### Welcome

### **Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development**

Liverpool Bay CCS Limited (LBCCS), a member of the Eni SpA group, is bringing forward plans for the Runcorn Carbon Dioxide Spur Pipeline Proposed Development.

The Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development is part of an industrial decarbonisation project that aims to tackle carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ) emissions and support economic growth in the north west of England and north Wales. It connects to the HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline, a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project which was granted a Development Consent Order (DCO) by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero in March 2024.

The Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development would transport CO<sub>2</sub> from the new carbon capture plant at Viridor's Energy from Waste facility in Runcorn to the HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline at Ince.



#### View overlooking Frodsham Marshes



## Have your say

This event forms part of the pre-application consultation for the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development.

Your input is valuable and will inform our planning application, which we intend to submit to the planning authorities in summer 2025.

#### You can provide your feedback by:



Completing the feedback form on the project website: hynethub.co.uk/runcorn or scan the QR code



Sending an email to: hello@hynethub.co.uk





Sending written feedback to our freepost address: Freepost LBCCS Scan the QR code to visit our website

Hard copies of the feedback form are available, please ask a member of the team here today.





#### Hynethub.co.uk



## Why do we heed the Proposed Deve opment?

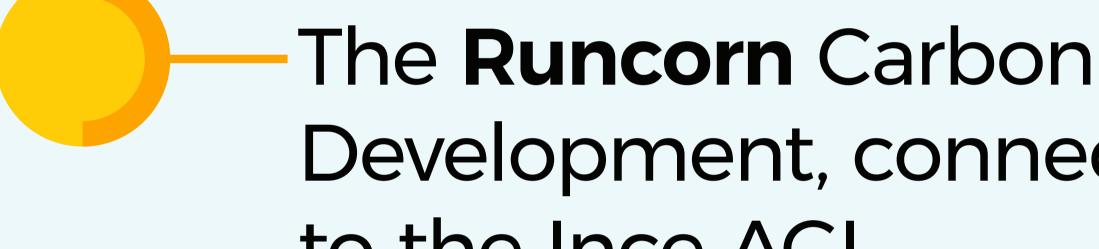
In order to begin rapid decarbonisation, we must work quickly to reduce harmful carbon emissions from local industry and to clean up air quality in the region using carbon capture and storage (CCS).

To achieve this, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from hard to abate industry across the north west of England and north Wales will be transported safely to the carbon storage sites underneath Liverpool Bay.

To transport the CO<sub>2</sub> captured from industrial emitters across the region, three Spur Pipelines are required to connect these capture plants to the HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline.

The **Protos (West AGI)** Carbon Dioxide Spur Pipeline Proposed Development, connecting the Encyclis Protos Energy Recovery facility to the Ince Above Ground Installation (AGI).

The **Padeswood** Carbon Dioxide Spur Pipeline Proposed Development, connecting the Heidelberg Materials UK Cement Plant at Padeswood to the Northop Hall AGI.



The Runcorn Carbon Dioxide Spur Pipeline Proposed Development, connecting the Viridor Energy from Waste facility to the Ince AGI.



**Point of Ayr Lighthouse** 

#### Hynethub.co.uk



## What sear boh capture and storage?

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a safe and proven technology that can capture and store up to 95% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced in an industrial process.

#### How it will work for the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development:



**Step one:** Install the technology that will capture the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the industrial plant, in this case the Viridor Energy from Waste facility in Runcorn. This step is outside the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development as Viridor is responsible for the capture plant.





**Step two:** The CO<sub>2</sub> is then transported via a pipeline from the industrial plant to the Ince AGI where it connects to the HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline. This is the step we are applying for.



**Step three:** From the Ince AGI, the CO<sub>2</sub> is transported via the HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline to be stored deep beneath the seabed in carefully selected offshore sites. These storage sites are depleted natural gas fields beneath Liverpool Bay, which have previously held natural gas securely for millions of years.



