STACEY PROCESSING LTD

# FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

**RYDER POINT WORKS**
**WIRKSWORTH**
**MATLOCK**
**DERBYSHIRE**
**DE4 4HE**

**Document Reference: SPL1000/12_4.R0**
**October 2025**

SiriUS Environmental

**Project Quality Assurance**
**Information Sheet**

***FIRE PREVENTION PLAN***
***RYDER POINT WORKS, WIRKSWORTH, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE, DE4 4HE***

**Report Status** : Final

**Report Reference** : SPL1000/12_4.R0

**Report Date** : October 2025

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# FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Scope & Context

1.1.1 This Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) has been prepared by Sirius Environmental Limited (Sirius) on behalf of Stacey Processing Ltd. to support an application for an Environmental Permit for waste management activities to be carried out at Ryder Point Works, Wirksworth, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 4HE.

1.1.2 The document provides a structured framework approach in effectively preventing potential fires associated with the processing and storage operations at the site. This FPP has been produced in accordance with the Environment Agency's Fire Prevention Plan Guidance (updated 11th January 2021).

1.1.3 This FPP meets the fundamental objectives of the FPP Guidance as it demonstrates that the site can:

- Minimise the likelihood of a fire happening;
- Aim for fire to be extinguished within 4 hours; and
- Minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.

1.1.4 This FPP has been structured in accordance with the EA Fire Prevention Plan Guidance and considers the following relevant aspects of the facility:

- Managing common causes of fire
- Preventing self-combustion
- Managing waste piles
- Preventing fire spreading
- Quarantine area
- Detecting fires
- Supressing fires
- Firefighting techniques
- Water supplies
- Managing fire water
- Actions during and after an incident

1.1.5 This FPP is a 'live' document and will form part of the key environmental management documentation for the facility. All monitoring procedures, responsibilities and compliance actions will be updated as and when required.

1.1.6 In line with guidance, this FPP will only focus on the storage of combustible non-hazardous wastes. The fire prevention and mitigation strategy presented in this plan has been developed on the most conservative scenario posed by the proposed operational design.

1.1.7 In line with Section 5 of the EA's Guidance on Fire Prevention Plans (2021), this document has been produced as a standalone document, with all documentation required appended. This FPP forms part of the site's management system. As such, the requirements of this Fire Prevention Plan will be communicated to all relevant personnel on site and appropriate training will be provided where indicated as part of this FPP.

## 2.0 SITE DETAILS

### 2.1 Activities

2.1.1 The proposed site to which the application will relate is an existing industrial site located at Ryder Point Works, Wirksworth, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 4HE. The National Grid Reference (NGR) for the site is SK 26045 54785. The site location has been depicted in **Drawing No. SPL1000/08/01**.

2.1.2 Stacey Processing Ltd are applying for a bespoke Environmental Permit to operate a waste treatment facility for the recovery of glass and non-degradable construction, demolition and excavation waste to produce secondary aggregates. The proposed Environmental Permit boundary is shown in **Drawing No. SPL1000/08/02.**

2.1.3 The maximum tonnage of permitted non-hazardous waste to be accepted and processed at the facility in any year shall not exceed 125,000 tonnes – of which 75,000 tonne will comprise waste glass with the remaining 50,000 tonnes comprising construction, demolition and excavation wastes. The maximum storage capacity of the site is 20,000 tonnes.

2.1.4 Following the successful completion of the waste-acceptance checks, incoming non-hazardous waste will be directed to the appropriate storage areas located across the site. The glass wastes will be stored in the area surrounding the dryer located in the western section of the permitted site. The C, D & E waste will be directed to the external stocking areas located in the northern section of the permit site.

2.1.5 The only wastes stored onsite that considered to be combustible are other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes (imported under EWC Code 19 12 12), where the non-glass fraction makes up a significant portion of the waste (>10%), as well as any subsequent residual waste produced following the recovery of the glass fraction.

2.1.6 The typical residual contents of the glass wastes accepted onsite are below 10% by mass. In accordance with the threshold for lower rates of Landfill Tax, these are not considered to have a significant residual content and therefore are not considered combustible.

2.1.7 Glass wastes with a greater residual proportion than 10% be considered combustible and managed according to the procedures outlined in this document.

2.1.8 All incoming loads of glass waste / waste with recoverable glass fractions are subject to pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures, which includes a producer specification or characterisation, as well as on-site laboratory testing to determine that the wastes received consist of a suitable recoverable glass content, as specified by the waste producer during pre-acceptance procedures.

