Recycling and recovery UK

Southend-on-Sea Environmental Services Depot

1.7 Fire Prevention Plan

December 2025

DOCUMENT DETAILS

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Prepared by	Alice Shaw – Environmental Permit Manager
Reviewed by	Amy McAree – Environment & Industrial Risk Manager Tom Jones – Regional Manager
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December 2025	Version 1.0	Original document to support an application to vary the environmental permit to regularise acceptance of hazardous waste, increase permitted annual throughput and update permit to modern conditions.

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APPENDICES

FIGURES

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document details the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) for the Southend-on-Sea Environmental Services Depot (the site) located at Eastern Avenue, Southend on Sea, Essex, SS2 5QX at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 88143 87496. The site location and permit boundary are shown on Figures 1 and 2 respectively.

1.2 The site holds an Environmental Permit (permit) with the reference EPR/DB3402TF. The site operates as a Refuse Transfer Station (RTS) with physical treatment and a clinical waste transfer station. SUEZ operate the site on behalf of Southend-on-Sea City Council. The maximum permitted annual tonnage of waste accepted at the site shall not exceed 85,000 tonnes.

1.3 The site provides a facility for the storage and 'bulking up' of household residual waste (general waste), food waste, dry mixed recyclables, pre-sorted paper and card, green waste, bulky waste containing POPs and street sweepings collected by Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs), plus residual waste from SUEZ's network of Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs). The site will also accept waste from third party trade customers.

1.4 Non-hazardous and inert waste will be treated as part of the RTS and will consist of manual sorting and separation. In addition, all street sweepings accepted at the site are stored in a designated bay to naturally dewater

1.5 The site will accept, store, and 'bulk up' some hazardous waste types including WEEE, waste batteries, chemicals, gas bottles and asbestos.

1.6 Clinical waste will be accepted on an ad-hoc basis and will solely derive from households as part of a clinical waste collection service. The waste will comprise offensive waste (e.g. hygiene waste, nappies and incontinence pads) and sharps. Similarly, waste containing asbestos will be accepted on an ad-hoc basis. No more than 50 tonnes of hazardous waste will be stored on site at any one time.

1.7 In addition, the site accepts animal carcasses from SUEZ's street cleansing services within Southend-on-Sea. All animal carcasses will be stored in a secure freezer prior to being sent to an approved treatment facility elsewhere.

1.8 This FPP is a working document, intended to be used as a reference document for anyone who's work directly impacts the permitted waste activities such as operational staff, contractors and regulatory authorities. This document is also intended for the Fire Rescue Service (FRS) in the event of a fire. A copy of the FPP is available as a hard copy on site and electronically for remote access.

1.9 The implementation and dissemination of this FPP will be the responsibility of the Site Manager, supported by other staff. The Site Supervisor can delegate certain tasks as required, although ultimate

responsibility will remain with them.

1.10 A nominated deputy will be appointed for all times when the Site Manager is not on site. In such circumstances, it will be the nominated deputy's responsibility to ensure that the requirements of the FPP are adhered to.

1.11 The Site Manager, in consultation with the Environmental and Industrial Risk (EIR) Manager, will review this FPP at regular intervals and on at least an annual basis, following any of the events below:

- Testing of the plan to ensure the plan works and staff understand the procedures to be undertaken to prevent a fire occurring and the procedure to be undertaken in the event of a fire
- An incident
- Change in legislation or formal guidance
- Prior to a change in activity on site

1.12 In addition, the requirements of the FPP will be communicated to site operational staff on at least an annual basis via toolbox talks. Yearly refresher toolbox talks will ensure that the requirements of the FPP are reinforced.

2 RISK OF FIRE

2.1 Assessing the Risk of Fire

2.1.1 An existing Fire Risk Assessment covering the site operation is in place. It is reviewed at regular intervals not exceeding 12 months. The Fire Risk Assessment is included within the EcoOnline system (SUEZ's internal logging system).

2.1.2 The risk assessment to identify potential events or failures that may lead to an environmental impact as a result of a waste related fire is included in the Accident Prevention & Management Plan (document reference 1.4 of the site-specific management system).

2.1.3 Further detail on the hazard, in terms of the materials received and stored on the site, the volumes of materials received, and the potential causes of fires are discussed further in this section of the FPP. The sensitive receptors and the consequence of a fire on those receptors are also discussed below.

2.2 Combustible Materials on Site

2.2.1 The combustible waste materials which may be received and stored at the site include:

- Household and commercial waste collected by WCAs including:
  - Household Residual Waste (general waste)
  - Food waste
  - Street sweepings (subject to limited water content)
  - Green waste
  - Dry mixed recycling (containing plastic, paper, card and cans)
- Residual waste from HWRCs
- Bulky waste containing POPs (e.g. domestic upholstered seating)
- Bulky waste (mattresses)
- Fly-tipped waste
- Third party trade commercial waste
- Wood
- Household Offensive Waste
- Clinical waste (sharps only)
- Waste electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE)
- Batteries
- Tyres
- Textiles
- Gas bottles
- Asbestos
- Household chemical waste

- Animal carcasses

2.3 Waste Storage and Hazardous Materials Storage

2.3.1 Managing waste storage is a key factor, not only in preventing fires, but in mitigating the impact, should a fire break out.

2.3.2 Appendix A details the volume, storage time and storage method for each waste type at site.

Waste storage

2.3.3 Waste accepted at the site will be stored inside the transfer station building or outside in dedicated containers or lockable compounds.

2.3.4 An indicative site layout plan showing the proposed location of the waste storage bays, areas and containers are shown in Figure 2.

Hazardous materials storage

2.3.5 Household chemicals accepted at the site will remain in the same container it was brought to site in and stored in a bunded area inside an enclosed shipping container.

2.3.6 Items of WEEE will be stored in a designated shipping container outside the transfer station building as shown in Figure 2.

2.3.7 Gas bottles will be placed into and stored upright within a lockable roofed steel cage. The cage will be clearly marked with a “flammable gas” warning sign and will be kept locked when bottles are not being delivered or removed.

2.3.8 Batteries will be stored in battery boxes that will contain any spillage of acid batteries. The battery boxes will be stored inside the same shipping container that is used to store WEEE and chemicals.

2.3.9 All asbestos materials received at the site will be stored in a lockable enclosed skip located outside the transfer station building as shown in Figure 2. Asbestos waste shall be double bagged and kept within clearly identified, segregated, secure, lockable containers on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system.

2.3.10 Offensive waste will be collected in tiger bags and sharps will be collected in a sharps box. All offensive waste and sharps received at the site will be stored in an enclosed container located outside the transfer station building as shown in Figure 2.

2.4 Other Combustible Materials

2.4.1 Other combustible materials which are stored on site include:

- Oils – including engine oil
- Lubricating oil and grease.
- Diesel.
- Ad-blue
- Other chemicals – household cleaning agents used for and stored in the offices.

2.4.2 Oil for mobile plant is stored in a self-bunded storage tank located as shown on Figure 2.

2.4.3 Combustible liquids and chemicals kept on site are stored in accordance with EA best practice.

2.4.4 Small quantities of hydraulic fluids, oils and grease are stored in their original containers within a secure area at least six meters distance from all waste materials. Where appropriate these are labelled and stored on a drip tray to contain any spillages.

2.5 Cause of Fire

2.5.1 The potential causes of fire on the site have been considered and include the following:

- Arson or vandalism
- Ignition/explosion of pressurised gas canisters
- Cooking appliance in welfare facilities
- Self-combustion of received waste materials (e.g. Chemical oxidation, microbial decomposition),
- Plant or equipment failure
- Electrical faults
- Naked lights
- Discarded smoking materials
- Hot works, e.g. Welding, cutting
- Hot exhausts
- Fuel deliveries and refuelling plant
- Build-up of dusts
- Damaged/exposed electrical cables
- Neighbouring sites activities
- Sparks from loading buckets
- Incompatible wastes
- Ignited materials received at the site
- Heat generated by friction on mobile plant

2.5.2 Any of the causes detailed above has the potential to ignite waste materials upon the site. The consequences of a fire are discussed below with mitigation measures detailed in a further section.

2.6 Impacts of a Fire

2.6.1 The effects of a fire may be both immediate and long term. The potential impacts of a fire have been considered and are summarised below:

- Thermal radiation harming nearby properties and residents leading to fire spread
- Creation of hazardous waste by the fire and impacts of firefighting
- Explosions and projectiles harming sensitive receptors and spreading the fire to unaffected areas
- Fire water run-off transporting pollutants to surface water and groundwater
- Transport disruption resulting from road and rail closures
- Nuisance from smoke, odour and particulates
- Threat to life and property
- Detriment of local amenity

2.6.2 The general management actions to mitigate the impact of a fire on sensitive receptors are detailed in Sections 3 and 4 of this FPP.

2.7 Sensitive Receptors

2.7.1 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site that may potentially be at risk from a fire have been identified within Table 1 and are shown in drawing in Figure 3.

