



Part 4: Horndon on the Hill



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Cover image: High Road looking South down the hill

Inside cover: Buildings on the High Road

Overview



Fig 1. Horndon High Road

The Rural Settlement Assessment of Horndon on the Hill describes the origins of this study area through a description and analysis of the archaeological, historic landscape, built heritage, and historical evolution of the village settlement, its context and setting: this provides core information to allow insights into how the past has influenced the present so we can make informed decisions about its future.

Horndon lies on a gravel hill that dominates wide views southwards towards Kent over the surrounding flat terraces of the River Thames. The generally rural area retains a large number of its historical features including the grid-like grain to its field layout which is partly preserved by surviving historical roads and tracks.

Once the location of an 11th Century Saxon mint and a medieval collection centre for wool, Horndon manufactured cloth, and a Saxon market was established in the 13th century.

St Peter and St Pauls Church features Roman brick from the nearby settlement and there is further evidence of the medieval market town. Archaeological sensitivity to change east of the High Road and in the regions south of The Bell is identified through this study and a lesser archaeological sensitivity remains across

the majority of the study area, except at the most south westerly region where mitigation measures would be required to prevent harm to archaeological significance.

The high scenic quality of this settlement's historic landscape features undulating topography with scattered historic halls and farmsteads. There is a strong pattern of ancient rectilinear fields, and expansive views from the elevated areas. This historic landscape remains sensitive to change at its eastern regions, less sensitive across the central and southern areas and across the relatively flat areas to the north and west away from prominent viewpoints.

Built heritage includes a central designated conservation area, 33 listed buildings notably including St Peter and St Pauls Church, The Bell Public House and the former Wool Market. There are no scheduled monuments recorded. Three structures have potential for local listing. Change close to or affecting the setting of built heritage is sensitive within the historic core of the village, excluded from the sensitivity analysis, however, the areas north-east, east, and south of the historic core are sensitive to change because of notable historic farmsteads or the prominence of elevated heritage assets within the village

core. The agricultural eastern and western areas are less sensitive to changes although further important heritage significance exists in the north-west of the region. Historical evolution is represented by cartographic records from 1777, 1839, 1881, 1897, 1920 and 1938.

The significance of the village today is established by a square, meshed pattern of streets running east-west and north-south. The historic core of the village around the Church has a less rectilinear street pattern, but this becomes more standardised with more recent development. The A13 vehicular route to the south severs the village from neighbouring Stanford-Le-Hope.

There are important views to the north east and south east over the lower lying ground that in itself remains more vulnerable to flooding. The area is dominated by surrounding arable agricultural land with relatively little equestrian use, scattered woodland and many trees but very sparse open water features. There is no designated public access area and no SSSIs. The A13 plays a significant role in blocking access to and from the south although the new footbridge facilitates non-motorised access.

Historic streets are generally narrower than other Thurrock villages reflecting the infrastructure of the Saxon market town and as buildings tend to enclose the streetscape there is a strong sense of transition from the core to the surrounding countryside. Building heights generally do not exceed two storeys and building density is generally 20-30 dwellings per hectare except in the lower density southern edge of the village.

The Horndon on the Hill analysis reveals complex and overlapping sensitivities to change in regions of archaeological, historic landscape and built heritage significance. The central and eastern areas have widespread sensitivities and whilst the south-east is less sensitive to archaeological and built heritage change, this area remains sensitive to changes that could affect its historic landscape.

The north-west of the region is generally less sensitive to changes impacting archaeological, landscape and built heritage significance although the most north-western area features notable heritage assets that need to be safeguarded against future change whilst potentially providing links to the wider agricultural history and built heritage of the area.

Introduction



Fig 2. The marketplace on the High Road

Horndon is located centrally within Thurrock Unitary Authority. Horndon lies on a gravel hill which dominates the surrounding flat terraces of the River Thames. Geologically the northern half comprising London Clay and the southern half comprising Lambeth Group- Clay, silt and sand. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 59.2 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period.

There are wide views southwards from the terrace edge across the Thames valley to Kent. The area is generally rural in character and retains some of its historical features. Historically the area had a grid-like grain to its field layout, but elements of the field system have been lost, however the surviving roads, tracks and footpaths still preserve this pattern.



Fig 3. Horndon on the Hill Figure Ground

1. Archaeology

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Horndon is thought to be the location of an eleventh-century Saxon mint, one of only three known in Essex. At that time, it was policy to disperse coin manufacture, both to ensure minimum disruption should one centre cease production and to achieve maximum dispersion of the coinage (Eddy and Petchey, 1983). However, like other dispersed Saxon mints, it appears to have been short-lived. It has been suggested that a rectilinear field-system and substantial lynchets to the east of High Road are remains of a possible defended enclosure, presumably linked to the Saxon mint (Eddy, 1980).

Horndon was important in the medieval period as a collection point for wool which at the time of the Domesday survey was the principal product of the Essex coastal and riverine marshlands. It may have retained a market from the Saxon period, one was certainly held by 1281, and a fair was granted in 1277. Cloth manufacture is known to have started in the late fifteenth century. The Feet of Fines for 1502 referred to 16 messuages, 60 shops and 70 stalls in Horndon, and some of these shops may also represent workshops (Bingley, 1975-6).

The sixteenth-century Market Hall was built for the wool trade. As well as the wool trade, sheep's

milk cheese was also a local commodity and the manors of Horndon had shares in a fishery. The town did not develop in the later post-medieval period and little changed in plan from that of the medieval period. The medieval and post-medieval town consists of the High Road with the village strung out along it, the church which is set back to the west and a possible infilled market-place sited between the church and High Road.

The Essex Historic Environment Record ([EHER](#)) records numerous archaeological sites in the study area, dating from the earliest periods of human occupation in Britain through to the post-medieval period.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

1.2.1 Prehistoric

The area of Lambeth Group clays, sands and silts, which comprise the south-west of the study area have been assessed as having moderate potential for Palaeolithic and Pleistocene remains.

The land around Horndon village is largely agricultural and while there is limited archaeological cropmark evidence in the immediate vicinity of the village there are cropmarks in the south of the study area. The cropmarks comprise a trackway, incomplete enclosures and ring ditches, which may represent ploughed-out Bronze Age round barrows. It is likely that the enclosures and trackway represent later prehistoric activity and settlement. It is suggested that Horndon may have lain on a prehistoric routeway which ran via Mucking to East Tilbury, the lowest crossing point of the Thames (Eddy and Petchey, 1983). They form part of a much larger cropmark complex that runs along the terrace above the Thames.

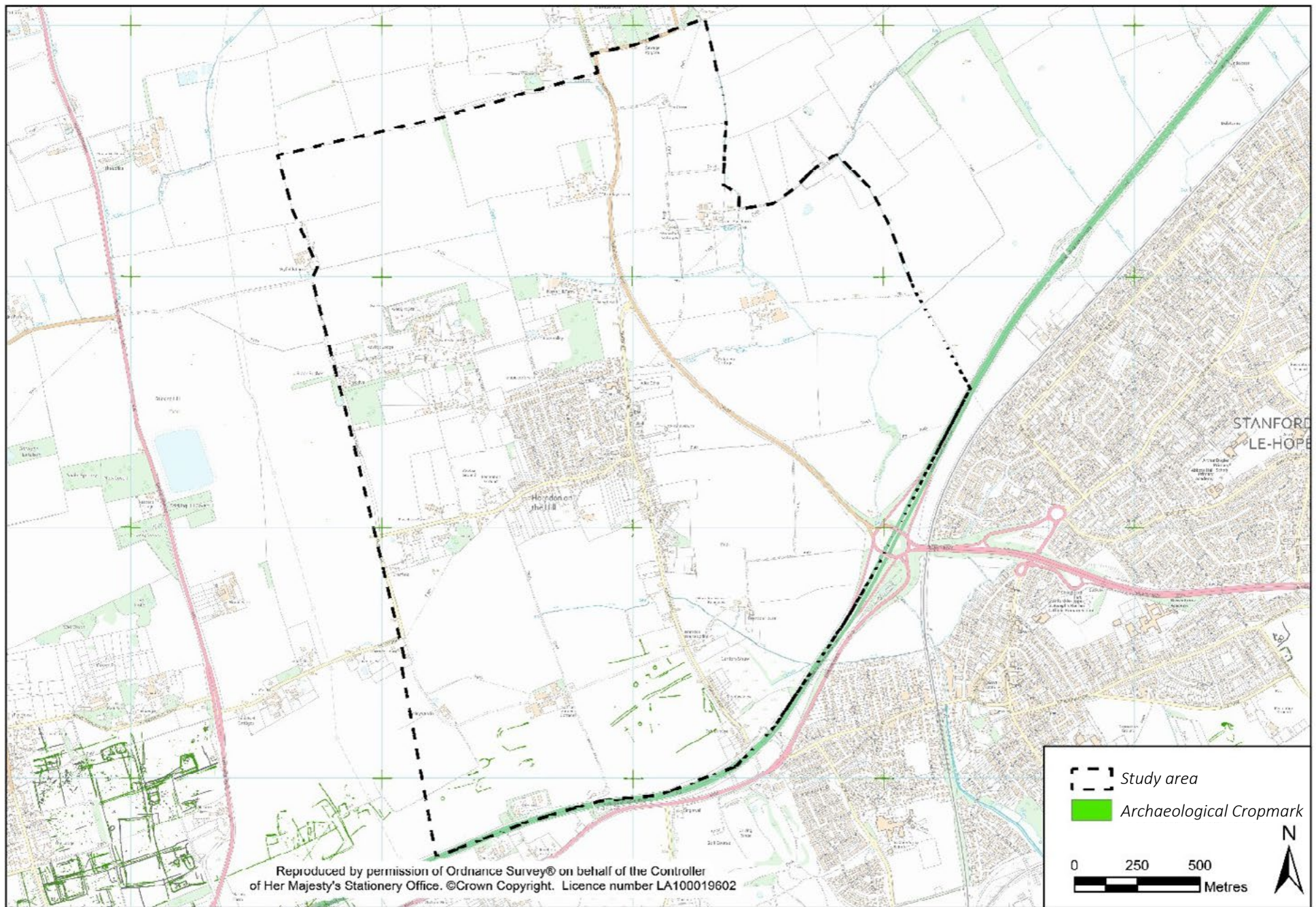


Fig 4. Horndon on the Hill Archaeological Crop Marks

1.2.2 Roman

The church incorporates Roman brick in its fabric, and a few Roman sherds have been found just to the west of the church during examination of the mill mound (EHER 1882-3). A couple of miles to the south and south-west extensive prehistoric and Roman occupation sites, including the Mucking and Orsett complexes, have been found.

1.2.3 Saxon

Horndon on the Hill's claims to urban status rest on its identification as a mint site dating to the first half of the eleventh century. The evidence for this consists of a single coin of Edward the Confessor's Sovereign/Martlett type (Metcalf and Lean, 1993) that is inscribed with a minting location of Horndon (DVDINC ON HORNIDVNE), but there is some doubt as to the authenticity of this coin. Horndon appears to have been like other dispersed Saxon mints (if the coin is genuine) in that it was very short-lived. The precise location of the mint is not known, but it is probable that this was within the moneyers house as was apparently the norm for small, dispersed mints.

The location of the Saxon built-up area is uncertain; however, it probably took the form of roadside settlement along the High Road, perhaps extending around the church and into a defended enclosure, which has been identified by the rectilinear field-system surrounded by substantial lynchets to the east of High Road (the area now occupied by allotments).

Little is known about the layout of Saxon Horndon. The Domesday Book records the presence of a church in 1066, this presumably

stood on the site of the current parish church which is on the highest point of the hill and had a priest and deacon. There is some evidence for the Saxon settlement at Horndon being of proto-urban character in that it had an unusually high percentage of smallholders and there is a Domesday reference to 'mansiones', which may refer to houses rather than hides (Rippon, 1996).

A royal connection can be made with Horndon in that the Domesday Book refers to the annexation of land in Horndon which was under the king's control. Two of the landholders in Horndon also had rights to one-eighth of a fishery apiece. The excavation at the High Street/Mill Lane junction revealed one Saxon pit and some Saxon pottery in later features.

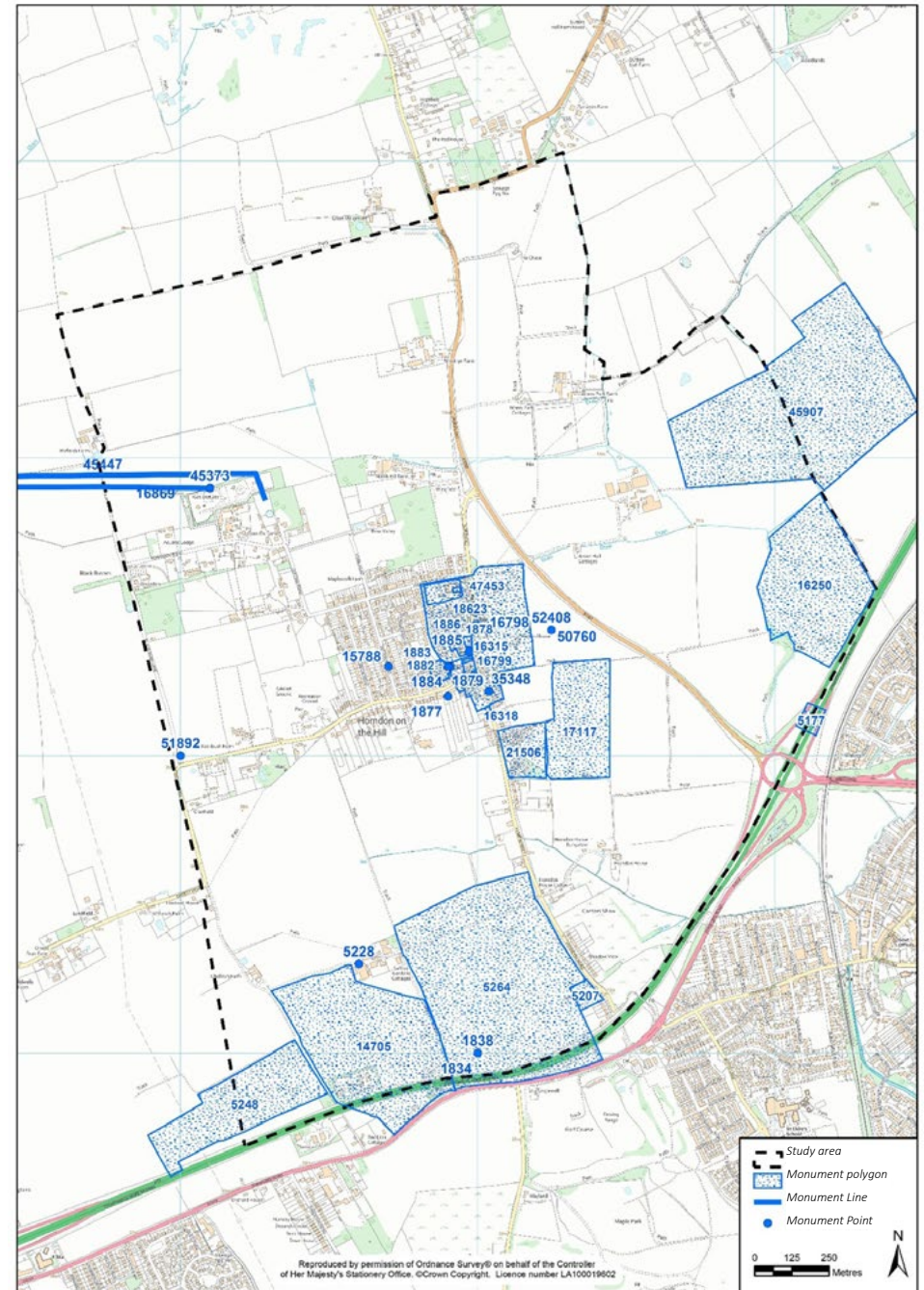
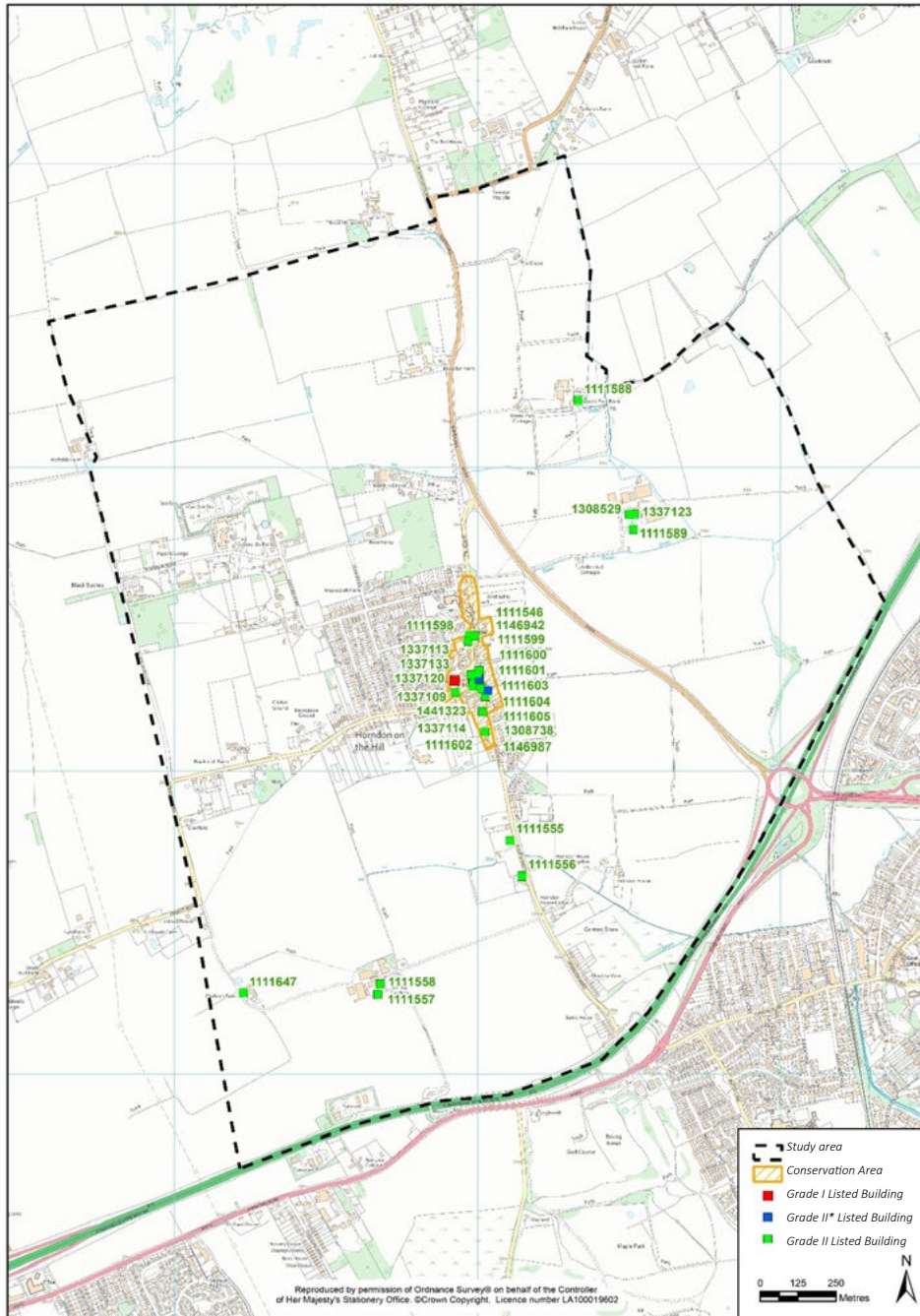


Fig 5. Horndon on the Hill Designated Heritage Assets

Fig 6. Horndon on the Hill Historic Environment Record Sites

1.2.4 Medieval period

Built-up area

The medieval town consisted of the High Road with the village strung out along it, the church which is set back to the west and a marketplace sited between the church and High Road. The medieval tenements plots are still extant on the eastern side of High Road. Their survival is more fragmentary on the western side.