#### **View of the Manchester Ship Canal**

#### Hynethub.co.uk



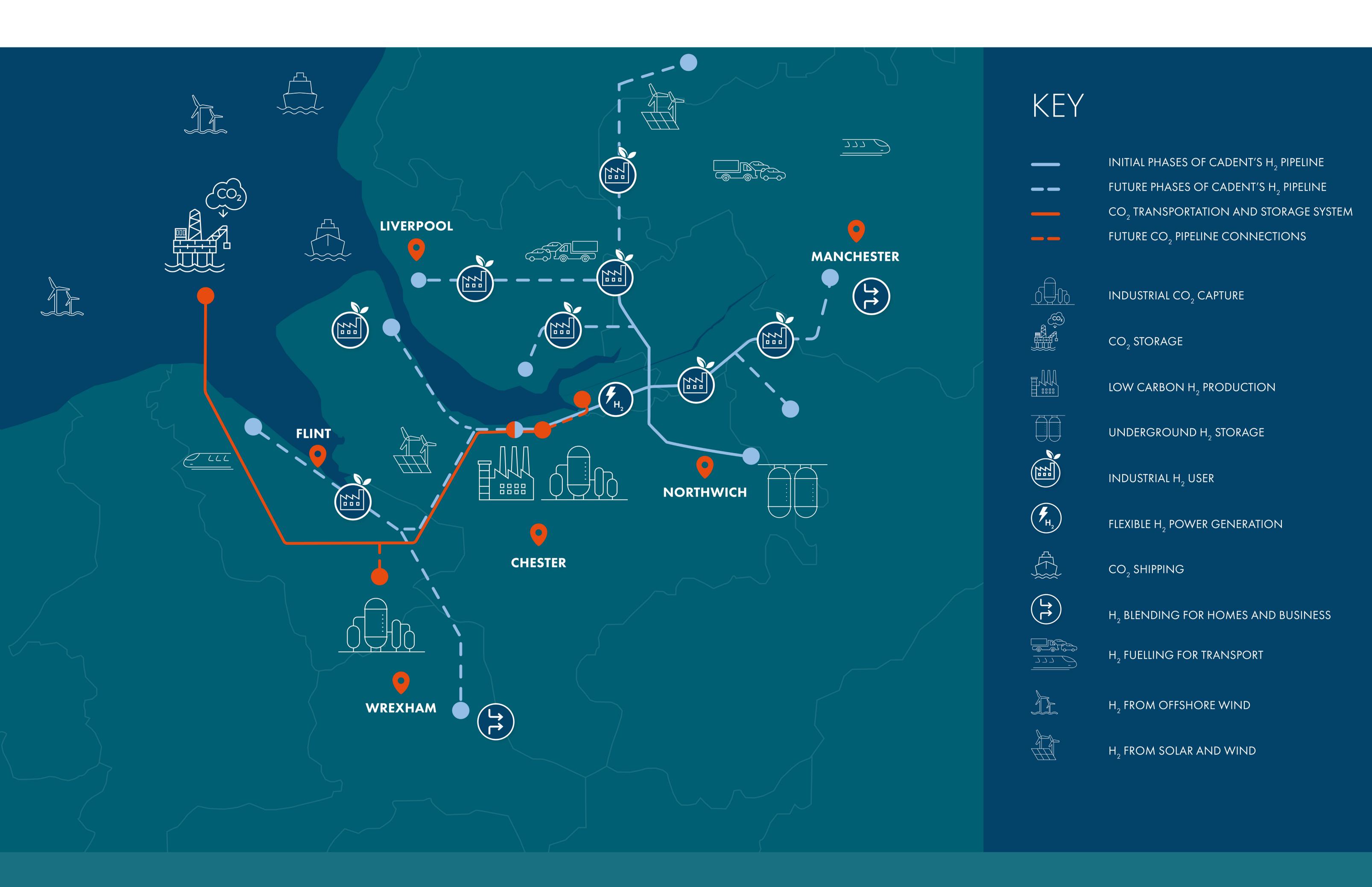
## 

HyNet represents a collection of world-leading organisations coming together to build a gamechanging energy project. It aims to reduce carbon emissions from industry, and support growth in the north west of England and north Wales in the UK's challenge to meet net zero carbon emissions. More information about HyNet North West is available at: hynet.co.uk



Liverpool Bay CCS Limited will be the CO<sub>2</sub> transport and storage operator to serve the HyNet industrial cluster.

#### Scan the QR code to visit our website



#### The HyNet Carbon Capture and **Storage infrastructure includes:**

- Facilities to capture CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Pipelines to transport CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to permanent safe storage
- Storage in depleted gas • reservoirs offshore in Liverpool Bay

#### **Further HyNet elements include:**

- Low-carbon hydrogen production plants
- A hydrogen pipeline network
- Salt caverns in which hydrogen can be stored



## Benefits of the Proposed Development

The Proposed Development will help support the creation and protection of thousands of jobs and bring opportunities for local people to develop new skillsets, creating a hotspot for innovation and growth.

There are a number of benefits to the local community including:



Educational experience for young people



The potential to capture up to 10 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year



Work experience for those considering their career options



Community funding for environmental and educational initiatives



Apprenticeships and career opportunities



Volunteering from the project team to help local initiatives



#### Image of apprentice

#### Hynethub.co.uk



## What will be built as part of the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development?

An Above Ground Installation (AGI): comprising a fenced compound area, measuring approximately 40m x 43m. The AGI will house equipment designed to receive CO<sub>2</sub> from the Viridor Energy from Waste facility and ensure the safe and efficient operation of the proposed spur pipeline. The AGI would be located on industrial land adjacent to the Viridor Energy from Waste facility and will be accessed via Percival Lane and Barlow Way. The AGI will also be fitted with 5m high lighting columns that will only

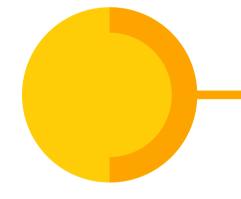
operate should there be a security or safety reason, for example a maintenance visit in low light conditions.





