
Project:	CFRM Y1-02 SARCC for Southend-on-Sea Borough Council		
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Subject:	Historic Environment Technical Note		

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This high-level historic environment technical note has been produced by Mott MacDonald Limited on behalf of Southend-on-Sea Borough Council in advance of proposed development along the Southend-on-Sea coastline.

This historic environment assessment has been requested by Historic England to understand any heritage constraints, heritage impacts and the archaeological potential of the sites.

1.2 Site location

The proposed scheme is located in Southend-on-Sea, in Essex, in the south of England, spread across seven geographically separate development sites. The sites are all situated along the northern coast of the Thames Estuary. They are bounded to the north, east and west by the urban environment of Southend-on-Sea, which under the jurisdiction of Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Unitary Local Authority. For detailed information relating to each of the sites, refer to section 2 of the Planning Report.

1.3 Scope of technical note

This historic environment technical note provides a high-level appraisal of the historic environment of the area, including designated and non-designated heritage assets and an assessment of archaeological potential. Study areas of 250m from each site has been used to identify the heritage assets in the vicinity of the scheme and to assess the potential impacts to the historic environment associated with the scheme.

1.4 Scheme description

The scheme involves five types of development at seven sites along the coastline. Briefly, they comprise:

1. Vertipools™ and piling habitats at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 83803 85715 (Leigh Port);
 2. Creation of a climate-resilient garden to the south of Chalkwell Station, Southend-on-Sea, NGR TQ 85323 85580;
 3. Vertipools™ and piling habitats at NGR TQ 86954 85202 (Viewing Platform);
 4. Planting to create an area of vegetated shingle to the south-west of Camper Road in Southend-on-Sea at NGR TQ 89760 84803. The plant species depend on what is available at the time of the works;
 5. Planting to create an area of vegetated shingle to the south-west of Camper Road in Southend-on-Sea at NGR TQ 90398 84855. The plant species depend on what is available at the time of the works;
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6. Replacement of gabion baskets in a damaged state to match existing; planting of seaward-facing side of gabions with plant species available at the time of the works, located to the east of Shoeburyness at NGR TQ 94299 84927; and
7. Dune restoration, requiring hydroseeding and conventional planting to the east of Shoeburyness, NGR TQ 94450 8516;

For more in-depth information relating to each of the individual schemes, please refer to section 4 of the Planning Report. For the purpose of this report, the developments will be referred to by the above numbers. Additionally, each of the sites has a 250m study area, which will be referred to as study areas 1-7 also following the above numbering, which runs west-east along the coast. For a map of the seven sites as numbered in this report, see Appendix B.

2 National and local planning policy

2.1 Overarching legislation

2.1.1 Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)

This Act sets out the protection given to buildings of special architectural or historic interest through listing. It also sets out the process for designation of conservation areas, which are recognised as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

2.1.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)

This Act sets out the legal protection given to archaeological remains in England, Scotland and Wales. The Act outlines the process for scheduling and the protections afforded scheduled monuments and other ancient monuments.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

The NPPF sets out the national planning framework, including policies related to the historic environment, for local planning authorities to follow. Chapter 16 covers the historic environment, and includes the following policies which are relevant to this technical note:

Paragraph 199. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Paragraph 200. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

Paragraph 201. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*

b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Paragraph 202: Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

2.3 Local Planning Policy

The Southend-on-Sea Borough Local Plan provides the detailed framework for the determination of all planning applications in Southend Borough, with the exception of those relating to minerals and waste.¹ It was adopted on 1st March 1994. Several policies within this document have been supplemented or replaced by the Southend-on-Sea Development Management Plan, however this has not fully replaced the Local Plan. In the case of the historic environment, there are active policies in both documents. A new local plan is currently being prepared.

2.3.1 Southend-on-Sea Borough Local Plan (1994)

Policy C2 - Historic Buildings

Listed Buildings and buildings on the Local List will be protected from demolition and unsympathetic development. Development proposals will be required to pay special regard to the preservation and restoration of internal and external features which contribute to their character, to the maintenance of their scale and proportions, to the preservation of their setting and to the use of appropriate materials.

Policy C4 - Conservation Areas

All buildings, open spaces, gardens, trees, views from public places and other aspects of the environment which contribute to the character of Conservation Areas will be protected and enhanced. Proposals for demolition and development will normally be permitted only where they would not be detrimental to the local scene and the character of the area. All development affecting Conservation Areas should meet the following requirements:

- *the position and design of new buildings should respect the general pattern of the area, and should preserve or enhance as appropriate its townscape character;*
- *the mass of extensions and new buildings should be in scale and harmony with the existing and neighbouring buildings and with the area as a whole;*
- *the proportions, detailing and materials of extensions, alterations and new buildings should be appropriate to the area and sympathetic to the existing and neighbouring buildings.*
- *All development in Conservation Areas will be expected to comply with the Council's design guidelines in Appendix 2*

Policy C5 - Leigh Old Town

Within the Leigh Old Town Conservation Area, in addition to Policy C4 the Council will require the retention of commercial, leisure and residential uses appropriate to its character as a working marine village and will seek to reduce vehicular access for non-essential traffic. Permission will normally be refused for the loss of marine industrial uses and associated facilities. Development of existing

¹ Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, (1994) 'BLP Chapter 2: Conservation & Townscape Policies' *Southend-on-Sea Borough Local Plan*. Available via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/saved-planning-policies/southend-sea-borough-local-plan/3> [accessed October 2021].

cockle sheds to provide improved processing facilities will be encouraged subject to the design guidelines set out in Appendix 2 being met. The use of existing cockle sheds will be restricted to the processing, storage and sale of fish, shellfish and other marine products traditionally associated with Leigh Old Town. Additional parking facilities will be sought outside the Conservation Area.

Appendix 2 – Development within Conservation Areas²

A2.1 These guidelines apply Policies C4 and C5 in Chapter 2 (pages 24 and 26) to specific aspects of development in Conservation Areas. It should be noted that they include some items which may fall outside the scope of planning control. These items are, nevertheless, set out below in order to present comprehensive design guidelines for the Conservation Areas. ...

A2.2 Aspects contributing to the character and appearance of Conservation Areas which the Council will seek to preserve and enhance include:

- (i) The layout, density and scale of buildings and streets in the area;*
- (ii) The relationship of open spaces, gardens and trees to buildings and streets in the area;*
- (iii) The original design, detailing and materials of the area's buildings, structures and streets;*
- (iv) Unique features of the area such as vistas, views and focal points.*

A2.3 Compliance with the following general principles for development in Conservation Areas will normally be required: ...

- (iii) Where possible, opportunities should be taken to enhance the area by reinstating original designs, materials and features which have previously been altered unsympathetically.*

A2.11 (i) The character of Conservation Areas depends on their buildings. There will be a presumption against the complete or partial demolition of all buildings, walls and other structures in Conservation Areas unless: ...

- (b) the building, etc. contributes nothing to the character or appearance of the Conservation Area by virtue of its size, position in the street scene and lack of historic or architectural interest,*
- (c) the proposal, including the design of any replacement buildings and associated landscaping and surfacing treatment, positively enhances the character of the Conservation Area.*

Further details on the application of this policy are provided in Supplementary Planning Document 1: Design & Townscape Guide (2009).

2.3.2 Southend-on-Sea Borough Development Management Document (2015)

The Development Management Document (DMD), adopted July 2015, has replaced a number of Southend Borough Local Plan Policies.³ However, it has not fully replaced the above Southend Borough Local Plan, but is supplementary to it with select replacement policies. The following policies contained within the DMD are of relevance to this DBA:

Policy DM5 –Southend-on-Sea's Historic Environment

- 1. All development proposals that affect a heritage asset will be required to include an assessment of its significance, and to conserve and enhance its historic and architectural character, setting and townscape value.*

² Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, (1994) 'Appendix 2: Design Guidelines for Conservation Areas' *Southend-on-Sea Borough Local Plan*. Available via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1466/blp-appendix-2pdf> [accessed October 2021].

³ Southend-on-Sea Borough Council (2015) *Development Management Document* Available [online] via: https://ca1-spp.edcdn.com/documents/Development_Management_DPD_Published_version.pdf#page=33 (accessed October 2021)

3. Development proposals that result in the loss of or harm to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, such as a locally listed building or frontages of townscape merit, will normally be resisted, although a balanced judgement will be made, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss, the significance of the asset and any public benefits.

