

Light Valley Solar

Environmental Statement Volume 3

Appendix 15.3: Water Resources and Flood Risk Preliminary Assessment Table

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February 2026

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN0110012
APFP Regulation: 5(2)(q)



Light Valley
Solar

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Light Valley Solar

DCO Submission

Appendix 15.3: Water Resources and Flood Risk Preliminary Assessment Table

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides a summary of the water resources and flood risk receptors, and the detail which sits behind the assessment summarised in Chapter 15: Water Environment and Flood Risk (ES Volume 1) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.15]**, Section 15.9.
- 1.1.2 The assessment tables presented below make reference to a number of outline management plans submitted as part of the DCO application. These include:
- 1) Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]**
 - 2) Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03]**
 - 3) Outline Pollution and Spillage Response Plan (oPSRP) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08]**
 - 4) Outline Drainage Strategy (outlined in the Flood Risk Assessment in Appendix 15.1 (ES Volume 3) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.01]**)
 - 5) Outline Battery Safety Management Plan (oBSMP) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.06]**.

Table 1 Summary of water resources and flood risk receptors

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Surface Water								
Pallion Dyke and tributaries (Whinchat Dyke, Chatterton Dyke, Leonard Scales Drain, Keldcarrs Drain, Common Drain, Dunstall Dyke)	Ouse and Derwent IDB watercourse, WER classification, SW abstraction	SDS 1	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A, SCC1B, SC1
Bridge Dyke	Ouse and Derwent IDB watercourse, WER classification	SDS 1	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Halfpenny Dyke	Ouse and Derwent IDB watercourse, WER classification	SDS 1	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourses (close to Solar Development Site 1)	Ordinary Watercourse	SDS 1, CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fleet Dike	Selby Area IDB watercourse, SW abstraction	SDS 2, CRC 2-6	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS
Habholme Dike	Selby Area IDB watercourse, SW abstraction	SDS 2, SDS 8	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, SCC8, BESS
Causeway Dyke	Ordinary Watercourse	SDS 2, CRC 2-8	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS
Maspin Moor Drain, SW abstraction	Selby Area IDB watercourse, WER classification	SDS 3, SDS 4	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	CCC5, SCC4A, SCC4B, SC4
Unnamed watercourse (along Hillam Common Lane and Pighill Nook Road)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 3	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4A, SC4
River Aire	Main River, WER classification, SW abstraction	SDS 4	No	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Roe Lane Drain and other unnamed watercourses connected to the west.	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 4, CRC 4-POC	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4A, SCC4B, SC4
Mearley Drain	Selby Area IDB watercourse, WER classification	SDS 4	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
The Fleet (known locally as Maspin Moor Drain)	Selby Area IDB watercourse, WER classification	SDS 4	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse (southern and eastern boundary of south-most land parcel of Solar Development site 4)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 4	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hagg Lane Drain	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 4	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4A, SCC4B, SC4
Unnamed watercourse (western edge of the woodland north of the site from Hillam Road)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 4	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse (parallel to Hillam Road)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 4	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse (north-east corner of site 4 heading eastward)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 4	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse and tributaries (crossing Royd's Road and heads east to Pale Lane, east of Site 4)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 4	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse (heading north from Birkin Road, east of Site 4)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 4	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourses in the woods on northern edge of Solar Development Site 4	Ordinary Watercourses	SDS 4	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Old Eye and unnamed tributaries	Selby Area IDB watercourse, SW abstraction	SDS 4	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Unnamed watercourse (tributary of Old Eye south of Haddlesey Road)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
Unnamed watercourse (tributary of Upper Fox Drain)	Selby Area IDB watercourse, WER classification	SDS 6, SDS 7, SDS 8	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lumby Common Drain and unnamed tributaries	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 6	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
Low Common Drain	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 6	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourses (south of Turpin Lane)	Selby Area IDB watercourse, SW abstraction	SDS 6	Yes	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse (southern edge of Site 6)	Ordinary Watercourse	SDS 6	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse and tributaries (north-west side of Common Lane)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 6	Yes	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mill Dike	Main River, WER classification, SW abstraction	SDS 7	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse (west of Mill Dike)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 7	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse and tributaries (north side of Common Lane)	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 7	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fox Dike	Main River, WER classification	SDS 8	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Upper Fox Drain	Main River, WER classification	SDS 8	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Bishop Dike	Main River, WER classification	SDS 8	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Main Drain and unnamed tributary	Selby Area IDB watercourse	SDS 8, CRC 2-8	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	CCC4, SCC8
Main Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	SDS 8	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sand Hole Dike	Selby IDB watercourse	SDS 8	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hammersike Dike	Selby IDB watercourse	SDS 8	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Long Dike	Selby IDB watercourse	SDS 8	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Briggs River	Selby IDB watercourse	SDS 8	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourses (close to corridor of CRC 1-4)	Ordinary Watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	No
Ricall Dam and tributaries (Hopney Stable Dyke, Holmes Dyke, Swinbank Dyke, Silversides Drain, West End Dyke, Garden Dyke)	Ouse and Derwent IDB watercourse, WER classification, SW abstraction	CRC 1-4	Yes	High	Yes	No	No	CCC3
Angram Clough and tributaries (Angram Lane, Angram Dyke, Old Ings Dyke, West Fields Dyke, Marsh Dyke)	Ouse and Derwent IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	CCC3
River Ouse	Main River, WER classification, SW abstraction	CRC 1-4	Yes	Very High	Yes	No	No	No
Drain No. 11	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Ings Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Lordship Lane Drain and tributaries (Laburnum Cottage Drain, Drain No. 25, Gibbet Lane Drain, Watergate Drain unnamed watercourse, Ings Lane Drain)	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Ings Dyke	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Black Fen Drain and tributaries (Little Moor Lane Drain, Black Fen Tributary, Dickey Lane Drain, West End Drain, Cawood Common Drain, unnamed watercourses)	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	CCC2
Cockret Dyke	Main River	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	CCC2
Tributaries of Cockret Dyke (Cow Lane Drain, Drain No. 89, Flaxley Road Drain, Drain 103, Drain 102, Drain 100)	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Drain No. 31	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Bank House Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Gypsy Corner Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Outwoods Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	CCC1
Unnamed drain near Scalm Lane	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Dutchman's Dyke	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	CCC1

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Selby Dam	Main River, WER classification, SW abstraction	CRC 1-4, SDS 8	No	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	CCC1, SCC8
Bayles Dike	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Dawker Hill Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Round Hill Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Whinny Hagg Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Town Dyke and tributaries (Morton Drain, unnamed watercourse)	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	CCC4
Unnamed watercourses (south of Hambleton)	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	CCC4
Unnamed watercourse (south of Hillam Road opposite Fox Lane)	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
East Farm Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Unnamed watercourse	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 1-4D	Yes	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fox Lane Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 2-8	Yes	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Stocking Lane Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 2-8	Yes	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Unnamed watercourses (close to Fox Lane)	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 2-8	Yes	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unnamed watercourse (feeding into Hillam Common Drain)	Ordinary Watercourse	CRC 2-8	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hillam Common Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 2-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Breckswood Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 2-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS
Unnamed watercourses (between Hillam and Monk Fryston)	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 4-POC	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Burton Common Drain and unnamed tributaries	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 4-POC	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	CCC5
Elect Drain and unnamed tributaries	Selby IDB watercourse, SW abstraction	CRC 4-POC	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Common Drain and unnamed tributary	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 2-6, CRC 2-6B	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS
Unnamed watercourse (southern side of Common Lane)	Selby IDB watercourse	CRC 6-7	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Biggin Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Bull Moor Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Thompsons Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Ryther Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Jenny Goit Dike (and unnamed tributaries)	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Dutchmans Dyke	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Cawood Common Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Drain No. 63	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Drain No. 75	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Drain No. 77	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Wind Gate Drain	Selby IDB watercourse	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Winchat Hall Farm pond	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1B
Winchat Hall Farm pond (smaller)	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1B
Tiledshed Farm pond	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A
Mill Hill Road Pond 1	Pond	SDS 1	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1B

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Mill Hill Road Pond 2	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A, SCC1B
Mill Hill Road Pond 3	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mill Hill Road Pond 4	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mill Hill Road Pond 5	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mill Hill Road Pond 6	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mill Hill Road Pond 7	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mill Hill Road Pond 8	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mill Hill Road Pond 9	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West of Partridge Remise pond	Pond	SDS 1	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A, SCC1B, SC1
Duck Decoy	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1B, SC1
Gilbertson House pond	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Manor Farm pond 1 (west)	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A, SC1

