

Fire prevention plan

Plan version: K526.1~09~006

Date of plan: 10/12/2025

Site details

Site name: Wing Complex

Site address: Stewkley Road Buckinghamshire LU7 0LD

Operator name: Brackley Farms Limited

Who this plan is for

This Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) is intended as a working procedure document to prevent and limit the causes of fire, and to mitigate the impacts of fire should one occur. It applies to everyone on site:

- Site Management
- Trained Site Operatives
- Visiting Contractors
- Emergency Services.

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Types of combustible materials

Combustible waste

The Permit Variation application seeks to add the burning of grades A to C wood waste in the same combustion unit.

Persistent organic pollutants

Not applicable.

Other combustible materials

Not applicable

Using this fire prevention plan

Where the plan is kept and how staff know how to use it

A hard copy of the plan shall be readily available at the site office during operational hours and is available on request to visitors and contractors. All staff are to read the FPP as part of their induction and sign a training log.

Any changes to the plan shall be communicated to staff via training.

Visitors and visiting contractors are given a brief overview key fire related measures such as the evacuation muster point and any fire extinguishers in their work area. If their visits extend over considerable length of time or on a regular basis, then they will be encouraged to read the plan in full and sign a training log.

Emergency services will be allowed immediate access to the plan, and further hard or digital copies can be made available if required.

Testing the plan and staff training

All employees as part of their site induction are instructed to review this FPP to understand measures to prevent fire occurring, measures to undertake during a fire event and actions following an event. A signed record will be kept of this. Feedback will be sought following this to understand if any further training and guidance is required.

Visitors to site will have the measures described within this FPP described to them.

Evacuation drills are conducted annually as a minimum, unannounced and at a time at the discretion of the Site Management in accordance with the Fire and Emergency Evacuation Procedure. Drills are timed to ensure that site staff reach the assembly point in targeted timescales. As described within this FPP, firefighting will only take place if safe to do so, in very low scale incidents. Larger scale incidents will result in the FRS being contacted, any scheduled deliveries diverted, and evacuation procedures carried out.

Following the drill any issues with infrastructure, training or adhering to the drill procedure are recorded and corrective actions recorded. Any issues are addressed through site meetings and further training if/when necessary.

Fire prevention plan contents

Activities at the site

This site consists of three farms each with eight broiler sheds giving a total of 24 sheds with a stocking capacity of up to 971,999 broilers.

Permitted activities are restricted to:

- Section 6.9 A(1)(a) - rearing of poultry intensively in an installation with more than 40,000 places.
- Heat and power generation - operation of one on farm combustion unit with a thermal rated input not exceeding 3,800kWth. Burning unprocessed poultry manure generated on site.

The Permit Variation application seeks to add the burning of grades A to C wood waste in the same combustion unit.

From the point of view of operating the combustion unit, the variation would not change the location feedstock storage, which would happen in the same area as currently the poultry manure is stored on an impermeable surface with secondary containment.

The total waste combustion capacity of the plant (i.e. the maximum throughput is 1,768 kg/h (4.9 m³/h)).

The waste wood burning activity will burn no more than 1 tonne/day.

Stages of the waste wood burning operations are summarised below.

Delivery of Waste

On arrival, vehicle details will be recorded in the site diary or similar document. Waste will only be accepted from companies who have provided a valid waste carrier registration and the relevant Waste Transfer Note.

All loads will be pre-booked, no ad-hoc deliveries will be accepted. All loads are inspected for non-permitted wastes, quality and conformance with Environmental Permit requirements. Non-conforming loads are refused entry and details are recorded.

All drivers must be wearing appropriate PPE, before beginning the unloading process.

Unloading of Waste

Waste deliveries will be inspected upon arrival and then directed to the restoration area before loads are discharged in the designated area.

Storage of Waste

Waste will be stored in a dedicated storage area with impermeable surface and secondary containment.

Combustion of wood waste

- The feedstock is fed through the combustion chamber with preheated primary combustion air and secondary combustion air.
- The heat generated is used in the steam boiler to generate steam which can be used for heating and powering the rest of the site operations.
- The residual heat of the flue gas is used to preheat the primary combustion air.
- The flue gas is cleaned through a cyclone and bag house prior to release.