Table 1 - Sensitive Receptors

No.	Receptor	Category	Distance (m)	Direction from site
1	Farmfoods	Commercial/Industrial	15	West
2	Residential Area	Residential	30	South East
3	Car Wash	Commercial/Industrial	95	West
4	Railway line	Railway Infrastructure	135	West
5	Residential Area	Residential	80	South West
6	Stock Road Industrial Estate	Commercial/Industrial	20	North
7	Victory Sports Ground	Recreational	70	South
8	A1159	Public Highway	10	South

9	Saxon King pub	Commercial	260	North West
10	Anglian Water	Commercial/Industrial	245	North West
11	Sutton Road Cemetery and Crematorium	Public	330	North
12	Temple Farm Industrial Estate	Commercial/Industrial	780	North
13	Warners Bridge Park	Recreational	950	North West
14	Supermarket - Aldi	Commercial	350	North West
15	Fair Havens Hospice	Residential	430	North West
16	Residential Area	Residential	480	North West
17	Saint John Fisher Catholic Church	Public	670	North West
18	Prince Avenue Surgery	Healthcare	750	North West
19	Leigh Cars	Commercial/Industrial	990	North West
20	Earls Hall Parade of Shops	Commercial	740	North West
21	Prittle Brook	Surface Water	340	West
22	Priory Park	Recreational	235	West
23	Fishing Lake	Surface Water/Recreational	410	South West
24	Children's Play Area	Recreational	590	South West
25	Priory Park Cafe	Commercial	535	West
26	Priory Works Business Park	Commercial/Industrial	310	South West
27	Residential Area	Residential	840	North West
28	Prittlewell Railway Station	Railway Infrastructure	415	South West
29	Euro Car Parts	Commercial	360	South
30	The Railway Tavern (Pub)	Commercial	510	South West
31	St Mary's Prittlewell Primary School	Educational	625	South West
32	St Mary's Prittlewell Parish Church	Educational	690	South West
33	Providence Baptist Church	Public	640	South West
34	Tickfield Industrial Estate	Commercial/Industrial	675	South West

35	Churchill Gardens	Recreational	800	South West
36	Roots Hall Football Stadium	Recreational	860	South West
37	BP petrol station	Commercial	975	South West
38	The Old Waterworks	Recreational	1,000	South West
39	Triumphant Church International	Public	510	South
40	Smash - The Burger Joint	Commercial	575	South
41	One Stop	Commercial	660	South
42	Blake Contractors	Commercial/Industrial	720	South
43	Halfords	Commercial	800	South
44	Residential Area	Residential	415	South East
45	Sutton House Academy	Educational	585	South East
46	Victory Park Academy	Educational	635	South East
47	AJR Plastering	Commercial/Industrial	700	South East
48	Southend Web Services	Commercial	745	South East
49	Cafe	Commercial	965	South East
50	St Luke's Community Hub	Public	1,000	South East
51	Jones Memorial Recreation Ground	Recreational	285	East
52	Southend United Training Ground	Recreational	655	East
53	Waitrose	Commercial	810	East
54	Shell Petrol Station	Commercial	920	East
55	Spire Wellesley GP Surgery	Healthcare	995	East
56	Prittlewell Camp Hillfort	Recreational	935	North East
57	Groundwater (Secondary A)	Groundwater	-	Beneath site

2.8 Wind Direction

2.8.1 The prevailing wind direction will determine which receptors will be affected and at what frequency. Meteorological data has been used from Southend-on-Sea from www.meteoblue.com. According to

the wind rose data for the area, the prevailing wind in the local area is from south west. A compass rose from meteoblue.com, with the prevailing wind direction is included in Figure 3.

3 PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

3.1 SUEZ Policies and Procedures

3.1.1 SUEZ's Integrated Management System (IMS) includes a procedure titled 'Emergency Preparedness and Response' and will be followed in the event of a fire or explosion.

3.1.2 In addition, the following policies and procedures, as detailed in the IMS, are also relevant:

- Accident Investigation and Reporting
- Site Inspection, Audit and Reporting
- Managing Non-Conformance, Corrective & Preventive Action
- Control of Records
- Audits
- Duty of Care
- Surface Water Management
- Oil and Fuel Storage

3.1.3 One of the principal objectives of the IMS is to ensure the efficient and safe operation of the site through the implementation of procedures that ensure defined staff roles and responsibilities supported by provision of appropriate training.

3.1.4 Key procedures that apply to all SUEZ sites include training all staff, contractors and visitors in correct health and safety and fire prevention procedures. The implementation of a regular maintenance and inspection programme for all areas of site and equipment to ensure good housekeeping and effective operation of machinery.

3.1.5 All site staff along with site contractors are required to wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment.

3.2 Managing Common Causes of Fire

3.2.1 The following sections detail how SUEZ will manage the common causes of a fire.

Arson or Vandalism

3.2.2 Site security to prevent arson includes a secure site boundary via the provision of security fencing and lockable steel security gates. The gates are shut and kept locked during non-operational hours to prevent unauthorised access.

3.2.3 The transfer station building will be locked and secured at the end of the working day.

3.2.4 A CCTV camera system is in place around the site as shown on Figure 5 which is monitored by site

staff during operating hours and a remote third-party contractor outside working hours. If a fire is detected outside operating hours via CCTV, the contractor will contact the FRS directly to ensure that any fires are dealt with a timely manner. Further details are provided in Section 4.1 of this document.

3.2.5 In the event of unauthorised access and/or vandalism outside operating hours, the contractor will notify the police and dispatch a security officer to the attend the site.

3.2.6 Site staff will also be notified of any events of unauthorised access, vandalism or arson that occurred outside operating hours.

Plant and equipment

3.2.7 There is no static plant on site however, the site benefits from the following mobile plant:

- 1 x loading shovel
- 1 x 360° grab

3.2.8 Faults within a vehicle or item of plant have potential to cause fire, so a regular plant and machinery preventative maintenance programme is in place to identify and remedy potential issues at an early stage.

3.2.9 All machinery/equipment is subject to routine cleaning and servicing in line with manufacturer's guidance and daily checks/defect reporting. The daily check includes identification of leaks.

3.2.10 All site vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers and dust filters. Vehicles will have high level exhausts fitted.

3.2.11 All vehicles and mobile plant are stored outside the transfer station building overnight and during non-operational periods.

3.2.12 The use of rubber strips on equipment featuring steel buckets, loading arms or grabs will be considered where appropriate to prevent sparks being generated when steel comes into contact with concrete. Occasionally, SUEZ may need to use alternative equipment with rubber stripes for instance if we need to hire a machine or use a machine from a different business unit. These occasions will be limited and infrequent.

3.2.13 Mobile plant will be maintained in accordance with the Mobile Plant procedures as outlined in SUEZ's Policies and Procedures. This includes daily vehicle pre-use inspection checks, reporting of all defects to site management and regular clearing of detritus from around the machine. The machine will be subject to regular service inspections in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations which will include maintenance of the exhaust and cleaning if required. Daily inspections of the exhaust will check for blockages or excess build-up of material.

3.2.14 Plant and machinery will not be fitted with an infra-red detection system as it is not deemed as required due to the low risk. However, the mobile plant on site will conform to SUEZ's essential safety requirements as outlined in Policies and Procedures. The loading shovel has an in-cab fire extinguisher.

Electrical Equipment

3.2.15 All portable items of electrical equipment are listed in a register and tested by a competent person at least annually. Items must not be connected to the electrical supply that cannot be shown to have been tested within the previous 12 months.

3.2.16 Fixed electrical installations are installed, inspected, tested and maintained by a suitably trained and qualified persons. Contractors undertaking the work must be enrolled on the National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contacting (NICEIC) register of Approved Contractors or similar contractor from SUEZ Approved supplier list. Inspection and testing shall be carried out at minimum periods of three years, or following:

- Any substantial alteration to the electrical installation,
- Any incident that might cause damage to the electrical installation
- At periods stipulated by an approved contactor issuing a test report

3.2.17 Following every inspection and testing, defects should be rectified as soon as reasonably practicable.

3.2.18 In addition, fixed electrical equipment will only be installed if it is fit for purpose and compatible with the electrical installation and its capacity. All fixed electrical equipment will be used, inspected, tested and serviced in line with the manufacturer's recommendations.

3.2.19 Electrical sockets must not be overloaded.

Discarded smoking materials

3.2.20 No wastes will be burned within the boundaries of the site.

3.2.21 Smoking on site is only permitted in the site designated smoking area as shown on Figure 2.

Hot works

3.2.22 Contractors required to undertake hot works will be required to provide risk assessments and follow approved safe working procedures. Any hot works will be subject to the Permit to Work procedure and will be adequately supervised. In the event of hot works on site, the initial fire watch will be undertaken two hours after hot works have been completed. Following the completion of hot works, the end of the day fire watch will pay particular attention to the area where hot works were undertaken.

Industrial heaters

3.2.23 No industrial heaters will be used on site.

Hot exhausts

3.2.24 SUEZ employees are constantly present across all waste storage areas during operational hours, so a fire watch is constantly ongoing. Employees are instructed to maintain ongoing vigilance to any sign of fire, including dust settling on hot exhausts and engine/machinery parts.

3.2.25 A fire watch will be implemented at the end of the working day to reduce the risk of combustion as dust can settle onto hot exhaust and engine parts. All items of mobile plant will be stored outside the transfer station building (as shown on Figure 2) when not in use which will minimise the risk of a fire from hot exhausts.

Ignition sources

3.2.26 Any sources of ignition including for example heating pipes, naked flames, light bulbs, spaces heaters etc. will be kept 6m away or will be separated by a fire wall from any combustible and flammable waste on site.

Batteries

3.2.27 Batteries will be stored upright in battery boxes with a close-fitting lid that will contain any spillage of acid batteries. Further details of waste battery storage are provided in Appendix A.

Leaks and spillages

3.2.28 As mentioned in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 of this FPP, all liquid (waste and non-waste) materials will be stored in appropriate containers.