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Manor Farm pond 2 (east)	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A, SC1
Manor Farm pond 3 (north)	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A, SC1
North of Pallion Wood pond	Pond	SDS 1	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A, SC1
Wheldrake Grange pond	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South of Chequer Hall pond	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South of Pallion Wood pond	Pond	SDS 1	Yes	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South of Wheldrake Lane pond	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A, SCC1B
Pond near Pallion Dyke	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
North of Southmoor Road pond	Pond	SDS 1	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
North of Fleet Dike pond	Pond	SDS 2	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS
East of Habholme Dike pond	Pond	SDS 2	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS
Fryston Common Lane Farm pond	Pond	SDS 2	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Birkin Fisheries lake (large)	Pond	SDS 4	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
Birkin Fisheries lake (small)	Pond	SDS 4	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4NEW, SCC4C
Gateforth Wood pond	Pond	SDS 4	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South of Haddlesey Road Pond	Pond	SDS 4	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West of Birkin Holme pond (north-west)	Pond	SDS 4	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West of Birkin Holme pond (south-east)	Pond	SDS 4	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South of Birkin Road pond	Pond	SDS 4	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hillam Common Lane ponds	Pond	SDS 4	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4A, SCC4B, SC4
East of Gateforth Wood pond	Pond	SDS 4	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
East of Fleet pond	Pond	SDS 4	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mearley Drain pond	Pond	SDS 4	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
North of Gascoigne Wood Mine pond (north-western)	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Fryston Grange ponds	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Deer Park pond	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South of Common Lane pond	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
North of common lane south of trainline pond	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
North of common lane north of trainline pond (south-western)	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Gascoigne Wood Fishery pond (eastern)	Pond	SDS 6	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
East of Gascoigne Wood Fishery ponds	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
Gascoigne Wood pond	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
Ingthorpe Lane pond	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
Turpin Lane pond	Pond	SDS 6	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
Westholme Farm ponds	Pond	SDS 7	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Gascoigne Wood Fishery pond (north-western)	Pond	SDS 7	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Common Plantation pond (northern)	Pond	SDS 8	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC8
Common Plantation pond (southern)	Pond	SDS 8	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC8
North of Gascoigne Wood Mine pond (south-eastern)	Pond	SDS 8	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malton Leys pond	Pond	SDS 8	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Angram Lane pond (western)	Pond	CRC 1-4	Yes	Low*	Yes	No	No	No
Angram Lane pond (eastern)	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	No
North of Selby Dam close to Thorpe Willoughby pond	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	CCC1
South of Selby Dam close to Thorpe Willoughby pond (northern)	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	No
South of Selby Dam close to Thorpe Willoughby pond (southern)	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	No
Pond west of Thorpe Willoughby	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	No
Gateforth Park Pond (north-eastern)	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	No
Gateforth Park Pond (south-western)	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Pond north of Hambleton	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	No
Scarrow Green Pond, Little Skipwith	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Mulberry Farm ponds	Pond	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Burton Salmon Lake	Pond	CRC 4-POC	No	Medium	Yes	No	No	No
Pond South of Lunnfield Lane	Pond	CRC 4-POC	No	Low*	Yes	No	No	No
Groundwater								
Principal Aquifer (Sherwood Sandstone Group)	Bedrock Aquifer	SDS 1,2,4,8 - CRC 1-4,4,6A, 6B,7,8, 9B	Yes	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	All other than CCC5, SCC2, CCC6, SCC6, SC2 and BESS
Principal Aquifer (Brotherton Formation)	Bedrock Aquifer	SDS 6,7 - CRC 4-POC, 9A, 10	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
Secondary A Aquifer (Alluvium)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 2,4,6 - CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Secondary A Aquifer (Lacustrine beach deposits)	Superficial Aquifer	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	No
Secondary A Aquifer (Glaciofluvial deposits)	Superficial Aquifer	CRC 1-4, 8	Yes, No	Medium	Yes	No	No	No
Secondary A Aquifer (Brighton Sand Formation)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 2,3,4,8 - CRC 1-4, 4, 6A, 6B, 7, 8	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	CCC1, CCC2, CCC5, SCC4A, SCC4B, SCC4C, SCC8, SC4
Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer (River Terrace Deposits)	Superficial Aquifer	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer (Esrick Moraine Member)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 1	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer (Skipwith Sand Member)	Superficial Aquifer	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	CCC3, SCC1B
Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer (Vale Of York Formation)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 1	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer (Sutton Sand Formation)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 1	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer (Naburn Sand Member)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 1	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer (Park Farm Clay Member)	Superficial Aquifer	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	No
Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer (Lawns House Farm Sand Member)	Superficial Aquifer	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	No
Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer (Harrogate Till Formation)	Superficial Aquifer	CRC 4-POC	Yes	Medium	Yes	No	No	No
Secondary B Aquifer (Roxby Formation)	Bedrock Aquifer	SDS 2,3,4,6,8 - CRC 1-4, 4, 6A, 6B,7,8, 9A,9B	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	CCC5, SCC2, CCC6, SCC6, SC2, BESS
Secondary B Aquifer (Edlington Formation)	Bedrock Aquifer	SDS 6, 7 - CRC 4-POC, 9A, 10	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unproductive Aquifer (Elvington Glaciolacustrine Formation)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 1	No	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unproductive Aquifer (Hemingborough Glaciolacustrine Formation)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 2,3,4,6,7,8 - CRC 1-4, 4, 6A, 6B,7 ,8, 9A, 9B, 10	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	CCC1, CCC2, CCC5, SCC2, CCC6, SCC6, SCC8, SC2, BESS

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Unproductive Aquifer (Thorganby Clay Member)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 1 - CRC 1-4	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1A, SCC1B, SC1
Unproductive Aquifer (Peat)	Superficial Aquifer	SDS 6 - CRC 1-4	Yes	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Springs Feeding Outwoods Drain	Springs and Wells	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Wells identified on OS mapping with no evidence of water abstraction	Springs and Wells	SDS 4 - CRC 1-4	No	Low*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Environmental Designations								
Burr Closes	SSSI, GWDTE	CRC 1-4	No	High	Yes	No	No	CCC2
Skipwith Common	SSSI, SAC, NNR, GWDTE	CRC 1-4	No	Very High	Yes	No	No	No
Ash Tree Dike and Ponds	SINC	SDS 7	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Barber Rein	SINC	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Bishop Wood	SINC	SDS 8, CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	CCC1, SCC8
Borrow Pit East Of Birkin	SINC	SDS 4	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
Hollicarrs Wood	SINC	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Mulberry Farm Ponds	SINC	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Ouse Bank, Westfield, Riccall Ings	SINC	CRC 1-4	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Pond At Betteras Hill Road	SINC	CRC 4-POC	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	CCC5
Ponds At Landing Lane, Ouse Bank, Riccall	SINC	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Ponds In Grounds, Queen Margaret's School	SINC	SDS 1	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Scarrow Green Pond, Little Skipwith	SINC	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Small Lakes, Riccall Ings	SINC	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	No
Source Protection Zone 3 near Thorpe Willoughby	Source Protection Zone 3	CRC 1-4, SDS 8 (access route)	Yes	Medium*	Yes	No	No	CCC1, CCC4
Water Resources								
Licensed groundwater abstraction (NE/027/0024/056) – 3 boreholes	Groundwater abstraction	SDS 1, CC1	No, Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC1B
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/461/R01) – 2 boreholes	Groundwater abstraction	SDS 1	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/28/086A) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction, Source Protection Zone 1	SDS 1	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Source Protection Zone associated with 2/27/24/430/R01 (outside of study area)	Source Protection Zone 1	SDS 1	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/417/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	SDS 1	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/320) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction, Source Protection Zone 1	SDS 2	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/446/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	SDS 2	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/18/151/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	SDS 4	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4NEW, SCC4C
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/18/152/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	SDS 4	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/118) – 3 boreholes	Groundwater abstraction, Source Protection Zone 1	SDS 6, SDS 7	SPZ: Yes Abstraction: No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/458/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	SDS 7	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
Unlicensed private abstraction - Hillam Road	Unlicensed abstraction (surface water or groundwater)	CRC 1-4	No	Medium*	Yes	No	No	CCC4
Unlicensed private abstraction - Ingthorne Lane	Unlicensed abstraction (surface water or groundwater)	SDS 6	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Unlicensed private abstraction - Common Lane (opposite Millford Lodge Farm)	Unlicensed abstraction (surface water or groundwater)	SDS 6	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
Unlicensed private abstraction - Common Lane	Unlicensed abstraction (surface water or groundwater)	SDS 7	No	Medium*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/217) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/148) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction, Source Protection Zone 1	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	CCC3
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/383) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction, Source Protection Zone 1	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/439/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	CCC1
Licensed groundwater abstraction (NE/027/0024/043) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/486/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	CCC4
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/18/153/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/119) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (NE/027/0024/087) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/480/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	Long Lane and Broad Lane, Wistow Highway Improvement Area	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/489/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	Bishopdyke Road and Long Lane, Wistow Highway Improvement Area	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Licensed groundwater abstraction (2/27/24/459/R01) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction, Source Protection Zone 1	CRC 2-8	No	High*	Yes	No	No	SCC2, BESS
Licensed groundwater abstraction (NE/027/0017/041) – 1 borehole	Groundwater abstraction	CRC 4-POC	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
NE/027/0024/049 - Pallion Dike	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 1	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2/27/24/469/R01 - Fleet Dyke (west)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 2	Yes	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS
2/27/24/469/R01 - Fleet Dyke (east)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 2	Yes	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC2, CCC6, SC2, BESS

