

# Environmental Snapshot

for the Anglian Region 2002



# Foreword



As one of the fastest growing regions in the United Kingdom, we face the challenge of balancing the need for economic development with the pressures which this places on our environment. These challenges can be met. Our work to improve and protect the environment can go hand in hand with social and economic improvements, all of which contribute towards our quality of life.

The Agency has a key role in ensuring that future growth contributes to the goal of sustainable development and that environmental sustainability is at the heart of future decision making in the region.

We hope you find this Snapshot informative. We welcome your views on our environment and the Agency's contribution towards the delivery of sustainable development through the integrated management of land, air and water.

If you would like more information visit our website at [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk) or contact me at [paul.woodcock@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:paul.woodcock@environment-agency.gov.uk).

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "P Woodcock". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Paul Woodcock  
Regional Director

# Shaping The Agency

## Our Vision

In Spring 2001 we set out our environmental vision. In this vision, people enjoy a rich, healthy and diverse environment, now and in the future. Air, land and water are cleaner. Wildlife flourishes. Resources are used more wisely. Everyone enjoys a better quality of life.

## Making it happen

Work has started already on making our vision a reality. Rivers and bathing waters are cleaner than at any time on record, industrial pollution has been cut significantly, and wildlife habitats are beginning to improve. However there is still a long way to go.

We will:

- **continue our work to reduce industry's harmful pollutants, focusing on those with the greatest environmental impact**
- **help to clean up 80 contaminated land sites in England and Wales, reducing soil pollutants from power stations, working closely with local planning authorities and helping farmers to look after their land in cost-effective but environmentally friendly ways**
- **continue to clean up sources of water contamination and protect vital underground water resources. We will also work with agriculture to reduce pollution of watercourses and implement vital new legislation**
- **target harmful chemical discharges from industrial effluent plants that cause acute toxic effects. We'll also continue to promote green business practices, from waste minimisation to water conservation**
- **continue to restore damaged habitats, help to boost populations of threatened species such as the water vole**
- **continue to extend coverage of our flood warning systems and focus our efforts on protecting properties at high risk**
- **continue to help cut greenhouse gases, and tackle threats to the environment from climate change**



Schoolchildren design art bricks to be included in the Northampton flood walls

## Tomorrow's Agency

To make our vision a reality, we need to find better, faster and smarter ways of working. This means:

- **modernising our role as regulators**
- **being more efficient in every area of our work**
- **using clear and focused communications**
- **reshaping our organisation to become more integrated, focused, efficient and flexible**
- **developing a system to allow us to monitor our progress**
- **making the most of our most valuable resource – our staff**
- **using the best technology available**
- **delivering good value for money**

To help us meet the challenges involving building tomorrow's Agency, we need to focus on being:

**Efficient operators** – over the last five years, we have taken on fifty new duties, with no additional funding in real terms. This level of efficiency will continue.

**Modern regulators** – proportioning our efforts according to environmental risks, we will use the most effective regulation with the least burden on our stakeholders.

**Influential advisors** – helping Government, the public, business and other organisations to make a positive difference to the environment.

**Informative communicators** – we will report on the environment, ensuring that the needs of the environment are balanced fairly with economic and social issues.



Floodline bus



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# A Better Quality Of Life

*“Balancing  
environmental,  
social and economic  
goals”*

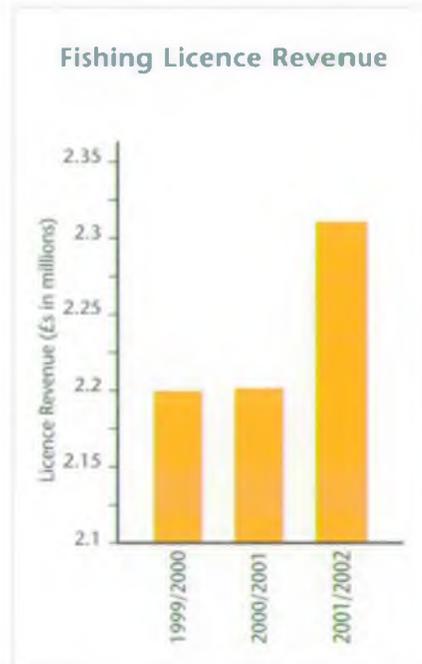
To achieve a better quality of life it is necessary to balance a number of environmental, social and economic goals, each being dependent on the other. Recreational activities are very important to our quality of life. The diversity of our region enables us to offer many facilities to pursue water sporting activities, including angling, boating and canoeing.

