

Exton Park, Rutland Lidar analysis and archaeological survey

ArcHeritage 2017

# Exton Park

# Archaeological Survey and Lidar Analysis

ArcHeritage Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884 Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793 archeritage@yorkat.co.uk www.archeritage.co.uk



# **Key Project Information**

Project Name	Exton Park
Report Title	Exton Park: Archaeological Survey and Lidar Analysis
Report status	Final
ArcHeritage Project No.	1075
Type of Project	Archaeological Survey and Lidar analysis
Client	HLM and the Exton Estate
NGR	SK 9335 1205
Author	Laura Strafford and Rowan May
Illustrations	Laura Strafford and Rowan May
Editor	Glyn Davies
Report Number and Date	2017/73 16 <sup>th</sup> October 2017
Version and filename	V2 1075 Exton Park Report V2.docx

#### Copyright Declaration:

ArcHeritage give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although ArcHeritage retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

# Disclaimer:

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as ArcHeritage). YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.

© York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited. Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX. A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801. A Registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 09060) and Scotland (No. SCO42846)

# **CONTENTS**

Noi	Non-technical summaryiii			
1	Introduction	4		
•	Location, coolean Chancements.			
2	Location, geology & topography	4		
3	Methodology	5		
3	3.1 Documentary research			
3	3.2 Lidar analysis			
3	B.3 Archaeological field survey			
3	3.4 Access limitations			
	3.5 Outputs			
4	Archaeological and historical background	7		
4	I.1 Prehistoric to Roman	7		
4	l.2 Medieval	7		
4	l.3 Post-medieval to modern	8		
5	Results			
_	5.1 Introduction			
_	5.2 Earthworks			
5	5.3 Ridge and furrow	15		
5	5.4 Depressions			
5	5.5 Ponds	19		
5	5.6 Structures	21		
5	5.7 Transport features	27		
6	Assessment of significance	29		
6	5.1 Significance criteria			
6	5.2 Significance assessment			
	S .			
7	Vulnerabilities and opportunities	46		
7	7.1 Vulnerabilities	46		
7	7.2 Opportunities	46		
8	Management recommendations	47		
8	3.1 Impact of past management	47		
8	Recommendations for future management	47		
9	Conclusion	47		
,				
10	References	48		
Fia	ıres	EU		
ı ıgı	MC3			
Apr	pendix 1: Gazetteer of recorded heritage assets	51		
1.1	•			
App	pendix 2: Survey gazetteer	62		

#### Plates

Plate 1: Lidar imagery of Horn deserted medieval village and moated site	13
Plate 2: View northeast along raised trackway 316, ridge and furrow to either side	14
Plate 3: View southeast along tree line 320, northeast of Tunneley Wood	14
Plate 4: Lidar imagery showing ridge and furrow earthworks north of Exton	15
Plate 5: Ridge and furrow earthworks 265, viewed facing north	16
Plate 6: Drainage sump/depression 223 crossing a ride in Tunneley Wood	17
Plate 7: Infilled former ironstone quarry 241, viewed facing east	18
Plate 8: Lidar image of Tunneley Wood showing drainage and possible park pale	18
Plate 9: View west over fishpond 307 in Exton Park	19
Plate 10: View north across Fort Henry Lake, with stone sill 273 in foreground	20
Plate 11: Exton Old Hall ruins (asset 1), viewed facing northeast	21
Plate 12: Stone staircase 303, viewed facing northeast	22
Plate 13: Statue with kitchen garden walls and gate to rear, viewed facing west	23
Plate 14: Ruined park boundary wall 292 south of Horn DMV, viewed facing north	24
Plate 15: Modern wooden footbridge 310, crossing leat between ponds 307 and 229	24
Plate 16: Brick footbridge 116 over North Brook, south of wall 292	25
Plate 17: 1950s road bridge 305 over former mineral railway cutting	25
Plate 18: Rustic stone weir 276 over fishpond 227 in Exton Park, viewed facing north	26
Plate 19: View west along line of former mineral railway 27 to southeast of Exton	27
Plate 20: Guide post 189 on Oakham Road, viewed facing east	28

# **Figures**

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Heritage designations (area)
- Figure 3: Heritage designations (building)
- Figure 4: Historic landscape characterisation
- Figure 5: Recorded undesignated heritage assets
- Figure 6: 1709 Wing map
- Figure 7: 1730 Badeslade map
- Figure 8: 1807 Jackson map
- Figure 9: 1826 Cooke map
- Figure 10: 1885 OS map
- Figure 11: Overall plan of survey features
- Figure 12: Survey detail for Exton village, Horn and woodland areas
- Figure 13: Overall plan showing distribution of earthwork features
- Figure 14: Overall plan showing distribution of ridge and furrow
- Figure 15: Overall plan showing distribution of depression features
- Figure 16: Overall plan showing distribution of ponds
- Figure 17: Overall plan showing distribution of structures
- Figure 18: Overall plan showing distribution of transport and water features
- Figure 19: Overall Lidar plot

# NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey and Lidar analysis of Exton Park. This work was commissioned by HLM and the Exton Estate as part of a parkland management plan. The aim of the survey and analysis was to identify and characterise the known archaeological resource within the park, to inform future management proposals.

A GIS was compiled using HER data for the survey area and a 250m buffer around it (the study area). Environment Agency Lidar data was processed, georeferenced and analysed in the GIS and landscape features of known and potential heritage interest visible as upstanding earthworks or depressions in the Lidar data were plotted. Historic mapping was also used to plot potential features of interest in the GIS. A walkover survey was undertaken to enhance the record and a feature gazetteer was compiled which combined all heritage assets including known HER sites and features identified through the Lidar and historic mapping analysis and walkover survey. The survey has enabled a number of previously unrecorded heritage assets to be identified and plotted, adding significantly to the number and likely date range of known assets for most of the sites.

The survey area is a grade II registered park and contains two scheduled monuments and 13 listed buildings, of which 11 are grade II listed, with one each listed grade I and grade II\*. There are currently 36 designated and undesignated heritage assets recorded within the survey area on the HER, with a further 72 in the buffer. The analysis and survey has added a further 171 features within the survey area and 47 in the buffer. The previously known and newly identified features provide evidence regarding historic land use and the development of the landscape within the survey area and its buffer. This knowledge can be used to improve the estate's understanding of the historic development of the site and consider management options. The survey also provides baseline data that can be used to identify and monitor landscape changes that could be detrimental to the preservation of the natural and historic environment.

With the exception of two scheduled monuments and twelve grade II to grade II\* listed buildings within the parkland management plan area, there are no archaeological features that would individually be considered to be of national significance. In general, the archaeological resource within the parkland management plan area as a whole is of considered to be of regional importance and considerable significance; however, as part of the grade II registered park, features directly associated with the hall, gardens and park could be considered as of national importance in terms of group value.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological landscape survey and Lidar analysis of Exton Park. This work was commissioned by HLM and the Exton Estate to provide baseline data on the sites and its environs, and to inform a parkland management plan.

Analysis of Lidar and historic map data and collation of HER data for the site was undertaken to identify known and potential earthwork features in the landscape of heritage interest. A walkover survey was then undertaken to examine the baseline data. This report provides information on the current condition of identified features and can be used to inform future management proposals and the assessment of land holdings.

# 2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The extensive Exton Park is situated mainly to the north of Exton village (centred on SK 9335 1205, Figure 1), with the house standing in its grounds in the southwest section. The parkland management plan covers an area of approximately 958 ha, with 674 ha being included on Historic England's register of parks and gardens (grade II). Further designated heritage assets are located within the park, including two scheduled monuments: Exton Old Hall and part of Horn moated site and deserted medieval village; as well as 12 listed buildings, one listed grade II\*, and 11 grade II (Figures 2 and 3). The grade I listed Exton Church is within the park but falls outside the parkland management plan area. Several areas of ancient woodland are present within the park, and the Exton Conservation Area is location at the south end of the study area, just outside the southern boundary of the park (Figure 2).

The park falls into two parts of differing character: an inner park south of a line roughly between the house and kitchen garden, at least in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century considered as pleasure grounds, and the extensive and more open former parkland to its north and east.

The inner park is shielded to the west and south by plantation belts, with a chain of fishponds running from the northwest to southeast corners, south of the walled kitchen garden and Exton Hall, and north of the Old Hall. Along the north site of the ponds is a walk through ornamental planting. This conifer plantation, incorporating older trees, continues north and east of the house. Within the wider park, much of the land has been enclosed into fields, now in arable cultivation (Figure 4). Some fields have been reclaimed following decades of limestone and ironstone quarrying in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There are also substantial areas of woodland in the wider park, including post-medieval to modern plantations as well as three areas of ancient semi-natural woodland (Tunneley Wood, Westlands Wood and Cottesmore Wood). Two lakes located along the route of North Brook at the eastern side of the park were created prior to 1739.

The landscape of the park is undulating, with lower lying land around the house, and at the eastern side within the North Brook valley. To the northeast of the house, the ground rises to a ridge north of Tunneley Wood. The bedrock geology comprises Upper and Lower Lincolnshire limestone and Grantham Formation sandstone, as well as Northampton Sand Formation ironstone, all formed during the Jurassic period. Superficial till deposits cover part of the site (BGS online).

# 3 METHODOLOGY

# 3.1 Documentary research

Historic Environment data was gathered from the following sources and used to create an initial gazetteer of historic assets that was further enhanced through the Lidar and site survey works. Historic maps of the site were provided by HLM. Data was also collated for a buffer of 250m beyond the boundary of the survey area, to set the parkland within its context.

The sources consulted included:

- Leicestershire HER, including all sites and monuments, listed and unlisted historic buildings, and historic landscape characterisation;
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Heritage Gateway including National Heritage List for England;
- Portable Antiquities Service (PAS).

# 3.2 Lidar analysis

Lidar uses the properties of coherent laser light, coupled with precise spatial positioning (through the use of a Differential GPS) to produce horizontally and vertically accurate elevation measurements. This data has considerable potential for archaeological research in terms of mapping archaeological sites where features survive as upstanding earthworks and for identifying features in areas of tree cover through filtering for last-pulse returns.

Lidar data for the site was obtained from the Environment Agency Geomatics Group at 1m resolution. This data was downloaded in DTM (Digital Terrain Model) format. DTM format strips away features such as buildings, vehicles and trees and provides a plot of the ground surface, which aided the identification of potential features within the areas of woodland.

A mesh surface was created from the DTM data and conventional hill-shading plots produced which allowed for the identification of features based on shadows cast on the mesh surface. This was combined with other non-directional techniques for detailed analysis (Sky-View Factor, Positive and Negative Openness, Slope), using the Relief Visualisation Toolbox developed by the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Processed imagery was output as GeoTIFF files which were imported into the GIS. As well as this conventional approach, areas of interest were investigated by interactively relighting the surface using sophisticated lighting tools in the virtual environment, studying the interplay between light and shadow to identify subtle features which might otherwise be undetected in the initial hill shade analysis. All of the identified features were plotted as shapefiles geo-referenced to the OS grid.

The processed data tiles were loaded into QGIS 2.18.4. Each set of tiles (with varying lighting directions) was inspected for features not previously recorded. Modern aerial photography (Google Earth) was checked to try to rule out modern features. Plots of identified features were produced as a digitised overlay in ESRI shape file format, with linked database, allowing import into GIS systems and combination with other sources of data. All identified features were cross-referenced with records held with available HER records. All features identified through analysis of the Lidar data were compiled within a gazetteer for each study area. All features or potential features identified during the Lidar analysis were used as baseline evidence for checking during the archaeological field survey. All new features are included in the gazetteer (Appendix 2).

Clear features detected through the Lidar analysis which were not detected on the ground remain in the gazetteer and the absence of ground evidence was included in the feature description.

# 3.3 Archaeological field survey

The survey was conducted to Historic England Level 1 survey (EH 2007) standards. Hand-held GPS units were used to provide positional data accurate to c.3m. The survey involved checking features previously recorded and collated during the desk-based research and Lidar analysis, and a general walkover survey to locate any previously unrecorded features. It should be noted that standing buildings were not recorded during this survey, although if present within the HER, they are included in the gazetteer. All features have been tied into the OS national grid.

Written descriptions were made for all features, and digital photographs were taken where appropriate, with suitable scales.

#### 3.4 Access limitations

Within the principal survey area, there were limitations on access to several areas. Fields under arable cultivation were not surveyed to avoid damage to crops. These areas are indicated on Figure 11. Pasture fields with livestock were also not entered, at the request of the landowner. Woodland areas were surveyed as far as possible, but as the survey was undertaken in August and September, visibility and access was limited due to dense understorey vegetation.

Within the buffer, access was limited to public rights of way. Not all of the features identified in Lidar and historic mapping analysis could be verified on the ground due to screening by tall roadside hedges, buildings and topography.

## 3.5 Outputs

All features were assigned a unique asset number and included in a gazetteer of all historic features (Appendix 1). This combines features identified in previous surveys, known HER sites, features recorded on historic mapping and any other new features plotted from the Lidar analysis and field survey. The results of the survey have been plotted on clear maps. The significance of heritage assets, or groups of related assets, and their settings, in line with Historic England guidance (2015), have also been considered.

Features have been plotted as point, polygon and polyline data in ESRI shapefile formats, and gazetteers also presented as Excel spreadsheets. The GIS shapefiles form part of the output of the project, along with this report summarising the results.

The results of the survey and lidar analysis will be integrated into the overall Parkland Management Plan. The surveys will contribute to an understanding of the site, and its vulnerabilities, and will feed into the approach to future management of the site.

# 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section presents a summary of the known archaeological and historical background of the site and the 250m radius buffer, based on information contained in the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and historic mapping. Asset numbers referred to in the text refer to the gazetteer in Appendix 1, with locations shown on Figures 2-3 and 5.

#### 4.1 Prehistoric to Roman

The Historic Environment Record (HER) records significant evidence for Iron Age to Roman settlement activity within the survey area and buffer. These have mainly been recorded through finds derived from metal-detecting activity in the 1990s, with sites possibly representing Iron Age to Roman activity located to the northeast of Tunneley Wood (asset 24) and south of Cottesmore Wood (asset 29), within the survey area, and to the south of Exton in the buffer zone (assets 99, 100). Additionally, two Iron Age brooches were found south of Cottesmore Wood (asset 30), with Roman coins found in the inner park (assets 32 and 33). Within the buffer zone, rectilinear enclosures possibly associated with Iron Age settlement have been recorded as cropmarks in fields to the immediate south of Exton (asset 97), as well as individual finds of an Iron Age coin and Roman artefact in the same vicinity (assets 110 and 35). Two Roman roads have also been recorded in the northeast part of the buffer, the major Ermine Street road from London to Lincoln, roughly on the route of the current A1, and a road joining it, known as The Drift, part of which has been recorded in archaeological excavations. This activity suggests that the area may have been occupied by dispersed farmstead settlements in the later Iron Age and Roman periods.

#### 4.2 Medieval

Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) activity has been recorded within the buffer, including a possible cemetery to the south of Exton, where pottery and bones were disturbed by ploughing (asset 98). Other Saxon artefacts have been discovered through metal detecting near Exton (assets 34, 108, 109), as well as a 10<sup>th</sup>- to 11<sup>th</sup>-century gilt bronze fitting from near Horn deserted medieval village. The clustering of finds near Exton suggests there was early medieval settlement in the vicinity, though its exact location is currently unknown. A settlement at Exton was in existence at the time of the Norman Conquest, and was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

During the post-Conquest medieval period, the settlement at Exton seems to have become concentrated in the area around the hall and church (asset 18). The medieval church in the inner park (heavily restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century) includes late 13<sup>th</sup>- to early 14<sup>th</sup>-century material (asset 4). In 1066, the manor of Exton was one of many held by Earl Waltheof, and was in the possession of his widow in 1086. The manor, along with the earldom of Huntingdon, passed to the king of Scotland through his marriage to Waltheof's daughter, Maud, and was subsequently held by the de Brus family, descendents of the Scottish King. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century it passed through the Culpeper family to the Harringtons (VCH 1935). Though it is unlikely to have been the principal residence of the landowner during the medieval period, a manorial complex, probably including a steward's house, is likely to have been located in the area. The Domesday survey of 1086 recorded two mills in Exton; their location is unclear.

Records show that there was a deer park at Exton by 1185, and its boundary with Burley Park was disputed early in the next century. The medieval park may have been Todyngley Park, on

the site of Tunneley Wood (asset 21), which was recorded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, though it may alternatively be identified with the wood called Bernardshill (VCH 1935). This would be more consistent with a dispute with Burley Park, which is adjacent to the former park now known as Barnsdale Woods to the south of Exton. The probable boundary of Todyngley Park is visible on an 18<sup>th</sup>-century map of the park, as a sub-oval path within Tunneley Wood. Deer parks were a common feature of the medieval landscape, providing hunting and a source of fresh meat. Parks were usually enclosed by a substantial earth bank topped by a wooden paling fence, with an internal ditch, making a barrier which the deer could not cross. Deer parks typically consisted of unimproved land, including some woodland for cover, and were very different in character to later ornamental landscape parks (Cantor and Hatherley 1979).

Medieval artefacts recorded by metal detecting and archaeological works include a belt buckle from a field in Exton Park north of the kitchen garden (asset 31), and pottery found at two locations in Exton village (assets 111, 112).

A further medieval settlement has been recorded at Horn, on the eastern edge of the survey area (asset 2). In the Domesday survey, the majority of the manor Horn was recorded as having been held by Langfer, tenant of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, and by 1086 was held by the Bishop of Durham from King William. A further part of the manor was held by Judith, widow of Earl Waltheof. A manor house at Horn is recorded in 1287 and 1378, for the de Seyton family, presumably the moated site. In the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, the manor was reportedly held by the Barons of Raby, later the Earls of Westmorland. In 1517 it was sold to Sir John Harington, and has since formed part of the same landholding as Exton. Four mills were recorded at Horn in 1086, one of which is likely to have been on the site of the post-medieval Horn Mill in the southeast part of the buffer (asset 102).

In 1376, the manor of Horn was found to be of very low value, and it was declared waste and uninhabitable before 1450. It is possible that the desertion was caused by population decrease following the Black Death, though an alternative suggestion is that the land was deliberately cleared for sheep pasture associated with the wool trade (VCH 1935). A church was recorded at the manor in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, thought to have been located within the area of Exton Park, but by 1649 it was recorded that there was no church or chapel and the only inhabitant of the manor was a shepherd (VCH 1935). This deserted settlement survives as earthworks, now a scheduled monument. To the west of the deserted village are the remains of a moated site (asset 25), a building platform surrounded by a rectangular moat, fed by the North Brook.

# 4.3 Post-medieval to modern

Exton Old Hall (asset 1) was built by the Harrington family *c*.1600 and enlarged in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. Shortly after, in 1613, the last Baron Harrington of Exton sold Exton and Horn manors to Sir Baptist Hicks, a wealthy London textile merchant. On Hicks' death in 1629, the manor and his new title of Viscount Campden descended to his son-in-law, Edward Noel of Ridlington, whose son Baptist Noel was created Earl of Gainsborough in 1682. The estate has continued in the Noel family line to the present day (VCH 1935). Exton Old Hall was abandoned in 1810, after a major fire, and the new hall was built to the north, around an existing building, possibly originally as a temporary move. This was later remodelled and extended in the 1850s in a Jacobethan style in keeping with the Old Hall, with a Roman Catholic chapel added to the east

in 1868-9. The Old Hall, which had been in use as workshops, was further damaged by another fire in 1915, after which it was completely abandoned.

Around 1630, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Viscount Campden started enlarging the park, with a plan of 1633 showing the area to be taken into the park. This shows Tunningley Woode 'with the coppice'; open fields named Riggate Field to the west of the hall, Woodend or Westend field to the northwest of the hall, Armley Field to the east of the village (south of Tunneley Wood), and South Field to the south of the village. The church and hall are shown, but the map is faded and details are unclear. The map indicates that Tunneley Wood was being managed for coppice wood, used in a variety of industrial and domestic contexts, and possibly also for timber. John Wing's plan of 1709 refers to the New Park, and shows the area to the northeast, east and north of the hall, not the inner park area (Figure 6). By this date, the current boundary of the park seems to have been largely established, Fort Henry Lake (then known as The Great Pond) had been created, and a series of tree-lined avenues radiated out from rides cut through Tunneley Wood, part of which, on the west side, was divided off and referred to as 'coppice taken out of Tunneley Wood', indicating that woodland management for saleable coppice wood continued, though perhaps on a more limited scale.

A plan of 1730 by Thomas Badeslade showed that Exton village extended into the area of the current inner park, with houses and field plots depicted to the north of the hall and along the southern edge of the current park (Figure 7). Formal gardens were located to the north and southeast of the Old Hall, with possible lawned terraces to the east and a park area to the northwest, which featured several rows of trees. These were situated between the two arms of the western end of the village. A canalised pond or lake was located to the northwest (asset 229), and a wide trackway ran south from the northwest end of the village, past the east end of the lake and south towards Oakham Road.

The 1730 map shows the church as being at the southern edge of the inner park, with a road leading to it from the south end of the village. To the north of the village, a tree-lined avenue led northeast through small fields to Tunneley Wood, in the centre of the park, which was cut through by a series of geometric rides connecting to Westland Wood to the northwest and a more lightly wooded area to the north, recorded as Greetham Bushes in 1807 (now arable land). Near the eastern end was the Y-shaped Great Pond with a further pond to the south, separated by a narrow dam, indicating that Lower Lake had been created by this date. Further short tree-lined avenues near the deserted village of Horn focused on Horn House. The southeast part of the park appeared to be open pasture land, with occasional tree rows, possibly on the line of former field boundaries or earthwork ridge and furrow, and occasional small plantations.

By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the formal layout of the inner park had been redesigned as a more informal 'Capability Brown-style landscape park, though the exact date of this change is unclear. Jackson's map of 1807 depicts a further pond to the northeast of the Old Hall, in an unusual double-loop layout with a long central island and smaller partial island (Figure 8). The tree-lined avenue from the village to Tunneley Wood was not shown at this date, though the rides within the wood and to the north were still shown. The 1824 and 1826 maps showed both the old and new halls, as well as a further substantial building in an enclosure to the north of pond 229, and a small pond between 229 and the double-loop pond (227). The 1826 map is the first to show

the dovecote/folly south of pond 229 (Figure 9). Some village buildings were still shown directly to the east of the new hall, and along the southern side of the park. The rides in Tunneley and Westland Woods were still depicted, with the fields to the north, south and southwest of Westland Wood shown as in arable cultivation, whilst the eastern half of the park was largely grassland. Two small buildings shown adjacent to Lake Fort Henry are likely to have been the Fort Henry pleasure house (asset 5), created *c*.1785-90 by William Legg and named after the Earl of Gainsborough, and a boat house.

The 1885 OS map shows many changes within the inner park, with the village houses to the east of the hall and in the south park having been cleared away, and a new stable block and riding school built to the north of the new hall (Figure 10). A walled kitchen garden had been built to the northwest of the hall, north of one of the chain of fishponds running through the park, and new plantation belts had been created, one running along the western and southern sides of the inner park, with others screening the hall from the village, and connected the kitchen garden to Westland Wood. The double-loop fish pond had been altered and reduced in size, now with a long single stretch ending in a loop around a southern island, and a new parterre garden was shown to the south of the new hall. A building shown in a small circular enclosure at the southern side of the inner park was labelled icehouse in 1904. By 1885, the northeast end of Tunneley Wood was less densely wooded, having been separated from the main part of the wood by a track running through along the route of one of the former rides. The 1952 OS map showed the area north of the track as completely unwooded, and it had been enclosed into a series of fields by 1980.

In the Second World War, Woolfox military airfield was established at Pickford, just extending into the northeast corner of the buffer. It was initially constructed in 1940 as a relief landing ground for RAF Cottesmore, but was extended in 1941 and became a satellite base to RAF North Luffenham, occupied by 61 Squadron bombers. Three runways were in operation in 1942, when the airfield was used by No. 1429 Czech Operational Training Flight. It gained full station status in 1943, when it was occupied by 1665 Heavy Conversion Unit until January 1944. After this, the station was occupied by 218 Squadron, which was involved in Operation Glimmer, a deception operation undertaken in advance of the D-Day landings intended to imitate a large fleet of naval vessels approaching Pas de Calais. In July 1944 the squadron converted to Lancaster bombers. The station was briefly handed over to the USAAF, for the IXth troop carrier command substitution unit and 62nd station complement squadron, but was returned to the RAF in 1944 as a satellite to North Luffenham. The airfield was returned to agricultural use in 1954, though the southern part was reused from 1960 as a Bloodhound missile base, controlled from the Tactical Control Centre at North Luffenham. The missiles were removed in 1963, though launch pads and some ancillary buildings survive (Richards 2014, 12-14).

Though the HER record covers only the airfield and a later bomb store, historic mapping indicates other groups of buildings within the eastern part of the survey area and buffer that are likely to have been associated with the airfield. These included a sewage works near Fort Henry Lake and a possible temporary accommodation site labelled 'hostel' in 1958 to the east of Horn, as well as buildings and tracks to the south of Toll Bar Spinney, thought to be a storage depot.

Mineral extraction is known to have taken place in the park in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, though active extraction is not depicted on any of the available OS maps. Ironstone quarrying on Lord Gainsborough's land in Cottesmore parish had been undertaken from 1882, expanding to Burley and finally to Exton, the latter begun in 1948 due to the increase in demand following the Second World War. In 1951, a mineral railway was built by United Steel's Ore Mining Branch to connect to the line at Ashwell. The railway ran in a loop around Exton Park to open up new areas for ironstone quarrying. It was largely located in a cutting to reduce the visual impact. Though the ironstone at Cottesmore was close to the surface, at Exton a deep overburden required the use of large, electrically-driven quarry draglines. The 'Sundew' W1400 N2 dragline at Exton was at the time of its construction the largest walking dragline in the world, with a reach of 86m and bucket capacity of 27 tons. After the closure of Exton quarry, Sundew was 'walked' over 13 miles to a new quarry at Corby (Rocks by Rail 2017). By 1959, the quarry was producing 15,000 tons per week, later doubled when the entire system of quarries and rail lines was finished.

The mineral railway was closed and dismantled in 1973, and the cuttings and former quarries infilled and reclaimed. The 1975 OS map shows disused quarries in a long linear strip of land north of Tunneley Wood, along the northern part of the railway loop, in fields known as Power Station, Westland, Cocked Hat and Muck Heap on the modern field name map. A further field to the southeast of Tunneley Wood is referred to as 'reclaimed'. Limestone is also likely to have been quarried within the estate from the medieval period onwards, possibly for lime to manure fields as well as for walling stone.

# 5 RESULTS

#### 5.1 Introduction

The results of the survey are listed in the gazetteer (Appendix 2) and depicted in Figures 11 to 18. Asset numbers in the text refer to the gazetteer. A plot showing the processed Lidar data for the survey area and buffer is shown in Figure 19.

In total, 113 features are recorded within the study area in the HER (Figures 2-3 and 5). These comprise two scheduled monuments (assets 1 and 2), one registered park and garden (asset 3), 89 listed buildings, and 21 undesignated heritage assets including buildings, findspots and sites. The scheduled monuments comprise Exton Old Hall (1) (also grade II listed), and the deserted medieval village and moated site at Horn (2, 25). Extant buildings were not covered by the archaeological survey, as these are the subject of a separate built heritage survey. HER findspots are also not covered by the survey, as these do not have visible surface expression.

The Lidar and historic map analysis and survey identified a further 218 features. Where possible, each feature has been assigned a broad type. All features recorded during the walkover survey and Lidar analysis were assigned a feature type from the following categories: boundary wall, bridge, depression, linear depression, earthworks, linear earthwork, guide post, pond, quarry, railway, ridge and furrow, site of building, structure, trackway, tree line, water feature.

In general, features have been identified as either positive earthworks (banks, mounds, etc.), negative depressions (ditches, pits, quarries, etc.) and structures. Ponds that appear to be historic rather than recent, but are still used as ponds have been identified separately from depressions. Boundary features and roads present on modern mapping have generally not been digitised, with the exception of drystone boundary walls which are unusual within the modern landscape. Features that appear to be clearly associated have been given group numbers rather than individual ID numbers for each element. Assets recorded through Lidar and map analysis and the survey are summarised below by feature type.

