Fire Prevention Plan

July 2025

Version 1.7

Mill Farm Recycling Limited
Stone Road
Chebsey
Stafford.
ST21 6NX
01785 850722

Review Schedule

Revision	Purpose Description	Originated	Checked, Reviewed & Authorised	Date
1.7	Update to EA template	Earthcare Technical	RJT	July 2025
1.6	Review and update to incorporate for T6 previously approved activities	AK	RJT	January 2025
1.5	Revision following EA review and feedback following site visit	AA	RJT	May 2022
1.4	Review of FPP as fit for purpose with no further updates	AA	RJT	July 2021
1.3	Revision following comments from NFU (H&S requirements for insurance purposes)	AA	RJT	Dec 2020
1.2	Revision following EA schedule 5 notification	AA	RJT	July 2017
1.1	Revision following EA schedule 5 notification	AA	RJT	April 2017
1.0	For Issue	AA	RJT	Dec 2016

Who this plan is for:

- Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service
- The Environment Agency
- Mill Farm Recycling Limited employees and Contractors
- Other interested stake-holders

Abbreviations

AMP	Accident Management Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AW	Ancient woodland
CQP	Compost Quality Protocol
CRF	Compost Resource Framework
DAA	Directly Associated Activities
EA	Environment Agency
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations
ERA	Environmental risk assessment
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
HACCP	Hazard and Critical Control Point Plan
kWthi	Kilowatts of thermal input
NOx	Oxides of nitrogen
OMP	Odour Management Plan
PHI	Priority Habitat Inventory
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SO_2	Sulphur dioxide
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPA	Special Protection Area
SR	Standard Rules
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TPA	Tonnes per annum

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

This document, comprising a Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) has been updated by Earthcare Technical Limited on behalf of the Operator Mill Farm Recycling Limited herein termed 'the Operator' to support an Environmental Permit application to vary a bespoke installation permit for open windrow composting in order to add a waste operation, namely the transfer and treatment of Grade A non-hazardous waste wood. The permit reference is: EPR/XP3198EF. The activities are carried out at Mill Farm, Stone Road, Chebsey, Stafford, ST21 6NX herein termed 'the site'.

The waste treatment activities consist of the:

- shredding, screening and composting of green waste to produce quality compost (PAS100 Specification);
- shredding and milling of Grade A wood waste to produce biomass chip and animal bedding; and
- drying of fines from milling process on 6 No. drying floors utilising heat from 3 No. virgin wood biomass boilers (which do not form part of the permitted activities).

In addition to the main waste treatment activities, there is associated waste storage prior to and after the waste treatment activities.

In addition to the waste activities on site:

- Virgin wood is processed to produce a fuel for non-waste wood biomass appliances, including the 3 No. biomass boilers on site. This material is stored and processed separately. This is not part of the permitted activities on site however, the storage of non-waste wood has been fully considered in terms of fire risk and included within this Fire Prevention Plan.
- In accordance with the Waste Wood Assessment Guidance for the UK Waste Wood Industry, Version 4, November 2024 wooden fire doors and clean untreated pallets may be recycled as follows:
    - Water damaged/warped wooden fire doors are received and reused as fire resistant cladding on site.
    - Clean untreated pallets are inspected and if deemed suitable are recycled for reuse.

The area around the site is mainly agricultural land, with the village of Chebsey located to the south east of the site.

This FPP forms part of the site-specific Environmental Management System (EMS). The FPP exists as a standalone document for easy reference by Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service, the Environment Agency, the Operator and other interested stakeholders. This FPP is a live document with all monitoring procedures, responsibilities and compliance actions being updated as and when required.

This FPP sets out the fire prevention measures and procedures that are in place and adhered to on site. The FPP also details proposed actions in the event of a fire on site.

The Environment Agency will be consulted on all final versions of this document and any comments will be incorporated.

The FPP receives an annual review by the NFU Mutual, the Site's insurers.

1.2 Objectives

The FPP has been developed to meet these three objectives:

1. minimise the likelihood of a fire happening;
2. aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours; and
3. minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.

In line with the Environment Agency FPP Guidance[1], an FPP is required in relation to the green waste processing and composting activities (Biowaste treatment – open windrows) and the transfer and treatment of Grade A waste wood (non-hazardous waste).

1.3 Guidance

The FPP has been written with reference to the following:

- Environment Agency guidance on Fire prevention plans: environmental permits[1];
- Waste Industry Safety and Health Forum document 'WASTE 28 Reducing fire risk at waste management sites issue 1 - October 2014 '[2]; and
- Environment Agency (2017) Fire Safety in the Workplace.[3]
- Appropriate Measures for Biological Treatment, Section 5.7 Fire and Explosion Prevention[4]

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits
[2] https://www.wishforum.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/WASTE-28.pdf
[3] https://www.gov.uk/workplace-fire-safety-your-responsibilities/fire-risk-assessments
[4] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biological-waste-treatment-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities/5-general-management-appropriate-measures

2. Types of combustible materials

2.1 Combustible waste

The combustible waste types on site are:

- Compost and plant material:
  - Green waste awaiting processing
  - Green waste undergoing the composting process
- Grade A Waste Wood:
  - Oversize wood from the composting process
  - Grade A waste wood accepted for processing
  - Grade A waste wood being treated
  - Grade A waste wood bedding materials

Storage arrangements are detailed in Section 7 Managing waste piles.

2.2 Persistent organic pollutants

There is no waste accepted on site that may contain persistent organic pollutants.

2.3 Other combustible materials

There are other combustible materials stored on-site:

- Certified compost (PAS100 Specification)
- Arboricultural wood and arboricultural wood products including biomass woodchip
- Fire doors for reuse (stored within the bedding plant building which benefits from an automated fire alarm system)
- Diesel for on-site mobile plant machinery and generators is stored in bunded locked stores in four locations as shown on the FPP Layout Plan (Figure 4).

It is appreciated that these non-waste combustible materials need to be considered within the FPP.

There are no gas cylinders, aerosols or combustible liquids or chemicals stored onsite, as these items do not form part of the incoming wastes nor for the maintenance of machinery.

3. Using this fire prevention plan

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

A copy of this FPP is kept in the Site Office, including a copy on the Notice Board and a copy of the final approved FPP will be provided to the Environment Agency and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service.

This plan is for employees and contractors working on site, Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service, the Environment Agency and any other interested stakeholders.

3.2 Testing the plan and staff training

All staff will be trained on the FPP during their induction training and this training will be refreshed annually or after any amendment to the FPP, whichever occurs soonest. Training will be recorded in each individual employees training records.

Any subcontractor's onsite will require a briefing of the FPP, before undertaking any work onsite and understand how to prevent the potential for combustion through the work they are undertaking.

All training on the FPP will comprise the actions to be taken:

1. To prevent a fire occurring; and
2. During a fire if one breaks out.

In addition to classroom style training the Operator will also carry out bi-annual fire exercises to test the efficacy of the FPP and the training of staff. These training exercises will involve the Fire and Rescue Service and / or the Environment Agency wherever possible.

4. Site Description

4.1 Activities at the site

The site currently receives approximately 20,000TPA of Grade A wood and approximately 20,000 TPA of green waste for composting. The total maximum permitted tonnage is 45,000 TPA which is reflected in the planning permission and the environmental permit. The processes on site are summarised in the Process Flow Diagram (Appendix A) and infrastructure is shown on the Site Layout Plan (Figure 3).

Approximately 20-25 tonnes of wooden pallets are received on an operational day. The pallets are sorted by hand and pallets suitable for reuse are segregated and sent off site for reuse; about 1,000 pallets per week go back out for reuse. Pallets not suitable for reuse and classified as Grade A wood, are treated through size reduction (through shredding and milling), removal of metals (by magnets and eddy current separator) and drying (if required) on drying floors that utilise heat from the on-site biomass boilers to produce animal bedding and fuel grade woodchip.

Green waste is received, shredded and composted via an open windrow system with post screening to produce a quality compost certified to the PAS100 Specification. The compost may be blended with BS3882 Specification Topsoil.

Approximately 900 tonnes per annum of arboricultural material (virgin wood) is received for use as a non-waste fuel within the on-site biomass boilers or for producing logs which are seasoned for use by drying within the drying bays. Oversized wood from the green waste composting operation may also be used to produce biomass chip.

4.2 Sensitive receptors

Human receptors within 1 km of the site are captured in Table 1 below and are shown in Human Receptor Plan (Figure 5).

Table1: Human Receptors within approximately 1 km

ID	Receptor name	Type of receptor	Easting	Northing	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site
H1	Mill Farm (owned by Operator)	Residential	385382	329571	20	East
H2	The Vicarage / Vicarage Fields	Residential	385762	329087	325	East south east
H3	Stokes	Residential	384875	329694	370	West
H4	The Lodge	Residential	384815	329724	435	West
H5	The Old Vicarage	Residential	385866	328989	460	East south east

ID	Receptor name	Type of receptor	Easting	Northing	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site
H6	The Grange	Residential	384793	329746	460	North west
H7	Oxleasows Farm	Residential and workplace	385594	330087	475	North east
H8	Hilcote Hall (previously a care home, now flats)	Residential	384749	329697	490	North west
H9	Keepers Cottage	Residential	384714	329446	520	West
H10	Chebsey Village	Residential	385948	328836	610	South east
H11	Mill Court Farm	Residential	385897	328697	650	South east
H12	Fieldhouse Farm	Residential and workplace	384633	328959	720	South west
H13	Manor Farm	Residential and workplace	386230	329304	745	East
H14	The Leas	Residential	384468	329692	760	North west
H15	Walton Hall Academy	School	385218	328354	835	South west
H16	Rodgeley Lodge Farm	Residential and workplace	386413	329304	930	East
H17	Scamnel Farm	Residential and workplace	386261	329938	930	North east

Ecological receptors within relevant screening distances from the Site as identified in the pre-application Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report (Appendix B) provided by the Environment Agency (EA), are detailed in Table 2 below.

The site is not within:

- 500m of any European designated sites (within the meaning of Regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017) or a Site of Special Scientific Interest, including candidate or proposed sites or Marine Conservation Zone
- 250m of the presence of Great Crested Newts, where it is linked to the breeding ponds of the newts by good habitat
- 50m of a Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site, Ancient Woodland or Scheduled Monument
- 50m of a site that has species or habitats of principle importance (as listed in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006) that the Environment Agency considers at risk to this activity

Table 2: Ecological Receptors within relevant screening distances

Site / Species name and type	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site
Ramsar within 10km		
Midland Meres and Mosses Phase 2 Ramsar site	4,750	West
Local Wildlife Sites within 2km		
Fieldhouse Dingle	475	Southwest
Drumble Wood	960	Southeast
Meece Brook	755	Northeast
Chebsey Hollow	1,000	Southeast
Yelds Rough	1,665	East
Ancient Woodland within 2km		
The Dingle	760	Southwest
Drumble Wood	960	Southeast
Protected Species within 2km		
European Eel migratory route	390	South
Protected Habitats within 2km		
Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marshes	400	South

A Nature and Heritage Conservation Risk Assessment which considers the impact on these sites from the proposed changes forms Appendix C of the EMS Manual **(MIL-OD-01).**

5. Manage common causes of fire

5.1 Arson

The land around the site is owned by the Operator. The site is secured with perimeter fencing. Access to the site is from the B5026 along a single site access road. There is a locked gate at the end of the access road, with access only allowed during opening hours or when the Operator enables access. All visitors to the site are required to sign in at the site office on arrival to, and exit from, the site.

There is a CCTV camera located in the weighbridge office, which is positioned to record all incoming and outgoing vehicles coming to site.

During the hours when the site is closed, the gates to the site entrance are locked; there is also the additional security of a 24 hour 7 days a week presence of the site owner's onsite within 60m of the yard entrance.

While Robert Ainsworth (Site Manager and Technically Competent Manager) is absent from site, William Ainsworth, the second Technically Competent Manager is responsible for the site. The farmhouse is occupied by the Ainsworth's and is 70m from the Site.

