

# Site HO24

## Heritage Impact Assessment



**Client:**  
Castle Point Borough  
Council

**Date:**  
August 2020



# Site HO24

## Heritage Impact Assessment

### Project Details

---

Client: Castle Point Borough Council  
Project Number: F1525

Address: Castle Point Borough Council  
Kiln Road  
Thundersley  
Benfleet  
SS7 1TF

### Quality Assurance – Approval Status

---

Issue: 1  
Date: 17-08-2020  
Prepared By: Hannah Rae and Richard Havis  
Checked By: Tim Murphy  
Approved By: Tim Murphy

#### Prepared by:

#### **Place Services**

Essex County Council  
County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1QH

T: +44 (0)333 013 6840

E: [enquiries@placeservices.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@placeservices.co.uk)

[www.placeservices.co.uk](http://www.placeservices.co.uk)

 @PlaceServices



### **Disclaimer**

This report has been prepared by Place Services with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client, incorporation of our General Terms and Condition of Business and taking account of the resources devoted to us by agreement with the client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk.

### **Copyright**

This report may contain material that is non-Place Services copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Historic England), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Place Services is able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences or permissions, but for which copyright itself is not transferable by Place Services. Users of this report remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

All OS maps reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. ©Crown Copyright. Licence number **LA100019602**

Maps reproduced from Historic Ordnance Survey material are with permission and are © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2010).

# Contents

Project Details	2
Quality Assurance – Approval Status	2
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
The Site	6
<b>2. Methodology</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3. Heritage Baseline</b>	<b>9</b>
Heritage Assets	9
Archaeological and Historical Overview	10
<b>4. Site Assessment</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5. Assessment of Significance</b>	<b>22</b>
Significance Criteria	22
Statements of Significance	24
<b>6. Potential Impact of Development</b>	<b>27</b>
Heritage Assets within the Site (Direct Impact)	27
Heritage Assets outside the Site (Indirect Impact)	28
<b>7. Conclusions and Recommendations</b>	<b>30</b>
Recommendations	30
<b>8. References and Sources</b>	<b>32</b>
Bibliography	32
Policy HO24	33
Designation Descriptions	37
<i>Glossary (National Planning Policy Framework)</i>	40



- 1.2. For the purposes of this assessment, the allocation area shall be referred to as ‘the Site’ and the 1km HER search area (from the centre of the Site) shall be referred to as ‘the Study Area’.
- 1.3. This report provides a baseline summary of the significance of known heritage assets within the Site and Study Area, based on documentary research and a site inspection. The aim is to assess the potential impact of a development on the significance of these heritage assets as there is currently no outline masterplan for the Site.
- 1.4. This assessment follows best practice procedures produced by Historic England<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists<sup>5</sup> and is designed to meet the requirements of heritage planning policy contained in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>6</sup>.
- 1.5. Planning policy, legislation and guidance relating to the historic environment (see **Appendix B** for detail) sets out the need to consider all elements of the historic environment to inform the planning process, and where appropriate, measures to mitigate adverse impacts from proposed developments.

## The Site

---

- 1.6. The Site is approximately 15 hectares (ha) in extent, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ7730583870.
- 1.7. The Site is located on the edge of Canvey Island and is largely formed of agricultural fields laid to grass, being used for grazing and recreation. There is a group of industrial buildings along the southern boundary of the Site, with some residential buildings and a commercial car dealership to the east. Adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site is the Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage (List Entry ID: 1123684).
- 1.8. The east boundary of the Site is formed by Canvey Road, the south by Northwick Road, and the west and north are bounded by the curve of Roscommon Way, with historic grazing marsh to the north west of this.

---

<sup>1</sup> Historic England, July 2015. *The Historic Environment in Local Plans - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1*

<sup>2</sup> Historic England, July 2015. *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2*

<sup>3</sup> Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

<sup>4</sup> Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*

<sup>5</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

<sup>6</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government, 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework*

## 2. Methodology

- 2.1. This report provides an assessment of the potential impacts on heritage assets arising from a development within the Site.
- 2.2. This assessment has included the following:
- Identification of any designated or non-designated heritage assets potentially affected by future development;
  - Research to obtain information from historic maps, documents and secondary sources relating to identified heritage assets;
  - Review of the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) for designated and non-designated heritage assets;
  - Consultation of Historic England's National Heritage List;
  - A walk-over survey of the Site and the surrounding area;
  - Assessment of the potential for known and any as yet unknown archaeological remains to survive within the Site;
  - Assessment of the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets, including the contribution made by setting to significance;
  - Assessment of the potential impacts, both direct and indirect (due to change within an asset's setting) that development (as known) will have on the significance of the heritage assets;
  - Production of recommendations for additional field investigations or mitigation in line with statutory requirements and best practice guidelines;
  - Assessment of residual impacts following proposed mitigation; and
  - Consultation of local and national planning policy and guidance pertaining to heritage.
- 2.3. **Appendix E** presents all relevant HER records in the Study Area (1 km radius from the centre of the Site). A map showing the Study Area and locations of the HER records is included at **Appendix E**. The number references used in the text are those used by the Essex HER or National Heritage List.
- 2.4. The relevant legislation and policy context are set out in **Appendix B** of this report.
- 2.5. Statutory designation descriptions are reproduced in **Appendix C** of this report.
- 2.6. The Site and Study Area were visited in July 2020. The aim of the Site walkover was to identify any features of heritage merit. At the time of visiting, access to the Site was not possible. As such, this assessment is based solely on limited views of the Site from its boundary. A photographic record of the visit was made. A number of the resultant images are reproduced in this report.

- 2.7. In order to assess the indirect impact of a development on the significance of a heritage asset, arising from change within its setting, this assessment has followed the four steps set out in Historic England's guidance *The Setting of Heritage Assets*<sup>7</sup>. These steps are as follows:
- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
  - Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
  - Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
  - Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.
- 2.8. Section 3 of this report identifies any heritage assets potentially affected by future development and the potential for unknown/unrecorded (archaeological) heritage assets, as well as provides an overview of the historical development of the Site and its surroundings.
- 2.9. An analysis of the existing Site conditions, based on the Site inspection, is presented in Section 4.
- 2.10. Section 5 provides an assessment of the significance of the heritage assets potentially affected by future development. To assess the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets, this report has drawn guidance from Historic England<sup>8</sup> which recommends making assessments under the categories of: Archaeological interest, Architectural and Artistic interest, and Historic interest.
- 2.11. An assessment of the potential impact of a development on the identified heritage assets is presented in Section 6, in line with Step 3 of Historic England's guidance<sup>9</sup>. Further detail on the factors to consider when assessing impact is outlined in Section 6.
- 2.12. Section 7 concludes with a summary of the results of this assessment and provides recommendations relating to future development.

