Anglian river basin district: climate change risk assessment worksheet

Name (as on your part A application form): Konings Juices and Drinks Ltd

Our permit reference number (if you have one):

Your document reference number: EPR-YP3530QP-A001

Risk assessment worksheet for the 2050s

Anglian 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.

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.	Ventilation system unable to maintain optimum temperature within working area	3	3	9	All current working areas have some form of air ventilation. The cooling system may need to be upgraded depending on individual hot days in future years. Buildings are panel construction which could be upgraded if required	3	1	3

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2. Winter daily maximum temperature could be 4°C more than the current average, with the potential for more extreme temperatures, both warmer and colder than present	No negative impact expected on site.	1	1	1	No mitigation required	1	1	1
3. The biggest rainfall events are up to 20% more intense than current extremes (peak rainfall intensity) *.	a) Effluent treatment plant may require more capacity or careful management. b) Surface water drainage system overloaded. c) Overtopping of bunds.	a) 3 b) 3 c) 2	a) 4 b) 2 c) 2	a) 12 b) 6 c) 4	a) Effluent Treatment Plant is currently at capacity on production days so an upgrade is already envisaged. This could be further expanded to take additional rainfall into account if required b) Surface water currently has spare capacity, any changes on site will take drain falls and capacity in account c) All bunds on site are covered or under a roof so no issues with overflowing bunds is envisaged	a) 3 b) 2	a) 2 b) 2	a) 6 b) 4
4. Average winter rainfall may increase by 35% on today's averages.	Surface water drainage system overloaded.	3	2	6	Increase storge drain capacity	2	2	4
5. Sea level could be as much as 0.6m higher compared to today's level *.	Inland site. Low impact expected.	3	2	6	Monitor any changes to nearby rivers and streams and plan for flood defences if required	2	1	2
6. Drier summers, potentially up to 39% less rain than now.	Increased dust – less water to suppress.	3	2	6	Increase in surface water storage means water accumulated in the winter could be re-used during the summer	4	1	4
7. At its peak, the flow in watercourses could be 35% more than now, and at its lowest it could be 80% less than now.	At low flow increased stress on the river at discharge point.	3	2	6	Manage discharge via local lagoon to minimise impact on watercourse	2	1	2

*Indicates data has come from climate change allowances as part of the spatial planning process. Evidence from your planning submission is acceptable evidence for this worksheet.