The invention claimed is:

1. A method for producing agglomerates from a feedstock comprising at least one biomass stream, the method comprising the steps of:
combining the feedstock with one or more binding reagents, wherein the one or more binding reagents comprise a monomer compound; and
introducing the feedstock into an agglomeration apparatus in the presence of a polymerisation activator to produce the agglomerates, wherein the polymerisation activator is a substance which initiates the polymerisation or cross-linking of the one or more binding reagents.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of combining the feedstock with the one or more binding reagents occurs prior to the step of introducing the feedstock into the agglomeration apparatus to produce the agglomerates, such that the method comprises the steps of:
combining the feedstock with the one or more binding reagents to produce an agglomeration mixture; then introducing the agglomeration mixture into the agglomeration apparatus in the presence of the polymerisation activator to produce the agglomerates.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the polymerisation activator is contacted with the feedstock and the one or more binding reagents prior to the step of introducing the feedstock into the agglomeration apparatus to produce the agglomerates.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the polymerisation activator is contacted with the feedstock and the one or more binding reagents simultaneous to, or after the feedstock is introduced into the agglomeration apparatus.

5. A method according to claim 2, wherein one or more further biomass streams and/or binding reagents are combined with the agglomeration mixture prior to the step of: introducing the agglomeration mixture into the agglomeration apparatus in the presence of the polymerisation activator to produce the agglomerates.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the one or more binding reagents is a styrene monomer compound or a silicon monomer compound.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the one or more binding reagents further comprises a surfactant.

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein the polymerisation activator is a monomer cross-linking compound.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein the agglomerates undergo further treatment to harden or seal the outer layer of the agglomerates.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the further treatment comprises the application of a surface modifier to the surface of the agglomerates.

11. A method according to claim 1, wherein the method further comprises the contact of one or more binding reagents with an initiator reagent.

12. A method according to claim 1, wherein the method further comprises the step of: pre-treatment of the feedstock.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the step of pre-treatment of the feedstock occurs prior to the step of combining the feedstock with one or more binding reagents.

14. A method according to claim 12, wherein the step of pre-treatment of the feedstock comprises one

of more of screening, shredding, grinding or size reduction of the feedstock.

15. A method according to claim 12, wherein the feedstock has a water content range of 5% to 80% moisture following the pre-treatment step.

16. A method according to claim 12, wherein the feedstock has a carbon content range of 15% to 98% following properties following the pre-treatment step.

17. A method according to claim 1, wherein the method comprises the step of:
curing the agglomerates.

18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the step of curing the agglomerates further comprises the step of: polishing the agglomerates for a polishing period.

19. A method according to claim 17, wherein the step of curing the agglomerates comprises the step of:
coating the agglomerates with a desiccation material.

20. A method according to claim 1, wherein the agglomerates are pellets or granules.

21. A method according to claim 1, wherein the agglomerates are suitable for use as combustible fuel source.