---

<sup>7</sup> Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

<sup>8</sup> Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets - Historic England Advice Note 12.*

<sup>9</sup> *ibid*

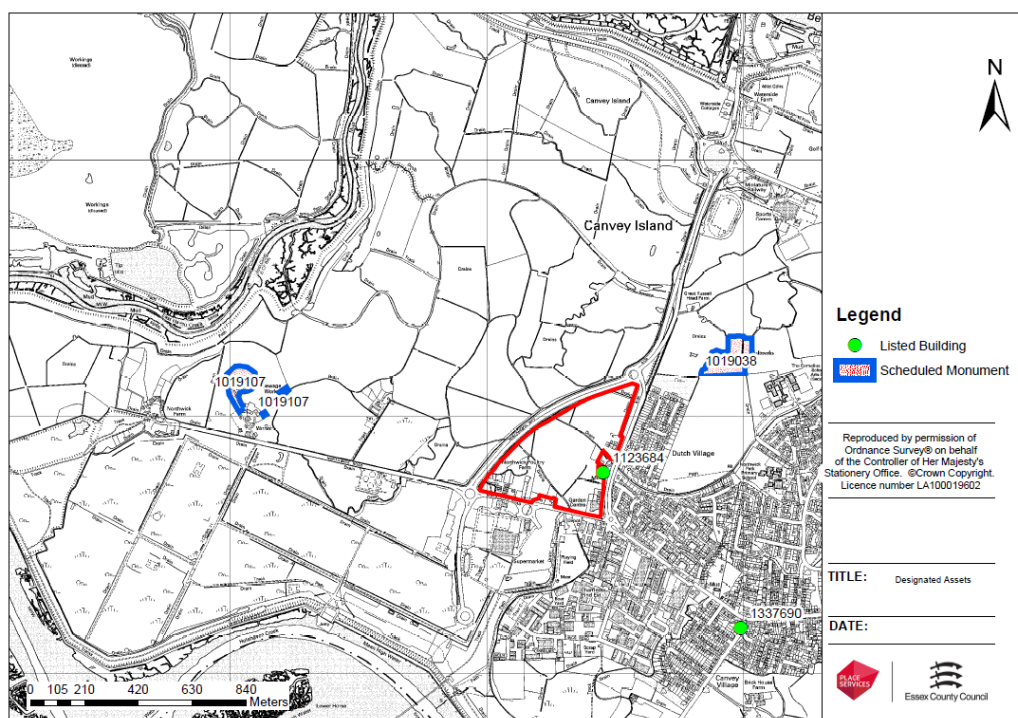


## 3. Heritage Baseline

### Heritage Assets

#### Designated Heritage Assets considered relevant to the assessment

- 3.1. Designated heritage assets within the Site and its environs have been reviewed. The following designated heritage assets have been scoped into this assessment. Designation descriptions are reproduced in **Appendix C**.
- 3.2. There are no designated heritage assets located within the Site. The following are located outside the Site:
  - Dutch Cottage, Grade II Listed (List Entry ID: 1123684); and
  - Roman saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island, Scheduled Monument (List Entry ID: 1019038).
- 3.3. The locations of the designated heritage assets are identified on **Figure 2**.
- 3.4. The Scheduled Monument to the east, a Heavy Anti-aircraft gun site, 380m east of Northwick Farm (List Entry ID 1019107) has been scoped out as it is located outside the 1km study area and is surrounded by dense scrub.



**Figure 2: Map showing Site and locations of designated heritage assets in a 1km radius**

### **Non-Designated Heritage Assets considered relevant to the assessment**

- 3.5. No non-designated built heritage assets have been identified as being relevant to this assessment. There are a number of features recorded on the Historic Environment Record within the 1km Study Area. Features identified on the HER are noted in the archaeological overview below. A map noting the location of HER monuments/events and accompanying gazetteer is included in **Appendix E**.

## **Archaeological and Historical Overview**

---

- 3.6. The information below is based on a review of the Essex Historic Environment Record and archival research.
- 3.7. The origins and development of Land west of Canvey Road, Canvey Island (HO24) and its surrounding area are presented in the following text summarising the principal heritage assets within the study area.

### **Historic Environment Characterisation for Castle Point Borough area**

- 3.8. Castle Point Borough was included within the Historic Environment Characterisation Survey of the Thames Corridor (Chris Blandford 2007). The Site is located within Historic Environment Characterisation Area Zone (HECZ) 97.3 Canvey Marshes. This describes the study area as:

#### **HECZ 97.3 Canvey Marshes**

- 3.9. **Summary:** This zone contains a relatively undisturbed landscape of marshland, enclosed into field systems for marsh grazing at an early date. It has the potential to contain substantial archaeological resources.
- 3.10. **Geology:** The underlying bedrock of the zone consists of London Clay Mudstone, which is overlain by Holocene beach and tidal flat deposits.
- 3.11. **Historic Landscape Character:** This zone is bounded to the north by Benfleet Creek and to the west by East Haven Creek. Although the north of the zone, bordering Benfleet Creek, retains its saltmarsh, the zone consists mostly of reclaimed marshland, the central and western part of which has EU-designated Ancient Land status. This is an area of grazing marsh, comprising blocks of regular and irregular fields bounded by drainage ditches with often sinuous boundaries reflecting their origins in marshland creeks. The boundaries are mainly of medieval/post medieval origin resulting from the creation of

grazing marsh, some elements of the earlier salt marsh can be discerned. There are a wide range of archaeological features including earthwork counter walls, and flood defences. Significant areas of this zone are being incorporated into the new RSPB reserve developed in south Essex as part of the Thames Gateway initiative.

- 3.12. **Archaeological Character:** The archaeological character of the zone is defined by the exploitation of the marshland environment which has been identified from the Roman period to the present day. There is evidence of stetch (low ridge and furrow designed to facilitate drainage for agricultural purposes), and salt working sites indicating the zone's archaeological potential. In addition, there are remains of numerous WWII landscape features such as the anti-glider trenches. There is the potential for Palaeo-environmental sequences surviving throughout the zone.

## Archaeological and Historical Overview

### Late Iron Age and Roman

- 3.13. Exploitation of the marshland along the coastal area of South Essex expanded significantly in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, used for grazing and salt production. One of the main industries on the Essex coast was the production of salt. There are the remains of three salt producing sites or salterns in the area (EHER 7074, 7197 and 7233). The saltern, 260m south-east of Great Russell Head Farm, is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019038).
- 3.14. Directly to the north of HO24 is the site of the other Late Iron Age saltern (EHER 7233).
- 3.15. Excavations of a Saltern site to the west, undertaken as part of the London Gateway development over 44 hectares, identified the extensive nature of the production, both the remains of the red hills (waste material from the salt production process), as well as extensive evidence of occupation and other processes taking place on the site were excavated (Biddulph et al 2012).
- 3.16. A number of salt making sites have been recorded across Canvey Island and along the Thames showing how extensive this industry was prevalent along the Essex coast. The Scheduled example abutting H023, to the north west of HO24, is a rare example as elements of it still survive as earthworks, however, others are likely to survive within the former marshland environment.

### Medieval

- 3.17. The area to the north west of the Site on the western side of the A130 was designated as the Canvey Island Ancient Landscape (EHER 47205) as it preserved an area of relict

grazing marsh, with field boundaries respecting the original lines of the creeks which divided the area.

- 3.18. To the west of the Site is Monkswick with an incomplete moat, dating from the medieval period.