All mobile machinery is parked at the top yard (more than 6m from any combustible waste) at the end of the working day and locked- the dedicated parking area for mobile plant overnight is shown on the FPP Layout Plan (Figure 4). All stationary machinery is locked at the end of each working day and cleared of any combustible waste which may have been processing that day. When the site is closed the shredder and windrow turner (both mobile plant) are kept in the car park at the farm for extra security.

5.2 Plant and Equipment

Daily inspections of machinery used onsite are undertaken and recorded in accordance with:

- Biomass Plant Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-02)**
- Bedding Plant Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-03)**
- Vehicle Daily Inspection Checklist - Loading Shovel **(MIL-RC-04)**
- Vehicle Daily Inspection Checklist - Telehandler **(MIL-RC-05)**

The windrow turner and shredder are under manufacturer maintenance contracts, which require a service once per annum.

The loading shovels are under manufacturer maintenance contracts which require the manufacturers to come to site every 500 hours and service the machinery.

The wood treatment equipment housed within the 2 No. wood processing buildings were manufactured by HAAS and supplied by a UK based company CRJ Services Ltd. The Operator has a contract with CRJ Services Ltd who carry out annual inspection and maintenance of the HAAS equipment including the dust abatement plants. They also provide a call out service should there be any mechanical failures that the Operator is unable to rectify. Critical spares are kept on site, such that the downtime of machinery is limited.

The 2 No. diesel generators are inspected and maintained as part of the site wide planned preventative maintenance system. On a daily basis the following are checked and corrective actions taken as required:

- Oil level
- Coolant level
- Pre-heater
- Air filter
- Visual cleanliness
- Fuel facilities in order
- Fuel/ oil spillages

In addition the Operator has a service and maintenance agreement in place for the generators.

Each time the drying floors are empty, which is approximately once a week, they are inspected and the fan is used to clean material off them. In addition, once a year each drying floor is removed and a thorough inspection and deep clean out is carried out.

Any issues that are detected during routine maintenance or outside routine maintenance will be repaired as soon as practicably possible by a trained mechanic. All maintenance and repair work are recorded in the Maintenance Book, held in the Site Office.

All mobile plant have fire extinguishers.

There will be a fire watch carried out at the beginning of the working day, midday and at the end of the working day which includes a check to see if there is any dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts; Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-01)**.

5.3 Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

The electrics on site are fully certified by a qualified electrician.

The radiator within the weighbridge is maintained and inspected on a yearly basis or sooner if required. The electrics in the Main Wood Processing Building, are the responsibility of the power provider – Central Networks. Visual checks are undertaken on a daily basis, which includes reporting loss of power, visible damage to the unit, retaining a clear area around clear of dust and any debris. If any damage is suspected the power provider is immediately informed.

5.4 Discarded smoking materials

All staff, visitors and contractors undergo site inductions and are made aware of safety and fire prevention procedures, including smoking rules. Smoking is strictly forbidden in all areas of the site.

Staff are provided with fire awareness training and are required to inform their supervisor and/or Manager immediately of any concerns relating to fire or any other safety issues.

5.5 Hot works safe working practices

There will be no hot works undertaken without a suitable risk assessment, a safe working procedure in place and a permit to work system has been signed off.

A nominated person will be assigned to provide a continuous fire watch during the period of time when hot works are being undertaken and for a minimum of one hour after hot works are completed. A final fire check of the work area will be undertaken before any permit is signed off. The individual will monitor and detect for any smouldering or fire in the work area and adjoining areas to which sparks, and heat may have spread.

There is a fire watch carried out at the beginning of the working day, midday and at the end of the working day which includes a check to see if there is any dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts; Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-01)**. Where hot works have been undertaken that day, this fire watch will be extended to cover the minimum one hour following completion of any hot works.

5.6 Industrial heaters

There are no industrial heaters on site.

There are 3 No. biomass boilers on the wider site, outside of the permit boundary which are fuelled by virgin wood and are not part of the regulated facility. The heat from the boilers is utilised in the 6 No. Drying floors.

5.7 Hot exhausts and engine parts

During the operational hours of the site, there will be regular visual monitoring of the waste material in the storage areas; at least every two hours if there are no staff actively working on the storage pad, otherwise this check is more frequent, due to the presence of staff working in this area.

There is a fire watch carried out at the beginning of the working day, midday and at the end of the working day which includes a check to see if there is any dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts; Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-01).**

5.8 Ignition sources

There will be no ignition sources, (naked flames, space heaters, furnaces, incinerators or other sources of ignition), within 6m of waste on the permitted facility.

There may be sparks generated in the wood milling and screening equipment and as such there are spark detection and extinguishing systems in place. This is detailed within Section 10 Detecting Fires.

5.9 Batteries

There are no batteries stored on site. When maintenance work is carried out on the mobile plant, any resulting waste is taken off site by the mobile mechanics.

5.10 Leaks and spillages of oils and fuels

On-site mobile and fixed plant is checked for leaking oils and fuels daily in accordance with Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-01)**. If spillages are observed, then the Spillage Procedure **(MIL-SOP-06)** will be initiated and additional maintenance carried out accordingly. Spill kits are located in the Upper Yard as shown on the FPP Layout Plan and there are oil spill kits on all items of mobile plant.

All vehicles entering and leaving the operational site will be checked by Site Operatives for evidence of fuels and combustible liquids leaking or trailing vehicles. Vehicles with leaking fuel or oil evident will be turned away from site and the Spillage Procedure **(MIL-SOP-06)** initiated.

5.11 Build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff

At the end of each working day the stationary equipment is cleaned of any dust or fluff or waste which may have accumulated on it during the day in accordance with Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-01).**

Weekly cleaning of all equipment and machinery is undertaken to minimise the potential for dust settling on exhausts or engine parts, which could increase the potential for a fire to ignite, a higher frequency may be adopted during some periods (e.g. summer) , to prevent the buildup of dust on machinery.

Each time the drying floors are empty, which is approximately once a week, they are inspected and the fan is used to clean material off them. In addition, once a year each drying floor is removed and a thorough inspection and deep clean out is carried out.

5.12 Reactions between wastes

This section does not apply as non-reactive, source segregated non-hazardous waste types are accepted and treated on site.

5.13 Waste acceptance and deposited hot loads

There is a low risk of 'hot loads' or loads with hazardous materials in them such as gas cylinders, batteries or containers of flammable liquids, which can subsequently cause a fire. All the waste accepted is source segregated organic wastes, all of which are well characterised and understood. Furthermore, waste is only accepted from producers or brokers in accordance with contractual agreements which include a full explanation of waste acceptance criteria and terms and conditions.

There are Waste Acceptance & Rejection Procedures in place that prevent unauthorised waste being accepted. In the instance of a hot load being accepted the dedicated waste quarantine area would be used. See Section 9 Quarantine Area.

5.14 Hot and dry weather

Green waste managed to reduce the risk of external heating, through the following measures:

- First in first out policy for green waste received for processing
- Watering of windrows, to maintain optimum moisture levels within the windrow and reduces the potential for ignition
- Regular temperature monitoring of windrows, enables identification of potential combustion
- Maintenance of the height and size of windrows within defined parameters (add ref) prevents the opportunity for ignition and such high temperatures been achieved
- Minimum two-hour visual monitoring of green waste storage pad, generally throughout the operational hours of the site, prevents delays in identifying material which may be at risk of ignition

Wood waste is managed to reduce the risk of external heating, through the following measures:

- First in first out policy for wood waste received for processing
- First in first out policy for shredded waste wood awaiting further treatment
- First in first out policy for dried wood products and dispatch off-site
- Wood waste is treated inside dedicated buildings (except for initial shredding).

6. Prevent self-combustion

6.1 General self-combustion measures

Three important elements must be present for a fire to occur: fuel, ignition source and oxygen. The waste stockpiles provide the fuel element, however, to achieve ignition, a temperature of around 150-200°C would be required. The other critical factor is the compost moisture content r. The critical moisture range that may support spontaneous combustion is 20-45%. If moisture levels are above 45%, there is enough moisture available for evaporation to reduce pile temperatures.

There is a risk of self-combustion associated with the green waste which is stored and processed onsite and also the treated wood waste when dried and stored. The risk of self-combustion is controlled through management controls namely waste tracking, management of storage volumes and times and stock rotation, monitoring of stockpile temperature and moisture levels. If trigger levels for temperature and moisture levels are breached, then further control measures will be undertaken.

Following closure of the site, there is a fire watch implemented daily, which requires a patrol of the entire site to ensure that there are no signs of self-combustion; Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-01)**.

6.2 Manage storage time

The maximum storage times for wastes and other combustible materials is sown in Table 3 below.

Table3: Maximum storage times for wastes and other combustible materials

Waste type	Maximum storage period
Green waste awaiting processing	5 days (usually 1-2 days)
Green waste undergoing composting	As per composting process
PAS100 compost	6 months
Unprocessed Grade A wood (>150mm)	5 days (typically shredded on a daily basis)
Pre-shred Grade A wood (in concrete storage bays to be covered) (<150mm)	6 months. If longer than 3 months then temperature monitoring in place.
Wood on drying floors	5 days
Animal bedding from wood waste	14 days (usually a week) FIFO
Grade A biomass wood chips	As above
Fire doors for reuse	8 weeks
Arboricultural material	7 days
Arboricultural material biomass chip	7 days

There is a first-in first out policy (FIFO) adopted for all waste at risk of self-combustion.

Unprocessed green waste is not stored any longer than 5 days and may be shredded on the day of receipt on site. If there is any accumulation of waste stored for processing then the Site Operatives will ensure that accepted loads are tipped in such a way that older waste can be processed first.

Shredded wood destined for further waste treatment within the buildings is managed using a FIFO policy. Site Operatives are responsible for ensuring that shredded wood is tipped into bays that benefit from a sign board on which is noted the date of first filling the bay. Shredded wood is then taken out of the bay containing the oldest wood first and bays are fully emptied in turn.

Fines produced by the milling process may be placed on the drying floors if a moisture test identifies that this further treatment is required. FIFO for the drying floors is not required as the material only stays on the floor for as long as is required for drying, up to 5 days.

Animal bedding in storage will be dispatched using a FIFO procedure. Storage bays are filled in turn with the date of first filling noted down at the entrance to the bay. Bedding material is then taken out of the bay containing the oldest material first and bays are fully emptied in turn.

Whole Grade A wood pallets and fire doors are not deemed to at risk of self-combustion and as such the FIFO policy doesn't apply.

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

The quantities of waste received, compost and wood removed from site are measured using the weighbridge. Electronic records are maintained of loaded and unloaded weights of each vehicle (in tonnes), together with the nature and composition of each load. The weighbridge is subject to regular maintenance and calibration checks.

Waste volumes against the maximum volumes stated within this FPP are checked daily and recorded in Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-01).**

6.6 Reduce the exposed metal content and proportion of 'fines'

Any metal in the wood waste then it will be removed via the magnets and eddy current separator within the wood treatment process. Fines from the wood milling operation are further treated on site in the bedding plant to produce three grades of animal bedding.

6.7 Monitoring temperature

Temperature monitoring and temperature control measures for the active compost is detailed within Section 7.

To ensure that prevention methods are effective and to further reduce the risk of self-combustion, temperature monitoring of the shredded wood in is carried out every operational day if the waste has been stored for longer than 3 months. Storage times are determined using sign boards at the bay entrances which denote the date when waste was first tipped into the empty bay.

A 2 metre long probe is inserted into each heap at three different locations (including the middle and the back of the pile) and the highest of the three temperatures detected is recorded along with the ambient temperature.

Temperature is monitored in all heaps daily; this frequency will be reduced to weekly if after a period of 12 months it can be shown that self-heating is controlled through management techniques. Temperature monitoring will be recorded on the Temperature Monitoring Log Form **(MIL-RC-08)** (Appendix C).

