



CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT AND ADAPATION PLAN

Think 3e Consortium Limited

**Think 3e House,
15-21 Links Road
Finedon Road Industrial Estate
Wellingborough
Northamptonshire
NN8 4EY**



CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT AND ADAPATION PLAN

Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Description of Change
V1	19/06/2026	Olive Compliance Ltd	New - produced as a requirement of the EMS
VO.2			
VO.3			



CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT AND ADAPATION PLAN

BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by Olive Compliance Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT AND ADAPATION PLAN

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1.Scope

Climate change means that extreme weather incidents are becoming more common and more severe.

Climate projections show that over the coming decades there is an increased risk of climate change impacts, including:

- extreme rainfall, leading to more frequent and severe floods
- heat waves
- drought
- rise in sea levels and tidal surges
- storms
- wildfires

The drive is to ensure that the company is here for many decades to come is therefore underpinned by a long-term commitment to the family business.

Sustainability encompasses the environmental needs alongside economical and core business performance. This Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan is part of the commitment to long-term sustainability that demonstrates our awareness of the risks, and the actions we will be taking to mitigate them.

A three-stage approach has been taken to assess these risks and the impacts that could have an impact on the businesses directly. Planning for this will help to:

- remain in compliance with the environmental permit, other obligations and regulations
- minimise the sites impact on the environment during an extreme weather event and the event's impact on operations, either through accidental release or abnormal operation
- improve resilience and business continuity by avoiding unplanned start-ups, shutdowns and other business interruptions



2. Writing the Risk Assessment

The following procedure and supporting Risk Assessment covers the integration of climate change adaptation into the company/site management system.

This procedure and risk assessment considers:

- the risks to the business from climate change
- the risks the business creates due to climate change
- how to embed management and site controls

The risk assessment and plan of action reflects the risk that climate change creates for site operations.

Planning in response to the risk of a rise by 2C by 2050 and a rise of 4C by 2100 include installation of a rainwater collection system, longer-term consideration of infrastructure including pipework and effect of heat on electrical equipment and associated components.

This is covered in Section 9 of this report.

2.1 Risk Scoring Matrix

Risk ratings are identified using the below matrix system.

- Low – 1-2
- Medium – 3-4
- High – 6-9

		SEVERITY →		
		1	2	3
LIKELIHOOD ↓	1	LOW - 1 -	LOW - 2 -	MEDIUM - 3 -
	2	LOW - 2 -	MEDIUM - 4 -	HIGH - 6 -
	3	MEDIUM - 3 -	HIGH - 6 -	HIGH - 9 -



3. Monitor, Review and Updating the Risk Assessment and Plan

This plan is considered to be a 'working' document that will be reviewed and updated annually or as required to ensure that:

- the site is achieving its original objectives
- priority risks are managed
- the plan is still effective
- the plan needs changing
- important new climate change information becomes available
- the site is affected by an extreme weather event or near miss

To help monitoring, the facility will record any:

- severe weather events and near misses and the effect they have on the business.
- monitor impacts on the supply chain where this threatens environmental compliance.
- lost production time or environmental incidents caused by severe weather events could influence future decision making on the site.

Near misses and accidents are recorded in line with the site Accident Management Plan.

Any review, will consider:

- the objectives of the adaptation intervention and if these were achieved.
- if more, less or a different intervention is needed.
- if the forecasting for the site plan is still relevant and appropriate.

It will be the responsibility of the Operator or nominated person to maintain this plan and to ensure it is maintained with any measures and controls implemented and staff are trained on the procedure and risks.



4.Information Sources

The below reference sources have been used to assist in the preparation of this Risk Assessment.

Flood risk - <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/> accessed 2024.

Drought - [EA Waste Treatment CCRA example](#) accessed 2024.

Storm risk- [LINK](#) accessed 2024.

Temperature - Met Office data [LINK](#), temperatures [LINK](#) accessed 2024.

Rainfall - Met office data [LINK](#), rainfall data direct [LINK](#) accessed 2024.

[MAGIC \(defra.gov.uk\)](#) accessed March 2024.

North Northamptonshire Council Website [Flooding | North Northamptonshire Council \(northnorthants.gov.uk\)](#)

[What will climate change look like in your area? - BBC News](#) accessed 2024.

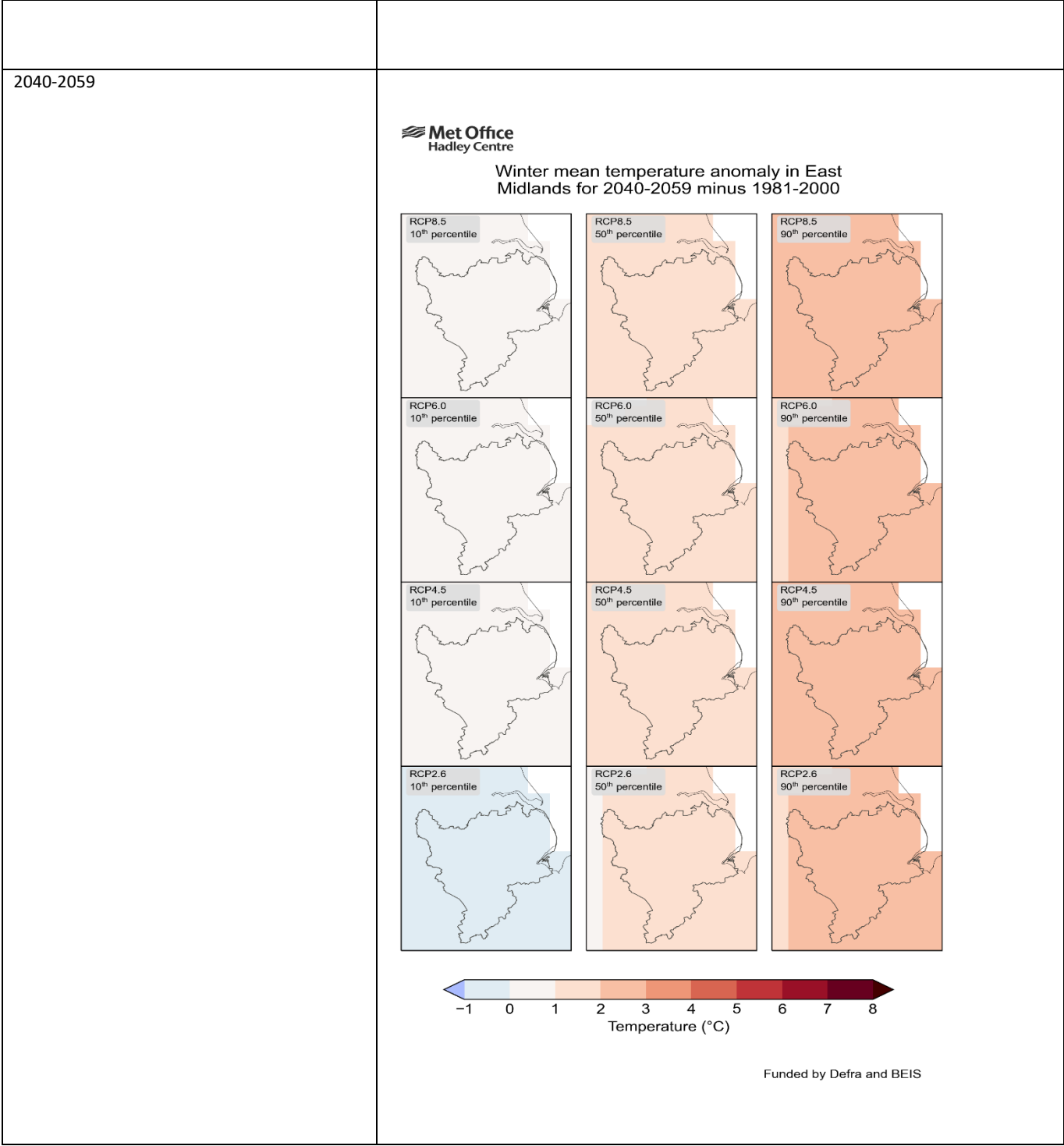


Table 2 is a subset of maps with the predicted increase in rainfall using Met Office projections, for summer and winter for 2024, 2050 and 2099 for the Northeast region.

