



Newquay

Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)

1.7 Fire Prevention Plan

December 2025

recycling and recovery UK

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This document details the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) for operations undertaken by SUEZ at Newquay Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) located on Stret Percival, Newquay, TR8 4NY at National Grid Reference SW 83290 60607. The site layout and location are shown in Figure 1 and 2 respectively.
- 1.1.2 This document is written in support of the Environmental Permit (permit) to operate a HWRC with a waste acceptance limit of 25,000 tonnes.
- 1.1.3 The waste types permitted accepted at the HWRC comprise non-hazardous and hazardous waste typically expected to arise from households, which are received directly from members of the public. Dedicated containers, bins or specific areas within the site are provided for the separate collection of various wastes stream.
- 1.1.4 The site is designed to receive, store and subsequently load household and similar wastes for onward transport for recovery (or disposal where recovery is not practicable).
- 1.1.5 A Fire Risk Assessment covering the operation will be in place at the site prior to the proposed activities commencing. It will also be reviewed at regular intervals not exceeding 12 months. The Fire Risk Assessment is included within the SUEZ electronic risk assessment database.
- 1.1.6 An appropriate person will review this Fire Prevention Plan 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.
- 1.1.7 In addition, the requirements of the Fire Prevention Plan 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 Fire Prevention Plan are reinforced.

2 RISK OF FIRE

2.1 Assessing the Risk of Fire

- 2.1.1 The site-specific risk assessment to identify potential events or failures that may lead to an environmental impact as a result of a waste related fire is provided in the Environmental Risk Assessment and Accident Management Plan. The risk assessment provides details of the hazard, the pathways and receptors, the probability of occurrence, the consequences or impacts and the measures that will be taken to manage the risk, and an evaluation of the mitigated risk.
- 2.1.2 Further detail on the hazard, in terms of the materials received stored and/or treated on the site, the volumes of materials received, and the potential causes of fires are discussed further in this section of the Fire Prevention Plan. 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 materials which may be received and stored at the site include:
- Paper
 - Green Waste
 - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
 - Cardboard
 - Tyres
 - Metals
 - Plastics
 - Textiles
 - Cartons/ tetrapak
 - General waste
 - Segregated bulky waste, including those containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
 - Wood
 - Oil
 - Household chemicals
 - Paint
 - Gas cylinders
 - Batteries (household and vehicle)

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 Dedicated containers, bins or specific areas within the site will be provided for the separate collection of various waste streams. An indicative site layout plan showing the location of the waste containers is shown in Figure 1.
- 2.3.4 The majority of waste types are directed to the appropriate ROROs, which are segregated into different waste types and clearly labelled.
- 2.3.5 Residual waste, bulky plastics, cardboard, green waste, metal, bulky waste and wood are stored in RORO containers in the centre of the site on the lower level. These are accessed by the public via the upper level, where waste can be directly dropped into the containers.
- 2.3.6 Oil, textile, tetrapak, vehicle and household batteries are deposited in specialised dedicated containers provided on the upper level to the north of the vehicle access road on each side of the parking bays.
- 2.3.7 Gas bottle, fridges, freezers and tyres are stored in a secure caged storage area in the southwest corner of the site on the upper level.
- 2.3.8 There are several RORO containers and specialised containers provided on the upper level along the southern border of the site for the deposit of specified wastes including asbestos, plasterboard, TVs, small WEEE, rubble, plastics packaging and cans, glass, paper, coffee pods, paints, household chemicals and fluorescent tubes. There is also a container for reusable items, which will be intercepted before entering the waste stream.
- 2.3.9 Other household wastes are directed to appropriate specialised containers in the waste storage area around the site. Storage areas and containers are clearly labelled to ensure different types of waste accepted are stored separately and do not contaminate each other.
- 2.3.10 The maximum annual tonnage of waste accepted at the site will not exceed 25,000 tonnes. The maximum tonnage of waste to be stored on site at any one time will not exceed 500 tonnes. Further detail relating to the volume, storage time and storage method of each waste types is provided in Appendix A.

Hazardous Materials Storage

- 2.3.11 A bunded fuel storage tank is located in the northwest corner of the lower level, protected by an Armco barrier as indicated Figure 1.
- 2.3.12 In addition, a bunded waste engine oil and bunded cooking oil storage tank provided on the upper level to the north of the vehicle access road on each side of the parking bays. Double-bagged asbestos is accepted into an enclosed, lockable and clearly labelled container. The container is kept locked at all times other than when waste is being loaded into it.
- 2.3.13 Batteries are stored in battery boxes that will contain any spillage of acid.
- 2.3.14 Fridges and freezers are stored in a security cage on impermeable surfacing in secure cages. Small WEEE and TVs are accepted into dedicated containers. All WEEE is stored on concrete surfacing.

- 2.3.15 Domestic gas cylinders are placed into and stored upright within a security cage. The cage is clearly marked with a “flammable gas” warning sign and is kept locked when cylinders are not being delivered or removed.
- 2.3.16 Hazardous chemicals accepted on site are stored within a dedicated chemical cabinet which is kept locked and only opened by site staff during loading.
- 2.3.17 In the event that a fire occurs on site and there are wastes containing POPs on site, SUEZ will notify the Fire Rescue Service
- 2.3.18 Any hazardous waste delivered to the site that is not permitted by the permit will be segregated and consigned appropriately for disposal at a suitably permitted facility.
- 2.3.19 The maximum quantity of hazardous waste that will be stored at the site shall not exceed 50 tonnes at any one time.

2.4 Cause of Fire

- 2.4.1 The potential causes of fire on the site have been considered and include the following:
- arson or vandalism
 - self-combustion of received and processed waste materials (e.g., chemical oxidation, microbial decomposition), although recent WISH data suggest that this takes far longer than the storage durations proposed in this document
 - plant or equipment failure
 - electrical faults
 - naked lights
 - discarded smoking materials
 - hot works, e.g., welding, cutting
 - hot exhausts
 - fuel deliveries and refuelling plant
 - 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/ vehicles.
- 2.4.2 Any of the causes detailed above has the potential to ignite waste materials upon the site. The consequences of a fire are discussed below.

2.5 Impacts of a Fire

- 2.5.1 The effects of a fire may be both immediate and long term. The potential impacts of a fire have been considered and are summarized below:
- thermal radiation harming nearby properties and residents leading to fire spread

- creation of hazardous waste and potential harmful fumes by the fire and impacts of firefighting
- explosions and projectiles harming sensitive receptors and spreading the fire to unaffected areas
- firewater 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

2.5.2 The general management actions to mitigate the impact of a fire on sensitive receptors are detailed in Sections 3 and 4 of this Fire Prevention Plan.

2.6 Sensitive Receptors

2.6.1 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. There are no Special Protection Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ramsar Sites or Special Areas of Conservation within 1km of the site.