#### 5.2 Earthworks

#### 5.2.1 Earthworks

Features recorded under the 'earthworks' category include raised circular and polygonal mounds, or complexes of related earthworks in multiple forms, such as deserted medieval villages and garden features (Figure 13).

The most significant earthworks within the survey area comprise the well-preserved remains of the deserted medieval village of Horn, at the eastern side of the park (asset 2; Figure 12; Plate 1). These are designated as a scheduled monument, and include house and toft boundaries and trackways, as well as the site of a moated manor house (asset 25). The earthworks have previously been plotted from aerial photographs (Hartley 1983), though it is likely that more detail is visible from the Lidar data. Further deserted village remains are visible in the southwest part of Exton Park, south of the hall (asset 19), associated with buildings cleared during an expansion of the ornamental park in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Remains of earthworks associated with the 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century terraced gardens around Exton Old Hall are also preserved within this part of the park (asset 23). Within the 19<sup>th</sup>-century walled kitchen garden (asset 20),

earthwork remains of former paths and/or planting beds are visible as slight earthworks (asset 184).



Plate 1: Lidar imagery of Horn deserted medieval village and moated site

(Environment Agency Lidar data, RGB multi-direction hillshade processing)

Other earthwork features recorded in the survey are more difficult to interpret, and of uncertain date. These include slight small mounds, at least two of which are probably modern pylon bases (assets 161 and 226), and a possibly modern mound in Tunneley Wood (asset 221). Two small earthwork mounds marked on the 1885 map in areas now part of ploughed fields are no longer visible on Lidar or on the ground (assets 168-9), whilst slight sub-square features visible on Lidar are not clear on the ground (assets 169 and 220), despite being in pasture fields. This suggests that the Lidar is picking up very slight earthworks, not easily visible to the eye.

## 5.2.2 Linear earthworks

Linear earthworks are very common across the survey area. These include former field and woodland boundaries, raised tracks and two substantial earthwork banks forming dams or carrying tracks across the brook valley at the eastern side of the survey area (assets 174-175). One slight curvilinear bank in pasture fields to the north of Tunneley Wood may be the very denuded remains of the Todyngley Deer Park boundary, or of a path within the wood shown on 18<sup>th</sup>-century mapping (asset 28).

Linear earthworks recorded on historic mapping include probable natural scarps, some possibly also formerly marked by field boundaries (assets 172, 173, 218). Several features visible as wide, quite shallow linear ridges in the Lidar data may be former field boundaries. Some are shown on the 1807-1885 historic mapping (assets 282, 286 and 288), but others may pre-date this period (281, 283, 285, 287, 290, 295, 298, 299, 300, 319). A linear ridge cutting ridge and furrow to the east of Exton appears to be on the line of a path or trackway shown on the 1807

map (181), with earthwork ridge 316 continuing an extant track across ridge and furrow towards Tunneley Wood. A former trackway along the eastern side of the survey area, shown on the 1885 map, survives as a terraced feature (176).



Plate 2: View northeast along raised trackway 316, ridge and furrow to either side



Plate 3: View southeast along tree line 320, northeast of Tunneley Wood

#### 5.2.3 Tree line

One group of tree lines has been recorded, to the east of Tunneley Wood (asset 320). This group relates to a former ride aligned northwest-southeast, shown on the 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century historic mapping. The ride, formerly cut through Tunneley Wood, survives as discrete rows of densely spaced mature oak trees, to the north and south of a track running across the northern end of the current woodland. By 1952, the ride was no longer shown. This is the only visible remainder of one of the rides surviving outside the current areas of woodland.

# 5.3 Ridge and furrow

The ridge and furrow category covers areas of multiple, closely-spaced earthwork ridges and furrows. These features are associated with cultivation, of medieval to post-medieval date. The width and spacing of the features, as well as their layout in plan, may assist in assigning a rough date to their layout (Figure 14). The category also covers features which may be tree-planting trenches in plantations, as these can be difficult to distinguish on the ground.

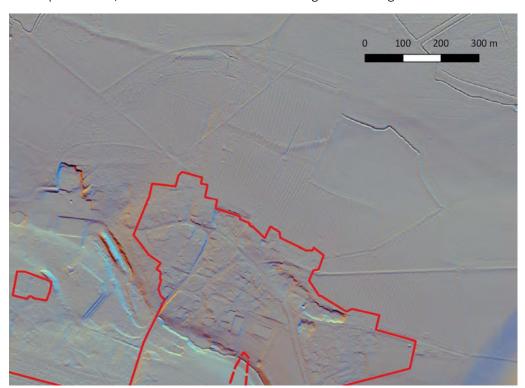


Plate 4: Lidar imagery showing ridge and furrow earthworks north of Exton

(Environment Agency Lidar data, RGB multi-direction hillshade processing)

The majority of surviving earthwork ridge and furrow is found in the area around Exton Hall, with significant groupings in pasture fields to the immediate north of Exton village (assets 242, 259-262, 264-5, 267-8), and in the grassland/pasture part of the parkland to the west and southwest of the hall (243-244). There is also a small area at the west edge of the survey area, extending into the buffer, around Hall Farm (asset 245) and possibly around Barnsdale Grange (asset 258). The predominant alignments of the ridges are north-south and Northeast-southwest, with occasional small patches of east-west aligned ridges. An extensive area of strips is shown on the 1730 map between Exton village and Tunneley Wood, and to the west and south of the park. The map indicates that cultivation in the open field method was still

practiced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, prior to enclosure of the fields at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that the remains were formerly more extensive within the park, and a series of narrowly spaced, north-south aligned possible tree or shrub rows shown on the 1730 map in the field known as Bell's Warren to the northeast of Exton are suggestive of ridge and furrow earthworks. These earthworks are likely to have been levelled by ploughing associated with modern arable cultivation, or by opencast quarrying.



Plate 5: Ridge and furrow earthworks 265, viewed facing north

An area of faint ridge and furrow earthworks visible on Lidar in pasture fields in the buffer immediately south of Exton (asset 255) is not clearly visible from public rights of way, though it was noted that the surface of these field is uneven. A small area of probable preserved ridge a furrow in a field to the east of Horn DMV was also not visible from public access, but is clear on the Lidar (asset 250). Three ridges are visible in a small triangular patch of pasture between ploughed fields north of Highmoor Farm at the southern edge of the buffer (asset 253); aerial imagery shows plough-levelled ridge and furrow continuing eastwards as cropmarks at this site. No earthworks are visible on the ground in the area south of Cuckoo Farm (asset 256), and it is uncertain whether the very faint ridges visible on Lidar in this area represent former ridge and furrow or relate to more recent drainage. Fragmentary remains of ridges are recorded in Westland Wood (assets 246-248, 263), though it is possible that at least some of these earthworks relate to tree planting rather than arable cultivation. This may also be the case at Toll Bar Spinney and Cuckoo Spinney in the park (assets 249 and 252), at Crows Spinney at the eastern edge of the buffer (251) and in a plantation belt to the east of Barnsdale Avenue in the southwest part of the buffer (257).

# 5.4 Depressions

## 5.4.1 Depressions

These features are sunken features that are circular or polygonal in plan (excluding extant ponds). They include probable small local quarry pits, drainage features and former ponds (Figure 15). It is possible that some of these features may simply be natural hollows. The majority of the 51 features recorded as depressions appear to be associated with small-scale quarrying for wall stone or to make lime fertiliser. This type of opportunistic quarrying is likely to have taken place across the estate from at least the medieval to post-medieval periods. Occasional small features in the woodlands appear to be linked to drainage ditches and may be drainage sumps rather than extraction pits (See Plates 6 and 8). These are likely to be post-medieval to modern in date. Larger areas of probable quarrying are recorded to the north of Exton Hall, forming a hollow within which the stable range has been constructed (asset 321), and at the eastern side of Exton village, now occupied by housing (asset 171). A former pond to the north of Cuckoo Spinney at the southern edge of the survey area is now visible only as scarps within a valley (asset 167). This was known as Stamford Pond, and was shown as a substantial feature on the 18<sup>th</sup>-century mapping, though its function is unclear; it may have been a fishpond or possibly a mill pond.



Plate 6: Drainage sump/depression 223 crossing a ride in Tunneley Wood

#### 5.4.2 Quarries

Depressions recorded as extraction pits on historic maps have been categorised as quarries. The most extensive is the area of large-scale mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century opencast ironstone quarrying in the northeast part of the park (asset 241). The remaining quarry features are smaller scale, and the majority are associated with limestone extraction, probably for either wall stone or for burning to make lime fertiliser (assets 186, 196-200, 240). One is marked as a gravel pit (asset 185).



Plate 7: Infilled former ironstone quarry 241, viewed facing east

# 5.4.3 Linear depressions

Linear depressions include deliberately cut features such as ditches, and features such as hollow-ways and pathways, where the depression has been caused by the wearing of the land surface due to frequent footfall. Modern tracks and footpaths have not been recorded where these are on current mapping. Some features may be natural small streams or semi-natural drainage features. Of the 23 linear depressions recorded, 14 are probable drainage ditches or semi-natural drainage features, with nine being possible hollow-ways or pathways.

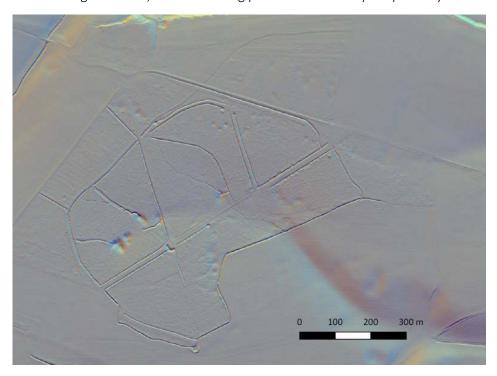


Plate 8: Lidar image of Tunneley Wood showing drainage and possible park pale

## 5.5 Ponds

This category includes extant ponds and lakes that appear to be of historic origin (Figure 16). The most extensive are the chain of fishponds in the inner park (assets 227, 229, 306 and 307), and the connected lakes/ponds at the eastern side of the park, associated with Fort Henry pleasure house (assets 203 and 228). The chain of fishponds runs on a northwest to southeast alignment through the inner park, passing between the old and new halls. The westernmost may have the oldest origin, with the eastern end of pond 229 shown on the 18<sup>th</sup>-century map (pond 307 was off the edge of the map). The shapes of the western ponds 229 and 307 appears to have changed since 1826, when the former appeared more canalised in its appearance and the latter was shown as two separate ponds. Their current layout was first depicted on the 1885 map. The ponds are currently in a good condition, with two decorative but modern wooden footbridges crossing the leat connecting them (assets 310-311).



Plate 9: View west over fishpond 307 in Exton Park

A small pond to the east of pond 229 (asset 306) was first shown in 1826. This appears to have been dry by 1885, with a channel running through it crossed by a footbridge (asset 118). The pond has since been reinstated and is in a good condition, though the footbridge is no longer extant. The southeast pond, asset 227, was first shown on the 1807 map, as more extensive than its current form. At that date, the northern half formed a loop around a central island, with the south half forming a partial loop. By 1885, the northern half had been reduced in size, with only the western arm being extant; the eastern arm was shown as a dry valley, which still survives as a substantial earthwork, partly vegetation choked. The southern half now forms a loop around a narrow island, accessed on the northeast side by a plain modern footbridge (asset 119). The pond is in a good condition, though there is some vegetation growth and silting.

The two ponds or lakes at the eastern side of the park are in varying condition. The Lower Lake is in a good condition, with full water level and a similar extent to that depicted on historic mapping. A modern concrete sill was seen at the southern end in the area of the sluice marked on historic mapping (asset 277). Fort Henry Lake (asset 228) has shrunk considerably since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the water appearing very low and mudflats at the verges. The northeast arm, shown as part of the lake in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (though vegetated in the later decades) is now a narrow brook surrounded by dense vegetation. It is possible that the silting is at least partly deliberate to create habitat for water birds. There is a substantial earthwork dam at the south end of the lake, carrying a track, with an overflow and feeder channel culverted through the bank. The Parks and Gardens Register mentions part of an arch and a cascade in this area, though these were not seen during the survey, possibly due to dense vegetation in the area south of the track. A stone sill was seen in the area of the sluice marked on historic mapping (asset 273).



Plate 10: View north across Fort Henry Lake, with stone sill 273 in foreground

Two small ponds recorded in the northern part of the survey area may be relatively modern, one in Westland Wood possibly being associated with drainage (asset 230), another at the edge of a field possibly for agricultural purposes (asset 317). A small pond is located to the north of a building at the northwest side of the park (131). A sub-oval pond in a stretch of wooded valley to the southeast of Exton (asset 314) is fed by a drain or culvert with a concrete surround, and has a stone and concrete overflow weir at its eastern end, feeding the brook that runs along the south side of the park. It is not shown on any historic or current mapping, and is of uncertain date and function. An hydraulic ram is shown close to this location on the 1975 OS map. Within the buffer, a roughly triangular pond marked on historic mapping to the northwest of Hall Farm (asset 224) appears to have been infilled.

#### 5.6 Structures

#### 5.6.1 Structures

Structures recorded included ruined or partially-preserved buildings, the sites of former buildings shown on historic mapping, boundary walls and bridges (Figure 17). As mentioned above, wholly extant buildings have not been recorded in the survey.



Plate 11: Exton Old Hall ruins (asset 1), viewed facing northeast

Two ruins have been recorded in the survey area, and one in the buffer. The structures are both within the inner park, and comprise the ruins of Exton Old Hall (asset 1), and a nearby stone staircase leading down into a subterranean chamber set into an apparently natural scarp (asset 303). The ruins of the 16<sup>th</sup>- to 17<sup>th</sup>-century Old Hall are quite substantial, and include external walls standing to full height in places, with tall chimneys and large mullioned windows in the south wall. There are a number of fireplaces on the internal sides of the walls, with evidence for different phases, including blocked-in former openings and fireplaces. A hollow in the area of the cross-passage between the kitchen area and the great hall may indicate a partially collapsed cellar or undercroft, and a partially-infilled arched-roof cellar is exposed to the north of the standing walls. The Old Hall is largely screened from the current hall by trees, and the roots of these, and other creeping vegetation, may threaten the surviving walls and cellars. The ruins are listed in Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register as priority category C: in a state of steady decay with no solution agreed. It notes that parts of the ruins are well preserved, though the west gable is vulnerable with cracks, open joints and unsupported masonry (Historic England 2016).

The stone staircase (asset 303) is located c.30m to the north of the Old Hall, and at the top of a north-facing slope. The feature comprises stone steps with a stone parapet wall at the top, the steps leading down to the northeast and curving round to the entrance of a subterranean chamber. The chamber was not accessed due to health and safety concerns. The staircase is

obscured by a large, mature yew tree, the roots of which may potentially threaten any underground features. The purpose and date of the structure is uncertain. The steps are shown on the 1885 OS map, and are roughly in the location of buildings shown north of the Old Hall on the  $18^{th}$ -century to 1826 maps, so could be the remains of an associated underground chamber.



Plate 12: Stone staircase 303, viewed facing northeast

The possible ruined structure recorded in the buffer is the site of a lime kiln shown as disused on the 1885 OS map. The feature is depicted as a small, sub-rectangular limestone quarry with two kilns at the eastern side. The kilns were still labelled on the 1958 OS map, but not on the 1975 map, though the quarry is still shown. This area was obscured by vegetation at the time of the survey, and has no public access, but some earthworks were visible in the area.

The sites of 12 buildings or building groups have been recorded from historic mapping (assets 16, 106, 123-8, 328-331). Apart from an ice house at the south side of the park (asset 16), no visible remains have been recorded on Lidar or through survey in these locations. Most of these are small, unlabelled buildings, possibly outbuildings or farm structures; the only labelled structure being Fountain's Barn to the northeast of Cottesmore Wood (asset 123). The ruined windmill recorded in the 1980s in the northeast part of the buffer (asset 106) had reportedly been dismantled by 2003, and no remains are visible on Lidar or aerial photographs. It was not visible from public access during the survey. The site of the ice house, shown on the 1885 and later mapping, is marked by an oval hollow with internal collapse and infilling. No visible remains of structural walls were noted.

Four sites of groups of mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century buildings associated with the Second World War airfield have been recorded from historic mapping within the eastern side of the survey area and buffer (328-331). The buildings in the northeast area, within part of Toll Bar Spinney and the field to the east, are thought to have been a storage area for vehicles and ordnance. The

part within the survey area (329) has preserved earthwork remains of a wide platform, possibly the remains of part of a field depicted to the south of the plantation in 1885, as well as a series of access tracks. It is reported that remains of buildings are located in this area, though none were noted during the survey perhaps due to vegetation coverage. The field to the east has been ploughed and no remains of the buildings depicted in 1958 are visible in this area (asset 330). A sewage works associated with the airfield and associated structures was depicted in 1952 to the southeast of Fort Henry Lake; apart from slight traces of an enclosure boundary, no earthworks are visible on Lidar in this area (asset 328). A group of small buildings in an enclosure were depicted in 1958 to the east of Horn House, within the buffer (asset 331). This feature was labelled 'hostel', and may have been temporary accommodation associated with the airfield. The site is partially covered by a modern building, and the remainder is within a ploughed field, with no earthworks visible.



Plate 13: Statue with kitchen garden walls and gate to rear, viewed facing west

Six boundary walls have been recorded, including the grade II listed boundary around the southeast part of the inner park (asset 297). Further boundary walls within the park include the walls surrounding three sides of the former kitchen garden (asset 20). The walls are of brick and stone, and over 2m in height, with tall brick gatepiers. A further wall associated with a garden feature is the north-south aligned wall (asset 312) along the east side of a lawned terrace south of Exton Hall, with steps down to a walkway at either end. The terrace formerly held a parterre, created in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At the eastern side of the park, a partially collapsed stone boundary wall (asset 292) survives along the southern edge of the field containing Horn DMV, extending west across the valley. Part of this wall forms the park boundary, and it is shown on 18<sup>th</sup>-century

mapping. In places this has been replaced by a wire fence. Within the buffer, stone boundary walls were recorded along the edge of a field and farmyard in Exton (asset 296) and part of a garden wall that connects to it (asset 291).



Plate 14: Ruined park boundary wall 292 south of Horn DMV, viewed facing north



Plate 15: Modern wooden footbridge 310, crossing leat between ponds 307 and 229



Plate 16: Brick footbridge 116 over North Brook, south of wall 292



Plate 17: 1950s road bridge 305 over former mineral railway cutting

Fifteen bridges or sites of bridges were recorded during the survey and analysis. Of these, seven are modern wooden or concrete structures (115, 117, 119, 122, 310, 311, 318), and at least two are no longer extant (114, 118), with 120 and 121 not seen in the survey. Horn Mill Bridge (asset 37) is a grade II listed late  $18^{th}$ -century rubble stone road bridge over North Brook at the

southeast edge of the survey area. The bridge is in a moderate to good condition, though it appears that the southern parapet may have been rebuilt in places. The bridge has two large moulded stones in the coping of the northern parapet, the remainder having flat copings. A footbridge (asset 116) over the North Brook to the south of Lower Lake is of red brick construction with an arch over the brook. There is no parapet, and it is unclear if this has been removed or was never extant. It is in a moderate condition. A road bridge over a brook in the buffer to the southeast of Exton (asset 315) has mortared stone parapet walls and triangular coping stones. Vegetation and access restrictions mean that the main part of the bridge structure could not be observed.

A road bridge on Cottesmore Road, in the northwest part of the buffer (asset 305) is visible as the stone parapets to either side of the road. This has a flat opening for the bridge. Currently, it covers a very slight hollow below the bridge, though this is actually an infilled cutting for the former mineral railway (asset 27). The bridge presumably dates to the 1950s, and is in a good condition. It is one of the few surviving features associated with the mineral railway.

# 5.6.2 Water features

Built structures associated with water management have been recorded as water features (Figure 18). This category includes fountains, pumps, wells, weirs, and sluices. Most of these features have been recorded from historic mapping and were not seen in the survey. Sluices marked on mapping in association with Fort Henry Lake and Lower Lake currently appear to be associated with overflow features, with no sluice mechanism visible (assets 273. 277). Stone overflow systems are located at the eastern ends of fishponds 307 and 229 (assets 269 and 313), rather than the sluices marked on historic mapping.



Plate 18: Rustic stone weir 276 over fishpond 227 in Exton Park, viewed facing north

Two rustic weirs of rough, large stones cross pond 227, one linking the bank to the southern island. These features appear designed to look fairly natural, and may be entirely decorative

(assets 276, 309). A former sluice at the southwest side of this pond was not seen in the survey (asset 271). None of the hydraulic rams or pumps recorded on historic mapping were seen in the survey (assets 192-4, 232-3), neither was a fountain recorded in the grounds of Horn Mill, in the buffer zone (asset 183).

# 5.7 Transport features

Features associated with transport (excluding bridges, mentioned above) include the former mineral railway, a trackway, and five 19<sup>th</sup>-century guide posts on the roads in the buffer around the survey area (Figure 18). The mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century mineral railway (asset 27) formerly ran in a loop around the edge of the park, constructed largely in cuttings. After its removal in the 1970s, the cuttings were infilled, and Lidar analysis and field survey suggest that this was effectively done, as there are very few visible features surviving. The exception, apart from the road bridge over the railway on Cottesmore Road (asset 305), is a small section of the former trackbed that currently forms part of a public footpath to the southeast of Exton (asset 27). There are no visible remains of railway features within the path. A cart or vehicle track (asset 213) marked by two rows of bricks spaced 1m apart is located at the western side of the park, aligned north-south. It is marked as a track on the 1885 map, but the date of the brick surfacing is uncertain. The guide posts (assets 187-191) are all in an identical style, a white-painted faceted post with wooden boards labelled with raised, black-painted lettering. The posts are incised 'RCC' for Rutland County Council (established 1889), and are therefore likely to be 20<sup>th</sup>-century replacements of the posts shown on the 1885 map.



Plate 19: View west along line of former mineral railway 27 to southeast of Exton



Plate 20: Guide post 189 on Oakham Road, viewed facing east

# 6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

# 6.1 Significance criteria

Heritage assets include buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. One of the factors by which the significance of a heritage asset can be identified is its relative importance. This can be determined through an analysis of its period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity, as well as through any existing designations of the site or feature. Within this report, the importance of heritage assets is assigned to one of six categories:

- International: meaning the site or feature is recognised as being of value beyond just the UK. This might include locations that carry a World Heritage site designation. The site or feature is likely to be assessed as being of exceptional significance.
- National: meaning the site or feature is part of our national heritage and important on a
  UK wide scale. This would include all listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments, and
  Registered Parks and Gardens, as well as sites located within National Parks or Areas of
  Outstanding Natural Beauty. The site or feature is likely to be assessed as being of
  considerable significance.
- Regional: meaning the site or feature is important within the region of the country in which it is located for Exton Park this would be the Rutland region.
- Local/site: meaning the site or feature is important either to the local area, or (in the case of a feature) to just the site itself. This would include conservation areas.
- Negligible: meaning that the site or feature has little or no importance to the local area, or has been damaged to the extent that its former significance has been lost.
- Unknown: meaning that the current lack of knowledge of the extent or character of a site or feature prevents assessment of its significance.

In addition to the relative heritage importance of a site, significance can be identified through a consideration of the evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal heritage values of a heritage asset, as defined in Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008). These are defined as:

- Evidential value the potential of the place to yield evidence about past human activity
- Historical value the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present (this may be illustrative or associative)
- Aesthetic value derived from the way people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation form a place
- Communal value derived from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, of for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory

To help inform future management, each asset is assigned to one of five significance categories following a recognised scale of significance (Kerr 1996, 19). These are listed in a table at the end of each section for each asset type, as a quick reference guide. The significance categories are:

 Exceptional: meaning that the character and/or historic integrity and/or outstanding interest of the building, landscape or feature would be fundamentally damaged by the modification or loss of this element.

- Considerable: meaning the character and historic integrity of the building/landscape or feature would be seriously affected by the modification or loss of this element.
- Moderate: meaning the character and historic integrity of the building/landscape or feature would be affected by the modification or loss of this element.
- Slight: meaning the character and historic integrity of the building/landscape or feature would be slightly affected by the modification or loss of this element.
- Neutral: meaning the character and historic integrity of the building/landscape or feature would not be affected by the modification or loss of this element.
- Detrimental: meaning that the character and historic integrity of the building/landscape or feature would be enhanced by the removal or adaptation of the element.

It is important to recognise that the designation of 'moderate' significance should not be regarded as a suggestion that these elements might be removed or damaged without affecting the value of the site as a whole. The potential detrimental effects of cumulative loss of elements need to be considered.

The setting of heritage assets is an important consideration in relation to future management. The setting of a heritage asset is defined as the surroundings in which it is experienced, and can contribute to, or detract from, heritage values of the asset (English Heritage 2011, 32). Designed landscapes, such as parks and gardens associated with a stately home, can be understood as the setting for that house, as well as being within a wider landscape setting of their own which can have physical and associative links with the park, such as framed views to landscape features outside the park. Changes within both the park and the wider landscape can impact on the setting in either a positive or negative manner.

# 6.2 Significance assessment

#### 6.2.1 Exton Old Hall and park earthworks

Buried remains associated with the ruins of the 16<sup>th</sup>- to 17<sup>th</sup>-century Exton Old Hall would provide information on the layout of the building, courtyards and associated outbuildings, as well as the potential for material culture that would illustrate the living conditions and status of the inhabitants, and inform on changes of use of the buildings over time. The remains of the old hall are a Scheduled Monument of national importance and of considerable significance to the historic integrity of the park.

Earthworks surrounding the Old Hall include the remains of associated garden arrangements, relating to the 18<sup>th</sup>-century or earlier formal gardens. There are also features associated with later garden arrangements, such as the parterre to the south of the current hall, as well as the site of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century ice house, a subterranean chamber near the old hall, the walled kitchen gardens and the park boundary wall. The chain of ponds within the park are also a significant part of the landscape design, along with earthworks relating to their former extent and layout. The ponds, earthworks and structures provide a visual indicator of earlier landscape design schemes, and may also have associated buried remains which could provide a date and more information on the nature of the garden design. The features are part of the Registered Park and are considered to be of national importance in relation to the understanding of the evolution of the landscape design, and of considerable significance to the historic integrity of

the park. Modern footbridges associated with the ponds are considered to be of local or negligible importance.

At the south side of the inner park are earthworks which appear to relate to the former extent of Exton village, prior to the removal of buildings from this area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The removal of the buildings was associated with the redesign of the park landscape, and the earthworks therefore contribute to the understanding of the evolution of the park and village. There is also the potential for associated buried remains and material culture, possibly dating from the medieval period to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, which would provide information on the arrangement and layout of the village, and the nature and status of inhabitants. The remains are considered to be of regional importance and considerable significance to the historic integrity of the park.

Two surviving stone walls form part of the park boundary, one to the southeast of the inner park, the other to the south of Horn DMV. The former is grade II listed, the latter in a relatively poor condition with collapsed stretches. These walls are considered to be of regional importance and considerable significance.

A slight earthwork bank at the north side of Tunneley Wood may relate to the boundary or pale of Todyngley medieval deer park, recorded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Alternatively, the feature could relate to a path on the route of the deer park boundary shown on the 1730 century map. Though the current understanding of the nature of the earthwork is poor, either of these interpretations would make it a feature of regional importance and considerable significance. Several avenues or rides cut through Tunneley Wood are also of historic interest, as these are shown on the 18<sup>th</sup> century maps of the park and relate to the design of the expanded 17<sup>th</sup> century park. Some modification of the rides appears to have occurred in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but a partially preserved tree line to the east of Tunneley Wood is associated with a ride shown on the 1709 map and is considered to be of local importance and moderate significance.

Two linked ponds at the eastern side of the park also appear to be associated with the park's expansion in the  $17^{th}$  to early  $18^{th}$  centuries. Fort Henry Lake was shown as the Great Pond in 1709, with Lower Lake to the south appearing to have been created by 1730. Fort Henry Lake was used for boating, with the Fort Henry pleasure house built at its side in the late  $18^{th}$  century.

