

# Site HO23

## Heritage Impact Assessment



**Client:**  
Castle Point Borough  
Council

**Date:**  
September 2020



# Site HO23

## Heritage Impact Assessment

### Project Details

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Client: Castle Point Borough Council  
Project Number: F1525

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### Quality Assurance – Approval Status

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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. 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 HO23 ("the Site") as referred to in the Local Plan. The policy pertaining to Site HO23 is located in **Appendix A**. The location and extent of the Site is shown in **Figure 1**.



**Figure 1: Location Plan**

- 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

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- 1.6. The Site is approximately 16.7 hectares (ha) in extent, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ7785884028
- 1.7. The Site is located on the outskirts of Canvey Island and it is largely formed of fields laid to grass being used by local people for recreation. One designated heritage asset is located abutting the Site; the Scheduled Monument ‘Roman saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island’ (List Entry ID: 1019038).
- 1.8. The west boundary of the Site is formed by Canvey Road, with the south west and south boundaries predominantly following the line of residential development adjacent to the Site. The north and east boundaries largely follow field boundaries/footpaths within the open land that forms the Site.

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<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; 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. Footpaths were walked through the Site. 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 proposed 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.

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<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*

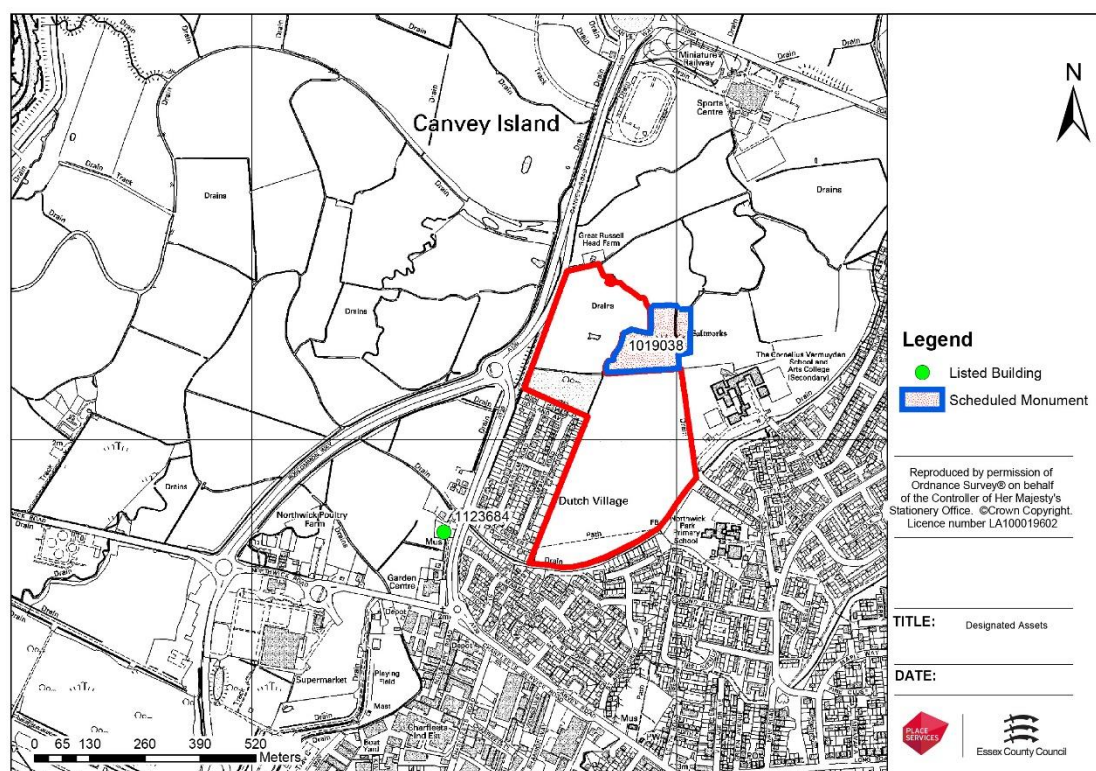


## 3. Heritage Baseline

### 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**. There are no designated heritage assets within the Site, however, the Scheduled Monument of a Roman salting abuts the Site.
- 3.2. The following are located outside the Site:
- Roman saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island, Scheduled Monument (List Entry ID: 1019038).
  - Dutch Cottage, Grade II Listed (List Entry ID: 1123684).
- 3.3. The locations of the designated heritage assets are identified on **Figure 2** (also reproduced in **Appendix E**).



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

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

- 3.4. 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**

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- 3.5. The information below is based on a review of the Essex Historic Environment Record and archival research.
- 3.6. The origins and development of Land east of Canvey Road (HO23) 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**

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

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

- 3.8. **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.
- 3.9. **Geology:** The underlying bedrock of the zone consists of London Clay Mudstone, which is overlain by Holocene beach and tidal flat deposits.
- 3.10. **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.

