Kirklees Council Level 1 SFRA - Appendix A

Planning Framework and Flood Risk Management Final Report

April 2026

Prepared for:

Kirklees Council

www.jbaconsulting.com

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A Planning Policy and Flood Risk Management

A.1 Introduction

This appendix provides a brief overview of the key planning policy and flood risk management documents that have shaped the current planning framework regarding flood risk, under the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) 2010. Note, the Flood Risk Regulations (2009) were revoked 31 December 2023 as a result of the Retained EU Law (Reform and Revocation) Act 2023. Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments and Flood Risk Management Plans are now redundant.

Figure 1 illustrates the links between legislation, national policy, statutory documents, flood risk data and assessment of flood risk. The figure shows that whilst the key pieces of legislation and policy are separate, they are closely related, and their implementation should aim to provide a comprehensive and planned approach to asset record keeping and improving flood risk management within communities.

It is intended that the non-statutory Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) and SFRAs can provide much of the base data required to support the delivery of the Lead Local Flood Authority's (LLFA) statutory flood risk management tasks under the FWMA as well as supporting local authorities in developing capacity, effective working arrangements and informing their Local Flood Risk Management Strategies (LFRMS) and Local Plans, which in turn help deliver flood risk management infrastructure and sustainable new development at a local level. This SFRA is the key flood risk document to support the Local Plan and helps inform planning decisions in relation to all sources of flooding.

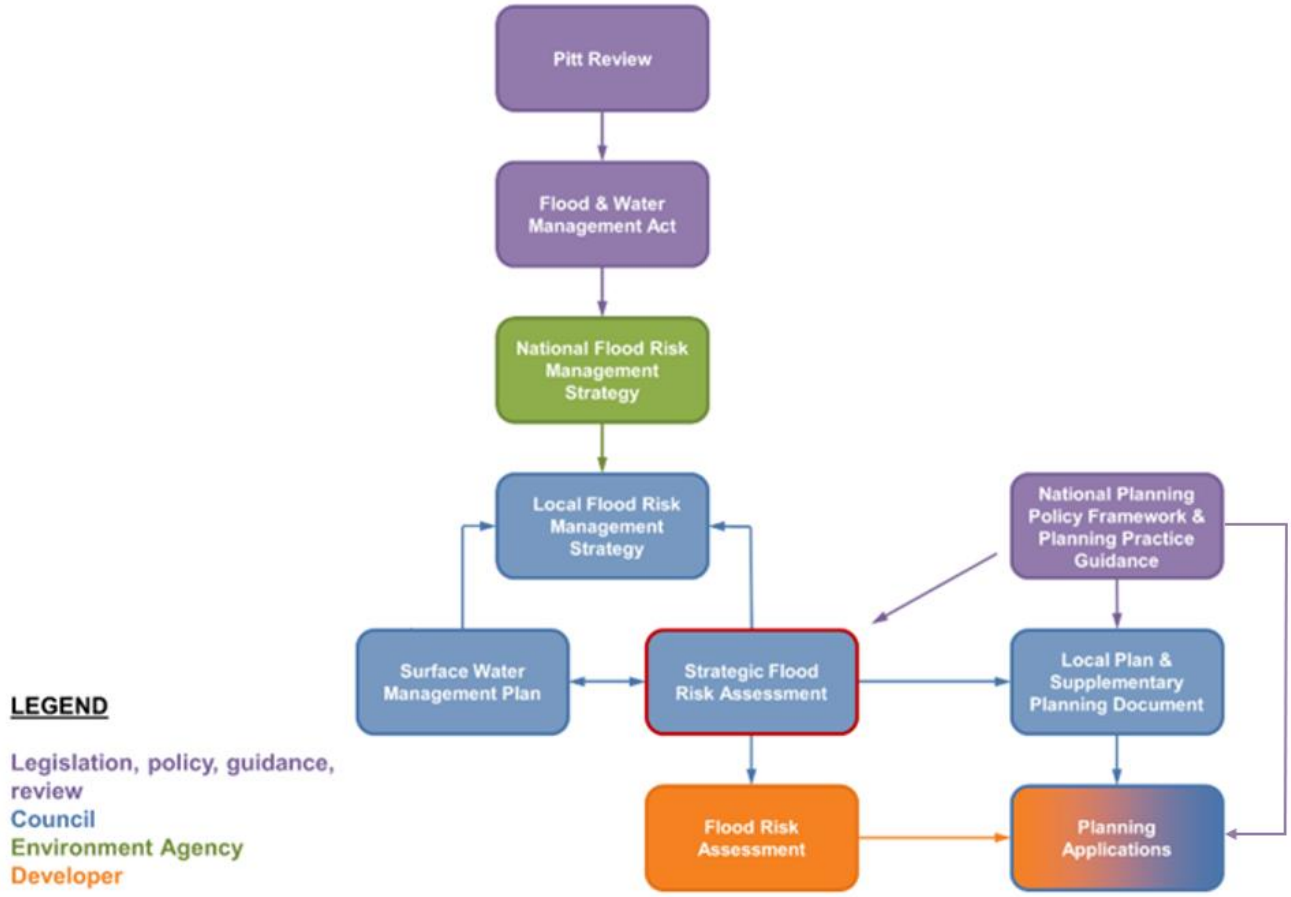


Figure 1: Key documents and strategic planning links with flood risk

A.2 Legislation

A.2.1 Flood and Water Management Act (2010)[1]

The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) was established in April 2010. It aims to improve both flood risk management and the way we manage our water resources.