6. Where development might affect archaeological deposits an evaluation should be carried out beforehand so that it is possible to assess the likely impact of the application on the deposits, and that provision is made for them to remain in situ, or for their investigation and recording. Developments that are close to or in the vicinity of a Scheduled Ancient Monument will be expected to ensure that the Monument and its setting are preserved and enhanced.

3 Methodology

3.1 Consultation

Historic England responded to the Screening Report for the proposed scheme, received 21st August 2021. They recommended that a Heritage Impact Assessment is undertaken to identify if any mitigation is required for the historic environment. This technical note has been produced following this recommendation.

No further consultation has been undertaken at this stage.

3.2 Technical note methodology

Baseline information has been gathered within a 250m radius from the site boundaries of each of the sites (hereby referred to as study areas 1-7 for each of the seven sites). This search radius is considered sufficient to produce a comprehensive baseline, due to the small scale of the proposed scheme. It will allow for an understanding of the archaeological potential and historic significance to be established, and subsequently for the impact of the proposed works to be understood.

This technical note has been informed by desk-based research, utilising the following sources:

- An examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- A search of the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) dataset for designated heritage assets within the study area⁴;
- A search of the local Historic Environment Records (HER) database for non-designated heritage assets within the study area;
- A search of the relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources within the wider area via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS);
- An examination of the British Geological Survey (BGS) data;
- An examination of Google Earth Pro, for historic images;
- An inspection of the cartographic evidence for the land use history of the site; and
- An examination of the other available online historic sources (identified in footnotes where relevant).

Appendix B shows the known designated assets within the study area. These have been allocated a unique Mott MacDonald reference number (MM01, MM02 etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer in Appendix A and is referred to in the text. Where assets from the wider landscape are discussed in order to provide context, these are referenced by their NHLE or HER number, but are not included in the Gazetteer. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m).

⁴ Accessed September 2021.

3.3 Guidance

This historic environment technical note has been produced in line with the following guidance:

- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance⁵
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking⁶
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets⁷
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environmental Desk-based Assessment⁸

3.4 Assumptions and limitations

This historic environment technical note has been produced using desk-based research only; no site walkover, archival research, or invasive investigation has been undertaken specifically for the production of this technical note. This is a high-level appraisal using only the sources above listed and is therefore indicative rather than comprehensive. The following assumptions and limitations are outlined for this historic environment technical note:

- the technical note is reliant on available data. Designated data is up to date as of September 2021;
- databases are limited in their ability to predict new sites and the information from the NHLE has been used as a starting point for further research rather than as a definitive list;
- the current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the study areas is based on data relevant to the appraisal which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation and significance of known and potential archaeological remains is impossible to predict without invasive investigation. There is the possibility that further or more complex unknown buried archaeology exists on sites which has not been assessed.
- documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective;
- historic maps provide a glimpse of land-use at a specific moment. It is therefore possible that short-term structures or areas of land-use are not shown and therefore not recorded within this assessment. An examination of the relevant tithe maps was not undertaken as part of this project; and
- no consultation with the local authority Archaeological Officer has been undertaken to date

4 Historic environment baseline

4.1 Geology and topography

The bedrock geology of the proposed Scheme area is London Clay Formation: Clay, Silt and Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. The

⁵ Historic England (2019) Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heaq279-statements-heritage-significance/> (accessed October 2021).

⁶ Historic England (2015) *Historic Environment good practice advice in planning: 2* [online] via: www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking (accessed September 2021).

⁷ Historic England (2017) *Historic Environment good practice advice in planning: 3* [online] via: www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets (accessed September 2021).

⁸ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environmental Desk-based Assessment* [online] via: www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf (accessed September 2021).

superficial geology of the area is Alluvium, Beach and Tidal Flat Deposits (undifferentiated) – Clay, Silt and Sand, and River Terrace Deposits – Sand and Gravel. Superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.⁹ River and tidal flats deposits have potential to have covered and preserved any archaeological deposits.

The Scheme is located along the coast of Southend-on-Sea between Leigh-On-Sea and Shoeburyness. The sites are all situated along the northern coast of the Thames Estuary in a coastal environment. The proposed sites are predominantly located at 'sea level'.

4.2 Local Authority designations

There are three conservation areas recorded within the seven study areas for the scheme:

- Leigh Old Town (MM03), which site 1 is situated within;
- Leigh (MM04), located approximately 55m to the north of site 1; and
- The Leas (MM10), located 58m to the north of site 3.

4.3 Designated heritage assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within any of the study areas.

4.3.1 Scheduled Monument

There is one scheduled monument within study area 7:

- Cold War defence boom, Pig's Bay, Shoeburyness (MM51), located approximately 160m east of site 7.

One additional Scheduled Monument was identified by Historic England in their response to the Screening Report, as being in the vicinity of the proposed works. While outside of all seven study areas, this asset is included in this assessment:

- Defended prehistoric settlement at Shoeburyness, known as the Danish Camp (MM53), located approximately 460m south-west of the site 6.

4.3.2 Built heritage

4.3.2.1 Listed Buildings

There are two grade II listed built heritage assets within study area 1. These comprise:

- The Crooked Billet Public House (MM01), located approximately 80m north-west of site 1; and
- 62 and 63 High Street (MM02), located approximately 25m north-east of site 1

There are no other designated heritage assets situated within 250m of the other sites.

4.3.2.2 Locally Listed Buildings

There are locally listed built heritage assets situated within four of study areas. These comprise:

- The Old Custom House (MM54), located approximately 50m east of site 1;
- 2 & 3 Plumbs Yard (MM55), located approximately 130m south-west of site 1;
- 39 High Street, Wharf Cottage (MM56), located approximately 50m north-west of site 1;

⁹ British Geological Society (2020) *Geology of Britain Viewer* [online] via: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed September 2021).

- Billet Cottage (MM57), located approximately 120m north-west of site 1;
- Argyll House, Seaforth Road (MM58), located approximately 200m north-west of site 3;
- Palmeira Mansions (including 1-9 Shorefield Road) (MM59), located approximately 90m north of site 3;
- The Castle Public House (MM60), located approximately 25m north of site 4; and
- 193-194 Eastern Esplanade (MM61), located approximately 25m north of site 5.

4.4 Archaeological and historic background

4.4.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

The River Thames and surrounding area was extensively exploited in the prehistoric period, as the river and mudflats provided hunter-gatherers and later more permanent settlers with a rich food source.¹⁰ The Thames was also an important communication route, particularly following the development of boats from the Neolithic period, and it also acted as a key defensive barrier.¹¹ Monuments such as the scheduled late prehistoric defended settlement known as the Danish Camp at Shoeburyness (NHLE: 1017206) (located approximately 480m to the south west of the site 6, outside of the study area) demonstrate prehistoric use of the north shore of the Thames' mouth.¹²

There is evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity within study area 4. Waste flakes (MM24) dating to the early Mesolithic to late Neolithic, were identified approximately 230m to the north of site 4, with a Neolithic polished stone axe (MM25) also identified, approximately 200m to the east of site 4.¹³

Two Bronze Age hoards are recorded within study area 5 (MM44 and MM45), located approximately 60m and 90m to the north respectively.¹⁴

The Ramparts of the Shoebury Garrison, at Shoeburyness have their origins in the Iron Age and are believed to have originally protected a settlement.¹⁵

Approximately 1m to the south of site 5, the HER records the findspot of an Iron Age gold stater (coin) (MM43). A cast bronze coin (MM12) dating to the late Iron Age-Roman period has also been identified approximately 100m to the south-east of site 3.¹⁶

4.4.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

During the Roman era, the Thames was a key access route from the English Channel towards Londinium (London). The Thames provided access inland from the English Channel for European invaders and settlers. Although its precise location is unknown 'Essobira' a fortified settlement was built during this period at Shoeburyness. The site came under attack from the British in AD50 and from Boadicea.¹⁷

There is limited evidence within the seven 250m study areas for activity during this period. The HER records a Roman coin (MM23), located approximately 103m to the north-east of site 4.¹⁸ Within the wider area, a

¹⁰ Wessex Archaeology (2019) *Mesolithic geoarchaeological investigations in the Outer Thames Estuary* [online] via www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/sites/default/files/reports/2019/Brown%20and%20Russell%20Arch%20Cant_August2019%202019-10-07%2015_47_33.pdf (accessed September 2021)