2.1.9 The glass wastes are loaded into an oil-fuelled dryer and then screened into fractions above and below 8mmm. Fractions under 8mm are temporarily stored pending crushing and grinding to produce shot-blast for transfer to customers. Fractions over 8mm are screened to remove residual fractions, which are stored in 50m2 bays pending transfer offsite. The remaining glass is optically sorted by colour, prior to transfer offsite.

2.1.10 Technical competence for the site is provided via the WAMITAB Certification Scheme. A Technically Competent Manager (TCM) oversees the site.

2.1.11 The EA will be informed of any proposed changes to the technical competence arrangements.

## 2.2 Layout

2.2.1 An indicative operational layout of the facility is illustrated in **Drawing No.: SPL1000/08/03.**

2.2.2 Following the successful completion of the waste-acceptance checks, incoming wastes will be directed to the appropriate storage areas located across the site, as shown in **Drawing No. SPL1000/08/03**. The glass wastes will be stored in the northwestern section of the site. The C, D & E waste will be directed to the external stocking areas located in the northern section of the permit site.

2.2.3 Wastes will be stored upon an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system.

2.2.4 All internal and external service aprons are engineered with impermeable pavement with a sealed drainage system. Water captured by the drainage system enters a sump and interception tank, prior to pumping into the surface water lagoon as required. A plan of the drainage system is shown in **SPL1000/08/06.**

2.2.5 All electrical installations within the buildings situated on site will be carried out by a qualified electrician in accordance with Building Control Regulations.

2.2.6 Entrance and egress to and from the site for heavy good vehicles is via a junction off Hopton Via Gellia that also provides access to the adjacent quarry. Hopton junctions with Manystones Lane to the southeast of the site. The site entrances are gated and will be locked outside of operational hours.

## 2.3 Infrastructure

2.3.1 The site infrastructure comprises a steel portal building, weighbridge, welfare facilities and car parking, impermeable concrete surfacing, hardstanding, external waste storage areas, secure fencing and an engineered drainage system.

2.3.2 Fire extinguishers are located at designated points around the site.

2.3.3 Protective clothing and equipment are also stored within the waste recycling building / office.

## 2.4 Local Community

Site Location and Setting

2.4.1 The proposed site to which the application will relate is an existing industrial site located at Ryder Point Works, Wirksworth, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 4HE. The National Grid Reference (NGR) for the site is SK 26045 54785. The site location has been depicted in **Drawing No. SPL1000/08/01**.

2.4.2 The site area was originally constructed as part of the working area for the adjacent limestone quarry between 1955 and 1971. The Ryder Point Works estate is also occupied by other mineral activities and a Local Authority Road salt storage depot.

2.4.3 The site itself currently comprises seven buildings. The associated external areas comprise the lined surface water pond, staff car parking and Heavy

Goods Vehicle (HGV) parking areas, equipment storage areas, staff welfare facilities, storage areas for the sorted wastes awaiting transfer and storage areas for the processed glass. Entrance and egress to and from the site for heavy good vehicles is via a junction off Hopton Via Gellia that also provides access to the adjacent quarry. Hopton junctions with Manystones Lane to the southeast of the site. The site entrances are gated and will be locked outside of operational hours.

2.4.4 The town of Wirksworth is located approximately 2.7km to the east-southeast of the site, the village of Brassington lies 2.9km to the west of the site, and the hamlet of Carsington and Hopton lies 1.6km to the south. Matlock is located 6.5 km to the northeast and the junction of Hopton Via Gellia and Manystones Lane is 130m from the site entrance. The A5012 is ~ 1.7km north of the site. The site lies within an area subject to extensive limestone quarrying, together with agricultural land.

Sensitive Receptors

2.4.5 The closest residential properties to the permitted site are Arm Lees Farm ~400m to the North, Denewood Farm c.530m to the east and Eniscloud Meadow Farm c. 500m to the west. The Ryder Point Barn holiday let is located ~290m to the north of the site boundary. The remainder of the surrounding area is occupied predominantly by agricultural land.

2.4.6 The local topography is relatively hilly landscape with steep upland valleys.

2.4.7 The site does not lie within 2km of an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Ramsar site or Special Protected Area (SPA).

2.4.8 The site lies entirely within a Source Protection Zone I (Inner Protection Zone) (SPZ). The Peak District Dales Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is located ~930m north of the site at it nearest point. Gellia Woodlands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located ~675m to the northeast of the site at its nearest point.

2.4.9 The site lies within 250m of the River Trent (Source To Confluence With Derwent) NVZ. These are defined as areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. The designations are made in accordance with the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015.

2.4.10 Three Local Wildlife Sites border the site. The Ryder Point Slurry Pond to the northwest. The High Peak trail to the south, and the Hopton tunnel Cutting HPT to the southeast across the road. The Ryder Point Slurry Pond is home to Protected species screened for Environmental Permits.