- 3.11. **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

- 3.12. 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 two salt producing sites or salterns in the study area (EHER 7074 and 7233). The saltern, 260m south-east of Great Russell Head Farm, is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019038) and abuts the Site. The Scheduling description states that the principal visible feature of the saltern is a 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.
- 3.13. Just north-west of HO23 is the site of the other Late Iron Age saltern (EHER 7233).
- 3.14. Excavations of a Saltern site to the west, undertaken as part of the London Gateway development, covered an area of 44 hectares and identified the extensive nature of the production comprising 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 (Biddulph et al 2012).

- 3.15. A number of salt making sites have been recorded across Canvey Island and along the Thames showing how extensive this industry was along the Essex coast. The Scheduled example abutting HO23 is a rare example as elements of it still survive as earthworks.
- 3.16. A Roman burial group (EHER 7177) was found in Thorney Bay Road, south-east of the Site. A Roman coin (EHER 7108) was found in Elsinor Avenue, north-east of the Site. Roman bricks and a possible well (EHER 7188) were found to the west of the sports centre, to the north of the Site.

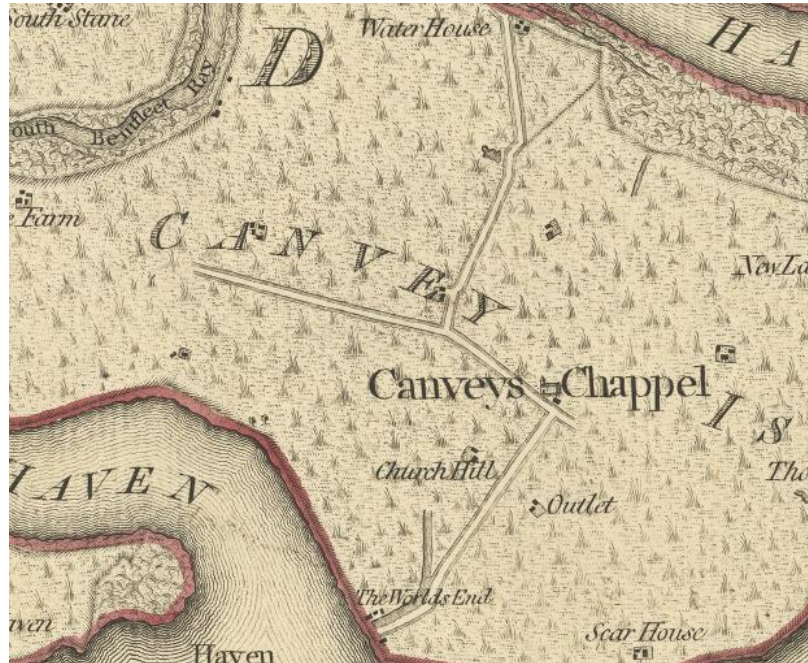
### **Medieval**

- 3.17. An area of relict medieval grazing marsh (EHER 48411) is situated across the northern area of HO23 which includes the area of the saltern (EHER 7074). Trial trench excavations in the 1970's identified medieval occupation on the saltern site and it is probable, similar to other salterns along the Essex coast, that this was put back into production at this time. Evidence of medieval cultivation is also present around the saltern (NHLE 1019038) and in the surrounding area of former grazing marsh.
- 3.18. The area to the 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.
- 3.19. To the east of HO23 a scatter of late medieval occupation (EHER 7117) was found during the creation of a ramp off Burnett Avenue.

### **Post-Medieval**

- 3.20. 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.
- 3.21. Historic maps show the site of a sheepfold and cottage (EHER 45794) and the site of a cattle pen (EHER 45795), both to the north of the Site.
- 3.22. 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 (EHER 7123, NHLE 1123684, and EHER 7124, NHLE 1337690) survive, of timber-framed construction and octagonal plan.
- 3.23. Immediately adjacent to HO23 on the west side a ditch associated with the sea wall (EHER 19072) was exposed during drain digging.