¹¹ Museum of London (2011) *Pocket Histories: The River Thames in prehistory* [online] via: www.museumoflondon.org.uk/application/files/3114/5572/7733/river-thames-in-prehistory.pdf (accessed September 2021)

¹² Historic England (2020) *Defended prehistoric settlement at Shoeburyness, known as the Danish Camp* [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017206> (accessed November 2021)

¹³ Essex County Council (2021) *Historic Environment Record*

¹⁴ Essex County Council (2021) *Historic Environment Record*

¹⁵ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2004) *Shoebury Garrison Conservation Area Character Appraisal, October 2004* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1844/shoebury-garrison-conservation-area-appraisal--october-2004> (accessed November 2021)

¹⁶ Essex County Council (2021) *Historic Environment Record*

¹⁷ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2004) *Shoebury Garrison Conservation Area Character Appraisal, October 2004* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1844/shoebury-garrison-conservation-area-appraisal--october-2004> (accessed November 2021)

¹⁸ Essex County Council (2021) *Historic Environment Record*

number of find spots (including HER Number: 9673 - MEX30670) as well as several kilns, for example HER number: 11077 - MEX32329, provide further evidence for the use of this landscape during the Roman period.¹⁹

4.4.3 Early medieval (Saxon) (AD 410 –AD 1066)

There is no evidence recorded within the HER, for the use of any of the seven study areas during the early medieval period.²⁰

Excavation undertaken adjacent to Priory Park in the north of Southend-on-Sea in 2003 revealed what is known as the ‘Prittlewell princely burial’ dating to between AD 580-605, this highly significant discovery indicates the importance of this area during the early-medieval period.²¹ It is thought that the first settlement at Prittlewell was a 6th or 7th century Saxon village.²² During the 6th century a settlement is known to have been re-established at Shoebury known as ‘Scoebyrig’.²³

4.4.4 Medieval (AD 1066 –AD 1540)

A number of settlements were recorded within the wider landscape beyond the study areas during the Domesday Survey of 1086. The small fishing hamlet of Leigh consisted of nine households at this time with settlements also recorded at Prittlewell and Milton consisting of 32 and 24 household respectively. Further east along the coast towards Shoebury Thorpe (Hall) is recorded as consisting of 12 households with a further 33 present within the settlement at Shoebury itself.²⁴ There is also evidence for trading from the medieval, for example at Leigh references are known to merchants in the 13th century.²⁵ Parts of the grade II* listed St Clements Church (NHLE: 1322326 approximately 375m north-east of site 1) also date to the 14th and 15th centuries.²⁶

Reference to the settlement of ‘Stratende’ (Southend) dates to 1309, subsequently developing into the name ‘Sowthende’. Initially, settlement developed from a group of fisherman’s huts with the surrounding rural community characterised by its diffuse nature.²⁷ Shoeburyness, by contrast appears to have seen little activity throughout this period.²⁸

The grade II listed 62 and 63, High Street (MM02) located approximately 40m to the north-east of site 1 have their origins in this period.²⁹

4.4.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540 –AD 1900)

The village of Leigh underwent significant expansion throughout the post-medieval period, developing into an important port, aided by its proximity to London. Its defensive position meant it was well-suited for naval use, and attacks against the Spanish, Dutch and pirates were launched from Leigh.³⁰

¹⁹ Essex County Council (2021) *Historic Environment Record*

²⁰ Essex County Council (2021) *Historic Environment Record*

²¹ Southend Museums (2020) *Prittlewell Princely Burial* [online] via: <https://www.southendmuseums.co.uk/princely-burial> (accessed November 2021)

²² Southend on Sea Borough Council (2021) *The Origins of Southend* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/historic-southend/history-southend/2> (accessed October 2021)

²³ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2004) *Shoebury Garrison Conservation Area Character Appraisal, October 2004* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1844/shoebury-garrison-conservation-area-appraisal--october-2004> (accessed November 2021)

²⁴ Domesday [online] via: <https://opendomesday.org/> (accessed November 2021)

²⁵ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2009) *Leigh Old Town Conservation Area Appraisal* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1835/leigh-old-town-conservation-area-appraisal-final-dec-09> (accessed November 2021)

²⁶ Historic England (2020) *The Church of St Clements Leigh on Sea* [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1322326> (September 2021)

²⁷ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2010) *The Leas Conservation Area Appraisal* [online] via: https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1854/the_leas_conservation_area_appraisal (accessed November 2021)

²⁸ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2004) *Shoebury Garrison Conservation Area Character Appraisal, October 2004* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1844/shoebury-garrison-conservation-area-appraisal--october-2004> (accessed November 2021)

²⁹ Essex County Council (2021) *Historic Environment Record*

³⁰ Southend on Sea Borough Council (n.d) *Leigh Old Town Conservation Area* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/conservation-areas/leigh-old-town-conservation-area> (accessed November 2021).

By the 16th century, the town's primary industry had moved away from fishing and into shipbuilding. However, gradual silting of the Thames estuary made Leigh inaccessible to larger ships by the 18th century, resulting in a resurgence of the fishing trade. The fishing industry primarily relied on oyster and shrimp, which were transported to London markets by barge or road.³¹ The grade II listed Crooked Billet Public House (MM01), located approximately 80m to the north-west of site 1 dates to this period.³²

By approximately 1700 settlement at Southend was expanding as the suitability of the foreshore for exploiting oysters was discovered.³³ During the middle of the 18th century there was an attempt to capitalise on the trend for sea-bathing with new accommodation built to cater for visitors. At first the endeavour predominantly attracted the wealthy from the surrounding area, but by the end of the 18th century stagecoach transport from London extended the area's accessibility. This influx of visitors from a wider area surpassed the capacity of the available accommodation and is thought to have been an influence for additional development at this time.³⁴ Construction of a wooden pier at Southend commenced in 1829 to further facilitate access to the area. The pier was extended in 1833 reaching the low water mark by 1846 to allow for tidal fluctuations in water height.³⁵

During the mid-1800s land at Shoeburyness was acquired by the Board of Ordnance to undertake weapons testing, replacing the previously used site at Plumstead Marshes.³⁶ Following the Crimean War (1854) the ordnance testing and practise station became permanent with a number of buildings being subsequently constructed.³⁷

The London, Tilbury and Southend Rail Company extended the London to Tilbury railway line to Southend in 1856.³⁸ The railway line made the area readily accessible to tourists from London, resulting in substantial development of residential and tourist resorts along the coast, evident on the first Ordnance Survey map of 1880. Leigh Old Town remained a working fishing village, with trains allowing for faster transport of fish to market. This increase in accessibility positively impacted the resort business within the area, resulting in further development including housing for the growing number of permanent residents.³⁹

In 1859 a School of Gunnery was set up at the Shoeburyness ordnance testing and practise station. As a result of this, the site area increased to accommodate its additional function. In 1884 the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway was extended from Southend eastwards to Shoebury, which prompted further residential development in the area. By 1889 firing ranges associated with the ordnance testing and practise station had been extended to encompass a larger area, ultimately reaching Foulness.⁴⁰

Site 1 and a large portion of study are 1 sit within the area recorded as Salvation Army Home Farm Colony, Hadleigh (MM06), dating to the late 19th century. The colony was operated on the principle "for the benefit of men who through misfortune need the helping hand" and included areas dedicated to industry such as pottery production.⁴¹

³¹ The Leigh Society (n.d.) Leigh History [online]. Via: <http://www.leighsociety.com/leigh.htm> (accessed November 2021)

³² Essex County Council (2021) *Historic Environment Record*

³³ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2010) *The Leas Conservation Area Appraisal* [online] via: https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1854/the_leas_conservation_area_appraisal (accessed November 2021)

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2006) *Cliff town conservation area character appraisal* [online] via: https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1816/cliff_town_conservation_area_character_appraisal%20 (accessed November 2021)

³⁶ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2004) *Shoebury Garrison Conservation Area Character Appraisal, October 2004* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1844/shoebury-garrison-conservation-area-appraisal--october-2004> (accessed November 2021)

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ Thurrock Council (2020) *London Tilbury and Southend Railway Company, and successors* [online] via: www.thurrock.gov.uk/historical-places-in-thurrock/london-tilbury-and-southend-railway-company-and-successors (accessed September 2021)

³⁹ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2010) *The Leas Conservation Area Appraisal* [online] via: https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1854/the_leas_conservation_area_appraisal (accessed November 2021)

⁴⁰ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2004) *Shoebury Garrison Conservation Area Character Appraisal, October 2004* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1844/shoebury-garrison-conservation-area-appraisal--october-2004> (accessed November 2021)

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

4.4.6 Modern (AD 1900 –present)

At the start of the modern period Southend had expanded to become the largest Seaside resort in the London area.⁴² During the 1920s and 1930s, residential development in Leigh-on-Sea and Chalkwell continued, evident on Ordnance Survey mapping from this period.