2.4.11 There are two ancient woodlands situated within 2km of the site. These include Stone Dene Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland c. 650m south of the site, and Ball Eye Wood Plantation on Ancient Woodland c.900m north of the site.

2.4.12 Deciduous woodland is also present within 2km in all directions, the closest of which immediately adjacent to the site along the northern and south-eastern boundaries. Deciduous woodland is a protected priority habitat.

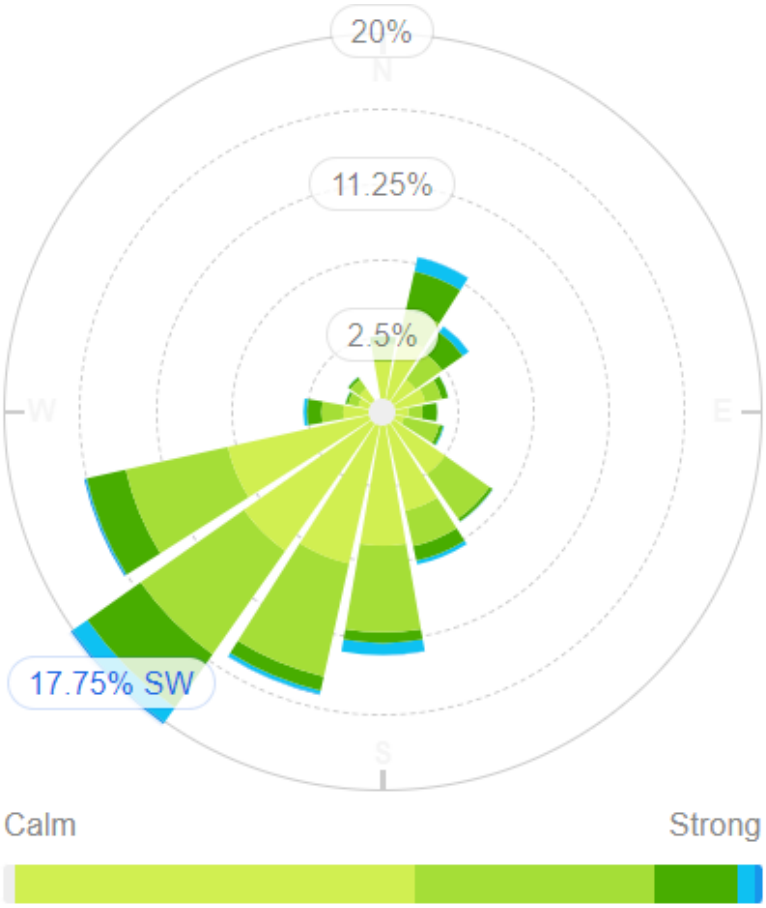
Meteorological Conditions

2.4.13 The spread of fire across land and spread of smoke may be affected by the local weather conditions with particular reference to wind direction.

2.4.14 The local wind speed and direction data has been obtained from the meteorological station located at Watnall, which lies approximately 25.8km south-east of the site. The National Grid Reference NGR for Watnall Observation Station is SK 50329 45623. This weather station is deemed the most appropriate for use in order to characterise the site due to its proximity to the site. Wind patterns at the Watnall Station are likely to be similar to those experienced at the site.

2.4.15 The wind rose, as shown by **Figure 1** shows the percentage of wind vector that could be generated in each of the 16 points of a compass. The wind rose indicates that the predominant wind directions are from the south-western quadrant with 17.75% from the south-west.

**Figure 1: Average Wind Rose for Watnall Meteorological Recording station for the last 5 years (Source: www.willyweather.co.uk)**



# 3.0 FIRE PREVENTION

## 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Prevention and ultimately negating the initial fire risk are given the highest priority in terms of controlling a fire. The operator will employ the following methods to ensure fire prevention at the site:

- Sources of ignition will be strictly controlled and managed.
- Fire prevention messages will be reinforced by utilising appropriate signage.
- All visitors will follow the correct safety and fire prevention procedures.
- Site security measures are in place which will deter unauthorised access.

3.1.2 A regular maintenance and site inspection programme (including end of day fire watch) will be employed and the operator will ensure that a good house-keeping policy is employed.

3.1.3 Appropriate separation distances are observed between stockpiles or combustible materials.

3.1.4 All site staff will be trained in Fire Awareness to understand operation practices necessary to minimise the risk of fire.

## 3.2 Control of Common Causes of Fire

## 3.3 Arson or Vandalism

3.3.1 All reasonable precautions are taken to prevent unauthorised access to the site.

3.3.2 There is a security gate at the site entrance, adequate fencing is provided to prevent unauthorised access. In addition to this, CCTV will be utilised to monitor the site.

