## The Great Grid Upgrade

Sea Link

# Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume: 2

Part 2 Suffolk Onshore Scheme

**Appendix 2.5.B Assessment Criteria** 

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## 2.5.B Assessment Criteria

## 2.5.B.1 Defining Receptor Value/Sensitivity

2.5.B.1.1 Table 2.5.B.1 presents the criteria for assigning value/sensitivity to water environment receptors. These criteria are drawn from LA113: Road Drainage and the Water Environment (National Highways, 2020).

Table 2.5.B.1: Assessment of receptor value criteria

Value/sensitivity	Criteria
Very high	Nationally significant attribute of high importance, for example:
	Watercourse having a Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification shown in a River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and Q95 ≥ 1.0m <sup>3</sup> /s.
	Site protected under European legislation for example, Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar site with designated interest features dependent on the hydrological/surface water regime.
	Land uses defined as 'essential infrastructure' or 'highly vulnerable' development under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
	River supporting a regionally important abstraction for potable water supply.
High	Regionally significant attribute of high importance, for example:
	Watercourse having a WFD classification shown in a RBMP and Q95 <1.0m <sup>3</sup> /s.
	Land uses defined as 'more vulnerable' under the NPPF.
	River supporting a locally important abstraction for potable water supply.
Medium	Locally significant, of moderate quality and rarity, for example:
	Watercourses not having a WFD classification shown in a RBMP and having a Q95 >0.001m <sup>3</sup> /s.
	Site protected under UK legislation whose designated interest is dependent on the hydrological/surface water regime e.g. Local Wildlife Site, salmonid waters.  Land uses defined as 'less vulnerable' under the
	NPPF.

Value/sensitivity	Criteria
	River supporting abstraction for non-potable water supply at the local scale.
Low	Lower quality, for example: Watercourses not having a WFD classification shown in a RBMP and Q95 ≤0.001m³/s. Land uses defined as 'water compatible' under the NPPF.

### 2.5.B.2 Defining Impact Magnitude

2.5.B.2.1 Table 2.5.B.2 presents the criteria for assigning a magnitude of impact. These criteria are also drawn from LA113: Road Drainage and the Water Environment (National Highways, 2020).

Table 2.5.B.2 Assessment of impact magnitude criteria

Impact Magnitude	Criteria/examples
Large	Loss or extensive change to a fishery.  Loss of regionally important public water supply.  Reduction in water body WFD classification.  Increase in peak flood level (>100mm).
Moderate	Partial loss in productivity of a fishery.  Degradation of regionally important public water supply or loss of major commercial/ industrial/agricultural supplies.  Contribution to reduction in water body WFD classification.  Increase in peak flood level (>50mm).
Small	Potential for a low risk of pollution. Increase in peak flood level (>10mm). Slight change from baseline conditions of channel bed/banks.
Negligible	No measurable change to baseline surface water quality or WFD water body status.  Negligible change to peak flood level (≤ +/- 10mm).

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National Grid plc National Grid House, Warwick Technology Park, Gallows Hill, Warwick. CV34 6DA United Kingdom

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