

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Farm Warley Hall Lane, Little Warley Hall Lane, West Horndon, Upminster, CM13 3EN

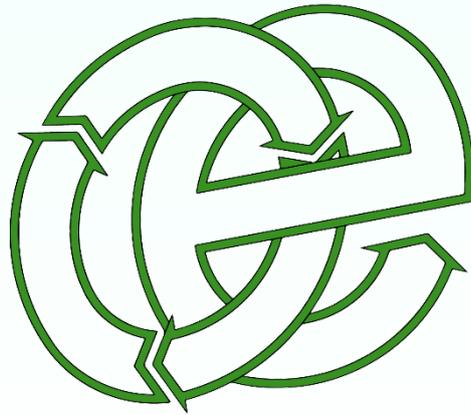
Martin Chinnery T/A A and C Tyres Collection Services

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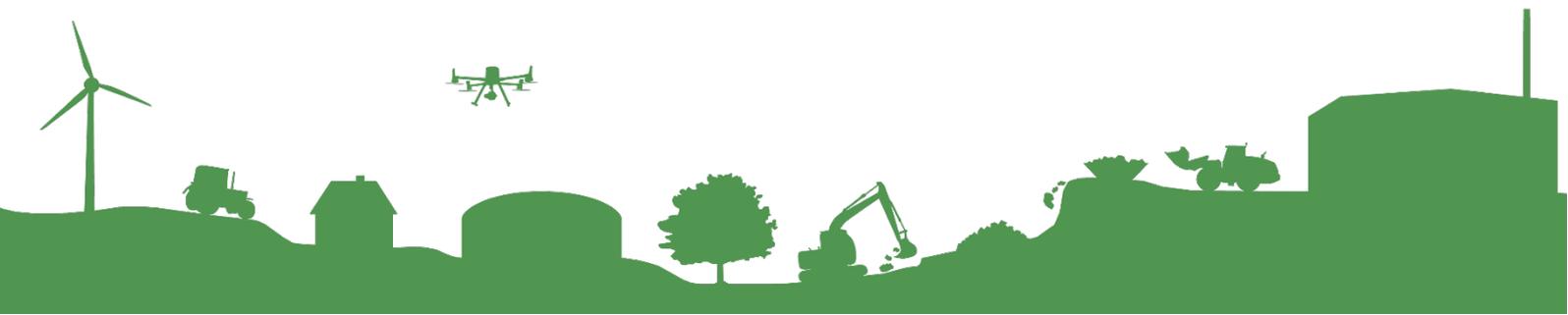
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Oaktree Environmental

Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants



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THIS DOCUMENT IS DUE FOR REVIEW IN JANUARY 2028 OR AS A RESULT OF ANY INCIDENTS WHICH MAY LEAD TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR IMMEDIATE REVIEW, WHICHEVER IS THE SOONER.

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Inspection Checklists

Preventative Maintenance Checklist

Employee Training Needs Assessment / Review

***The above forms are advisory only, alternative forms of the operator may be used electronically*

Site Information & Key Contacts List

Site Address:	Farm Warley Hall Lane, Little Warley Hall Lane, West Horndon, Upminster, CM13 3EN		
Site Operator:	Martin Chinnery T/A A and C Tyres Collection Services	National Grid Ref:	TQ 60634 88481

Contact	Description	Office Hours	Out of Hours
Martin Chinnery	Proprietor	01277 812931	07970 575828
Nnabugo Chukwuebuka	Site Manager	01277 812931	01277 812931
Tarahnath Pandey	TCM	01277 812931	01277 812931
Nuffield Health Brentwood Hospital Nuffield Hospital, Nuffield Health Brentwood Hospital, Shenfield Rd, Shenfield, Brentwood CM15 8EH	Local NHS Hospital (Main)	01277 695695	999
	Accident & Emergency (A&E)	999	999
Billet Lane Medical Practice The Medical Centre, 58b Billet Ln, Essex, Hornchurch RM11 1XA	Local Doctor Surgery (GP)	01708 442377	999 or 112
Essex Police Service- Hornchurch Police Station 74 Station Ln, Hornchurch RM12 6NA	Local Police Non-Emergency	020 7230 1212	999 or 112
	Police Emergency	999 or 112	999 or 112
Essex County Fire Rescue Service Hogg Ln, Grays RM17 5QS	Fire and Rescue Service (in Emergency Dial 999)	01376 576000	999 or 112
Environment Agency Brook End Rd S, Chelmsford CM2 6NU	Local Environment Agency Office	03708 506506	0800 80 70 60
Brentwood Borough Council Town Hall, Ingrave Rd, Brentwood CM15 8AY	County Council General Enquiries	0300 123 8123	999 or 112
Essex & Suffolk Water	Mains Water Supplier	0345 782 0111	0345 782 0111
Oaktree Environmental Ltd Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3QZ	Secondary specialist waste and permitting compliance advisors	01606 558833	n/a

KEY RECEPTOR CONTACT LIST

CONTACT	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
Virgin Active- The Clearview Health & Racquets Club, Little Warley Hall Ln, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Fitness Centre	020 8167 6480
Elite MOT- Hall Lane Farm, Little Warley Hall Lane, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Vehicle Repair Shop	01277 811233
T P H Machine Tools- Cromwell Barn, Little Warley Hall Ln, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Machine Maintenance Service	01708 523916
Storage and Distribution Hub- Little Warley Hall Ln, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Transportation Service	-
Greyhound & Whippet Shop- Little Warley Hall Ln, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Pet Shop	07831 766113
JL Motors Services- Unit 1, Orchard Farm industrial estate, Little Warley Hall Ln, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Vehicle Repair	07900 901276
Lock and Stock Storage Ltd- Plot 2, Orchard Farm, Little Warley Hall Ln, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Storage Facility	01375 258249
SD Haulage Ltd- Yard 3, Orchard Farm Ind Estate, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Trucking Company	-
E2 Joinery Ltd- Unit 3, Orchard Farm Ind Estate, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Woodworker	07554 886130
Cheale Meats- Orchard Farm, Little Warley Hall Lane, Little Warley, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Meat Wholesaler	01277 811631
Upminster Distribution- Unit 4, Orchard Farm, Little Warley Hall Ln, Little Warley, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Warehouse	07788 728734
7 Days Services Ltd- Little Warley Hall Ln, West Horndon, Brentwood CM13 3EN	Delivery Service	-
Esso- Little Warley Hall Ln, West Horndon, Basildon CM13 3EN	Petrol Station	01277 812625

N.B. – list will be reviewed every 6 months or sooner if required

1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Martin Chinnery T/A A and C Tyres Collection Services (the Operator) to prepare this Fire Prevention Plan (FPP).

1.1.2 This document considers the risks associated with a fire at Farm Warley Hall Lane, Little Warley Hall Lane, West Horndon, Upminster, CM13 3EN. The proposed permitted operations which will take place at the site are include the storage (keeping) prior to removal and treatment of End-of-Life (ELTs) for recovery. Waste treatment processes to be carried out on site will include the following:

- Compacting (by baler)
- Sorting (with loading shovel/forklift or by hand)
- Separation (with loading shovel/ forklift or by hand)
- Baling (by baler)
- Cutting (using manual cutting equipment)

1.1.3 The permit boundary is illustrated in green on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-02 Permit Boundary Plan. All references to 'the site' in this FPP refer to the associated operations, infrastructure, plant, and equipment within this boundary.

1.1.4 All site staff and contractors must be aware and understand the contents of this FPP and what they must do during a fire. A copy of this FPP will be kept on site at all times and be made available to all members of staff.

1.1.5 The proposed layout of the site is shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03. In summary, the site will collect both waste and part worn tyres which will be delivered to the site in vans. The tyres will be removed from the van and segregated into the waste and part-worn tyres. Part-worn tyres will be stacked and sold, and waste tyres will be de-rimmed and baled prior to removal off site. No other mechanical treatment of tyres will take place at the site other than baling.

1.1.6 In addition to this FPP the site is managed and operated in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS).

