

Immingham Green Energy Terminal

Environmental Impact Assessment

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume II – Main Report

Chapter 14: Historic Environment (Terrestrial)

Associated British Ports



Document History

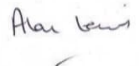
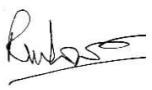
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14 Historic Environment (Terrestrial)

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 This chapter presents the preliminary findings of the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Project on the historic environment (terrestrial). For more details about the Project, including construction methodology, layout and life span, refer to **Chapter 2: The Project**.

14.1.2 References to ‘the Project’ within this chapter relate to the landside infrastructure components as detailed in **Section 2.4 of Chapter 2: The Project**.

14.1.3 There may be interrelationships related to the potential effects on the historic environment (terrestrial) and other disciplines. Therefore, also refer to the following chapters:

- a. **Chapter 15: Historic Environment (Marine)**.
- b. **Chapter 21: Ground Conditions and Land Quality**.

14.1.4 This chapter is supported by the following figures and appendices:

- a. **Figure 14.1:** Designated Heritage Assets (PEI Report, Volume III).
- b. **Figure 14.2:** Non-Designated Heritage Assets (PEI Report, Volume III).
- c. **Figure 14.3:** Historic Landscape Character (PEI Report, Volume III).
- d. **Appendix 14.A:** Heritage Standards and Guidance (PEI Report, Volume IV).
- e. **Appendix 14.B:** Desk-Based Assessment (PEI Report, Volume IV).
- f. **Appendix 14.C:** Written Scheme of Investigation (PEI Report, Volume IV).

14.1.5 This chapter is based on research and evaluation works undertaken at the time of writing. This primarily includes a Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), the findings of which have guided the baseline and impact assessment presented in this chapter. The desk-based assessment has helped to further inform understanding of the significance and setting of heritage assets within the defined study area (refer to **Section 14.2**).

14.2 Approach to Assessment

Scope and Methods

14.2.1 A scoping exercise was undertaken in August 2022 to establish the form and nature of the historic environment (terrestrial) assessment, and the approach and methods to be followed.

14.2.2 The Scoping Report (**Appendix 1.A** of PEI Report Volume IV) records the findings of the scoping exercise and details the technical guidance, standards, best practice and criteria being applied in the assessment to identify and evaluate the likely significant effects of the Project on the historic environment (terrestrial).

14.2.3 Following receipt of the Scoping Opinion (**Appendix 1.B** of PEI Report Volume IV) regarding the information to be provided in the ES, **Table 14.1** displays the

consultation undertaken to date to inform this chapter, as well as where comments have been addressed within the chapter.

Table 14.1 Scoping Opinion comments on historic environment (terrestrial)

Consultee	Summary of Response	How comments have been addressed in this chapter
Planning Inspectorate	<p>The Scoping Report seeks to scope out this matter on the grounds that project operation and decommissioning would not result in additional impacts to buried archaeological remains to those experienced during construction. The Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the assessment.</p>	<p>Noted. No further comment needed.</p>
	<p>The Scoping Report seeks to limit the scope of the assessment of built heritage to the impacts on the setting of two non-designated rows of terraced housing on Queens Road, as other assets within the study area are sufficiently distant from the site and shielded by other development. In light of the evidence provided in Appendix D -Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment, the Inspectorate agrees with the proposed scope of the built heritage assessment.</p>	<p>Noted. No further comment needed.</p>
	<p>The Scoping Report seeks to limit the scope of the assessment of impacts to historic landscape character to the western fringe of the Proposed Development area. In light of the evidence provided in Appendix D -Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment, the Inspectorate agrees with the proposed scope of the built heritage assessment.</p>	<p>Noted. No further comment needed.</p>
	<p>The Scoping Report does not refer to decommissioning within its proposals for scoping in/out with respect to impacts on built heritage and historic landscape. Subject to the provision of the Outline Decommissioning Plan secured within the DCO to detail measures to avoid or reduce impacts on built</p>	<p>Noted. No further comment needed.</p>

Consultee	Summary of Response	How comments have been addressed in this chapter
	<p>heritage and historic landscape, the Inspectorate agrees to scope out this matter from the ES.</p>	
	<p>The Scoping Report proposes a staged programme of archaeological evaluation, stating only that geophysical survey or evaluation trenching may be required. However, Appendix D paragraph 4.58 states that archaeological potential of the site is high for some features, and paragraph 6.6 recommends that archaeological evaluation is undertaken including geoarchaeological investigation and targeted trial trenching. The extent of survey activity should be agreed as part of a Written Scheme of Investigation with NELC, where possible. Where necessary intrusive investigations should be completed prior to submission of the DCO application.</p>	<p>A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced that sets out a scope of archaeological investigation to be completed prior to the submission of the DCO application. That scope of works includes Ground Investigation (GI) Watching brief, geoarchaeological borehole survey, trial trench evaluation and geophysical survey. This scope of works has been agreed with the County Archaeologist (Appendix 14.C PEI Report, Volume IV).</p>
	<p>The Proposed Development has potential to alter drainage patterns and this could indirectly affect below ground heritage assets. The ES should provide commentary on the likelihood of indirect impacts on heritage assets to arise and outline any necessary mitigation measures to address significant effects where they are likely to occur</p>	<p>A greater understanding of the ground make up and any archaeological features present will be provided by the archaeological evaluation to be undertaken prior to submission of the DCO application. This will allow recommendations to be made regarding the possibility of indirect impacts on below ground heritage assets and outline any necessary mitigation measures. This will be undertaken in consultation with the County Archaeologist (Appendix 14.C PEI Report, Volume IV).</p>
	<p>The Applicant's attention is drawn to the consultation response from Immingham Town Council regarding the historical value of 31 Queen's Road.</p>	<p>The PEI Report chapter has considered these properties. The value of the assets is assessed as low. The impact of the construction of the Project within the setting of the asset is assessed as of medium magnitude, resulting in a minor adverse effect which is not significant.</p>
<p>Historic England</p>	<p>We are in general agreement regarding the content of the Scoping Report (AECOM: August 2022) and the areas of the</p>	<p>Noted. An intertidal walkover survey was undertaken on 25 October 2022 in order to ensure baseline coverage of</p>

Consultee	Summary of Response	How comments have been addressed in this chapter
	<p>Historic Environment which are to be scoped in and out of the assessment. It is important to make sure that the area of the terrestrial and maritime heritage assessments abut or overlap so that no assets are missed and the setting of assets can be assessed as a whole.</p>	<p>the intertidal zone has been considered for terrestrial and marine heritage aspects.</p>
	<p>This development could, potentially, have an impact upon a number of designated and un-designated terrestrial and maritime heritage assets and their settings in the area around the site. In line with the advice in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), we would expect the Environmental Statement to contain a thorough assessment of the likely effects which the proposed development might have upon those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets. Given the heights of the structures associated with the proposed development and the surrounding landscape character, this development is likely to be visible across a very large area and could, as a result, affect the significance of heritage assets at some distance from this site itself. We would expect the assessment to clearly demonstrate that the extent of the proposed study area is of the appropriate size to ensure that all heritage assets likely to be affected by this development have been included and can be properly assessed.</p>	<p>Noted. Will be incorporated in the ES as appropriate for designated and un-designated marine heritage assets.</p>
	<p>It is important that the assessment is designed to ensure that all impacts are fully understood including associated activities (such as construction, servicing and maintenance, and associated traffic) might have upon perceptions, understanding and appreciation of the heritage assets in the area. Section drawings and techniques such as photomontages are a useful part of this. The likelihood of alterations to drainage patterns should also be considered as</p>	<p>Noted. Will be incorporated in the ES as appropriate for designated and un-designated marine heritage assets.</p>