3.2.29 All machinery/equipment is subject to routine cleaning, servicing in line with manufacturers guidance and daily checks/defect reporting. The daily check includes identification of leaks, and where identified, is cleaned up according to spillage procedure as detailed in SUEZ's IMS.

3.2.30 Fully stocked spill kits are situated at key locations within the site to allow for quick response to any spillages.

Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff

3.2.31 Regular cleaning will be undertaken by site staff to minimise the generation of dust and litter on site.

3.2.32 Daily checks via the Vision App (SUEZ's internal logging system) include a requirement for site staff to undertake visual qualitative monitoring; if build ups of dust and litter on site are identified with the

potential to increase fire risk, as determined by the Site Management, the action causing the emission will be halted and remedial measures implemented.

3.2.33 Regular cleaning will be undertaken by site staff to minimise the generation of dust and litter on site. Standard Operating Procedures will detail the duration and frequency of the equipment required for cleaning and visual aids depicting how areas and equipment should look following cleaning activities will be displayed.

Waste acceptance/reactions between wastes

3.2.34 Waste acceptance procedures will comply with the site permit and associated environmental legislation. Only waste types detailed in the permit will be accepted at the site.

3.2.35 The documentation accompanying the load shall be checked at the weighbridge, and shall include, but not be limited to the Carriers Certificate of Registration and Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note.

3.2.36 The information recorded in respect of each load as provided by the Waste Transfer Note will be:

- Ticket Number
- Vehicle Registration Number and Type
- Time and date (or date range) of transfer
- Waste description and quantities including all EWC codes.
- Container type
- Where the transfer(s) took place
- Category of Transferor and Transferee (i.e. producer, WDA, registered carrier, permit holder, EPR etc.)
- Names and addresses of all parties involved in the transfer and their roles (i.e. producer, carrier, disposer)
- Details of relevant permit/exemptions
- Signatures of all parties involved.

3.2.37 Staff will carry out ongoing visual inspections at the weighbridge where possible. All loads will be visually inspected on site as the waste is discharged or unloaded from the delivering vehicle.

3.2.38 Should any load, either upon entry to the site, or upon tipping, be discovered to contain waste types not permitted at the site or contain incompatible wastes the load will be rejected and removed from site by the delivering vehicle. A load rejection form will be completed in all cases and a record kept in the site diary and the customer informed.

3.2.39 If wastes not permitted by the site permit are discovered amongst a load after deposit, the waste will be isolated and then transferred to an appropriate permitted facility.

Deposited hot loads

3.2.40 A quarantine area is available in the event that a hot or burning load is received on site. This area may also be used in the event of a fire to enable active fire fighting.

3.2.41 If a hot load is discovered during delivery or deposit of the load to the site, the waste will be isolated and placed in the quarantine area if it is safe to do so. Details of the quarantine area are provided in Sections 3.3.28 to 3.3.30 of this document.

3.2.42 The waste will be dealt with accordingly (i.e. dampened etc.). The waste will stay in the quarantine area until the fire is extinguished and then loaded into a suitable container. Arrangements will be made for the disposal of such wastes at a suitably permitted disposal facility as soon as practicably possible.

Hot and Dry Weather

3.2.43 According to the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, the majority of combustible waste accepted at the site will be stored inside the transfer station building or outside in enclosed containers and will therefore be shaded from direct sunlight.

3.2.44 However, if for any reason the Site Manager identify that the risk of fire at the site has increased due to external conditions (such as dry weather, hot weather) a review of normal operating procedures will be undertaken, and additional appropriate measures will be implemented to minimise the risk of a fire.

3.3 Controls to Prevent Self-Combustion of Waste

Manage Storage Times

3.3.1 Managing storage at the site is a key consideration in reducing the risk of fire. The waste types, storage detail, maximum volumes/stockpile size, storage duration and location on site are detailed in Appendix A.

3.3.2 Storage of waste will be managed to minimise the volume of waste stored and limit the storage time as far as practicably possible. The majority of combustible waste accepted in the site will typically be removed within 48 hours of arrival. Road sweepings will typically be stored for up to 1 month however, this waste stream is not considered to be combustible due to the moisture content of the material.

3.3.3 Other waste streams will be removed between 1–3 months after arrival, when a full load is accumulated.

3.3.4 Materials will be removed from site in order of receipt so as to reduce the risk of self-combustion. This is implemented by the frequent turnover of material and the bays/containers being emptied regularly. In addition, the Site Manager can forecast production enabling the dispatch of the oldest materials first.

3.3.5 Regular working practice includes the emptying of a bay/container when the product pile reaches the size of a full vehicle load.

3.3.6 Stock rotation can be demonstrated via continuous operation and is fully recorded via the use of weighbridge tickets.

3.3.7 The quantity and types of materials passing through the site will be recorded using the weighbridge before deposit and following the transportation of waste offsite. Weights for each load are recorded on the Materials Manager (MM) Software.

3.3.8 MM is used to calculate volumes of waste which are being held on site and to calculate average daily tonnages of waste streams previously received at the facility.

3.3.9 Vehicles for export of materials are pre-booked based on the average daily volumes of wastes previously accepted on site as calculated from MM.

3.3.10 MM is reviewed daily for daily tonnages of wastes accepted at the site and where they exceed predicted volumes then additional vehicles are booked for the following day for the export of wastes.

3.3.11 Combustible waste will be managed so that all materials in a stockpile will be removed from site in accordance with the details contained in Appendix A. This will reduce the potential risk associated with self-heating due to processes within the waste.

Monitoring and controlling of temperature

3.3.12 According to Section 8.2 of the FPP guidance, operators are required to demonstrate how they will prevent self-combustion for any waste stored for more than three months. This includes the following:-

- Reduce the exposed metal content or proportion of ‘fines’ within the waste (exposed metals can oxidise which will generate heat, while fine particles are more prone to self-combustion).
- Allow any heat generated during treatment such as shredding, chipping or producing crumb to be released so that the waste is cool before you form it into piles for storage; and
- Monitor the temperature of the pile using a probe or other device as appropriate.

3.3.13 There is no mechanical treatment of waste undertaken at the site which minimises the risk of heat to be generated from waste treatment activities. In addition, this will ensure that all combustible waste is stored in its largest form and therefore minimises the proportion of fines to be present within the waste.

3.3.14 Section 8.1 of the FPP guidance indicates that temperature monitoring is only required if combustible waste is stored in the maximum pile sizes for longer than 3 months. Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, the majority of the combustible waste types will have a short residence time of 48 hours. Some waste types are stored at the site between 1-3 months due to the low volume received at the site. As such, it’s considered that temperature monitoring is not required.

3.3.15 Nevertheless, the transfer station building is fitted with thermal imaging cameras as shown on Figure 5. Further details are provided in Section 4.2.

Waste Bale Storage

3.3.16 There is no storage of waste in bales at site.

Waste Stored in Containers

3.3.17 According to Section 10.2 of the FPP guidance, if waste is stored in a container, it must be accessible from at least one side so a fire can extinguished. The guidance provides examples of appropriate containers which include skips, RoRo skips, or shipping containers.

3.3.18 According to the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, the majority of storage containers on site comprise skips, shipping containers, cages or compounds which can be accessed from one side. As such, the storage containers used on site are considered to be appropriate.

3.3.19 In addition, mobile plant is available on site which can be used to move containers in the event of a fire if safe and possible to do so

Manage Waste Piles

3.3.20 Some combustible waste streams will be stored as piles within dedicated bays as shown in Figure 2.

3.3.21 As mentioned previously, there is no mechanical treatment of waste at the site and therefore all waste materials will be stored in their largest form at the site.

3.3.22 The piles are considered to be at maximum capacity when they reach 75% of the maximum storage bay dimensions outlined in Appendix A. This is to allow for the slope across the front of the bay which typically take up approximately 25% of the storage bay.

3.3.23 The storage bays are constructed to provide a height of 5m however, the maximum height for the waste piles will be no more than 4m. A 1m freeboard will be implemented at the top of each bay wall to prevent cross contamination and fire spreading over the bays. Waste will not be stored above the maximum height ensuring that the maximum stockpile sizes are not exceeded.

3.3.24 Based on the waste storage arrangements in Appendix A, there will be no waste piles that exceed the maximum pile volumes specified in Section 9.2 of the FPP guidance.

Measures to prevent fire spread

3.3.25 Section 11 of the FPP guidance indicates that the following methods can prevent the spread of a fire:-

- Separation distances; and

- Fire walls and bays.

3.3.26 The concrete dividing walls of the waste storage bays within the transfer station building have not been confirmed to be fire rated. Also, it is not possible to implement a 6m separation distance for all storage containers outside the transfer station building.

3.3.27 Alternative measures are used to mitigate risk of fire spreading. These include:

- Minimise residence time of combustible waste
- Combustible materials stored on site are stored in their largest form
- Mobile plant is available on site which can be used to move waste in the event of a fire (either burnt or unburnt waste) if safe and possible to do so.
- Thermal imaging cameras installed to monitor temperatures within stockpiles and provide early detection of a deep-seated fire within the transfer station building.
- CCTV cameras installed to monitor the premises and waste storage areas.
- CCTV and thermal imaging cameras will be monitored by site staff during operating hours and a remote third-party contractor outside working hours.
- Some combustible waste will be stored within enclosed shipping containers which are capable of containing a fire until the FRS attend the site.

Quarantine area

3.3.28 A quarantine area is retained at all times to allow burning material to be moved into these areas (provided it is safe to do so) to extinguish and control fire spread. It is also used to move piles/containers of non-burning material (adjacent to a fire) to prevent spread.