The below projections will be monitored and assessed as part of the risk assessment and adaptation strategy.



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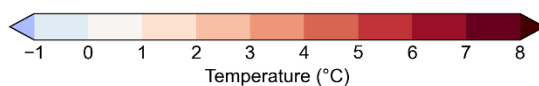
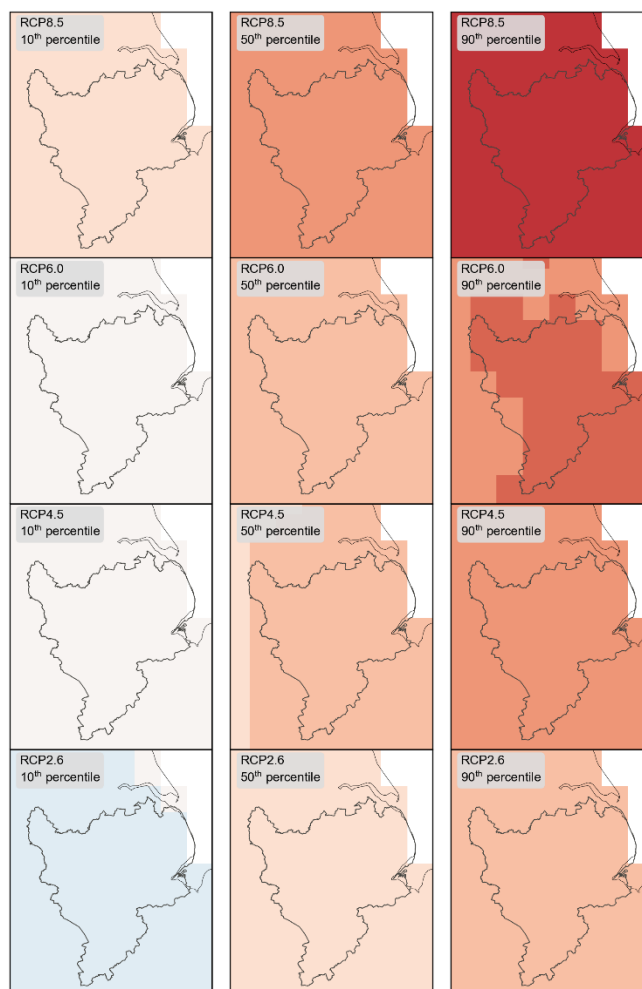
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2080 - 2090