A spur pipeline transporting CO<sub>2</sub> connecting the Runcorn AGI to the Ince AGI. The Spur Pipeline will comprise a 20" diameter, steel pipeline approximately 8.7km in length.

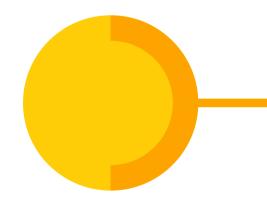
It will be above ground on the industrial land between Runcorn AGI and the Weaver Navigation crossing, where it will be constructed on a mix of existing and new pipe racks and supports, and then buried underground through agricultural land for the remainder of the route.



Additional equipment at Ince AGI additional pipework and modifications to allow connection into Ince AGI



**Other infrastructure** including telecommunication connections, Cathodic Protection equipment, leak detection equipment, and pipeline marker posts



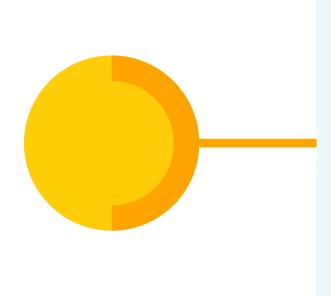
**Temporary works** to facilitate the construction of the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development, including construction

compounds and temporary access tracks.



## Keeping safe during construction

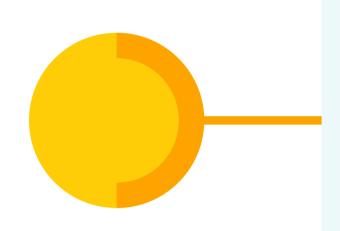
Construction will be carefully managed to keep everyone safe through the following approaches:



Temporary access tracks will be established from the existing road network to minimise disruption and local environmental impacts.

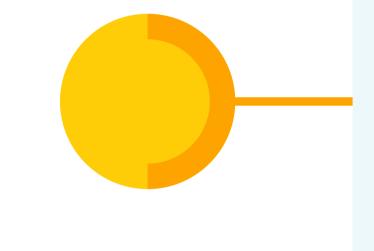
Open trenching is used across minor roads and tracks, while trenchless crossing will be used under Lordship Lane only. Safety for both methods will be managed by short term road closures, diversions or traffic management. Road closures in these areas are not likely to exceed two weeks.

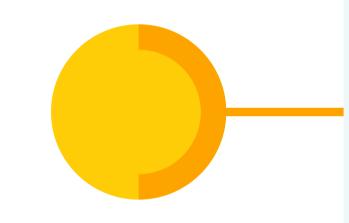
Waste will be managed and disposed of in accordance with existing local regulations.



Throughout construction, core working hours are likely to be from 8am to 6pm on weekdays (excluding bank holidays) and from 8am to 1pm on Saturdays.

Some locations where trenchless crossings are being carried out will require working 24 hours a day, but this will be for short periods.





Temporary construction compounds will be set up to facilitate construction activities, commissioning and landscaping works



