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13.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE

13.1 Introduction

- 13.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) addressed the potential effects of the Proposed Development on cultural heritage. Cultural heritage in this context means the above and below-ground archaeological resource, built heritage, the historic landscape, and any other elements that may contribute to the heritage of the area.
- 13.1.2 This chapter is supported by Figure 13.1 in ES Volume II and a gazetteer of the heritage assets included within the chapter within Appendix 13A, in ES Volume III.
- 13.1.3 Additional baseline information is also presented as Appendix 13B in ES Volume III.

13.2 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 13.2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Monument. For non-designated archaeological assets, protection is afforded through the development management process as established both by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018).

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 13.2.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act sets out the principal statutory provisions which must be considered in the determination of any application affecting either listed buildings or conservation areas.
- 13.2.3 Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.
- 13.2.4 Section 72 of The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 established a general duty for a planning authority or the Secretary of State with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area.
- 13.2.5 Recent case law makes it clear that the duty imposed in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act means that in considering whether to grant permission for development that may cause harm (substantial or less than substantial) to a designated asset (listed building or conservation area) or its setting, the decision maker should, in exercising the planning 'balance', give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of avoiding that harm.

National Planning Policy

- 13.2.6 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG, 2018) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF requires plans, both strategic and non-strategic to make provision for the conservation and

enhancement of the built and historic environment (Paragraphs 20(d) and 28). Section 16 of the NPPF sets out a series of policies that are a material consideration to be taken into account in development management decisions.

- 13.2.7 Heritage assets are defined within the NPPF as “A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest” (NPPF, Annex 2, Glossary). Heritage assets include those that are designated under legislation (such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments) as well as those that are non-designated. Non-designated heritage assets are assets that are considered to have a degree of local interest or significance usually recognised by Local Planning Authorities either by their inclusion within the local Historic Environment Record (HER) or by local listing.
- 13.2.8 The NPPF sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development proposal. Significance is defined in Annex 2 as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic, and can extend to its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 as “*the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced*”. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (paragraph 189). Similarly, there is a requirement on local planning authorities to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal; and that they should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset (paragraph 190).
- 13.2.9 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following three points:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 192).
- 13.2.10 Paragraphs 193 to 196 of the NPPF recognise that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 193 states that great weight should be given to an asset’s conservation, irrespective of the level of harm, and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Paragraph 194 draws a distinction between those assets of exceptional interest (e.g. Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings, scheduled monuments¹), and those of special interest (e.g. Grade II listed buildings). Any harm or loss of heritage significance requires clear and convincing justification, and substantial

¹ Footnote 63 states that those assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated assets.

harm or loss should be wholly exceptional with regard to those assets of greatest interest (paragraph 194).

- 13.2.11 In instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset consent should be refused unless that harm or loss is 'necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss' (paragraph 195). In instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including its optimum viable use (paragraph 196). In relation to non-designated assets a balanced judgment is required taking into account the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset (paragraph 197).
- 13.2.12 It should be noted that paragraph 199 of the NPPF says that the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. Accordingly, whilst it is noted that there is potential to uncover remains of our past and generate records through the Proposed Development, the benefit or otherwise of this has not been considered as a factor that either mitigates or reduces any identified harm. Similarly, it has not been treated as a benefit of the Proposed Development.
- 13.2.13 Guidance on the application of heritage policy within the NPPF is provided by on-line Planning Practice Guidance (DCLG, 2014) and best practice advice is provided by a series of Historic England Advice notes (see paragraphs 13.2.14-13.2.17 below). The Planning Practice Guidance is due to be updated.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 13.2.14 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) is a government produced on-line document that provides further advice and guidance that expands the policy outlined in the NPPF. It expands on terms such as 'significance' and its importance in decision making. The PPG clarifies that being able to properly assess the nature, extent and the importance of the significance of the heritage asset and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (Paragraph: 009).
- 13.2.15 The PPG states that in relation to setting a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take in to account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it (Paragraph: 013).
- 13.2.16 The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the asset. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (Paragraph: 017). Generally harm to heritage assets can be avoided or minimised if proposals are based on a clear understanding of the heritage asset and its setting (Paragraph: 019).
- 13.2.17 The NPPF indicates that the degree of harm should be considered alongside any public benefits that can be delivered by development. The PPG states that these benefits should flow from the Proposed Development and should be of a nature and scale to be of benefit to the public and not just a private benefit and would include securing the optimum viable use of an asset in support of its long term conservation (Paragraph: 020).

Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes

- 13.2.18 Historic England have published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015) and GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017).
- 13.2.19 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the *“first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance”* (para 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (para 7).
- 13.2.20 GPA3 provides advice on the setting of heritage assets. Paragraph 3 differentiates the concept of setting from other concepts such as curtilage, character and context. The extent and definition of setting is set out in paragraph 4 within a series of bullet points and the relationship of setting to views is explored in paragraph 5 to 8. Setting is as defined in the NPPF and comprises the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Elements of a setting can make positive or negative contributions to the significance of an asset and affect the ways in which it is experienced. Historic England state that setting does not have a boundary and what comprises an asset’s setting may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Setting can be extensive and particularly in urban areas or extensive landscapes can overlap with other assets.
- 13.2.21 The relationship between setting and significance is set out in a series of bullets in GPA3 that cover change, the appreciation of setting and the setting of buried assets. Setting and significance are not dependent upon public access. Designed settings such as those associated with a historic park can be extensive and project beyond the core elements of the asset. Development within the setting of an asset can be beneficial; it can also be harmful and therefore needs careful assessment.
- 13.2.22 Historic England advocates a stepped approach to assessment:
- Stage 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
 - Stage 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - Stage 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
 - Stage 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
 - Stage 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcome.