Table 1 – Sensitive Receptors

No.	Receptor	Category	Distance (m)	Direction from site
1	Secondary A Aquifer	Groundwater	0	N/A
2	Stream running into Ponds	Surface Water	210	North
3	Ponds near Trenance Stream	Surface Water	400	North
4	Trenance Stream	Surface Water	460	North
5	Trencreek Heights	Residential	100	West
6	Crossing Mews	Residential	200	Northwest
7	Housing along access road	Residential	250	Southwest
8	Lane	Residential	280 - 1000	Southwest
9	Hendra Holiday Park	Residential/ Recreation	320	South
10	Tretherras	Residential	350 – 1000	Northwest
11	Houses off A392	Residential	490	Southeast
12	Trencreek Holiday Park	Residential/ Recreation	530	Northwest
13	Lower Trevilley	Residential	700	South

No.	Receptor	Category	Distance (m)	Direction from site
14	Gusti Vean	Residential	700	Northeast
15	Chapel Farm	Residential/ Agricultural	750	East
16	Manuels Farm and Woodlands Farm	Residential/ Agricultural	760	Southeast
17	Nansledan	Residential	810-1000	Northeast
18	Play Area (Button Drive)	Recreation	750	Northwest
19	Play Area (Bridge Close)	Recreation	800	West
20	Treloggan Industrial Estate	Industrial/ commercial	500 - 950	West
21	Trevilley Farm Shop & Cafe	Commercial/ agricultural	900	Southwest
22	Atlantic Coast Line railway Line	Infrastructure	90	North
23	A3059	Infrastructure	15	West
24	A392	Infrastructure	270	South
25	Solar Farm	Infrastructure	850	Southeast

2.7 Wind Direction

2.7.1 The average wind speed and direction data was obtained for Newquay. The prevailing wind direction is from west-southwest. A compass wind rose from meteoblue with the prevailing wind direction is included in Figure 3.

3 PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

3.1 SUEZ Policies and Procedures

3.1.1 SUEZ Integrated Management System (IMS) relating to Emergency Preparedness and Response 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 Using the Fire Prevention Plan

3.2.1 The Fire Prevention Plan forms part of the management system, therefore staff will receive appropriate training on its usage.

3.2.2 All employees are trained in site-specific measures upon induction, including how to operate the fire alarm system, how to use the fire fighting equipment, how to call the fire brigade, the location and use of the fire escape routes, the location of the assembly points and how to assist visitors and members of the public in evacuating the workplace.

3.2.3 Fire drills are carried out at the site every 6 months, which includes testing of measures included in the Fire Prevention Plan. A spill drill exercise is also carried out on site every 6 months. These will test the evacuation measures of the site and the fire prevention plan and the measures within it. Staff training includes actions to undertake to prevent a fire occurring and what to do if a fire breaks out. This includes quarantine area usage, operation of the isolation valves and deployment of any other pollution control measures (e.g. booms and drain mats) to prevent fire water leaving site (if water is used by the fire and rescue service) and who and how to communicate the plan and control measures if safe and practical to do so.

3.3 Controls to Manage Common Causes of Fire

Arson and Security

- 3.3.1 Site security to prevent arson includes 2.1m high palisade security fencing. The gates to access the site will be locked outside of operational hours. When the site is open, customer entry is monitored by site operatives at the site kiosk.
- 3.3.2 A CCTV monitoring system will be installed covering strategic locations around the site. The location will be confirmed during detailed design.
- 3.3.3 An overnight security patrol is not usually necessary due to the low-risk nature of waste stored overnight. However, if a waste being stored overnight presents high risk of fire, a security patrol can be put in place to cover the period the waste is being stored, if deemed necessary.

Plant and Equipment

- 3.3.4 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.
- 3.3.5 All mobile plant are stored at a safe distance (6m) from waste storage areas when not in use as indicated on Figure 1.
- 3.3.6 Site mobile plant is fitted with fire extinguishers, dust filters and high-level exhausts.
- 3.3.7 Mobile plant and RORO vehicles utilised on site will be maintained in accordance with SUEZ 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. Each machine will be subject to regular service inspections in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations which will include maintenance of the exhaust and weekly cleaning by the operator. Daily inspections of the exhaust will check for blockages or excess build-up of material. Site cleaning regimes to reduce litter will be directed through Standard Operating Procedures detailing the duration and frequency of cleaning activities, the equipment required to clean and visual aids depicting how areas should look following cleaning activity.
- 3.3.8 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. The type of mobile plant to be used on site is yet to be confirmed, however the mobile plant on site will conform to the SUEZ essential safety requirements as outlined in Policies and Procedures. In addition the mobile plant will be parked away from the bays when not in use.

Electrical Equipment

- 3.3.9 All portable items of electrical equipment are listed in a register and tested by a competent person at least annually. Items that cannot be shown to have been tested within the previous 12 months must not be connected to the electrical supply.
- 3.3.10 Fixed electrical installations will be tested by a competent person at intervals of no more than three years, and any defects rectified as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 3.3.11 Electrical sockets must not be overloaded.

Discarded Smoking Materials

- 3.3.12 No wastes will be burned within the boundaries of the site.
- 3.3.13 Smoking on site is only permitted in the site designated smoking area as shown on Figure 1.

Hot Works

- 3.3.14 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

- 3.3.15 No industrial heaters shall be used on site.

Fire Watch

- 3.3.16 SUEZ employees are constantly present within the site during operational hours and so the risk of fire is constantly monitored during the working day. 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 of mobile plant on site.
- 3.3.17 An hour fire watch will be undertaken after the last waste movement (once the site closes to the public) and will visually inspect each storage areas for signs of smoke, fire or excessive heat.

Ignition Sources

- 3.3.18 Any sources of ignition including for example heating pipes, naked flames, light bulbs and space heaters will be kept 6 metres away from any combustible waste.

Leaks and Spillages of Oils and Fuels

- 3.3.19 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 the SUEZ IMS.

Build-Up of Loose Combustible Waste, Dust and Fluff

- 3.3.20 Site cleaning regimes to reduce dust and litter will be directed through Standard Operating Procedures detailing the duration and frequency of cleaning activities, the equipment required to clean and visual aids depicting how areas should look following cleaning activity. In general, ongoing inspection and regular cleaning is undertaken by site staff to minimise the generation of dust and litter on site. Waste storage areas are cleaned regularly when they are emptied or as and when requested by the Site Manager.

- 3.3.21 Daily checks include a requirement for site staff to undertake visual dust qualitative monitoring; if perceived to be excessive the action causing the emission will be halted and remedial measures implemented.

Waste Acceptance/ Reactions Between Wastes

- 3.3.22 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.
- 3.3.23 The site staff will identify the types of wastes being brought into site to ensure that only wastes types detailed in the permit are accepted on site. Wastes on site are segregated by waste type in individual containers.
- 3.3.24 Staff will carry out ongoing visual inspections of the wastes at delivery and during storage.
- 3.3.25 Waste deposition will generally be undertaken by those delivering the waste. Site staff will direct and assist site users as necessary.
- 3.3.26 If wastes not permitted by the site permit are discovered amongst a load after deposit, the waste will be removed from the waste stream and isolated. Arrangements will be made for the disposal of such wastes at a suitably permitted disposal facility as soon as practicably possible.
- 3.3.27 Particular attention will be taken with the acceptance of lithium batteries into the site. Lithium batteries will be stored and segregated from general waste. The site will display signs asking members of the public to remove batteries from the general waste and dispose them in the suitable provided container. Operators on site will actively look for such items and if visible will remove and segregate them from the normal general waste stream. Members of the public will also be asked if their wastes contain any items that could contain batteries.