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
2/27/18/137/R01 - River Aire and Old Eye Drain (east)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2/27/18/129/R01 - River Aire (west)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
2/27/18/117/R01 – River Aire	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2/27/18/129/R01 - River Aire (east)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
2/27/18/137/R01 - River Aire (west)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
2/27/18/137/R01 - River Aire (mid)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
NE/027/0018/008 - Maspin Moor Drain (west)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4B
NE/027/0018/008 -Maspin Moor Drain (east)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4B
2/27/18/140/R01 -Fleet Drain	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2/27/18/140/R01 - Fleet Drain	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2/27/18/138/R01 - Old Eye Drain	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
2/27/18/138/R01 - Old Eye Drain (east)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 4	No	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC4C
2/27/24/017 - Lumby Common Drain and Milford Common Drain (south-west)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 6	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
2/27/24/017 - Lumby Common Drain and Milford Common Drain (north-east)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 6	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC6
NE/027/0024/081 - Reach at Mill Dyke	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 7	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2/27/24/472/R01 - Selby Dam	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	SDS 8	No	Very High	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCC8
2/27/24/200 - Bishop Dyke - Cawood (south-westernmost)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	Solar Development Site 8 Access	No	High*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2/27/24/200 - Bishop Dyke - Cawood (middle)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	Bishopdyke Road and Long Lane, Wistow Highway Improvement Area	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No

Receptor	Category	Closest feature	Inside Order Limits	Importance	Scoped in Construction	Scoped in Operation	Scoped in Decommissioning	Within 1 km of higher risk construction feature
2/27/24/200 - Bishop Dyke - Cawood (north-east)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	Bishopdyke Road and Long Lane, Wistow Highway Improvement Area	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
2/27/24/200 - Bishop Dyke - Cawood (north-easternmost)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	Bishopdyke Road and Long Lane, Wistow Highway Improvement Area	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
2/27/24/200 - Bishop Dyke - Cawood (south-west)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	Bishopdyke Road and Long Lane, Wistow Highway Improvement Area	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
NE/027/0024/049 - Pallion Dike	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
NE/027/0024/095 - River Ouse/The Pond - Selby	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	CRC 1-4	Yes	Very High*	Yes	No	No	No
NE/027/0024/095 - The Ings	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
NE/027/0024/095/R01 - Holmes Drain - Selby	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	CRC 1-4	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
2/27/18/136/R01 - Topstone Drain (eastern)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	CRC 4-POC	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
2/27/18/136/R01 - Topstone Drain (western)	Surface water abstraction (licensed)	CRC 4-POC	No	High*	Yes	No	No	No
Flood Risk								
Amenity open space, nature conservation and biodiversity (water compatible)	Flood risk receptor	-	-	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Land and buildings used for agriculture (Less vulnerable)	Flood risk receptor	-	-	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Minor roads (Less vulnerable)	Flood risk receptor	-	-	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Major roads and train lines (More vulnerable)	Flood risk receptor	-	-	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Residential properties (More vulnerable)	Flood risk receptor	-	-	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
* Indicates a site that hasn't been surveyed, therefore a conservative receptor importance has been assigned								

Table 2 Water resources and flood risk assessment table - construction¹

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
Surface water quality	Very High importance watercourses	Accidental release of contaminants from construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases.	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Negligible , Construction compounds and all storage of materials will be placed outside of the floodplain where practicable however, it is acknowledged that this may not be possible for the River Ouse. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]. Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction. Removal and replacement of existing culvert on Selby Dam.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses and using a non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system where needed.	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Very High importance surface water abstractions	Accidental release of contaminants from construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

¹ The conclusions here will be the same as for the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development on the basis that similar mitigation measures apply, as set out in the oDEMP.

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases. The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes monitoring plans for abstractions immediately adjacent to construction compounds, trenchless solutions such as HDD or sites where excavations occurring, to include requirement to cease works if impact detected.			
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Negligible . Construction compounds and all storage of materials will be place outside of the floodplain where practicable , however it is acknowledged that this may not be possible for the River Ouse. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]. The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes monitoring plans for abstractions immediately adjacent trenchless solutions such as HDD activities, to include requirement to cease works if impact detected. Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction. Removal and replacement of existing culvert on Selby Dam.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses (50 m for CRT watercourses) and using a non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system, except for watercourses at open cut crossing locations where construction will occur through the watercourse. The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes monitoring plans for abstractions immediately adjacent to construction compounds, trenchless solutions such as	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			HDD or sites where excavations occurring, to include requirement to cease works if impact detected.			
	Very High importance designated sites (Skipwith Common)	Accidental release of contaminants from construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	Neutral. Skipwith Common is upstream of the Order Limits and therefore pollution pathway does not exist via surface water courses. The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Neutral. Skipwith Common is upstream of the Order Limits and therefore pollution pathway does not exist via surface water courses. Construction compounds and all storage of materials will be place outside of the floodplain. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] . Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction.	Neutral. Skipwith Common is upstream of the Order Limits and therefore pollution pathway does not exist via surface water courses. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses (50 m for CRT watercourses) and using a non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system, except for watercourses at open cut crossing locations.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
	High importance watercourses	Accidental release of contaminants from	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases.	<i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant		<i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Negligible . Construction compounds and all storage of materials will be place outside of the floodplain. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]. Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses (50 m for CRT watercourses) and using a non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system, except for watercourses at open cut crossing locations.	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	High importance designated sites (Burr Closes)	Accidental release of contaminants from construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	Negligible for Burr Closes, the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases. The design of the corridor of the Cable Route has avoided Burr Closes.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Negligible for Burr Closes, construction compounds and all storage of materials will be place outside of the floodplain. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]. The design of the corridor of the Cable Route has avoided Burr Closes. Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.			
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction.	Negligible for Burr Closes, the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses. The design of the corridor of the Cable Route has avoided Burr Closes.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
	High importance surface water abstractions	Accidental release of contaminants from construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases. The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes monitoring plans for abstractions immediately adjacent to construction compounds, trenchless solutions such as HDD or sites where excavations occurring, to include requirement to cease works if impact detected.	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Negligible . Construction compounds and all storage of materials will be place outside of the floodplain. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]. The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes monitoring plans for abstractions immediately adjacent trenchless solutions	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			such as HDD activities, to include requirement to cease works if impact detected. Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.			
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses (50 m for CRT watercourses) and using a non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system, except for watercourses at open cut crossing locations. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes monitoring plans for abstractions immediately adjacent to construction compounds, trenchless solutions such as HDD or sites where excavations occurring, to include requirement to cease works if impact detected.	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Medium importance watercourses and ponds	Accidental release of contaminants from construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Negligible . Construction compounds and all storage of materials will be place outside of the floodplain. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]. Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses (50 m for CRT watercourses) and using a non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system, except for watercourses at open cut crossing locations.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Medium importance surface water abstractions	Accidental release of contaminants from construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases. The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes monitoring plans for abstractions immediately adjacent to construction compounds, trenchless solutions such as HDD or sites where excavations occurring, to include requirement to cease works if impact detected.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Negligible . Construction compounds and all storage of materials will be place outside of the floodplain. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]. The oCEMP includes monitoring plans for abstractions immediately adjacent trenchless solutions such as HDD activities, to include requirement to cease works if impact detected. Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses (50 m for CRT watercourses) and using a non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system, except for watercourses at open cut crossing locations. The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes monitoring plans for abstractions immediately adjacent to construction compounds, trenchless solutions such as HDD or sites where excavations occurring, to include requirement to cease works if impact detected.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Medium importance designated sites	Accidental release of contaminants from construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Negligible . Construction compounds and all storage of materials will be place outside of the floodplain. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]. Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