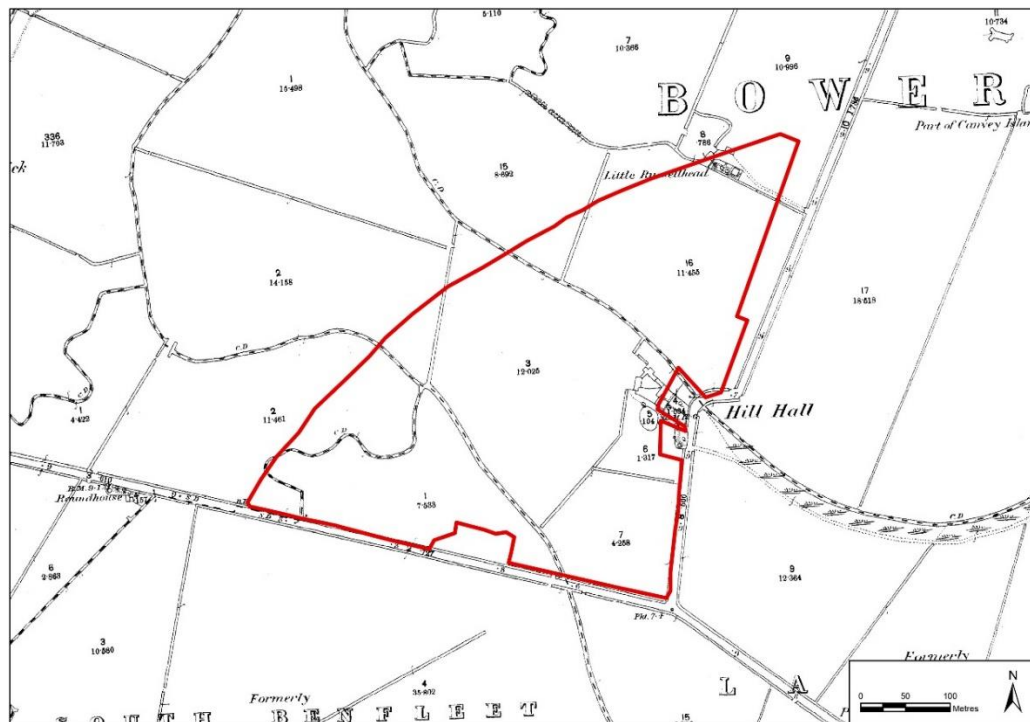
## Post-Medieval

- 3.19. Historic maps show that much of the southern and western area of the island comprised grazing marsh, split between different parishes on the mainland. A small area along the north side of the island had been enclosed.
- 3.20. The first sea wall (EHER 7362) around the island was constructed by Dutch workers who were brought over to build this after 1622. Its course has been deduced from a plan of 1793. Some of the Dutch settled on Canvey, and two seventeenth century Dutch Cottages survive (EHER 7123, NHLE 1123684, and EHER 7124, NHLE 1337690), of timber-framed construction and octagonal plan. Of these two cottages only EHER 7123 is located near to the Site.
- 3.21. To the north of the Site, a ditch associated with the sea wall (EHER 19072) was exposed during drain excavation.
- 3.22. To the south-west is the Site of a building called Roundhouse (EHER 45799), was illustrated on the first edition OS map.



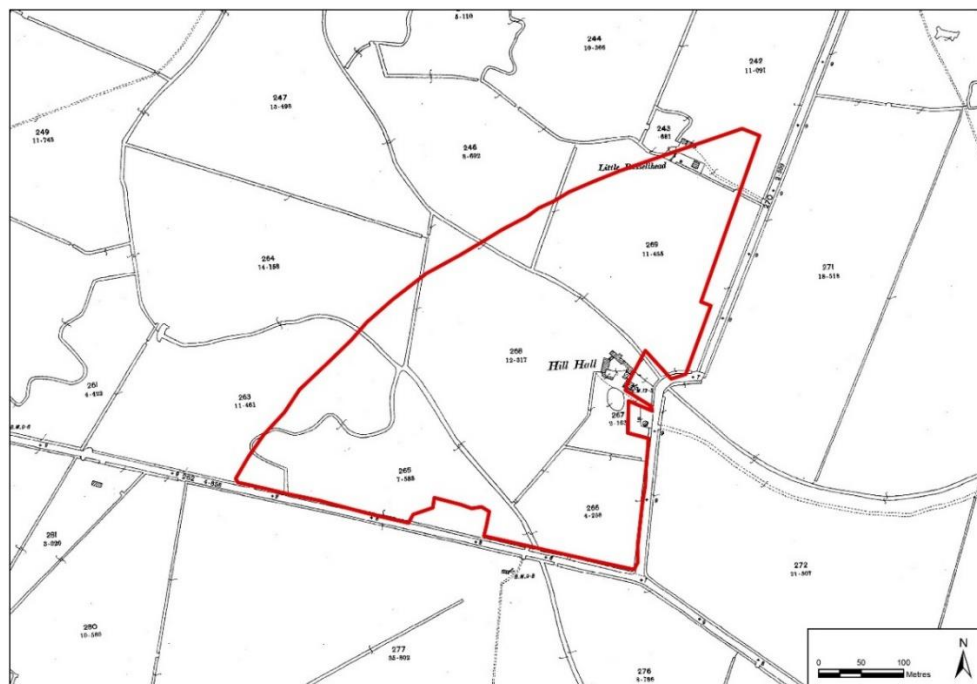
**Figure 3: Chapman and Andre Extract (1777)**

- 3.23. The Chapman and Andre map (**Figure 3**) shows the whole of Canvey Island as rough marshland with scattered farmsteads and a chapel, surrounded by an earthwork sea wall. The road that runs down the east side of the allocation area is depicted running on the same line south from the original causeway crossing.



**Figure 4: Extract from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25' map (1877)**

3.24. The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (**Figure 4**) shows evidence of reclaimed marshland divided into irregular fields with a single former sinuous boundary surviving in the south west corner. There are two farmsteads, Hill Hall and Little Russellhead within the Site. The southern part of the areas has already been drained as indicated by the straight boundaries.