1.2 Fire Prevention Plan Objectives

1.2.1 This FPP has been prepared in accordance with the Environment Agency guidance on Fire Prevention Plans: Environmental Permits (updated 11th January 2021). The FPP guidance requires that the FPP accounts for the fire risk from potentially combustible waste types stored on site.

1.2.2 This FPP has been designed to meet the following objectives:

- a) To minimise the likelihood of a fire happening.
- b) To aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.
- c) To minimise the spread of a fire within the site and to surrounding neighbouring sites;
and,
- d) To minimise impact of fire on people, environment, and businesses.

1.2.3 All staff working on site must understand the content of this FPP to know what to do:

- a) To prevent a fire occurring.
- b) During a fire if one breaks out.

1.3 Reviewing and Monitoring this FPP

1.3.1 This FPP is considered a 'live' document which will be reviewed on a biannual basis (once every two years), if there are changes to FPP guidance and or if any of the following occur:

- a) A fire incident.
- b) Additional combustible waste types are accepted on to site.
- c) An increase in the annual throughput of combustible waste accepted.
- d) An increase in the amount of combustible waste stored.
- e) The construction of new infrastructure e.g. buildings.

f) The installation of new plant / equipment.

1.3.2 Reference should be made to Sections 7.2 and 7.3 which details procedures for staff training in the event of any changes in relations to the FPP.

1.3.3 Reference should be made to Table 1.1 which details the methods and procedures to maintain compliance with the FPP guidance.

Table 1.1 Staff Training

STAFF TRAINING	
Item	Method
Ensure your FPP is available and that all staff know where it is kept.	The FPP will be kept within the off-site main office
Ensure staff receive training to enable them to competently carry out the procedures and measures contained within your FPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff will be suitably trained in how to raise a fire alarm and how to use the monitoring and extinguishing equipment. Managers will also ensure formal fire extinguisher training has been provided for anyone specifically designated to use such equipment. • A full understanding the procedures outlined in this FPP document will be required to be demonstrated as part of the site induction for all new staff and any existing staff that are not familiar with the documents. In particular all staff will be trained to ensure that they know what to do in the event of a fire and more importantly how to undertake their work in a way that minimises the risk of a fire occurring. • A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 6 months. The first test will take place within one month of the agreement of this document with the EA. The outcome and any follow up training for staff will be documented in the site diary and relevant forms in the EMS. The Site Inspection Form in Appendix II will also be used during the drill. • All operational staff will receive fire awareness and firefighting procedures training / toolbox talks by trained site management prior to working at the site. This will enable the operational staff to detect early signs of fire and to minimise the chance of a fire breaking. Refresher testing will be mandatory every 6 months or sooner if site operations change which could lead to a greater fire risk.

1.6 Plant and Equipment

1.6.1 Table 1.3 below details the plant / equipment available on site. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive / operate the plant / equipment listed below.

Table 1.3 - Plant & Equipment

Item	Number	Function
Forklift trucks	2	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Baler	3	Baling of material
Tyre cutter/ de-rimmer	1	Removal of inner wheel of tyre
Tyre popper	1	Removal of inner wheel of tyre

1.6.2 Note: The plant/equipment on site may vary and additional equipment may be hired-in to cope with busy periods, larger jobs or jobs with specific requirements.

1.6.3 Table 1.4 below details the plant available to aid in fire suppression or manoeuvring of waste to reduce the spread of fire.

Table 1.4 - Item of plant available for firefighting, number and function

Item	Number	Function
Forklift trucks	2	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting

1.6.4 Maintenance of all site plant is described in Section 2.5 of this FPP.

1.7 Correspondence with Fire and Rescue Service

- 1.7.1 The Operator will seek a two-yearly response from the EA and FRS (or sooner should a fire incident occur) with regards to their FPP and associated operations on site. This regular correspondence will ensure all measures to prevent, mitigate and contain fires on site are up to date and deemed sufficient by the FRS.
- 1.7.2 The FRS were contacted during the preparation to obtain information relating to the nearest fire hydrants to the site, see Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 and Section 10.3 for further information.

1.8 Sensitive Receptors

- 1.8.1 It is considered that fire presents three main hazards to nearby sensitive receptors:
- a) Heat from the fire itself.
 - b) Air pollution (predominantly from smoke emissions).
 - c) Pollution to groundwater / surface water features.
- 1.8.2 Heat energy from a fire will reach sensitive receptors via direct fire spreading or by the deposit of burning embers. Heat energy is largely dependent upon the location and intensity of the fire.
- 1.8.3 Smoke produced from fires can contain harmful gases that are produced from the combustion process. The distance smoke will travel is dependent on wind speed at the time of the fire, however it is considered unlikely that smoke from the burning waste stored on site will significantly affect sensitive receptors outside of a 1km radius.
- 1.8.4 Significant amounts of water and / or other chemicals may be used when controlling a fire. Firewater produced from tackling a fire has the potential to contain contaminants from the chemicals used, burned materials and other pollutants present on the site. The release of firewater from the site because of a fire has the potential to cause pollution to groundwater / nearby surface water features.

1.8.5 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site are listed in Table 1.5 Sensitive receptors are also illustrated on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-04 Receptor Plan, see Appendix I.

1.8.6 The primary sensitive receptor for any fire event would be the site itself and any site users.

Table 1.5 – Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
Elite MOT	East	0
TPH Machine Tools	South	0
Virgin Active	North	90
Esso	North	265
Storage and Distribution Hub	South	145
JL Motors Services	South	395
E2 Joinery	South	428
Lock and Stock Storage	South	380
7 Days Services	South	426
Cheale Meats	South	453
Residential Dwellings		
Little Warley Hall Lane	North	28
Watercourses / Surface Water Features		
Unnamed Waterbody	South	535
Unnamed Waterbody	North	908
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
A127 Southend Arterial Road	North	262
Little Warley Hall Lane	West	56
Upminster Railway Line	South	645
Ecological Sites		
Priority Habitat Inventory- Deciduous Woodland	North	424
Ancient Replanted Woodland	North	424

2 Managing Common Causes of Fire

2.1 Details

2.1.1 The following table outlines common causes of fire and outlines specific examples of these sources, the associated risks and any mitigation measures necessary to manage them:

Table 2.1 - Common fire sources and mitigation

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Arson or vandalism	Deliberate ignition of wastes by intruder(s) and/or vandalism of site infrastructure, plant and/or machinery which may give rise to malfunction or compromise the integrity of waste storage/containment measures	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable site security infrastructure. Vehicle checks on arrival to the site. Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. Staff training / toolbox talks. 	Negligible
Plant or equipment	Spillages of fuel, sparks from machinery or malfunction caused by ineffective maintenance	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. Any liquid/fuel/oil storage is double bunded storage areas. Daily checks of site surfacing and spill kits. Staff training / toolbox talks. Daily checks are undertaken for hot plant / exhausts at least once during the day and again at the end of each shift. 	Negligible
Electrical appliances and cabling	Faulty appliances or damaged/ exposed electrical cables may spark as a result of a power surge	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed wiring testing is carried out 5 years and portable appliances are PAT tested 12 months in accordance with Legislation. Daily checks for dust and fluff on wiring / electrical appliances. 	Low
Discarded smoking materials	Risk of ignition of stored wastes from smoking materials which have not been fully distinguished	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking (including e cigarettes) is not permitted on site. Any persons wanting to smoke will have to do so off site in the dedicated smoking area (6m from the perimeter boundary). 	Negligible
Sparks from loading buckets/shovels	Scraping of loading buckets/shovels causing sparks which may ignite stored wastes	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. Staff training / toolbox talks. Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. 	Low
Hot works	e.g. welding, soldering, cutting, etc. which involve the use of high temperature equipment which may be a source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No hot works will take place on site. 	Low
Industrial heating	Industrial heaters and/or pipework used to heat internal and external areas on site which may, in turn, supply heat to stored wastes increasing the risk of combustion	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no industrial heaters (or associated pipework) used heat areas of the site. 	Low