Met Office
Hadley Centre

Winter mean temperature anomaly in East Midlands for 2080-2099 minus 1981-2000

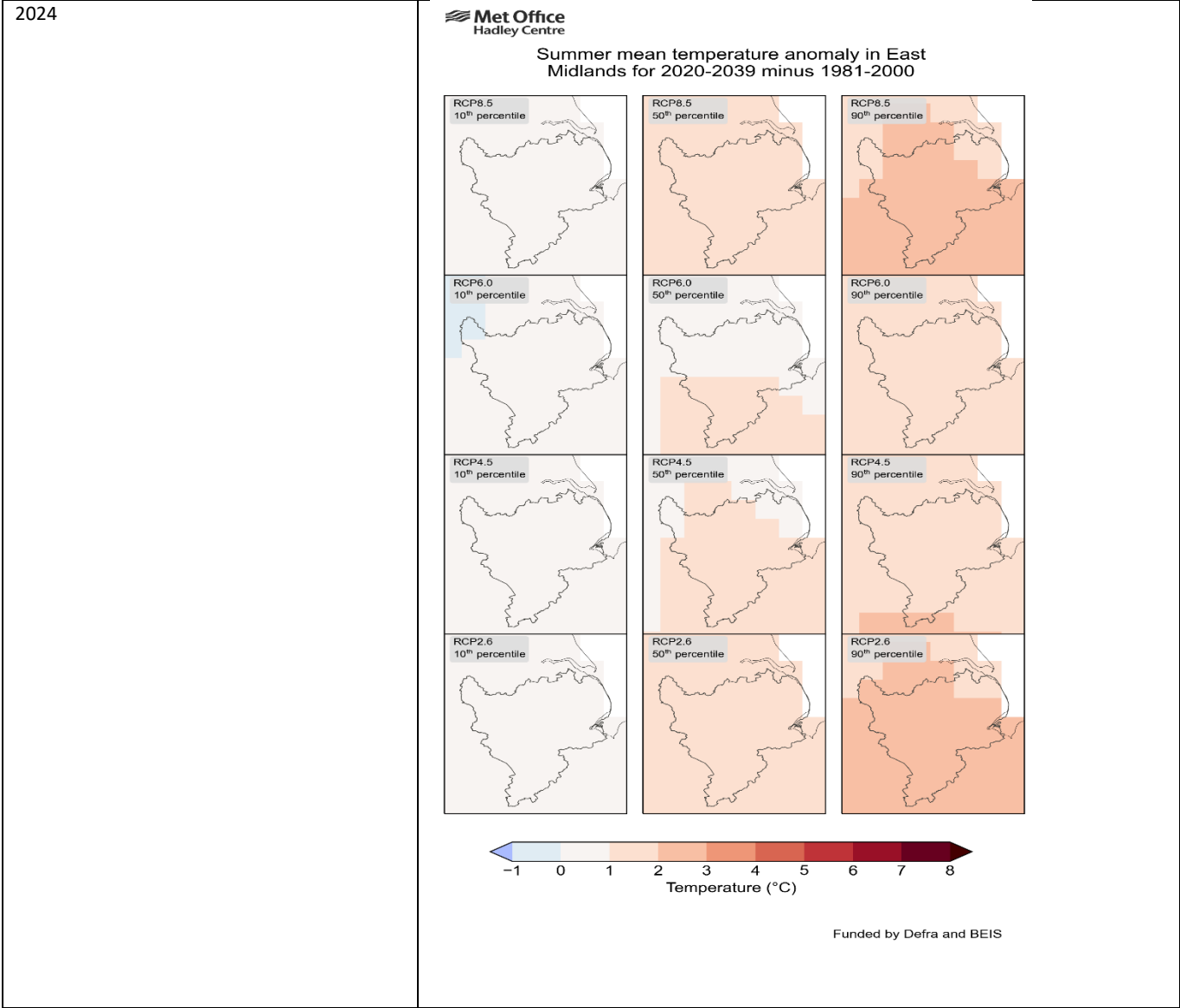


Funded by Defra and BEIS

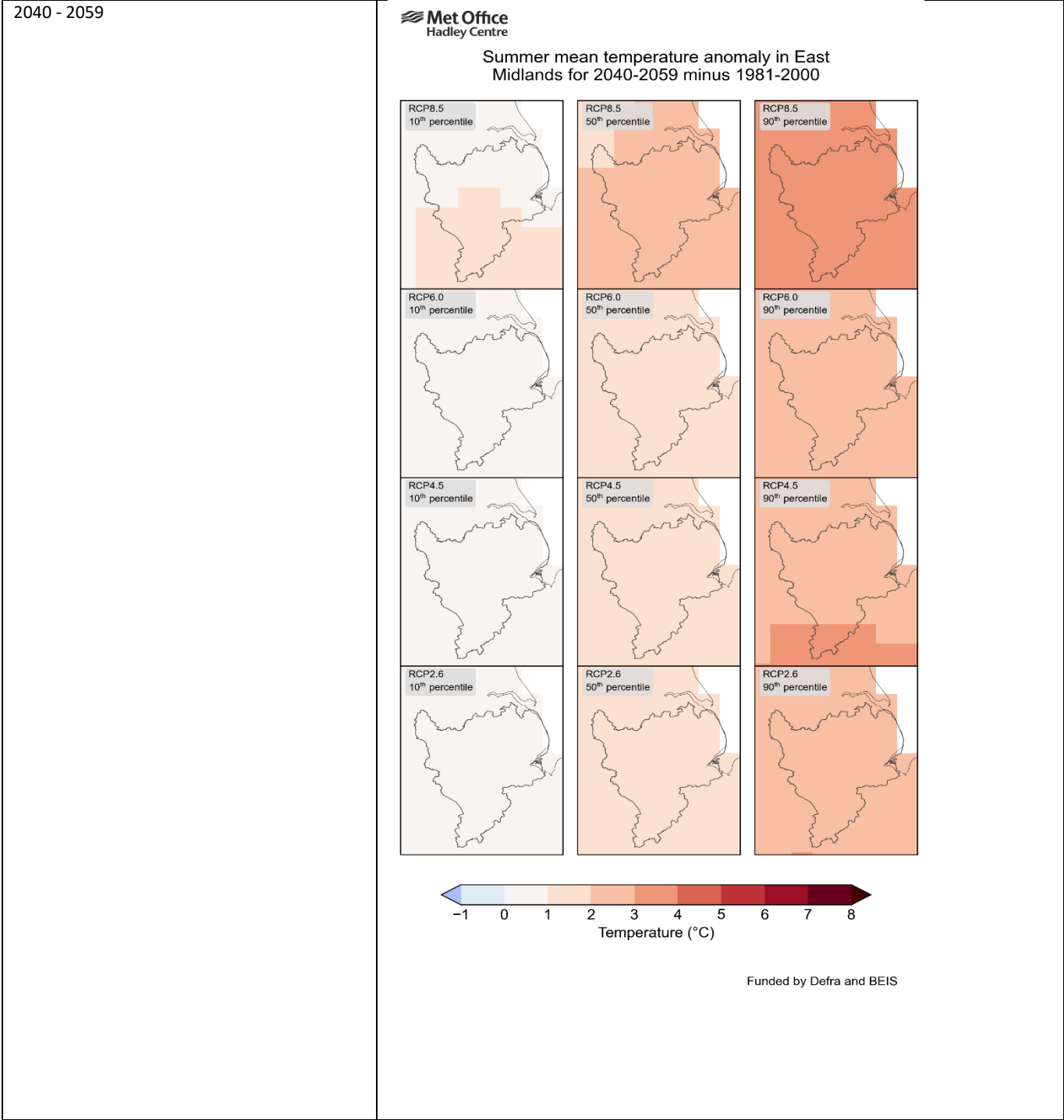
Mean Temperature Summer