Local Planning Policy

- 13.2.23 The North East Lincolnshire Local Plan (North East Lincolnshire Council, March 2018) has one policy relating to heritage. This is as follows:

“Policy 39: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment: Proposed developments will be permitted where they sustain the cultural distinctiveness and significance of North East Lincolnshire’s historic environment by protecting, preserving and where appropriate, enhancing the character, appearance, significance and historic value of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings. Proposals which protect the significance of heritage assets and conserve the historic landscape will be supported. In the case of Conservation Areas, proposed developments which preserve and enhance the special character and architectural appearance of the Conservation Area will also be supported. Proposals which would affect the

significance of a heritage asset should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports). The impact of the significance of assets will be assessed by the council, and where an impact equates to substantial loss of significance a proposal will be considered to cause substantial harm. Permission will only be granted where substantial harm to assets of the highest significance is wholly exceptional, and for all other nationally designated assets, exceptional."

13.3 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

13.3.1 This section presents the following:

- identification of the information sources that have been consulted throughout preparation this chapter;
- the methodology behind the baseline assessment including the definition of an appropriate study area; and
- the methodology and terminology used in the assessment of effects.

Impact Assessment and Significance Criteria

13.3.2 This assessment includes an investigation of the potential impact of the Proposed Development (construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning) upon cultural heritage assets. It is noted that the Proposed Development may be constructed in a single or two phases, but this is not considered to affect the findings of the cultural heritage assessment so this is not discussed further. The cultural heritage assessment is based on the maximum 'Rochdale envelope' dimensions for the Proposed Development as this comprises the 'worst case' in terms of impacts on cultural heritage assets.

13.3.3 The assessment of baseline conditions was carried out in line with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA, 2017) and the Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2014). The assessments of significance and setting are made with reference to both national and local plan policy, as well as Historic England guidance.

13.3.4 The significance (heritage value) of a heritage asset is derived from its heritage interest which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. The significance of a place is defined by the sum of its heritage interest.

13.3.5 The significance of identified heritage assets has been determined by a site visit, professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional and local policies, and archaeological research frameworks.

13.3.6 Taking these criteria into account, each identified heritage asset can be assigned a level of significance (heritage value) in accordance with the criteria as set in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1: Criteria for determining the significance (heritage value) of heritage assets

SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)	CRITERIA
High	Assets of inscribed international importance, such as World Heritage Sites.

SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)	CRITERIA
	Grade I and II* listed buildings. Grade I and II* registered historic parks and gardens. Registered battlefields. Scheduled monuments. Non-designated archaeological assets of schedulable quality and importance.
Medium	Grade II listed buildings. Grade II listed registered historic parks and gardens. Conservation Areas. Locally listed buildings included within a conservation area. Non-designated heritage assets of a regional resource value.
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of a local resource value as identified through consultation. Locally listed buildings. Non-designated heritage assets whose heritage values are compromised by poor preservation or damaged so that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.

13.3.7 Having identified the significance (heritage 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 Proposed Development. Potential impacts are defined as a change resulting from the Proposed Development which affects a heritage asset. 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 or operation and can be temporary or permanent. Impacts can occur to the physical fabric of the asset or affect its setting.

13.3.8 The level and degree of impact (impact rating) is assigned with reference to the criteria as set out in Table 13.2. In respect of cultural heritage an assessment of the level and degree of impact is made in consideration of any design mitigation (embedded mitigation).

Table 13.2: Criteria for determining the magnitude of impact on heritage assets

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT
High	Change such that the significance of the asset is totally altered or destroyed. Comprehensive change to setting affecting significance, resulting in a serious loss in our ability to understand

	and appreciate the asset.
Medium	Change such that the significance of the asset is affected. Noticeably different change to setting affecting significance, resulting in erosion in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Low	Change such that the significance of the asset is slightly affected. Slight change to setting affecting significance resulting in a change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Very Low	Changes to the asset that hardly affect significance. Minimal change to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance resulting in no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.

13.3.9 An assessment of the effect, having taken into consideration any embedded mitigation, is determined by cross-referencing between the significance (heritage value) of the asset (Table 13.1) and the magnitude of impact (Table 13.2). The resultant effect (Table 13.3) can be classified as negligible, adverse or beneficial.

Table 13.3: Criteria for determining the significance of effect

SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT			
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	VERY LOW
HIGH	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
MEDIUM	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
LOW	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible
VERY LOW	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

13.3.10 Major or moderate effects are considered to be significant in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) terms. Within the NPPF, impacts affecting the significance of heritage assets are considered in terms of harm and there is a requirement to determine whether the level of harm amounts to 'substantial harm' or 'less than substantial harm'. There is no direct correlation between the significance of effect as reported in this ES and the level of harm caused to heritage significance. A major significant effect on a heritage asset would, however, more often be the basis by which to determine that the level of harm to the significance of the asset would be substantial. A moderate significant effect is unlikely to meet the test of substantial harm and would therefore more often be the basis by which to determine that the level of harm to the significance of the asset would be less than substantial. In all cases determining the level of harm to the significance of the asset arising from development impact is one of professional judgement.

Data Sources

13.3.11 The following sources of information that define the Proposed Development have been reviewed and form the basis of the assessment of likely significant effects on heritage assets:

- National Heritage List for England;
- North East Lincolnshire Council website for Planning History and Conservation Area information;

- Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk);
- Archaeological Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk);
- National Library of Scotland (www.nls.uk); and
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).

13.3.12 No data from the North East Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) has been received at this time. However, as the Proposed Development has previously been subject to ground disturbance (see Section 13.6 below) the lack of data will not change the baseline position.

13.3.1 The resources within the study area (defined at paragraphs 13.3.2-13.3.3 below) have been defined.

Study Areas

13.3.2 As the setting of heritage assets are not fixed, two study areas have been defined for designated heritage assets. A study area of 3 km has been created to identify all known designated heritage assets within the Site or close to it. A second study area of 5 km has been created to identify any highly significant designated heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings and Grade I designated parks and gardens, which could be affected by the Proposed Development due to its scale and the significance of these assets.