Site plan

Plan reference S1068-D01-P1B shows the wing complex and highlights the position of the combustion plant as well as the fuel storage area (yellow graded area).

Plan of sensitive receptors near the site

A plan of sensitive receptors is provided within the Air Quality Assessment (ref. FM1516/R1/25).

Name	Type	Distance/direction
Wing Complex 1	Residential	Within 200 m south west
Wing Complex 2		Within 200 m south west
Wing Complex 3		Within 200 m south west
Wing Complex 4		Within 200 m south west
Wing Complex 5		Within 200 m south west
Wing Complex 6		Within 200 m south west
Burcott Lodge Farm		1100 m north east
Blackthorn Nursery		800 m north
Lydcote House		1200 m north west
South Tinkers Hole Farm		1250 m south west
Blackend Spinney Ancient Woodland	Designated	1.4 km north east
Unnamed Ancient Woodland	Conservation area	0.7 km south east

Manage common causes of fire

Arson

The proposed site is secured by palisade fencing, and benefits from a gated entrance. It is located within remote area. Any unsolicited activities would be detected by the site's CCTV cameras which are monitored by an external security company 24/7/365. The site is secured and locked outside of operational hours. In the event of an intruder or fire the

external security company would notify the relevant emergency services and the relevant site contacts.

Plant and equipment

All site equipment will be maintained in line with the manufacturer's guidance.

Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

Any electrical faults noticed on site during normal inspections or throughout the working day are isolated.

A qualified electrician will be called to resolve the problem. If required, the electricity supply will be isolated at the fuse box to prevent an ignition risk.

Electrics certification

All electrics are certified every five years.

Electrical equipment maintenance arrangements

Electrics are fully certified by a competent person, every 5 years.

All electrical equipment is tested in accordance with equipment specific requirements, and portable appliances tested at a frequency dependant on type of appliance, age, and frequency of use.

Discarded smoking materials

Smoking on site policies

The site operates a strict no smoking policy in all areas other than designated smoking areas which will be located outside of the permitted area.

Hot works safe working practices

The works onsite do not require the introduction of a source of ignition to the working area and therefore do not require a related risk assessment. In the unlikely occurrence that hot works are required on site, a hot works permit can be issued.

Industrial heaters

Use of industrial heaters

No industrial heaters are used on site.

Hot exhausts and engine parts

Staff shall remain vigilant when mobile plant and equipment for any signs of combustion and will carry out checks at the start and end of the working day to ensure there is no ignition risk.

When not in use, the mobile plant is stored away from any combustible material and equipped with fire extinguishers.

Fire watch procedures

The site supervisor will conduct start and end of the day checks to the site, and the security of the site.

This will occur every day operations are undertaken, and when material is held with the storage bay or bunkers.

Outside these times the staff of the site will be passing through the area and undertake informal checks.

This is complemented by the presence of CCTV which is monitored 24/7/365 by an external security company who have direct access to duty staff at all times. CCTV cameras have sight of all combustible waste piles on site.

Ignition sources

Batteries

Not applicable, batteries are not received or handled on site.

Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels

No liquid wastes are accepted onto site. Liquids (fuels etc.) will be held in sealed containers away from vehicular movements. All such containers will be provided with secondary containment and have a spill kit available for deployment in close proximity should a spillage occur.

Any leaks or spills will be recorded in the daily site diary and event log.

The site will utilise a simple 'Stop-Contain-Divert' model for containing spillages and have spill kits or granules available on site to protect the surface water system and to prevent pollutants from entering the site drains.

Site staff are trained and familiar with their use in an emergency through the use of spill drills.

Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff

Regular housekeeping and inspection of the site will occur at the end of the working day and weekly as minimum.

All equipment is checked prior to use and inspected as part of a daily site inspection routine.

Annually the storage bay will be emptied for a deep clean. This process will also be conducted as and when required.

Reactions between wastes

Non-permitted wastes are rejected during inspection and acceptance. Site staff are trained in waste acceptance procedure and will carry out site inspections daily.

Given that the site receives a single stream of waste adverse reaction is extremely unlikely. If wastes are seen to react, then they are either isolated in situ if possible or moved away from waste piles and/or stored within a suitable sealed container.

Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

On arrival, vehicle details will be recorded in the site diary or similar document. Waste will only be accepted from companies who have provided a valid waste carrier registration and the relevant Waste Transfer Note.

All loads will be pre-booked, no ad-hoc deliveries will be accepted. All loads are inspected for non-permitted wastes, quality and conformance with Environmental Permit requirements. Non-conforming loads are refused entry and details are recorded.

In the rare occasion that non-conforming waste may be found within loads, it shall be segregated and stored in excess of 6 m from waste piles or in a suitable container. Where there is risk of serious pollution, the Environment Agency shall be informed immediately.

Quarantined waste shall be removed from site within seven days and appropriate signage shall be used to identify quarantined waste. Records of rejection of non-conforming waste shall be recorded.

Hot and dry weather

Waste wood is not accepted or stored in large quantities. The risk of hot and dry weather increasing levels of combustion is offset by quick turnaround times from delivery to processing to using the wood a fuel.

A First-In-First-Out (FIFO) policy is utilised on site to ensure that any impacts from hot and dry weather is minimised.

Prevent self-combustion

General self-combustion measures

Self-combustion is unlikely to be an issue at the site given the limited time that material is held onsite.

The core strategy is the First In, First Out (FIFO) procedure, waste first accepted is the waste first used on site.

Daily checks are made on the site as part of the fire watch procedure.

All operational staff will be required to remain vigilant and implement an informal fire watch throughout the day.

Site inspections are carried out routinely each day with a formal 'End of Day' carried out to check for fire risks and signs of self-heating will be immediately reported and dealt with.

Onsite there is only one storage location; The associated dimensions and/or tonnages are listed in the Section below.

In the event of a fire from self-combustion the firefighting techniques detailed in this document.

Manage storage time

Method used to record and manage the storage of all waste on site

Under normal operating conditions waste wood is used to generate energy within the 3-month period identified in fire prevention plan guidance as requiring extra measures to prevent self-combustion.

Stock rotation policy

Waste will be managed on a First In, First Out (FIFO) procedure, waste first accepted is the waste first used.

Monitor and control temperature

Reduce the exposed metal content and proportion of 'fines'

No formal temperature measurement will be undertaken.

Daily site inspections incorporate monitoring of temperature for any waste stored on site. Site staff are trained to be vigilant for any signs of self-heating throughout the day and are trained in first response to any fire detected.

The quick turnaround times prevent the build-up of latent heat. All materials stored are in limited quantities and stored within bays.

CCTV cameras monitor the operational area and are managed 24/7/365, by an external security company.

Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

Waste wood is stored in dedicated bay/bunkers and on an impermeable surface and within a bund with concrete walls. The quick turnaround times reduce the impact of direct heat from sunlight whilst only small quantities are stored at any one time.

Waste bale storage

No waste is stored in bales on site.

Manage waste piles

Storing waste materials in their largest form

Waste is stored in its largest fraction size.

Maximum pile sizes for the waste on your site

Complete this table to provide information about your waste piles. Individually list each area where waste is stored. For example, do not just list 'wood' as a general term for all wood on site when it is stored in more than one place or form.

If this section does not apply, say that and explain why. If not applicable, delete the table.

Waste stream	Location (must match site plan)	How it is stored For example this may include piles, bays, containers, skips, racks, bales	Volume / m ³	Max. time it will be stored
Waste wood	Top loader' feed bunkers in barn building	Bunker	570 m ³	3 months
Waste wood	Top loader' feed bunkers in barn building	Bunker	570 m ³	3 months
Waste wood	Top loader' feed bunkers in barn building	Bunker	570 m ³	3 months
Waste Wood	Open bunker	Bunker	500 m ³	3 months

Waste stored in containers

Containers are not used for storage on site

Types of containers you are using

N/A

Accessibility of containers

N/A

Moving containers in a fire

N/A

Prevent fire spreading

Separation distances

A minimum separation distance of 6 m from all permanent structures is also provided, unless separation distance requirements are reduced by way of fire walls and bays designed to an appropriate level of fire resistance.

Fire walls construction standards

Fire resistant walls are present between the Waste bunker inside the barn building.