3.3.3 The integrity of the site boundary, entrance and exit gateway as well as perimeter structures are inspected on a weekly basis. Any damage to the integrity of the boundary, gates or any other security structure, where practicable, will be repaired by the end of the working day. If it is not possible to make repairs within a working day, temporary repair measures will be implemented. Final repairs will be carried out within 7 working days of the damage being detected or any other such period as agreed in writing with the EA. All damage and repairs (temporary or permanent) are recorded in the Site Diary.

3.3.4 The emergency services will be contacted immediately should a break-in occur.

## 3.4 Plant and Equipment

3.4.1 The following equipment will be used on site:.

- Weighbridge.
- Oil-fuelled glass dryer
- Glass crusher
- Wash Plant
- Aggregate Crusher

3.4.2 Mobile plant (including fork lift trucks, material handler and telehandler) are also used both internally and externally. All equipment is parked internally overnight

with at least 6m maintained between combustible materials or 1m from concrete wall units. HGVs will also be used on site for waste deliveries and waste despatching.

3.4.3 At the end of each working day, all plant and equipment will be a cleaned of waste materials / debris prior to shut down.

3.4.4 All plant and equipment undergo daily visual inspection and subsequent completion of a logged weekly inspection. If a fault is discovered, the TCM will be notified and use of the plant / equipment will be suspended until the problem has been addressed.

3.4.5 Particular attention should be paid to dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. This will be checked periodically throughout the day as well as at the end of every day prior to shut down.

3.4.6 Records will be kept of any problems encountered and the remedial action taken.

## 3.5 Electrical Faults

3.5.1 All electrical installations will be in accordance with Building Regulations and registered with Development Control. All electrics on site will be fully certified by a suitably qualified Electrician.

3.5.2 All electrical installations within and external to the waste transfer building will be visually inspected weekly by the Site Manager or nominated deputy and tested annually by a suitably qualified electrician.

## 3.6 Discarded Smoking Materials

3.6.1 There is a designated smoking area located outside the welfare buildings.

3.6.2 A strict No Smoking policy is enforced throughout the operational areas of the site.

## 3.7 Hot Works

3.7.1 Hot work is defined as cutting and welding operations for construction / demolition activities that involve the use of portable gas or arc welding equipment, or involve soldering, grinding, or any other similar activities producing a spark, flame, or heat.

3.7.2 Hot works will be carried out by technically competent staff and at a safe distance (at least 6m) from combustible materials. Contractors on site undertaking such activities will undergo induction training and will be competent in the use of equipment / completion of the activity they are undertaking. A permit to work supported by a risk assessment will be required before any hot works are undertaken at the facility.

3.7.3 Water supplies and extinguishers are available within the site so they can be used immediately should a fire occur.

Ignition Sources

3.7.4 No routine aspect of the facility requires the use of any naked flames.

3.7.5 Any ignition sources as part of non-routine activities on site will be subject to permit to work. Any such works will be kept at least 6 metres away from the stored waste on site.

3.7.6 Industrial heaters and heating pipes are not utilised on site.

3.7.7 In the event that hot works are required to be carried out on site, this will be carried out by trained staff and at least 6m away from combustible and flammable materials.

Leaks & Spillages of Oils, Fuels and Other Flammable Substances.

3.7.8 All plant and equipment are maintained in good working order thus reducing the potential for the leaking and trailing of fuels and combustible liquids.

3.7.9 If a site vehicle is found to be trailing liquid, then the vehicle shall be moved into an engineered area away from waste deposits. Spill kits are available on site and will be used to contain any spilled fluids.

Build-up of Combustible Waste

3.7.10 Regular checks throughout the day will be carried out to ensure all loose waste (combustible or otherwise) is cleared and placed in the appropriate stockpile.

3.7.11 Any build-ups of dust will also be identified and cleared where observed.

## 3.8 Hot Loads

3.8.1 No hot loads will be accepted by the site.

3.8.2 On arrival at the weighbridge, the Weighbridge Operative will inspect the load with respect to compatibility with the waste transfer note and for any signs of smouldering. Should any signs be observed, the load is to be rejected, and a note made in the Site Diary.

3.8.3 Should any signs of smouldering be observed after the load has been deposited, it should be moved immediately to the quarantine area located in the northern yard area of the site, as shown in **Drawing: SPL1000/08/07.**

Hot and Dry Weather

3.8.4 Particular care will be taken during hot weather conditions where waste materials stored externally may become heated from direct sunlight.