The FWMA has created clearer roles and responsibilities and helped to define a more risk-based approach to dealing with flooding. This included the creation of a lead role for local authorities as LLFAs, designed to manage local flood risk (from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses) and to provide a strategic overview role of all flood risk for the EA.

The content and implications of the FWMA provide considerable opportunities for improved and integrated land use planning and flood risk management by local authorities and other key partners. The integration and synergy of strategies and plans at national, regional and local scales, is increasingly important to protect vulnerable communities and deliver sustainable regeneration and growth.

1 Flood and Water Management Act | GOV.UK | 2010

The FWMA gives Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) specific powers and duties for local flood risk management. A duty is something the RMA is legally obliged to do; a permissive power can be used at the RMA's discretion. All RMAs have a duty under Section 13 of the FWMA to cooperate with one another when exercising functions relating to flood and coastal erosion risk management.

Table 1 provides an overview of the key LLFA duties and powers under the FWMA.

Table 1: Key LLFA duties under the FWMA

FWMA duty / power	Description of duties and powers	LLFA status
Duty to produce a local strategy for flood risk management	The LLFA must develop, maintain, apply, and monitor a local strategy for flood risk management in its area. The local strategy will build on information such as national risk assessments and will use consistent risk-based approaches across different LA areas and catchments. The local strategy should not be secondary to the national strategy; rather it will have distinct objectives to manage local flood risks important to local communities.	The Kirklees Council updated local strategy was published in 2024.
Duty to comply with the National Strategy	The LLFA has a duty to be consistent with national flood and coastal risk management strategy principles and objectives in respects of its flood risk management functions.	Required
Duty to contribute to sustainable development	The LLFA has a duty to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development.	Ongoing working with local planning authorities

FWMA duty / power	Description of duties and powers	LLFA status
Investigating flood incidents	The LLFA, on becoming aware of a flood in its area, has (to the extent it considers necessary and appropriate) to investigate and record details of "locally significant" flood events within its area. This duty includes identifying the relevant RMAs and their functions and how they intend to exercise those functions in response to a flood. The responding RMA must publish the results of its investigation and notify any other relevant RMAs.	Ongoing
Asset Register	The LLFA has a duty to maintain a register of structures or features, which it considers having a significant effect on flood risk, including details on ownership and condition as a minimum. The register must be available for inspection and the Secretary of State will be able to make regulations about the content of the register and records.	Ongoing
Duty to co-operate and Powers to Request Information	The LLFA must co-operate with other relevant authorities in the exercise of their flood and coastal erosion management functions. The LLFA has powers to request information as necessary (e.g., from Yorkshire Water).	Ongoing
Ordinary Watercourse Consents	The LLFA has a duty to deal with enquiries and determine watercourse consents where the altering, removing or replacing of certain flood risk management structures or features that affect flow on ordinary watercourses is required. It also has provisions or powers relating to the enforcement of unconsented works and non-maintenance by riparian owners.	Ongoing

FWMA duty / power	Description of duties and powers	LLFA status
Works Powers	The FWMA provides the LLFA with permissive powers to undertake works to manage flood risk from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses, consistent with the LFRMS for the area.	Ongoing
Designation Powers	The FWMA provides the LLFA with powers to designate structures and features that affect flooding or coastal erosion. The powers are intended to overcome the risk of a person damaging or removing a structure or feature that is on private land and which is relied on for flood or coastal erosion risk management. Once a feature is designated, the owner must seek consent to alter, remove, or replace it.	Ongoing
Emergency Planning	Kirklees Council is required to play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.	West Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum (see Section 6.9.1.1 of the main report)
Community Involvement	The LLFA should engage local communities in local flood risk management issues. This could include the training of community volunteers, the development of local flood action groups and the preparation of community flood plans, and general awareness raising around roles and responsibilities.	Various ongoing. This is not a statutory requirement.

FWMA duty / power	Description of duties and powers	LLFA status
SuDS	SuDS are a planning requirement for major planning applications of 10 or more residential units or equivalent commercial development schemes with sustainable drainage. The LLFA is a statutory planning consultee and it will be between the LPA and the LLFA to determine the acceptability of these proposed sustainable drainage schemes. Approvals must be given before the developer can commence construction, and sometime before the occupation of dwellings. Planning authorities should use planning conditions or obligations to make sure that arrangements are in place for ongoing maintenance of the SuDS over the lifetime of the development. Kirklees Council will become the SuDS Approving Body (SAB) upon the enaction of Schedule 3 of the FWMA (see Section A.2.4).	National Planning Policy and Defra's non-statutory technical standards should be followed. There is currently no timeframe for Schedule 3 of the FWMA.

