

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Bramham Park Estate

Bramham Park
Wetherby
West Yorkshire

archaeological condition survey

report 2928
May 2012

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological condition survey conducted at Bramham Park, West Yorkshire. The works comprised the examination and assessment of archaeological features across the estate grounds.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by the Bramham Park Estate, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 A catalogue of the survey has been produced, describing the condition of each feature.

Recommendations

- 1.4 Features in the park are generally in good repair, with few signs of heavy erosion, burrowing animals, or damage. Care should be taken in the positioning of horse jumps and obstacles, as these have recently caused significant truncation to several features. Continued good management of the park will ensure a high level of archaeological survival.
- 1.5 It is recommended that archaeological investigation or monitoring is incorporated into any groundworks intended for erosion control. Further archaeological investigation, including evaluation trenching and geophysical survey, has the potential to contribute to the formulation of a restoration and conservation strategy.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located at Bramham Park, Wetherby, West Yorkshire (NGR centre: NZ 4414 4415). It covers an area of approximately 340 ha. Open, formal parkland, pasture, and wooded areas cover the study area, with the village of Bramham to the northeast. The town of Wetherby lies further to the north.

Development

- 2.2 The Bramham Park Estate is undertaking a programme of restoration of the historic landscape. This includes the main terrace, which was formerly occupied by an early water cascade and associated reservoir. It is hoped that these features may be restored.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the monitoring programme was to examine, assess, and record previously catalogued archaeological features associated with the development of the estate and gardens, and identify and record any further visible remains.

Dates

- 2.4 Fieldwork was undertaken between the 8th and the 17th of May 2012. This report was prepared for the 31st of May 2012.

Personnel

- 2.5 Fieldwork was conducted and this report prepared by Mark Randerson, with illustrations by David Graham. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.6 The site code is **WBP12**, for **Wetherby Bramham Park 2012**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be deposited in due course. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-127799**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment, the proposed development area comprised a mixed parkland of managed woodland, open pasture, and formal gardens. In the area of the Wilderness Quarters and the Cascade Valley, dense plantations and heavy undergrowth were encountered, which hampered the survey. Similar conditions were found in the region of Black Fen.
- 3.2 The topography of the park varies greatly, spanning a large area. The underlying solid geology comprises Late Permian dolostone of the Cadeby Formation.

4. Archaeological and historical background

Previous archaeological works

- 4.1 Archaeological Services have conducted a number of geophysical surveys at locations across the estate as part of the restoration project. These have included surveys of the water features on the main terrace (Archaeological Services 2008 and

2011a) and evaluation of the former main cascade (Archaeological Services 2011b). The current condition study has been based on a previous archaeological field survey (Owen 2000). This survey identified features and sites of archaeological interest across the park.

Historical background

- 4.2 Bramham Park was founded in 1698 by Robert Benson, the 1st Baron Bingley, who also had Bramham House built. The grounds and park were laid out over the next three decades by the Benson family, and the grand early 18th-century formal design has survived virtually unchanged (Pevsner 2009, 206). The Park incorporates numerous garden buildings and follies. A series of early water features also survive from the original design, including a sequence of ponds and cascades known as the Obelisk Ponds, and a formal canal called the T-pond. A full history of the park's development can be found in the previous field survey (Owen 2000, 4-8).

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The previous archaeological field survey assigned individual feature numbers (F numbers) to all sites of archaeological significance, and plotted these features on a plan (Figure 2). The present survey has retained these feature numbers in the catalogue, with newly-identified features being assigned numbers from F200 onwards. A walkover survey of the park was conducted, and all previously catalogued features were inspected. Their condition was assessed and recorded, and their position was surveyed. The features are described in the catalogue below, and their positions shown in Figure 3.

6. Catalogue

Feature number	Description	Notes	Condition (1=low, 5=high)	Stability (1=low, 5=high)	Vulnerability (1=low, 5=high)
F1	Former cascade on the main terrace	The line of the cascade is marked by a low bank. This is crossed by several grassed paths, but no significant erosion. The locations of the 2011 evaluation trenches are obvious.	3	5	2
F3	Camber in Thatched House Ride	A cambered bank is visible along the unlined parts of the allee in the Parterre Garden/Main Terrace, with the camber less pronounced further along Thatched House Ride. Currently used as a grassed path.	3	4	2
F4	Bank	Low bank in the parterre garden: presumed to be the remains of a former planting layout. Partially crossed by a grassed path, but no significant erosion.	3	4	2
F6	Pile of rubble	A low mound of rubble, possibly from a building. The mound is very spread and overgrown, with tree and scrub encroachment.	2	3	3
F7	Bank and ditch	Presumed to be part of the boundary of the deer park. Both bank and ditch are overgrown and spread, but still obvious despite vegetation.	3	4	2
F8	Bank and ditch	The westward continuation of F7. Again, both bank and ditch are very overgrown and have spread, although the bank survives to a maximum height of 1m. Cut by a path to the west which has completely removed the feature; some water erosion obvious.	3	4	2
F9	Ditch/gully	The continuation of the deer park boundary can be traced to the southwest of F8, adjacent to the garden boundary, although the feature is not very pronounced.	-	-	-
F10	Earthworks	A series of earthworks related to the 1710 garden design is recorded. Dense ground cover and undergrowth meant that these were very difficult to see, although a low, curvilinear bank was recorded.	2	4	2
F12	Bank	A bank has been recorded as part of the western edge of the South Ride. Heavy ground cover meant that this feature was not seen during the survey.	-	-	-
F14	Low depressions	A pair of low depressions, with the slight remains of a bank associated with the westernmost. Cut by the route of the Thatched House Ride, which has removed them, and not visible in the planting on either side of the allee.	2	3	3
F15	Bank	A low, eroded bank, very difficult to trace due to heavy ground cover.	2	4	2
F17	Banks	Two parallel banks run from the edge of the T-pond, one following the line of the Parish Boundary. Both banks are low, eroded, and spread, difficult to trace in the thick ground cover. Mainly visible where the banks have been cut by recent vehicle tracks from work on the T-pond.	2	4	2
F18	Banks	Two parallel banks, extending along the same line as F17. Low and spread, but still distinct, despite tree growth and scrub encroachment.	3	4	2
F20	Bank	Low bank, eroded and spread. The bank has been partially removed by a path near the T-pond, and recently eroded by vehicle tracks.	2	3	2