Source	Risk	Magnitude of Risk / Likelihood	Brief outline of Mitigation (refer to Section 4 for storage/monitoring procedures)	Magnitude of risk / likelihood following mitigation
Hot exhausts	Potential source of both primary and residual heat to stored wastes	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. Out-of-hours storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable wastes. Daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment. Daily checks are undertaken for hot plant / exhausts at least once during the day and again at the end of each shift. 	Low
Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff	Light waste and ambient particulates with high combustibility settling and building up in key areas in and around plant/machinery and around exhausts	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire extinguishers are fitted in the cab of all loading plant. Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. Minimum daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment at the start/end of each working day. 	Low
Hot loads	Imported wastes which may contain materials which are above ambient temperature	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load. 	Low
Overhead power lines	Any overhead power lines on or around the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no overhead power lines which traverse the site. 	Negligible
Ignition sources	Activities or appliances which use a source of both primary and residual heat to treat waste or manufacturer material or plant/equipment	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. Minimum daily checks for dust and fluff on plant/equipment before and use of equipment at the start/end of each working day. Out-of-hours storage of plant & equipment away from combustible or flammable wastes. No idling policy in place. 	Low
Other combustible non-waste materials on or near the site not mentioned above i.e. gas cylinders / LPG tanks	Any combustible non-waste materials on or near the site may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load. Dedicated storage areas for cylinders and LPG tanks on site. 	Low
Reaction between wastes	Combustible waste piles may ignite in the event of a fire and worsen the effects if wastes react	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load. 	Low
Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels	Fuels and combustible liquids leaking or trailing from site vehicles can combust or cause accidents leading to combustion	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spill kits available throughout the site. Suitable and sealed drainage system. Continuous (minimum twice daily) checks for spillages around the site. Staff training / toolbox talks. Plant & equipment daily checks and preventative maintenance of plant / equipment by manufacturer. 	Low
"Tramp" metal	Metal could be hot from mechanical processing and interact with lighter waste causing a fire	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All loads are inspected in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures. Quarantine area and rejected waste containers on site for quick isolation of load containing batteries. Staff training / toolbox talks for continuous monitoring throughout the day to detect signs of a fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. No mechanical treatment of scrap metal expected to take place at the site other than separation via an overband magnet. 	Low

2.2 Fuel, Oil & Hazardous Material Storage

2.2.1 The site currently stores fuel on site for the fixed and mobile plant. For fuel storage, the following procedures apply:

- a) Tanks are surrounded by a bund capable of containing a minimum of 110% of the volume of fuel stored in the tank.
- b) All pipework and associated infrastructure will be enclosed within the bund.
- c) A lock will be fitted to the tank valve to prevent unauthorised operation.
- d) All valves and gauges on the bund will be constructed to prevent damage caused by frost.
- e) No combustible waste will be stored within 6 metres of any fuel/fluid's storage without a fire wall in place.

2.2.2 All tanks storing fuel, oil or hazardous material are clearly marked showing the product within and their capacity.

2.2.3 A 2,000-litre tank will be used to store fuel on site. The tank is securely locked when not in use. All refuelling of plant and equipment will take place using a drip tray to capture any fuel. The storage locations of the above areas are shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03.

2.3 Hot Works Procedure

2.3.1 No hot works will take place at the site.

2.4 Smoking Policy

2.4.1 Smoking (including e-cigarettes) is prohibited on site. Any persons wanting to smoke will have to do so in the designated smoking area located 6m from the permit boundary and waste storage areas see Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03.

2.5 Mobile and fixed plant maintenance

2.5.1 All mobile and fixed plant on site including vehicles in the fleet are subject to annual manufacturer maintenance to ensure proper working order in the form of service contracts.

2.5.2 Site management will undertake or delegate additional preventative maintenance checks on a more frequent basis i.e. daily, before, during and 1 hour at the end of each working day using a checklist similar to that in Appendix II to ensure the following:

- Machinery is mechanically sound for use and no presence of black fumes or trailing liquids visible prior to use or following shutoff of plant/equipment.
- Mobile plant is stored in the out-of-hours plant storage area as shown on Drawing No 3594-LWHF-03 following cessation of activities and external separation distances of 6m are observed between plant and any combustible or flammable material.
- Plant which is not in use for any extended period is stored at least 6 metres from combustible waste.
- All plant and equipment vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers in the cab.
- Dust from processing/treatment operations on site can settle throughout the working day onto processing plant, plant exhausts and engine parts so a fire-watch will be implemented after cessation of works and equipment powered down for 1 hour each day to remove any dust/fluff using brushes, hoses etc... Any build of dust/fluff will be removed from the equipment and deposited into a container to await removal from site and site management informed.

2.6 Site Security

- 2.6.1 The sites boundary is predominantly surrounded by 2.5m palisade fencing. The main entrance also benefits from Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) – it is locked at all times. All vehicles which aren't registered will only be allowed access by the operator or other users of the wider site.
- 2.6.2 In addition to the above, the site has 24-hour CCTV footage available covering all internal and external operational and storage areas. All cameras are pan, tilt and zoom 360-degree coverage over a 50m distance meaning all areas of the site are monitored. Any unusual or suspicious activity picked up which is not in line with site specific procedures will mean a call to the emergency services.
- 2.6.3 The above site security measures/infrastructure is considered suitable to prevent unauthorised access. There have been no incidents of unauthorised access on the site since operations began.
- 2.6.4 The site security measures will be inspected on a weekly basis and any defects which impair the effectiveness of the security will be repaired to the same or better standard within a suitable timescale. All repairs will be noted on the site diary repaired as soon as practically possible. The checklist in Appendix II provides further information.
- 2.6.5 If unauthorised access becomes apparent as a problem at the site, the security measures will be reviewed, and improvements implemented.

2.7 Electrical Faults or Damaged/Exposed Electrical Cables

- 2.7.1 All fixed wiring electrical cabling on site will be inspected daily by staff and serviced in accordance with Legislation (3/5 years) by fully qualified and certified electrical contractors to undertake both Planned Preventative Maintenance and Reactive Maintenance (under contract) of the following:
- a) Fire detection & alarm system;
 - b) Emergency lighting;
 - c) Machinery checks / services (as per manufacturers' instructions).
- 2.7.2 In terms of portable appliance testing (PAT), this will be serviced annually by qualified and certified electrical contractors.
- 2.7.3 Weekly inspections of cabling, etc. will be undertaken and the daily Fire Checklist can be used as a reference. Any potential ignition sources from suspected electrical faults will be isolated and the appointed electrical contractors will be contacted immediately to rectify the situation. Where possible, staff will immediately remove any stored wastes from the vicinity of the fault area or cable traverse if safe to do so.
- 2.7.4 All electrical points will be turned off at least 10 minutes before the site closes (other than those used for CCTV) to ensure the risk of short circuiting is minimised.

3 Waste Acceptance Procedures

3.1 General

3.1.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures are in place at the site and the 'Storage Area Details' table on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 will be referenced to detail how long waste has been stored prior to removal from the site. This will ensure compliance with the maximum storage duration to avoid the risk of combustion.

3.1.2 The following details will be recorded for every load deposited at the site:

- a) The date and time of delivery.
- b) The name and address of the waste producer.
- c) The detailed and accurate description of the waste including type, quantity (in tonnes and/or cubic metres) and EWC codes.
- d) How the waste is contained e.g. loose, container type.
- e) The carrier's name and address.
- f) Driver's name, signature and vehicle registration No.
- g) Signature or initials of person(s) producing/ accepting/ inspecting/ carrying the waste.
- h) Additional handling details/notes made by the driver after inspection of the load.
- i) SIC code of the premises which produced the waste (where relevant).
- j) Waste hierarchy declaration.
- k) Information on previous treatment of the waste e.g. manual or mechanical.

3.1.3 Any wastes identified during the incoming waste inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria will not be accepted and/or removed and quarantined immediately to await safe removal from site and the EA will be contacted if the non-conforming waste discovered is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions or a potential risk of combustion.

3.1.4 Once the waste has been accepted it will be tipped into the temporary waste storage areas as shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03, where an initial inspection of the waste will take place, once deemed acceptable, the following will apply:

- Tyres which can be re-used will be re-treaded, stored and sold; these tyres are considered non-waste.
- Waste tyres will be directly baled and then stored in AREAS 1 to 4 to await removal off site.