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			stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses (50 m for CRT watercourses) and using a non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system, except for watercourses at open cut crossing locations.			
	Low importance watercourses and ponds	Accidental release of contaminants from construction activity including chemicals, hydrocarbons, oils and hexavalent chromium from concrete/cement.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes pollution control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. The oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] helps reduce the impact by outlining preventative measures and response actions for spills and contaminant releases.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Breakout from trenchless solutions such as HDD activities (i.e. HDD drilling mud).	Negligible . Construction compounds and all storage of materials will be place outside of the floodplain. Drilling muds from trenchless solutions such as HDD works will be appropriately treated before disposal or any release of water into the environment, they will not be directly discharged into the environment, which is secured in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] . Additionally, a frac-out contingency plan will be produced pre-construction but post grant of the DCO.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Release of sediment as a result of ground disturbance during construction.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . The oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] includes sediment control measures, not having stockpiles of construction materials or spoil heaps within 10 m from the top of the bank of watercourses (50 m for CRT watercourses) and using a non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system, except for watercourses at open cut crossing locations.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Release of sediment as a result of the physical emplacement and removal of culverts, and for the	Minor , the release of sediment is not at a greater magnitude due to the short-term duration of this activity. Mitigation included in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] are to schedule works during low-flow	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		emplacement of trenched cables through watercourses	periods to reduce ecological disturbance, implementing erosion and sediment control measures, and to monitor water quality and flow during installation.			
Surface water quantity and geomorphology	Very High importance Watercourses	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability and impact on geomorphology and aquatic habitats.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a substation or the BESS, then neutral . Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind which is to mimic natural drainage patterns.	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Negligible , abstraction from watercourses is one of the options considered in the Water Resource Assessment [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04], this would be either through applying for re-purposing of an existing abstraction, or a small abstraction of up to 20 m ³ /d. Should it be from a new small abstraction, this will be undertaken in a fashion so as to ensure that there will be no impact on nearby receptors, taking into account available flow, any dependent ecosystems and any existing abstractions. As a result, it is not considered that either of these options will cause an impact larger than negligible to the receptor.	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant
	Very High importance surface water abstractions	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability and impact on geomorphology and aquatic habitats.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a substation or the BESS, then neutral . Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			which is to mimic natural drainage patterns. Detailed design of excavations will take account of sensitive water receptors within close proximity where required.			
		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Negligible , abstraction from watercourses is one of the options considered in the Water Resource Assessment [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04], this would be either through applying for re-purposing of an existing abstraction, or a small abstraction of up to 20 m ³ /d. Should it be from a new small abstraction, this will be undertaken in a fashion so as to ensure that there will be no impact on nearby receptors, taking into account available flow, any dependent ecosystems and any existing abstractions. As a result, it is not considered that either of these options will cause an impact larger than negligible to the receptor.	Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant
	Very High importance designated sites (Skipwith Common)	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability.	Neutral . Skipwith Common is upstream of the Order Limits and therefore not impacted. Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind which is to mimic natural drainage patterns.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Neutral as Skipwith Common is upstream of the Order Limits and therefore will not be impacted from any abstractions of surface water.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
	High importance watercourses	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability and impact on geomorphology and aquatic habitats.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a substation or the BESS, then neutral . Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

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			IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind which is to mimic natural drainage patterns.			
		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Negligible , abstraction from watercourses is one of the options considered in the Water Resource Assessment [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04], this would be either through applying for re-purposing of an existing abstraction, or a small abstraction of up to 20 m ³ /d. Should it be from a new small abstraction, this will be undertaken in a fashion so as to ensure that there will be no impact on nearby receptors, taking into account available flow, any dependent ecosystems and any existing abstractions. As a result, it is not considered that either of these options will cause an impact larger than negligible to the receptor.	Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant
	High importance designated sites (Burr Closes)	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability to hydraulically connected habitats.	Negligible . Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind which is to mimic natural drainage patterns.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Negligible , abstraction from watercourses is one of the options considered in the Water Resource Assessment [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04], this would be either through applying for re-purposing of an existing abstraction, or a small abstraction of up to 20 m ³ /d. Should it be from a new small abstraction, this will be undertaken in a fashion so as to ensure that there will be no impact on nearby receptors, taking into account available flow, any dependent ecosystems and any existing abstractions. As a result, it is not considered	Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant

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			that either of these options will cause an impact larger than negligible to the receptor.			
	High importance surface water abstractions	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability and impact on geomorphology and aquatic habitats.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a substation or the BESS, then neutral . Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind which is to mimic natural drainage patterns. Detailed design of excavations will take account of sensitive water receptors within close proximity where required.	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Negligible , abstraction from watercourses is one of the options considered in the Water Resource Assessment [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04], this would be either through applying for re-purposing of an existing abstraction, or a small abstraction of up to 20 m ³ /d. Should it be from a new small abstraction, this will be undertaken in a fashion so as to ensure that there will be no impact on nearby receptors, taking into account available flow, any dependent ecosystems and any existing abstractions. As a result, it is not considered that either of these options will cause an impact larger than negligible to the receptor.	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant
	Medium importance watercourses and ponds	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability and impact on geomorphology and aquatic habitats.	Negligible . Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind which is to mimic natural drainage patterns.	<i>Negligible</i> , not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> , not significant

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		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Negligible , abstraction from watercourses is one of the options considered in the Water Resource Assessment [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04], this would be either through applying for re-purposing of an existing abstraction, or a small abstraction of up to 20 m ³ /d. Should it be from a new small abstraction, this will be undertaken in a fashion so as to ensure that there will be no impact on nearby receptors, taking into account available flow, any dependent ecosystems and any existing abstractions. As a result, it is not considered that either of these options will cause an impact larger than negligible to the receptor.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Medium importance surface water abstractions	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability and impact on geomorphology and aquatic habitats.	Negligible . Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind which is to mimic natural drainage patterns. Detailed design of excavations will take account of sensitive water receptors within close proximity where required.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Negligible , abstraction from watercourses is one of the options considered in the Water Resource Assessment [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04], this would be either through applying for re-purposing of an existing abstraction, or a Should it be from a new small abstraction, this will be undertaken in a fashion so as to ensure that there will be no impact on nearby receptors, taking into account available flow, any dependent ecosystems and any existing abstractions. As a result, it is not considered that either of these options will cause an impact larger than negligible to the receptor.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

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	Medium importance designated sites	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability and impact on geomorphology and aquatic habitats.	Negligible. Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind which is to mimic natural drainage patterns.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Negligible, abstraction from watercourses is one of the options considered in the Water Resource Assessment [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04], this would be either through applying for re-purposing of an existing abstraction, or a small abstraction of up to 20 m ³ /d. Should it be from a new small abstraction, this will be undertaken in a fashion so as to ensure that there will be no impact on nearby receptors, taking into account available flow, any dependent ecosystems and any existing abstractions. As a result, it is not considered that either of these options will cause an impact larger than negligible to the receptor.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Low importance watercourses and ponds	Diversion of flow from catchments which may reduce water availability and impact on geomorphology and aquatic habitats.	Negligible. Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04] maintains that discharge rates to ordinary watercourses must be restricted to greenfield runoff rates for an ordinary watercourse, or between 1.0 – 1.4 l/s for IDB-controlled watercourses. The Drainage strategy follows a drainage hierarchy based on Building Regulations Part H and national and local SuDS policies, the principle behind which is to mimic natural drainage patterns.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Abstraction of water for construction works could affect water quantity.	Negligible, abstraction from watercourses is one of the options considered in the Water Resource Assessment [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04], this would be either through applying for re-purposing of an existing abstraction, or a small abstraction of up to 20 m ³ /d. Should it	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			be from a new small abstraction, this will be undertaken in a fashion so as to ensure that there will be no impact on nearby receptors, taking into account available flow, any dependent ecosystems and any existing abstractions. As a result, it is not considered that either of these options will cause an impact larger than negligible to the receptor.			
		Physical loss of land drains and associated impacts to hydromorphological condition and aquatic habitat.	Minor. Actions will be taken to divert the flow to an appropriate location, such as the construction drainage network. Prior to completion of the Proposed Development, these field drains will be reinstated to the original locations, where practically possible, or to a suitable alternative discharge point determined before the end of construction.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Impacts to hydromorphological conditions, aquatic habitat and flood risk from culverting lower importance watercourses for access tracks.	Minor. Construction works will be limited in duration, with pollution prevention measures implemented to minimise the risk of sediment mobilisation or release of contaminants.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
Groundwater quality	Bedrock Aquifer (Principal - Very High)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from other general construction activities.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes sediment control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifer. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. At Cable Construction Compound 4 where there is no superficial coverage, it is considered that the management plans in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] will be sufficient to mitigate the risk. This will	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