Activity increased at the Shoebury ordnance testing and practise station during the First and Second World War.⁴³ There is a great deal of HER data recorded within study areas dating to the second world war, including;

1. Road Barrier (MM05), located approximately 72m to the north-west of site 1;
2. Pillbox, (MM08) located approximately 245m to the south-east of site 2 and Anti-Tank Cubes (MM09), located approximately 245m to the south-east of site 2;
3. Road Barrier, (MM11) located approximately 120m to the north-west of site 3; and Anti-Tank Cubes (MM13), located 9m to the north of site 3;
4. Anti-Tank Cubes (MM013), Anti-Tank Pimples (MM14, MM16), Road Barriers (MM15, MM17, MM18, MM21), and Anti-Tank Scaffolding (MM19, MM20, MM22);
5. Anti-Tank Cubes (MM26), Road Barriers (MM27, MM28, MM29, MM31, MM35, MM38, MM39, MM42), Anti-Tank Pimples (MM30, MM32), Anti-Tank Scaffolding (MM33, MM34, MM36, MM37, MM40, MM41);
6. Anti-Tank Pimples, (MM47); Road Barrier, (MM48); Anti-Tank Pimples (MM49); and Pillbox situated within site 6 (MM50); and
7. WWII Boom Pier (MM52).

The scheduled Cold War defence boom (MM51), located approximately 200m to the north-east of site 7 dates to c. 1950-1953 was built to replace a similar structure constructed during the second world war and as a response to the threat of attack by the Soviet Union. The boom was predominantly demolished during the 1960s.⁴⁴

5 Archaeological potential and significance

5.1 Assessment of significance

The significance of heritage assets has been based on criteria outlined in Table 5.1. The assessment of significance derives from a combination of designated status and professional judgement. The Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport's non-statutory criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, assessment criteria adopted by Historic England as part of the Monument Protection Programme (MPP), and the Secretary of State's Principles of Selection Criteria for Listed Buildings, will be considered as part of this assessment.

Table 5.1: Criteria for assessing significance

Significance	Typical criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites, assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, undesignated monuments, sites or landscapes that

⁴² Southend on Sea Borough Council (2010) *The Leas Conservation Area Appraisal* [online] via: https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1854/the_leas_conservation_area_appraisal (accessed November 2021)

⁴³ Southend on Sea Borough Council (2004) *Shoebury Garrison Conservation Area Character Appraisal, October 2004* [online] via: <https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1844/shoebury-garrison-conservation-area-appraisal--october-2004> (accessed November 2021)

⁴⁴ Historic England (2020) *Cold War defence boom, Pig's Bay, Shoeburyness* [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1021091> (accessed November 2021)

Significance	Typical criteria
	can be shown to have specific nationally important qualities, and assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives.
Medium	Grade II listed buildings, grade II registered parks and gardens, conservation areas, undesignated sites of high importance identified through research or survey, monuments or sites that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association.
Low	Undesignated assets - buildings, structures, monuments or archaeological sites with a local importance for education or cultural appreciation, and which add to local archaeological and historical research. Very badly damaged assets that are of such poor quality that they cannot be classed as high or medium, parks and gardens of local interest.
Negligible	Heritage resources identified as being of little historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest; and resources whose importance is compromised by poor preservation or survival, or by contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.

Source: After DMRB vol. 11 section 3 part 2 – ha 208/07

5.2 Survival of archaeological deposits

Preservation and completeness of any archaeological deposits will have been impacted by the level of disturbance along the shoreline both from modern development and the effects of coastal erosion. This is true of all Sites.

5.3 Archaeological potential

Areas of below-ground archaeological remains are difficult to predict, due to the limited number of archaeological investigations within the study areas and beyond. There is a higher potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive in areas where there has been minimal development, for example at sites 6 and 7.

Table 5.2: Archaeological potential

Historic asset	Significance	Potential
Paleoenvironmental remains	In-situ remains would be of medium significance, given likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There are no known paleo-environmental deposits within the study areas to identify the presence of ancient stream channels or other features useful for the reconstruction of past environments. However, the scheme is located within an area of particular geoarchaeological interest. ⁴⁵ Despite this, the potential for paleoenvironmental remains is considered to be low .
Prehistoric remains	In-situ remains would be of high significance, given likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There is evidence for activity throughout the prehistoric period within study area 3 (MM12), study area 4 (MM24, MM25) and study area 5 (MM43) as well as evidence within the wider landscape for prehistoric activity (Danish Camp at Shoeburyness (NHLE: 1017206)). The potential for prehistoric evidence is therefore considered to be medium within study areas 3, 4 and 5. Due to the lack of prehistoric evidence within study areas 1, 2, 6 and 7 is considered to be low .
Roman remains	In-situ remains would be of high significance, given likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There is limited evidence for activity during this period within the study areas. The potential for Roman remains is therefore considered to be low .
Early medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of high significance, given likely level of truncation.	There is no evidence for activity during this period within the study areas.

⁴⁵ Historic England (2015) *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/hea067-geoarchaeology/> (accessed November 2021)

Historic asset	Significance	Potential
	Residual remains would be of low significance.	The potential for Early medieval remains is therefore considered to be low .
Medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of medium significance, given likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	Although there is evidence for settlement activity during this period within the wider area, there is limited evidence for activity during this period within the study areas, with the exception of study area 1 (MM02). The potential for medieval remains is therefore considered to be low .
Post-medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of medium significance, given likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	Although there is limited evidence for activity during this period within the study areas with the exception of study area 1 (MM01), a great deal of activity is known to have taken place within the wider area during this period. The potential for post-medieval evidence is therefore considered to be medium .
Modern remains	In-situ remains would be of low significance, given likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There is a great deal of evidence for activity within the study areas during this period, particularly related to coastal defences during the second world war in study areas 4 and 5. The potential for modern remains is therefore considered to be low .

6 Impacts

6.1 Overview

This assessment is based on the guidance contained in Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019). Paragraph six of this guidance outlines the steps which should be taken to establish potential impact of the scheme on the significance of heritage assets and where appropriate justify any harmful impacts and identify mitigation and enhancements.

These steps are;

1. Understand the form, materials and history of the affected heritage asset(s), and/or the nature and extent of archaeological deposits;
2. Understand the significance of the asset(s);
3. Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
4. Avoid, minimise, and mitigate negative impact, in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF; and
5. Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance.

In accordance with paragraph 190 of the NPPF and the Historic England guidance the level of detail supplied is proportionate to the level of significance of the asset and the overall effect the scheme will have.

All works proposed are detailed in Section 1.4.

The identification of impacts on built heritage assets in the vicinity of a site considers any temporary or permanent changes to the asset's setting.

6.2 Designated heritage assets

The Cold War defence boom, Pig's Bay, Shoeburyness (MM51), will not be physically impacted by any of the proposed individual schemes. The boom's setting is principally characterised by its coastal location, and its

extensive views across the Thames estuary. This will not be altered by the proposed scheme and nor will the contribution that setting makes to the boom's significance.

The defended prehistoric settlement at Shoeburyness, known as the Danish Camp (MM53) will not be physically impacted by any of the proposed individual schemes. In addition, due to the distance between site 6, the closest proposed individual scheme, and the asset, it is considered that there would be no impact to the setting of the scheduled monument.

The Crooked Billet Public House (MM01) and No.62 and No.63 High Street (MM02) are both located near to Leigh Port and situated within the Leigh Old Town Conservation Area (MM03). They are adjacent to the Leigh Conservation Area (MM04). There will be no physical impacts to either The Crooked Billet Public House and No.62 and No.63 High Street, and their historic fishing village setting, characterised by the narrow width of High Street and the buildings' proximity to the sea will remain unchanged. Similarly, these elements which characterise the Conservation Areas will not be altered. As such, there will be no impact to the assets' setting, nor the contribution that their setting makes to their significance.