Table 1: Significance of heritage assets associated with Exton Hall & Park

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
1	Exton Old Hall ruins	National	Considerable
16	Site of former ice house in Exton Park	Regional	Considerable
19	Earthworks of cleared part of Exton village in the southern side of the park	Regional	Considerable
20	Walled kitchen garden	National	Considerable
23	Earthwork remains of former terraced gardens in Exton Park	National	Considerable
28	Narrow curvilinear bank possibly on the route of the Todyngley medieval deer park pale	Regional	Considerable
117	Footbridge to island in pond 307 marked on 1885 map. Current bridge is modern wooden planks	Negligible	Slight
118	Footbridge across pond 306 depicted in 1885, no longer extant	Negligible	Neutral
119	Footbridge to island in pond 227 marked on 1885 map. Current bridge is modern wooden planks	Negligible	Slight

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
165	Deep-cut ditch feature, likely associated with Exton ponds.	Regional	Considerable
174	Earthwork bank forming a dam between Fort Henry and Lower Lake, carrying a track/road. The overflow to Lower Lake is partly culverted through the bank.	Regional	Considerable
175	Substantial earthwork bank crossing the valley north of Fort Henry Lake and carrying a road/track. Around 3m high, 3.5m wide at top, 6m at base.	Regional	Considerable
184	Earthwork paths/divisions within the walled garden	Regional	Considerable
203	Lower Lake at east side of Exton Park	National	Considerable
212	Possible former hollow way running north-south in Exton Park, northwest of the church	Local	Moderate
227	Pond at southeast end of chain of fishponds in Exton Park, with earthwork of former extent	National	Considerable
228	Fort Henry Lake at east side of Exton Park	National	Considerable
229	Large fishpond towards the western end of the chain of ponds in Exton Park	National	Considerable
232	Pump marked on the 1885 map to the east of the lodges at the southwest end of the park. Not seen in survey.	Unknown	Unknown
233	Pump marked on the 1885 map to the west of the lodges at the southwest end of the park. Not seen in survey.	Unknown	Unknown
269	Sluice marked on 1885 map at the east side of pond 307. Currently a stone overflow into a leat, no sluice mechanism surviving.	Negligible	Neutral
270	Sluice marked on 1885 map at the southeast end of pond 229. No sluice or overflow currently visible in this area.	Negligible	Neutral
271	Sluice marked on 1885 map near the south end of pond 227. Not seen in survey and possibly removed.	Negligible	Neutral
273	Sluice marked on 1885 map at the dam between the Fort Henry Lake and Lower Lake. No obvious sluice mechanism now visible here.	Negligible	Neutral
276	Weir marked on 1885 map along pond 227. A rustic weir or dam of rough, large stones crosses the pond at this point, designed to look natural.	National	Considerable
277	Weir marked on 1885 map at the south end of Lower Lake. The current overflow is a modern concrete feature.	Negligible	Neutral
292	Drystone boundary wall south of Horn DMV, forming part of the 18 <sup>th</sup> -century Exton park boundary. Only partially surviving with wire fence alongside.	Regional	Considerable
297	Stone boundary wall around part of Exton Park	National	Considerable
301	Slight linear earthwork south of Exton Old Hall, possibly a former access track	Regional	Considerable
303	Subterranean chamber to the north of Old Hall, accessed by stone steps	Regional	Considerable
306	Small pond forming part of the chain of fishponds in Exton Park	National	Considerable
307	Large pond at the northwest end of the chain of fishponds in Exton Park	National	Considerable
308	Depression to the west of pond 307 and probably associated with a former pond or larger extent of 307	National	Considerable

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
309	Weir or stepping stones of roughly-shaped stones	National	Considerable
	crossing pond 227		
310	Modern decorative wooden footbridge over leat	Local	Moderate
	connecting ponds 307 and 229		
311	Modern decorative wooden footbridge over leat	Local	Moderate
	connecting ponds 307 and 229		
312	Stone boundary wall at the east end of former	National	Considerable
	parterre/garden terrace south of Exton Hall		
313	Overflow between ponds 229 and 306 in Exton Park,	Local	Moderate
	relatively modern		
320	Remnants of former tree-lined avenue associated with	Local	Moderate
	17 <sup>th</sup> - to 19 <sup>th</sup> -century woodland rides in Exton Park		

#### 6.2.2 Horn Deserted Medieval Village

The earthworks of the former medieval village of Horn, abandoned in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, are a Scheduled Monument, considered to be of national importance. The earthworks provide information on the layout of the village and its adjacent moated manor house. The condition of the earthworks suggests that there are likely to be associated well-preserved buried remains of structures, floor and work surfaces, and material culture, that would provide further information on the nature of the buildings and their occupants. The remains are of considerable significance in terms of the historic development of the estate and changes in the landscape layout.

Table 2: Significance of heritage assets associated with Horn DMV

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
2	Horn deserted medieval village earthworks	National	Considerable
25	Horn moated manor site earthworks	National	Considerable
210	Hollow way within Horn deserted medieval village,	Regional	Considerable
	possibly truncating some of the village earthworks		

# 6.2.3 Agricultural features

A substantial number of the features recorded in the survey are associated with former agricultural practice, including ridge and furrow cultivation, possible headlands and field boundaries. Some other linear features of uncertain origin may also be agricultural in nature. Historic mapping suggests that many fields were worked in individual strips in the area from the medieval period into the 18<sup>th</sup> century, probably ceasing at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the remaining common fields were enclosed by parliamentary award. The ridge and furrow earthworks, which derive from ploughing of strips within open fields, are therefore likely to date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, though may fossilise features originating much earlier. The main group of surviving earthworks is in the area to the immediate north of the hall and village at Exton, and in the western part of the inner park. Elsewhere, remains have largely been levelled by ploughing or survive only as fragments amongst ploughed fields.

The earthwork ridge and furrow remains in the vicinity of the park are considered to be of regional importance, and considerable significance, illustrating former cultivation techniques, and the incorporation of formerly agricultural land into the formal area of the park, and forming a significant aspect of the landscape setting of the hall and park. Some of the features identified

as potential ridge and furrow within woodland may actually be tree planting troughs, associated with later post-medieval and modern woodland management. These features would be of local importance and slight significance.

Features identified as field boundaries have largely been recognised as linear earthworks. Some linear depressions may have originated as ditches along the sides of fields. Within the current arable land, it is very rare for field boundaries to be preserved as earthworks. Some faint, wide ridges may indicate former boundaries that have been reduced by ploughing. Many of the field boundaries are present on the 18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century historic mapping, though some features could not be correlated with those shown on maps. The features illustrate the changes in land division and cultivation within the landscape, and are considered to be of local importance and moderate to slight significance.

Table 3: Significance of agricultural heritage assets in the survey area

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
173	Earthworks marked on 1885 map. Edge of apparently natural scarp/valley, probably also formerly a field boundary.	Local	Moderate
242	Area of earthwork ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE, to the north of Exton village.	Regional	Considerable
243	Large area of earthwork ridge and furrow within Exton Park and plantations. Aligned north-south	Regional	Considerable
244	Earthwork ridge and furrow within Exton Park, aligned east-west.	Regional	Considerable
245	Earthwork ridge and furrow aligned north-south near Hall Farm.	Regional	Considerable
246	Small area of faint north-south aligned banks within Westland Wood, possibly ridge and furrow but could be tree-planting lines.	Local	Slight
247	Small area of northeast to southwest aligned parallel banks in Westland Wood, possibly ridge and furrow or tree-planting lines.	Local	Moderate
248	Area of fragmentary east-west aligned banks within Westland Wood. Possibly ridge and furrow, but perhaps more likely tree planting troughs.	Local	Moderate
249	Linear banks on sloping valley side within Toll Bar Spinney. Possible ridge and furrow, but could be tree- planting troughs.	Local	Moderate
250	Well defined area of northeast to southwest aligned ridge and furrow, near Horn DMV.	Regional	Considerable
252	Small area of very faint linear banks aligned northwest to southeast within Cuckoo Spinney. Possibly ridge and furrow or tree-planting features.	Local	Slight
254	Small area of ridge and furrow to the west of Exton Hall, aligned northwest-southeast. Very faint in Lidar.	Regional	Moderate
258	Area of east to west aligned ridge and furrow within densely wooded area to either side of Barnsdale Avenue.	Regional	Considerable
259	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE to the north of Exton Hall, forming part of a wider system.	Regional	Considerable
260	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE within a plantation to the north of Exton Hall, part of a wider system.	Regional	Considerable

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
261	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE. Part of a	Regional	Considerable
	wider system preserved in a plantation to the north of		
	Exton Hall.		
262	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE. Part of a	Regional	Considerable
	wider system, preserved in plantations to the north of		
	Exton Hall.		
263	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE. Part of a	Regional	Considerable
	wider system, preserved in Westland Wood.		
264	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE. Part of a	Regional	Considerable
	wider system, preserved in a plantation north of Exton		
	Hall.		
265	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE, to the	Regional	Considerable
	north of Exton Park. Part of a wider system.		
266	Two furrows and three ridges to the northwest of	Regional	Considerable
	Exton village, forming a detached part of a wider		
	system aligned NNW-SSE.		
267	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE to the	Regional	Considerable
	northeast of Exton Hall. Part of a wider system.		
268	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE. Part of a	Regional	Considerable
	wider system, preserved in plantations to the		
	northeast of the walled garden.		
281	Possible former field boundary or causeway, aligned	Local	Slight
	roughly east to west.		
282	Wide curvilinear ridge, aligned roughly east to west, on	Local	Moderate
202	the route of a current farm track and a boundary	2004.	
	shown on the 1807 map.		
283	Possible former field boundary, visible in Lidar as a	Local	Moderate
200	slight ridge aligned roughly east to west. Not shown on	2004.	ac.acc
	any historic mapping.		
286	Former east-west field boundary visible as an	Local	Moderate
	earthwork bank and as a soilmark in the buffer to the		
	west. Shown on the 1807 map.		
287	Former field boundary visible as an earthwork bank	Local	Moderate
207	within the park and woodland, aligned E-W.	Local	Wioderate
290	Sinuous earthwork ridge, aligned roughly east-west,	Local	Moderate
250	appearing to be crossed by ridge and furrow. Possibly a	2004.	
	former field boundary but uncertain.		
293	Extant field boundary between ploughed and pasture	Local	Slight
233	fields. Formed by a bank, aligned E-W. First shown on	Local	31181110
	the 1885 map.		
295	Slight earthwork ridge aligned east to west. Possibly a	Local	Slight
233	former field boundary, but uncertain; may be recent.	Local	31181110
298	Slight earthwork ridge within ploughed field, possibly a	Local	Moderate
230	former field boundary, aligned east to west.	Local	Wioderate
299	Linear earthwork ridge within woodland, visible on	Local	Moderate
233	Lidar. Possibly a former field boundary or track. Not	Local	iviouciate
	shown on historic mapping.		
300	Linear earthwork ridge within woodland, visible on	Local	Moderate
300	Lidar but not seen in survey. Possibly a former field	20001	Moderate
	boundary or track.		
304	Possible former headland or field boundary visible on	Local	Moderate
JU <del>-1</del>	Lidar as a wide earthwork ridge. In woodland.	Local	Moderate
319	Faint earthwork ridge aligned northeast-southwest,	Local	Moderate
212	possibly a former field boundary or causeway.	LUCAI	iviouerate
	Possibly a fortifier field boulfually of causeway.		

Table 4: Significance of agricultural heritage assets in the buffer

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
251	Area of northeast to southwest aligned ridge and	Local	Slight
	furrow or tree-planting troughs in Crows Spinney.		
253	Small area of north-south aligned earthwork ridge and	Regional	Moderate
	furrow north of Highmoor Farm. Cropmark ridge and		
	furrow visible to the east in aerial imagery.		
255	Several groups of faint ridge and furrow earthworks	Regional	Moderate
	south of Exton village, in various alignments.		
256	Very faint north-south aligned ridges around Cuckoo	Negligible	Neutral
	Farm, possibly ridge and furrow but indistinct.		
257	Area of parallel banks visible on Lidar in wooded area	Regional	Moderate
	adjacent to Barnsdale Avenue. Possibly ridge and		
	furrow.		
284	Former field boundary visible as a drainage ditch.	Local	Moderate
285	Possible former field boundary visible as a wide, faint	Local	Moderate
	ridge in ploughed field, aligned roughly east to west.		
	Not shown on any historic mapping.		
288	Group of possible former field boundaries visible as	Local	Moderate
	wide earthwork ridges aligned northwest to southeast.		
	The southernmost is shown as a road on the 1807 map.		
289	Group of possible former field boundaries visible on	Local	Moderate
	Lidar as wide, shallow earthwork ridges, mostly east to		
	west aligned.		
291	Stone garden boundary wall along Empingham Rd,	Local	Moderate
	Exton.		
296	Stone field and farmyard boundary wall along	Local	Moderate
	Empingham Rd, Exton. Concrete coping.		

#### 6.2.4 Water management features

Features associated with water management include ponds, wells, pumps and sluices, as well as drainage ditches and sumps. The pumps, wells and hydraulic rams identified from historic mapping were not found during the survey and it is likely that the surface infrastructure has been removed in the majority of cases, though access was limited to some of these features. Buried remains of associated wells may survive. Sluices recorded on historic mapping also appear to have been removed or adapted into unregulated overflow channels. The significance of any buried remains associated with these remains is currently unknown, but they are likely to be of local importance and slight significance.

The fishponds, lakes and associated weirs and leats associated with Exton Park Water are considered with Exton Hall and Park (section 6.2.1 above). Other ponds recorded within the survey area are small in size and may be of relatively recent date. They are considered to be of negligible importance and neutral to slight significance. One pond in the buffer is not shown on any historic or current mapping; its function and origin are uncertain, though associated infrastructure appears to be of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. It is considered to be of local importance and slight significance. A fairly large, sub-rectangular pond (Stamford Pond) was shown on 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century mapping in the valley to the northeast of Cuckoo Spinney; it no longer functioned as a pond by 1885, though much of its extent is visible as an earthwork on Lidar. The pond is of uncertain function; by virtue of its date, it is considered to be of local importance and moderate significance.

Features associated with drainage are mainly found in woods and plantations, and are likely to be associated with the 18<sup>th</sup>-century to modern-day management of the woods. Only some of these features have been recorded, where they are not associated with the rides or avenues cut through the woods, each of which tend to have a drainage ditch to either side. Some of the features may have originated as natural surface drainage. As they are associated with the management woods of the landscape park, the drainage features are considered to be of local importance and slight significance.

Table 5: Significance of water management features in survey area

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
131	Man-made pond, close to a building, 5m diameter.	Negligible	Neutral
146	Circular depression at the end of a drainage ditch in	Local	Slight
	Tunneley Wood, probably post-medieval to modern.		
150	Small circular depression forming part of a junction of	Local	Slight
	drainage ditches in Tunneley Wood.		
152	Sub-oval pond marked on 1885 map, associated with	Local	Moderate
	drainage ditches in Tunnley Wood.		
159	Circular depression at the end of a drainage ditch and	Local	Slight
	probably associated, in a plantation.		
163	Sub-circular depressions associated with drainage	Local	Slight
	ditches in Tunneley Wood.		
164	Deep-cut linear ditch with circular terminus, likely a	Local	Slight
	modern drainage feature in Cottesmore Wood.		
166	Sub-circular depression at the end of a drainage ditch	Local	Slight
	in Westland Wood and probably modern.		
167	Site of Stamford Pond, a sub-rectangular pond along a	Local	Moderate
	brook valley, shown on 18 <sup>th</sup> - and early 19 <sup>th</sup> -century		
	mapping. No longer depicted by 1885.		
192	Hydraulic pump marked on 1885 map. Not seen in	Unknown	Unknown
	survey (dense vegetation).		
201	Sinuous linear hollow, possibly a former stream or	Local	Slight
	drain, in Tunneley Wood.		
202	Short linear drainage ditch connecting 201 to a modern	Local	Slight
	drainage ditch, in Tunneley Wood.		
204	Linear ditch, probably woodland drainage, in Tunneley	Local	Slight
	Wood.		
205	Linear ditch, probably woodland drainage, in Tunneley	Local	Slight
	Wood.		
209	Linear ditch aligned east-west, probably a former	Local	Slight
	stream or drain in Westland Wood.		
219	Linear ditch aligned north-south, probably modern	Local	Slight
	drainage, terminating at depression 163.		
223	Large L-shaped depression, shown on the 1885 map. It	Local	Moderate
	appears to be associated with drainage and crosses an		
	avenue in Tunneley Wood.		
230	Pond at the edge of woodland, probably drainage	Negligible	Neutral
	related, not shown on historic mapping.		
231	Pond and adjacent pump marked on the 1885 map;	Negligible	Neutral
	only a slight depression survives.		
279	Square feature marked on 1885 OS map, marked as a	Negligible	Neutral
	well/spring on current mapping. Not visible in lidar		
	data or aerial photos.		
294	Narrow east-west aligned ditch in a plantation,	Local	Slight
	probably modern drainage.		

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
302	Narrow linear ditch aligned northwest-southeast, in	Local	Slight
	Cottesmore Wood. Probably a stream or drain.		
317	Sub-oval pond near farm track. Steep clay sides,	Negligible	Neutral
	probably modern.		
325	Curvilinear depression on the former route of a	Local	Slight
	brook/stream which appears to have been		
	straightened after 1826.		

Table 6: Significance of water management assets in buffer

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
183	Fountain marked on 1885 map. Not currently visible from public access.	Unknown	Unknown
193	Hydraulic ram marked on the 1885 map. Not visible from public access.	Unknown	Unknown
194	Hydraulic ram marked on the 1885 map. No public access.	Unknown	Unknown
224	Sub-triangular pond marked on 1843-1893 map; not visible on Lidar so presumably infilled.	Negligible	Neutral
272	Sluice marked on 1885 map, on the brook to the east of pond 227. The brook has been altered so probably removed.	Unknown	Unknown
274	Sluice marked on 1885 map on leat from Horn Mill pond. Not visible from public access so survival uncertain.	Unknown	Unknown
275	Hakewell Spring, marked on the 1885 map. Not visible from public access.	Unknown	Unknown
278	Weir marked on the 1904-1939 map. Not visible from public access so survival unknown.	Unknown	Unknown
280	Well marked on the 1891-1912 map. Not visible from public access.	Unknown	Unknown
314	Small, sub-oval pond in a wooded stretch of valley. Fed by a concrete culvert or drain to the south, and has a stone and concrete overflow channel/weir at the east end feeding into the brook.	Local	Slight

# 6.2.5 Transport features

Features associated with transport include road and foot bridges, tracks and hollow ways, and guide posts associated with the current road network. Features associated with the mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century mineral railway are considered under the extraction and industry section (6.2.6). Features within the survey comprise bridges and trackways. Some of the bridges identified on historic mapping have been removed; others replaced by modern wooden plank or concrete structures. Bridges associated with the fishponds in the Inner Park are considered in section 6.2.1. Only one historic footbridge survives within the survey area, in the area to the south of Lower Lake. This is considered to be of local importance and moderate significance. Most trackways comprise linear hollows or raised ridges; one to the northeast of Exton Hall may be associated with a former tree-lined avenue depicted on 18<sup>th</sup>-century mapping, and is considered to be of moderate significance; the rest are of slight significance.

Table 7: Significance of transport features within survey area

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
114	Site of foot bridge over North Brook marked on the 1904 map, but no longer present	Negligible	Neutral
115	Modern wooden plank footbridge on site of a bridge shown on the 1885 map	Negligible	Neutral
116	Red brick footbridge over North Brook, south of Lower Lake; parapet missing	Local	Moderate
121	Footbridge marked on the 1885 OS map; not seen	Unknown	Unknown
176	Earthwork remains of a terraced trackway, on east side of Brook Valley, depicted in 1885.	Local	Slight
181	Slight raised linear earthwork, possibly a former trackway, in area to northwest of Exton village	Local	Moderate
206	Irregular linear hollows within Cottesmore Wood. Possibly former tracks/hollow ways.	Local	Slight
207	Northeast to southwest aligned linear hollow, within Cottesmore Wood. Possible former track.	Local	Slight
208	Group of faint linear hollows within Cottesmore Wood. Possible former trackways.	Local	Slight
213	Cart or vehicle track with brick surfacing in two rows, spaced 1m apart, at the west side of the park.	Local	Slight
214	Linear hollow, cutting ridge and furrow. Probably a trackway and perhaps modern.	Local	Slight
215	Faint linear ridge, aligned northwest to southeast, possibly a relatively recent track, cutting ridge & furrow. In woodland.	Local	Slight
216	Series of faint, narrow linear hollows, all cutting ridge and furrow. Probably footpaths or animal tracks.	Local	Slight
316	Route of former trackway visible as an earthwork crossing ridge and furrow. Possibly associated with a former tree-lined avenue leading to Tunneley Wood.	Local	Moderate
318	Modern concrete vehicle bridge on farm track over North Brook	Negligible	Detrimental
324	Linear hollow to the west of North Brook, possibly associated with a track shown on the 1885 map.	Local	Slight

Within the buffer, transport features include the grade II listed Horn Mill Bridge, considered to be of national importance and considerable significance. Another road bridge over a brook or drainage ditch to the south of Exton is of moderate significance. The five guide posts within the buffer are probably of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, replacing posts shown on the 1885 OS map. These are in a distinctive, uniform style, and are marked with Rutland County Council's initials. They are considered to be of local importance and moderate significance.

Table 8: Significance of transport features within buffer

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
37	Horn Mill Bridge, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -century road bridge over North Brook	National	Considerable
120	Footbridge marked on the 1885 map; not visible from public access	Unknown	Unknown
122	Modern wooden plank footbridge on site of a bridge shown on the 1885 map	Negligible	Neutral
187	Guide post marked on the 1843-1893 map. White wooden post with finger boards now in place.	Local	Moderate

188	Guide post marked on the 1843-1893 map. White wooden post with finger boards now in place.	Local	Moderate
189	Guide post marked on the 1843-1893 map. White wooden post with finger boards now on traffic island.	Local	Moderate
190	Guide post marked on the 1843-1893 map. White wooden post with finger boards now on verge south of road.	Local	Moderate
191	Guide post marked on the 1843-1893 map. White wooden post with finger boards to west of Cottesmore Road	Local	Moderate
315	Road bridge/culvert on Empingham Rd, south of Exton. Mortared stone walls, triangular copings.	Local	Moderate

#### 6.2.6 Extraction and industry

All industrial features identified in historic mapping and the survey relate to mineral extraction, and largely comprise small to large scale quarrying activity and associated infrastructure. Limestone quarrying has been carried out in the area from at least the post-medieval period, with many features being the site of recorded or probable small limestone quarries. A pair of limekilns recorded on historic mapping in the buffer indicate that lime production was carried out in the area from the quarried limestone, probably for fertilising fields. Stone is also likely to have been quarried for walls, road maintenance and possibly some buildings. An area of quarrying to the north of Fort Henry Lake may have been associated with the construction of an adjacent bank carrying a trackway over the North Brook valley. The limestone quarrying in the area is considered to be of local importance and moderate significance.

The mid-20<sup>th</sup> century saw the development of large-scale ironstone quarrying within the park, beginning in the late 1940s and lasting until the early 1970s. This led to substantial changes in the landscape and economy of the village. Most of the ironstone quarries have been infilled and reclaimed, though remains of the quarrying are visible in the northern part of the park. A mineral railway was constructed to carry the stone away; few surviving remains of this line are visible, though a small section of the route is preserved along a pathway, and a bridge carrying Cottesmore Road over the infilled railway cutting is still extant. The remains of the ironstone quarrying industry are considered to be of regional importance and moderate significance.

Table 9: Significance of industrial features within survey area

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
27	Site of mid-20 <sup>th</sup> -century mineral railway loop within	Regional	Moderate
	Exton Park, associated with ironstone mining		
129	Irregular ovoid depression within area of heavy	Local	Moderate
	woodland. Possible quarrying?		
130	Irregular circular depression within area of heavy	Local	Moderate
	woodland. Possible quarrying?		
133	Possible quarries to either side of valley, possibly for	Local	Moderate
	material for the adjacent bank/dam.		
136	Group of small circular depressions showing on Lidar as	Local	Moderate
	very slight earthworks. Possibly small quarry pits.		
137	Slight ovoid depression, 5m in diameter. Possibly	Local	Moderate
	former quarry pit.		
139	Sub-circular depression within an area of woodland,	Local	Moderate
	possibly a small quarry.		
155	Irregular depression, possible former quarry pit.	Local	Moderate

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
156	Sub-oval depression, cutting ridge and furrow within woodland. Possibly small-scale quarrying.	Local	Moderate
157	Sub-circular depression, cutting ridge and furrow in woodland, possibly small-scale quarrying.	Local	Moderate
186	Site of a stone pit marked on the 1885 map; no surviving visible earthwork	Negligible	Slight
197	Oval depression marked as a limestone pit on 1885 map; slight depression visible.	Negligible	Slight
198	Limestone pit marked on 1885 map; depression visible.	Local	Slight
199	Limestone pits to either side of track, marked on 1885 map. No visible earthwork.	Negligible	Slight
211	Ditch aligned north-south, possible quarry entrance.	Local	Moderate
234	Possible old quarry truncated by pathway; though could be associated with drainage ditches.	Local	Slight
235	Cluster of two sub-oval depressions, possibly former quarry pits, perhaps reused as drainage sumps.	Local	Slight
236	Sub-oval depression, possibly a former quarry pit perhaps reused as a drainage sump.	Local	Slight
237	Cluster of slight, irregular earthworks, possibly old quarrying features.	Local	Moderate
238	Sub-circular depression, possibly an old quarry pit but could be a drainage sump.	Local	Slight
239	Cluster of four possible quarry pits.	Local	Slight
240	Quarry marked on 1885 map. Visible as a depression cut into the side of the valley.	Local	Moderate
241	Area of mid-20 <sup>th</sup> -century opencast quarrying aligned E-W. Gentle slope down from N-S on N side. Steep quarry face on S edge.	Regional	Moderate
321	Probable former quarry within which the stables for Exton Hall have been built.	Regional	Moderate

Table 10: Significance of industrial features within buffer

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
143	Slight ovoid depression marked as a gravel pit in 1904.	Local	Slight
158	Sub-triangular depression cut into sloping ground.	Local	Moderate
	Possibly a former quarry, but could be natural.		
171	Wide irregular depression marked in 1885, possibly	Local	Moderate
	associated with former quarrying; houses in Exton now		
	within the hollow		
178	Sub-oval depression marked on the 1904 map,	Local	Moderate
	probably a former limestone pit.		
185	Gravel pit marked on the 1904 map. Slight depression	Negligible	Slight
	visible in Lidar data.		
195	Site of limekilns within small quarry marked on the	Local	Moderate
	1885 map; some earthworks visible.		
196	Old limestone pit marked on the 1885 map. Faint	Negligible	Slight
	undulation in Lidar.		
200	Limestone pit marked on the 1885 map. No visible	Negligible	Slight
	earthwork on Lidar.		
305	Stone-built road bridge over former (infilled) cutting on	Regional	Moderate
	the mineral railway route.		

# 6.2.7 Features of uncertain origin

A number of features identified during the survey are of unknown or probably modern origin. Modern features include platforms and mounds probably associated with pylons or estate management activity, and are considered to be of negligible importance and neutral significance. Features of unknown origin include depressions and earthworks for which no clear interpretation is possible on the basis of current evidence. The importance and significance of these features is unknown.