A.2.2 National and Local Flood Risk Management Strategies

The FWMA establishes how flood risk will be managed within the framework of National Strategies for England and Local Strategies for each LLFA area. The EA has a statutory duty to develop, maintain, apply, and monitor a strategy for England. The EA adopted the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy[2] for England on 25 September 2020 and updated it in June 2022, at the time of writing.

The National Strategy sets out principles for how flood risk should be managed and provides strategic information about different types of flood risk and which organisations are responsible for their effective management. The Strategy sets out the long-term delivery objectives the nation should take over the next 10 to 30 years as well as shorter term, practical measures RMAs should take working with partners and communities.

2 National FCERM Strategy for England | Environment Agency | 2022

Kirklees Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2024[3]

The FWMA (2010) designated Kirklees Council as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA). The Kirklees LFRMS was published in 2024. The strategy sets out how Kirklees council undertakes its flood risk management responsibilities to meet the requirements of the FWMA 2010 (Section A.2.1).

The LFRMS has six priority objectives to deliver effective local flood risk management. These are:

- Evidence - enhance understanding of flood risk from local sources, both in the present day and in the future considering new data, studies, research and science in climate change impacts for Kirklees
- Communities - work with communities and businesses to raise greater awareness of present and future flood risk through engagement, support and education to help them to become more resilient to future flood risk
- Adapt - work to implement adaptive approaches so we can continue to keep our natural and built environment resilient in response to a changing climate
- Sustainable - contribute positively to sustainable growth and support environmental net gain by influencing development and regeneration plans to deliver flood risk benefits, which will benefit society and the local economy whilst enhancing biodiversity in promoting measures that work with the natural processes of our catchments
- Partnership - work with all Risk Management Authorities and stakeholders to achieve a consistent, coordinated and catchment-based approach to flood risk management
- Innovation - seek opportunities (including funding, technological, research) to be innovative and try new approaches in making communities resilient to flooding now and in the future

A.2.3 Yorkshire Regional Flood and Coastal Committee[4]

In its capacity as LLFA, Kirklees Council is a member of the Yorkshire Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC). The RFCC, established by the EA, brings together relevant members appointed by LLFAs to:

- Ensure there are coherent plans for identifying, communicating, and managing flood and coastal erosion risks across catchments and shorelines;
- Encourage efficient, targeted, and risk-based investment in flood and coastal erosion risk management that represents value for money and benefits local communities; and

3 Kirklees Council LFRMS | Kirklees Council | 2024
4 Yorkshire Regional Flood and Coastal Committee

- Provide a link between the EA, LLFA, other RMAs, and other relevant bodies to build understanding of flood and coastal erosion risks in its area.

A.2.4 Schedule 3 of the FWMA

Schedule 3 to the FWMA gained Royal Assent in 2020. The schedule, which incorporates recommendations from the 2008 Pitt review, provides a framework for the approval and adoption of drainage systems via a SuDS Approving Body (SAB), and national standards on the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of SuDS. It also makes the right to connect surface water runoff to public sewers conditional upon the drainage system being approved prior to the commencement of construction work.

In England, Schedule 3 has not yet commenced, at the time of writing, due to the changes in planning policy associated with the increased use of SuDS, which was implemented by the Government in April 2015. Current planning policy requires SuDS to be included in all new major developments (more than 10 homes) unless in the case of exceptional circumstances. In these instances, clear evidence is required to support the application. This is in addition to the requirement for SuDS to be given priority in new developments in flood risk areas.

An independent review into the implementation of Schedule 3 was commissioned by the Government and published in January 2023[5]. The review was asked to identify the benefits and impacts of making SuDS mandatory for new development to ensure that its implementation would help in addressing the pressures of climate change, increasing population and urbanisation whilst achieving multiple benefits, such as reducing surface and sewer flood risk, improving water quality, and harvesting rainwater to meet current and future needs.

The review concluded that the delivery of SuDS should not be made entirely through the planning process and recommended that Schedule 3 be implemented subject to final decisions on scope, threshold, and process. This is expected to apply to all developments of more than one property. Government has accepted the recommendations. At the time of writing, the consultation is scheduled to be completed in 2023 with the implementation of Schedule 3 expected in due course.

A.2.5 Water Framework Directive

The purpose of the Water Framework Directive (WFD), which was transposed into English Law by the Water Environment Regulations (2003), is to deliver improvements in the management of water quality and water resources through RBMPs, which were first published in 2015 and updated in 2021. Kirklees lies within the Humber River Basin District.

