

REPORT

Boston Alternative Energy Facility – Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Appendix 8.1 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Client: Alternative Use Boston Projects Ltd

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Appendices

A8.1.1 Heritage Data Gazetteer

Executive Summary

- A1.1.1 This Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared as a technical document to complement **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage** of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the Boston Alternative Energy Facility (the Facility). This report contains baseline data for the Study Area, including deposit mapping, Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) data, and cartographic sources. Following this a Heritage Setting Assessment and Impact Assessment were undertaken.
- A1.1.2 Of the receptors within the Study Area, no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefields are located within the Application Site. Six Listed Buildings are within 1 km, whilst a total of four Scheduled Monuments and 22 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings are within 3 km.
- A1.1.3 A non-designated heritage asset, colloquially known as the 'Roman Bank', runs through the Application Site on a north-west to south-easterly orientation. This sea bank can be traced, in parts, towards Norfolk, although limited research has been undertaken on the earthwork to date. Little is known about this section in particular, which is thought to have Anglo-Saxon origins, but may well be later in date.
- A1.1.4 Buried remains in the vicinity often relate to medieval activity, with pits and ditches containing medieval pottery having been found during previous development works. There is a limited knowledge of pre-medieval activity, with few findspots or monuments relating to prehistoric or Roman activity. It is noted however, that the area around Boston has a good potential for preserved palaeoenvironmental remains, due to its topographic and geological location; situated within a low-lying fen landscape with a high water table and anaerobic conditions. Prehistoric peat deposits have been found at between 11 m and 8 m below the current ground surface within the wider landscape, but they do not show evidence for occupation during the period.
- A1.1.5 Records relating to Boston's maritime heritage are also recorded, with 10 reported losses for ships within 1 km, along with a WWII Lancaster Bomber recorded by the National Record of the Historic Environment. Two other records for fishing boat wrecks are recorded by the LHER, 900 m north of the site.
- A1.1.6 Due to these results, it is considered that the local vicinity of the Application Site has a low to moderate archaeological potential in the form of currently unknown buried remains (preserved land surfaces, peat fen deposits) relating to marine

inundations, which may have preserved organic remains of archaeological interest.

- A1.1.7 Several designated heritage assets were identified as being within the Zone of Theoretical View of the Application Site. A settings assessment of these assets indicated that many had a setting which contributed to their significance. The impact of the development on them was also assessed. The most significant of these assets and settings was identified as St Botolph's Church in the Boston Conservation Area. A minor impact would be made upon its setting by the Facility's construction, in the form of a change to views from the top of the church's tower, colloquially known as 'The Stump'. This impact is, however, very limited, as the current views contain numerous modern buildings and tall pylons within direct vicinity of the Application Site, all of which are located near the background of the view.

A8.1 Introduction

Project Background

- A8.1.1 This report forms a technical appendix to **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage** of the Boston Alternative Energy Facility (the Facility) Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).
- A8.1.2 The current development design details that a gasification plant will be constructed in the southern half of the development area (**Figure A8.1**) along with materials processing facility, six feedstock storage silos, turbine building, a carbon dioxide (CO₂) recovery facility, a power export facility, a secondary aggregate plant and associated buildings and infrastructure. The gasification facility and the lightweight aggregate (LWA) plant will have associated stacks, currently with working heights of 70 m which will be subject to further sensitivity testing at the ES stage. In the northern half, a new 350 – 400 m long wharf will be constructed on The Haven with an adjacent storage area for materials unloaded from the ships. Conveyers will link this storage area to the materials processing facility. Overall, the Application Site is 23.4 ha in size. Current design indicates that the structures on site (excluding chimney stacks) will not be taller than 45 m.
- A8.1.3 Other works associated with the Facility include access roads, services and replacement of a section of the primary flood bank.

Report Structure

- A8.1.4 The key sections of this report are outlined below:
- **Methodology:** Outlines the methodologies, aims and objectives for this report (settings and significance assessment, baseline data procurement, search area *etc.*);
 - **Archaeological and Historic Background:** Constructs a chronological narrative of Boston's history using secondary sources and Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) data;
 - **Designated Heritage Assets:** Collates all information on Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas within the search area;
 - **Archaeological Excavation and Surveys:** Collates all data of archaeological works within the Study Area;
 - **Marine and Foreshore Environment:** Assesses the known evidence for foreshore remains and other marine heritage assets;

- **Deposit Mapping:** Collates geotechnical, geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental data to create a preliminary deposit model for what may be encountered within the Application Site;
- **Asset Mapping:** combines all referenced data to predict the probability of remains within the development area;
- **Heritage Settings and Significance Assessment:** Identifies which heritage assets and their settings are affected by the Facility in the wider search area and identifies the impact the Facility may have on identified heritage assets;
- **Impact Assessment:** Considers the impact of the development at construction, operation and decommissioning stages;
- **Proposed Mitigation Measures:** summarises the predicted effects and proposes possible mitigation measures;
- **References;** and
- **Appendix of Gazetteers.**

A8.2 Methodologies

Background & Study Area

- A8.2.1 This document has been produced in accordance with responses received during the scoping process undertaken prior to the PEIR. Scoping opinions were received from Historic England, the Planning Inspectorate and Heritage Lincolnshire. Details of, and responses to, these opinions are detailed within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage (Section 8.3.1)**.
- A8.2.2 Following these comments, a 1 km Study Area was established around the Application Site for designated and non-designated heritage assets, whilst a 3 km search area was implemented for selected designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Grade II* and I Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens). This Study Area was selected because it allowed for the impact upon non-designated heritage assets to be assessed, whilst also allowing for the nationally significant heritage assets, within the wider environment (e.g. St Botolph's Church), to be included within the Settings and Impact Assessments. This was deemed necessary to ensure opinions offered by Historic England were answered, particularly for assessing any impact that may be had upon St Botolph's Church, which is 2.2 km north-west of the Application Site.
- A8.2.3 Once the Study Area was established, a full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted. A search of the LHER was undertaken, which holds records for non-designated assets within the county.

This was paired with a search of the National Heritage List of England (NHLE), an Archaeology Data Services archive search, a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment through Pastscape, a visit to the LHER, appraisal of data held on nearby Conservation Areas as well as a review of the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and the National Historic Seascape Characterisation Project (LUC 2018). Following this, all records were compiled into a gazetteer and plotted within a GIS project. A site walkover survey was also undertaken to assess for any unknown heritage assets within the area, whilst heritage assets identified as possibly being impacted by the Facility were visited to assess their setting and identify any possible impact upon them.

- A8.2.4 This Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was produced under the current guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in their document 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (CIfA, 2017). The assessments were undertaken following guidance documents 'Historic England Good Practice Advice Note (2) on Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment' and the 'Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic England, 2015b; 2017).
- A8.2.5 The relevant legislation, policy and guidance relating to the Facility in terms of protecting and promoting the historic environment are detailed within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage** of the PEIR (**Section 8.2**).

Aims & Objectives

- A8.2.6 The main aim of this DBA was to identify and characterise the historic environment resources within a 1 km Study Area, with wider consideration given to designated heritage assets within 3 km.
- This produced baseline data which was then used to establish:
 - The significance of assets within the search area;
 - The contribution that the setting of an asset has on this significance; and
 - The probable level of any impact the Facility could have on the known and potential heritage assets.
- A8.2.7 The objectives of this technical report were to:
- Produce a broad narrative of the area's history, placing the Facility within its local historic landscape;
 - Identify all recorded and designated heritage assets within the Study Area;

- Assess the potential for as yet unknown archaeological remains within the Application Site;
- Identify any built heritage (designated and non-designated) within the search area;
- Produce a settings assessment for each asset identified as possibly being affected;
- Undertake an impact assessment of the assets; and
- Propose mitigation measures to reduce any impacts.

Data Sources

A8.2.8 The sources consulted to form the baseline data used in the Setting and Impact Assessments are provided in **Table A8.1.1**. These sources include data on designated heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, designated wrecks, Conservation Areas), non-designated heritage assets (archaeological features, findspots, Conservation Areas, recorded losses and other wrecks) as well as information on previous archaeological mitigation works (archaeological surveys, watching briefs, evaluations and excavations).

Table A8.1.1 Data Sources Consulted

| Data Source | Reference |
|--|--|
| Records of non-designated heritage assets from the LHER | Data as pdf. Reports and GIS files obtained from Lincolnshire County Council |
| NHLE | Accessible at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/ |
| Records of heritage assets and archaeological works from ARCHSEARCH Online and Pastscape | Accessible at: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/basic.xhtml https://www.pastscape.org.uk/ |
| The Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation | Accessible at: https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-historic-landscape-characterisation-project/70142.article |
| Historic Seascape Characterisation Project | LUC 2018. Accessible at: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/seascape_he_2018/ |
| LHER historic maps on Boston and Skirbeck | Accessed in person during visit to LHER |
| Boston Borough Council Conservation Area details | Accessible at: http://www.boston.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3738 |

A8.2.9 All data sets were combined into a gazetteer (**Annex A8.1.1**) and each record has been given a unique 'RHDHV' reference number, used on Figures. Please

note, where reference is made to an asset's distance from the Application Site, this is from a centre point of the development (TF 33916 42136).

Assessment Methodologies

Walkover Survey

A8.2.10 Following the compilation of a historical and archaeological baseline, a site walkover covering the 23.4 ha was conducted on 09/10/2018 to assess for any visible evidence for unknown heritage assets within the Application Site, as well as any modern disturbance that may have impacted the area. Heritage assets identified as possibly being impacted were also visited to assess their setting.

Heritage Asset Significance & Settings Assessment Assessing Significance

A8.2.11 The term significance, in relation to heritage policy, is identified in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019: Annex 2: Glossary) as *"The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."*

A8.2.12 Defining the significance of a heritage asset was considered in this assessment in terms of a professional judgment of its value to the area; locally, regionally and nationally. This was judged by incorporating the evidential, archaeological, historic, aesthetic, architectural and communal heritage values of an asset. The evidence for some cultural heritage, particularly non-designated buried archaeological remains, is often an incomplete picture due a lack of data on the remains (i.e. from a lack of intrusive investigations). Thus, the categories and definitions of heritage significance do not necessarily reflect a definitive level of importance of an asset. Where uncertainty occurs, the precautionary approach is to assign high importance; a good practice in impact assessments which reduces the potential for impacts to be under-estimated. Judgements on heritage significance, therefore, should be regarded as providing a preliminary significance level based on information available to date.

Table A8.1.2 Definitions of Significance of an Asset used in this Report

| Heritage Significance (Sensitivity) | |
|---|--|
| High (perceived International / National Importance) | <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites Scheduled Monuments Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings or structures Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest |

| Heritage Significance (Sensitivity) | |
|---|---|
| | Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Assets of acknowledged international / national importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international / national research objectives |
| Medium (perceived Regional Importance) | Examples include: 'Locally Listed' buildings or structures Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character Designated special historic landscapes Assets that contribute to regional research objectives Assets with regional value, educational interest or cultural appreciation |
| Low (perceived Local Importance) | Examples include: Assets that contribute to local research objectives Assets with local value, educational interest or cultural appreciation Assets that may be heavily compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations |
| Negligible | For example: The nature, form, level of survival, condition or ability to appreciate the asset or similar, means that it cannot be assigned heritage asset status in its own right. Assets with no significant value or archaeological / historical interest. |

Assessing the Setting of a Heritage Asset

A8.2.13 A heritage asset's setting, and how it affects significance, is a complex and far reaching subject. The NPPF defines setting simply as that which encompasses an asset's surroundings in which it is experienced. The extent of setting is not fixed, elements of setting can provide both positive and negative contributors to the significance of an asset. Views are often referred to when describing an asset's setting, which allows for a relatively concise way of articulating the asset's physical surroundings and how the setting is experienced or appreciated. These are not the only factors in identifying how the setting contributes to an asset, however. Other considerations include the asset's physical elements as well as perceptual and associational attributes relating to its surroundings. Examples of these considerations include: the asset's relationship with other assets, its visual dominance, tranquillity, effect of noises, smells and other pollution issues, degree of interpretation or promotion to the public, celebrated artistic representations etc.

A8.2.14 The assessment of the setting of a heritage asset and how that setting affects its significance follows a methodology as recommended in the 'Setting of Heritage

Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3' (Historic England, 2017).

A8.2.15 This guidance document recommends a step-based approach for assessing the implications of development proposals, as follows:

- Step 1: identify those heritage assets whose settings might be affected;
- Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree setting makes a positive contribution to the value of those heritage assets;
- Step 3: assess the effect of the Facility on the significance of those assets as a result of changes to setting;
- Step 4: maximise enhancement and minimise harm; and
- Step 5: make and document decisions and monitor outcomes.

A8.2.16 The first three steps of this process were undertaken as part of the settings and impact assessments. Heritage assets within 1 km of the development area have been assessed, whilst any assets that are scheduled, Grade I or Grade II* listed within 3 km that have a potential view to/from the Application Site have also been assessed. Step 4 is undertaken under the proposed mitigation measures section.

Impact Assessment

A8.2.17 Following an assessment of the significance of heritage assets and their setting, an assessment of the impact of the Facility on said assets was undertaken. The magnitude of effect of a development on an asset can be indicated as **negligible**, **minor**, **moderate** or **major (beneficial or adverse)**. Descriptions of each of these levels and their meaning is tabulated below (**Table A8.1.3**).

Table A8.1.3 Definitions of Magnitude of Impact (Adverse) on Heritage Assets as used in this Report

| Magnitude of the Impact | |
|-------------------------|--|
| High | Total loss of, or substantial harm to an asset. Complete and permanent loss of, or change to, those characteristics of an asset's setting which contribute to its significance, such as could be caused by its disassociation with its historical setting. |
| Medium | Partial loss of, harm to or alteration of an asset which will substantially affect its significance. Substantial change to the key characteristics of an asset's setting, which falls short of being a total disassociation with the historical context, or a more total loss which is temporary and/or reversible. |
| Low | Minor loss of or alteration to an asset which leave its current significance largely intact. Minor and/or short-term changes to setting which do not affect the key characteristics and in which the historical context remains substantially intact. |

| Magnitude of the Impact | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Negligible | Minor alteration to an asset which does not affect its significance in any notable way. |

A8.2.18 The classification of the magnitude of effect on known heritage assets takes account of such factors as:

- The physical scale and nature of the anticipated impact; and
- Whether specific features or evidence would be lost that are fundamental to the historic character and integrity of a given asset, and its understanding and appreciation.

A8.2.19 Both direct physical and indirect non-physical (e.g. visual, setting) impacts on heritage assets are considered relevant. Depending on the nature of the impact and the duration of development, impacts can also be temporary and / or reversible or permanent and / or irreversible.

A8.2.20 The finite nature of archaeological remains means that physical impacts are almost always adverse, permanent and irreversible; the ‘fabric’ of the asset and, hence, its potential to inform our historical understanding, will be removed.

A8.2.21 An indication of the impact a development may have can be gained by correlating the predicted magnitude of effect and the heritage significance (**Table A8.1.4**). These impact significance criteria are tabulated below (**Table A8.1.5**). If adverse impacts are identified, potential mitigation measures are recommended for each Heritage Asset and detailed in **Section A8.11**. These mitigation measures are designed to reduce, as far as possible, any impact upon a heritage asset.

Table A8.1.4 Impact Significance Matrix

| Magnitude | Sensitivity | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|
| | High | Medium | Low | Negligible |
| High | Major | Major | Moderate | Minor |
| Medium | Major | Moderate | Minor | Minor |
| Low | Moderate | Minor | Minor | Negligible |
| Negligible | Minor | Minor | Negligible | Negligible |

Table A8.1.5 Impact Significance Criteria

| Impact | Definition |
|----------------------|---|
| Major adverse | May equate to substantial harm or total loss of the value of a designated heritage asset (or asset potentially worthy of designation) such that development may not be consented unless substantial public benefit is delivered by the project. |

| Impact | Definition |
|-------------------------|--|
| | Effective/acceptable mitigation options are possible, to offset and/or reduce residual impacts to satisfactory levels. |
| Moderate adverse | Less than substantial harm to the value of a designated heritage asset (or asset potentially worthy of designation) such that the harm should be weighed against the public benefit delivered by the project to determine consent. Effective/acceptable mitigation options are likely to be possible, to offset and/or reduce residual impacts to satisfactory levels. |
| Minor adverse | Harm to a designated or non-designated heritage asset that can be adequately compensated through the implementation of a programme of industry standard mitigation measures. |
| Negligible | Impact that is nil, imperceptible and not significant. |
| No Impact | No change, therefore no impact on receptor (asset) condition. |

A8.2.22 The Impact Assessment aims to predict the impact significance on each identified asset separately, through three phases of a development's life-cycle (construction, operation and decommissioning). This will identify the possible effects during each phase (e.g. noise, visual, physical and setting) and how these may impact an asset.

Assumptions and Limitations

A8.2.23 The LHER is not a complete record because it relies on non-designated assets being recorded and reported. The amount of records within the LHER depends upon how much archaeological work and surveys have been undertaken in an area and whether findspots have been reported. Similarly, unknown heritage assets are being found regularly, during new developments or new local research. As such, the LHER is not a final record and does not preclude further assets being found in the future.

A8.2.24 The assessment of an asset's setting must be seen as an assessment made in its current state. The setting can change considerably over time and the assessment undertaken as part of this project is a 'snapshot' of it during the walkover surveys. Furthermore, access to assets was sometimes limited and, as such, full appreciation of all views from an asset may not have been available during site visits.

A8.3 Archaeological & Historical Background

Location, Geology & Topography

- A8.3.1 The Application Site is situated in Skirbeck Quarter, 2.3 km to the south-east of Boston's historic core, directly west of the River Witham (known as The Haven) and south of Boston Port (**Figure A8.1**). The Facility is partially located within an area identified in the South-East Lincolnshire Local Plan as an employment area. The current area surrounding the Facility includes numerous industrial units: directly east is the Boston Biomass facility ('Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd') and to the west is the new Boston recycling centre. To the south is an out-of-use land fill.
- A8.3.2 The British Geological Survey¹ (BGS) identified the bedrock geology of the area as Ampthill clay formation mudstone, overlain with superficial deposits of tidal flat clay and silt deposits.
- A8.3.3 The locality around Boston has a clearly complex geological history. Variance in sea levels, and inundations over the prehistoric and early historic periods has resulted in thick layers of alluvial deposits being located throughout the region around Boston. The coastline has been a very changeable environment throughout the past, with land reclamation from the medieval period onwards resulting in the landscape today, with what was fen and marsh now being in use as agricultural land.
- A8.3.4 The known early prehistoric deposits can be sealed by as much as 11 m of this alluvium. Peat deposits within these alluvial layers have been dated to the Neolithic period (Environment Agency, 2016), suggesting the area consisted of significant wetland during the period (**Section A8.7**). Similarly, during the Saxon period the Lincolnshire fens appear to have suffered extensive flooding and deposition of marine silts over much of the fen basin. Following this, through the medieval period, a lot of the fenland was reclaimed, with the construction of drainage channels and flood defences (Cope-Faulkner, 2007).
- A8.3.5 The Application Site is situated at approximately 3 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at its southern end, rising slightly to the north (c. 4 m AOD). The northern half of the site is currently scrubland and contains piles of modern waste material. The southern half of the Application Site (the location of the proposed Gasification Units) is open arable farmland formed of three fields. The eastern

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed: 10/06/2019]

boundary, next to The Haven, is formed by a flood defence barrier, approximately 6.3 m in height. In total, the Application Site encompasses 23.4 ha of land.