Consultee	Summary of Response	How comments have been addressed in this chapter
	<p>this may lead to in situ decomposition or destruction of below ground archaeological remains and deposits, and the subsidence of buildings and monuments. We would strongly recommend that you involve the Historic Environment Officers at North and North East Lincolnshire Councils in the development of this assessment. They are best placed to advise on: local historic environment issues and priorities; how the proposal can be tailored to avoid and minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of heritage assets.</p>	
Immingham Town Council	<p>One of the properties, 31 Queens Road, appeared to have some historical value to the area, as it is unique and was built for the Pastor of Seaman's Mission. This should be protected.</p>	<p>The PEI Report chapter has considered these properties. The value of the assets is assessed as low. The impact of the construction of the Project within the setting of the asset is assessed as of medium magnitude, resulting in a minor adverse effect which is not significant.</p>
North East Lincolnshire Council	<p>NELC is happy with the details set out in the scoping document.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

Legislation, Policy and Guidance

14.2.4 **Table 14.2** presents the legislation, policy and guidance relevant to the historic environment (terrestrial) assessment and details how their requirements will be met by the Project.

Table 14.2 Relevant legislation, policy and guidance regarding historic environment (terrestrial)

Legislation/ Policy/ Guidance	Consideration within the PEI Report
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) (Ref 14-3)	
Imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Monument.	There are no Scheduled Monuments in the study area and, whilst this is the case, monuments just outside of the study area have also been considered.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref 14-16)	
Sets out the principal statutory provisions that must be considered in the determination of any application affecting listed buildings and conservation areas. Section 66 and 72 are specifically applicable (see the Cultural Heritage DBA for further details).	Listed buildings and conservation areas in the study area have been identified. Section 14.3 indicates that there are three Grade II listed buildings located within the 2km study area. There are no conservation areas in the study area.
National Policy Statement for Ports (NPSfP) (Ref 14-14)	
Section 5.12 of the NPSP recognizes that the construction, operation and decommissioning of port infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment. It sets out the expectations for assessment if a development site includes or has potential to include heritage assets with an archaeological interest.	The requirements of the NPSP are being taken into account by the historic environment assessment for the Project.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 14-17)	
<p>The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>Section 16 specifically deals with the historic environment. The NPPF sets out a clear framework to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance. Significance is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF.</p>	The requirements of the NPPF are being taken into account by the historic environment assessment for the Project. As part of the NPPF, a core planning principle is to conserve heritage receptors in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021). Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and

Legislation/ Policy/ Guidance	Consideration within the PEI Report
	safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.
National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Ref 14-18)	
<p>The PPG provides further advice and expands on the guidance and policy outlines in the NPPF. Paragraph 009 states that heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change to their setting. Paragraph 013 recognises the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public right or the ability to experience that setting.</p> <p>The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm and the importance of assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm that is the impact of significance of the heritage asset.</p>	The guidance provided in the PPG are being taken into account by the historic environment assessment for the Project.
Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 (Ref 14-12)	
<p>Section 3 refers to Listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments.</p> <p>3(1) When deciding an application which affects a listed building, or its setting, the decision-maker must have regard to the desirability of preserving the listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</p> <p>3(2) When deciding an application relating to a conservation area, the decision-maker must have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</p> <p>3(3) When deciding an application for development consent which affects or is likely to affect a scheduled monument or its setting, the decision-maker must have regard to the desirability of preserving the scheduled monument or its setting.</p>	The assessment provided in this PEI Report has provided evidence to support consultees consideration of Listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments.
East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans (Ref 14-6)	
The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans provide guidance for sustainable development for the coastal area between Flamborough Head to Felixstowe. It provides a clear approach to managing the East Inshore and Offshore areas, its resources and activities and interactions that occur in this area. Plan policy SOC2 is specific to	The requirements of the East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans are being taken into account by the historic environment assessment for the Project.

Legislation/ Policy/ Guidance	Consideration within the PEI Report
heritage assets and applies to both the Inshore and Offshore Marine Plans.	
North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013 to 2032 (2018) (Ref 14-15)	
<p>Policy 39 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out a clear approach providing guidance to developers on how to safeguard and respond to the historic environment, recognizing designated and non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>The Plan's Strategic Objectives provide a framework for the Plan policies to facilitate the form and pattern of development to ensure that the vision is fully realized by 2023. SO6 refers to the built, historic and natural environment, to ensure that the development needs are met in a way that safeguards and enhances the quality of the built, historic and natural environment.</p>	<p>The requirements of the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan policies are being taken into account by the historic environment assessment for the Project.</p>
Historic England Guidance	
<p>The most relevant Historic England guidance for this report are the following:</p> <p>GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by development (Ref 14-20).</p> <p>GPA3 provides guidance on the setting of heritage assets (Ref 14-8).</p> <p>Historic England Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with requirements of the NPPF (Ref 14-10).</p> <p>Historic England Advice Note 15 covers commercial and renewable energy development and the historic environment (Ref 14-19).</p>	<p>The historic environment assessment methodology takes into account Historic England guidance.</p>
Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (Ref 14-11)	
<p>Provides guidance on understanding cultural heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change.</p>	<p>The historic environment assessment methodology takes into account IEMA guidance.</p>
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. (Ref 14-4)	
<p>Provides a code of conduct and standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment for archaeologists in order to</p>	<p>These codes, standards and guidance have been taken into account by the historic environment assessment.</p>

Legislation/ Policy/ Guidance	Consideration within the PEI Report
appropriately investigate the historic environment and the impacts of proposed developments.	
Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook (2019) (Ref 14-13)	
Archaeology handbook that sets out guidelines for planners, developers, consultants and archaeological contractors. It contains principles of modern historic environment resource management that historic environment professional practitioners need to consider when working in Lincolnshire.	The historic environment assessment methodology takes into account the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook guidance. The requirements of these policies have been considered when undertaking the assessment at this stage of the project.