6.8 Controlling temperature

If the temperature is above 40°C in any pile or if a consistently rising trend above 35°C is observed:

- The Site Manager will be informed
- The storage pile will be spread out to cool for at least one hour
- The storage pile will be restacked.
- Temperature monitoring will be repeated at three locations within the pile.
- The event will be recorded in the Site Diary.

A temperature of 70oC should be considered a trigger level for urgent action to reduce temperatures within the windrow.

6.9 Dealing with hot weather and heating from sunlight

See Section 5.14 Hot and dry weather.

If temperature monitoring is reduced to a weekly frequency after 12 months of daily monitoring and no self-heating, then in the case of hot weather (>20 degrees), daily checks will be resumed until the end of the hot weather period

6.10 Waste bale storage

This section does not apply as waste is note stored in bales.

7. Manage waste piles

7.1 Storing waste materials in their largest form

This is not applicable to the green waste composting process; waste materials are shredded and reduced in size in order to start the composting process.

However, in terms of the wood waste processes, Grade A pallets are shredded on demand for the further wood waste treatment activities. As such shredded wood will not be stockpiled and will not be stored for any longer than 5 days (usually 1 -2 days).

7.2 Maximum pile sizes

The maximum piles sizes for all combustible wastes and non-wastes on site are detailed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Maximum storage volumes for wastes and other combustible materials

Waste stream	Location ID on site layout plan	How it is stored	No of piles / bays	Max. length (m)	Max. width (m)	Max. height of storage (m)	Max. volume (m^3)	Total volume (m^3)	Max volume in guidance
Chipped wood for further processing (30 - 150mm)	1a	Covered bay	1	12.5	12	3	450	450	450
Chipped wood for further processing	1b	Covered bay	1	12	12	3	432	432	450
Chipped wood for further processing	1c	Covered bay	1	12	12	3	432	432	450
Processed wood for drying / Non-waste products	5a – 5 f inclusive	Drying floor covered concrete bay	6	10	6	2	120	720	300
Wood < 30mm	10	Covered concrete storage bay	7	12	6	3	216	1,512	300
Wood <30mm or products	11	Covered concrete storage bay	2	10	6	3	180	360	300
Wood <30mm or products	12	Covered concrete storage bay	4	10	6	3	180	720	300
Green waste awaiting processing	28	Pile on concrete pad	Up to 4	14	8	4	448	1,792	750

Waste stream	Location ID on site layout plan	How it is stored	No of piles / bays	Max. length (m)	Max. width (m)	Max. height of storage (m)	Max. volume (m^3)	Total volume (m^3)	Max volume in guidance
Shredded green waste	29	Pile on concrete pad	Up to 2	14	8	4	448	896	450
Untreated Grade A wood (Loose and >150mm)	30	Pile on concrete pad	1	17	11	4	748	748	750
Shredded wood (<150mm)	31	Pile on concrete pad	1	14	8	4	448	448	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) or arboricultural (arb) material	32	Concrete storage bay- open	1	24	8	2	384	384	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	33	Concrete storage bay - covered	1	16	14	2	448	448	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	34	Concrete storage bay- open	1	24	6	2	288	288	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	35	Concrete storage bay- covered	1	16	14	2	448	448	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	36	Concrete storage bay- open	1	15	12	2	360	360	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	37	Concrete storage bay -open	1	15	12	2	360	360	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	38	Concrete storage bay -open	1	16	14	2	448	448	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	39	Concrete storage bay -open	1	16	14	2	448	448	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	40	Concrete storage bay - open	1	6	12	2	144	144	450
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	41	Concrete storage bay- covered	1	12	12	2	288	288	450

Waste stream	Location ID on site layout plan	How it is stored	No of piles / bays	Max. length (m)	Max. width (m)	Max. height of storage (m)	Max. volume (m^3)	Total volume (m^3)	Max volume in guidance
Grade A wood (treated and untreated) / arb material	42	Concrete storage bay -open	1	10	12	2	240	240	450
Total m^3 storage								12,366	

7.3 Procedures for active management and monitoring of the compost

In accordance with the guidance maximum pile sizes do not apply to compost. However, the risk of fire is controlled through the active management and monitoring of the compost as detailed below.

Monitoring is undertaken and records kept of temperatures within the windrows. The windrows are turned a minimum of once per week during processing, which reduces temperatures within the windrows. The monitoring of data collected from the Compost Manager System (CMS) 2010 probe which also measures carbon dioxide, moisture and oxygen levels, as well as temperature (1.2m into the windrow), also enables continual assessment of the conditions within the windrows. The critical temperature range is 60^0C – 70 ^{0}C for sanitisation and 45^0C – 70 ^{0}C for stabilisation. Average temperatures are in the following range 58^0C – 68^0C.

Further to insertion of the probe into each windrow the system automatically analyses the four parameters and provides prompts based on the reported data; e.g. turn, irrigate or leave in situ, etc., please see link to website for further information. http://www.compostmanager.com/en/

The CMS system is designed to analyse the pre-set parameters simultaneously therefore it is not possible to set specific trigger levels for temperature. However, in addition to this all windrows are turned on a weekly basis. This is undertaken as a preventative measure against odour, overheating, reduced biological activity, etc.

The size and length of windrows is managed as per the Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Management Policy; details are also specified in this FPP.

Following active composting, where compost demand may require quantities to be stored onsite, the maximum height of stored compost (which is a product having achieved PAS100 status and no longer a waste) is 4m and a maximum of 450m^3, to ensure that the potential for self-combustion is reduced during this storage phase.

The storage of compost as a product onsite is usually removed offsite within six months, however where compost is required to be stored onsite for longer than six months, there is a strict procedure of the oldest material been dispatched first.

Continual monitoring of the four parameters including temperature is recorded to monitor and ensure that self-combustion is reduced. Monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the SOP and HACCP.

The monitoring of parameters in the green waste, enables actions to be undertaken if required based on the recorded parameter levels. Where moisture levels are lower than those identified in the standard operating procedures (critical level of below 45%), water is added to the windrows using a

tractor and bowser. When temperatures are above the critical limits as defined in the standard operating procedures, there are two actions which are undertaken:

- turning of windrows which reduces the internal temperatures to below 70°C;
- addition of water to ensure moisture levels are above 45%.

Adding water or turning the windrows can be undertaken daily where necessary.

The green waste awaiting processing will be visual monitored alongside the windrows and where temperatures are higher than average, the pile can be turned and water added using a water bowser and tractor.

7.4 Waste stored in containers

This section is not applicable as combustible waste is not stored in containers.

8. Prevent fire spreading

A combination of techniques is used across the site to prevent fire from spreading, as detailed in the sections below.

8.1 Separation distances

Green waste and wood waste awaiting processing and stored on the concrete pad are stored in piles with 6m separation distances around them.

The separation distance from the quarantine area utilised in the event of a fire will be more than 6m from any other combustible waste.

The locations of combustible materials stored onsite are more than 20m from the site boundary and segregated from any non-combustible materials.

8.2 Fire walls construction standards

Treated wood will be stored inside buildings with concrete fire walls designed and installed by JP Concrete with a Design Life of 50 years to BS8500 and Fire Resistance 60 min (REI 60) BS EN 1992-1-2 (One Waye Spanning). And manufactured to BS 8110.

8.3 Storing waste in bays

All waste stored in bays will be kept within the specified maximum storage volume and there will be a 1m freeboard above any stored waste.

9. Quarantine area

9.1 Quarantine area location and size

The location of the quarantine area is shown on the FPP Layout Plan (location ID 14). It is a 10m by 22m area of concrete pad with curbed walling around it in a sealed drainage area. It is at least 6m from any combustible waste. If the waste is on average 3m in height, then this area is sufficient to hold

more than 660m^3 of waste. In accordance with the guidance this is more than 50% of the largest pile size.

9.2 Use of the quarantine area

In the event of a fire or upon receipt of a hot load, the quarantine area will be used for storing any material which is seen to be combusting. Smouldering material will be moved by loading shovel to the quarantine area within 30 minutes of ignition (due to the presence of staff working around the site).

Due to the number of loading shovels available onsite, it would take less than the 30 minutes identified above to move the waste material to the quarantine area, utilising a method where possible which would reduce the introduction of oxygen to the waste (pushing the waste along the floor). The loading shovels will transport the material in the buckets to the quarantine area if pushing the waste is not feasible due to the location of the fire. A clockwise circuit for the loading shovels to move the waste will be utilised to enable quick removal of the waste to the quarantine area.

10. Detecting fires

10.1 Overview

If there was a fire on site during working hours, it is likely that it would be detected by Site Operatives or during the Fire Watch at the beginning, middle or end of the day; Daily Checks **(MIL-RC-01).**

10.2 Spark Detection and Extinguishing Systems

There are Spark detection and extinguishing systems operational in the Main Wood Processing Building and in the Bedding Plant. These were supplied by Raille Limited in 2019 and 2023 respectively. The specification, design and installation of these spark detection system conform to CEA4044 where applicable, which is the EU standard for effective prevention of fires and explosions in dust extraction systems. The individual system components are approved by VdS[5] and the overall system specification and layout meets all aspects of the Loss Prevention Council's recommendations for spark detection systems, outlined in LPC Document RC28.

The spark detection system is in place to react to ignition sources (sparks, embers and burning material) moving through the dust extraction ducts or conveyor, activating an automatic response to prevent ignition sources being carried downstream towards the filter or other plant.

Isolated sparks / embers can be extinguished in the extraction duct / conveyor without any other response being necessary. Multiple sparks are also extinguished in the duct but indicate that a fire is starting in the upstream machinery, so should shut down the plant to prevent excessive water spray and so that the cause of the sparks can be investigated.

10.3 Fire Alarm System

There is an automated fire alarm system covering the wood processing buildings and office area. These systems were installed by Spectrum Fire Protection (UK) Limited:

[5] https://vds.de/en/about-vds

- Applicable engineering standards – British Standard (BS) 5839:1 2017
- Third Party Certification Board - British Approvals for Fire Excellence (BAFE) SP203 - All Modules

The office area houses the fire alarm panel itself which if activated identifies which device has been activated with a description of its location enabling you to go straight to the source. The panel is connected to a 24-hour monitoring station who will relay the call to up to 4 staff members to alert them to the activation.

The offices are covered with automatic detection to an L2 Category.

The main wood processing building is covered with an Aspirating Fire System (a highly sensitive fire detection system that actively samples air from a protected area to detect smoke at the earliest stages of a fire, even before visible smoke appears) connected directly to the office fire system. The aspirating system comprises of two panels with pipework fitted to the roofline. Purge units will automatically blow the pipes clean at set intervals to prevent faults and pipe blockages.

The building also has Manual Call Points fitted to the exit doors and sounder beacons fitted throughout the area to provide audible and visual warning.

The alarm is raised either automatically by the creation of a spark, fire or smoke detectors or manually by activating the fire alarm button strategically positioned around the premises. The main fire alarm management console is situated by the main office at the entrance to the site. The alarm is easily heard around the building area, but not the lower composting area. This is a large open space with a noise restriction in place under a planning condition. All owners and staff on site are connected by modem therefore they instantaneously receive mobile and landline alarms.

The TCMs will ensure that all alarms are appropriately set and promptly responded to avoid alarm fatigue.

The alarms are tested once a month.

11. Suppressing fires

11.1 Overview

The suppression measures detailed in this section are to be used in the instance of a fire until Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service are in attendance at the site. Site Operatives will only attempt to extinguish fires if safe to do so. As detailed above there are integrated fire and spark extinguishing systems within the wood processing equipment.

11.2 Fire Extinguishers

There are fire extinguishers placed strategically around the site; their locations are shown FPP Layout Plan (Figure 4) and staff are trained in their usage.

- There are twelve fire extinguishers placed strategically around the upper yard.
- There are water and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers located in the weighbridge office.
- The Shredder and windrow turner have carbon dioxide fire extinguishers
- All loading shovels have a fire extinguisher in the cab.

All fire extinguishers are inspected and maintained annually under contract. Fire extinguishers will be replaced as required.