Historical Summary

- A8.3.6 Boston has a rich history, developing as an important medieval inland port town which still has a strong maritime and industrial character to this day. An excellent historical background was produced as part of the Boston Town Historic Environment Baseline Study (Cope-Faulkner, 2007) and is referenced in the below historical summary.
- A8.3.7 Prior to the development of Boston, there is no evidence of prehistoric settlement or activity within the local area. Similarly, some Romano-British activity is in evidence, although well-stratified archaeological remains are scarce. There is also evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity and occupation, mostly from archaeological investigation in Skirbeck. This part of the country saw regular incursions by the Danish during the Anglo-Saxon period, with what is the modern county of Lincolnshire falling under Danelaw in the late 9th and early 10th centuries. This heritage is noticeable in some local village names, such as Fishtoft and Skirbeck.
- A8.3.8 By the time of The Domesday Book, Boston is not named as a distinct settlement although nearby settlements such as Skirbeck are included. It is probable that modern-day Boston corresponds to what was then part of the grant of Skirbeck, part of the wealthy manor of Drayton. Skirbeck had two churches and one is likely to have been dedicated to St Botolph, in what was consequently Botolph's town (Boston). Skirbeck is now considered part of Boston, but the name remains as a church parish and ward.
- A8.3.9 The evolution of Boston from the 11th century into one of the most significant, and rich, inland port-towns during the medieval period was predicated on several factors. These are principally its strategic location on the River Witham, which allowed access by sea to the rest of the country and Europe, particularly access to Lincoln to the north. Similarly, it allowed access inland to trade with the wider East Midlands. By the mid-13th century the majority of wool from the region was exported through Boston. Being an exporter of wool and importer of various goods, the town became highly affluent and attracted numerous monastic orders, with a total of four monasteries being located within the town. Using the wider fens around the town to graze sheep helped make Boston, and Lincolnshire, one of the primary wool producers of England. The main landmark of the town, St

Botolph's Church (**Figure A8.1**; RHDHV26) was constructed in the 14th century and is an emphatic symbol of the town's affluence and importance.

- A8.3.10 During the post-medieval and early modern period, the port, and the town, fell into decline. This is due to the silting up of the river and the wool trade beginning to slow. Despite this, the enclosure of the fens and their intensive drainage resulted in rich farmland which produced significant quantities of food for market, allowing the town to again expand. This growth was aided by the cutting of the Witham Navigation (a phase of works to canalise two miles of the river) and the construction of the Grand Sluice in the mid-18th century. The town expanded around the sluice, named Witham Town, connected to Boston by Witham Place.
- A8.3.11 Further growth was seen during the 19th century with the advent of the railway, with the Great Northern Railway Company becoming the largest employer in Boston and building large quantities of new housing for its employees. This also saw the redundancy of numerous port works, due to its lack of relevance following the railway's construction. During the 20th century the town underwent further significant developments including the construction of a new bridge, which resulted in the demolition of several buildings on the edge of the town's historic core. Much of the population was employed in factories, such as the ironworks located in Skirbeck.
- A8.3.12 Archaeologically, Boston has a very high potential due to the limited development that has taken place within its historic core. Because of this, much of the remains below-ground will be well preserved. Similarly, its location, on low lying ground near an estuary, results in a high water table. This makes preservation of fragile organic remains favourable, with excavations within the town finding wood, leather, cloth and vegetation, often preserved to a very high standard. Currently, archaeological excavations have been quite 'piecemeal' due to a lack of development in the town, although evidence does suggest the town contains highly important buried deposits (Cope Faulkner et al, 2013).

LHER Data

- A8.3.13 The following section describes the (non-designated) LHER monuments in chronological order to produce a narrative of known sites within 1 km of the Application Site. **Section A8.9** of this report compiles all known (designated and non-designated) heritage assets in a similar fashion, to produce a chronological narrative aimed at predicting whether further assets may be found within the Application Site. All LHER data is tabulated within **Annex A8.1.1**.
- A8.3.14 The LHER data used for this section forms the majority of non-designated heritage assets found within the search area (**Figure A8.2**). **Section A8.4** details

designated assets within the search area, whilst other non-designated assets are assessed within **Section A8.6** (Marine and Foreshore Environment).

Prehistoric

A8.3.15 Very limited evidence of prehistoric activity within the Study Area is currently known. The only LHER data associated with the period is a layer of peat dated to the middle Neolithic period (radiocarbon date of 3300 – 2900 calBC). This material was recovered during geotechnical investigations for the Boston Barrier, along the River Witham and located circa 1 km from the centre of the site. The deposit was recovered from approximately 8 m below the modern surface, and the evidence did not suggest the area was inhabited during the period (RHDHV66).

Romano-British (AD43 – 410)

A8.3.16 Similarly, records for Romano-British activity within the Study Area are also scarce. Large sherds of Roman grey-ware were found in the 1960's, 700 m to the east of site and directly over the river. This was during works on the site of the 'new Fogarty's factory'. The artefacts were described as being "10 feet deep" (RHDHV52 & 54). More recently, 960 m to the east of site, a Roman pit was recorded during a watching brief prior to construction of new housing in 2002. This pottery was dated to the 4th century and the pit also contained animal bone and burnt clay (RHDHV62).

Anglo-Saxon & Medieval (AD410 - AD1500)

A8.3.17 Records relating to the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods are much more prevalent within 1 km of the site. Anglo-Saxon evidence is seen in the form of late 9th to early 10th century pottery and an Anglo-Saxon comb handle, found within gullies on the south side of a residential development area (RHDHV57), 1 km to the north-east of site.

A8.3.18 Following this, 12th century activity is seen 630 m south-east of the site at Slippery Gowt Lane, where substantial portions of a Stamford-ware vessel were recovered from a rubbish pit during a watching brief (RHDHV58). Approximately 1 km to the north of the site is the possible location of a medieval pottery kiln, identified during a watching brief on land of the former Mountbridge works. This work revealed a number of medieval deposits including a pit which contained misfired pottery sherds ('wasters') dated to the 13th to 14th century indicative of a nearby kiln (RHDHV64). Within the same area several other features of similar date were also found, including former water channels, postholes, and pits. These were all sealed by a 14th century buried soil (RHDHV63). All this activity

is just west of St Nicholas' Church (**Fig. A8.2**; RHDVH07) which has extant remains suggesting 13th century origins for the current building.

- A8.3.19 Further evidence for another pottery kiln dating to the 14th century was identified in the 1960's at the location of the 'new Fogarty's Factory', 700 m to the east of site. Large sherds of green glazed pancheons (a type of bowl) were recovered, some with glazed over breaks, indicating wasters. They were described as being "four feet below the ground" and close to the sea bank (RHDHV53).
- A8.3.20 Other relevant settlement activity nearby was found off White House Lane, 960 m to the east of the site. Here, a medieval pit containing one sherd of pottery was found (RHDHV61), along with an unstratified sherd of 14th to 16th century pottery (RHDHV59).
- A8.3.21 Medieval findspots have also been recorded within the search area. A rare gold Angel (coin) of Richard III was found on the riverbank, 940 m to the north-west of the site (RHDHV47). Other, less significant, findspots include the retrieval of medieval pottery at the Peacock & Royal Hotel (RHDHV48), 730 m to the east (a similar location to the Fogarty Factory finds). Medieval pottery was also recovered during field walking in the 1970's 900 m to the north-east of the site (RHDHV55).
- A8.3.22 Perhaps the most relevant asset within the LHER, due to its location within the Application Site, is a section of the 'Roman Bank' (RHDHV65). This is an upstanding earthwork that runs quite sinuously in a north-west to south-easterly direction from just north of the site, passing through the centre of the site and continuing south-east to Frampton Road, totalling a length of approximately 4 km. Little is known of this section of the earthwork, with no archaeological investigations apart from walkover surveys being undertaken on it. It's function, and that of the wider 'Roman Bank' found elsewhere in the region, was as a form of flood defence and land reclamation within the fens. A public right of way is located on top of the bank.
- A8.3.23 The origins of this earthwork (and others that form historic sea defences in Lincolnshire and Norfolk) are unclear, but the first historical reference to it is in 1178, where it was described as 'Old' (Allen Archaeology 2010). Furthermore, excavations at Terrington St Clement, Norfolk, 30 km south-east of the site have proved elements of the bank were from the Late Saxon Period (*ibid.*). Whether

this section of bank located south-east of Boston is of the same period is currently unknown.

Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500 onwards)

- A8.3.24 LHER data on post-medieval and modern assets is a relatively large set. Most of these records relate to built-heritage, such as sluices and farmhouses. Findspots of post-medieval date have also been identified: an assemblage of post-medieval pottery (RHDHV48) was retrieved from the site of the Peacock & Royal Hotel, the same location where some medieval pottery (RHDHV49) was also found. Similarly, post-medieval pottery was found during fieldwalking 900 m to the north-east of the site (RHDHV56).
- A8.3.25 Two features relating the Boston's waterways are also recorded within the LHER. The Maud Foster Drain is a wide waterway integrated into the extensive fen drainage system, cut in 1586 and widened in 1631 (RHDHV50). This drain enters Boston to the north, travelling through the centre of the town for 2.5 km before joining The Haven just east of Boston Port. Similarly, the Slippery Gowt Sluice is located 700 m south of the site (RHDHV05). This sluice is also a Grade II Listed Building. The sluice was built in 1733 for the Court of Sewers and is built of red brick, consisting of an arched tunnel *"38 foot long, 6 foot high and 3 foot 6 inches wide"*. The structure was built as one of two sluices which served as outfalls for the Wyberton Towns Drain.
- A8.3.26 A war memorial is located within the grounds of St Nicholas' Church, Skirbeck (RHDHV08). This war memorial is of interest as it was erected after the First World War, but was not altered after the Second, so survives as originally designed in 1919. Also, within the churchyard is the remains of a churchyard cross, comprising of some shaft on an octagonal base, with no trace of the cross surviving (RHDHV51). Evidence for another cross is also found 900 m to the south-west, where documentary evidence stated a cross was located on the crossroads of Low Road and Bunker's Hill Lane (RHDHV46). No evidence for this cross survives however and it appears to have been removed prior to 1920.
- A8.3.27 A group of 10 farm houses have been recorded by the 2015 Historic England Farmsteads Project (RHDHV67 to RHDHV76). All of these farmhouses are of 19th century origin, identified on historic maps, and a number of them have a limited amount of original structure remaining or have been completely demolished. These buildings were all located within 600 m of the site, the closest

being the demolished Battery Farm (RHDHV74), adjacent to the Application Site's northern boundary.

A8.3.28 Lastly, the Pilgrim Fathers memorial (**Figure A.8.1**; RHDHV92) was identified during the scoping process as having a value in relation to Boston's history. This is not recorded by the LHER, although it was identified as having importance locally. It is located 2.8 km south-east of the Application Site on the northern bank of The Haven, at the site of the former Scotia Creek, Fishtoft. The memorial has expansive views with visibility of St Botolph's Church to the north. This memorial's views were identified during the scoping process as possibly being affected by the Facility (**Section A8.11**). The memorial was built in 1957 to commemorate the group of puritans known as the Pilgrim Fathers, who attempted to flee to Holland but were subsequently arrested.

Undated monuments

A8.3.29 Two undated pits (RHDHV60) are recorded within the same area as the Roman and medieval pits (RHDHV61 & 62), 960 m to the north-east of the site.

Cartographic Evidence

A8.3.30 Cartographic evidence for the site's past land-use was relatively poor. The Skirbeck Enclosure map was too poorly preserved to be of use, whilst the 1826 map of Boston did not include the Application Site. A map of Boston Haven was relevant, however, with the 'Roman Bank' clearly visible on the edge of the river, which was running its original course, prior to canalisation (**Plate A8.1.1**). Beyond the river and its immediate landscape, very little else is detailed, so not all of the development area is mapped. Interestingly, it does help show how the 'Roman Bank' followed this original course of the waterway quite tightly.

A8.3.31 The Ordnance Survey one-inch-to-the-mile map series (begun 1824) does not provide significant detail of the area, although it appears that a road or track runs along the top of the Roman Bank, whilst the original course of The Haven is also visible (**Plate A8.1.2**). Similarly, the location of a farmhouse also recorded by the LHER can be seen (RHDHV74).

A8.3.32 Following this, the next map of the area is the Ordnance Survey Map 6-inch to the mile (1st Edition) county series of 1888. The 'Roman Bank' is clearly mapped, although the river had been canalised. It shows the land inside of the 'Roman Bank' was currently in use as a military rifle range to the north and a section of saltings (marshland) to the south. To the south-west of the bank, within the rest of the Application Site, it shows arable land with field boundaries that are still in use today. By the Second Edition OS map, the land inside of the bank was in arable use, whilst the fields to the south had been enlarged, with some smaller

boundaries being infilled and no difference in land-use from that of the modern day.

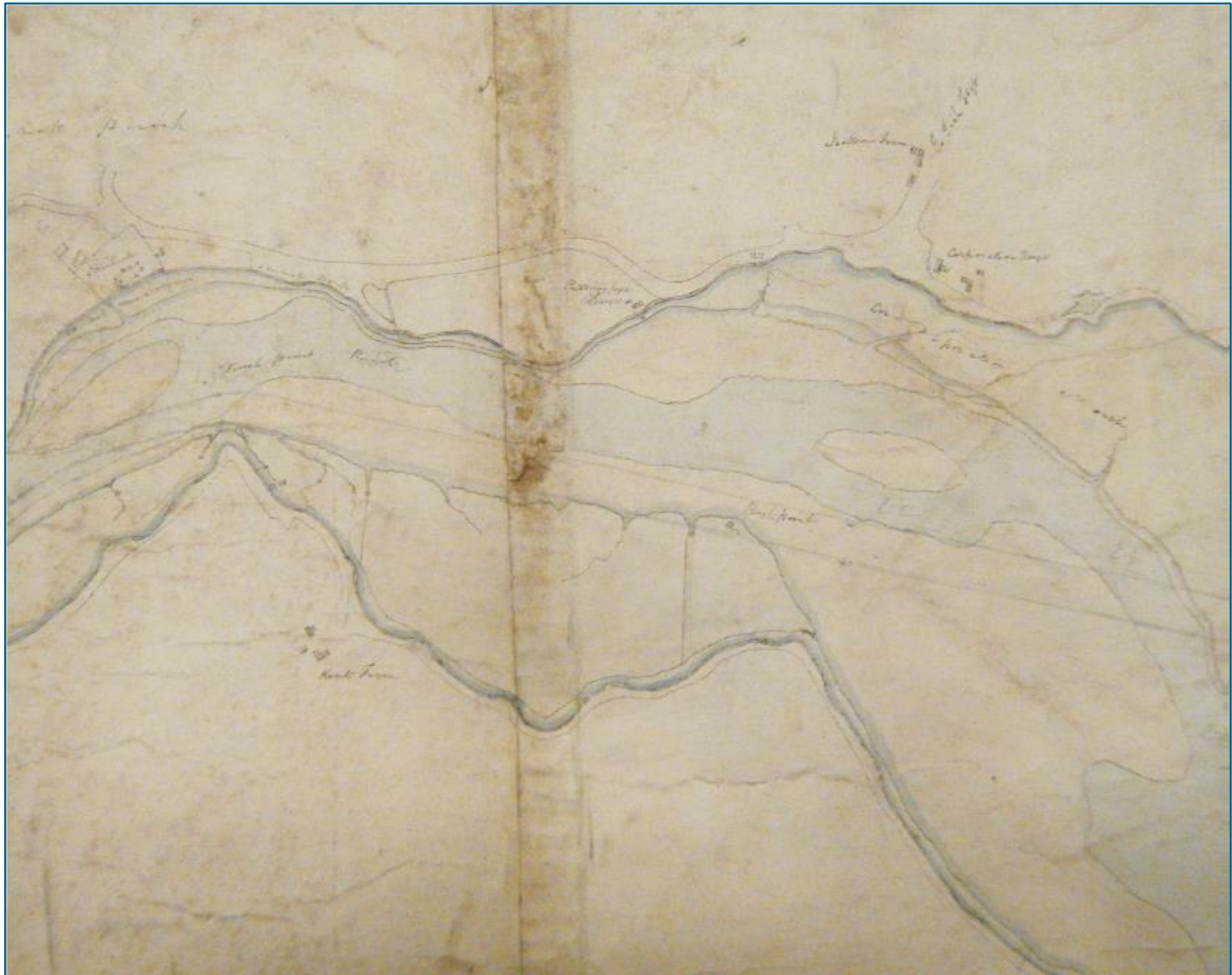


Plate A8.1.1 Map of The Haven, dated 1800. Note the 'Roman Bank' south of the river (LHER ref. PSJ/16/5/42).



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right. Reproduced from the first edition one inch to the mile OS map, 1824.

Plate A8.1.2 OS 1 inch to the mile map.

A8.4 Designated Heritage Assets

A8.4.1 Designated heritage assets are those historic buildings, structures, parks, gardens, battlefields and archaeological sites that have been afforded designation by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport to protect them from damage and/or destruction. The forms of protection are scheduling, most often used for buried remains that are identified as being of 'National Significance'. Built heritage will be listed, as either Grade I, II* or II. The lowest designation is that of a Grade II listing, which indicates the structure is of special historical/architectural interest, Grade II* identifies particularly important

buildings of more than special interest. Grade I listing identifies a building or structure of exceptional historical and/or architectural interest.

A8.4.2 Occasionally, a structure/site may be both scheduled and listed. If this is the case it will be highlighted within the tables describing the structures.

A8.4.3 Within the 1 km search area there are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Battlefields, whilst there are six Grade II* or II Listed Buildings. Within the wider 3 km search area there are four Scheduled Monuments and a further 22 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings (**Figure A8.1**).

Scheduled Monuments

A8.4.4 There are four Scheduled Monuments within 3 km of the site, which are tabulated below. The monuments are Wybert's Castle, 1.2 km to the south-west, Hussey Tower, 1.7 km north-north-west and a medieval moated site, 1.9 km to the west-north-west. A fourth is located 2.6 km north-east; Rochford Tower, which is also Grade I Listed (**Table A8.1.6**).