Table 11: Assets of unknown or modern origin in the survey area

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
132	Circular depression within area of dense woodland.	Unknown	Unknown
134	Circular depression. Within area of woodland. Possibly associated with adjacent recent platform.	Negligible	Neutral
135	Platform/hardstanding within area of woodland. Recent.	Negligible	Neutral
140	Small sub-circular depression within area of dense woodland.	Unknown	Unknown
141	Small sub-oval depression adjacent to a drainage ditch in woodland. Uncertain origin.	Unknown	Unknown
144	Group of three small sub-circular depressions, of uncertain origin, in woodland.	Unknown	Unknown
145	Sub-circular hollow adjacent to a curvilinear ditch; obscured by vegetation. Uncertain origin.	Unknown	Unknown
147	Two sub-circular depressions in woodland; faint on Lidar.	Unknown	Unknown
148	Small cluster of sub-circular depressions within woodland. Faint on Lidar.	Unknown	Unknown
149	Faint irregular depression within area of woodland, close to a drainage ditch and possibly associated.	Unknown	Unknown
151	Small circular depression adjacent to trackways. Uncertain origin.	Unknown	Unknown
153	Small ovoid depression. Uncertain origin.	Unknown	Unknown
154	Large irregular depression. Uncertain origin.	Unknown	Unknown
160	Small circular depression, cutting ridge and furrow. Possibly associated with tree in this area.	Negligible	Neutral
161	Slight sub-rectangular mound overlying ridge and furrow. Probably associated with a modern pylon.	Negligible	Neutral
168	Unlabelled circular earthwork mound or platform marked on 1885 map; in the vicinity of a pond marked on the 1826 map. Not visible on Lidar or in survey.	Unknown	Unknown
169	Unlabelled square earthwork marked on 1885 map. In a ploughed field and no longer visible.	Unknown	Unknown
172	Earthworks marked on 1885 map; apparently a natural scarp on valley side.	Negligible	Slight
177	Earthwork ridge in a sub-oval loop marked on 1885 OS map, adjacent to stream. Not currently visible as an earthwork.	Unknown	Unknown
179	Possible shallow elongated oval hollow within area of dense woodland. Faint in Lidar, possibly natural.	Negligible	Slight
180	Raised linear earthwork/bank aligned east-west, visible on Lidar in woodland.	Unknown	Unknown
182	Sub-square slight raised earthwork feature, visible on Lidar apparently overlying ridge & furrow.	Unknown	Unknown

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
217	Curvilinear narrow ditch in woodland, aligned east to west.	Unknown	Unknown
218	Linear scarp, aligned east to west, probably natural.	Negligible	Slight
220	Sub-square feature defined by faint banks on Lidar. Enclosure? Not visible as an earthwork on the ground.	Unknown	Unknown
221	Circular mound within current woodland. Possibly modern.	Unknown	Unknown
222	Irregular depression marked as an earthwork on the 1885 map. Visible as a very slight earthwork in a ploughed field.	Unknown	Unknown
225	Irregular depression within area of dense woodland.	Unknown	Unknown
226	Slight raised circular mound, probably a modern pylon base.	Negligible	Slight
322	A group of linear depressions to the west of North Brook, visible in Lidar data, forming a T-shape. Possibly associated with drainage.	Unknown	Unknown
323	Sub-rectangular depression visible in Lidar data, uncertain origin. Possibly associated with drainage.	Unknown	Unknown
326	Linear earthwork visible on Lidar, possibly part of a former field boundary or associated with the edge of the valley.	Unknown	Unknown
327	Narrow linear ridge, possibly part of a former track or field boundary.	Unknown	Unknown

Table 12: Assets of unknown or modern origin in buffer

ArcH ID	Name	Importance	Significance
138	Sub-rectangular depression within corner of current field. Uncertain origin.	Unknown	Unknown
162	Wide sub-oval depression depicted on the 1885 map. Possibly a former quarry but could be natural landform.	Unknown	Unknown
170	Earthworks marked on 1885 map, appearing to be associated with a road. Possibly natural landform.	Negligible	Slight

## 6.2.8 Potential for buried remains

In addition to the deserted or shrunken settlement remains recorded as earthworks in sections 6.2.1 and 6.2.2, the HER records several findspots within the site and buffer, which indicate the potential for the survival of buried remains associated with Iron Age to medieval settlement activity. These were largely recovered through metal detecting, and it is possible that remains survive outside the recorded findspots. Remains associated with prehistoric to medieval and early post-medieval settlement activity may be of local to regional importance, depending on their extent, nature and condition.

Buried and structural remains of buildings and infrastructure associated with the WWII military airfield, including the possible vehicle and ordnance storage area in Toll Bar Spinney, possible temporary accommodation near Horn House, and the site of a former sewage works east of Lower Lake could be of local to regional significance, depending on their condition, nature and extent. Historic mapping has also identified the sites of several removed buildings, which have no visible surface expression. The majority of the buildings appear to be small outbuildings and

barns, though most are not named or labelled on available historic maps. They are considered likely to be of local importance and slight significance. The potential for disturbing buried remains should be considered in the management of the estate.

Table 13: Significance of potential buried remains within the survey area

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
24	Findspot of Roman artefacts to the northwest of Exton Park.	Local	Moderate
30	Findspot of two Iron Age brooches from Stocking Field, south of Cottesmore Wood.	Regional	Moderate
31	Findspot of medieval buckle from east of Hall Farm.	Local	Moderate
32	Findspot of Roman Antonine coin from St. Peter & St. Paul's Church.	Local	Moderate
33	Findspot of Roman Domitian coin from southeast of Brook Farm.	Local	Moderate
34	Findspot of Roman or Anglo-Saxon copper alloy object from east of Empingham Road.	Regional	Moderate
35	Findspot of Roman brooch from south of the Sewage Works.	Local	Moderate
36	Findspot of a Saxo-Norman bronze fitting from north of Horn DMV.	Regional	Moderate
125	Building marked on the 1885 map, no longer present; no visible remains.	Local	Slight
126	Building marked on the 1885 map, no longer present; no visible remains.	Local	Slight
127	Group of buildings marked on the 1885 map. No visible earthworks relating to the two northern buildings; two southern buildings now built over.	Local	Slight
128	Site of building marked on the 1885 map. No visible remains on Lidar.	Local	Slight
142	Sub-circular depression on the site of a building/barn shown on historic mapping.	Local	Slight
328	Site of mid-20 <sup>th</sup> -century sewage works buildings associated with WWII military airfield to northeast. No clear earthworks visible.	Local	Moderate
329	Site of buildings shown on the 1958 OS map, apparently a storage area associated with the WWII airfield to the northeast. A sub-oval platform survives (formerly part of an earlier field), with the remains of trackways; building remains reportedly also extant.	Local	Moderate

Table 14: Significance of potential buried remains within the buffer

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
97	Four or five rectangular enclosures probably associated	Regional	Moderate
	with Iron Age settlement recorded as cropmarks west		
	of Hawkeswell Spinney.		
98	Site of possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery northwest of	Regional	Moderate
	Glebe Farm.		
99	Findspot of Roman pottery and coins, and a late Iron	Regional	Moderate
	Age brooch, Campdens Close.		
100	Findspot of Roman pottery, coins and brooches, Grey	Local	Moderate
	Barn, west of Hawkeswell Spring.		

Asset ID	Name	Importance	Significance
106	Site of windmill depicted in 1885 and demolished by 2003. Site may have been subsequently disturbed.	Local	Neutral
107	The field name of Black Piece may indicate an ancient occupation site which has caused the soil to turn black.	Unknown	Unknown
108	Findspot of late Anglo-Saxon stirrup mount from Campdens Close.	Regional	Moderate
109	Findspot of a late Saxon coin, Grey Barn, west of Hawkeswell Spring.	Regional	Moderate
110	Findspot of an Iron Age coin of the Iceni from Grey Barn, west of Hawkeswell Spring.	Regional	Moderate
111	Findspot of medieval pottery jug fragment from 4, Stamford End, in the 1980s.	Local	Moderate
112	Medieval jug found beneath the hearth of 1, Maltings Yard, Exton during alterations in 1983. It is believed to be a witch bottle.	Local	Moderate
123	Building marked on 1885 map as Fountain's Barn. In cultivated field, no visible earthworks.	Local	Unknown
124	Site of a small building marked on the 1904 map.	Local	Unknown
330	Site of three buildings apparently associated with the WWII airfield to the northeast. The area is now a ploughed field with no visible earthworks.	Local	Moderate
331	Site of a series of small buildings labelled 'hostel' in 1958. Possibly temporary accommodation for the WWII airfield to the northeast. Partly built over, the rest ploughed.	Local	Moderate

### 7 VULNERABILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### 7.1 Vulnerabilities

The archaeological resource within the site can be divided into four categories: standing structures, ruined buildings, earthworks and buried remains. The vulnerabilities of each category may be different:

- Standing structures are vulnerable to insensitive alterations and neglect, as well as to accidental damage
- Ruined buildings are vulnerable to damage from vegetation and tree roots, weathering
  and human activity such as deliberate demolition or accidental damage from people
  climbing over wall or lighting fires within structures
- Earthworks can be damaged by vegetation and tree roots, by ploughing and earthmoving activity, and by erosion due to weathering and human or animal trampling, or animal burrowing
- Buried remains can be damaged by earth-moving activity or ploughing

### 7.2 Opportunities

Detailed buildings survey of the ruins of Exton Old Hall would assist in understanding the phasing, layout and character of the building. This could also advise on conservation measures to prevent further decay of the structure and to improve the safety of the site. Further documentary research, including historic images and maps, would also provide more information on the building.

Selective clearance of vegetation, where possible, would help to prevent any further damage to the earthworks and ruined structures, though care should be taken not to further destabilise structures through removal of roots.

Plans of the earthworks of the Scheduled deserted medieval village and moated site at Horn, and the cleared village and formal garden remains south of Exton Hall, were undertaken in the 1980s, largely from aerial photographs (Hartley 1983). These surveys could be supplemented and revised utilising the Lidar data and topographic survey, resulting in a more detailed plan and interpretation of the features.

Geophysical survey has the potential to provide further information on the character of buried remains associated with the deserted settlement and formal garden earthworks at Horn and south of Exton Hall.

Archaeological fieldwalking within the cultivated fields, after ploughing and before planting, would allow the collection of artefacts disturbed by ploughing. This may provide further information on the potential for buried remains associated with prehistoric to medieval settlement within the survey area.

More detailed woodland survey may be possible in winter or early spring (ideally during the period January to March), when scrub vegetation is less dense. This would provide further information on features identified through Lidar analysis, which could not be clearly seen during the summer months.

### 8 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

# 8.1 Impact of past management

Large areas of the estate are currently in arable use. Modern ploughing and cultivation is likely to have destroyed former earthwork features and may have caused damage or truncation to any buried remains or archaeological deposits within these areas.

Tree plantations and woodland management also have the potential to damage earthwork features and buried remains, through disturbance of the ground by roots and tree planting and felling.

Large-scale quarrying has been undertaken within the site in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This may have removed earthwork features and buried remains within the footprint of the quarries.

The ruins of Old Hall appear to be in a condition of ongoing decay, and are listed as being at risk by Historic England. Decay of the structure may result in the loss of historic detail, as well as in potential safety risks.

## 8.2 Recommendations for future management

Any management works should be undertaken in line with the requirements associated with statutory and non-statutory designations.

Maintenance activities should take care not to disturb or damage earthworks, structures or any potential sub-surface deposits.

Where any activities requiring sub-surface disturbance or alterations to historic buildings/ structures are planned, an assessment should be made of the requirement for archaeological monitoring.

Any ground-disturbance activities, including ploughing, within areas currently used as pasture, should bear in mind the potential damaging significant earthworks and buried remains. Such activities should be avoided within areas of well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks to avoid a detrimental impact on the historic character of the landscape in these areas.

It would be desirable to control the invasive understorey vegetation within the woodland, to avoid obscuring and potentially damaging archaeological features.

Any forestry works within the woods should aim to avoid damage to features identified in the survey, or potential associated buried remains.

Invasive scrub vegetation within the area of Horn DMV should also be controlled, in a manner that does not cause any damage to the earthworks.

# 9 CONCLUSION

The archaeological survey, lidar and historic map analysis has added over 200 features to the number of recorded heritage assets within the park. It has indicated the potential for buried remains of prehistoric to modern date to survive within the park, as well as recording earthwork features of medieval to modern date. Heritage assets recorded include deserted or shrunken medieval villages, possible remains of a medieval deer park, the remains of the post-medieval Exton Hall and associated garden features, as well as features related to medieval to

post-medieval agriculture, industry and the  $17^{th}$ - to  $18^{th}$ -century alteration and expansion of the park and hall.

With the exception of two scheduled monuments and twelve grade II to grade II\* listed buildings within the parkland management plan area, there are no archaeological features that would individually be considered to be of national significance. In general, the archaeological resource within the parkland management plan area as a whole is of considered to be of regional importance and considerable significance; however, as part of the grade II registered park, features directly associated with the hall, gardens and park could be considered as of national importance in terms of group value.

### 10 REFERENCES

Cantor, L. and Hatherley, J. 1979. The Medieval Parks of England. *Journal of the Geographical Association* 64/2, p.71-85.

CIfA. 2014. Standard and Guidance: Desk-Based Assessment for the Historic Environment. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage. 2008. *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. Swindon: English Heritage.

Hartley R F. 1983. The Medieval Earthworks of Rutland. Leicestershire Museums Publications 47.

Historic England. 2015. *The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3. Swindon: Historic England.

Historic England. 2016. Heritage at Risk: East Midlands Register 2016. Historic England: Swindon.

Kerr, J.S. 1996. *The Conservation Plan*. Australia ICOMOS.

Richards, J. 2014. Woolfox Wind Farm near Clipsham, Rutland: Cultural Heritage Baseline. Unpublished Headland Archaeology report.

Rocks by Rail 2017. Website of the Rocks by Rail ironstone quarrying museum. <a href="http://www.rocks-by-rail.org/history/">http://www.rocks-by-rail.org/history/</a> accessed 04/10/2017.

VCH. 1935. *A History of the County of Rutland: Volume 2*, ed. William Page. London, pp. 127-134. British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/rutland/vol2/pp127-134 [accessed 4 October 2017].

#### Historic maps

(Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office reference given where known)

1633: Plot of the manors of Exton, Horn and Whitwell, property of Edward Lord Noel and Hicks, Viscount Campden. DE3214/8436.

1709: An Exact Map of Exton Park, surveyed by John Wing. DE3214/3438.

1730: Survey of the Lordship of Exton, by Thomas Badeslade. DE3214/4535.

c.1758: plan of Horn parish, copied by J.S.W. Newton.

Undated (late 17<sup>th</sup>- to early 18<sup>th</sup>-century) plan of Exton Park by Thomas Nelson. DE3214/8440.

1807: Maps of the parishes of Exton, Cottesmore and Horn, by Anthony Jackson. DE3214/4538.

1824: Plans of estates in Rutland belonging to Sir Gerard Noel Noel, copied by Layton Cooke.

1826: Plans of the estates in Rutland belonging to Sir Gerard Noel Noel, by L. Cooke.

1843: Plan of the pleasure grounds, gardens, etc. in Exton Park, by Harries. DE3214/8483.

1885 25 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map.

1888-1889 6 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map.

1904 25 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map.

1904-1905 6 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map.

1930 25 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map (partial coverage).

1931 6 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map (partial coverage).

1952 6 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map.

1958 6 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map.

1975 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (partial coverage).

1980-1983 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map.

# **FIGURES**

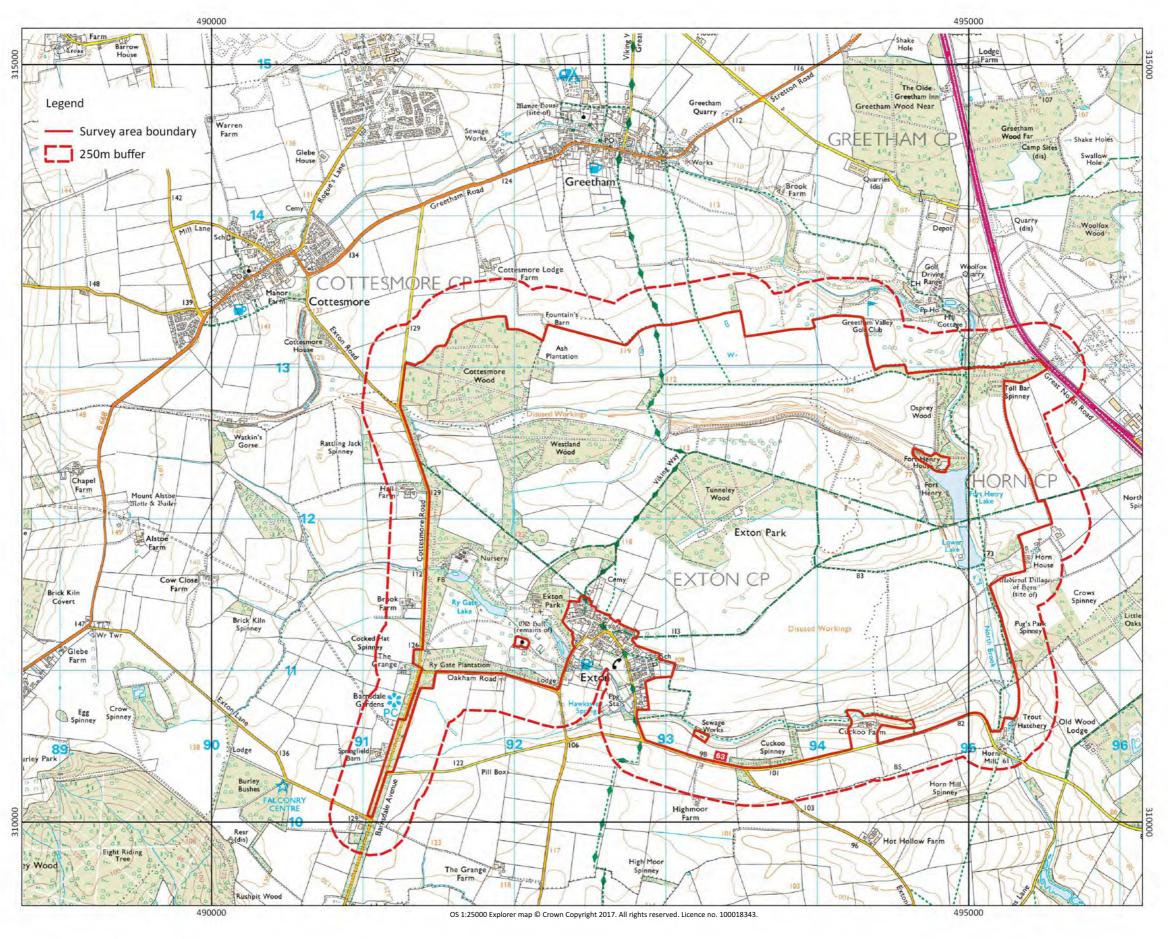




Figure 1: Site location

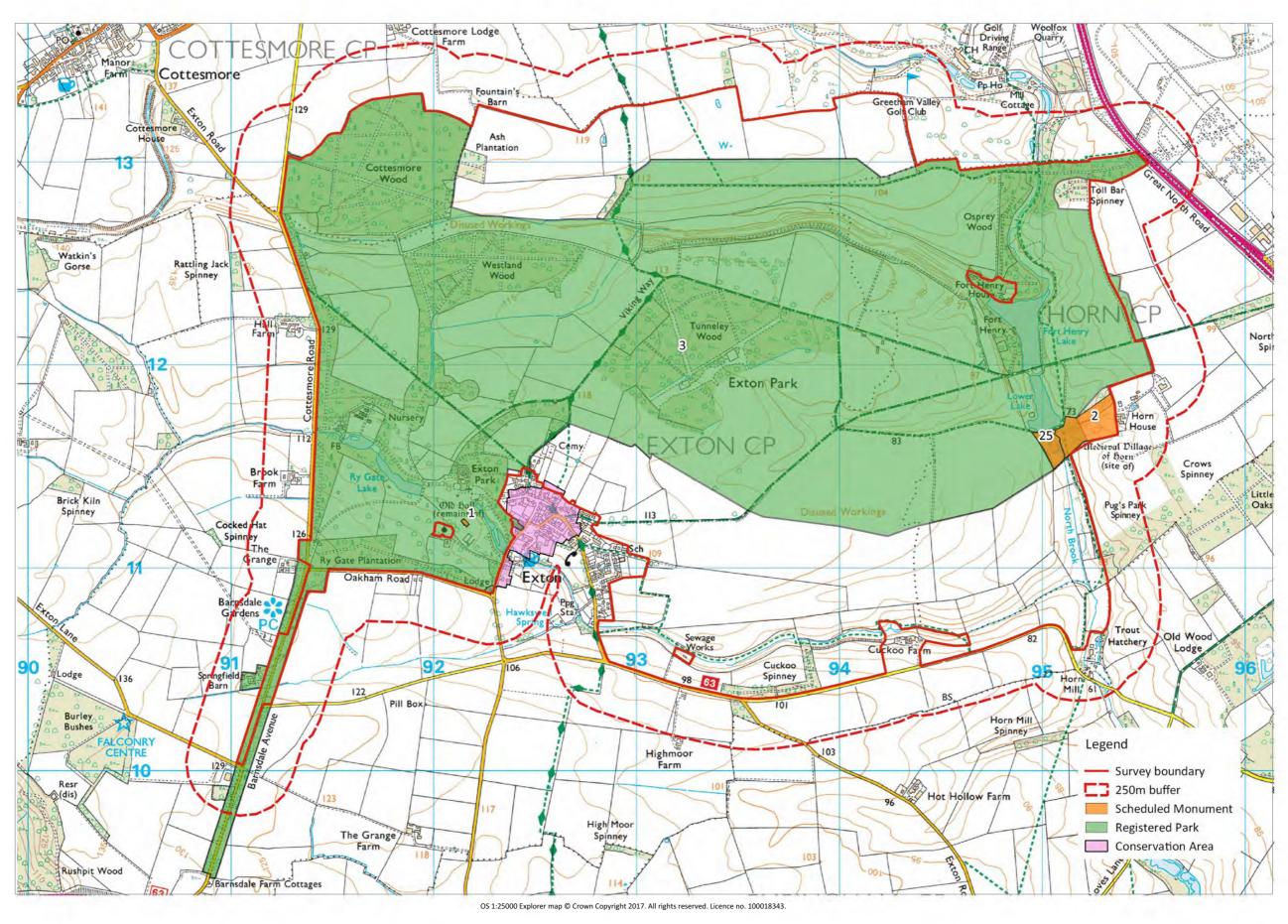




Figure 2: Heritage designations (area)

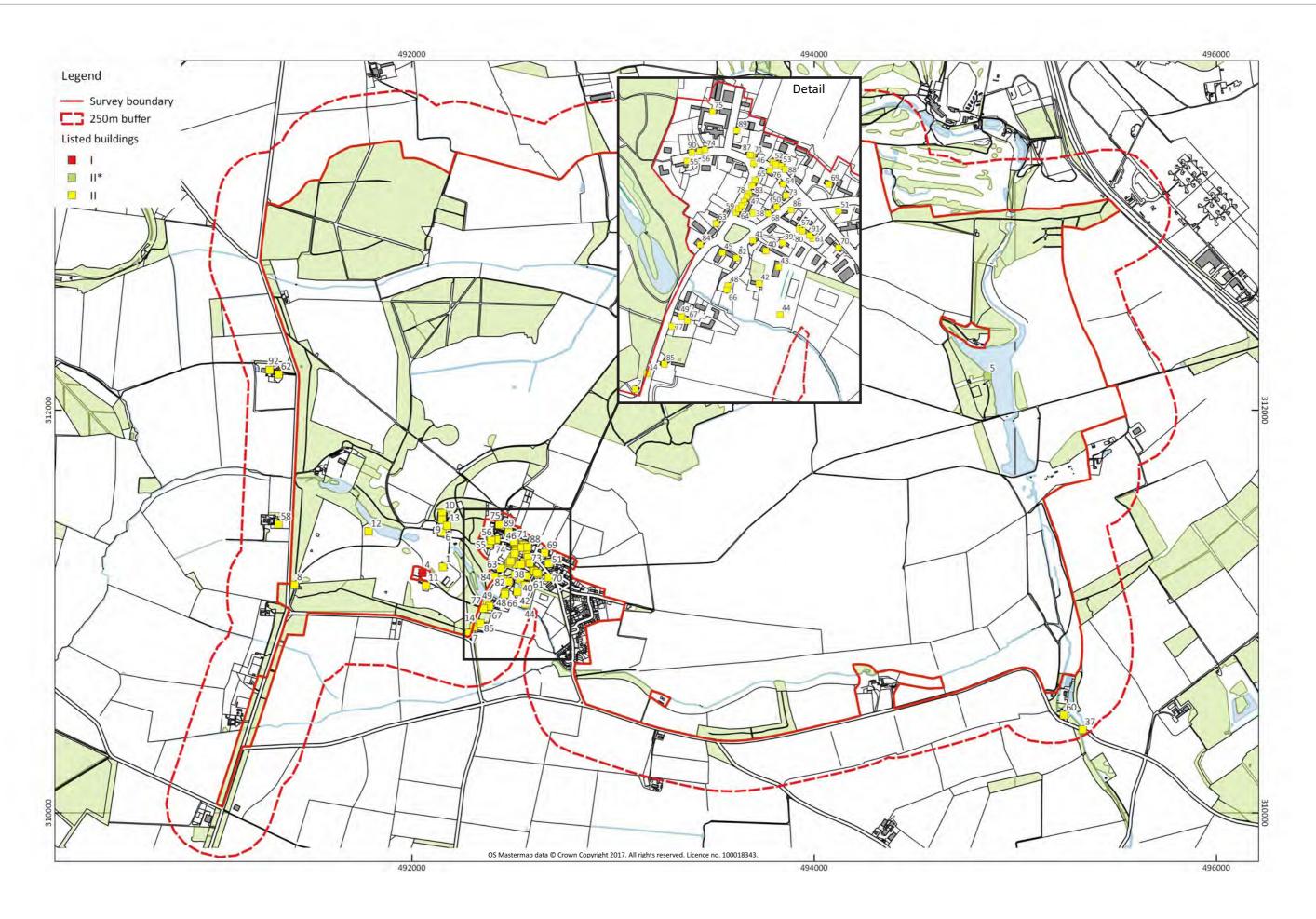




Figure 3: Heritage designations (buildings)