3.8.5 It is considered that wastes stored externally are not at significant risk of spontaneous combustion. However informal monitoring of wastes stored externally will be increased during summer months, with particular attention given to the external storage of metals where combustible components form part of the stockpile.

Residual Risk Assessment

3.8.6 A summary of the residual risks associated with each common potential source of ignition following the implementation of the relevant controls is summarised in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Residual risk assessment of common causes of fire**

| Ignition Source | Residual Risk |
|---|---|
| Arson | **Low** |

| | |
|---|---|
| Plant and Equipment | **Very Low** |
| Electrical Faults | **Very Low** |
| Discarded Smoking Materials | **Very Low** |
| Hot Works | **Very Low** |
| Hot Exhausts | **Very Low** |
| Ignition Sources | **Very Low** |
| Gas Bottles and Other Flammable Substances | **Very Low** |
| Leaks and Spillages of Oil and Fuels | **Very Low** |
| Build-up of Loose Combustible Waste and Dust | **Very Low** |
| Hot Loads | **Very Low** |
| Hot and Dry Weather | **Very Low** |

## 3.9 Preventing Self-Combustion

Managing Storage Times

3.9.1 As presented in **Table 2**, combustible waste and processing residues wastes will be typically stored for less than 1 month. Under all circumstances, combustible wastes will not be stored in excess of 3 months in line with Environment Agency Guidance. The operations team will track material flow through the site to ensure that the storage times specified in this plan are adhered to. All material is processed through the site on a 'first in – first out' principle and effective stock rotation will be implemented. Appropriate records will be maintained to support first-in, first-out principles.

3.9.2 All storage areas will be managed to ensure full stock rotation is achieved. Incoming waste will not be deposited over wastes that have been on site for more than 2 days. The Site Manager or nominated deputy will be responsible for managing the rotation of waste.

3.9.3 The stock rotation will be achieved by filling bays systematically, for example from left to right, to ensure that the older waste will always be on the same side. This will enable the emptying of the bay to commence with the older waste. This will also ensure that new waste is not placed on top of older waste. Any cleared sections of the bays will be swept and / or shovelled to minimise the build-up of residual waste.

3.9.4 In the event that the primary route for onward transfer of any wastes is not available, the waste will be diverted to alternative authorised facilities.

3.9.5 A daily review of the buildings will be made by the Site Manager as part of the daily site Operations and Maintenance Inspections. These checks are aimed at reviewing the general housekeeping and identifying any risk sources etc.

3.9.6 All materials are received, inspected, accepted or rejected and recorded in accordance with the site's Management Plan. All operatives on site will have knowledge of the Environmental Permit and on the types and forms of waste accepted and prohibited at the facility.

3.9.7 During the waste acceptance procedures, records will be kept at the site office of the following:-

- Date and time of waste deliveries
- Waste quantities
- Waste type being delivered to the site

- The origin of the waste being delivered
- The name of the company and their representations (if applicable) delivering each load of waste and vehicle registration number.

3.9.8 Given the limited storage durations implemented at the facility, no special sampling or testing provisions are required for baled wastes.

3.9.9 Wastes stockpiles will be closely inspected for any indications of self-heating and / or smouldering, paying particular attention to the most inaccessible areas. If self-heating occurs, the following actions will be undertaken to cool the materials:

3.9.10 Particular care will be taken during hot weather conditions where external waste materials may become heated from direct sunlight.

Monitoring and Control of Temperature

3.9.11 Operational site staff will by trained to monitoring stockpiles visually throughout the day and identify signs of combustion.

3.9.12 All buildings are provided with smoke alarms and a dedicated fire alarm with audible and visual signals in the key building areas. Out of hours remote third-party monitoring and CCTV will also be implemented. All mobile plant vehicles will be equipped with fire suppression.

# 4.0 FIRE MANAGEMENT

## 4.1 Waste Pile Management

Waste Characterisation

4.1.1 Incoming glass wastes are of variable composition, which waste streams within includes significant quantities of potentially combustible non-glass residual fractions

4.1.2 All incoming loads of glass waste / waste with recoverable glass fractions are subject to pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures, which includes a producer specification or characterisation, as well as on-site testing to determine the composition.

4.1.3 The typical residual contents of the glass wastes accepted onsite are below 10% by mass. In accordance with the threshold for lower rates of Landfill Tax, these are not considered to have a significant residual content and are not considered combustible.

4.1.4 Glass wastes with a greater residual proportion than 10% be considered combustible and managed according to the procedures outlined in this document.

4.1.5 This process is used to inform the management of incoming loads of glass wastes.

Pile Sizes / Volumes and Dimensions

4.1.6 A maximum of *c*.3,800m$^3$ of combustible waste will be stored on site, although typical quantities will be far lower.