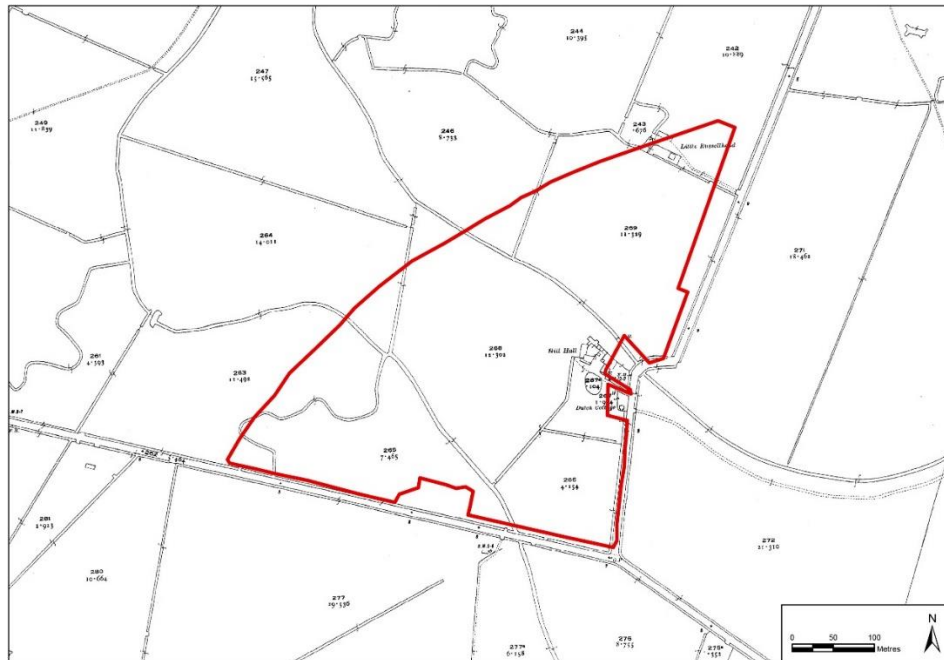


**Figure 5: Extract from the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25' map (1898)**



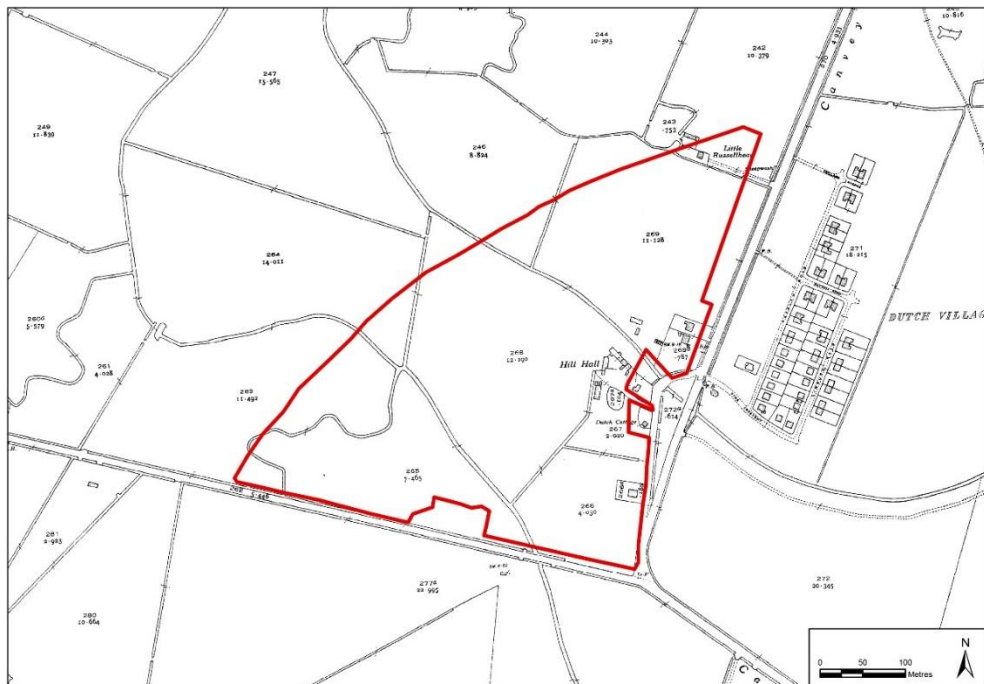
3.25. The second edition OS map (**Figure 5**) shows limited change from the first edition. The number of buildings at Little Russellhead had been reduced.

### Modern



**Figure 6: Extract from the OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25' map (1923)**

3.26. The third edition OS map (**Figure 6**) shows no change in the immediate environs of the Site.



**Figure 7: Extract from the OS 4<sup>th</sup> edition 25' map (c.1938)**

- 3.27. The fourth edition OS map (**Figure 7**) shows the addition of buildings to the east of the Site. The road to the east of the Site had been straightened, and the first houses of the Dutch Village were in place to the east.
- 3.28. There are several heritage assets relating to World War Two defences. There is a Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun site, which is Scheduled (NHLE 1019107), west of the Site. This had gun emplacements, a command post, barracks and a magazine building. All the buildings have gone but most of the emplacements survive. Two areas of anti-aircraft ditches (EHER 14732 and 18283) were laid out north of HO24, to protect the area for airbourne invasion.
- 3.29. A Cold War Nuclear Monitoring Post (EHER 46702) is sited immediately to the south of the Site.
- 3.30. Most of the modern expansion of settlement on Canvey Island was after 1930, when many people from London bought plots on the island to build new houses. The settlement gradually spread westwards, so the only open area left on Canvey Island is the former grazing marsh at its western end.

## 4. Site Assessment

- 4.1. A Site visit was undertaken in July 2020. At the time of visiting, access to the Site was limited to public footpaths around the edge of the Site. As such, this assessment is based solely on limited views of the Site from its boundary. The setting of the identified heritage assets within the immediate vicinity of the Site was also considered. During the site visit the weather was bright and clear.

### General Description

- 4.2. The Site is predominately comprised of open fields, with a vegetated boundary to the north, east and west and wooden fencing to the south. The topography of the pastoral land is even. There are some large industrial buildings to the south of the Site, with residential buildings, the Canvey Island Dutch Cottage Museum and a car dealership to the east.
- 4.3. The east boundary of the Site is formed by Canvey Road, the south by Northwick Road, and Roscommon Way curves to enclose the west and northern boundaries.
- 4.4. Views of the northern portion of the Site (**Figure 8**), seen from the west side of Canvey Road, show the area to be comprised largely of fields with a number of mature bushes and some wildflowers. A dirt track leads off the west side of Canvey Road, with a wooden gate providing access into this area of land. The northernmost part of the Site largely comprises condensed trees and bushes.





**Figure 8: View south west across the Site from the east side of Canvey Road**

- 4.5. Looking west across the Site from the eastern boundary on Canvey Road, the view is of an open grassed area with the Poplar trees along Roscommon Way, which demarcate the north west boundary of the Site, visible in the background (**Figure 9**).



**Figure 9: View west across the Site from its eastern boundary**

- 4.6. **Figure 10** shows the view across the Site from the junction of Roscommon Way with Northwick Road. This south west portion of the Site incorporates a small field, in use for grazing, and a group of industrial buildings, the roofs of which can be seen beyond this field.



**Figure 10: View north east across the Site from the junction of Roscommon Way and Northwick Road**

- 4.7. The Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage (**Figure 11**) is located immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site. The listed building is accessed via a small lane off Northwick Road, which leads to a tarmac car park at the front of the building (**Figure 12**). The heritage asset is set within its own gardens which surround the building on all sides.
- 4.8. To the rear of Dutch Cottage, beyond its gardens and boundary fence, is the open land of the Site (**Figure 13**). The Site forms part of the historic rural context of the listed building and is therefore an important element of its setting.





**Figure 11: Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage**



**Figure 12: View towards Dutch Cottage from the south**



**Figure 13: Dutch Cottage with view of the Site to its rear**

- 4.9. The Scheduled Monument, Roman saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm (**Figure 14**), is located to the north east of the Site, to the opposite side of Canvey Road. Although the Site forms part of the historic context of the Scheduled Monument, there is no inter-visibility between the two as a result of the interposing vegetation, the busy Canvey Road and the residential development of Dutch Village. As such, there is a sense of detachment between the Site and the heritage asset.





