

Anglian river basin district: climate change risk assessment worksheet

Name (as on your part A application form): Bakkavor Spalding

Our permit reference number (if you have one): No reference

Your document reference number: BSPB210 Climate Change Risk Assessment

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.	- Higher production demand for certain foods	3	2	6	Flexibility in production capacity – limited only by site, not by permit	3	1	3
	- Increased pressure on refrigeration systems	3	4	12	New ammonia systems installed, designed to operate efficiently within large range of ambient temperatures Service contract in place on all systems Energy tracking to identify opportunities to reduce overall demand	3	2	6
	- Water supply restrictions due to drought (results in production issue, not a permit non-compliance)	2	4	8	On site storage to provide short term capacity if put on restriction Planning of product runs reduces quantity of CIP cycles	2	1	2
	- Degradation of untreated effluent at ETP leading to odour nuisance	3	2	6	Quantity in balance tanks retained at below 30% capacity; Trailer containing solids/screening removed from site at appropriate frequency ETP located at a point distant from sensitive receptors	3	1	3
2. Winter daily maximum temperature could be 4°C more than the current average.	- No anticipated impact – minor increase to demand on refrigeration systems but within normal operating parameters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. The biggest rainfall events are up to 20% more intense than current extremes (peak rainfall intensity)*.	- Possible damage to plant, machinery, or product contamination from flooding	2	2	4	Local flood mitigation measures in place (gates) Manufacturing processes carried out indoors Drainage can be closed off to contain flood water	1	1	1
4. Average winter rainfall may increase by 35% on today's averages.	- No anticipated impact on day to day operations which are predominantly indoors	-	-	-	Gutters on all buildings to divert rainfall (under annual maintenance contract) Drainage in place and maintained	-	-	-

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5. Sea level could be as much as 0.6m higher compared to today's level *.	- Possible damage to plant, machinery, or product contamination from flooding	2	2	4	Local flood mitigation measures in place (gates) Location of site distant from the sea	1	1	1
6. Drier summers, potentially up to 39% less rain than now.	- Water supply restrictions due to drought	2	4	8	On site storage to provide short term capacity if put on restriction Planning of product runs reduces quantity of CIP cycles	2	1	2
	- Higher production demand for certain foods	3	2	6	Flexibility in production capacity – limited only by site, not by permit	3	1	3
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.	No limits apply to the discharge to Vernatt's drain so site and permit unaffected by this	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*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.