13.3.3 A 1 km study area was used to identify any non-designated assets through the Heritage Gateway (in the absence of HER data at this time). This distance was adopted to ensure that only relevant assets which had the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development were considered.

Consultation

13.3.4 Historic England and North East Lincolnshire Council have provided comments on the scope of the cultural heritage assessment through the EIA Scoping process. These are summarised in Table 13.4 below.

Table 13.4: Consultation summary

SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
HISTORIC ENGLAND	
The development is likely to have an impact on a number of designated heritage assets and their settings so the assessment should be sufficiently detailed to identify how it might be delivered sustainably without it having serious adverse effects on designated heritage assets.	The assessment in Section 13.5 considers impacts on designated assets.
The assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the NPPF.	The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the NPPF, which is discussed in Section 13.2.

SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
<p>The assessment should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the potential impact on the landscape especially if the site falls within an area of historic landscape; - direct impacts on historic/archaeological fabric (buildings, sites or areas) whether statutorily protected or not; - other impacts, particularly the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas etc. including views and intervisibility between historic sites; - potential for buried archaeological remains; - effects on landscape amenity from public and private land; and - cumulative impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there are no designated heritage landscapes within the study area; - direct impacts on designated and non-designated heritage assets are assessed in Section 13.5; - impacts on setting are assessed in Section 13.5; - Section 13.3 summarises the potential for archaeological remains within the Site; - effects on landscape amenity are assessed in Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and - cumulative impacts are assessed in Chapter 17: Cumulative and Combined Effects.
<p>Our initial assessment shows the following within 5 km of the Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - three scheduled monuments; - four Grade I and II* listed buildings; - 20 Grade II listed buildings; and - two conservation areas. 	<p>Section 13.3 describes all the heritage assets identified within the study area.</p>
<p>We strongly recommend you involve the Conservation Officers of the relevant local authorities.</p>	<p>North East Lincolnshire Council has been consulted but unfortunately there is no Conservation Officer in place at this time.</p>
<p>We recommend there should be a close link between the landscape and visual assessment and the heritage assessment.</p>	<p>The heritage assessment has been undertaken in co-ordination with the landscape and visual assessment.</p>
<p>The study area should be defined with reference to the ZTV.</p>	<p>As described in Section 13.3 above, the ZTV has informed the heritage assessment.</p>
<p>Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes 2 and 3 should be consulted.</p>	<p>The Good Practice Advice Notes have been consulted as described</p>

SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
	in Section 13.2.
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL	
Without access to the HER it is difficult to comment but due to the height of the proposed stack the boundary of the search area should take in the Dock Tower and Humber Bridge (both Grade I) and views from the settlements of Great Coates, Healing, Stallingborough and Immingham which all have significant heritage assets, scheduled monuments and highly designated listed buildings.	<p>The assessment considers effects on the Dock Tower and views from heritage assets in Great Coates, Healing and Stallingborough.</p> <p>The Humber Bridge and Immingham were scoped out of the assessment due to the distances involved. Taking into consideration the wider landscape views, it is not considered that they will be affected.</p>

13.4 Baseline Conditions

Determining the Heritage Baseline

- 13.4.1 There are seven non-designated archaeological sites recorded from Heritage Gateway within the 1 km study area. The numbers in the brackets e.g. (A1) refer to the assets listed in the gazetteers in Appendix 13A in ES Volume III and on Figure 13.1.
- 13.4.2 The Site is largely flat and typically stands at around 2.0 m above Ordnance Datum (mAOD). The Main Development Area comprises grassland and the pumping station access road. In the north-east of the Main Development Area there is an existing pond and some scattered scrubby vegetation and discrete sections of free-standing hedgerow. There is also a second pond within the south-west of the Main Development Area. Drainage ditches run along the northern, eastern and southern perimeter of the Site. There are also a number of existing buried services associated with the South Humber Bank Power Station within the Main Development Area.

Geology

- 13.4.3 The bedrock of the study area is dominated by White Chalk Subgroup, with the areas immediately surrounding the River Humber, including the Site, previously being warm chalk seas during the Cretaceous period. Overlying this are Glacial Deposits overlain by Tidal Flats Deposits of clay and silt to the east².
- 13.4.4 The soils within the study area consist of loamy and clayey coastal flats with naturally high groundwater³.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 13.4.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.
- 13.4.6 There are three Scheduled Monuments located within 5 km of the Site.

² Source: bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain

³ Source: landis.org.uk/soilscapes

13.4.7 Furthermore, there are six Grade II Listed Buildings located within a 3 km study area. A further seven Listed Buildings have been identified within a 5 km radius that have either a Grade I or Grade II* designation.

13.4.8 These assets as described below.

Scheduled Monuments

13.4.9 Stallingborough medieval settlement, post-medieval house and formal gardens (**NHLE 1020423**) is located approximately 3.5 km to the west of the Site. The settlement site includes earthworks and associated buried remains of part of medieval Stallingborough, and additionally the earthworks of a post-medieval manor house and associated formal gardens. The significance of this asset is identified as **high**.

13.4.10 The second monument is the churchyard cross 20 m south of St Peter and St Paul's Church (**NHLE 1020023**), Stallingborough. This is located approximately 3.3 km to the west of the Site. The scheduling includes a medieval churchyard cross and associated buried remains. The cross is also Grade II listed. The cross is cut off at 1.2 m with an inscribed sundial fixed to the top. This was added in 1725. The significance of this asset is identified as **high**.

13.4.11 The third monument comprises two moated sites at Healing Hall (**NHLE 1010947**). These are located approximately 3.2 km to the south-west of the Site. The larger of the two is defined by a dry silted ditch whereas the smaller remains waterlogged. The smaller moat is located in the south-western corner of the larger moat. The significance of this asset is identified as **high**.

