

## Sensitivity of receptor – Water

	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Typical description of the receptor	Water body of very good chemical or biological status			
	Protected areas, including: designated bathing waters, shellfish waters, salmonid and fish stretches, sensitive areas (eutrophic and nitrate), water dependent Natura 2000 sites (SACs and SPAs) and drinking water protected areas			
	Water body of high amenity value, including areas of bathing and where water immersion sports are regularly practised			
	Designated groundwater, aquifer, abstraction point or well source protection zone			
	Water body of 'good or fairly good' chemical and biological quality <sup>1</sup> and/or non-public water supply or cyprinid fishery			
	Water body of nature conservation importance at the regional level or a moderately sensitive aquatic or marine ecosystem e.g. SNCI			
	Water body of moderate amenity value inc. public parks, boating, popular footpaths adjacent to watercourses, or watercourses running through housing developments/ town centres			
	Water body of 'fair' chemical or biological quality'. A groundwater or surface source in close proximity to a source protection zone or abstraction point			
	Water body of particular local cultural / social / educational interest			
	Water body of low amenity value with only casual access e.g. along a road or bridge in a rural area			
<div data-bbox="375 1720 705 1787" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <sup>1</sup> As designated under the Environment Agency's GQA criteria.                 </div>				
Water body of no amenity value, seldom used for amenity purposes, in a remote or inaccessible area				
Water body of 'poor or 'bad' chemical or biological quality <sup>1</sup>				