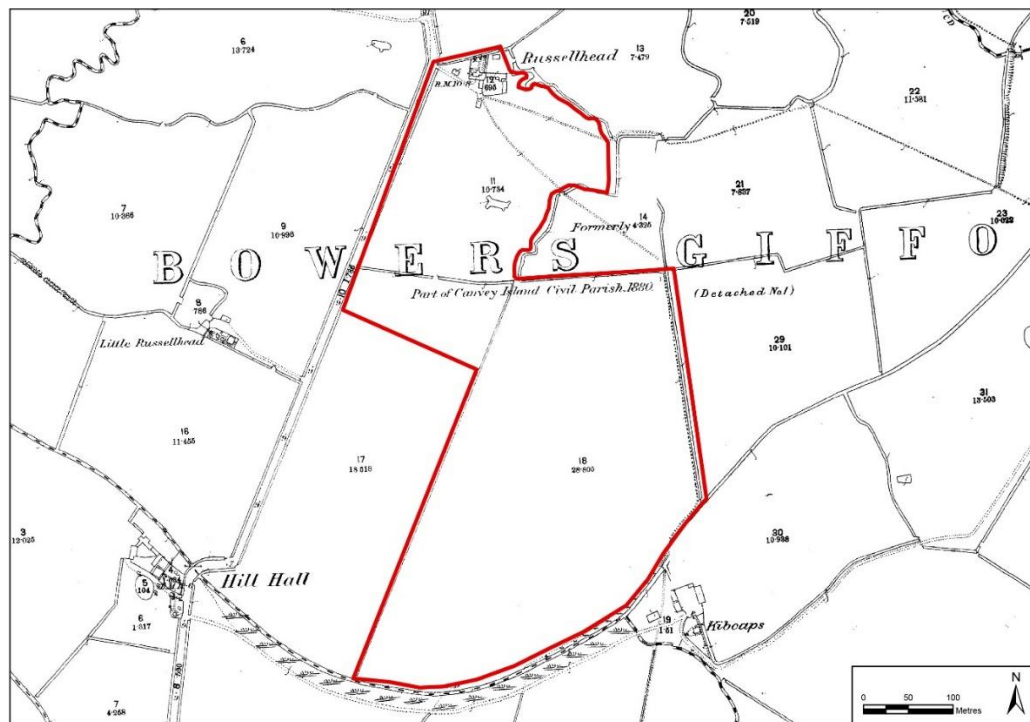
- 3.24. Post-medieval brick came from features (EHER 47248) found during evaluation at Cornelius Vermuyden School, just east of the Site. North-east of HO23 some pits (EHER 45016) may be oyster pits or borrow pits associated with the construction of the sea wall.



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

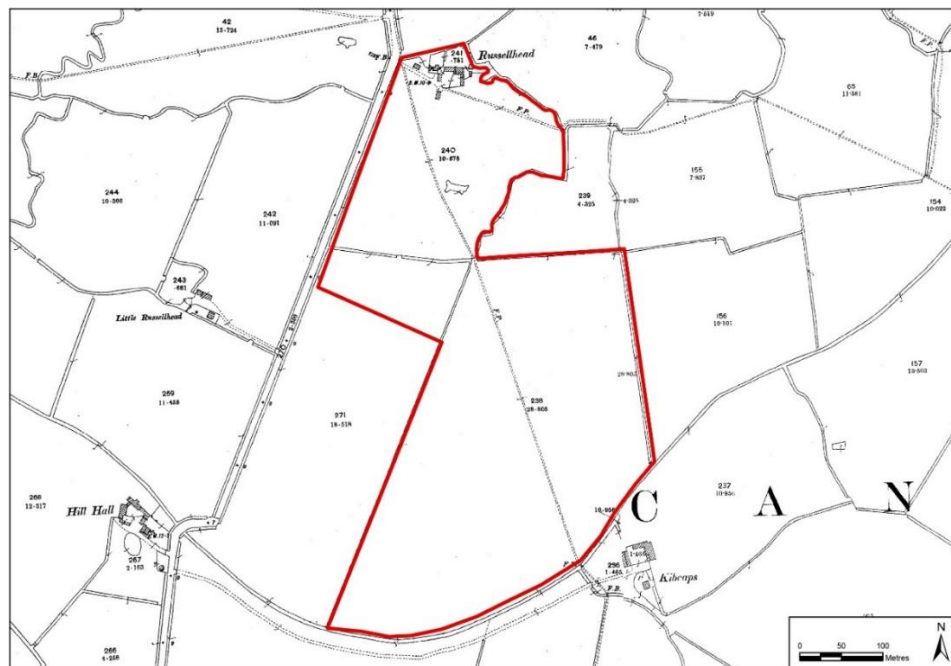
- 3.25. The Chapman and Andre map (**Figure 3**) shows the whole of Canvey Island as rough marshland with scattered farmsteads and a chapel, surrounded by an earthwork sea wall. The road that runs down the west side of the Site is depicted running on the same line south from the original causeway crossing.