Table A8.1.6 Scheduled Monuments within 3 km of the Application Site

| RHDHV no. | Monument | Monument ID | Grid reference | Description | Distance |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|--|----------|
| 1 | Wybert's Castle | 1018583 | TF 33568 41010 | Medieval moated site. The complex covers an area measuring 210 m by 170 m surrounding an island measuring approximately 180 m by 120 m. The island is raised above the level of the surrounding ground. Excavations undertaken in 1959-1960 revealed remains of stone structures on the eastern half of the island, associated pottery suggested that the site was occupied during the 12th and 13th centuries and with some evidence that the site may have been in use until the 15th century. | 1.2 km |
| 2 | Medieval moated site | 1019528 | TF 32098 42880 | A moated island, sub-rectangular in plan and is enclosed by a broad moat. The island, measuring 70 m by 50 m, is raised up to 1 m | 1.7 km |

| RHDHV no. | Monument | Monument ID | Grid reference | Description | Distance |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|---|----------|
| | | | | above the surrounding ground level and would have accommodated buildings such as the manor house and ancillary domestic buildings. | |
| 3 | Hussey Tower | 1016692 | TF 33085 43632 | Medieval fortified house at Hussey Tower survives well as a series of standing remains and buried deposits. It has close architectural parallels with other medieval fortified houses located within a relatively small area of the fenland. N.B. Also Grade II* Listed Building | 1.7 km |
| 4 | Rochford Tower | 1016693 | TF 25087 44449 | Tower. c.1460 with minor 17 th century alterations and 19 th century partial restoration. Shares similarities with a number of other brick-made towers within the Lincolnshire fens, of the same period. N.B. Also a Grade I Listed Building | 1.9 km |

Listed Buildings

A8.4.5 A total of six listed structures are found within a 1 km buffer of the site (five Grade II and one Grade II*), whilst a further 22 Grade II* and I Listed Buildings are found within the wider 3 km search area, primarily within the historic core of Boston itself. The nearest listed structure is the Grade II listed Slippery Gowt Sluice, c. 700 m to the south-south-east. The other designated assets are within the Skirbeck Conservation Area to the north. Details of these Listed Buildings are tabulated below (**Table A8.1.7**), ordered by distance from the site. Apart from the Parish Church of St Nicholas, Skirbeck, all listed structures within 1 km are related to the early modern period of Boston and its wider environs' history.

Table A8.1.7 Listed Buildings within 1 km of the Application Site

| RHDHV no. | Structure | Designation | Listing no. | Description | Location | Distance (approx.) |
|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 5 | Slippery Gowt Sluice | II | 1380557 | Built 1733 for the Court of Sewers. Red brick with ashlar dressings. Brick round arched tunnel 38 foot long 6 foot high and 3 foot 6 inches wide. | TF 34121 41387 | 700 m |
| 6 | Maud Foster Sluice | II | 1389072 | Built 1807 by John Rennie with later minor 20 th century. alterations. Gritstone, iron and wood. Sluice with 3 elliptical archways | TF 33538 43074 | 900 m |
| 7 | Parish Church of St Nicholas | II* | 1388859 | Parish church. 13 th century. origins, additions 1869-75 by Sir George Gilbert Scott. | TF 33789 43104 | 900 m |
| 8 | Skirbeck War Memorial | II | 1432892 | Stands in the churchyard. unusually the war memorial has not been adapted for Second World War commemoration, and thus retains its original design intent | TF 33811 43124 | 900 m |
| 9 | Skirbeck Hall | II | 1388860 | Rectory. Built 1847, 20 th century. alterations. | TF 33744 43159 | 1 km |
| 10 | 80-86, Fishtoft | II | 1388858 | Row of 4 cottages. Early 19 th century., altered 20 th century. Red brick, pantile roof, brick coped gables, 2 gable and single ridge stacks. | TF 33826 43185 | 1 km |

- A8.4.6 Within the wider search area, of the 22 other Listed Buildings (excluding Grade II listings) 15 are Grade II*, with seven designated as Grade I. Of particular note is the high proportion of surviving buildings of medieval origin within the historic core of Boston, whilst St Botolph's Church is also of national significance. This is due to it having the tallest parish church tower in the country and its floor comprises almost a quarter of the total number of slabs and brasses (lost and extant) imported into England during the 14th century (Badham & Cockerham, 2012). Furthermore, the structure has a sense of architectural coherence and unity, due to its relatively fast construction (over 150 years). Often, other churches or cathedrals of similar size took significantly longer to build and are often built in a variety of different styles (e.g. Ely Cathedral).
- A8.4.7 These Listed Buildings within the 3 km search area are tabulated in **Annex A8.1.1** ordered by distance from the Application Site.

Conservation Areas

- A8.4.8 The Skirbeck Conservation Area (RHDHV31) is partially located within 1 km of the Application Site. This Conservation area covers approximately 5 ha of land, encompassing the Church of St Nicholas, Skirbeck Hall and their surroundings. No appraisal of the Conservation Area has been undertaken, but the small area retains a strong character in and around the church, which is set back from the road. Outside of the church, closer to the listed cottages (80-86 Fishtoft Road), the Conservation Area loses some of its character, with modern housing to the east and north (outside of the Conservation Area) and the modern road and street light fittings detracting from an appreciation of the area.
- A8.4.9 Boston's Conservation Area (RHDHV32) begins 500 m outside of the 1 km buffer of the Application Site and is included in the assessment due to the large number of Grade I and II* listed structures located within its boundary. An appraisal of the Conservation Area has been undertaken (Boston Council 2005), which characterised the area. The area covers approximately 68 ha of the town, the core of which is located adjacent to the River Witham, where Boston developed from the 11th century onwards. It has a distinct character, with numerous well surviving structures from the medieval to late medieval periods and numerous 18th and 19th century buildings fronting onto the streets. As previously mentioned, the St Botolph's church tower, known as 'the Stump', is a significant landmark within the Conservation Area, and wider environment, being the tallest parish church tower in England. The fen landscape surrounding the town means the landmark can be seen from great distances. The character of the Conservation Area is affected by the some of the ill-fitting modern structures and infrastructure

(Boston Council, 2005). Due to the built-up nature of Boston's centre, no direct visual link between the Application Site and the Conservation Area is made.

A8.4.10 Finally, the Wyberton Conservation Area (RHDHV33) is located 1.7 km south-west of the Application Site and 500 m west of Scheduled Monument Wybert's Castle. An up to date Conservation Area Appraisal has not been undertaken, with the original 1970's document forming the main descriptive text for the area. This described the Conservation Area as a fine example of how modern development can reflect and enhance the character and appearance of an established village. Its central features are the Parish Church of St Leodegar and Wyberton Park, whilst the northern part of the area consists of residential development with agricultural land to the rear.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

A8.4.11 A Historic Landscape Assessment was undertaken across Lincolnshire in 2011 (Lord & MacIntosh 2011a & b) which characterised the distinct landscape zones throughout Lincolnshire which make up the county's unique character. The site falls wholly within the Townlands Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Zone, which lies within the wider Wash HLC Zone. The Townlands is described as predominantly agricultural, although it encompasses most of the nucleated settlements in the wider Wash Zone. Boston and Spalding form the largest settlements in the zone and Boston is described as retaining a strong maritime character from its medieval port origins. The rest of the settlement pattern is distinct, with nucleated medieval market towns and villages running roughly parallel to the coastline. The 'Roman Bank' forms the seaward edge for the zone and some of the smaller hamlets and villages bridge, or lie adjacent to, this possible medieval sea defence.

A8.4.12 The historic landscape within the Study Area is dominated by The Haven, which is formed of a large canalised channel, undertaken during improvement works in the late 19th century. Tidal mud banks are visible on both banks at low tide, which form an important part of the channels historic character – indicating the natural processes that have formed and shaped the channel and the maintenance required throughout history to keep the channel navigable. The surrounding land is one of expansive fen, reclaimed during history to form agricultural land. The views of the Roman Bank and modern flood banks on both sides of the Haven

also aid in giving a sense of the work required to fight against water inundation and keep the land under an agricultural regime.

A8.5 Archaeological Excavations & Surveys

- A8.5.1 A total of 12 archaeological surveys and interventions have been undertaken within 1 km of the Application Site. These are termed 'Events' within the LHER and are often associated with a monument (i.e. the buried remains that were found during the works). These works include walkover surveys, trial trenching and geophysical surveys, which were designed to evaluate the potential for buried remains within the Application Site. Most of these events were positive results, with buried remains being found, the vast majority of which was medieval in date. Only a magnetometer survey, east of Marsh Lane (RHDHV41, 1 km north-east of the Application Site) was a negative result (no archaeological remains present).
- A8.5.2 Of particular note is a DBA and phase of trial trenching undertaken for the Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd Project, located directly east of the Application Site (RHDHV43 and RHDHV44) which, although resulting in no archaeological deposits or artefacts, revealed thick layers of alluvial (estuarine) clays, with a layer of organic material being found at a depth of c. 5 m which was thought to possibly represent a former land surface from the Roman period (Cope-Faulkner, 2010).
- A8.5.3 Similarly, the recovery of a radiocarbon date during Boston Barrier environmental works along the River Witham is important, adding to the currently poorly understood deposit map of Boston and its surrounding area (RHDHV45 and RHDHV66, see **Section A8.7**). This work identified Neolithic period peats at a depth of approximately 8 m below the modern ground surface.

A8.6 Marine and Foreshore Environment

- A8.6.1 This section assesses all known heritage assets associated with the marine or foreshore environment to predict the likelihood of similar remains being found at the section of The Haven the Application Site is adjacent to.
- A8.6.2 Records held by the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) were queried via the ADS ARCHSEARCH and Pastscape websites. The search indicated that there are 10 reported ship losses documented within 1 km of the Application Site, all of 18th century or later date. Similarly, the loss of a Lancaster Mk III Bomber was reported within the area. Reported losses are records of wrecks or aircraft which are documented as having been lost, but for which no

physical remains have been found. The reported losses within the study are all recorded at an arbitrary position within the Port of Boston.

- A8.6.3 The LHER also records two wreck sites, with one (RHDHV77) referring to the location of several wrecked wooden fishing vessels on the southern side of the River Witham, 900 m north-west of the Application Site. The other record (RHDHV78) describes the location where a Thames barge named the *Satis* was abandoned in 1930's. This location is on the northern side of The Haven, near Skirbeck and approximately 300 m north of the Application Site. All of these records are tabulated in **Annex A8.1.1**.

Historic Seascape Data

- A8.6.4 Historic Seascape Characterisation (HSC) data from the vicinity characterises this area as one dominated by wetland and tidal marsh reclamation (LUC, 2018). Again, the Roman Bank is also identified within the HSC, described as a Romano-British sea defence, however this date is currently unconfirmed and of unknown origin. The Haven itself is described as a canalised section of channel with an important historic character for Boston and the surrounding area. The Parish Church of St Nicholas is identified as being a daymarker for maritime navigation, seen on admiralty charts.

The Haven

- A8.6.5 The Haven itself is a canalised cut undertaken in the 19th century to improve access to the port again following significant silting of the estuary. The original route of the waterway is mapped on the 1800 map named 'The Boston Haven' (**Figure A8.1**). Some of the NRHE-reported ship losses were prior to this canalisation, so there is potential that organic remains of these possible wrecks would survive within the estuarine deposits of the original course due to the wet, anaerobic conditions present in the alluvium. This is on the assumption that the approximate locations of the wrecks are within the area reported by the LHER. Further to this, it is also probable that organic remains from other objects deposited within the foreshore environment would also survive within the deposits due to these conditions.
- A8.6.6 The extant tidal mud banks of The Haven (RHDHV90), visible during low tide, are an important part of the waterway's, and wider areas, historic character. The ongoing silting of the channel is a part of landscape development and would have influenced the development and history of Boston. These mudflats are naturally formed by tidal process, depositing layers of silts that provide anaerobic conditions enabling the preservation of organic remains (principally wood from

foreshore structures or shipwrecks): evidence for this was identified during the site walkover survey (**Section A8.8**).

- A8.6.7 The Haven and its mudbanks are not currently dredged, and the channel silts up naturally, although erosion takes place when large water volumes are discharged from the sluice gates upriver.

A8.7 Deposit Mapping

- A8.7.1 The evidence of Boston's complex geological and foreshore history is evident from previous assessments. These identified a basic chronology for the formation of this part of the fens and made recommendations on how to further improve current understanding (see Cope-Faulkner *et al.*, 2013). This deposit model identified that the early prehistoric deposits can be found at c.8-11 m below the modern ground surface. Overlying this can be numerous layers of alluvial deposits indicating marine inundation of Iron Age and later date, with later (post-Roman) alluvial deposits identified to the south of the town.
- A8.7.2 Environmental work undertaken as part of the Fenland Survey in the Witham valley to the north of Boston revealed no early Holocene deposits. Instead, peat deposits from the later Neolithic to the early Bronze Age overlie the Devensian till clays. The peat is in turn overlain by varying intertidal estuarine deposits showing both marine and freshwater inundations (Shennan *et al.*, 1994, 295).
- A8.7.3 Environmental fieldwork undertaken nearby (RHDHV45 and RHDHV66), as previously described in **Section A8.5**, resulted in a middle Neolithic radiocarbon date recovered from geotechnical cores taken as part of the Boston Barrier environmental works, adding to the currently poor knowledge of the early prehistoric landscape in the area. Similarly, the trial trenching undertaken for the Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd project, directly east of the Application Site, revealed organic matter at approximately 5 m below the surface, possibly of Roman date, overlain by post-Roman alluvial deposits indicative of marine inundation (Cope-Faulkner, 2010).
- A8.7.4 A high-level assessment of other geotechnical reports and borehole data for nearby developments has been undertaken as part of this CHTR. This was to identify if the data contain information of geoarchaeological interest that may aid in constructing a deposit model for the Application Site. This data has been

retrieved from the British Geological Survey's records of borehole scans², as well as other known geotechnical reports from the nearby area.

- A8.7.5 The first report assessed was one undertaken in 2011 for Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) at the Application Site of Boston Waste Transfer Station (RHDHV93), off Slippery Gowt Lane (directly south of the Application Site, Lincs Laboratory, 2011). A total of six boreholes and seven geotechnical test pits were excavated within the area. These boreholes found a c. 0.3 m thick band of “sandy clay with pockets of black organic clay” at a depth of 6.2 m below the current ground surface. This correlates well with the depth of organic remains found during the Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd archaeological evaluation. Overlying this deposit, the boreholes found thick layers of soft clay with pockets of black organic material (peat).
- A8.7.6 Other boreholes within the vicinity include one undertaken in 2003 at Marsh Lane (250 m to the west: RHDHV94), which found a 0.4 m thick peat deposit 5.6 m below the ground surface, again overlain by clays with occasional peat deposits. A further three boreholes were undertaken 300 m to the south-west, again at Marsh Lane. These boreholes were stopped after 2 m due to hitting groundwater, so have limited useful data, although the clays encountered were described as containing “black sands” and “organic remains”.
- A8.7.7 Finally, three boreholes were undertaken on the eastern bank of The Haven during the mid-1960's (RHDHV85). These boreholes appear to have been located over part of The Haven's original channel. Boulder clay (glacial till) was recorded at a depth of 10 m, overlain by 7 m of dark grey silty sand. This 7 m band is most probably estuarine deposits relating to the original course. However, no evidence of organic remains was recorded within the borehole data.
- A8.7.8 Other evidence for the potential deposits within the Application Site can also be inferred from the cartographic evidence previously assessed (**Section A8.3**). The map of the Haven (1800) (**Plate A8.1.1**) indicates that the area north of the Roman Bank will consist of alluvial deposits associated with the original watercourse, which could well preserve remains due to anaerobic conditions.
- A8.7.9 In conclusion, the evidence for preserved peat, ‘historic’ alluvial deposits and the high water table is of significance, enabling a moderate understanding of the area's prehistoric land-form, whilst also suggesting potential preservation of organic remains (wood, cloth, vegetation) within the alluvium, due to these wet, anaerobic conditions. The evidence also indicates the whole of the Application Site is situated upon these thick alluvial deposits, and preservation of peat below

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

them, and other remains within them would be possible and may provide evidence for historic activities undertaken within the local area (e.g. fishing).

A8.8 Walkover Survey

A8.8.1 On 09/10/18, a walkover survey was conducted of the Application Site, to assess for any potentially unknown heritage assets and the potential for buried remains within the Application Site. The Application Site's southern half was laid to arable farmland, whilst the north-eastern half (nearest to The Haven) consisted of the floodbank, bounded by several arable fields as well as 'wasteland' areas containing scrub vegetation, dumps of construction rubble and other material. The southern fields had not been impacted by any modern development and had clearly been farmland throughout modern history. The areas of wasteland in the north-eastern half appear to have had some impact from modern development, but it appeared that this was limited in scale and buried remains (RHDHV95), if present, would survive.



Plate A8.1.3 The Southern Fields, looking East. Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd in Right Mid-ground

- A8.8.2 Upon walking through the Application Site and along public footpaths within it or nearby, the impression of the landscape is of one that is already heavily developed, with relatively large amounts of noise and odour associated with nearby industrial units detracting from the relative tranquillity of The Haven. Views out of the development area are also limited by current industrial units such as Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd (**Plate A8.1.3**), although views to St Botolph's Church ('The Stump') in Boston are occasionally available.
- A8.8.3 The 'Roman Bank' (RHDHV65), recorded within the LHER was clearly visible within the Application Site and currently forms a public footpath which passes through the Application Site. The bank has been altered near to Nursery Road, where a new road had been built to provide access to the Mick George Recycling Centre. The 'hump' of the bank is still visible under the road. Apart from this, no other evidence of other heritage assets was identified within the Application Site.
- A8.8.4 Evidence of assets within The Haven's foreshore were identified during the walkover survey (**Plate A8.1.4**): no evidence of wrecks recorded by the LHER and NHLE were seen, although stakes (RHDHV91) were identified within the tidal mudflats (RHDHV90) at low tide. A date for these stakes is unknown and they were observed on the northern bank of the river, the opposite site to the proposed wharf development. (**Plate A8.1.5**).



Plate A8.1.4 A View across The Haven from the Proposed Wharf, looking North



Plate A8.1.5 Stakes Revealed in the Mudflats during Low Tide, Looking South-west, Wharf Location Directly Ahead (Opposite Bank)

A8.9 Heritage Potential

A8.9.1 The following section aims to produce a chronological narrative of the currently known heritage evidence of relevance to the Application Site, to assess the potential for further assets being located within the Application Site (forming RHDHV96).

Prehistoric

A8.9.2 The only prehistoric evidence within the 1 km Study Area is that of a fen peat layer, found at a depth of 8 m, which was radiocarbon dated to the middle Neolithic. The lack of prehistoric evidence is not particularly surprising, due to the nature of the local geology; this area was fens throughout the period, a landscape typified by dispersed gravel island ‘outcrops’ within a peat or silt fen. Often these islands are then sealed by natural deposits following marine or freshwater inundation. These islands with prehistoric activity are becoming more visible within the fens in the modern era, however, due to intensive agricultural

practices eroding the peat fen deposits. Causeways through the fens were present during the prehistoric period (e.g. Flag Fen), but no evidence for such structures are known within the local area.