## Improving angling

The lowland rivers of this region are very popular fishing grounds. We are involved in the ‘Angling Participation Project’, particularly aimed at the young, through the establishment of new and restored fisheries and the development of a nationwide coaching scheme. Key projects in this scheme are those which benefit people in areas of high deprivation, provide access for disabled people, show strong partnership with the local community and are accessible by sustainable transport.



This year we have produced three new Angle Directories, one for each of the areas in our region. These help anglers to find the most suitable stretch of river to participate in this popular activity. The first edition of the magazine 'Angle on the Broads' marked the completion of one of the first actions identified in the Broads Fisheries Action Plan. Rod licence sales are on the up, and we are also participating in a trial exercise of purchasing rod licences through direct debit which is proving very successful. Our target is to increase rod licence sales by 10 percent by 2007 from 2000/2001 levels. A total of 180,490 people in our region bought licences in 2001/2002.



## Improving navigation

Following the successful programme of guillotine gate replacement to locks during 2001/2002, we are continuing our programme. The recently completed pump-out station in St Neots, Cambridgeshire is free to use by licensed navigators and is just one of the projects under the Agency's 'Anglian Ahead' initiative. Through this initiative we have set up our new Waterways teams. They will provide a service to our customers to deliver a timely and cost-effective works programme that encourages a diverse range of leisure and navigation based activities, in as safe as possible an environment.

While the locks in our rivers ensure sufficient water all year round this does mean that canoeists must leave the water to continue their journey around them. We have been working with the Nene Valley Project and, with initial help from the Countryside Agency, we have begun to install small platforms adjacent to the locks, known as 'portage points' at most of our locks. Set 300mm above the water they will provide a nettle free landing area suitable for canoeists of all abilities.



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# An Enhanced Environment For Wildlife

*“Restoring wetlands to benefit wildlife and local communities”*

Many people value wildlife as one of the key elements contributing to their quality of life. The Agency is involved in partnership work throughout the region resulting in actions to sustain or improve the intrinsic value of natural or historic assets, including wildlife and landscape.

## Barton Mills

The need to improve the habitat diversity of Barton Mills site, to the south west of Mildenhall in Cambridgeshire, was identified as a high priority. Access to the waterside on the river Lark was generally poor. A successful partnership, harnessing funds and resources, is addressing these shortfalls. Improvements so far have included:

- creation of wetland habitats
- new bird scrapes
- dedicated angling lake
- positive management of the remaining wet woodland
- provision of four interpretation panels
- provision of a new Mildenhall Riverside Walks leaflet
- education pack/worksheets to support local schools study
- upgraded riverside access
- provision of hides, seating and waymarking
- installation of a further four disabled angling platforms (now nine in total)
- recruitment of a local nature reserves assistant

As a result of the habitat restoration works the local authority will create the Local Nature Reserve.



Angling platform for the disabled at Barton Mills



Rothchilds Mere

## The Great Fen Project

The Great Fen project received a tremendous boost in early October 2002 with the decision by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) to provide a grant of £270,000 towards the first phase of land purchase in the project area. The Agency and its partners, English Nature, Cambridgeshire Wildlife Trust, Huntingdonshire District Council, and the Middle Level Commissioners welcomed the news as the first step towards realising the project's vision of recreating the lost wetlands of the Cambridgeshire Fens.

This 3,000 hectare wetland resource is a visionary project and will provide a multi-functional wetland with improvements to the landscape, wildlife, public access and recreation. It aims to join together Holme Fen and Woodwalton Fen National Nature Reserves in north Huntingdonshire by acquiring the farmland that separates the two reserves. The HLF grant, together with significant funding from English Nature, the Agency and the Cambridgeshire Wildlife Trust will be used to buy land and restore farmland to a variety of wetland habitats for the benefit of wildlife and local people.