Storing waste in bays

Loose wood waste is stored bunkers in the barn building, with a volume of 570 m³ each.

Quarantine area

Quarantine area location and size

In accordance with the guidelines set out by the Environment Agency, the quarantine area can hold more than 50% of the largest waste pile and is provided with a 6 m separation distance from other structures.

How to use the quarantine area if there is a fire

In the event of a fire, where safe to do so, burning or smouldering material will be isolated and transferred to the quarantine area for extinguishing. Use of this area will only be carried out where safe to do so, or under instruction of the Fire Service.

Detecting fires

Detection systems in use

Staff will be trained to undertake two scheduled fire checks throughout the operational day (start and end of the day).

The site is remotely monitored 24/7 by CCTV, and in the event of an intruder or a fire the alarm will be raised with emergency services and nominated site personnel. Remote access for site managers will be implemented which will supplement the monitoring by the external security subcontractor.

All staff will remain vigilant to monitor for the outbreak of any fires and raise the alarm if there are any fires on site. They will notify the appropriately appointed out of hours contact and emergency services.

Certification for the systems

N/A

Suppressing fires

Suppression systems in use

The biomass boiler is equipped with a CTV & Fire alarms with automatic suppression.

There are strategically placed fire extinguishers on site. These will be utilised in the event of a small fire that can be extinguished quickly and safely by site staff. All staff handling and processing waste are trained in the use of fire extinguishers. Fire extinguishers are subject to regular checks and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance. If used in a fire event the extinguisher is replaced at the nearest opportunity.

The FRS will utilise the fire hydrants available close to the site. The approximate location of the fire hydrant is shown in the figure below¹.

¹ Location of fire hydrant: <https://dataservices.riscauthority.co.uk/map/index> Postcode: LU7 0JZ