#### **View of Manchester Ship Canal**

#### Hynethub.co.uk

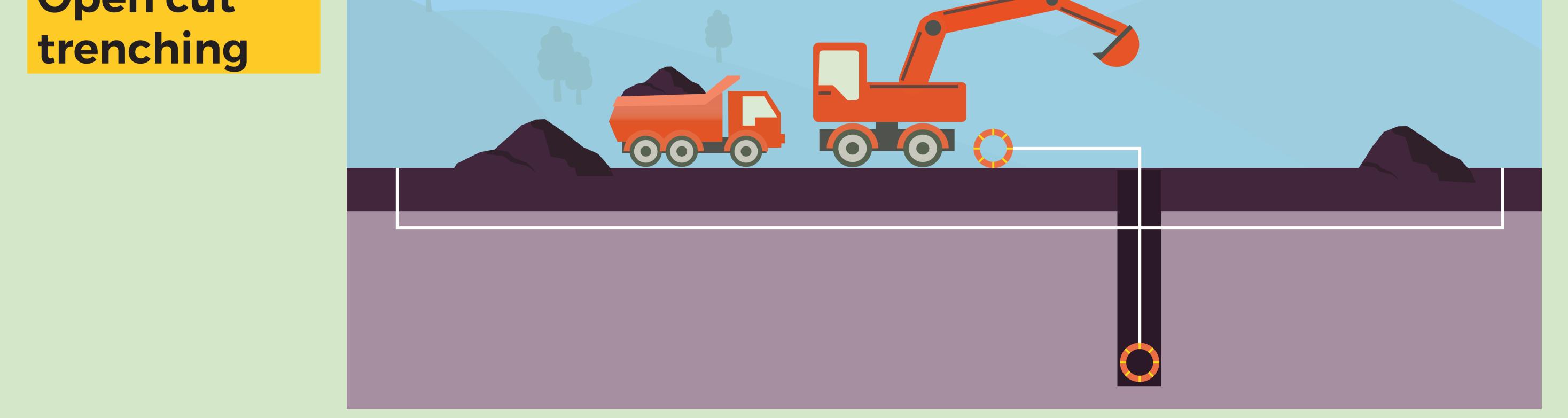


# The construction process

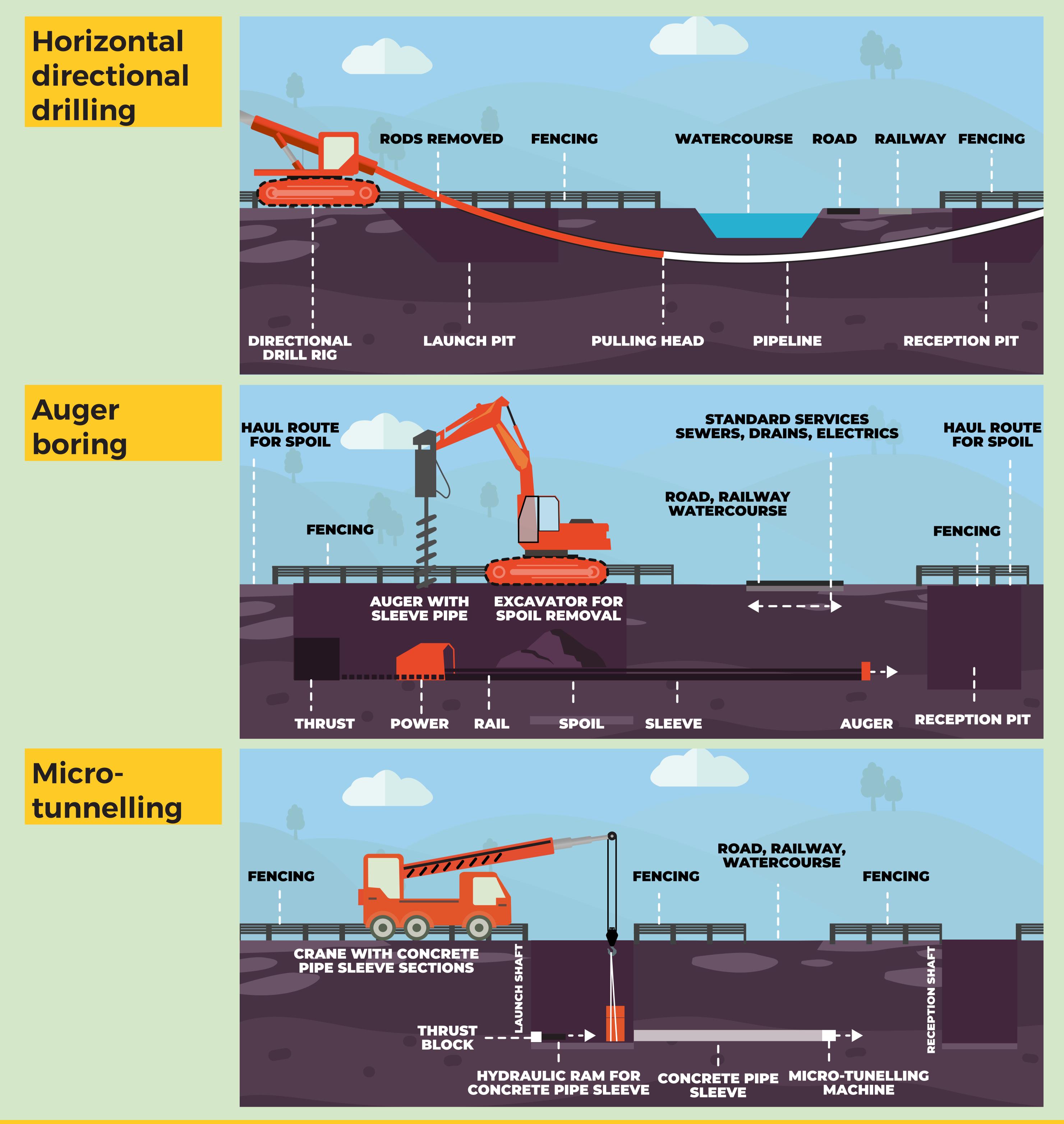
The method of installing the buried proposed spur pipelines will mostly be by the open-cut trench technique, with some areas requiring trenchless crossings. The section of proposed spur pipeline to the east of the River Weaver will be installed above ground.