Figure 11.1 Receptor sensitivity

### Magnitude of change – Water

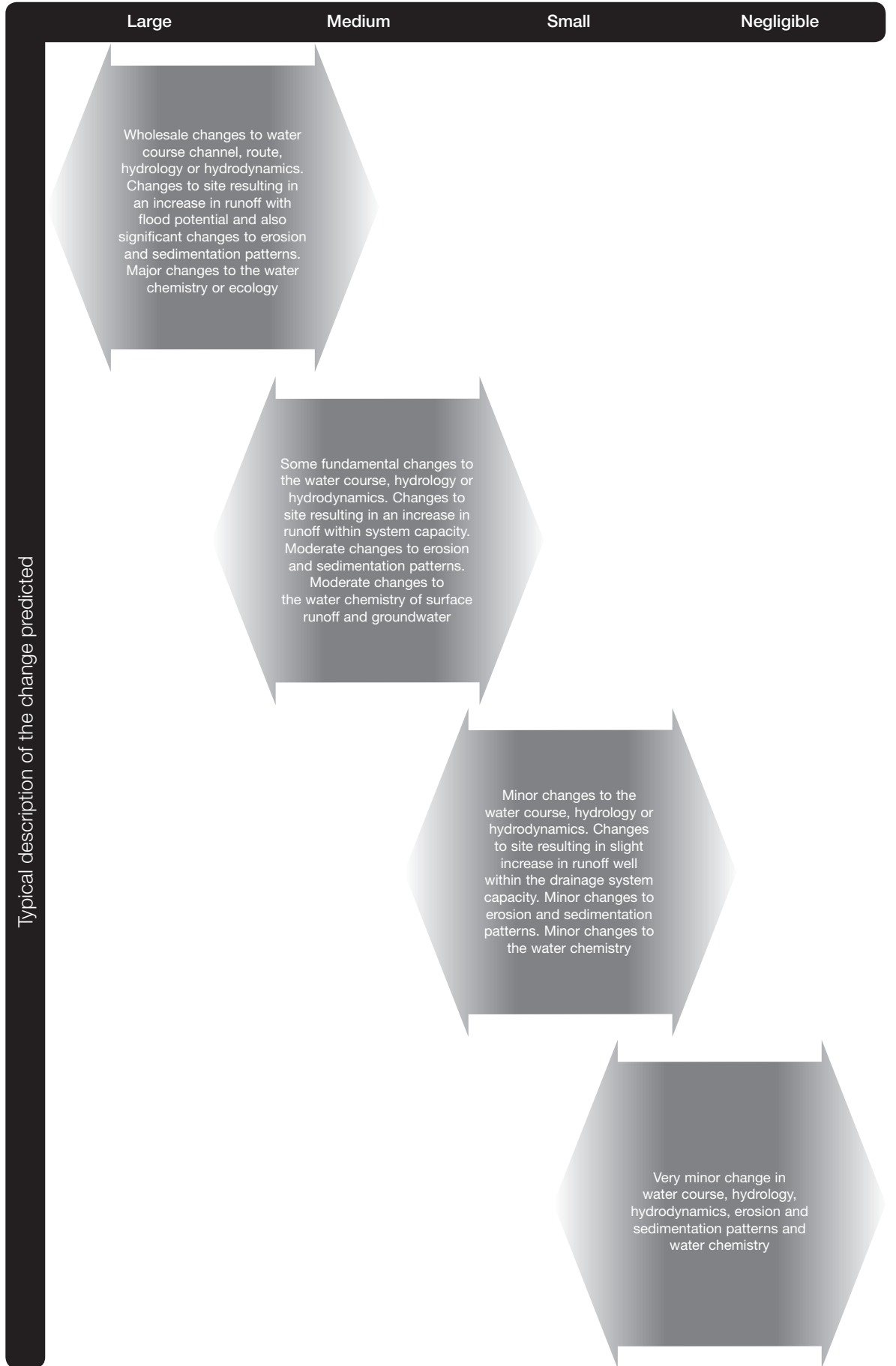
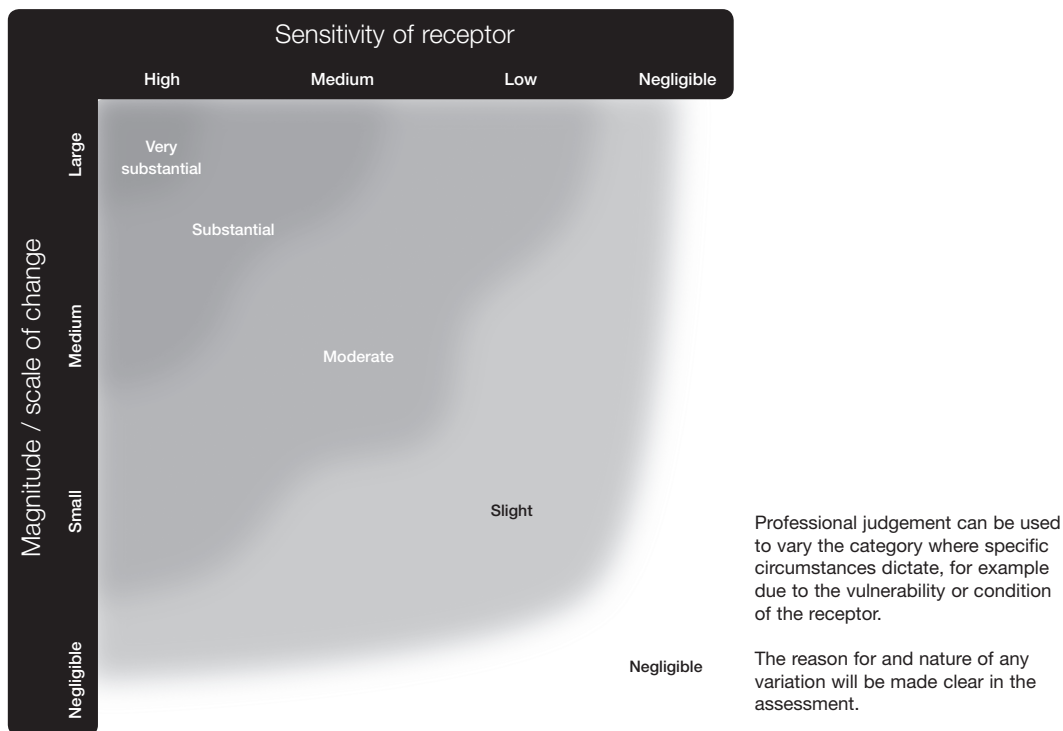


Figure 11.2 Impact magnitude

## Determination of significance matrix – Water



### Degrees of effect

**Very substantial:**

Wholesale change to watercourse, water chemistry, erosion and sedimentation characteristics within areas protected for their environmental importance or significance as water supply sources.

**Substantial:**

Wholesale or fundamental changes to water bodies, which are not water supply sources, but of good quality. Wholesale and/or moderate changes to associated erosion/sedimentation patterns and water chemistry. Also, moderate changes to watercourse, water chemistry, erosion and sedimentation characteristics within areas protected for their environmental importance or significant as water supply sources.

**Moderate:**

Wholesale and/or fundamental changes to water bodies of average quality, and features of local interest. Also minor changes to important water bodies such as those in areas protected for their environmental significance, water bodies of good quality, and both water supply and non-water supply sources.

