



Overview - Transboundary screening undertaken by the Secretary of State	
Project name:	Yorkshire & Humber Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Cross Country Pipeline
Address/Location:	The pipeline corridor runs from the White Rose CCS Project at Drax, near Selby, to the Mean Low Water Spring Mark on the Holderness Coast north of Barmston the in East Riding of Yorkshire
Planning Inspectorate Ref:	EN070001
Date(s) screening undertaken:	<p>First screening – 24 October 2013 following the applicant’s request for a scoping opinion</p> <p>Second screening – 5 January 2015 following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of the application documents and acceptance of the application for examination on 16 July 2014, • Submission by the applicant of an updated No Significant Effects Report (NSER) (dated 4 November 2014), and • Commencement of the Examination on 19 November 2014
EEA States identified for notification:	<p>First screening: None identified</p> <p>Second screening: None identified</p>

FIRST TRANSBOUNDARY SCREENING UNDERTAKEN BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE	
Document(s) used for transboundary Screening:	Yorkshire and Humber CCS Cross Country Pipeline 10-2574-RPT-0033 Scoping Report (February 2013)
Date	24 October 2013
Screening Criteria:	Secretary of State Comments:
Characteristics of the Development	<p>The proposed development comprises the onshore elements of a project known as the ‘Yorkshire and Humber CCS Transportation and Storage Project’ which involves the permanent storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂) captured from power projects in a storage site beneath the North Sea, and involves the construction of an onshore cross country pipeline and an offshore sub-sea pipeline.</p> <p>The proposed development comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a 75km pipeline from Stainforth in the Metropolitan Borough of Doncaster, passing through the District of Selby and ending at Barmston in East Riding of Yorkshire • a compressor to compress CO₂ • multi-junction to enable the future connection of additional pipelines from other regional emitters • three block valves spaced approximately every 15km (+/- 5km) along the length of the proposed pipeline to monitor the pressure, temperature and flow rate of the CO₂, known as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Tollingham block valve site (ii) Dalton block valve site

	<p>(iii) Skerne block valve site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a pumping station with offshore support facilities near to the coast at Barmston to maintain the pressure of liquid CO₂ for transportation offshore and to enhance the volumes of CO₂ that can be transported • any necessary interconnecting local pipelines, and • associated works.
Geographical area	<p>The documents provided do not identify any potential environmental impacts on any area under the jurisdiction of any other EEA State, and state that noise, atmospheric and aqueous emissions from vessels associated with pipeline and infrastructure installation, and any subsequent operation, are unlikely to be detectable or to significantly affect adjacent state waters or air quality.</p>
Location of Development (including existing use)	<p>The pipeline corridor runs from Stainforth in the Metropolitan Borough of Doncaster, passing through the District of Selby and ending at Barmston in East Riding of Yorkshire.</p> <p>Land use along the pipeline route is predominantly agricultural but is interspersed with a number of small settlements. The area is also used recreationally, in particular close to the coast where there are a number of caravan parks and recreational facilities. There is industrial land use concentrated around Hatfield and Drax.</p> <p>The distance between the proposed development and another EEA state has not been specified within the Scoping Report.</p>
Cumulative impacts	<p>The main sources of potential cumulative effects with other developments in the vicinity have been identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Don Valley Power Project in Stainforth (consented but not yet built). • The Hatfield Colliery Tipping Proposals (Planning reference 12/0/01343/TIPA – part consented/part under consideration) • The White Rose CCS Project at Drax • Dogger Bank Offshore Wind Farm • Hornsea Offshore Wind farm • Fraisthorpe On shore Wind farm • Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline, and • Stainforth Marina and area of open space/nature conservation.
Carrier	<p>Potential pathways include pollution via air, land and water and potential disturbance via land.</p>
Environmental Importance	<p>The proposed pipeline route passes through the following statutory designated nature conservation sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eskamhorn Meadows Site of Special Scientific Interest

	<p>(SSSI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Hull Headwaters (including Kelk Beck tributary) SSSI, and • Hudson’s Way Local Nature Reserve (LNR). <p>The proposed development is located within 5km of the following designated nature conservation sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humber Estuary Ramsar, Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) • Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar and SPA • River Derwent SAC • Thorne and Hatfield Moors, SPA and SAC, and • Flamborough Head SAC and SPA.
Extent	Not identified in the Scoping Report. On the basis of the nature of the proposed development, the design measures built into the development and the implementation of mitigation measures and best practice (in line with regulatory body requirements), no significant effects have been identified which could impact on another EEA Member State.
Magnitude	Not identified in the Scoping Report. However, given the nature of the proposed development, the design measures built into the development and the implementation of mitigation measures and best practice (in line with regulatory body requirements) impacts on another EEA State are unlikely to be of a significant magnitude.
Probability	Not included in the Scoping Report. However, given the nature of the proposed development, the design measures built into the development and the implementation of mitigation measures and best practice (in line with regulatory body requirements) impacts on another EEA State have a low probability and are unlikely to be significant.
Duration	Not included in the Scoping Report. However, given the nature of the proposed development, the design measures built into the development and the implementation of mitigation measures and best practice (in line with regulatory body requirements) impacts on another EEA State could occur throughout construction, operation, and decommissioning of the project but are unlikely to be significant.
Frequency	Not included in the Scoping Report. However, the frequency of any impacts is likely to be minimal given the nature of the proposed development, the design measures built into the development and the delivery of mitigation measures, and controls by the relevant regulatory conditions including any monitoring
Reversibility	No potentially significant transboundary impacts have been anticipated; therefore the reversibility of impacts has not been included within the Scoping Report. Given the information

provided, no irreversible significant impacts are likely.

