Yorkshire Water Services
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Head of Planning and Transportation Service
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
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Your Ref: 2026/0357
Our Ref: B/01618

19th June 2026

Dear Sir/Madam,

Chevara, 179 Sackup Lane, Darton, Barnsley - (BARNS) Demolition of existing dwelling and erection of 1 detached dwelling and garage (Custom/self build)

Thank you for consulting Yorkshire Water regarding the above proposed development. We have the following comments:

Yorkshire Water objects to the application due to lack of submitted proposed drainage proposals.

Foul Water

As our powers under the Water Industry Act are limited it is important to ensure explicit control over the approach to foul water disposal in any planning permission.

Development of the site should take place with separate systems for foul and surface water drainage. The separate systems should extend to the points of discharge to be agreed.

Surface Water

YWS encourages sustainable development, which includes ensuring appropriate surface water disposal to prevent unnecessary hydraulic loading. Volume arising from surface water flows can be many times greater than the foul flows from the same development. As a result they have the potential to use up a significant hydraulic capacity in our infrastructure. If we can minimise surface water flows entering the public sewer, we are able to significantly manage the impact of development on wastewater infrastructure and minimise the risk of flooding

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the principle of sustainable drainage, while the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) and National Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) establish a hierarchy for surface water disposal. This hierarchy prioritises 1. Rainwater harvesting (non-potable use) 2. Infiltration to ground 3. Discharge to above ground SW body 4. Discharge to SW sewer 5. Discharge to combined sewer. YWS seeks to promote this hierarchy in collaboration with Local Planning Authorities and developers to improve water quality and reduce flood risk.

There is a culverted watercourse that runs through the site - this would appear to be the ideal means of surface water disposal.

As a last resort, and upon receipt of satisfactory evidence to confirm the reasons for rejection of other methods of surface water disposal, curtilage surface water may discharge to public sewer. Surface water discharges to the public sewer must have a minimum of 30% reduction based on the existing peak discharge rate during a 1 in 1 year storm event.

The developer will be required to provide evidence of existing positive drainage to a public sewer from the site to the satisfaction of Yorkshire Water and the Local Planning Authority by means of physical investigation. On-site attenuation, taking into account climate change, will be required before any discharge to the public sewer network is permitted.

Yours faithfully

Reuben Thornton
Town Planning Team