Benefits to the delivery of local targets in the Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) for Cambridgeshire will be met with the creation of fen on land of low conservation interest. By 2020, grazing marsh will be created in targeted areas and 600 hectares of reed bed will be created on land of low conservation interest. This will improve the habitat requirements for bittern and other BAP species, such as the otter and water vole.



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# Restored, Protected Land With Healthier Soils

*“Working with others  
to clean up  
contaminated land”*

Land contamination can stem from historical land-management practices due to deliberate or accidental release or disposal of substances onto the land. For the first time the Agency has a mechanism to take stock of what contaminated land there is around the country and a consistent way to start improving it.

Local authorities are responsible for identifying, determining and cleaning up contaminated land. The Agency acts as a joint regulator where the land is also designated as a special site. Special sites are not necessarily more complex than non-special sites, they may be where the Agency already has regulatory control, or where controlled waters are sensitive receptors. The Anglian region has already designated several Special sites, two of which are part of the Helpston Contaminated Land Project, near Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.

## Helpston contaminated land project

Two former landfill sites, Ben Johnsons Pit and Ailsworth Road have been designated as special sites due to the contamination identified in the major Limestone aquifer and impact on a nearby public water supply.





Investigations had identified substances including the pesticide mecoprop in the former waste disposal sites, causing pollution of the groundwater. The migrating plume of pollution has affected detrimentally the quality of the water abstracted at the public water supply at Etton. Treatment of the polluted groundwater is required, and is carried out by Anglian Water Services, before it can be put into the supply network. Other public and private water supplies are also at risk from the migrating plume, as are surface waters where wild bores can transfer the pollution from the aquifer to the river system.

The Agency has pursued the polluter of this special site, but hardship on their part has meant they cannot bear the cost of restoration. The Ailsworth Road and Ben Johnsons Pit sites are now 'orphan sites' requiring the Agency to implement the clean up process.

In May 2001, the construction of a Pilot Treatment Plant (PTP) was completed. The PTP has provided valuable operational and financial information on treatment of leachate and contaminated groundwater. This information has been used to evaluate the long-term restoration options.

A restoration strategy is now in place for the former Helpston landfill sites. Over the next thirty years this strategy will improve the quality of groundwater from the two former limestone quarries which were used as landfills for domestic and industrial waste. It is anticipated that the PTP will be adopted for use in the long-term improvement strategy.



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# Reducing Flood Risk

*“Minimising the damage caused by flooding through better preparation”*

The Agency aims to reduce the risks of flooding from rivers and the sea to people and property. We deliver a flood warning service, and maintain, operate and improve flood defences.

## Improving the standards of flood defences

In October and November 2001 over 1,000 properties flooded in Anglian Region, mainly in the counties of Essex and Cambridgeshire. During the floods Bassingbourne in Cambridgeshire experienced the highest recorded rainfall in the shortest timeframe – a staggering total of 100.8 mm fell in just 18 hours. This total is double the long-term average for the month of October.

The Local Flood Defence Committees and Agency staff started consultation to deliver improved flood defences in some affected areas. A £1.2 million flood protection scheme commenced in July 2002 to improve tidal flood defences on the river Crouch at Hullbridge in Essex, protecting 40 properties along the one kilometre frontage. A £500,000 scheme was completed in June 2002 to protect Heybridge in Essex by improving defences on the river Chelmer. In Cambridge a new floodwall has been built to protect 14 properties situated at Riverside.

## Maintaining our defences

The Agency regularly inspects all its defences (including structures like sluice gates) and reports on their condition. By 2005 we aim to ensure that 70 percent of key flood defence systems in urban areas are in good condition or better.



Julie Reinger opening the Brampton Area Incident Room February 2002

## BBC weather presenter opens incident room

Julie Reinger, BBC Look East's weather presenter, officially opened the Agency's flood warning incident room at Brampton near Huntingdon in February 2002.

The incident room is equipped to assist staff in tracking flooding and issuing flood warnings. The extensive telemetry network monitors river flows, river levels and rainfall. The automated voice messaging system sends a recorded telephone message to predetermined addresses at risk of flooding.