12. Firefighting techniques

The site is designed to allow active firefighting as follows. The Site Manager and Technically Competent Manager (TCM) lives on site approximately 20m from the permitted area and would be on site and available to move / isolate waste and actively fight the fire if this was necessary within 10 minutes. William Ainsworth, another TCM lives within 1km and James Ainsworth is a member of the Fire Service and also lives nearby and could be on site within 15 minutes.

Whilst the site has a single secure access off the public highway, there are other means of accessing the site vis farm tracks if required for the purposes of firefighting.

A digger can gain access to the windrows throughout the process in order to help tackle any fires in the event that there is an incident. Similarly, all combustible materials are accessible and moveable with mobile plant. There is a designated quarantine area as detailed in Section 9.

There is ample water on site to fight fires as detailed in section 13 below.

13. Water supplies

13.1 Available water supply

In the event of a fire, there is enough water on the farm in the clean water lagoon built specifically to provide a water source in the event of a fire. The lagoon is located to the west of the northern site area (Item 16 on the Site Layout Plan (Figure 3)), which is accessible for Emergency Services to pump water from the lagoon, with a capacity of approximately seven million litres as an average (up to 14 million litres – water height 4.5m). This lagoon always contains adequate water if required to manage a fire at the site. The Emergency Services will be able to pump from here and have visited site and consulted on utilising this source of water in the event of a fire.

13.2 Water supply calculations

Table 5 below sets out the water supply requirements for the worst-case volume of 748 m^3 , (being the maximum pile size identified in Table 3), in accordance with the requirement as stipulated in the Environment Agency's guidance of 2000 litres of water per minute for 3 hours for a 300m^3 stockpile.

2000litres/300 m^3 = 6.6 litres per minute per m^3

Table 5 – Water Supply Calculations based on Largest Pile Size

Maximum pile volume in cubic metres (m^3)	**Water supply needed in litres per minute (l/min)**	**Total required over 3 hours or 180 min**	**Total water available on site (m^3)**
748	6.6 x 748 = 4,987	4,987 x 180 = 897,600 l (898 m^3)	> 7,000

14. Managing fire water

The active management and monitoring of the stockpiles allow for early detection of any potential issues. This has three benefits in reducing the volume of:

- fire-fighting water required.
- fire-fighting run-off water.
- material requiring attention.

If there is a fire in the lower yard, fire water run-off generated would drain into one or more of the underground leachate tanks (and could be over pumped between the tanks). Similarly in the upper yard, all surface water drains to the above ground tank which is kept at <50% to allow for any fire water storage requirements. These tanks are maintained at 50% capacity to allow contingency for fire water storage. Fire water containment capacities are shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Fire water containment capacities

Tank	**Location ID on Site Layout Plan (Figure 3)**	**Capacity (m^3)**	**Capacity for fire water (m^3)**
Lower Yard			
Underground tank 1	26a	250	125 (kept <50% full)
Underground tank 2	26b	100	50 (kept <50% full)
Underground tank 3	27	750	375 (kept <50% full)
Total for Lower Yard			**550**
Upper Yard			
Run-off water storage tank	24	1,500	750 (kept <50% full)
Total for Upper Yard			**750**

Groundwater will be protected by virtue of the impermeable surfaces and sealed drainage systems throughout the site.

All contained fire water will be tankered off-site for disposal at a suitably permitted facility.

15. During and after an incident

15.1 Dealing with issues during a fire

No waste will be accepted on to site during a fire and waste acceptance will only continue following approval from the Environment Agency. Incoming wastes will be diverted to alternative sites during and after a fire until such a time as the site becomes operational again. Staff will contact all clients, producers and carriers to notify that waste cannot be accepted at the site.

15.2 Notifying residents and businesses

Nearby residents and businesses will be notified in the case of a fire in accordance with the Emergency Procedure **(MIL-SOP-05)**.

15.3 Clearing and decontamination after a fire

The required actions in relation to any clearance and decontamination of the site after a fire will obviously be dependent on the scale of any fire. Protection of the environment, specifically land and water will be prioritised, and the clean-up operation will be carried out in full consultation with the Environment Agency. Permitted activities will not re-commence without Environment Agency approval.

1. Following a fire, personnel will only be instructed to re-enter the site when it is safe to do so as directed by the attending Fire and Rescue Service.
2. Where the fire has compromised the ability of the operation to continue, the Site Manager will contact waste producers and brokers in order to prevent incoming waste to the site.
3. Once deemed safe to do so the site will be inspected to identify specific hazards including any contaminated materials.
4. Specialist advice will be sought from an emergency response company. Their services will be sought with regards to disposal of fire water during and after the event.
5. A risk assessment and site investigation will be undertaken to determine the extent of the contamination. This will inform the proposed remediation strategy. The Environment Agency will be consulted about this prior to work being carried out.
6. All combusted or partially combusted material and any other contaminated waste shall be removed using a registered waste carrier to permitted waste management sites.
7. The site will be cleared progressively in consultation with the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency will be notified of all actions. Duty of care records will be maintained.
8. Contaminated fire water from on-site containment areas/ systems will be removed by a vacuum tanker. Specialist advice will be sought from the nominated emergency response company. Their services will be sought with regards to disposal of fire water during and after the event.
9. The cause of the fire will be investigated to ensure that it does not reoccur.

10. The Environmental Management System including the Fire Prevention Plan **(MIL-OD-07)** will be reviewed to identify where improvements may be required.
11. The Fire and Rescue Service will be consulted with regards to what further fire reduction measures may be required and any new measures and procedures will be implemented. The provision and content of staff training will also be reviewed.

15.4 Making the site operational after a fire

As above.

16. Training

The FPP is held in the Site Office. All staff including contractors are trained on the contents of the FPP and actions to take during a fire. Training on the FPP is part of the induction training for all new staff members.

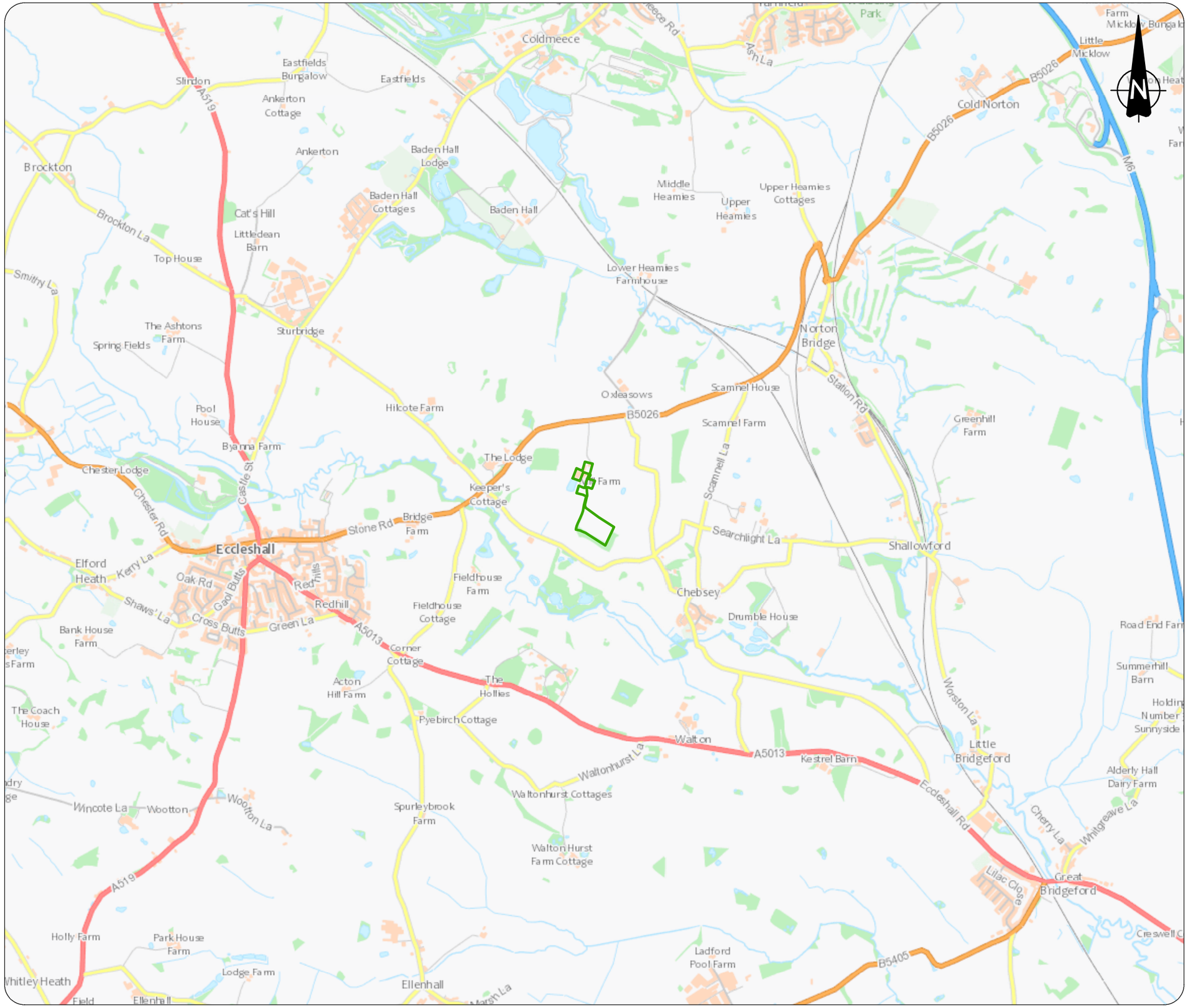
Every 6 months, a formal fire drill and training exercise is carried out to test the effectiveness of this plan and assess the emergency preparedness of the staff.

This will involve training on the following:

- Fire Drill
- Checking Waste Loads
- Checking for and dealing with leaks and spillages
- Identifying hot spots and actions to take
- Use of fire extinguishers
- What to do in the event of a fire
- Monitoring and identifying 'hot spots' in waste piles
- Maximum pile sizes and storage times, first in first out principle
- Daily checks
- Location of FPP and any updates

Details of all training is recorded.

Figures



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REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	19/06 2025	First Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP
A	28/07 2025	Second Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

Permit boundary

0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 m

Scale at A3: 1:25,000

Client
Mill Farm Recycling Limited

Project
ETL956/Permit Variation 2025

Title
Site Location Plan

Earthcare TECHNICAL
Manor Farm
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JJ	ESP	ESP	REV A