Transboundary screening undertaken by the Secretary of State

Under Regulation 24 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (the EIA Regulations) and on the basis of the current information available from the Developer, the Secretary of State is of the view that the proposed development **is not likely** to have a significant effect on the environment in another EEA State.

In reaching this view the Secretary of State has applied the precautionary approach (as explained in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 12: Transboundary Impacts Consultation); and taken into account the information currently supplied by the Developer.

Action: No further action required at this stage

Date: 24 October 2013

Note: The Secretary of State's duty under Regulation 24 of the EIA Regulations continues throughout the application process.

SECOND TRANSBOUNDARY SCREENING UNDERTAKEN BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Document used for transboundary Screening:

Environmental Statement (ES) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) No Significant Effects Report (NSER) submitted to the Secretary of State as part of the DCO Application on 18 June 2014

An updated NSER (Revision B) was submitted by the Applicant during the pre-examination phase in response to advice issued to the Applicant under Section 51 of the PA2008 following the Secretary of State's decision to accept the application. This updated NSER was subsequently accepted by the Examining Authority at the Preliminary Meeting on 19 November 2014.

Date

Re-screened on 5 January 2015 following:

- Submission of the application documents and acceptance of the application for examination in 16 July 2014,
- Submission by the applicant of an updated No Significant Effects Report (NSER) (dated 4 November 2014), and
- Commencement of the Examination upon closure of the preliminary meeting on 19 November 2014

Transboundary re-screening undertaken by the Secretary of State

Following submission of the DCO application which included the Environmental Statement and the Applicant's HRA report, together with the commencement of the Examination where a revised NSER was accepted, the Secretary of State has reconsidered the transboundary screening decision undertaken on **24 October 2013**.

The Secretary of State has identified the following matters that differ from those considered at the time of the previous transboundary screening decision:

- change in the description of the proposed development

- consideration of likely significant effects on European protected sites

Change in the description of the proposed development

The Secretary of State's first transboundary screening matrix was prepared on the basis of the applicant's Scoping Report. The proposed development was described as a 75km cross country pipeline transporting Carbon Dioxide captured from 2 power projects: Don Valley Power Project (DVPP), Stainforth, Doncaster and the White Rose CCS Project, Selby. The proposed development site boundary was described and illustrated in the Scoping Report as a 'Scoping Corridor' which was "*larger than that needed for the construction and operation of the Onshore Scheme*". This scoping corridor included a potential connection to the DVPP and White Rose CCS projects.

In the description of the proposed development provided as part of the application documents (ES Chapter 3: Onshore Description, Paragraph 2.2.1), the pipeline is now described as being 67km in length. Paragraph 1.3.8–1.3.9 of ES Chapter 2: Onshore Scheme Description and Alternatives describes the decisions made by DECC with regard to the CCS commercialisation programme, and that the DVPP will be taken forwards outside of this programme. As a result, the proposed development's connection to DVPP was not taken forwards to the DCO application. This also means that the proposed development no longer requires the inclusion of a compressor (paragraph 2.9.3–2.9.4 of ES Chapter 2: Onshore Scheme Description and Alternatives), although it does still include a Pipeline Internal Gauge (PIG) trap, multi-junction at Camblesforth to facilitate connection to White Rose CCS, 3 no. block valves (Tollingham, Dalton and Skerne) and pumping station at Barmston (see Figure 1 of ES Chapter 3 Onshore Scheme Description).

The DCO application site boundary includes a defined 'Pipeline Envelope', which allows limits of deviation (LoD) within the development site boundary to allow for unexpected issues in pipeline routing as described in paragraph 3.1.1 of ES Chapter 3: Onshore Scheme Description. The typical extent of the LoD is described as 136m which includes a 36m working width for the construction works.

Consideration of likely significant effects on European protected sites

The Applicant's HRA NSER identifies where a pathway exists between the potential effects of the proposed development and Natura 2000 Sites (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.1 of the Applicant's NSER, Application Doc Ref 5.4).

In addition to the European sites identified at the time of the first transboundary screening undertaken by the Secretary of State, the NSER (including Revision B) identifies the following European sites:

- Flamborough and Filey Coast pSPA
- Skipwith Common SAC
- Hornsea Mere SPA

The Applicant does not identify any European sites outside of the UK that could be affected by the proposed development. In respect of those sites that are identified within the UK, the Applicant states at paragraph 9.1.13 of the NSER (and NSER Revision B) that the proposed development "*will not result in a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site alone or in combination with other plans and projects therefore an Appropriate Assessment is not required.*"

Transboundary screening undertaken by the Secretary of State

Under Regulation 24 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (the EIA Regulations) and on the basis of the current information available from the Applicant, there is no change to the previous conclusion, and

the Secretary of State remains of the view that the proposed development **is not likely** to have a significant effect on the environment in another EEA State.

In reaching this view the Secretary of State has applied the precautionary approach (as explained in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 12: Transboundary Impacts Consultation); and taken into account the information currently supplied by the Applicant.

Action: No further action required at this stage

Date: 5 January 2015

Note: The Secretary of State's duty under Regulation 24 of the EIA Regulations continues throughout the application process

Note:

1. The Secretary of State's screening of transboundary issues is based on the relevant considerations specified in Annex 4 to Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 12 available on the Planning Inspectorate's website at <http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/>