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

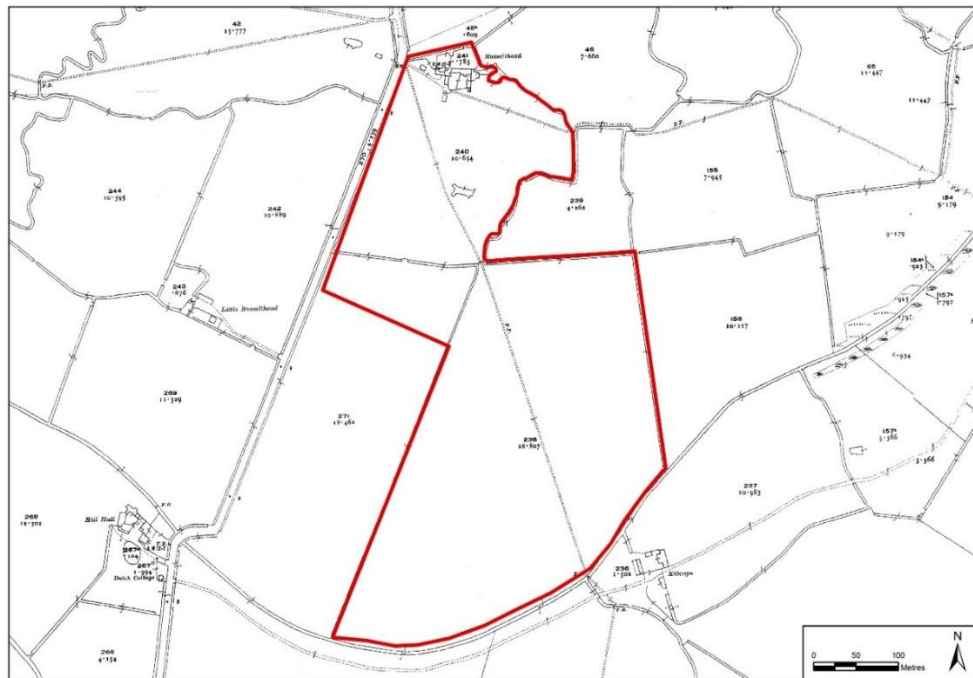
3.26. The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (**Figure 4**) shows the typical windy creek pattern to the west, north and east, including the north part of Site. There are more farmsteads, including Russellhead within the north part of area. The southern part of the areas has already been drained as indicated by the straight boundaries.



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

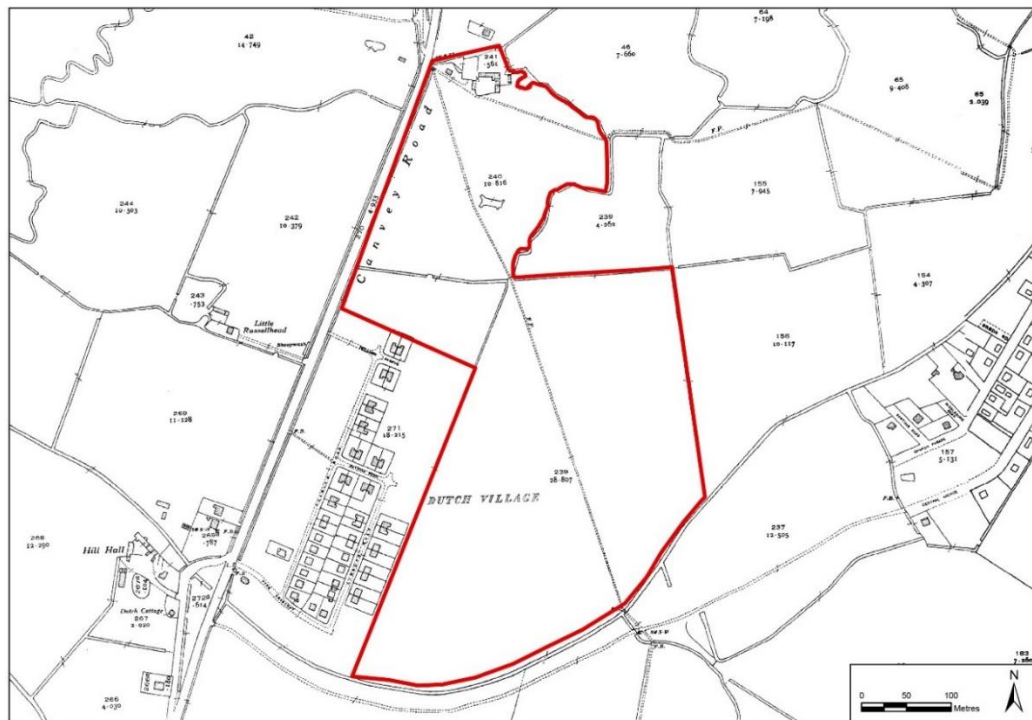
3.27. The second edition OS map (**Figure 5**) shows no change since the first edition.

## Modern



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

- 3.28. The third edition OS map (**Figure 6**) shows no change in the immediate environs of the Site, but housing plots are now shown to the east along new roads. The crossing onto the island to the north is still shown as a causeway.
- 3.29. There are several heritage assets relating to World War Two defences. There is a Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gun site which is Scheduled (EHER 14734, NHLE 1020144) east 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 the HO23, to protect the area from airborne invasion.
- 3.30. Most of the modern expansion of settlement on Canvey Island happened after 1930, when many people from London bought plots on the island to build new houses. The settlement gradually spread westwards and as a result the only open area left on Canvey Island is the former grazing marsh at its western end.
- 3.31. To the south-west of HO23 is an underground Cold War Nuclear monitoring post (EHER 46702). North-west of HO23 a linear feature (EHER 18285) probably represents a reclamation wall. To the south-west the area was originally occupied by the Occidental Oil Refinery (EHER 15132). The site is now a retail park.



