Yapton Waste Transfer Station
Fire Prevention Plan

Plan Details

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Site Details

Site Name: Yapton Waste Transfer Station

Site Address: Northwood Farm, Burndell Road, Arundel, BN18 0HR

Operator Name: TJ Waste & Recycling Ltd

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Version Reference	Date	Reason for Change	Issued by
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1 INTRODUCTION

This document provides the Fire Prevention Plan for the Waste Facility at Northwood Farm, Burndell Road, Arundel, BN18 0HR.

1.1 Purpose

The primary purpose of this Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) is to guide staff and contractors in the prevention of fire. This FPP also confirms the actions to be taken in the event of fire to minimise any impact on the environment and to control the fire where appropriate.

This FPP will be issued to the Fire Brigade in the event of a fire to aid with firefighting.

1.2 Scope

This FPP has been prepared in accordance with Environment Agency guidance.[1]

This version has been prepared due to changes to the site layout and permit boundary.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the Fire Prevention Plan are:

- To minimise the likelihood of a fire occurring.
- To aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours.
- To minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites.

1.4 Site Location

The site is located at Northwood Farm, Burndell Road, Arundel, BN18 0HR. It is centred on NGR SU98662 02582.

Access to the site is via a private road off Burndell Road.

A map of key receptors within 1km is shown in Annex A.

1.5 Roles and Responsibilities

The Site Manager has responsibility for ensuring these procedures are adhered to. The Site Manager is specifically responsible for:

- Ensuring the adequate training of staff and contractors working on site regarding the content of these procedures;
- Ensuring the adequate provision of resources such as personal protective equipment (PPE);
- Ensuring the provision and maintenance of handheld fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment at the site is adequate.

1.6 Where The FPP is Kept and How to Use It

The FPP is kept within the Environmental Management System (EMS) folder. The EMS is stored in the weighbridge office.

Training on how to use this plan will be provided upon induction and retraining is delivered annually.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits

1.7 Types of Combustible Waste

1.7.1 Combustible Waste

Combustible waste includes:

- Paper or cardboard
- Plastics
- Rags and textiles
- Scrap metals contaminated or mixed with other waste such as oils or plastics
- Refuse derived fuel (RDF)
- Mixed waste containing any combustible wastes
- WEEE
- Batteries
- Wood

1.7.2 Other Combustible Materials

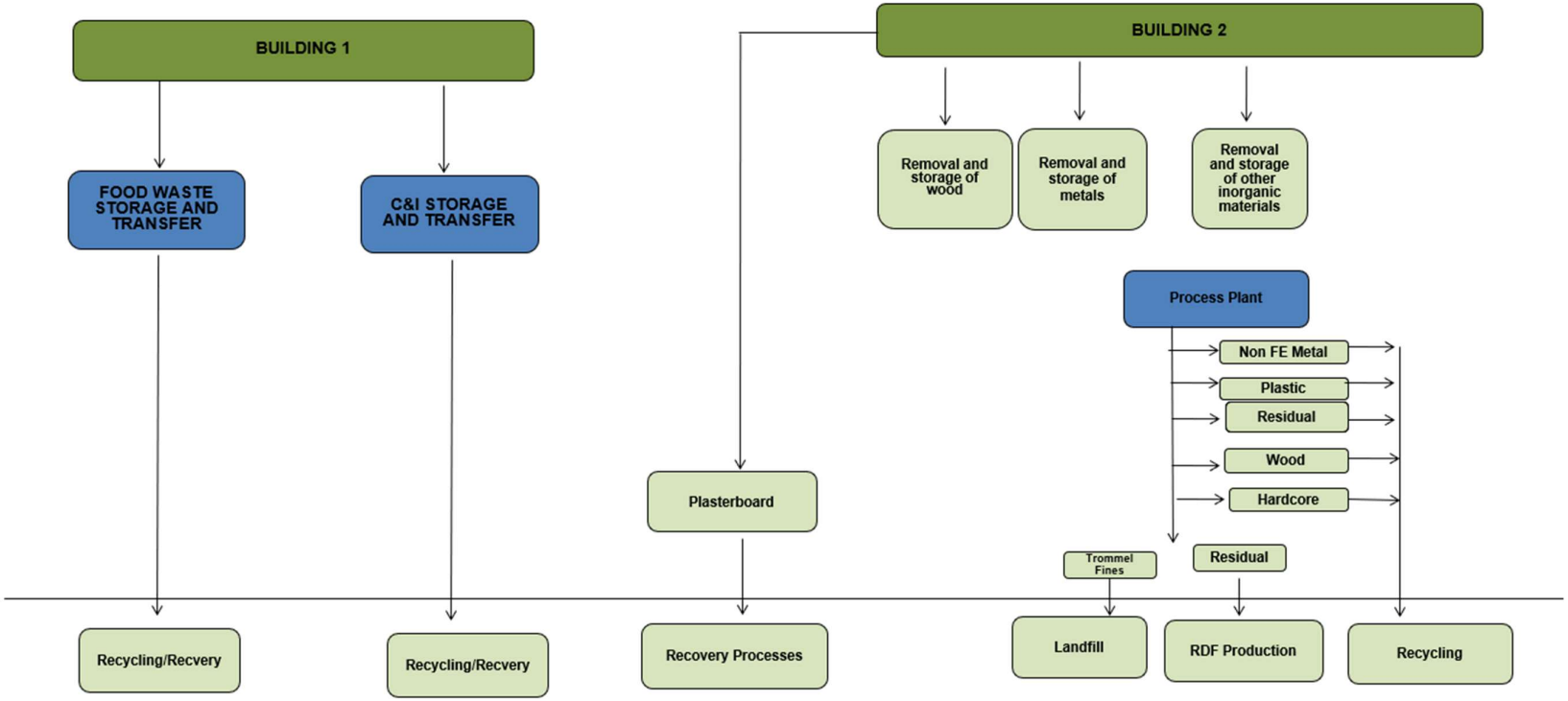
Other combustible materials include:

- Diesel
- Oils
- Lubricants
- IT Equipment
- Office Furniture
- Paperwork

1.8 Activities at the Site

The activities at the site include, sorting, separating and storing waste. It is based on the following key stages:

Figure 1 – Process Flow Diagram



1.9 Process Overview

Drawing No TJ-YWR-FPP-01 shows the position of the site buildings and storage/treatment areas.

The site has two separate buildings for waste management.

Building 1 will be used for storage and transfer only. This will include food waste (from a council collection round or commercial round) that will be stored, pending collection and transfer to a facility designed to treat food waste. The waste will be stored at the rear of the building. No treatment of food waste will take place.

C&I mixed waste may also be stored pending transfer off-site. There will be specific storage bays for this waste. This is likely to be bagged waste from commercial properties.

If required, additional storage capacity for residual waste and trommel fines produced in Building 2 will be provided in Building 1.

The bays will be interchangeable depending on market conditions. For the purposes of this FPP, all bays within the building will be assumed to contain combustible waste.

Building 2 will be used to receive waste collected from the company's skip hire business. The waste will be delivered to the site and weighed. Both the waste materials and paperwork will be inspected as per the EMS.

At the time of booking, the customer will be advised of the wastes that are permitted to be deposited within a skip. They will be advised that wastes including asbestos, waste electrical items, fluorescent tubes, gas cylinders, hazardous waste, oils and paints, solvents and batteries, are not permitted to be placed in the skip/container. A customer includes direct users of TJ waste skips or third party users delivering skips to the site.

The nature of the waste is confirmed prior to acceptance. TJ drivers collecting the waste will check the source prior to loading. The driver will notify the TCM or Site Manager if they observe the load to container non-permitted waste. Third party companies are also informed about acceptable waste.

