HyNet North West

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT (VOLUME III)

Appendix 7.1 Climate Resilience Assessment of Effects

HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline DCO

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Regulations 5(2)(a)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1.1. The full assessment of potential effects from climate change during operation and decommissioning stages following the identification of embedded mitigation in the design stage (Table 7-13) are listed in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The likely impacts for the construction stage have not been included on the basis that climate resilience measures included in the Outline CEMP (D.6.5.4) result in low vulnerability of the construction site and workers to climate change. Only those effects showing as significant have been included in Chapter 7 – Climate Resilience (Volume II) of the Draft ES.

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Table 1 Effects on receptors during Operation of the DCO Proposed Development

Receptor	Climate variable	Potential Impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
Carbon Dioxide Pipeline	Extreme precipitation events	Existing drainage infrastructure overwhelmed leading to surface water flooding and siltation.	Medium	Minor adverse	Not Significant
	Extreme temperature events	Faster rate of deterioration of materials from increase in UV radiation (for example, brittleness and fading)	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Increase in thermal expansion of structure joints compromising structural integrity leading to increased maintenance	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Shrinking and cracking of soils	High	Moderate adverse	Significant
	Sea level rise	Drainage infrastructure overwhelmed from sea level rise.	Low	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Reduction of earthwork stability due to sea level rise and flooding.	Low	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Increase in deterioration of structures from sea level rise	Low	Minor adverse	Not Significant
	Changes in annual average	Flooding of AGI and BVS components.	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
AGIs & BVSs		Damage to the AGIs and BVSs from increased run off.	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
	Extreme precipitation events	Damage to AGIs and BVSs from increased run off, resulting in loss of supply.	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant

Receptor	Climate variable	Potential Impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
	Change in annual average temperature Extreme temperature events Gales and high winds Storms (hail)	Overheating of AGIs and BVSs.	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Faster rate of deterioration of materials from increase in UV radiation (for example, brittleness and fading)	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Increase in thermal expansion of structure joints compromising structural integrity leading to increased maintenance.	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Shrinking and cracking of soils.	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Risk of fire to assets to BVS and AGI's.	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Damage from high winds and rain infiltration into components.	High	Minor adverse	Not Significant
	Storms (lightening)	Lighting strikes causing fires.	Low	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Drainage infrastructure overwhelmed from sea level rise.	Low	Minor adverse	Not Significant
	Sea level rise	Reduction of earthwork stability due to sea level rise and flooding.	Low	Minor adverse	Not Significant
		Increase in deterioration of structures from sea level rise	Low	Minor adverse	Not Significant

Table 2 Effects on receptors during Decommissioning of the DCO Proposed Development

Receptor	Potential Impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
Decommissioning site	Flooding of sites and components.	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Significant
	Damage to sites and components from increased run off.	Medium	Minor adverse	Not significant
	Existing drainage infrastructure overwhelmed leading to surface water flooding and siltation.	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Significant
	Shrinking and cracking of soils.	Medium	Minor Adverse	Not significant
	Damage from high winds and rain infiltration into components.	Medium	Minor Adverse	Not significant
	Lightning strikes causing fires.	Low	Moderate Adverse	Not significant
Decommissioning workers	Increase in dust	Low	Moderate Adverse	Not significant
	Overheating of equipment and fire	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Significant
	Health and safety risks from heatstroke and UV radiation	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Significant
	Health and safety risks from extreme temperatures and winds	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Significant