Deposited Hot Loads

- 3.3.28 A fire 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 on site.
- 3.3.29 If a hot load is discovered during delivery or deposit of the load, the waste will be isolated and placed in the quarantine area. The waste will be dealt with accordingly (e.g., dampened). The incident and time of discovery will be recorded in the site diary. The waste will be placed in a 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.

3.4 Controls to Prevent Self-Combustion of Waste

Waste Storage Procedures and Waste Piles Sizes

- 3.4.1 Managing waste 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.

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- 3.4.2 Waste accepted at the site is inspected whilst being unloaded. Although an ongoing task throughout the day, checks will be made of waste in storage to identify any waste that has potential to cause a fire.
 - 3.4.3 Clear signage reinforces the safe storage of materials and use of ignition sources.
 - 3.4.4 The storage of wastes on site will be restricted to the capacities of the containers and bins. 40 yard roll on/roll (RORO) off containers will be utilised on site which have the standard dimensions of 6.2m in length, 2.4m in width and 2.9m in height, with a maximum volume size of 30m³. These containers are the largest used on site and therefore it is considered that the maximum pile size on site is 30m³.
 - 3.4.5 Materials will be treated and removed from site in order of receipt to reduce the risk of self-combustion.
 - 3.4.6 Regular working practice includes the emptying / removal of containers when the product pile reaches a marked capacity. As the outputs of the process are a valued commodity, SUEZ seek to remove the material off site as soon as possible in order to release its commercial value. This reduces the risk of a fire arising from self-combustion.
 - 3.4.7 Combustible materials stored within containers are fully accessible to allow any fire inside the containers to be extinguished. Containers are accessible to enable rapid segregation, if necessary, of burning materials from non-burning materials and vice versa. Containers will be moved using RORO vehicles at the site following instruction by the Site Manager. During out of hours and in the event of a fire, the Site Manager will be able to access trained staff to operate mobile plant to move containers to prevent fire spreading.

Monitoring and Controlling of Temperature

- 3.4.8 The containers/skips are replaced frequently as indicated in Appendix A, minimising the risk of self-combustion.
- 3.4.9 Waste temperature monitoring at site is not proposed due to the short maximum residence time of the majority of waste type at the site of one to four weeks. Limited waste types are stored on site between a month and 3 months due to the low volume received at any one time.
- 3.4.10 Environment Agency guidance requires temperature monitoring to be in place if combustible waste is stored on site for longer than 3 months, which is not the case at this site.
- 3.4.11 However if for any reason the Site Manager identifies that the risk of fire at the site has increased due to external conditions (such as dry weather, hot weather) or different proportions/types of materials being accepted within the site, a review of normal operating procedures will be undertaken and additional appropriate measures will be implemented on site during normal operating hours and out of hours to minimise the increase of fire risk.

Waste bale storage

- 3.4.12 There is no storage of waste in bales at site.

Measures to Prevent Fire Spread

- 3.4.13 All waste will be stored on an impermeable surface. The non-flammable nature of the impermeable surface will act as a firebreak, which should significantly reduce the risk of a fire spreading. The majority of the site is surrounded by roads / made ground. Areas of unmade ground around the site are shown in Figure 1.
- 3.4.14 Containers will be positioned to maintain access to any waste from at least one side, should it ignite.
- 3.4.15 Wastes will be stored in dedicated containers, bins, or lockable cabinets, as shown on the indicative layout plan. As shown on the indicative layout plan, some waste RORO containers will be stored in bays which will contain two containers. These bays are constructed with 250mm reinforced concrete retaining walls. These will be constructed in line with BS EN 1992-1-2:2004 which states that for a non-load bearing compartment wall to provide a 2 hours fire resistance the wall must be 120mm thick. Therefore the 250mm reinforced concrete walls will provide in excess of 2 hours fire resistance.
- 3.4.16 Containers that are within 6m of the site boundary are constantly accessible and can be moved rapidly in the event a fire is detected, preventing fire spreading off-site.
- 3.4.17 Containers are accessible to enable rapid segregation, if necessary, of burning materials from non-burning materials and vice versa. Containers can be moved using RORO vehicles at the site following instruction by site manager.

Fire Quarantine Area

- 3.4.18 A quarantine area is maintained at all times to allow burning material to be moved into this area (provided it is safe to do so) to extinguish and control fire spread. It is also used to move piles of non-burning material (adjacent to a fire) to prevent spread.
- 3.4.19 The location and size of the quarantine area is provided in Figure 4.
- 3.4.20 As set out in EA guidance, the size of the quarantine area should be sufficient to accommodate 50% of the volume of the largest waste pile and provide a minimum separation distance of 6m on all sides to the nearest pile, building or site boundary.
- 3.4.21 With reference to the pile size dimensions in Appendix A, it is considered that 30m³ will comprise the largest potentially flammable stockpile and therefore the quarantine area size is deemed suitable to accommodate 50% of this.
- 3.4.22 In the event of a fire being detected on site, the material would be dealt with in the most appropriate manner, including either segregation of burning material into the quarantine area or the remaining non burning waste will be segregated to ensure the separation distance from the burning waste. The site has capability to move loose materials and containers quickly, with the mobile plant located on site.
- 3.4.23 The quarantine area is located in the HWRC lower level, will be kept clear of other material. The area is at least a 6-metre distance from the site buildings, the site perimeter and any combustible waste piles.

4 DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION MEASURES

4.1 Fire Detection

Fire Detection Procedures

- 4.1.1 Fire detection during operational hours is provided by constant vigilance of site operatives, who regularly check waste storage areas for issues, including smoking, smouldering and flames.
- 4.1.2 If a fire is detected on site, then site operatives will raise the alarm, inform the Site Manager and take the appropriate action in line with this Fire Prevention Plan.
- 4.1.3 The fire alarm system comprises an air horn, which is checked at least monthly by the Technically Competent Manager (or other designated person). Checks will be recorded on the site's fire file and any fault must be reported immediately.
- 4.1.4 A CCTV monitoring system will be installed covering strategic locations around the site. The location will be confirmed during detailed design. This will form part of the security system during non-operational hours.

4.2 Fire Suppression

Extinguishers/ Firefighting Equipment

- 4.2.1 Firefighting equipment will be provided on site and will consist of fire extinguishers along with the presence of fire hydrants.
- 4.2.2 Site staff will be trained in fire safety awareness and in the use of site firefighting equipment,
- 4.2.3 There will be a number of portable extinguishers placed at key strategic locations around the site. The number of portable extinguishers needed at the site and their type and locations will be assessed by a competent contractor prior operation starting.
- 4.2.4 A check of the fire extinguishers (discharged/full, service in date etc) is part of the weekly site check. All fire extinguishers are subject to annual testing by an approved accredited supplier.
- 4.2.5 All fire extinguishers conform to British Standard EN 3 and sited in permanent fire points. The extinguishers are of a suitable size and weight for use by site staff.
- 4.2.6 If operations change a revised fire risk assessment will be undertaken and additional firefighting measures will be implemented if necessary.