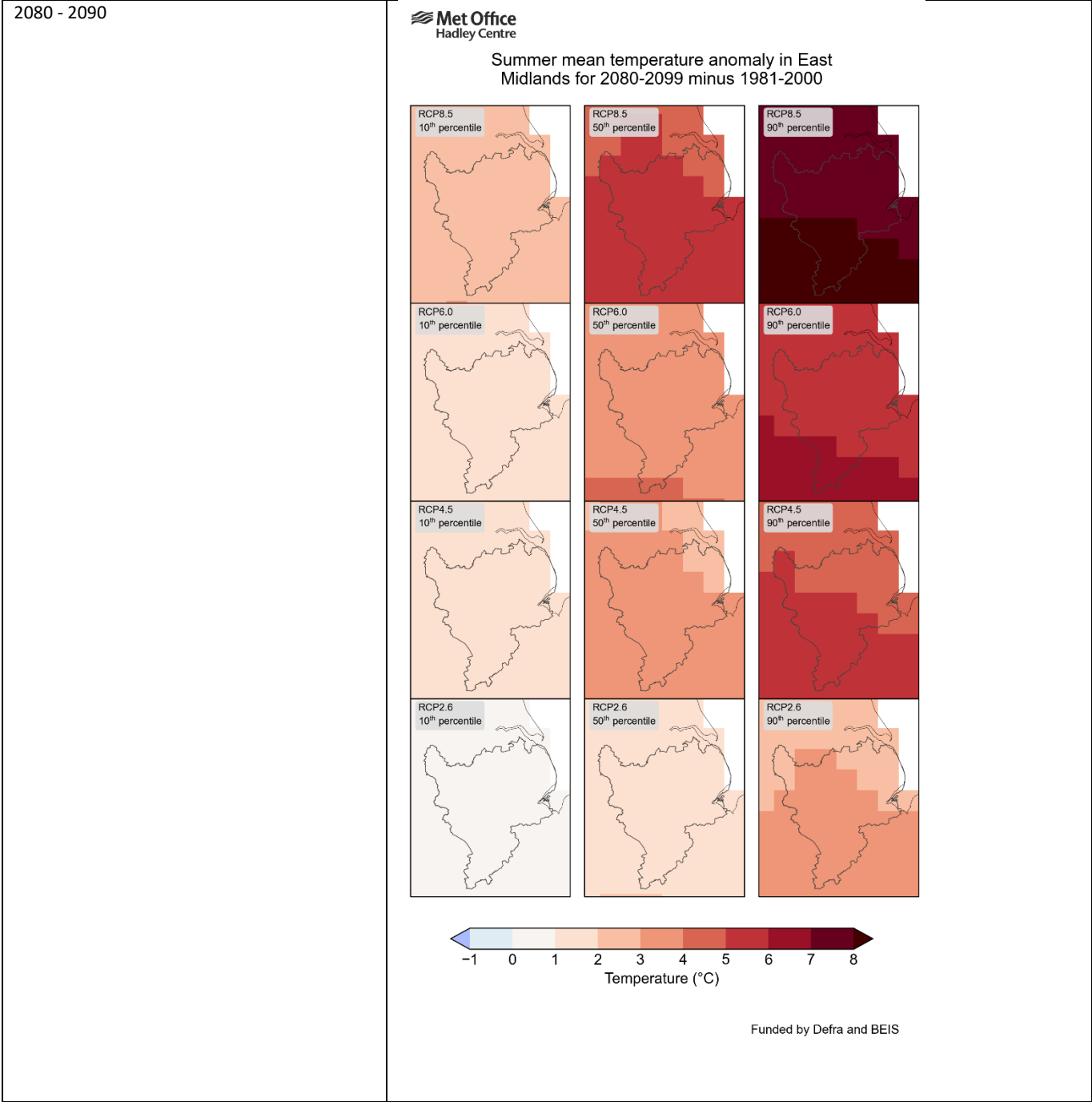
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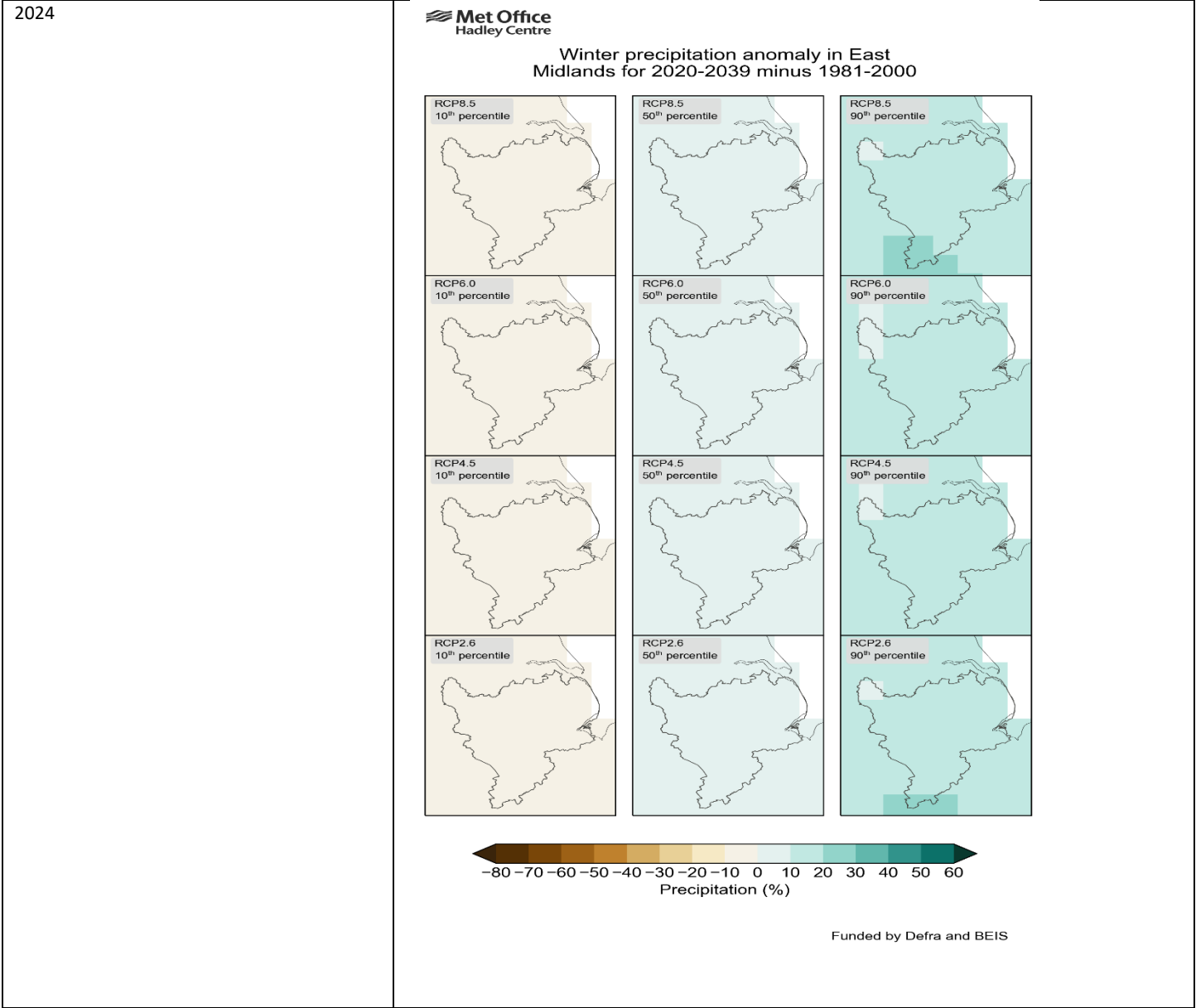
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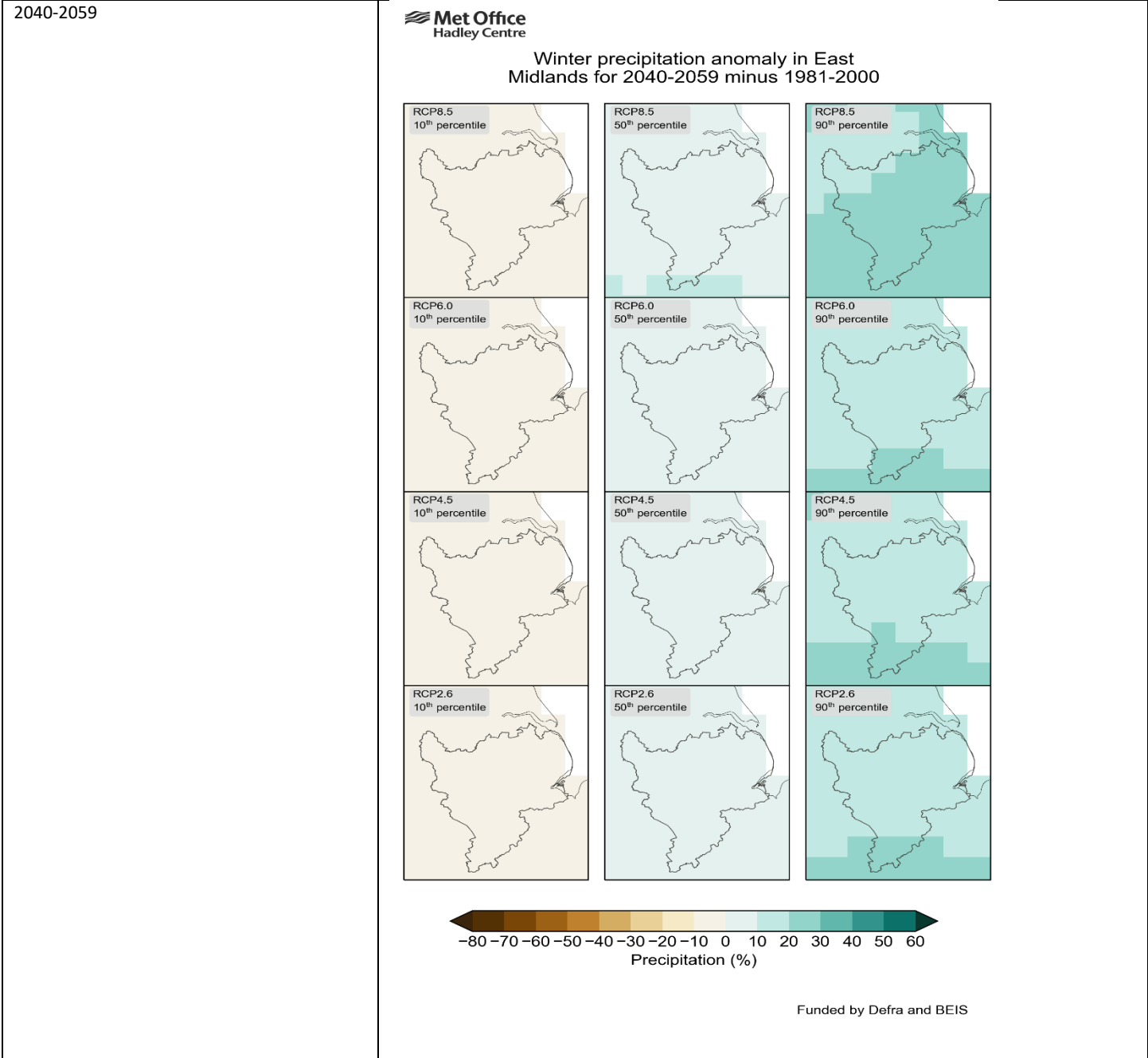
Mean Rainfall Winter