## Taking responsibility for Norfolk tidal flood warnings

On 1 July 2002 the Agency took responsibility for the delivery of coastal and tidal flood warnings in Norfolk. In the first year of handover from Norfolk Constabulary the Agency is taking over the existing excellent level of service. The Agency will then seek to develop further the service and offer it to more people year on year.

## Be prepared for flooding!

The Agency's campaign to raise awareness of flood risk continues with the message 'Be prepared for flooding'. Fewer than one in twenty people who live or work in flood risk areas have made any advance preparations to minimise the potential damage and trauma which flooding can cause. This year's campaign is being promoted through national and regional media, supported by local radio and press advertising. A direct mailing targeted 146,671 households and businesses at risk in the Region.

The Agency's double decker bus hit the roads to provide information on how people can protect themselves and their property. A bus shelter was transformed into a mock-up of a flooded living room to illustrate the damage that flooding can cause.

January 2003 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the 1953 East Coast Floods. This devastating flood saw the loss of 307 lives in England, over 20,000 properties damaged or destroyed, and over 30,000 people evacuated from their homes. The event proved to be a catalyst for major flood defence investment and the development of the Storm Tide Warning Service. The Agency is joining with partners across the region to commemorate the disaster.



Inspector Downpaw



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# Cleaner Air For Everyone

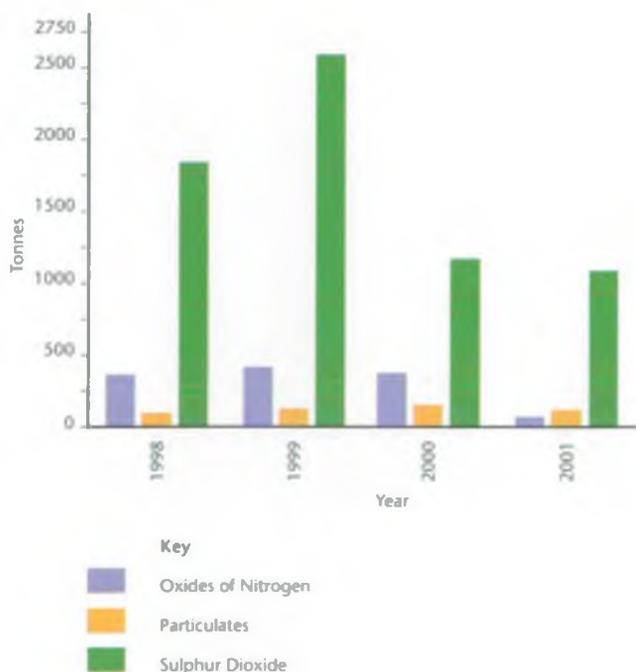
*"...minimising the releases to the environment"*

We regulate many industrial activities and processes that impact on the environment.

## Huntsman Tioxide (Europe) Limited

Huntsman Tioxide is registered for Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and with the International Standards Organisation (ISO 14001-Environmental Management) at its site near Grimsby, Lincolnshire. They moved there over fifty years ago to manufacture titanium dioxide pigments. In recent years the site has undergone significant improvements since the issue of their two Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) authorisations. This has culminated in the closure of the sulphuric acid manufacture and heavy fuel oil-fired steam raising plant. The steam and power requirements of the site are now provided by a modern combine heat and power plant operated by Innogy plc (subject to an Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, (IPPC) permit).