The driver will arrive at the site and will drive onto the weighbridge. Waste Transfer Notes will be provided to the site office, and the driver will then be directed to the reception area. As the waste is unloaded a visual check will be carried out to ensure that the waste is acceptable

The reception area is within Building 2. There are 2 roller shutter doors for access/exit.

Once unloaded, the waste will be mechanically and manually sorted to remove large items such as metal, concrete, POPs and wood. These will be separated and placed in the appropriate storage areas.

The remaining waste will be loaded into the processing equipment to separate different materials. The waste will first pass through the trommel which will remove fines. As the waste continues on the conveyor belt, a blower is then applied to the waste to segregate light waste items, that fall into a segregated storage bay below.

As waste continues on the conveyor it passes through a manned picking line where waste is manually sorted and placed into chutes. The chutes lead to individual segregated storage bays below.

The following items will be removed at this stage:

- Lights (plastics, paper, cardboard etc)
- Wood

- Residual (other wastes not including inert, metal or below 100mm in size)

The picking station bays will be interchangeable depending on market conditions. Once 80% full, arrangements will be made to empty the bays and transfer the material off site.

The hardcore will continue through the process and be collected in the final bay.

There will be overband magnets to separate metal.

Loads that contain Inert wastes only, like soils and hardcore (bricks, glass, ceramics, tiles) are tipped directly into segregated storage bays outside.

2 MANAGE COMMON CAUSES OF FIRE

The following have been identified as potential causes of fire.

2.1 Arson

The site is located off a private road, with limited access, without a high level of passing traffic.

The following security features will reduce fire risks, particularly from vandalism and operational risks:

- The site is secured by lockable front gates. There is a second set of lockable gates on the main private estate road. This uses a heavy-duty four-wheel combination padlock.
- The facility will be manned at all times during routine operations.
- CCTV is provided throughout the site, as shown in Appendix G. This provides full site coverage, including all combustible wastes.
- There is signage warning that CCTV is used.
- The facility is secured with perimeter fencing.
- All functions of security will be checked daily and information recorded on the Daily Checks Form.

2.2 Plant and Equipment

Various plant and equipment are used on site.

Plant includes:

- Mobile excavators
- Mobile loading shovels
- Mobile telehandler
- Mobile forklift
- Static waste picking line
- Static baler
- Mobile trommel

Equipment includes:

- Manual hand tools
- Electrical power tools
- Fire extinguishers

The facility has written Planned Preventative Maintenance Programme to ensure all machinery and components continue to remain effective.

The programme of routine planned maintenance will be provided for each item of plant and machinery, as well as the processing equipment to prevent breakdown and faults which may pose a fire risk. All plant and equipment are subject to a pre-use check. Mobile excavators and loading shovels are subject to 500 hour and 1,000-hour services in line with the manufacturer's recommendations

The daily checks also include firefighting equipment, including the positions of fire extinguishers, hose and suppression system. All mobile plant will be fitted with fire

extinguishers. All mobile plant will be parked away from combustible materials when not being used.

All faults which require corrective action will be reported to the Site Manager to be implemented.

The plant and equipment will be subject to service agreements with the manufacturer and/or supplier. Where appropriate, these agreements will include a 24 hour call out facility.

A list of essential items is maintained to ensure that an adequate supply of spare parts can be provided on site. This includes items such as fuses, switches and bearings. This will enable efficient repairs to be made on site to avoid process delays.

All plant is checked prior to use daily. In the event of any defects being recorded, the Site Manager will be informed immediately to arrange for repairs. There is a workshop on site to carry out the necessary repairs. In the event that the defect cannot be repaired the contingency measures below will be triggered.

2.3 Electrical faults including damaged or exposed electrical cables

All electrical installations are tested by fully qualified electricians. All certifications of installation are held at the head office.

Portable Appliance Testing (PAT) is undertaken every 2 years.

Electrical Installation Condition Report (EICR) testing is undertaken every 5 years.

2.4 Discarded Smoking Materials

Smoking is not permitted anywhere within the permitted boundary. This is reinforced with training and site notices.

2.5 Hot Works

As part of waste operations, hot works will not be needed. However, if hot works such as welding is required as part of building or equipment repair or maintenance, a suitably qualified person will be used and a fire marshal shall be appointed to oversee the works. Any hot works for skip repairs will be carried out in the workshop which is over 40m from the waste buildings.

Processes involving Hot Work such as blowlamps, brazing, cutting, welding, and other spark or flame producing equipment shall not be permitted without a Hot Work Permit. Any contractor or person using such techniques or processes must obtain permission in writing from the Fire Marshall Site Manager or his/her nominated deputy.

Following completion of the works, the fire marshal will check to ensure everything is cooled and there is no fire risk as a result of the works.

2.6 Industrial Heaters

The use of industrial heaters is not permitted on site.

2.7 Hot Exhausts

During operations, banksmen and site operatives will be vigilant for signs of ignition from operational hot exhausts such as those on vehicles used for transport and waste movement. Visual checks will occur every hour to ensure that dust on has not settled on hot exhausts.

A fire watch is maintained for at least 30 minutes after the last waste delivery is accepted or 30 minutes after last waste has been processed, whichever is the later. The fire-watch includes visual inspection and monitoring (by eye).

2.8 Ignition Sources

There are no naked flames, space heaters, furnaces, incinerators or any other sources of ignition on the site.

2.9 Batteries

Batteries will not be accepted at the site.

If any batteries are encountered in the waste, they will be removed and kept in a battery box. This will be a covered, leak proof container. More than one container will be provided for different batteries. Any damaged batteries will be isolated and stored separately.

Arrangements will be made to remove the batteries from the site to a specialist contractor.

The site will not accept batteries from End-of-Life Vehicles.

The operator will reinforce this message at the point of hire. The operator will also unload and check the waste before it is moved inside the reception building.

2.10 Leaks and Spillages

To minimise the risk of leaks and spillages from machinery, pre-use checks are undertaken by the user and maintenance programmes are in place in line with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Fuel is stored in a bunded container on site.

Oils and lubricants are stored in a lockable metal container away from the main sorting shed.

Oils are stored on a bund inside the lockable container.

In case of chemical spillage, a spill kit is available on site and the sites spillage action plan is to be followed.

The spillage action plan is displayed in various locations on site.

The spillage procedure is set out in Annex E.

2.11 Build-up of Loose Combustible Waste, Dust and Fluff

Good housekeeping will be maintained at all times to ensure dust and litter are prevented from accumulating on site. The site is fully concreted, which is easier to keep clean. Waste will be stored in storage bays or containers (other than the incoming mixed waste).

Lightweight waste that could generate litter, will be managed inside the building.

As part of the daily checks, signs for litter and debris around the site will be recorded and action taken to remove such materials. The general cleanliness of the site will be checked throughout the working day. The following specific inspections will be carried out:

- At least daily - The TCM will carry out an inspection of the site to ensure safe storage, access and egress. Particular attention will be required to identify any potential fire hazards when opening the site in the morning and prior to securing the site at the end of each shift. Any cleaning requirements will be implemented.
  30 minutes at the end of every day will be allocated to site staff to undertake cleaning duties.
- Weekly – Detailed clean of the site, include bays, plant and machinery.

2.12 Reaction between Wastes

The site does not store wastes which are incompatible.