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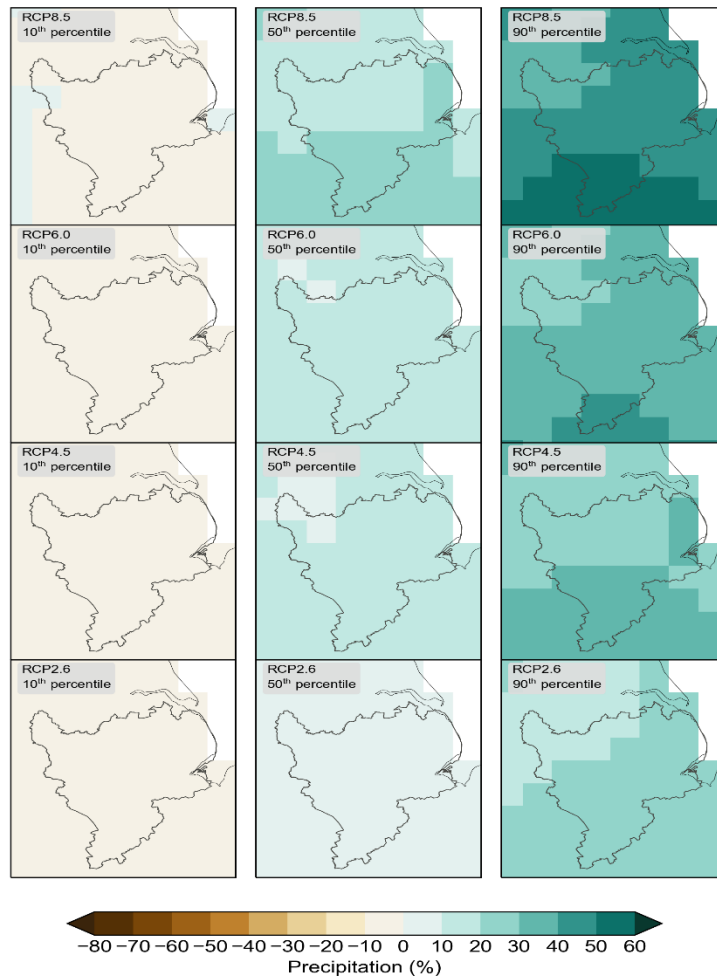
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2080-2099