Excavations at the Village Hall site, Mill Lane/High Road (Allen personal communication) showed that the earliest medieval activity on this site occurred in the twelfth century. There was a sequence of ditches along the Mill Road frontage dated to the twelfth-mid fourteenth centuries. In the later medieval period, the Mill Road frontage ditches were levelled over with dirty gravel, and the frontage was marked by a fence line. A further sequence of ditches recorded in the north-west of site are dated to the thirteenth century and crossed the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. If these represent plot boundaries, the layout at the rear of the plots must have been quite irregular. At the High Road frontage along the east side of the site, at least four building phases were recorded, dating from the early thirteenth to sixteenth centuries. The

initial phases consisted of post-hole structures. A late medieval building, dated to the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries, was defined by beam slots.

The area immediately behind the buildings at the Village Hall site recorded a complex of intercutting pits and further post-hole structures, dating from the twelfth centuries onwards. Some indication as to the economy of the site is given by the presence of a barrel-lined fulling-pit for use in cloth manufacture, there are also lava quern-stones and metal-working slag suggesting that the milling of grain and smithing were also taking place.

Limited excavation under the floor of the current house at 1, South Hill, revealed the footings of a timber-framed predecessor, fourteenth/fifteenth century in date, 2m of stratigraphy and a ditch which ran parallel to the existing main road.

Away from the medieval core are several outlying farms including Arden Hall located consisting a fifteenth century timber framed open hall house (LB 1337123), Cholleys Farm (LB 1111647) and Saffron Garden (LB 1111557), both sixteenth century timber framed houses. These farms are all connected to the village via historic routes.

It is probable that there were also further settlement sites associated with the footpaths that cross the area, as has been demonstrated elsewhere in Essex.

The street-plan

The medieval street-plan appears to have consisted of High Road which runs north-south over the top of the hill and leads down into South Hill on the southern side. On the western side there are two roads at right-angles to High Road, Mill Lane and Orsett Road, on either side of the church. The area between the church and High Road appears to have been a marketplace. The excavation at the Village Hall site, Mill Lane/High Road showed that both Mill Lane and High Road were originally wider at that point.

The parish church

The parish church of St Peter and St Paul (EHER 1880) dates to the thirteenth century, with fourteenth and fifteenth century alterations. It must have had a predecessor, probably on the same site, as the Domesday Book refers to a church in Horndon in 1066.

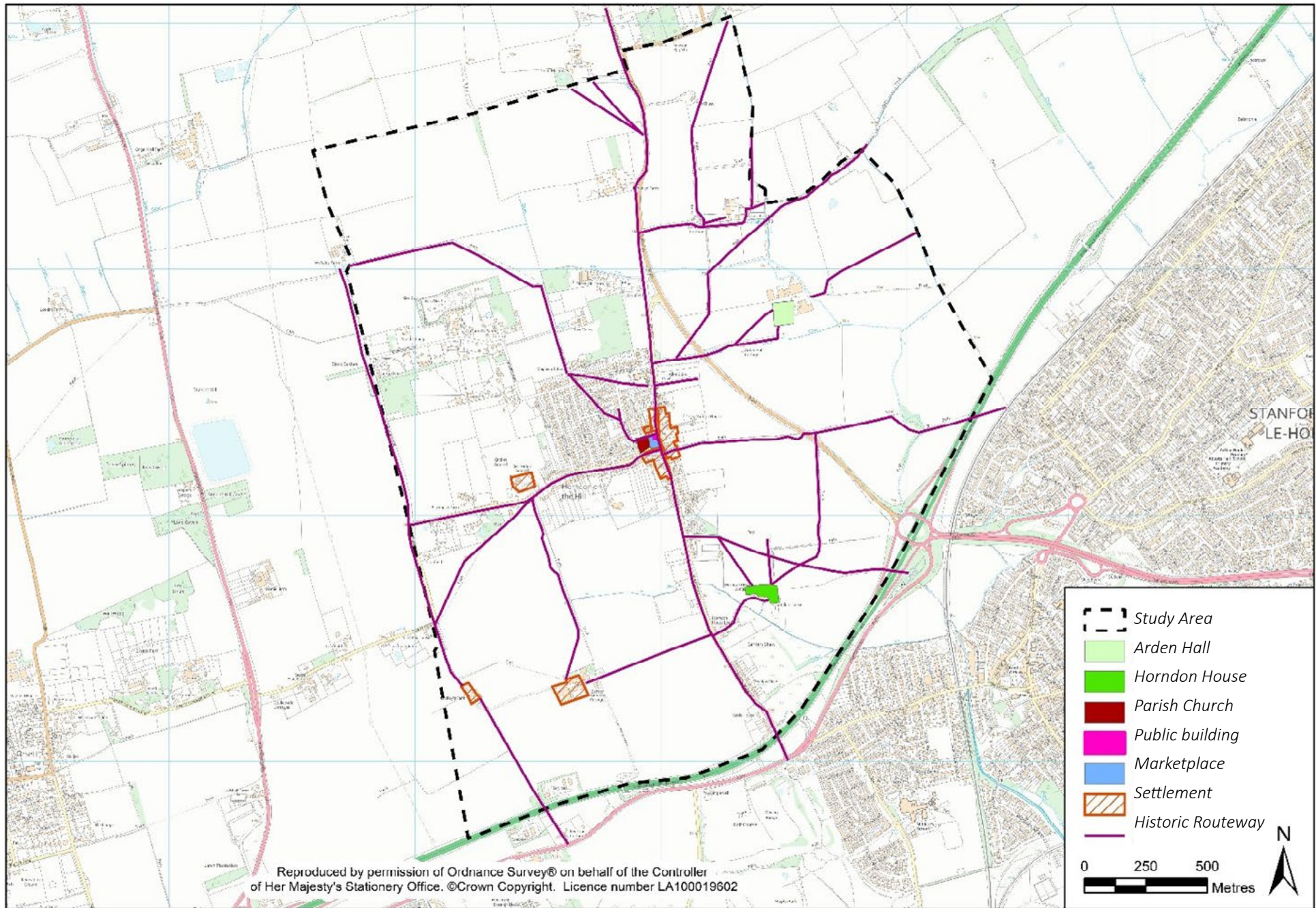


Fig 7. Horndon on the Hill Medieval Interpretation

The marketplace

The marketplace (infilled in the post-medieval period) was located between the church and the High Road, but its full extent is unclear. Trial-trenching in 1989 at Mount House, High St/Mill Lane corner (EHER 16317) revealed late medieval deposits of a fifteenth/sixteenth century date that were tentatively interpreted as representing the market-place surface (Andrews and Catton, 1990), although they could equally be yard-surfaces. The Old Co-op is thought to be an early fifteenth century public building (see right), possibly a guild hall; it is jettied on the sides facing the church lane and on to High Road and it has been suggested that it faced on to a marketplace sited to its south. The tenement plots in the presumed market-place area are shorter than is normal for medieval tenements suggesting that they were fitted into a constricted area. The churchyard is also narrower on the eastern side of the church, suggesting that it may have been encroached upon by the marketplace and subsequent infilling.

Public building

The Old Co-op is thought to be a public building, c. 1400 in date. It is jettied on its southern and eastern sides, facing on to the High Road and the marketplace. There is evidence for fully studded partitions creating 3 self-contained shops on the ground floor. The upper floor is completely open and is thought to have been used for public functions, possibly as a guildhall, and would have been reached by an outside stairs.

1.2.5 Post-medieval and modern synthesis and components

The post-medieval street-pattern appears to have differed little from that of the late medieval period. The most notable change was the infilling of the marketplace, particularly the building of the market-hall. The post-medieval economy was still dominated by the wool and cheese trade. The pottery evidence indicates some continental trade, with three German wares represented. A windmill was built to the north-west of the church. It was not until the 20th century that Horndon took on its present plan and size, with the building of housing estates on its western side.

[The 1777 Chapman and André map](#) shows a single foci of settlement, centred on the top of the hill. The 1839 [Tithe map](#) shows a very similar settlement pattern, as does the [1881 1st edn.](#) OS map. Much of this post-medieval landscape survives into the modern landscape, both in the form of individual farms and buildings (both listed and unlisted) and in the wider landscape of lanes, footpaths and fields. Surviving built heritage assets include a number of Listed Buildings.



Fig 8. Aerial photograph of Horndon on the Hill showing the medieval High Road, with Modern development on the right

The street-plan

The post-medieval street-plan is little changed from that of the late medieval period, except that the marketplace is infilled. The modern expansion is concentrated to the north and west of the historic town.

The parish church

The parish church continues in use until the present day. Dormer windows were inserted in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Inside there is a monument of 1634 to Daniel Caldwell and his wife.

Infilled market-place

The medieval marketplace is thought to have been infilled in the sixteenth/seventeenth century, which is the date for the principal building within it, the market-hall.

The market-hall

The Old Market Hall is listed as being fourteenth century in date, however it is now thought to be sixteenth/seventeenth century in date. It is sited in the infilled marketplace with its frontage to the High Road and is presumed to have been used in connection with the wool trade.

The built-up area

The built-up area of the post-medieval period appears to have changed little in extent from that of the late medieval period. The marketplace was infilled however, and there was some replacement and remodelling of earlier buildings in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The excavation at the Village Hall site, Mill Lane/High Road revealed a possible public building dated to the sixteenth century. Over this was extensive clay levelling with brick footings and relates to cottages with frontages on both High Road and Mill Lane. These were built in the eighteenth or nineteenth century and were demolished earlier in this century. A watching-brief at Mayfield Cottage, High Road revealed a waterlogged eighteenth-century pit.

Public building

The excavation at the Village Hall site, Mill Lane/High Road revealed a building dated to the sixteenth century, constructed on very large posts, which appears to be open-fronted with the gravels of the market area extending across the frontage line. This building may have been a public building, possibly a precursor of the seventeenth century market-hall/woolmarket.

The windmill

The windmill (EHER) stood on the corner of Mill Lane, just to the north-west of the church. The mill mound and remnants of the cross-beams were still extant in 1975, but these have subsequently been demolished. The windmill is shown on the [1870 1st edn OS map](#) but is not on the [The 1777 Chapman and André map](#).

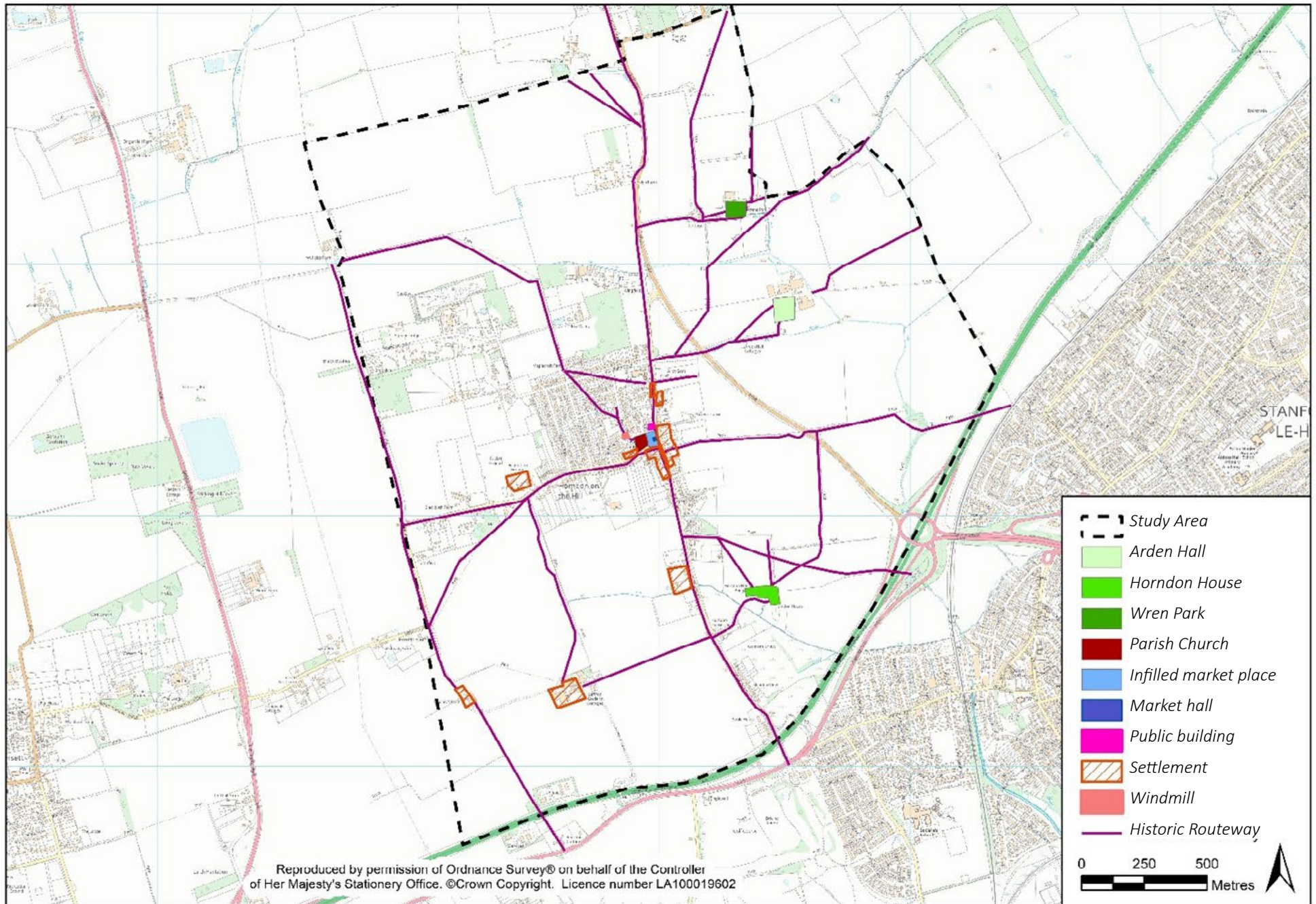


Fig 9. Horndon on the Hill Post-medieval interpretation

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

There has only been very limited archaeological fieldwork within Horndon, with monitoring and small scale excavation within the historic core. The cropmarks located in the south of the study area show potential for prehistoric settlement activity. The historic fieldscape and routeways survive well in the area surrounding the village. The survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is also good and associated below-ground archaeology can be anticipated to be present.

The study area for Horndon has been sub-divided into broad areas based on archaeological potential and a RAG score of Red/Amber/Green was then used to score each of the areas.

Red was used to define those areas of the settlement in which large scale change would have a major impact on designated archaeological heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields and Registered Park and Gardens) resulting in harm to their significance with limited or no prospect of mitigation.

This harm could either be direct (physical changes to the asset) or indirect through changes to their setting. It also includes areas that contain important non-designated archaeological heritage assets which can be considered to meet the NPPF (September 2023) criteria of 'Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets' (NPPF para. 200, footnote 68) or comprise extensive archaeological sites with no reasonable prospect of adequate mitigation.

Amber defines those areas which contain archaeological heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, whose significance could be harmed through change, however, with appropriate master-planning and mitigation, carefully designed change which removes or reduces any harmful impacts could be achievable. The significance of the archaeological heritage assets and their setting would need to be carefully considered in any proposal with Heritage Impact Assessments required before proceeding to a proposal for site allocation within that area.