A8.9.3 No designated assets of prehistoric date are within the 3 km search area.

A8.9.4 The likelihood of prehistoric assets being found within the Application Site is **low**, due to its estuarine/fen historic character, although there is a possibility of preserved palaeoenvironmental remains or archaeological objects within the lower natural alluvial deposits.

Romano-British

A8.9.5 Similar to the prehistoric evidence, Romano-British evidence is quite piecemeal within the local landscape, despite the well-recognised evidence on the western fen-edge and north-east of Boston (Cope-Faulkner *et al.*, 2007). Some evidence is found in the form of small quantities of Roman pottery and the occasional feature excavated in developer-led archaeological excavations; actual evidence for Roman settlement (e.g. farmsteads) is currently rare. This is most probably due to the local landscape not being hospitable during the period, particularly with the rising water levels during the Late Roman period.

A8.9.6 No designated assets of Romano-British date are within the 3 km search area.

A8.9.7 Again, the likelihood of Roman remains within the Application Site is deemed to be **low**, due to the topographic location of the Application Site, although chance finds preserved within alluvial deposits is still be a factor.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

A8.9.8 The only Anglo-Saxon evidence within the Study Area is seen in place-names, such as Skirbeck, which indicate origins in the post-Roman period. A large proportion of evidence within the local area is of medieval date. Several excavations have found medieval artefacts and features whilst other findspots have also been recorded within 1 km of the Facility. Of particular note is the 'Roman Bank' which runs through the Application Site. The origins of this asset are thought to be of medieval date, and could well be later, despite the

unevidenced Roman date occasionally associated with it. With no research currently undertaken, it is difficult to confidently date the earthwork.

- A8.9.9 No medieval built-heritage is within the Application Site, although Boston and Skirbeck contain structures with medieval origins, some of which are very well preserved, and Grade I listed.
- A8.9.10 Cartographic and palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests that the original course of The Haven will be partially located within the Application Site, as well as thick layers of alluvium associated with marine inundation. There is currently no known evidence of wrecks or other assets relating to the Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods, although there is a possibility they could survive within the anaerobic conditions within the alluvium.
- A8.9.11 The current evidence suggests that, outside of the current non-designated asset within the Application Site (the 'Roman Bank', of possible medieval origins) there is a **low** to **moderate** likelihood of further medieval remains within the Application Site, most probably in the form of preserved remains within the alluvial deposits.

Post-medieval and modern

- A8.9.12 Cartographic evidence indicates that some ditches implemented during the period of enclosure within the Application Site have been infilled during the modern period to create larger fields. These ditches will be preserved as buried remains (RHDHV96) though are of limited archaeological interest.
- A8.9.13 No post-medieval or modern built-heritage assets are within the development area. Several 19th century farmhouses have been recorded by the LHER within 600 m. Most of these structures have either been demolished or show partial to significant loss to the original fabrics.
- A8.9.14 Several post-medieval/modern maritime reported losses are recorded within a 1 km buffer of the Application Site, but their exact location is currently unknown. Some of the losses were prior to the canalisation of The Haven in the 19th century. Because of this, they may be preserved within the alluvial fills of the original channel, if they are indeed within the locality as described.
- A8.9.15 There is a **moderate** to **high** likelihood of post-medieval to modern remains being found within the Application Site, particularly near to The Haven, where its extant mud flats and alluvial fills of the original course would preserve organic remains.

A8.10 Heritage Settings Assessment

A8.10.1 To inform the impact of the Facility on heritage assets, an assessment of their significance, and how their setting adds or detracts from this, was undertaken. This comprised a review of the location of both designated and non-designated heritage assets in relation to the Application Site and the Zone of Theoretical View (ZTV). This was followed by a visit to each asset identified as possibly being impacted by development undertaken on 09/10/2018.

A8.10.2 This section comprises Steps 1 to 3 as set out within the settings guidance provided by Historic England (2017). For this assessment, heritage assets within 1 km of the development area were considered, whilst any assets that are scheduled, Grade I or Grade II* listed within 3 km of the Application Site were also assessed.

A8.10.3 The assessment steps are:

- Step 1: identify those heritage assets whose settings might be affected;
- Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree setting makes a positive contribution to the value of those heritage assets; and
- Step 3: assess the effect of the Facility on the significance of those assets as a result of changes to setting.

A8.10.4 For Step 1, a two-staged approach was undertaken. Firstly, the ZTV was appraised to identify which heritage assets may have a view to/from the Facility. Secondly, these identified assets were then assessed to see if there could be a material change to them or their setting due to the Facility. From this information, the list of assets that may be affected was compiled, with the rest of the assets identified in the baseline data being scoped out of the assessment. Of the known heritage assets, 10 have been identified as requiring further assessment of their setting to aid in identifying their significance and if the asset or setting will suffer material change due to the Facility, tabulated below (**Table A8.1.8**). Of these assets, one non-designated asset was identified as potentially being impacted (the 'Roman Bank') whilst the remaining were all designated buildings or monuments.

Table A8.1.8 Assets Identified as Possibly being Impacted

| RHDHV no. | Asset | Distance from Application Site (Centre) | Description |
|-----------|------------------|---|--|
| 65 | The 'Roman Bank' | 0 m | Extant earthwork of possible Anglo-Saxon origins, running through the Application Site |

| RHDHV no. | Asset | Distance from Application Site (Centre) | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | and continuing for 3.5 km south-eastwards. Non-designated. |
| 5 | Slippery Gowt Sluice | 700 m | 18 th century sluice. Built of red brick. Grade II listed. |
| 7 | St Nicholas' Church, Skirbeck | 900 m | Parish church, 13 th century origins. Grade II* listed. Within Skirbeck Conservation Area. |
| 6 | Maud Foster Sluice | 900 m | Early 19 th century sluice, Grade II listed |
| 9 | Skirbeck Hall | 1,000 m | Rectory, built 1847. Grade II listed |
| 10 | 80-86 Fishtoft Road | 1,000 m | Row of 4 cottages. Early 19 th century. Grade II listed. |
| 1 | Wybert's Castle | 1,200 m | Scheduled Monument. Medieval moated site. 12 th to 13 th century origins? |
| 11 | Church of St Leodegar, Wyberton | 1,700 m | Late 12 th century. Grade I listed. |
| 13 | Wyberton Park | 1,800 m | Former rectory, late 18 th century. Grade II* listed |
| 26 | St Botolphs Church, Boston | 2,200 m | Grade I listed. Nationally significant Parish Church. 14 th century origins. One of largest parish churches and has the tallest parish church tower in England at 83 m. |

A8.10.5 Following this, a walkover survey of the area and the identified heritage assets was undertaken to identify how their settings may affect their significance and if the initial assessment that the Facility would impact them is correct. This information was used to identify the impact that would be made upon the asset and their setting (forming Step 3 of Historic England guidance).

A8.10.6 Assessments of each of these heritage assets' significance and settings was undertaken as described below (forming Step 2 of Historic England guidance), ordered by distance from the Facility, followed by a section summarising potential impacts resulting from the Facility (forming Step 3 of Historic England guidance), which is further detailed in the impact assessment (**Section A8.11**). Where assets fall within a Conservation Area, they have been grouped according to their wider location, with a broad setting description and impact assessment also compiled for each Conservation Area.

The 'Roman Bank'

Significance

A8.10.7 This long running section of earthwork (RHDHV65) survives for approximately 4 km, heading south-eastwards from Boston. The bank is also associated with a known bank that can be traced extending into Norfolk, forming an early sea wall. A section of comparable bank is also evident on the northern side of The Haven. This asset is non-designated and considered to be of local historical and archaeological interest. The assets date of origin is currently unclear, although if an Anglo-Saxon or medieval date could be confirmed it may be a significant heritage asset for the local region and provide further information for these poorly understood early flood defences. As a non-designated upstanding earthwork, it is deemed to be of **medium** significance.

A8.10.8 The original landscape around the asset has changed significantly since the early modern period onwards. These changes have changed the appreciation that can be had of the asset, as discussed below.

Setting

A8.10.9 Discussing the setting of this heritage asset is complicated by the fact that it is a long-running earthwork and its setting changes along the length. This assessment concentrates on the setting of the section of earthwork located within direct vicinity of the Facility (approximately 1 km-worth of the earthwork). This section of non-designated asset is located within a heavily industrialised area of Skirbeck Quarter, with industrial units located directly adjacent to the bank along a lot of this length already. The bank is also intersected by a new road passing over the top of the bank, leading off Nursery Road and joining the Mick George recycling facility (**Plate A8.1.6**). Outside of the Application Site, the bank is in a

slightly more open setting, although again, just south of the Application Site the bank is abutted by the old landfill site to the east.



Plate A8.1.6 View of the Roman Bank and New Road Traversing over it, Looking East

A8.10.10 Currently, a footpath runs along the top of the bank, which is poorly signposted and appears rarely used, with very dense, sometimes overgrown, hedgerows either side (**Plate A8.1.7**). This caused access along the asset during the site visit to be difficult. Whilst walking along the top of the earthwork it is hard to appreciate that it could be of significant age. This is particularly due to the asset's current location, being within an area already heavily industrialised; Biomass UK No 3 Ltd and other industrial units bound against the bank, with their boundary fencing often situated on top of the bank. Furthermore, a section near the southern limit of the Application Site appears to have been used as

access/egress for a tractor or other farm machinery, impacting upon the bank's visual setting and coherence as a historically significant earthwork.



Plate A8.1.7 View Down the Roman Bank Footpath, Looking North-west. Note Fencing on top of Bank

A8.10.11 The canalisation of The Haven has reduced an appreciation of the bank's original function, with the straight waterway jarring against the more organic route of the earlier flood bank, which would have roughly mirrored the original waterway of The Haven. This effect is minor however due to the limited views to The Haven that can be seen along the footpath.

A8.10.12 A view to Boston Stump was not visible whilst walking along the earthwork, with views in that direction blocked by the industrial development. Views of the bank within the wider landscape are also extremely limited. The bank cannot be seen from other footpaths/roads in the area, due to the built-up nature of its surroundings. Shrubs forming the hedgerow are visible, although these appear like a 'normal' (i.e. post-medieval) field boundary within the area, rather than being associated with an extant earthwork. The Application Site is visible along

certain section of the bank, although it is partly masked by the dense hedgerow and the Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd structures (**Plate A8.1.8**).



Plate A8.1.8 View from the Roman Bank. Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd directly ahead and the Application Site to the Right, Looking North-west

A8.10.13 Other issues with the current setting include the noise from industrial units, as well as the odour that permeates the local area from the recycling plant located off Nursery Road.

A8.10.14 In summary, the current setting of the asset **does not add to**, and is in fact, **detrimental** to, the significance of the asset. This is due to the close proximity of modern industrial units, their associated infrastructure and noise, which are all unsympathetic to the asset.

Impact

A8.10.15 The Facility will have a **moderate adverse** impact upon the asset and a **moderate adverse** impact on the asset's setting. The design indicates a section of the bank will be removed to allow road access to the LWA plant. Similarly, the Facility is located either side of the surviving bank, which will impact upon its setting, dependant on the final design. The setting is already quite industrial, however, with limited appreciation of the asset's history possible. Additional

change to the setting will impact the asset further, although certain mitigation measures could aid in enhancing the ability to appreciate the asset.

Slippery Gowt Sluice

Significance

A8.10.16 This asset (RHDHV05) is a well-preserved example of an early modern sluice that is Grade II listed, designating it as a structure of special architectural and historical significance. Due to being designated, this asset is deemed to be of **high** significance. The Sluice was constructed in the mid-18th century, for the Court of Sewers, and built of red brick.

Setting

A8.10.17 Slippery Gowt Sluice is located directly south of the old Boston Landfill, access by a public footpath along the 'Roman Bank' at the southern-most end of the current industrial estate. Approach to the sluice is masked by a tall conifer tree-line, which was planted to provide tree cover for the landfill. When the asset is reached, views of it are difficult (**Plate A8.1.9**) and the sluice would easily be missed if not for an information board, which does aid in appreciation and interpretation of the asset's history. The area is overgrown, with scrub-growth located across the top of the brickwork; views of the structure are near impossible because of this overgrowth. Views out from the top of the sluice consist of a wide spanning view of the landfill northwards, whilst open farmland forms the view southwards, with a view to Frampton and its church spire noticeable on the horizon.



Plate A8.1.9 Approach to the sluice, from the south

A8.10.18 The drain leading through the sluice survives well to the south-west, being visible for approximately 60 m. The drain leads north-eastwards past the sluice for approximately 50 m, before stopping, having been infilled by development of the

landfill site. The asset does have a connection to the 'Roman Bank', which the sluice cuts through. The two assets are probably of vastly different date but do add to a sense of the area's history, particularly of water management and fen reclamation. The area is also quiet, despite the nearby industrial estate – this quietness is most probably due to the landfill having recently closed, however.

A8.10.19 Intervisibility between assets is also a point for consideration, with Wybert's Castle located 600 m to the south-west. This view is looking away from the Facility, however, and visual connection is not strong, with limited visible evidence of Wybert's Castle from the sluice due to hedgerows blocking visibility. No views to the Application Site or Boston Stump are available whilst at the sluice, although both are visible after leaving the sluice, heading down the footpath north-westwards towards the industrial estate; the Stump is mostly masked by modern warehouses and the Slippery Gowt Transfer Station (**Plate A8.1.10**).



Plate A8.1.10 View to the Application Site and the Stump, after Leaving the Sluice

A8.10.20 Overall the asset's setting is very localised, with limited appreciation of it gained during a visit. The current setting of this asset is deemed to **detract** from its significance.

Impact

A8.10.21 The impact upon this asset's setting is predicted to be **minor adverse**, with a change in views when walking down the footpath after leaving the asset. No change to views from the asset itself will be affected.

The Skirbeck Conservation Area

A8.10.22 Three of the identified assets fall within the Skirbeck Conservation Area (RHDHV31): St Nicholas' Church, Skirbeck Hall and 80-86 Fishtoft Road. These are discussed separately below and then an overall assessment of the areas setting and predicted impacts upon it are identified. As a Conservation Area, it is deemed to be of **medium** significance.

St Nicholas' Church, Skirbeck

Significance

A8.10.23 This church is a grade II* listed structure, of special architectural and historical significance (RHDHV07). The building has 13th century origins and is the medieval focal point of Skirbeck, currently situated within the centre of the Skirbeck Conservation Area. Due to being designated and being a significant historical landmark within the local area, this asset is deemed to be of **high** significance.

Setting

A8.10.24 The church is set back from Fishtoft road within its large churchyard. The church is mostly masked from the road by tree cover. It is quiet within the grounds and no modern development adjacent to the churchyard is visible, in part due to the tall brick walls bounding the western side of the churchyard. The surroundings purvey a sense of peace.

A8.10.25 The tree cover and setting back from the road results in the church's setting being quite tightly defined, although a link to Skirbeck Hall is kept, with views visible of part of the house from the churchyard. Access to the flood bank behind the church is easily accessible across a private road servicing Boston Port and allowing for access down footpaths along The Haven. Views from this point southwards span The Haven, with the industrial estate and pylons clearly visible, along with a view to the Application Site (**Plate A8.1.11**). When viewing back to

the church from this point, there is no clear view to the Boston Stump due to modern housing (**Plate A8.1.12**).



Plate A8.1.11 View from footpath south of the church, looking across The Haven towards Application Site



Plate A8.1.12 View from behind the Church, towards Boston Stump (not visible)

A8.10.26 The church (**Plate A8.1.13**) forms an important communal space for the local community and is an active parish church with weekly services. A further positive contributor to the setting is the location of the First World War memorial within

the churchyard (Grade II listed). This memorial retains its original design intent, as it was not changed following the Second World War. This memorial gives a significant link to the area's past for the local population and further adds to the churchyard's contemplative atmosphere.

A8.10.27 The Church's setting, with its peaceful surrounds and quiet atmosphere, despite being relatively tightly defined, means it makes a **major** contribution to the asset's significance.

Impact

A8.10.28 Upon the site visit, it was noticeable that views to the Application Site were available from behind the church on the footpath (outside of the church's yard, but arguably within its setting). The wharf and stacks will be visible from this point behind the church. Outside of the churchyard, looking in, views to the church and its grounds will not be impacted by the Facility. As such, the impact is deemed to be **moderate adverse**.



Plate A8.1.13 St Nicholas' Church, Skirbeck

Skirbeck Hall

Significance

A8.10.29 This building (RHDHV09) was originally a rectory, built in 1847 and is located directly north of St Nicholas' Church, its southern boundary abutting the churchyards northern boundary. This building is Grade II listed and so deemed to be of **high** significance.

Setting

A8.10.30 The building is quite tightly enclosed within its curtilage, with high walls limiting views to and from the asset; the principle view is from the churchyard (**Plate A8.1.14**). Access to the property is through a modern gated community. This results in the hall's setting being quite confined, with true appreciation of the asset being limited to within its boundary, although it maintains a link to the church due to the view from the churchyard. No view towards the Stump or Application Site from the hall was identified whilst on-site.

A8.10.31 The modern housing within the gated community is mildly sympathetic to the architecture of Skirbeck Hall and of relatively high quality, although the clearly modern structures do contrast against the hall, from what limited views can be made.



Plate A8.1.14 View to Skirbeck Hall from churchyard, looking east

A8.10.32 Currently the asset's setting is deemed to make a minor contribution to its significance.

Impact

A8.10.33 From the areas that were accessible during the site visit, it is deemed there will be **no impact** upon the setting of Skirbeck hall, due to a lack of apparent visual links to the Application Site.

80-86 Fishtoft Road

Significance

A8.10.34 This asset consists of four early 19th century cottages built of red brick (RHDHV10). They are grade II listed and so deemed to be of **high** significance. They are situated within Skirbeck Conservation Area, located on the corner of Fishtoft road and Kingsway, overlooking a small green formed by the roads converging.

Setting

A8.10.35 The cottages have an extremely compacted setting, fronting onto modern roads with often heavy traffic and there is no real character outside of the structures themselves (i.e. front gardens, associated architecture). A modern shop is directly adjacent to the cottages (**Plate A8.1.15**), which greatly detracts from appreciation of the cottages' architecture. Views are dominated by late 20th century housing and shops to the west and north. St Nicholas' Church is located south of the buildings, although is not visible due to tree cover. A wall of probably contemporary age to the cottages is located on the southern side of Fishtoft Road, south of the buildings. This wall does add slightly to the setting.

A8.10.36 The noise from the road is oppressive, whilst an odour is noticeable from the nearby sewage works. Similarly, the current area has a distinctly modern feel

and the cottages feel slightly out of place, particularly due to a lack of visual link to the church.