**Figure 14: The remains of the Saltern which survive as a mound approximately 1m higher than the surrounding area**

## 5. Assessment of Significance

### Significance Criteria

---

5.1. The intrinsic significance unique to each heritage asset can be defined as the sum of tangible and intangible values which make it important to society. The significance of an asset or place may reflect its age, aesthetic, architectural quality or fabric, as well as intangible qualities such as associations with historic people or events.

5.2. To assess the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets, this report has drawn guidance from Historic England<sup>10</sup> which recommends making assessments under the categories of: Archaeological interest, Architectural and artistic interest, and Historic interest. These interests together contribute to the overall significance of a place or site.

5.3. These attributes of significance are described as:

- **Archaeological interest**

There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

- **Architectural and artistic interest**

These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.

- **Historic Interest**

An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

---

<sup>10</sup> Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets - Historic England Advice Note 12.*

5.4. Section 3 of this report has identified the heritage assets considered relevant to this assessment. The significance of the identified heritage assets will be assessed using a number of significance ratings to permit a quantifiable assessment:

- **High:** Significant at national or international level. These will tend to have a high cultural value and form an important element of a building or site.
- **Medium:** Significant at a regional or national level. These will tend to have some cultural merit and form a significant part of the building or site.
- **Low:** local or regional significance.
- **Neutral:** Has no cultural significance but is also not considered intrusive to heritage value.
- **Intrusive:** Detracts from heritage significance.

5.5. Further to the above, when considering the significance rating of a particular heritage asset, it is important to acknowledge the various levels of protection granted to heritage assets. For example, the scheduling of a monument is applied only to sites of national importance and is reserved for carefully selected sites, which creates a representative sample of sites from different epochs<sup>11</sup>. A building is listed to mark and celebrate its special architectural and historic interest, with Grade I listed buildings being of exceptional interest; Grade II\* listed buildings being particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and Grade II listed buildings being of special interest<sup>12</sup>. Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are designated by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Parks and gardens are registered to celebrate designed landscapes of note. The 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England' is compiled by Historic England<sup>13</sup>.

5.6. Setting also contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. The NPPF notes that setting is: *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*

5.7. As outlined in Section 2 of this report, this assessment has followed the steps set out in the Historic England Guidance document *The Setting of Heritage Assets*<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> Historic England. Scheduled Monuments. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/scheduled-monuments/>

<sup>12</sup> Historic England. Listed Buildings. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

<sup>13</sup> Historic England. Registered Parks and Gardens. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/>

<sup>14</sup> Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

## Statements of Significance

---

### Archaeological Potential

- 3.31. Assessment has revealed that the Site has historically been former grazing marsh which was turned into agricultural land in the post medieval period and then into rough grazing and open space in the twentieth century. The area would have suffered minimal truncation and as such, any sub-surface archaeological features are unlikely to have suffered truncation in this undeveloped Site.
- 3.32. There is evidence within the vicinity of the Site for Pre-historic and Roman deposits. Records on the HER demonstrate activity in the Study Area and environs of the Site during these periods and as such there is potential for features of significance being present on the Site. To identify the full extent and significance of these deposits, further investigation will be required.
- 3.33. The presence of two farms on the cartographic data may indicate occupation extending back to the medieval occupation.

### Designated Heritage Assets Outside of the Site

#### Dutch Cottage, Grade II Listed Building: High Significance

- 5.8. The significance of Dutch Cottage is predominantly invested in its architectural interest, as a representative example of an early seventeenth century dwelling. The listed building is comprised of one storey with attic and is constructed of an octagonal timber frame with plastered brick facing. Externally, the heritage asset features a circular pointed thatched roof topped by a circular chimney stack and eyebrow dormer windows with Gothic glazing, which overall create a modest yet attractive building and contribute to the asset's aesthetic value. Despite the later lean-to extension added to the south side of the building, the historic form of the building is still very much legible and appreciated. The significance of the listed building is also derived from its historic interest as one of only two cottages which survive from this period, built by the Dutch who reclaimed Canvey Island in the early to mid-seventeenth century. As such, the heritage asset is indicative of the social and economic history of Canvey Island and its evolution since the early seventeenth century.
- 5.9. The wider setting of the listed building largely comprises open fields and farmland to the north, west and south, which contribute positively to the heritage asset's significance as



part of its historic rural context. To the east is residential development (Dutch Village), to the opposite side of Canvey Road. The first edition OS map (**Figure 4**) illustrates that Canvey Road has historically existed as a principal thoroughfare, however this is now a busy A-road which is an intrusive feature within the setting of Dutch Cottage and detracts from the appreciation of its significance. The immediate setting of the listed building consists of its surrounding gardens, which contribute positively to the significance of the heritage asset, and an adjacent area of hardstanding used for parking, which is not considered to contribute to the significance of the listed building.

- 5.10. The Site is located immediately adjacent and to the west of Dutch Cottage and forms part of the historic rural context of the listed building. As part of the heritage asset's green, landscape setting, the Site is considered to form an important element of setting which enhances the experience of the listed building's significance, as the Site has historically been extant as open, undeveloped land. The Site is therefore considered to make a positive contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of Dutch Cottage.

#### Roman saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island, Scheduled Monument: High Significance

- 5.11. This heritage asset comprises the remains of a Roman salt manufacturing area (or saltern) partly visible as a series of earthworks with associated buried remains, the soil from which exhibits a distinctive red appearance, hence the commonly used term 'red hill'.
- 5.12. The principal feature of the saltern is a substantial mound (or 'red hill') measuring some 60m square and standing up to 1.1m high. The southern half of the summit forms a level platform, contrasting with a more pronounced raised area to the north. A smaller mound located adjacent to the east measures some 15m north to south by 10m and marks the north eastern extent of the site. Thus the total length of the surviving earthwork is some 75m north east to south west with a maximum width of some 60m. Small scale excavations around the perimeter of the site in 1972 showed the original extent of the 'red hill' to be an oval mound some 100m north east to south west, some 3.5m above Roman ground level. The Roman strata were shown to be intact although no finds were recovered. Medieval reuse of the salt works was also evident.
- 5.13. Other less pronounced earthworks, both ridges and depressions, which represent activities associated with the saltern and later, medieval cultivation around the mound, are visible surrounding the saltern and these are included within the scheduling.

- 5.14. The principal significance of the heritage asset is drawn from its archaeological interest. The monument is a rare example of a red hill (Saltern) surviving as an earthwork, which is surviving in a partially degraded, although still surviving, open landscape, with view of the historic grazing marsh. The site survives within an area of drained grazing marsh, although earthworks survive both within the designated area and in its surrounding area. The present landscape enhances the appreciation of the asset within its landscape.
- 5.15. Setting contributes to the significance of this heritage asset as at present the monument is surrounded by former grazing marsh, with open countryside to the north and east, and with rough open ground between the monument and existing residential development to the south. There are long distance views to the north-west and west of the existing grazing marsh beyond the A130. Within the immediate surrounding landscape there are earthworks outside the monument which are either associated to the former grazing marsh, or to the saltern and its associated features.
- 5.16. The Site is located to the west of the Scheduled Monument, to the opposite side of Canvey Road. Although the Site forms part of the historic rural context of the heritage asset, there is a degree of separation from the heritage asset resulting from the busy Canvey Road and the housing to the east of the Site boundary. As such, the Site is considered to make a limited contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the Roman Saltern apart from its historical land use association.