Green defines areas where there is little known archaeological heritage impact, or it is thought that the archaeological heritage assets present can be incorporated into any proposal with appropriate mitigation resulting in no harm to their significance.

Note: In all cases above it should be remembered this assessment is based on the known heritage information available either from national datasets or the Essex Historic Environment Record and that there is always the potential for previously unknown archaeological deposits being present within the study area.

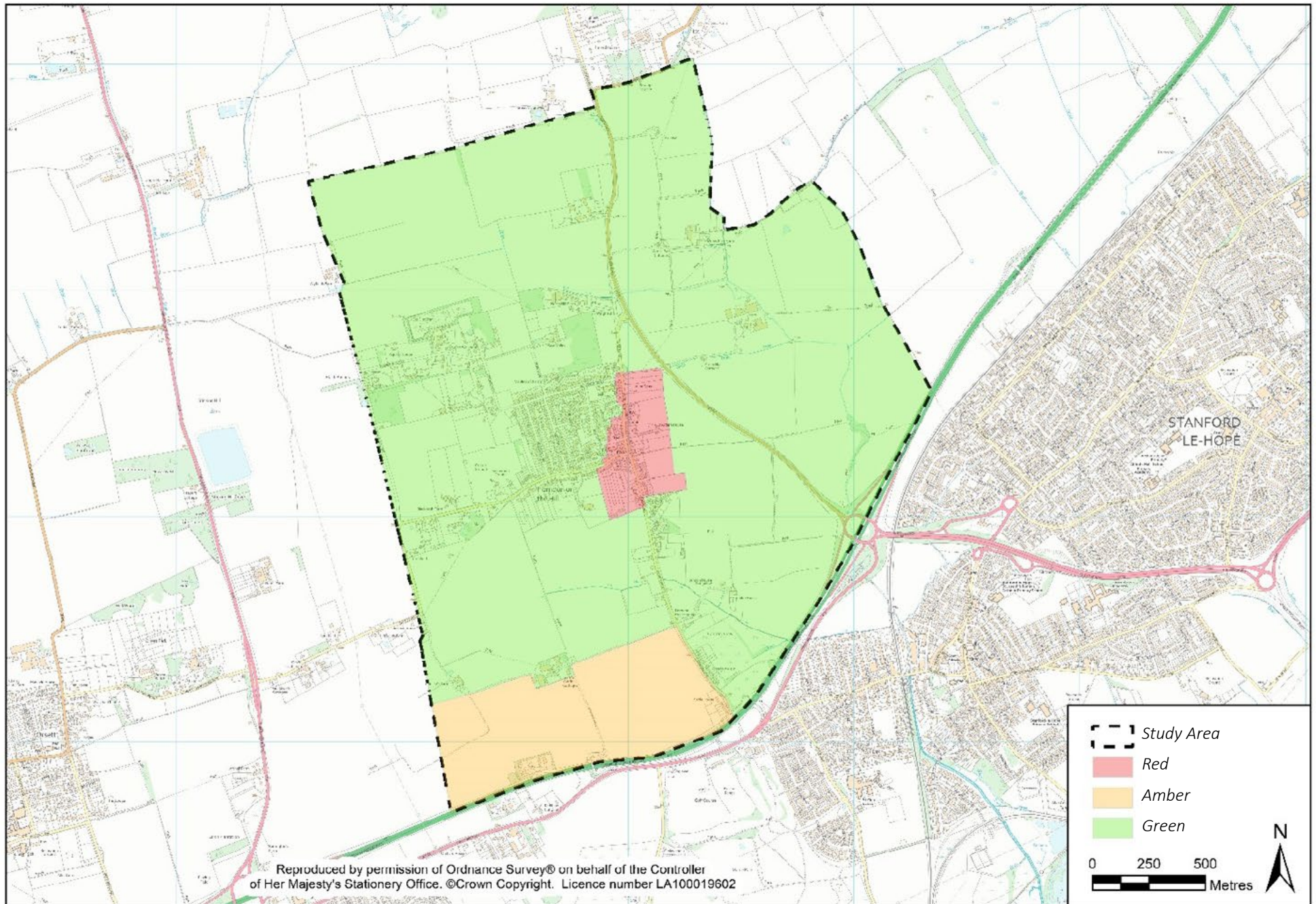


Fig 10. Horndon on the Hill - archaeological potential

2. Historic Landscape

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the historic landscape assessment is to understand how the landscape has evolved over time to create the settlement's current character.

This section summarises:

- How the landscape character has developed over time
- Key features
- Key viewpoints
- Management requirements

The initial analysis comprises a review of the published local landscape character assessments and other relevant documents to provide an understanding of the settlement's setting and any key characteristics. Site surveys were undertaken to inform a more detailed analysis.

NOTE: It was not possible to undertake detailed surveys to establish which hedgerows met the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 criteria to be considered 'Important'.

2.2 SUMMARY OF LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

The Thurrock Integrated Landscape Character Assessment identifies 12 main local landscape character areas (LCA) which have been further subdivided where necessary.

The study area falls within three landscape character areas:

LCA H2: Orsett and Horndon on the Hill Open Undulating Farmland

LCT J1: Langdon Lower Hill Slopes

The key characteristics relevant to the study area are summarised below.

The LCAs include key sensitivities and valued attributes. Each subarea has been assessed against these and used to determine their value.

2.3 EVOLUTION OF THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE

The hill upon which the village has developed may only be 36m AOD however it still results in it being a prominent feature in the local landscape.

Horndon on the Hill was an important trading centre, particularly for wool. It also contained a market in medieval times. By the 19th century the OS maps show that the large fields south of the village present today had been created.

More of the fields north of the village have been enlarged but overall the 19th century field patterns are still recognisable.

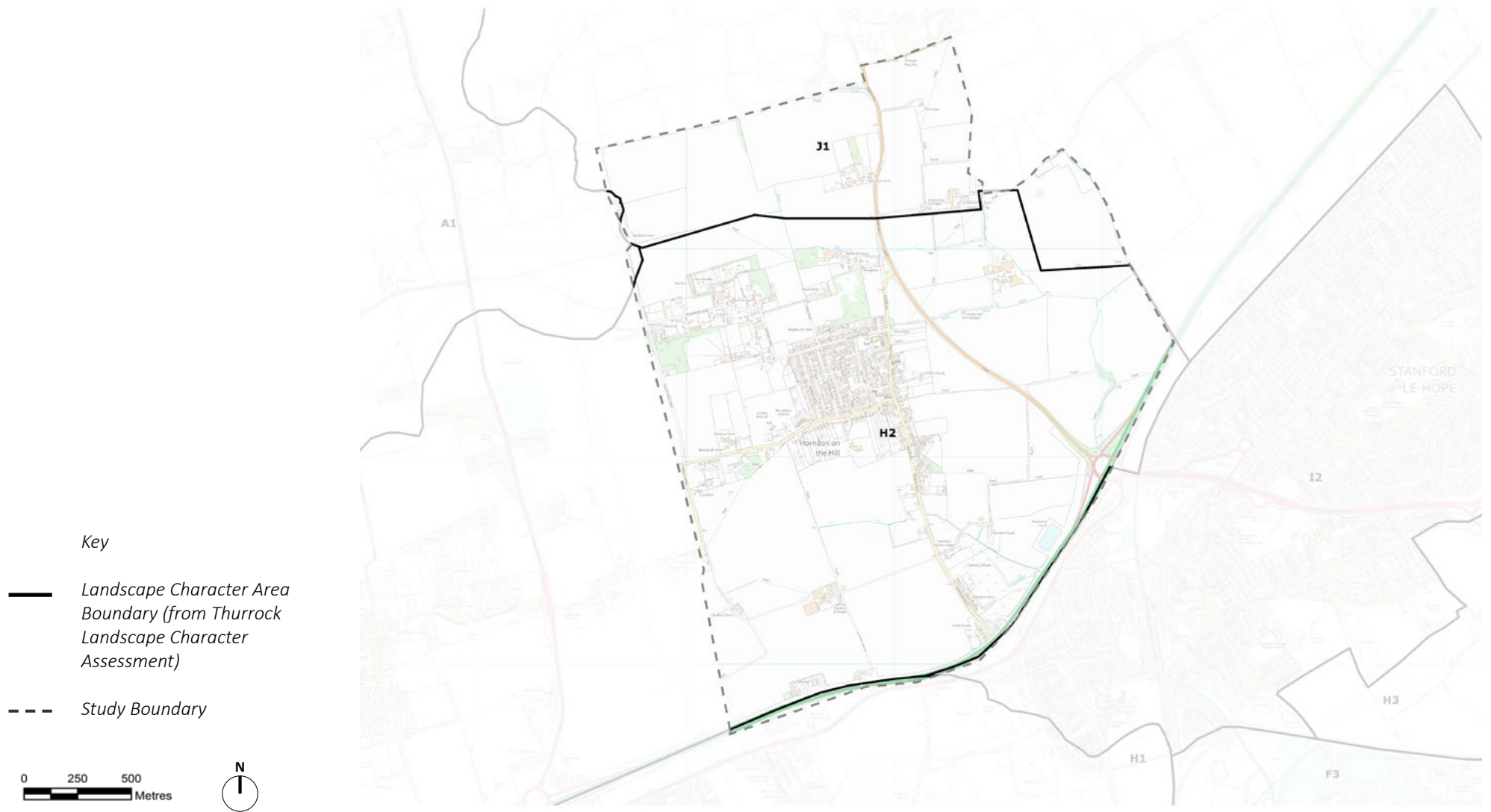


Fig 11. Horndon on the Hill Landscape Character Areas

Landscape Character Area H2: Orsett and Horndon on the Hill Open Undulating Farmland

Nearly the whole study area including the main settlement is within this Landscape Character Area.

The main landscape features include:

- Low lying and gently undulating rural area of productive agricultural land with locally prominent hills at Horndon on the Hill and Sticking Hill.
- Underlying sand and loamy soils give rise to good agricultural land with a network of mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees creating a relatively strong landscape structure, with fields of varying sizes but with a generally irregular pattern.
- Small, rectilinear blocks of deciduous woodland typically associated with coverts and historic orchards contribute important elements to an otherwise open farmed landscape and provide historic and biodiversity interest.
- Settlement pattern of scattered historic halls and farmsteads located along minor roads and historic rural villages of Orsett (a nucleated fen edge settlement) and Horndon

on the Hill (a compact hilltop settlement).

- A strong historic landscape pattern of ancient rectilinear fields with hedgerows, historic lanes and roads.
- Expansive views from elevated areas, for example from Horndon on the Hill in all directions
- The skyline of Horndon on the Hill is particularly prominent and distinctive, with an attractive wooded skyline and the church spire forming a focal point.
- A relatively high scenic quality as a result of the undulating topography, areas of woodland, historic farmsteads, halls and villages and backdrop provided by the Langdon Hills.

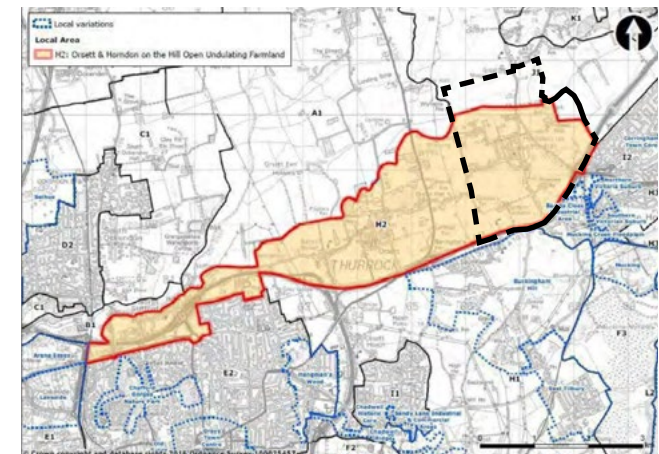


Fig 12 LCA H2

Study boundary





Fig 13. View from footpath 84 towards village

Landscape Character Type J1: Langdon Lower Hill Slopes

The eastern edge of the study area including Doesgate Lane is within Landscape Character Type J1: Langdon Lower Hill Slopes.

The main landscape features include:

- Gently sloping and undulating lower slopes of the Langdon Hills with views up to the higher wooded Langdon Hills.
- The hills slopes have a strong field pattern comprising a mixture of smaller scale pre-18th century enclosures and large 20th Century enclosures.
- These arable and pastoral fields are well-defined by hedgerows with trees and tree belts that provide a strong pattern and texture.
- The settlement pattern is typically scattered isolated farmsteads situated along minor roads traversing the area.
- This area has a relatively high scenic quality as a result of the undulating topography, intact field pattern and hedgerow network, elevated landform that enables a sense of prospect, the texture provided by trees and woodlands and the attractive historic buildings.
- A tranquil rural landscape compared to other parts of Thurrock.
- There are long-distance, panoramic views to the east and south over the Fobbing Marshes and River Thames from the ridge north of Fobbing.
- Surprise views up to the wooded Langdon Hills from winding tree-lined roads.

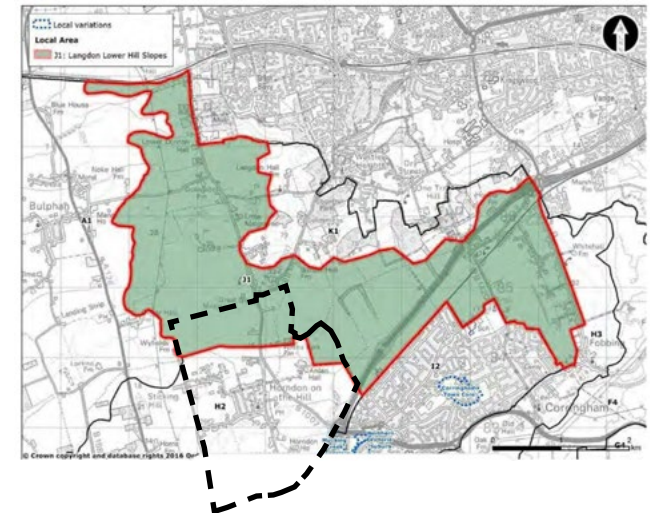


Fig 14 LCT J1

Study boundary - - - - -



Fig 15. Arden Hall Farm & Langdon Hills

2.4 KEY LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Many of the landscape features within the study area deliver a wide range of additional benefits including ecological, flood management, amenity enhancement and places for recreation and play.

Woodland

There are some areas of woodland among the agricultural land to the north of the village, as well as along Orsett Road to the west.

Trees

There is a selection of listed trees in the historic heart of the village: in the churchyard and along the High Road which mark the edge of the historic village as it slopes down the hill. The trees which sit within the curtilage of the listed buildings on Pump Street are also listed.

Land in Equestrian Use

When compared to other villages, there is relatively little land in equestrian use at the edge of the village. There are some horses in the flatter areas to the west on the village and at the bottom of south hill adjacent to the A13.