4 Managing Waste Storage to Prevent Self-Combustion and the Fire Spreading

4.1 General

4.1.1 All waste stored on site will comply with Section 9.1 of the EA's FPP guidance, reference should be made to Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 Site Layout & Fire Plan for details of waste stored and the indicative storage locations on site.

4.1.2 The operator will minimise pile sizes and waste storage time where possible. Maximum storage durations for each waste type are illustrated in Table 4.1 and Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03.

4.2 Waste Storage Table

4.2.1 Table 4.1 details the maximum quantity, location and duration for all wastes stored on site. This ensures all piles are stored in accordance with Section 9.1 of the FPP guidance.

4.2.2 The storage table has been based on the maximum volumes of waste the site could store at any one time.

4.2.3 Conversion factors for waste piles are worked out using the EA's guidance, a conversion factor of 1 has been included in the table overleaf for materials stored in bale stacks.

Table 4.1 – Waste Storage Table

Waste Storage Area Details Table												
Plan Ref	Description	Storage form / containment	Height & width of firewall (m)	Max. Width (m)	Max. Length (m)	Height (m)	Max. Area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Max. Volume (m3)	Approx. tonnage	Max. Duration of storage (worst case scenario)	Comments
AREA 1	Baled tyre stack	Freestanding bale stack	N/A	4	12	3	48	1	144	150	<12 weeks	Stored three bales high and duration based on worst case scenario, tyres usually removed every 2 - 4 weeks
AREA 2	Baled tyre stack	Freestanding bale stack	N/A	4	12	3	48	1	144	150	<12 weeks	As above
AREA 3	Baled tyre stack	Freestanding bale stack	N/A	4	12	3	48	1	144	150	<12 weeks	As above
AREA 4	Baled tyre stack	Freestanding bale stack	N/A	4	12	3	48	1	144	150	<12 weeks	As above

4.3 Baled waste storage

4.3.1 The following table below details the procedures for managing baled waste storage on site and reference should be made to Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 for details of the locations of the storage areas:

Table 4.2 – Waste stored in bales

Pile Ref:	Storage/monitoring procedures to reduce the risk of fire
AREAS 1-4 – Baled tyre stacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The baled ELT stacks in these areas are stored three bales high approximately 3m high. • The baled ELT's will be stored for a maximum of 12 weeks however are usually removed every 2-4 weeks. • The bale stacks are accessible from three sides meaning they can quickly separate in a fire event. • A 6m separation distance is maintained between each of the four stockpiles of waste (AREAS 1-4) • The bales are visually monitored throughout the day by site operatives and trained personnel who will be trained via toolbox talks in recognition of fire. • It is considered that as the site is only accepting one waste type and have undergone a thorough waste acceptance prior to treatment; monitoring by eye and the use of probing/ thermal imagery of the bale stack is not necessary. • Due to the above it is considered no further storage or monitoring is required.

4.4 Waste Stored in Containers

4.4.1 No waste will be stored in containers other than when the waste is being loaded using the loading dock ramp it is considered unnecessary to provide any storage/monitoring information for this.

5 Site Inspection Programme

5.1 Waste storage general / fire breaks

- 5.1.1 Combustible waste will be stored as per Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 and within the limit of EA's FPP guidance. All stockpiles of stored wastes are detailed in the storage area table on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 in respect of their description, maximum length and width, area, volume and storage duration.
- 5.1.2 The operator will store waste materials in their largest form and minimise pile sizes wherever possible.
- 5.1.3 Fire breaks are clearly shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03.
- 5.1.4 The aim of the site is to process the incoming material and arrange for its export off site as soon as practicably possible following sorting to minimise over-stocking which in-turn minimises the risk of overheating and spontaneous combustion which is clearly detailed throughout section 4.
- 5.1.5 The site will ensure 'first in, first out' principle is met.
- 5.1.6 Storage on flat ground: Site surfaces where wastes are stored are flat and, therefore, reduce the risk of falling materials which would accelerate the spread of fire.

5.2 Waste stored within 6m of buildings and / or the site perimeter

5.2.1 The following alternative measures will apply to the above:

- Loose tyres tipped into the temporary waste storage area are stored here on a temporary basis and will be clear out-of-hours.
- Baled tyres stored in AREAS 1-4 will be stored 6m away from any other combustible waste piles.
- As staff will always be on site during operational hours and this is the only time when the tyres are stored, they will be subject to continuous monitoring and can be moved 6m from the adjacent boundary/building into the quarantine area in a matter of minutes using the forklifts.
- The site will utilise thermal imaging CCTV cameras that will be located as shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03.
- The closest fire hydrant is located approximately 52m from the site and provides a minimum flow of 2,100 l/m, the requirement for this site is 960.5 l/m meaning the fire can be put out efficiently. The operator will purchase a fire hose that can be fixed onto the hydrant and deployed in the event of a fire.

5.3 Separation distances

5.3.1 Site staff will ensure a 6m separation distance is maintained between waste piles and other combustible/ flammable materials throughout the day. Prior to shutdown, a final check of the above will take place by trained staff which will include measuring the separation distances and moving all mobile plant with potential combustion properties to be moved into the out-of-hours plant storage area.

5.4 Stock rotation and seasonal variations

- 5.4.1 Details of stock rotation are clearly shown in Section 4.3 for all wastes which are stored and treated on site.
- 5.4.2 In the event of destination site closures or seasonal demands for wastes leading to a longer storage duration, the operator can divert incoming waste and send stored waste to an alternative site. The operator can search for additional sites using EA's public register for alternative sites who could take this material, or they would contact the destination sites where waste from the site will be sent.
- 5.4.3 The operator has contracts set up with sites globally hence the need for the proposed site and throughput.
- 5.4.4 The operational outputs and residues produced by the site are detailed as follows which the operator has outlets.
- 5.4.5 The list of outlets has not been provided due to confidentiality purposes however the contracts will range from weekly-monthly depending on seasonal variations and demand for material.

5.5 External heating

- 5.5.1 It is considered that external waste will not be at risk from over-heating as the only combustible waste stored externally will be sorted waste in bays and as waste in each bay will be subject to continual movement and monitoring, the waste will not be stored for a period where it could combust from exposure to sunlight.
- 5.5.2 Waste stored in external bays will largely consist of inert construction & demolition waste (soil, stones, concrete, hardcore) which is not considered sensitive to external heating from hot weather.

- 5.5.3 To reduce the risk of self-combustion from external heating due to a drought period i.e. three hot days where weather conditions would exceed 25⁰C / 75⁰F, which the operator would know in advance via the Met Office, the monitoring frequency of these piles will be increased to at least three times every 12 hours per day and the piles would undergo additional dousing using water from hoses to keep the bales cool and prevent the risk of heating.

6 Site Inspection Programme

6.1 Daily Checks

6.1.1 Daily inspections of all site areas will be undertaken and recorded on the Fire Checklist shown in Appendix II. Carrying out daily inspections will keep the levels of dust, fibre, paper and other loose combustible materials, which could aid in the acceleration of a fire, on site surfaces to a minimum and ensure all containment of wastes on site are functioning effectively in accordance with the storage limitations provided in the table on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03.

6.1.2 A daily fire watch using the Fire Checklist will monitor the site at regular intervals during the working day for fire risks. The intervals may vary due to site operations but there will be at least one at the start, during peak operational times and at the end of each working day. Operational staff may be given a dedicated section of the Fire Checklist to ensure they can monitor at all times throughout the working day. It is estimated the fire watch will take a minimum of 15 minutes but start and end times will be completed using the fire checklist.

6.2 Staff Training

6.2.1 Each relevant staff member will undergo training from the site or technically competent manager. New members of operational staff will be required to complete training sheet in Appendix II and be deemed competent in completing the Fire Checklist and Fire Risk Assessment. As a minimum, each relevant member of staff will be assessed from the date of approval of this FPP and then every 3-6 months afterwards. If feasible, a third-party fire risk assessor will be contacted to train operational staff who need to be aware of the content of this FPP if the fire marshals are not present at the site.