The Leas Conservation Area (MM10) is characterised by large grand houses and guest houses that developed from the late 19th century onwards. It will not be physically affected by the construction of site 3, and nor will the setting or any key views from it be affected, due to the minor nature of the proposed scheme.

Therefore, it is considered that there will be **no impacts** to designated heritage assets as a result of the proposed scheme.

6.3 Non-designated heritage assets

There is no anticipated impact to the locally listed buildings situated within the study areas. No non-designated heritage assets will be physically impacted. Due to the minor nature of the proposed works, it is considered that the setting of non-designated heritage assets will not be altered, and that there will be no change in how the assets are experienced or appreciated.

6.4 Buried archaeological remains

Where evidence for activity is limited it should be noted that this limited evidence may partially reflect the lack of widespread archaeological investigation within the area.

Due to development along the coast at Southend-On-Sea as well as the action of coastal erosion, it is likely that any underlying archaeology has been removed by this disturbance, however, there is a higher potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive in areas where there has been minimal development.

7 Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

This technical note has been undertaken to assess the likely historic environment impacts of the proposed scheme in Southend-on-Sea. This has incorporated a review of the available data from the NHLE and Southend HER within the study areas for the different sites. Plans showing the study area can be seen in Appendix B.

Within the study area there is one scheduled monument and two grade II listed buildings. At the suggestion of Historic England, an additional scheduled monument was also considered in this assessment. There is likely to be no impact on the significance of these assets, as there are no physical changes to the assets or proposed works that would impact their settings.

The archaeological potential of all the proposed scheme sites is considered to be low to medium for archaeological remains from all periods. Additionally, due to coastal erosion and previous development at the scheme sites, it is unlikely that archaeological finds and features have survived.

7.1.1 Site 1

There are two grade II listed buildings, a conservation area, four locally listed buildings and two non-designated heritage assets within study area 1. They will not be physically impacted by the proposed scheme. The setting of both listed buildings and all locally listed buildings is informed by their location within Leigh Old Town Conservation Area, which will not be altered by the minor nature of the proposed scheme. There is medium potential for post-medieval remains in this area, however, given the likely level of truncation, they would be of medium significance.

7.1.2 Site 2

There are two non-designated heritage assets, records of Second World War defences, situated on the eastern edge of study area 2. Due to the minor nature of the proposed works, and the distance between the site and the non-designated heritage assets, it is considered that the climate-resilient garden will have no impact on the historic environment. Additionally, due to the lack of finds in this area, its archaeological potential is considered to be low.

7.1.3 Site 3

There is one conservation area and three non-designated heritage assets situated within study area 3. They will not be physically impacted by the proposed scheme, and due to the minor nature of the proposed scheme, it is considered that the assets' setting and the ability to appreciate and understand their heritage value will not be compromised. Additionally, due to the lack of finds in this area, its archaeological potential is considered to be low.

7.1.4 Site 4

There is a substantial amount of evidence relating to the modern period within study area 4, comprising 12 non-designated heritage assets, which are considered to be of low value and are likely to have been truncated due to coastal erosion. Site 4 therefore has low archaeological potential.

7.1.5 Site 5

There is a substantial amount of evidence relating to the modern period within study area 5, comprising 17 non-designated heritage assets, which are considered to be of low value and are likely to have been truncated by coastal erosion. Site 5 therefore has low archaeological potential.

7.1.6 Site 6

There is some evidence relating to the modern period within study area 6, comprising five non-designated heritage assets, which are considered to be of low value and are likely to have been truncated by coastal erosion. Site 6 therefore has low archaeological potential.

7.1.7 Site 7

There is one scheduled monument and two non-designated heritage assets all dating to the modern period within the study area of site 7. The non-designated heritage assets are considered to be of low value and are likely to have been truncated by coastal erosion. Due to the minor nature of the proposed works, which will preserve the beach setting in situ, it is not considered that the scheduled monument will be impacted by the proposed scheme, nor the ability to understand or appreciate it.

7.2 Recommendations

Due to the low archaeological potential of these sites, it is recommended that any development application within this redline boundary should be allowed to proceed with no further requirement for archaeological mitigation.

In the unlikely event of any unexpected archaeological finds or features being encountered during groundworks, the following mitigation approaches should be employed:

- work should be immediately stopped in the area; and
- the find(s) should be demarked and protected via fencing / blocking off and the local authority Archaeology Officer should be contacted for further guidance.

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A. Gazetteer

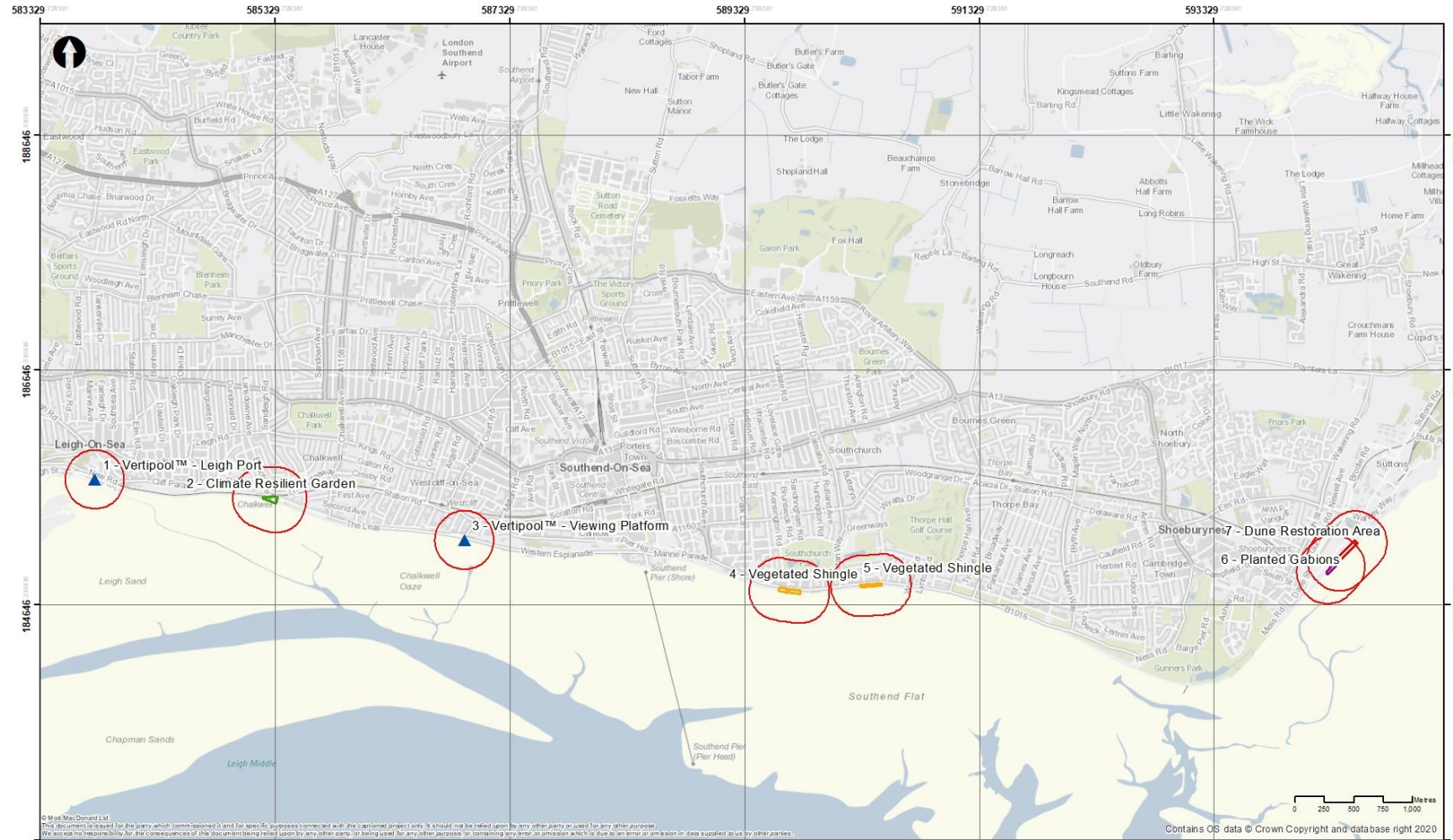
MM No.	Study Area No.	Name	NHLE / HER No.	Designation	Period
MM01	Study Area 1	The Crooked Billet Public House	1112684	Grade II	Post Medieval
MM02	Study Area 1	62 and 63, High Street	1322357	Grade II	Post Medieval
MM03	Study Area 1	Leigh Old Town	N/A	Conservation Area	Post Medieval to Modern
MM04	Study Area 1	Leigh	N/A	Conservation Area	Post Medieval to Modern
MM05	Study Area 1	Road Barrier (destroyed), Old Leigh High Street, Leigh-on-Sea	20320	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM06	Study Area 1	Salvation Army Home Farm Colony, Hadleigh	46850	Non-designated heritage asset	Post Medieval to Modern
MM07	Study Area 1	Fish ponds on Leigh Marsh	16190	Non-designated heritage asset	Unknown
MM08	Study Area 2	Pillbox (destroyed), beach, Westcliff-on-Sea	20343	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM09	Study Area 2	Anti-Tank Cubes, seafront, Chalkwell - Southchurch, Southend-on-Sea	20344	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM10	Study Area 3	The Leas	N/A	Conservation Area	Modern
MM11	Study Area 3	Road Barrier (destroyed), Shorefield Road, Westcliff-on-Sea	20354	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM12	Study Area 3	Shoreline at Westcliff-on-sea	9725	Non-designated heritage asset	Late Iron Age to Roman
MM13	Study Area 3	Anti-Tank Cubes, seafront, Chalkwell - Southchurch, Southend-on-Sea	20344	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM14	Study Area 4	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), 50 yards E of Gas Works Jetty, Southend	20404	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM15	Study Area 4	Road Barrier (destroyed), Camper Road, Southend-on-Sea	20405	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM16	Study Area 4	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), 103 Eastern Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea	20406	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM17	Study Area 4	Road Barrier (destroyed), Chester Ave, Southend-on-Sea	20407	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM18	Study Area 4	Road Barrier (destroyed), Chelsea Ave, Southend-on-Sea	20408	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM19	Study Area 4	Anti-Tank Scaffolding (destroyed), Chelsea Ave-Elizabeth Road, Southend	20409	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern

MM No.	Study Area No.	Name	NHLE / HER No.	Designation	Period
MM20	Site 4	Anti-Tank Scaffolding (destroyed), Chelsea Ave-Elizabeth Road, Southend	20409	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM21	Study Area 4	Road Barrier (destroyed), Elizabeth Road, Southend-on-Sea	20410	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM22	Study Area 4	Anti-Tank Scaffolding (destroyed), Elizabeth Rd-Bryant Ave, Southend	20411	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM23	Study Area 4	Southend - Elizabeth Road	9509	Non-designated heritage asset	Roman
MM24	Study Area 4	Southchurch Hall Park	9752	Non-designated heritage asset	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic
MM25	Study Area 4	Southchurch	11095	Non-designated heritage asset	Neolithic
MM26	Study Area 5	Anti-Tank Cubes, seafront, Chalkwell - Southchurch, Southend-on-Sea	20344	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM27	Study Area 5	Road Barrier (destroyed), Bryant Ave, Southend-on-Sea	20412	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM28	Study Area 5	Road Barrier (destroyed), Eastern Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea	20413	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM29	Study Area 5	Road Barrier (destroyed), Lifstan Way, Southend-on-Sea	20414	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM30	Study Area 5	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), E of Lifstan Way, Southend-on-Sea	20415	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM31	Study Area 5	Road Barrier (destroyed), Plas Newydd, Southend-on-Sea	20416	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM32	Study Area 5	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), E of Halfway Hotel, Southend-on-Sea	20417	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM33	Study Area 5	Anti-Tank Scaffolding (destroyed), Warwick Road, Southend-on-Sea	20418	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM34	Study Area 5	Anti-Tank Scaffolding (destroyed), Warwick Road, Southend-on-Sea	20418	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM35	Study Area 5	Road Barrier (destroyed), Warwick Rd, Southend-on-Sea	20419	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM36	Study Area 5	Anti-Tank Scaffolding (destroyed), W corner of Cliveden Road, Southend	20420	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM37	Study Area 5	Anti-Tank Scaffolding (destroyed), W corner of Cliveden Road, Southend	20420	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern

MM No.	Study Area No.	Name	NHLE / HER No.	Designation	Period
MM38	Study Area 5	Road Barrier (destroyed), Clieveden Road, Southend-on-Sea	20421	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM39	Study Area 5	Road Barrier (destroyed), Clieveden Road, Southend-on-Sea	20422	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM40	Study Area 5	Anti-Tank Scaffolding (destroyed), E corner of Clieveden Road, Southend	20423	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM41	Study Area 5	Anti-Tank Scaffolding (destroyed), E corner of Clieveden Road, Southend	20423	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM42	Study Area 5	Road Barrier (destroyed), Walton Road, Southend-on-Sea	20424	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM43	Study Area 5	Thorpe Bay, Gold stater	11131	Non-designated heritage asset	Late Iron Age
MM44	Study Area 5	Thorpe Bay, Bronze Age hoard	11132	Non-designated heritage asset	Bronze Age
MM45	Study Area 5	Thorpe Bay, Bronze Age founders hoard	11133	Non-designated heritage asset	Bronze Age
MM46	Study Area 6	FSR Event	EEX52836	Non-designated heritage asset	
MM47	Study Area 6	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), Rampart Terrace, Shoeburyness	20470	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM48	Study Area 6	Road Barrier (destroyed), George Street, Shoeburyness	20471	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM49	Study Area 6	Anti-Tank Pimples (destroyed), N of George Street, Shoeburyness	20472	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM50	Study Area 6	Pillbox (destroyed), East Beach, Shoeburyness	20473	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM51	Study Area 7	Cold War defence boom, Pig's Bay, Shoeburyness		Scheduled Monument	Modern
MM52	Study Area 7	WWII Boom Pier (destroyed) and extant Cold War Boom, Shoeburyness	20474	Non-designated heritage asset	Modern
MM53	None	Defended prehistoric settlement at Shoeburyness, known as the Danish Camp	1017206	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
MM54	Study Area 1	The Old Custom House	N/A	Locally listed building	Post-medieval
MM55	Study Area 1	2 & 3 Plumbs Yard	N/A	Locally listed building	Post-medieval
MM56	Study Area 1	39 High Street, Wharf Cottage	N/A	Locally listed building	Post-medieval
MM57	Study Area 1	Billet Cottage	N/A	Locally listed building	Post-medieval
MM58	Study Area 3	Argyll House Seaforth Road	N/A	Locally listed building	Post-medieval

MM No.	Study Area No.	Name	NHLE / HER No.	Designation	Period
MM59	Study Area 3	Palmeira Mansions (including 1-9 Shorefield Road)	N/A	Locally listed building	Post-medieval
MM60	Study Area 4	The Castle Public House	N/A	Locally listed building	Post-medieval
MM61	Study Area 5	193-194 Eastern Esplanade	N/A	Locally listed building	Post-medieval

