

# **Parkham Farms Ltd**

# **Climate Change Adaptation Risk**

# **Assessment**

# **Parkham Farms Cheese Factory**

V1.0 Issue 1.0 – February 2026

## Version Control

Issue	Date	Revision Details / Summary of Changes	Author	Approved by
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### Document Owner

Earthcare Technical Ltd

## Parkham Farms Cheese Factory, Climate Change Adaptation Risk Assessment

Climate Variable	Specific climate change impact	Harm	Pathway	Receptor	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Climate variable	Specific climate change impact	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	What are the receptors that may be affected?	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 Summer daily maximum temperatures . This may be around 7°C higher compared to average summer temperatures now, with the potential to reach extreme temperatures as high as over 40°C with increasing	There could be an increase in potential for odour generation and amenity issues such as fly infestations from sites which process or produce animal by-products (ABPs).	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport then inhalation.	Local human population	Low	Medium	Low	The site does not process ABPs. Sources of odour are limited.  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	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.	Very low

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frequency based on today's values.								Farms is Arnolds Cottage located approximately 155m to the north.	Odour emissions are minimised through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covered storage of lactose within designated tanks.</li> <li>• The settlement pit and storage tank are subject to periodic cleaning and desludging, generally undertaken annually where practicable, to minimise</li> </ul>	

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									the accumulation of anaerobic sludge and associated odour potential.  Process monitoring in place to ensure optimal operation of the UF and RO systems, ensuring that whey permeate concentrate and lactose are removed from the permeate water.	
1.2 As above	There could be an increase in the potential for odour	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport then inhalation.	Local human population	Low	Low	Low	As above.  The Site does not operate an effluent	As above.  There is no effluent treatment on site. Instead, process	Very low

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	generation from effluent treatment systems including storage tanks and lagoons and a reduction in biological treatment effectiveness due to depleted oxygen levels.							treatment plant.	water recovered from RO is chlorinated and reused within the factory to reduce reliance on mains water.  Site personnel perform daily checks of the water treatment system, including a manual chlorine dioxide test to verify effective dosing.	
1.3 As above	There could be an increase in energy and water consumption due to	Higher energy use leads to greater greenhouse gas emissions associated with grid consumption.	Electrical and water use pathways.  Refrigeration failure or reduced	Local human population; odour & pest nuisance;  Local water resources;	Low	Medium	Low	Renewable energy from solar generation on-site, which provides approximately	System efficiency is optimised. Energy Efficiency Plan (PFL_OD-09) in place, outlines the measures in place and those proposed	Very low

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	additional load on refrigeration and cooling systems and the amount of food waste generated due to refrigeration system failures.	Higher water consumption will put pressure on local water resources.  Food waste generation will create resource inefficiency and disposal impacts.	efficiency of cooling systems leads to elevated temperatures within cold stores and chiller creating potential spoilage of dairy products and classification as food waste.	Wider environment through emissions of greenhouse gases.				30% of the electricity required to operate the Site. Process water recovered from RO is chlorinated and reused within the factory to reduce reliance on mains water.	to ensure energy is used efficiently across the site.  Regular preventative maintenance is undertaken on the water treatment system. Staff undertake daily checks of the system including a manual chlorine dioxide test to verify effective dosing.  Where waste is unavoidable, the food waste hierarchy is used for recovery and disposal options.	

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1.4 As above	There could be increased consumer demand for some food and drink products affecting raw material consumption and increased emissions from process.	Nuisance, loss of amenity from odour emissions or pest activity.  Harm to protected sites from emissions to air.	Air transport then inhalation.	Local human population  Upstream natural resources (agricultural and packaging inputs)  Wider environment (GHG and air emissions)  Water environment (surface water, groundwater, wastewater systems)	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	The maximum production capacity of the plant is stipulated with operations manageable within these limits.  Operations will be kept within the plant's design capacity to maintain emission control. Where peak production may place additional load on the system, improvements will be identified and implemented to ensure emissions remain within permitted limits.  Activities will be managed and	Very low

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								<p>are 11 m. The closest dwelling not associated with Parkham Farms is Arnolds Cottage located approximately 155m to the north.</p> <p>The proposed site is not within an Air Quality Management Area for NOx.</p>	<p>operated in accordance with a written management system which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned preventative inspection and maintenance program including designated boiler maintenance contractor.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	

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									reported as per the permit requirements.	
2.1 Winter daily maximum temperature. This could be 4°C more than the current average with the potential for more extreme temperatures, both warmer and colder than present.	Reduced effluent plant performance in colder weather, especially for nitrification for ammonia removal.	NA - no effluent treatment plant on site.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.2 As above	An increased risk of	Interruptions to normal production, may lead to build up	Air transport then inhalation.	Local human populations	Low	Medium	Low	There is potential for local human	External pipework is kept to a minimum and insulated.	Very low

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	pipework freezing.	of raw materials and food waste from interrupted manufacturing Nuisance, loss of amenity from odour emissions or pest activity.						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		

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								associated with Parkham Farms is Arnolds Cottage located approximately 155m to the north.		
2.3 As above	Reduced landbank availability for landspreading of waste due to prolonged freeze.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An increased risk of diffuse pollution into watercourses from inappropriate landspreading</li> <li>An increased potential for odour generation from sludge storage</li> </ul>	Air transport then inhalation and direct runoff from field application.	Local human populations and surface waters.	Low	Medium	Low	Landbank availability may be affected during prolonged freeze.	<p>Landspreading of process water is undertaken in accordance with a separate Landspreading EMS, which includes sections on planning land application and contingency measures.</p> <p>All process water is treated with Chlorine and reused where possible.</p>	Very low