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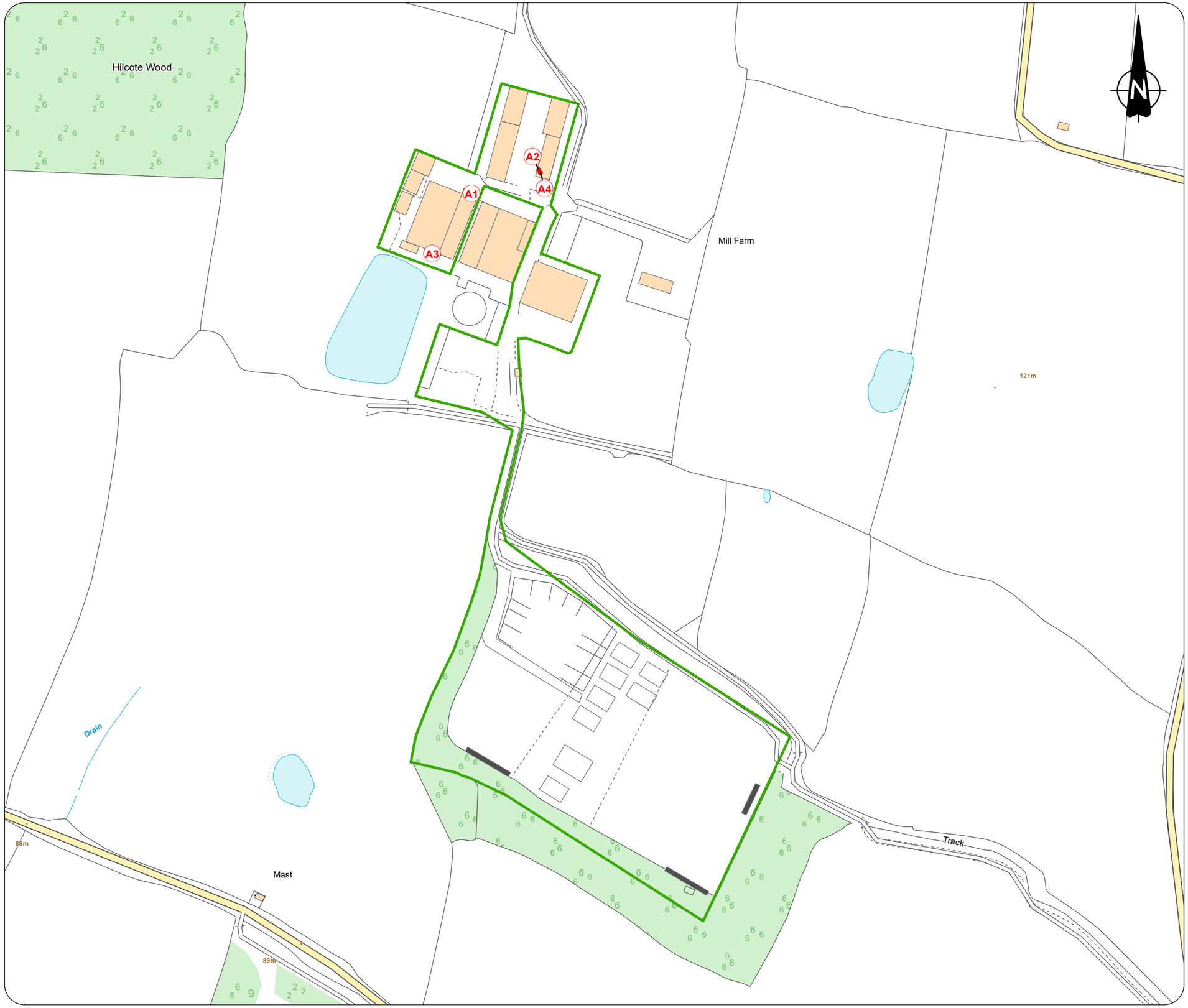
Drawing Number	File Reference
ETL956/MIL/SL/EPR01	ETL956



REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	19/06 2025	First Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP
A	28/07 2025	Second Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

- Permit boundary
- Emission point to air
- (E) Emission point to air

A1	Dust abatement plant for main wood processing builing
A2	Dust abatement plant for bedding plant
A3	Diesel generator 1 for main wood processing building
A4	Diesel generator 2 for bedding plant

0 25 50 75 100 125 m

Scale at A3: 1:2,500

Client
Mill Farm Recycling Limited

Project
ETL956/Permit Variation 2025

Title
Permit Boundary and Emission Point Plan

Earthcare TECHNICAL
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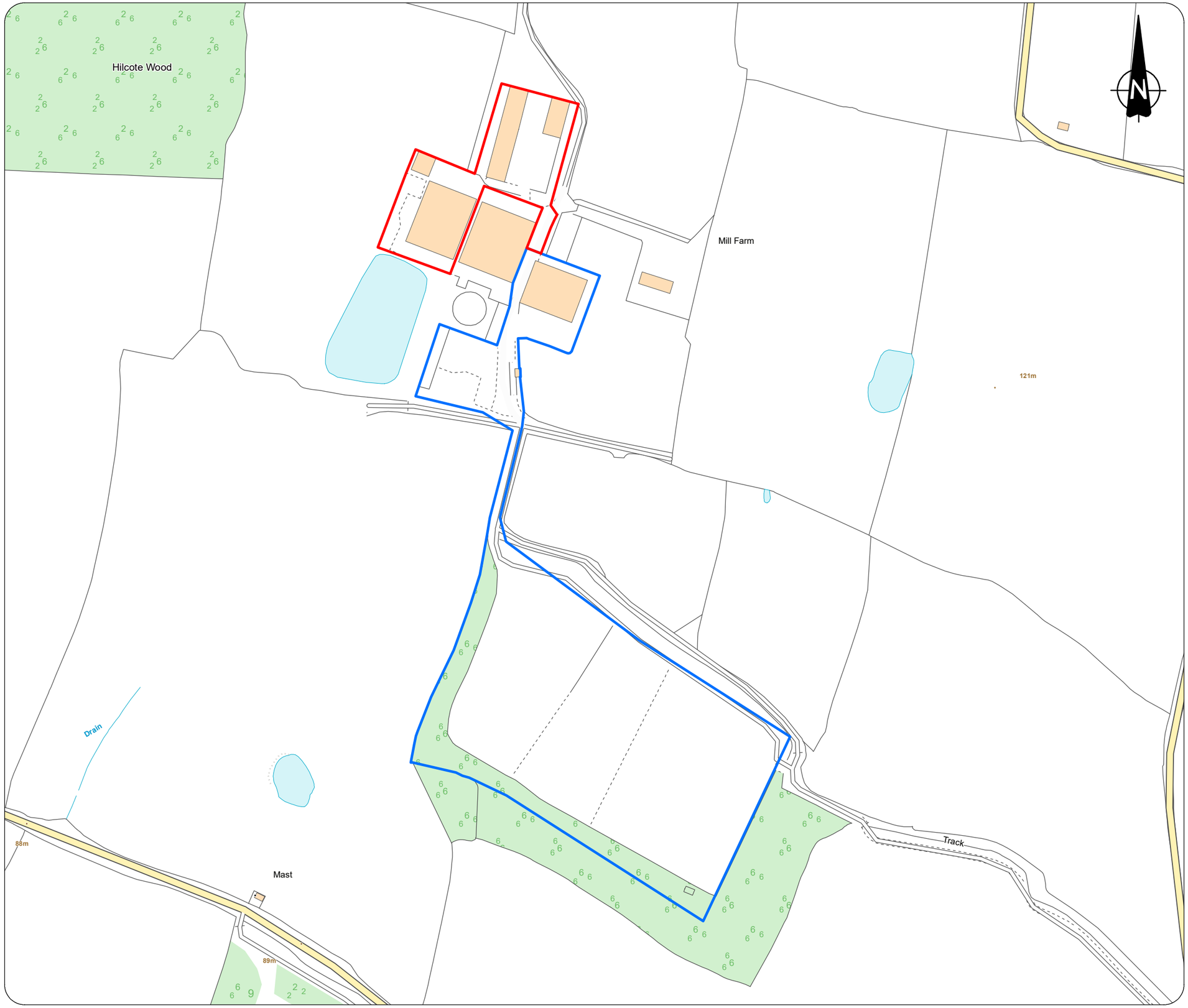

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	19/06 2025	First Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP
A	28/07 2025	Second Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

New permit boundary

Existing permit boundary

0 25 50 75 100 125 m

Scale at A3: 1:2,500

Client
Mill Farm Recycling Limited

Project
ETL956/Permit Variation 2025

Title
Permit Boundary Change Plan

Earthcare TECHNICAL
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July 2025	1:2,500	A3

Drawing Number	File Reference
ETL956MILPBCPEPR03	ETL956

ID	Description
1	Woodchip storage bays 3 no. (1a-1c inclusive)
2	Main wood processing building
3	Dust abatement plant for main wood processing building
4	Diesel generator for main wood processing
5a - 5f inc	Drying floor 1 - 6
6	Bedding plant building
7	Dust abatement plant for bedding plant
8	Diesel generator for bedding plant
9	Fuel tank for diesel generator
10	Product storage area 1 (7 No. bays)
11	Product storage area 2 (2 No. bays)
12	Product storage area 3 (4 No. bays)
13	Komtech screening equipment for compost
14	Fire quarantine area with curbed concrete wall (10m x 22m)
15	Topsoil and compost storage
16	Clean water storage lagoon - Source of fire water
17	Weighbridge with swipe card entry
18	Livestock housing
19	Car park
20	Offices and welfare
21	Housing for 3 no. non waste biomass boilers
22	Control unit container
23	Drainage collection sump and pump
24	Above ground water storage tank (1,500m³)

REVISIONS

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-	19/06 2025	First Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP
A	28/07 2025	Second Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

Permit boundary

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Scale at A3: 1:1,000

Client: Mill Farm Recycling Limited

Project: ETL956/Permit Variation 2025

Title: Site Layout - Upper Yard

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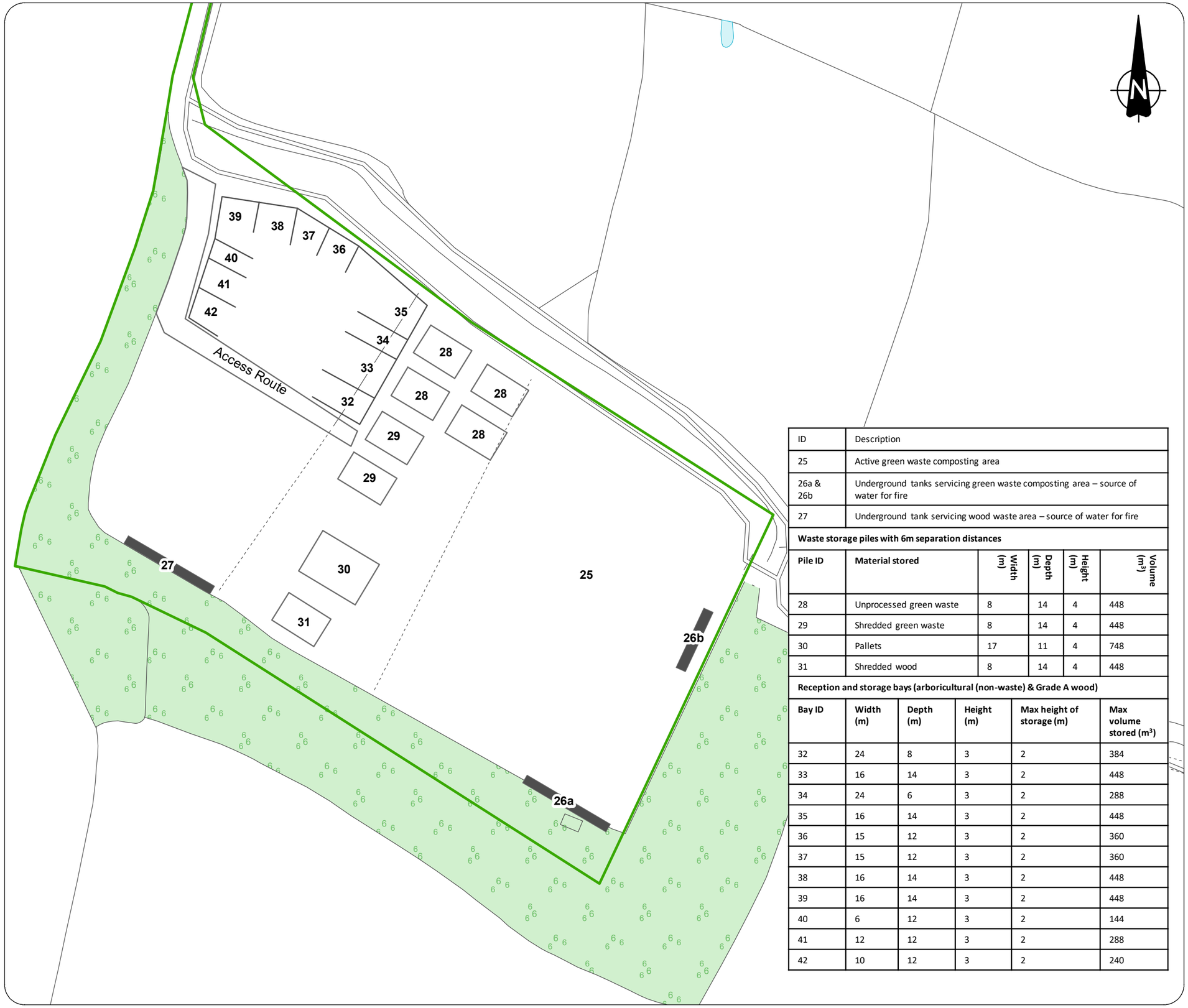
ETL956MILSLPEPR04 Page 1 of 2	ETL956