Fire Hydrants

- 4.2.7 Two private Fire Hydrants will be located on site to provide firefighting. One hydrant will be located on the upper level while a second hydrant will be provided on the lower level. The exact location of the hydrants will be determined during detailed design.

4.3 Fire Fighting Techniques

- 4.3.1 Managing waste storage is a key factor, not only in preventing fires, but in mitigating the impact, should a fire break out.
- 4.3.2 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 and a full list of emergency contacts is provided in the fire pack located on the site entrance main gate.
- 4.3.3 The emergency access routes to waste storage and quarantine area in the event of a fire are shown on Figure 4. All public and operational areas of the HWRC can be easily accessed by emergency services.
- 4.3.4 As detailed in section 3.3, in the event of a fire being detected, either burning material may be segregated into the quarantine area or the remaining non burning waste may be segregated to ensure the separation distance from the burning waste, preventing the spread of fire.
- 4.3.5 During normal operating hours the site manager will be informed by staff members or the site supervisor of a fire on site. The firefighting procedure detailed in Section 5 must be adhered to if a fire should break out on site.

4.4 Water Supply

- 4.4.1 There will be two private fire hydrants located on site. It is anticipated that one of the hydrant will be able to supply 0.32 litres/second (19.2litres/minute). The second hydrant will be able to supply 5.7 litres/second (342 litres/minute).
- 4.4.2 The Environment Agency Fire Prevention Plan guidance indicates that a 300m³ of combustible material will require a water supply of at least 2,000 litres per minute for a minimum of 3 hours.
- 4.4.3 As the maximum total volume of combustible wastes stored within the containers at the site is 30m³, it is calculated that a water supply of 200 litres per minute, and an overall of 36,000 litres (36m³) over 3-hours is required to manage a fire at the site. Any waste extinguished in a container will need no more than the volume of the container (maximum 30m³).
- 4.4.4 Using a conservative estimated flow rate one of the hydrant will be able to supply 342 litres per minute, the hydrant would supply 61.5m³ over a three hour period. It is therefore considered that the hydrant will deliver the necessary water supply for suppression.

4.5 Fire Water Management

Fire Water Volume

- 4.5.1 As calculated above, the maximum volume of water required to extinguish a fire on site is calculated to be 36m³, which is considered a low volume.

Fire water management

- 4.5.2 The site benefits from an impermeable surface that prevents the uncontrolled release of any spent firewater. The site drainage scheme is presented in Figure 5.

- 4.5.3 All areas of hardstanding, impermeable pavement 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.
- 4.5.4 Both the foul water and surface water drainage system benefits from a shut-off valve which will be closed in the event of a fire. While the shut-off valves are closed, fire water is diverted to a sealed fire water tank with a capacity of 36m³ ensuring that fire water are captured on site.
- 4.5.5 Fire water may be able to be retained within the container, depending on the location of the fire.
- 4.5.6 Fire water will be minimised by extinguishing a fire with the available fire extinguishers, where safe to do so, or the isolation of burning material by moving it, or adjacent waste containers, with the site's mobile plant. The containerised nature of waste will also prevent the spread of fire and therefore the overall size of any fire.
- 4.5.7 The perimeter of the HWRC has kerbs which will prevent the firewater from escaping outside of the permit boundary or to surface and groundwater.
- 4.5.8 A service agreement will be in place for a tanker to pump fire water from the site if necessary and dispose of accordingly.

4.6 Contingency Plan in the Event of a Fire

- 4.6.1 In the event of a major fire, the emergency procedures will be followed which includes notifying the Fire Service and Environment Agency. A business continuity plan is in place, and this includes contingency planning in the event of a major fire. In such an event, the following contingency action plan will be implemented:
- Remove staff, members of the public and visitors 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 to alternative facilities.
 - Any burnt waste or material will be segregated and contained on site, either on site or within containers. This will then be assessed and disposed of to a suitably permitted facility. Any firewater 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.
 - Operations will only recommence once the Fire Service have advised that it is safe to do so.
 - Internal plant checks may also be required prior to recommencement of operations.
 - Environment Agency will be notified of the restart of operation.

4.6.2 Fire damaged wastes will be disposed of at a suitably permitted facility.

4.7 Out of hours Response

4.7.1 A fire pack is located at the site entrance, clearly marked for the Fire Rescue Service (FRS) to access in the event of attending site in the absence of personnel on site. The pack will contain:

- Site drawing with location of hydrants
- Information relating to hazardous materials and their location
- Drainage plans and location of interceptors and shut off valves etc...
- Instruction to close shut off valves before deploying water to tackle the fire.
- Contact details for key holders.

4.7.2 In the event of an out of hours fire when there was no SUEZ presence at site, the FRS would force their entry into the site and will gain access to the site via the normal site access route.

5 FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE

The following procedure must be adhered to if a fire should break out on the site.

ALL FIRES ON SITE MUST BE TREATED AS SERIOUS AND MUST BE REPORTED TO THE SITE SUPERVISOR AND/OR MANAGER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

- 5.1.1 It is considered 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 Fire Service 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 Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) – Dial 999. Give the exact details including the site address and telephone number.
- 5.1.6 Before the Fire and Rescue Service arrives, staff will:
 - ensure operators of appropriate machinery are standing by in a safe location to help create fire breaks, under the direction of the FRS when they arrive
 - 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 firewater to a containment area and/or operate any pollution control facilities, such as drain shut-off valves where safe to do so
- 5.1.7 On arrival the FRS should be met by the identified responsible person who must update them with relevant information that will assist them in dealing with a fire more effectively.
- 5.1.8 The designated Assembly Point is in the car park facing the operations yard on the other side of the exit route. All persons must wait at the Assembly point for further instructions. A Fire Warden 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 For a major fire that cannot be quickly extinguished, the Site Manager should notify the Environment Agency immediately by telephone on the incident hotline: 0800 80 70 60. The Agency must also then be informed in writing as soon as is practicable.
- 5.1.11 Communication with local businesses and residents identified in the sensitive receptor table above 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 SUEZ's Eco-Online system. The Environment and Industrial Risk (EIR) Manager should be informed so that in turn, full details of the event can be reported to the Environment Agency.
- 5.1.13 Site operations will not be recommenced until deemed safe to do so by the Local Fire Authority and the Environment Agency.