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts on the business continuity</li> </ul>							Alternative waste treatment outlets such as anaerobic digestion can be sought.	
2.4 As above	Variations in vegetable crop quality due to extreme cold weather effects resulting in operational issues at processing sites.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.1 Daily extreme rainfall. Daily rainfall intensity could increase by	Localised flood events	Flooding could lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>power failure</li> </ul>	Direct run-off from site	Surface water drainage systems and watercourses	Low	High	Medium	The site is within a flood zone 1 which means that there is a low probability of flooding from	Manage flood in accordance with Flood Response Procedure (PFL-PROC-06).	Low

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up to 20% on today's values.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>process disruption</li> <li>infrastructure damage</li> <li>restrictions on site access for staff and emergency services</li> </ul>						<p>rivers and the sea and surrounding soils are all freely draining. However, it is likely that increased rainfall will be experienced.</p> <p>There is a negligible risk of surface water flooding across the Site footprint. The risk of groundwater flooding on</p>	<p>Manage flood water; use of emergency pumps to remove floodwater and identification of lowest risk location for discharge of floodwaters. During abnormal rainfall events, clean water from the containment bunds may need to be discharged to maintain capacity within the bund for a catastrophic tank / silo failure. Any water would be subject to analysis prior to discharge and would need to meet BAT-associated emission levels (BAT-AELs) for</p>	

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								Site is also negligible. <sup>1</sup> Consequences may be severe including; loss of containment due to increased rainwater within bunds, overwhelming of primary containment, and damage to infrastructure and electrical equipment.	direct discharges to a receiving water body. A Flood Plan will be produced if required.	

<sup>1</sup> Enviro + Geo Insight Report, Groundsure, GS-ZUA-QGB-JK6-Z3X, 07/08/25

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3.2 As above	Potential for contaminated floodwater or surface water run-off from site causing pollution.	As above	Direct run-off from site	Surface water drainage systems and watercourses	Low	High	Medium	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemicals are securely stored.</li> <li>Drainage systems are maintained to avoid the potential for uncontrolled</li> </ul>	Low

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									<p>washout of pollutants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A drainage plan is available on Site.</li> <li>• All waste is stored within enclosed buildings on an impermeable surface or within skips. Waste wash water is stored within an engineered lagoon.</li> </ul> <p>All operatives receive training on emergency procedures.</p>	

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3.3 As above	Other related extreme weather events such as storms.	Storms may damage building structures, with increased potential for fugitive odour emissions.	Air transport and then inhalation	Local human population	Low	Medium	Low	Sources of odour are limited.  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.	All primary and secondary containment as well buildings are maintained in accordance with a preventative maintenance schedule. There are Daily Checks on building integrity.	Very low

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4.1 Average winter rainfall Average winter rainfall may increase by over 40% on today's averages	Potential for reduced landbank availability for landspreading of waste due to prolonged wet weather.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased potential for odour generation from waste water storage</li> <li>Impacts on business continuity</li> </ul>	Air transport then inhalation	Local human population	Low	Medium	Low	As above	<p>Landspreading of process water is undertaken in accordance with a separate Landspreading EMS, which includes sections on planning land application and contingency measures.</p> <p>All process water is treated with Chlorine and reused where possible.</p> <p>Alternative waste treatment outlets such as anaerobic digestion can be sought.</p>	<b>Very low</b>

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4.2 As above	Higher flows to effluent treatment plants affecting plant performance.	NA – no ETP on site.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Na	Na	NA
4.3 As above	Increased risk of flooding and associated impacts as previously identified.	As per Impacts 3.1 & 3.2.	Direct run-off from site	Surface water drainage systems and watercourses	Low	Medium	Low	As per Impacts 3.1 & 3.2.	As per Impacts 3.1 & 3.2.	Very low
5.1 Sea level rise Sea level rise could be as much as 0.6m higher	Increased risk of flooding and associated impacts as	As above	Direct run-off from site	Surface water drainage systems and watercourses	Low	Medium	Low	As above	As above	Very low

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compared to today's level.	previously identified.									
6.1 Drier summers. Summers could see potentially up to 40% less rain than now.	Drought restrictions on direct and indirect abstraction, affecting the availability and quality of incoming water for use within the installation including wet scrubbing abatement systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts on business continuity, potential for increased odour generation.</li> <li>No wet scrubbing present on site</li> </ul>	Air transport then inhalation	Local human population	Low	Low	Low	<p>Sources of odour are limited.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Borehole usage is undertaken for Parkham Farms livestock activities only. Process water is treated with Chlorine and reused within the factory to reduce mains reliance.</p> <p>A water efficiency management plan will be produced if required.</p>	Very low

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								approximately 155m to the north.		
7.1 River flow The flow in the watercourses could be 50% more than now at its peak and 80% less than now at its lowest.	Reduced dilution available in receiving watercourse for discharge of effluent, resulting in increased pollution of surface waters.	NA – there are no releases to surface water.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.2 As above	Reduced flow in watercourses may affect the quality of	NA – there are no surface water abstractions on Site.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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	abstracted water.									
Storms Storms could see a change in frequency and intensity. The unique combination of increased wind speeds, increased rainfall, and lightning during these events provides the potential for more extreme storm impacts	Storms and high winds could damage buildings and other structures, such as stacks and tank covers, with the potential to increase fugitive odour emissions. feedstock availability.	Emissions to air	Air transport then inhalation	Local human population	Low	Low	Low	Sources of odour are limited. 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	Building and containment infrastructure will be inspected and maintained in accordance with the Maintenance Schedule ( <b>PFL-MP-01</b> ). The design of any vulnerable structures and buildings will be reviewed periodically.	Very low

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								approximately 155m to the north.		

## Risk Assessment Key

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