Minutes of a meeting of the New Forest Environmental Protection Liaison Committee held at Fawley Power Station, Fawley, on Thursday, 1 February 2007.

Present:

p Cllr Ms L C Ford (Substitute) )
P Cllr Sqn Ldr Pemberton )
P Cllr Mrs B Smith ) New Forest
P Cllr M S Wade ) District Council
E Cllr P R Woods )
P Ms J Debnam )
P Ms C Gallagher )
P Ms R Higgins )
P Ms A Righton )

P Dr H Wogatzki ) Cognis
P Mr H Durrant - Environment Agency
P Mr G Neal ) Esso/Exxon Mobil Chemical Ltd
P Cllr M Fidler ) Fawley Parish Council
P Cllr A Glass )
P Cllr S S Wade ) Hythe and Dibden Parish Council
E Cllr J T Bennett )
E Cllr Mrs A Hoare ) Marchwood Parish Council
P Cllr M Hardy
P Dr A Meachin ) Nalco
E Ms K Sowden )
E Mr W Craft - Polimeri
P Mr R Green )
P Mr N Stockdale ) RWE npower
P Mr J Riley )
P Mr A J Drewitt )
E Mr M Beedham ) Veolia (Fawley)
E Mr Dunkleigh ) Veolia (Marchwood ERF)
P Mr J Collis )
E Mr P Wilcox ) Marchwood Power
E Mr S Atkinson )
Apologies:

Cllr P Woods – New Forest District Council  
Mr Hocking – Cognis  
Mr Massey – Environment Agency  
Mr Bennett - Hythe and Dibden Parish Council  
Cllr Mrs Hoare – Marchwood Parish Council  
Ms K Sowden – Nalco  
Mr Craft – Plomeri Europa  
Mr Beedham – Veolia, Fawley Plant  
Mr Dunkleigh – Veolia, Fawley Plant

18. MINUTES (REPORT A).

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting held on 12 October 2006, having been circulated, be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

19. MARCHWOOD POWER STATION – CURRENT STATUS OF PROJECT.

Further to Minute 16 (12 October 2006) members were advised that work was progressing towards the construction of the Marchwood Power Station. Preliminary works had continued on site. The site was now fenced, top soil had been stripped, excavations along the line of the inlet culvert were progressing, and the levels of the site were about to be raised. Notice to proceed had been given to the main contractor, Siemens, at the start of January, and they had started the detailed design and procurement process which was expected to lead to commercial operation of the power station from June 2009.

The Committee was also advised that Richard Holman had now been appointed as General Manager of Marchwood Power Ltd.

The Committee was pleased to note the progress being made.

20. WEBSITE (REPORT B).

Further to Minute 11 (12 October 2006) the Committee considered an initial report on options for establishing a dedicated website for the Committee, linked to the District Council’s website.

There was no doubt that websites could be extremely valuable in raising the profile of an organisation, and also in disseminating information. Some resource was, however, necessary, to develop the style and content of the website, including links to the websites of the Member organisations. Members did not feel able to commit their organisations to that process at this stage, and it was consequently

RESOLVED:

That consideration of this matter be deferred to the next meeting of the Committee.
21. **OCEANIC ESTATES.**

Further to Minute 11 (12 October 2006) members were advised that Oceanic Estates had been invited to attend meetings of the Committee, but unfortunately had not responded.

22. **FAWLEY POWER STATION.**

The Committee received a presentation on the operation of the Fawley Power Station, and then toured key sites, including the Control Room.

23. **RWE npower – FAWLEY POWER STATION (REPORT C).**

Members noted the latest emission data from Fawley Power Station.

24. **VEOLIA ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE (REPORT D).**

The Committee noted the latest environmental performance data for the incinerator.

25. **ENERGY SAVINGS AND REDUCING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT.**

The Committee received a number of presentations as follows:

(a) **The General Legislative Context (Kirsty Hill, The Environment Centre, Southampton)**

- European Directives and Central Government Policies affected many aspects of business operations from the energy efficiency of business premises to the promotion of sustainable development.
- Central government had placed energy related measures in various Planning Policy Statements (no’s 1, 3, 12, and 22) to promote their objectives.
- The emerging South East Regional Plan recognised the need for sustainable development in the region and included a number of policies on sustainable construction and climate change. It also included a number of good practice tools such as BREEAM, Eco Homes, the SEEDA Checklist and Home Energy Rating System.
- The DTI was promoting a micro-generation strategy to create conditions under which micro-generation became realistic, for supplementary energy generation for householders, the community and small businesses.
- Future energy legislation would require enhanced energy efficiency in new commercial and residential buildings, with a yet higher requirement following in 2012.
- The Government’s Energy White Paper aimed to cut the UK’s carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020. It also sought to maintain reliable energy supplies.
- There was some grant funding available to promote low carbon building.
• There were tax allowances for businesses on qualifying plant and machinery
• Interest free loans were available to small and medium businesses, but they must save 0.7 tonnes of carbon per annum, per £1000 loaned.
• Carbon off-setting schemes applied.