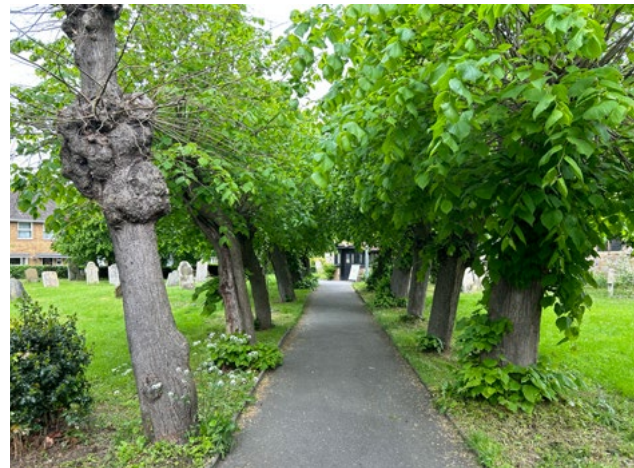


Fig 16. Trees in the churchyard



Fig 17. Footpath 10 heading north out of the village



Fig 18. Unlisted mature tree in the grounds of the Primary School

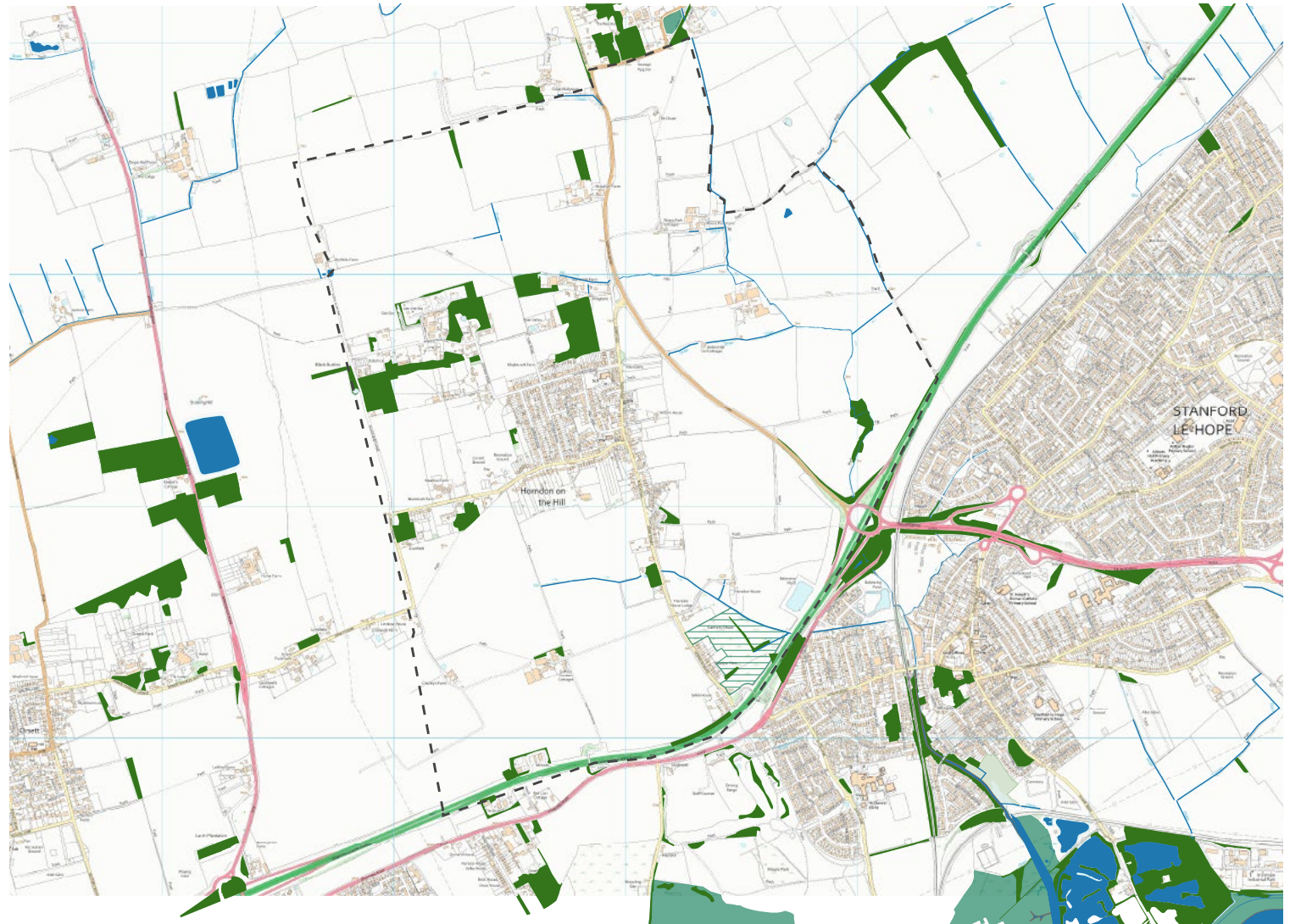
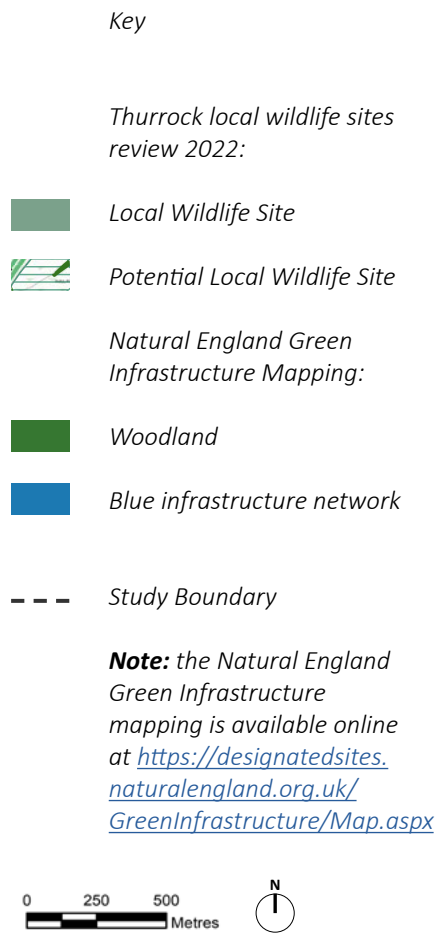


Fig 19. Horndon on the Hill Key Landscape Features

2.4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The study area was divided into landscape sub-areas and categorised using the following assessment criteria:

RED

Sub-areas that retain significant historic landscape features that are susceptible to change e.g. open marshland or river valleys.

AMBER

Sub-areas that retain important landscape features such as hedgerows and woodland, which could be retained through appropriate masterplanning and mitigation to help screen/ embed any new development into its setting. Some features could be brought into appropriate management.

GREEN

Sub-areas containing few historic landscape features typical of the Landscape Character Type. These areas have a low sensitivity to change

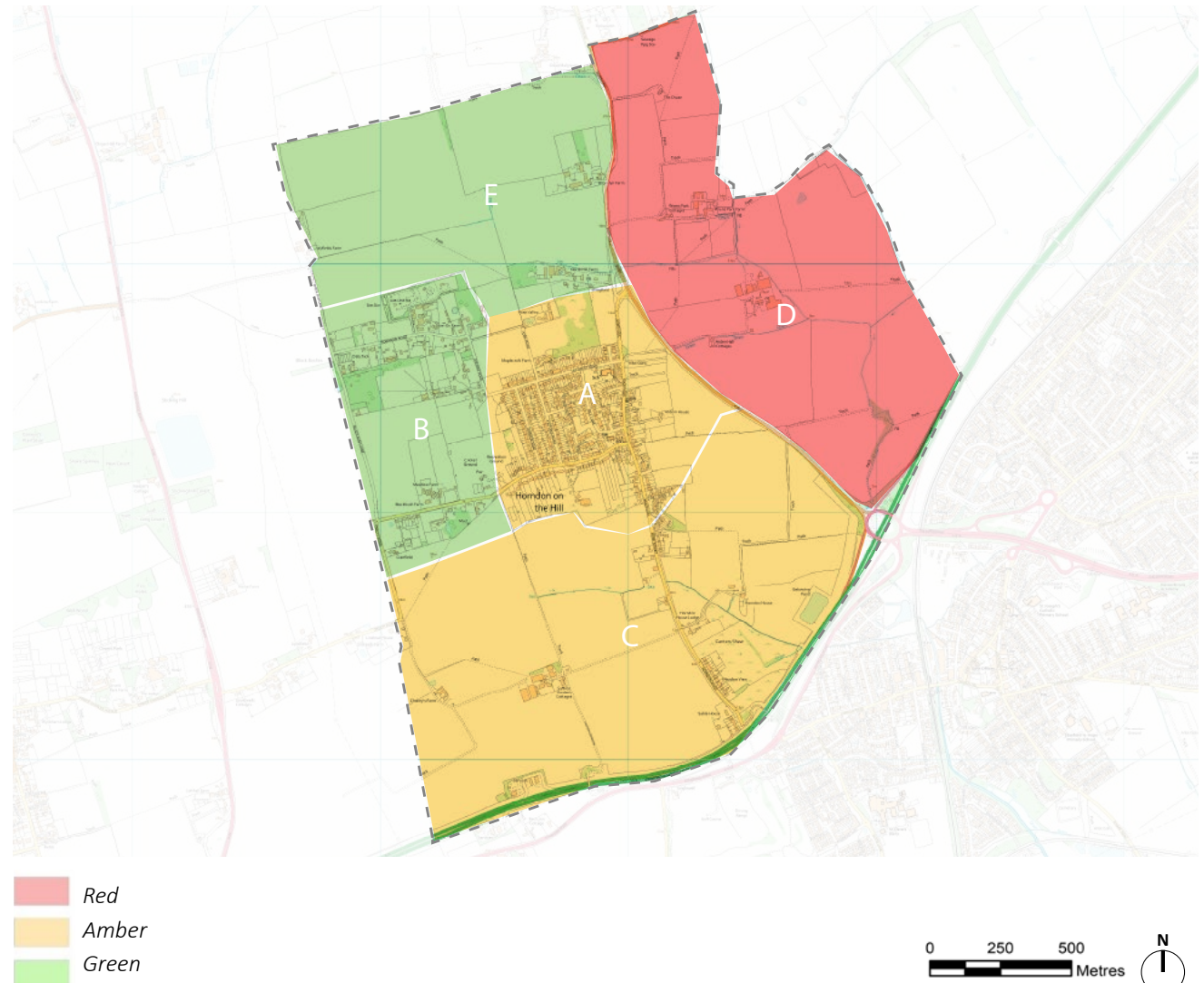


Fig 20. Horndon on the Hill Landscape RAG assessment

Sub-area A. Village centre

The main historic village core developed around the junction of the High Road and Orsett Road. The most significant trees within this area are a group of Holm Oak at the southern end of the High Road. These are visible over long distances due to their position on the top of the ridge. Unfortunately they have been implicated in subsidence claims so their future is uncertain.

Between Gordon Road and Hillcrest Road that was a significant expansion in the 20th century. The modern housing south of Orsett Road forms part of the ridgeline.

North Hill leaves the B1007 and passes between arable fields. Some of the pasture to the west has been left unmanaged for over 20 years and is now becoming covered in scrub. The area immediately to the north and south of the settlement has important sensitive views; however other areas are enclosed and have limited sensitivity. The area is therefore given an **AMBER** rating.

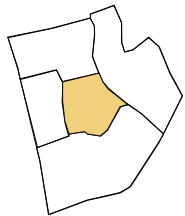


Fig 21. View south from village centre showing Holm Oaks

Sub-area B. West of the Village

Oxford Road and Black Bush Lane to the west of Hillcrest Road contain relatively limited development. East from Oxford Road are long views out towards the Langdon Hills. These views are generally uninterrupted by development. On the west side of the road are residential properties several of which are set back from the road. Mature trees to the rear enclose the view. Robinson Road contains a mix of existing residential and commercial buildings which are largely screened by tall roadside hedges. There are some longer views from the junction with Black Bush Lane to the north-west over towards the Mar Dyke Valley. There is an area of developing woodland beside Black Bush Lane which is the only wood in the study area. To the south of the wood are large arable fields. Views along Orsett Road are largely screened by roadside hedges and trees. Orsett Recreation Ground is situated close to the edge of the village. The area has few important features or views and is therefore rated **GREEN**.

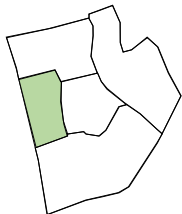


Fig 22. Wood off Black Bush Lane

Sub-area C. South of the Village

South of Orsett Road are large arable fields surrounding Saffron Gardens Farm. There are few trees or hedges in this area.

Pump Street and Horndon Road contain a mix of development on either side of highway. These generally have few trees although there are some larger specimens associated with The Gables.

There are views from the road and public rights of way towards the village which are important to maintain.

On the east side of the roads is predominantly arable farmland although there is a triangle of land extending to the A13 which was bounded by trees and contained some larger specimens. It has been unmanaged for at least 20 years and has begun to develop dense scrub.

The area is rated **AMBER** as it contains few landscape features but retains important views to and from the historic village centre.

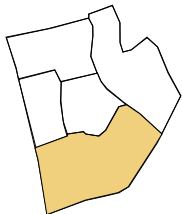


Fig 23. FP11 towards Saffron Gardens

Sub-area D. East of the B1007

The farmland associated with Arden Hall Farm is predominately in arable production although there are some good quality hedges on some of the boundaries.

There are important good quality uninterrupted views over this farmland towards the Langdon Hills. There are few such views within the borough.

The area retains a largely unspoilt character and therefore is considered to have a high sensitivity for change and rated **RED**.

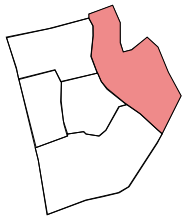


Fig 24. View over Arden Hill Farm towards Langdon Hills

Sub-area E. North of the Village

The area north Robinson Road is predominantly arable farmland with limited public access. There are no significant historical landscape features, so it is rated **GREEN**.

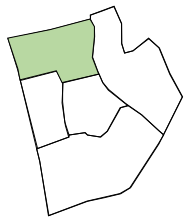


Fig 25. Robinson Road

2.6 MANAGING FOR THE FUTURE

The landscape surrounding the village is predominantly arable farmland with few landscape features. Historic mapping shows that this has been largely unaltered since the 19th century.

The main objective should be to retain and enhance hedges where it is possible to do so.



Fig 26. View towards Langdon from Pump Street

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3. Built Heritage

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the report examines the location and characteristics of designated and non-designated heritage assets within this study area. It highlights how built-heritage currently exists within the streetscape and landscape in order to understand how future change may be influenced, shaped, restricted or supported to optimise quality of design and implications for sustainable communities compatible with the long-standing built heritage.

The study area of Horndon on the Hill includes the central Conservation Area (CA), no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and 33 listed buildings (LB) including one cluster of 13 listed buildings central within the Conservation Area.

The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management plan (CAAMP) can be accessed via <https://www.thurrock.gov.uk/conservation-areas/character-appraisals>

All images have been gathered from public rights of way and the privacy and property rights of members of the public have been safeguarded at all times. No ongoing policy or development management matters are incorporated.



Fig 27. Eastern entrance to the village



Fig 28. The Bell Inn, High Road

3.2 METHODOLOGY

The area has been assessed by sub-dividing the area into 13 Divisions, each assigned a capital letter from 'A' to 'M'.

The designated heritage assets (Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments) have been identified and marked with lower case letters (shown in pink on the map) 'a' to 'u' where 'l' is a cluster of 13 listed buildings: all are hyper-linked to Historic England National Heritage List descriptions in the list to the right.

The impact of change upon these designated built heritage assets was then assessed from 25 viewpoints numbers '1' to '25'. At each viewpoint, where possible, photographs were captured around a full 360 degree clockwise rotation from north.

This enables a comprehensive assessment of the potential impact upon the setting of designated built heritage assets, the likelihood of harm, and implications for the character and materiality of potential changes.

Divisions 'A' to 'M', designated heritage assets 'a' to 'u' and viewpoints 1-25 are marked on the map opposite.

Designated Heritage Assets:

a [Linstead Farm Cottages](#)

b [Wyfields Farmhouse](#)

c [Barn to North of Wyfields Farmhouse](#)

d [Cholleys Farmhouse](#)

e [Walls at Saffron Garden](#)

f [Saffron Garden](#)

g [Great Malgraves](#)

h [10,11 and 12, Pump Street](#)

i [The Gables](#)

j [Lower Thatched Cottage](#)

k [The Old House](#)

l [Horndon on The Hill Conservation Area \(including 13 listed buildings\)](#)

m [Halls Row](#)

n [K6 Telephone Kiosk Opposite Wesleyan Chapel](#)

o [Mayfield Cottage](#)

p [St Clere's Hall](#)

q [Outbuilding to the North East of St Clere's Hall](#)

r [Dovecote to South of Arden Hall](#)

s [Arden Hall](#)

t [Outbuildings Immediately \(about 5 metres\) to the east of Arden Hall](#)

u [Wren's Park](#)

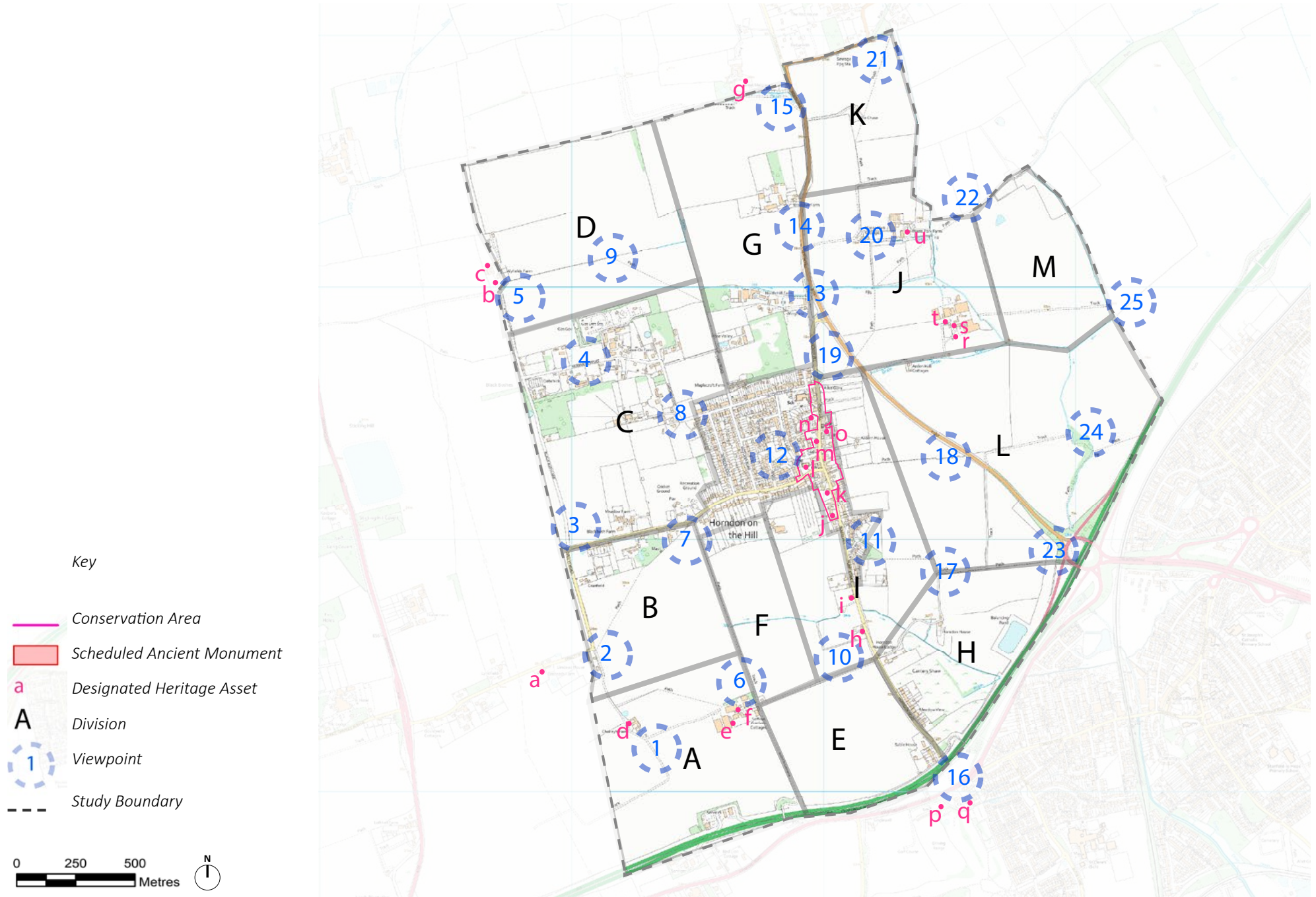


Fig 29. Horndon on the Hill - Built Heritage Assessment Methodology

3.3 ASSETS OF LOCAL HERITAGE INTEREST

Whilst surveying the study area, it has been possible to shortlist some of the unlisted historic structures for later consideration as non-designated heritage assets i.e. structures that may be incorporated on a *Local List of Historic Assets*:

- The former 'National School' erected 1847.
- The Wesleyan Chapel of 1890.
- Workshops rear of Mount House.