5 The review for implementation of Schedule 3 to The Flood and Water Management Act 2010

A.2.6 River Basin Management Plans

Kirklees lies within the Humber River Basin Management Plan, managed by the EA. The latest version of the RBMP was published in December 2022[6].

The RBMP consists of a collection of documents which describe how water is managed, together with information about the specific river basin district. The EA is responsible for monitoring and reporting on the objectives of the WFD on behalf of UK Government. They work with central government, Ofwat, local government, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and a wide range of other stakeholders including local businesses, water companies, industry and farmers to manage water.

The main responsibilities for Kirklees Council are to work with the EA to develop links between river basin management planning and the development of local authority plans, policies and assessments.

The general programme of actions (measures) within the Humber RBMP, which are relevant to Kirklees include working with Risk Management Authorities, wider communities and stakeholders to:

- Engage with landowners in rural areas to embrace land management techniques and natural processes to help to reduce the rate of surface water run-off in Kirklees
- Explore integrated solutions to deliver multiple benefits for Kirklees to reduce flood risk and look to improve economic, social and environmental benefits in Kirklees
- Identify and develop flood risk improvements in Kirklees to reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Kirklees
- Work with the local communities to increase their understanding and preparedness of flooding for Kirklees to improve personal, business and community flood resilience in Kirklees

The full list of measures can be accessed via Defra's Flood Plan Explorer[7].

6 Humber River Basin District Management Plan | Environment Agency | 2022
7 Flood Plan Explorer | Humber River Basin District

A.3 Planning Policy

A.3.1 National Planning Policy Framework[8]

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in March 2012 and received a significant revision in July 2018 and in December 2024. The NPPF sets out Government's planning policies for England and describes how these are expected to be applied. The Framework is based on core principles of sustainability and forms the national policy framework in England. It must be considered in the preparation of local plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. The NPPF is accompanied by several Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) notes.

A.3.2 Flood Risk and Coastal Change Planning Practice Guidance[9]

The Flood Risk and Coastal Change Planning Practice Guidance (FRCC-PPG) was first published in March 2014 and was last updated in September 2025, at the time of writing.

Whilst the NPPF concentrates on high level national policy, the FRCC-PPG is more detailed. The practice guidance advises on how planning can take account of the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in plan making and the development management process. This is in respect of local plans, SFRAs, the sequential and exception tests, permitted development, site-specific flood risk, Neighbourhood Planning, flood resilience and the vulnerability of different developments to help reduce the risk of flooding. The main SFRA report contains more information on the sequential approach to delivering sustainable development and details on the sequential and exception tests.

A.3.3 Local Plans

A Local Plan is a statutory document prepared in consultation with the local community. It is designed to promote and deliver sustainable development. Local Plans must set out a clear vision, be kept up to date and set out a framework for future development of the local area, addressing needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure, as well as safeguarding the environment and adapting to climate change and securing good design.

Local Plans set the context for guiding decisions and development proposals and along with the NPPF, set out a strategic framework for the long-term use of land and buildings, thus providing a framework for local decision making and the reconciliation of competing development and conservation interests.

The NPPF requires that the evidence base for the Local Plan must clearly set out what is intended over the lifetime of the plan, where and when this will occur and how it will be

8 National Planning Policy Framework | DLUHC | 2023

9 Flood Risk and Coastal Change PPG | DLUHC and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government | 2025

delivered. The NPPF states that Local Plans should be supported by a SFRA and should take account of advice provided by the EA and other flood risk management bodies.

This SFRA should be used to ensure that when allocating land or determining planning applications, development is located in areas at lowest risk of flooding. Policies to manage, mitigate and design appropriately for flood risk should be written into the Local Plan, informed by both this SFRA and the Sustainability Appraisal.

Government guidance on plan making can be found online[10].

Kirklees Local Plan 2019[11]

The existing Local Plan for Kirklees was adopted in February 2019, covering the administrative area of Kirklees except for the area within the Peak District National Park. It sets out the policies and development requirements for the administrative area. The existing Kirklees Local Plan will be superseded by the updated Local Plan once adopted.

A.3.4 Neighbourhood Plans

The Localism Act 2011, together with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, provides rights to allow Parish or Town Councils to deliver additional development through neighbourhood planning. Neighbourhood plans give communities power to shape the development and growth within their local area. Local planning authorities can provide technical advice and support as neighbourhoods draw up their proposals.

A number of Parish and Town Councils across Kirklees[12] have either already developed or are in the process of developing neighbourhood plans.

A.3.5 Sustainability Appraisals

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a key component of the Local Plan evidence base, ensuring that sustainability issues are addressed during the preparation of local plans. The SA is a technical document which must meet the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC which assesses and reports on a plan's potential impact on the environment, economy, and society.

The SA carries out an assessment of the draft policies at various stages throughout the preparation of the Local Plan, and does this by testing the potential impacts, and consideration of alternatives are tested against the plan's objectives and policies. This ensures that the potential impacts from the plan on the aim of achieving sustainable development are considered, in terms of the impacts, and that adequate mitigation and monitoring mechanisms are implemented.