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			include ground investigation will be carried out and used to inform the detailed design of the construction compounds. This is to ensure that appropriate drainage design and aquifer protection measures are incorporated into the construction design, tailored to the specific geological / groundwater conditions at each compound location, to protect the water environment. A non-permeable 'Durabase Mat System' or a similar non-ground penetrating mat system is one example mitigation measure that can be used within the compound areas to protect groundwaters during construction, where there is a greater risk of contamination. Temporary drainage measures must also be provided, to ensure that surface water runoff and quality is adequately managed.			
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifer. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Ground investigations, excavations, installation of solar panel supports and cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible.	Negligible. Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. Solar panel mounting structures to be installed as push piles. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant

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	Bedrock Aquifer (High)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from other general construction activities.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes sediment control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifer. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifer. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Ground investigations, excavations, installation of solar panel supports and cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible	Negligible . Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. Solar panel mounting structures to be installed as push piles. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
	Licensed abstractions (High)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from other general construction activities.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes sediment control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. Superficial	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. At Cable Construction Compound 4 where there is no superficial coverage, it is considered that the management plans in the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] will be sufficient to mitigate the risk.			
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Ground investigations, excavations, installation of solar panel supports and cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible	Negligible. Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. Solar panel mounting structures to be installed as push piles. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
	Bedrock Aquifer (Secondary - Medium)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from other general construction activities.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes sediment control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.			
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Ground investigations, excavations, installation of solar panel supports and cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible	Negligible. Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. Solar panel mounting structures to be installed as push piles. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Superficial deposits (Secondary - Medium)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from other general construction activities.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes sediment control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Ground investigations, excavations, installation of solar panel supports and	Negligible. Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. Solar panel mounting structures to be	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible	installed as push piles. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk			
	Source Protection Zone 3 (Medium)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from other general construction activities.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes sediment control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying Sherwood Sandstone. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying Sherwood Sandstone. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Installation of cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible	Negligible. Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Unlicensed abstractions (Medium)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from other general construction activities.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes sediment control measures and emergency	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			plans for chemical and fuel spills. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.			
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS, substation, construction compounds and HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Ground investigations, excavations, installation of solar panel supports and cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible	Negligible. Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. Solar panel mounting structures to be installed as push piles. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Spring (Medium)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from other general construction activities.	Neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes sediment control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills. Brighton Sand Formation provides some protection to underlying Sherwood Sandstone. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks. Brighton Sand Formation provides some protection to underlying Sherwood Sandstone. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at HDD locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Ground investigations, excavations and installation of cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible	Neutral. Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. Solar panel mounting structures to be installed as push piles. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
	Superficial deposits (Unproductive - Low)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from other general construction activities.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes sediment control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Ground investigations, excavations, installation of solar panel supports and cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible	Negligible. Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. Solar panel mounting structures to be installed as push piles. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Wells (Low)	Accidental discharge of fine sediments/chemicals/fuel, or contamination from	Neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and oPSRP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.08] includes	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		other general construction activities.	sediment control measures and emergency plans for chemical and fuel spills.			
		Trenchless solutions such as HDD can produce further sources of pollutants.	Negligible. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] addresses pollutant risks	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Ground investigations, excavations, installation of solar panel supports and cable trenches may create pathways to aquifers. These will be localised and at a small scale. Short term impacts that are reversible	Neutral. Cable trenching is the preferred methodology for installation which backfills as installed. Solar panel mounting structures to be installed as push piles. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] deals with pollutant risk	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
Groundwater quantity	Bedrock Aquifer (Principal - Very High)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral. Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely within superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely within lower permeability superficial deposits. Any required groundwater control measures would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Bedrock Aquifer (Principal - High)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3)	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

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		compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation	[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.			
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely with in superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely within lower permeability superficial deposits. Any required groundwater control measures would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Licensed abstractions (High)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely with in superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely within lower permeability superficial deposits. Detailed design of excavations will take account of sensitive water receptors within close proximity where required. Any required groundwater control measures would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> –Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
	Bedrock Aquifer (Secondary - Medium)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely with in superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely within lower permeability superficial deposits. Any required groundwater control measures would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Superficial deposits (Secondary - Medium)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely with in superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely within lower permeability superficial deposits. Any required groundwater control measures would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
	Source Protection Zone 3 (Medium)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely with in superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely within lower permeability superficial deposits. Any required groundwater control measures would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Unlicensed abstractions (Medium)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral . Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely with in superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely within lower permeability superficial deposits. Detailed design of excavations will take account of sensitive water receptors within close proximity where required. Any required groundwater control measures	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.			
	Spring (Medium)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation	Neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	Neutral. Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely with in superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely within lower permeability superficial deposits. Any required groundwater control measures would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
	Superficial deposits (Unproductive - Low)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km of a higher risk construction feature, then neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from a higher risk construction feature, then neutral. Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely with in superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

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		excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	within lower permeability superficial deposits. Any required groundwater control measures would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.			
	Wells (Low)	Construction works may locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and divert groundwater flow paths (construction compounds and laydown areas). Short term impacts that are reversible without the embedded mitigation	Neutral. oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02] and Appendix 15.4: Outline Drainage Strategy (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]mitigate impacts.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
		Potential requirement for groundwater control measures for excavations. Local groundwater level reduction or removal of the water from the excavation (dewatering), this could locally reduce groundwater levels and divert flow.	Neutral. Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Likely to be entirely within superficial deposits. Other excavations predominantly shallow with majority likely within lower permeability superficial deposits. Any required groundwater control measures would be non-consumptive with water returned back to the source aquifer.	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
Flood risk	Proposed scheme (High)	Undertaking construction activities in areas that drain to watercourses has the potential to escalate the rate and volume of runoff, which in turn can heighten the risk of blockages in watercourses. This can impede the flow of water and result in an increased likelihood of fluvial flooding. Additionally, modifications to ground levels, temporary increases in	Negligible. Construction works are temporary and localised but will slightly increase fluvial and pluvial flood risk due to compounds, access tracks, earthworks, and watercourse crossings reducing infiltration and storage or altering flow paths. Measures such as siting temporary laydown areas outside high and medium risk zones where practicable, maintaining drainage routes, and designing crossings to preserve conveyance limit these effects. Embedded drainage measures also mitigate the risk.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant

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		impermeable area, and vegetation clearance works may augment the possibility of surface water flooding				
		Increased hardstanding will increase fluvial and pluvial flood risk. Any modifications to ground levels and vegetation clearance may increase the chance of pluvial flooding.	Negligible. Increases in impermeable area from compounds and access tracks, along with minor ground level changes and vegetation clearance will be localised to small areas. These activities increase pluvial flood risk and reduce infiltration, but the effect is limited given the scale of works and embedded drainage measures. Land drainage systems will be maintained, restored, or compensated as required under the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02], ensuring no lasting impact.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		The excavation and installation of cables, as well as the creation of permanent diversions, have the potential to alter the flow of water from springs and within pockets of groundwater. As a result, this may lead to localised changes in the patterns of groundwater flooding.	Negligible. Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Majority of site at low risk of groundwater flooding. Areas of potential risk are along watercourses which will be avoided for development where practicable, other than the Cable Route Corridor, however, there will be just a negligible impact of flooding of the Cable Route Corridor and from the Cable Route Corridor at these locations.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
	High importance flood risk receptor	Undertaking construction activities in areas that drain to watercourses has the potential to escalate the rate and volume of runoff, which in turn can heighten the risk of blockages in watercourses. This can impede the flow of water and result in an increased likelihood of fluvial flooding.	Negligible. Construction works are temporary and localised but will slightly increase fluvial and pluvial flood risk due to compounds, access tracks, earthworks, and watercourse crossings reducing infiltration and storage or altering flow paths. Measures such as siting temporary laydown areas outside high and medium risk zones where practicable, maintaining drainage routes, and designing crossings to preserve conveyance limit these effects. Embedded drainage measures also mitigate the risk.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		Additionally, modifications to ground levels, temporary increases in impermeable area, and vegetation clearance works may augment the possibility of surface water flooding				
		Increased hardstanding will increase fluvial and pluvial flood risk. Any modifications to ground levels and vegetation clearance may increase the chance of pluvial flooding.	Negligible. Increases in impermeable area from compounds and access tracks, along with minor ground level changes and vegetation clearance will be localised to small areas. These activities increase pluvial flood risk and reduce infiltration, but the effect is limited given the scale of works and embedded drainage measures. Land drainage systems will be maintained, restored, or compensated as required under the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02], ensuring no lasting impact.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		The excavation and installation of cables, as well as the creation of permanent diversions, have the potential to alter the flow of water from springs and within pockets of groundwater. As a result, this may lead to localised changes in the patterns of groundwater flooding.	Negligible. Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Majority of site at low risk of groundwater flooding. Areas of potential risk are along watercourses which will be avoided for development where practicable, other than the Cable Route Corridor, however, there will be just a negligible impact of flooding of the Cable Route Corridor and from the Cable Route Corridor at these locations.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
	Medium importance flood risk receptor	Undertaking construction activities in areas that drain to watercourses has the potential to escalate the rate and volume of runoff, which in turn can heighten the risk of blockages in watercourses. This	Negligible. Construction works are temporary and localised but will slightly increase fluvial and pluvial flood risk due to compounds, access tracks, earthworks, and watercourse crossings reducing infiltration and storage or altering flow paths. Measures such as siting temporary laydown areas outside high and medium risk zones where practicable, maintaining drainage routes, and designing crossings to preserve	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		can impede the flow of water and result in an increased likelihood of fluvial flooding. Additionally, modifications to ground levels, temporary increases in impermeable area, and vegetation clearance works may augment the possibility of surface water flooding	conveyance limit these effects. Embedded drainage measures also mitigate the risk.			
		Increased hardstanding will increase fluvial and pluvial flood risk. Any modifications to ground levels and vegetation clearance may increase the chance of pluvial flooding.	Negligible. Increases in impermeable area from compounds and access tracks, along with minor ground level changes and vegetation clearance will be localised to small areas. These activities increase pluvial flood risk and reduce infiltration, but the effect is limited given the scale of works and embedded drainage measures. Land drainage systems will be maintained, restored, or compensated as required under the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02], ensuring no lasting impact.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		The excavation and installation of cables, as well as the creation of permanent diversions, have the potential to alter the flow of water from springs and within pockets of groundwater. As a result, this may lead to localised changes in the patterns of groundwater flooding.	Negligible. Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Majority of site at low risk of groundwater flooding. Areas of potential risk are along watercourses which will be avoided for development where practicable, other than the Cable Route Corridor, however, there will be just a negligible impact of flooding of the Cable Route Corridor and from the Cable Route Corridor at these locations.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Low importance flood risk receptor	Undertaking construction activities in areas that drain to watercourses has the potential to escalate the rate and volume of	Negligible. Construction works are temporary and localised but will slightly increase fluvial and pluvial flood risk due to compounds, access tracks, earthworks, and watercourse crossings reducing infiltration and storage or altering flow paths. Measures	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		runoff, which in turn can heighten the risk of blockages in watercourses. This can impede the flow of water and result in an increased likelihood of fluvial flooding. Additionally, modifications to ground levels, temporary increases in impermeable area, and vegetation clearance works may augment the possibility of surface water flooding	such as siting temporary laydown areas outside high and medium risk zones where practicable, maintaining drainage routes, and designing crossings to preserve conveyance limit these effects. Embedded drainage measures also mitigate the risk.			
		Increased hardstanding will increase fluvial and pluvial flood risk. Any modifications to ground levels and vegetation clearance may increase the chance of pluvial flooding.	Negligible. Increases in impermeable area from compounds and access tracks, along with minor ground level changes and vegetation clearance will be localised to small areas. These activities increase pluvial flood risk and reduce infiltration, but the effect is limited given the scale of works and embedded drainage measures. Land drainage systems will be maintained, restored, or compensated as required under the oCEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02], ensuring no lasting impact.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		The excavation and installation of cables, as well as the creation of permanent diversions, have the potential to alter the flow of water from springs and within pockets of groundwater. As a result, this may lead to localised changes in the patterns of groundwater flooding.	Negligible. Shallow excavations for hardstanding areas and piles for poles and fences. Majority of site at low risk of groundwater flooding. Areas of potential risk are along watercourses which will be avoided for development where practicable, other than the Cable Route Corridor, however, there will be just a negligible impact of flooding of the Cable Route Corridor and from works in the Cable Route Corridor at these locations.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Table 3 Water resources and flood risk assessment table - Operation