The open-cut trench technique will involve digging soil to form a trench, lowering the pipe into the trench, and backfilling it with the excavated soil.

**Open cut** 



Trenchless techniques are used when installing pipelines under railway lines, major roads and riverbeds. In these cases, we will use methods such as:





## Working with landowners

As well as through this consultation, there are several ways that landowners and other interested parties have been able to participate in the consenting process – including through one-to-one meetings and community information events during the route optioneering and development process. We have a dedicated landowner engagement team in place to work with landowners.



**Surveys:** a variety of intrusive and non-intrusive surveys have informed the design of the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development. To do this, we needed access to land within the area of the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development.

Leasing: certain areas of land



will be required to successfully deliver the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development. We are working with affected landowners to reach voluntary land agreements within these defined areas.



#### Image of Landowner Open Day for the Padeswood Spur Pipeline



## Minimising our impact on the environment

Minimising and managing our impact on the environment is crucial to the delivery of the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is being carried out to consider the potential effects of the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development.

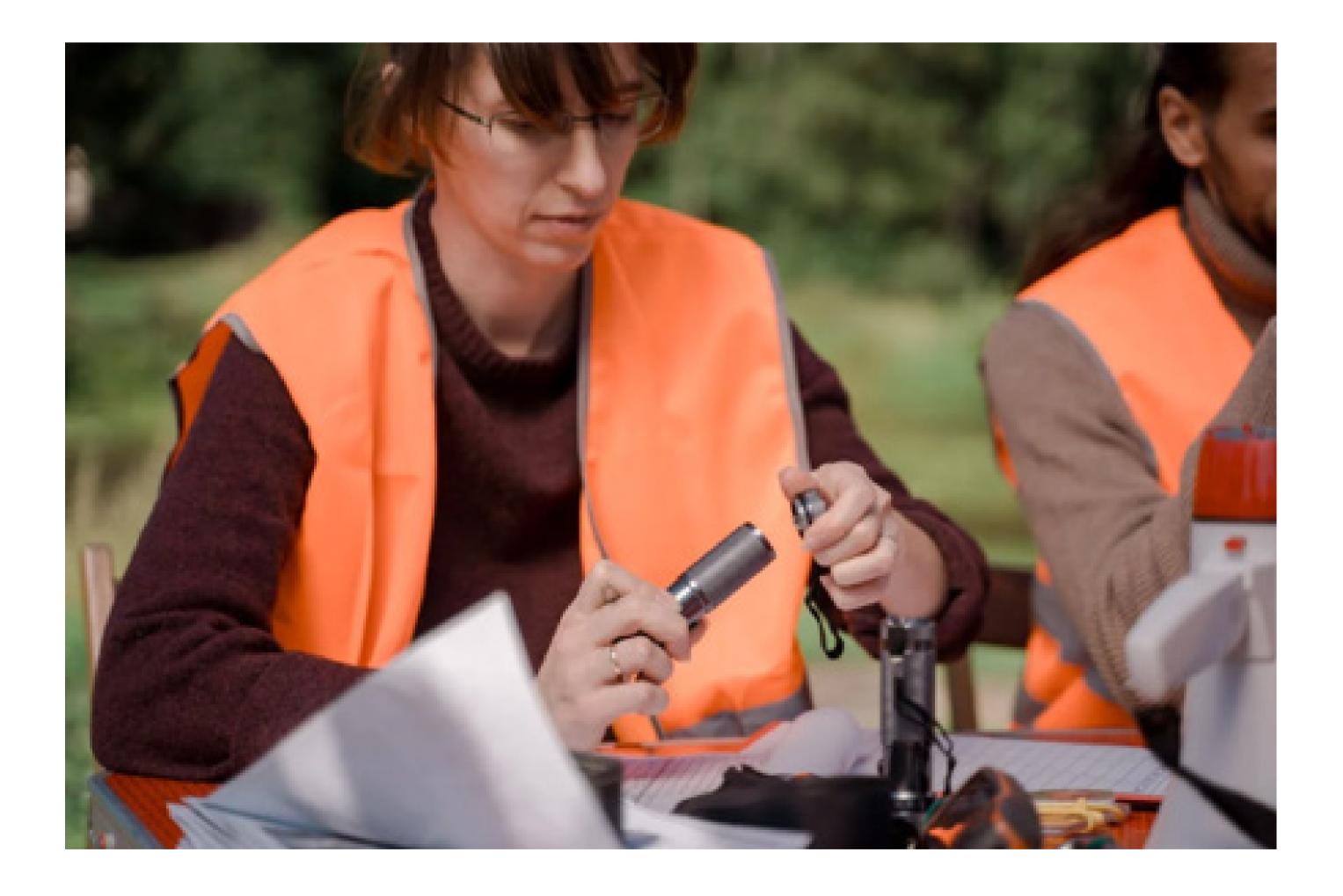
The EIA considers several topics as well as any steps that are necessary to ensure potential effects on the environment as a result of the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development are minimised. These topics include:

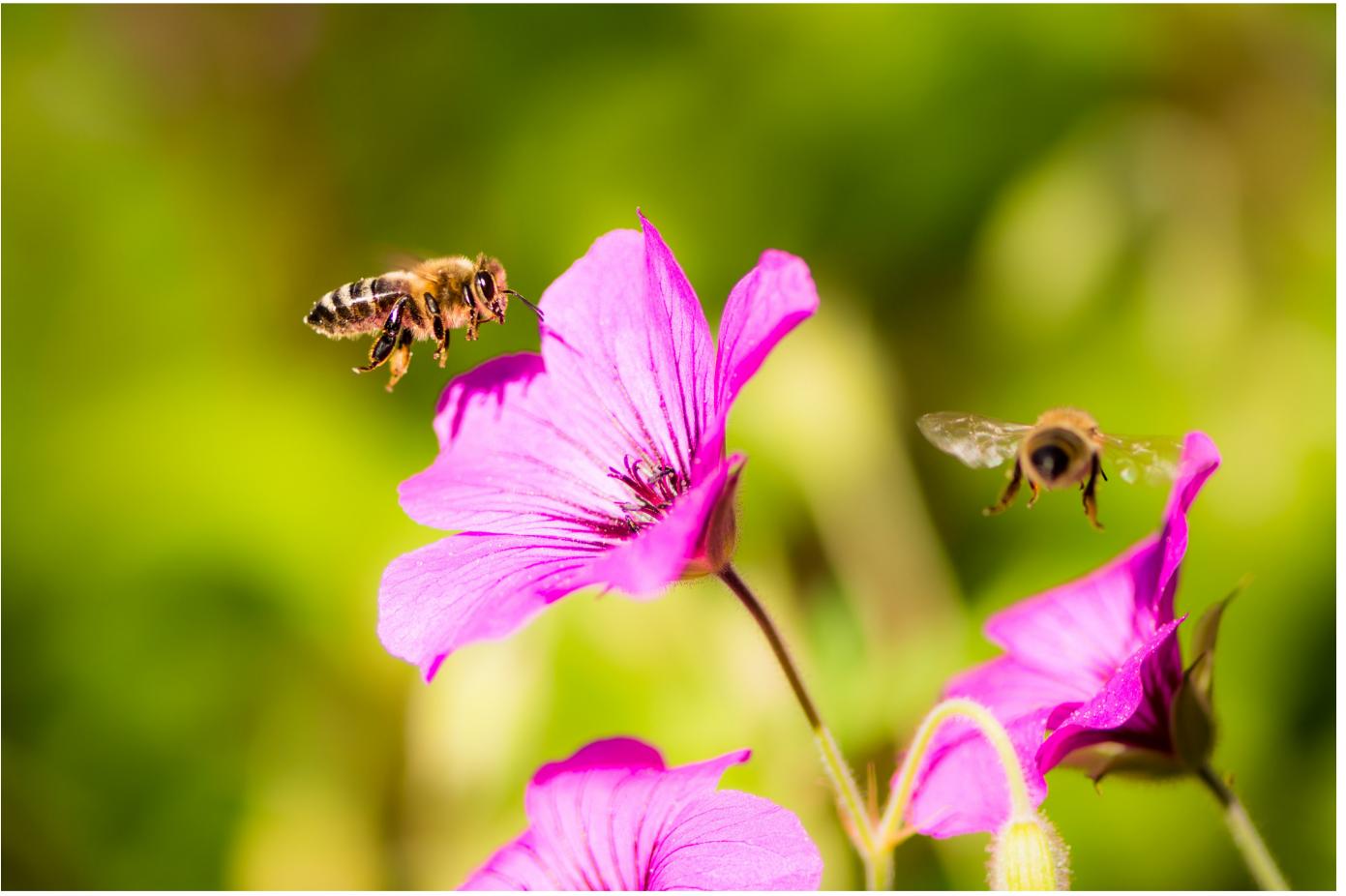
- Air quality
- Climate change
- Cultural heritage and archaeology
- Ecology and biodiversity
  - Designated Sites
  - Priority habitats including trees and hedgerows
  - Protected species
  - Biodiversity net gain
- Land and soils