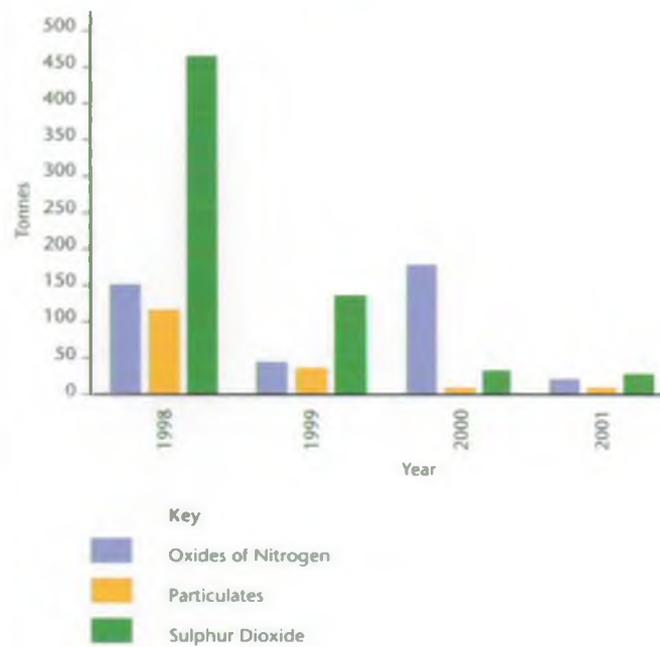
Huntsman Tioxide - Emissions to air



The results of these Agency authorised changes is a reduction of 2,064 tonnes per annum of oxides of sulphur and 353 tonnes per annum of oxides of nitrogen in the releases to the air around Grimsby.

The titanium dioxide is manufactured by reacting the ore with sulphuric acid. Titanium dioxide is precipitated out from the solution of ferrous sulphate from the iron impurities in the ore. The ferrous sulphate and ferric sulphate are valuable by-products used in the water and effluent treatment as a coagulant.

### Porvair - Emissions to air



Porvair International Limited, Norfolk

### Porvair International Limited

The site at Kings Lynn, Norfolk was developed over thirty years ago to manufacture a polyurethane based synthetic leather. Since that time Porvair International has developed into a world leader in the manufacture of high-performance waterproof breathable membranes for fabrics and leather.

The energy requirements of the site were provided by the combustion of coal and heavy fuel oils. With the encouragement of the Agency and pressure of the Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) improvement programmes the company has replaced the coal fired boilers with modern low Nitrogen oxide ( $\text{NO}_x$ ) natural gas fired units with gas oil as the standby fuel. The 0.1 percent sulphur content gas oil is authorised by the Agency for use if the natural gas supplies are interrupted. The use of natural gas and very low sulphur gas oil has resulted in a significant reduction in the sulphur dioxide emissions from the plant.

The new boilers also produce minimal quantities of particulates, a great improvement on the past when periodic soot blowing resulted in a plume visible throughout Kings Lynn. These boilers represent the Best Available Technique Not Entailing Excessive Costs as their improved efficiency and lower maintenance cost have reduced the company's overall operating costs whilst minimising the releases to the environment - a 'win win' situation for both the company and the environment.



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# Improved And Protected Inland And Coastal Waters

*“Regenerating our waterways for the benefit of local communities and visitors”*

Clean water with thriving wildlife help guarantee the safety of water supplied to homes, the water used to provide food, and the waters valued for recreation.

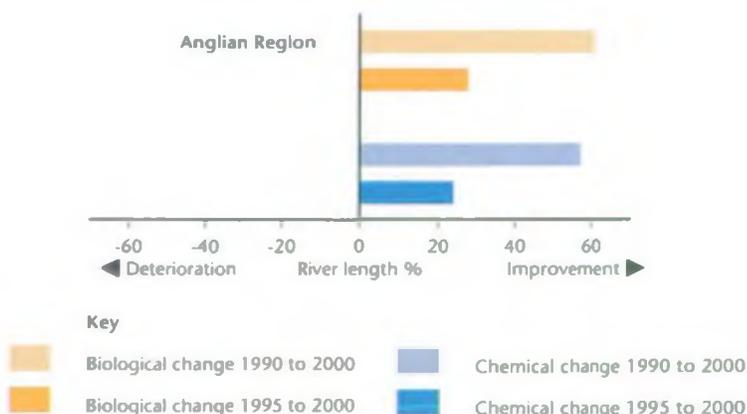
## River quality continues to improve

Rivers in Anglian Region have continued to improve due to a combination of investment in sewage treatment, effective pollution control activity, and a return to more normal river flows following several years of drought in the mid 1990s.

The latest river survey found that the substantial improvements in the quality of both urban and rural rivers since 1990 has been sustained and improved upon. In 2001, 93 percent of rivers (or 4,475 kilometres) in the region were found to be good or fair quality, compared to 92 percent (4,445 kilometres) in 2000 and 81 percent (3,675 kilometres) in 1990. The number of rivers classified as bad continued to drop in 2001 – only 0.2 percent (8 kilometres) were found to be of a bad chemical quality compared to 0.5 percent (24.8 kilometres) in 2000 and 2.2 percent (102 kilometres) in 1990.