Study Area

- 14.2.5 The study area for the historic environment (terrestrial) assessment was defined to include heritage assets that have the potential to be at risk from possible direct and indirect impacts that might arise from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the landside infrastructure elements of the Project within the West Site, the Pipeline Corridor, the East Site and the temporary construction area on Laporte Road.
- 14.2.6 The red line boundary of the site has changed from that shown in the Desk Based Assessment (**Appendix 14.B** (PEI Report, Volume IV)), and again from that shown in the Written Scheme of Investigation (**Appendix 14.C** (PEI Report, Volume IV)). The boundary shown in the WSI has the addition of the temporary construction area at the east end of the site on Laporte Road. The current redline boundary shown in the figures of this PEI Report has been widened slightly, particularly along its southern boundary. These changes are recognised in this assessment and the study areas as set out in **Paragraph 14.2.8** remain relevant and applicable. This doesn't add any further assets that will be affected by the scheme. The study areas will be reassessed during the production of the Environmental Statement (ES) and any additional affected assets will be addressed in that process.
- 14.2.7 A study area of 1.6km from the approximate centre of the Site was defined to capture all cultural heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the Project (refer to **Figure 14.1** for designated heritage assets and **Figure 14.2** for non-designated heritage assets (PEI Report, Volume III)). For designated heritage assets, the study area was extended to 2km to capture heritage assets whose significance may be impacted by the Project through changes to their setting.

Sources of Information

- 14.2.8 Several data sources have been consulted during the preparation of this chapter to define the preliminary conditions for heritage assets. Sources of information consulted include:
- a. National Heritage List for England (NHLE).

- b. North East Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).
- c. Various online resources including the British Geological Survey (BGS), geology of Britain Viewer, and the local planning portal for the Local Plan and any other planning information.
- d. Published and unpublished literature (including a detailed review of reports for previous fieldwork carried out within the Site boundary and its proximity).
- e. Results of aerial photography assessment.
- f. Documentary, cartographic and other resources as deposited within the Local Archives and Local Studies Library.

- 14.2.9 The heritage assets discussed within the preliminary assessment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets, are identified by their unique identification number assigned by the NHLE for designated assets and by the HER for non-designated heritage assets. The HER numbers are prefixed MNL for North East Lincolnshire. All assets are identified within the text using their unique identifier and can be cross-referenced to the gazetteers (**Appendix 14.B** of PEI Report Volume IV) and **Figures 14.1** and **14.2** (PEI Report Volume III).
- 14.2.10 A site inspection visit was undertaken on 18 May 2022 to record the survival, extent, condition, setting and significance of cultural heritage assets within the defined study area. The setting of heritage assets was also identified and potential Project impacts considered. Such works were undertaken as part of the Historic Environment DBA.
- 14.2.11 The Historic Environment DBA (Ref 14-1) was undertaken to understand the potential impact of the Project on the significance (including the setting) of the heritage assets potentially affected by the Project. The Historic Environment DBA considers the landside terrestrial elements of the Project and the information collated has been used to inform this preliminary assessment.
- 14.2.12 A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2013 (Ref 14-7) within the west part of the Site which identified various anomalies which are likely to be related to buried palaeoenvironmental features. Some features identified could relate to possible medieval salt production sites on the edge of, or close to, former tidal channels.
- 14.2.13 Further evaluative work is to be undertaken across the Site. This includes an archaeological watching brief of geotechnical investigations, a geoarchaeological borehole survey, a geophysical survey and an archaeological trial trenching evaluation. The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Ref 14-2) sets out the scope of these works and has been agreed with the Heritage Officer for North East Lincolnshire. Such works have not been undertaken at the time of writing but are planned for early in 2023. The results of the surveys will provide further details on the heritage interest and significance of any heritage assets identified and will be included in the ES.

Stakeholder Engagement

- 14.2.14 A range of stakeholders have been engaged as part of the scoping process to obtain their views on the Project and the scope of the historic environment

(terrestrial) assessment, the results of which are presented within the Scoping Opinion (**Appendix 1.B** of PEI Report Volume IV).

- 14.2.15 The Heritage Officer for North East Lincolnshire has been consulted throughout the production of the WSI via email. This followed an initial meeting held 18th August 2022, via Microsoft Teams, attended by the Archaeological Consultant, client representatives and the Heritage Officer for North East Lincolnshire in which the Project was outlined and the planned archaeological approach (now encompassed in the WSI) was discussed and agreed.

Limitations and Assumptions

- 14.2.16 The information presented in this preliminary assessment reflects that obtained and evaluated at the time of reporting and is based on an emerging design for the Project and the maximum likely extents of land required for its construction and operation based on the application of the Rochdale Envelope.
- 14.2.17 The WSI for geophysical survey, watching brief of ground investigation works, geoarchaeological survey and trial trenching has been approved by the Heritage Officer for North East Lincolnshire. Such works will be undertaken, with the results being used to further define the heritage interest and significance of any heritage assets identified on the Site and reported in the ES.
- 14.2.18 The preliminary assessment will be further developed and refined following statutory consultation and as additional information becomes available, including the results of the geoarchaeological boreholes, geophysical survey, trial trenching and ground investigation watching brief, with a final assessment present within the ES. It is currently assumed that access to all required land will be available to undertake both intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological surveys. In the event that access is not available, professional judgement will be used, based on the available research and data, to assess the archaeological potential of the area.
- 14.2.19 This preliminary assessment is based on the extent of the research and evaluation works undertaken at the time of writing. The Cultural Heritage DBA provides the basis of this chapter.
- 14.2.20 A wide range of data sources (see **Paragraph 14.2.8**) have been used to define baseline historic environment conditions in the study area. It is assumed that any data provided by third parties is accurate.
- 14.2.21 It has been assumed that 100% of the area within the Site would be physically affected by the proposed works and the impact on applicable heritage assets considered herein have been assessed accordingly.
- 14.2.22 The findings of this preliminary assessment may be subject to change as the design of the Project is developed and refined further through the assessment and consultation processes, and as further research and investigative surveys are completed to fully understand its potential effects.

Impact Assessment Methodology

- 14.2.23 This section sets out the approach to the assessment of the potential impacts and effects of the Project on designated and non-designated heritage assets. It is in line with the wider methodology set out in **Chapter 5: EIA Process** of this PEI Report. The objective of this preliminary assessment is to identify the potential for significant effects as associated with the Project (which can be beneficial or adverse). The significance of potential effects has been determined by considering the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact upon it due to the Project.
- 14.2.24 The cultural heritage assessment includes an assessment of the heritage significance of potentially affected assets, in line with NPSfP . This requires the provision of information sufficient to enable adequate understanding of the potential impacts on the significance of any heritage asset. This is consistent with the requirements of NPSfP and in line with the NPPF. Both documents also require this assessment to take account of changes to both the physical asset and its setting.
- 14.2.25 The NPSfP and the NPPF set out criteria which should be considered when assessing the significance of cultural heritage assets, which include archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. These criteria have been used in the assessment of significance for each potentially affected asset and this information, in conjunction with professional judgement, has been used to assess the value of heritage assets.
- 14.2.26 Both documents relate to impacts affecting the value of heritage assets with negative impacts being equated to ‘harm’. There is a requirement for the decision maker to determine whether the level of harm amounts to ‘substantial harm’ or ‘less than substantial harm’. NPSfP and NPPF make it clear that substantial harm to, or loss of, a Grade II designated asset should be exceptional and that to a Grade II* or I asset, or Scheduled Monument, should be ‘wholly exceptional’. There is no direct correlation between the significance of effects identified through the EIA process and the level of harm caused to heritage significance.