4.1.7 Incoming glass waste stockpiles, as well as the processed residual stockpiles will not exceed an individual capacity (bay depending) of 750m$^3$ regardless of its particle size. This maximum stockpile size accords with the maximum pile sizes for all combustible waste specified in Section 9.2 of the current FPP Guidance (last updated January 2021).

4.1.8 The form of each waste type stored on site is described in **Table 2**.

4.1.9 Wastes will be kept in piles ensuring a good surface area to volume ratio to allow maximum cooling. In addition, all waste will be cool before depositing into a pile and will undergo a rapid turnaround.

Storage of Combustible Wastes

4.1.10 Incoming EWC 19 12 12 with a high combustible residual content will be stored within the Sheltered engineered bays located in the western glass reception yard area.

4.1.11 Residual non-glass fractions from the treatment of the 19 12 12 wastes will be stored in sheltered bays located adjacent to the glass shot bagging plant room.

4.1.12 Bays will be constructed to a maximum height of 5m and combustible stockpiles will not exceed 4m height allowing for the 1m freeboard requirement.

4.1.13 The maximum storage durations for each waste type are detailed in **Table 2.**

**Table 2: Combustible Waste and Other Fire Sensitive Materials/Substances Storage Arrangements**

| Combustible Waste or Other Fire Sensitive Materials/Substances | Location | Form | Max. Bay Size (D)mx(W)mx(H)m | Min. Bay Size (D)mx(W)mx(H)m | Max. Stockpile Height (m) | Approximate Maximum Volume (Inc. 1m freeboard) | Typical Turnover Time | Maximum Storage Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (EWC 19 12 12) with a significant combustible fraction (>10%) | Incoming Sheltered Glass Storage Bays (4No.) | Loose within bays | 20 x 10 x 5 | | 4 | Up to 750$m^3$ | 2 weeks | 3 months |
| Residual combustible process wastes Derived from EWC 19 12 12 | Residual Glass Waste Bays (2No.) | Loose on hardstanding | 11 x 5 x 5 | | | Up to 220$m^3$ | 2 weeks | 3 months |

## 4.2 Preventing Fire Spreading

4.2.1 There are three principal methods by which a fire can spread from one waste stockpile to another:

- Windblown burning fragments.
- Heat radiation between stockpiles.
- Collapse or partial collapse of a burning stockpile which is on fire resulting in burning materials travelling to another stockpile.

4.2.2 The implementation of appropriate separation distance is essential when reducing fire risk in relation to the storage of potentially combustible waste. A free board level of at least 1m will also be maintained in all waste storage bays.

Separation Distances

4.2.3 All stockpiles are stored with a minimum 6m separation distance from each other, the site boundary and a minimum 6m from potential sources of ignition unless fire walls are in place.

4.2.4 All plant and machinery will be parked at a minimum of 6m from the waste storage areas when not in use

Fire Walls & Bays

4.2.5 Engineered bays will be used to support the internal and external storage of combustible wastes. Incoming glass waste bays are segregated with fire walls constructed of pre-cast concrete units to heights of up to 5m.

4.2.6 The concrete walls are designed to :-

- Resist fire (both radiative heat and flaming).
- Have a fire resistance period of 120 minutes to allow waste to be isolated and to enable a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.

Stock Rotation Control

4.2.7 All storage bays and stockpiling areas will be managed to ensure full stock rotation is achieved. This will be achieved by filling bays systematically, for example from left to right, to ensure that the older waste will always be on the same side. This will enable the emptying of the bay of older wastes to enable the deposit of new incoming waste streams. This will also ensure that new waste is not placed on top of older waste which will have been received the day prior to new waste e.g. new incoming waste streams will not be placed over wastes received the previous day. Incoming waste will not be tipped over wastes that have already been on site for more than 2 days. The Site Manager or nominated deputy will be responsible for managing the rotation of waste.

Freeboard Space

4.2.8 Sufficient freeboard space will be retained in accordance with the latest available guidance. The freeboard space allowed will be 1m for all the bays. This level will be denoted on the bays prior to combustible waste being stored within them.

## 4.3 Quarantine Area

4.3.1 An area of ~910m$^2$ is available in the external yard area to provide a dynamic fire quarantine area to support fire-fighting capability. The fire quarantine area

is at least 6m from the buildings, wastes, vehicles and other infrastructure. The location of the fire quarantine area is identified on **Drawing No. SPL1000/08/07.**

4.3.2 The placement of the quarantine area is based on the following factors:

- It provides an open area of the site to allow for unburnt waste or burnt waste which has been suppressed to be situated at least 6m from any burning or smouldering materials; and
- Proximity to flammable liquids – the quarantine area is situated at least 6m from any potentially flammable liquids on site such as diesel tanks.