6.2.2 A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 3-6 months to test that the plan works. The first test will take place within one month of the

agreement of this document with the EA. The outcome and any follow up training for staff will be documented in the site diary and relevant forms in the EMS. The Fire Checklist will also be used during the drill.

6.3 Toolbox talks

- 6.3.1 Ongoing training by the TCM, site manager or fire marshals; including toolbox talks will also be provided to ensure site staff are informed of any changes to any of the site management documentation that is subject to regular review.

7 Quarantine Area

7.1 Quarantine Area Details

7.1.1 The largest waste storage area on site will be AREAS 1-4 and would measure 144m³ when stored at full capacity.

7.1.2 As shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03, the dedicated quarantine area is approximately 24m² and could hold 72m³ at a height of 3m which is 50% of the sites largest storage area. The quarantine area is based on 50% of the largest bale stack of tyres. It is also envisaged that if a fire broke out in either of these areas, firefighting would take place in situ and the nearest combustible waste piles would be moved to the quarantine areas to prevent the fire spreading to another bale stack.

7.1.3 Wastes will only be moved to the quarantine area if safe to do so following recommendation of the FRS and EA.

7.1.4 In the event of a fire, the quarantine area will be used to either isolate wastes which are smouldering to allow safe dissipation of heat without placing other areas on site at risk of ignition; or, to remove any wastes stored in piles/containers near any material affected by a fire to prevent fire spreading to adjacent piles. The quarantine area is located on an impermeable and if burnt waste is to be stored in this area, a fire water boom would be deployed around the pile to ensure the waste is stored on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. This is demonstrated on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03

7.1.5 Waste will only be moved to the quarantine area if safe to do so following judgement by site management co-ordinating the fire response procedure or the FRS.

8 Detecting Fires & Response Procedures

8.1 Fire detection procedure (manual)

8.1.1 If a fire is detected or suspected by a member of staff during operational hours, the relevant person will conduct the following procedure report to site management:

- a) Raise the fire alarm (if not already done by another staff member) or sound fire alarms/communicate via radio or ring out-of-hours key holders. Timescale for this will be upon detection i.e. seconds
- b) Assess the intensity and scale of the fire and make a judgment as to whether the fire can be managed without the requirement for assistance from the emergency services i.e. using the hose or fire extinguishers. This process should take less than 60 seconds. If fire requires further assistance, a call will be logged to the FRS then the procedures in 8.1 followed.
- c) Initiate evacuation of staff and visitors on site to the meeting point and instruct delegated person(s) to conduct a roll-call to ensure all site users are accounted for. Timescale variable depending on staff on site – estimated within 5 minutes.
- d) If viable and safe, instruct necessary site staff to commence extinguishment. Timescale variable depending on size of fire, suppression can be within minutes if safe to do so.

8.2 Automated/out-of-hours detection

8.2.1 Both all internal and external areas of the site benefit from a 24 hour remotely accessible motion sensor CCTV. The motion sensors will detect any sudden movement i.e. a piece of falling waste, animals, intruders or trespassers. Senior management including the site manager and directors have access to CCTV footage via mobile devices, outside of operational hours CCTV is monitored by a third-party security who will alert management and the relevant authority if required of any unusual or suspicious activity.

- 8.2.2 The site also benefits from a fire alarm system fitted by 7-Fire Protection Services Ltd which service and test the fire extinguishers, emergency lighting and fire alarm systems in accordance with British standards. If the alarm were to be raised it would result in an automatic alarm call to the operator and the FRS.
- 8.2.3 The onsite CCTV was installed and is maintained MPR Security who hold a UKAS product specification certification. Thermal imaging cameras are also installed in areas where the CCTV cameras are situated these allow for early detection of any fires and will alert site staff if a fire is detected.
- 8.2.4 The out-of-hours staff are trained in the following to ensure reduce the impact of a fire:
- Mobile plant
 - Site drainage and surface water protection measures
 - Firefighting equipment
- 8.2.5 In the event the out-of-hours contacts are unavailable due to sickness or holiday, an alternative member of staff who lives within 5-10 minutes of the site (suitably trained) will be provided with a phone contactable by the monitoring company and directors who will stand in temporarily to ensure out-of-hours procedures are sufficient.
- 8.2.6 It is also considered the FRS would be available within 10 minutes to assist the out-of-hours contact in suppressing and controlling the fire.
- 8.2.7 Alternative measures – based on the following, it is considered that the installation of an automated detection system is not required for this facility:
- a) Limited quantity and duration of waste stored at the site.
 - b) The operator and FRS's ability to attend the site within 10 minutes of notification in an incident.

9 Fire Response Procedures

9.1 Response Procedure

9.1.1 Further to the above measures, the following procedure would apply in the event of an incident:

- a) Call the Fire Response Service (FRS) immediately using 999.
- b) Call the EA's Emergency Contact Number.
- c) Prior to the FRS arriving, inform all neighbouring premises likely to be affected as a result of the fire in terms of potential road closures, smoke inhalation and action to be taken i.e. stay indoors (see Section 8.1).
- d) If not previously informed, senior management of the company will be informed at this point of the details, nature and extent of the fire and whether assistance from staff from other depots is required.
- e) Ensure access routes are clear (see Section 8.2).
- f) If safe to do so, site management will inspect the location of the fire, to identify immediate risks to surrounding premises and the FRS.
- g) Ensure operators of appropriate machinery are standing by in a safe location to help create fire breaks, under the direction of the FRS when they arrive.
- h) Ensure relevant site staff are standing by in a safe location to deploy additional surface water protection equipment where required under the direction of the FRS when they arrive (booms, etc.).
- i) Site management will identify themselves to the FRS as soon as they arrive on site and will provide them with a copy of this document and update them with relevant information in terms of fire location, possible reason, waste on fire and projected impact which will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.
- j) Implement pollution control measures) if safe to do so.

- 9.1.2 In the event of site management being absent from site, the operator will ensure the TCM or a suitably competent deputy is available during operating hours to take command of an incident should one occur.

9.2 Access for Emergency Services

- 9.2.1 The site has a clear access point for the emergency services as shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03. The nearest fire station is Lytham Fire Station, situated approximately 1.4 miles away on Station Road and the anticipated response time following a call to the FRS is for them to be on site within <5 minutes.
- 9.2.2 The width of the surrounding roads and gateway exceeds the minimum required by the FRS which is 3.7m. Site management will also ensure the 3.7m access routes are maintained throughout the working day and before cessation of works during site inspections.

9.3 Notifying Receptors

- 9.3.1 The contact numbers of key sensitive receptors identified within 1km of the site who could be directly affected in the event of a fire along with the Receptor Plan will be stored within the site office. The numbers/contacts are also shown in the pre-pages of this FPP. Other numbers may be added to this list or existing numbers changed throughout the lifetime of this FPP.
- 9.3.2 As it isn't feasible to contact all receptors within 1km of the site, in the event of a fire the most sensitive receptors (i.e. receptors within the immediate vicinity of the site) would be contacted by the operator.

10 Suppressing Fires & Firefighting Techniques

10.1 Site-wide Suppression

10.1.1 The site will have access to fire extinguishers and mains water hoses to put out small fires and prevent a fire spreading during early detection. The locations of these are indicatively shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 and will be kept clear of waste material and mobile plant at all times to ensure access is available 24/7. The hose would have a flow of approximately 20 – 30 l/m minute, this is primarily used for washing tyres but would be suitable for the above means whilst awaiting assistance from the FRS.

10.1.2 Mobile plant listed in section 1.6 i.e. forklift trucks can be used to move unburned material to the quarantine area and away from waste that is on fire to prevent it from spreading. The waste on fire which will have been separated will be quenched using on-site hosepipes, or water from the FRS. The waste will be kept here until the fire has been extinguished. The site could also fill a sealed container with water and load burning waste into it.

10.1.3 The site benefits from having access to an onsite water bowser which can be used in the event of a fire as a first strike measure.