10 Guidance on plan-making | DLUHC and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government | 2021
11 Kirklees Local Plan | Kirklees Council | 2019
12 Kirklees Neighbourhood Plans

A.4 Flood Risk Management Policy and Strategies

A.4.1 Catchment Flood Management Plans (2009)[13]

The Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) were carried out by the EA in 2009 and were designed to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term. The CFMPs were used by the EA to help direct resources to where there were areas of greatest risk and helped the EA and its partners to plan and agree the most effective way to manage flood risk in the future. CFMPs contain useful information about how the catchments work, previous flooding and the sensitivity of the river systems to increased rainfall.

CFMPs consider all types of inland flooding, including rivers, groundwater, surface water and tidal flooding.

CFMPs also include:

- The likely impacts of climate change;
- The effects of how we use and manage the land; and
- How areas could be developed to meet our present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The CFMPs identify flood risk management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchment. CFMPs are grouped by river basin district and are split down into further Sub-areas. The most appropriate approach to managing flood risk for each of the Sub-areas has been identified and flood risk management policies have been allocated.

Kirklees is covered by the River Calder CFMP and River Don CFMP. Note that much of the information within the CFMPs will now be superseded by more recent, detailed flood risk information. However, they do still provide some useful information that can be used by the EA, LPA and LLFA.

Calder Catchment Flood Management Plan

Published in 2009, this plan provides an overview of flood risk in the Calder catchment and sets out a plan for sustainable flood risk management for the next hundred years. The upstream catchment is characterised by swift-flowing upland streams, flowing into narrow valley bottoms.

Kirklees falls under sub-area's Colne, Holme and Fenay Beck, Mid Calder and Spen.

Sub-area: Colne, Holme and Fenay Beck

This sub-area covers the Colne, Holme and Fenay Beck sub catchments and is covered by Policy Option 5.

Policy Option 5 - Areas of moderate to high flood risk where we can generally take further action to reduce flood risk.

13 Catchment Flood Management Plans | Environment Agency | 2009

Sub-area: Mid Calder

This sub-area covers the mid-section of the River Calder from Clifton Woods to Horbury and is covered by Policy Option 4.

Policy Option 4 - Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where we are already managing the flood risk effectively but where we may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change

Sub-area: Spen

This sub-area covers the River Spen sub catchment from its headwaters, north of Cleckheaton, to its confluence with the River Calder at Ravensthorpe, and is covered by Policy Option 5.

Policy Option 5 - Areas of moderate to high flood risk where we can generally take further action to reduce flood risk.

Don Catchment Flood Management Plan

Published in 2009, this plan provides an overview of flood risk in the Don Catchment and sets out a plan for sustainable flood risk management for the next hundred years. The upstream catchment, covering Kirklees, is comprised of steep-sided, well-defined valleys of the Pennine fringe.

Kirklees falls under the Upper Don sub-area.

Sub-area: Upper Don

This sub-area contains the headwaters of the rivers Don and the Dearne and is covered by Policy Option 6.

Policy Option 6 - Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we will take action with others to store water or manage run-off in locations that provide overall flood risk reduction or environmental benefits

A.4.2 National Flood Resilience Review (2016)[14]

The National Flood Resilience Review was established by the Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) in September 2016, following Storm Desmond in 2015, to review how flood risk is assessed, how the likelihood of flooding can be reduced and to try and make the country as resilient as possible to flooding. The review aligns closely with Defra's work on integrated catchment-level management of the water cycle in the Government's 25-year Environment Plan.

14 National Flood Resilience Review | DEFRA and Cabinet Office | 2016

A.4.3 25 Year Environmental Plan (2018)[15]

This Plan sets out Government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first. The Plan also sets out how Government will tackle the effects of climate change, considered to perhaps be the most serious long-term risk to the environment given higher land and sea temperatures, rising sea levels, extreme weather patterns and ocean acidification. The Plan aims to show that Government will work with nature to protect communities from flooding, slowing rivers and creating and sustaining more wetlands to reduce flood risk and offer valuable habitats.

Focusing on flood risk, Government has updated the national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for England (see Section A.2.2) which looks to strengthen joint delivery across organisations. The Plan states that the EA will use its role in statutory planning consultations to seek to make sure that new developments are flood resilient and do not increase flood risk.

For flood mitigation, Government will focus on using more natural flood management solutions; increasing the uptake of SuDS, especially in new development; and improving the resilience of properties at risk of flooding and the time it takes them to recover should flooding occur.

A.4.4 Surface Water Management Plans

In June 2007, widespread flooding was experienced in the UK. The Government review of the 2007 flooding, chaired by Sir Michael Pitt recommended that…

"…Local Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) …coordinated by local authorities, should provide the basis for managing all local flood risk."