Listed Buildings

13.4.12 There are six listed buildings within the 3 km study area. These are all designated Grade II. All of these buildings are located within existing settlements.

13.4.13 The closest listed structure to the Site is a Grade II listed house at no.129 Station Road, Stallingborough (**NHLE 1103469**). It is located 2.4 km to the south-west of the Site. The house is a single storey structure with attic and two full raking dormers, it was built in the 18th century from brick and has a rendered finish. The building is of **medium** significance due to its architectural interest and its remaining historic fabric. Its setting is considered to be influenced by its position on the street scene; it is located within an existing urban setting with views of agricultural fields to the north-west. The Site does not form part of its setting.

13.4.14 The second closest listed building is Manor Farmhouse, Station Road, Great Coates (**NHLE 1379884**). This Grade II listed building is located approximately 2.8km from the Site and comprises a two storey farmhouse built from brick, whitewashed and rendered. Although dating from the mid-18th century it has been altered, which can be seen on the western elevation, it also has a concrete tiled roof to main house and red pantiles to the outbuildings. The house has a T-shaped floor plan, there are 19th century sash windows and 20th century casement windows. The building has **medium** significance which lies in its historic interest as an early 18th century farmhouse and through its phased development. Manor Farmhouse is located within an existing urban setting with residential dwellings to all sides. There is no intervisibility between the Site and this listed building. The setting is considered to be its immediate surroundings, its curtilage and the modern development found on the surrounding streets. The Site does not form part of its setting.

13.4.15 The next two listed buildings are located on Cooks Lane and have been grouped together due to their architectural form, close proximity and relationship to the Sutton

Estate. Cordeaux House (**NHLE 1379419**) is a Grade II listed building built in 1820 for the Sutton Estate. No.19-22 Cooks Lane (**NHLE 1379429**) is also Grade II listed and date from a similar period. Both of these buildings have been designed to reflect the architectural style of the estate, using materials such as brick and incorporating features such as brick arches above windows and gables. Cordeaux House is a detached building built of red brick with orange brick dressings to bay window, it has white painted timber casement windows set within chamfered brick sills and a gabled wing which has a canted brick bay window with central cross windows with wooden mullion and transoms. No.19-22 Cooks Lane are also built of brick but have blue brick dressings to the two gables. The significance of these building lies within their architectural interest and historic interest as estate houses. They are of **medium** significance due to their Grade II listed status. Their significance lies in their architectural and historic interest as estate buildings and relationship with the development of the settlement. The listed buildings are located on Cooks Lane and surrounded by existing residential development, their setting is therefore considered to be the immediate urban context. There is no intervisibility or historical relationship between the listed buildings and the Site which is approximately 2.8 km north and the Site does not form part of their setting.

13.4.16 The listed buildings of the Manor House, including Stables and Coach House (**NHLE 1379430**) and Dovecote and Stables to the north-west of the Manor House (**NHLE 1379431**) are both located at the end of Cooks Lane and form a single group of buildings. These Grade II listed buildings are located 2.8 km to the south of the Site. The Manor House dates to the mid-18th century and is built of brick which has been stucco rendered on the southern and eastern elevations, it has sliding sash windows and a hipped slate roof. The house was altered and remodelled in 1878 and the 20th century. The stable and coach house range are located to the rear and now form part of the house. Its significance lies in its architectural and historic interest being an example of an 18th century farmhouse. The Dovecote and Stable are located to the north-west of the Manor House. The two storey brick dovecote and single storey stable range date from the late 18th century. The stables are rectangular and sit along the northern edge of the property; the dovecote is square plan and located to the west end. Dovecote has a pyramidal roof and a single row of dove holes between sandstone ledges. Stable range has a gig house to right with double boarded doors. They are of **medium** significance and their significance is considered to relate to their historic interest due to their association with the Manor House as ancillary structures, they also have architectural interest in their form and construction. Manor House, the stable and dovecote are located on the northern fringe of Great Coates, the buildings back onto agricultural fields to the north. There are views of fields, railway line and a major road junction to the north-east. Beyond this there are large scale industrial buildings to the north-east which includes the Site and South Humber Bank Power Station. The setting of these assets is considered to be its former farmland and its relationship with the surrounding farm buildings, and although the industrial development in the north-east can be viewed at a distance, the listed buildings are not experienced in the same context as the industrial development. Therefore the Site does not form part of the setting of these listed buildings.

13.4.17 There are seven listed buildings of high significance (Grade I and II*) identified within the 5 km study area.

13.4.18 The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Stallingborough (**NHLE 1346978**) is designated Grade II* and is located 3.4 km from the Site. It represents a parish church with tower which was constructed between 1779 and 1791. Alterations have been carried out including windows, internal layout and alterations to the chancel in the early 20th century. Its significance lies in its architectural interest as an 18th century church and its

historic interest due its position within the local community. It is of **high** significance due to its Grade II* status and its significance lies in its historic and architectural interest as an altered 18th century parish church. Its setting is defined as being its immediate curtilage including the church yard as well as the agricultural fields which surround the church. There are views of industrial development to the east which includes the existing South Humber Bank Power Station and the Site. There is limited visibility of the Site from the Church due to intervening infrastructure and tree coverage. However, due to the Church tower, the church is experienced within the surrounding countryside and would be viewed in context with the Proposed Development. The Site is considered to form part of the setting of this Church.