Fig 30. The former 'National School' erected 1847.



Fig 31. The Wesleyan Chapel of 1890.



Fig 26. Workshops rear of Mount House.

3.4 BUILT HERITAGE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Summary of Findings:

Of the 13 Divisions assessed in this study the following built heritage impact ratings have been assigned, taking into account the potential impact of change in the area upon the setting of existing built heritage assets, the likelihood of harm, and implications for the character and materiality of potential change:

GREEN

8 No. B, C, F, G, H, K, L, M

These are Divisions where no above-ground heritage assets are present or implicated by potential future changes.

AMBER

5 No. A, D, E, I, J

These are Divisions where the setting, massing, materiality, views of or views from heritage assets would be affected by potential future changes. In some cases the designated assets could provide an architectural lead, in some cases the views and prominence of the asset should be incorporated into any potential future considerations. In most cases substantial or less-than-substantial harm would need to be avoided or mitigated by the design of indirect future changes.

RED

None

These Divisions contain Scheduled Ancient Monuments that would preclude further change without the approval of the Secretary of State.

Please also refer to the section on archaeology for further information on Scheduling.

The analysis does not seek to update or replace any existing Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan where published. Nor does it intend to challenge the Listing description or gradings previously assigned by Historic England.

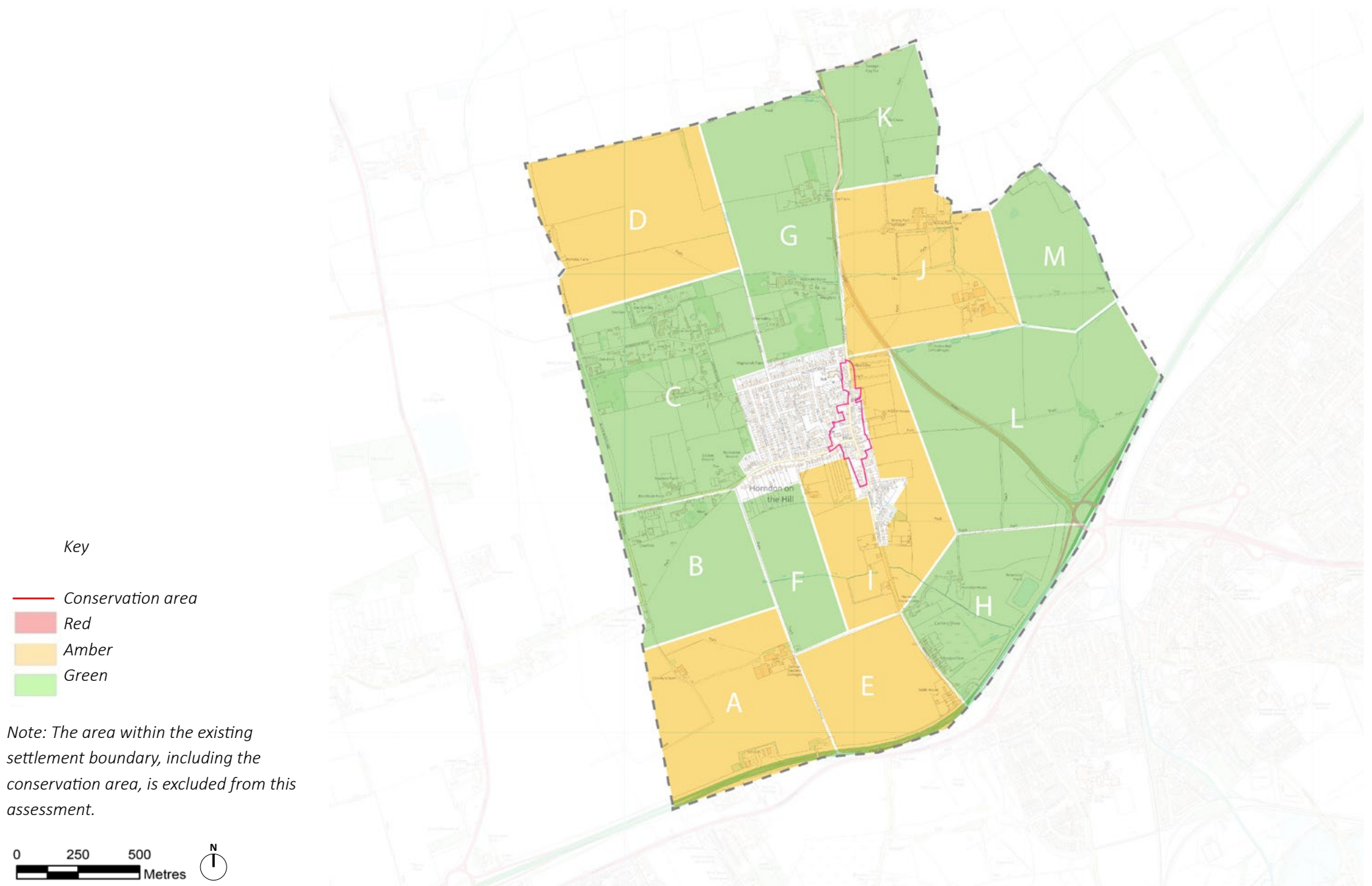


Fig 32. Horndon on the Hill - Built Heritage Sensitivity Assessment

Division A

This area is southwest of Horndon on the Hill, roughly square in shape, approximately 22 ha and bounded by an E-W line north of Grade II listed building Cholley's Farm with Grade II Saffron Gardens Track to the east, The A13 to the south and the study area to the west.

Currently under arable agricultural use, this Division contains two listed buildings but neither are accessible from a public right of way: these include fully obscured c16 Grade II listed Cholleys Farm 'd' (main image- distant view from viewpoint 2) and c16 Grade II listed Saffron Gardens 'f'.

Although neither listed building can currently be clearly seen from public right of way, the setting, massing and materiality of these built heritage assets would need to be safeguarded if future changes were to occur in this Division so a heritage impact potential is set at **AMBER**.

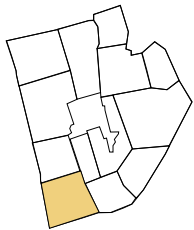


Fig 33. Distant view from viewpoint 2



Fig 34. Division A includes Grade II Saffron Gardens above - (2019 image from Historic England list description)



Fig 35. Distant view from viewpoint 10

Division B

Bounded by the Orsett Road to the west and north, and by the N-S Saffron Gardens footpath the east, and the E-W line north of Cholley's Farm to the south, this 33 ha Division is currently under arable agricultural use and contains no designated heritage assets.

The view north-east from viewpoint 2 up the very gentle hill from 27m elevation to the Church at 39m elevation, there is a distant but clear view of the Steeple of Grade I St Peter with St Paul Church (main image). That view should be safeguarded and could influence considerations if potential future change were to occur in this Division.

Although the church spire is clearly visible in the distance, no heritage assets are directly affected by this Division so its heritage impact potential is rated **GREEN**.

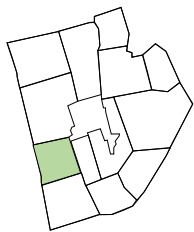


Fig 36. Distant view of St Peter with St Paul's Church Steeple from viewpoint 2 (close ups shown below in Figs 37 & 38)



Fig 37.



Fig 38.

Division C

Northeast of the village core and approximately 67 ha, this Division is bounded by an E-W line north of Gore-Ox Farm to the north, York Rd and Victoria Rd to the east, Orsett Rd to the South and Black Bush Lane (the study area boundary) to the west. It is mainly under arable agricultural use (main image looking north from viewpoint 3) and partly under equestrian use (image lower left looking SW from viewpoint 8). As no designated heritage assets are contained within or affected by this Division, the heritage impact potential is rated as **GREEN**.

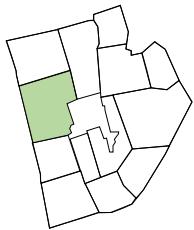


Fig 39. View looking south-west from viewpoint 8



Fig 40. View looking north from viewpoint 3

Division D

Northwest of the village centre, Division D is approximately square and 47 ha in area, bounded by an E-W line adjacent to Great Malgraves western-bound track to the north, by the track running northwards from York Rd to the east, by an E-W line north of Gore-Ox Farm to the south and a north bound line that continues from Black Bush Lane (the study boundary) westwards to the northern study area boundary.

The Division is largely unaffected by designated heritage assets and is under arable agricultural use (bottom image). However, the western boundary is immediately adjacent to Grade II listed c19 Wyfields Farm and its separately listed c17 barn, inaccessible from a public right of way (top image). As change in this Division could potentially affect these listed structures, the Division has a heritage impact rating of **AMBER**.

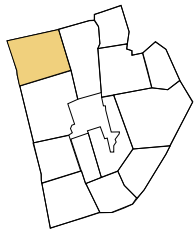


Fig 41. The western boundary of division D is immediately adjacent to Grade II listed c19 Wyfields Farm and its separately listed c17 barn, inaccessible from a public right of way.



Fig 42. The remainder of Division D is unaffected by designated heritage assets and is largely under arable agricultural use

Division E

Due south of the village centre, square, and approximately 26 ha in area, this Division is bounded by an E-W line cast eastwards from Saffron Gardens to the north, Horndon Road to the east, the A13 to the south and the NS line running northwards along Saffron Gardens' approach track to the west.

The distant, partly obscured views of Grade II listed c16 Saffron Gardens, has already been described in western-most Division A, however, the views and evident setting of Saffron Gardens is primarily looking east across Division D from viewpoint 10. The Division is largely unaffected by designated heritage assets and is under arable agricultural use (bottom image). However, the north-western tip of this Division is adjacent to Grade II listed c16 and its separately listed walls, inaccessible from a public right of way (top image). As change in this Division could potentially affect these listed structures, the Division has a heritage impact rating of **AMBER**.

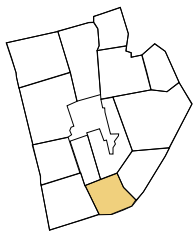


Fig 43. The views and evident setting of Saffron Gardens is primarily looking east across Division D from viewpoint 10



Fig 44. Division E is largely unaffected by designated heritage assets and is under arable agricultural use

Division F

South west of the village centre, and approximately 23 ha, bounded by the Orsett Road to the north, by a N-S line southwards from the track adjacent to Marshall's Lodge (on Orsett Rd) to the east, to the south by an E-W line approaching Saffron Garden Cottages from the east, and to the west by the track joining Saffron Gardens to the northerly Orsett Road.

The Division is largely unaffected by designated heritage assets and is under arable agricultural use (main image) Only the extreme south west tip of this division is adjacent to Grade II listed c16 Saffron Gardens and as the implications of this have already been presented in Divisions A and E, the vast majority of Division F has a heritage impact rating of **GREEN**.

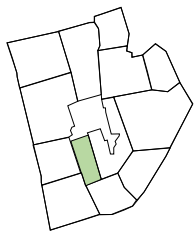


Fig 45. Image from Google satellite image June 2023 showing arable agricultural use as determined during the June 2023 site visit.

Division G

Immediately north of the village centre, Division G lies at the northern foot of 'The Hill' itself at an elevation of around 16m above sea level compared to the village centre at 39m elevation. Rectangular and approximately 57 ha in area, it is bounded to the north by the E-W line of the westerly track from c16 Grade II Great Malgraves, to the east by North Hill, by Hillcrest Rd to the south and by the N-S track running north from York Road to the west.

The largest part, to the north of the Division, is under arable agricultural use (image right) and only partly, to the south, under rough pasture (main image) As no heritage assets feature or are affected within by this Division the potential heritage impact is rated as **GREEN**.

However, the proximity and setting of c16 Grade II listed Great Malgraves Farm 'g' must be taken into consideration if future potential changes were to occur in this Division.

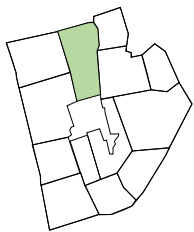


Fig 46. The largest part of Division G is under arable agricultural use (image from Google Satellite images June 2023)



Fig 47. The southern part of Division G is under rough pasture

Division H

South east of the village centre, trapezoidal Division H is approximately 28 ha in area, bounded to the north by the track running to and away from unlisted Horndon House, by the A13 to the east and south east and by the Horndon Rd to the south west.

Most of this Division, as seen looking northwards from the A13 footbridge at viewpoint 16 (bottom image), is undulating rough pasture with shrubs and broadleaved trees. However, it must be noted that the Steeple of St Peter with St Paul is visible in the distance (top image). That distant vista must be considered in the event of future potential changes.

As no heritage assets feature or are affected within by this Division the potential heritage impact is rated as **GREEN**.

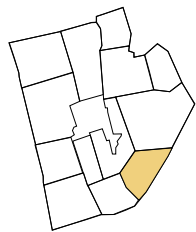


Fig 48. The Steeple of St Peter with St Paul is visible in the distance.



Fig 49. View looking northwards from the A13 footbridge at viewpoint 16

Division I (indigo)

This Division surrounds the historic village core and Conservation Area which features a cluster of 13 listed buildings that comprises 10 Grade I, two Grade II* including [‘The Bell Inn’](#) and [‘High House’](#) and the Grade I listed [St Peter with St Paul Parish Church](#). It also features Grade II listed c18 4 Pump Street Cottages ‘h’ , c17 The Gables ‘l’ (indigo) to the south and c17/18 Halls Row ‘m’, K6 Telephone Box ‘n’ and c19 Mayfield Cottage ‘o’ to the north.

The characteristics of the area are described in the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan at <https://www.thurrock.gov.uk/conservation-areas/character-appraisals>

Because of the number and quality of heritage assets potentially affected by this Division it’s heritage impact potential is rated **AMBER** as the setting, massing, and materiality of these assets must be carefully considered if future potential change were to occur.

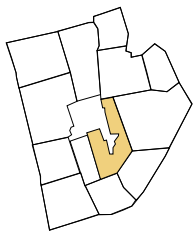


Fig 50. c19 [Mayfield Cottage](#)



Fig 51. [The Conservation Area](#)



Fig 52. c19 [Butchers](#) and c14 [The Bell](#)



Fig 53. [Old Market Hall](#) adjacent to [Mount House](#) and its rear workshops with their potential for [Local Listing](#) and [Grade I St Peter with St Paul Parish Church](#) in the background.



Fig 54. c18 Grade II* [High House](#) c14

Division J

Northeast of the village core, this 64 ha 'L' shaped Division includes c17 timber framed Grade II listed Wrens Park Farm 'u' (top left) and c18 brick-built Grade II listed Arden Hall 's' (top right)

The area is under mixed arable and equestrian agricultural uses but as the Ordnance Survey shows the 19m elevated position of viewpoint 19, rolling down to the listed buildings at 13m elevation, their setting can clearly be seen in the distance (main image) looking east and north east

Because the setting, massing and materiality of these listed buildings is so visible from the elevated stance of northern Horndon on the Hill, it's heritage impact potential is rated **AMBER** to safeguard these historic assets.

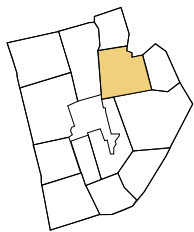


Fig 55. c17 timber framed Grade II listed Wrens Park Farm



Fig 56. c18 brick-built Grade II listed Arden Hall



Fig 57. The setting of the listed buildings seen in the distance

Division K

This 17 ha square Division lies north of the village core and is bounded by the B1007 South Hill to the north, the study area boundary to the east, the field boundary south of unlisted 'The Chase' to the south and by North Hill to the west.

Currently under arable agricultural use this Division contains nor affects no designated heritage structures and therefore its future heritage impact rated a is **GREEN**.

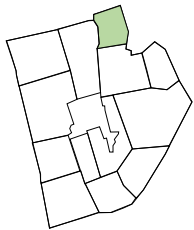


Fig 58. Division K is Currently under arable agricultural use - image from Google Satellite images captured June 2023

Division L

Due east of the historic core of Horndon on the Hill this approximately 60 ha Division is bounded to the north by an east-west line south of Arden Hall, to the east by study area boundary, to the south by the A13 and to the west by a N-S line running north from Horndon House

The area undulates in elevation from 30m near the village core down to 10m at the easternmost study area boundary. It is currently under arable agricultural use (image top left) and rolls gently downwards to the east. The elevated location affords distant views to the south (lower image) including the loading-cranes of London Gateway Port at Corringham and distant St Margarets Church tower at Stanford-Le-Hope from viewpoint 18. (image top right)

As no heritage assets feature or are directly affected within this Division the potential heritage impact is rated as **GREEN**.