To prevent any reaction between non-conforming wastes in the quarantine area, the following controls are implemented:

- Waste batteries are stored within a plastic container.
- WEEE waste is stored within a plastic container.
- Gas cylinders are stored within a lockable cage

2.13 Waste Acceptance and Deposited Hot Loads

The following actions are taken to prevent fire arising from a hot load:

- On arrival at the site's weighbridge, vehicles shall supply the site office with the relevant paperwork (waste transfer note and any sampling schedules/results) for initial checks. Any discrepancies shall be resolved before the waste is officially accepted on site.
- Checks on storage capacity shall take place throughout the day to ensure that suitable space is available for all incoming wastes.
- Loads are weighed and recorded on the waste transfer note via the online computer system.
- A visual load inspection shall take place. This shall be carried out before the waste is unloaded and shall be undertaken by the weighbridge operative.
- If the load is rejected, the waste transfer note shall be completed with the reason for rejection, and the vehicle directed off site.
- If it is not possible to inspect the waste prior to unloading, the waste shall be inspected immediately after off-loading in the waste reception area.
- If after the off-loading of waste, it is shown to be non-compliant, the load shall be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle, a TJ Waste vehicle or directed to the designated quarantine area immediately.
- The vehicle shall then be directed to the waste reception building or external storage area, where the waste shall be unloaded or tipped in the unprocessed waste stockpile or dedicated storage container

If there is any suspicion of a waste load that is showing signs of heating, for example, steam or smoke, it will not be permitted to unload. Any such loads will be held in the Fire Quarantine Area and targeted with water using extinguishers / hoses.

Any loads suspected of contained batteries, oils, rags soaked in oils or chemicals, are not permitted to tip.

2.14 Hot and Dry Weather

All combustible waste will be received and stored inside a building. This will prevent any direct sunlight.

During hot and dry weather conditions, the machine operator will turn the waste prior to sorting. The operator will also arrange to remove separated wastes more frequently to reduce the waste storage times.

Dust mist sprays will be used within the waste building. The suppression system will be activated during hot and dry conditions to keep the waste damp and cool.

3 PREVENT SELF COMBUSTION

The site will be operated in accordance with an Environmental Management System. This provides information on the amount of waste to be processed, including storage areas and storage times.

In addition to the EMS, the following reasonable actions will be taken to minimise the risk of fire, in accordance with Environment Agency guidelines.

3.1 Manage Storage Time

Waste is stored no longer than 72 hours. There is a general 24-hour turnover of waste on site.

The waste will be received, processed and removed from the site typically within 72 hours.

No waste will be stored in the maximum pile sizes for longer than 3 months. Therefore, temperature monitoring is unnecessary.

The waste will be turned prior to loading into the processing equipment to ensure that the first in – first out principle is achieved.

All outputs will be removed from the site on a first in, first out principle.

No waste will be shredded on site and will remain in its largest form.

3.1.1 Monitor and Temperature Control

The site will not store waste for long periods, negating the requirement for temperature checking. This applies to all wastes, including metal and fines.

3.1.2 Waste Bale Storage

At the current time, no baling takes place on site.

3.2 Manage Waste Piles

Table 1 shows the maximum storage limits.

Table 1 –Storage Building 1

Waste Type	Maximum Dimensions	Max. Height	Volume	Comment
Trommel Fines	6m x 9m	4m	150m^3	Used to provide additional storage capacity for Building 2, if necessary. Trommel fines typically contain soil/sandy material with fragments of cardboard, plastic, wood and metal. The fines are tested for LOI to demonstrate <10% compliance. This is a good indicator of low-level organic content which could be combustible.
C&I Waste	6x14m	4m	240m^3	Located with storage bay. Low risk of overspill. Waste continually removed from the site.
C&I Waste	6x12m	4m	200m^3	Located with storage bay. Low risk of overspill. Waste continually removed from the site.
Food Waste	8m x 8m	4m	180m^3	Located with storage bay. Low risk of overspill. Waste continually removed from the site.
Food Waste	8m x 8m	4m	180m^3	Located with storage bay. Low risk of overspill. Waste continually removed from the site.
Residual Waste	6x14m	4m	240m^3	Located with storage bay. Low risk of overspill. Waste continually removed from the site.
Residual Waste	6x14m	4m	240m^3	Located with storage bay. Low risk of overspill. Waste continually removed from the site.

Note: volumes based on stockpiles not uniform block dimensions. For the waste piles, the maximum dimension in each direction is provided.

The largest pile in Building 1 could be residual waste, with each bay storing 240m^3. This does not exceed the maximum pile size set out the FPP guidance which is 750m^3. Assumed to be a mixture of plastics, cardboard, paper, textiles, wood and metals.

Table 2 –Storage Building 2

Waste Type	Maximum Dimensions	Max. Height	Volume	Comment
Reception Area	10x10m	4m	300m^3	Continuously processed.
Reception overflow	10x5m	4m	140m^3	Continuously processed.
Wood	5m x 7m	4m	100m^3	Removed weekly
Trommel Fines	5mx3.2m	3m	30m^3	Trommel fines contain predominantly soil/sandy material with fragments of cardboard, plastic, wood and metal. The fines are tested for LOI to demonstrate <10% compliance. This is a good indicator of low-level organic content which could be combustible.
Lights	5mx3.2m	3m	30m^3	Within separate bays.
Wood	5mx3.2m	3m	30m^3	
Residual*	5mx3.2m 16m^2	3m	30m^3	
Lights	5mx3.2m 16m^2	3m	30m^3	
Hardcore	5m x 4m 20m^2	4m	60m^3	
POPs	5m x 5m 25m^2	4m	70m^3	
Metal	5m x 5m 25m^2	4m	70m^3	
Wood	5m x 6m 30m^2	4m	84m^3	
Residual*	15m x 6m 90m^2	4m	250m^3	Transferred to Building 1 if additional capacity required.
Spare Containers	6m x 2.44m 14.8m^2	2.1m	26.9m^3	Containers storing separated wastes.

*Residual – mixed plastics, cardboard, paper, wood

Note: volumes based on stockpiles not uniform block dimensions. For the incoming waste pile, the maximum dimension in each direction is provided. This does not equate to storage volume due to the working floor area and position of process equipment.

Bays may also be interchangeable depending on markets conditions. For the purposes of this Fire Prevention Plan, the bays beneath the picking station will be assumed to always store combustible waste.

Containerised wastes will be stored outside pending collection. These will contain wastes that have been separated through the sorting process and may include cardboard, wood, metal for example.

None of the storage limits exceed the maximum permissible within the guidance.

3.3 Waste Stored in Containers

Some separated wastes will be stored in containers outside. These may include wood, metal, cardboard for example. For the purposes of this FFP it has been assumed that all containers could hold combustible waste.

Maximum waste piles are not applied to waste stored in containers.

Containers include skips and roll-on roll-off skips.

Full containers to be covered pending collection

Each container is orientated to enable it to be lifted quickly and moved to the quarantine area if required. Each skip containing combustible waste is accessible without the need to move other containers out of the way.

The plant operator will move any container, if safe to do so.

3.4 Storage Bays/Separation Distances

The concrete bay walls meet Class A1 (EN 13501-1). "*The constituent materials (cement and aggregates) which, when chemically combined within concrete, form a material that is essentially inert and, importantly for fire safety design, has relatively poor thermal conductivity. It is this slow rate of conductivity (heat transfer) that enables concrete to act as an effective fire shield not only between adjacent spaces, but also to protect itself from fire damage*."[2]

Within Building 1, there are concrete bay walls separating different wastes.

Building 2, is constructed with a 3m high concrete panelled wall surround.

The bay walls beneath the picking station are constructed using concrete panelled walls. The walls are provided to each side and the rear, to prevent overspill.

The residual waste, POPs, wood and metal are stored in separate bays. The bays are checked daily, and arrangements made to empty the bay when they are 80% full. The bays will be emptied to ensure the older waste is removed first.

The bays provide containment for the separated wastes.

The fire resistance of the concrete panels is at least 2 hours, see Annex F.