Significance criteria

- 14.2.27 The value of a heritage asset (its heritage significance) is guided by its designated status but is derived also from its heritage interest which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (NPPF Annex 2, Glossary). Each identified heritage asset can be assigned a value in accordance with the criteria set out in **Table 14.3** – these criteria have been developed using available guidance, experience on comparable development schemes and professional judgement. Using professional judgement and the results of consultation, heritage assets are also assessed on an individual basis taking into account and regional variations and individual qualities where applicable.

Table 14.3 Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets

Asset Value	Description
High	<p>World Heritage Sites</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments</p> <p>Grade I and II* listed buildings</p> <p>Registered battlefields</p> <p>Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens</p> <p>Conservation areas of demonstrable high value</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, parks, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable national or international importance.</p> <p>Well preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</p>
Medium	<p>Grade II listed buildings</p> <p>Conservation areas</p> <p>Grade II registered parks and gardens</p> <p>Conservation areas</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, parks, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable regional importance.</p> <p>Averagely preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting reasonable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</p> <p>Historic townscapes with historic integrity in that the assets that constitute their make-up clearly legible.</p>
Low	<p>Locally listed buildings</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, parks, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable local importance.</p> <p>Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.</p> <p>Historic landscape character areas whose value is limited by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations.</p>
Very Low (Not Significant)	<p>Assets identified on national or regional databases, but which have no archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic value.</p> <p>Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.</p> <p>Landscapes with no or little significant historical merit.</p>

14.2.28 Having identified the value of the heritage asset, the next stage in the assessment is to identify the level and degree of impact to an asset arising from

the applicable development. The impacts of a development upon heritage assets can be positive or negative; direct or indirect; long term or temporary; and/ or cumulative. Impacts may arise during construction, operation and decommissioning. Impacts can occur to the physical fabric of the asset or affect its setting. Direct physical impacts are considered permanent and could result in the total, or partial, loss of a heritage asset. These impacts are not reversible. Impacts as a result of changes to setting are split between those resulting from construction activities which are short-term, and those considered to last for the duration of the development operation. These operational impacts are considered to be long-term, but can be reversed upon development decommissioning.

- 14.2.29 The level and degree of impact (impact rating) has been assigned with reference to a four-point scale as set out in **Table 14.4** which have been developed using available guidance, past experience on comparable development schemes and professional judgement. The assessment of the level and degree of impact has been made taking into account any defined mitigation measures, including those embedded in the scheme design. If no impact is identified, no impact rating has been given, and no resulting effect reported.

Table 14.4: Factors influencing the assessment of magnitude of impacts

Magnitude of Impact	Description of Impact
High	Changes such that the significance of the asset is totally altered or destroyed. Comprehensive change to (positive or negative), or total loss of, elements of setting that would result in change to the asset and our ability to understand and appreciate its significance.
Medium	Change such that the setting of the asset is noticeably different, affecting significance and resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset.
Low	Changes to the setting that have a slight impact on significance resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset.
Very Low	Changes to the asset that hardly affect significance. Changes to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset.

- 14.2.30 Effects have been classified (taken into consideration any mitigation) using the matrix at **Table 14.5**, which takes account of the value of the heritage asset (**Table 14.3**) and the predicted magnitude of impact due to the Project (**Table 14.4**). Effects can be neutral, adverse or beneficial.

Table 14.5 Classification of effects

Importance of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact			
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High No Change
High	Minor (not significant)	Moderate (potentially significant)	Major (significant)	Major (significant)
Medium	Minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)	Moderate (potentially significant)	Major (significant)
Low	Negligible (not significant)	Minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)	Moderate (potentially significant)
Very Low	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)

14.2.31 The baseline assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England, in particular the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Historic England) and the Code of Conduct (CIfA).

14.2.32 Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (Ref 14-11) is a guide to good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment published jointly by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The document provides guidance on understanding cultural heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change and will be considered when undertaking the assessment.

14.3 Baseline Conditions

Current Baseline

14.3.1 This section describes the baseline environmental characteristics for the Project and defined study area with specific reference to cultural heritage.

14.3.2 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields within the 2km study area for designated heritage assets. There are a total of three Grade II listed buildings of medium value located within the 2km study area, comprising of the Immingham War Memorial (NHLE 1455139), Churchfield Manor (NHLE 1161630) and the Iron Bungalow (NHLE 1391349).

- 14.3.3 Immingham War Memorial (NHLE 1455139) is located at the junction of Humberville Road and Pelham Road, approximately 1.57km to the north-west of the Site. The asset is considered to have medium heritage value, derived from its architectural merit and historic interest associated with the World Wars. This designated asset would not be affected by the Project as it is located at a sufficient distance, its setting comprising of the urban area of Immingham town centre. The Project would not have an impact on the asset's setting or affect its significance or heritage interest and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.
- 14.3.4 Churchfield Manor (NHLE 1161630) is located on Church Lane, bordered to the north by agricultural fields and to the east by Immingham Golf Course, approximately 2km north-west of the Site. The asset is considered to have medium heritage value stemming from architectural merit and historic interest as a 17th century vernacular farmhouse. This asset would not be affected by the Project as it is located at a sufficient distance, its setting comprising of the semi-rural area north of Immingham. The Project would not have an impact on the asset's setting or affect its significance or heritage interest and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.
- 14.3.5 The Iron Bungalow (NHLE 1391349) is located on Pelham Road, approximately 1.8km west of the Site. The asset is considered to have medium heritage value, stemming from its architectural and historic interest, utilising an unusual construction form and having an association with the construction of Immingham Docks. This asset would not be affected by the Project as it is located at a sufficient distance, its setting comprising of the urban area of Immingham town centre. The Project would not have an impact on the asset's setting or affect its significance or heritage interest and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.
- 14.3.6 The Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1310011) Grade I is located just outside of the study area, approximately 2.2km north-west of the Site boundary. In addition, the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1346978), Grade II* listed, and two Scheduled Monuments, comprising of Stallingborough medieval settlement (NHLE 1020423) and a cross in the churchyard of St Peter and St Paul's Church (NHLE 1020023 and NHLE 1161697), have been identified approximately 2.4km south-west of the Site. As these heritage assets are all considered to be of high value and therefore sensitive to change within their setting, they have been included in this preliminary assessment.
- 14.3.7 The Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1310011) is considered to have high heritage value, derived from architectural, historic and archaeological interest as a medieval parish church. The immediate setting of the church comprises the churchyard which is enclosed by mature trees and foliage. The asset will not be affected by the Project as it is located at a sufficient distance, shielded from views by foliage and the Project is not considered to fall within the asset's wider setting, which includes the historic parish. The Project would not have an impact on the asset's setting or affect its significance or heritage interest and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.