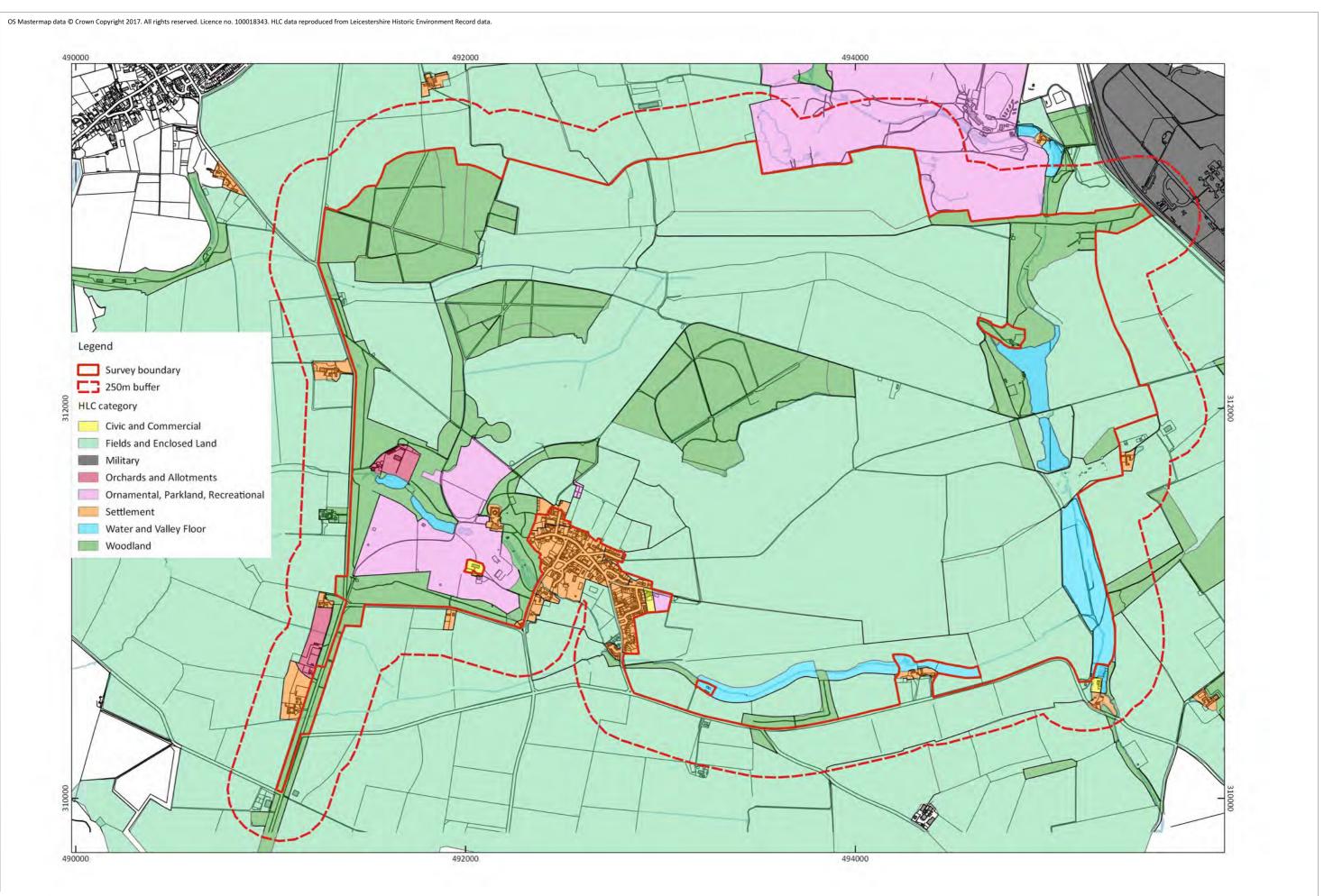




Figure 4: Historic landscape character

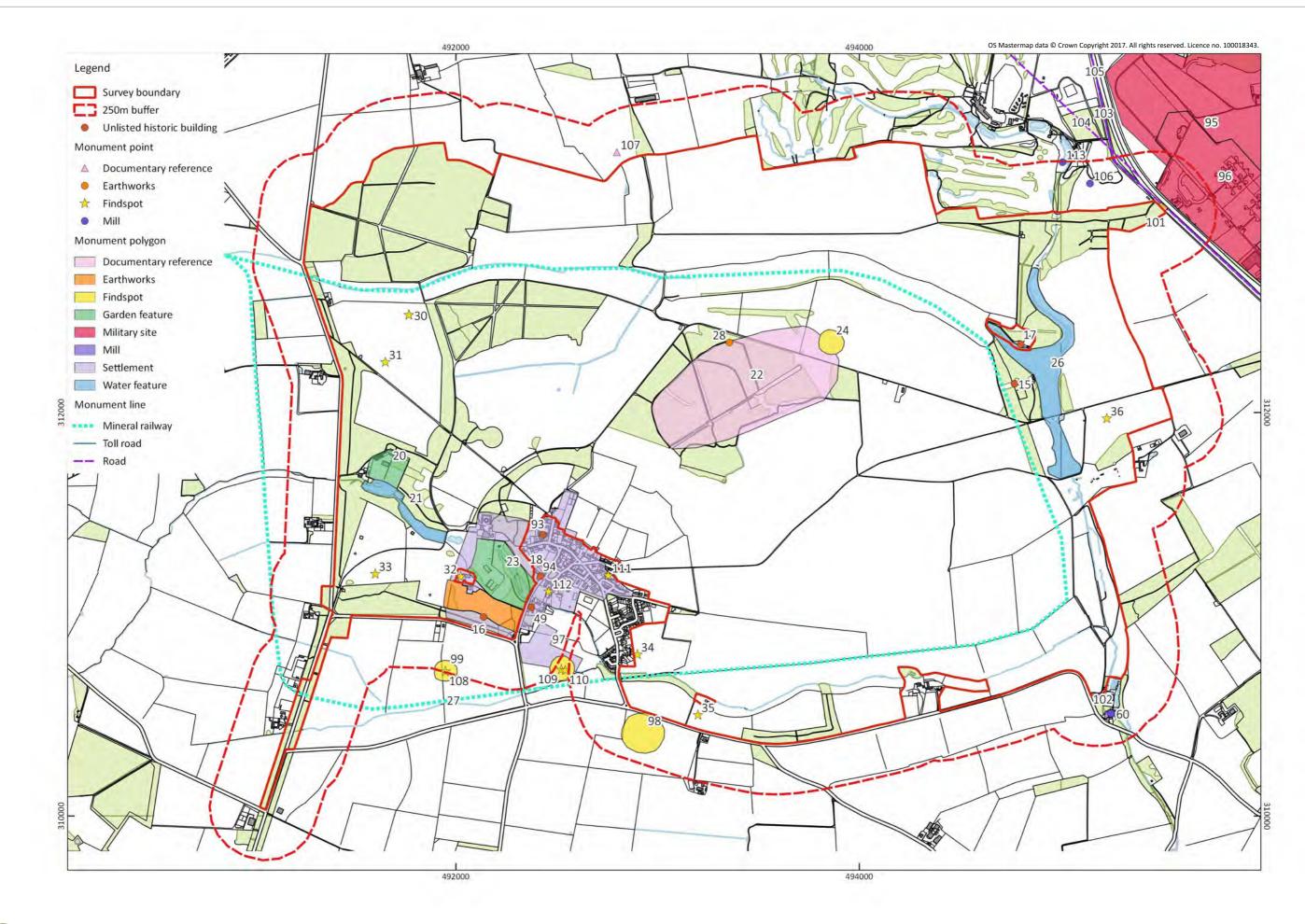
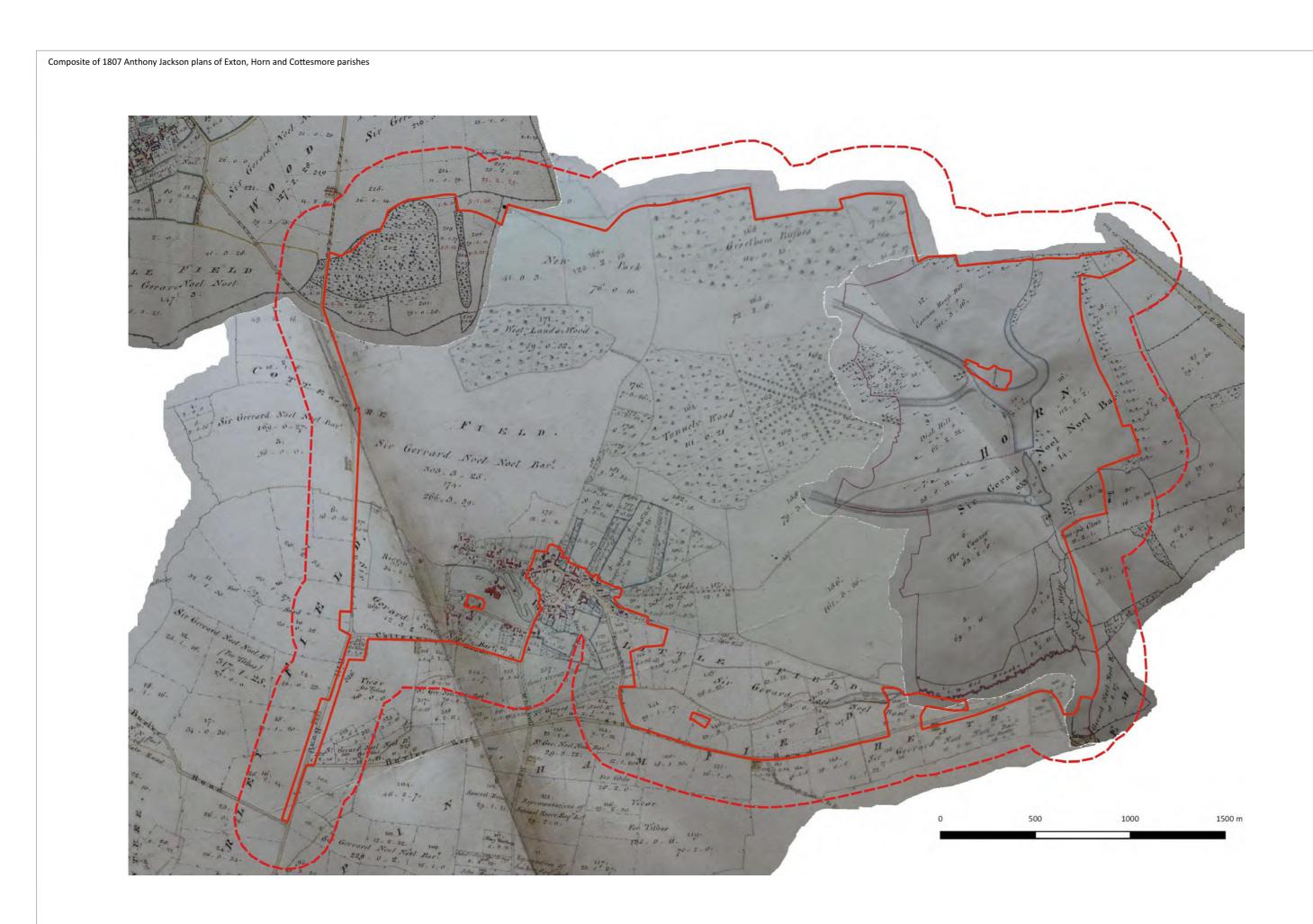




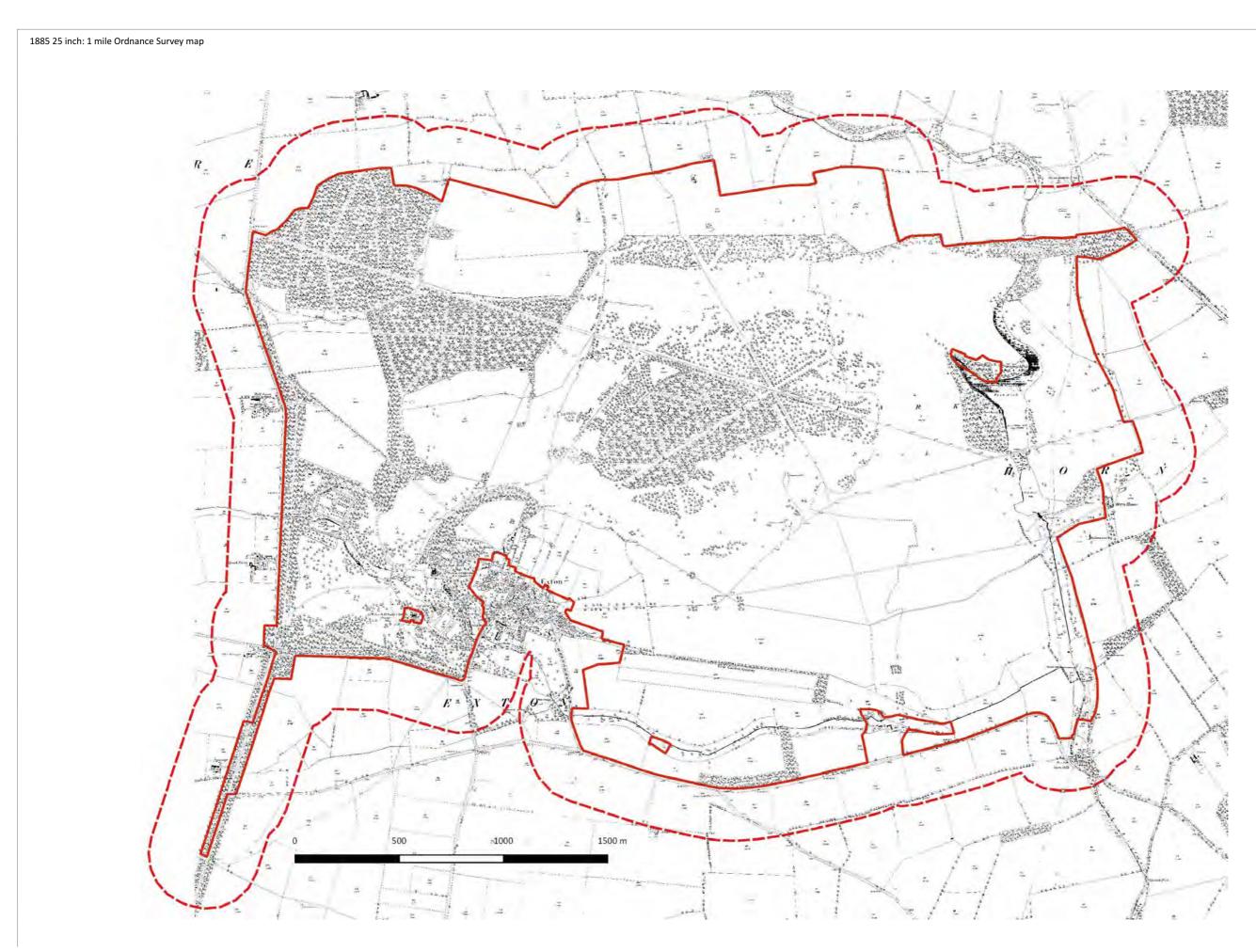
Figure 5: Recorded non-designated heritage assets











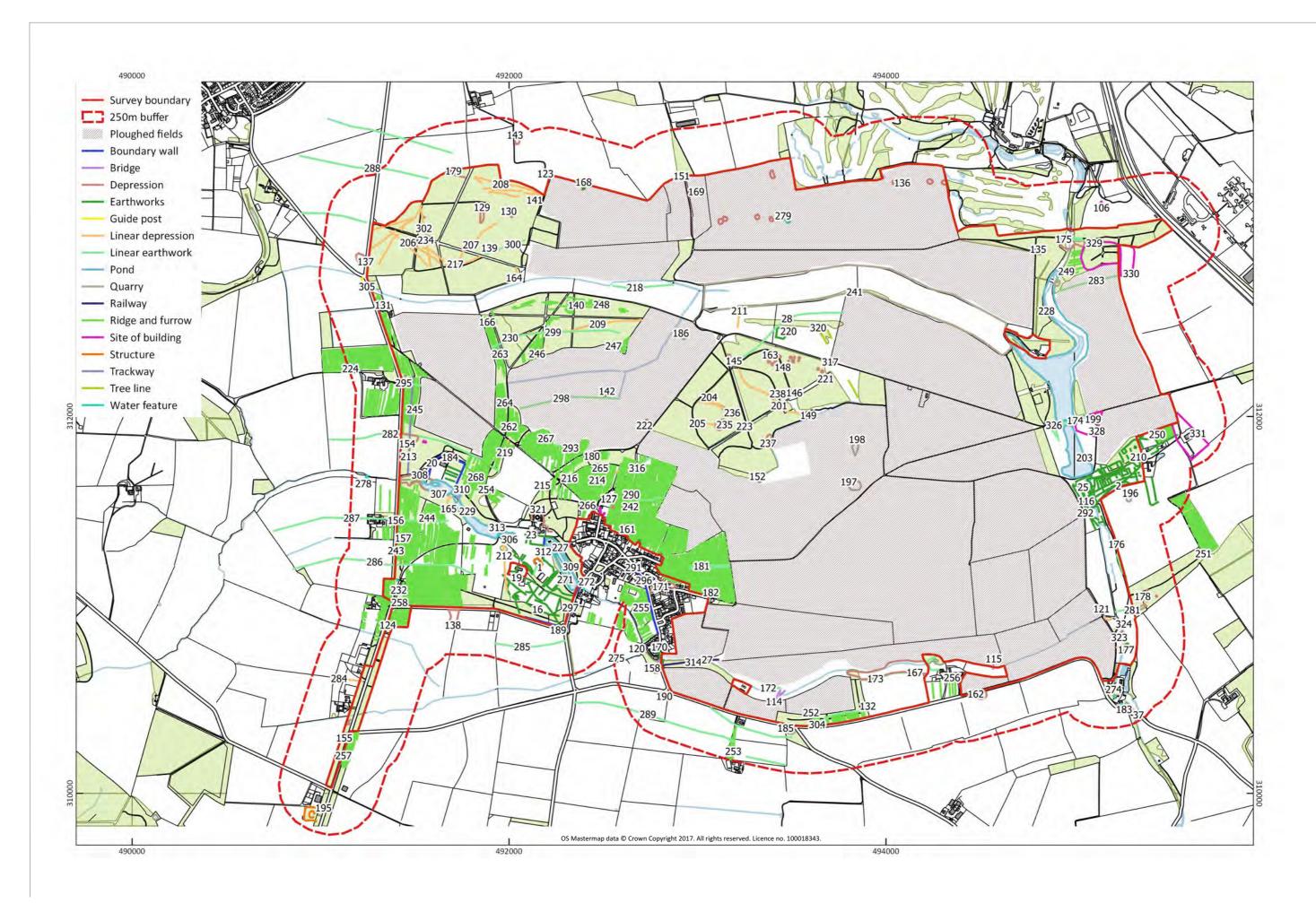


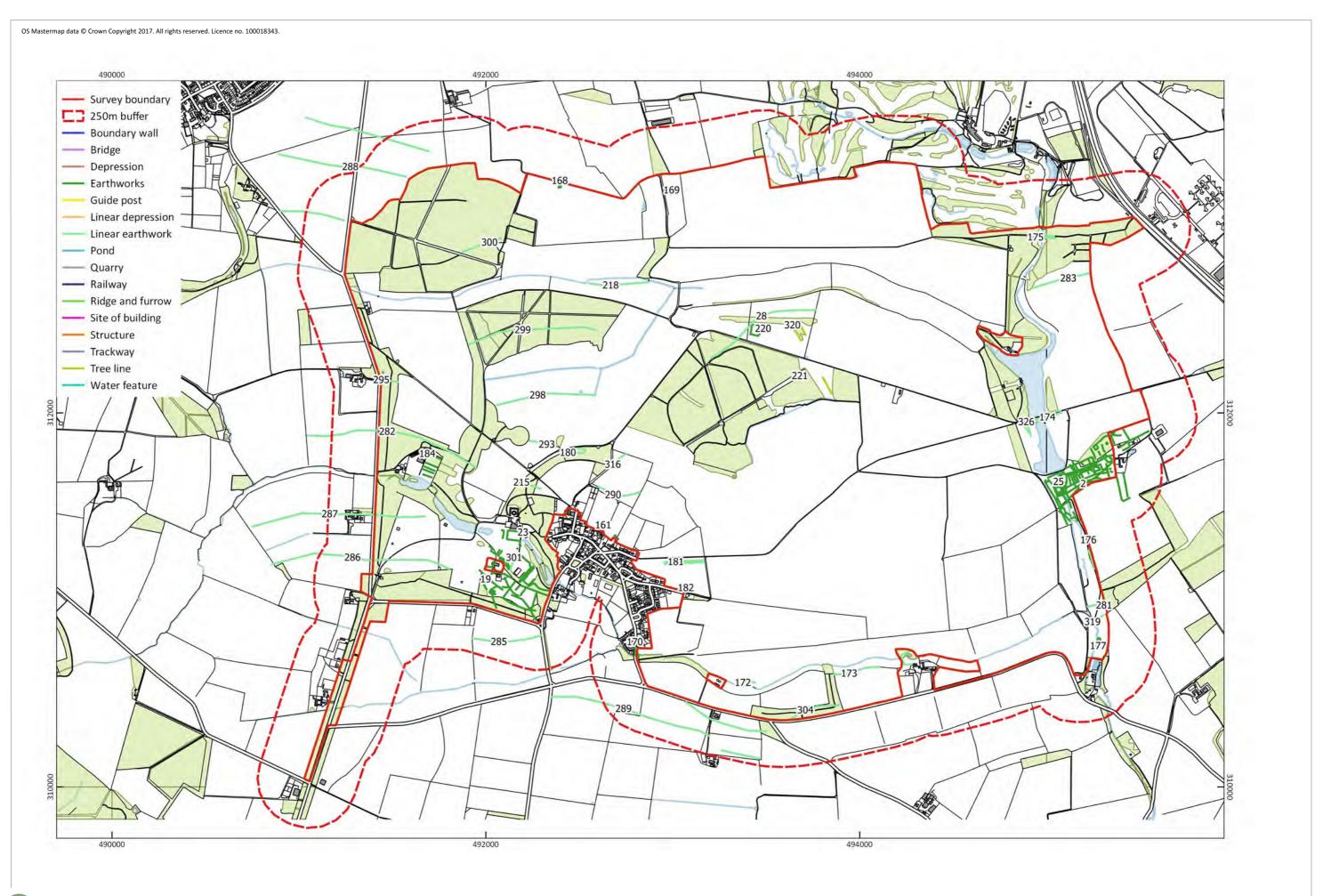


Figure 11: Overall survey plot





Figure 12: Survey detail for Exton village, Horn and woodland areas





**Figure 13:** Overall plan showing earthwork features

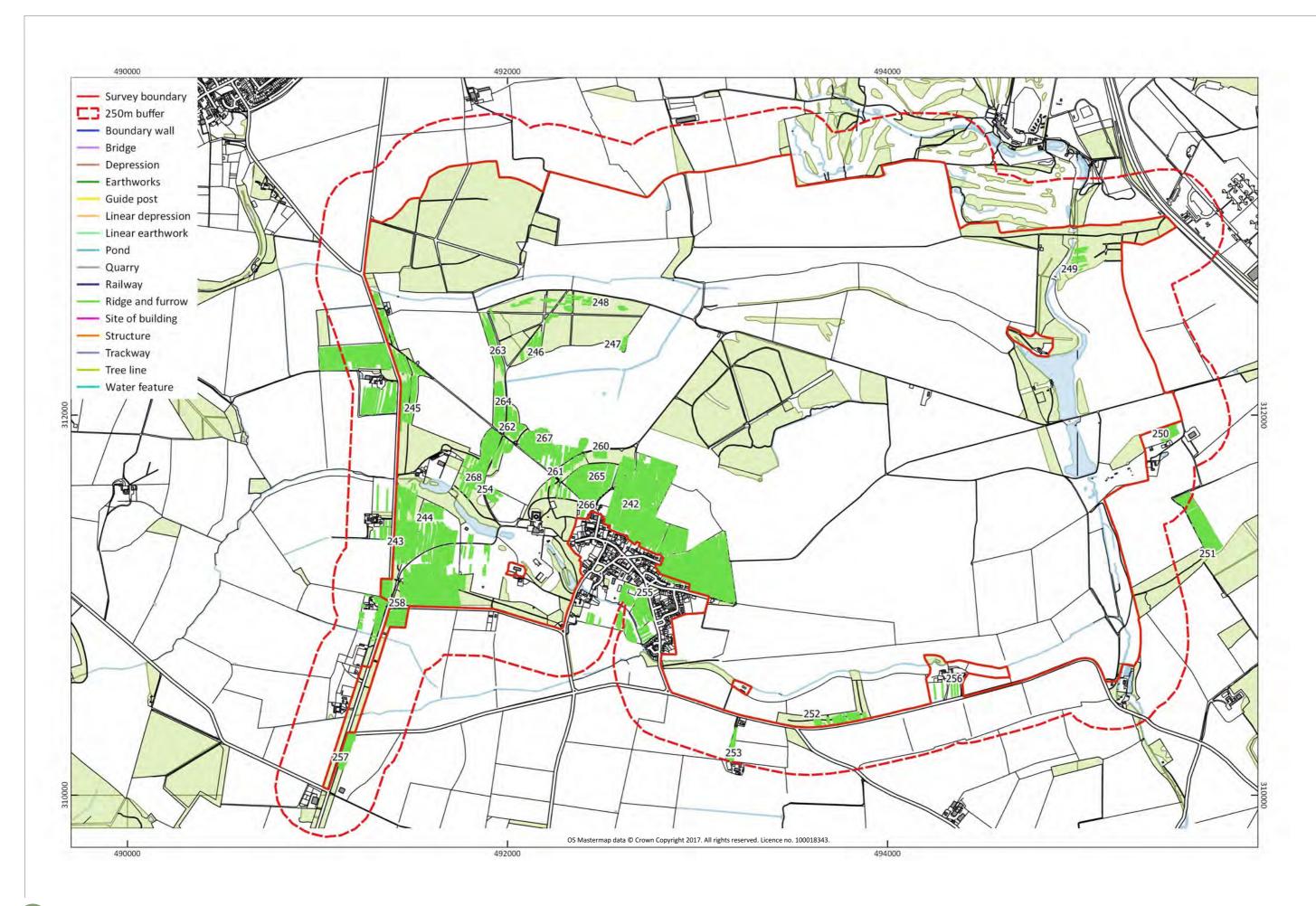
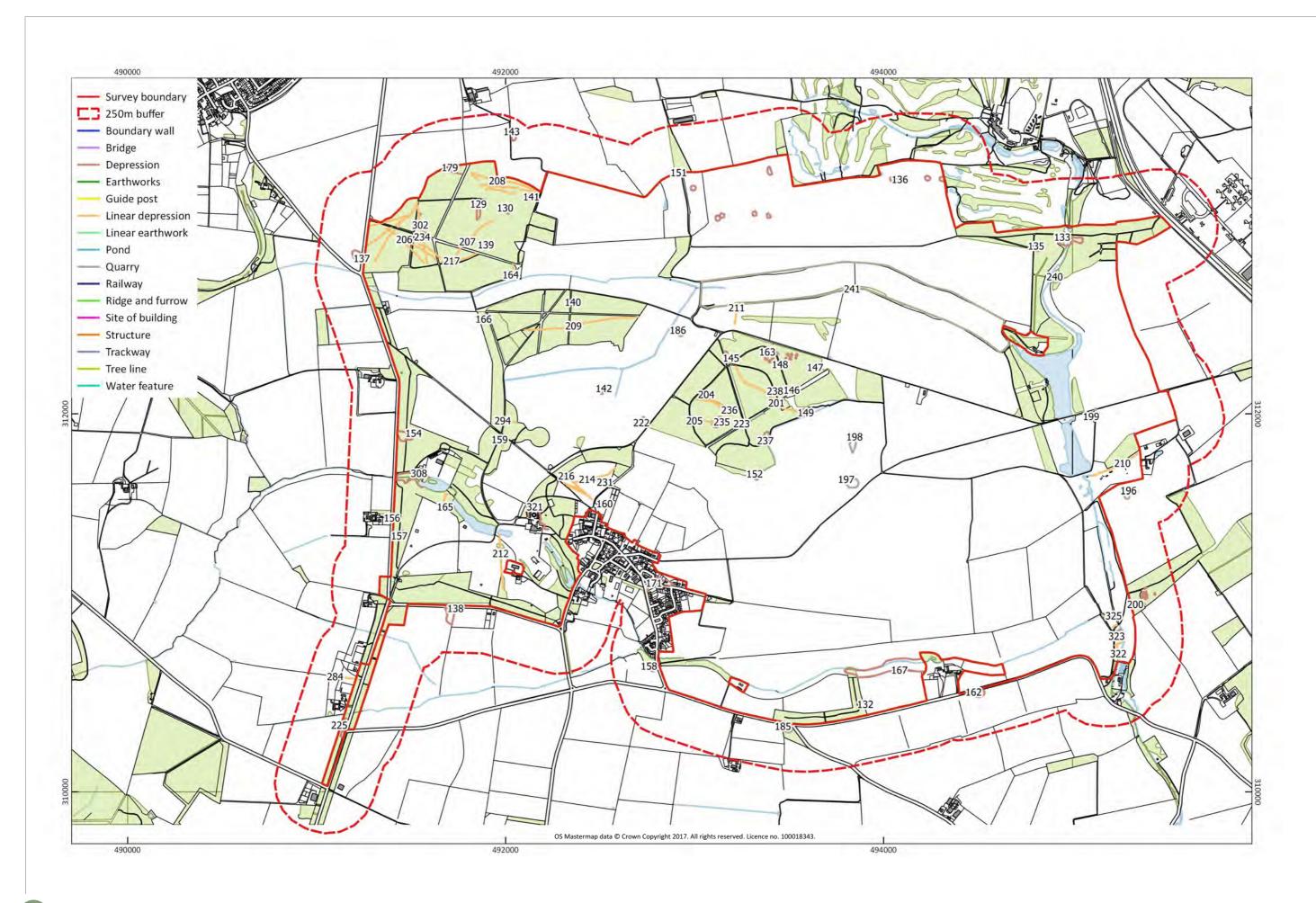