## 6. Potential Impact of Development

- 6.1. This section assesses the potential impact of development within the Site upon the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets. No specific or outline masterplan has been created for the Site. As such this assessment will address the principle of development within the Site and make recommendations to reduce harm.
- 6.2. As there are no heritage assets located within the Site boundary, the potential impact of development is considered in relation to the indirect (non-physical) impacts on heritage assets located within the Study Area, due to change within their settings. It has been outlined within this report that, at the time of the Site visit, there was no access onto the Site but was restricted to the surrounding footpaths. The assessment provided below is therefore not a full assessment of potential impact and is based solely on limited views of the Site from its boundary.
- 6.3. The assessment of the potential impact of development upon the setting of the identified heritage assets has been considered using the guidance detailed in Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets*<sup>15</sup>.

### Heritage Assets within the Site (Direct Impact)

---

#### Archaeology

- 6.4. Assessment has revealed activity within the Site, or its immediate environs, since the Pre-Historic period. The Site has remained in agricultural use and this may account for the dearth of archaeological information within the Site given there have been no previous investigations. Given the Site's historic use, if there were to be features of significance, they would have unlikely been truncated by previous development and as such there is a higher chance of survival.
- 6.5. The two farmsteads recorded on the cartographic evidence are likely to retain archaeological deposits associated with their development, potentially from the medieval period.
- 6.6. The specific areas of development in the Site have not yet been established. Areas of development will likely completely remove and destroy any archaeological deposits present. The potential of the Site to reveal features of significance has not yet been fully understood. As such it is recommended that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken which is informed by the results of a geophysical survey.

---

<sup>15</sup> Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

## Heritage Assets outside the Site (Indirect Impact)

---

### Dutch Cottage, Grade II Listed Building: High Significance

- 6.7. As previously stated, the Site was not accessible at the time of visiting and therefore the assessment given below is not a fully informed assessment of impact and is based solely on views of the Site from its boundary.
- 6.8. There would be an impact on the historic, rural setting of the Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage arising from development on the Site. As assessed within Section 5 of this report, the Site is considered to make a positive contribution to the significance of the listed building as part of its green, landscape setting, which has historically existed as open, undeveloped land.
- 6.9. Development on the Site would result in the loss of part of this historic context and an irreversible change to the open and rural character of the asset's setting. Consequently, it is considered that any development on the Site would cause a degree of harm to the significance of Dutch Cottage. With regard to the NPPF, it is considered that this harm would be less than substantial. The level of this harm would be dependent on the details of the masterplan. It is advised that a buffer is incorporated into any future masterplan. This is unlikely to completely mitigate any harm but there is the potential to minimise harm.

### Roman saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island, Scheduled Monument: High Significance

- 6.10. The Site is considered to make a limited contribution to the significance of the Scheduled Monument in relation to its historical land use association. It is therefore considered that any potential development on the Site would not adversely impact upon the significance of the heritage asset.

### Summary of Impact

- 6.11. Assessment has revealed the potential for archaeological features surviving within the Site. Where these exist within the development footprint it is likely that they will be directly impacted and completely destroyed.
- 6.12. The Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage would be impacted by development on the Site. Development would result in the loss of part of the historic rural context of the listed building and an irreversible change to the character of the heritage asset, which would cause harm to its significance. The level of harm would be less than substantial with regard to the NPPF.



6.13. There would be no impact upon the Scheduled Monument arising from change within its wider setting.

## 7. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by Place Services for Castle Point Borough Council. This document provides an assessment of heritage impact for Site HO24 ("the Site") as referred to in the Local Plan.
- 7.2 Designated heritage assets within the Site and its environs have been reviewed. The following designated heritage assets have been scoped into this assessment:
- 7.3 The following heritage assets are located outside the Site:
- Dutch Cottage, Grade II Listed (List Entry ID: 1123684).
  - Roman saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island, Scheduled Monument (List Entry ID: 1019038).
- 7.4 No non-designated built heritage assets have been identified as being relevant to this assessment. There are a number of archaeological features recorded on the Historic Environment Record within the 1km Study Area, which have been considered in the archaeological overview within Section 3 of this report.
- 7.5 No specific or outline masterplan has been created for the Site. As such this assessment has addressed the principle of development within the Site and made recommendations to reduce harm.
- 7.6 Assessment has revealed potential for archaeological features within the Site. Should these exist within the development footprint it is likely that they will be directly impacted and completely destroyed.
- 7.7 Development on the Site would impact upon the Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage as a result of the loss of part of its historic rural context and change to the character of the asset's setting, which would cause harm to its significance. This harm would be less than substantial with regard to the NPPF. The level of harm would be dependant upon the detailed masterplan.
- 7.8 There would be no impact on the significance of the Scheduled Monument as a result of development on the Site.
- 7.9 In summary, the development of the Site will cause less than substantial harm to the significance of the Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage. The level of this harm will largely depend on the details of the masterplan and how successful this is at preserving the setting of the listed building.

### Recommendations

---

- 7.10 The specific areas of development within the Site have not yet been established. Areas of development will likely completely remove and destroy any archaeological deposits.

The potential of the Site to reveal features of significance has not yet been fully understood. As such it is recommended that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken which is informed by the results of an archaeological evaluation.

- 7.11 The design of an appropriate masterplan will be key to establishing how much harm is caused to the setting and significance of the listed building. It is recommended that this is undertaken in consultation with the local planning authority and their heritage advisors.
- 7.12 A Heritage Impact Assessment, which adds to the level of detail in this document, will be required once the above works have been undertaken and a detailed masterplan established.

## 8. References and Sources

### Bibliography

---

Chris Blandford Associates	2004	<i>Thames Gateway: Historic Environment Characterisation Project</i>
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2017	<i>Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment</i>
Department for Communities and Local Government	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>The Historic Environment in Local Plans - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2</i>
Historic England	2017	<i>The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)</i>
Historic England	2019	<i>Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets - Historic England Advice Note 12.</i>



# Appendices A: Legislation & Policy

## Policy HO24

---

### Land west of Canvey Road, Canvey Island

This site is approximately 15 ha in size. The site currently comprises a garden centre and several commercial businesses and residential properties. The site is enclosed by three roads, Canvey Road to the east, Northwick Road to the south and Roscommon Way to the western and northern edges.

The site is located on Canvey Island, as such is located within Flood Risk Zone 3. The *Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level Two 2018* indicates that this site is at high risk of flooding and therefore its development needs to be considered against the Sequential Test, and Exceptions Test. The *Sequential and Exceptions Test* prepared to accompany this plan indicates that the site would pass the Sequential Test in attempting to deliver the objectively assessed need for housing and when it can be demonstrated that there is an insufficient five-year land supply from sites with a lower flood risk. It will however be necessary for any planning application to demonstrate that any proposals are designed to meet the Exceptions test, particularly in relation to flood resistance and flood resilience.

The *Essex County Council Interactive Flood and Water Management Map* identifies existing drainage ditches running along the southern and part of the eastern boundary of the site. It will therefore be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable drainage techniques, to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site. This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure that will also provide benefits in terms of recreation, nature conservation and active travel.