- 14.3.8 The Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1346978), and the scheduled churchyard cross (NHLE 1020023), are located east of the village of Stallingborough. The assets are considered to have high heritage value, derived from architectural, historic and archaeological interest as a post-medieval church and churchyard cross, with some reuse of medieval masonry. The setting of both assets comprises of the churchyard and wider parish. The asset will not be affected by the Project as it is located at a sufficient distance, shielded from views by trees and mature foliage which enclose the churchyard, the topography of the landscape and intervening development, including the railway and A180 roadway. The Project is not considered to fall within the assets' wider setting, which includes the historic parish. The Project would not have an impact on the assets' setting or affect their significance or heritage interest and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.
- 14.3.9 Stallingborough scheduled medieval settlement (NHLE 1020423) is located east of the village of Stallingborough. The asset is considered to have high heritage value, derived from archaeological and historic interest associated with a deserted section of the village and earthworks of a post-medieval manor and formal gardens. The setting of the asset comprises of the parish of Stallingborough and the surrounding rural landscape. The asset would not be affected by the Project as it is located at a sufficient distance, shielded from views by hedgerows, the topography of the landscape and intervening development, including the railway and A180 roadway. The Project is not considered to fall within the asset's setting. The Project would not have an impact on the asset's setting or affect its significance or heritage interest and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.
- 14.3.10 There are two rows of non-designated terraced housing on the Queens Road (ACM1) of limited historic and architectural interest that have the potential to be impacted by the Project through changes to their setting.
- 14.3.11 North East Lincolnshire Council (NELC) maintains local lists of historic assets of special interest. The local list for 'Immingham and the Villages' includes two assets, a high-status Roman settlement and industrial site (MNL4490) (refer to section below on Roman assets) and the Immingham Police Station (MNL4726) located approximately 1.57km north-west of the centre of the Site. The Police Station, cells and houses were built in 1912 and are now currently used as private offices. The Police House is considered to have low heritage value associated with its historic and architectural interest as an early 20th century civic building. The Project would not have an impact on the asset's setting or affect its significance or heritage interest and is therefore not considered further in this assessment.

Prehistoric (up to AD 43)

- 14.3.12 There is one asset of prehistoric date recorded within the 1.6km study area. The earliest evidence is a pair of prehistoric ditches (MNL4182), identified approximately 1.1km south-east of the Site centre. These ditches may have been dug to flank a trackway. They contained flintwork of Neolithic (4,000BC-2,500BC) or Bronze Age (2,500BC-700BC) date. The flintwork suggests prehistoric occupation in the area.

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 14.3.13 Archaeological investigation within the 1.6km study area has found evidence for a high-status Roman settlement and industrial site (MNL4490), located approximately 1.4km south-west of the Site at Mauxhall Farm at Stallingborough Interchange. An undated possible oval enclosure (MNL4618) to the west of the West Site could be related to the Roman settlement.
- 14.3.14 Undated cropmarks of rectangular ditched enclosures (MNL4607), located approximately 1.1km to the south-east of Site centre, could form part of the Roman landscape.

Early Medieval (AD 410-1066)

- 14.3.15 There are no assets of early medieval date (AD 410-1066) within the study area.

Medieval (1066-1540)

- 14.3.16 There is evidence for medieval (AD 1066-1540) settlement activity within the study area. A possible deserted medieval settlement (MNL326) near Mauxhall Farm is visible on aerial photography, including ridge and furrow cultivation features, trackways, and possible building platforms. Ridge and furrow (MNL2235) are also recorded at Stallingborough.

Post Medieval (1540-1900)

- 14.3.17 Aerial photography has recorded the remains of post-medieval field boundaries and narrow ridge and furrow cultivation features at Harborough Marsh (MNL4648, MNL4653, MNL4658, MNL4659, MNL4660), as well as the presence of either singular or a series of drainage ditches. These include North Moss Lane, Kiln Lane and Laporte Road, amongst others (MNL1793, MNL4603, MNL4604, MNL4606, MNL4620).
- 14.3.18 Within the study area, a series of historic roads and trackways (MNL3507, MNL3508, MNL3509, MNL3510, MNL3512, MNL3522, MNL3523, MNL3524) of post-medieval date are recorded on the early Ordnance Survey (OS) maps which may have origins in the medieval period.
- 14.3.19 Several woodland features are located within the study area - these are shown on historic OS maps and are all of low value, including Long Strip (MNL1797) and Fox Covert (MNL1799). Other landscape features recorded include an osier at Reeds Meer (MNL2684), a mere at Stallingborough (MNL2685), and a spring also at Stallingborough (MNL4299).

Modern (1901-present)

- 14.3.20 Aerial photographs and historic OS maps record historic flood defences across the study area, including at Immingham, Kiln Lane Trading Estate, and at Harborough Marsh (MNL4682, MNL2086, MNL4608, MNL4650). Historic OS maps also record the presence of several features associated with coastal navigation and transportation, including Stallingborough Ferry (MNL3131) and the site of a coastguard station (MNL1790).

- 14.3.21 Immingham Dock was established by the Humber Commercial Railway and Dock Company in association with the Great Central Railway (MNL272). A temporary settlement of workers' village was established at Immingham comprising a series of corrugated tin huts, known as Tin Town, for the dock construction workers (MNL1077).
- 14.3.22 Features that are associated with the historic development and operation of the docks include a coaling stage (MNL3097) and a former grain store (MNL4429). In addition, there are several records relating to the use and expansion of the transportation infrastructure associated with the dock and port at Immingham (MNL2087, MNL2819, MNL3039, MNL3040, MNL3078, MNL4656, MNL4715). During World War I the dock was a submarine base for British D-class submarines. This was later used for cruise ships in the 1930s.
- 14.3.23 There are numerous features relating to World War II activity recorded within the study area, including gun emplacements, anti-landing obstacles, barrage balloon sites and other buildings and installations (MNL1501, MNL1534, MNL4630, MNL4631, MNL4632, MNL4633, MNL4634, MNL4640, MNL4641, MNL4655, MNL4679, MNL4651, MNL4684, MNL4675, MNL4644, MNL4689, MNL4630, MNL4640, MNL4675). Evidence of German bombing raids is also represented by several lines of small circular hollows on aerial photographs (MNL4623, MNL4643, MNL4645).
- 14.3.24 In the second half of the 20th century the docks expanded with the construction of east and west jetties and the addition of several deep-water jetties for bulk cargo. Immingham Oil Terminal jetty was constructed in 1969 on the banks of the Humber, East of the dock entrance, whilst Immingham Bulk Terminal was commissioned in 1970 for the export of coal and the import of iron ore. In 1985 the Immingham Gas Jetty was opened.