ID	Description
25	Active green waste composting area
26a & 26b	Underground tanks servicing green waste composting area – source of water for fire
27	Underground tank servicing wood waste area – source of water for fire

Waste storage piles with 6m separation distances

Pile ID	Material stored	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m)	Volume (m^3)
28	Unprocessed green waste	8	14	4	448
29	Shredded green waste	8	14	4	448
30	Pallets	17	11	4	748
31	Shredded wood	8	14	4	448

Reception and storage bays (arboricultural (non-waste) & Grade A wood)

Bay ID	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m)	Max height of storage (m)	Max volume stored (m^3)
32	24	8	3	2	384
33	16	14	3	2	448
34	24	6	3	2	288
35	16	14	3	2	448
36	15	12	3	2	360
37	15	12	3	2	360
38	16	14	3	2	448
39	16	14	3	2	448
40	6	12	3	2	144
41	12	12	3	2	288
42	10	12	3	2	240

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	19/06 2025	First Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP
A	28/07 2025	Second Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

Permit boundary

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 m

Scale at A3: 1:1,250

Client: Mill Farm Recycling Limited

Project: ETL956/Permit Variation 2025

Title: Site Layout - Lower Yard

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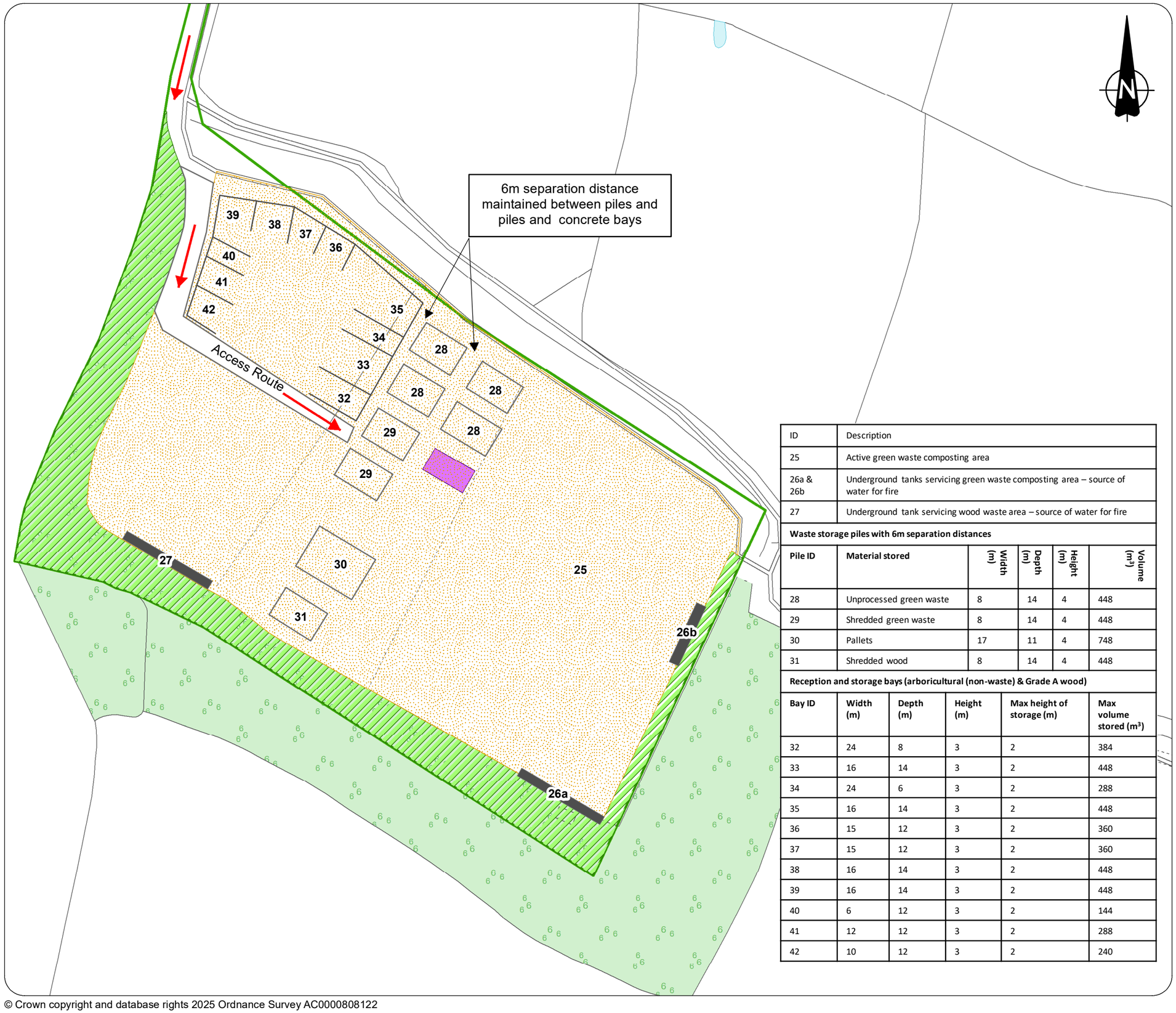

ID	Description
25	Active green waste composting area
26a & 26b	Underground tanks servicing green waste composting area – source of water for fire
27	Underground tank servicing wood waste area – source of water for fire

Waste storage piles with 6m separation distances

Pile ID	Material stored	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m)	Volume (m^3)
28	Unprocessed green waste	8	14	4	448
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30	Pallets	17	11	4	748
31	Shredded wood	8	14	4	448

Reception and storage bays (arboricultural (non-waste) & Grade A wood)

Bay ID	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m)	Max height of storage (m)	Max volume stored (m^3)
32	24	8	3	2	384
33	16	14	3	2	448
34	24	6	3	2	288
35	16	14	3	2	448
36	15	12	3	2	360
37	15	12	3	2	360
38	16	14	3	2	448
39	16	14	3	2	448
40	6	12	3	2	144
41	12	12	3	2	288
42	10	12	3	2	240

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	19/06 2025	First Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP
A	28/07 2025	Second Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

- Permit boundary
- Planted earth bund (4m)
- Final extent of concrete (planned)
- Compost shredder (mobile)
- Access route for emergency vehicles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 m

Scale at A3: 1:1,250

Client: Mill Farm Recycling Limited

Project: ETL956/Permit Variation 2025

Title: FPP Layout Plan - Lower Yard

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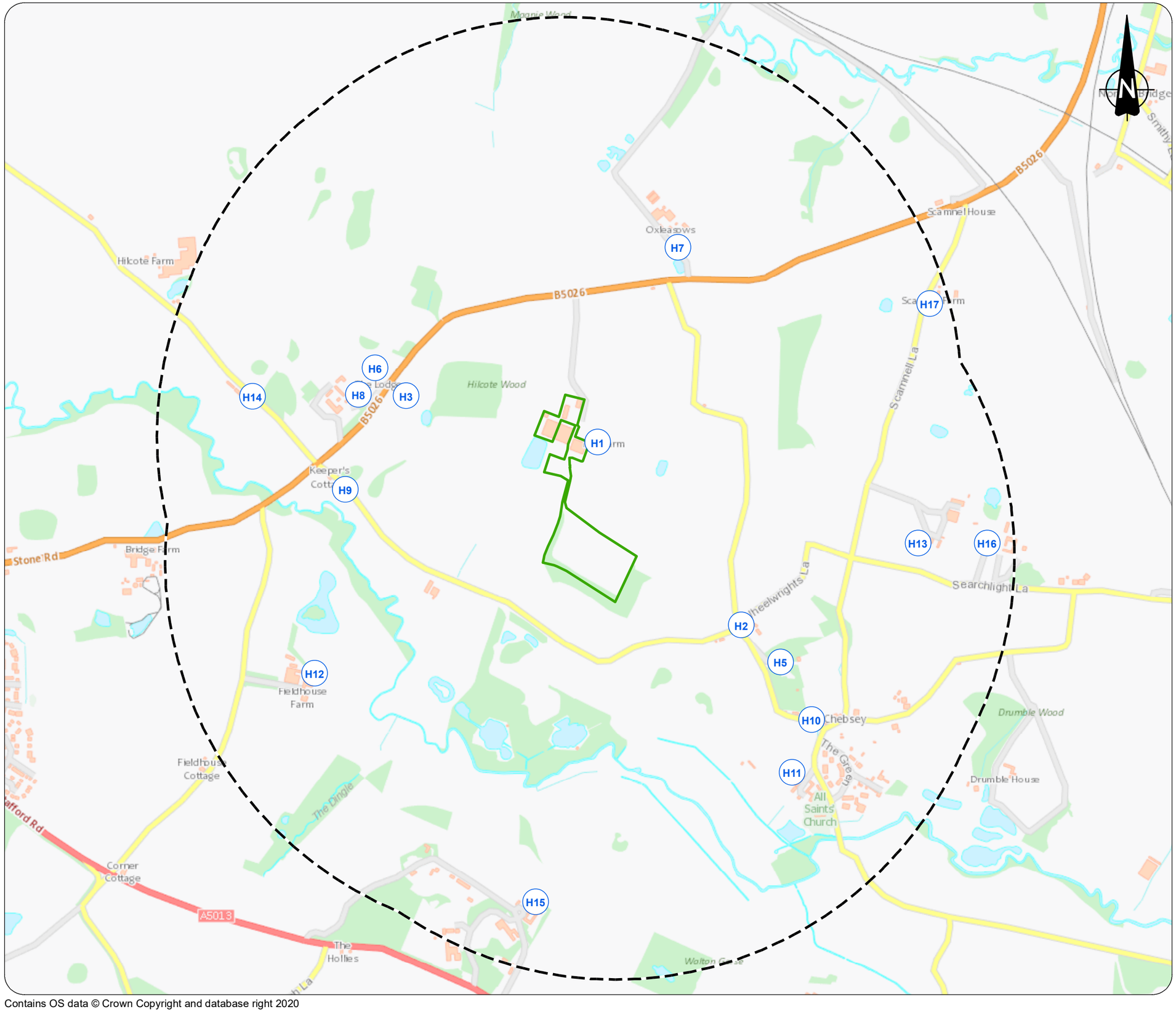

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-	19/06 2025	First Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP
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LEGEND

- Permit boundary
- 1km study area
- (H) Human receptors

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Scale at A3: 1:10,000

Client: Mill Farm Recycling Limited

Project: ETL956/Permit Variation 2025

Title: Human Receptors (1km)