B. Figures



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Client

587329

EBOROUGH COUNCIL

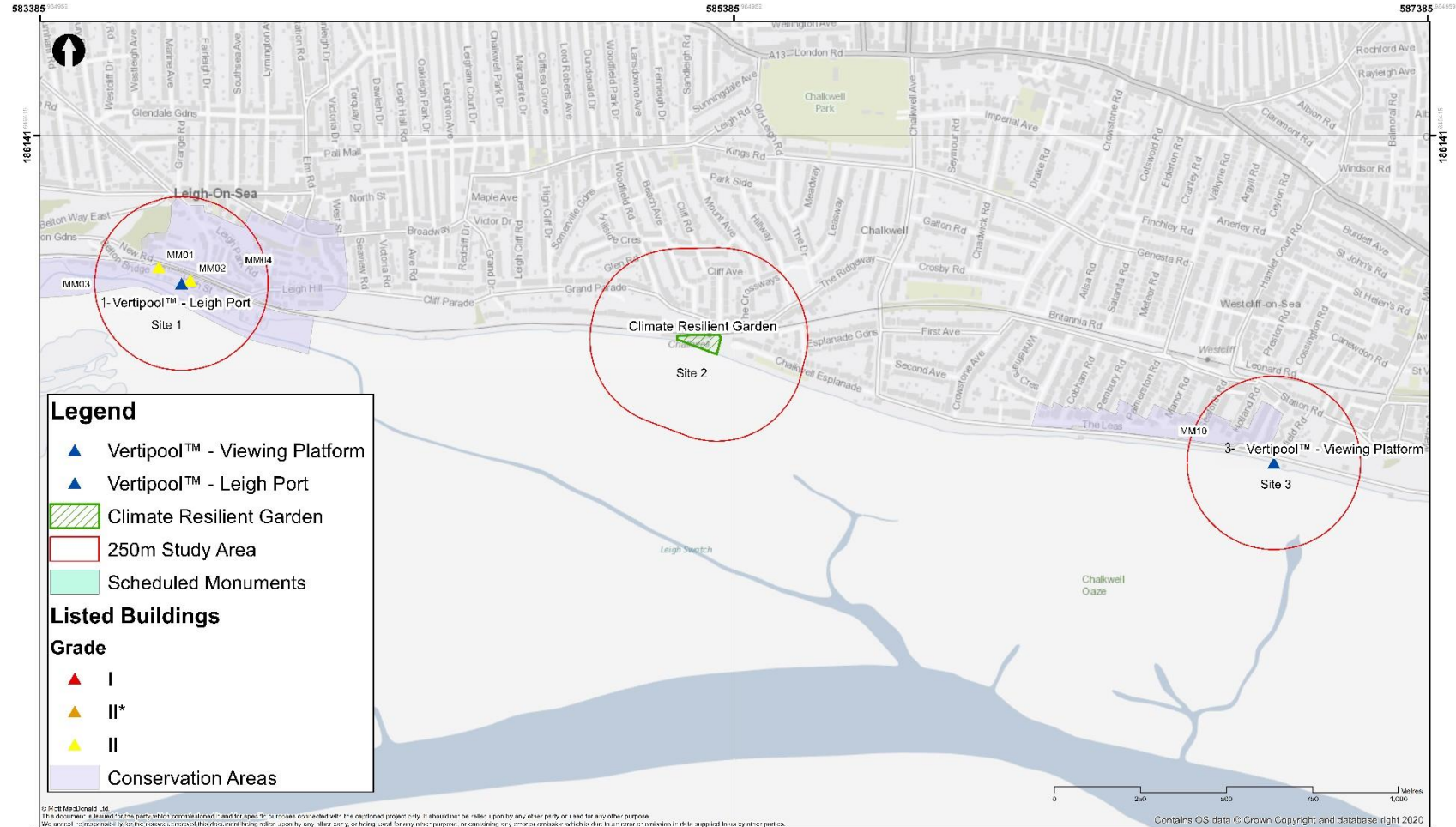
Rev	Date	Description	Chk'd	By	Date	Title
01	09/11/21	LG Site Locations	RC	JT		Site Locations

593329	726381	593329	726381
Drawn	L Gray	Checked	R Cameron
Approved	J Timothy	Scale at A3	1:29,621
Drawing Number	100419439-MMD-00-HE-GIS-Y-0005	Security	STD
Status	PRE	Rev	P1

182646

0 250 500 750 1000 Meters

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Legend

- ▲ Vertipool™ - Viewing Platform
- ▲ Vertipool™ - Leigh Port
- Climate Resilient Garden
- 250m Study Area
- Scheduled Monuments

Listed Buildings

Grade

- ▲ I
- ▲ II*
- ▲ II

Conservation Areas

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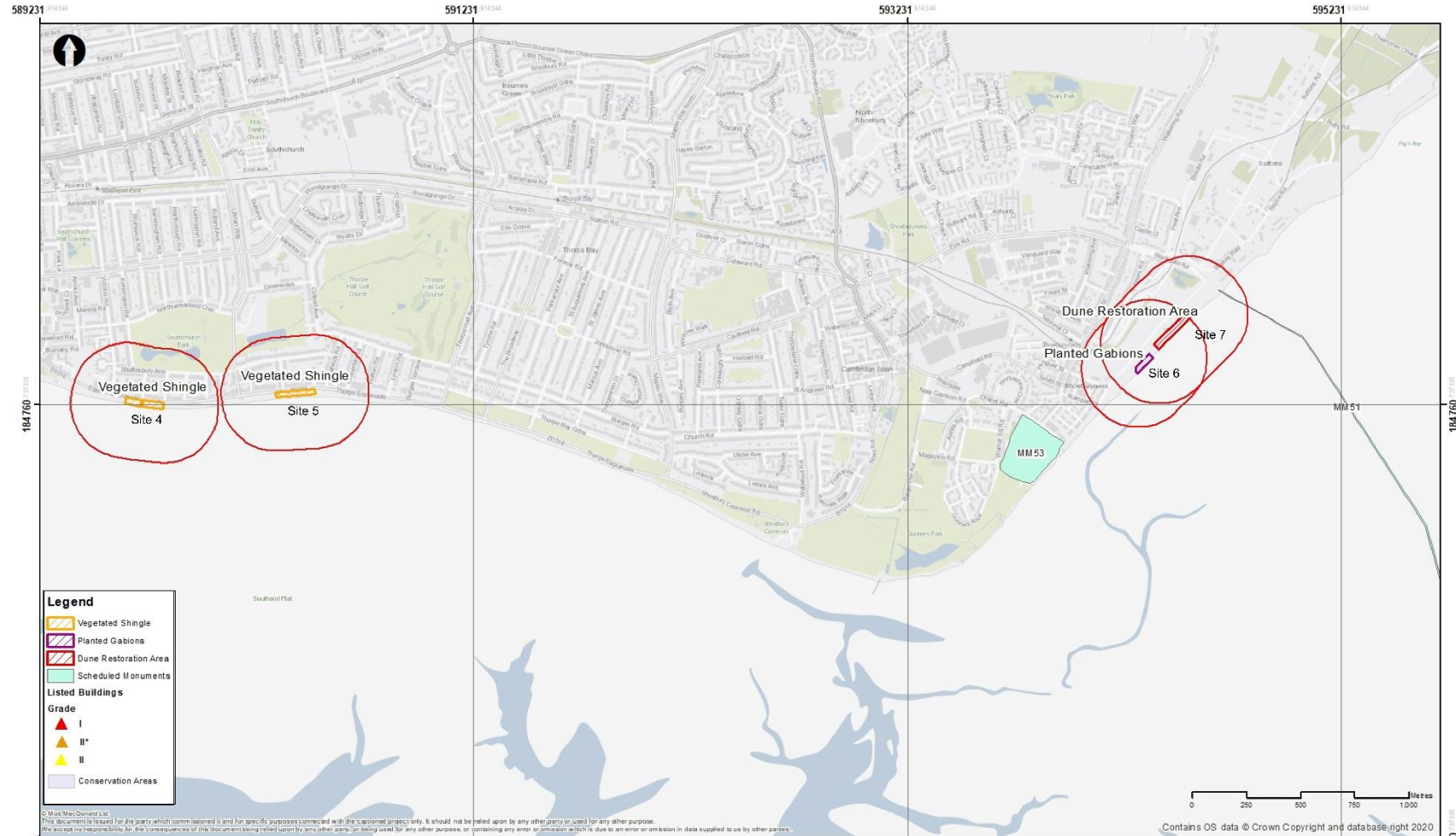
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Client

Rev	Date	Description	Ch'kd	App'd
01	09/11/21	LG Designated Assets - West	RC	JT

Title	Designated Heritage Assets - West
Drawing Number	100419439-MMD-00-HE-GIS-Y-0002

Drawn	L Gray	587385
Checked	R Cameron	
Approved	J Timothy	
Scale at A3	1:10,000	
Security	Status	Rev
STD	PRE	P1



Legend

- Vegetated Shingle
- Planted Gabions
- Dune Restoration Area
- Scheduled Monuments