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

- 3.32. The fourth edition OS map (**Figure 7**) shows no change within the Site, but housing has extended closer from the east, and the first houses of the Dutch Village have been built immediately to the west of the Site. The farm buildings of Russellhead were still shown, though the farmhouse appears to have been demolished. There was now a road bridge in place of the causeway to the north.
- 3.33. The site of Russelhead farm is now totally clear and is open space next to the new property developed immediately north of the Site.



## 4. Site Assessment

- 4.1. A site visit was undertaken in July 2020. A visual assessment was undertaken of the Site and the heritage assets within it. The setting of the identified heritage assets both within the Site and the immediate vicinity 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. The topography of the pastoral land is slightly undulating.
- 4.3. The west boundary of the Site is formed by Canvey Road, with the south west and south boundaries predominantly following the line of residential development adjacent to the Site. The eastern boundary largely follows the field boundary abutting the local school playing fields. To the north lie open fields created from the former grazing marsh. Some of these are under crops whilst others are grassed, possibly being grazed.
- 4.4. Entering the Site from the south-western corner shows the southern half of the Site to be open grassland with occasional mature bushes (**Figure 8**).



**Figure 8: View looking north from east of Dyke Crescent**

- 4.5. Visible in the distance, on the higher ground, (**Figures 8 & 9**) is the Grade II Listed Benfleet Water Tower. The height of this brick-built water tower would have historically provided the pressure for the water supply system. Although visible from within the Site, any views of the Site from the water tower would not have formed part of its original design intentions; rather its height was solely a consequence of its function. Considering the distance and proximity to the Site, this heritage asset does not need to be considered further within this assessment. The edges of the field are overgrown and there are small areas of scrub in various locations. Throughout the field there are undulations which are likely to have their origins in its original use as a grazing marsh.
- 4.6. During the visit the northern half of the field had been uncut and was knee high grass with the northern boundary defined by a deep ditch and wide block of thorn scrub (**Figure 9**). The Scheduled mound relating to the saltern lies to the north of this ditch.



**Figure 9: View looking north at the boundary with the Scheduled Monument**

- 4.7. The northern field of the Site comprises rough grass, although it had been cut showing a considerable spread of undulations across the field (**Figure 10**). These features probably relate to earlier channels associated with the grazing marsh, however, considering their position immediately adjacent the Scheduled Monument, they may also be part of the saltern complex.



**Figure 10: Northern part of development showing earthworks across the field.**

- 4.8. The Scheduled Monument is located immediately to the east of the northern field of the Site and to the immediate north of the southern field of the Site. The boundary to the south is formed by a hedge largely comprising blackthorn, on either side of a ditch.
- 4.9. The Monument is covered with rough grassland, although the mound is visible being approximately 1m in height above the surrounding area (**Figure 11**).





**Figure 11: The remains of the Saltern survives as a mound approximately 1m higher than the surrounding area**

- 4.10. To the east of the Scheduled Monument are school playing fields, which appear to have been levelled during the construction as there is a distinct difference in ground level from the Scheduled Monument (**Figure 12**).



**Figure 12: Height difference was visible between the Scheduled Monument and adjacent school fields**

4.11. The Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage (**Figure 13**) is located to the south west of the Site, to the opposite side of Canvey Road. The listed building is set within its domestic gardens and is fronted by a tarmac car park (**Figure 14**). There is no inter-visibility between the listed building and the Site. Although the open land of the Site forms part of the historic context of the heritage asset, there has always been a degree of separation between the listed building and the Site as the principal thoroughfare of Canvey Road has historically existed between them. This detachment is further reinforced by the residential development to the south west of the Site, constructed in the early twentieth century (the Dutch Village).





**Figure 13: Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage**



**Figure 14: Car park fronting Dutch Cottage**

## 5. Assessment of Significance

### Significance Criteria

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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.