This site is identified as a Local Wildlife Site (CPT4) in the *Local Wildlife Site Register 2019*. It is therefore necessary for ecological survey work to be undertaken having regard to flora, reptiles and nesting birds for this site. Consideration should be given as to how any biodiversity can be effectively integrated into the development proposals to achieve a net gain and or investment made to support biodiversity and the protection of species rich areas in west Canvey. This should include improving access for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders across Canvey Way to link the site with the West Canvey Marshes and Canvey Wick Nature Reserves. This crossing should include provision for horse riders.

The *SHLAA 2018* estimated that the site has capacity for 275 new residential dwellings which is tempered by the evidence from the *Large Sites Capacity Study 2018* which confirms that the site has capacity for 253 dwellings made up of semi-detached, detached and a small proportion of terraced dwellings.

Part of the site already has planning permission for 57 units, therefore this policy will look to accommodate the remaining 196 units.

Land west of Canvey Road, Canvey Island

1. Land west of Canvey Road, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 196 new homes and a residential care home by 2033.

2. Housing development may be brought forward on this development site only at a time when there is an insufficient supply of land to ensure a five-year housing land supply, thereby passing the sequential test for flood risk.

3. A master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality and health and education infrastructure is provided to support growth in this location. The master plan must deliver the following:

— a. An urban design framework using a mix of urban design approaches built around the Boulevard urban design approach, complemented with the design of a Major Entry Point to the site, to create an attractive, green environment;

— b. A landscape strategy for the site that includes: i. The provision of a strong landscaped buffer to the western boundary;

— ii. The provision of greenways running through the site connecting the development with existing residential areas and with open spaces and green infrastructure nearby, including a link across Roscommon Way to the Canvey Wick and West Canvey Nature Reserves for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders;

— iii. An approach to wildlife that results in a net gain in biodiversity;

— iv. The provision of public open space within the site consistent with the requirement of policy HS3; and

—  
—

— v. Sustainable drainage measures that will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.

—

— c. Homes designed to be resistant and resilient to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and the provision of safe, on-site refuge facilities.

—

4. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.

5. Public transport waiting facilities and services should be improved on both Canvey Road, and Northwick Road in order to promote sustainable travel patterns.

6. Homes on this site may not be occupied until such time as a new access to the site from either Canvey Road and/or Northwick Road has been created to serve the site.

## Appendices B: Legislation & Policy

### National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies, including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets, including Designated Assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, economic benefits and place-making (Paragraph 185).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed, and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the impact, field evaluation may also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportionate to their significance and the potential impact (Para 189).

The NPPF sets out the approach that local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets, and harm or loss to significance through alteration or destruction should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, Registered Parks & Gardens should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, Grade I and II\* listed buildings, Grade I and II\* Registered Parks & Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (Para 194). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (Para 200 and 201).

Where there is substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset a number of criteria must be met alongside achieving substantial public benefits (Para 195). Where there is less than substantial harm the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the development (Para 196). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets (Para 197). The NPPF also makes provision to allow



enabling development (Para 202) and allowing development which enhances World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (Para 200).

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publicly accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (Para 199).

## Appendices C: Designation Descriptions

### Designation Descriptions

---

#### Roman saltern 260m SE of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island NHLE 1019038

The monument is situated on low-lying ground (below 10m OD) near Dutch Village, (a modern housing development) in the western half of Canvey Island.

It includes the remains of a Roman salt manufacturing area (or saltern) partly visible as a series of earthworks with associated buried remains, the soil from which exhibits a distinctive red appearance, hence the commonly used term 'red hill'.

The principal feature of the saltern is a substantial mound (or 'red hill') measuring some 60m square and standing up to 1.1m high. The southern half of the summit forms a level platform, contrasting with a more pronounced raised area to the north. A smaller mound lying adjacent to the east measures some 15m north to south by 10m and marks the north eastern extent of the site. Thus the total length of the surviving earthwork is some 75m north east to south west with a maximum width of some 60m. Small scale excavations around the perimeter of the site in 1972 showed the original extent of the 'red hill' to be an oval mound some 100m north east to south west, some 3.5m above Roman ground level. The Roman strata were shown to be intact although no finds were recovered. Medieval reuse of the salt works was also evident.

Other less pronounced earthworks, both ridges and depressions, which represent activities associated with the saltern and later, medieval cultivation around the mound, are visible surrounding the saltern and these are included within the scheduling.

All modern fencelines, telegraph poles and cables are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

#### ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Salt has been produced from sea water or, in inland areas, from brine springs since before Roman times, and the technology used in the medieval period displays a marked continuity with earlier production methods. Brine, from which the water was evaporated to produce the salt, was collected in one of two ways, either by its filtration from coastal sand, soil or pebbles impregnated with salt water during high tides and periodic inundation, or by its collection in pools or pits filled at high tide or by inland springs, sometimes by way of a system of channels, dams and sluices. Medieval salterns include a range of features connected with the collection and evaporation processes, of which the most visually distinctive are the oval or kidney-shaped middens of waste material which may cover areas of 2ha or more. Other features usually survive in buried form beneath and around the middens, illustrating the fact that salterns were often in use for periods of at least a century, during which time they were occupied seasonally, their component structures being rebuilt at the beginning of each summer or as required. Evaporation was often aided by an evaporation kiln fuelled by peat or wood products, of which several different types are known, and the remains of temporary wooden buildings, wooden or wicker troughs and clay-lined pits have also been found during excavation.

Salt was an expensive commodity during the medieval period, particularly in demand for food preservation and curing. Salterns are known from documentary sources and place name evidence to have been widely distributed around the English coast and the inland brine springs of Cheshire from at least the end of the 11th century. The industry had declined by the beginning of the 16th century and competition with the superior and cheaper rock salt, mined from the beginning of the 17th century, led to its demise during the early post-medieval period.

Once a common site in coastal and estuarine localities, extant salterns are now extremely rare monuments nationally. In Essex out of over 300 recorded 'red hills' only a very small number survive.

Preserved within the stratigraphy of the 'red hill' 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm will be structures and artefacts associated with the salt production process: settling tanks; hearths; flues; fire-floors and briquetage (fired clay artefacts associated with salt production). The study of these structures will greatly enhance our understanding of salt production in the Roman period. Of particular interest are the hearths with their associated briquetage furniture which formed the centres of the 'red hills'. At present little is known about their construction and mode of operation. It is thought that two types of hearth were commonly used: the open hearth and the closed hearth. There is as yet no in situ evidence for open hearths; it is thought that remains would survive as a burnt levelled area with associated briquetage furniture such as evaporation vessels and pedestals. There is a small amount of in situ evidence for closed hearths which are more easily recognisable as they had walls and a flue; however the information contained within an intact 'red hill' such as that near Great Russell Head Farm is capable of greatly enhancing our knowledge of their operation.