Appendices



Appendix A – Waste Storage Details

Newquay HWRC – Waste Storage Plan

APPENDIX A – WASTE STORAGE DETAILS

Waste Type	Form	Storage Detail	Location Within Site	Bay , Area Or Container Dimensions	Approx. Volume of Waste (m ³)	Maximum Storage Time on Site
Bulky plastics	Loose	40yd RORO Skip	Area 1 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	30 m ³	1 Week
Cardboard	Loose	2 x 40yd RORO Skip	Area 2 and 11 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	2 x 30 m ³	1 Week
Scrap Metal	Loose	2 x 40yd RORO Skip	Area 3 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	30 m ³	1 Week
Green Waste	Loose	2 x 40yd RORO Skip	Area 4 and 9 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	2 x 30 m ³	1 Week
Bulky waste	Loose	2 x 40yd RORO Skip	Area 5 and 8 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	30 m ³	1 Week
Residual/ black bag waste	Loose	2 x 40yd RORO Skip	Area 6 and 7 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	2 x 30 m ³	1 Week
Wood	Loose	40yd RORO Skip	Area 10 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	30 m ³	1 Week
Cooking Oil	Liquid	Bunded Tank	Area 12 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Tank Size: 1.3m (W) x 2.0m (L) x 1.2m (H)	1.8 m ³ (1800 L)	3 Months
Engine Oil	Liquid	Bunded Tank	Area 13 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Tank Size: 1.5m (W) x 2.4m (L) x 1.5m (H)	2.5 m ³ (2500 L)	1 Month
Gas bottles	Loose	Secure cage	Area 14 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Cage Size: 2.4m (W) x 5.3m (L) x 2.0m* (H) *1m assumed with no stacking	10 m ³	2 Weeks
Fridges and Freezers	Loose	Secure Cage	Area 15 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Cage Size: 5.0m (W) x 5.8m (L) x 2.0m* (H) *2m assumed with no stacking	40m ³	1 Month
Tyres	Loose	Area in secure cage	Area 16 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Cage Size: 1.8m (W) x 5.0m (L) x 2.0m (H)	8m ³	1 Month
TVs/ monitors	Loose	Secure Container (10ft container)	Area 17 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Container Size: 2.4m (W) x 3.0m (L) x 2.6m (H)	18m ³	1 Week

Waste Type	Form	Storage Detail	Location Within Site	Bay , Area Or Container Dimensions	Approx. Volume of Waste (m ³)	Maximum Storage Time on Site
Small WEEE	Loose	40 yd RORO Skip	Area 18 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	30 m ³	3 Week
Asbestos	Containerised	Sealed Skip	Area 19 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Sealed Skip: 1.9m (W) x 3.8m (L) x 1.8m (H)	13 m ³	1 Month
Plasterboard	Loose	20yd RORO Skip	Area 20 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.1m (L) x 1.3m (H)	19 m ³	1 Month
Rubble	Loose	20 yd RORO Skip	Area 21 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	RoRo Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.1m (L) x 1.3m (H)	19 m ³	1 Week
Fluorescent Tubes/Bulbs	Loose	Specialised container	Area 22 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Container Size: 1.2m (W) x 2.5m (L) x 1.2m (H)	3.6 m ³	3 Months
Coffee pods	Loose	2 x 360 litre bin	Area 23 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Container Size: 0.6m(W) x 0.9m (L) x 1.1m (H)	2x 0.36 m ³	1 month
Textiles	Bagged	Secure Container 2 x 1100 litre bin	Area 24 - Lower Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Container Size: 1.0m (W) x 1.3m (L) x 1.4m (H)	2x 1.1m ³	1 Month
Plastic packaging and cans	Loose	25yd container	Area 25 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Container Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.0m (L) x 1.8m (H)	19 m ³	2 Weeks
Glass	Loose	25yd container	Area 26 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Container Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.0m (L) x 1.8m (H)	19 m ³	2 Weeks
Paper	Loose	25yd container	Area 27 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Container Size: 2.4m (W) x 6.0m (L) x 1.8m (H)	19 m ³	2 Weeks
Cartons / Containers / Tetrapaks	Loose	Specialised container	Area 28 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	Container Size: 2.0m (W) X 2.0m (L) X 1.8m (H)	7 m ³	2 Weeks
Paint	Containerised	2x Bunded Dolav Bin	Area 29 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	1m (W) x 1.2m (L) x 0.74m (H)	2 x 0.6m ³	1 Month
Vehicle batteries	Loose	2 x Bunded Dolav Bin	Area 30 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing	1m (W) x 1.2m (L) x 0.74m (H)	2 x 0.6m ³	3 Months

Waste Type	Form	Storage Detail	Location Within Site	Bay , Area Or Container Dimensions	Approx. Volume of Waste (m ³)	Maximum Storage Time on Site
Household Chemicals	Containerised	Secure Chemical Cabinet	Area 31 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing 31	1.7m (W) x 1.2m (L) x 1.8m (H)	0.5m ³ (500L)	3 Months
Household Batteries	Loose	2x Battery Boxes	Area 32 - Upper Level as shown on indicative site layout drawing 32	1.0m (W) x 1.2m (L) x 0.74m (H)	2 x 0.6m ³	3 Months