A8.10.37 Overall the setting of the cottages is deemed to have a **negative effect** on the asset's significance.



Plate A8.1.15 View to cottages from Fishtoft Road, looking north-east

Impact

A8.10.38 As no view to the Application Site was visible during the site visit, it is deemed there will be **no impact** upon this asset or its setting.

Skirbeck Conservation Area Setting

A8.10.39 The Conservation Area's (RHDHV31) current character and setting is centred around St Nicholas' Church, and is quite tightly defined. Several issues were identified which are detrimental to the Conservation Area's wider setting and character. These are principally the unsympathetic design of modern infrastructure and associated fittings within the area, such as street lights.

Similarly, the modern buildings and significant levels of road traffic found in the immediate vicinity of the area detract from an appreciation of the area's history.

Skirbeck Conservation Area Impact

A8.10.40 Assessment of the Conservation Area's character and setting indicate that overall a **minor adverse impact** will be made upon it by the Facility. This is due to a lack of intervisibility between the Conservation Area's historic buildings and the Facility. Similarly, significant tree cover along Fishtoft Road masks viewpoints to the Application Site whilst travelling along the road. The views toward the Application Site will only be noted when on the southern side of the Conservation Area, along the footpath next to the Haven, south of St Nicholas' Church.

Maud Foster Sluice

Significance

A8.10.41 This mid-19th century Sluice (RHDHV06) is located at the southern end of Maud Foster Drain, which exits into The Haven immediately to the east of the entrance to the Port of Boston wet dock. It is constructed of Gritstone with three elliptical archways. The structure is grade II listed. Due to this designation and being within the Skirbeck Conservation Area, it is deemed to be of **high** significance.

Setting

A8.10.42 The Sluice's current setting is largely modern and urban. The surrounding views are dominated by large National Grid pylons to the south (**Plate A8.1.16**), whilst directly west is Port of Boston and a modern housing development is located to the east. Access to the sluice can be made by Windsor Bank road, which terminates at the Sluice. A private road linking the port to Fishtoft road traverses over the sluice, whilst a public footpath is located on the eastern bank of the sluice which then follows the private road.



Plate A8.1.16 Maud Foster Sluice, view from Windsor Bank, Looking South-west

A8.10.43 Views from the Sluice look over The Haven towards the Application Site although the view is mostly blocked by modern industrial units on the southern bank of the watercourse. Unattractive modern safety fencing has been constructed along the bank and sluice itself, which impacts on views from the sluice and reduces the appreciation of the asset's history. No views towards Boston Stump were evident on-site.

A8.10.44 The current setting of the asset is **detrimental** to its significance, due to the unsympathetic modern setting and impact that modern infrastructure and developments have had upon it.

Impact

A8.10.45 It is probable that any stack built as part of the development would be visible from the sluice, although the current setting does not add to any appreciation of

the asset. Because of this it is deemed there will be a **minor adverse impact** upon this asset.

Wybert's Castle

Significance

A8.10.46 Wybert's Castle (RHDHV01) is a surviving moated site, 500 m east of Wyberton's historic core. This is a Scheduled Monument and as such identified to be of **high** significance. The significance of this moated site lies in its buried remains and historical interest. These monuments are relatively common for the period, with approximately 6,000 known within England (Historic England listing information), and they provide evidence for understanding the socio-economic factors in place during the medieval period. Most moated sites were aristocratic and seigneurial residences, built to be a symbol of wealth and power. Wybert's Castle is relatively unique in form, with the centre of the moat being built up above the prevailing ground level. The moat encloses the east, south and west of this 'island' and the northern moat arm is enlarged with a rectangular pond immediately to its north. A water supply to the moat was identified as coming from a stream which flowed around the western and northern sides immediately outside of the scheduled area. Excavations within the area during 1959-60 revealed stone structures with associated pottery dating occupation to the 12th and 13th centuries and possibly still being in use in the 15th century (Healey & Roffe, 1990). The name itself is thought to be of late 19th century origin, related to its close location to Wyberton.

Setting

A8.10.47 Wybert's Castle is in open countryside, with expansive views of modern fen agricultural land extending all around. The site is bounded by arable farmland to the south, west and east and by Church Lane to the north. The Scheduled Monument itself is laid to pasture and no footpaths cross through it (**Plate A8.1.17**), whilst the field boundaries consist of a deep boundary ditch and a mature hawthorn hedge, which restrict visibility of the earthworks.

A8.10.48 No modern development is located in direct vicinity to the monument and the countryside location results in the area being quiet and peaceful. Limited views into the monument itself restrict appreciation of it, although the earthworks are partially visible from the roadside.



Plate A8.1.17 View into Wybert's Castle from the roadside

A8.10.49 Views towards the industrial estate (to the north) are quite far reaching from the roadside (**Plate A8.1.18**), whilst views towards the Stump are only partial, masked by tree cover and agricultural barns. Numerous power pylons are visible to the west and north, whilst farm buildings and industrial warehouses are also visible on the horizon.



Plate A8.1.18 Views from the roadside looking north towards the Application Site

A8.10.50 The monument itself does not have a strong visual presence in the landscape, but its location is noticeable when travelling down Wybert Lane to Church Lane. This is due to the mature hedgerow surrounding the monument, which is visible at some distance due to the flat fenland surroundings. The current road infrastructure consists of very narrow country lane bounded by deep drainage ditches. These quiet roads do add to the setting of the monument, adding to the rural feel and sense of aloneness, although noise from the nearby A16 is noticeable in the background.

A8.10.51 The surrounding landscape and views have changed considerably since the asset's period of use, with the landscape being one of modern agriculture, though this landscape still adds to the setting, allowing an appreciation of the asset. This is due to the changes in landscape not being as significant as could be (i.e. no modern building developments nearby) and its countryside location still aiding in interpretation of the asset and the impact it was designed to have in use. Due to this, its setting can be considered a **major contributor** to its significance.

Impact

A8.10.52 The setting and significance of Wybert's Castle will be adversely affected by the Facility to a **minor degree**. This is due to the slight change in views from the

asset, although it is predicted this change in view will be extremely limited, with the addition of stacks on the horizon and a partial view of the Facility, the current working heights of the stacks are 70 m, however will be subject to further sensitivity testing at the ES stage. These stacks will be within the viewpoint towards Boston, which already contains several modern structures, including the Biomass UK No 3 Ltd stack, electricity pylons and industrial units.

Wyberton Conservation Area

A8.10.53 The Church of St Leodegar and Wyberton Park fall within the Wyberton Conservation Area. This area has a distinctly English country village characteristic, with a focal point of the church and lack of major development within the core adding to an appreciable historic setting. As a Conservation Area, it is deemed to be of **medium** significance.

Church of St Leodegar, Wyberton Significance

A8.10.54 This church (RHDHV11) has 12th century origins, rebuilt in the early-15th century when the original crossing tower collapsed. This church is grade I listed and as such deemed to be of **high** significance.

Setting

A8.10.55 The church is situated within a large churchyard, located within Wyberton Conservation Area (**Plate A8.1.19**). Views into and out of the churchyard are good and the location is quiet and peaceful, with limited traffic on the country lane adding to a sense of peace. Links to Wyberton Park to the south are lost due to the tall hedgerow, but overall the church has a distinct rural village setting. Appreciation of the church outside of its boundary is partial, due to the mature hedgerows to the west limiting views on footpaths, although driving past affords impressive views. The Application Site is completely masked by the tree cover on the north side of Church Lane. The current setting of the church and its churchyard are deemed to be a major contributor to its significance.



Plate A8.1.19 Views to the Church from the Road, Looking South-east

Impact

A8.10.56 As no view to the Application Site was visible during the site visit, it is deemed there will be **no impact** upon this asset.

Wyberton Park

Significance

A8.10.57 This former rectory (RHDHV13) is now a private residence. Originally constructed 1689 it was largely rebuilt in 1761. The building is Grade II* listed and as such deemed to be of **high** significance.

Setting

A8.10.58 This park is located directly south of St Leodegar's Church in Wyberton, set back from Church Lane down a long driveway lined with mature trees. Access to the grounds was not possible, due to it being a private residence, so a full assessment of the park's setting was not possible. It is noticeable that the large quantity of trees within the park would add greatly to its setting, forming an

important visual characteristic for the park and the surrounding Conservation Area.

Impact

A8.10.59 As no view to the Application Site was identified during the site visit due to significant tree cover, it is deemed there will be **no impact** upon this asset.

Wyberton Conservation Area Setting

A8.10.60 Currently the Conservation Area (RHDHV31) has a particularly 'quaint English Village' character, whilst dense foliage throughout the area, particularly along Church Lane, adds to a sense of age to the area, whilst simultaneously limiting views of the designated heritage assets which would add to the character. The high proportion of trees and foliage within Wyberton Park and the wider area must be identified as one of the main defining characteristics of the area, however, particularly considering the age of some of the trees (many of which are currently under Tree Protection Orders).

A8.10.61 The area is peaceful, with limited traffic passing through, particularly along Church Lane, which is a single-track country lane. Entering the village from the east, along Church Lane, there is a view of the church tower, partially masked by foliage and two workers cottages of c. 19th century origin. This view does aid in the appreciation of the village's age and quaint village character. The housing on the northern side of Church Lane is also within the Conservation Area although none of the buildings are of significant age. They are all set back from the road and do not detract from the historic setting of the Conservation Area.

A8.10.62 When leaving the Conservation Area, heading eastwards, views of Boston Stump are apparent, although partially masked by tree cover throughout the landscape. Views towards to Application Site were not apparent, although the Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd stack was visible on the horizon (**Plate A8.1.20**).



Plate A8.1.20 View towards the Application Site, after leaving the Conservation Area, looking east-north-east

Wyberton Conservation Area Impact

A8.10.63 With the dense foliage located throughout the Conservation Area, views from the Conservation Area towards the Application Site are non-existent even when leaving the village at its eastern end, along Church Lane, where expansive fenland views open up north-eastwards. This view contains electricity pylons and the old landfill on the horizon. It is thought the stacks associated with the Facility may be visible from this viewpoint. Considering this, it is thought there will be **minor adverse impact** on the area.

St Botolph's Church, Boston

Significance

A8.10.64 St Botolph's Church (RHDHV26) is one of the most significant heritage assets within Boston Borough, forming a landmark for the region and a navigation aid within the Wash. It has the tallest parish church tower in the country, whilst the church itself contains the largest surviving assemblage of 14th century brasses

and Flemish slabs imported into the country. As a Grade I Listed Building with a nationally important history it is deemed to be of **high** significance.

Setting

A8.10.65 The setting of St Botolph's Church must be considered in terms of its location within the landscape and its dominating presence, acting as a landmark in the region. 'The Boston Stump' has a height of 83 m, which is accentuated by the flat fen landscape that surrounds Boston and the church tower is visible for miles around, including, from The Wash on a clear day. It is located within the Boston Conservation Area and as such is within an area rich in buildings of historic and architectural importance (**Figure A8.1**). When within the Conservation Area, the church dominates through its sheer size and walking within the area brings further appreciation of the asset's significance to the town (**Plate A8.1.21**). The east of the church contains a large number of high street stores which detracts somewhat from its setting but walking around the church to the north provides an appreciable historical setting, with other Listed Buildings such as The Assembly Rooms. Similarly, the western curtilage of the church and the nearby streets are of significance to its setting, with narrow cobbled streets and a view of the River Witham. There is no view to the Facility from anywhere around the church however, due to the area's built up and urban setting.



Plate A8.1.21 View of St Botolph's Church, Looking North, Adjacent to River Witham

A8.10.66 Viewing the church from any distance gives you an appreciation of its size due to its strong vertical visual influence, and thus indicates its importance to the region's history. It is evident that the structure was designed to dominate the landscape and purvey a sense of power, indicative of Boston's place as one of the richest and most important port towns in the medieval period, when the church was built.

A8.10.67 Views from the top of The Stump are extensive, with wide vistas of the surrounding landscape and seascape visible (**Plate A8.1.22**). Views to the north and west are of suburban settlement in the foreground, agricultural land towards

the background and, when weather is clear, Lincoln Cathedral is visible on the horizon. The views south and east are predominantly more urban, with the majority of Boston located in the foreground and the Port of Boston visible in the midground. The Wash is also visible as well as a section of The Haven leading towards it.



Plate A8.1.22 View from St Botolph's Church Tower; Application Site within Central Horizon (where Pylons are Visible)

A8.10.68 The setting of St Botolph's Church can be deemed to be a **major contributor** to its significance, due to its landmark status in the region as well as its interconnected relationship with other historic buildings in the vicinity.

Impact

A8.10.69 On the basis of St Botolph's significance and setting, it is deemed that the Facility would have a **minor adverse** impact on the church and its setting. This is principally in the form of views from the top of 'the Stump' and the effect that may be had in appreciating other heritage assets within the wide-reaching views. This will be a minor impact due to the expansive/panoramic scale, and the Facility will

be a 'small' feature within this broad view and within an area of existing industrial use.

A8.10.70 The stacks will be the only competing vertical visual influence within the development and are currently at a working height of 70 m, but this height will be subject to further sensitivity testing at the ES stage. The impact from these stacks is expected to be limited. Similarly, within the same area, several pylons (of much greater height than the Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd Stack) and other industrial units are visible from the tower, already impacting upon the view and setting.

A8.10.71 Currently, in terms of views to St Botolph's church from the surrounding area, it is thought the Facility won't compete with its height or presence in the landscape, with 'the Stump' drawing the eye more so than the chimney stacks (as currently evidenced when in the area by the Biomass UK No 3 Ltd stack).

Identified views and impact on landscape amenity

A8.10.72 This section assesses the views to and from Application Site and how they may have an overall impact on appreciation of assets and their setting, with reference to the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) undertaken as part of the PEIR (**Chapter 9 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**). This broad summary was undertaken due to the nature of the local area's topography: the flat, open vistas afforded by the fen landscape result in far reaching views, which can also be truncated by relatively minor landscape features, such as tree lines. A few of the LVIA viewpoints include views of both the Facility and St Botolph's Church, although these views are often from places where the 'Boston Stump' isn't a particularly sensitive receptor, with limited views towards it. No viewpoints were found where views to the 'Boston Stump' would be blocked by the Facility.

A8.10.73 Views from the Application Site outwards were generally compacted, with limited visibility due to modern industrial units, which block off significant sections. The most noticeable view of heritage assets was from the bank of The Haven, where the proposed wharf is located. From here, a clear view of St Nicholas' Church, Skirbeck and the 'Boston Stump' is seen from the footpath along the top of the modern flood bank. Access to part of the bank of The Haven within the Application Site boundary along the length of the proposed wharf and storage area will not be possible if developed and the footpath would be closed. Access will still be possible to the north of the Application Site boundary via existing footpaths. No other views to designated heritage assets were recorded on-site.

A8.10.74 The only visible non-designated asset was that of the 'Roman Bank' which passes through the Application Site, located between the proposed wharf and

gasification facility. Views were limited, with little evidence of the fact the bank was there, instead appearing as a hedgerow bounding industrial units.

A8.10.75 Views to and/or including the Application Site were predominantly identified as being from the open farmland to the south and east. Views from elsewhere are often blocked by tree lines or modern structures. This is relevant in relation to views from Boston's historic core, where no distinct view to the Application Site is available due to Boston's urban setting.

A8.10.76 Views encompassing both the Application Site and heritage assets were generally rare. The most prominent identified was from the footpath on the northern side of The Haven, heading towards Boston. From here, a view would contain the Facility, whilst also having visibility of both St Nicholas' Church, Skirbeck and partial views of the 'Boston Stump'. The impact from the Facility is assessed to be negligible however, as the heritage assets are contained within the view facing northwards and the Facility is on the western periphery of sight.

A8.10.77 The view from the southern side of St Nicholas' Church, Skirbeck, across The Haven southwards has been identified as a key historic view (LVIA Viewpoint 5), with the church forming a probable landmark marker for passing ships up The Haven throughout history. This view, looking downstream from the northern bank of The Haven has far reaching views, although has already been significantly altered by the construction of industrial units on the southern bank of The Haven.

A8.10.78 Intervisibility between assets was assessed during the settings assessment, but in summary, where intervisibility was identified, no impact from the Facility was evident due to it not being within the view.

The Pilgrim Fathers Memorial Viewpoint

A8.10.79 Of note, identified during the scoping process, is the view from this memorial, towards St Botolph's Church, Boston. The Pilgrim Fathers Memorial (RHDHV91) is located on the northern bank of The Haven, 2.8 km from the Application Site. There are extensive views of the wider landscape from this point, highlighted in the LVIA (Viewpoint 5). St Botolph's Church is located 5.5 km to the north-west and is visible on the horizon, visible between a hedgerow which partially masks the lower half of 'The Stump'. The large pylons and Biomass UK No 3 Ltd stack are also visible, although difficult to discern on the horizon. Because of this it is thought the Facility's stacks would also be visible from here. The development

area is located on the left of the view, with a distinct gap between it and St Botolph's Church, so the Stump would not be obscured.

Summary of potential effects on identified assets and their settings

A8.10.80 The above assessments of assets have indicated that some of them and their settings may be impacted by the Facility, whilst four were identified as in fact not being affected. The resulting predicted impacts on the assets and settings are summarised in **Table A8.1.9** below and further detailed in **Section A8.11**. The significance of the impact was identified in accordance with the EIA approach (detailed within **Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage**), whereby significance is a product of the magnitude of impact on heritage significance and the importance of the affected asset.

Table A8.1.9 Significance of Impact upon Identified Assets

| RHDHV no. | Asset | Distance from Application Site (Centre) | Significance |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 65 | The 'Roman Bank' | 0 m | Moderate adverse impact on asset and its setting |
| 5 | Slippery Gowt Sluice | 700 m | Minor adverse impact on setting |
| 31 | Skirbeck Conservation Area | 900 m | Minor adverse impact on setting |
| 7 | St Nicholas' Church, Skirbeck | 900 m | Moderate adverse impact on setting |
| 6 | Maud Foster Sluice | 900 m | Minor adverse impact on setting |
| 9 | Skirbeck Hall | 900 m | No Impact |
| 10 | 80-86 Fishtoft Road | 1,000 m | No Impact |
| 1 | Wybert's Castle | 1,200 m | Minor adverse impact on setting |
| 33 | Wyberton Conservation Area | 1,700 m | Minor adverse impact on setting |
| 11 | Church of St Leodegar, Wyberton | 1,700 m | No Impact |
| 13 | Wyberton Park | 1,800 m | No Impact |
| 26 | St Botolph's Church, Boston | 2,200 m | Minor adverse impact on setting (views from top of the tower) |

A8.10.81 From this assessment, it is evident that there will be a minor impact upon the 'Roman Bank' itself and its setting. Negligible or minor impacts on settings will

also be made upon six designated assets and two Conservation Areas, whilst four assets' settings will not be impacted.