3.4.1 Diesel Tank

Diesel will be used to fuel the mobile plant. A 1500l tank is provided adjacent to the site office. This is a bunded tank, meeting the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage (England) Regulations 2001.

The tank is double skinned, sited with a bunded area, capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the container. The bunded area will be completed sealed and will contain all the components of the storage tank, including the valves.

Spillage kits will be provided on site and kept in the site office.

No smoking signage will be clearly displayed and maintained.

Dry powder type extinguishers will be provided.

[2] Concrete and Fire Safety, the Concrete Centre

The tank and bund will be subject to regular inspections as part of the daily site checks, See EMS-FR-03. It will also be maintained in accordance with the manufacture's specification.

3.5 Fire Quarantine Area

The Fire Quarantine Area is a dedicated emergency or quarantine area, with a clear area of at least 6m around the perimeter, which is available at all times, see Drawing No TJ-YWR-FPP-01. The allocated area is approximately 10m x 10m ($100m^2$) and would be able hold 50% of the largest waste pile ($300m^3$).

In the event of a fire, burning waste, if safe to do so, waste will be moved to the Fire Quarantine Area using machinery.

The Fire Quarantine Area will be marked on the ground.

3.6 Signage

Signage will be positioned throughout the facility showing Fire Exits and the position of extinguishers and other relevant firefighting equipment.

All waste storage areas will be clearly marked to ensure the correct waste types are stored in the permitted bays.

The company will reinforce fire prevention messages using signs with key messages for staff.

4 FIRE DETECTION AND MANAGEMENT

4.1 Detecting and Suppressing Fires

All staff are trained to be vigilant in terms of fire detection.

There is CCTV provided throughout the site, which can be accessed on mobile phones. The images can monitor all combustible wastes on site.

Fire extinguishers are available around the site. These will be provided in the picking station, accessible at each entry/exit point. These are serviced by a third party.

Within the picking station there will be an alarm which can be activated within the picking station. In addition, the alarm can be triggered by site staff external to the picking station. The site operates a 2-way radio system which keeps the site office, site based staff and picking station staff in regular contact. On detection of a fire these means of communication and alarm will be used to notify all staff.

The site has a flame and smoke detection system, which complies to a BS5839 standard. This was installed by a third party service provider.

When activated the system is linked to the on-site deluge system that automatically begins dispensing mains water inside a building. There are separate systems for each building.

There are fire call points around the site, which are tested weekly by the site foreman. Upon activation the service provider is immediately notified, who then attempt to contact a list of key stakeholders. After 3 minutes, the service provider will then notify the local fire department.

For Building 1, the system will be fed by a 25,000 litre water storage tank.

For Building 2, the system has 3 x 30,000 litres water storage tanks. There are also 3 additional 30,000 litres water tanks that are used as part of the surface drainage system, storing water that can be used for dust suppression. These have not been used in the fire-water calculation as they may not be full at any given time, although these are topped up with mains water.

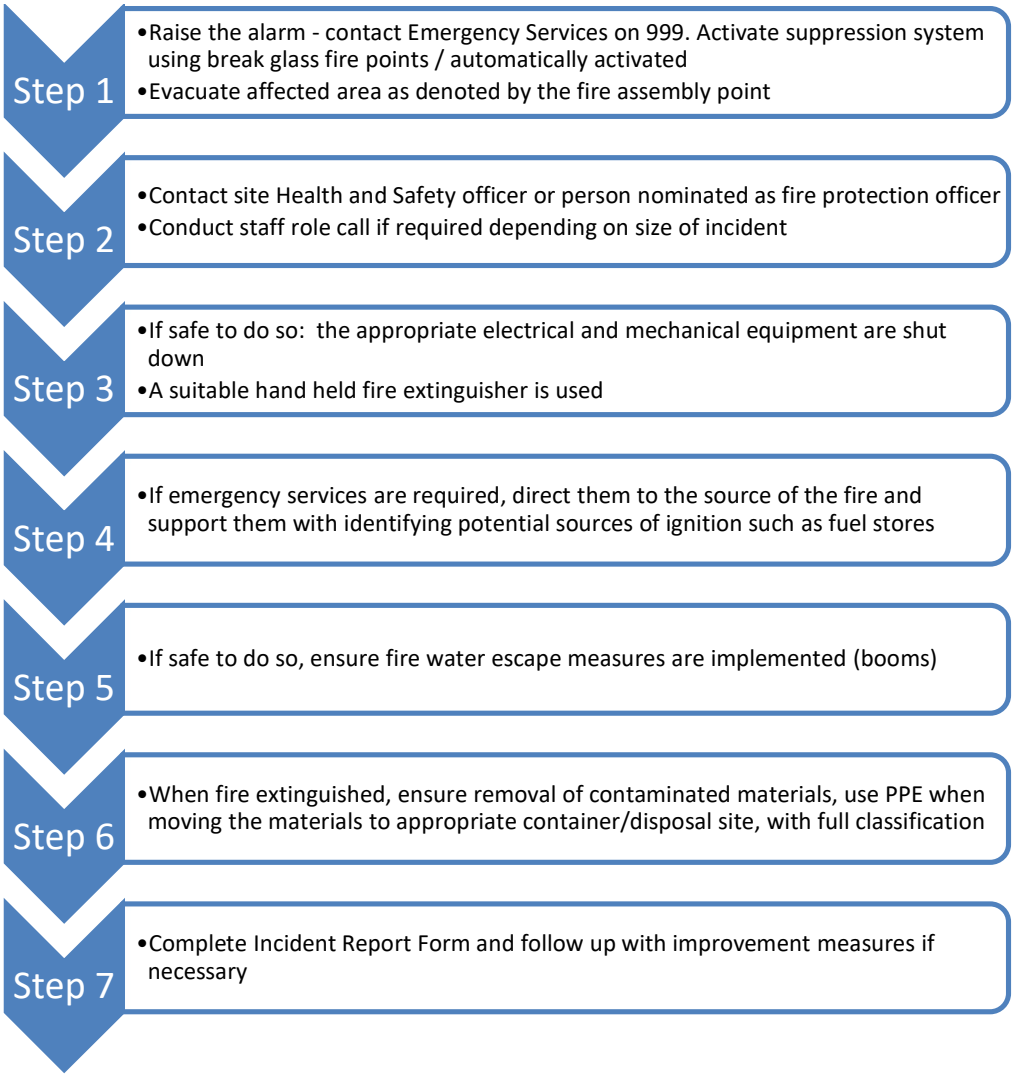
The water tanks to be used for firefighting will be kept full and used only for fire suppression.

Firefighting equipment will be provided around the site for dealing with other fires, including hoses and extinguishers.

The access route for the Fire Service is shown on Drawing No. TJ-YWR-FPP-02.