The Government's SWMP Technical Guidance document[16], 2011, defines a SWMP as:

- *A framework through which key local partners with responsibility for surface water and drainage in their area, work together to understand the causes of surface water flooding and agree the most cost-effective way of managing surface water flood risk.*
- *A tool to facilitate sustainable surface water management decisions that are evidence based, risk based, future proofed and inclusive of stakeholder views and preferences.*
- *A plan for the management of urban water quality through the removal of surface water from combined systems and the promotion of SuDS.*

15 25 Year Environment Plan | DEFRA | 2018

16 Surface water management plan technical guidance | DEFRA | 2011

As a demonstration of its commitment to SWMPs as a structured way forward in managing local flood risk, Defra announced an initiative to provide funding for the highest flood risk authorities to produce SWMPs.

Defra's framework for carrying out a SWMP is illustrated by the SWMP wheel diagram, as shown in Figure 2. The first three phases involved undertaking the SWMP study, whilst the fourth phase involves producing and implementing an action plan which is devised based on the evidence gained from the first three phases.

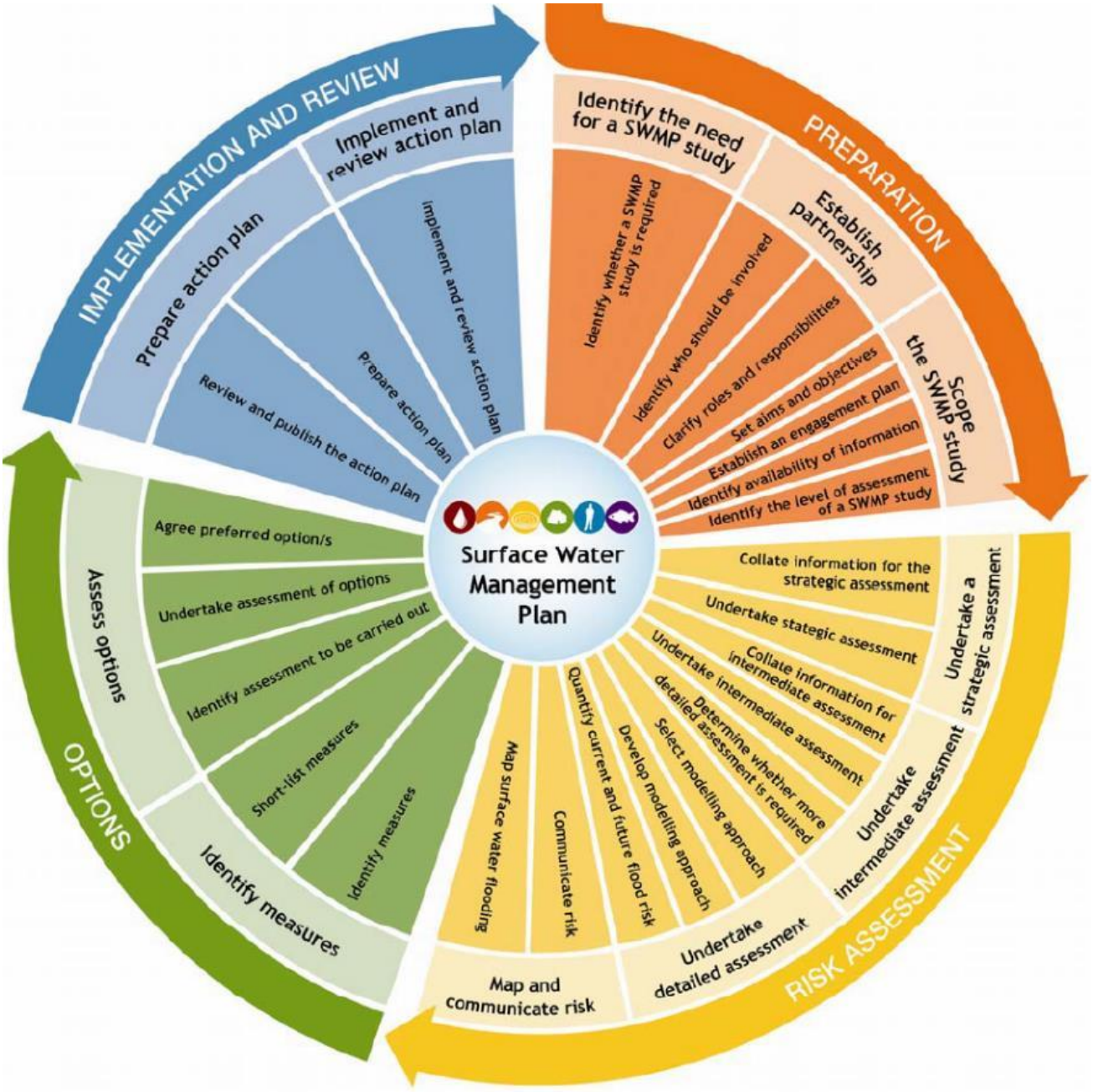


Figure 2: Defra wheel (taken from SWMP technical guidance)

Kirklees Surface Water Management Plan 2011[17]

The Kirklees SWMP provides an evidence base for understanding surface water flood risk across the district. It comprises an assessment of the risk from surface water, ranking areas on relative flood risk. The 50 priority areas identified through the SWMP are documented within the plan, along with an action plan to address surface water risk.