3.3.29 The location of the quarantine area is provided in Figure 2.

3.3.30 The quarantine area is approximately 450m^2 and is capable of accommodating 50% of the largest stockpile on site (assuming waste can be piled 2m high).

4 DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION MEASURES

4.1 Fire Alarm System

4.1.1 The site is equipped with a fire detection and alarm control panel system. The system consists of manual call points, smoke detection, flame detection, audible/visual alarm devices and interface units which are used to monitor and signal to the fire protection system and other equipment. I

4.1.2 The fire alarm system will be regularly checked by the Technically Competent Manager (or other designated person) via a visual inspection of the control panel. Any fault must be reported immediately.

4.1.3 The fire alarm system will be tested weekly from a different alarm point – on the same day and time – or at a frequency in line with the manufacturer's recommendations, by a designated person. This will be recorded in the Fire Logbook.

4.1.4 The fire alarm system is serviced every 3 months by a competent person in line with the service contract. Inspection and maintenance records will be kept in the Fire Logbook.

4.1.5 Fire alarm points must be kept clear, visible and correctly labelled at all times.

4.1.6 The results of the alarm testing and servicing will be held in the Fire Logbook.

4.2 Flame detection and thermal imaging

4.2.1 The transfer station building is fitted with thermal imaging cameras. The cameras are positioned towards the combustible waste storage areas (as shown in Figure 5) and are set to trigger at 50°C, allowing for identification of hot spots and early response. The cameras will be monitored by site staff during operating hours and a remote third-party contractor outside working hours.

4.2.2 Should a stockpile temperature exceed 50°C during operating hours, the stockpile will be immediately dug out with mobile plant and spread to allow for cooling.

4.2.3 In the event that a stockpile temperature exceeds 50°C Celsius outside operating hours, the contractor will contact the FRS directly to ensure that any fires are dealt with a timely manner. In addition, the contractor will contact the duty manager, and arrangements will be made for the on-call supervisor to attend the site. Once the on-call supervisor arrives to the site they will take appropriate action to enable active fire fighting. This could be digging out the waste pile with mobile plant (if safe to do so) to allow for cooling.

4.3 Fire Suppression

4.3.1 According to Section 14 of the FPP guidance, a fire suppression system must be installed within any building that stores combustible waste and should be proportionate to the nature and scale of waste

management activities you carry out and the associated risks. In addition, the guidance indicates that a fire suppression system:

- Can be an automated or manual system
- Must enable a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours

4.3.2 The transfer station building is not equipped with a fire suppression system. However, all combustible waste materials inside the building will be stored in their largest form and storage will be limited to 48 hours. Storage times will be managed in accordance with the measures outlined in Sections 3.3.1 to 3.3.11.

4.3.3 The following alternative measures are proposed to ensure that a fire can be extinguished within 4 hours:

- Minimise residence time of combustible waste
- Combustible materials stored on site are stored in their largest form
- Mobile plant is available on site which can be used to move waste in the event of a fire (either burnt or unburnt waste) if safe and possible to do so. Trained operatives are on site permanently during operational hours and can be called upon outside operating hours to attend in the event of an incident.
- Thermal imaging cameras installed to monitor temperatures within stockpiles and provide early detection of a deep-seated fire within the transfer station building.
- CCTV cameras installed to monitor the premises and waste storage areas.
- CCTV and thermal imaging cameras will be monitored by site staff during operating hours and a remote third-party contractor outside working hours.
- The nearest fire station to the site is Southend Fire Station which is located approximately 230m from the site and takes approximately 1 minute to drive from the fire station to the site.
- The site benefits from a water tank (as shown in Figure 2) which can be used by the FRS in the event of a fire. Further details are provided in Section 4.5.

4.3.4 In light of the above, the risk of a fire to occur at the site is expected to be low and therefore it is not considered proportionate to install a suppression system at the site.

Fire extinguishers

4.3.5 There are a number of portable extinguishers placed at key strategic locations around the site as shown in Figure 2. A check of the fire extinguishers (discharged/full, service in date etc) is undertaken as part of the site weekly checks. All fire extinguishers are subject to annual testing by an approved accredited supplier.

4.3.6 All fire extinguishers conform to British Standard EN 3 and are located on wall brackets with the base of the extinguisher at a suitable height, or they are sited in permanent fire points. The extinguishers

are of a suitable size and weight for use by site staff.

4.4 Fire Fighting Techniques

4.4.1 Managing waste storage is a key factor, not only in preventing fires, but in mitigating the impact, should a fire break out.

4.4.2 Providing access to the site in the event of a fire is a key consideration in containing a fire. Contact details in the event of an emergency are clearly displayed on site.

4.4.3 The emergency access routes to waste storage and quarantine area in the event of a fire are shown on Figures 6 and 2 respectively.

4.4.4 The site has mobile plant which can be used to move waste in the event of a fire (either burnt or unburnt waste) if safe and possible to do so. Trained operatives are on site permanently during operational hours and can be called upon at short notice to attend in the event of an incident.

4.4.5 The fire fighting procedure detailed in Section 5 must be adhered to if a fire should break out on site.

4.5 Water Supply

4.5.1 The FPP guidance indicates that a 300m^3 of combustible material will require a water supply of at least 2000 litres a minute for a minimum of 3 hours. As mentioned in Section 3.3.26, the bay walls inside the transfer station building have not been confirmed to be fire rated. Subsequently, the largest waste pile at the site is considered to be the total sum of all combustible waste piles within the transfer station building.

4.5.2 Based on the pile size dimensions in Appendix A, the total volume of combustible waste stored inside the transfer station building is 1,818m^3. This does not include volume from the road sweepings pile as it's not considered to be combustible due to the moisture content of the material.

4.5.3 Based on the estimation above, the volume of water that would be required to manage the largest waste pile would be 2,159.78m^3 (or 2,159,784 litres), calculated via:

4.5.4 In order to reduce the required water supply, alternative measures are proposed. These measures include the use of mobile plant (where safe to do so) to reduce the size of the waste stockpile and therefore the volume of water required.

4.5.5 The loading shovel's bucket has a capacity of 3.5m^3, and so over the course of 60 minutes could remove 210m^3 of unburnt waste to the quarantine area (assuming one bucket movement to the quarantine area can be carried out every minute). Subsequently, the total maximum stockpile of 1,818m^3 would be reduced to a stockpile of 1,608m^3 (with 210m^3 quarantined externally).

4.5.6 Based on the estimation above, it is anticipated that 1,910.30m^3 (or 1,910,304 litres) of water would be required to manage the maximum stockpile size of 1,608m^3, calculated via:

2,000/300 = 6.6 x 1,608m^3 = 10,612.8 litres/min

10,612.8 litres/min x 60 x 3 = 1,910,304 litres

4.5.7 The site is equipped with a 30,000 litre (30m^3) water tank which can be used by the FRS to suppress the fire.

4.5.8 A Freedom of Information (FOI) Request was submitted to Essex County Fire and Rescue Service to confirm the following:

- Location of the nearest hydrant to the site
- That any hydrants comply with BS 750
- Water flow rates of any hydrants
- That any hydrants are maintained by the FRS

4.5.9 In response, Essex County Fire and Rescue Service confirmed that a hydrant is located within 100m of the site entrance at approximate NGR TQ 88098 87422 (as shown on Figure 2). This is the nearest hydrant to the site. There is another hydrant on Eastern Avenue (as shown on Figure 2), but this is located approximately 160m from the site entrance.

4.5.10 Essex County Fire and Rescue Service are responsible for the routine inspection and maintenance of these hydrants, and the hydrants are maintained in accordance with the BS 750 standard.

4.5.11 The FRS are not permitted by the Water Authority to routinely conduct flow tests on statutory fire hydrants due to the volume of potential water loss and the potential for discolouration to the water network. As a result, they do not hold test data for this hydrant.

4.5.12 A copy of the FOI response from Essex County Fire and Rescue Service is provided as Appendix B.

4.5.13 Also, the Southend Fire Station provides a base for a fire engine and therefore can be used to supply additional water to the site.

4.6 Fire Water Management

4.6.1 Based on the alternative measures provided in Section 4.5, the volume of water that would be required to manage the maximum total volume of materials contained within the largest waste pile would be 1,910.30m^3.

4.6.2 The site will benefit from an impermeable surface that will prevent the uncontrolled release of any spent fire water. All areas of hardstanding, impermeable pavement, bays and containers are visually inspected at least monthly to ensure continuing integrity and fitness for purpose. The inspection and any necessary maintenance subsequently required will be recorded.

4.6.3 Fire water management will depend on the location of a fire on site. The transfer station building occupies a total area of approximately 2,329.03m^2. Assuming a fire water depth of 0.1m, the waste reception and storage areas has the potential to hold 232.9m^3 of water.

4.6.4 Any fire water that escapes the transfer station building may drain into the drainage system (as shown on Figure 4). The drainage system is equipped with attenuation tanks and a shut off valve to enable the containment of fire water within the site drainage system.

4.6.5 In addition, the whole site has a surface area of approximately 6,498m^2 which is impermeably surfaced and kerbed. Sand bags would be deployed in the site entrance to ensure that fire water is contained on site. Assuming a fire water depth of 0.1m, the site can contain approximately 649.8m^3 of fire water.

4.6.6 As a minimum, the transfer station building and site yard have the capability to store 882.7m^3 of water (232.9 + 649.8m^3).