## 4.4 Fire Detection

Cameras

4.4.1 The CCTV onsite has coverage of most operational areas of the site, including all areas where combustible waste may be stored.

4.4.2 The CCTV is monitored 24/7 and can be used for the early detection of fire.

Active Monitoring/Operational Fire Watch

4.4.3 During operational hours, trained site staff carry out daily inspections of site, as documented in the daily inspection forms and recorded within the site diary. As part of these inspections a fire watch is undertaken, specifically in the combustible waste storage areas for any signs of increased heat such as smouldering or signs of fire. Should signs of increased heat such as smouldering or signs of fire be detected, site management will be informed immediately.

4.4.4 Depending on the severity and location of the fire, if safe to do so unburnt material in close proximity can be separated using available mobile plant and removed to the quarantine area to prevent the fire spreading from the initial pile. Firefighting with the use of mobile plant and other site equipment is to be carried out by competent and trained operatives for the suppression of small-scale fires only.

4.4.5 Staff are instructed to evacuate and call the FRS for significant (large-scale) fires which may affect their safety. During a major fire, site operations will cease, and inputs will be diverted to alternative third-party sites until normal operations can be resumed.

4.4.6 During non-operational hours, the site benefits from an out-of-hours site monitoring by a third-party.

## 4.5 Fire Suppression

4.5.1 No automated fire suppression systems are installed at the site.

4.5.2 Fire extinguishers are positioned throughout the site to aid in the fighting of fires.

4.5.3 The FRS will be called to respond to all incidences of fire detected at the facility.

4.5.4 The surface water lagoon will be used as a supply of fire water for the site. This is easily accessible and holds large quantities of water year-round.

## 4.6 Fire Fighting Techniques.

4.6.1 Upon identifying or being made aware of a fire, the site manager, or nominated deputy on site at the time of the incident, will raise the alarm, alert all present on site to the fire and its location and alert the emergency services.

4.6.2 The site will be evacuated in accordance with the site evacuation plan except for those staff involved in active firefighting.

4.6.3 All staff, contractors and visitors would follow the Fire Evacuation procedure as included in **Section 4.7.**

4.6.4 Trained staff will only tackle the fire using either the fire extinguishers, fire packs or hose reels if it is safe to do so.

4.6.5 The Site Manager or nominated deputy and site fire marshals will be responsible for ensuring that all personnel, visitors and sub-contractors are accounted for, and to give the Emergency Services that information on arrival.

4.6.6 All personnel working on site will be provided training in the Fire Prevention Plan and all associated procedures and controls, via site induction training, toolbox talks or third-party training as appropriate. Follow on toolbox talks are scheduled to refresh training.

4.6.7 Training will be provided to all new starters and temporary employees working at the site. Refresher training will be carried out to all personnel at least annually.

4.6.8 The FRS will be contacted by site staff during operational hours and the third-party remote monitoring company outside of operational hours.

Indicative FRS Response Times

4.6.9 The indicative FRS Travel Times are included in **Appendix FPP1.**

4.6.10 The nearest fire station to the site located just off the B5023 in Wirksworth. Travel time to the site would be approximately 5 minutes. Wirksworth is an on-call fire station, meaning total mobilisation time would therefore be anticipated to be less than 20 minutes.

4.6.11 In the event that the Wirksworth crew is unable to attend, crews are available from Matlock Fire Station which are located within a 16-minute travel time to site. This station is staffed during daytime weekday hours only.

Maintenance

4.6.12 All firefighting equipment will be maintained and operated in accordance with company guidelines.

## 4.7 Fire Evacuation Plan

4.7.1 The Fire Assembly Point is located in the main car park and is clearly signposted.

4.7.2 Sites rules are reinforced via use of fire drills and planned response scenarios.

4.7.3 All personnel to follow the instructions of the Fire Marshals and the Site Manager.

4.7.4 A list of trained Fire Marshals is maintained and displayed on the site, together with a list of on call staff to attend the site in the event of a fire outside of normal operation hours.

4.7.5 The Fire Evacuation Procedure is provided to staff, contractors and visitors which states:

- On discovery of a fire, immediately operate the fire alarm by pressing the nearest break glass call point and / or contact the Site Manager via a radio to ensure the alarm is raised.
- Fire Marshals and staff must only tackle to fire if they are trained to do so, the equipment is appropriate and if their safety or that of others is not compromised.
- Leave the building / work area by the nearest available exit / safe route and report directly to the assembly point located at the main office.
- Leave quickly but in a calm, controlled and orderly manner. Do not detour to collect personal items.
- Do not re-enter the building / work area for any reason until authorisation has been given by the Site Manager / Fire Brigade.
- The Site Manager will assess the situation and call the Fire and Rescue Service if required.