- 13.4.19 The former heavy anti-aircraft gun site (**NHLE 1403222**) is a Grade II* listed building located near to Stallingborough and is 4.5 km from the Site. It is a former Heavy Anti-Aircraft gun site located off Keelby Road that includes a WW2 HAA gun site for 5.25 inch guns. The gun site comprises a command post with four gun emplacements forming an arc around it. Each gun emplacement includes an engine house and the base of the former crew rest shelter. There is the former guardhouse building and former generator house. The site is of **high** significance and its significance relates to its historic interest as it is one of only six surviving gun sites and retains its functional layout and some of the buildings. It has technological and historic interest due to its former use and is considered to be an example of where female soldiers had been stationed. Its setting is formed of the grounds in which it is situated and the surrounding agricultural fields. The Site does not form part of its setting due to distance, intervening infrastructure and tree coverage and it is not experienced in the same context.
- 13.4.20 The Church of St. Nicolas, Great Coates (**NHLE 1379843**) is a Grade I listed building located 3.2 km from the Site. It is of **high** significance due to its Grade I status. It is a parish church with tower built from ironstone, limestone, brick and elements of cobbles, flint and chalk which was first constructed in the 12th century. It has alterations from the 13th up until the 20th century. Its significance lies in its historic and archaeological interest, it has a long history as a parish church, being used as a focal point for community gatherings since the 12th century. It also has architectural interest due to its phases of development. The Church is located within an existing settlement to the north-west of Great Coates. The setting of the Church is the graveyard and the surrounding streets. When travelling south-east on Great Coates Road, the Church is viewed in context with the existing South Humber Bank Power Station, the Site is therefore considered to form part of the setting of this Church.
- 13.4.21 The Church of St. Michael, Little Coates (**NHLE 1379845**) is a Grade I listed building located approximately 4.1 km from the Site. It is of **high** significance due to its Grade I listed building status. Its significance lies in its historic and architectural interest. It is a stone built church with a tower, nave, aisle and chancel that has origins from the 14th century and has been altered in the 17th and 20th centuries. The church is located on the edge of the settlement of Little Coates and to the south of the settlement of Great Coates. The Site does not form part of the setting of this designated heritage asset.
- 13.4.22 Grimsby Haven Lock and Dock Wall (58 m long adjoining to west), The Docks, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379856**) is a Grade II* listed building located 4.7 km to the south-east of the Site. This asset is a lock basin and quayside wall. The asset is of **high** significance due to its Grade II* listed status, and its significance lies in its historic interest as the first dock in Grimsby. Works to construct the dock began in 1797 and comprises of vaulted (or hollow) walls which are wider at the base. Its setting is comprised of the immediate industrial surroundings and the relationship with the Humber Estuary to the north. The Site is located to the north-west and does not form part of the setting of this asset.

- 13.4.23 The Hydraulic Accumulator Tower (**NHLE 1379871**) to the west of the Dock Tower is a Grade II* listed building located 4.7 km to the south-east of the Site. It is a red/brown brick structure with ashlar dressings and is 23.7 m tall. This tower was constructed to provide high pressure hydraulic power to move the gates to the east and west locks in the Royal Dock and also powered machinery located on the dockside. It was primarily built to replace the Dock Tower in 1892. The asset is of **high** significance and its significance lies in its historic interest as an early example of an early hydraulic system. Its setting is considered to be the immediate surrounds of the dock and the way that it is viewed in context with The Dock Tower, the docks and the Humber Estuary. The setting also encapsulates the industrial environs to the north-west, and therefore the Site forms part of the setting of the Tower.
- 13.4.24 The Dock Tower, Royal Dock, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379870**) is a Grade I listed structure located at the Royal Dock in Grimsby. It is a tall structure which stands at 94 m in height and was constructed in 1852 for The Grimsby Dock Company. It is built of red brick with limestone to the base plinth and ashlar stone to the top with an iron lantern. The asset is of **high** significance due to its historic use as a tower to provide water pressure to power hydraulic machinery at the docks. Its setting is considered to be the Humber Estuary and surrounding docks which it has a strong relationship to. The wider surrounds contain industrial buildings to the north-west and commercial and residential to the south. The Site is 4.8 km to the north-west and forms part of the industrial setting of this asset.

Conservation Area

- 13.4.25 The Great Coates Conservation Area is located to 2.65 km to the south of the Site and is within the North East Lincolnshire Council area. It was designated in 1972 and extended in 1993. It covers the north-west corner of the settlement and the historic core of Great Coates. The parish church is located to the south-west with the remainder of the buildings being predominantly residential and built off the main spine road through Great Coates. The asset is of **medium** significance as it is a conservation area.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric (up to AD43)

- 13.4.26 The early prehistoric period is often less well represented in the archaeological record than later periods due to the hunter-gatherer societies that populated those periods, and thus there is no evidence of permanent settlement remains and assets are usually limited to find spots. The Neolithic (4000-2500BC) saw the adoption of farming, which led to a more sedentary lifestyle. The later prehistoric also saw the rise of funerary monuments while Bronze Age (2500 – 800BC) and Iron Age (800BC – AD43) assemblages highlight the production of metal objects. There are no assets of prehistoric date recorded within the study area.

Roman (AD43 – 410)

- 13.4.27 The earliest recorded archaeological evidence within the study area is from the Roman period. These consist of non-designated Roman assets which have been discovered at four locations all located within approximately 1 km of the Site. A field walking survey was carried out on land north of the Old Fleet Drain 500 m to the south of the Site. The survey recovered Roman pottery from an area of known cropmarks (**A1**). Although just outside of the study area, evaluation work approximately 1.3 km to the west of the Site uncovered ditches and pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th century (Jordan, 2005) (**A2**). Groundworks monitoring at Acordis Works Landfill No.3 located 500 m south of the Site uncovered Roman finds but no associated features or deposits (Bracken, 1999)

(A3). An initial watching brief maintained during the development of another landfill site at Courtalds in 1993 uncovered nothing of an archaeological nature.