A8.11 Impact Assessment

A8.11.1 This section assesses the overall impact that the Facility may have upon identified assets (designated and non-designated), with regard given to all current knowledge of the proposals, the assets identified within the baseline data and their settings. In total, **12** key designated and non-designated assets have been identified as possibly being impacted by the development (**Table A8.1.10**). Potential assets located within the Application Site are also assessed, although it must be highlighted that there is currently no evidence for these assets within the Application Site (Prehistoric peat deposits and historic alluvium, foreshore remains and buried archaeological features).

Table A8.1.10 Key Assets Potentially Impacted by the Facility

| RHDHV no. | Heritage Asset | Designated | Distance from Application Site (Centre) |
|-----------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Wybert's Castle | Scheduled | 1.2 km |
| 26 | St Botolph's Church | Grade I | 2.5 km |
| 7 | Parish Church of St Nicholas | Grade II* | 900 m |
| 6 | Maud Foster Sluice | Grade II | 900 m |
| 5 | Slippery Gowt Sluice | Grade II | 700 m |
| 31 | Skirbeck Conservation Area | Conservation Area | 900 m |
| 33 | Wyberton Conservation Area | Conservation Area | 1.8 km |
| 65 | The 'Roman Bank' | Non-designated | 0 m |
| 66 | Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium | Non-designated | 500 m |
| 90 | The Haven mudbanks | Non-designated | 0 m |
| 91 | Foreshore remains | Non-designated | 0 m |
| 96 | Buried archaeological features | Non-designated | 0 m |

A8.11.2 The following impact assessment identifies impacts that could occur during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Facility. The project has been assessed as having no impact upon heritage assets within the Study Area that are not included within the key assets identified (**Table A8.1.10**). Assets are

set out in the assessment by their perceived significance (i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, non-designated assets).

A8.11.3 The Impact Assessment was carried out on the basis of the project design and construction methods identified and described in the PEIR (**Chapter 5 Project Description**) and shown on the proposed project design (**Figure 5.1**).

A8.11.4 In summary, the identified impacts of the development will be:

- 1: Direct impact to potential buried archaeological remains;
- 2: Indirect Impact upon setting of designated heritage assets;
- 3: Direct impact upon above ground heritage assets; and
- 4: Indirect impact upon setting of recorded non-designated assets.

Embedded mitigation measures

A8.11.5 Current design of the Facility has some embedded mitigation measures which will reduce the impact of the Facility. The environmental permit that will be required to operate the Facility will identify the appropriate limits that the Facility must adhere to. In designing the Facility, it must be demonstrated that there would be no significant increase in noise at set receptors close to the Application Site boundary (**Chapter 10 Noise and Vibration**). Initial designs show that the facility will have sound insulation adequate to contain noise within the facility to manageable levels. With these designs in place, it is thought any issues affecting heritage assets settings in terms of noise will not be a significant issue.

A8.11.6 Furthermore, many of the issues presented to cultural heritage regarding this facility are the changes, albeit minor, to setting. The Facility would be designed to have a muted colour palette on its outer cladding. This will reduce the amount the structure will draw the eye from the surrounding area, as well as reducing the amount of 'competition' the stacks would have with all vertically significant structures within the area. This style of muted colour will allow the facility to make as minimal impact upon its surroundings, and thus impact to settings, as possible.

A8.11.7 There is also potential for the design of the lighting on-site to provide minimal disturbance during the evening and night time operation. Lights will be on sensors and timers, resulting in minimal use of lighting and thus minimal effect

upon the setting of identified key assets. Furthermore, the lighting direction would be focussed and downwards to avoid 'light-splay'.

A8.11.8 These embedded mitigation measures are taken into account for the following impact assessment.

Construction Impacts

Assessment assumptions and limitations

A8.11.9 The following assumptions were made for the construction of the Facility:

- Any archaeological deposits and artefacts within the Application Site would be removed by dredging (in The Haven) or excavated within the Facility's footprint;
- Dredging would be carried out at low tide, mostly from land;
- Construction would be undertaken in line with best practice;
- Noise from construction would be controlled to minimise impact to the local area;
- Normal tidal activity would continue during construction of the wharf; and
- Footpaths through the area would be closed/diverted during construction.

A8.11.10 It is assumed, where the extent/location of archaeological deposits within the Application Site is unknown, impact is assessed on the remains being well-preserved. This is based on the fact the current data indicates ground conditions are amenable to preservation of remains.

Impact

A8.11.11 The main impacts during construction works are:

- Excavation of the tidal mudflat at the site of the wharf;
- Dredging of the berthing pocket from The Haven to the edge of the wharf;
- Installation of piles for the wharf, main Facility and associated infrastructure;
- Installation of hard standing areas (concrete) for Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) storage, adjacent to wharf;
- Construction of the conveyor to transport RDF to the feedstock processing facility;
- Increased road traffic for delivery of materials to the construction site;
- Construction of temporary work areas; and

- Noise from construction works.

Impact on Designated Heritage Assets

Wybert's Castle: (RHDHV01) Scheduled Monument, 1.2 km south-west.

A8.11.12 There will be no direct physical impact by the Facility upon this asset. A negligible effect could be made upon views from the monument, affecting the setting of the asset. This is due to the visual interaction between the asset and construction equipment, such as large cranes and piling rigs that would be required during the construction phase. Similarly, the Facility and associated stacks would be at least partially visible, behind the old landfill site once construction is completed. No increase in road traffic will affect the asset, with the roads passing the monument not accessible to large vehicles. Similarly, there is enough distance from the construction area for any associated noise not to affect the asset. Overall, a temporary **minor adverse impact** upon the asset (its setting) will be made during construction works, based on a professional judgement.

St Botolph's Church, Boston: (RHDHV26), Grade I Listed Building, 2.5 km north-west.

A8.11.13 There will be no direct physical impact by the Facility upon this asset or its historic fabric. The main impact identified was that of changes to views from the top of the church tower. The tower forms a significant landscape marker, due to its major vertical dominance, and would have been one through history since its construction. Views to the Stump from the Application Site are partial, often masked by current industrial units on the southern bank of The Haven, and tree cover and modern residential housing on the northern bank. Views from the tower itself will be altered, with the addition of large machinery (cranes etc.) during construction and the addition of the Facility, stacks and wharf being visible after completion of construction. This is within an area on the back edge of Boston however, within an area already heavily developed and containing other large, vertically dominant power pylons, which draw the eye when viewing from the top of the tower. The stack and structure of the current Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd facility are barely visible within the wide panoramic view, and it is judged that the Facility's stacks and structures will be barely visible, even prior to consideration of embedded mitigation measures. Similarly, it appears that the section of The Haven where the wharf will be located is not visible from the tower, due to modern residential development nearer to the church tower masking the area from view.

A8.11.14 Similarly, no views to the Stump were identified which would be blocked by the Facility. Breaks in the view are already noticeable when around the Application Site, due to the tall industrial buildings within the area, whilst views from further

afield (e.g. Wyberton Conservation Area, Wybert's Castle) will not be blocked by the development.

A8.11.15 Overall, a **minor adverse impact** upon views from the asset's tower will be made from construction works, based on a professional judgement.

Parish Church of St Nicholas, Skirbeck: (RHDHV07) Grade II* Listed Building, 900 m north-east.

A8.11.16 There will be no direct physical impact by the Facility upon this asset or its historic fabric. Key views identified from the church, looking southwards downstream of The Haven will be permanently altered, with the construction of the Facility, including the wharf and associated stacks. This change will be mostly-contained within an already heavily industrialised area and will be partially masked by current warehouses. The main impact would be had upon boat users in The Haven and pedestrians using the public footpath on the northern bank. The works would alter the immediate vicinity and foreground of the view towards the church.

A8.11.17 Similarly, views of St Nicholas Church from the site and the northern bank of The Haven would be affected by construction activity, particularly when cranes or piling rigs were in use. This activity would cause a 'busyness' currently not seen on the southern bank of The Haven which would draw the eye of pedestrians using the northern bank's footpath and boat users, detracting from the view of the church. These effects on views during the construction phase are deemed to be minor and temporary, lasting the duration of the construction works.

A8.11.18 Construction noise from the Facility and wharf would detract from the relatively peaceful setting around the church and its churchyard, as well as when walking up the footpath towards the church along The Haven's northern bank. This noise will be intermingled with noise from Fishtoft Road and the industrial estate itself. Furthermore, construction noise would be limited to during working hours (07:00 to 19:00 hours), reducing the impact, and noise during construction would be controlled using best practice methods, which are expected to reduce the effect of noise as much as practicable. This is also a temporary impact, ending after the completion of construction works.

A8.11.19 Overall, due to the high significance of St Nicholas' Church and based on professional judgement, a temporary **minor adverse impact** will be made upon the asset during the construction works. This is due to the impact on views to/from the asset as well as the possible visual/audible impact of the works on the asset's setting. This impact is limited and temporary however, as it is contained within an area already heavily industrialised and the height of the

stacks will not necessarily draw the eye, due to their competing with the much taller power pylons currently in view.

Maud Foster Sluice: (RHDHV06), Grade II Listed Building 700 m south-east.

A8.11.20 The views when traversing the top of this asset will be affected during construction, with views to the proposed Facility clearly visible. Another impact could be from additional noise during the construction works. These impacts are deemed to be a **minor adverse effect** however, as the asset's setting is already significantly altered, and the addition of the Facility into the view from the asset will have little impact upon current appreciation of the asset and its history.

Slippery Gowt Sluice: (RHDHV07), Grade II Listed Building, 700 m south-east.

A8.11.21 The views from this asset itself will not be affected, but arguably its setting will be altered by the construction due to a change in view when leaving the asset along the footpath that continues off the sluice north-westwards towards the industrial estate. Larger plant on-site would be visible when on the footpath during construction and would be visible behind the current waste transfer facility. Due to the distance from the asset prior to seeing this, and the fact the area is already significantly affected by modern industrial development, this impact is considered **minor adverse**.

Skirbeck Conservation Area: (RHDHV31), 900 m north-east.

A8.11.22 The majority of this Conservation Area is well masked from views to the Application Site, due to tree cover along Fishtoft Road. The area has also had its setting impacted by modern development, particularly affecting the setting of Skirbeck Hall, located in the western half of the area. Any impact upon the Conservation Area is principally from a change in views; views which are the same as those identified as part of the St Nicholas' Church impact assessment. In correlation with that assessment, it is considered there will be a **minor adverse impact** upon its setting during the construction period.

Wyberton Conservation Area: (RHDHV33), 1.8 km south-west.

A8.11.23 This Conservation Area has a strong character and has not been as impacted by modern development as Skirbeck. The majority of the Conservation Area is protected from views to the proposed Facility by dense tree cover. The main impact identified will be on views once leaving the Conservation Area to the east, where a view towards the development is available, although partially masked by tree cover and the old landfill site. The construction activity visible would be any larger plant, such as cranes as well as the general construction works

associated with the facility. The distance would indicate this impact would be **negligible adverse** and temporary.

Impact on Non-designated Heritage Assets

The Roman Bank: (RHDHV65) Non-designated asset.

A8.11.24 This extant earthwork is of local significance and runs through the centre of the Application Site and will be physically impacted by the Facility, causing a permanent change to the asset and its setting. During construction, a length of the bank will need to be removed to install an access road to the aggregate facility. No other sections would be impacted by the construction of the Facility. Changes to the setting of the asset will also be undertaken, with further industrialisation around the part of the bank that passes through the area.

A8.11.25 Currently, this section of the bank is poorly visible, and has no linked views to other heritage assets. The earthwork and its setting has already been greatly impacted by the construction of other industrial units within its vicinity, many often using the bank as a boundary to a plot, with large steel fencing installed on top of the bank. Other impacts during the construction may be made through noise and air quality, although it is thought the noise impact will be limited, due to the already high quantity of industrial activity in the area causing a large noise impact already, and the effect of embedded mitigation measures.

A8.11.26 The footpath across the top of the bank will form the main public right of way within the Application Site during and following construction, forming the diversion route of the Coast Path which is adjacent to The Haven. Controls will be required at the footpath where the conveyor belt passes over it. As part of the development works, improvements to access of the footpath will be required to allow easier access. Upon the site visit, it was noted the northern bank of The Haven appeared to be the most common path used throughout the local area.

A8.11.27 Overall, on professional judgement, it is deemed that there will be a **moderate adverse impact** upon the bank and its setting through construction. When assessing the impact and significance of assets, the use of archaeological works to learn about a feature is not used to ascertain the significance of effect, but it is worth noting that this earthwork is currently poorly dated and understood. Any excavation of the bank would be undertaken under archaeological conditions,

which would allow for significant data to be gathered about the asset and hopefully elucidate its origin.

Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium: (RHDHV66) non-designated asset, 500 m north-west

A8.11.28 Evidence for prehistoric peat deposits was identified within the vicinity, during works for the Boston Barrier project. These were found at approximately 8 m below the current ground surface, overlain by alluvial clay deposits deposited over the past five millennia through marine inundation. These alluvial deposits were also encountered during archaeological evaluation at Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd. No remains of archaeological significance have currently been identified within the alluvium, but this does not preclude their presence. This alluvial build up is evident throughout the local area, seen within the deposit mapping undertaken as part of this report (**Section A8.7**), where all boreholes reviewed showed the local geology is made up of anywhere from 5 m to 11 m of alluvium. It is evident, then, that these deposits will be within the Application Site which could contain preserved archaeological remains (RHDHV96, see below).

A8.11.29 Impact upon these deposits will be made during the construction of the Facility and wharf, through the installation of piles to form the foundations of both. The current design and depth of these piles is currently estimated to be 15 to 20 m. These piles will have a limited footprint relative to the spread and depth of the alluvial deposits and any possible peat, but a direct physical impact upon the deposits will be made. A further possible impact would be changes in water level through the piling. Piling has been found to change site hydrology, lowering the water table and damaging waterlogged deposits. As such, on professional judgement it is deemed that the development would have a **permanent major adverse effect** upon these deposits.

The Haven Mudbanks: (RHDHV90) non-designated asset.

A8.11.30 These mudbanks were noted on either side of The Haven's channel during low tide and are far reaching, continuing along the Haven towards The Wash. They form an integral part to the channel, and the wider area's historic landscape character. No foreshore remains (RHDHV91: see below) were seen during the site visit on the southern bank, but the anaerobic conditions of the banks would aid in the preservation of organic remains, similar to the known alluvial deposits within the area (RHDHV66). A section of the mudbanks on the southern bank of The Haven would be removed/dredged during the construction of the wharf. Similarly, changes to sediment transport may take place due to the construction of the wharf which could affect preservation of remains within the mudbanks.

This is deemed to result in a **permanent major adverse** effect upon the mud banks.

Foreshore remains: (RHDHV91) non-designated asset.

A8.11.31 The only foreshore remains identified during the site visit were a grouping of stakes within the mudbanks on The Haven's northern bank. A date for these remains is unknown, although a brief visual inspection indicated they were not of particular age. It is evidence for the preservation quality of the mudbanks however, suggesting possible remains of archaeological merit could survive within the lower layers of The Haven's mudbanks and the lower alluvial deposits. These would be removed during construction of the wharf. Similarly, erosion of the mudbank through scouring could uncover remains currently protected, causing damage. A **permanent major adverse** impact would be made upon the potential remains.

Buried Archaeological Features: (RHDHV96) non-designated asset

A8.11.32 This entry encompasses possible archaeological remains that could be found within the Application Site, and cross-references with the prehistoric peat deposits, historic alluvial deposits and foreshore remains (RHDHV66 & 91). Any possible buried remains within the Application Site, in the form of either preserved material within the alluvium, or features cut into the alluvium, such as infilled ditches, could be impacted by piling or open-cut excavation of a depth deeper than the overlying topsoil. The remains potentially within alluvial deposits could range from natural organic remains of geoarchaeological interest (peat deposits, natural wood etc.) to the remains of any hulks that could survive in the original route of The Haven. Again, these would be impacted by piling during construction, and any deeper open-cuts that excavated through the alluvium. Following completion of the construction works, any further damage to the remains would not occur. As such, the impact during construction is deemed to be a **permanent major adverse** impact upon these potential remains.

Construction mitigation

A8.11.33 Several mitigation measures can be employed prior to the main construction works for the Facility. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be drafted detailing the proposed mitigation works for the Facility. The document will describe any terrestrial or marine archaeological monitoring and reporting required for the project, which will be drafted with guidance from, and approved by, relevant stakeholders (Historic England, Heritage Lincolnshire, Boston

Borough Council). This WSI will form a technical document to be included with the DCO application.

A8.11.34 As mentioned previously, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such a loss should be permitted (NPPF, 2019). There are several opportunities within this Facility where archaeological monitoring and recording will be required which will produce further knowledge of certain assets. These mitigation measures are detailed below.

Geoarchaeological Assessment

A8.11.35 Geoarchaeological analysis of any borehole cores taken during the pre-development and post-consent phase would add to the current knowledge of the past environment within the area. A geoarchaeologist should be employed and a methodology agreed for analysis of boreholes taken as part of this project.

Archaeological Investigations

A8.11.36 Dependant on the results of geoarchaeological analysis of the boreholes, an archaeological geophysical survey and/or trial trench evaluation may be required if a non-alluvial geology is encountered anywhere within the area. This geology could indicate the presence of buried archaeological features or deposits that would require traditional archaeological excavation (e.g. infilled ditches or pits, associated with medieval activity nearby).

A8.11.37 Due to the design of the Facility, archaeological monitoring of the piling works, or excavation of the pile caps, for both the Facility and the wharf may be required. The potential for this mitigation will be informed by the results of the previous geoarchaeological analysis (above).

A8.11.38 Archaeological survey and investigation of the 'Roman Bank' during construction works will add to current understanding of the earthwork. This work would involve a trench excavated across the bank at the location where the access road to the LWA facility is required, under agreement with relevant stakeholders.

A8.11.39 Other on-site works required would include archaeological monitoring of any piling and groundworks, including removal of any foreshore remains during construction of the wharf, following methodologies described in the WSI. Dependant on their significance, this removal could require archaeological excavation in the tidal mud banks during low-tide.

A8.11.40 Monitoring of foreshore works and dredging of the berthing pocket in The Haven will be undertaken following the approved methods detailed in the WSI. Regarding the dredging, it is currently assumed to be undertaken at low tide,

initially from the shore by mechanical excavator. Monitoring and recording of archaeological deposits within the channel and mudbank may be difficult under these circumstances, with the quality of the recording possibly not up to expected standards. Because of this, it is proposed a scheme of dredging management would be agreed, detailed in the WSI and would include the ability to monitor identified zones where recording of results will be of the highest quality allowable.

Enhancements

A8.11.41 Heritage interpretation to inform and educate the public about the history of the local area can be incorporated into the project. Of particular note, following excavation of the 'Roman Bank', a display board could be designed and placed at an accessible location on a footpath, near to the earthwork. Currently, the bank has a poor presence within the local area on the southern side of The Haven. It is unlikely that public appreciation of the bank is significant, and a display board would be able to correct this. Similarly, any details on foreshore remains that are found and recorded as part of the project could be included within the public information board.