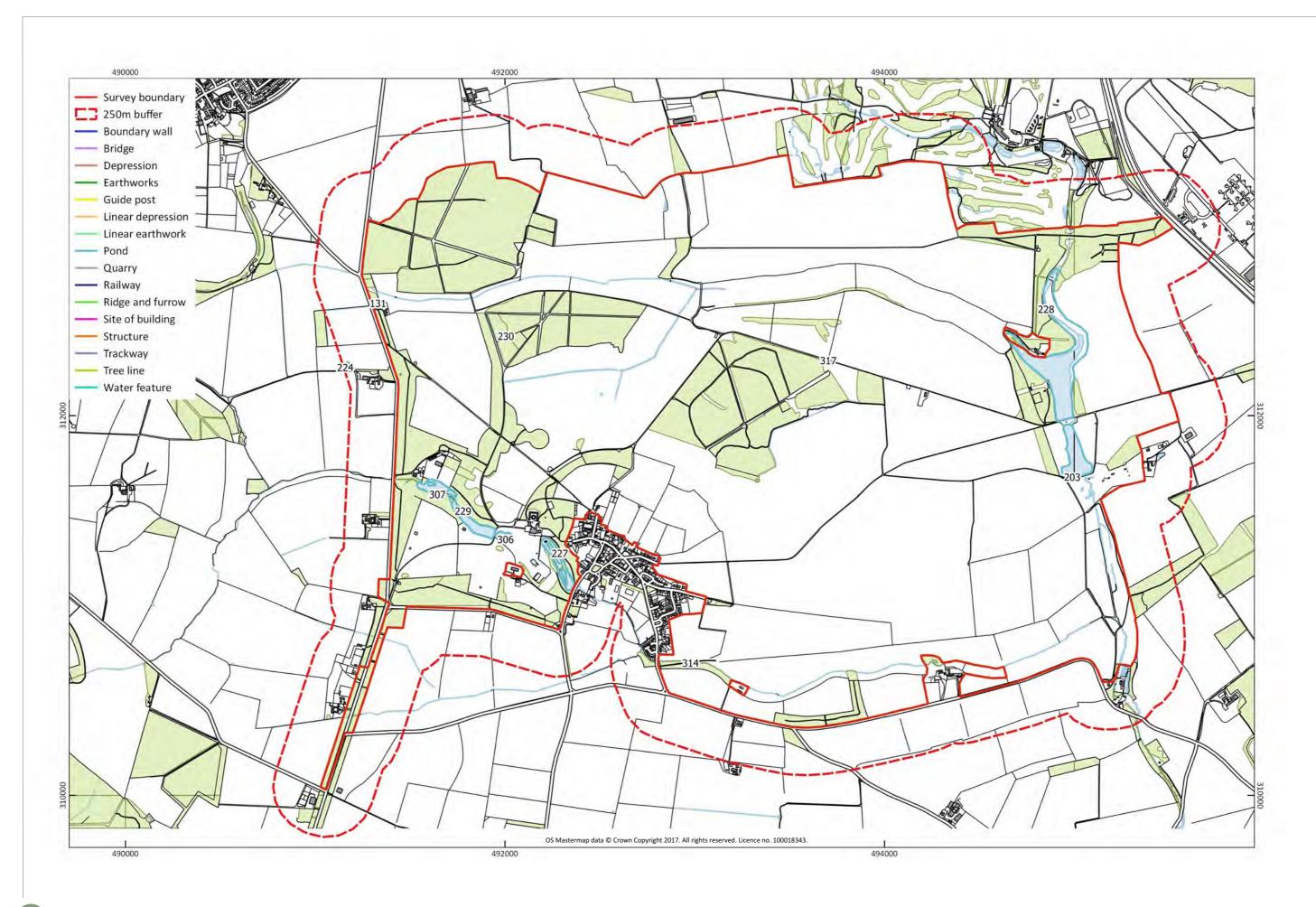


Figure 14: Overall plan showing ridge and furrow distribution





**Figure 15:** Overall plot showing distribution of depression features





**Figure 16:** Overall plan showing distribution of pond features

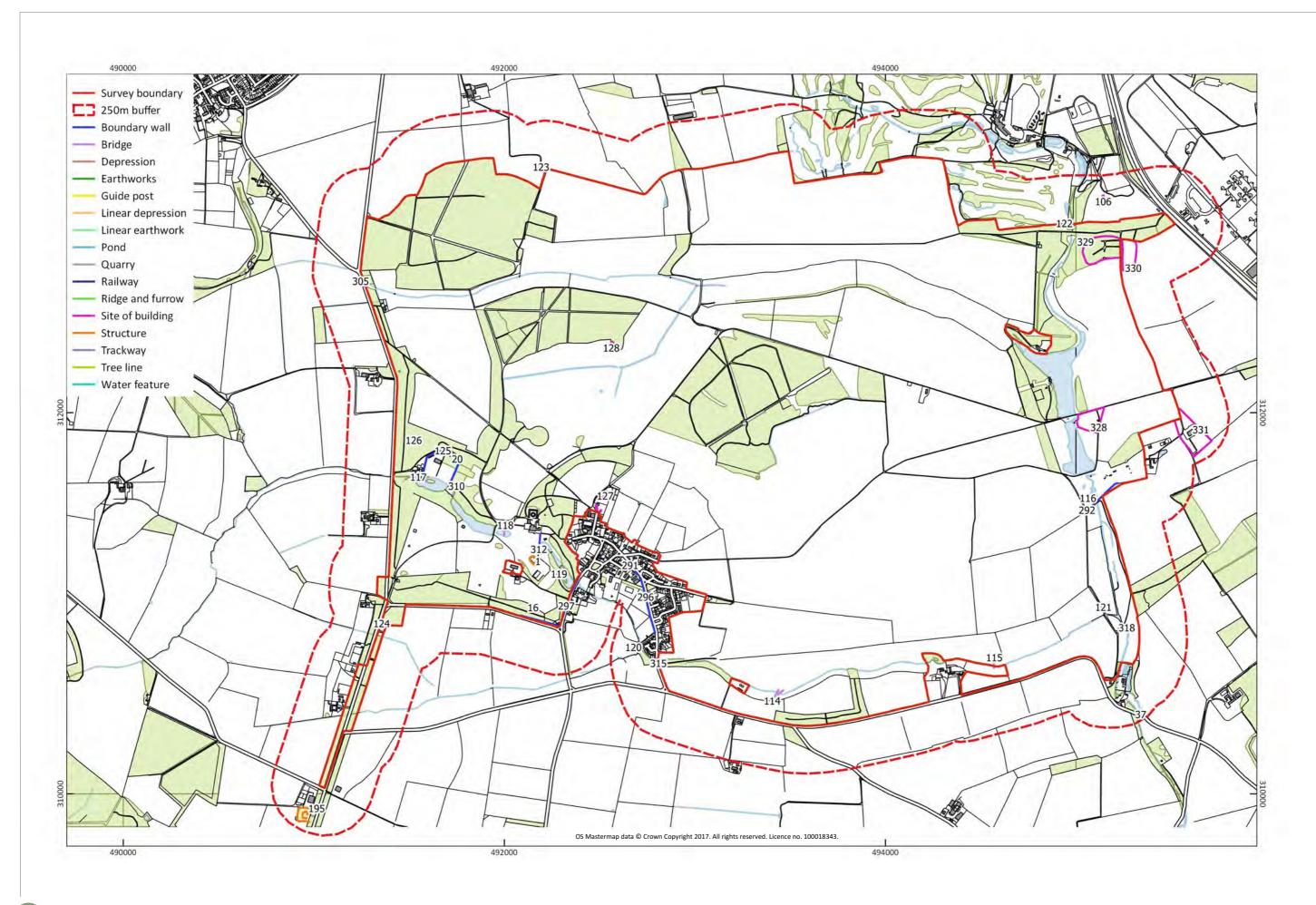




Figure 17: Overall plan showing distribution of structures

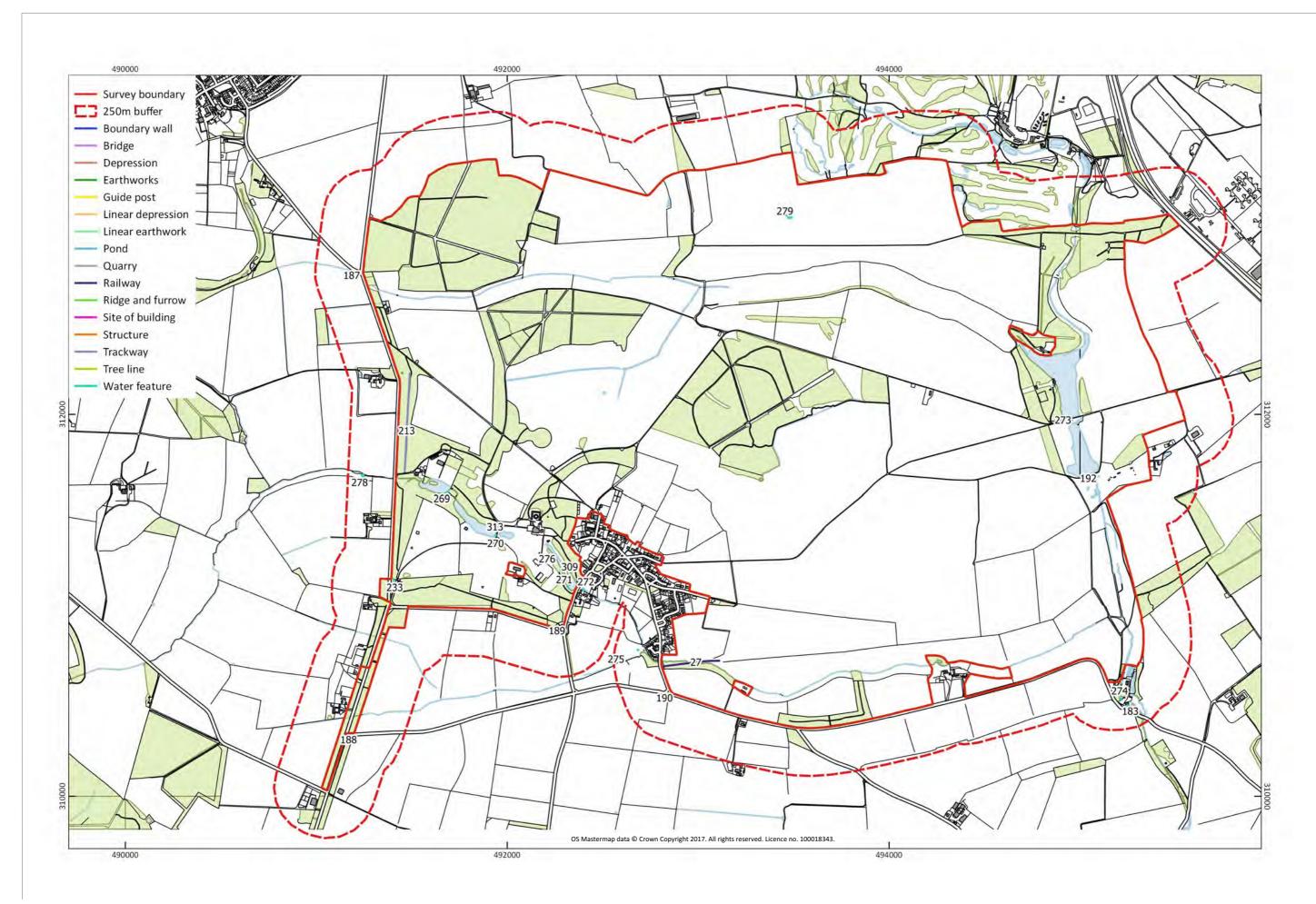
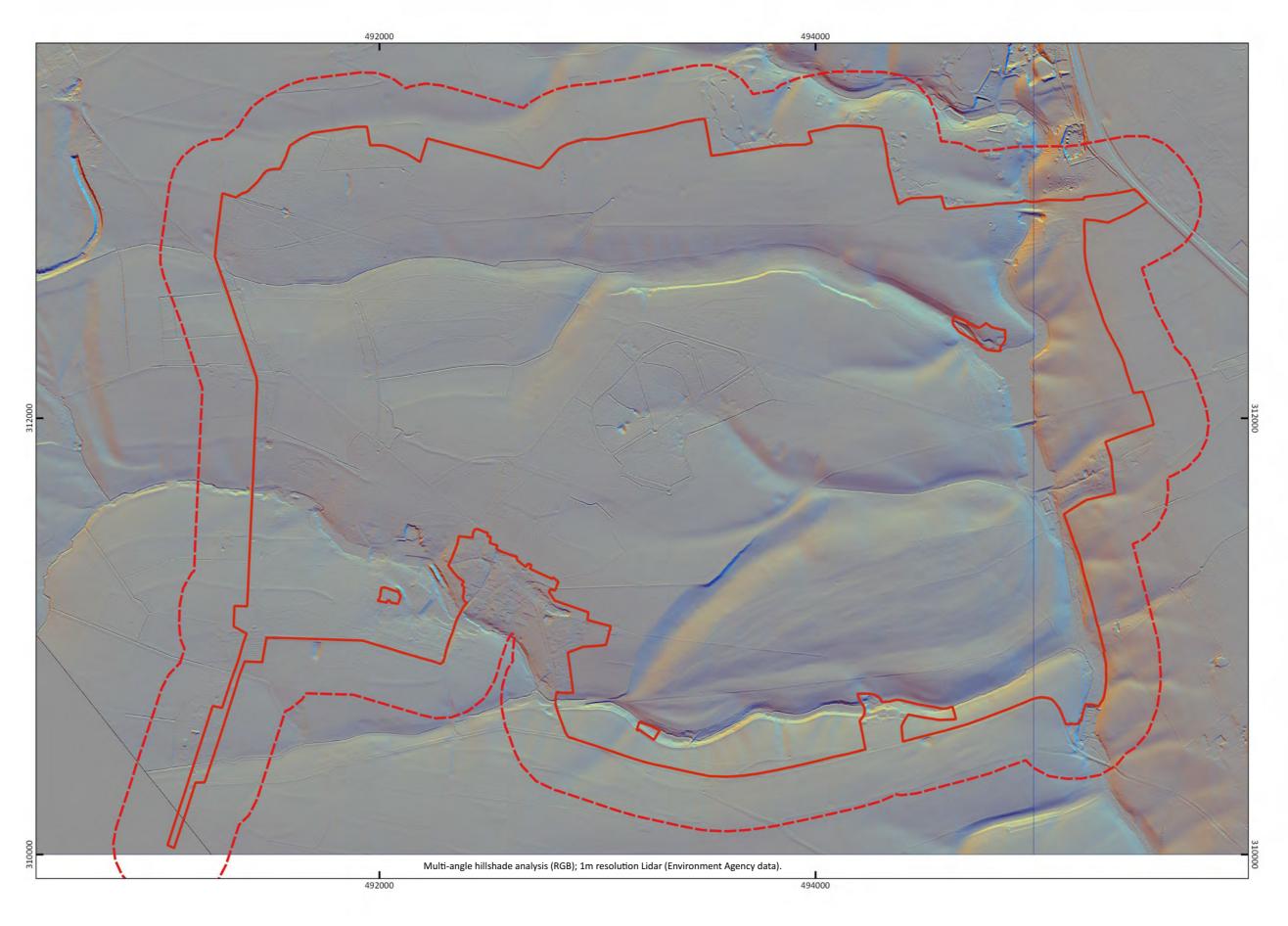




Figure 18: Overall plan showing distribution of transport and water features





## **APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS**

Asset ID	Asset Type	HER/NHLE No.	Description	Monument Type	Location
1	SM; LB II	1005477; 1073771; MLE5261	Exton Old Hall, built by the Harrington family in the late 16th to early 17th century and burnt down in 1810. A further fire in 1915 further reduced the walls. Some of the stone from the Old Hall was used to build the new hall's chapel. Some external walls survive almost to full height, including large mullion and transomed windows. Various fireplaces and a full height archway survive internally, including the large kitchen fire place. Two cellars also remain, one barrel vaulted.	COUNTRY	Site
2	SM	1017848; MLE5379	Horn Deserted Medieval Village and moated site. Area of undulating ground with linear banks, ditches and platforms. Horn village earthworks. Gully/hollow way aligned NE-SW running downslope from N, 4m wide x 2m deep.	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE; MOATED SITE	Site
3	RPG II	1000960; MLE5385	Exton Park. Registered 18th- to 19th-century parkland around Exton Old Hall featuring woodland, ponds, a cascade, a band house and various other features. There was a deer park at Exton by 1185, enlarged c.1630. The current boundaries seem to have been established by 1739. The geometric scheme of rides cut through Tunneley Wood were part of a wider scheme incorporating other woods in the north and northwest part of the park.	LANDSCAPE PARK	Site
4	LBI	1177714; MLE5259	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Exton. A large church which has some late 13th- to early 14th-century elements remaining, but is largely a Victorian restoration by J.L. Pearson in 1851-3, following a lightning strike. The church contains nine outstanding funerary monuments of 14th-to 18th-century date.	CHURCH	Site
5	LB II*	1073724; MLE19413	Fort Henry Pleasure House, flanking retaining walls and parapet. A small lakeside pleasure house or folly, probably late 18th-century. Ashlar with a central block of three bays with flanking pavilions, all with crenellated parapet and gothick details, as have the retaining walls to its terrace. It replaced a boathouse built in 1741.	SUMMERHOUSE	Site
6	LB II	1307327; MLE19157	Hall and chapel, Exton Park. The hall was built piecemeal around an older building in 1811, following the destruction of the Old Hall, in a Jacobethan style reminiscent of the Old Hall. It was substantially added to in 1851-3 by John Linnell Bond, with a Roman Catholic chapel added in 1868-9.	COUNTRY HOUSE; ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL	Site
7	LB II	1307237; MLE19160	Lodge with railings, gate piers and gates, Oakham Road (west side). Mid-19th-century lodge at the southeast entrance to the park. Ashlar throughout, with iron gates. The Lodge house is in a picturesque Jacobethan style, a single-celled building with sloped gable. The park wall terminates in ornate moulded stone piers.	GATE LODGE; GATE PIER; GATE	Site

Asset	Asset	HER/NHLE	Description	Monument	Location
ID	Туре	No.		Туре	
8	LB II	MLE19166; 1177667	Pair of lodges, gatepiers and gates to Exton Park, Cottesmore Road (east side). Built c.1850 in a Jacobethan style, ashlar throughout with slate roof. The lodges are two storeyed, of one bay.	GATE LODGE; GATE PIER; GATE	Site
9	LB II	1177701; MLE19168	Riding School, Exton Park. A circular rubble stone building with Welsh slate roof, in the middle of the stable courtyard. Possibly early 19th century.	RIDING SCHOOL	Site
10	LB II	1073772; MLE19169	Stables, Exton Park. Stable block with slate roof, around three sides of a court. Limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, probably late 18 <sup>th</sup> century.	STABLE	Site
11	LB II	1073773; MLE19176	Yew Tree Farmhouse, Exton Park. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and stone tiled roof, dated 1788. Two storeys and attics.	HOUSE	Site
12	LB II	1361511; MLE19152	Dovecote, Exton Park. Late 18th-century large, octagonal dovecote, overlooking the lake. Coursed squared rubble, two storeys, with projecting loggia around southerly sides.	DOVECOTE	Site
13	LB II	1361510; MLE19151	Dairy, Exton Park. Former dairy, probably late 18th-century, of ashlar with thatched conical roof. Octagon, with loggia around southerly sides on Tuscan columns.	DAIRY	Site
14	LB II	1073745; 1307237; MLE19175	Wall to Exton Park, Oakham Road (west side). Section of coursed rubble partk walling, from gates into village, probably 19th-century or earlier. Tall ashlar coping adjacent to the gates. Drystone boundary wall, 1-2m high, 0.5m wide. Stone sizes vary from 0.1x0.2m to 0.8x0.4m. The wall top is largely cemented.	WALL	Site
15	Building	MLE19642	The Bark Temple, Exton Park. Built in 1846 for a family celebration and described in 1872 as a band house. It was destroyed by a storm in 2001-2 and was delisted in 2008. A small section remains in the centre of a wood west of Fort Henry.	FOLLY	Site
16	Building	MLE21048	Icehouse south of the Old Hall, shown on late 19th century and modern maps. The site of the former icehouse is a c.1m deep oval hollow running SE-NW. 0.2m bank on all sides. Internal collapse and infilling. None of structure visible.	ICEHOUSE	Site
17	Building	MLE21049	Fort Henry House, Exton Park. Originally three gothick cottages of c.1800, converted into a single dwelling in 1972. It adjoins a boathouse.	HOUSE	Site
18	MON	MLE10081	Historic settlement core of Exton. Medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, deduced from landscape maps. Known as Exentune in 1086, from the Old English meaning 'the ox farm'.	VILLAGE	Site
19	MON	MLE18549	Village earthworks south of the Old Hall. Some of the houses are still shows as standing on a birds-eye view of around 1800. The area was cleared when the new hall was built c.1810. A survey was made in the 1980s. An area of undulating ground with linear banks and ditches and platforms.	HOUSE PLATFORM; ENCLOSURE; HOLLOW WAY	Site

Asset	Asset	HER/NHLE	Description	Monument	Location
1D 20	Type MON	No. MLE21046	Kitchen garden, Exton Hall. A 19th-century	Type KITCHEN	Site
	West	WELZIOTO	walled kitchen garden with a pair of early 19th-century gardeners' houses at its southwest corner. On the north bank and open to the most westerly of the fishponds in the park. The garden is roughly square, 150m east-west by 100m north-south, with an entrance in the east garden wall, which is stone-faced. Immediately southwest of the garden are the 19th-century kennels. The interior has long grass, but former subdivisions or paths are visible as earthworks.	GARDEN	Site
21	MON	MLE21047	Fishponds west of Exton Hall. A chain of 18th- to 19th-century fishponds running through Exton Park to the south and west of the hall. The ponds have been altered over time, with current footbridges and overflow channels being modern.	FISHPOND	Site
22	MON	MLE5263	Todyngley Park, medieval deer park, Tunneley Wood. The medieval deer park of Todyngley is mentioned in the 15th century. It is not clear if this is the park mentioned at Exton in medieval documents, or Barnsdale Park, though Cantor refers to this as Exton Park.	DEER PARK	Site
23	MON	MLE5270	Gardens to south of Exton Hall. The Old Hall had extensive gardens including terraces, wilderness and canals. This was replaced by an informal 'Brownian' landscape in the 18th century. Following the construction of the new hall c.1810, new gardens were laid out with a terrace, parterre beds and pools adapted from the former canals. Earthworks associated with the terraces survive within the gardens, including a balustraded wall on the east side of a lawn, overlooking the Pool Garden with its small swimming pool and cottage-style changing room.	ORNAMENTAL CANAL; TERRACED GARDEN; LANDSCAPE PARK; LAKE; TERRACED GARDEN; PARTERRE	Site
24	MON	MLE5273	Roman site to the north-west of Exton Park.  Metal detecting in the 1990s discovered a Roman occupation site consisting of coins and pottery in a field northwest of Exton Park.	FINDSPOT	Site
25	SM	1017848; MLE5380	Moated site, Horn. A low rectangular moat, 1- 1.5m in depth and 5m wide, aligned N-S parallel with the stream. It lies across the stream to the west of Horn DMV. On the moat island are large depressions on the northeast and northwest sides indicating manorial building foundations. There is a channel leading into the stream on the southeast. An outer enclosure formed by a low bank lies to the west of the moat, and further building platforms are to the north.	MOAT	Site
26	MON	MLE5386	Fort Henry Lake and Lower Lake, Exton Park. Two linked lakes within Exton Park, extant by 1739. To the south of Fort Henry Lake there are the remains of a cascade (not visible in the survey, possibly due to vegetation coverage).	LAKE; CASCADE	Site

Asset	Asset	HER/NHLE	Description	Monument	Location
ID	Туре	No.		Туре	
27	MON	MLE21252	Exton Park mineral railway. A former railway in a loop around Exton Park, in use from 1951, built by United Steel's Ore Mining Branch to open up new areas for ironstone quarrying. It joined the Burley System in 1961. It was a standard-gauge railway system, 10 route-miles in length and linking with sidings at the end of the Ashwell mineral line. The system was closed in 1973, and survey suggests there are few remaining associated features surviving. Part of the trackbed is visible as a public footpath to the southeast of Exton.	MINERAL RAILWAY	Site
28	MON	MLE5264	Todyngley Park, park pale, Tunneley Wood. Signs of a possible park pale have been noted in Tunneley Wood. Survey indicated that the current ditch around the wood is part of a later (post-medieval) drainage scheme associated with the rides cut through the wood, though a very faint linear bank was noted in current pasture land at the north side of the wood, up to 0.3m high and 2m wide. A small area of wider ditch is visible at SK 933 124, but this may be associated with a quarry or drainage. Within the wood, the feature is obscured by vegetation.	PARK PALE	Site
29	MON	MLE5265	Roman site, Stocking Field, south of Cottesmore Wood. A Roman hearth and pottery were found during the filling of a railway cutting c.1974.  Metal detecting recovered a possible lead steelyard weight and four late Roman coins.	HEARTH	Site
30	FS	MLE6524	Iron Age brooches from Stocking Field, south of Cottesmore Wood. Two Iron Age brooches were found here during metal detecting in the 1990s.	FINDSPOT	Site
31	FS	MLE6936	Medieval buckle from east of Hall Farm. An unusual medieval belt buckle was found here in the 1990s.	FINDSPOT	Site
32	FS	MLE8092	Roman coin from St. Peter & St. Paul's Church. A large Roman brass Antonine coin was found in the churchyard.	FINDSPOT	Site
33	FS	MLE8094	Roman coin from south-east of Brook Farm. A coin of Domitian was found whilst metal detecting in the 1990s.	FINDSPOT	Site
34	FS	MLE8095	Roman or Anglo-Saxon find from east of Empingham Road. A copper alloy object depicting a helmeted man carrying a circular shield and spear was found during metal detecting in the 1990s. It may have been a brooch or a belt fitting.	FINDSPOT	Site
35	FS	MLE8096	Roman brooch from south of the Sewage Works. Part of an early headstud brooch with an open spring was found during metal detecting in the 1990s.	FINDSPOT	Site
36	FS	MLE8197	Saxo-Norman fitting from north of Horn DMV. A gilt bronze fitting (probably 10th- to 11th-century) was found during metal detecting in the 1990s. It is a ring with two protruding bird or serpent heads facing each other.	FINDSPOT	Site

Asset	Asset	HER/NHLE	Description	Monument	Location
37	Type LB II	No. 1073934;	Horn Mill Bridge. Late 18th-century coursed	Type BRIDGE	Buffer
		MLE18556	rubble stone and ashlar bridge with quoins. Single-semi-circular arch with keystone and		
			edged with ashlar. Parapet with stone coping. It carries the road over North Brook south of the		
			mill. The south parapet wall may have been		
			rebuilt. Two large moulded stones in the coping on the north side.		
38	LB II	1073733;	12, The Green, Exton (north side). Cottage of	HOUSE	Buffer
		MLE19115	probable 18th century date of coursed rubble with a thatched roof, one and a half storeys.		
39	LB II	1073734;	13 & 14, The Green, Exton (east side). Pair of	HOUSE	Buffer
		MLE19118	cottages, formerly a single farmhouse, probably late 17th- to early 18th-century. Coursed rubble		
10		1070705	with thatched roof, two storeys with attic.		2 "
40	LB II	1073735; MLE19119	15, The Green, Exton (east side). Small cottage, probably late 18th century. Coursed rubble with	HOUSE	Buffer
			stone-tile roof, two unit plan with gabled dormers.		
41	LB II	1073736;	Mansard House, 16 The Green (east side).	HOUSE	Buffer
		MLE19161	Cottage, probably early 20th-century, coursed rubble with slated gambrel roof. One and a half		
			storeys with two dormer windows, two and a		
42	LB II	1073737;	half unit plan.  18, The Green (east side). Small house, probably	HOUSE;	Buffer
42	LDII	MLE19121	late 18th or early 19th century, incorporating	SCHOOL	bullet
			earlier architectural fragments possibly taken		
			from the church. A long range of coursed square rubble with stone tiled roof, one and a half		
			storeys. Basically a three-unit plan. The building		
43	LB II	1073738;	served as an infants' school in the 19th century.  Barham Court, 17 The Green. Former vicarage,	VICARAGE	Buffer
		MLE19145	c.1820. Coursed stone with paler ashlar dressings. Two storeys, seven bays, the central		
			three projecting. Hipped roofs.		
44	LB II	1073739;	Dovecote in the grounds of Barham Court, The	DOVECOTE	Buffer
		MLE19153	Green. Small dovecote, probably early 18th century. A low circular rubble stone structure		
4.5	1.0.11	4072740	with conical tiled roof.	ININI CTARIFC	D ((
45	LB II	1073740; MLE19155	Fox and Hounds Hotel and stables, The Green (south side). Early 18th-century inn of coursed	INN; STABLES	Buffer
			rubble stone with ashlar dressings and stone		
			tiled roof. Two storeys, symmetrical five-bay façade with central door. To the left, a lower		
			range of stables with segmental arched east		
46	LB II	1073741;	entrance and pantiled roof.  Old Pump House, High Street, Exton. Small	WATER PUMP	Buffer
		MLE19163	octagonal openwork structure with circular brick		
			piers supporting a conical thatched roof. Probably late 19th century.		
47	LB II	1073742;	3 High Street, Exton (east side). Cottage, possibly	HOUSE	Buffer
		MLE19129	17th-century with an earlier core. Coursed rubble with angle quoins and stone tiled roof.		
			One and a half storeys and a single cell with side		
48	LB II	1073743;	entry.  2 & 4, Malting Yard, Exton (east side). Pair of	HOUSE	Buffer
- =		MLE19122	cottages, probably 18th century, of coursed		
			rubble with stone tiled roof. One and half storeys with dormer windows. Both are		
			apparently one and a half units.		