10.2 Out-of-hours Suppression

10.2.1 Once alerted to a fire the following procedure will be conducted:

- a) The operator employs a security guard who will attend the site outside of the operational hours. The security guard has access to the thermal imaging cameras and will notify the out of hours contact if a fire is detected.
- b) The site benefits from having a mobile bowser which can be used in the event of a fire as a first strike measure.

- c) The site will appoint an out of hours contact who will be available to assist in any way possible if safe to do so, under the instruction of the FRS.

11 Water Supplies

11.1 General

11.1.1 Section 16 of the EA's FPP mentions the site should have enough water available for firefighting to take place and to manage a worst-case scenario. A worst-case scenario would be the largest waste pile catching fire.

11.1.2 The largest combustible waste pile on site equates to 144m³ and to extinguish within 3 hours it would require approximately 172,886 litres (173 m³) of water requiring a flow of approximately 960.5 litre per minute based on the calculation provided in Table 11.1 below.

Table 11.1 - Water supply calculations (Largest Stockpile)

Maximum pile volume in m ³	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on/off site in litres
144	144 x 6.67 = 960.5	960.5 x 180	172,886 (173m ³)

11.2 On-site water supply

11.2.1 Reference should be made to section 9.1.1 in terms of the water available on site. Although there are not the required 172,886 litres stored on site, the on-site water bowser can act as a fire pump delivering up to 600 litres per minute with nozzled fire hoses providing an initial quick method of suppression to prevent fire spreading and experiencing a large-scale incident. The site will rely on quick detection and suppression to prevent fires spreading and experiencing a large-scale incident. The site will rely on quick detection and suppression to prevent a large-scale incident occurring requiring the maximum of water.

11.2.2 There will also be access to hoses on-site which can be connected to the mains water supply to be used for dousing any hot loads i.e. in the quarantine area or for any small

fires which could break out. A standard hose will have a flow of approximately 30/40 l/m in connected to a high-pressure washer.

- 11.2.3 In addition to the above there are Suitable firefighting equipment i.e., fire extinguishers – foam and CO₂ will be available on areas of the site storing combustible waste and the site office.

11.3 External suppression - Fire Hydrants

- 11.3.1 In consultation with the FRS, the hydrant within closest proximity to the site is situated approximately 52m from the site boundary on Little Warley Hall Lane. The location of which is illustrated on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03.

- 11.3.2 The FRS and water company and both are unable to provide a flow rate for the hydrant on and off-site therefore the following guidance extracted from The Local Government Association (LGA) / Water UK National Guidance Document details the following flow rates which should be considered for this site:

Industry

- 11.3.3 In order that an adequate supply of water is available for use by the Fire and Rescue Authority in case of fire it is recommended that the water supply infrastructure to any industrial estate is as follows with the mains network on site being normally at least 150 mm nominal diameter -

- Up to one hectare 20 litres per second.
- One to two hectares 35 litres per second.
- Two to three hectares 50 litres per second.
- Over three hectares 75 litres per second.

- 11.3.4 In accordance with the industry information provided on the pre pages of this document, the site is considered to be situated in an area of industry with the area measuring

approximately 2 hectares. Therefore, as per the above the flow rate of the hydrant should be approximately 2,100 l/m which easily exceeds the required amount of water (960.5l/m) and suitable for extinguishing the fire within 3 hours.

11.4 Automated Suppression

11.4.1 There is no automated suppression system for waste stored within the buildings. The main sorting / waste reception shed is completely open at the front providing permanent access to a fire from the external yard. In addition to the above the building has automated detection systems covering waste storage and processing areas, therefore it is considered that no automated suppression is required for waste stored in the sorting and reception shed. See section 7.2 for alternative measures. The building will also be used as a temporary sorting and storage area and will not store any waste out of hours.

12 Managing Fire Water

12.1 Drainage

12.1.1 The drainage for the site is clearly shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 and in summary:

- a) The building storing incoming tyres benefits from having an impermeable surface.
- b) The external where tyres are baled and store comprises a mixture of impermeable and hardstanding surfaces, this area is not fully sealed but due to the nature of the wastes being stored and treated, it is considered surface water can freely drain to the ground or evaporate.

12.2 Containment of Fire Water

12.2.1 The boundary of the site is predominantly surrounded by 2.5m high steel palisade fencing to the east and the southern perimeter. The boundary to the north of the site is bounded by 2.5m closed boarded wooden fence. The external yard comprises of a mixture of hardstanding and impermeable surfacing, with the direction of any surface water falling towards the south. In the event of a fire there are three lengths of fire water booms proposed which include a 100m length which seals the eastern boundary, a 20 m length which seals the impermeable surface area and a 33m length which seals the northern boundary in the event of a fire.

12.2.2 As detailed in Section 10.1.2, the largest pile on site would require containment for 173m³ of water in accordance with the FPP guidance. Table 12.1 details there is suitable firewater containment on site of 0.15m³.

Table 12.1 - Firewater Containment Calculation

Volume of Water (m ³)	Containment Area (m ²)	Containment Required	Total Containment On Site
173	1150	$173/1,150=0.15\text{m}^3$	0.16m firewater containment boom >0.01 additional capacity available.

- 12.2.3 In accordance with FPP guidance, if waste is stored on hardstanding, you need to consider whether:
- The site is located within a groundwater SPZ1, SPZ2 or SP3
 - There are any drinking water abstractions within to 100m of the site
 - The groundwater vulnerability maps flag that the site is in a high, medium-high or medium risk category.
- 12.2.4 Following the above, the site is not located within a groundwater protection zone, nor is it within 100m of any private drinking water abstractions.
- 12.2.5 Following a review of the underlying geology of the site, the site overlies the London Clay Formation which is defined as a Secondary undifferentiated aquifer with a unproductive groundwater vulnerability, meaning the site does not fall into any of the medium to high groundwater vulnerability risk categories outlined above.
- 12.2.6 The nearest available borehole log in the general vicinity of the site (TQ 68NW/44), the initial 0.7m of ground comprises of topsoil and gravel fill. From 0.7m to 2.0m consists of Firm 1, grey, brown/orange, brown mottled, silty clay. From 2.0m to 2.3m comprises firm brown silty clay with gravel. From 2.3m to 7.4m comprises firm-stiff fissured silty orange, brown clay, from 7.4m to 10.1m (end of borehole) consists of firm becoming very stiff and fissured blue grey silty clay.
- 12.2.7 Based on the above, the surface of the hardstanding comprises predominantly clay which can be considered impermeable in the right circumstances, which when considering the site location (not being within a groundwater protection zone, within 100m of any private drinking water abstractions or within a medium – high groundwater vulnerability risk category) we consider are the right circumstances.
- 12.2.8 Therefore, in accordance with the above it is considered there is a negligible risk that any surface water on site can permeate into the ground as the predominant underlying geology is clay based which is considered impermeable and water would not permeate through it. Water would likely pool on site creating a lagoon effect, water will be removed from site to

a suitably permitted facility for treatment. It is therefore considered the site is suitably sealed to contain firewater.

- 12.2.9 To prevent water escaping a firewater boom would be deployed as shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 which would seal the site. Procedures of how the boom will be deployed are shown in the below section.

12.3 Fire Water Boom Deployment Procedure

- 12.3.1 The site will have access to several fire water booms which will be located as shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 and would be deployed in the event of a fire and positioned as per the plan to contain any fire water runoff and prevent firewater from penetrating the hardstanding area of the site. The booms have a 160mm diameter tube each side and using a standard water main i.e. the hose from the site could be filled and provide containment in <5 minutes based on the length of the boom, the volume required and the 15 l/m from the standard hose.
- 12.3.2 A key member of senior staff will be responsible for arranging the deployment of the fire water boom will be trained in this procedure.
- 12.3.3 Upon confirmation that a significant volume of water is likely to be required for extinguishing a fire on site, the following deployment procedure for the fire water booms will be observed:
- a) Take the boom roll from the site office.
 - b) Emplace the boom as shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03 by rolling the necessary length; they will be cut to size prior to being used as part of the fire drill procedure.
 - c) Use supplied cable ties to seal the front end of the boom.
 - d) Using a sharp knife, cut the laid-out section from the remaining roll.
 - e) Using the Hose Reel, begin filling the first of the two chambers of the boom being sure to elevate the 'fill' end to prevent the water leaving the tube.
 - f) Once the first chamber is filled, repeat in second chamber ensuring the 'fill' end is kept elevated to prevent escape of water.