A.4.5 Government response to the National Infrastructure Commission's study: Reducing the risk of surface water flooding, March 2024

Following the review into making sustainable drainage systems mandatory in new developments, published on 10 January 2023, Government has committed in its integrated plan for delivering clean and plentiful water to requiring standardised sustainable drainage systems in new developments in 2024, subject to final decisions on scope, threshold and process. Government expects to have finalised the implementation pathway by the end of 2024.

Government will consult on reforms to local flood risk management planning throughout 2024 which will include considering how local areas can best set measurable outcomes for flood risk in their areas and catchments, for all sources of flood risk to drive local action and progress. Future plans will support an integrated approach which promotes joined up action across the whole of an area or catchment, including upstream and downstream, and taking into account the impacts to surrounding areas.

By 2026, Government will look to have reformed local flood risk management planning to deliver strategic and comprehensive plans, which support long-term local action and investment. They will take an adaptive approach which accounts for climate change, identify opportunities to achieve multiple benefits, demonstrate clear accountability and transparency.

A review into the statutory powers and responsibilities around managing and maintaining flood assets, including those for surface water management will be concluded in 2024. This will be used to inform future policy and delivery actions.

By summer 2024 Government will produce national guidance on Section 19 investigations, improving good practice and enabling trend analysis. This will further enable RMAs to share knowledge, experience and enable better risk mitigation measures.

A.4.6 Water Cycle Studies

The purpose of a Water Cycle Study (WCS) is to investigate whether the local water environment has the capacity to support planned levels of growth and provide a comprehensive and robust evidence to support Local Plan production.

To achieve this, the WCS investigates the capability of the water and sewerage suppliers to provide the services to enable housing and economic growth and identify key risks to the

17 Kirklees Surface Water Management Plan | Kirklees Council | 2011

timing of housing delivery and impacts on customers and the local environment. A WCS is certainly useful in the Local Plan Examination, where there is large growth and urban expansion planned within a local authority area.

At the time of writing, there are no WCS covering Kirklees.

A.4.7 Green Infrastructure and Open Space assessments

Open space, or Green Infrastructure (GI), should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities and should be provided as an integral part of all new development, alongside other infrastructure such as utilities and transport networks. Open greenspace can be used to mitigate flood risk.

Local Plans should account for increased flood risk, resulting from climate change, through the planning of GI. GI can have an important role to play in reducing the likelihood of flooding by providing space for flood storage, reducing runoff and increasing infiltration, whilst also providing social and economic benefits.

Alongside GI should be the implementation of SuDS (see Section 6.7 of the main report). The suitability of GI and SuDS can be informed by this SFRA through utilisation of open space for water in the areas of greatest flood risk, which would be key to helping deliver sustainable development.

Examples include:

- Restoration of natural character of floodplains;
- Reduction of downstream flood risk;
- Preserving of areas of existing natural floodplain; and
- Introduction of new areas and enhancing existing areas of greenspace whilst incorporating sustainable drainage within new development.

The Town and Country Planning Association together with the Wildlife Trusts produced a guidance document for Green Infrastructure[18]. The guidance states that local plans should identify funding sources for GI and provision should be made for GI to be adequately funded as part of a development's core infrastructure. For new developments, GI assets can be secured from a landowner's 'land value uplift' and as part of development agreements. LPAs may include capital for the purchase, design, planning and maintenance of GI within the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) programme.

18 Planning for a Healthy Environment - Good Practice Guidance for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity | Town and Country Planning Association and The Wildlife Trusts | 2012

A.4.8 Flood risk and catchment partnerships

The Catchment Based Approach (CaBA) embeds collaborative working at a river catchment scale to deliver cross cutting improvements to our water environments. The CaBA partnerships drive cost-effective practical delivery on the ground, resulting in multiple benefits including reduced flood risk and resilience to climate change.

Catchment partnerships are groups of organisations with an interest in improving the environment in the local area and developing and integrated approach to managing risk within whole catchments. Catchment partnerships are led by catchment host organisations. The partnerships work on a wide range of issues, including the water environment but also address other concerns that are not directly related to river basin management planning.

