Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
1.1 Local human population.	Releases of NOx	Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness.	Air transport then inhalation.	Low	Medium	**Low**	There is potential for local human population close to the site and to members of the public to be exposed to emissions. The nearest residential dwelling to the Site is the Onsite farmhouse approximately 20m south west of the Site boundary and 65 m from the nearest boiler stack. The boiler stack heights are 11 m. The closest dwelling not associated with Parkham Farms is Arnolds Cottage located approximately 155m to the north. The proposed site is not within an Air Quality Management Area for NOx. Air quality impacts from the operation on human receptors have been predicted through an AQIA which concluded the long-term and short-term impacts at all	Activities will be managed and operated in accordance with a written management system which will include the following measures: • Planned preventative inspection and maintenance programme including designated boiler maintenance contractor. • Emissions to air from the boiler stacks are monitored annually by a MCERTS contractor in accordance with the permit. All monitoring required by the permit will be reported as per the permit requirements.	**Very low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
							receptors can be screened out as not significant.[1] These techniques together will significantly abate emissions to air.		
1.2 Local human population	Waste, litter and mud on local roads	Nuisance, loss of amenity and road traffic accidents	Litter and waste may be blown off site. Mud may be tracked out on vehicles.	Low	Medium	**Low**	There is a risk of creating unsafe road surfaces in wet weather. Local residents are often sensitive to mud on roads.	Risk management measures include: • All vehicles delivering milk or removing products are covered and sealed. • The majority of wash water is conveyed via a fixed pipe directly to land under a Mobile Plant permit, operated under a written EMS which includes preventative measures for managing litter and mud on roads. Tractors and tankers used only on a limited and infrequent basis. • The cleanliness of the Cheese Factory is maintained in accordance	**Very low**

[1] Earthcare Technical Ltd (February 2026) Parkham Farms Cheese Factory Air Quality Impact Assessment (Doc ref: ETL928_PFL_AQIA_V1.0)