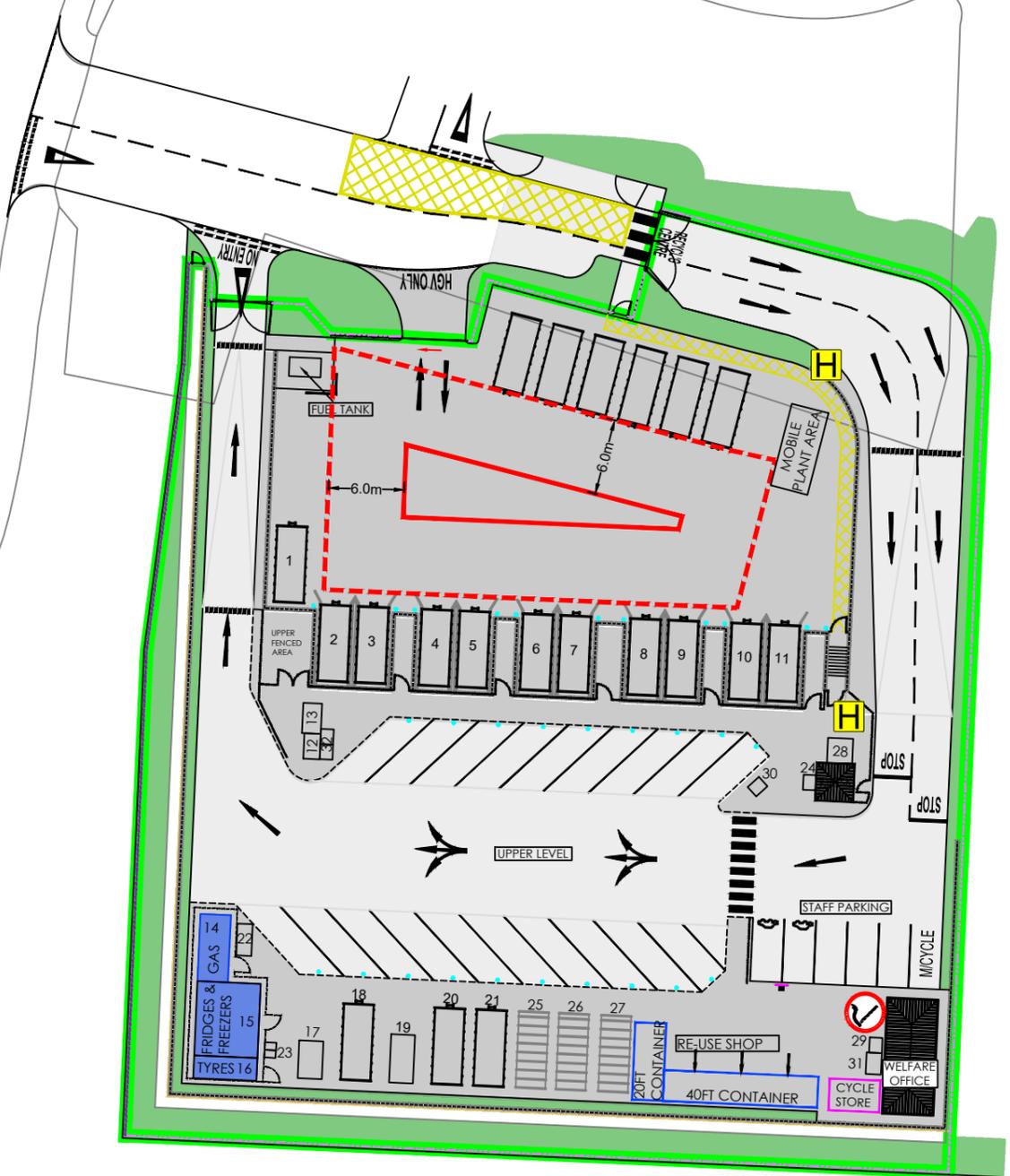
Figures



Figure 1 – Indicative Site Layout Plan



A3059



Notes

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-  Permit Boundary
-  Quarantine Area
-  Soft Landscaping/Unmade Ground
-  Smoking Area
-  Fire Hydrant

Rev	subject	date



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Site	
Newquay HWRC	
Title	
Indicative Site Layout Plan	
Scale	
1:500@A3	
Date	
November 2025	
Drawing Ref	Drawn by
Nwq-LAY-1125-01	JA
	Checked by
	KH

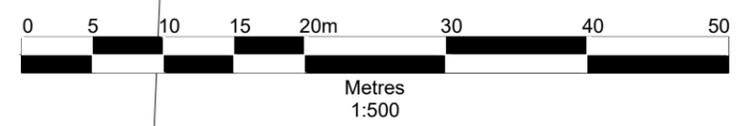
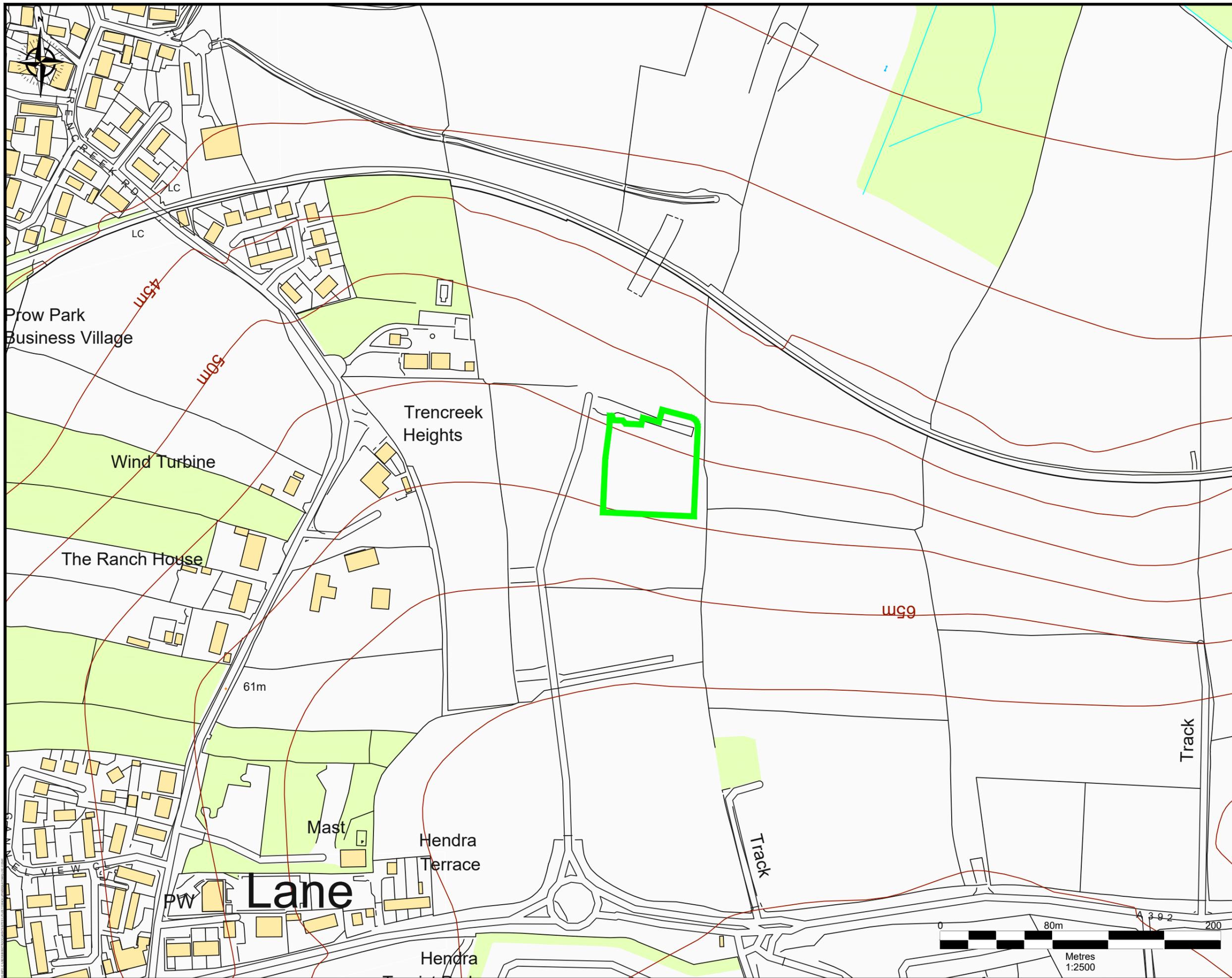