Unknown

- 14.3.25 There are several assets of an unknown date located within the 1.6km study area, including several undated cropmark sites recorded on the HER. This includes an area of enclosures or natural features (MNL4106), a sub-circular feature, possible prehistoric ring ditch or another natural feature (MNL4622), and linear features (MNL4400) to the south of Kiln Lane Industrial Site. These features are undated and could belong to any period between the prehistoric to post-medieval and modern period.
- 14.3.26 Geophysical survey within part of the Site did not identify any significant archaeological features (undertaken in 2013). However, various anomalies were detected which likely relate to buried paleoenvironmental features (former tidal channels and pools), although it is possible that some could relate to possible medieval salt production sites. Recent former land boundaries, land drains, services and ground disturbance were also identified.
- 14.3.27 The Project is located in the coastal marsh character zone, which is dominated by industrial works, particularly installations related to the petrochemical industry and docks at Immingham. Only the western part of the Site retains any historic character which is related to post-medieval agriculture and 19th century tree belts.

Future Baseline

- 14.3.28 The future baseline is a prediction of baseline conditions in the future, assuming that the Project is not constructed. In the absence of the Project, parts of the Site will continue to be utilised for port activity. As such, it is considered there will be no change to the future baseline for cultural heritage and that the baseline details as presented above are not anticipated to change in the absence of the Project.

14.4 Development Design and Impact Avoidance

Embedded Mitigation Measures

- 14.4.1 The Project has been designed, as far as possible, to avoid and minimise environmental impacts and effects through the process of design development, and by embedding mitigation measures into the design. However, due to a lack of heritage assets in the vicinity of the Project, no specific design elements or alterations are required to be implemented to mitigate potential Project impact on any heritage assets.

Evaluation Measures

- 14.4.2 A comprehensive archaeological evaluation of the Site as defined in the WSI has been developed in consultation with the Heritage Officer for North East Lincolnshire. The evaluation comprises an archaeological watching brief of geotechnical investigations, a geoarchaeological borehole survey, a geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching. The results of these evaluations will be used to define any further mitigation measures that may be required prior to the construction of the Project. The investigation results will be included in the ES.

Standard Mitigation Measures

- 14.4.3 Construction of the Project would be subject to measures and procedures defined within a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which would be produced prior to the commencement of construction by the construction Contractor and would be based on, and incorporate, the contents and requirements of the outline CEMP which will be submitted with the DCO application.
- 14.4.4 It is predicted that it would be possible to mitigate the Project's potential impact upon the buried archaeological resource at the Site through a staged programme of archaeological investigation and recording, the purpose of which would be to ensure that identified remains are recorded prior to construction activities commencing.
- 14.4.5 The first stage would consist of the evaluation measures discussed above which aim to identify the extent and survival of archaeological remains, followed, where required, by excavation of features to ensure that they are fully understood and recorded.
- 14.4.6 Any further stages of archaeological excavations, such as strip map and record, would be designed using the results of the evaluations and set out in the ES. All archaeological mitigation requirements will be detailed in the outline CEMP.

14.5 Potential Impacts and Effects

14.5.1 The preliminary assessment has identified that construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project landside infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts and effects on the historic environment (terrestrial). The sections below provide details of the potential impacts associated with the Project landside infrastructure during these phases.

Construction

14.5.2 Temporary and short-term construction impacts lasting for all or part of the Project construction phase include the following:

- a. The presence and movement of construction plant and equipment, which may impact on the setting of heritage assets.
- b. The siting of construction compounds and activities within working areas, including associated construction noise and lighting, which may impact on the setting of heritage assets.
- c. The use of traffic management and increased volumes of traffic travelling on the local road network, which may impact on the setting of heritage assets.

14.5.3 Permanent construction impacts lasting beyond the Project construction phase potentially include the following:

- a. Physical impacts on known heritage assets rising from construction activities.
- b. The disturbance, compaction or removal of previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological deposits through construction activities.

Operation

14.5.4 Project operation impacts lasting for all or part of the operational phase potentially include the following:

- a. Increase in traffic movements on and around the Site (maintenance traffic) which could affect the setting of heritage assets.
- b. Impacts on archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape associated with the introduction of the physical form and appearance of the Project in their setting.

14.5.5 No permanent effects upon the historic environment (terrestrial) as a result of the operational phase of the Project are envisaged (refer to **Section 14.7**).

Decommissioning

14.5.6 Project decommissioning impacts are likely to be similar to those temporary impacts experienced during the Project construction phase. Impacts lasting for all or part of the decommissioning phase of the Project potentially include the following:

- a. The presence and movement of plant and equipment, which may impact on the setting of heritage assets.

- b. The siting of compound and activities within working areas, including associated noise and lighting, which may impact on the setting of heritage assets.
- c. The use of traffic management and increased volumes of traffic travelling on the local road network, which may impact on the setting of heritage assets.

14.5.7 Decommissioning of the Project is unlikely to result in additional temporary or permanent impacts as decommissioning of the landside elements would likely involve leaving underground pipelines in situ. All above ground infrastructure associated with the Project would be dismantled and all material removed.

14.5.8 It is not expected that there would be any permanent impacts during Project decommissioning as a well-designed decommissioning scheme would not have any impact beyond the already-disturbed footprint of the Project; therefore, it is not anticipated that decommissioning activities would have a direct physical impact upon archaeological remains.

14.6 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

14.6.1 The scope of an archaeological evaluation has been set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Ref 14-2). This will be undertaken ahead of the Application and will inform the assessment of the historic environment (terrestrial) in the forthcoming Environmental Statement. This will provide an assessment of the archaeological and geoarchaeological evidence and advise whether any further mitigation measures are required.

14.7 Assessment of Effects for the Historic Environment (Terrestrial)

14.7.1 This section provides a preliminary assessment of likely significant effects on the historic environment associated with the Project. Only those heritage assets which are considered to experience a likely significant effect from the Project, as informed by the desk-based research and professional judgement, are discussed herein. Those assets which would not experience an impact on their significance (as defined above), either physically or through changes to their setting, are omitted. Details of assets within the study area, but not impacted by the Project, are considered in the Cultural Heritage DBA which will be included as a technical appendix to the ES.

14.7.2 No designated heritage assets have been identified as having the potential to experience significant effects as a result of the Project (direct or indirect during any Project stage).

14.7.3 There are eight non-designated heritage assets recorded in the study area that have the potential to be subject to physical impacts or impacts to the significance of assets as caused by changes to their setting as a result of the construction of the Project. Effects upon these non-designated assets are summarised below.

14.7.4 The assessment of potential impacts and effects has assumed that all individual finds recorded on the HER within the study area were removed when found and are therefore no longer present in situ. The location of find spots have been considered when assessing the significance of archaeological sites in their vicinity.