4.2 Firefighting strategy – During Operational Hours

In the event of a fire being detected, the following steps will be taken:

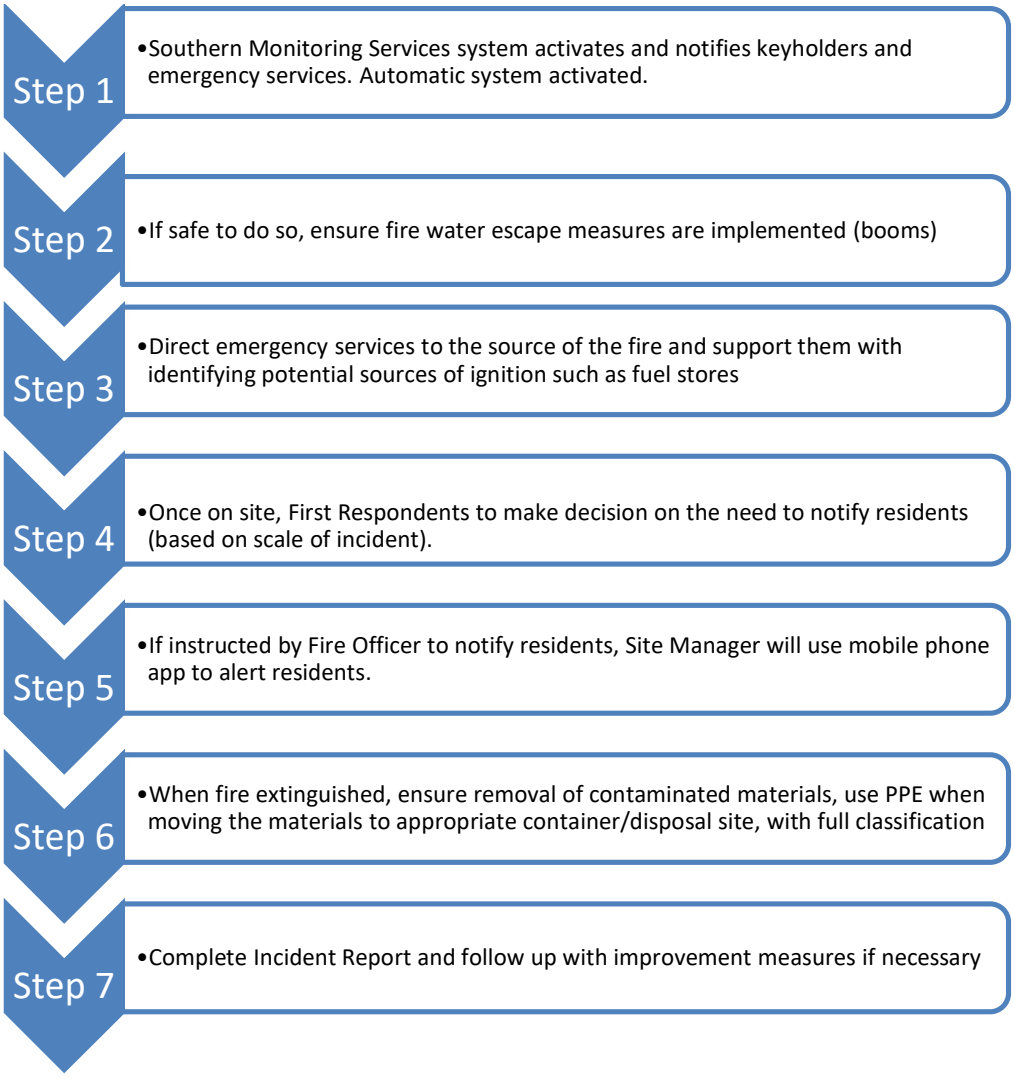


All staff are trained in these procedures.

The contact list of emergency numbers in Annex C will be retained in the Site Office and updated as required by the Site Manager.

4.3 Firefighting strategy – Out of Hours

In the event of a fire being detected during out of hours, the following steps will be taken:



*The first respondents live approximately 15 minutes from the site.

For either scenario, staff will be available to operate mobile plant under the supervision of and guidance of the Fire and Rescue Service, which may include moving waste during an incident.

4.4 Managing Fire Water

Fire water would be generated primarily from within one of the buildings. Booms[3] can be placed across the yard to provide a sealed storage area for fire water.

The polybooms will be stored in the site office. This is separate from the main waste operational area and is therefore likely to remain accessible. The booms would be placed in the areas as indicated on the plan.

Sandbags may also be used to complete the bunded area. Sandbags will be stored in the storage shed. Approximately 15 sand bags would be deployed to seal the boundary south of building 2.

[3] 100m Poly Spill Boom - Darcy Spillcare

All staff will be trained on the deployment of polybooms and sandbags, and will be aware of when to deploy them, if safe to do so i.e. if human life will not be put at risk. This will allow an individual member to respond on their own if required. Training will take place as part of the induction and will be tested during an annual fire drill. It is anticipated that it will take 10 minutes to deploy the booms and sandbags.

The polybooms will be stored and handled in accordance with the manufacture's specification. Their shelf life is unlimited if stored away from direct sunlight. If the booms are deployed, they will be disposed and replaced. Sandbags will be checked daily and will be replaced if showing signs of damage or decay. Used sandbags will be replaced.

Assuming a scenario in which a full bay of residual waste was on fire in Building 1, the following fire water management would be required:

Litre/min/1m^3 of waste (l)[a]	6.6
Largest combustible pile (m^3)	240
Litre per minute required (l)	1,600
Litres over three hours (l)	288,000

Assuming a scenario in which a full reception bay of combustible (light mixed) waste was on fire in Building 2, the following fire water management would be required:

Litre/min/1m^3 of waste (l)[a]	6.6
Largest combustible pile (m^3)	300
Litre per minute required (l)	2,000
Litres over three hours (l)	360,000

[a] Based on EA guidance that 2000l /minute of water is required for a 300m^3 stockpile for three hours.

The site has been designed to contain fire water. Both buildings and external storage bays provide a sealed boundary. This will be connected using polybooms across the site, and sand bags along a small section of boundary. This will provide an area of 4,440m^2 with a bund of at least 0.1m, to give a storage volume of 444,000m^3.

The controls set out above demonstrate that fire water would be contained on site.

To remove any contained fire water from the site, it will be possible to use a tanker to extract the fire water from the drainage system and containment area.

4.5 Water Supplies

Water supplies for firefighting can come from:

- **Mains water supply.** Mains water is available on site. This will be used to supply hoses for small incidents or for cooling waste. The hoses have a long range as indicated on the site plan.
- **Hydrant**. There is a fire hydrant on the private estate road. This was installed by Portsmouth Water and is inspected by the Fire Service.

- **Water Tanks and Sprinklers**. One 25,000 litre water storage tank will provide water to sprinkler units in Building 1. There are 3 x 30,000 litres water storage tanks for Building 2. Plus, a possible 90,000 litre water storage in other tanks on site.
- **Fire Hydrant**. This is located on the main access road. Approximately 50m from the site.
- The fire water tanks will be used for fire suppression only.
- **Fire service water supply truck.** The nearest fire stations are:

  Littlehampton Fire Station 4.0 miles (10 minutes drive)

  Arundel Fire Station 4.1 miles (10 minute drive)

  Bognor Regis Fire Station 7.3 miles (15 minutes drive)

4.6 Assessing Risks to Groundwater from Fire Water

The site does not lie within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ).

The groundwater vulnerability map shows the groundwater is in a Medium-High risk category.

The proposed fire water management procedures demonstrate that fire water can be contained within the site boundary.

4.7 Incident Management

In the event of temporary shut down of the site incoming waste streams will be directed to other TJ waste facilities in Portsmouth (Permit number: EPR/WP3796EA) or (Permit number: EPR/BB3500CN).

Annex C contains a template for maintaining a list of local contacts. This will be kept up to date and in the site office. In the event of a fire, the contact list will be used to ensure local businesses are notified immediately.

Once the fire has been extinguished and the site has been deemed safe to enter, an assessment of the fire damage will be made. Arrangements will be made to tanker away the fire water to allow access to the building. Any fire residues will be loaded into containers and removed from the site for disposal, subject to classification.

Any residues from the POPs waste bay will be handled in accordance with the POPs Regulations, which will require the residues to be classified.

The Environment Agency will be notified within 24 hours of the incident, or as soon as practicable.

Depending on the severity of the fire and the disruption it may cause to residents and other receptors, TJs will release information bulletins via it's social media platforms and websites.