5 DURING AND AFTER A FIRE

5.1 Fire Fighting Procedure

5.1.1 It is considered very unlikely that a fire will occur but if this should happen then any outbreak of fire will be regarded as an emergency and immediate action will be taken to extinguish the fire. No one should attempt to fight a fire unless they have received training in the use of fire extinguishers and then only if this can be done without risk.

5.1.2 If it is safe to do so, attempts should be made to extinguish a fire. This can be done by using site machinery to move any non-burnt material away from the smoulder or source of fire or using water, working from the edge of the fire inwards. Plant and machinery must never be driven into the centre of any fire; this will place both the driver and the machine in danger. If possible, extinguish the fire with a portable extinguisher or water.

5.1.3 Should the fire be successfully extinguished by this action, a check should be kept of the area to ensure that the fire does not re-ignite. The area should be vacated until it is obvious that there is no further danger of the fire restarting.

5.1.4 If the above action FAILS to extinguish the fire, prohibit all entry to the area, then summon emergency services immediately. Close the site to all members of the public. Any persons already on the site should leave. The FRS will be contacted to deal with major fire incidents. Site staff will not be deployed to deal with major fires.

5.1.5 Telephone the FRS – Dial **999.** Give the exact details including the site address and telephone number.

5.1.6 Before the FRS arrives, staff will:

- Remove all staff and visitors to a safe place;
- Appoint a clearly identified person to liaise with the emergency services on site. They should identify themselves to the FRS as soon as they arrive
- Ensure access routes are clear
- Use pollution control equipment to block drains and/or divert fire water to a containment area and/or operate any pollution control facilities such as the penstock valve where safe to do so, where safe to do so

5.1.7 On arrival, the FRS should be met by the identified responsible person who must provide them with a copy of the fire grab pack and update them with relevant information that will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.

5.1.8 The designated assembly point is outside the site entrance on the A1159. All persons must wait at the assembly point for further instructions. A staff member will ensure that unauthorised persons do not enter the premises and that no one re-enters the site until given permission by a Fire Warden.

5.1.9 Upon the outbreak of fire, the receipt of waste at the site is to be suspended and not resumed until authorised by the Site Manager.

5.1.10 The site management team should notify the EA immediately by telephone on the incident hotline, telephone number: 0800 807060. The EA must also be informed in writing as soon as is practicable.

5.1.11 Communication with local businesses and residents identified in the sensitive receptor table (Table 1) will be undertaken in the event of a fire to reduce any environmental damage and risks to human health associated with smoke and dust.

5.1.12 All incidents must be reported in the daybook and on EcoOnline. The EIR Manager/Advisor should be informed so that in turn, full details of the event can be reported to the EA.

5.1.13 Site operations will not be recommenced until deemed safe to do so by the FRS.

5.2 Contingency Plan in the Event of a Fire

5.2.1 In the event of a fire, the emergency procedures will be followed which includes notifying the FRS and EA. In the event of a fire, the following contingency action plan will be implemented:

- Remove all staff off site to a safe place.
- Depending upon the scale of the fire, operations on site will be suspended whilst the fire is extinguished.
- Close site and await further instruction from the authorities.
- During this period, SUEZ haulage team will be notified.
- Inform nearby residents and businesses. This will be done via SUEZ's communications team and in consultation with the local authority.
- Direct waste deliveries/commercial customer to alternative facilities.
- Any burnt waste or material will be segregated and contained on site, either directly on site or within containers. This will then be assessed and disposed of at a suitably permitted facility.
- Any fire water produced as a result of fighting a fire would be contained on site. This would then be removed from site via tanker for subsequent processing at a suitably permitted facility.
- The site will be cleaned prior to operations recommencing.
- Mobile plant checks may also be required prior to recommencement of operations.

5.2.2 After a fire has occurred, any fire damaged wastes will be disposed of at a suitable permitted facility as soon as practicably possible.

5.2.3 Any fire water produced as a result of fighting a fire would be contained on site. This would then be removed from site via tanker for subsequent processing at a suitably permitted facility

5.2.4 Operations will only recommence once the FRS have advised that it is safe to do so, and the EA will be notified of the restart of operation.

5.3 Out of Hours Response

5.3.1 A fire pack will be located in a box at the entrance of the site clearly marked for the FRS to access in the event of attending site in the absence of personnel on site. The pack will contain:

- Site drawings showing the location of hydrants
- Information relating to hazardous materials and their location
- Drainage plans showing the location of interceptors shut-off valve and run off containment including sand bags
- Contact details for key holders
- Instructions on how to manually override the roller shutter door mechanism.

5.3.2 In the event of an out of hours fire when there is no SUEZ presence at the site, the FRS would force their entry into the site and will gain access to the site via the normal site access. As mentioned in Section 4.3.3, Southend Fire Station which is located approximately 230m from the site and takes approximately 1 minute to drive from the fire station to the site. As such, it seems likely that the FRS will be the first to attend the site if a fire is detected outside operational hours. Following a callout, site personnel would endeavour to attend the site within 30 minutes of receipt and acknowledgment of notification.

Appendices

Appendix A – Waste Storage Details

Southend-on-Sea Environmental Services Depot

Waste Storage Details

Waste type	Form	Storage Detail	Maximum Storage time on site	Location within site	Bay Size, Volume of waste pile and Storage capacity	Assumptions for Waste Volume Calculation / Comments
Household Waste (Black Bag)	Loose and generally >150mm	In a bay with concrete surfacing and walls	48 hours or 72 hours over a bank holiday	Inside transfer station building as shown on Figure 2.	**Bay size:** 14m (W) x 9m (L) x 5m (H) **Stockpile Volume: 378m^3**	• 1 metre freeboard at the top of the bay • Stockpile volume calculated as 75% of remaining bay volume
Bulky Waste	Loose	In a bay with concrete surfacing and walls	48 hours or 72 hours over a bank holiday	Inside transfer station building as shown on Figure 2.	**Bay size: 8m (W) x 10m (L) x 5m (H)** **Stockpile Volume: 240m^3**	• 1 metre freeboard at the top of the bay • Stockpile volume calculated as 75% of remaining bay volume
Bulky Waste containing POPs	Loose	In a bay with concrete surfacing and walls	48 hours or 72 hours over a bank holiday	Inside transfer station building as shown on Figure 2.	**Bay size:** 6m (W) x 10m (L) x 5m (H) **Stockpile Volume: 180m^3**	• 1 metre freeboard at the top of the bay • Stockpile volume calculated as 75% of remaining bay volume
Road Sweepings	Loose	In a bay with concrete surfacing and walls	1 month	Inside transfer station building as shown on Figure 2.	**Bay size:** 6m (W) x 7m (L) x 5m (H) **Stockpile Volume: 126m^3**	• 1 metre freeboard at the top of the bay • Stockpile volume calculated as 75% of remaining bay volume
Mattresses	Loose	In a bay with concrete surfacing and walls	48 hours or 72 hours over a bank holiday	Inside transfer station building as shown on Figure 2.	**Bay size:** 5m (W) x 13m (L) x 5m (H) **Stockpile Volume: 195m^3**	• 1 metre freeboard at the top of the bay • Stockpile volume calculated as 75% of remaining bay volume
Wood	Loose	In a bay with concrete surfacing and walls	48 hours or 72 hours over a bank holiday	Inside transfer station building as shown on Figure 2.	**Bay size:** 5m (W) x 10m (L) x 5m (H) **Stockpile Volume: 150m^3**	• 1 metre freeboard at the top of the bay • Stockpile volume calculated as 75% of remaining bay volume
Green Waste	Loose	In a bay with concrete surfacing and walls	48 hours or 72 hours over a bank holiday	Inside transfer station building as shown on Figure 2.	**Bay size:** 12m (W) x 10m (L) x 5m (H) **Stockpile Volume: 360m^3**	• 1 metre freeboard at the top of the bay • Stockpile volume calculated as 75% of remaining bay volume
OCC/paper	Loose	In a bay with concrete surfacing and walls	48 hours or 72 hours over a bank holiday	Inside transfer station building as shown on Figure 2.	**Bay size:** 6m (W) x 10m (L) x 5m (H) **Stockpile Volume: 180m^3**	
Food Waste	Loose	In a bay with concrete surfacing and walls	48 hours or 72 hours over a bank holiday	Inside transfer station building as shown on Figure 2.	**Bay size:** 5m (W) x 9m (L) x 5m (H) **Stockpile Volume: 135m^3**	
Textiles	Loose or bagged	4 x textile banks	1 month	Outside near weighbridge as shown on Figure 2.	**Bank Size**: 1.35m (W) x 1.5m (L) x 1.9m (H) **Total Volume = 3.8m^3 per container (or 15.2m^3 in total)**	
Offensive waste (hygiene waste, nappies and incontinence pads)	Bagged	In dedicated enclosed container (same container is used to store offensive waste and sharps waste)	1 month	Outside near weighbridge as shown on Figure 2.	**Container size:** 0.6m (W) x 1.3m (L) x 1.3m (H) **Total Volume = 1m^3**	
Sharps waste	Loose inside sharps box					