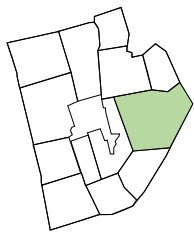


Fig 59. Division L is currently under arable agricultural use and rolls gently downwards to the east



Fig 60. Port at Corringham and distant St Margaret's Church tower at Stanford-Le-Hope from viewpoint 18



Fig 61. The elevated location of Division L affords distant views to the south

Division M

Further north-east from the historic village core, rectangular Division M is approximately 25 ha in area and bounded by the study area boundary to the north and east, by the E-W field boundary south of Arden Hall to the south and by the N-S line east of Arden Hall and Wrens Park Farm tenure to the west.

The area is currently under arable agricultural use as shown in Google Satellite Image (main image)

As no heritage assets feature or are affected within this Division the potential heritage impact is rated as **GREEN**.

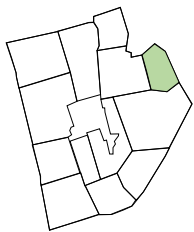


Fig 62. Division M is currently under arable agricultural use - image from Google Satellite images captured June 2023

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4. Historical Evolution

1777 Chapman & Andre Map

This map can be viewed online <https://map-of-essex.uk/>



Fig 63.

1839 Tithe Map

Digital images of the Tithe maps have been added to <https://www.essexarchivesonline.co.uk/> and CD copies of these maps can be seen at the Saffron Walden Access Point.



Fig 64.

1881 First Edition OS Map

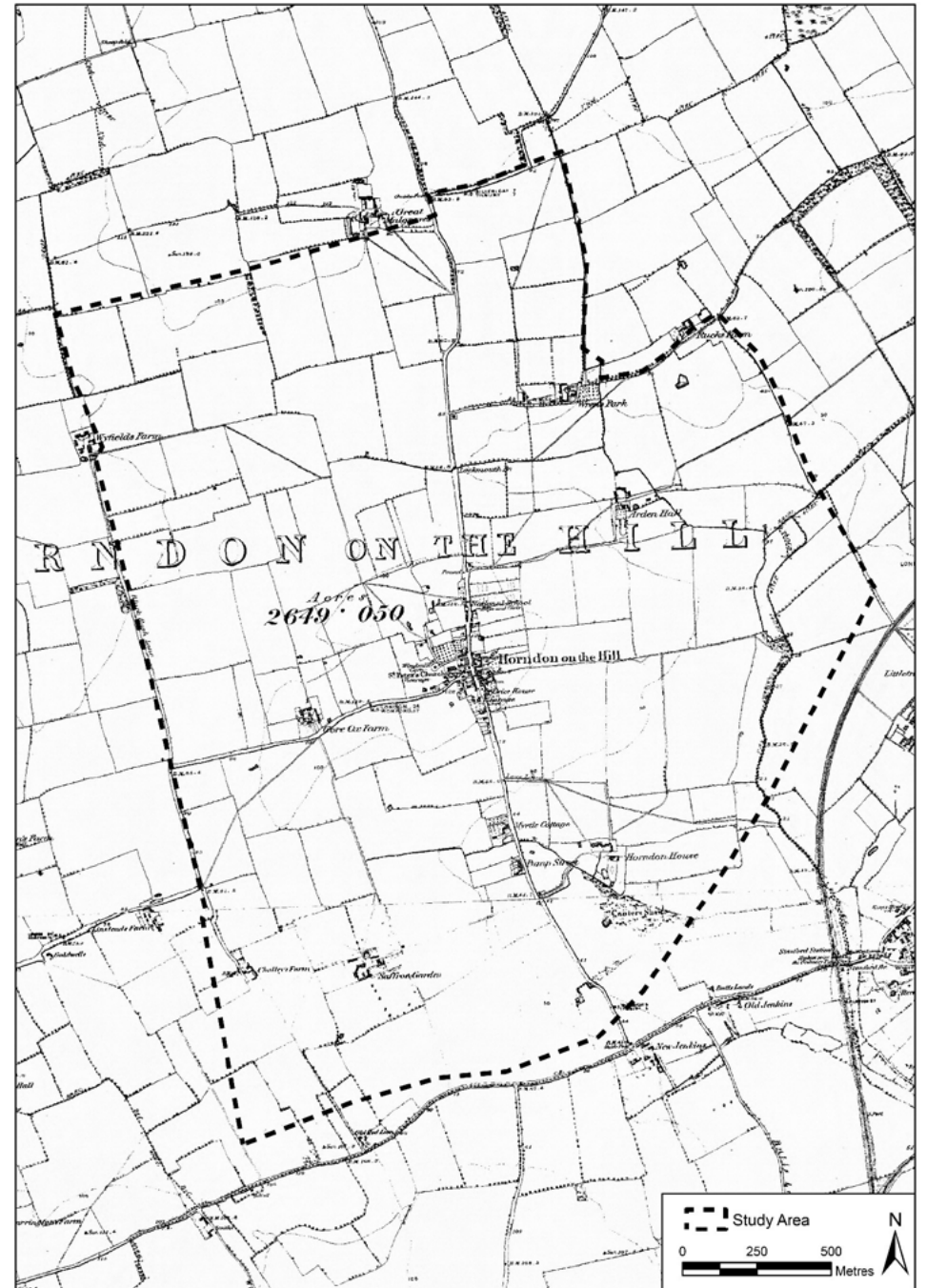


Fig 65.

1897 Second Edition OS Map

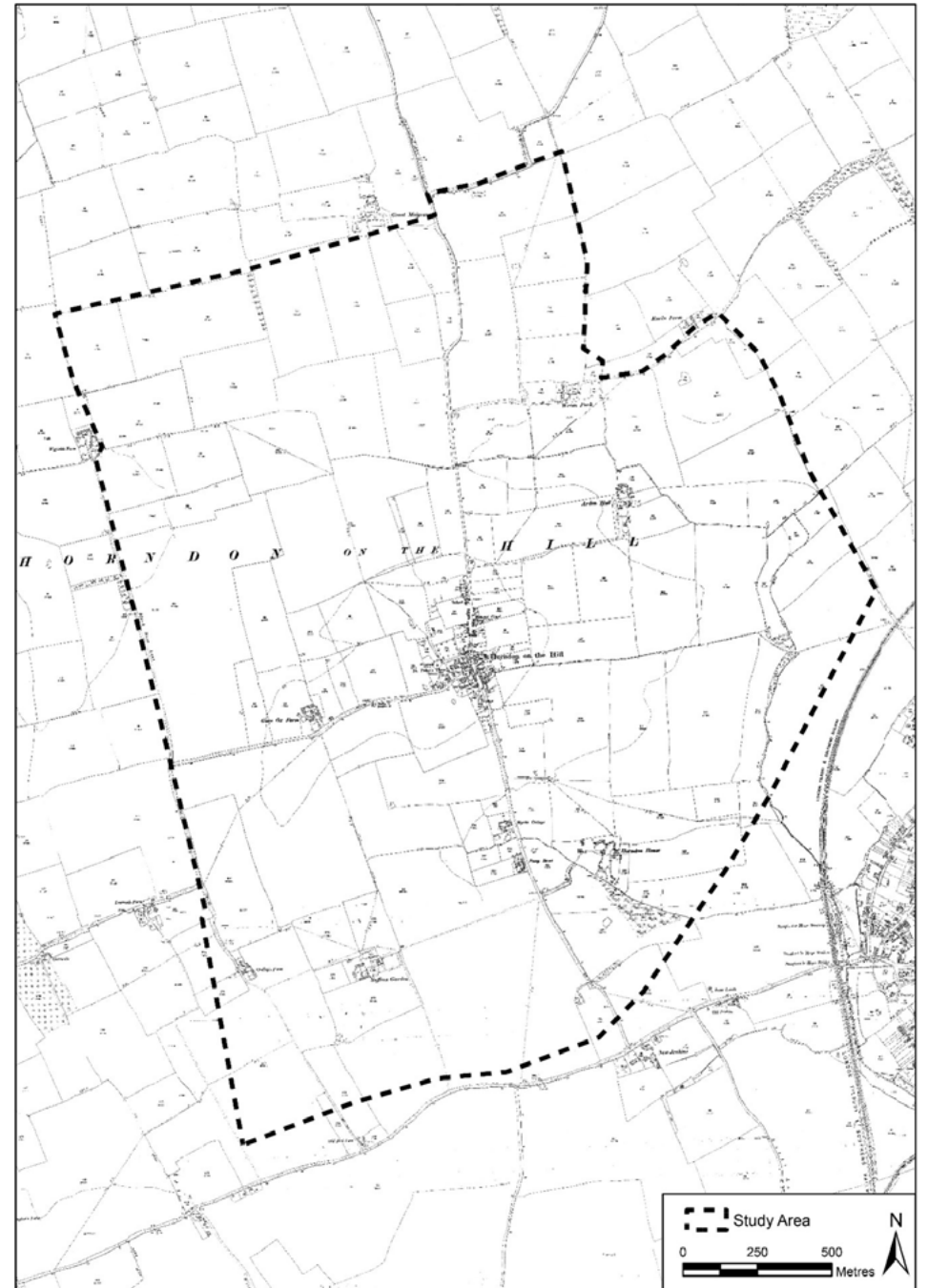


Fig 66.

1920 Third Edition OS Map

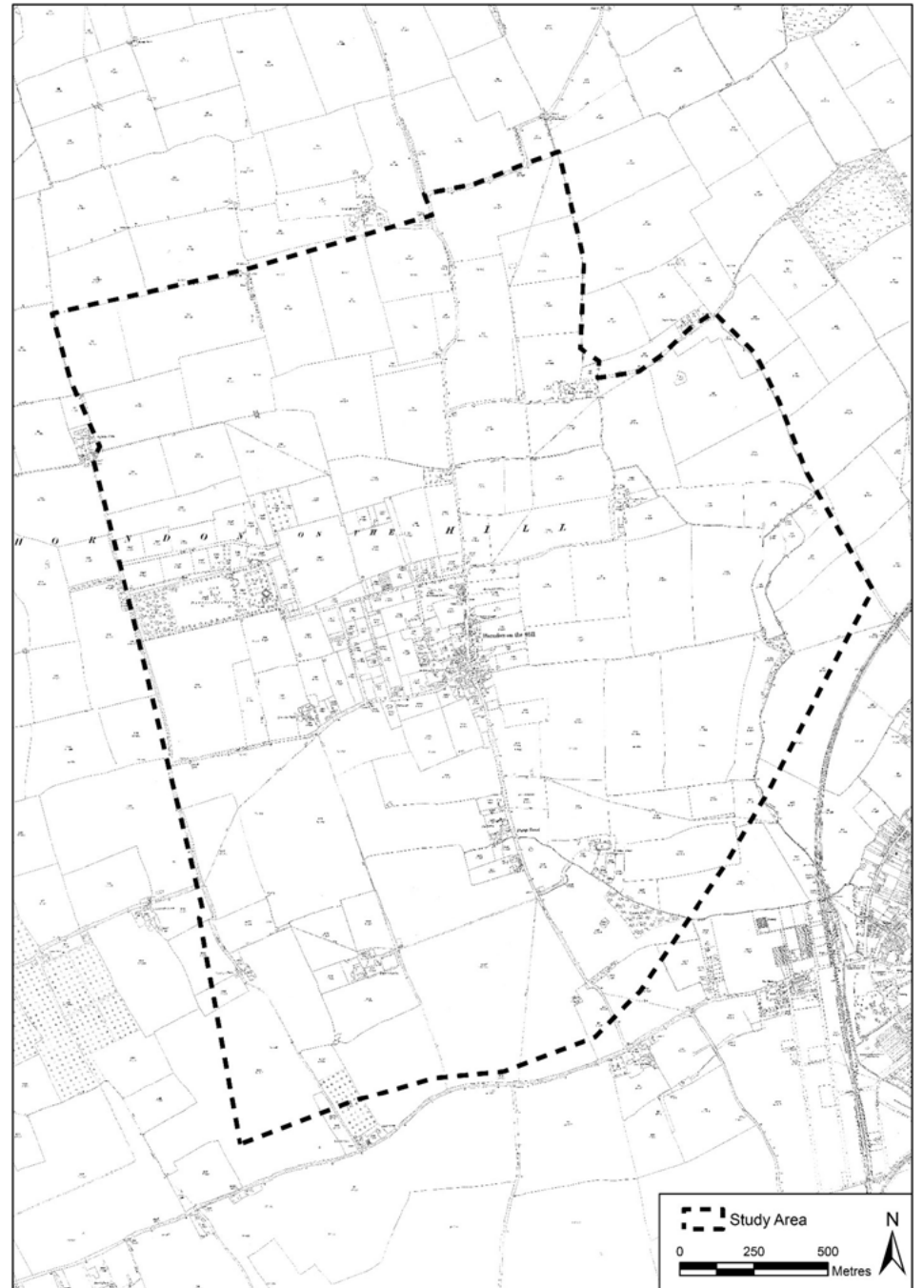


Fig 67.

1938 Fourth Edition OS Map

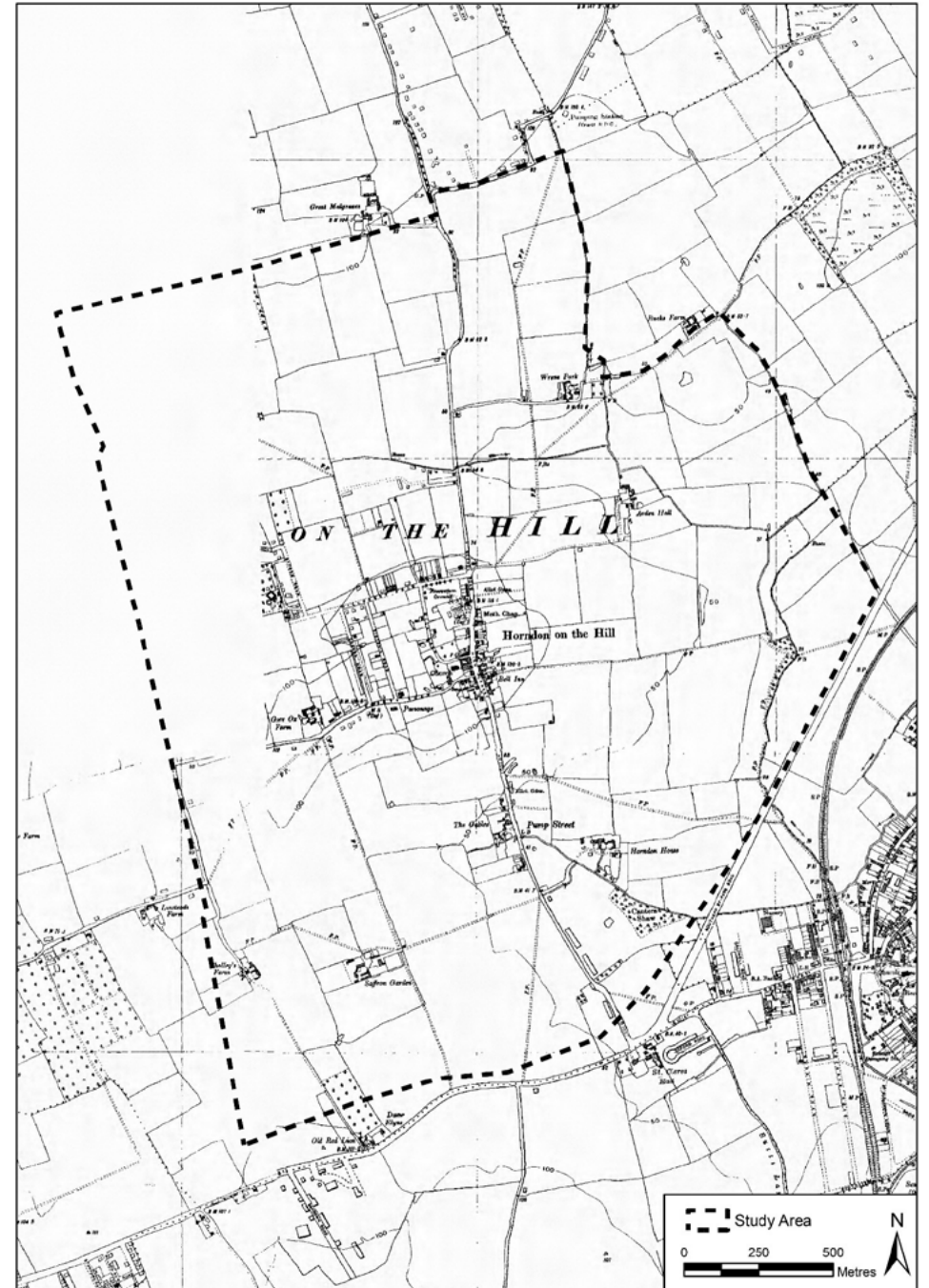


Fig 68.

NB. Some of the data from the north-western part of the study area is missing

5. The Village Today

5.1 SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Horndon on the Hill can be described as a settlement with a square, meshed pattern of streets running east-west and north-south. The historic core of the village around the Church has a less rectilinear street pattern, but this becomes more standardised with more recent additions to the village in the north-west.

The settlement extends linearly along the roads heading out of the village to the south and west, with mostly detached buildings fronting onto the road. Settlement to the north-west of the village along Hillcrest/Oxford Road has developed with a relatively informal pattern which could be described as sprawl that has merged with existing agricultural buildings on Robinson Road.

Settlement to the southern end of Horndon Road has been severed from Stanford- Le-Hope by the construction of the A13, and this is now a no-through-route for vehicles.

There are various individual farmsteads which sit around the edges of the village, these are mostly accessed by individual lanes.



Fig 69. View from the High Road at the edge of the village looking south down the hill



Fig 70. Horndon on the Hill Figure Ground

5.2 TOPOGRAPHY & VIEWS

As the name indicates, Horndon on the Hill sits at the top of an area of higher ground from which the land falls away to the north, east and south. As a result, there are good views from the village in these directions, particularly towards Langdon Hills in the north-east

The land remains relatively level heading out of the village in the west towards Orsett.