All equipment will be checked by the manufacturer to ensure that it remains fit for purpose. Any repairs will be made by the manufacturer, and the commissioning phase will need to be signed off by the manufacturer before waste processing recommences.

The detection and suppression system will also be checked by the installers to ensure that they are fit for purpose. Any repairs will be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

The cause of the fire will be investigated to understand what occurred and what measures need to be in place to prevent a recurrence. Advice will be sought from the Fire Service and this Fire Prevention Plan updated accordingly.

Annex A: Location of Key Receptors

The receptors shown below are within 1 km of the site. Sensitive human receptors include residential housing areas.

Wind Direction

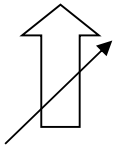
According to the UK Met Office, the prevailing wind direction in the area is South-Westerly[4].

Legend	Receptor	Type	Distance and Direction from Permit Boundary
A	Grain barn	Commercial/Agricultural	10m North
B	Storage	Commercial	70m North East
C	Storage	Commercial	100m South East
D	Rollaston Park	Residential	175 North East
E	Poynters Croft/Meadow Cottage	Residential	90m North
F	Barley Lane	Residential	230m North West
G	Charles Square (Cinder Lane)	Residential	380m West
H	Storage Building	Commercial	680m South East
I	Horsemere GreenLane	Residential	745m South East
J	Fields	Agriculture	5m south
K	Southern Water WWTW	Commercial	820 North East
L	Industrial Estate	Commercial	500m North East
M	Abbots Field	Residential	210m North West

[4]http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/regional-climates/so

Figure 2 - Site Setting and Receptors (blue represents 1km from site centre)





South Westerly
Wind Direction

Annex B: Staff Contact and Training Register

Name	Job Title	Contact Telephone Number	FPP Training Received (Insert Date)	Signature

Annex C: Emergency Contact Numbers

Name & Address		Telephone Number
Environment Agency	General Enquiries: Incident Hotline Reporting:	03708 506 506 0800 80 70 60
Electricity Supplier	National Power Cut Helpline UK Power Networks	105 0800 028 0247
HSE	Incident Contact Centre Incident Hotline	0345 300 9923 0151 922 9235
Local Authority Emergency Services	Environmental Health	01903 737500
Emergency Services (Fire/Police/Ambulance)	Emergency Non-Emergency	999 101
Nearest Hospital	Chichester (24 hours) Bognor (day time)	01243 788122 01243 865 418

Annex C: Local Contact Numbers

Name & Address		Telephone Number
Burndell Storage	Yapton Road, Arundel, BN18 0HR	0800 389 1523
Ceasefire Café	Yapton Road, Arundel, BN18 0HR	07427 873961
Sussex Home of Target Shooting	Yapton Road, Arundel, BN18 0HR	01903 726476

Annex D Daily Checks Form

Date						
Checked By (Initials)						
Compliance (Y/N)						
External:						
Gates and Fences						
Access road (cleanliness)						
Signage condition						
Drainage system						
Litter						
Check external condition of site buildings						
General building & roof condition						
Evidence of vandalism (check windows and doors)						
CCTV operational						
Pedestrian access clear						
Diesel tank and bund						
Capacity of Waste Quarantine Area (% full)						
Internal:						
Integrity of concrete floor						
Integrity of storage bays						
Drains						
Signage clear and in tact						
Evidence of leaks or seeps						
Sprinkler System						
Roller Shutter Doors						
Fire Watch check – storage capacities, Fire Quarantine area						
Fire Fighting Equipment						
Parked vehicles over 3m from combustible materials at end of day						
Actions						

Annex E – Spillage Procedure

Spillage

Potential causes of a spill

Minor spillages may be caused by:

- Machinery and fuel/oil leaks from vehicles
- Spillages or leaks from the diesel tank

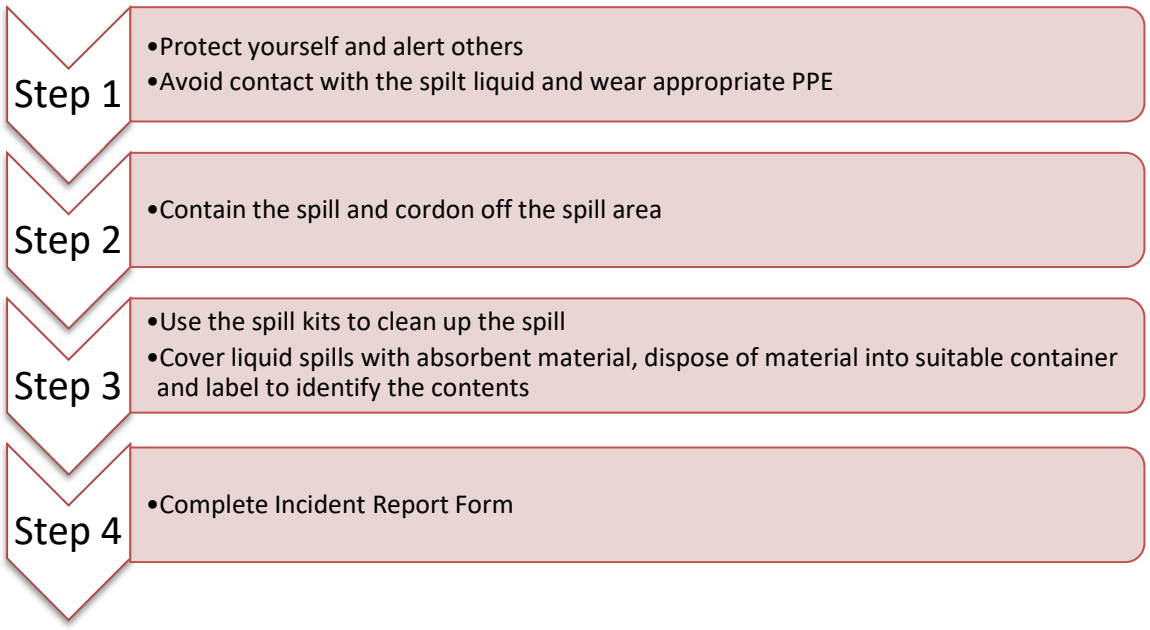
Prevention of Spillages

Spillages and impacts from spillages will be prevented by:

- Controlling vehicle manoeuvring will be controlled
- Regular maintenance of plant and machinery
- Diesel tank to be double skinned and bunded
- Spill kits maintained in site office

Minor Spillage Procedure

A minor spillage is one that usually presents little or no risk to person or property and is small enough to be safely cleaned up using the emergency spill kit. The procedure is:



Spill Kits

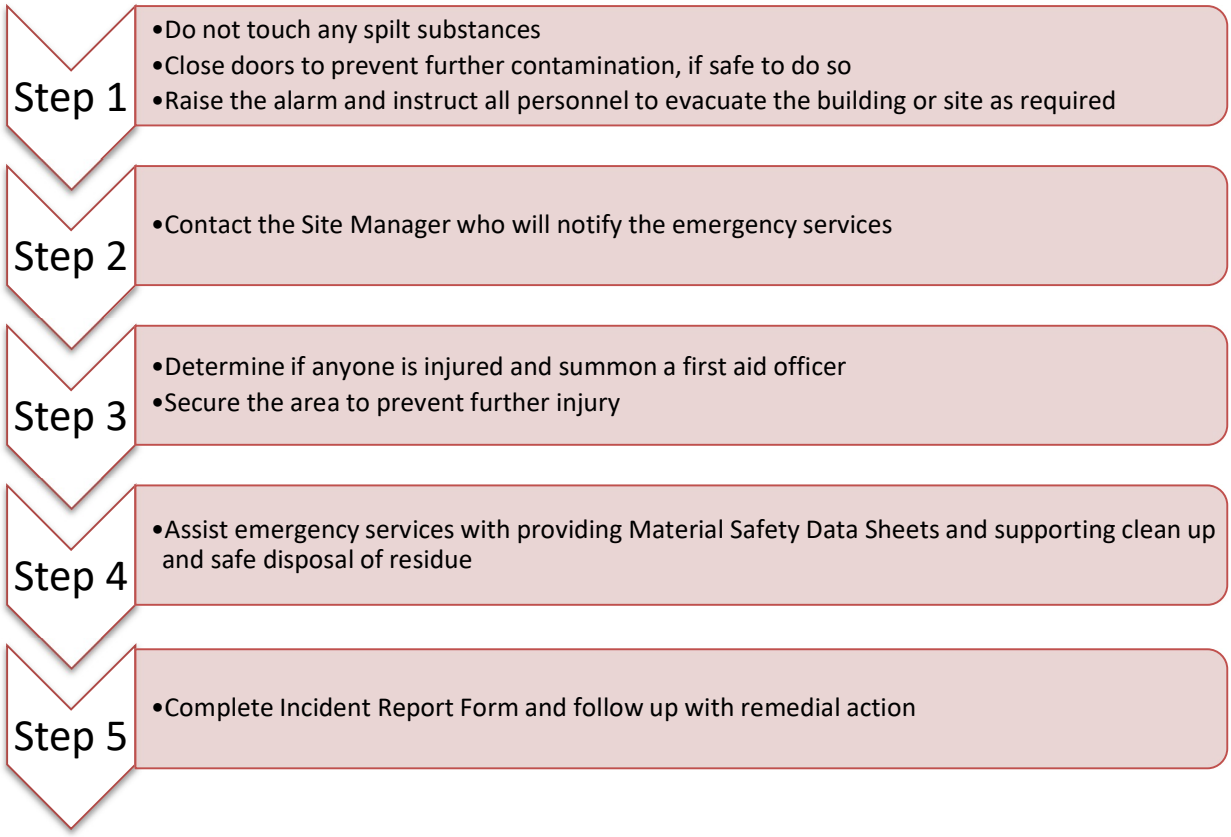
Spill kits will be maintained at the facility in order to respond to any spill incident. The spill kits will include:

- absorbent granules or sand;
- protective overalls;

- chemical/oil resistant gloves;
- chemical/oil resistant goggles; and
- a broom and shovel.

Major Spillage Procedure

A major spill is one that cannot be contained safely with the material on site and threatens safety to life and or the environment. The procedure is:



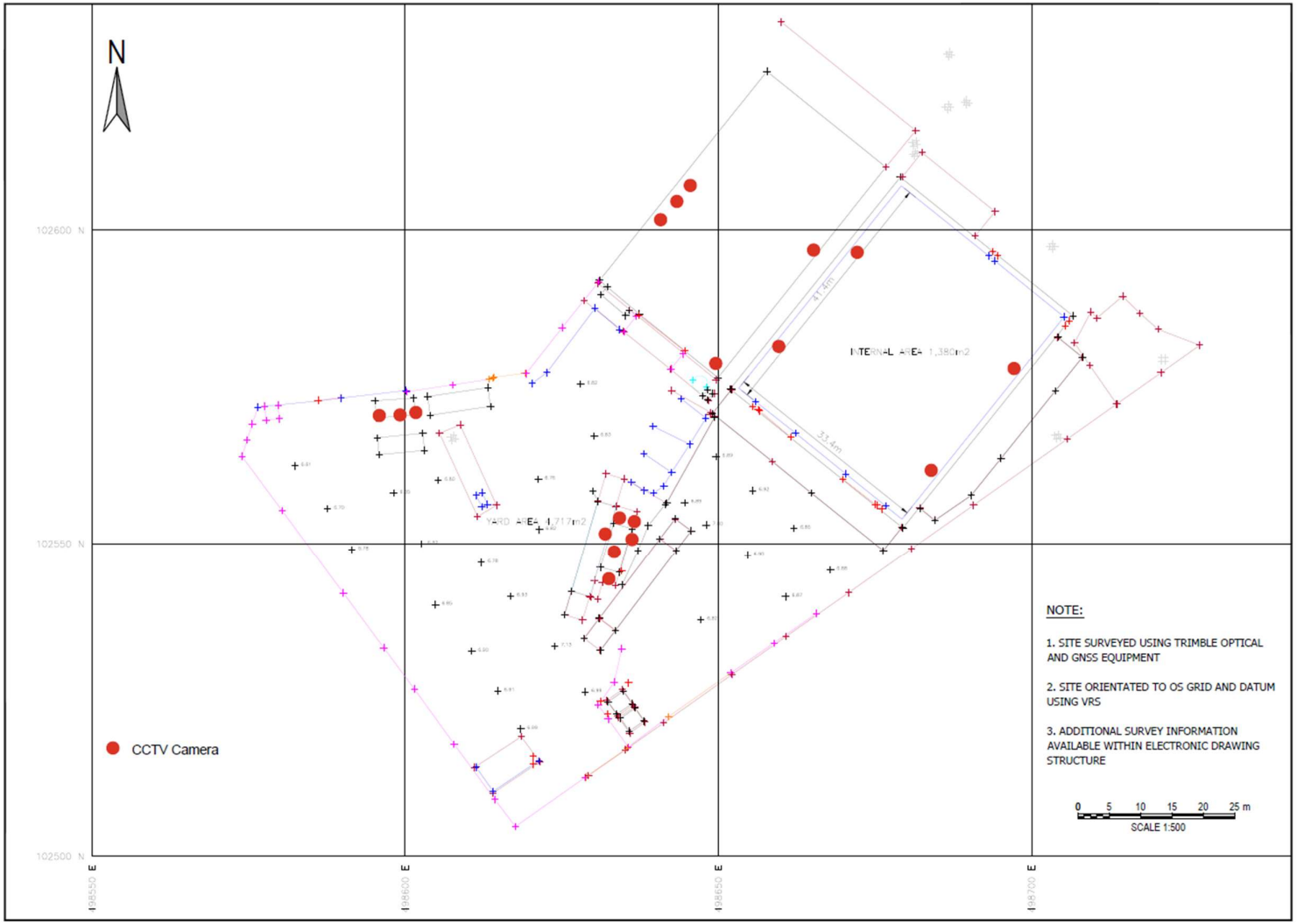
Annex F – Concrete Panels

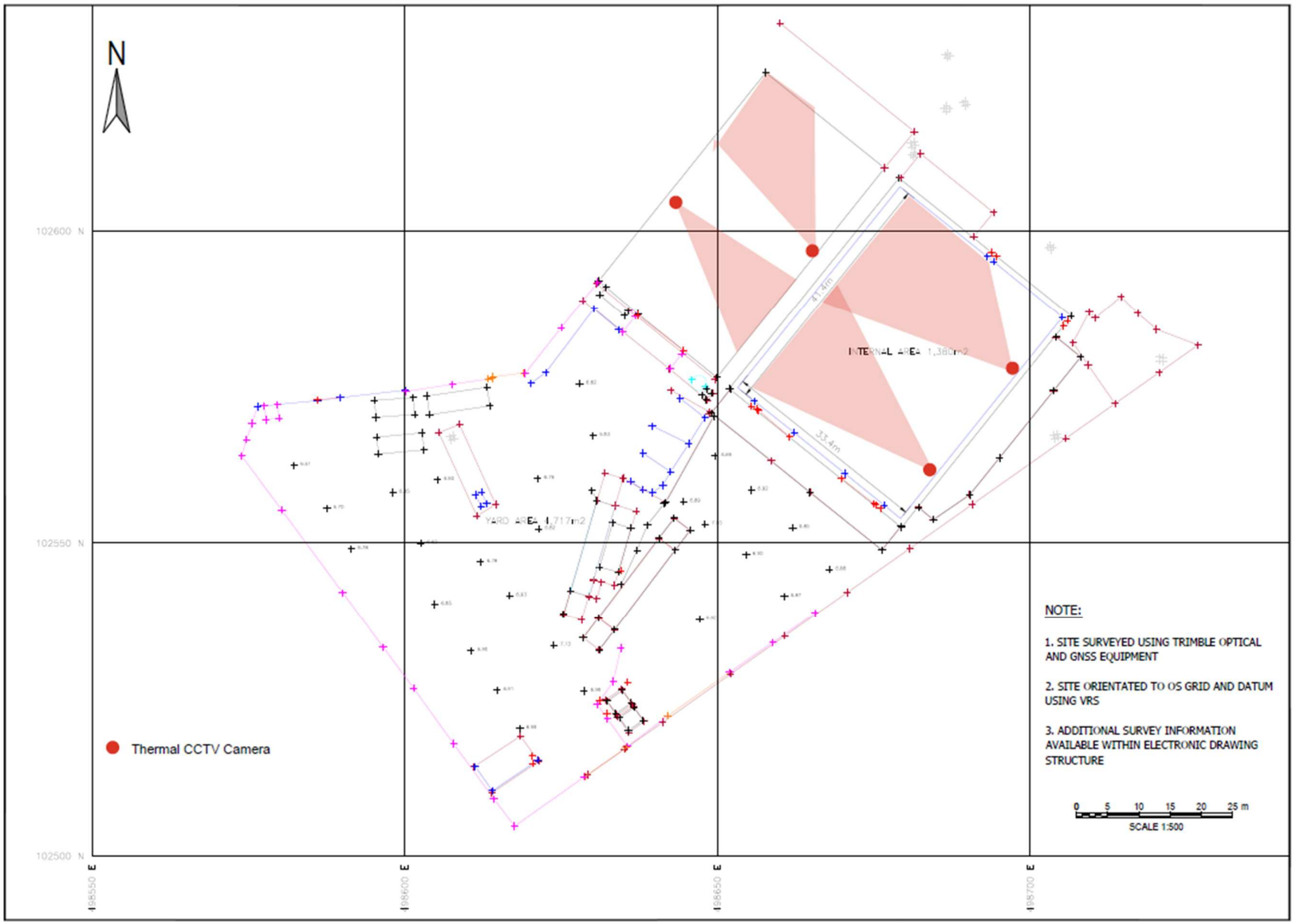
Precast Concrete Fire Wall Panel Performance

The table below gives the fire rating for the various precast concrete panels manufactured by ACP (Concrete) Ltd

Panel Type	Section Thickness	Maximum Length	Fire Rating Hrs
Prestressed	145mm	7.0m	1.5hrs
Prestressed	180mm	7.0m	2.00hrs
Prestressed	280mm	9.0m	4.00hrs
Precast R35	125mm	9.0m	1.00hrs
Precast R35	150mm	10.0m	1.5hrs
Precast R35	180mm	10.0m	2.00hrs
Precast R35	250mm	10.0m	4.00hrs

Annex G – CCTV


N
102600 N
102550 N
102500 N
198550 E
198600 E
198650 E
198700 E
INTERNAL AREA 1,380m2
YARD AREA 1,717m2
47.4m
33.4m
CCTV Camera
NOTE:
1. SITE SURVEYED USING TRIMBLE OPTICAL AND GNSS EQUIPMENT
2. SITE ORIENTATED TO OS GRID AND DATUM USING VRS
3. ADDITIONAL SURVEY INFORMATION AVAILABLE WITHIN ELECTRONIC DRAWING STRUCTURE
0 5 10 15 20 25 m
SCALE 1:500


N
102600 N
102550 N
102500 N
198550 E
198600 E
198650 E
198700 E
41.4m
33.4m
INTERNAL AREA 1,380m2
YARD AREA 1,717m2
Thermal CCTV Camera
NOTE:
1. SITE SURVEYED USING TRIMBLE OPTICAL AND GNSS EQUIPMENT
2. SITE ORIENTATED TO OS GRID AND DATUM USING VRS
3. ADDITIONAL SURVEY INFORMATION AVAILABLE WITHIN ELECTRONIC DRAWING STRUCTURE
0 5 10 15 20 25 m
SCALE 1:500

Agricultural

Building 1

Building 2

Food Waste

Reception (C&I Waste)

Trommel Fines

Residual waste

POPs

Metal

Reception (Overflow)

Wood

Fines

Lights

wood

Residua

Light

Hardcore

Water tanks (2 x30,000l)

Water tank (25,000l)

Solid Fence

Bays

Covered containers

Soils

Soils

Hardcore

O/L

Workshop

FE

Fuel

Skip storage area

MPP

Weighbridge

Office

Weighbridge

WEIGHBRIDGE

OFFICE

WEIGHBRIDGE

FQA

MPP

WQA

B

G

In

Out

In

Out

Sandbags to be deployed

Water tank (30,000l)

Water tanks for Fire System (3 x 30,000l)

Pump System

Steel Palisade Fence

Polyboom to be deployed

Key:

- Route for Fire Service
- FE — Extinguisher
- MPP — Mobile Plant Parking
- FQA — Fire Quarantine Area
- WQA — Waste Quarantine Area
- B — Battery Box
- G — Gas Cage
- O/L — Oil/Lubricant Storage
- Fire Suppresion
- Polyboom
- Sandbags

0 5 10 15 20 25 m

SCALE 1:500

Client: TJ Waste & Recycling Limited

Project: Fire Prevention Plan
Yapton Waste Recycling Facility
Northwood Farm, Burndell Road
Yapton, West Sussex
BN18 0HR

INTEGRATED SKILLS LIMITED
Suite 3A Chapel Allerton House
114 Harrogate Road
LEEDS
LS7 4NY
TEL: 0330 0888670
EMAIL: ukinfo@integrated-skills.com
(www.integrated-skills.com)

Date: July 2026

Scale: 1:500@A3

Dwg: TJ-YWR-FPP-01 Rev A

Key:

Route for Fire Service

Depot

CR

6.7m

YAPTON RO

Agricultural

Agricultural

FF

Building 1

Building 2

Water tanks (2 x30,000l)

Food Waste

Reception (Dirt Waste)

Residual Waste

Residual waste

Reception (Overflow)

POPs

Metal

Wood

Reception

Lights

Fridges

Tyres

Hydrant

Sandbags to be deployed

Water tank (25,000l)

Solid Fence

Bays

Covered containers

Solids

Hardcore

O/L

Workshop

Fuel

Skip storage area

MPP

Weighbridge

Office

Weighbridge

Weighbridge

Office

Weighbridge

FOA

MPP

Water tank (30,000l)

Water tanks for Fire System (3 x 30,000l)

Pump System

Steel Palisade Fence

Polyboom to be deployed

WQA

B

G

In

Out

In

Out

Ford Air
Rifle Ranges

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

SCALE 1:1000

Client: TJ Waste & Recycling Limited

Project: Fire Prevention Plan - Wider Area
Yapton Waste Recycling Facility
Northwood Farm, Burndell Road
Yapton, West Sussex
BN18 0HR

INTEGRATED SKILLS LIMITED
Suite 3A Chapel Allerton House
114 Harrogate Road
LEEDS
LS7 4NY
TEL: 0330 0888670
EMAIL: ukinfo@integrated-skills.com
(www.integrated-skills.com)

Date: July 2026

Scale: 1:1000@A3

Dwg: TJ-YWR-FPF-02 Rev A