Some of the best improvements in the region were found in the Louth Canal in Lincolnshire, the river Lark downstream of Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk, and the river Gipping at Ipswich, Suffolk. These improvements have resulted from investment in sewage treatment and sewer overflows by Anglian Water Services Ltd, as well as improved flows in some rivers.

**Net change in river quality between 1990 and 2000**





### Regenerating our waterways

The Agency is working with the Fens Partnership to submit a joint European funding bid for a number of leisure and tourism related enhancements to the Fenland water network. If successful, we will be able to complete a full implementation study for the Fens Waterway Link. The link has been identified as one of strategic importance to the inland waterway network.

The Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk has formed a partnership with Norfolk County Council and the East of England Development Agency to prepare plans for the regeneration of the Nar Ouse area to the south of Kings Lynn. The creation of a navigation link between Kings Lynn and the Great Ouse Relief Channel will provide increased tourism and leisure activities.

### Yellow fish campaign

Yellow fish have been appearing in Essex as part of the Agency's campaign to raise awareness of the safe disposal of oil. The Agency, Essex County Council and Brentwood Borough Council developed the first official yellow fish route in England.

Volunteers from local schools, businesses and community groups stencilled a yellow fish symbol next to drains to indicate that any waste going into these drains passes directly into the nearest stream, potentially causing pollution and killing wildlife. It is illegal to cause pollution by pouring any solution such as oil, paint stripper or detergents down a drain, and polluters can face fines of up to £20,000. Pollution from oil and fuel sources remains top of the Agency's ranking of pollution incidents. Nationally the annual cost to the Agency of investigating and cleaning up oil pollution is estimated to be in excess of £1.4 million.



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# Limiting And Adapting To Climate Change

*“Turning the challenges of climate change into opportunities”*

Adapting to and limiting climate change will be both a challenge and an opportunity. It is likely to have a major effect on both the natural world and our society. At the same time it could bring about changes that deliver better insulated homes, more fuel efficient industry and business opportunities in the important global market for environmental technology.

Air pollution comes from two main sources, transport and industry. Both are also major sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Households and industry consume a large amount of energy and therefore account for a substantial proportion of power station emissions.

The Agency is working to reduce its impact on climate change from energy use in its own offices. In 2001/2002 we reduced our overall office energy use by 2.5 percent of our 1999/2000 consumption. The overall saving was 81,000 kilowatts per hour (KWh). Gas consumption, in particular, was reduced by over 303,000 KWh – a reduction of over 57 tonnes of Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.

Electricity consumption has proved harder to reduce. However, from October 2002 most office sites will be supplied with green electricity energy from renewable sources. This is expected to save at least a further 470 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2002/2003 and 800 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2003/2004 – a significant contribution to climate change.





*Elliot Morley tours the breached banks at Boston*

## Working with nature to reduce flood risk

An innovative flood defence scheme on the banks of the Wash at Boston, is harnessing nature to protect 80,000 hectares of low-lying prime agricultural land and thousands of homes in Lincolnshire. Three 50 metre breaches were cut into the outer sea bank at Freiston Shore to the east of Boston, allowing salt water from the Wash to encroach gently on 78 hectares of farmland purchased from Her Majesty's Prison North Sea Camp by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

The salt water will encourage the formation of saltmarsh. This acts as a natural barrier, absorbing the force of the sea and enhancing the degree of protection offered by a second, newly strengthened embankment.

Floods Minister, Elliot Morley formally attended an event that marked the breach of the banks in October 2002.

The scheme is reliant on a strong partnership between the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Agency, English Nature, HMP North Sea Camp and RSPB. The investment has attracted match funding of £789,877 from the European Union Objective 5b to build a new bird watching hide at the RSPB Freiston Shore Reserve, establishing a network of cycle paths and helping to stimulate the economic regeneration of the area.