Fig 71. View from the footpath to the north of the allotment sites looking north-east towards Langdon Hills

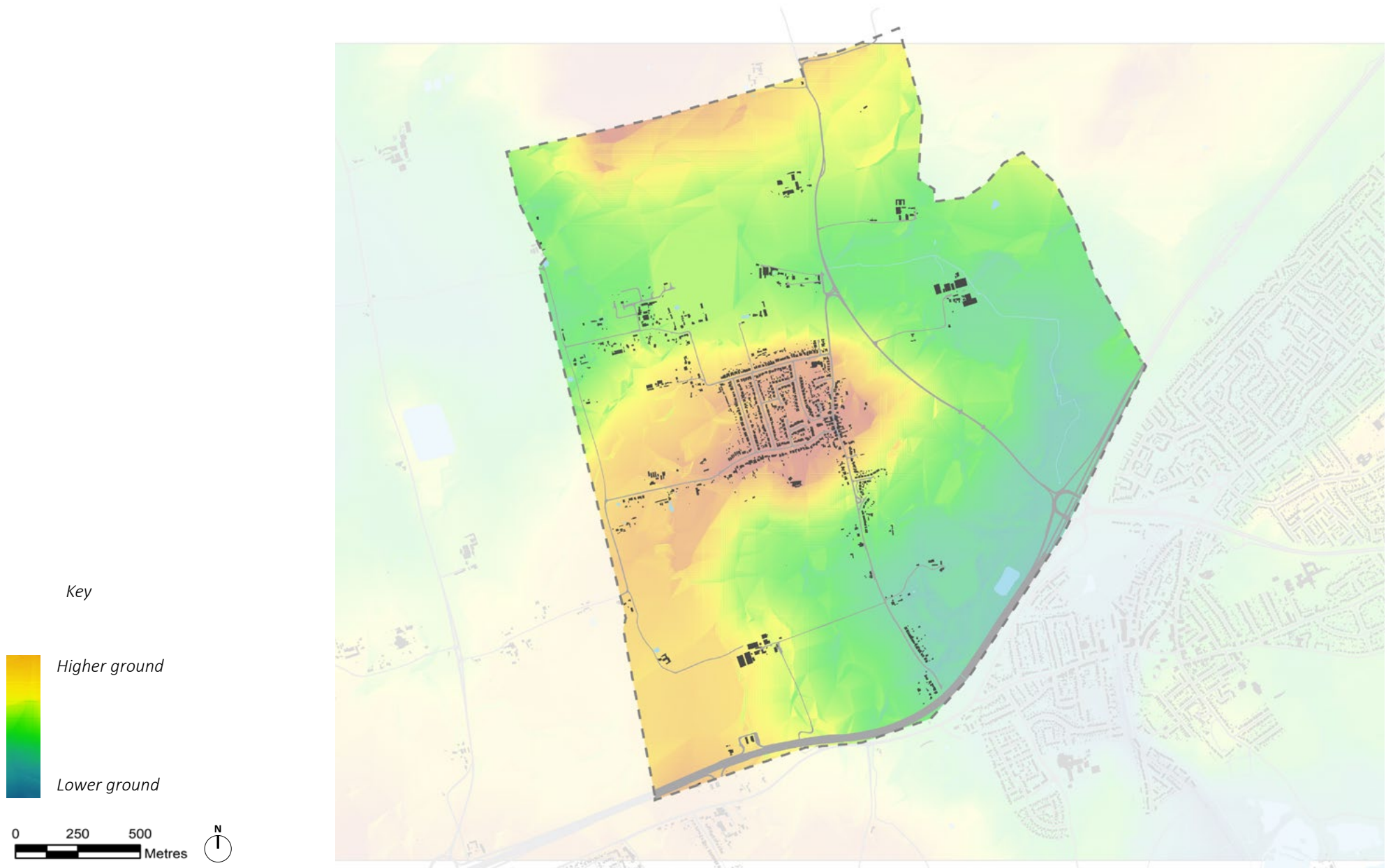


Fig 72. Horndon on the Hill Topography

5.3 FLOOD RISK

Horndon on the Hill itself has relatively little flood risk due to its position on high ground. There is minor risk of surface water flooding on the highway along Hillcrest Road and the High Road.

The areas of greatest flood risk are in the valleys north, east, and south of the village. This is linked to flow paths from higher ground including Horndon on the Hill and Langdon Hills, flowing towards Mucking Creek.



Fig 73. A lack of soft landscaping on roads within the village contributes towards surface water flood risk within Horndon on the Hill and for other settlements downstream.

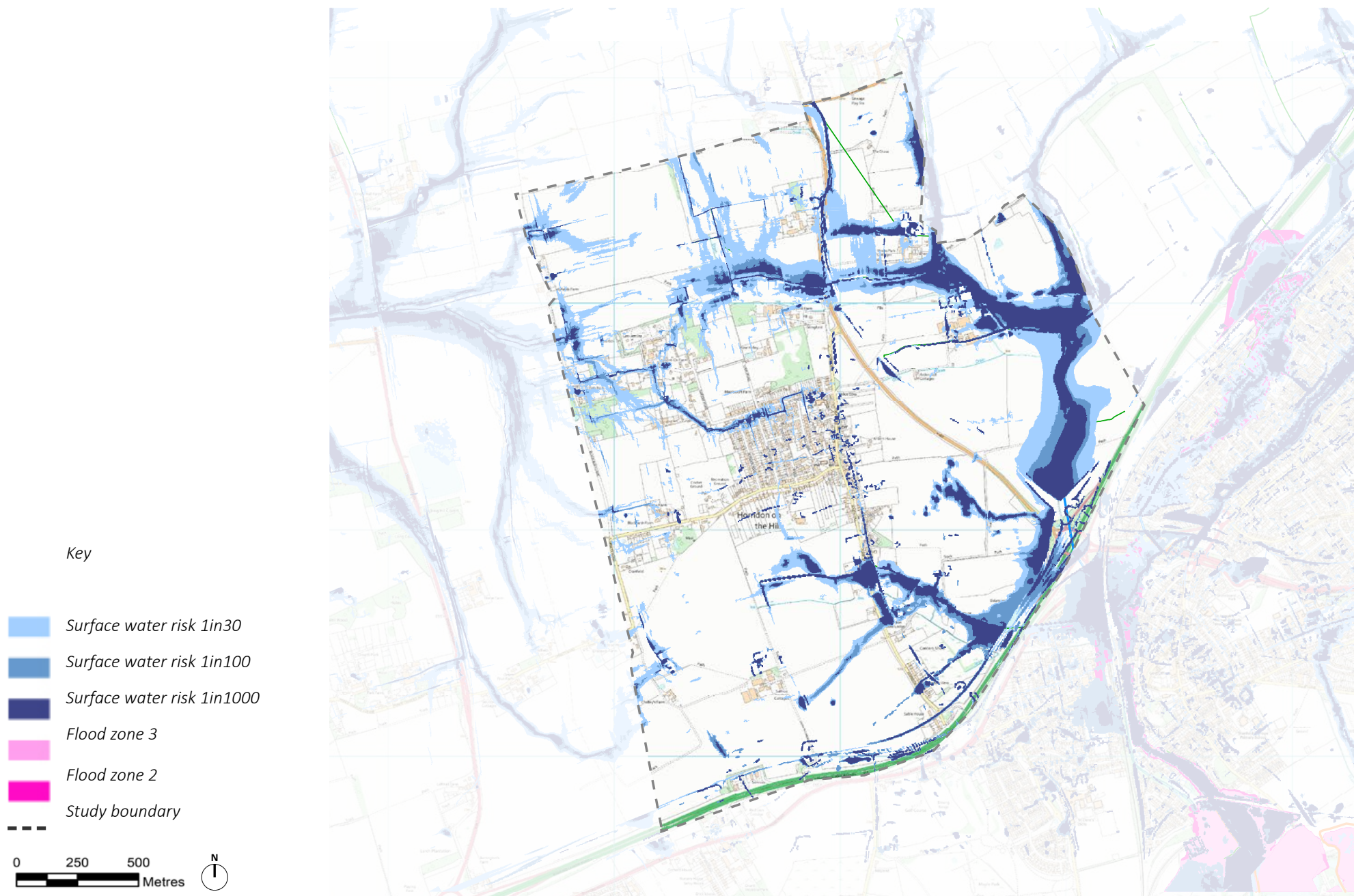


Fig 74. Horndon on the Hill Hydrology

5.4 OPEN SPACE

Recreation Ground

Horndon Park is a large public open space to the west of the village which contains a good-sized playground, a cricket club, and a scout hut; so it provides opportunity for activity at all ages. It is bounded by mature trees and hedgerows and offers good views over the surrounding countryside to the north-west.

Cemetery

The main public green spaces at the heart of the village are provided by St Peter's & St Paul's Church which has an open churchyard in its immediate vicinity, as well as an additional cemetery along Mill Lane. There is no pedestrian through route across the cemetery which perhaps contributes to it being less well used than the churchyard.

Allotments

The allotment ground is to the north-east of the village, opposite the primary school, with good views down the hill and towards Langdon Hills. All plots appear to be occupied and well-tended.



Fig 75. Cemetery with no through-route



Fig 76. Playground in Horndon Park



Fig 77. Allotments

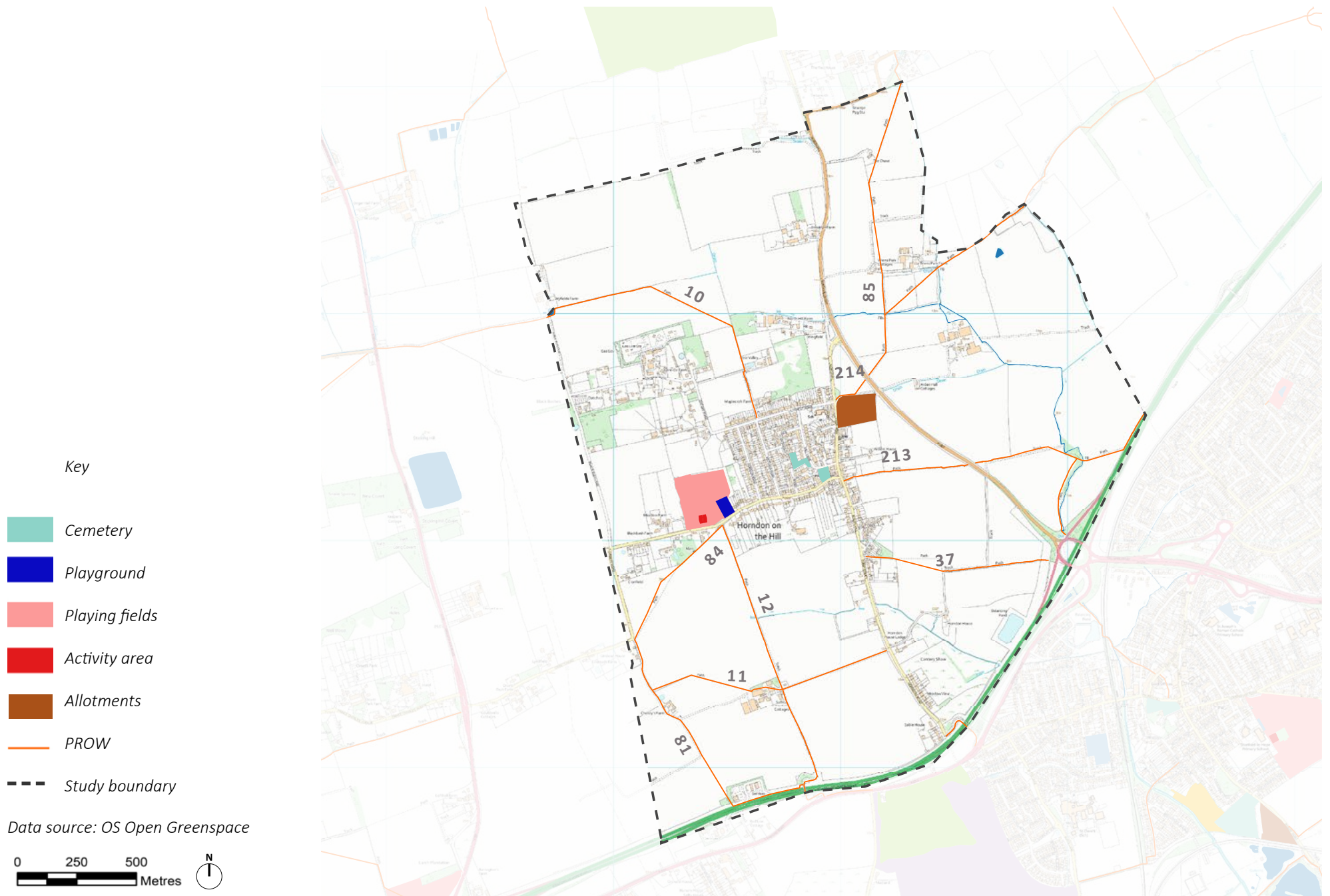


Fig 78. Horndon on the Hill Open Space

5.5 MOVEMENT & ACCESS NETWORK

Highways & Road Network

Horndon on the Hill is well connected via road due to proximity to the A13, however Pump Street/Horndon Road is a dead end for vehicles, and there are less points for connection onto the A13 than in nearby Orsett.

Road width at the centre of the village is extremely narrow, and as a result vehicles passing through the village are encouraged to divert along Victoria Road & Hillcrest Road rather than going into the village centre and along the High Road.

Public Rights of Way

There are good walking connections from Horndon on the Hill to nearby villages via public rights of way, particularly to Orsett in the west and Langdon Hills in the north/east.

It is possible to access the railway station at Stanford-Le-Hope in 30mins walking via a bridge over the A13 at the bottom of Pump Street.

Severance

Severance to footpaths along the A13 has been better mitigated in Horndon than in nearby Orsett, however footpaths 81, 37 and 213 reach a dead end when they reach the A13.

Cycle routes & Bike-ability

There are no marked cycle routes within the village of Horndon on the Hill. It is possible to connect to nearby villages via local routes but most of these connections are along roads categorised as those “for experienced cyclists” due to fast moving traffic. The bridge over the A13 south of Pump Street is used regularly by cyclists.



Fig 79. Footpath 85 from adjacent to the allotments to Langdon Hills



Fig 80. Narrow road widths in the centre of the village



Fig 81. Horndon on the Hill Movement & Access

5.6 STREETScape

When compared with other villages in Thurrock, the streets in Horndon on the Hill are generally narrower than elsewhere.

In the historic centre of the village, footways are narrow, and front gardens are rare. Where front gardens exist, they are very shallow. This means that the buildings provide a strong sense of enclosure in the street.

The sense of enclosure reduces in the newer parts of the village. In the less dense areas towards the edge of village, the gap between buildings extends up to 30-40m. It is worth noting however, that even these widest streets in Horndon are still relatively enclosed when compared with the peripheries of villages such as Bulphan and Fobbing.

As a result, the transition from the village of Horndon on the Hill to open countryside is a contrasted edge condition. This is made even more apparent by the topography which falls away from the village edges. This means that the village edges are very apparent, and perhaps particularly sensitive to extension when compared with other Thurrock villages.