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)
Surface water quality	Very High importance watercourses	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents including vehicles used for maintenance and replacement of infrastructure	Neutral as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. Very High importance water courses are located far enough away from operation that any spills will be cleared up before contaminants reach these receptors. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Neutral. Surface water from the substation and other hard standing areas associated infrastructure will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system according to BSMP. Very High importance water courses are located far enough away from operation that any spills will be cleared up before contaminants reach these receptors. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
	High importance watercourses (excluding The Fleet from Source to River Aire WER Water Body and associated receptors)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents including vehicles used for maintenance and replacement of infrastructure	Neutral as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. High importance water courses are located far enough away from operation that any spills will be cleared up before contaminants reach these receptors. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Neutral. Surface water from the substation and other hard standing areas associated infrastructure will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system according to BSMP. High importance water courses are located far enough away from operation that any spills will be cleared up before contaminants reach these receptors. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
	The Fleet from Source to River Aire WER Water Body and associated receptors (High)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents including vehicles used for maintenance and replacement of infrastructure	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible. Surface water from the substation and other hard standing areas associated infrastructure will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system according to BSMP. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)
			presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]			
	Medium importance watercourses and ponds	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents including vehicles used for maintenance and replacement of infrastructure	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible. Surface water from the substation and other hard standing areas associated infrastructure will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system according to BSMP. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Medium importance designated sites	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents including vehicles used for maintenance and replacement of infrastructure	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible. Surface water from the substation and other hard standing areas associated infrastructure will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system according to BSMP. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Low importance watercourses and ponds	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents including vehicles used for maintenance and replacement of infrastructure	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible. Surface water from the substation and other hard standing areas associated infrastructure will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system according to BSMP. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
Surface water quantity and geomorphology	Very High importance Watercourses	Alterations of ground elevations and installation of hardstanding areas and access tracks may result in the modification of surface water flows. Excavation of topsoil and possible creation of scrapes/backwaters could locally modify drainage	Neutral. New internal access tracks will be permeable, construction compounds will be removed before operation and the design of the BESS/ substation will maintain greenfield runoff rates. Very High importance water courses are located far enough away from operation that it is reasonable to assume no effect. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		patterns, leading to ponding or reduced conveyance capacity in natural channels.				
	High importance watercourses (excluding The Fleet from Source to River Aire WER Water Body and associated receptors)	Alterations of ground elevations and installation of hardstanding areas and access tracks may result in the modification of surface water flows. Excavation of topsoil and possible creation of scrapes/backwaters could locally modify drainage patterns, leading to ponding or reduced conveyance capacity in natural channels.	Neutral. New internal access tracks will be permeable, construction compounds will be removed before operation and the design of the BESS/ substation will maintain greenfield runoff rates. High importance water courses are located far enough away from operation that it is reasonable to assume no effect. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Neutral, not significant	N/A	Neutral, not significant
	The Fleet from Source to River Aire WER Water Body and associated receptors (High)	Alterations of ground elevations and installation of hardstanding areas and access tracks may result in the modification of surface water flows. Excavation of topsoil and possible creation of scrapes/backwaters could locally modify drainage patterns, leading to ponding or reduced conveyance capacity in natural channels.	Negligible. New internal access tracks will be permeable, construction compounds will be removed before operation and the design of the BESS/ substation will maintain greenfield runoff rates. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
	Medium importance watercourses and ponds	Alterations of ground elevations and installation of hardstanding areas and access tracks may result in the modification of surface water flows. Excavation of topsoil and possible creation of scrapes/backwaters could locally modify drainage patterns, leading to ponding or reduced conveyance capacity in natural channels.	Negligible. New internal access tracks will be permeable, construction compounds will be removed before operation and the design of the BESS/ substation will maintain greenfield runoff rates. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Medium importance designated sites	Alterations of ground elevations and installation of hardstanding areas and access tracks may result in the modification of surface water flows. Excavation of topsoil and possible creation of scrapes/backwaters could locally modify drainage patterns, leading to ponding or	Negligible. New internal access tracks will be permeable, construction compounds will be removed before operation and the design of the BESS/ substation will maintain greenfield runoff rates. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		reduced conveyance capacity in natural channels.				
	Low importance watercourses and ponds	Alterations of ground elevations and installation of hardstanding areas and access tracks may result in the modification of surface water flows. Excavation of topsoil and possible creation of scrapes/backwaters could locally modify drainage patterns, leading to ponding or reduced conveyance capacity in natural channels.	Negligible. New internal access tracks will be permeable, construction compounds will be removed before operation and the design of the BESS/ substation will maintain greenfield runoff rates. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Possibility of physical degradation or loss of low value field drains as a result of changes to the drainage network.	Minor. Details on whether there will be any physical loss of lower importance watercourses will be available at the final detailed design. An assumption of loss has therefore been incorporated into the ES assessment as a worst-case scenario. Monitoring of drainage networks is secured within the oOEMP which will allow for response should changes to the drainage network be observed [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03] .	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
Groundwater quality	Bedrock Aquifer (Principal - Very High)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents involving maintenance vehicles.	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifer. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS and substation locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Runoff from the BESS, substation and other hard standing areas will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system. Runoff emanating from the BESS areas as a result of a fire would be effectively managed (BSMP) to prevent the untreated discharge of contaminated firewater to surface or groundwaters. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
	Bedrock Aquifer (Principal - High)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents involving maintenance vehicles	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifer. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS and substation locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Runoff from the BESS, substation and other hard standing areas will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system. Runoff emanating from the BESS areas as a result of a fire would be effectively managed (BSMP) to prevent the untreated discharge of contaminated firewater to surface or groundwaters. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Licensed abstractions (High)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents involving maintenance vehicles	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS and substation locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Runoff from the BESS, substation and other hard standing areas will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system. Runoff emanating from the BESS areas as a result of a fire would be effectively managed (BSMP) to prevent the untreated discharge of contaminated firewater to surface or groundwaters. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]			
	Bedrock Aquifer (Secondary - Medium)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents involving maintenance vehicles	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS and substation locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Runoff from the BESS, substation and other hard standing areas will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system. Runoff emanating from the BESS areas as a result of a fire would be effectively managed (BSMP) to prevent the untreated discharge of contaminated firewater to surface or groundwaters. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>
	Superficial deposits (Secondary - Medium)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents involving maintenance vehicles	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS and substation locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Runoff from the BESS, substation and other hard standing areas will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system. Runoff emanating from the BESS areas as a result of a fire would be effectively managed (BSMP) to prevent the untreated discharge of contaminated firewater to surface or groundwaters.	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)
	Unlicensed abstractions (Medium)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents involving maintenance vehicles	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying aquifers. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS and substation locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Runoff from the BESS, substation and other hard standing areas will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system. Runoff emanating from the BESS areas as a result of a fire would be effectively managed (BSMP) to prevent the untreated discharge of contaminated firewater to surface or groundwaters. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>
	Superficial deposits (Unproductive - Low)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents involving maintenance vehicles	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols.. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS and substation locations to be confirmed through ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Runoff from the BESS, substation and other hard standing areas will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system. Runoff emanating from the BESS areas as a result of a fire would be effectively managed (BSMP) to prevent the untreated discharge of contaminated firewater to surface or groundwaters. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>
	Wells (Low)	Potential accidental release of fuel and chemicals from accidents involving maintenance vehicles	Negligible as the embedded mitigation set out, and the oOEMP will remove pollutants and there will be lower traffic levels. Site operation plans to include emergency spill protocols. Superficial deposits widespread throughout the study area providing protection to underlying Sherwood Sandstone aquifer. Presence, nature and depth of superficial deposits at BESS and substation locations to be confirmed through	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)
			ground investigation and detailed design of drainage and aquifer protection at each location to be tailored accordingly. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]			
		Potential release of firewater and other chemicals from BESS and substation	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Runoff from the BESS, substation and other hard standing areas will be managed by the implementation of a surface water drainage system. Runoff emanating from the BESS areas as a result of a fire would be effectively managed (BSMP) to prevent the untreated discharge of contaminated firewater to surface or groundwaters. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>
Groundwater quantity	Bedrock Aquifer (Principal - Very High)	BESS compound, switch rooms, substations, access tracks and mounting structure/fencing piles will locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and abstractions and locally alter shallow groundwater flowpaths. This is a long-term affect that is irreversible.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Design minimises areas of hardstanding and implements SUDs to maintain greenfield run off rates. Most likely to be shallow installations within the lower permeability superficial deposits overlying the bedrock with minimal impact on groundwater recharge. Excavations for foundations of substations, BESS and switch rooms are not expected to reach into the top of the bedrock, the area of the foundations is relatively small relative to the size of the aquifer. Where practicable, the design has avoided excavation and trenching in areas of more permeable superficial deposits or areas where no superficial cover. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>
		Introduction of new drainage systems may also result in a reduction or loss of water supply to aquifers and abstractions.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Drainage strategy incorporates consideration of implications for groundwater recharge. Impact small in aquifer context. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>
	Bedrock Aquifer (Principal - High)	BESS compound, switch rooms, substations, access tracks and mounting structure/fencing piles will locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and abstractions and locally alter shallow groundwater flowpaths. This is a long term affect that is irreversible.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Design minimises areas of hardstanding and implements SUDs to maintain greenfield run off rates. Most likely to be shallow installations within the lower permeability superficial deposits overlying the bedrock with minimal impact on groundwater recharge. Excavations for foundations of substations, BESS and switch rooms are not expected to reach into the top of the bedrock, the area of the foundations is relatively small relative to the size of the aquifer. Where practicable, the design has avoided excavation and trenching in areas of more permeable superficial deposits or areas where no superficial cover. A drainage strategy will be in	<i>Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Minor adverse, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)
			place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]			
		Introduction of new drainage systems may also result in a reduction or loss of water supply to aquifers and abstractions.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Drainage strategy incorporates consideration of implications for groundwater recharge. Impact small in aquifer context. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Licensed abstractions (High)	BESS compound, switch rooms, substations, access tracks and mounting structure/fencing piles will locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and abstractions and locally alter shallow groundwater flowpaths. This is a long term affect that is irreversible.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Design minimises areas of hardstanding and implements SUDs to maintain greenfield run off rates. Most likely to be shallow installations within the lower permeability superficial deposits overlying the bedrock with minimal impact on groundwater recharge. Excavations for foundations of substations, BESS and switch rooms are not expected to reach into the top of the bedrock, the area of the foundations is relatively small relative to the size of the aquifer. Where practicable, the design has avoided excavation and trenching in areas of more permeable superficial deposits or areas where no superficial cover. Distance to abstractions and overlying low permeability superficial deposits will minimise the magnitude impact. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Introduction of new drainage systems may also result in a reduction or loss of water supply to aquifers and abstractions.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Drainage strategy incorporates consideration of implications for groundwater recharge. Impact small in aquifer context. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Minor adverse, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Bedrock Aquifer (Secondary - Medium)	BESS compound, switch rooms, substations, access tracks and mounting structure/fencing piles will locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and abstractions and locally alter shallow groundwater flowpaths. This is a long term affect that is irreversible.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Design minimises areas of hardstanding and implements SUDs to maintain greenfield run off rates. Most likely to be shallow installations within the lower permeability superficial deposits overlying the bedrock with minimal impact on groundwater recharge. Excavations for foundations of substations, BESS and switch rooms are not expected to reach into the top of the bedrock, the area of the foundations is relatively small relative to the size of the aquifer. Where practicable, the design has avoided excavation and trenching in areas of more permeable superficial deposits or areas where no superficial cover. A drainage strategy will be in	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)
			place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]			
		Introduction of new drainage systems may also result in a reduction or loss of water supply to aquifers and abstractions.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Drainage strategy incorporates consideration of implications for groundwater recharge. Impact small in aquifer context. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Superficial deposits (Secondary - Medium)	BESS compound, switch rooms, substations, access tracks and mounting structure/fencing piles will locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and abstractions and locally alter shallow groundwater flowpaths. This is a long term affect that is irreversible.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Design minimises areas of hardstanding and implements SUDs to maintain greenfield run off rates. Most likely to be shallow installations within the lower permeability superficial deposits overlying the bedrock with minimal impact on groundwater recharge. The area of the foundations is relatively small relative to the size of the aquifer. Where practicable, the design has avoided excavation and trenching in areas of more permeable superficial deposits or areas where no superficial cover. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
		Introduction of new drainage systems may also result in a reduction or loss of water supply to aquifers and abstractions.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Drainage strategy incorporates consideration of implications for groundwater recharge. Impact small in aquifer context. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant
	Unlicensed abstractions (Medium)	BESS compound, switch rooms, substations, access tracks and mounting structure/fencing piles will locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and abstractions and locally alter shallow groundwater flowpaths. This is a long term affect that is irreversible.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Design minimises areas of hardstanding and implements SUDs to maintain greenfield run off rates. Most likely to be shallow installations within the lower permeability superficial deposits overlying the bedrock with minimal impact on groundwater recharge. Excavations for foundations of substations, BESS and switch rooms are not expected to reach into the top of the bedrock, the area of the foundations is relatively small relative to the size of the aquifer. Where practicable, the design has avoided excavation and trenching in areas of more permeable superficial deposits or areas where no superficial cover. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant	N/A	<i>Negligible</i> – Negligible, not significant <i>Neutral</i> – Neutral, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics)
		Introduction of new drainage systems may also result in a reduction or loss of water supply to aquifers and abstractions.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Drainage strategy incorporates consideration of implications for groundwater recharge. Impact small in aquifer context. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>
	Superficial deposits (Unproductive - Low)	BESS compound, switch rooms, substations, access tracks and mounting structure/fencing piles will locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and abstractions and locally alter shallow groundwater flowpaths. This is a long term affect that is irreversible.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Design minimises areas of hardstanding and implements SUDs to maintain greenfield run off rates. Most likely to be shallow installations within the lower permeability superficial deposits overlying the bedrock with minimal impact on groundwater recharge. The area of the foundations is relatively small relative to the size of the aquifer. Where practicable, the design has avoided excavation and trenching in areas of more permeable superficial deposits or areas where no superficial cover. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>
		Introduction of new drainage systems may also result in a reduction or loss of water supply to aquifers and abstractions.	Negligible , unless further than 1 km from the BESS or a substation, then neutral . Drainage strategy incorporates consideration of implications for groundwater recharge. Impact small in aquifer context. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Negligible – Negligible, not significant</i> <i>Neutral – Neutral, not significant</i>
	Wells (Low)	BESS compound, switch rooms, substations, access tracks and mounting structure/fencing piles will locally reduce rate of recharge to aquifers and abstractions and locally alter shallow groundwater flowpaths. This is a long term affect that is irreversible.	Neutral . Design minimises areas of hardstanding and implements SuDS to maintain greenfield run off rates. Most likely to be shallow installations within the lower permeability superficial deposits overlying the bedrock with minimal impact on groundwater recharge. Excavations for foundations of substations, BESS and switch rooms are not expected to reach into the top of the bedrock, the area of the foundations is relatively small relative to the size of the aquifer. Where practicable, the design has avoided excavation and trenching in areas of more permeable superficial deposits or areas where no superficial cover. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Neutral, not significant</i>
		Introduction of new drainage systems may also result in a reduction or loss of water supply to aquifers and abstractions.	Neutral . Drainage strategy incorporates consideration of implications for groundwater recharge. Impact small in aquifer context. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	<i>Neutral, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Neutral, not significant</i>
Flood risk	Proposed scheme (High)	Increased hardstanding will increase flood risk	Negligible . Increases in impermeable area from tracks, substation and BESS compound, will be localised to small areas. These activities increase pluvial flood risk and reduce infiltration, but the effect is limited	<i>Minor adverse, not significant</i>	N/A	<i>Minor adverse, not significant</i>