A8.11.42 Any results from the archaeological investigations would also be made publicly available, through on-line dissemination of any archive report produced, or, dependant on the significance of the results, publication of the results in a regional journal. Similarly, dependant on the level of interest in the results, public outreach can be undertaken, with Royal HaskoningDHV or the appointed archaeological sub-contractor undertaking presentations for interested local groups.

Mitigation to effects upon setting

A8.11.43 Mitigating the effects to setting of heritage assets during the construction phase is expected to be undertaken through standard construction work hours and practices being implemented, resulting in as limited an impact to the setting during construction as possible, lowering the impact significance due to this limiting the period of time during the week where the effects of construction activity (noise and visual) would impede the assets.

A8.11.44 **Table A8.1.11** summarises the impacts during construction. The impacts are separated into temporary and permanent, based on the construction phase (with associated machinery on-site) and once construction is completed (with all proposed structures extant). This permanent effect also relates to the operational impact assessment.

Table A8.1.11 Summary of Construction Impacts (Temporary and Permanent)

| RHDHV No. | Name | Heritage Value | Construction Impacts Summary | Magnitude of impact | Significance of effect | Residual Impact |
|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Wybert's Castle | High | Temporary increased noise during construction activities and change in views. | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 26 | St Botolph's Church | High | Temporary change in views from the top of the tower during construction. | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 7 | Parish Church of St Nicholas | High | <p>Temporary obscuring of views and setting from construction works at wharf/competition in views. Increased noise during construction.</p> <p>Change in visual amenity of church due to closure of footpath on southern bank, reducing appreciation of assets history as a navigation marker.</p> <p>Change to views from church down The Haven, due to construction of wharf.</p> | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 6 | Maud Foster Sluice | High | <p>Temporary change of views during construction. Increase in noise during construction.</p> <p>Permanent change of views following construction of stack.</p> | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 5 | Slippery Gowt Sluice | High | Temporary change of views when leaving asset with cranes/piling rigs visible. Potential for increased noise. | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |

| RHDHV No. | Name | Heritage Value | Construction Impacts Summary | Magnitude of impact | Significance of effect | Residual Impact |
|-----------|---|----------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Permanent Change of view when leaving the asset. | | | |
| 31 | Skirbeck Conservation Area | Medium | Temporary and permanent change to views from southern side of Conservation Area (near bank of The Haven). Limited in scope and industry is already clearly visible. | Low negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 33 | Wyberton Conservation Area | Medium | Change in setting with change in views when leaving Conservation Area. | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 65 | The 'Roman Bank' | Medium | Change in view from the asset with associated plant for construction. Permanent material change to survival of remains with removal of section of bank for construction of access road to aggregate facility. | Medium negative | Moderate adverse | Neutral |
| 66 | Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium | High | Permanent removal of deposits through excavation and piling, within Facility and wharf footprint. Changes to water table due to piling, causing draining of potential waterlogged deposits. | High negative | Major adverse | Minor adverse |
| 90 | The Haven mudbanks | Low | Loss of character for The Haven with removal of mudbanks during construction. | High negative | Major adverse | Minor adverse |

| RHDHV No. | Name | Heritage Value | Construction Impacts Summary | Magnitude of impact | Significance of effect | Residual Impact |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Permanent loss of mud banks and any associated remains surviving within them (e.g. RHDHV91, below) through dredging. | | | |
| 91 | Foreshore remains | High | Potential for permanent loss of preserved foreshore remains e.g. hulk wrecks and structures through removal of tidal mudbanks and other alluvial deposits. | High negative | Major adverse | Minor adverse |
| 96 | Buried archaeological features | High | Potential for permanent loss of preserved buried deposits and objects within the alluvial deposits forming the upper geology, as well as loss of any cut features (e.g. ditches) within the development area. | High negative | Major adverse | Minor adverse |

Operational Impacts

Assessment assumptions and limitations

A8.11.45 The following assumptions were made for the operation of the Facility:

- The Facility would be operational day and night;
- There would be minimal impact to road traffic movement due to the Facility;
- There would be minimal impact to artificial light levels;
- Intermittent dredging would be required around the berthing pocket of the wharf to keep the channel clear; and
- Currently extant footpaths will be removed and rerouted along the top of the 'Roman Bank'.

Impact

A8.11.46 The main impacts identified during operation are:

- Additional noise during operation of the new wharf and facility;
- Additional evening light pollution visible from assets;
- Change in visual amenity during operation, due to new stacks;
- Possible blocking of views to/from heritage assets with shipping at wharf;
- Continual dredging of material from The Haven during the operation; and
- Increased shipping traffic changing the scouring/silting processes of the watercourse.

A8.11.47 The project was deemed to have a neutral impact on all assets outside of the key assets assessed as part of this section. Of the identified key assets (**Table A8.1.10**), the operational phase will not cause further impacts for **Impact 1: Direct Impact on (Permanent Change to) potential buried archaeological remains**, or **Impact 3: Direct impact upon above ground heritage assets**. This results in no further direct impacts during operation for key assets:

- The Roman Bank (RHDHV65);
- Prehistoric Peat deposits and historic alluvium (RHDHV66);
- The Haven mudbanks (RHDHV90);
- Potential Foreshore remains (RHDHV91); and
- Potential buried archaeological remains (RHDHV96).

A8.11.48 Operational impacts upon the key assets is mostly in the form of potential impacts affecting the setting of assets (**Impacts 2 and 4**). Similarly, there is the potential for views to assets to be temporarily blocked whilst shipping is docked at the wharf.

A8.11.49 Upon completion of construction, the stacks and Facility will be visible on the horizon of some identified assets, although partially masked. It is also expected, due to the relative distance that the Facility would not draw the eye, with nearer landscape markers (e.g. agricultural buildings, tree lines) being more prevalent in the view. It is considered that there will be a **negligible to minor adverse permanent impact** due to these changes in setting.

A8.11.50 The assets that could be affected are:

- Wybert's Castle (RHDHV01);
- Slippery Gowt Sluice (RHDHV05);
- Maud Foster Sluice (RHDHV06);
- Parish Church of St Nicholas (RHDHV07);
- Skirbeck Conservation Area (RHDHV31);
- Wyberton Conservation Area (RHDHV33); and
- The Roman Bank (RHDHV65).

A8.11.51 Similarly, the Facility will be visible from the top of St Botolph's Church tower (RHDHV26). This change in view is deemed to be minor however, due to the distance between the assets. Similarly, other modern developments within the locality of the proposed Facility already draw the eye significantly (e.g. the electricity pylons).

Operational Mitigation

A8.11.52 No significant effects during operation of the Facility were identified which would require further mitigation other than the embedded measures.

A8.11.53 The below table (Table 11.3) summarises the operational effects of the Facility.

Table A8.1.12: Summary of Operational Impacts of the Facility

| RHDHV ID | Name | Heritage Value | Operational Impact Summary | Magnitude of impact | Significance of effect | Residual Effect |
|----------|---|----------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Wybert's Castle | High | Potential effect on setting (change in views to/from asset) | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 26 | St Botolph's Church | High | Potential light pollution during evening/night when at top of tower. | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 7 | Parish Church of St Nicholas | High | Potential effect on setting (change in views to/from asset). Temporary impact on setting and views when shipping is docked or entering port to turn. | Low negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 6 | Maud Foster Sluice | High | Intermittent impact on setting and views when shipping is docked or entering port to turn. | Low negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 5 | Slippery Gowt Sluice | High | Potential effect on setting (change in views to/from asset) | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 31 | Skirbeck Conservation Area | Medium | Potential effect on setting (change in views to/from asset). Temporary impact on views downstream when shipping docked. | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 33 | Wyberton Conservation Area | Medium | Potential effect on setting (change in views to/from asset) | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 65 | The 'Roman Bank' | Medium | Potential effect on setting (change in views to/from asset, increased industrial activity within vicinity) | Low negative | Minor adverse | Minor Adverse |
| 66 | Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium | High | No further effect during operation | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 90 | The Haven mudbanks | Low | No further effect during operation | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 91 | Foreshore remains | High | No further effect during operation. | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 96 | Buried archaeological features | High | No further effect during operation | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Decommissioning Impacts

Assessment assumptions and limitations

A8.11.54 No decision has been made regarding the final decommissioning policy for the Facility as it is recognised that industry best practice, rules and legislation change over time. However, the facility will likely be removed and be reused or recycled.

A8.11.55 The detail and scope of the decommissioning works will be determined by the relevant legislation and guidance at the time of decommissioning and agreed with the regulator. A decommissioning plan will be provided. As such, for the purposes of a worst-case scenario, impacts no greater than those identified for the construction phase are expected for the decommissioning phase.

Impact

A8.11.56 It is anticipated that the impacts during decommissioning will be similar to those of construction. The main impacts during decommissioning works are:

- Removal of Facility piles could cause damage to buried remains; and
- Removal of the wharf and associated infrastructure could cause further damage to alluvial and/or peat deposits.

A8.11.57 The heritage assets that may be affected are:

- Prehistoric Peat deposits and historic alluvium (RHDHV66);
- The Haven mudbanks (RHDHV90);
- Potential Foreshore remains (RHDHV91); and
- Potential buried archaeological remains (RHDHV96).

A8.11.58 Impacts to these assets will have been mitigated previously from preservation by record of the remains prior to construction.

A8.11.59 Following the decommissioning of the project, there may be a **negligible** or **minor positive beneficial** effect for most of the key assets. Impacts that were continuing through from the construction and operational phase regarding setting effects would be removed. Often, this will result in a minor change in the view, due to the already industrialised characters around the Facility.

A8.11.60 Any direct physical effects on assets during the previous two phases will still be in effect however, due to removal of material from the assets (e.g. the section of

The Roman Bank) and removal of certain aspects of the Facility could cause further damage to assets.

Decommissioning Mitigation

A8.11.61 The main impact upon assets during decommissioning would be any removal of piles, which could impact upon buried deposits which the piles were inserted through. During removal, the pile would disturb the surrounding soils, which could damage the potential remains. Prior archaeological works during construction works will have reduced the impact of this, however.

A8.11.62 Similarly, methodologies for removal of the conveyor belt and access road to the LWA facility and possible reinstatement of the 'Roman Bank' should be agreed between relevant contractors and stakeholders.

A8.11.63 The below table (**Table A8.1.13**) summarises the decommissioning effects of the project.

Table A8.1.13: Summary of Decommissioning Impacts of the Facility

| RHDHV No. | Name | Heritage Value | Decommissioning Impacts Summary | Magnitude of impact | Significance of effect | Residual effect |
|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Wybert's Castle | High | Demolition of Facility would remove some of the industrial views on horizon and so the associated minor adverse effects of the Facility, although area would presumably still be heavily industrialised. | Minor positive | Minor beneficial | Minor beneficial |
| 26 | St Botolph's Church | High | Removal of wharf and stacks would change views from the church tower and associated minor adverse effects of the Facility | Negligible positive | Negligible beneficial | Negligible beneficial |
| 7 | Parish Church of St Nicholas | High | Removal of wharf and stacks would change views positively from the church looking downstream and remove associated minor adverse effects of the Facility | Low positive | Minor beneficial | Minor beneficial |
| 6 | Maud Foster Sluice | High | Removal of Facility removes the negligible impact on setting. | Low positive | Negligible beneficial | Negligible beneficial |
| 5 | Slippery Gowt Sluice | High | Removal of Facility removes the negligible impact on setting. | Low positive | Negligible beneficial | Negligible beneficial |
| 31 | Skirbeck Conservation Area | Medium | Removal of Facility removes the negligible impact on setting. | Low positive | Negligible beneficial | Negligible beneficial |
| 33 | Wyberton Conservation Area | Medium | Removal of Facility removes the negligible impact on setting. | Low positive | Negligible beneficial | Negligible beneficial |
| 65 | The 'Roman Bank' | Medium | Removal of Facility and thus part of industrial activity within vicinity | Low positive | Minor beneficial | Minor beneficial |

| RHDHV No. | Name | Heritage Value | Decommissioning Impacts Summary | Magnitude of impact | Significance of effect | Residual effect |
|-----------|---|----------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | would revert part of the bank towards a more natural setting. Potentially the bank could have the footpath reinstated once the access road is removed. | | | |
| 66 | Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium | High | Removal of piles, dependant on the style of pile employed in construction, could have an adverse effect on the buried deposits of geoarchaeological interest. | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 90 | The Haven mudbanks | Low | Any decommissioning works near or around the wharf could potentially impact on the mud banks, but following removal they would naturally develop again. | Negligible negative | Negligible adverse | Negligible adverse |
| 91 | Foreshore remains | High | Any damage to mudbank/alluvial deposits from removal of remains could impact on potentially surviving foreshore material. | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |
| 96 | Buried archaeological features | High | Removal of piles, dependant on the style of pile employed in construction, could have an adverse effect on potential buried remains within the alluvial deposits. | Negligible negative | Minor adverse | Minor adverse |

Cumulative impacts

A8.11.64 Potential cumulative impacts arising from other plans and projects will be fully assessed within the Historic Environment ES Assessment. The findings of the cumulative assessment will be presented within the ES.

Proposed mitigation measures

A8.11.65 Several mitigation measures are proposed in the above impact assessment and are tabulated in **Table A8.1.14**. Most measures involve monitoring and recording of potential non-designated assets that could be within the Application Site. Some of these measures are classed as potential, dependant on results of previous recording or mitigation measures.

Table A8.1.14 Proposed Mitigation Measures

| Mitigation No. | Name | Description | Affected Assets |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Embedded Mitigation | | | |
| 1 | Noise reduction (sound insulation) | Design of Facility would require similar noise restrictions to Biomass UK No. 3 Ltd – reducing noise impact on surround area. | Wybert's Castle Parish Church of St Nicholas Maud Foster Sluice Slippery Gowt Sluice Skirbeck Conservation Area Wyberton Conservation Area |
| 2 | Muted colours on cladding | A muted colour palette on outer cladding, reducing visual impact of the Facility | Wybert's Castle St Botolph's Church Parish Church of St Nicholas Maud Foster Sluice Slippery Gowt Sluice Skirbeck Conservation Area Wyberton Conservation Area The 'Roman Bank' |
| 3 | Timed lighting | Lights within the grounds of the Facility will be on timers and motion sensors, to ensure limited visual impact upon the setting of assets within the vicinity during the evening and night. | Wybert's Castle St Botolph's Church Parish Church of St Nicholas Maud Foster Sluice Slippery Gowt Sluice Skirbeck Conservation Area Wyberton Conservation Area The 'Roman Bank' |
| Pre-works Mitigation | | | |
| 4 | Written Scheme of Investigation | A WSI should be agreed upon with stakeholders regarding the archaeological mitigation works to be | Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium |

| Mitigation No. | Name | Description | Affected Assets |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | undertaken as part of the project, including reporting, archiving and publication. This will include: recording of any foreshore remains revealed during the works; geoarchaeological analysis of ground investigation works; potential for geophysical analysis & trial trenching (following results of geoarchaeological analysis); Archaeological investigation of the Roman Bank (survey & excavation); and Archaeological monitoring of piling and groundworks for wharf and Facility. | The Haven mudbanks Foreshore remains The Roman Bank Buried archaeological features |
| 5 | The Roman Bank Survey/evaluation | A phase of archaeological evaluation/excavation on the section of the Roman Bank requiring removal will be undertaken. This will follow the methodology detailed within the agreed WSI. | The Roman Bank Buried archaeological features |
| 6 | Monitoring of geotechnical works | Geoarchaeological monitoring of boreholes and geotechnical test pits associated with the wharf and main facility will be undertaken. This will ensure any buried deposits of geoarchaeological interest (e.g. peat layers) will be identified and reported upon. | Buried archaeological features Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium |
| 7 | Archaeological evaluation | If areas of archaeological interest are identified during the geotechnical works monitoring and analysis, a phase of archaeological geophysical survey and/or trial trenching could be undertaken across the area(s) of interest. | Buried archaeological features |
| 8 | Monitoring of piling | Monitoring of the wharf and Facility piling to allow for identification of any remains or deposits of archaeological interest, following the methodology detailed in the agreed WSI. | Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium The Haven mudbanks Foreshore remains |

| Mitigation No. | Name | Description | Affected Assets |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | If foreshore remains are identified during the monitoring, excavation during low-tide would be possible, detailed within the agreed WSI. | |
| 9 | Monitoring of dredging | Monitoring of the dredging of The Haven will be undertaken to the specification set out in the agreed WSI. | Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium The Haven mudbanks Foreshore remains |
| Enhancements | | | |
| 10 | Public Information Board | A public information board can be produced, detailing results of the Roman Bank and any other results of archaeological interest. This can be placed on a footpath, allowing residents to appreciate the significance of the Roman Bank. | The Roman Bank Foreshore remains Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium Buried archaeological features |
| 11 | Public outreach | Public outreach can be undertaken by Royal HaskoningDHV or the appointed archaeological subcontractors to present the results at local groups and schools. | The Roman Bank Foreshore remains Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium Buried archaeological features |

Residual Impacts

A8.11.66 The mitigation allows for recording of archaeological evidence that may be removed or disturbed during construction, which are:

- The 'Roman Bank';
- Prehistoric peat deposits & historic alluvium;
- The Haven mudbanks;
- Foreshore remains; and
- Buried archaeological features.

A8.11.67 The Facility will have a **negligible** or **minor adverse** impact upon the following key assets, changing views which could affect their setting and thus significance, which is outweighed by the overall benefit of the development to Boston:

- Wybert's Castle;
- St Botolph's Church;
- Parish Church of St Nicholas;
- Maud Foster Sluice;
- Slippery Gowl Sluice;
- Skirbeck Conservation Area; and
- Wyberton Conservation Area.

A8.12 Summary

A8.12.1 The current baseline data collated for this project indicates that the proposed location for the Boston Alternative Energy Facility contains no designated assets. A non-designated asset, the 'Roman Bank', runs through the Application Site. Topographic and geological evidence suggests the Application Site is situated upon deep layers of alluvial deposits left after significant tidal inundations throughout prehistory and much of history. The land was then reclaimed during the medieval period and used as arable farmland throughout the later historic periods.

A8.12.2 Comparable evidence indicates that organic remains can be observed within some of the alluvial deposits within the local region, and peat deposits below the alluvium have been radiocarbon dated to the early prehistoric period. These deposits are located at anywhere between 5 m and 11 m below the current

ground surface and no evidence for occupation within these deposits has been revealed.