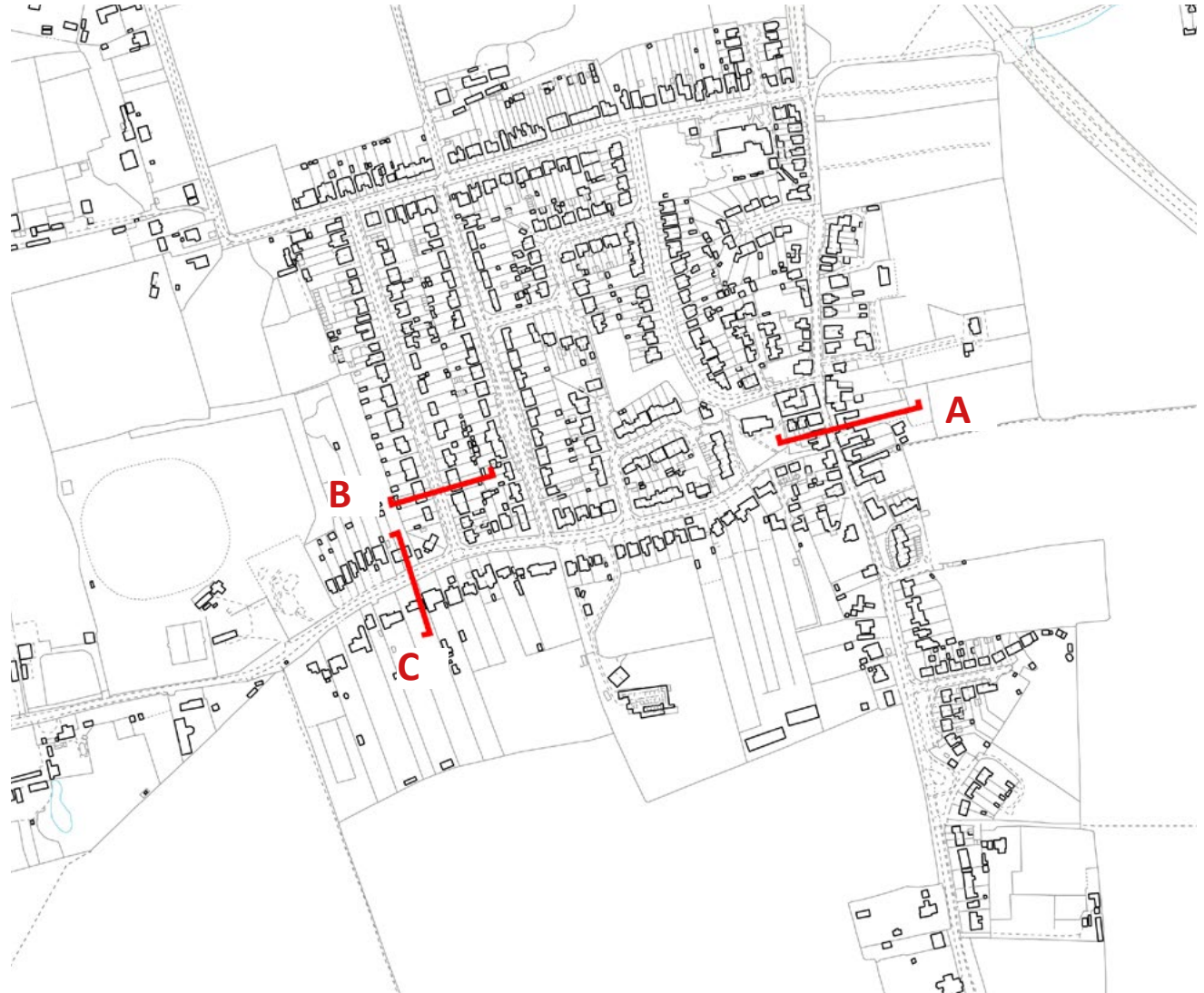
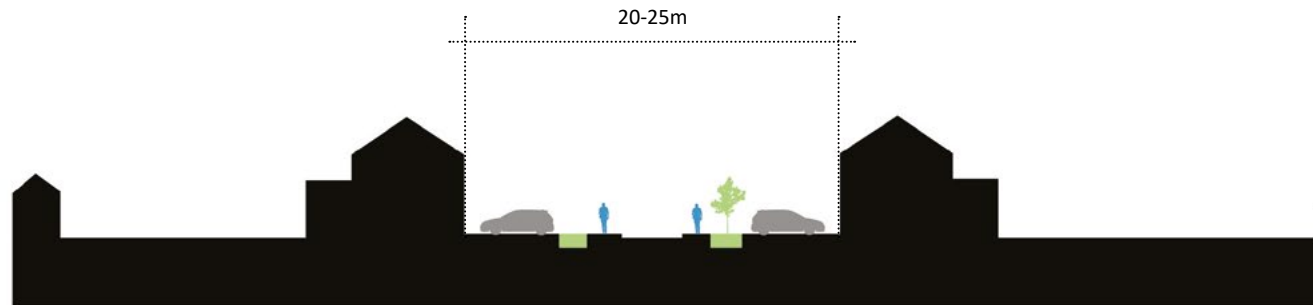


Fig 82. Horndon on the Hill Street Sections Key Plan

Section A
High Road



Section B
Gordon Road



Section C
Orsett Road

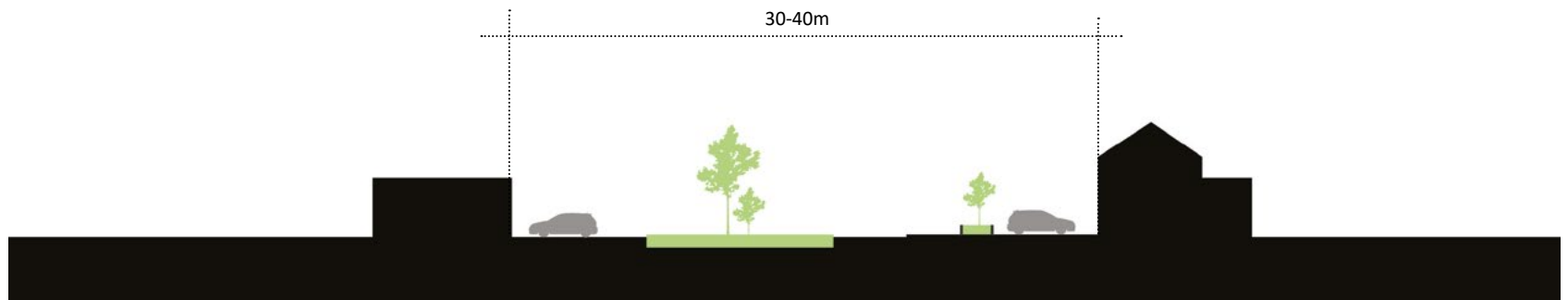


Fig 83. Horndon on the Hill Street Sections

5.7 DEVELOPMENT DENSITY

Through the identification of plots of land which have been developed at the same time, it is possible to build a picture of the way in which Horndon on the Hill has grown incrementally, and how the density changes across the village. (see map opposite)

The density of Horndon on the Hill is mostly consistent throughout the village, which differs from the pattern of development in other villages. The majority of the village is built at a density of 20-30 dwellings per hectare, with the exception of the very low density, informal plot-land style developments to the west.

The highest density area is the terraced housing on Saffron Close, just off the south end of the High Road, and there are other examples of terraces.

The detached dwellings along Orsett Road have very large back gardens and this brings the density along the southern edge of the village down to 6.5 dwellings per hectare.

Owing to its extant medieval settlement pattern, the density of the conservation area is 19 dph, which is a little higher than in most of the other historic Thurrock villages.



Fig 84. Plot-land style development off of Oxford Road to the west of the village



Fig 85. Low - Medium density housing along Hillcrest Road



Fig 86. 20th century terraced housing on Hillcrest Road



Fig 87. Higher density development in the historic core along the church passage off the High Road

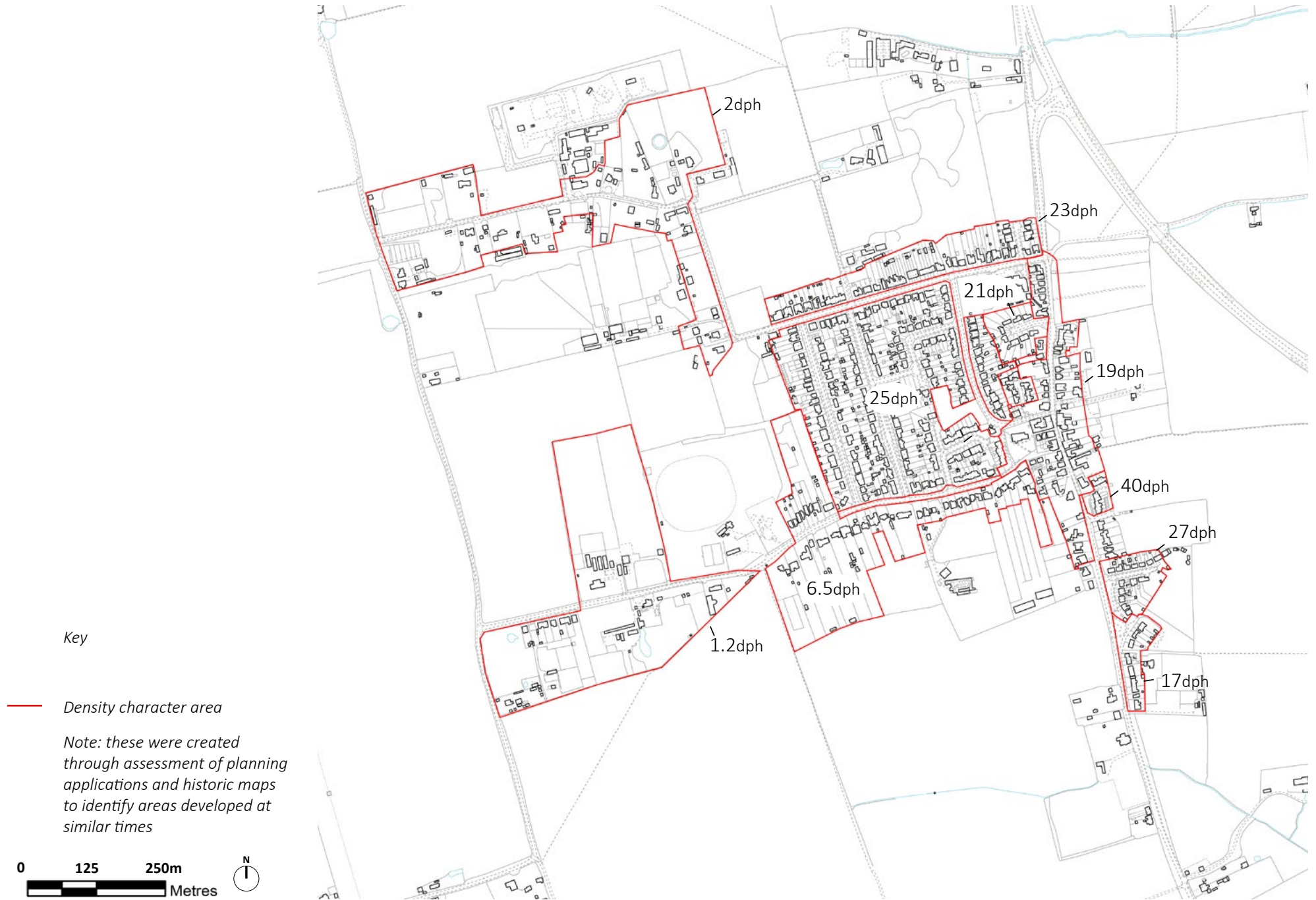


Fig 88. Horndon on the Hill Density

5.8 BUILDING HEIGHTS

Most of the buildings in Horndon on the Hill are 2 storeys or less. There are some buildings which make use of dormers to make the attic space habitable, and those above 2 storeys are mostly located in the historic centre of the village and conservation area.

In contrast to many of the other villages, the buildings with the most storeys in Horndon on the Hill are the older ones- for example the listed building The Gables on pump street, and various historic buildings with dormers and mansard roofs above 2 storeys on the High Road.

As is the case with almost all of Thurrock's villages, the tallest building in Horndon on the Hill is St Peter's and St Paul's church.

Most of the buildings in the village- both in the historic centre, and in more recent additions have a double pitched roof form. There are some hipped roofs however that is less common in Horndon on the Hill than in other Thurrock villages.

There is more variety in roof form towards the edge of the villages where informal, linear development of detached dwellings results in more variation in the street frontage.



Fig 89. 1 storey



Fig 90. 1.5 storeys



Fig 91. 2 storeys



Fig 92. 2.5 storeys



Fig 93. Horndon on the Hill Building Height

5.9 BUILDING TYPES

Horndon on the Hill is predominantly a residential village with some agricultural and industrial uses scattered around the edges.

There is more of a commercial and community offer in the middle of the village than in any other village in Thurrock- with the provision of a butcher's shop, a newsagents and village shop, a gallery and various pubs, and restaurants.

There is a range of housing typologies across the village, with more terraced housing than many of the other villages and fewer detached houses. Most of the detached houses are located at the edge of the main village core.

The conservation area has more variety in terms of housing typology than the newer sections of the village.

There are various community facilities including a primary and nursery school, the church and the village hall, the scout hut in Horndon Park and The Woolmarket community space.



Fig 94. The Woolmarket



Fig 95. Scout hut in Horndon Park



Fig 96. The Well House Gallery on the High Road



Fig 97. The Post Office on Orsett Road



Fig 98. Horndon on the Hill Building Type



6. Glossary of Terms

ABBREVIATIONS

- NHLE** National Heritage List for England
- HER** Essex Historic Environment Record
- NPPF** National Planning Policy Framework
- SAM** Scheduled Ancient Monument
- LB** Listed Building
- CA** Conservation Area
- OS** Ordnance Survey
- LCA** Landscape Character Area
(referring to the Thurrock Integrated Landscape Character Assessment 2023)
- LCT** Landscape Character Type
(referring to the Thurrock Integrated Landscape Character Assessment 2023)
- SSSI** Site of Special Scientific Interest
- PROW** Public Right of Way
- AOD** Above Ordnance Datum (above sea level)

HISTORIC PERIODS

- Prehistoric** – approx. 10,000 BC to AD43
- Mesolithic** – Approx. 10,000-4,5000 BC, hunter-gatherers
- Neolithic** – 4,500-2000BC, first farmers
- Bronze Age** – 2,000 BC-800BC, first use of metals
- Iron Age** – 800BC-AD43, first use of iron
- Roman** – AD43-410
- Saxon** – AD411-1066
- Medieval** – AD1066-1536
- Post-medieval** – AD1536-1900
- Modern** – AD1900-present

GLOSSARY

A-frame beam engine – type of steam engine

alluvial deposits – soil deposited by rivers, either former river beds or on floodplains

arable - land on which crops are grown

Arts and Crafts style – architectural style typically in the 1880s moving away from imitation of the past

backland development – development that happens to the rear of a property

Bailey – part of a castle that contains the non-defensive structures

barrel-lined – a well or pit that has been lined with a barrel to stop the sides falling in

belfry – bell-tower

brick footings – brick foundations

broadleaved trees – deciduous trees

bund or bud-wall – bank, usually blocking sound or view

carriage house – building in which a carriage is housed

causeways – raised walkway between ditches or across damp ground

calcareous remains – archaeological finds high in calcium, such as bone, teeth and shell

chancel – eastern end of a church where the altar is based

cropmark – mark in cereal crop that shows buried archaeology, due to differential ripening of the crop

curtilage – area of land or a structure that belongs to a building, such as a yard, garden, wall or outbuilding

deposition – deliberate placing of objects in the ground

The Dissolution of the Monasteries - 1530s, closure of the monasteries and seizure of their land and goods under Henry VIII

The Domesday Book – inventory of land-holdings taken in 1086 by William the Conqueror

dormer windows – windows set into a roof

drift-ways – horizontally

droving roads – road which livestock are moved along, usually link farms to areas of pasture

dyke – water-filled ditch or accompanying bank

(archaeology) enclosure - usually a prehistoric or Roman settlement enclosed by a substantial ditch

equestrian use – used for horses

escarpment – steep side to higher ground

extant - surviving

fens – boggy or marshy area

fieldscape – landscape made up of fields

find-spots – location where an archaeological find has been made

frontage – front of building, usually on to the main road

fulling-pit – pit which cloth was processed in to partially felt it

gentry house – dwelling with higher status

grain – (in this context) the pattern of fields, which tends to be rectilinear in Thurrock

Gothic style – architectural style between 13th and 16th centuries typically with pointed arches

head deposits – glacial deposits left as the glaciers thawed

hides – medieval measurement of land, approx. 50 ha.

horse stud – part of a horse's harness

jettied – overhanging upper-storey on a timber-framed building

lancet window – tall thin window headed with a pointed arch

lava quern-stones – stone used for grinding grain to make flour made of lava imported from Germany (Roman in date)

limestone dressings – limestone architectural detailing to windows, doors, etc

lock-up – building for locking-up the drunk and disorderly in

lynchets – earthwork formed by repeated ploughing, usually medieval in date

manorial holding – land held by one manor, can include tenanted farms

marshland – wet ground

(Saxon) mint – location where money was coined

moneyer – person who operated a mint

messuages – house with outbuildings and attached plot of land

mill mound – mound on which a windmill stood

munition plant – factory creating weapons

nave – main part of a church

The Norman Conquest – 1066, England occupied by the Normans under William the Conqueror

nucleations – cluster of buildings

palaeo-environmental deposits – organic remains recovered from waterlogged soils, such as peat; they hold information on past environments

Palaeogene period – geological time period 66-23 million years ago, period when London Clay was formed

Palaeolithic – 400,000- 10,000 BC

palstave – Early Bronze Age axe-type

pasture – land on which animals are grazed

paupers – (historical) poor people in need of aid

The Peasant's Revolt – 1381, uprising by peasants against the Poll Tax

piecemeal redevelopment – unplanned development

pillbox – hexagonal concrete World War II defensive structure

plotland development – early 20th century development characterised by self-build settlements

plough-teams – team of oxen used for ploughing, the number of plough-teams gives an indication of amount of arable land in an area

post-hole structures – below ground remains of buildings that were originally constructed of posts

post-mill – windmill which is supported by a central post

pound – field for locking up stray cattle in

rapier – short bladed sword

ring-ditch – the encircling ditch of a Bronze Age barrow, usually only survives as a below-ground feature in an area that has been heavily ploughed

riverine marshlands – marsh by a river

Roman burial urns – pot in which a cremated Roman is buried

rough pasture - land on which animals are grazed, tuftier grass and more scrub than pasture

round-house – a circular house, usually prehistoric in date

rural tied - agricultural dwellings

saltire bracing – X-shaped as in the St Andrews Cross

scarp edge – steep side to higher ground

seawalls – earthen bank enclosing former marsh keeping the sea out

settlement morphology – layout of the settlement

sherds – bits of pottery

shrubland – land with rough vegetation or small and irregularly spaced trees and bushes

slag – residue from metal-working process

smock-mill – type of windmill characterised by sloping weather-boarded sides

spur – a side projection

spire – pointed top part of a tower – typically on a church

stratigraphy – archaeological layers

streetscape – the overall shape, patterns and architectural rhythm developing within a street

tenements plots – plots of land containing a house, outbuildings and garden or yard within a village or town

tenure – rental agreement

(geology) terrace – escarpment along the Thames marking former extent of the Thames

trackway – path or unmetalled road

tracts of marshland – area of marsh

tripartite- divided into three parts

Tudor style - architectural style typical of the 16th century

Turret and Gun position - concrete World War II defensive structure

torc – gold or bronze neck ornament

vestry – room in church for priest to change clothes, hold meetings, etc

wash-house – building for washing clothes in

watching-brief – archaeological monitoring and recording during building-work

waterlogged deposits – soils with high water content such as peat

weatherboarded – building clad in timber planks boards

wharf – quay for ships to moor up against

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Back cover: Entrance to the village