Asset	Asset	HER/NHLE	Description	Monument	Location
ID	Type	No.		Туре	20000001
49	Building; LB II	1073744; MLE18533; MLE10424	Stables and Cart Shed adjacent to Church Farmhouse, Oakham Road (east side). Early 19th-century stable block at right angles to the farmhouse. Coursed rubble with pantiled roof, two stable doors and windows to the ground floor. The building was roofless on 2006 aerial photographs. A probable cart shed nearby is unlisted; it is now an open-fronted barn, four bays, of ironstone and brick construction with a slate roof, of early to mid-19th-century date.	STABLE; FARM BUILDING	Buffer
50	LB II	1073746; MLE19135	4, Stamford Road, Exton (west side). Cottage, probably early to mid-18th century. Coursed sandstone rubble with thatched roof and brick gable stacks. A tall one and half storeys, single unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
51	LB II	1073747; MLE19117	12, Stamford Road (north side). House, probably 18th century though with a 1690s datestone below stack. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof, two storeys and single unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
52	LB II	1073748; MLE19171	The Gables, 6 Top Street, Exton (north side). Cottage, formerly farmhouse, probably early 18th century. Coursed rubble and stone tiled roof, one and a half storeys with three gabled dormers. To the rear, a one bay two-and-a-half storey wing, taller and possibly earlier.	FARMHOUSE	Buffer
53	LB II	1073749; MLE19126	10, Top Street, Exton. House, dated 1684, but façade re-erected in 1975. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof, angle quoins and large stepped stones in gable. One and a half storeys with three gabled dormers.	HOUSE	Buffer
54	LB II	1073750; MLE19144	9, Top Street, Exton. House, probably early 18th century, used as a parish workhouse until 1836. Coursed square rubble with angle quoins, coped gables and stone tiled roof. T-plan, two and a half storeys. It backs onto the street and has a central projecting gable.	HOUSE; WORKHOUSE	Buffer
55	LB II	1073751; MLE19141	8-16, Pudding Bag Lane, Exton. Row of six cottages, all late 18th century. Coursed sandstone rubble with thatched roofs. All but one of one-and-a-half storeys with dormers; No.16 has gable windows to attic and is of two builds. Various ground plans.	HOUSE	Buffer
56	LB II	1073752; MLE19132	31, Pudding Bag Lane, Exton. Terraced cottage, late 18th century. Coursed sandstone rubble with thatched roof. One and a half storeys with dormers, two unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
57	LB II	1073768; MLE19123	2, Blacksmiths Lane, Exton (north side). Terraced cottage, possibly early 18th century. Sandstone and ironstone coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. One and a half storeys, a single cell. Coped gable to left with stepped stones and angle quoins. Roofed with no.4 but walls of separate build.	HOUSE	Buffer
58	LB II	1073770; MLE19150	Brook Farmhouse, Cottesmore Road (west side). Estate farmhouse, c.1830. Coursed rubble with angle quoins and Welsh slate roof. Two storeys, three-bay symmetrical façade and a wing to the rear.	FARMHOUSE	Buffer

Asset	Asset	HER/NHLE	Description	Monument	Location
ID	Туре	No.		Туре	
59	LB II	1073774; MLE19140	7, The Green, Exton (west side). Cottage, probably 18th century, backing onto street. Coursed rubble with thatched roof, one and a half storeys with a one unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
60	LB II	1177297; MLE18555	Horn Millhouse. House, 18th and mid-19th century, of coursed rubble stone and squared stone with quoins and stone dressings, Collyweston slate roof with stone and buff brick ridge stacks. Two ranges, the right-hand one of 18th-century date, two and a half storeys, the left dated 1851 and of two storyes. Cast iron openwork porch. Horn Mill is marked on Greenwood's map and the late 19th-century OS map, and may be on the site of a medieval watermill.	HOUSE, WATERMILL	Buffer
61	LB II	1177633; MLE19111	10, Blacksmiths Lane, Exton (north side). Terraced cottage, early 18th century. Coursed sandstone rubble with stone tiled roof. Angle quoins mark the original limit of the cottage, extended at a later date. Rear entry.	HOUSE	Buffer
62	LB II	1177658; MLE19158	Hall Farmhouse, Cottesmore Road (west side). Estate farmhouse, c.1830. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and hipped stone roof. Two storeys, main block of three symmetrical bays with an additional recessed bay to right. Large projecting Tuscan porch.	FARMHOUSE	Buffer
63	LB II	1177775; MLE19174	Vine Cottage, 3 Exton Park. Cottage, formerly two dwellings, probably late 18th century. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. One and a half storeys with three dormer windows.	HOUSE	Buffer
64	LB II	1177778; MLE19143	9, The Green, Exton (west side). Cottage dated 1730, backing onto the street. Coursed rubble with thatched roof, one-and-a-half storeys. Date stone and initials I.P.	HOUSE	Buffer
65	LB II	1177809; MLE19139	7 & 9, High Street, Exton. Pair of 18th-century or earlier cottages, sandstone rubble with thatched roof. One-and-a-half storeys with dormers, two-and one- unit plans.	HOUSE	Buffer
66	LB II	1177819; MLE19138	6, Malting Yard, Exton (east side). Early 19th-century cottage, formerly two single unit dwellings forming a row with Nos. 2 and 4. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof, two storeys.	HOUSE	Buffer
67	LB II	1177831; MLE18534	Church Farmhouse, Oakham Road (east side). Farmhouse, originally two cottages, set back from the road and with a barn attached to the lower left. Probably late 17th century. Coursed sandstone rubble with stone tiled roof, one and a half storeys with four dormer windows.	HOUSE; BARN	Buffer
68	LB II	1177848; MLE19114	2, Stamford Road (east side). Cottage, probably late 18th century, coursed sandstone rubble and thatched roof. One and a half storeys, two-unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
69	LB II	1177859; MLE19170	Sundial Cottage, 10 Stamford Road (north side). Cottage, possibly with 17th-century core, altered in the 19th century. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. One and a half storyes, a long range, perhaps formerly two dwellings or a house and barn.	HOUSE	Buffer

Asset ID	Asset Type	HER/NHLE No.	Description	Monument Type	Location
70	LB II	1177865; MLE19173	Villa Farmhouse, Stamford Road (south side). Early 19th-century house of well-coursed rubble stone with single quoins and Welsh slate roof. Two storeys, three bays, symmetrical façade.	HOUSE	Buffer
71	LB II	1177871; MLE19136	4, Top Street (north side). House, probably early 18th century, coursed rubble with stone-tiled roof. Two storeys with attic. Three-unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
72	LB II	1177881; MLE19165	Originally separate premises now part of no. 6 Top Street (north side). Cottage, apparently originally early 18th century, coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. One and a half storeys with a single gabled dormer, recently restored. Single unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
73	LB II	1177909; MLE19120	No. 15 Top Street and The Nook, 6 Stamford Road. Pair of cottages, early 18th century. Coursed ironstone rubble with thatched roof, one and a half storeys with dormers. No.15 is a single unit, the Nook is one and a half units.	HOUSE	Buffer
74	LB II	1295269; MLE19125	27 & 29, Pudding Bag Lane, Exton. Pair of late 18th-century cottages with thatched roof. Coursed sandstone rubble, one and a half storeys with dormers. Each of a two unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
75	LB II	1295306; MLE19146	Barn in Home Farmyard, West End (north side). Large barn, probably 18th century. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof, large central double doors, triangular ventilation openings.	BARN	Buffer
76	LB II	MLE19128; 1307219	3 & 5, Top Street, Exton. Pair of cottages, formerly a barn of probable 18th-century date. Coursed rubble with thatched roof and large stepped stones in gable end. Blocked double barn doorway in centre.	BARN; HOUSE	Buffer
77	LB II	1307234; MLE18531	3, Oakham Road (east side). Early 18th-century or earlier cottage. Coursed rubble with thatched roof. One and a half storeys, two unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
78	LB II	1307259; MLE19110	1, High Street (east side). Cottage, probably late 17th century with an earlier core, and facade altered in the early 20th century. Coursed rubble with steeply coped gables, stone tiled roof. Two unit plan with central door.	HOUSE	Buffer
79	LB II	1307289; MLE19113	11, The Green (west side). Early 18th-century or earlier cottage, backing onto the street. Coursed ironstone rubble with thatched roof. One and a half storeys. At least two phases of build.	HOUSE	Buffer
80	LB II	1307333; MLE19134	4, Blacksmiths Lane (north side). Terraced cottage of late 17th- to early 18th-century date. Coursed sandstone rubble with angle quoins. One and a half storeys, two units. Slate roof, mullioned windows.	HOUSE	Buffer
81	LB II	1361512; MLE19112	10, The Green (west side). Early 18th-century cottage, perhaps with earlier core, backing onto street. Coursed ironstone rubble with thatched roof. One and a half storeys, two unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
82	LB II	1361533; MLE19147	Barn to the rear of Fox & Hounds, The Green (east side). Large barn, probably late 18th- to early 19th-century. Coursed rubble with renewed roof covering, blocked ventilation holes.	BARN	Buffer

Asset	Asset	HER/NHLE	Description	Monument	Location
ID	Туре	No.		Туре	D. ((
83	LB II	1361534; MLE19137	5, High Street (east side). Cottage, probably early 18th century. Coursed sandstone rubble with stone tiled roof. One and a half storeys with three dormers, two unit plan. Angle quoins to one end, the other end wall is curved.	HOUSE	Buffer
84	LB II	1361535; MLE19164	Old School House, Oakham Road (west side). House, probably mid-17th-century, added to in the 19th century to make a former school in a parallel range behind. Gable end onto street. Coursed squared rubble throughout. The 17th- century building is a three-unit plan, two storeys with attics, and large stepped stones to the coped gables.	HOUSE; SCHOOL	Buffer
85	LB II	1361536; MLE18532	Top House, Oakham Road (east side). Late 18th-century house, coursed rubble with quoins to angles and openings, and stone-tiled roof. Two storeys with attic. Three-bay symmetrical facade with central door.	HOUSE	Buffer
86	LB II	1361537; MLE19172	5, Stamford Road (west side). Long cottage, formerly two dwellings, probably late 18th-century. Roughly coursed sandstone rubble with thatched roof. One and a half storeys with four dormer windows.	HOUSE	Buffer
87	LB II	1361538; MLE19124	2, Top Street (north side). Late 18th-century house, coursed and squared rubble with stone tiled roof, contrasting angle quoins. Two storeys with attic, single unit plan.	HOUSE	Buffer
88	LB II	1361539; MLE19127	12, Top Street (north side). Early 18th-century cottage, possibly formerly two dwellings. Coursed rubble, thatched roof. Part is one and a half storeys, and two unit plan, with to the right a lower, single storey section.	HOUSE	Buffer
89	LB II	1361540; MLE19130	3, West End (east side). Cottage, probably 18th- century, of coursed rubble with a stone tile roof. Single unit, single storey. Part rebuilt.	HOUSE	Buffer
90	LB II	1361541; MLE19133	33 & 35, Pudding Bag Lane. Small house, mid- 17th century, of coursed sandstone rubble with a stone tiled roof. Two storeys, two principal units.	HOUSE	Buffer
91	LB II	1361548; MLE19142	8, Blacksmiths Lane (north side). Terraced cottage formerly two or even three dwellings, early 18th century. Coursed sandstone or ironstone rubble and stone tiled roof. Tall one-and-a-half storeys, facade much altered. Evidence of two builds.	HOUSE	Buffer
92	LB II	1361549; MLE19167	Range of farmbuildings, Hall Farm, Cottesmore Road (west side). L-shaped range of early 19th-century or earlier date, coursed rubble with pantiled roof. One barn running north-south with large double doors and ventilation slits. In the long east-west range are a row of stables and coach with hayloft above, byre and a cottage in the easternmost three bays.	OUTBUILDING	Buffer
93	Building	MLE5268	Pudding Bag Cottage, 23-25, Pudding Bag Lane. Thatched 16th-century cottage with similar buildings surrounding it.	HOUSE	Buffer
94	Building	MLE18784	Exton War Memorial. Tall Clipsham stone cross with canopy and crucifixion on front face, on an octagonal shaft. Cross base on three tiered hexagonal steps. Unveiled in 1922.	WAR MEMORIAL	Buffer

Asset	Asset	HER/NHLE	Description	Monument	Location
		No.	Description		Location
95	MON	No. MLE15978	Woolfox Lodge Airfield. Second World War airfield opened in 1940, with the 218th Squadron flying 'Operation Glimmer' (Normandy Landing decoy) from here. It closed in 1945 and was used for various purposes, including German POWs, homes for ex-servicemen and displaced persons, and an equipment dispersal depot. Used by Flying Training Command in the early 1950s, then for Bloodhound Missiles. It	Type  MILITARY AIRFIELD; CONTROL TOWER; RUNWAY	Buffer
96	MON	MLE15979	was sold in 1966, but some of the airfield layout is still visible.  Bloodhound Missile Site, Woolfox Lodge Airfield.	BLOODHOUND	Buffer
90	IVION	IMLE13979	The airfield was used for a Bloodhound missile base from 1962-4; some of the buildings are still standing. The site consisted of two fire units each equipped with 16 Bloodhound Mk 1 missiles and two Yellow River target-illuminating radars. No.62 Squadron formed at the site, become operational in February 1960. The site closed in 1964.	MISSILE SITE	bullet
97	MON	MLE5262	Iron Age enclosure cropmarks west of Hawkeswell Spinney. Four or five rectangular enclosures can be seen on aerial photographs from 1986, suggesting an Iron Age settlement site.	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Buffer
98	MON	MLE5269	Possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery north-west of Glebe Farm. Anglo-Saxon pottery and human bones were noted on the surface of a ploughed field at or near this grid reference in the 1980s.	CEMETERY?	Buffer
99	MON	MLE5271	Roman site, Campdens Close. Roman pottery and coins were found here in the 1990s. Finds included brooches, finger rings, a possible military belt fitting, a spatula, a possible tile comb and a nail cleaner. A Late Iron Age brooch was also found.	FINDSPOT	Buffer
100	MON	MLE5272	Roman site, Grey Barn, west of Hawkeswell Spring. Roman pottery, coins and brooches were found here in the 1990s, suggesting a settlement site. Other finds included a spoon, a bracelet, four lead weights and two decorated lead fragments. Coins of 2nd and 3rd century date were found.	FINDSPOT	Buffer
101	MON	MLE5382	Possible toll house, well, Horn Lane Spinney. A stone-lined well was found during installation of a pipeline beside the Great North Road at Horn Lane Spinney. It may have served a roadside toll house for the Merchant Adventurers.	WELL; TOLL HOUSE?	Buffer
102	MON	MLE5383; MLE5384	Horn Mill is marked on Greenwood's map and the late 19th-century OS map. It may be on the site of a medieval mill. The mill house stands to the south (site 60).	WATERMILL	Buffer
103	MON	MLE20651	The Great North Road' turnpike road was created in 1738-9, running from Stamford to Grantham. It later became part of the A1. The turnpike expired in 1873.	TOLL ROAD	Buffer
104	MON	MLE5345	The Drift, a probable Roman road, possibly with earlier origins, joining Ermine Street via Thistleton. The line of the road was recorded in a watching brief to the south of Wood Lane, Greetham.	ROAD	Buffer

Asset	Asset	HER/NHLE	Description	Monument	Location
ID	Туре	No.	·	Туре	
105	MON	MLE5748	Route of Ermine Street, a Roman road running from London to Lincoln, partly on the route of the A1. It ran through the Roman town at Great Casterton.	ROAD	Buffer
106	MON	MLE5327	Old Windmill north of Toll Bar Spinney. A windmill was built sometime after 1824 and was disused by 1884. All that remained in 1981 was a circular stone wall up to 6 feet in height, with opposing doors. In 2003 it appeared to have been demolished. It is not visible from public access during the survey, and it is uncertain whether any of the structure survives.	WINDMILL	Buffer
107	MON	MLE5341	Place-name evidence for a possible ancient occupation site, Black Piece. The field name may represent an ancient occupation site, which has caused soil to turn black.	SITE?	Buffer
108	FS	MLE6234	Anglo-Saxon stirrup mount from Campdens Close. A late Saxon stirrup mount was found amongst a larger scatter of Roman finds (MLE5271) during metal detecting.	FINDSPOT	Buffer
109	FS	MLE6235	Saxon coin, Grey Barn, west of Hawkeswell Spring. A late Saxon coin of St Edmund memorial type was found during metal detecting in the 1990s.	FINDSPOT	Buffer
110	FS	MLE6525	An Iron Age coin, of the Iceni was found at Grey Barn, west of Hawkeswell Spring, during metal detecting in the 1990s.	FINDSPOT	Buffer
111	FS	MLE6934	Medieval pottery found at 4, Stamford End, in the 1980s. It was a fragment of a Stanion/Lyveden jug of probable 13th-century date.	FINDSPOT	Buffer
112	FS	MLE6935	Medieval jug from 1, Maltings Yard. A complete bellarmine jug (believed to be a witch bottle) was found beneath the hearth of the house during alterations in 1983.	FINDSPOT	Buffer
113	MON	MLE8632	Possible site of medieval watermill, Mill House.	WATERMILL?	Buffer