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<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

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### Archaeological Potential

- 5.8. A series of earthworks were identified both within and in the adjacent areas of the Site.
- 5.9. Assessment has revealed that the Site has historically been former grazing marsh which has been turned into agricultural land in the post medieval period and then into rough grazing and open space in the twentieth century as the residential development on Canvey Island expanded. The area would have suffered minimal truncation and as such, sub-surface archaeological features be are unlikely to have suffered truncation in this undeveloped Site.
- 5.10. There is evidence within the Site of Pre-historic, Roman, and Medieval features associated to the Scheduled Red Hill which abuts the Site. Records on the HER demonstrate activity in the Study Area and environs of the Site during these periods and as such there is high potential for features of significance. To identify the full extent and significance of these deposits will require further investigation.
- 5.11. The Scheduled Monument is evidence of late prehistoric through to the medieval occupation in the immediate environs of the Site. The Scheduled area probably only forms a small part of the overall heritage asset comprising the only upstanding element of the asset. As such there is considered to be high potential for features to survive outside the Scheduled Monument, especially across the northern area of the Site. This cannot be confirmed without further investigation.
- 5.12. Within the northern part of the Site a farm complex is recorded on the cartographic data. This dates to the mid nineteenth century and is likely to be earlier. Further investigation will be required to identify the origins of this complex.

### Designated Heritage Assets Outside of the Site

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

- 5.13. 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'. It abuts the Site.

- 5.14. 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.
- 5.15. 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.
- 5.16. 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.
- 5.17. 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, 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.

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

- 5.18. The significance of Dutch Cottage is predominantly invested in its architectural interest, as a representative example of an early seventeenth century cottage. 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 from the early seventeenth century.

- 5.19. 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.
- 5.20. The Site is located to the north east of Dutch Cottage, to the opposite side of Canvey Road. Although the Site forms part of the historic rural context of the listed building, it is now detached from the heritage asset as a result of the busy Canvey Road, the interposing housing to the south west of the Site boundary and interposing vegetation. As such, the Site is not considered to contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of Dutch Cottage.

## 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. The potential impact of development is considered in relation to the direct (physical) impacts on heritage assets located within the Site and the indirect (non-physical) impacts on heritage assets located within the Study Area, due to change within their settings.
- 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)

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#### Archaeology

- 6.4. Assessment has revealed activity within the Site, or its immediate environs, since the Pre-Historic period. The Site has remained as grazing marsh or agricultural/open space since the mid nineteenth century. Given the lack of modern development or change to the Site's historic use, if features of significance survive, they would have unlikely been truncated by previous development and as such there is a higher chance of survival.
- 6.5. There is the potential of added significance, as due to being on former grazing marsh, the Site is likely to retain waterlogged deposits within surviving features. Experience from other excavations on salterns in the Thames have shown extensive preservation of wood and other friable artefacts.
- 6.6. Although the Site abuts the Scheduled Area, the Scheduled Monument area is likely to only form a small part of the overall saltern complex. Development within the Site will likely completely remove any archaeological deposits present. The potential of the Site to reveal features of significance has not yet been fully understood. As such it is recommend that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken which is informed by the results of a geophysical survey and programme of trial trenching.

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<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)

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

- 6.7. The Site abuts the western side of the Scheduled Monument. This would result in a change in the setting of the monument.
- 6.8. Overall development of the Site will cause a degree of harm to the Scheduled Monument and this will likely be considered in the spectrum of less than substantial with regard to the NPPF. A future masterplan should consider how the earthworks and wider historic landscape in the northern part of the Site can be sustainably conserved as part of the development. In designing developable footprint within the Site, the location and setting of the saltern should be considered and how harm can be minimised. The specific harm to the significance of this designated heritage asset will need to be assessed as a detailed masterplan is developed.

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

- 6.9. It has been evaluated within Section 5 of this report that the Site is not considered to contribute to the significance of Dutch Cottage. It is therefore considered that any potential development on the Site would not adversely impact upon the significance of the heritage asset, due to change within its wider setting.

## Summary of Impact

- 6.10. Assessment has revealed potential for archaeological features within the Site. Where these exist within the development footprint it is likely that they will be directly impacted and completely destroyed.
- 6.11. The Scheduled Saltern will be impacted by the development of the Site. Early discussions with Historic England will be required with clear and convincing justification as to the need for development and for agreement on mitigation to preserve the setting of the monument
- 6.12. The Site contributes to the setting and significance of the Saltern. The extent of harm to this heritage asset will depend on the extent of development. The harm to the setting and significance of this asset will arise from development of the land within the Site adjacent to the Monument. This will remove the appreciation of the saltern in an agrarian setting as



well as experience of its tranquil location. Whilst this level of harm would be less than substantial harm, it can be reduced through appropriate masterplan design.