- A8.12.3 Assessing the currently known evidence, it is thought that there is a low to moderate likelihood for buried remains of archaeological significance within the Application Site. A moderate potential is particularly noted for in and around The Haven for post-medieval to modern remains.
- A8.12.4 The construction of the proposed Facility and associated infrastructure has been deemed to have a minor adverse or negligible impact upon some key heritage assets within the Study Area. With the mitigation measures in place, many of these impacts can be deemed to be negligible. Furthermore, the archaeological works that could be involved within the mitigation measures could potentially add greatly to our current understanding of the palaeolandscape, historic water inundations and the origins of the 'Roman Bank'.

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Annex A8.1.1: Heritage Data Gazetteer

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Wybert's Castle | Scheduled Monument | 1018583 | 12633 | A moated island, sub-rectangular in plan and is enclosed by a broad moat. The island, measuring 70m by 50m, is raised up to 1m above the surrounding ground level and would have accommodated buildings such as the manor house and ancillary domestic buildings. | | 1.2km |
| 2 | Medieval Moated Site | Scheduled Monument | 1019528 | 10028 | Medieval moated site. The complex covers an area measuring 210m by 170m surrounding an island measuring approximately 180m by 120m. The island is raised above the level of the surrounding ground. Excavations undertaken in 1959-1960 revealed remains of stone structures on the eastern half of the island, associated pottery suggested that the site was occupied during the 12th and 13th centuries and with some evidence that the site may have been in use until the 15th century. | | 1.7km |
| 3 | Hussey Tower | Scheduled Monument & II* | 1388981 | 10029 | Fortified House, medieval. N.B. Also Scheduled Monument | | 1.7km |
| 4 | Rochford Tower | Scheduled Monument & I | 1062088 | 10035 | Tower. c.1460 with minor C17 alterations and C19 partial restoration. N.B. Also a Scheduled Monument | | 1.9km |
| 5 | Slippery Gowt Sluice | II | 1380557 | 14225 | Built 1733 for the Court of Sewers. Red brick with ashlar dressings. Brick round arched tunnel "38-foot-long 6-foot-high and 3 foot 6 inches wide." | | 700m |
| 6 | Maud Foster Sluice | II | 1389072 | 88928 | Built 1807 by John Rennie with later minor 20th C. alterations. Gritstone, iron and wood. Sluice with 3 elliptical archways | | 900m |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 7 | Parish Church of St Nicholas | II* | 1388859 | 14248 | Parish church. 13th C. origins, additions 1869-75 by Sir George Gilbert Scott. | | 900m |
| 8 | Skirbeck War Memorial | II | 1432892 | 14611 | Stands in the churchyard. unusually the war memorial has not been adapted for Second World War commemoration | | 900m |
| 9 | Skirbeck Hall | II | 1388860 | 92675 | Rectory. Built 1847, 20th C. alterations. | | 1km |
| 10 | 80-86, Fishtoft | II | 1388858 | 92673 | Row of 4 cottages. Early C19, altered C20. Red brick, pantile roof, brick coped gables, 2 gable and single ridge stacks. | | 1km |
| 11 | Church of St Leodegar | I | 1147881 | 12639 | Late 12th C, rebuilt 1420. Chancel rebuilt 1760. | | 1.7km |
| 12 | 124-136 High St | II* | 1388898 | 92712 | Terrace of 7 houses, some converted to flats. c. 1700 with early 19th C. alterations. | | 1.7km |
| 13 | Wyberton Park | II* | 1062042 | 92273 | Former rectory, now house. 1689, largely rebuilt 1761 by Dr. John Shaw. | | 1.8km |
| 14 | 118A, 120 & 122 High St | II* | 1388896 | 92710 | Banker's house now flats. c1770, added to late C18, early C19, altered late C19 and C20. | | 1.8km |
| 15 | 116 High St | II* | 1388894 | 92708 | House built early C18, altered and extended late C18 and late C19 | | 1.8km |
| 16 | 5 South Square | II* | 1388991 | 92806 | House, now offices. Mid 17th C., altered 19th C. | | 2km |
| 17 | Fydell House & Wall | I | 1388995 | 92810 | Built 1726 with minor 19th C. alterations. Architect possibly William Sands of Spalding. | | 2km |
| 18 | Guildhall & Gate | I | 1389007 | 10032 | 14th C. Guildhall. Possibly earliest brick build building in Lincolnshire | | 2km |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 19 | Blackfriars Art Centre | II* | 1389013 | 10031 | Refectory range of Dominican Friary. 14th C. origins | | 2km |
| 20 | 3, 5, 7 Spain Lane | II* | 1389012 | 92824 | Early-18th C. terrace of four houses | | 2.1km |
| 21 | 10 South St | II* | 1389000 | 92815 | Late 19th C. or early-20th C. building containing substantial remains relating to Boston's C13 Dominican Friary. | | 2.1km |
| 22 | Shodfriars Hall | II* | 1388998 | 10030 | Guildhall, c. 14th C., restored 19th C. | | 2.1km |
| 23 | 36 – 39 Market Place | II* | 1388941 | 92755 | Built by Boston Corporation as a fish market with dwellings above, now shops and offices; designed by Thomas Lumby and completed in 1772; 19th C. and 20th C. alterations. | | 2.1km |
| 24 | The Assembly Rooms | II* | 1388955 | 92769 | Assembly rooms and shops. Built 1822 possibly by Jephtha Pacey. | | 2.3km |
| 25 | Freemason's Hall | II* | 1388927 | 92741 | Masonic hall. 1860-3, internal C20 alterations. | | 2.5km |
| 26 | St Botolph's Church | I | 1388844 | 12701 | Built 1309, completed 1390. Tower c. 1450 | | 2.5km |
| 27 | Sessions House | II* | 1388845 | 14234 | Accomplished example of a mid-19th C. law court, | | 2.5km |
| 28 | Centenary Methodist Church | II* | 1388976 | 91953 | Methodist church with ancillary rooms and hall built 1839 by Stephen Lewin. | | 2.5km |
| 29 | Church of St Guthlac | I | 1147452 | 12756 | Parish Church, 12th C. origins. Limestone ashlar, some render, lead and decorative tiled roofs. | | 2.5km |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|--|-------------|-----------|----------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 30 | Maud Foster Windmill & Granary | I | 1389071 | 82949 | Tower mill and granary. 1819, repaired and restored 1988 | | 2.7km |
| 31 | Skirbeck Conservation Area | n/a | n/a | n/a | Designated c1977. Conservation area covers church, churchyard, former rectory (Skirbeck Hall) and ground, extending to the foreshore and including Maud Foster Sluice | | 400m |
| 32 | Boston Conservation Area | n/a | n/a | n/a | Designated 1969. Encompasses c.12ha. Includes majority of Boston's Listed Buildings throughout historic core. | | 500m |
| 33 | Wyberton Conservation Area | n/a | n/a | n/a | Designated 1967. Area covers Church, Wyberton Park, and extends northwards of Church Lane and West to Low Road. | | 1.7km |
| 34 | Marsh Lane | | | ELI1206 | A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new access road on land between Slippery Gowt Lane, Wyberton, and Marsh Lane, Boston. | 13534 | |
| 35 | Land off White House Lane | | | ELI3575 | A watching brief was undertaken prior to the residential development of the site. | 13636, 13637, 13638, 16369 | |
| 36 | Archaeological Evaluation at Mount Bridge Works, Fishtoft Road, Boston | | | ELI4525 | Archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) was undertaken on land at The Mountbridge Works, Fishtoft Road, Boston prior to development of the site. Eleven trenches of various sizes were excavated, the location of each trench agreed prior to excavation. | 13084, 13805 | |
| 37 | Fieldwalking at White | | | ELI6854 | Fieldwalking was carried out as the first stage of archaeological evaluation in advance of possible residential development. Pottery ranging from | 13355, 13356 | |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|--|-------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| | House Lane, Fishtoft | | | | Saxon/early Medieval to late medieval/early post medieval was recovered. | | |
| 38 | Archaeological evaluation at White House Lane, Fishtoft | | | ELI6855 | Eleven trial trenches were excavated in advance of residential development. Early medieval and medieval finds and features were recorded | 13355, 13356 | |
| 39 | Magnetometry survey south of Kingsway, Fishtoft | | | ELI6856 | A gridded magnetometry survey was carried out as part of an archaeological evaluation prior to residential development. No anomalies of archaeological interest were identified. | none | |
| 40 | Fieldwalking south of Kingsway, Fishtoft | | | ELI6857 | Fieldwalking was carried out as part of an archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development. Abraded medieval pottery and tile was recovered | 13355 | |
| 41 | Magnetometry survey at White House Lane, Fishtoft | | | ELI6858 | A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out in advance of trial trenching. Various anomalies of possible archaeological origin were revealed. | 13355, 13356 | |
| 42 | Archaeological watching brief at the Former Mountbridge Works, Fishtoft Road, Boston | | | ELI9293 | An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between November 2007 and 12th January 2009, during groundworks associated with a residential development at the former Mount Bridge works, Boston, Lincolnshire. The area affected lay at the southeast corner of the former works. | 13804, 14486 | |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|--|-------------|-----------|----------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 43 | Site Visit to Land at Riverside Industrial Estate, Marsh Lane, Boston | | | ELI10239 | During a desk-based assessment, a site visit was undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd on the 19th February 2010 to land a Riverside Industrial Estate, Marsh Lane, Boston. The earthwork known as 'Old Fen Bank' or Roman Bank was identified | 14521 | |
| 44 | Land east of Marsh Lane, Boston | | | ELI10612 | Seven trial trenches were excavated in advance of the proposed construction of a power plant on land east of Marsh Lane, Boston. A sequence of natural clays and silts deposited in an estuarine environment prior to and after the Roman period were identified, but no archaeological features or finds were observed | none | |
| 45 | Radiocarbon dating of bore columns and geotechnical samples from investigations alongside the River Witham, Boston | | | ELI11001 | Radiocarbon dating was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services on organic deposits taken during geotechnical investigation along the River Witham, Boston. The results show that prehistoric deposits exist up to c.8m below the present ground level. | 14536 | |
| 46 | Site of Stump Cross, Wyberton | | | 12637 | No trace of this cross remains, and the site is now a small traffic island. Local enquiry established that it was removed before 1920 and was possibly wooden. | | |
| 47 | Angel of Richard III, Boston | | | 12657 | Angel of Richard III found on grass near river bank. | | |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|---|-------------|-----------|----------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 48 | Medieval Pottery, Peacock & Royal Hotel, Boston | | | 12662 | Medieval and post-medieval pottery from the site of the Peacock & Royal Hotel. No further details | | |
| 49 | Post-medieval Pottery, Boston | | | 12663 | Medieval and post-medieval pottery from the site of the Peacock & Royal Hotel. No further details | | |
| 50 | Maud Foster Drain, Boston & Fishtoft | | | 12686 | A wide waterway integrated into the extensive fen drainage system. Cut in 1586 and enlarged by the gentlemen adventurers in 1631, the Maud Foster drain and sluice were reconstructed in 1734 and improved in 1803. | | |
| 51 | Churchyard Cross, St Nicholas' Church, Boston | | | 12704 | The remains of churchyard cross at Skirbeck, comprising some 16 inches of shaft on an octagonal base. No trace of the cross, neither incumbent nor parishioners remember one | | |
| 52 | RB And Medieval Pottery Found, Fishtoft | | | 12724 | Large sherds of grey ware, including a jar, were found on the site of Fogarty's new factory, Fishtoft Road, at a depth of about depth of 10ft | | |
| 53 | Medieval pottery, Fogarty's factory | | | 12725 | Large sherds of green glazed pancheons - some with glaze over the breaks indicating wasters were recovered from the site of Fogarty's new factory. They were found at a depth of four feet close to the sea bank. | | |
| 54 | Rb Pottery Found, Boston | | | 12975 | In 1965 large sherds of greyware vessels at a depth of 10ft on site of Fogarty's New Factory | | |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|---|-------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 55 | Medieval Pottery Found, Fishtoft | | | 12996 | During fieldwalking in march 1979, Saxo-Norman, Early Medieval and P-Medieval pottery found | | |
| 56 | Post Medieval Pottery Found, Fishtoft | | | 12997 | During fieldwalking in march 1979, Saxo-Norman, Early Medieval and P-Medieval pottery found | | |
| 57 | Saxon Site Off Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft | | | 13356 | Late 9th to early 10th century pottery found in gullies on south side of development during trial trenching. Saxon comb handle also found | | |
| 58 | Medieval finds at Marsh Lane, Boston | | | 13534 | Medieval rubbish pit found during watching brief on land between Slippery Gowt Lane & Marsh Lane. Pit contained substantial portions of Stamford ware vessel (12th century). | | |
| 59 | Unstratified medieval pottery sherd, White House Lane, Fishtoft | | | 13636 | Unstratified sherd of 14th - 16th century pottery found during watching brief | | |
| 60 | Two undated pits, off White House Lane, Fishtoft | | | 13637 | Two undated pits found during watching brief | | |
| 61 | Medieval Pit found off White House Lane, Fishtoft | | | 13638 | A pit containing sherd of medieval pottery recorded during watching brief | | |
| 62 | Roman pit containing | | | 13639 | A pit containing Roman pottery sherds (4th century), bone and burnt clay found during watching brief | | |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|---|-------------|-----------|----------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | pottery, off White House Lane, Fishtoft | | | | | | |
| 63 | Medieval features on land at the Mountbridge Works, Fishtoft Road, Boston | | | 13804 | Former water channels, deposits containing domestic waste, post holes and pits found in south-east part of site during trial trenching on land at The Mountbridge Works. All features sealed by surviving 14th century buried soil. During a watching brief during construction further features were found containing late 13th to mid 14th century pottery. Mis-fired sherds may indicate a kiln nearby | | |
| 64 | Possible pottery kiln site | | | 14486 | Watching brief on land at south-eastern corner of former Mountbridge Works revealed medieval deposits including a pit containing a number of mis-fired sherds of 13th to 14th century date | | |
| 65 | The 'Roman Bank' medieval sea bank, Boston & Wyberton | | | 14521 | The Old Fen Bank, or 'Roman Bank' earthwork. Formed a sea bank to protect the land from inwash and flooding. 1983 Ministry of Agriculture map indicates the sea bank may date to Anglo-Saxon period. | | |
| 66 | Prehistoric peat deposits, Boston | | | 14536 | Radiocarbon dating was undertaken on organic deposits obtained during geotechnical investigation along the River Witham. The results show that there are prehistoric peat deposits dating from 3300 to 2900BC up to about eight metres below the current ground level. Environmental investigation of borehole columns taken from alongside the River Witham contain natural sequences of riversilts, coastal marsh, tidal, marine deposits and freshwater fen. | | |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Although this fen would have provided a ground surface there is no evidence to suggest that it was inhabited. | | |
| 67 | Unnamed farmstead, | | | 14691 | Unnamed farmstead, 19th century. Farmhouse detached from the main working complex. Farmhouse only surviving historic structure. Isolated location | | |
| 68 | Victoria House, | | | 14692 | 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with four sides formed by agricultural buildings. Farmhouse detached with gable end facing onto yard. Farmhouse only surviving structure. | | |
| 69 | Baptist Farm, Wyberton | | | 15086 | Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings. Significant loss of traditional buildings. | | |
| 70 | Redbourne House, Wyberton | | | 15087 | Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings. Partial loss of traditional buildings. | | |
| 71 | Slippery Gowt Farm, Wyberton | | | 15089 | Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. Large modern sheds located to side of site | | |
| 72 | Unnamed farmstead (Puddingpie | | | 15178 | 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. Farmhouse only surviving historic structure | | |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|---|-------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| | House), Fishtoft | | | | | | |
| 73 | Halway House, Fishtoft | | | 15179 | Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan plus detached buildings. | | |
| 74 | Battery Farm | | | 15207 | Demolished 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. | | |
| 75 | Dairy Farm | | | 15208 | 19th century dairy Farm, demolished. Regular courtyard of L plan | | |
| 76 | Cremorne | | | 15209 | partially extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. Partial loss of traditional buildings. | | |
| 77 | Wrecked Wooden Fishing Vessels, Boston | | | 14503 | The remains of several wrecked wooden fishing vessels, on the southern side of the River Witham, Boston. The wrecks were visible 50 years ago (c.1960) but are now largely disappeared. Ref: Doughty, D. 2009. The Haven Wrecks | | |
| 78 | Wrecked Barge 'Satis', Boston | | | 14504 | A Thames barge named the 'Satis' was abandoned at this location in the 1930s. It had a large flat bottom and sails and carried cargo on the East coast to the Humber and as far south as the English Channel. There was little remaining of the vessel by the 1950s, and it has now completely rotted away | | |
| 79 | Britannia: Recorded loss | | 1226247 | | English transport vessel, 1773 | | |
| 80 | Ethel: Recorded loss | | 1215673 | | English cargo vessel, 1894 | | |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|--|-------------|-----------|----------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 81 | Gertrude Maria: Recorded loss | | 1235687 | | Cargo Vessel, 1793 | | |
| 82 | Hope: Recorded loss | | 1215473 | | British Cargo Vessel, 1750 | | |
| 83 | Hopewell: Recorded loss | | 1226267 | | British craft, 1791 | | |
| 84 | Industry: Recorded loss | | 1226318 | | British Smack, 1899 | | |
| 85 | James and Margaret: Recorded loss | | 1261624 | | 1813 wreck of Scottish cargo vessel which was beached near Boston in order to discharge her cargo of coal from Sunderland and wrecked in a gale; a wooden sailing vessel. | | |
| 86 | Lark: Recorded loss | | 1226384 | | English Sloop, 1869 | | |
| 87 | Paisley: Recorded loss | | 1215493 | | British craft, 1797 | | |
| 88 | Sally: Recorded loss | | 1215479 | | British Cargo Vessel 1760 | | |
| 89 | Lancaster Bomber MkIII: Recorded loss | | 1340789 | | Avro Lancaster Mk. III standard heavy bomber; one of a batch of 156 delivered between October 1944 and March 1945. Crashed in River Witham near Boston, Lincs., returning from Bohlen | | |
| 90 | The Haven Mud banks | n/a | n/a | n/a | The mudbanks observed during site visit | | |
| 91 | Foreshore remains | n/a | n/a | n/a | foreshore remains (wooden stakes) observed during site visit | | |

| RHDHV No. | Title | Designation | NHLE Ref. | HER Ref. | Description | Associated HER | Distance from site |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 92 | The Pilgrim Fathers Memorial | n/a | n/a | n/a | Location of memorial built in mid 20th century, visited during site visit | | |
| 93 | Geotechnical Boreholes | n/a | n/a | n/a | Location of boreholes at Boston Waste Transfer Station, results of which were assessed for this project | | |
| 94 | Geotechnical Boreholes | n/a | n/a | n/a | Location of boreholes at Marsh Lane, results of which were assessed for this project | | |
| 95 | Geotechnical Boreholes | n/a | n/a | n/a | Location of boreholes by The Haven, results of which were assessed for this project | | |
| 96 | Buried Archaeological features | n/a | n/a | n/a | Possible buried remains/features associated with post-medieval field boundaries, possible medieval remains | | |



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