- 14.7.5 It has been assumed that 100% of the area within the Site would be physically affected by the proposed works and the impact on applicable heritage assets listed below have been assessed accordingly. Any refinement to the Project design may proportionately reduce the currently defined impacts.
- 14.7.6 **Long Strip (MNL1797)** is a post-medieval plantation marked on the OS 1887 – 1889 25 inch to 1 mile maps. Its heritage value is derived from its archaeological and historic interest as part of the landscape prior to the heavy industrialisation of the area with the construction of the port in the early 20th century. The Pipeline between the East Site and the Jetty, as well as the Jetty Access Road will partially truncate the northern side of the plantation. The value of this asset is assessed as low. It is assessed that there would be a high magnitude of impact as a result of the permanent removal of part of the historic feature through the construction of the Pipeline and the Jetty Access Road, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect** which is **significant**.
- 14.7.7 The site of a **post-medieval/ modern beacon in Stallingborough (MNL 4263, MNL 4426)** is recorded on the 1887 – 1889 OS map on the edge of the sea defence bank. It is unclear from the records whether this is the site of two separate beacons or the same beacon. Regardless, its heritage value is derived from its archaeological and historical contribution to the maritime heritage of the area. The value of this asset is assessed as low. It is assessed that there would be a high magnitude of impact as a result of the permanent removal of the asset(s) from the construction of the temporary construction area for the Project, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect** which is **potentially significant**.
- 14.7.8 The site of **World War II anti-landing obstacles (MNL 4640)** is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1940 in fields to the east of Immingham. They consist of multiple lines of obstacles on a north-east to south-west orientation. The heritage value of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historical contribution to understanding the defence of the region and the nation during World War II, particularly in relation to the port which would have been considered a key aspect to be defended. The value of this asset is assessed as low. It is assessed that there would be a high magnitude of impact as a result of the permanent removal of the asset from the construction of the facilities at the West Site, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect** which is **potentially significant**.
- 14.7.9 The **probable site of a World War II bomb crater (MNL 4643)** is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1941. The circular hollow is approximately 8m in diameter and lies in the field to the east of Long Strip plantation. This is the site of the temporary construction area for the Project on Laporte Road. The heritage value of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historical contribution to the understanding of the impact of World War II on the landscape around the port of Immingham. The value of this asset is assessed as very low. It is assessed that there would be a high magnitude of impact as a result of the permanent removal of the asset(s) from the construction of the temporary construction area for the Project, resulting in a **minor adverse effect** which is **not significant**.

- 14.7.10 The **possible site of a World War II barrage balloon mooring (MNL 4651)** is visible as a military installation on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s. It includes a roadway leading to a circular structure with a second circular earthwork to the north-west. The heritage value of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historical contribution to understanding the defence of the region and the nation during World War II, particularly in relation to the port which would have been considered a key aspect to be defended. The value of this asset is assessed as low. If the asset is still present within the landscape, then it is assessed that there would be a high magnitude of impact as a result of the permanent removal of the asset from the construction of the facilities at the East Site, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect** which is **potentially significant**.
- 14.7.11 A **small rectilinear enclosure (MNL 4652)** is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1941 in a field to the west of Queens Road. It is of uncertain function, but has been dated to the 20th century. The heritage value of this asset lies in its archaeological and historical contribution to the understanding of the landscape use and changes around the port in the 20th century, particularly in relation to the impacts of World War II. It is possible that this feature has been removed by modern development and the construction of hardstanding. Should it survive, the value of this asset is assessed as low. It is assessed that there would be a high magnitude of impact as a result of the permanent removal of the asset from the construction of the facilities at the East Site, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect** which is **potentially significant**.
- 14.7.12 The site of a **Tram Shelter on Queens Road (MNL 4715)** is recorded. It is the site of a single storey building with a rectangular footprint that probably dates to the formation of the Grimsby and Immingham Electric Railway. This spur of the railway dates to approximately 1914. It was probably rebuilt during World War II with engineering brick and considerable use of pre-cast concrete to provide shelter for the workers during air raids. The tram service closed in 1961. The heritage value of this asset lies in its archaeological and historical contribution to understanding the use of this landscape throughout World War II and the immediate post-war period in the 1950s until the closure of the service in the early 1960s. This feature has been removed by modern development and modern road works associated with the upgrading of Queens Road however some associated below ground evidence may remain. Should such archaeological evidence survive, the value of this asset is assessed as very low. It is assessed that there would be a high magnitude of impact as a result of the permanent removal of the asset through the construction of the Pipeline for the Project, resulting in a **minor adverse effect** which is **not significant**.
- 14.7.13 **Two rows of terraced housing (ACM1) located on the Queens Road** have been identified as a non-designated heritage asset. The terraces date to the early 20th century, likely built as accommodation for dockworkers and their families contemporary to the construction of Immingham Dock. The heritage value of the asset lies in its historic interest, related to the industrial development of the docks and in the limited architectural interest of the terraces. The value of this asset is assessed as low. The impact of the construction of the Project within the setting of the asset is assessed as of medium magnitude, resulting in a **minor adverse**

effect which is **not significant**. This assumes that these properties are not physically impacted by the Project, this will be reassessed at the ES stage.

14.7.14 If further archaeological remains are identified as a result of the evaluations set out in the WSI, the potential for any residual effects will need to be reassessed and reported in the ES. In addition, all potentially significant effects as detailed above will be reassessed once the results of the evaluation works have been collated. The outcomes of the assessment of likely significant effects of the Project on the historic environment (terrestrial) will be reported within the ES.

14.8 Summary of Preliminary Assessment

14.8.1 **Table 14.6** provides a summary of the preliminary assessment of Project effects on the historic environment (terrestrial). This indicates six potentially significant effects upon non-designated heritage assets that would be impacted by Project construction activities on the Site. However, until the results of the archaeological evaluations set out in the WSI are available, it is not possible to definitely state the significance of the impact of the Project on any thus far unidentified archaeological remains. It is also not possible to confirm the significance of effects on the eight assets identified in **Table 14.6** until they can be understood in the context of any further archaeological remains brought to light by the evaluation scope. The significance of effects on the historic environment (terrestrial) will therefore be revisited and reported in the ES, taking account of the evaluation results.

Table 14.6 Summary of Preliminary Assessment – Likely Significant Effects

Receptor Name	Receptor Location	Receptor Value	Mitigation Measures	Magnitude of Impact	Effect
Long Strip (MNL 1797)	Within Pipeline Corridor and Jetty Access Road	Low	Potential to re-route the pipeline away from traversing the Long Strip historic landscape feature should be considered.	High	Moderate adverse (potentially significant)
Site of post-medieval/modern beacon in Stallingborough (MNL 4263, MNL 4426)	Within Temporary Construction Area	Low	Consideration of siting of Temporary Construction Area facilities during detailed design, to avoid direct physical impacts on the heritage asset(s) in order to preserve in situ.	High	Moderate adverse (potentially significant)

Receptor Name	Receptor Location	Receptor Value	Mitigation Measures	Magnitude of Impact	Effect
Site of World War II anti-landing obstacles (MNL 4640)	Within West Site	Low	Archaeological investigation and recording prior to construction (should archaeological remains of the heritage asset survive).	High	Moderate adverse (potentially significant)
Probable site of World War II bomb crater (MNL 4643)	Within Temporary Construction Area	Very low	Consideration of siting of Temporary Construction Area facilities during detailed design, to avoid direct physical impacts on the heritage asset(s) in order to preserve in situ.	High	Minor adverse (not significant)
Possible site of World War II barrage balloon mooring (MNL 4651)	Within East Site	Low	Archaeological investigation and recording prior to construction (should archaeological remains of the heritage asset survive).	High	Moderate adverse (potentially significant)
Small rectilinear enclosure (MNL 4652)	Potentially within East Site	Low	Archaeological investigation and recording prior to construction (should archaeological remains of the heritage asset survive).	High	Moderate adverse (potentially significant)
Two rows of terraced housing (ACM1)	Directly northeast of the West Site, adjacent to Queens Road	Low	No mitigation proposed.	Medium	Minor adverse (not significant)