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# A Greener Business World

*“Helping to put good environmental practice at the heart of business planning”*

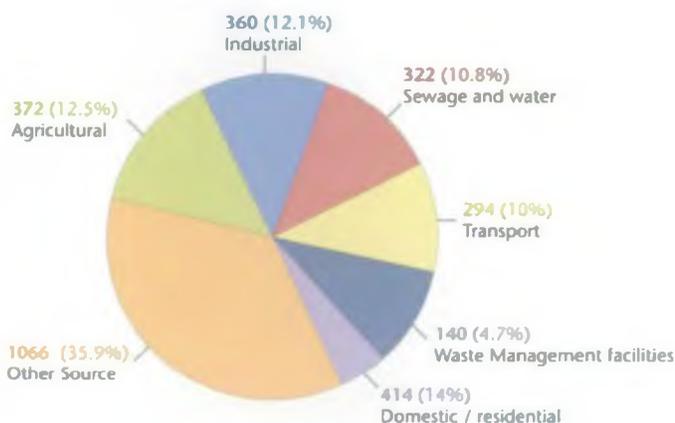
Businesses are major contributors to the economic health of our region. However, some businesses, particularly those involved in manufacturing, energy and waste, have major impacts on the environment.

## Working to reduce pollution incidents

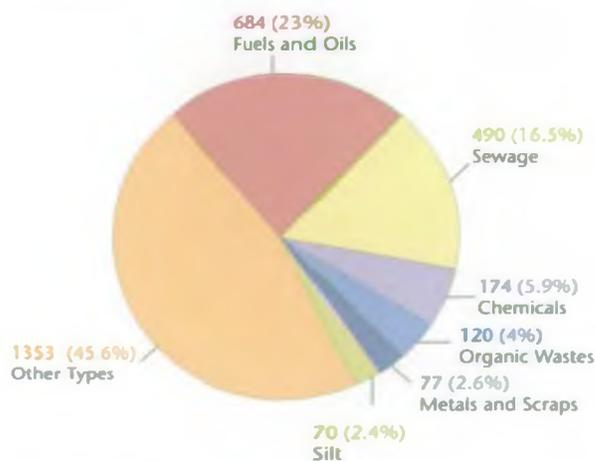
The Agency’s Pollution Incidents Report 2000 shows that the number of most significant incidents affecting water fell by nearly 15 percent for England and Wales. Although we are reducing the damage caused by pollution, this is still an unacceptable number of incidents. The number of incidents could be reduced radically at very little cost if business put good environmental practice at the heart of its planning.

Working with specific industry sectors to target oil storage, construction pollution, the reduction of hazardous waste and groundwater pollution helps to reduce incidents.

Substantiated (Category 1-4) incidents by source



Substantiated (Category 1-4) incidents by type of pollutant



Total Number of Incidents: 2,968

Data taken from Pollution Incidents in England and Wales 2000, Environment Agency



*Fly tipping*

## Operation Mainbrace

A multi-agency initiative in 2002 involving Essex Police and the Agency demonstrated the effectiveness of joining forces to crack down on crime in Braintree. Agency officers concentrated on unregistered waste carriers and Duty of Care in relation to transport of waste. The Agency is responsible for ensuring that anyone carrying controlled waste within Britain is registered as a waste carrier.

Many owners of vehicles were questioned as part of the check, with several being required to register as waste carriers. Several waste operators were warned officially regarding poor documentation and the security of the waste being transported. Two vehicles transporting waste illegally were reported for offences with a view to prosecution. The exercise has led to greater awareness of the obligations for carrying waste.

## French Kier supply chain project

French Kier, the Anglian-based construction company, has set up an Environmental Performance Improvement Club (EPIC) to raise environmental awareness of its staff and supply chain partners and to improve their environmental performance. The Club was supported both financially and through staff time by the Agency, as well as by other organisations involved with the industry.

The construction industry historically has a poor environmental record. Twenty one percent of pollution incidents in 2000 were from this sector; and the construction industry accounts for 70 million tonnes of waste per year, of which 13 million tonnes are unused materials. This initiative is thus a timely and progressive move to improve the operating standard of the industry. EPIC also provides a forum to develop sustainability in construction.