WEEE	Loose	1 x 20ft Shipping container used to store waste batteries and chemicals	1 month	Inside shipping container near the weighbridge as shown on Figure 2.	**Container size:** 2.4m (W) x 6.0m (L) x 2.6m (H) **Total Volume = 37m³**	
Waste batteries	Loose	1 x Battery box stored inside 20ft shipping container used to store WEEE and chemicals	1 month	Inside shipping container near the weighbridge as shown on Figure 2.	**Box size:** 2m (W) x 1m (L) x 2m H) **Total volume** = **4m³ per container**	
Gas bottles	Loose	1 x secure cage	1 month	Outside near weighbridge as shown on Figure 2.	**Compound size:** 1.5m (W) x 1.5m (L) x 2.4m (H) **Approximate volume = 3m³**	Gas bottles will not be stacked on top of each other in the compound and therefore the pile is not expected to reach the same height as the compound. As such, a maximum height of 1m is assumed.
Chemicals	Containerised in original packaging	Inside 20ft shipping container for the storage of WEEE and waste batteries	1 month	Inside shipping container near the weighbridge as shown on Figure 2.	Chemicals will be stored in self-contained containers which may vary in size and therefore it is not possible to determine the maximum volume of paint that may be stored in this area.	
Asbestos	Bagged/containerised	1 x 6yd container (enclosed)	1 month	Outside in yard area as shown on Figure 2.	Skip Size: 1.8m (W) x 3.7m (L) x 1.26m (H) **Total Volume = 8.3m³**	
Tyres	Loose	Free standing inside secure compound	1 month	Outside in yard area as shown on Figure 2.	Compound size: 2m (W) x 2m (L) x 2.4m (H) **Approximate volume** = **9.6m³**	
Animal carcasses	Loose	1 x chest freezer	1 month	Chest freezer inside portacabin as shown on Figure 2	**Storage capacity of chest freezer**: 400 litres	

Appendix B – Copy of FOI Response from Essex County Fire and Rescue Service

Essex County
Fire & Rescue Service

Rick Hylton
Chief Fire Officer / Chief Executive

Headquarters
Kelvedon Park
Rivenhall
Witham
Essex
CM8 3HB

Enquiries to:

01376 576299
informationgovernance@essex-fire.gov.uk

www.essex-fire.gov.uk

Ref: FOI4880

20th November 2025

Dear Alice

Thank you for your request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. We can confirm that Essex County Fire & Rescue Service (ECFRS) does hold the information you have requested.

Questions and final response:

I am writing to request the following information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. The National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 88143 87496.

Question 1 - Can you please confirm the location of the nearest fire hydrant to the site?

Please refer to the attached map which indicates the location of the nearest hydrant to the site.

Question 2 - Does the fire hydrant comply with BS 750?

Yes – the hydrant is installed and maintained in accordance with BS 750 standards.

Question 3 - Can you please confirm the flow of the water (if available)

We are not permitted by the Water Authority to routinely conduct flow tests on statutory fire hydrants due to the volume of potential water loss and the potential for discolouration to the water network. As a result, we do not hold test data for this hydrant.

Question 4 - Is the fire hydrant maintained by the fire and rescue service?

Yes – ECFRS is responsible for routine inspection and maintenance of statutory fire hydrants.

We hope you find this information useful.

Incident and other data is published on our transparency site. Incident Data (essex-fire.gov.uk)

Please note that the response and data released to you as part of this request will be published on our website https://www.essex-fire.gov.uk/transparency

All requests will be anonymised and no personal information including contact details will be disclosed as part of this process.

Thank you for your interest in Essex County Fire and Rescue Service, we hope this satisfies your request.

If you are dissatisfied with the handling of your request, you have the right to apply for an internal review.

Internal review requests should be submitted within two months of the date of your original email and should be sent to informationgovernance@essex-fire.gov.uk or sent to our postal address:

Internal Review,

Information Governance Team,

Kelvedon Park, Rivenhall, Witham, Essex CM8 3HB.

Please ensure you quote the above reference number in all future communications.

We would be grateful if you are able to complete our Feedback form, this will enable us to learn and improve our service. Please use the above link to access, all responses are anonymous.

Yours sincerely

Information Governance Team at Essex County Fire and Rescue Service
Phone 01376 576299
Web www.essex-fire.gov.uk **Email** informationgovernance@essex-fire.gov.uk
Kelvedon Park, London Road, Rivenhall, Witham, Essex. CM8 3HB
View our Privacy Notice on how we handle your data – Click below.

Privacy Notice | Essex County Fire and Rescue Service (essex-fire.gov.uk)

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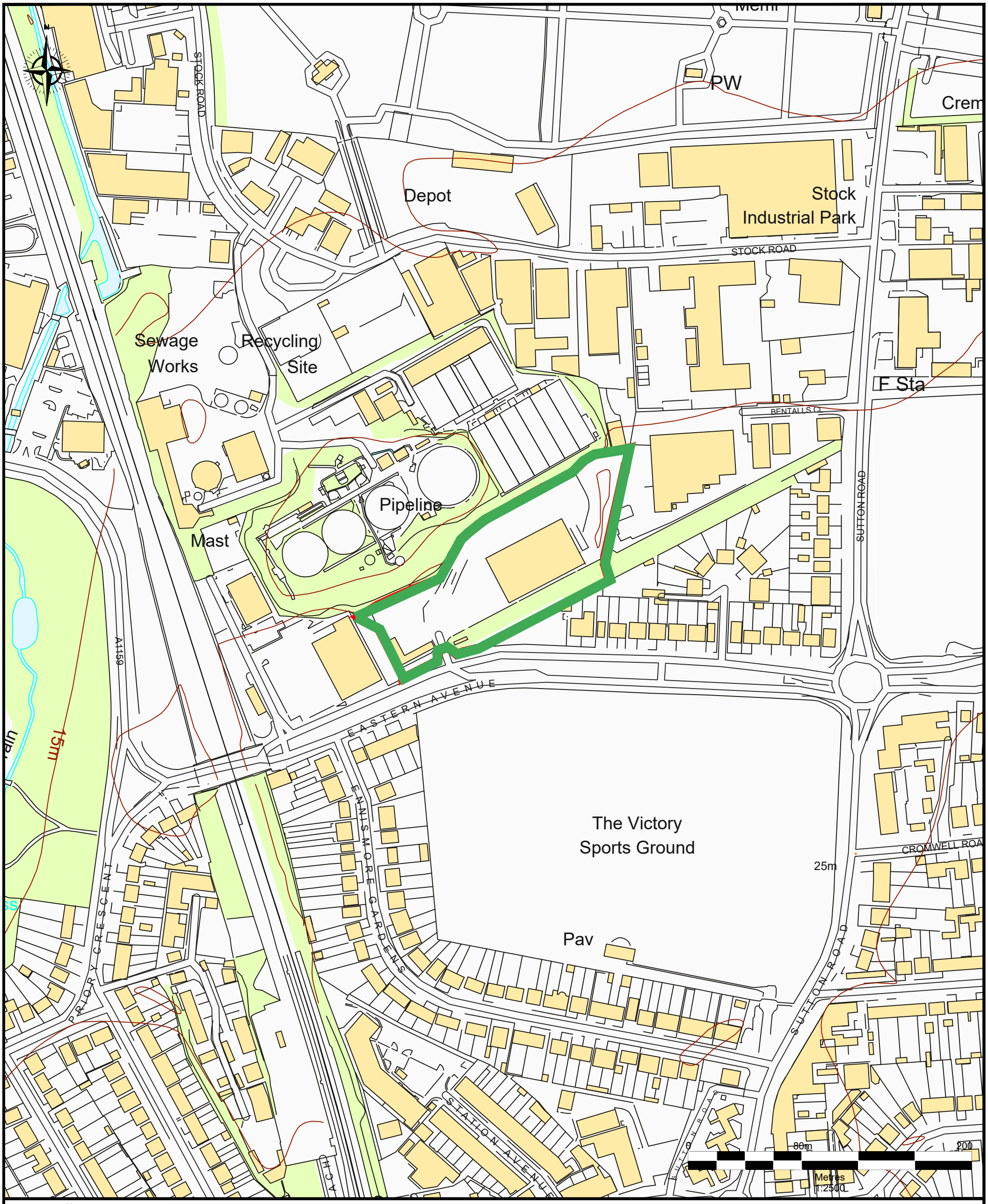
Waste Processing Facility
30/535
23.2m
30/1766
Eastern Close
23.5m
Eastern Avenue
23.2m

Figures

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan



Notes

1. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2024 Ordnance Survey AC0000808122.