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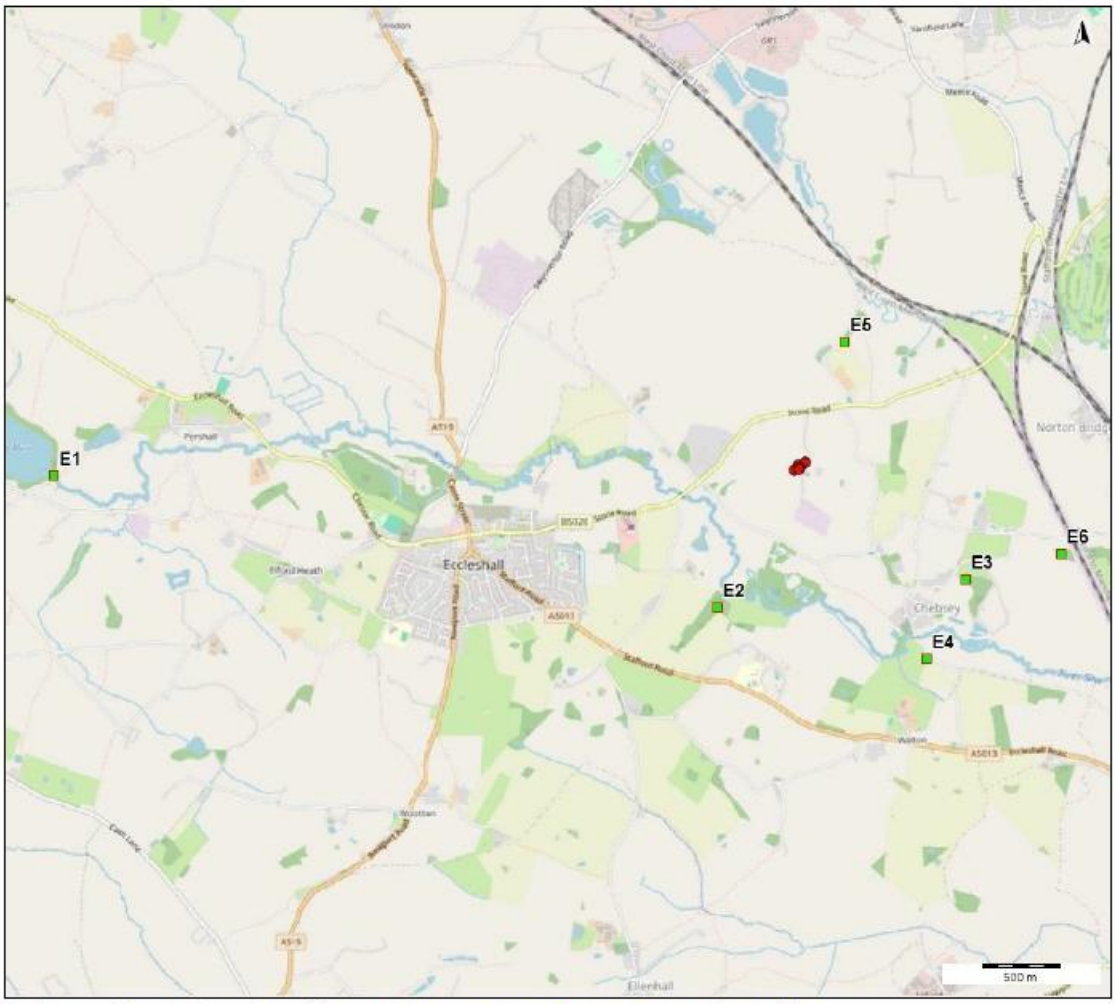
Drawing Number	File Reference
ETL956/MIL/HR/EPR06	ETL956

Figure 6: Ecological Receptor Plan, Earthcare Technical Ltd (ETL956 EPR07 V1.30)



Background image ©OpenStreetMap contributors www.openstreetmap.org/copyright

Legend

Point sources

Ecological receptors

ID	Location	Designation	NGR X	NGR Y	Distance and direction from green line boundary	
					Distance (m)	Direction
E1	Midland Meres and Mosses Phase 2 Ramsar site/Cope Mere	Ramsar/SSSI	380496	329556	4,750	west
E2	Fieldhouse Dingle/The Dingle	LWS/AW	384754	328712	760	southwest
E3	Drumble Wood	LWS, AW	386350	328888	960	southeast
E4	Chebsey Hollow	LWS	386102	328380	1,000	southeast
E5	Meece Brook	LWS	385573	330416	755	northeast
E6	Yelds Rough	LWS	386962	329053	1,665	east

ID	Description
1	Woodchip storage bays 3 no. (1a-1c inclusive)
2	Main wood processing building
3	Dust abatement plant for main wood processing building
4	Diesel generator for main wood processing
5a - 5f inc	Drying floor 1 - 6
6	Bedding plant building
7	Dust abatement plant for bedding plant
8	Diesel generator for bedding plant
9	Fuel tank for diesel generator
10	Product storage area 1 (7 No. bays)
11	Product storage area 2 (2 No. bays)
12	Product storage area 3 (4 No. bays)
13	Komtech screening equipment for compost
14	Fire quarantine area with curbed concrete wall (10m x 22m)
15	Topsoil and compost storage
16	Clean water storage lagoon - Source of fire water
17	Weighbridge with swipe card entry
18	Livestock housing
19	Car park
20	Offices and welfare
21	Housing for 3 no. non waste biomass boilers
22	Control unit container
23	Drainage collection sump and pump
24	Above ground water storage tank (1,500m³)

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	19/06 2025	First Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP
A	28/07 2025	Second Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

- Permit boundary
- Overnight parking of mobile plant
- Building or covered bay
- Concrete
- Direction of surface water flow

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Scale at A3: 1:1,000

Client: Mill Farm Recycling Limited

Project: ETL956/Permit Variation 2025

Title: Surfacing & Drainage Plan - Upper Yard

Earthcare TECHNICAL
Manor Farm
Chalton
Waterlooville
Hants PO8 0BG
Tel: 02392 290488
enquiries@earthcaretechnical.co.uk
www.earthcaretechnical.co.uk

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JJ	ESP	ESP	REV A

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
July 2025	1:1,000	A3

Drawing Number: ETL956SDPEPR08V1.0 Page 1 of 2

File Reference: ETL956

ID	Description
25	Active green waste composting area
26a & 26b	Underground tanks servicing green waste composting area – source of water for fire
27	Underground tank servicing wood waste area – source of water for fire
28	Unprocessed green waste piles
29	Shredded green waste piles
30	Pallets - pile
31	Shredded wood - pile
32- 42 inclusive	Covered reception and storage bays (arboricultural (non-waste) & Grade A wood)

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	19/06 2025	First Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP
A	28/07 2025	Second Issue	JJ	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

- Permit boundary
- Planted earth bund (4m)
- Final extent of concrete (planned)
- Compost shredder (mobile)
- Concrete
- Direction of surface water flow

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 m

Scale at A3: 1:1,250

Client: Mill Farm Recycling Limited

Project: ETL956/Permit Variation 2025

Title: Surfacing & Drainage Plan - Lower Yard

Earthcare TECHNICAL
Manor Farm
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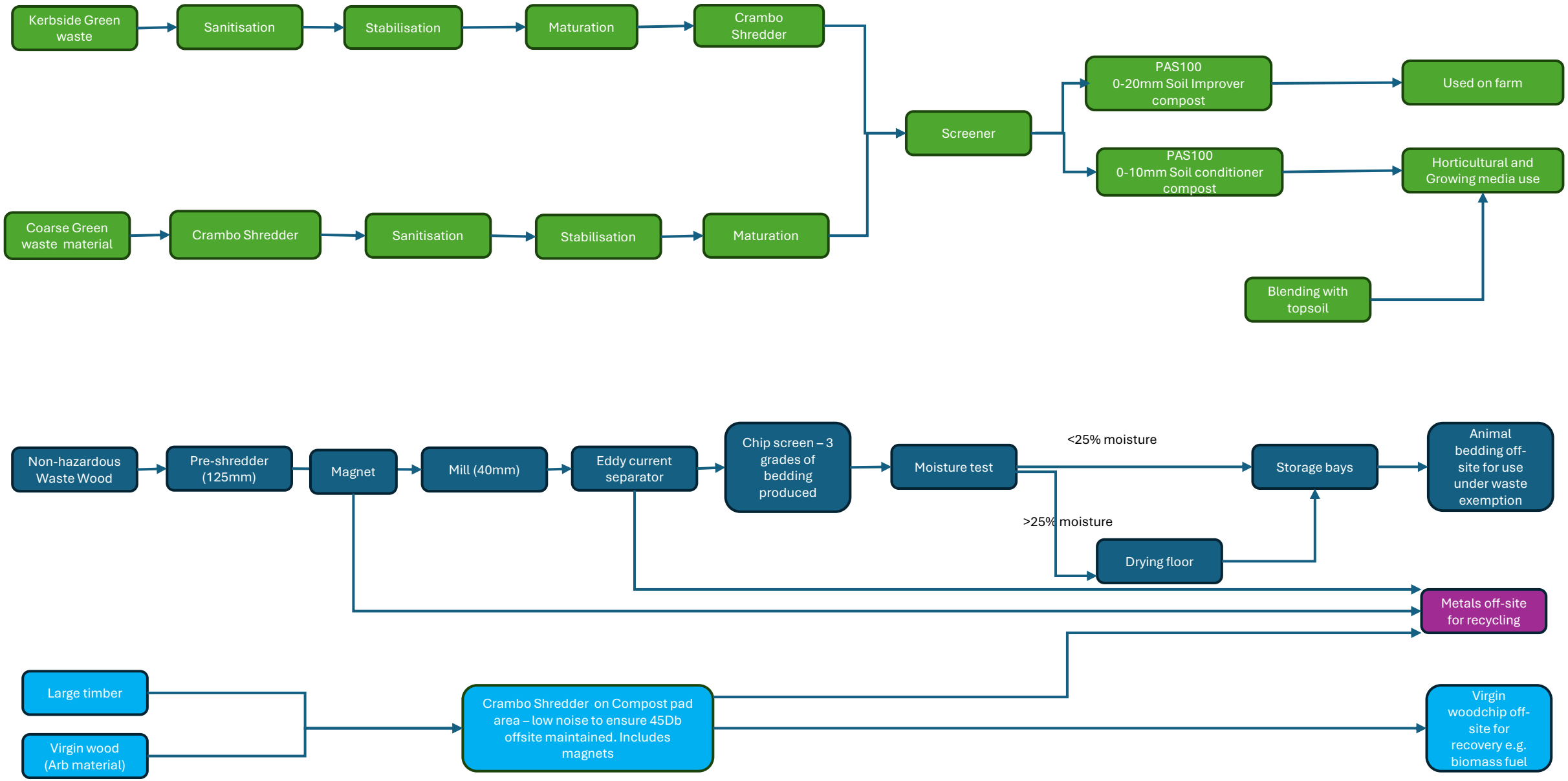
Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JJ	ESP	ESP	REV A
Date: July 2025		Scale: 1:1,250	Sheet Size: A3
Drawing Number: ETL956SDPEPR08V1.0 Page 2 of 2			File Reference: ETL956

Appendix A – Process Flow Diagram

Mill Farm Recycling, Process Flow Diagram July 2025



Appendix B – Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke installation

Reference	**EPR/XP3198EF**
NGR	**SJ 85327 29318**
Buffer (m)	**50**
Date report produced	**20/02/25**
Number of maps enclosed	**3**

This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features identified in the table below **must be considered in your application**.

In the further information column, there are links which give more information about the site or feature type and indicate where you are able to self-serve to get the most accurate site boundaries or feature locations.

Most designated site boundaries are available on Magic map. Using Magic map allows you to zoom in and see the site boundary or feature location in detail, Magic map also allows you to measure the distance from these sites and features to your proposed boundary. Help videos are available on Magic map to guide you through.

Where information is not publicly available, or is only available to those with GIS access, we have provided a map at the end of this report.

Sites and Features within screening distance	Screening distance (km)	Further Information
Ramsar	10	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map
Midland Meres & Mosses Phase 2		
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (see map below)	2	Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)
Fieldhouse Dingle		

Drumble Wood		
Meece Brook		
Chebsey Hollow		
Yelds Rough		
Ancient Woodland	2	Woodland Trust Forestry Commission Natural England and Magic map
The Dingle		
Drumble Wood		

Protected Species within screening distance	Screening distance (km)	Further Information
European Eel migratory route	up to 2	Natural England Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC) Environment Agency. Dial 03708 506 506 for your local Fisheries and Biodiversity team

Protected Habitats within screening distance	Screening distance (km)	Further Information
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	up to 2	Natural England

(see map below)

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from Natural England to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

The relevant Local Records Centre must be contacted for information on the features within local wildlife sites. A small administration charge may also be incurred for this service.

The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above.

Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, relevant species and habitats.