Participating companies have reported cost savings through improved efficiencies, better compliance with legislation and raised awareness among staff of environmental issues. French Kier is planning an event next year to enable companies to share the benefits that have been gained through this initiative.



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# Wiser Sustainable Use Of Natural Resources

*“Working with industry to find sustainable solutions to environmental problems”*

Damage to the environment is often a hidden cost that is not usually included when the economics of various waste management options are taken into account. The inefficient use of raw materials not only produces waste and pollution, it also represents a loss of productivity and potential profit.

The illegal disposal of tyres is on the increase and thousands of tyres are being flytipped, particularly in rural areas. The Agency is working with the tyre industry to find sustainable solutions to the environmental problems posed by waste tyres.

The Agency’s Tyre Watch Campaign aims to identify companies which persist with illegal tyre disposal. The campaign is raising awareness of the issue through the media, providing advice to tyre dealers and waste tyre businesses, and carrying out random checks. When necessary, enforcement action is carried out, which can lead to prosecution of companies and individuals who ignore the regulations.



## Putting recycled concrete to use

Our Emergency Workforce carries out a number of activities, including the installation of access roads to construction sites such as flood defence schemes. Traditionally we have used limestone for this purpose, but today where feasible we use recycled crushed concrete. This concrete is taken up and re-used when the scheme is completed.



Castle Cement, Rutland

## Castle Cement, Rutland

Castle Cement was the first cement works to be authorised to burn tyres since the Agency was formed in 1996 and in 2002 the Anglian Region Tyres Awareness Campaign launch was held at Ketton. The cement works have been using increasing quantities of alternative fuels for nearly eight years.

The use of alternative fuels are burned in place of coal, reducing the demand for this natural resource and significantly reducing the emissions of oxides of nitrogen from the kilns. Added benefits are the resultant cost savings, freeing up resources to address other environmental issues at the works.

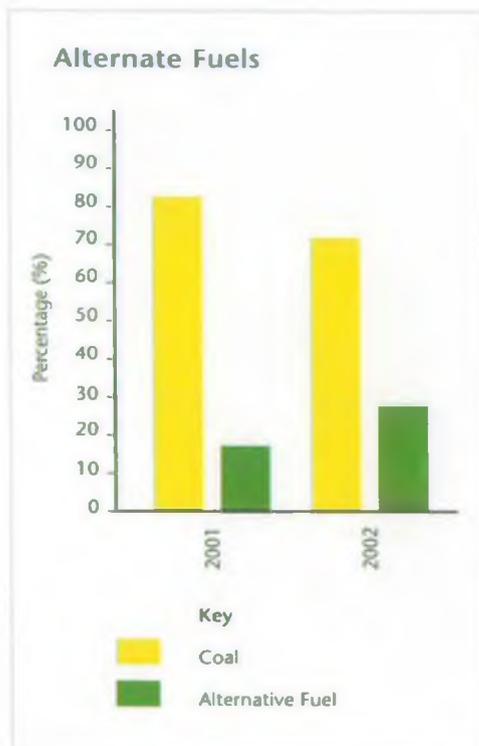
The alternative fuels used are:

- **Cemfuel** - a Substitute Liquid Fuel (SLF) produced by blending waste solvents, which are not suitable for recovery (often the waste products of a recovery process) and which would be disposed of by incineration.
- **Tyres** - from cars or light vans.
- **Profuel** - a solid substitute fuel produced from pre-consumer waste streams including disposable nappies, carpet off-cuts, greetings cards and other paper products, low chlorine plastic packaging and composite paper/plastic materials.

Commissioning of the full-scale facility commenced in January 2002. The feed rate is now around 7-8 percent of the heat required by the kilns, however this is expected to rise rapidly to around 30-40 percent over the next few months.

The Agency regulates this works under Integrated Pollution Control (IPC), meaning that changes of fuels and raw materials such as these require authorisation. We have worked with Castle Cement to encourage discussion of their proposals at a very early stage meaning that any potential regulatory issues can be identified and considered before the formal application is received, minimising as far as possible the regulatory impact on Castle's business.

The result is that Castle Cement, Ketton is the only cement works in England and Wales burning this wide range of substitute fuels.



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