- Landscape and views
- Noise and vibration
- —Traffic and transport
- Water environment and flooding
- Mitigation and safety measures
- Cumulative effects





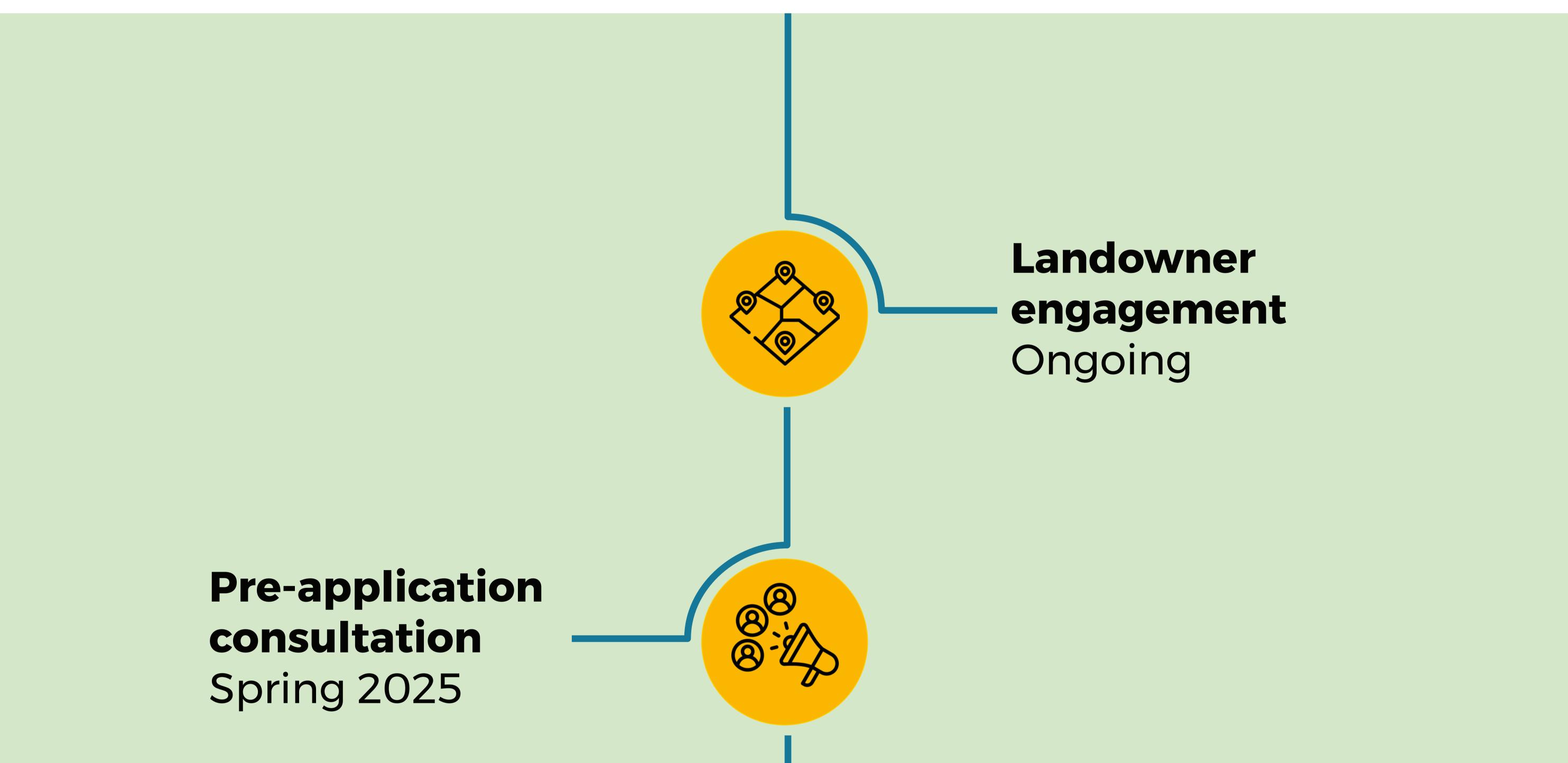


## Planning process and timeline

The Runcorn Pipeline Proposed Development lies across two local authority boundaries; Halton Borough Council and Cheshire West and Chester Council. To gain consent to build the Proposed Development, LBCCS will prepare planning applications to be submitted under the Town and County Planning Act 1990 (as amended) to both councils in Summer 2025.

There will be another opportunity to comment on the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development directly to the councils once the applications have been submitted.





**Consideration**, **Recommendation and Decision by the Local Authorities** Early 2026

Submission of planning application Summer 2025

#### Construction

Expected between 2027 and 2028



## Developing the proposed spur pipeline route

To determine the best route, we have considered engineering, environmental, planning and landownership matters. We focused on these key points:

The development will involve the construction of the proposed spur pipeline to transport CO<sub>2</sub> from the Runcorn AGI to the Ince AGI.