Met Office
Hadley Centre

Winter precipitation anomaly in East Midlands for 2080-2099 minus 1981-2000

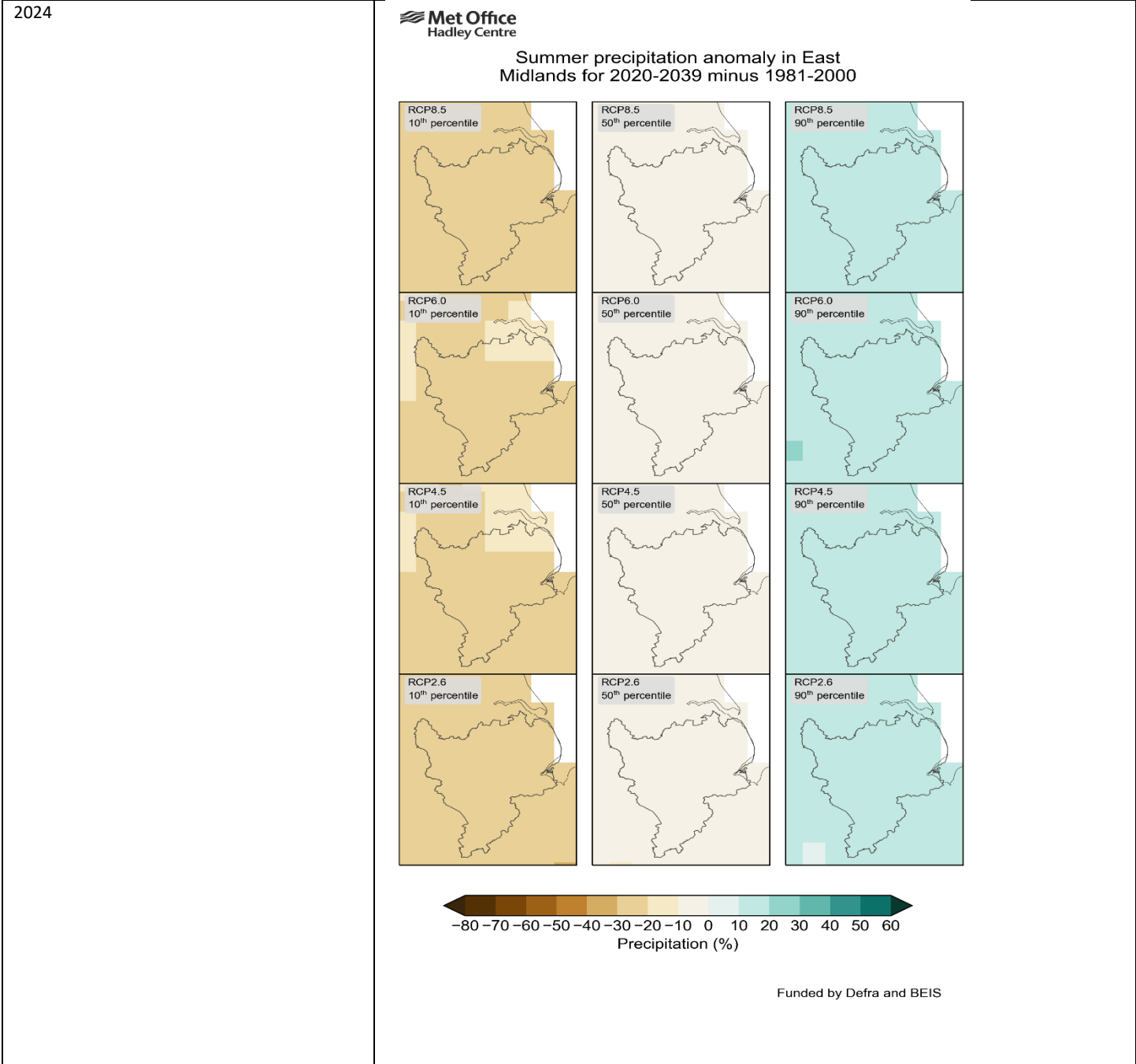


Funded by Defra and BEIS

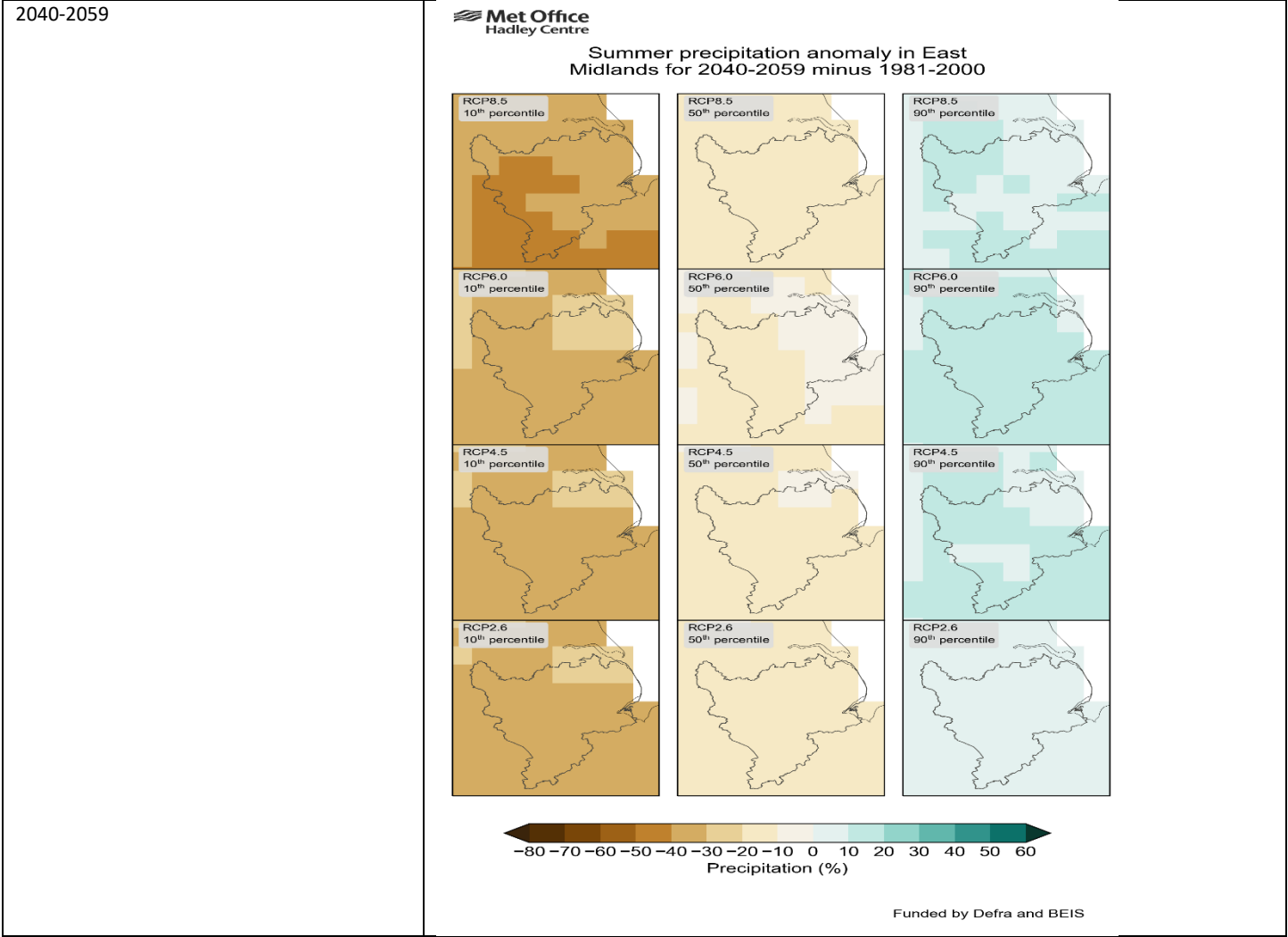
Mean rainfall summer



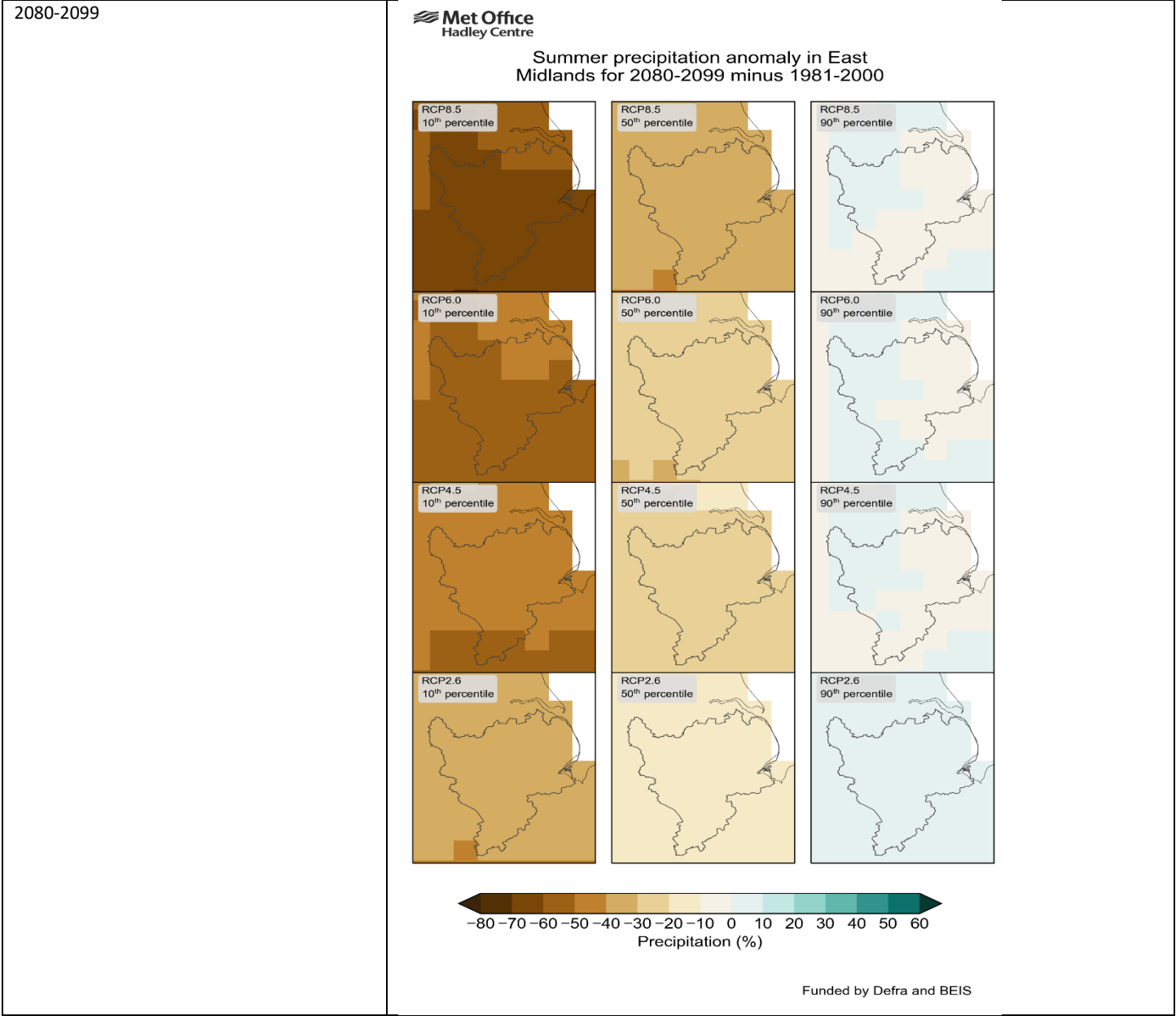
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6.Site Introduction and Activities

Operator: Think 3e Consortium Limited

Operated and permitted at: Think 3e House, 15-21 Links Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4EY.

Permit reference: EPR/BB3404KM/V002

6.1 Site Permit

Waste management activities at the site will be authorised by a Bespoke Environmental Permit EPR/BB3404KM/V002. The site operates as a waste treatment and transfer station.

6.2 Site Location and Receptors

The site is located at Think 3e House, 15-21 Links Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4EY.

The national grid reference for the site is: SP9022169692.

Image 1 - Site Setting



Consideration must be given to sensitive receptors that may be affected from site operations in the event of an extreme weather event such as:

- schools, hospitals, nursing and care homes, residential areas, workplaces;
- protected habitats, watercourses, groundwater, boreholes, wells and springs supplying water for human consumption;
- roads, railways, bus stations, pylons (on or immediately adjacent to the site only), utilities, airport.

Table 3 below identifies sensitive receptors within 1km of the site.

Following a review of the below receptors, site activities would not impact on local sensitive receptors in the event of an extreme weather event or from the gradual change in climate conditions.



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Table 3 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Distance (m)	Contact Telephone Number	Advice
Cygnets Pre-School	Southwest 886m	01933 673882	Staff to contact via telephone to advise any occupiers to close windows and doors. Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
Rail Link	East 115m	East Midland Railway- 0845 712 5678	Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
Compass Church	South 85m	N/A	Staff to contact via telephone to advise any occupiers to close windows and doors. Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
Central Park	Southeast 990m	N/A	Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
Guillemot Park	Southwest 999m	N/A	Await further instruction from Emergency Services.
A510 Road	South 300m	Highways Agency 0300 123 5000	Await further instruction from Emergency Services.



7. Site Flood Risk

Sea levels may rise as high as 0.6m above today's levels.

For information, the Environment Agency issue three levels of flood warning:



Flood alert - Prepare

- prepare a bag that includes medicines and insurance documents
- check flood warnings



Flood warning - Act

- turn off gas, water and electricity
- move things upstairs or to safety
- move family, pets and car to safety

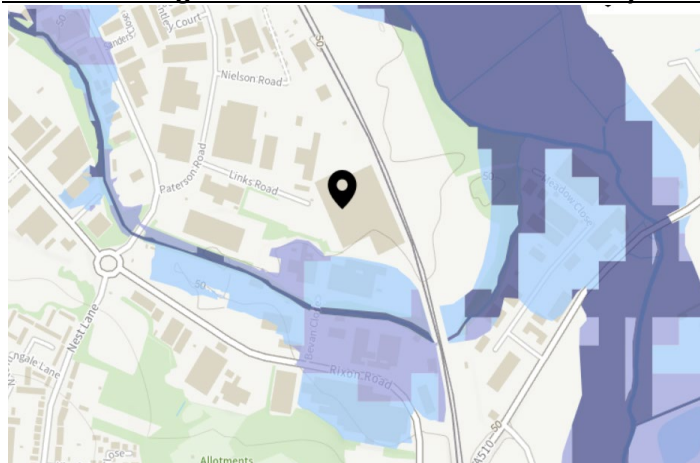


Severe flood warning - Survive

- call 999 if in immediate danger
- follow advice from emergency services
- keep yourself and your family safe

Checks conducted on the UK <https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/site> identify the site as being located in an area of very low risk from flooding by surface water, rivers and the sea.