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
								with **PFL-PROC-17**, **Good Manufacturing Practice (incl. housekeeping procedures).** • Yard areas are kept clear of litter and cleaned as required. • Wheel wash facilities are provided in the form of a pressure washer located within a designated washdown area.	
1.3 Local human population	Odour	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport then inhalation.	Low	Medium	**Low**	Sources of odour are limited. There is potential for exposure to anyone living or working close to the site (excluding operator and employees). Local residents are sensitive to odour. The nearest residential dwelling to the Site is the Onsite farmhouse approximately 20m south west of the Site boundary. The closest dwelling not associated with Parkham Farms is Arnolds Cottage	The Site operates in accordance with an EMS which includes procedures for milk acceptance. An Odour Management plan (OMP) forms part of the EMS documentation. The OMP includes maximum storage quantities and residence time for waste wash water prior to dispatch from site for land application for agricultural benefit. Odour emissions are minimised through: • Covered storage of lactose within designated tanks.	**Very low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
							located approximately 155m to the north.	• The Dirty Water Tanks are subject to periodic cleaning and desludging, generally undertaken annually where practicable, to minimise the accumulation of anaerobic sludge and associated odour potential. • Process monitoring to ensure optimal operation of the UF and RO systems, ensuring that whey permeate concentrate and lactose are removed from the permeate water.	
1.4 Local human population.	Noise and vibration.	Nuisance, loss of amenity, loss of sleep.	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground.	Low	Medium	**Low**	Local residents can be sensitive to noise and vibration.	Noise and vibration are minimised so as not cause nuisance. Operational measures to reduce noise emissions include: • Planned preventative maintenance of plant and equipment in accordance with Maintenance and Service Planner **(PFL-MP-01**).	**Very low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
								• Only trained staff are able to operate equipment. The process takes place within an enclosed building. The nearest residential dwelling to the Site is the Onsite farmhouse approximately 20m south west of the Site boundary. The closest dwelling not associated with Parkham Farms is Arnolds Cottage located approximately 155m to the north. If noise emissions are detected off-site then corrective actions will be taken as soon as possible and a Noise Management Plan (NMP) will be developed, submitted to the EA and implemented.	
1.5 Local human population.	Pests, such as flies	Nuisance, loss of amenity.	Insects travel over land and through the air.	Low	Medium	**Low**	Cheese manufacturing is a food production process which may attract pests such as flies.	The risks are managed as per 1.2 above. In addition, should pests be identified, a Pest Management Plan will be developed, submitted to the EA and implemented.	**Ver low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
2.1 Risk to local human population and local environment	Flooding of the Site	Flood waters can flood the site.	Potential for contaminated floodwater or surface water run-off from site causing pollution.	Low	Medium	**Low**	Stored products such as milk, Lactose and waste wash water have a high biological oxygen demand (BOD) and are therefore potentially highly polluting.	There is a written management system that identifies and documents the process controls to minimise the risk of pollution – includes those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents and non-conformances. In Addition: • Chemicals are securely stored. • Drainage systems are maintained to avoid the potential for uncontrolled washout of pollutants. • A drainage plan is available on Site. • All waste is stored within enclosed buildings on an impermeable surface or within skips. Waste wash water is stored within an engineered lagoon. • All operatives receive training on emergency procedures.	**Very low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
2.2 Local human population and local environment.	Fire Risk	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff, fire fighters or arsonists/ vandals. Pollution of water or land.	Fire can cause: Polluting materials (smoke or fumes) to travel through the air, water or over land; and Spillages and contaminated firewater by direct run-off from the site and through surface water drains and ditches.	Low	Medium	**Low**	The risk is reduced by control measures in place and an effective management system.	Activities are managed and operated in accordance with a management system. An Accident Management Plan Manual **(PFL-OD-04**) forms part of management system (includes fire, procedures). Heating is via enclosed steam/hot-water systems; production areas are constructed from non-combustible materials and are subject to strict hygiene/housekeeping (see **PFL-PROC-17**, **Good Manufacturing Practice (incl. housekeeping procedures**) which minimise fuel load and ignition sources. Potential combustible materials are largely confined to segregated packaging/pallet stores and plant rooms, both protected by detection, separation and management controls (no-smoking, hot-work permit, electrical inspection).	**Very low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
3.1 Risk to local human population livestock and wildlife	Gaining unauthorised access to site	There is a risk of causing injury to humans or livestock.	Direct physical contact with all on-site hazards such as chemicals, machinery and vehicles.	Low	Medium	**Low**	Management system includes procedures for worker and visitor safety.	Activities are managed and operated in accordance with a management system, which includes security measures (Section 3.6). Site security measures include: • Staffing 24 hours per day (when operational); • CCTV; and • Maglocks on cheese factory doors. In addition, the site benefits from an enhanced level of security with the dairy Herd Manager living on site next to the cheese factory. Operatives receive training on site security measures to prevent unauthorised access. Emergency contact details are displayed at the site entrance. Visitors receive a health and safety induction when visiting and must	**Very Low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
								follow the site operator's instructions.	
4.1 All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	Spillage of liquids, such as milk, chemicals or wash water.	Acute effects: Oxygen depletion, fish kill & algal blooms.	Direct run-off from site across ground surface, via surface water drains, ditches etc.	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	There is potential for spillages from primary storage vessels. Milk and lactose have a high BOD. The Site is within the Dipple Water Body, which is of moderate ecological status. Surface water from the main yard area, is directed to a ditch located along the eastern boundary of the site. From there, it flows into the unnamed tributary of the Dipple Water (an ordinary watercourse) approximately 125m to the south west of the site. The site is not within a Surface Water NVZ nor is it within a surface water safeguard zone.	There is a written management system that identifies and documents the process controls to minimise the risk of pollution – includes those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents and non-conformances. All storage and treatment of waste takes place within enclosed buildings with impermeable surfacing and sealed drainage system. Chemicals are stored securely and housed on impermeable surfacing. All storage tanks are constructed of stainless-steel base, shell and roof as per the industry standard. Milk Silos, both RO Silos (Permeate Silos 3 & 4) and the 3 no. cream Silos (CT1, CT2 & CT3) all benefit from high level sensors.	**Low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
								All fuel is stored within designated integrally bunded tanks. Primary storage of wastewater takes place within 2 No. Dirty Water Storage Tanks (one above ground, one below ground) . The below ground concrete tank is equipped with a high-level sensor, which, when triggered, activates a pump to transfer wastewater into the above-ground tank. From there, the liquid is transferred by gravity to a lined storage lagoon. The entire site benefits from impermeable surfacing and a sealed drainage system designed to contain potential spillages and prevent pollution. As part of ongoing environmental improvements, a concrete drainage channel will be installed directly in front of the milk storage areas. In the event of a major spill, this channel would capture and convey spilled material to an emergency lined Deluge Pit, which will be located to the east of the yard.	