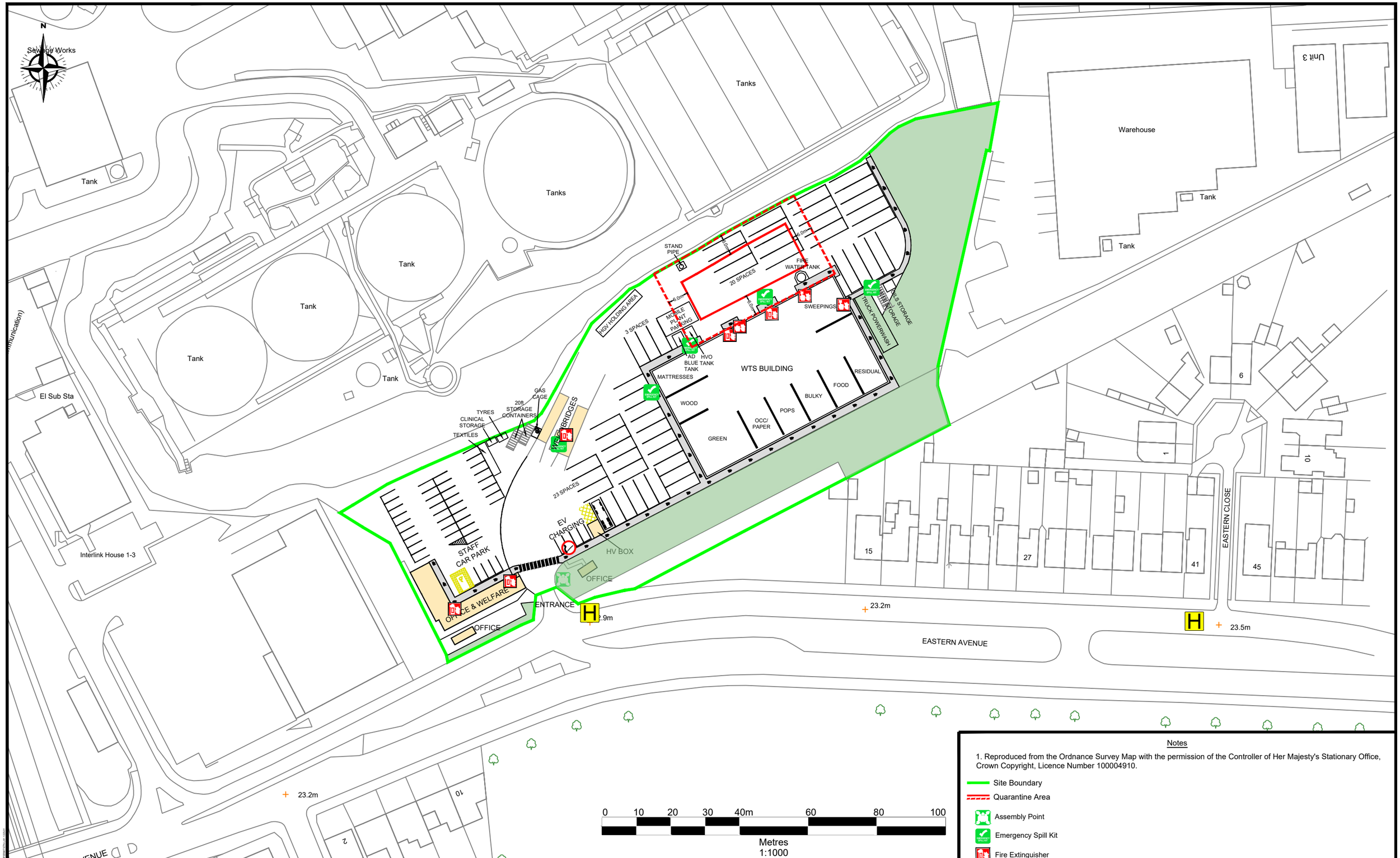
Site Boundary

Darwen Resource Recovey Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel:(01254)819700, Fax:(01254)819749, Email: richard.bisset@sita.co.uk

Site	Eastern Ave, SouthEnd-On-Sea
Title	Site Location Plan
Scale	1:2500 @ A3
Date	December 2025
Drawing Ref	Etn-LOC-1225-01
Drawn by	RB
Checked by	AS

Rev	subject	date

Figure 2 – Site Layout



0 10 20 30 40m 60 80 100

Metres
1:1000

Notes

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- Site Boundary
- Quarantine Area
- Assembly Point
- Emergency Spill Kit
- Fire Extinguisher
- Fire Alarm Call Point
- Smoking Area
- Fire Hydrant

suez

Darwen Resource Recovey Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel:(01254)819700, Fax:(01254)819749, Email: richard.bisset@suez.com

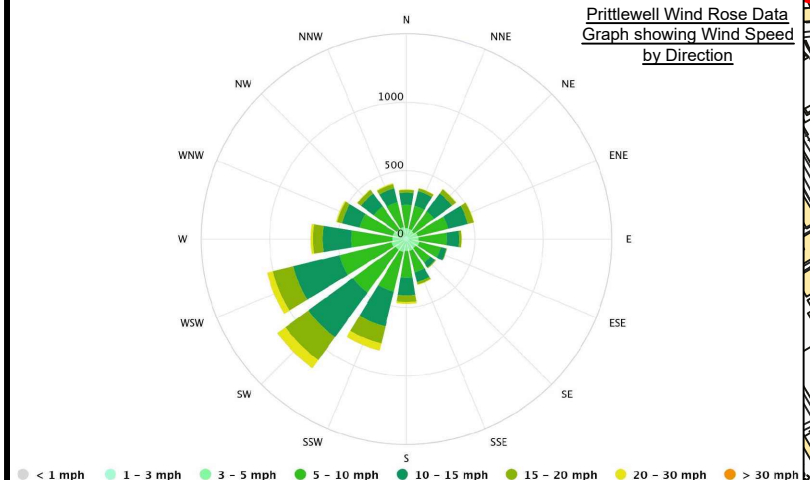
Site	Eastern Ave WTS
Title	Site Layout
Scale	1:1000 @ A3
Date	December 2025
Drawing Ref	Etn-LAY-1225-01
Drawn by	RB
Checked by	BP

Rev	subject	date

Figure 3 – Site Receptor Plan

Prittlewell

Prittlewell Wind Rose Data
Graph showing Wind Speed by Direction



Notes

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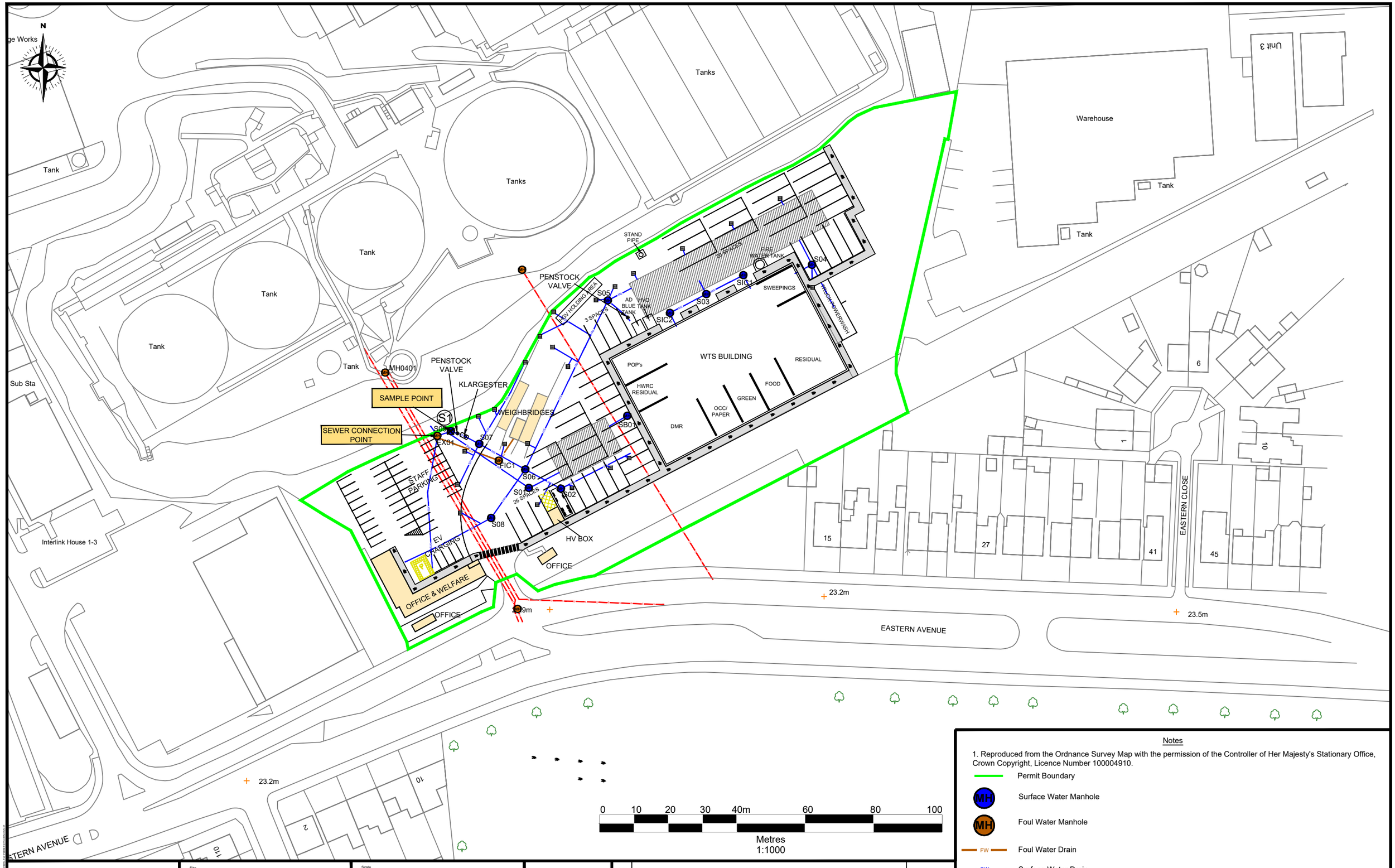
Permit Boundary
1km Offset
Receptors

Darwen Resource Recovey Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel:(01254)819700, Fax:(01254)819749, Email: richard.bisset@silta.co.uk

Site	Eastern Ave, SouthEnd-On-Sea
Title	Site Receptor Plan
Scale	1:7,500 @ A3
Date	June 2025
Drawing Ref	Etn-REC-0625-01
Drawn by	JA
Checked by	AM