Figure 2 – Site Location



Notes

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 Site Location

Rev	subject	date

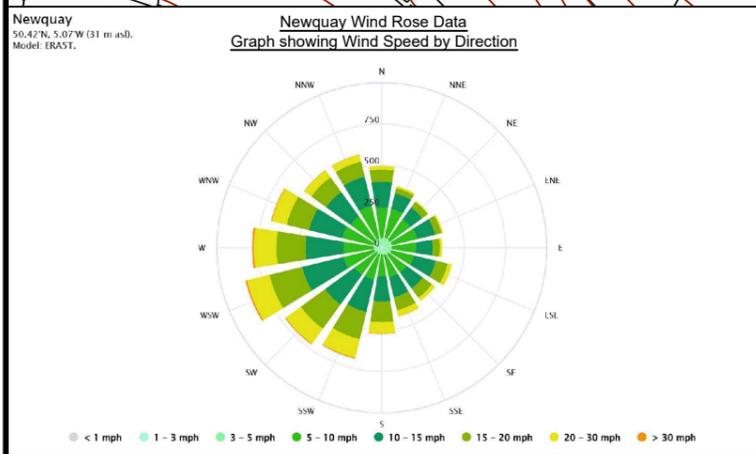
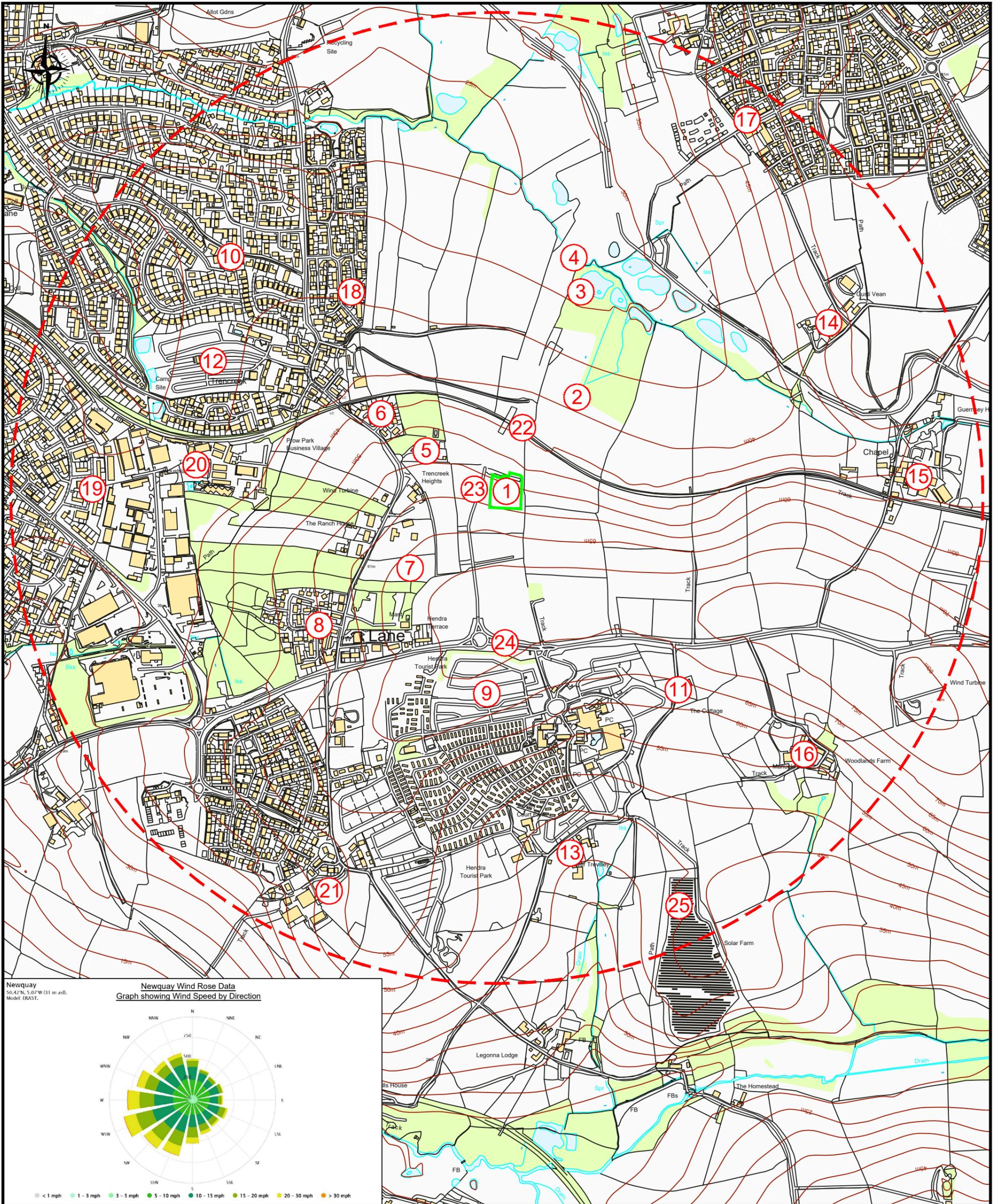


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Site	Newquay HWRC
Title	Site Location Plan
Scale	1:2500@A3
Date	November 2025
Drawing Ref	Nwq-LOC-1125-01
Drawn by	JA
Checked by	KH



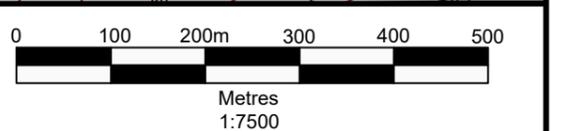
Figure 3 – Receptor Plan



Notes

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— Permit Boundary
 - - - 1km Offset
 ① Receptors



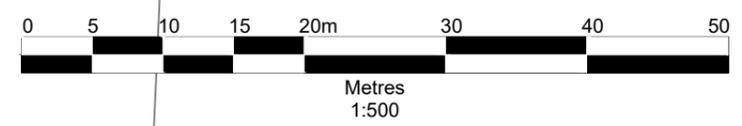
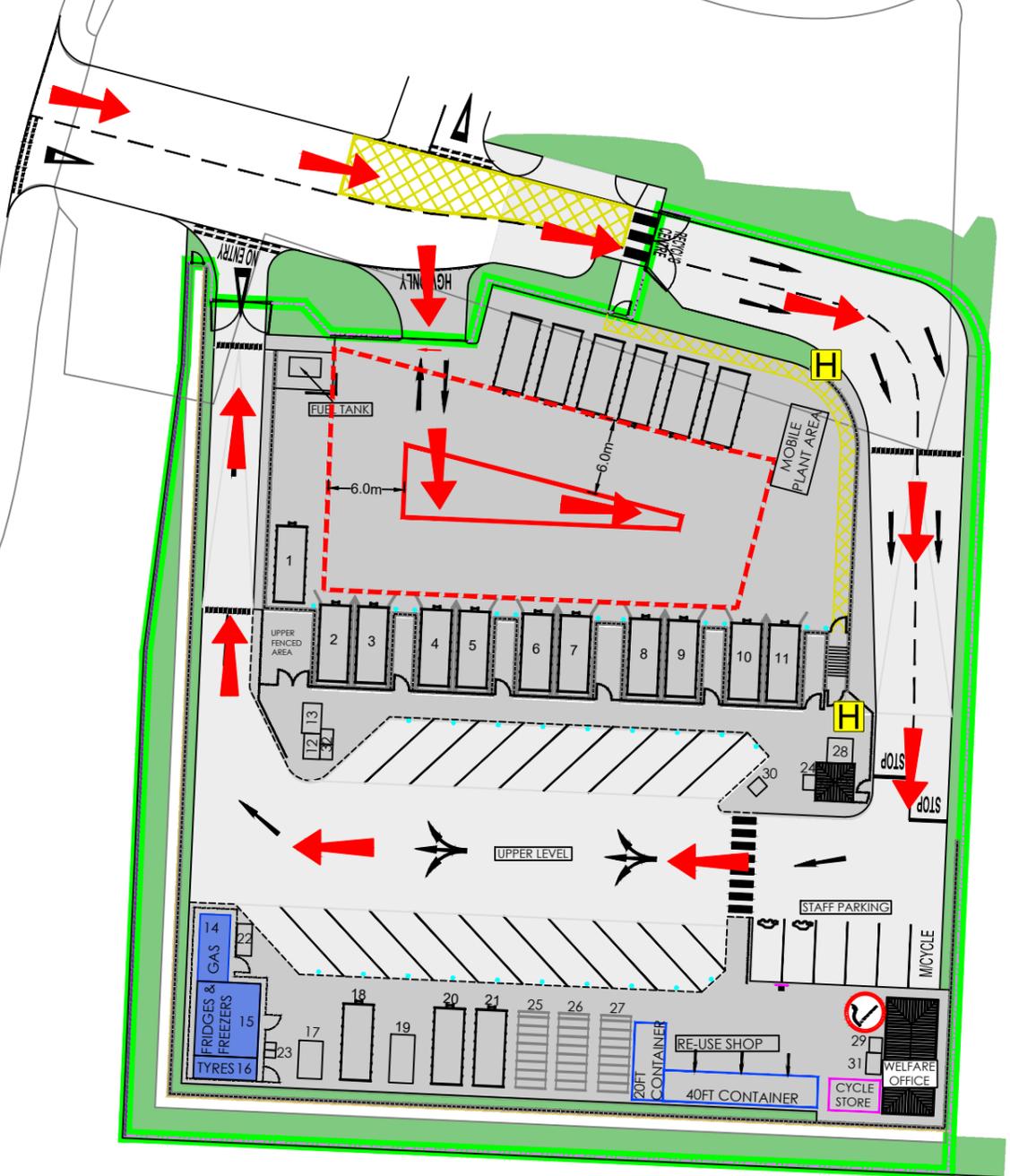
<p>Darwen Resource Recovery Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP Tel: (01254) 819700, Fax: (01254) 819749, Email: richard.bisset@suez.com</p>	Site Newquay HWRC	Scale 1:7500 @ A3	Drawn by JA	Rev subject date
	Title Site Receptor Plan	Date November 2025	Drawing Ref Nwq-REC-1125-01	Checked by KH