#### SCHEDULING HISTORY

Monument included in the Schedule on 15th March 1972 as:

COUNTY/NUMBER: Essex 154

NAME: "Red Hill" South-East of Russellhead

Scheduling amended on 9th March 1973 to:

COUNTY/NUMBER: Essex 154

NAME: Red Hill, South East of Russellhead, Canvey Island

The reference of this monument is now:

NATIONAL MONUMENT NUMBER: 32424

NAME: Roman saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island

SCHEDULING REVISED ON 07th June 2000

## Dutch Cottage NHLE 1123684

### Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1123684

Date first listed: 05-Feb-1952

Statutory Address: Dutch Cottage, Canvey Road

### Location

Statutory Address: Dutch Cottage, Canvey Road

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Essex

District: Castle Point (District Authority)

Parish: Canvey Island

National Grid Reference: TQ 7745283783

CANVEY ISLAND CANVEY ROAD TQ 78 SE 3/1 Dutch Cottage 5-2-52 - II Cottage, now used as a museum. Dated 1618. Octagonal timber frame, plastered brick facing. Thatched circular pointed roof terminating in a circular chimney stack with moulded capping. One storey and attics. Central eyebrow dormer windows. 2 light casements with Gothic glazing, shutters to ground floor windows. Central nailed door with 5 upper and lower vertical panels. Simple pediment on



brackets. Rear buttress. Left later single storey lean-to extension with red tiled roof and similar door. Date 1618 over door. Canvey Island was reclaimed early/mid C17 by the Dutch who built the sea wall. 2 of the cottages of this period survive q.v. 3/2.

## Appendix D

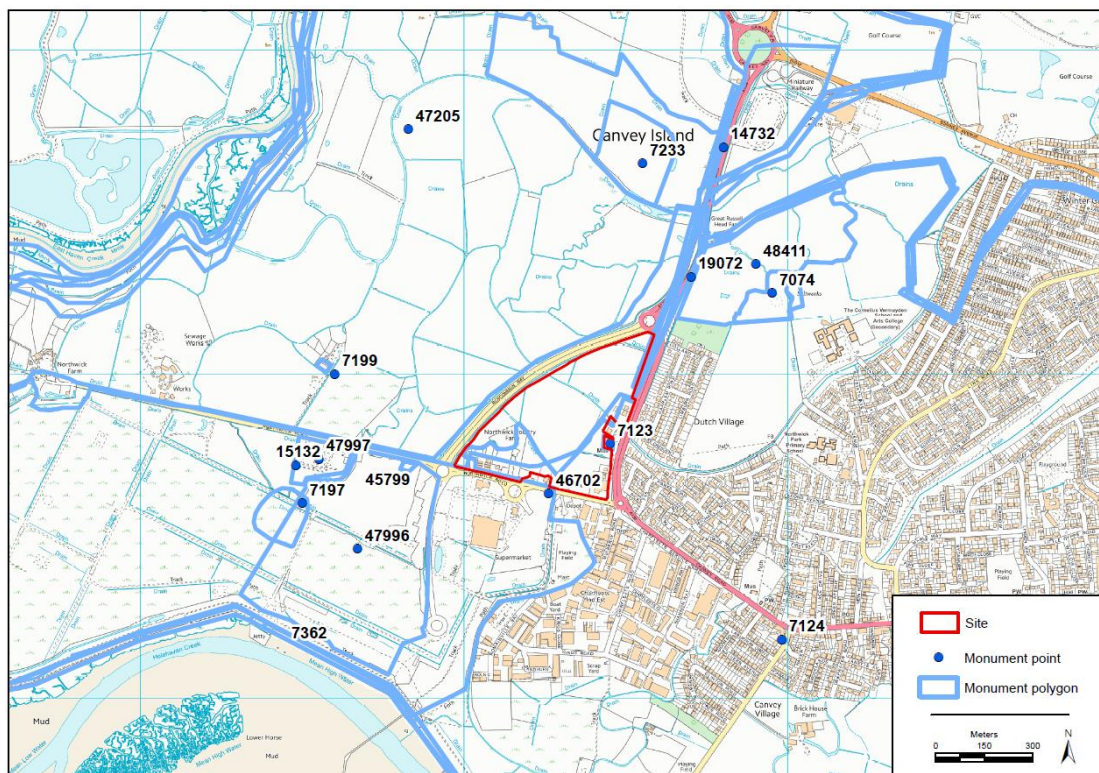
### Glossary (National Planning Policy Framework) <sup>16</sup>

<i>Archaeological interest</i>	<i>There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.</i>
<i>Conservation (for heritage policy)</i>	<i>The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.</i>
<i>Designated heritage asset</i>	<i>A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.</i>
<i>Heritage asset</i>	<i>A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).</i>
<i>Historic environment</i>	<i>All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.</i>
<i>Historic environment record</i>	<i>Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.</i>
<i>Setting of a heritage asset</i>	<i>The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.</i>
<i>Significance (for heritage policy)</i>	<i>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.</i>

<sup>16</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework*



## Appendices E: HER Data



Summary catalogue of HER sites within the Study Area:

HER No.	Site Name	Period	Summary
7074	Roman Saltern 260m SE of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island	Roman, Medieval	Intact Red Hill with overlying medieval occupation, (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1019038).
7123	Dutch Cottage (Canvey Road)	Post-medieval	Early 17th century octagonal timber framed cottage, now museum, (Listed Building NHLE 1123684).
7124	6 Haven Road (Dutch Cottage)	Post-medieval	Early 17th century octagonal timber framed cottage.
7197	Canvey Island	Roman, Medieval	A low mound which may be a Red Hill. Medieval pottery has been found on its surface.
7199	Monkswick	Medieval	Incomplete Medieval moat, first mentioned in 1315.
7233	Canvey Island	Late Iron Age/Roman	Site of a Red Hill, dating from the Late Iron Age or Roman period
7362	Canvey Island - Dutch Sea Wall	Post-medieval	Course of the Dutch sea wall, deduced from a 'Plan within the Walls' of 1793.
14732	Anti-glider ditches W of the sports centre	Modern	World War II anti-glider ditches appearing as earthworks on RAF vertical photography.

14734	WWII HAA Gun Site "TN7 Furtherwick", N of Long Road, Canvey Island	Modern	World War II Heavy Ant-Aircraft Battery site including Magazine, Barracks and Command Post. (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1020144)
14735	WWII HAA Gun Site "TN8 Northwick", W Canvey Island	Modern	World War II Heavy Ant-Aircraft Battery site
15132	Occidental Oil Refinery, Canvey Island	Modern	Late 1960s oil refinery site, now retail park.
18283	Waterside cottages	Modern	Aircraft obstruction ditches.
19072	A130 Canvey Road Dualling	Post-medieval	A post-medieval ditch was recorded.
45799	Roundhouse, Sluice Farm	Post-medieval	Site of a building called Roundhouse on 1875 map
46702	Cold War Nuclear Monitoring Post, Canvey Island	Modern	A Cold War underground Nuclear monitoring post
47205	Canvey Marshes Ancient Landscape	Prehistoric to Medieval	ECC Designated Ancient Marsh
47996	EEDA Site, Canvey Island	Modern	Geotechnical works have established that, for much of the EEDA site, this is overlain by a thick layer of hydraulic fill deposited as part of the 1970s construction of the refinery.
48411	Canvey Marsh 9.3	Medieval to Post-medieval	A small area of improved and relict grazing marsh, with a mixture of straight and sinuous drainage ditches.