- 6.13. There would be no impact upon the Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage 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 HO23 ("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 are located outside the Site:
- Roman saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm, Canvey Island, Scheduled Monument (List Entry ID: 1019038).
  - Dutch Cottage, Grade II Listed (List Entry ID: 1123684).
- 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 Historic Environment Record within the 1km Study Area which have been considered in this assessment.
- 7.5 The historic assessment has found that the Site has historically been former grazing marsh and agricultural land with exploitation during the Late Iron Age and Roman period for salt production.
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 Assessment has revealed the high potential for archaeological features within the Site. Should these exist within the development footprint it is likely that they will be directly impacted and destroyed.
- 7.8 The Scheduled Saltern will be directly impacted by development of the Site. The extent of the direct impact will be limited to the western edge of the designated asset, however, any direct impact to a Scheduled Monument should be wholly exceptional.
- 7.9 The Site contributes to the setting and significance of the Saltern. The extent of harm to this heritage asset will depend on the extent of development. The harm to the setting and significance of this asset will arise from development of the land within the Site adjacent to the Monument. This will remove the appreciation of the saltern in an agrarian setting as well as experience of its tranquil location. Whilst this level of harm would be less than substantial harm, it can be reduced through appropriate masterplan design.
- 7.10 There would be no impact on the significance of the Grade II Listed Dutch Cottage as a result of development on the Site. This is based on the assumption that any

development on the Site would be low level and therefore not visible from the listed building.

- 7.11 In summary, the development of this Site will cause less than substantial harm to the designated Saltern as well as any associated archaeological deposits. The level of this harm will largely depend on the details of the masterplan and how successful this is at mitigation the impact on the Saltern. Archaeological evaluation on the northern field and to the south of the monument will identify the full extent of the associated archaeological deposits.

## Recommendations

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- 7.12 Before the principal of development is considered in the northern field it is recommended that a field evaluation by geophysics and trial trenching is undertaken to establish the significance and extent of surviving archaeological deposits.
- 7.13 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. The potential of the Site to reveal features of significance has not yet been fully understood. As such it is recommend that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken which is informed by the results of an archaeological evaluation.
- 7.14 The design of an appropriate masterplan will be key to establishing how much harm is caused to the setting and significance of the heritage assets. It is recommended that this is undertaken in consultation with the local planning authority, their heritage advisors and Historic England. A detailed management plan for the Scheduled Saltern should also be provided at an early stage to establish how this important asset will be sympathetically and sustainably conserved if its associated agrarian land has been developed.
- 7.15 Early discussions with Historic England will be required regarding the master planning and its impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument.



## 8. References and Sources

### Bibliography

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Biddulph, E. Foreman, S. Stafford, E. Stansbie, D. and Nicholton, R.	2012	<i>London Gateway: Iron Age and Roman Salt Making in the Thames Estuary.</i> Oxford archaeol.. Mon. 18
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 HO23

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### Land east of Canvey Road, Canvey Island

This site is approximately 16.7 ha in size and comprises open fields, with a vegetated boundary to the north. The site is bounded by residential development, a school, highways and open land stretching to the Waterside Farm Leisure Centre to the north.

The site is located on Canvey Island, and as such is located within Flood Risk Zone 3. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) 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 Exception Test. The Sequential 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 areas of high risk of surface water flooding. On this site there are 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.

Due to its undeveloped nature it is necessary for ecological survey work to be undertaken having regard to flora, reptiles and nesting birds. Consideration should be given as to how any biodiversity can be effectively integrated into the development proposals to achieve a net gain.

The site is adjacent to residential developments, as well as a school, so development should ensure high quality linkages to these neighbouring areas, as well as through the site itself. Boulevards and greenways which integrate green infrastructure can enable such linkages to occur and should form part of the overall design concept for the site, particularly for the main routes through and within the site. The entrance to the site lends itself to be designed using elements of the Major Entry Point urban design approach. To reduce the impact on the local highway network a footpath from the site to Somnes Avenue, through land to the north of the site, should be made available for community uses. This should be provide a pedestrian and cycle way towards Benfleet station, providing a safer alternative to Canvey Road.

Given the range of residential development surrounding the site, including single storey detached dwellings and three storey terraced houses, it is considered that a combination of a number of other urban design approaches linked by the boulevards and greenways should form the remainder of the design approach for this site. Having regard to this design approach, it is considered that 300 homes can be delivered in this location, along with additional space for community uses.

The site is adjacent to a bus route, and improvements to nearby bus waiting facilities are important to encouraging sustainable transport choices.

The southern part of the site is used informally as open space by residents in the area. This use should be retained in a new landscaped park which will provide the open space for the new development that is also easily accessible for existing communities to use.

#### Local Policy HO23

##### Land east of Canvey Road, Canvey Island

16.7 ha of Land east of Canvey Road, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 300 new homes by 2033.

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.

A master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality and that 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 along the whole of the sites northern 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;
  - iii. An approach to wildlife that results in a net gain in biodiversity;
  - iv. The provision of public open space within the site including a new community park with play equipment at the southern end of the site. This will be accessible to the new and existing communities; and
  - v. Sustainable drainage measures 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; and
- d. The provision of an area of land to be made available for community uses at the north east corner of the site, adjacent to a new access, of 6 ha in extent.