Risk of flooding from rivers and seas – NN8 4EY Very Low Risk



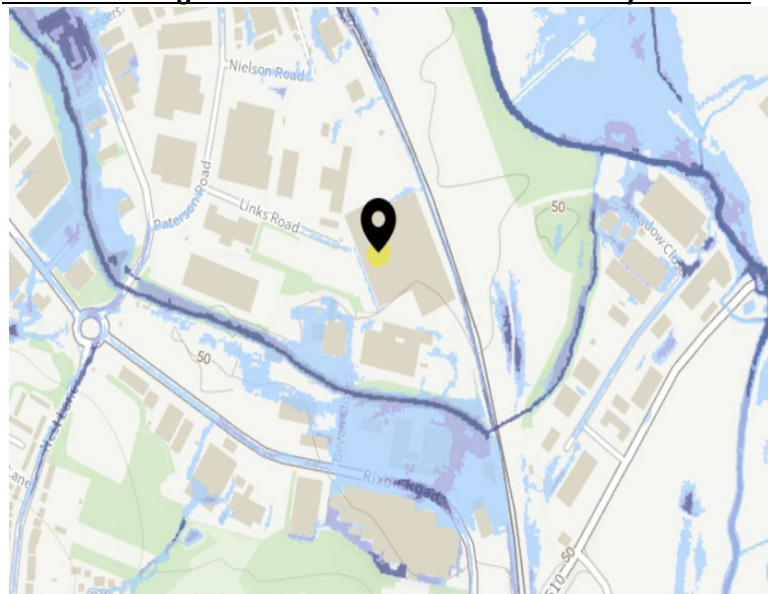
Rivers and the sea

Extent

- High risk**
More than 3.3% chance each year
- Medium risk**
Between 1% and 3.3% chance each year
- Low risk**
Between 0.1% and 1% chance each year
- Very low risk**
Less than 0.1% chance each year



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Risk of flooding from surface waters – NN8 4EY Very Low Risk**Surface water**

-  Extent
-  High risk
More than 3.3% chance each year
-  Medium risk
Between 1% and 3.3% chance each year
-  Low risk
Between 0.1% and 1% chance each year

Other flood risks

Groundwater - Flooding from groundwater is unlikely in this area.

Reservoirs - Flooding from reservoirs is unlikely in this area.

North Northamptonshire Council publish their Flood Management strategy and documents on their website at:

North Northamptonshire Council [Report a flood](#) | [North Northamptonshire Council \(northnorthants.gov.uk\)](#)

For more information on the council's flood and coastal risk Emergency details, they can be contacted on:

National Highways

To report flooding on the M1, M45, A5, A14, A45 (M1 to A14) or A43 (M1, south of Northampton to Oxfordshire border) contact National Highways

[0300 123 5000](#) (say 'Report')

Environment Agency

To report flooding from a main river, contact the Environment Agency.

[0800 80 70 60](#) or [0345 988 1188](#)

Anglian Water Services

To report flooding from an Anglian Water burst water main or sewer use the contact details to the right.

[03457 145 145](#) (Select option 1)

North Northamptonshire Highways

To report flooding relating to a highway such as blocked ditches, blocked drains or flooding on a road call North Northamptonshire Highways

[0300 126 3000](#) (9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday)

[01604 651074](#) (out of hours)



8. Implementation and Procedures

Control and mitigation measures in the risk assessment below, are managed within the company Environmental Management System (EMS). These include the reporting and recording of incidents on site. Procedures referenced below support this risk assessment (Table 4).

- Daily inspections and monitoring (SOP 3.8)
- Emergency Procedures (SOP 3.1)
- Contingency Planning (SOP 3.22)
- Complaints Procedure (SOP 3.21)
- Maintenance Procedure (SOP 3.20)
- Odour Management Procedure (SOP 3.12)
- Litter Management Procedure (SOP 3.14)
- Dust Management Procedure (SOP 3.13)
- Pest Management Procedure (SOP 3.15)
- Fire Prevention Plan



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Table 4 – Climate Change Risk Assessment

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 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 frequency based on today's values.	Potential for increased waste reactions or fires involving heat sensitive or combustible waste.	1 Incoming waste should not combust when exposed to increased temperatures. Wastes are non-combustible, such as inert soil and stones.	1	1	N/A			
	Potential for fire if the temperature exceeds the heat rating of components in electrical equipment or components are subjected to intense and direct sunlight.	No electric services on site.			N/A			



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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)
	Potential increase in high temperature expansion and stress of plant, pipework and fittings. UV degradation of plastic pipes and hoses causing them to fail.	1 All pipework is subject to inspection and preventative maintenance programmes are carried out covering site infrastructure, plant and equipment including the inspection of plastic pipes and hoses.	2	2	Review of plant, pipework and fittings at risk of heat exposure to be carried out prior to hotter months. Increased inspections of plant, pipework and fittings at risk of heat exposure to be carried out during hotter periods.	1	1	1



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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)
	Potential increased dust emissions from processing areas, stockpiled material and site roads. Reduced availability of water for dust suppression.	1 Incoming wastes are potentially dusty waste streams that require water suppression upon arrival, treatment and storage on site. External storage areas require some dust control or dampening to reduce any dust emissions during dry periods. Haul roads are surfaced with concrete, these will be subject to regular monitoring and housekeeping as per the EMS procedures to prevent the suspension of any dust/debris.	2	2	Increase use of dust suppression system as needed during hot and dry weather. Preplanning to harvest and store water before a prolonged event of warm temperatures for dust suppression.	1	1	1



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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)
	Long periods of hot and dry weather could lead to a drought and may have an impact on water supplies for: - Dust suppression - Fire response	1 Processes carried out on site that may require water or dust suppression. Mains water available for use when required. External hydrants located outside of the site can be utilised for fire response.	2	2	Increase use of dust suppression system as needed during hot and dry weather. Crushing and screening activities limited during dry periods to reduce water usage. Preplanning to harvest and store water before a prolonged event of warm temperatures for dust suppression. Advice and guidance from the local FRS.	1	1	1



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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)
	Potential increased risk of pests and scavengers from stockpiled waste and increased temperature	2 Perishable waste may attract pests or give rise to odour. . Greater vigilance for the identification of pests during hotter months, especially when carrying out site waste reception processes as a precaution.	2	4	Manage throughput within 72 hrs maximum. Increased pest contractor attendance. Use of disinfectants for clean down and odour suppressants.	2	1	3



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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)
	Potential increased risk of wildfires impacting the site.	1 The site on industrial estate bounded by neighbouring businesses, with the eastern boundary bounded by trees and shrubbery acting as a screen from activities. No combustible wastes on site which may add to fire spread in the event of a wildfire.	2	2	Review risk of impact from any wildfires in the area annually prior to summer months.	1	1	1
2. Winter daily temperature This could be 4°C more than the current average with the potential for more extreme temperatures,	Slightly higher winter maximums could generate regular odour complaints and pest infestations.	1 Waste streams do not attract pests and are not an odorous waste.	1	1	N/A			



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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)
both warmer and colder than present.	Lower winter temperatures could result in an increased risk of pipes (or similar) freezing.	1 All pipework is subject to inspection and preventative maintenance programmes are carried out covering site infrastructure, plant and equipment including the inspection of plastic pipes and hoses.	2	2	Review of plant, pipework and fittings at risk of heat exposure to be carried out prior to hotter months. Increased inspections of plant, pipework and fittings at risk of heat exposure to be carried out during hotter periods.	1	1	1



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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)
3. Daily extreme rainfall Daily rainfall intensity could increase by up to 20% on today's values.	Potential for increased site surface water and flooding.	1 The site is not in a flood risk area. Southern and eastern boundary is bounded by an unnamed tributary. Heavier rainfall is more likely to cause short term flooding on site, overwhelming site surfaces and damage property and infrastructure. Heavy rain on site could cause the site to stop operations due to safety concerns for staff and plant usage.	2	2	Reduce site operations, cessation of waste acceptance periods of heavy rainfall, with consideration for site closure in the event of dangerous working conditions when handling wastes, vehicle movements or accessing operational areas where there is a risk of flood water building within the permitted area.	1	1	1
	There is potential for drainage systems to be overwhelmed.	1 Site has no drainage system within the permitted area.	2	2	Site surfacing maintained quarterly to prevent potholes and pooling water.	1	1	1



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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)
	Disruption to transport of waste and deliveries due to extreme weather with consequences for businesses, local authorities and householders who rely on waste collection services	1 Business is not reliant on external contractors and can control inputs and outputs accordingly to site.	2	2	Divert wastes to third party facilities to reduce impact on site and the requirement opening the site during a flood event.	1	1	1
	Key suppliers being impacted by climate change and ability to source key components elsewhere	Not applicable to the site			N/A			
	Heavy rainfall and pooling water can make car parks, pedestrian walkways and operational areas are dangerous for employees.	1 The permitted area could be subject to flash surface flood water impacting working areas.	2	2	Reduce site operations, cessation of waste acceptance periods of heavy rainfall, with consideration for site closure in the event of dangerous working conditions when handling wastes, vehicle movements or accessing operational areas where there is a risk of flood water building within the permitted area.	1	1	1