4.7.6 This document is reviewed and updated annually, or sooner if required. The document details all hazards and the control measures that are in place and / or required to prevent fires.

4.7.7 Management will also contact their customers and clients and advise them to re-direct their waste vehicles to alternative facilities until the site is operational.

4.7.8 The site would cease operation until the EA / FRS confirm that it is safe to recommence operations. Emergency contact details, procedures and site plans will be readily available and will be stored in numerous locations in case the site office is inaccessible in the event of a fire.

## 4.8 Water Supplies

4.8.1 Guidance stipulates that a 300m$^3$ pile of combustible material will normally require a water supply of at least 2,000 litres a minute for a minimum of 3 hours. For a 750m$^3$ stockpile a fire water volume of 900m$^3$ is estimated to be required. This will be supplied from the lagoon location in the eastern section of the site.

Fire Water Management

4.8.2 Fire waters will need to be prevented from infiltrating the underlying groundwater. The concrete service apron, internal surfaces and storage bays are therefore engineered with impermeable pavement.

4.8.3 The external surface water drainage network empties into an interceptor tank, which is pumped into the surface water lake when required. As such, the water contained within the drainage system can be isolated if required.

4.8.4 Concrete pavement will extend across an area of ~3Ha. Based on an estimated potential fire water requirement of 900m$^3$, the average depth of fire water across the engineered pavement will be ~2.7cm

4.8.5 Water fillable flood barriers/booms to a total length of 50m will be stored on site to supplement any barriers/boom deployed by the FRS to support fire water containment.

## 4.9 During and after an incident

During

4.9.1 During any firefighting or subsequent clear up operations, any incoming wastes will be diverted to a suitably permitted facility, and all third-party material will be diverted from the site to alternative outlets.

4.9.2 The Environment Agency and Local Authority will be informed by Stacey Processing Ltd of any major incident. A nominated member/members of the team will contact (by telephone or in person should the relevant contact numbers not be available) the closest relevant receptors to the site, in the event the fire poses a health and safety risk to them.

After

4.9.3 Once the FRS is satisfied that the fire has been extinguished, the following steps will be carried out to ensure that the site is fully decontaminated prior to the site returning to full operation:

- Affected materials will be quarantined for a minimum of 24 hours. After this period, we will ensure that it is taken to the most suitable facility for treatment and / or disposal.
- All fire water captured on site will be transferred off site via tanker to an appropriate facility.
- The site will undergo deep cleaning, including the drainage system, and the site infrastructure will be tested. Any damaged equipment / infrastructure will be replaced or repaired as soon as practicable.

4.9.4 Waste which is directly affected by fire is removed from site by a suitably licensed contractor to a suitably permitted facility. It is likely that due to the effect of fire on waste of some compositions, the waste will likely be removed in stages with appropriate duty of care and/or consignment documentation.

4.9.5 If waste streams have become mixed or contaminated with fire water, then the waste will be removed from the site for disposal by a suitably licensed contractor to a suitably permitted facility with the associated documentation.

4.9.6 Quarantined fire waste waiting removal from site will be removed from site as soon as it is safe to do so, once confirmed with the FRS. It will then be delivered to an appropriate disposal outlet with the relevant duty of care/consignment documentation.

4.9.7 The water which is contained on site and in the sealed drainage system as a result of firefighting will be tankered off-site using an authorised permitted contractor and disposed of correctly with the associated consignment documentation. The documentation will be retained for the period legally required (3 years).

4.9.8 Only once the above works have been done and the site has been inspected will the operator re-open the site. The EA will be informed at every juncture.

## 4.10 Fire Prevention Review

4.10.1 Stacey Processing Ltd. review and test the provisions of this FPP on an annual basis to ensure that the measures in place continue to be effective and remain applicable to the operations on site.

4.10.2 Such tests may take the form of a physical FPP drill. This drill is more in-depth and targeted than a normal fire drill, with consideration given to FPP measures and appropriate actions. It allows the Site Manager and/or Responsible Person/s to identify areas where additional training may be required.

4.10.3 A desk based FPP drill assessment may also be undertaken which too will address the above aims.

4.10.4 A record of the FFP drill, including type, appropriate actions and results will be maintained and stored within the site office and made available to the EA, on request.

4.10.5 A review and if required revision of the FPP will be completed in response to operational changes, or as a result of a fire on site.