Listed Buildings

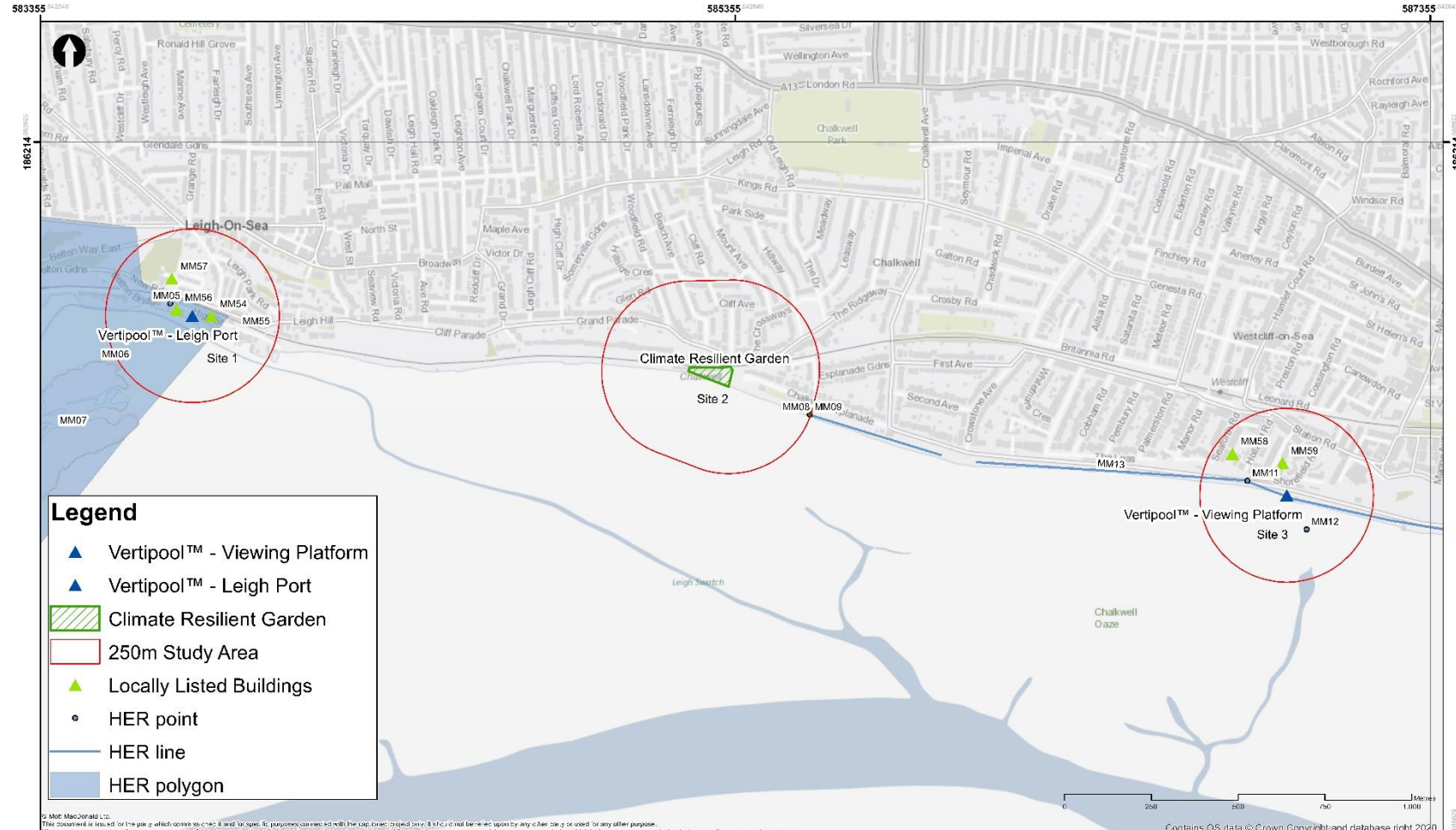
Grade

- I
- II*
- II
- Conservation Areas

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			01	09/11/21	LG	Designated Assets - East		RC	JT	Designated Heritage Assets - East	Checked	R Cameron			
											Approved J Timothy Scale at A3 1:16,000				
											Drawing Number 100419439-MMD-00-HE-GIS-Y-0002		Security STD	Status PRE	Rev P1



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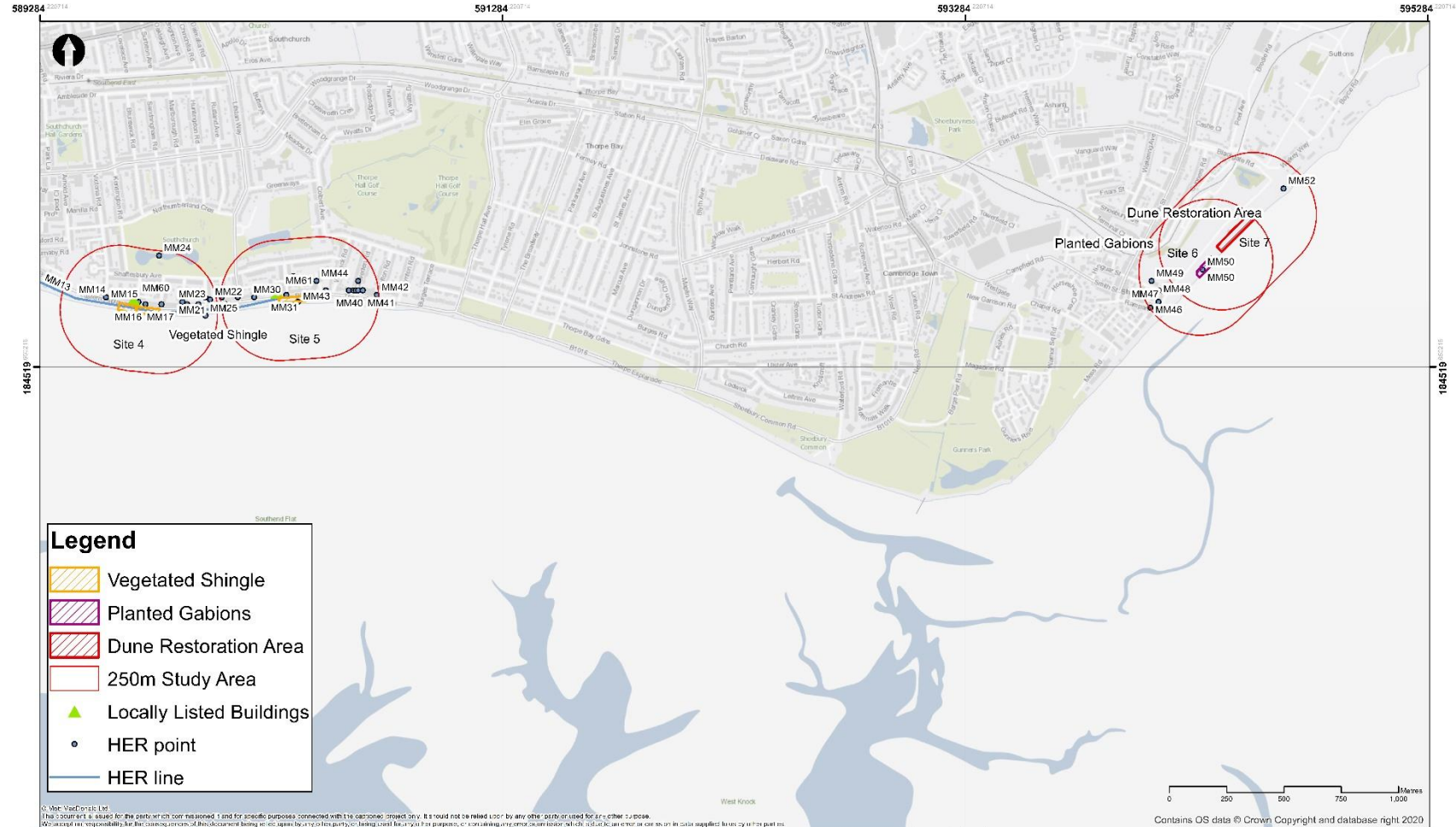
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Client

Rev	Date	Description	Ch'kd	App'd
01	09/11/21	LG Non-Designated Assets - West	RC	JT

Title	
Non-Designated Heritage Assets - West	
Drawing Number	
100419439-MMD-00-HE-GIS-Y-0004	

Drawn	L Gray	587355
Checked	R Cameron	
Approved	J Timothy	
Scale at A3		
1:10,000		
Security	Status	Rev
STD	PRE	P1



Legend

- Vegetated Shingle
- Planted Gabions
- Dune Restoration Area
- 250m Study Area
- Locally Listed Buildings
- HER point
- HER line

0 250 500 750 1,000 Meters
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Client **591284**

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Chk'd	App'd
01	08/11/21	LG	Non-Designated Assets - East	RC	JT

Title	
Non-Designated Heritage Assets - East	
Drawing Number	
100419439-MMD-00-HE-GIS-Y-0003	

Drawn	L Gray	595284
Checked	R Cameron	
Approved	J Timothy	
Scale at A3		
1:15,000		
Security	Status	Rev
STD	PRE	P1