At the Ince AGI, the proposed spur pipeline will connect to the HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline. The CO<sub>2</sub> will then be transported safely by underground pipeline to depleted gas reservoirs in Liverpool Bay.

Map of the red line boundary and access routes for the Runcorn Spur Pipeline Proposed Development



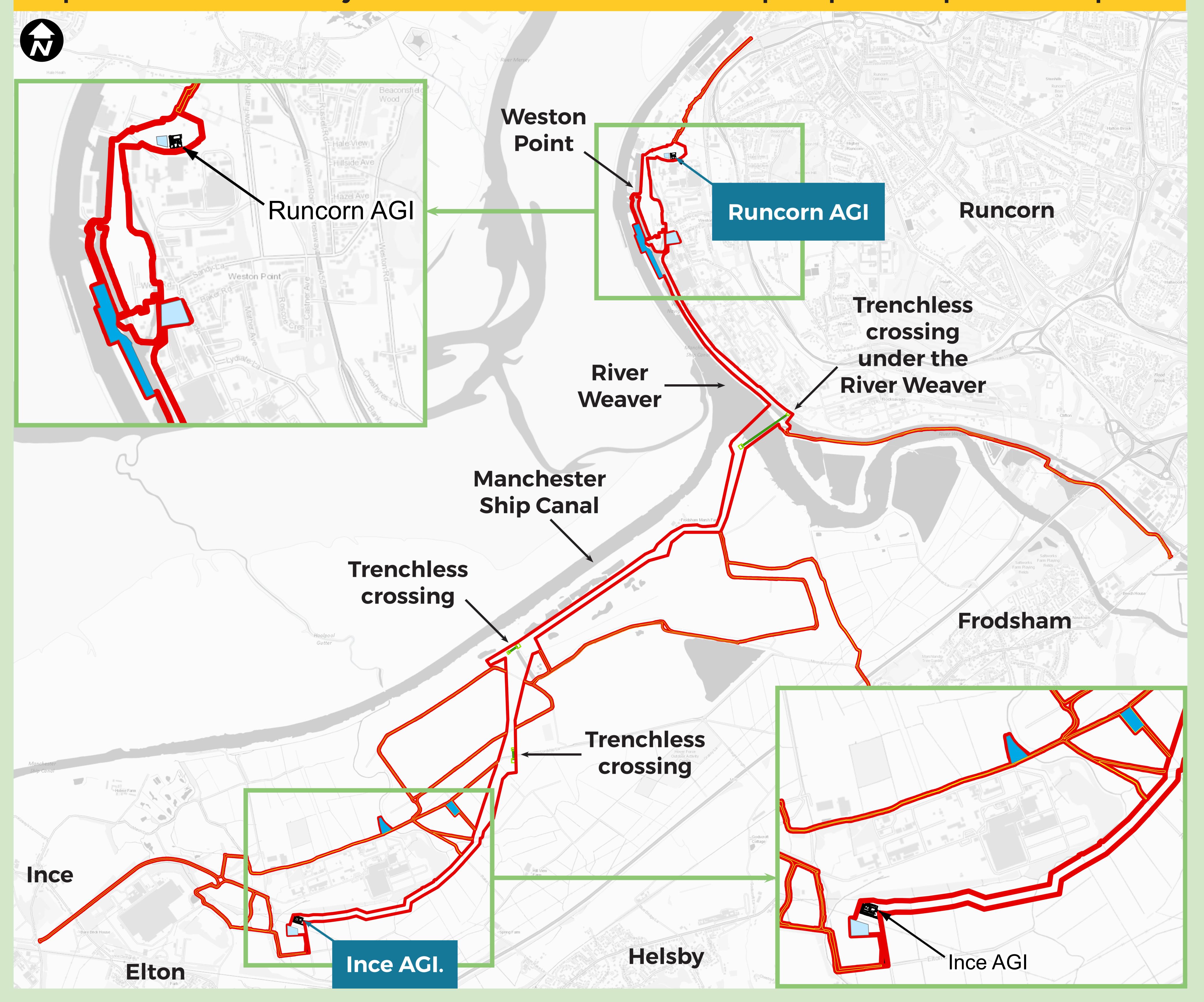
CO2

**Protecting the** environment and local communities

Ensuring the CO<sub>2</sub> transportation is safe and secure



Making sure the route is technically sound and causes minimal disruption



**Boosting local** benefits by maximising the positive socio-economic effects in the area

Ensuring the Runcorn **Spur Pipeline** Proposed **Development is cost-effective** 

Proposed red line boundary

Potential access routes

Centralised construction compounds

Localised construction compound