Rev	subject	date

Figure 4 – Site Drainage Plan



Notes

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- Permit Boundary
- MH — Surface Water Manhole
- MH — Foul Water Manhole
- FW — Foul Water Drain
- SW — Surface Water Drain
- GU — Gully
- Subsurface Attenuation Tanks

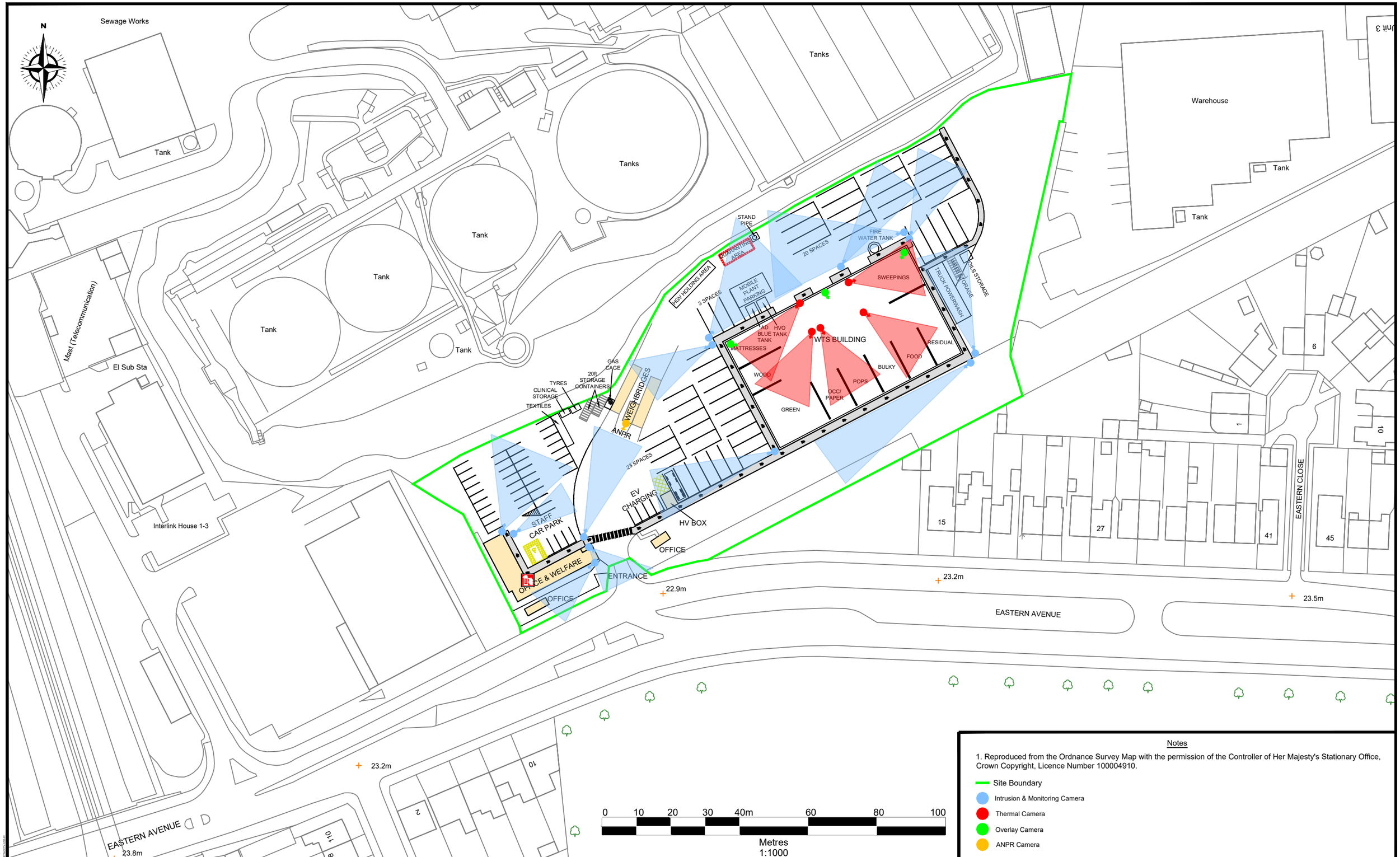
suez

Darwen Resource Recovey Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel:(01254)819700, Fax:(01254)819749, Email: richard.bissel@suez.com

Site	Eastern Ave WTS
Title	Site Drainage Layout
Scale	1:1000 @ A3
Date	January 2025
Drawing Ref	Etn-DRN-0125-01
Drawn by	RB
Checked by	BP

Rev	subject	date

Figure 5 – CCTV Camera Locations



0 10 20 30 40m 60 80 100

Metres
1:1000

Notes

1. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright, Licence Number 100004910.

- Site Boundary
- Intrusion & Monitoring Camera
- Thermal Camera
- Overlay Camera
- ANPR Camera

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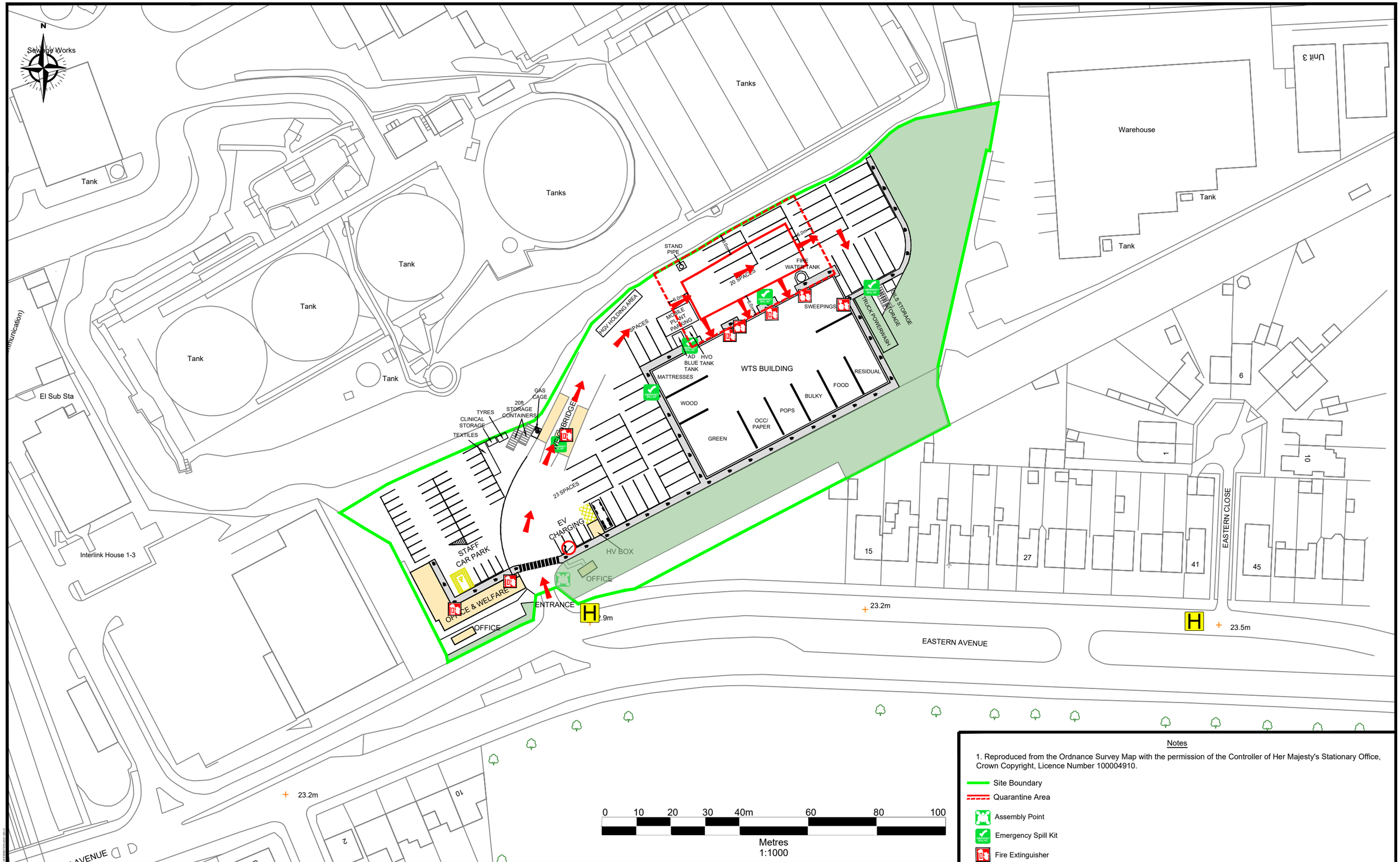
Darwen Resource Recovey Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel:(01254)819700, Fax:(01254)819749, Email: richard.bisset@suez.com

Site	Eastern Ave WTS
Title	CCTV Camera Locations
Scale	1:1000 @ A3
Date	December 2025
Drawing Ref	Etn-CCTV-1225-01
Drawn by	RB
Checked by	BP

Rev	subject	date

Figure 6 – Emergency Access Plan



Notes

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- Site Boundary
- Quarantine Area
- Assembly Point
- Emergency Spill Kit
- Fire Extinguisher
- Fire Alarm Call Point
- Smoking Area
- Fire Hydrant
- Emergency Access Route

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Darwen Resource Recovey Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel:(01254)819700, Fax:(01254)819749, Email: richard.bisset@suez.com

Site	Eastern Ave WTS
Title	Site Layout
Scale	1:1000 @ A3
Date	December 2025
Drawing Ref	Etn-EAR-1225-01
Drawn by	RB
Checked by	BP

Rev	subject	date