- g) When both chambers are full the 'fill' end should be sealed using a cable tie thus completing deployment.
- h) Typically, one side of the roll would be filled which has a 160mm diameter.

12.3.4 The above process should be completed as above for all lengths of boom shown on Drawing No. 3594-LWHF-03.

12.3.5 Once deployed, all booms should be regularly checked during a fire event to ensure that they are providing effective containment and that there are no breaches. Secondary/additional lengths of boom can be deployed in addition to the compulsory locations using the same procedure (as above) if deemed necessary.

12.3.6 Fire water boom specification - The boom is the same as those issued by the Agency to the FRS in their 'Grab Packs'. In the grab pack information, it states "*The boom is resistant to most chemicals but may be adversely affected by very aggressive solvents such as acetone*". The site will not accept any waste material containing acetone or any other solvents.

12.3.7 If there is any deviation from the above drainage arrangement, an amended FPP will be submitted for approval by the EA and FRS.

12.4 Removal of Fire Water

12.4.1 Upon successfully extinguishing a fire all standing fire water would be pumped using a hired-in vacuum tanker and deposited to a suitably permitted site.

13 After an Incident

13.1 Contingency Planning

13.1.1 In the event of a fire the site will cease accepting waste. All customers who wish to deliver wastes during a fire will be notified by site admin staff and any who arrive without prior notification will be turned away. If urgent, deliveries will be directed to an alternative waste facility in the borough; details of which can be found on the EA's public register.

13.1.2 No waste will be accepted on site until the post-fire site recovery procedures outlined in the section below have been fully implemented and the site is authorised to re-open for trade and waste acceptance.

13.2 General recovery procedure

13.2.1 When the fire has been successfully dealt with the following actions will take place:

- a) All fires will be reported to the EA on the working day that they occur including all steps taken by site staff, management and/or emergency services to deal with the fire.
- b) Removal of burnt material to a suitably permitted site.
- c) Investigation into the cause of the fire, to ensure it does not reoccur.
- d) A review of the FPP and EMS, associated amendments will be implemented.
- e) Review of any additional training requirements for site personnel as a result of the incident.
- f) All fire extinguishers used to tackle the fire will be serviced and replaced after use.

13.2.2 In addition to the abovementioned procedures, the sections below outline specific procedures following a fire.

13.3 Site Decontamination

13.3.1 Surface water on site will be cleared using the following method:

- a) Using a tanker/sucker, all standing fire water should be sucked up and taken off site or stored in a tank/bowser prior to removal off site.
- b) Using all available resources, manually clean out the surface drainage system and underground interceptors/drains removing the debris to the pile of fire damaged waste for removal to landfill or permitted site.
- c) Using a road sweeper, sweep the yard (damp as required using the bowser) until all ash and clinker has been removed.
- d) All debris has now been isolated and all contaminated water holding areas have been cleaned and emptied.
- e) Wash the yard down in entirety using clean water or allow a reasonably heavy rain shower to wash the yard down.
- f) It is at this stage that site management should decide whether to repeat areas of the clean-up.

13.3.2 If the clean-up operation has been deemed complete and the site is deemed suitable for accepting waste, the site will ensure the following:

- a) Account for all consumables that have been used in the fire and re-order / replace immediately.
- b) Restack, and re-locate all items used for the surface water protection during the fire to their storage locations ready for future deployment.
- c) Check monthly that items are still present and correct and still serviceable for use in an emergency.

13.3.3 The operator will liaise with the EA throughout the event ensuring they are satisfied with the clean-up programme and notify the operator when the site can begin accepting waste again onto site.

13.3.4 Due to the nature of the site's customers, there are no regular waste contracts which need to be dealt with if the site is closed for a period due to any incidents.

13.4 Post Fire Site Recovery

13.4.1 If a recovery procedure is required, the operator would instigate the following procedures:

- a) Remove damaged material to a permitted facility that can deal with it legally.
- b) Ask engineers to carry out repairs on any plant, vehicles and/or infrastructure.
- c) Assist the FRS with the fire investigation and where necessary engage the advice from a professional fire consultant.
- d) Review the FPP procedures and improve upon those which were found deficient.
- e) Review training requirements for staff.
- f) Assess whether further preventative measure could be implemented.
- g) Ensure all fire equipment, where used, is replenished.
- h) Remove fire water to a permitted facility for disposal.

Appendix I

Drawings

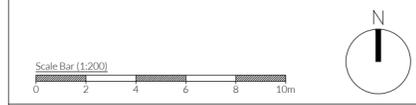


NOTES
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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	15.10.25	JH	Initial drawing
A	07.01.25	JH	Amendment

- KEY:**
- Permit boundary
 - Waste storage areas
 - Non-waste fuel, fluids
 - Non-waste storage areas
 - Temporary waste storage areas (clear out-of-hours)
 - Covered area
 - Waste recycling / storage buildings (impermeable concrete floor)
 - Other buildings i.e. workshops/offices
 - Impermeable surface
 - Quarantine area
 - Mixture of impermeable and hardstanding surface (areas do not benefit from sealed drainage)
 - Mains water
 - Designated smoking area
 - Firefighting equipment/extinguishers (indicative locations)
 - Fire alarms (indicative locations)
 - Spill kits (indicative locations)
 - Plant shut off
 - Access route for emergency services
 - Fire hydrant
 - Fire assembly point
 - Pan, tilt & zone cameras with 360° & 50m coverage
 - Out-of-hours plant storage
 - Fire water boom deployment location



Waste Storage Area Details Table

Plan Ref	Description	Storage form / containment	Height & width of firewall (m)	Max. Width (m)	Max. Length (m)	Height (m)	Max. Area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Max. Volume (m3)	Approx. tonnage	Max. Duration of storage (worst case scenario)	Comments
AREA 1	Baled tyre stack	Freestanding bale stack	N/A	4	12	3	48	1	144	150	< 12 weeks	Stored three bales high and duration based on worst case scenario, tyres usually removed every 2 - 4 weeks
AREA 2	Baled tyre stack	Freestanding bale stack	N/A	4	12	3	48	1	144	150	< 12 weeks	As above
AREA 3	Baled tyre stack	Freestanding bale stack	N/A	4	12	3	48	1	144	150	< 12 weeks	As above
AREA 4	Baled tyre stack	Freestanding bale stack	N/A	4	12	3	48	1	144	150	< 12 weeks	As above



TITLE:
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT:
A & C Tyres Collection Services Ltd