13.4.28 Most recently, an archaeological evaluation to the south of the Site (Field and McDaid, 2011) uncovered a multiphase late Roman site (A4), located approximately 360m south-east of the Site. The report states that a geophysical survey was conducted of the South Humber Bank Power Station site in 1992. The survey identified magnetic anomalies, interpreted as silted-up former stream channels. An analysis of the magnetic qualities of material from boreholes was undertaken to establish if the anomalies were natural deposits or of archaeological significance. The results showed deposits containing a blue silty clay consistent with silted stream channels. The report on this survey was not available at the time of writing.

13.4.29 The excavation of the adjacent site undertaken in 2011 (Field and McDaid, 2011) revealed a multi-phased late Roman site with two main alignments of ditched field systems of 3rd – 4th century date recorded (A4). An earlier field system with a series of curvilinear enclosures, superseded by a large rectilinear building which is believed to have burnt down at some stage. Further field systems and evidence of occupation were also identified. The report also states that by the 4th century this site became prone to flooding with alluvial deposits covering the area.

Early Medieval (AD410 – 1066)

13.4.30 There are no assets of early medieval date recorded within the study area. There is evidence that the surrounding area was in use during at least the later early medieval period. Several settlements are recorded in the Domesday Survey, 1086, including Stallingborough and Great Coates, both south-west of the Site. These are both recorded as 'very large' settlements with 45 and 37 households, respectively (<http://opendomesday.org/>). At the time of the survey Stallingborough also contained 400 acres of meadow and two salthouses, while Great Coates had 500 acres of meadow, one mill and one church.

Medieval (AD1066 – 1500)

13.4.31 There are two medieval assets located within 1 km of the Site. The closest to the Site is the suggested site of Houflet deserted medieval village (A5). The suggested point for this village is located 200 m to the south of the Site; however this is not necessarily accurate. The village would have extended over a greater area including within the boundaries of the proposed development site.

13.4.32 Further evidence of medieval activity was uncovered in the form of medieval finds during groundworks monitoring at the Acordis Works Landfill No.3, 500 m south of the Site. No associated features or deposits were uncovered (Bracken, 1999) (A3).

Post-Medieval (AD1500 – 1900)

13.4.33 One post-medieval asset is located within 2 km of the Site. This consists of the soil marks of possibly two post-medieval rectangular enclosures (A6). No further information is available regarding these features.

13.4.34 The Great Coates XXII.N.W. Ordnance Survey Map from 1887 shows that the Site was an area of fields located between South Marsh Road to the north of the Site and Oldfleet Drain to the south (refer to Plate 1 within Appendix 13B presented in ES Volume III). No buildings or other structures are shown suggesting that the area was agricultural land running to the coast at this time.

Modern (AD1900 – present)

- 13.4.35 The Lincolnshire XIV Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows that the Site was still agricultural. One change to the surrounding landscape is the addition of the Grimsby District Light railway which runs northwest to south-east to the west of the Site. This railway is still extant.
- 13.4.36 The Lincolnshire XIV Ordnance Survey map of 1932 shows no change. The Site is still agricultural fields bounded by the South Marsh Road to the north. The layout of these fields has not changed since 1887 and there are no buildings or structures within the immediate area. This situation is still shown on the subsequent Lincolnshire XIV Ordnance Survey map of 1951 (refer to Plate 2 within Appendix 13B presented in ES Volume III).
- 13.4.37 The existing South Humber Bank Power Station (0366/1/0) (A7) was developed between 1994 and 1999 causing major change within the area. The power station is located to the immediate west of the Main Development Area though an aerial photograph taken at the time of the construction of the Power Station shows construction works extending into the Main Development Area (refer to Plate 4 in Appendix 13B in ES Volume II). These construction works take the form of topsoil stripping to facilitate the use of the area as a laydown area and construction compound.
- 13.4.38 The current aerial photograph shows the Main Development Area (refer to Plate 3 within Appendix 13B presented in ES Volume III) as open ground though is bisected by an access road while ponds are evident to the north-east and south. It is bounded to the north and south by drains and to the west by the existing Power Station.
- 13.4.39 The terrain within the Main Development Area appears marginal though the areas around the ponds appear maintained with definite pathways leading from the access road. These ponds were not marked on historic cartographic evidence suggesting they have been created as features post-construction of the Power Station. There is no apparent evidence for cropmarks which could indicate the presence of sub-surface archaeological features.

13.5 Development Design and Impact Avoidance

- 13.5.1 The development design will not physically impact any heritage assets, and there are no recorded assets within the Site boundary. Therefore there has been no amendment to the design for heritage assets.

13.6 Likely Impacts and Effects

- 13.6.1 This section identifies the potential impacts resulting from the Proposed Development. The magnitude of impacts are defined and the significance of effects are determined in accordance with the identified methodology presented in Section 13.3 above.
- 13.6.2 Due to the extent of ground disturbance caused by previous development at the existing South Humber Bank Power Station site, including the Main Development Area, impacts to previously unknown buried heritage assets is unlikely, and significant effects are not anticipated.

Effects During Construction

- 13.6.3 The construction works for the Proposed Development will include earthworks and excavations, construction of the new buildings and stacks, movement of construction traffic and machinery, potential noise and dust, and temporary lighting during construction.

- 13.6.4 Construction impacts on heritage assets include impacts on setting which result from the construction activities and the physical development.

Designated Assets: Scheduled Monuments

- 13.6.5 There are no effects on the significance of the scheduled monuments within the wider study area.