(b) Fawley Power Station (Nick Stockdale)

• The Power Station meets periods of peak demand on the national grid, and was not generating electricity at all times. Considerable efforts were made to minimise energy efficiency at the site; and attention was paid to the times when the station was not generating.
• Each generating unit was designed for maximum efficiency and was 'self-supplied' with electricity for its own operations
• When the Power Station was not generating power, energy savings were achieved by :-
  i) Shutting down electrical supplies to hydraulic oil pumps that drive boiler dampers; actuator supplies for boiler valves; air heater (pre-heat combustion air) drive motors; and auxiliary and main cooling water pumps and motors.
  ii) Transformers being taken out of service;

This achieved total savings of around 200kw and minimised energy by around 1.2 megawatts

• Lighting was minimised to a safe and secure level, again taking transformers out of service. This achieved a further 0.3 megawatts’ worth of savings.
• The power station had a long term power reduction scheme which should save in excess of 350 kilowatts
• It should be noted that many of the savings achieved at the power station had direct equivalents in a domestic situation by switching off equipment such as mobile phone chargers, and not leaving televisions, DVD’s etc on standby

(c) Cognis (Dr Herbert Wogatzki)

• Industry was one of the most energy intensive sectors of the economy
• The Chemical industry was already delivering energy efficiencies, with a 60% reduction in energy consumption per unit output between 1967 and 1990, and a further 30% increase in efficiency since 1990.
• The chemical industries had a climate change agreement with the UK government to deliver a 34% improvement in efficiency between 1990 and 2010. A significant proportion had already been provided, from using additional combined heat and power plants, with the chemical industry now generating around 30% of its own electricity requirements, most from CHP plants.
• The volatility of the UK wholesale gas market and the scale of energy price rises, during recent years, had placed the UK
chemical industry at a comparative disadvantage, threatening the long term sustainability of some parts of the sector.

- Cognis adopted an ethos of their production being environmentally compatible, safe, efficient and ensuring the highest quality. They had already made good progress on saving energy and reducing emissions, with further initiatives in the pipeline. This effort had been worthwhile and generated cost savings.
- The most efficient and clean fuels and technologies were being selected for energy and steam generation. Partnerships were sought to make full use of combined heat and power stations
- Resource use was monitored closely on a monthly basis, and this was important when implementing efficiencies. There had been a reduction in consumption of each of the 5 utilities, and air, water and waste emissions had been reduced by 10% between 2001 and 2006. There had been a 1.5% reduction in fuel use between 2001 and 2005, at a time when production had been increased by 9%.
- Whilst industry was actively curtailing its energy use, household consumption had risen by 30% between 1999 and 2005. Most of this went on heating.

(d) Esso Exxon, Fawley Refinery (Graham Neal)

- Fawley refinery had reduced energy use by 16% since 2002. This was associated with an 11% reduction in CO2 production.
- The refinery had had another look at its energy usage in association with the IPPC consent Applications submitted in August 2006.
- Fawley was studying energy efficiency and proposing, for example, to reduce steam load, including the use of processed steam as a source of heat; reducing gas consumption by air pre-heating and the use of extra heat exchange surface. These measures would reduce total fuel firing on the main boilers, and significantly reduce the amount of oil-fired.
- The emphasis for the period 2008-2011 would be on multiple small projects to deliver further efficiencies.
- There was good synergy between energy savings and environmental improvement.

(e) Marchwood Energy Recovery facility (John Collis)

- The Energy Recovery Facility was part of the infrastructure supporting recycling activity. Aluminium, plastics, glass and paper were all much cheaper, in terms of energy use, when recycled, than when manufactured from raw materials.
- Using more recycled paper reduced the need for forestry. Fast growing, young trees, removed significant amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and it was possible that paper recycling was having a negative effect on the CO2 balance.
- Veolia used Waste Transfer Stations to create bulk loads of substance for recycling or incineration. This reduced vehicular movements, and consequently the carbon footprint of the operation.
- Logistics planning was key to ensuring best use was made of all vehicular movements.
• The incinerator was carbon positive, compared to the discharges from electricity generation from fossil fuels together with gaseous production from landfill.
• The Marchwood ERF was very efficient with many energy saving design features.

Members welcomed the interesting presentations on the efforts that the waterside industries were already making to reduce energy usage and carbon footprint. In the ensuing discussion, the following key points were made;

• It was important to have a clear energy and resource reduction strategy;
• Regular measurement and monitoring was the key to success in implementing the strategy;
• Education on behaviour was very important to influence what individual people were doing;
• It was also important to educate young people in the pure theoretical sciences to generate the expertise which could solve these issues in the longer term; and
• Saving energy normally saved money and was also good for the environment.

26. DATES OF MEETINGS.

The following dates of meetings were agreed:

Friday, 8 June 2007 at 2.00 p.m. at Appletree Court, Lyndhurst
Thursday, 11 October 2007 at 7.00 p.m. - Meeting in the Community (Venue to be agreed)
Friday, 1 February 2008 at 2.00 p.m. – Appletree Court, Lyndhurst

It was confirmed that the next meeting would be held on the theme of Water Quality and Discharges.

CHAIRMAN