

Severn Trent River Basin District: Climate Change Risk

Name (as on your part A application form): B. S. Plastics Limited

Our permit reference number (if you have one):

Your document reference number: **CHU-2970-H**

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Risk assessment worksheet for the 2050s

Severn Trent River Basin District

You must carry out a climate change risk assessment for any new bespoke waste and installations permit applications if you expect to operate for more than 5 years. Use the [user guide](#) to complete the table. You can add in extra pages if necessary.

Consider how your operations will be affected by the changes in weather and climate described in the table. Consider any changes to average climate conditions that may impact on your operations, for example extreme rainfall.

Also consider:

- critical thresholds - where a 'tipping point' is reached, for example a specific temperature where site processes cannot operate safely
- changes to averages - for example an entire summer of higher than expected rainfall causing waterlogging
- where hazards may combine to cause more impacts

You can add in other climate variables if you wish.

If you have stated on your application form that you do not expect to be operational in 2050, you must still consider climate change risks for the time you do intend to operate. Whilst the variables are for the 2050s, this is an estimated date and you may experience these conditions before then.

This worksheet will sit in your management system. It must appear on the management system summary you submit with your application, even if you do not need to submit the whole risk assessment with your application.

If your pre-mitigation risk score (column D) is 5 or higher, you must complete columns E to H.

Birmingham City Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment June 2017

The groundwater modelling studies of the Birmingham Aquifer presented in the 1993 CIRIA were run for a number of future options in terms of abstraction rates and locations. The worst case modelling assumptions assumed a relatively low rate of abstraction from the Birmingham aquifer. The impacts predicted were for rising levels of between 10 and 12 m to the south of the River Tame between 1990 and 2020, and relatively little change north of the River Tame.

Potential changing climate variable	A Impact	B Likelihood	C Severity	D Risk (B x C)	E Mitigation (what will you do to mitigate this risk)	F Likelihood (after mitigation)	G Severity (after mitigation)	H Residual risk (F x G)
1. Summer daily maximum temperature may be around 7°C higher compared to average summer temperatures now.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Winter daily maximum temperature could be 4°C more than the current average.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. The biggest rainfall events are up to 20% more intense than current extremes (peak rainfall intensity) *.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
4. Average winter rainfall may increase by 36% on today's averages.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Sea level could be as much as 0.6m higher compared to today's level *.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Drier summers, potentially up to 42% less rain than now.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. At its peak, the flow in watercourses could be 35% more than now, and at its lowest it could be 75% less than now.	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

*Indicates data has come from climate change allowances as part of the spatial planning process.