PROJECT/SITE:
Little Warley Hall Lane, West Horndon, Upminster CM13 3EN

SCALE @ A2: 1:200 **CLIENT NO:** 3594 **JOB NO:** 001

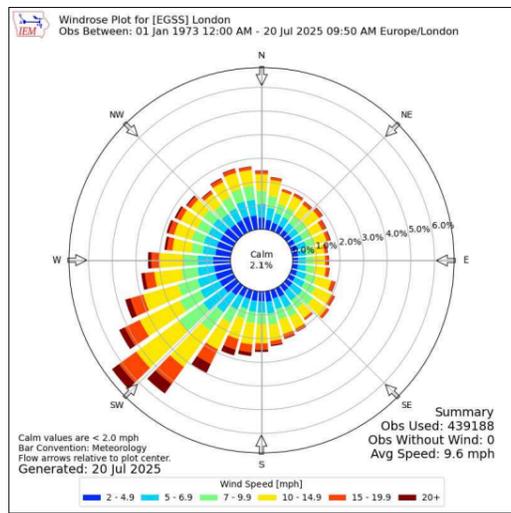
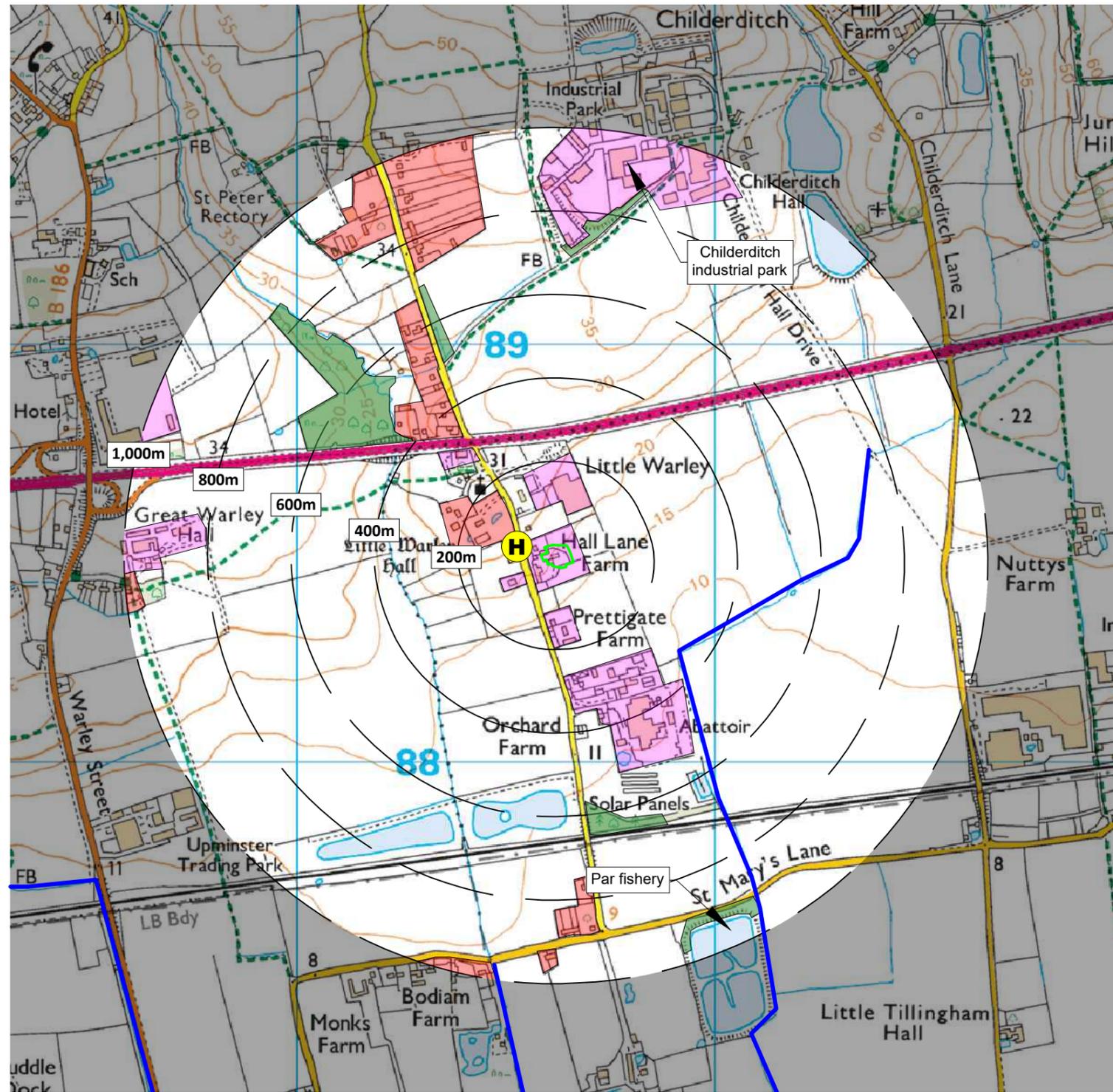
DRAWING NO: 3594-LWHF-03 **REV:** A **STATUS:** Issued

DATE: 07.01.25 **DRAWN:** JH **CHECKED:** CP



KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Main River
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Residential blocks
- Class A, B, C roads
- H Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- Woodland areas
- Priority habitat inventory (deciduous woodland)



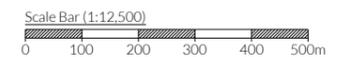
Compass Wind Rose for (EGSS) London
Period 1973-2025
- source: Iowa State University

NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
 2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.
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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	02.10.25	JH	Initial drawing



TITLE: RECEPTOR PLAN		
CLIENT: A & C Tyres Collection Services Ltd		
PROJECT/SITE: Little Warley Hall Lane, West Horndon, Upminster CM13 3EN		
SCALE @ A3: 1:12,500	CLIENT NO: 3594	JOB NO: 001
DRAWING NO: 3594-LWHF-04	REV: -	STATUS: Issued
DATE: 02.10.25	DRAWN: JH	CHECKED: CP



Appendix II

Record Keeping Forms

MARTIN CHINNERY T/A A AND C TYRES COLLECTION SERVICES
 SITE INSPECTION FORM – LWHF/RF/4

WEEK STARTING									
TYPE OF INSPECTION	FREQ	DAY							
		M	T	W	T	F	S	S	
SITE ENTRANCE/NOTICE BOARD	WEEKLY								
SECURITY - GATES	WEEKLY								
SECURITY - FENCING	WEEKLY								
SITE ROADS (CLEAR FROM HAZARDS)	DAILY								
WATER DRAINING (FUNCTIONING)	DAILY								
WASTE CONTAINERS	DAILY								
WASTE STORAGE TYRES LIMITS	WEEKLY								
REJECTED WASTE TYPES / STORAGE	WEEKLY								
NOISE LEVELS	DAILY								
FIRES (ANY INCIDENTS REPORTED)	DAILY								
NO SMOKING SIGNS IN PLACE	MONTHLY								
SPILLAGES & ABSORBENTS	DAILY								
FUEL TANK/BUND INTEGRITY	WEEKLY								
LITTER	DAILY								
DUST	DAILY								
ODOUR	DAILY								
VERMIN	DAILY								
RECORDS	WEEKLY								
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	AS REQUIRED								
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)	AS REQUIRED								
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY									
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):									
CHECKED BY			SIGNATURE						
POSITION			DATE						
<i>Sheet</i>			<i>of</i>						

MARTIN CHINNERY T/A A AND C TYRES COLLECTION SERVICES
 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

CHECKED BY	POSITION
DATE	DATE OF LAST CHECKLIST

	EQUIPMENT ITEM					
OFFICIAL MAINTENANCE CHECK REQUIRED (Y/N)						
IF NO, DATE OF LAST CHECK						
IF YES, DATE OF NEXT CHECK						
IS ITEM IN CORRECT WORKING ORDER						
LEAKAGES OF OIL/DIESEL ON MOBILE PLANT / VEHICLES						
IF NO, WHAT REPAIRS ARE REQUIRED (USE SEPARATE SHEET IF REQUIRED)						
WERE REPAIRS DETAILED ON THE LAST CHECKLIST						
IF YES, HAVE THEY BEEN CARRIED OUT						
ADDITIONAL REPAIRS OR ACTIONS REQUIRED						

MARTIN CHINNERY T/A A AND C TYRES COLLECTION SERVICES - EMPLOYEE TRAINING
 NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT / REVIEW

EMPLOYEE NAME				DATE COMPLETED			
POSITION				REVIEW DUE			
TRAINER				OUTCOME	PASSED		
POSITION					FURTHER TRAINING REQUIRED		
CARRIED OUT /SIGN OFF >	Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	SIGNED BY TRAINER		Y/N	SIGNED BY EMPLOYEE	SIGNED BY TRAINER
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT				FIRE PREVENTION PLAN			
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM				FIRE SAFETY			
SITE RULES				EMERGENCY PROCEDURES			
RECORD KEEPING / TRANSFER NOTES				STORAGE /PILE SIZE LIMITS			
RECOGNITION OF WASTE TYPES				STORAGE DURATION			
SECURITY				FIRE DETECTION			
VEHICLE CHECKS				FIRE ALARMS			
PLANT OPERATION				FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT			
PLANT CHECKS				FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT MEASURES			
AMENITY - LITTER, ODOUR, PESTS etc.				SPILL CLEARANCE			
NOTES AND ACTIONS:							