Listed Buildings

- 13.6.6 The listed buildings located within the study area are experienced in a relatively flat topography and some are viewed in context with the existing South Humber Bank Power Station and neighbouring industrial buildings. The following assessment has been carried out through a site visit and analysing the ZTV (see Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual Amenity).
- 13.6.7 The Proposed Development will have **no impact** on the setting of the following listed buildings and their significance will not be affected: No.129 Station Road, Stallingborough (**NHLE 1103469**), Manor Farmhouse, Station Road, Great Coates (**NHLE 1379884**) Cordeaux House (**NHLE 1379419**), No.19-22 Cooks Lane, Great Coates (**NHLE 1379429**) Manor House, including Stables and Coach House (**NHLE 1379430**) and Dovecote and Stables to the north-west of the Manor House (**NHLE 1379431**), the former heavy anti-aircraft gun site (**NHLE 1403222**), Church of St. Michael, Little Coates (**NHLE 1379845**), Grimsby Haven Lock and Dock Wall, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379856**), The Hydraulic Accumulator Tower (**NHLE 1379871**), The Dock Tower, Royal Dock, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379870**).
- 13.6.8 129 Station Road (**NHLE 1103469**), is a Grade II listed building of medium significance. The significance of the building lies in its architectural and historic interest associated with its early construction date and vernacular appearance. Its setting within an existing urban settlement contributes to its significance. The development at the Development Site would result in no impact upon the significance as it will not change the setting of the asset.
- 13.6.9 Manor Farmhouse (**NHLE 1379884**) is a Grade II listed building of medium significance. Its significance comprises of historic interest as an early 18th century farmhouse. Its setting within an existing urban environment concludes that the Proposed Development will have no impact upon its setting.
- 13.6.10 Cordeaux House (**NHLE 1379419**) and no.19-22 Cooks Lane (**NHLE 1379429**) are Grade II listed buildings of medium significance. Their significance relates to their architectural and historic interest as estate houses built for the Sutton Estate. The Proposed Development will have no impact upon their significance or setting as the setting of these listed buildings is formed of their immediate urban context.
- 13.6.11 Manor House, including Stables and Coach House (**NHLE 1379430**) and Dovecote and Stables to the north-west of the Manor House (**NHLE 1379431**) are all Grade II listed buildings of medium significance. Their setting has been assessed as being the surrounding farmland and the former farmyard. The Site does not form part of their setting and therefore there will be no impact upon their significance.
- 13.6.12 The former heavy anti-aircraft gun site (**NHLE 1403222**) is a Grade II* listed building located over 3km from the Site. It is of high significance and its significance lies in its historic interest as a former use and history. There will be no impact on the significance of the asset due to the Site not forming part of its setting.
- 13.6.13 Church of St. Michael, Little Coates (**NHLE 1379845**) is a Grade I listed building of high significance. The significance of the building lies in its architectural and historic interest

associated with its early construction date and vernacular appearance. Its setting within an existing urban settlement contributes to its significance. The development at the Site would not change the setting of the asset and have no impact upon its significance.

- 13.6.14 Grimsby Haven Lock and Dock Wall, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379856**) is a Grade II* listed buildings of high significance. The significance of the building lies in its historic interest as the first dock in Grimsby. Its setting within the immediate industrial development of Grimsby Docks will have no impact as a result of the development at the Site.
- 13.6.15 The Hydraulic Accumulator Tower (**NHLE 1379871**), is a Grade II* listed buildings of high significance. The significance of the building lies in its historic interest as an early example of an hydraulic system. The setting of the tower within the immediate industrial development of Grimsby Docks and its relationship with the Humber Estuary will be unchanged as a result of the development at the Site, therefore there will be no impact.
- 13.6.16 The Dock Tower, Royal Dock, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379870**) is a Grade I listed building of high significance. The significance of the building lies in its historic interest as an early example of a system to provide water pressure to the power hydraulic machinery on the docks. The setting of the tower within the immediate industrial development of Grimsby Docks and its relationship with the Humber Estuary will be unchanged as a result of the development at the Site, therefore there will be no impact.
- 13.6.17 The Church of St. Nicolas, Great Coates (**NHLE 1379843**) is of high heritage significance due to its Grade I listed status. It is located to the south-west of the Site. Although located 3.5 km away, the existing South Humber Bank Power Station is viewed in the same context as the Church when approaching Great Coates from the north-west. At this asset the Site will also be viewed in the same context when constructed to the east of the South Humber Bank Power Station. Due to the existing industrial setting to the north-east, and following a site visit and analysing the ZTV the Proposed Development is assessed to result in very low magnitude of impact to the setting of the Church of St. Nicolas as it will hardly affect the significance of the designated heritage asset. There will be little effect upon its setting and no change in the ability to understand its significance. On an asset of high significance (heritage value), the significance of the effect is assessed as being a **minor adverse** which is not significant.
- 13.6.18 The Grade II* Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Stallingborough (**NHLE 1346978**) is located 3.5 km to the south-west of the Site. The level of impact will be very low magnitude of impact as the setting of the Church will hardly be affected by the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will be visible from the tower of the church; however this will be a continuation of the existing industrial landscape located to the east of the church. On the asset of high significance (heritage value), the significance of the effect will be **minor adverse** which is not significant.

Conservation Area

- 13.6.19 The Great Coates Conservation Area is of medium significance. There will be **no impact** upon the significance of the asset as the setting of the asset will not change and the understanding of the asset will be unaffected by the proposed extension to the industrial development to the north of Great Coates.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 13.6.20 An aerial photograph, displayed at South Humber Bank Power Station, shows the Main Development Area during the construction of the Power Station. In this photograph (refer to Plate 4 within Appendix 13B presented in ES Volume III) the Main Development Area is shown to have been subject to a topsoil and subsoil strip and

appears to have been used as a laydown area and construction compound. Due to the nature of the archaeological features identified in the adjacent field, it is considered that any features extending into this area would have been disturbed by the works relating to the construction of the power station. As a consequence, there will be no impact on archaeology.