**Slight:**

Small changes to water bodies of local interest or of average water quality.

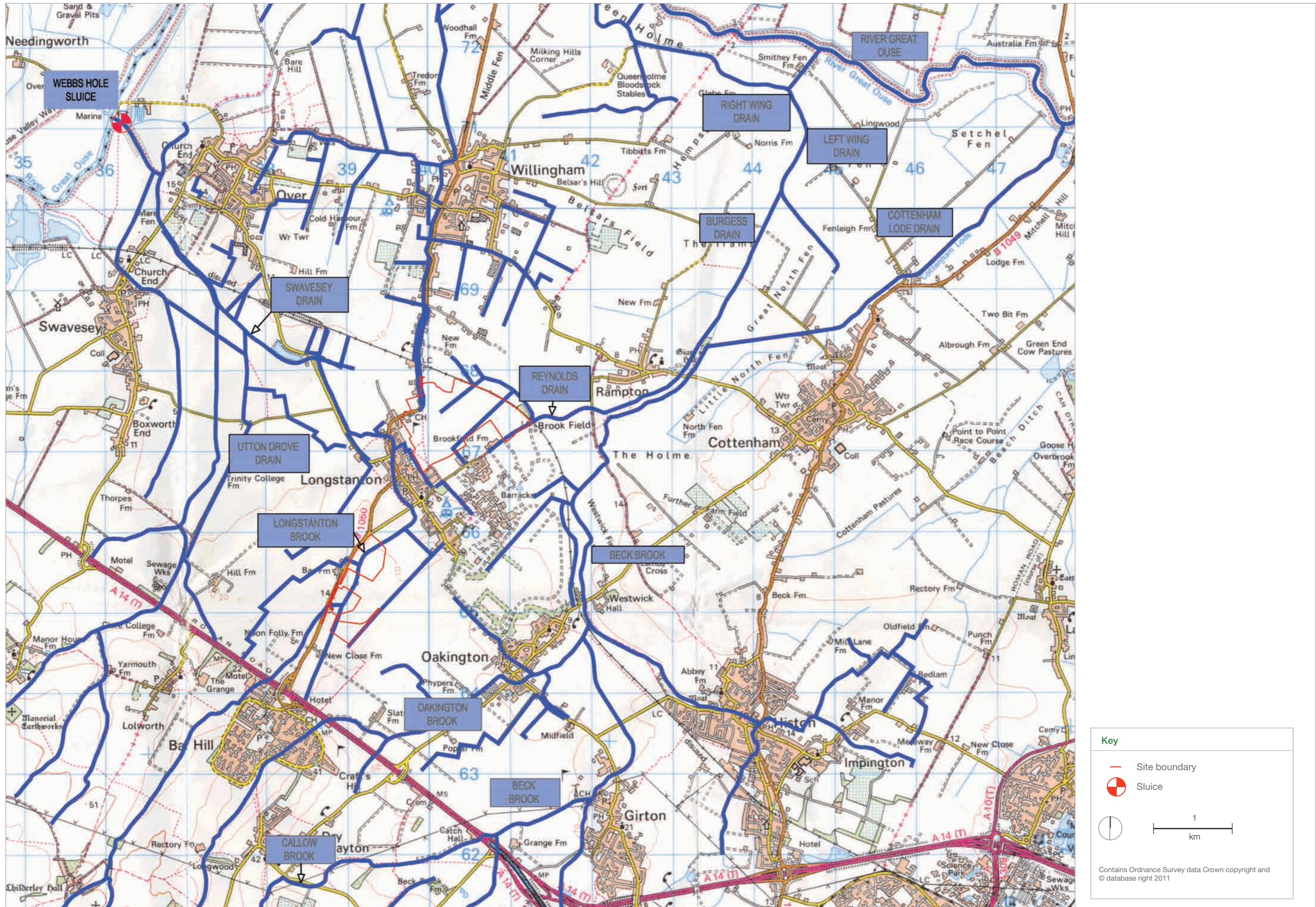
**Negligible:**

No change to water bodies of poor quality and artificial watercourses.

### Significance

If the degree of effect is moderate or above, then the effect is considered to be significant.

Figure 11.3 Degree of effect



**Key**

- Site boundary
- ⊕ Sluice

1 km

Contains Ordnance Survey data Crown copyright and © database right 2011

Figure 11.4 Surface water features