14.9 References

- Ref 14-1 AECOM (2022a) Immingham Green Energy Terminal, Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.
- Ref 14-2 AECOM (2022b) Immingham Green Energy Terminal: Written Scheme of Investigation for GI Watching Brief, Geoarchaeological boreholes, Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Trial Trenching.
- Ref 14-3 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended).
- Ref 14-4 CIFA 2022 Code of Conduct.
- Ref 14-5 ClfA (2020) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading, June 2020.
- Ref 14-6 East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans 2014, updated 2022,
- Ref 14-7 ECUS Ltd (2013) Kings Road Immingham: Desk Based Assessment.
- Ref 14-8 Historic England (2017) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2nd edition.
- Ref 14-9 Historic England (2019) Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12.
- Ref 14-10 Historic England (2016) Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development.
- Ref 14-11 IEMA (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK.
- Ref 14-12 Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010
- Ref 14-13 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook 2019
- Ref 14-14 National Policy Statement for Ports (NPSP) 2012
- Ref 14-15 North East Lincolnshire District Council (2018) Local Plan 2013 to 2032.
- Ref 14-16 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ref 14-17 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021). National Planning Policy Framework.
- Ref 14-18 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021). Planning Practice Guidance.
- Ref 14-19 Historic England (2021) Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England Advice Note 15.

Ref 14-20 Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment.

14.10 Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

Table 14.7 Glossary and Abbreviations

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Additional mitigation		Mitigation measures which are over and above embedded and standard mitigation measures, and which are required to further reduce the significance of an environmental effect.
Associated British Ports	ABP	One of the UK's leading and best-connected port groups, owning and operating 21 ports and other transport-related businesses across England, Wales and Scotland.
Baseline conditions		The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the project together with an known or foreseeable future changes that would take place before completion of the project.
Borehole		A hole bored into the ground, usually as part of investigations typically to test the depth and quality of soil, rock and groundwater. A borehole can also be used to dewater the ground.
British Geological Survey	BGS	A body which aims to advance geoscientific knowledge of the United Kingdom landmass and its continental shelf by means of systematic surveying, monitoring and research.
British Standards	BS	Standard produced by the British Standards Institution.
Built heritage		A structure of building of historic value. These structures are visible above ground level.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	CIfA	Leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.
Circa		Meaning approximately, often used in a historic context in reference to a date.
Conservation area		An area designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest and with a character or appearance which is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Cropmark		Cropmarks are a means through which sub-surface archaeological, natural and recent features

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		may be visible from the air or a vantage point on higher ground or a temporary platform.
Cultural heritage		Historic monuments, historic groups of buildings and/ or historic sites.
Decommission		The act of ceasing operation of an asset to a non-active status.
Desk-based Assessment	DBA	A desk-based study to assess the likely archaeological potential of a particular site.
Detailed assessment		Detailed field surveys and/ or quantified modelling techniques to understand complex environmental effects.
Development Consent Order	DCO	The consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project required under the Planning Act 2008.
Effect		Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect').
Elements		Parts of environmental factors. For example, listed buildings are part of cultural heritage.
Embedded mitigation		Design measures which are integrated into a project for purpose of minimising environmental effects.
Enclosure		Enclosure (sometimes inclosure) was the legal process in England of consolidating (enclosing) small landholdings into larger farms.
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	The statutory process through which the likely significant effects of a development project on the environment are identified and assessed.
Environmental Statement	ES	A statutory document which reports the EIA process, produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations.
Features		Particularly prominent, eye-catching elements or characteristics components such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines.
Future baseline		The likely evolution of the current state of the environment without implementation of the project.
Geology		The physical structure, substance and history of the earth (rocks and minerals).

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Geophysical survey		A process involving ground-based physical sensing techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits.
Ground Investigation	GI	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land contamination purposes.
Hectare	ha	A metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres.
Heritage asset		A building, monument, site, place, area, or landscape of historic value.
Historic		Associated with past human activity.
Historic England		Executive non-departmental public body created under section 32 of the National Heritage Act 1983 to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England. • Promote the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas situated in England. • Promote the public's enjoyment of, and advance their knowledge of, ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England and their preservation.
Historic Environmental Record	HER	Historic Environmental Records are sources of, and signposts to, information relating to landscapes, buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas and archaeological finds spanning more than 700,000 years of human endeavour.
Impact		Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Key characteristics (landscape)		The combination of elements that are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Kilometre	km	A unit of measurement
Landscape		An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/ or human factors.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Landscape character		A distinct, recognizable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Listed Building		A building or special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II, with Grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building.
Local authority (also local planning authority)		The body officially responsible for all the public services and facilities in a particular area, and which is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.
Metre		A unit of measurement/
Mitigation		Measures intended to avoid, reduce and, where possible remedy significant adverse environmental effects.
Monitoring		An assessment of the performance of the project, including mitigation measures. This determines if effects occur as predicted or if operations remain within acceptable limits, and if mitigation measures are as effective as predicted.
National Grid Reference		A system of geographic grid references, distinct from latitude and longitude.
National Heritage List of England	NHLE	A database of designated heritage assets.
National Planning Policy Framework	NPPF	A planning framework which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
National Planning Practice Guidance	NPPG	This is a web-based resource used to support the National Planning Policy Framework.
North East Lincolnshire Council	NELC	The site falls within the administrative boundary of the North East Lincolnshire Council.
Operations		The functioning of project on completion of construction.
Order Limits		The extent of the area within which the Scheme may be carried out.
Ordnance Survey		The national mapping agency for the UK.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Planning Practice Guidance	PPG	A series of guidance documents which support the content of the National Planning Policy Framework.
Preliminary Environmental Information	PEI	The information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations that has been reasonably compiled by the applicant and is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a project.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	PEI Report	A report that compiles and presents the Preliminary Environmental Information gathered for a project.
Project		Construction works, installations, schemes, or interventions (in the natural surroundings and landscape) including those involving the extraction of mineral resources.
Scheduled Monument	SM	National significant heritage assets protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Setting (cultural heritage)		The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced.
Significance (of effect)		A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by generic significance criteria or criteria specific to an environmental topic.
Stakeholder		An organization or individual with a particular interest in the project.
Statutory consultation		Engagement with stakeholders determined or governed by statutory requirements.
Study area		The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur).
World Heritage Site		World Heritage is the designation for places on Earth that are of outstanding universal value to humanity and as such, have been inscribed on the World Heritage List to be protected for future generations to appreciate and enjoy.
Written Scheme of Investigation	WSI	Documents which set out the approach to undertaking archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works.