materials and construction methods will also take account of durability, efficiency and environmental impact, wherever reasonably practicable.

Q3: What measures have been/will be taken to utilise renewable or low carbon energy sources? (See section 4)

The proposed extension will consider the use of a timber-frame construction system, making use of timber as a renewable building material and potentially reducing the embodied carbon associated with the construction process compared with more traditional construction methods.
Materials selected for the development will include natural Yorkshire stone, timber, glass and slate, with preference given to durable materials that can be reused or recycled at the end of their useful life wherever practicable.
The retention of the existing natural stone building fabric, together with the reuse of existing materials where possible, will also help minimise the environmental impact of the development.
A Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) system will be incorporated to recover heat from extracted air, reducing ventilation-related heat losses and helping to minimise the energy required to heat the property.
Consideration will also be given to the potential installation of an Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP) as a low-carbon heating alternative to conventional fossil fuel heating, subject to the final heating strategy and technical feasibility.

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 proposed development will seek to improve the overall energy efficiency of the existing dwelling and new extension beyond the minimum requirements of Part L of the Building Regulations.
The design will incorporate compliant insulation to walls, floors and roof areas, alongside enhanced airtightness and careful consideration of thermal bridging to minimise unwanted heat loss.
As part of the refurbishment, the existing single-glazed windows will be replaced with double-glazed units, improving the thermal performance of the original dwelling and reducing heat loss. The proposed extension will also incorporate double-glazed windows and external doors.
The proposed layout and building design will consider the efficient use of space, positioning of windows and maximising natural daylight where practicable, helping to reduce the reliance on artificial lighting.
A Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) system will be incorporated to provide controlled ventilation whilst recovering heat from extracted air, helping to maintain good indoor air quality without unnecessary heat loss.

Consideration will also be given to the potential installation of an Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP), subject to the final heating design and technical feasibility, as a potential means of further improving the energy efficiency and reducing the carbon emissions associated with heating the property.
These improvements will be considered across both the existing dwelling and proposed extension, with the overall aim of creating a more thermally efficient and energy-efficient family home.

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

The property is identified as being at very low risk of flooding across all categories, including flooding from rivers and the sea, surface water, reservoirs and groundwater.
The proposed development is therefore not anticipated to be significantly affected by flood risk.
Existing site levels and drainage arrangements will be considered throughout the development, with measures taken to manage surface-water runoff and avoid increasing flood risk to neighbouring properties.
Where practicable, permeable surfacing will be considered for proposed off-street parking areas to help reduce surface-water runoff. Water butts will also be considered to collect and reuse rainwater from the roof.
Water efficiency will also be considered through the specification of appropriate plumbing fittings and sanitaryware. This may include flow-restricted taps and showers, water-efficient toilet cisterns and dual-flush mechanisms, alongside baths selected to minimise unnecessary water consumption.
The development will seek to manage surface water responsibly, reduce potable water consumption and avoid adversely affecting neighbouring properties or the surrounding environment.

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)

The proposed development will seek to incorporate water-efficient fittings and fixtures throughout the refurbished dwelling and new extension, helping to minimise potable water consumption.
Flow restrictors will be considered for taps and bath water supplies to regulate flow rates and reduce unnecessary water consumption. Water-efficient toilet cisterns, incorporating suitable flush-volume restrictions and dual-flush mechanisms, will also be specified where practicable. Water-efficient shower fittings will also be considered to further reduce water usage.
Water butts will be considered to collect rainwater from the roof via the rainwater drainage system, allowing collected water to be reused for garden watering and reducing reliance on mains water supplies.
The overall aim will be to reduce unnecessary water consumption through appropriate flow restrictions, efficient sanitaryware and rainwater reuse, encouraging more sustainable use of water throughout the property.

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

Although not applicable for this application, The proposed development will seek to protect and enhance existing garden areas and encourage biodiversity wherever practicable.

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

Measures will be considered throughout the demolition, construction and occupation of the development to minimise associated air pollution.

During construction, appropriate site management practices will be adopted to minimise dust generation and emissions, including keeping the site tidy and limiting unnecessary vehicle movements wherever practicable.

Local contractors and suppliers will be prioritised where possible to help reduce transportation distances and associated vehicle emissions.

Consideration will also be given to using an off-site manufactured timber-frame construction system for the proposed extension. Factory-based manufacture can help minimise on-site cutting, material handling and associated dust generation, while potentially reducing construction waste and the overall duration of building activities on site.

Following completion, the proposed Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) system will provide controlled ventilation and filtration, helping to maintain good indoor air quality within the property.

Consideration will also be given to the potential installation of an Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP), subject to the final heating design, as a lower-carbon alternative to conventional fossil fuel heating.

Appendix B – Further information

Kirklees Local Plan
The development plan for the Kirklees Council area (www.kirklees.gov.uk/localplan)

Planning applications guidance and advice notes
https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-applications/guidance-and-advice-notes.aspx

Air Quality and Pollution:
Kirklees Council's website has information on sources of pollution and our Air Quality Management Areas.
https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/crime-and-safety/air-pollution.aspx

Building Design and Layout:
The Construction Industry Research Information (CIRIA) publishes guidance on various construction issues, including building and construction technology and sustainability and the built environment.
www.ciria.org.uk

Information on environmentally friendly construction products can be found from the Royal Institute of British Architects product selector website.
www.ribaproductselector.com

Passivhaus Trust provides guidance for designing for increasing summer temperatures and constructing buildings to a high energy efficient standard using a quality assurance approach.
https://www.passivhaustrust.org.uk/guidance.php

Construction Materials and Techniques:
Information on environmentally friendly construction products can be found from the Royal Institute of British Architects product selector website.
www.ribaproductselector.com

The UK Green Building Council provides information on sustainable building techniques.
https://www.ukgbc.org/

The Building Research Establishment (BRE) Environmental profiles website provide information about sustainable design, energy conservation measures and building materials and components.
www.bre.co.uk

The Construction Industry Research Information (CIRIA) publishes guidance on various construction issues, including building and construction technology and sustainability and the built environment.
www.ciria.org.uk

Production information on certified timber and timber products is available from the Forest Stewardship Council.
https://www.fsc-uk.org/en-uk

Historic England provides advice on energy efficiency and renewable energy in Historic buildings.
https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/your-home/saving-energy/

Passivhaus Trust provides information on Passivhaus buildings and standards.
https://www.passivhaustrust.org.uk/

Carbon Emissions:
The Carbon Trust promotes low carbon technology and gives information on how to work out carbon emissions associated with energy use.
www.thecarbontrust.co.uk

The Energy Saving Trust provide advice on renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation.
www.est.org.uk

Information on combined heat and power and community heating is available from the Combined Heat and Power Association.
www.chpa.co.uk

The National Energy Foundation gives information on energy conservation, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.
www.nef.org.uk

Waste Minimisation:
Kirklees Council Waste Management Design Guide for New Developments (www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-applications/pdf/waste-management-design-guide-new-developments.pdf)

The Building Research Establishment (BRE) has produced a practical guide for small builders to help them reduce waste and operate more sustainably.
https://www.bresmartsite.com/sustainable-construction-methods/

The Construction Industry Research Information (CIRIA) publishes guidance on various construction issues, including aggregate recycling.
www.ciria.org.uk

Flooding and Drainage:
Government guidance on flood resilient construction of new building.
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flood-resilient-construction-of-new-buildings

Calder Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA):
https://www.calderdale.gov.uk/v2/sites/default/files/strategic-flood-risk-assessment_0.pdf