Catchment partnerships relevant to Kirklees include:

- Calder Catchment Partnership[19]
- Don, Dearne and Rother Network[20]

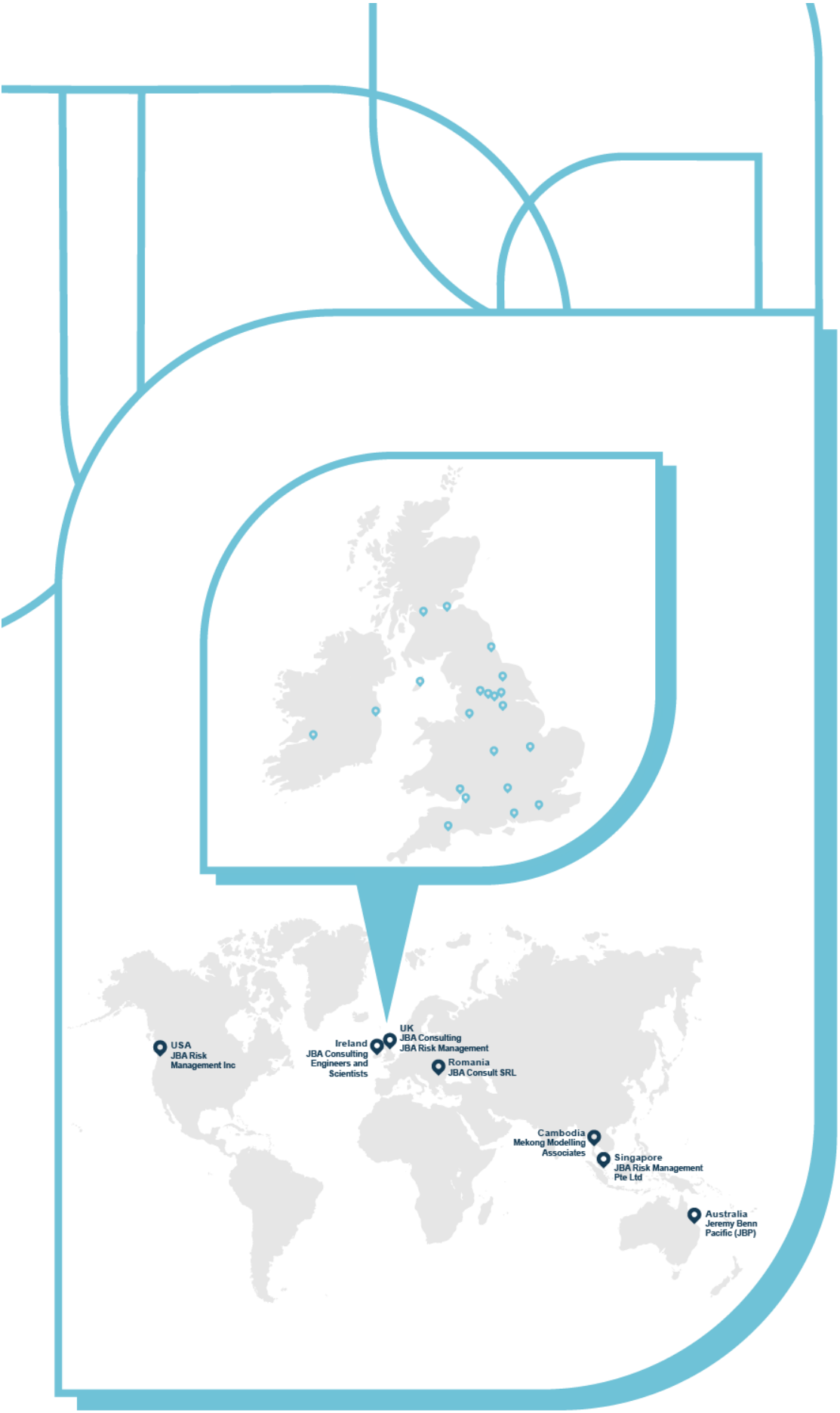
Kirklees Council have been involved in the development of several partnerships designed to provide collaboration between public agencies, businesses and the community. Partnerships and plans that affect the districts include:

- West Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum,
- Kirklees Council Community Risk Register,
- Yorkshire Regional Flood and Coastal Committee,
- Yorkshire Integrated Catchment Solutions Programme (iCASP)[21]
  - West Yorkshire Flood Innovation Programme
- Flood warning and awareness in partnership with the EA,
- Local flood plans, and
- Key businesses and organisations.

A.4.9 Kirklees Climate Emergency

Kirklees Council declared a climate emergency in January 2019. The declaration was part of an initiative to address the urgent challenges posed by climate change. Kirklees aims to achieve net zero emissions by 2038, which aligns with the West Yorkshire Combined Authority's target. To support this, Kirklees Council have produced a climate change action plan to set out how they will achieve net zero[22].

19 Calder Catchment Partnership
20 Don, Dearne and Rother Network
21 Yorkshire Integrated Catchment Solutions Programme (iCASP) – Making Environmental Science Count
22 Kirklees Climate Change Action Plan



JBA consulting

Offices at

Bristol
Coleshill
Doncaster
Dublin
Edinburgh
Exeter
Glasgow
Haywards Heath
Isle of Man
Leeds
Limerick
Newcastle upon Tyne
Newport
Peterborough
Portsmouth
Saltaire
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Registered in England
3246693

JBA Group Ltd is certified to:
ISO 9001:2015
ISO 14001:2015
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