- 13.6.21 There is also ecological mitigation proposed within the Site (see Chapter 10: Ecology and Nature Conservation). This will be located on the western side of the Site and the ground in this area has also previously been disturbed during the construction of the existing South Humber Bank Power Station. As a consequence, there will be no impact on archaeology.
- 13.6.22 A response received from the Interim Historic Environment Officer at North East Lincolnshire Council, dated 27 November 2018, stated that due to the presence of the Roman remains in the adjoining field (A4) that archaeological features may once have extended within the Main Development Area, and that therefore, further archaeological evaluation would be required. However, as stated in paragraph 13.6.20 above, the Main Development Area has been subject to previous topsoil and subsoil removal, as well as disturbance of this stripped ground surface. Based on the evidence from the adjoining site, any archaeological remains that survived within the Main Development Area would have been shallow in nature, particularly where pits and post-holes were concerned (with the majority of these features surviving to less than 10 cm in depth). While some ditches extended to a greater depth, most were no more than 1m in depth (Field and McDaid, 2011). It is therefore considered that any features in the Main Development Area would have been removed during the topsoil and subsoil removal. In addition, the enclosures identified appeared to be extending to the south and south-east, with no features running towards the Main Development Area. Therefore, evaluation excavation is unlikely to reveal any archaeological remains.

Effects During Operation

- 13.6.23 The operation of the Proposed Development will result in an increased amount of traffic, and potential for increased noise and light levels within the Site. Due to its industrial context, this will not result in a perceptible increase over the existing situation; therefore, there will be no impact on the significance of the assets identified.

Effects During Decommissioning

- 13.6.24 Decommissioning impacts will temporary and will be similar to construction impacts (movement of traffic and machinery, potential for noise and dust and use of temporary lighting). The impacts will not be greater than those reported during construction. All archaeological remains have already been removed during previous ground disturbance within the Proposed Development boundary associated with the construction of the existing South Humber Bank Power Station.
- 13.6.25 Removal of above ground structures may remove impacts on the setting of designated assets. The removal of the structures on the Site will reduce the impact upon the setting of the Church of St. Nicolas, Great Coates (NHLE 1379843) and the Church of St. Michael, Little Coates (NHLE 1379845).

13.7 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

- 13.7.1 No mitigation is required for designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets.
- 13.7.2 Any buried remains within the site are considered to have been removed due to previous ground disturbance.

13.7.3 Due to the nature of the effects on built heritage there are no mitigation measures available; however, mitigation is not considered necessary as the effects are not significant.

13.8 Limitations or Difficulties

13.8.1 North East Lincolnshire Council was not able to provide HER data as no HER officer was available.

13.8.2 No other limitations or difficulties have been identified during this assessment.

13.9 Residual Effects and Conclusions

13.9.1 The historic environment is characterised by small built up settlements. The significance of the assets within these settlements will not be adversely affected by the Proposed Development.

13.9.2 Impacts to the historic environment resulting from the Proposed Development are limited to assets located on the edge of the nearby settlement and high level designated heritage assets which have taller elements, such as churches. There will be **no effects** on any of the assets identified as a result of the Proposed Development during construction, operation or decommissioning. This includes: 129 Station Road, Stallingborough (**NHLE 1103469**), Manor House, including Stables and Coach House (**NHLE 1379430**) and Dovecote and Stables to the north-west of the Manor House (**NHLE 1379431**); Manor Farmhouse, Station Road, Great Coates, Grimsby (**NHLE1379884**); Cordeaux House, 15 Cooks Lane, Great Coates, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379419**); No.19-22 Cooks Lane, Great Coates, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379429**); The Manor House including stables and coach house, Cooks Lane, Great Coates (**NHLE 1379430**); Dovecote and Stable to north-west of Manor House, Great Coates, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379431**), Former heavy anti-aircraft gun site, near Stallingborough (**NHLE 1403222**); Church of St. Nicolas, Great Coates, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379843**); Grimsby Haven Lock and Wall, Grimsby (**NHLE 1379856**); Hydraulic Accumulator Tower (**NHLE 1379871**); and The Dock Tower (**NHLE 1379870**).

13.9.3 There will be a minor adverse (not significant) effect upon the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (**NHLE 1379845**) during construction due to its location on the edge of Stallingborough which is to the west of the Site. Its location results in the Site forming part of the setting of the designated heritage asset and the Proposed Development will change the setting by the addition of a new structure. The Proposed Development will hardly affect the significance of the asset and will not result in a change in the understanding of the asset.

13.9.4 There will be a minor adverse (not significant) effect upon the Church of St. Michael, Little Coates; (**NHLE 1379845**) during construction due to its location on the edge of Little Coates. Its location results in the Site forming part of its setting and the Proposed Development will alter the setting through the construction of a new structure. Although the Site forms part of the setting, the Proposed Development will not affect the significance of the asset.

13.9.5 It has been determined that there will be no effects on buried archaeology. The Main Development Area was stripped during the construction of the South Humber Bank Power Station, and appears to have been used as a laydown area and construction compound. Any surviving remains will have been removed during this process and consequently there is no impact on archaeology.

Table 13.5: Summary of cultural heritage effects

REFER- ENCE NUMBER	ADDRESS	ASSET TYPE	GRADE	HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT (INCORPORATING ANY EMBEDDED MITIGATION)	EFFECT	PROPOSED MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT
1346978	Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Stallingborough	Listed Building	II*	High	Very low	Minor adverse (not significant)	None	Minor adverse (not significant)
1379843	Church of St. Nicolas, Great Coates, Grimsby	Listed Building	I	High	Very low	Minor adverse (not significant)	None	Minor adverse (not significant)

13.10 References

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) Code of Conduct.
- Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Planning Practice Guidance. DCLG, London.
- Field, N and McDaid, M (2011) Biomass Generating Station, Hobson Way Stallingborough, North-East Lincolnshire Archaeological Excavation. Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy. SBP 07.
- Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance.
- Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1. The Historic Environment in Local Plans.
- Historic England (2015a) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2. Managing Significance in Decision Taking.
- Historic England (2017) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets.
- Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2018) National Planning Policy Framework. DCLG, London.
- North East Lincolnshire Council (2018) North East Lincolnshire Local Plan – Adopted March 2018.