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

Homes on this site may not be occupied until such time as:



- a. A new access to Canvey Road has been created to serve the site, comprising a roundabout. Access from Dyke Crescent will be for emergency vehicles only;
- b. A safe pedestrian crossing route has been provided from the site to the open space located on the western side of Canvey Road; and
- c. A secondary vehicular access has been created from the site to serve the adjacent secondary school.

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

The main vehicular access to the site will be from Canvey Road.

## 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

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#### 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.

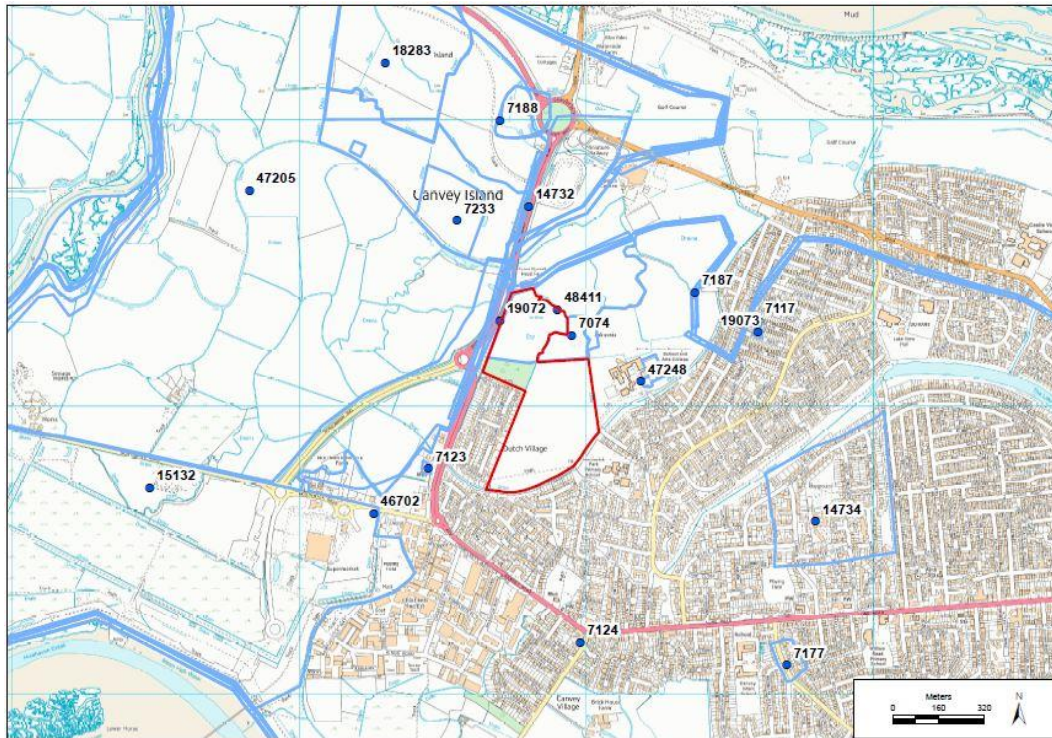
## Appendix D

### 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).
7108	Canvey Island - Elsinore Avenue, TQ 7897 8476 'Hildaville'	Roman	A find of a Roman coin of M. Aurelius came from the garden.
7117	Canvey Island - Burnett Avenue	Medieval	A scatter of late medieval occupation was found during the bulldozing of a ramp.
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 C17 octagonal timber framed cottage, (Listed Building NHLE 1337690).
7177	Canvey Island - Thorney Bay Road	Roman	A Roman burial group was found whilst digging a trench for a gas main in Thorney Bay Road.
7187	Canvey Island	Post-medieval	Dutch Sea Wall
7188	West of Sport Centre	Roman	Roman bricks and a possible well.
7233	Canvey Island	Post-medieval	Course of the Dutch sea wall, deduced from a 'Plan within the Walls' of 1793.

15132	Occidental Oil Refinery, Canvey TQ 7648 8373 Island	Modern	Late 1960s oil refinery site, now retail park.
18283	Waterside cottages	Modern	Aircraft obstruction ditches.
18285	East of East Haven Creek	Modern	Linear feature, probable reclamation wall
19072	A130 Canvey Road Dualling	Post-medieval	A post-medieval ditch was recorded.
19073	The Wilderness, Champlain Avenue/ Budna Road, Canvey Island	Undetermined	Watching Brief in 1988 revealed no finds or features
45016	Canvey, Greater Thames Estuary TQ 7899 8500 Survey	Undetermined	Oyster pits or borrow pits for sea wall
45794	Cottages and sheep-fold, Waterside Farm	Post-medieval	Site of sheep-fold and cottage on 1875 map
45795	Cattle-pen, Waterside Farm	Post-medieval	Site of post-medieval cattle-pen
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
47248	Archaeological Fieldwork at the Cornelius Vermuyden School	Post-medieval	An evaluation revealed three undated features and a post-medieval ditch.
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.