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	Heavy rainfall and pooling water can make travel arrangements for access to and from work dangerous for employees.	2 Site surfacing maintained quarterly to prevent potholes and pooling water.	2	4	Pre workplace planning for employees who commute to work to understand if their journeys are likely to be impacted by winter weather. Discussions around working from home if the role allows or ensure staff can travel to and from the workplace safely during severe weather conditions.	1	1	1
4. Average winter rainfall Average winter rainfall may increase by over 40% on today's averages.	There is potential for drainage systems to be overwhelmed.	2 Site has no drainage system within the permitted area.	2	4	Reduce site operations, cessation of waste acceptance periods of heavy rainfall, with consideration for site closure in the event of dangerous working conditions when handling wastes, vehicle movements or accessing operational areas where there is a risk of flood water building within the permitted area.	1	1	1



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	Disruption to transport of waste and deliveries due to extreme weather with consequences for businesses, local authorities and householders who rely on waste collection services	1 The business is not reliant on external contractors and can control inputs and outputs accordingly to site.	2	2	The company can look to can divert wastes direct to third party facilities to reduce impact on site and the requirement opening the site during periods of high rainfall.	1	1	1
	Key suppliers being impacted by climate change and ability to source key components elsewhere	N/A						
	Heavy rainfall and pooling water can make car parks, pedestrian walkways and operational areas are dangerous for employees.	1 The permitted area has no site drainage. Carparks and site offices are located away from the permitted area reducing risk on site.	2	2	Reduce site operations, cessation of waste acceptance periods of heavy rainfall, with consideration for site closure in the event of dangerous working conditions when handling wastes, vehicle movements or accessing operational areas where there is a risk of flood water building within the permitted area.	1	1	1



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	Heavy rainfall and pooling water can make travel arrangements for access to and from work dangerous for employees.	2	2	4	Pre workplace planning for employees who commute to work to understand if their journeys are likely to be impacted by winter weather. Discussions around working from home if the role allows or ensure staff can travel to and from the workplace safely during severe weather conditions.	1	1	1
5. Sea level rise Sea level rise which could be as much as 0.6m higher compared to today's level.	If a site is located near the coast there is potential increased risk of flooding.	Not applicable the site is not near the coast			N/A			



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6. Drier summers Summers could see potentially up to 40% less rain than now.	Long periods of hot and dry weather could lead to a drought and may have an impact on water supplies for: processes and dust suppression	1 Site processes may require water during prolonged dryer periods to prevent dust emissions during waste processing.	2	2	Review water usage and utilise storage on site to pre store water ready for a warm weather event. Be aware of NWL information on droughts and advice of current supplies, such as Drought Orders to ban non-essential use. Northumberland Fire Brigade may have further information for their approach to a drought. Keep up to date with their response to a fire during a drought in the local area, so the consequences can be understood.			
	Water supply could be limited due to drought conditions (Fire Water)	1 Hydrant located within 100m for the site entrance for fire response. No combustible wastes stored on site reducing fire risk.	1	1	N/A			



CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT AND ADAPATION PLAN

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)
7. River Flow The flow in the watercourses could be 50% more than now at its peak, and 80% less than now at its lowest.	Increased impact from on-site drainage systems where they are connected to watercourses. The site is in flood zone 1, an area with a low probability of flooding.	1 No drainage systems on site to impact on external water course. External site surfaces are maintained to prevent pooling water and potholes.	2	2	Subscriptions to Flood/MET office warnings to pre-empt any potential flood conditions that may impact the local water course.	1	1	1
8. 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	Potential for high winds to damage buildings and infrastructure and blow waste from the site impacting local receptors.	1 Limited infrastructure on site. External boundary fencing will help to contain any surrounding infrastructure that may move around due to high winds.	2	2	N/A			



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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)
	Potential for high winds to cause problems with stability of above ground storage areas. This poses a risk to staff attending site, and risk to staff and site infrastructure while transferring waste to and from site.	1 Waste stockpiles stored externally at height. Risk to employees in working areas during high winds where debris both on and off site may cause injury.	2	2	Reduce stockpile height to prevent wind whipping of materials around and off site. Pre workplace planning for employees who commute to work to understand if their journeys are likely to be impacted by storm conditions. Discussions around working from home if the role allows or ensure staff can travel to and from the workplace safely during severe weather conditions. Reduce site operations, cessation of waste acceptance/removal during storm conditions, with consideration for site closure in the event of dangerous working conditions when handling wastes.	1	1	1



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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)
	Potential for lightning strikes to damage buildings and infrastructure.	2 Limited site infrastructure on site.	2	4	Assess the potential and impact of lightning strikes on buildings, equipment and plant. Assess the need to install lightning conductors.	1	1	1



9. Resilience for 2050 and 2100

The company are aware that a sustainable future is a key priority. Future planning will be based on the latest information regarding climate change on an annual basis. Long-term mitigation has been considered against the latest figures as laid out in the table below.

The climate change data below is taken from research presented by the MET Office and the BBC and published in August 2022.

The website is titled 'What will climate change look like near me?'

What will climate change look like in your area? - BBC News – NN8 4EY

The data is used here to summarise the changes expected for a rise of 2°C and 4°C in Northumberland for 2050 and 2100 to provide an idea of the mitigation that will be considered.

Table 5 – Resilience for increase in temperature and rainfall by 2050 and 2100

Present Day (Current data: 1991-2019)		2°C as predicted 2050	4°C as predicted 2100	Mitigation
Hottest Day in Summer	28.9°C	31.3°C	35.3°C	The impact of heat on staff is always a consideration. The type of the working environment must be carefully chosen to properly meet the needs of staff whilst being as efficient as possible. Adapting working patterns, relaxing work attire without undermining PPE requirements and provision of additional breaks.
Summer days over 25°C	0 days on average per month	1 day on average per month	6 days on average per month	
Winter Days	17.4°C	17.5°C	18.5°C	Milder winters may reduce the cost of heating offices and welfare areas. Savings made can be reinvested on site on cleaner technologies.
Rainy Days - Summer	10 days on average per month	10 days on average/month	8 days on average/month	Mitigation for drought will need to improve year-on-year, with less rain in the summer the further review of the use of water on site, and identification of water harvesting rainwater storage for the site may be beneficial.
Rainy Days - Winter	10 days on average per month	No change	No change	
	22mm	56 mm	61 mm	



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Wettest Day - Summer	on wettest summer day	on wettest summer day	on wettest summer day	As rainfall is expected to be more intense, heavy summer downpours can increase the risk of mud on site. Waste containment, yard housekeeping, and improving infrastructure year- on-year will be essential, with a view to containing as many activities under cover as possible Continued investment in maintenance to protect buildings, plant, and vehicles from the effects of heavy storms and unpredictable weather.
	34mm	41mm	39mm	
Wettest Day - Winter	on wettest winter day	On wettest winter day	On wettest winter day	
Total winter rainfall 2019	200mm	No change	Slightly wetter winters with a 10% increase	

9.1 Resource efficiency

Product usage

The company uses a variety of raw materials in site plant, including white diesel, Ad-Blu (an additive injected into the exhaust system of plant to minimise odorous fumes), grease and lubricants to maintain mobile plant and equipment as per manufacturer guidelines to ensure efficient operations.

- Use of these raw products will be reviewed on a yearly basis, with a commitment to reduce wastage of raw products by shutting down plant when not in use.
- Ensure plant is well maintained and free from defects.
- Implement a buying policy to consider emissions of all new plant due for renewal / replacement.

Water usage

To minimise the overuse of water, site water suppression systems are automated to allow use when and where required, without wasting a valuable resource.

Management of Parts

The majority of used metal parts have a positive scrap value and are transferred to the relevant scrap stockpile once they reach their end of life. Most worn parts are removed and replaced or are re-used on site. All other worn-out components are stored in designated areas of the site on impermeable concrete paving for the minimum amount of time necessary to arrange their sale or disposal.