Figure 4 – Emergency Access Route



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Notes

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-  Permit Boundary
-  Quarantine Area
-  Soft Landscaping
-  Smoking Area
-  Fire Hydrant
-  Emergency Access Route

Rev	subject	date



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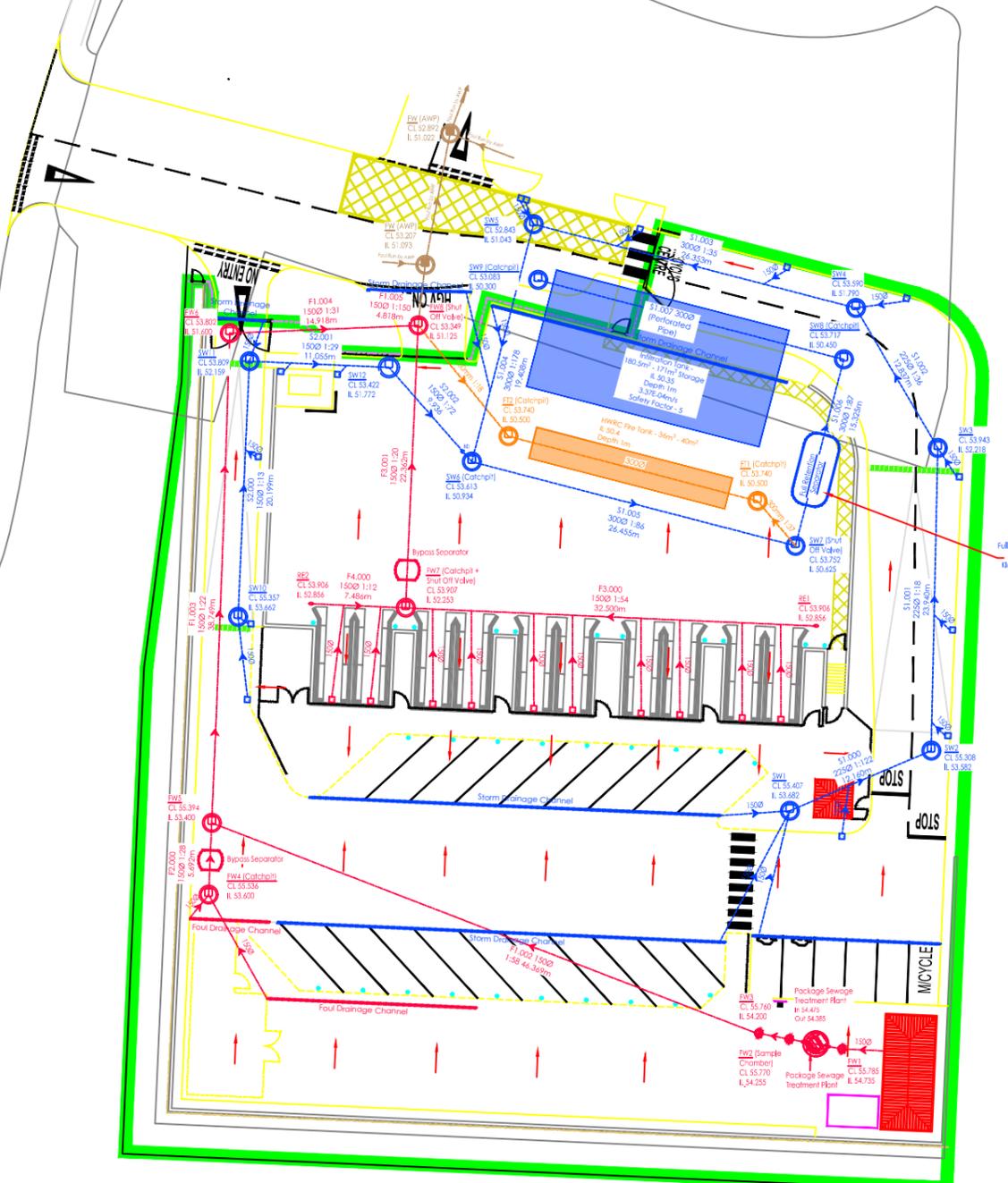
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Scale		1:500@A3	
Date		November 2025	
Drawing Ref	Drawn by	Checked by	
Nwq-EAR-1125-01	JA	KH	



Figure 5 – Drainage Plan



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-  Permit Boundary
- Foul Water**
 -  Private Water Connection (SVP, AAV, BIG etc.)
 -  Private Foul Water Inspection Chamber
 -  Private Foul Water Manhole
 -  Private Foul Water Drain
 -  Private Foul Water Channel
- Surface Water**
 -  Private Surface Water Rain Water Pipe
 -  Private Surface Water Gully
 -  Private Surface Water Channel
 -  Private Surface Water Rodding Eye
 -  Private Surface Water Inspection Chamber
 -  Private Surface Water Manhole
 -  Private Surface Water Drain
 -  Private Crated Attenuation Tank
- Fire Water**
 -  Private Fire Water Manhole
 -  Private Fire Water Drain
 -  Private Crated Attenuation Tank (Fire Water)

Rev	subject	date



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Site	Newquay HWRC	
Title	Site Drainage Plan	
Scale	1:500@A3	
Date	November 2025	
Drawing Ref	Nwq-DRN-1125-01	Drawn by JA
		Checked by KH