## **APPENDIX 2: SURVEY GAZETTEER**

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
1	Structure	Substantial ruins of Exton Old Hall, including a partially collapsed arched cellar, and parts of external and internal walls standing to full height.	Erosion	Site - acc	Moderate	1010949-51	Post-med	MLE5261
2	Earthworks	Area of undulating ground with linear banks, ditches and platforms. Horn village earthworks.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Good	1010448	Medieval	MLE5380
16	Site of building	Site of former ice house shown on historic mapping, now a c.1m deep oval hollow aligned SE-NW; 0.2m bank on all sides. Internal collapse and infilling. None of structure visible.	None	Site - acc	Poor		Post-med	MLE21048
19	Earthworks	Earthworks around Exton. Area of undulating ground with linear banks and ditches and platforms. Probably a mixture of features relating to the former gardens and the village buildings removed in the early 19th century.	Roots	Site - acc	Moderate	1010423-6	Post-med	MLE18549
20	Boundary wall	Walled kitchen garden of 19th-century date, associated with Exton Hall. The walls surrounding the garden survive, though the interior is much obscured by long grass and camping activity.	Decay	Site – acc	Moderate	1160371-4	Post-med	MLE21046
23	Earthworks	Earthwork remains of former terraced gardens south of Exton Hall. These are now within grassed lawn areas, formerly including a parterre and terraced gardens. The earthworks largely appear to survive in good condition.	None	Site – acc	Good	1010967	Post-med	MLE5270
25	Earthworks	Rectangular moated site, with central platform aligned N-S surrounded by 2m deep x 5m wide ditch on all sides. Aligned with stream. Site of medieval moated manor house at Horn.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Good	1010451+77	Medieval	MLE5380
27	Railway	Slight terrace along field boundary on route of former mineral railway trackbed. At the east end, it is part of a footpath. No visible remains of the infrastructure.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Poor	1010925-6	Modern	MLE21252
28	Linear earthwork	Narrow, curvilinear bank, on part of the route of Todyngley deer park. Visible as a faint ridge 2m wide, 0.3m high. Possibly the very denuded remains of the park pale.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Medieval	
37	Bridge	Horn Mill Bridge, crossing the brook just after it is joined by the tail race from the mill. Mortared stone, flat capping, apart from two reused chamfered stones on the north side. Low arch with keystone. South wall appears rebuilt in places.	Traffic	Buffer-acc	Good	1010931-2	Post-med	MLE18556
106	Site of building	Ruined windmill marked on 1843-1893 map. Probably demolished by 2003. Not visible on Lidar or from public access.	Unknown	Buffer-acc	Removed		Post-med	MLE5327
114	Bridge	Bridge over North Brook, present on 1891-19152 OS map. No longer extant	n/a	Site - acc	Removed		Post-med	
115	Bridge	Footbridge marked on the 1843-1893 map. Current bridge is modern wooden planks.	Decay	Site - na	Poor	1010922	Post-med	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
116	Bridge	Footbridge marked on the 1843-1893 map. Red brick with arch; parapet missing.	Decay	Site - acc	Moderate	1010935	Post-med	
117	Bridge	Footbridge marked on 1843-1893 map across pond in park. Current bridge is modern wooden planks.	Decay	Site - acc	Moderate	1160375	Post-med	
118	Bridge	Foot bridge marked on 1843-1893 map. No longer extant.	n/a	Site - acc	Removed		Post-med	
119	Bridge	Foot bridge marked on 1843-1893 map. Current bridge is modern wooden planks.	Decay	Site - acc	Moderate	1010965	Post-med	
120	Bridge	Foot bridge marked on 1843-1893 map. Not visible from public access.	Unknown	Buffer-na	Unknown		Post-med	
121	Bridge	Foot bridge marked on 1843-1893 map. Not seen in survey.	Unknown	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
122	Bridge	Foot bridge marked on 1843-1893 map. Current bridge is modern wooden planks.	Decay	Buffer-acc	Moderate	1010977	Post-med	
123	Site of building	Building marked on 1843-1893 map as Fountain's Barn. In cultivated field, no visible earthworks.	Ploughing	Buffer-acc	Removed		Post-med	
124	Site of building	Small building marked on the 1904-1939 map. No longer extant; no visible remains from public access.	n/a	Buffer-acc	Unknown		Modern	
125	Site of building	Building marked on the 1843-1893 map, no longer present; no visible remains.	None	Site - acc	Removed		Post-med	
126	Site of building	Building marked on the 1843-1893 map, no longer present; no visible remains.	None	Site- acc	Removed		Post-med	
127	Site of building	Group of buildings marked on the 1843-1893 map. No visible earthworks relating to the two northern buildings; two southern buildings now built over.	Unknown	Site - acc	Removed		Post-med	
128	Site of building	Building marked on the 1843-1893 map. No visible remains on Lidar.	None	Site - na	Removed		Post-med	
129	Depression	Irregular ovoid depression within area of heavy woodland. Possible quarrying? Not seen in survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
130	Depression	Irregular circular depression within area of heavy woodland. Possible quarrying? Not seen in survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
131	Pond	Circular feature, close to a house. Man-made pond, 5m diameter.	None	Site - acc	Moderate	1160377	Unknown	
132	Depression	Circular depression within area of dense woodland. Not seen in survey.	Vegetation	Site - na	Unknown		Unknown	
133	Depression	Possible quarries to either side of valley, possibly for material for the adjacent bank/dam. 120 x 50m, 3-4m deep.	None	Site - acc	Good	86 (F-W)	Post-med	
134	Depression	Circular depression. Within area of woodland. Possibly associated with adjacent recent platform.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
135	Depression	Platform/hardstanding within area of woodland. Recent.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Modern	
136	Depression	Group of small circular depressions showing on Lidar as very slight earthworks. Possibly small quarry pits.	Ploughing	Site - na	Unknown		Unknown	
137	Depression	Slight ovoid depression, 5m in diameter. Possibly former quarry pit.	Ploughing	Buffer-acc	Moderate	1160348	Unknown	
138	Depression	Sub-rectangular depression within corner of current field. Uncertain origin.	Ploughing	Buffer-acc	Moderate	1160329	Unknown	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
139	Depression	Small sub-circular depression within area of woodland. Possibly a small quarry	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
		pit.						
140	Depression	Small sub-circular depression within area of dense woodland. Not observed	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
		during survey.						
141	Depression	Small sub-oval depression adjacent to a drainage ditch in woodland.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
		Uncertain origin.						
142	Depression	Sub-circular depression in a ploughed field, on site of a building/barn shown	Ploughing	Site - na	Moderate		Post-med	
		on historic mapping.						
143	Depression	Slight ovoid depression. Marked as gravel pit on 1891-1912 OS map.	None	Buffer-acc	Good	124137	Post-med	
		Approximately 20 x 10m in extent.						
144	Depression	Group of three small sub-circular depressions, of uncertain origin, in	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
		woodland. Not seen during survey.						
145	Depression	Sub-circular hollow adjacent to a curvilinear ditch. Up to 4m wide, 1.4m deep;	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
		obscured by vegetation. Uncertain origin.						
146	Depression	Circular depression at the end of a drainage ditch and probably post-medieval	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Post-med	
		to modern in origin.						
147	Depression	Two sub-circular depressions in woodland; faint on lidar and not seen in	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
		survey.						
148	Depression	Small cluster of sub-circular depressions within woodland. Faint on lidar, not	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
		seen in survey.						
149	Depression	Irregular depression within area of woodland, close to a drainage ditch and	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
		possibly associated. Faint, and not seen in survey.						
150	Depression	Small circular depression forming part of a junction of drainage ditches. In	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
		woodland.						
151	Depression	Small circular depression adjacent to trackways. Uncertain origin.	None	Site - na	Unknown		Unknown	
152	Depression	Sub-oval pond marked on the 1843-1893 map, now associated with a system	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
		of drainage ditches around woodland.						
153	Depression	Small ovoid depression. Not seen in survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
154	Depression	Large irregular depression. Not seen in survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
155	Depression	Irregular depression, possible former quarry pit.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	1160334	Unknown	
156	Depression	Sub-oval depression, cutting ridge and furrow within woodland. Possibly	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
		small-scale quarrying.						
157	Depression	Sub-circular depression, cutting ridge and furrow in woodland, possibly small-	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
		scale quarrying. Not seen in survey.						
158	Depression	Sub-triangular depression cut into sloping ground. Possibly a former quarry,	None	Buffer-acc	Moderate		Unknown	
		but could be natural.						
159	Depression	Circular depression at the end of a drainage ditch and probably associated.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
160	Depression	Small circular depression, cutting ridge and furrow. Possibly associated with tree in this area. Not seen in survey.	Roots	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
161	Earthworks	Slight sub-rectangular mound overlying ridge and furrow. Probably associated with a modern pylon. Not noted in survey.	None	Site - acc	Unknown		Modern	
162	Depression	Wide sub-oval depression depicted on the 1843-1893 map. Up to 2m deep, possibly a former quarry but could be natural landform.	Ploughing	Buffer	Moderate	1010921	Unknown	
163	Depression	Sub-circular depressions associated with woodland drainage ditches.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Modern	
164	Linear depression	Deep cut linear ditch with circular terminus, likely modern drainage feature. Only the terminus was visible in survey due to dense vegetation.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	130600	Modern	
165	Linear depression	Deep cut ditch feature, likely associated with Exton ponds. Very overgrown.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown	1160367	Post-med	
166	Depression	Sub-circular depression at the end of a drainage ditch, probably modern.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Modern	
167	Depression	Site of Stamford Pond, sub-rectangular pond along a brook valley, shown on 18th and early 19th-century mapping. No longer depicted by 1885.	N/a	Site - acc	N/a		Post-med	
168	Earthworks	Unlabelled circular earthwork mound or platform marked on 1843-1893 map; in the vicinity of a pond marked on the 1826 map. Not visible on lidar or in survey.	Ploughing	Site - na	Poor		Unknown	
169	Earthworks	Unlabelled square earthwork marked on 1843-1893 map. In a ploughed field and no longer visible.	Ploughing	Site - na	Poor		Unknown	
170	Earthworks	Earthworks marked on 1843-1893 map, appearing to be associated with a road. Not noted in survey, possibly natural landform.	None	Buffer-acc	Unknown		Post-med	
171	Depression	Wide, irregular earthwork hollow marked on 1843-1893 map and possibly associated with former quarrying; houses now within the site.	None	Buffer-acc	Moderate		Unknown	
172	Linear earthwork	Earthworks marked on 1843-1893 map. Appears to be a natural scarp on valley side.	None	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
173	Linear earthwork	Earthworks marked on 1843-1893 map. Edge of apparently natural scarp/valley, probably also formerly a field boundary.	None	Site - acc	Moderate	1010923	Unknown	
174	Linear earthwork	Earthwork bank forming a dam between Fort Henry and Lower Lake, carrying a track/road. The overflow to Lower Lake is partly culverted through the bank.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
175	Linear earthwork	Substantial earthwork bank crossing the valley north of Fort Henry Lake and carrying a road/track. Around 3m high, 3.5m wide at top, 6m at base.	Erosion	Site - acc	Good	1010976	Post-med	
176	Linear earthwork	Terraced trackway with scarp down to west, on east side of Brook Valley.  Marked as a track on 1885 map.	None	Site - acc	Good	1010443	Post-med	
177	Earthworks	Earthwork ridge in a sub-oval loop marked on 1843-93 OS map, adjacent to stream. Not currently visible as an earthwork.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Poor		Post-med	
178	Depression	Unlabelled sub-oval depression marked on 1891-1912 map - likely limestone pit. Visible on Lidar. In buffer, not visible from public access.	Vegetation	Buffer- na	Unknown		Post-med	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
179	Depression	Possible shallow elongated oval hollow within area of dense woodland. Faint in lidar, possibly natural.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
180	Linear earthwork	Raised linear earthwork/bank aligned east-west, visible on Lidar in woodland; partially seen in survey.	Roots; veg	Site - acc	Unknown	1160355	Unknown	
181	Linear earthwork	Slight raised linear earthwork, east-west aligned, possible former trackway? Not seen in survey.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
182	Earthworks	Sub-square slight raised earthwork feature, visible on Lidar apparently overlying ridge & furrow. Not seen in survey.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Unknown			
183	Water feature	Fountain marked on 1843-1893 map. Not currently visible from public access.		Buffer-acc	Unknown		Post med	
184	Earthworks	Former divisions/paths within walled kitchen garden of Exton Hall. Visible on Lidar and as earthworks.	Camping	Site - acc	Moderate		Post-med	
185	Quarry	Gravel pit marked on the 1891-1912 OS map. Slight depression visible in Lidar data; located in fenced wooded area and not visible from public access.	None	Buffer-acc	Unknown		Post-med	
186	Quarry	Stone pit marked on 1843-1893 OS map. No earthwork visible on Lidar.	None	Site - na	Unknown		Post-med	
187	Guide post	Guide post marked on the 1843-1893 map. White wooden post with finger boards now in place.	None	Buffer-acc	Good	1160350	Post-med	
188	Guide post	Guide post marked on the 1843-1893 map. White wooden post with finger boards now in place.	None	Buffer-acc	Good		Post-med	
189	Guide post	Guide post marked on 1843-1893 map. Wooden post with finger boards now in traffic island.	None	Buffer-acc	Good	1160326	Post-med	
190	Guide post	Guide post marked on 1843-1893 map. Wooden post with finger boards now on verge to south of road.	None	Buffer-acc	Good		Post-med	
191	Guide post	Guide post marked on the 1843-1893 map. Wooden post with finger boards to west of Cottesmore Road.	None	Buffer-acc	Good		Post-med	
192	Water feature	Hydraulic pump marked on 1843-1893 map. Not seen in survey (dense vegetation).	None	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
193	Water feature	Hydraulic ram marked on the 1891-1912 map. Not visible from public access.	Unknown	Buffer-acc	Unknown		Post-med	
194	Water feature	Hydraulic ram marked on the 1843-1893 map. No public access.	Unknown	Buffer-na	Unknown		Post-med	
195	Structure	Lime kiln marked on the 1843-1893 map, labelled as old on the 1891-1912 map. Some irregular raised earthworks visible in woodland; no details observed from public access.	Vegetation	Buffer-acc	Unknown	1160366	Post-med	
196	Quarry	Old limestone pit marked on the 1843-1893 map. Faint undulation in Lidar; no public access.	Ploughing	Buffer-na	Unknown		Post-med	
197	Quarry	Oval depression marked as a limestone pit on 1843-1893 map. Depression visible in Lidar.	Ploughing	Site - na	Unknown		Post-med	
198	Quarry	Limestone pit marked on 1843-1893 map. Depression visible in Lidar.	Ploughing	Site - na	Unknown		Post-med	
199	Quarry	Limestone pits to either side of track, marked on 1843-1893 map. No clear earthworks currently visible.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Poor		Post-med	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
200	Quarry	Limestone pit marked on 1843-1893 map. No visible earthwork on Lidar; no public access.	Unknown	Buffer-na	Unknown		Post-med	
201	Linear depression	Sinuous linear hollow, roughly aligned northwest to southeast, meandering form suggests a stream/drain. Visible as a ditch 3m wide and 0.5m deep.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Post-med	
202	Linear depression	Short linear drainage ditch connecting 201 to modern drainage ditch. East to west aligned	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Modern	
203	Pond	Lower Lake, fed by an overflow from Fort Henry Lake. It is around 280m long and 160m at its widest point. An arch and cascade are reported at the overflow, but were not seen during the survey; this area is densely vegetated.	Silting	Site - acc	Good	1010938-9	Post-med	
204	Linear depression	Well-defined linear ditch in lidar and aerial mapping imagery. Not depicted on any historic maps. Probably drainage-related. In dense woodland.	Vegetation	Site - na	Unknown		Modern	
205	Linear depression	Well-defined linear ditch in lidar and aerial mapping imagery. Not depicted on any historic maps and probably drainage-related. In dense wood.	Vegetation	Site - na	Unknown		Modern	
206	Linear depression	Irregular linear hollows within area of current woodland. Not seen in survey. Possibly former tracks/hollow ways.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
207	Linear depression	Northeast to southwest aligned linear hollow, within area of heavy woodland. Not seen in survey; possible former track.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
208	Linear depression	Group of faint linear hollows within area of heavy woodland. Not seen in survey. Possible former trackways.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
209	Linear depression	Roughly aligned east to west linear ditch, within area of dense woodland.  Possibly a former stream or drain.	Vegetation	Site - na	Unknown		Unknown	
210	Linear depression	Gully/hollow way aligned NE-SW running downslope from NE.4m wide x 2m deep. Appears to truncate the earthworks of Horn Village.	Infilling	Site - acc	Good	1010450	Medieval	
211	Linear depression	Ditch aligned N-S. Mod sloping convex bank on W side c.1m high. Gentle sloping convex bank on E side c.0.5m high. Possible quarry entrance.	None	Site - acc	Good	1010433	Post-med	
212	Linear depression	Possible former hollow way running N-S. Now demarcated by a slight gully and a number of oak trees at E end. Possible it joins track through woods to N	None	Site - acc	Poor	1010421	Unknown	
213	Trackway	Track with brick surfacing, aligned N-S. Two rows of bricks 0.5m wide. Spaced 1m apart. Cart track.	Erosion	Site - acc	Moderate	1010418	Post-med	
214	Linear depression	North-east to south-west aligned linear hollow, cutting ridge and furrow.  Probably a trackway and perhaps modern.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Unknown		Modern	
215	Linear earthwork	Faint linear ridge, aligned northwest to southeast, possibly a former track, cutting ridge & furrow. In woodland.	Vegetation	Site - na	Unknown		Unknown	
216	Linear depression	Series of faint, narrow linear hollows, all cutting ridge and furrow. Probably footpaths or animal tracks.	None	Site - acc	Unknown		Modern	
217	Linear depression	Curvilinear narrow ditch, aligned east to west. Not seen in survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
218	Linear earthwork	Linear scarp, aligned east to west, probably a natural break of slope.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
219	Linear depression	North to south aligned linear ditch, probably modern drainage. There is a	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Modern	
		depression (163) at the south end, probably associated.						
220	Earthworks	Sub-square feature defined by faint banks on Lidar. Enclosure? Not visible as an earthwork on the ground.	None	Site - acc	Poor		Unknown	
221	Earthworks	Circular mound within current woodland. Possibly modern.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
222	Depression	Irregular depression marked as an earthwork on the 1843-1893 map. Visible as a very slight earthwork in a ploughed field.	Ploughing	Site - na	Poor	1160358	Post-med	
223	Depression	L-shaped substantial depression marked on 1843-1893 map. It crosses an avenue through Tunnely Wood and appears drainage related. Up to 5m wide, 2m deep.	Root, veg	Site - acc	Good	1010973	Post-med	
224	Pond	Sub-triangular pond marked on 1843-1893 map; not visible on Lidar so presumably infilled.	Unknown	Buffer-na	Poor		Post-med	
225	Depression	Irregular depression within area of dense woodland. Not visible in survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
226	Earthworks	Slight raised circular mound, probably a modern pylon base.	None	site - acc	Unknown		Modern	
227	Pond	Former extent of southeast pond in Exton Park, shown in early 19th-century mapping as more extensive than currently appears. The northeast arm is now a dry valley.	Silt, veg	Site - acc	Moderate	1010959-69	Post-med	
228	Pond	Historic extent of Fort Henry Lake. There has been substantial silting (possibly deliberately), and the northeast arm is now a densely vegetated channel.  There is a dam and overflow at the south end.	Silting	Site - acc	Moderate	1010940	Post-med	
229	Pond	Large fishpond in Exton Park, forming part of a chain of ponds along the course of a former brook. It is approximately 300m long and 50m at its widest point.	Silting	Site - acc	Good	1160361	Post-med	MLE21047
230	Pond	Circular depression in Lidar data, showing as a pond on Google images from 2000 onwards. Possibly drainage related.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Good		Post-med	
231	Depression	Pond and adjacent pump marked on the 1843-1893 map. Slight depression in Lidar data, no earthworks seen in survey.	Unknown	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
232	Water feature	Pump marked on the 1843-1893 map to the east of the lodges at the southwest end of the park. Not seen in survey.	Unknown	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
233	Water feature	Pump marked on the 1843-1893 map to the west of the lodges at the southwest end of the park. Not seen in survey.	Unknown	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
234	Depression	Possible old quarry truncated by pathway; though could be associated with drainage ditches. 2m deep. 20m x 20m.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	55, 56	Post-med	
235	Depression	Cluster of two sub-oval depressions, possibly former quarry pits, perhaps reused as drainage sumps.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	16-19	Post-med	
236	Depression	Sub-oval depression, possibly a former quarry pit perhaps reused as a drainage sump. 2m deep and 30mx30m in extent.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	16, 17	Post-med	
237	Depression	Cluster of slight, irregular earthworks, possibly old quarrying features.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	33, 34	Post-med	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
238	Depression	Sub-circular depression, possibly an old quarry pit but could be a drainage sump. 1m deep, 10m x 15m in extent.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	42	Post-med	
239	Depression	Cluster of four possible quarry pits, 1m deep, 30m x 30m wide.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	27	Post-med	
240	Quarry	Quarry marked on 1843-1893 map. Visible as a depression cut into the side of the valley, up to 2m high. Vegetation is too dense to see full extent.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Post-med	
241	Quarry	Area of open cast quarrying aligned E-W. Gentle slope down from N-S on N side. Steep quarry face on S edge.	None	Site - acc	Good	1010430	Modern	
242	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW - SSE, ridges c.10m apart and c.0.5m high. Clearly visible as earthworks.	None	Site - acc	Good	5-8;434-5	Medieval	
243	Ridge and furrow	Large area of north to south aligned ridge and furrow within Exton Park and plantations. No access to field.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Medieval	
244	Ridge and furrow	East to west aligned ridge and furrow within Exton Park. No access to field and obscured by long grass.	None	Site - acc	Moderate		Medieval	
245	Ridge and furrow	North to south aligned ridge and furrow. Not visible from public access.	Vegetation	Site- acc	Unknown		Medieval	
246	Ridge and furrow	Small area of faint north-south aligned banks within woodland, possibly ridge and furrow but could be tree-planting lines. Not seen during survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
247	Ridge and furrow	Small area of northeast to southwest aligned parallel banks in woodland, possibly ridge and furrow or tree-planting lines. Not seen in survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
248	Ridge and furrow	Area of fragmentary east-west aligned banks within dense woodland. Possibly ridge and furrow, but perhaps more likely tree planting troughs.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
249	Ridge and furrow	Linear banks on sloping valley side within woodland. Possible ridge and furrow, but could be tree-planting troughs. The ridges cover an area of 100m x 10m and stand up to 1m high.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	81, 82	Unknown	
250	Ridge and furrow	Well defined area of northeast to southwest aligned ridge and furrow, near Horn DMV. No public access, but probable earthworks visible from a distance.	None	Buffer- na	Moderate		Medieval	
251	Ridge and furrow	Area of northeast to southwest aligned ridge and furrow or tree-planting troughs in woodland, spaced at 7-8m intervals and extending beyond the buffer. No public access.	Vegetation	Buffer-na	Unknown		Unknown	
252	Ridge and furrow	Small area of linear banks aligned northwest to southeast within woodland, very faint on Lidar and not visible during survey. Possibly ridge and furrow or tree-planting features.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Poor		Unknown	
253	Ridge and furrow	Small area of north-south aligned earthwork ridge and furrow, not visible from public access. Cropmark ridge and furrow to the east in aerial imagery.	Unknown	Buffer-na	Moderate		Medieval	
254	Ridge and furrow	Small area of ridge and furrow aligned northwest to southeast, very faint in Lidar and not seen during the survey.	None	Site - acc	Unknown		Medieval	
255	Ridge and furrow	Several groups of faint ridge and furrow earthworks around Exton village, in various alignments. From the roadside, the fields appear uneven, but the ridge and furrow is not obvious.	None	Buffer-acc	Unknown	1010917	Medieval	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
256	Ridge and furrow	Very faint north-south aligned ridges, possibly ridge and furrow but indistinct. No earthworks visible on the ground.	None	Buffer-acc	Poor	1010920	Unknown	
257	Ridge and furrow	Area of parallel banks visible on Lidar in wooded area near road. Possibly ridge and furrow, but not visible from public access.	Vegetation	Buffer-acc	Unknown		Unknown	
258	Ridge and furrow	Area of east to west aligned ridge and furrow within densely wooded area near road. Some earthworks visible in survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate	1160330	Medieval	
259	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW - SSE, c. 5m apart with ridges c.0.5m high. Part of a wider system.	None	Site - acc	Good	01-Apr	Medieval	
260	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW - SSE, c. 5m apart with ridges c.0.5m high. Within dense woodland, but part of a wider system. Appears to cross earthwork 185.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Medieval	
261	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW - SSE, c. 5m apart with ridges c.0.5m high. Part of a wider system preserved in woodland.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Good	01-Apr	Medieval	
262	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW - SSE, c. 5m apart with ridges c.0.5m high. Part of a wider system, preserved in woodland.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Good	01-Apr	Medieval	
263	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW - SSE, c. 5m apart with ridges c.0.5m high. Part of a wider system, preserved in woodland.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Good	01-Apr	Medieval	
264	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW - SSE, c. 5m apart with ridges c.0.5m high. Part of a wider system, preserved in woodland.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Good	01-Apr	Medieval	
265	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW - SSE, c. 5m apart with ridges c.0.5m high. Part of a wider system.	None	Site - acc	Good	01-Apr	Medieval	
266	Ridge and furrow	Two furrows and three ridges forming a detached part of a wider system aligned NNW-SSE.	None	Site - acc	Good		Medieval	
267	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW-SSE, spaced c. 4.5m apart with ridges c.0.5m high. Part of a wider system, the ridges in wooded areas being more distinct than those in the field.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Good		Medieval	
268	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow aligned NNW - SSE, c. 5m apart with ridges c.0.5m high. Part of a wider system, preserved in woodland.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Good		Medieval	
269	Water feature	Sluice marked on 1843-1893 map at the east side of pond 307. Currently a stone overflow into a leat, no sluice mechanism surviving.	None	Site - acc	Moderate	1160370	Post-med	
270	Water feature	Sluice marked on 1843-1893 map at the southeast end of pond 229. No sluice or overflow currently visible in this area.	N/a	Site - acc	Removed		Post-med	
271	Water feature	Sluice marked on 1843-1893 map near the south end of pond 227. Not seen in survey and possibly removed.	None	Site - acc	Removed		Post-med	
272	Water feature	Sluice marked on 1843-1893 map, on the brook to the east of pond 227. In the buffer, not visible from public access but brook has been altered so probably removed.	N/a	Buffer-na	Unknown		Post-med	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
273	Water feature	Sluice marked on 1843-1893 map at the dam between the Fort Henry Lake and Lower Lake. No obvious sluice mechanism now visible here.	N/a	Site - acc	Removed		Post-med	
274	Water feature	Sluice marked on 1843-1893 map on leat from Horn Mill pond. Not visible from public access so survival uncertain.	Unknown	Buffer-na	Unknown		Post-med	
275	Water feature	Hakewell Spring, marked on the 1843-1893 map. No public access.	Unknown	Buffer-na	Unknown		Post-med	
276	Water feature	Weir marked on 1843-1893 map along pond 227. A rustic weir or dam of rough, large stones crosses the pond at this point, designed to look natural.	None	Site - acc	Moderate	1010962-3	Post-med	
277	Water feature	Weir marked on 1843-1893 map at the south end of Lower Lake. The current overflow is a modern concrete feature.	None	Site - acc	Moderate	1010937	Modern	
278	Water feature	Weir marked on the 1904-1939 map. No public access.	Unknown	Buffer-na	Unknown		Modern	
279	Water feature	Square feature marked on 1843-1893 OS map, marked as a well/spring on current mapping. Not visible in lidar data or aerial photos.	None	Site - na	Unknown		Post-med	
280	Water feature	Well marked on the 1891-1912 map. Not visible from public access.	Unknown	Buffer-na	Unknown		Post-med	
281	Linear earthwork	Possible former field boundary or causeway, aligned roughly east to west. Not visible in survey.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
282	Linear earthwork	Wide curvilinear ridge, aligned roughly east to west, on the route of a current farm track and a boundary shown on the 1807 map.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
283	Linear earthwork	Possible former field boundary pre-dating 1843, visible in lidar as a slight ridge aligned roughly east to west.	Ploughing	Site-na	Unknown		Unknown	
284	Linear depression	Former field boundary visible as a drainage ditch, aligned roughly east to west, visible in roadside woodland and as a cropmark.	Ploughing	Buffer-acc	Moderate	1160337	Post-med	
285	Linear earthwork	Possible former field boundary visible as a wide, faint ridge in ploughed field, aligned roughly east to west. Not shown on any 19th-century mapping, and not visible from public access.	Ploughing	Buffer-na	Unknown		Unknown	
286	Linear earthwork	Former field boundary visible as an earthwork bank c.3m wide x 0.5m high within the park, and as a soilmark in the buffer to the west. Aligned E-W. Probably a boundary shown on the 1807 map.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Moderate	1010427	Unknown	
287	Linear earthwork	Former field boundary visible as an earthwork bank within the park and woodland, c.3m wide x 0.5m high. Aligned E-W. Not clear as an earthwork in the buffer.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
288	Linear earthwork	Group of possible former field boundaries visible on lidar as wide earthwork ridges aligned northwest to southeast. The earthworks are not visible from public access. The southernmost is shown as a road on the 1807 map.	Ploughing	Buffer-acc	Unknown		Unknown	
289	Linear earthwork	Group of possible former field boundaries visible on lidar as wide, shallow earthwork ridges, mostly east to west aligned. Within the buffer, these are not visible as earthworks.	Ploughing	Buffer-acc	Poor		Unknown	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
290	Linear earthwork	Sinuous earthwork ridge, aligned roughly east-west, appearing to be crossed by ridge and furrow. Possibly a former field boundary but uncertain. Not seen as an earthwork in survey.	None	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
291	Boundary wall	Stone boundary wall along Empingham Road in Exton, part of a garden boundary. 1m high, pale stone, mortared.	None	Buffer-acc	Good		Post-med	
292	Boundary wall	Remains of drystone boundary wall aligned NE-SW. Only partially surviving.  Areas of collapse replaced by barbed wire fencing. Height 1.5m max	Collapse	Site - acc	Poor	1010446	Post-med	
293	Linear earthwork	Extant field boundary between ploughed and pasture fields. Formed by a bank c.2m wide x 0.3m high, aligned E-W.	None	Site - acc	Moderate	1010429	Post-med	
294	Linear depression	East-west aligned narrow ditch feature in woodland, probably modern drainage. Cuts ridge and furrow.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
295	Linear earthwork	Slight earthwork ridge aligned east to west. Possibly a former field boundary, but uncertain. Not visible in survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Post-med	
296	Boundary wall	Substantial stone boundary wall along Empingham Road in Exton, forming the boundary of a farm yard and fields. Up to 1.7m high, mortared, with concrete coping.	Decay	Buffer-acc	Good	1010918	Post-med	
297	Boundary wall	Stone boundary wall around part of Exton Park. Stone sizes vary from 0.1 x 0.2m to 0.8 x 0.4m. Wall width c.0.5m, height between 1m and 2m. Top of wall largely cemented	Decay	Site - acc	Good	1010441-2	Post-med	1073745
298	Linear earthwork	Slight earthwork ridge within ploughed field, possibly a former field boundary, aligned east to west.	Ploughing	Site - na	Unknown		Unknown	
299	Linear earthwork	Linear earthwork ridge within woodland, visible on Lidar but not seen in survey. Possibly a former field boundary or track. Not shown on historic mapping.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
300	Linear earthwork	Linear earthwork ridge within woodland, visible on Lidar but not seen in survey. Possibly a former field boundary or track.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
301	Linear earthwork	Slight linear ridge aligned roughly north-south, leading north towards Exton Old Hall. Probably a former access track, 1.5m wide, 0.3m high.	None	Site - acc	Moderate	1010952	Post-med	
302	Linear depression	Narrow linear ditch aligned northwest to southeast, visible on Lidar but not seen in woodland during survey. Possibly a former stream or drain.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
303	Structure	Stone stairs at top of a natural scarp, leading down into the ground, north of Exton Old Hall. The stairs lead to a subterranean chamber (not accessed). Possibly an ice house? Not in the recorded ice house location.	Decay	Site - acc	Moderate	101955-7	Post-med	
304	Linear earthwork	Possible former headland or field boundary visible on Lidar as a wide earthwork ridge. In woodland, not seen during survey.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Unknown		Unknown	
305	Bridge	Stone-built road bridge over shallow, uneven hollow, with narrow, flat opening and stone parapet. Doesn't appear very old, and covers an infilled cutting on the former mineral railway route.	None	Buffer-acc	Good	1160352-3	Modern	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
306	Pond	Small sub-oval pond forming part of a chain of ponds within the park.  Approximately 70m by 30m, shallow sloping sides, vegetated at the edges with some water. Shown in 1824-6, but largely dry in 1843.	Silting	Site - acc	Good	1160359	Post-med	
307	Pond	Large, man-made fishpond at the northwest end of a chain of ponds through the park. Connects to a pond to the southeast by an overflow and leat.  Approximately 270 x 60m in extent.	Silting	Site - acc	Good	1160369	Post-med	MLE21047
308	Depression	Irregular depression immediately west of pond 307, probably the site of a former, more extensive pond, or part of the natural stream valley. A small pond is shown in this area on the 1826 map.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Post-med	
309	Water feature	Rough weir or stepping stones on the west side of pond 227. Large, unshaped stones to look like a natural feature.	Eroson	Site - acc	Good	1010964	Post-med	
310	Bridge	Wooden footbridge across leat connecting two ponds in the park. White railings, quite modern.	None	Site - acc	Good	1160366	Modern	
311	Bridge	Wooden footbridge over leat connecting two ponds in Exton Park. White railings, quite modern.	None	Site - acc	Good	1160362	Modern	
312	Boundary wall	Stone boundary wall at the east end of a garden terrace in front of Exton Hall.  Steps down at north and south ends to a walkway east of the wall. Flat pedestals and slightly ridged coping stones. 1.5m high.	None	Site - acc	Good	1010958	Post-med	MLE5270
313	Water feature	Overflow leat leading between two ponds in Exton Park. Stone overflow at the northwest end, quite modern in appearance, with culvert running under access road. To the southeast it emerges as a rusticated channel/cascade.	None	Site - acc	Good	1010947-8	Modern	
314	Pond	Small, sub-oval pond in a wooded stretch of valley. Fed by a concrete culvert or drain to the south, and has a stone and concrete overflow channel/weir at the east end feeding into the brook.	None	Buffer-acc	Moderate	1010927-8	Unknown	
315	Bridge	Road bridge/culvert on Empingham Road, south of Exton, over brook.  Mortared stone walls, triangular coping stones.	Vegetation	Buffer-acc	Moderate	1010929	Post-med	
316	Linear earthwork	Route of former trackway (continuation of existing track) visible as a wide, low earthwork bank cutting across ridge and furrow. It is c.3m wide and 0.4m high, and may be on the route of a tree-lined avenue to Tunneley Wood shown on the 18th century map.	None	Site - acc	Good	1010946	Post-med	
317	Pond	Sub-oval pond near farm track. Steep clay sides, fairly stagnant water. 8m x 7m in extent.	Erosion	Site - acc	Moderate	1010943	Modern	
318	Bridge	Modern concrete vehicle bridge on farm track over brook, north of Horn Mill.	Erosion	Site - acc	Moderate	1010933	Modern	
319	Linear earthwork	Faint earthwork ridge aligned northeast-southwest, possibly a former field boundary or causeway. 2m wide, 0.3m high.	None	Site - acc	Moderate	1010934	Unknown	
320	Tree line	Remnants of former tree-lined avenue, surviving as a rows of closely-spaced mature oak trees, aligned northwest-southeast. Formerly edge of a ride or avenue through more extensive woodland in the 18 <sup>th</sup> -19th centuries.	None	Site - acc	Good	1010942	Post-med	

Asset ID	Feature Type	Comment	Threats	Location	Condition	Photo ref	Period	HER ID
321	Depression	Probable former quarry in which the stables for the new hall at Exton have been constructed. Part of the southeast end has been landscaped.	None	Site	Good	112729	Post-med	
322	Linear depression	A group of linear depressions to the west of North Brook, visible in Lidar data, forming a T-shape. Possibly associated with drainage.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
323	Depression	Sub-rectangular depression visible in Lidar data, uncertain origin. Possibly associated with drainage.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
324	Linear depression	Linear ditch or hollow to the west of North Brook. Possibly associated with a track shown on the 1885 map.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
325	Linear depression	Curvilinear depression adjacent to a brook near its confluence with North Brook. Probably a former route of the stream which appears to have been straightened after 1826.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
326	Linear earthwork	Linear earthwork visible on Lidar, aligned north-south. Possibly part of a former field boundary or associated with the edge of the valley.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
327	Linear earthwork	Narrow linear ridge aligned northwest-southeast. Uncertain origin, possibly part of a former track or field boundary.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Moderate		Unknown	
328	Site of building	Site of mid-20th-century sewage works buildings associated with a military camp in Toll Bar Spinney. Very faint traces of enclosure visible on Lidar.	Ploughing	Site - acc	Poor		Modern	
329	Site of building	Site of buildings shown on the 1958 OS map, apparently a storage area associated with the WWII airfield to the northeast. A sub-oval platform shows in this area on Lidar and as earthworks, with the remains of tracks. No building remains noted.	Vegetation	Site - acc	Moderate		Modern	
330	Site of building	Three buildings shown in this area on the 1958 OS map, apparently associated with the airfield to the northeast, and the depot/storage area to the immediate west. The area is now a ploughed field and no visible earthworks survive.	Ploughing	Buffer-na	Poor		Modern	
331	Site of building	Site of a series of small buildings within an enclosure, labelled 'hostel' on the 1958 OS map. Possibly temporary accommodation for the WWII airfield to the northeast. Now partly built over, the rest ploughed.	Ploughing	Buffer-na	Poor		Modern	



ArcHeritage
54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