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
			given the scale of works and embedded drainage measures. Regular inspections and Maintenance of drainage systems, SuDS and culverts will take place throughout the operational phase, secured within the oOEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03]. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]			
		Development in floodplain may affect flood flow conveyance	Negligible. Permanent surface infrastructure is located outside of high and medium flood risk zones. The BESS is located on an area of low flood risk. As far as practical, all Conversion units will be places outside of areas of high or medium flood risk.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Localised changes in the patterns of groundwater flooding due to permanent diversions of groundwater from excavations as part of the proposed development.	Negligible. Embedded mitigation including good practice flood management measures.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
	High importance flood risk receptor	Increased hardstanding will increase flood risk	Negligible. Increases in impermeable area from tracks, substation and BESS compound, will be localised to small areas. These activities increase pluvial flood risk and reduce infiltration, but the effect is limited given the scale of works and embedded drainage measures. Regular inspections and Maintenance of drainage systems, SuDS and culverts will take place throughout the operational phase, secured within the oOEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03]. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Development in floodplain may affect flood flow conveyance.	Negligible. Permanent surface infrastructure is located outside of high and medium flood risk zones. The BESS is located on an area of low flood risk. As far as practical, all Conversion units will be places outside of areas of high or medium flood risk.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
		Localised changes in the patterns of groundwater flooding due to permanent diversions of groundwater from excavations as part of the proposed development.	Negligible. Embedded mitigation including good practice flood management measures.	Minor adverse, not significant	N/A	Minor adverse, not significant
	Medium importance flood risk receptor	Increased hardstanding will increase flood risk	Negligible. Increases in impermeable area from tracks, substation and BESS compound, will be localised to small areas. These activities increase pluvial flood risk and reduce infiltration, but the effect is limited given the scale of works and embedded drainage measures. Regular inspections and Maintenance of drainage systems, SuDS and culverts will take place throughout the operational phase, secured within the oOEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03]. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant

Impact	Receptor importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance (<i>split by magnitude where applicable, magnitude shown in italics</i>)
		Development in floodplain may affect flood flow conveyance	Negligible. Permanent surface infrastructure is located outside of high and medium flood risk zones. The BESS is located on an area of low flood risk. As far as practical, all Conversion units will be places outside of areas of high or medium flood risk.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
		Localised changes in the patterns of groundwater flooding due to permanent diversions of groundwater from excavations as part of the proposed development.	Negligible. Embedded mitigation includes commitment to placing all permanent surface infrastructure outside of high and medium flood risk zones	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Low importance flood risk receptor	Increased hardstanding will increase flood risk	Negligible. Increases in impermeable area from tracks, substation and BESS compound, will be localised to small areas. These activities increase pluvial flood risk and reduce infiltration, but the effect is limited given the scale of works and embedded drainage measures. Regular inspections and Maintenance of drainage systems, SuDS and culverts will take place throughout the operational phase, secured within the oOEMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03]. A drainage strategy will be in place at the operational phase, the outline Drainage Strategy is presented within Appendix 15.4 (ES Volume 3) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.04]	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant
	Development in floodplain may affect flood flow conveyance	Negligible. Permanent surface infrastructure is located outside of high and medium flood risk zones. The BESS is located on an area of low flood risk. As far as practical, all Conversion units will be places outside of areas of high or medium flood risk.	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant	
	Localised changes in the patterns of groundwater flooding due to permanent diversions of groundwater from excavations as part of the proposed development.	Negligible. Embedded mitigation includes commitment to placing all permanent surface infrastructure outside of high and medium flood risk zones	Negligible, not significant	N/A	Negligible, not significant	



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