Please note we have screened this application for features for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

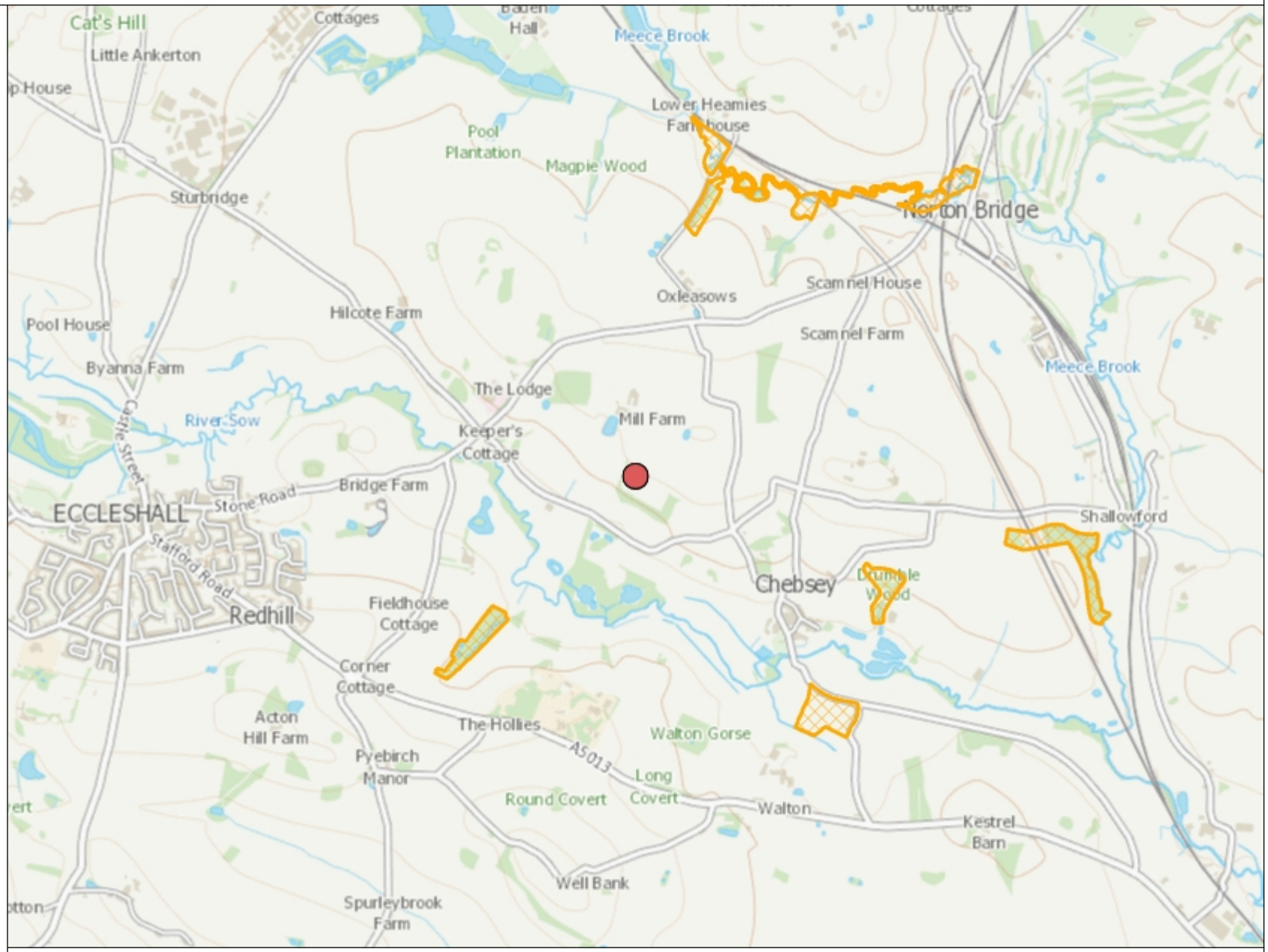
The nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information.

Local Wildlife Sites

Environment Agency

Legend

Local Wildlife Sites



1: 25,000

0 625

Metres

N

W E

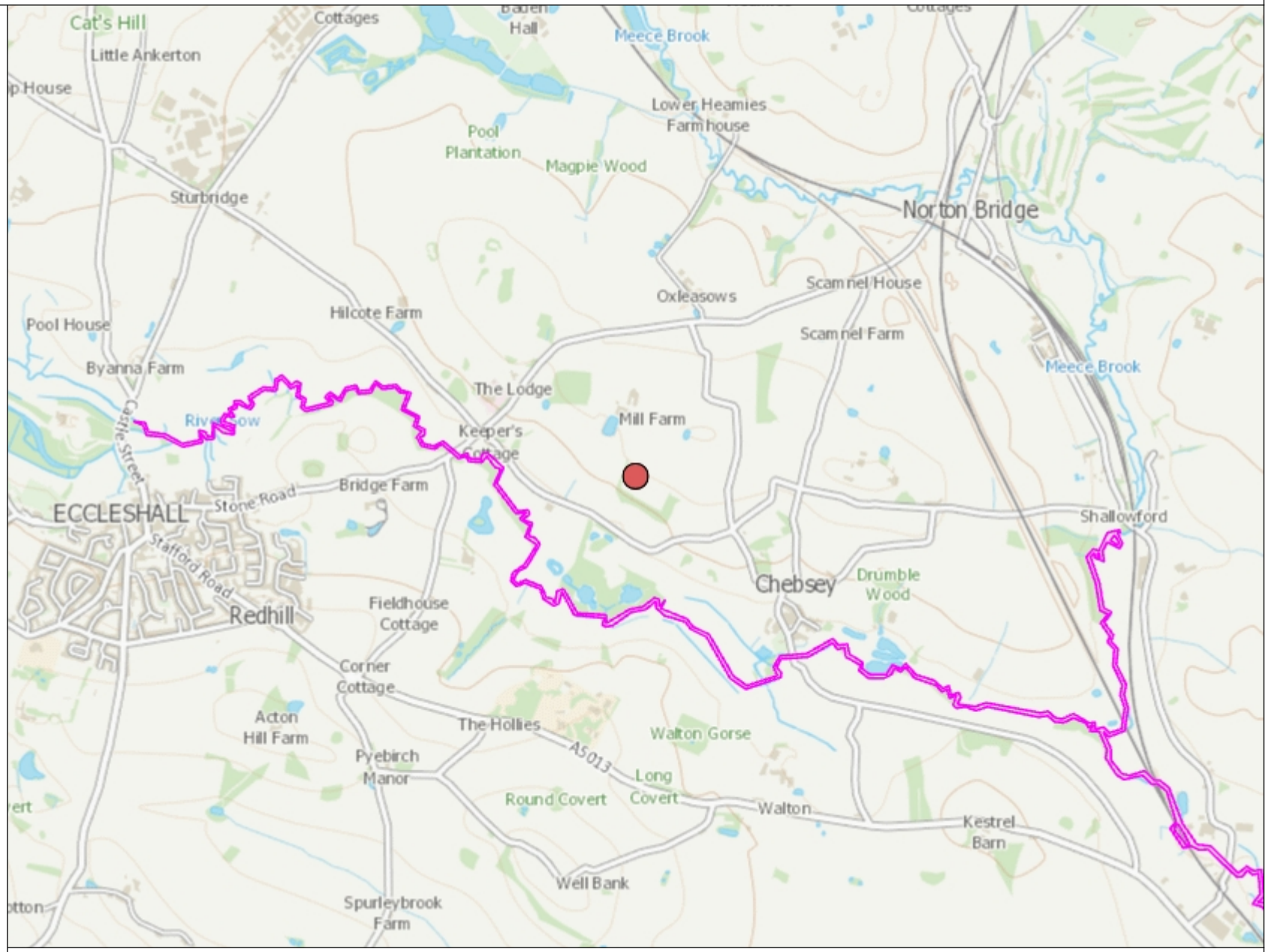
S

Protected Species

Environment Agency

Legend

Fish migratory routes screened for Environmental Permits



1: 25,000

0 625

Metres

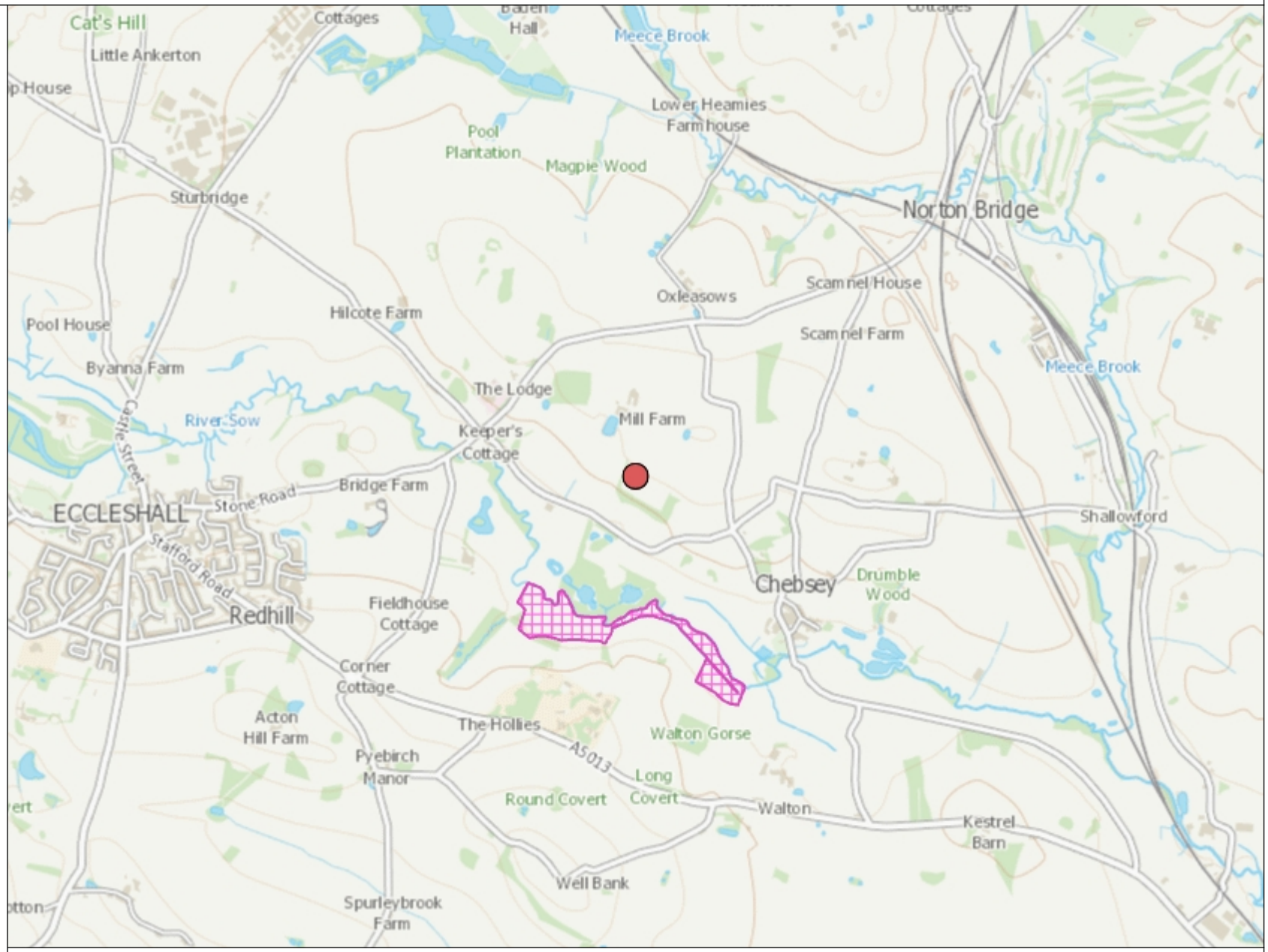
N W E S

Protected Habitats

Environment Agency

Legend

Protected Habitats screened for Env Permits



1: 25,000

0 625

Metres

N W E S

Appendix C - Temperature Monitoring Log Form (MIL-RC-08)