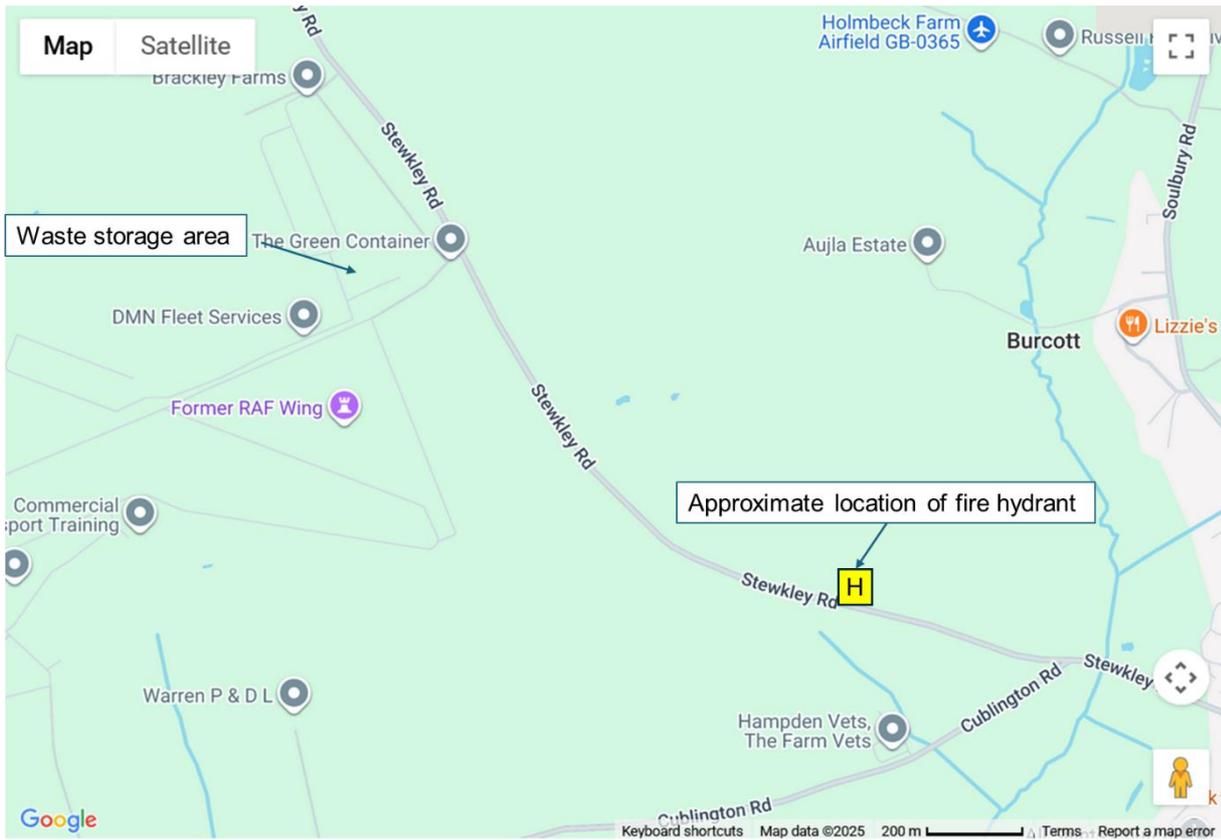


Figure 1 Location of the nearest Fire Hydrant

Firefighting techniques

Active firefighting

In the event of a fire, the Fire Service has one access point to the site and may consider the following strategies.

Early Intervention

- Apply water to specific burning areas of small, localised fires.
- Isolate and transfer material to the quarantine area for spreading out and cooling with water.

Fire extinguishers are accessible across the site.

19.4. Out of Hours

Should a fire be discovered out of hours via CCTV monitoring the Fire Service shall be notified as well as nominated site personnel. When remote access of cameras is available for site managers, they shall also be notified through this system as well as from the external security company.

Water supplies

Available water supply

The nearest fire hydrant is shown in Figure 1. This will be available for use in the event of a fire occurring. Given these hydrants are utilised by the FRS and local water company, it should be assumed that they have been installed and maintained in accordance with the relevant BS 750 standard or the equivalent. The calculation of the water supplied by the fire hydrant is shown below.

Fire Hydrant	<p><i>Assumed supply (100 mm pipe supply):</i></p> <p>2000 l/min x 180 minutes = 360,000 litres</p> <p>360,000 litres / 1000 = 360 m³</p>
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Show the calculation for your required water supply

Maximum pile volume in cubic metres	Water supply needed in litres per minute	Overall water supply needed over 3 hours in litres	Total water available on site in litres
Enter volume, for example, 300	Pile volume x 6.67	Water supply per minute x 180	From Fire hydrant water supply calculation
570	3,802	684,342	360,000

Managing fire water

Containing the run-off from fire water

The site storage area (barn building) benefits from an impermeable surface. The barn can be closed isolated, preventing the egress of surface water to the wider environment.

Based on the calculations provided in Section 20 to determine firewater requirements, the anticipated volume of water required in accordance with EA FPP guidance is 684,000 litres. Whilst it is likely that a significant proportion of water used to fight the fire will evaporate, containment calculations are presented to account for containment of the total volume.

FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT CAPACITIES FIRE WATER CONTAINMENT

Maximum volume of fire water run-off (based on pile sizes)	684 m ³
Surface area available for fire water storage (barn building)	1500 m ²

Total Catchment volume	$1500 \text{ m}^2 \times 0.5 \text{ m} = 750 \text{ m}^3$
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During and after an incident

Dealing with issues during a fire

During a fire, operations shall cease, and all incoming waste is diverted from the site.

Site staff will only engage in active firefighting if safe to do so. The Fire Rescue Service shall be contacted and presented with FPP on arrival.

Notifying residents and businesses

In the event of smoke emissions becoming an issue the operator will inform neighbouring residents and businesses through the city council website and their social media channels.

The Environment Agency shall be contacted as per permit requirements on the Environment Agency Incident Hotline: 0800 80 70 60.

Clearing and decontamination after a fire

After an incident a third-party contractor will be instructed to clear any residue (liquid or solid), decontaminate areas onsite impacted by a fire.

Making the site operational after a fire

After an incident the site shall be inspected fully for any signs of damage to infrastructure and where appropriate fixes made. Site will not reopen until this has taken place.

The root cause of the fire will be established, and all site procedures and this document will be reviewed, and updated where necessary. Staff will be training will be undertaken to embed lessons learnt and ensure any changes in practices and operation are clearly understood.