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What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
								Spills are controlled through a Spillage Procedure (**PFL-PROC-02**). All operatives are trained on emergency preparedness and response.	
4.2 All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	As above	Chronic effects: deterioration of water quality.	Contamination can travel by: direct run-off from site over the land, through surface water drains and ditches. indirect run-off through soil	Low	Medium	**Low**	Pollution is likely to be detected quickly.	As above.	**Very low**
5. Abstraction from watercourse downstream of facility (for agricultural or potable use).	Liquid spills, leachate from waste and contaminate run-off from waste with	Acute effects, closure of abstraction intakes.	Direct run-off from site across ground surface, via surface water drains,	Low	Medium	**Low**	There is potential for spillages from primary storage vessels.	The risk is managed as set out in risks 4.1 and 4.2.	**Very low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
	high organic content		ditches etc. then abstraction.						
6. Groundwater	As above	Chronic effects: contamination of groundwater, requiring treatment of water or closure of borehole.	Transport through soil/groundwater then extraction at borehole.	Medium	Low	**Low**	As above There are two boreholes on Site and an additional borehole located 4m to the west of the Site permit boundary. These are used to supply Parkham Farms livestock activities. There is an elevated risk of pollution reaching groundwater around the borehole abstractions points due to draw down effect from the abstraction. The entire site sits upon a bedrock aquifer which is classified as a secondary A aquifer (high vulnerability). The Holsworthy Group here is fracture-dominated with interbedded sandstone providing locally higher permeability; it can support local supplies. The Site is not located in a Groundwater Source Protection	Risk management is as set out in 4.1, 4.2 and 5. Clean uncontaminated water only, including roof runoff and surface water from the main yard area, is directed to a ditch located along the eastern boundary. Underground pipework is limited to drainage pipework which is made of suitable material e.g., Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVCu) or High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE).	**Very low**

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What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
							Zone or Drinking Water Safeguard zone.		
7. Protected Sites, including National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Marine Conservation Zones, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation,	Protected sites can be at risk from any source and by any pathway.	Harm to protected sites from; nutrient enrichment, contaminated surface water run-off, smothering, disturbance and predation from pests and vermin	Any	Low	Low	**Very low**	Emissions to water and air may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites. The site is located: >500m from any European site (defined within Regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017) or a Site of Special Scientific Interest; and >50m from any recorded Priority Habitats and Species. There are two statutory designated sites within 10 km of the permitted boundary, namely: • Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is approximately 2.3 km north	Control measures as detailed under risk management techniques described in sections 1.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1 & 4.2 & 6. Emissions from boilers will be monitored; emission limits for stack gases are specified within the permit. Air quality impacts from the operation on ecological receptors have been considered within an AQIA, which has concluded that the long-term and short-term impacts at all receptors can be screened out as not significant.	**Very low**

Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management?
Special Protection Areas & Ramsar wetland sites							from the Site at the nearest point. • Culm Grasslands SAC which is 2.9 km south of the Site. Both SAC sites are also designated as Sites Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). There are several SSSIs within 10 km of the Site but none within 2 km. The closest area of Priority Habitat is an area of Deciduous Woodland 108m to the east.		

Magnitude of Risk	Consequence		
Probability of Exposure	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
Low	**Very Low**	**Low**	**Medium**
Medium	**Low**	**Medium**	**Medium**
High	**Medium**	**Medium**	**High**