

C14656 Preston FRMS - Reach 2B

Activity: Flood risk activity

Location: River Ribble

Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m):

Risk assessment carried out by: Rhys Brindle

Date: 11-Nov-21

Data and information				Judgement			Action VBA		
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?
Local population	Increased flood risk	Impact on local population and businesses, damage to property	Out of channel flow	Low	High	Medium	Working in the channel may increase flood risk due to the removal of the existing flood defence.	The existing flood defence level will be maintained throughout the entirety of the works. Wherever there is a requirement to remove the existing flood defence a temporary flood defence will be erected. This will consist of a combination of concrete barriers (and bulk bags for the redi-rock area). A limited working area will be used to ensure smallest footprint possible. Site to sign up to the Environment Agency flood alert system. The working area will be monitored at the beginning of every shift and throughout the day and any debris will be removed.	Low
Habitat and species	Geomorphological processes altered by activity	Direct loss of or damage to habitat / species; indirect changes to ability of river to form and sustain habitat	Changes in: quantity and dynamics of water flow; connection to groundwater bodies; river connectivity; river depth and width variation; structure and substrate of river bed; and structure of riparian zone.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Working in the channel could cause damage and impact on habitat and species.	A pre-construction otter survey has been undertaken and it has been determined that although there is otter activity within the area there are no otter halts that have been detected. Where it is deemed necessary, silt curtains will be erected within the river to ensure any silt run off does not disperse into the rivers waters.	Low
Habitat and species	outcome for HABS assessment	Direct loss of or damage to habitat / species; indirect changes to ability of river to form and sustain habitat	Noise and Vibration from plant	Medium	Medium	Medium	Working in the channel could cause damage and impact on habitat and species.	Piling operations to only be undertaken during the period of 16th June - 31st Jan. Noise and vibration control at source: e.g. selection of quiet and low vibration equipment, location of equipment on site, control of working hours and the provision of acoustic enclosures; and, Screening: e.g. local screening of equipment or perimeter hoarding.	Low

Habitat and species	Damage to trees with a TPO	Direct loss of or damage to habitat / species	Proximity to the Tree etc	Medium	Medium	Medium	Working in close proximity to the tree could cause damage and impact on habitat and species.	Retained vegetation will be fenced off, appropriately signed and unauthorised entry to the area prohibited Materials and plant will not be stored under the canopy of retained trees. An arboriculturist shall provide supervision of the excavations at locations that are within close proximity to the protected trees in question.. The excavations at this point should be undertaken using hand-held tools, preferably by compressed air displacement. Exposed roots should be covered to prevent desiccation and protect them from rapid changes in temperature. Where roots greater than 25mm in diameter are uncovered, if practical they should be moved so they are out of the way of the defences. Where they cannot be moved out of the way of the defences, they should be severed using a sharp handsaw following consultation with the arboriculturist. Roots less than 25mm in diameter can be cleanly severed using hand pruning tools.	Low
Habitat and species	Increased siltation caused by working in the river, direct disturbance whilst undertaking construction works or footprint of the finished works.	Increase in sediment load.	Direct run-off from site, or in-channel flow from works within bank.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Will reduce risk due to limited mobilisation of sediment or pollutants.	Sediment control will be managed with the use of silt curtains (in-channel works), silt fencing (land-based works, to prevent run-off entering the channel) and, if necessary, a silt settlement tank. A limited working area will be used to ensure smallest footprint and disturbance possible. Visual monitoring will be undertaken of the water quality during any works with the potential to cause sedimentation, this will be recorded with photos taken to support the monitoring.	Low