Feature number	Description	Notes	Condition (1=low, 5=high)	Stability (1=low, 5=high)	Vulnerability (1=low, 5=high)
F21	Sand pit	A former sand pit, now covered by woodland. Trees cover the whole feature, and the sides are eroded and fallen. Two areas of recent/current tipping show modern backfilling.	3	4	4
F24	Banks	A series of banks has been recorded as a continuation of the South Ride, associated with F12. Heavy ground cover meant that this feature was not seen during the survey.	-	-	-
F25	Pit or quarry	A large, irregular pit covered by woodland, with heavy tree growth and scrub encroachment. Very eroded and spread	2	4	2
F26	Bank	A bank has been recorded, a continuation of F24. Heavy ground cover meant that this feature was not seen during the survey.	-	-	-
F27	Sand pit	Remains of an irregular sand pit. The edges of the pit are eroded and fallen, and difficult to trace in the surrounding woodland.	2	4	2
F30	Bank	A sub-circular bank lies to the northeast of the Gothic Temple. The line of this feature is easily traceable in the lawn in front of the temple, but harder to follow in the surrounding woodland.	2	4	2
F33	Ditch	A light ditch acting as a garden boundary, and possibly the remains of a ha-ha. Very difficult to trace, and mainly lost to woodland. Modern digging to put in a new fence has removed the line of the ditch where it crossed the East Avenue. This cut is now subsiding.	2	2	4
F34	Scarp	A slight scarp, probably marking the edge of a garden, and possibly the remains of a ha-ha. The feature was very hard to identify, even in comparatively clear woodland, and may have been lost to recent tree felling and woodland management.	2	4	2
F35	Scarp	A slight scarp, believed to mark the north side of a canal. This was not identified as a separate feature during the survey.	-	-	-
F36	A drive	Line of a drive. Subsidence has caused the route to slip downslope to the north. There is tree encroachment and damage to the west, with current soil slippage noted. Cut and heavily damaged by a vehicle track in the centre of the feature.	2	3	4
F37	Two mounds/banks	Paired sub-linear mounds, originally part of one feature but cut by a track and separated. Some rabbit burrowing and tree encroachment noted: these will soon begin to affect the features	2	3	4
F39	A drive	The line of a drive, visible as a flattened track crossing sloping ground. Relatively clear of vegetation, but lines of modern vehicle tracks very clear.	3	3	3
F40	A drive	The line of a drive, clear of vegetation and still in use as a track. Some sign of modern vehicle tracks, but low erosion.	3	4	2
F42	Site of canal	Rectangular cutting marking the site of a former canal. Overgrown, but scrub and tree encroachment is not too heavy and the feature is easily identifiable.	3	4	2
F43	Site of canal	Rectangular cutting marking part of the site of a former canal, a continuation of F42. The condition is much the same.	3	4	2

Feature number	Description	Notes	Condition (1=low, 5=high)	Stability (1=low, 5=high)	Vulnerability (1=low, 5=high)
F44	Site of canal	Rectangular cutting marking part of the site of a former canal, associated with F42 and F43. The condition is much the same.	3	4	2
F45	Quarry	Irregular-sides quarry pit, deepening dramatically toward the east end.	3	4	2
F46	Ha-ha	The remains of the garden ha-ha lie in this area (noted by Nick Lane Fox).	-	-	-
F50	Bastion	Semi-circular bastion extending from the park wall, part of the ha-ha. Recently repaired and in very good condition.	4	4	2
F51	Bank	Low bank across the end of the T-pond, marking the line of an allee. The bank partially lies across the present grassed path, and is not stable: recent work on the T-pond has destroyed some of the feature.	2	2	4
F52	Bank	Very low, eroded bank, hard to see and cut by the ha-ha at the south end.	2	4	2
F55	Bank	Line of a former field boundary, marked by a low bank with a depression/gully to the north. A fence lies to the north of this, following the same line.	3	4	2
F56	Bank	Line of a former boundary marked by a low, spread bank. Cut by a track to the north, and cannot be seen in the field beyond – it may end at the line of F55, or may have been lost to ploughing. Cut by the line of the North Avenue to the south.	2	4	2
F57	Bank	Line of parallel banks marking the course of an early drive. Cut by modern track, and some small animal burrows seen.	3	3	3
F59	Track	The line of the North Approach, following a curvilinear line from the North Avenue. The present track is well maintained, but the cutting is subsiding in some areas, with rabbit burrows noted.	4	3	3
F60	Scarp	A slight scarp, possibly the line of a medieval boundary. Not identified during the survey.	-	-	-
F62	Ditch	A slight depression/ditch marking the outline of a former Beech clump. Very hard to determine, and heavily eroded and subsided.	2	4	2
F63	Bank	A slight bank is recorded as marking the edge of a clump of Beech. The site could not be positively identified during the survey, as very heavy animal burrowing and disturbance in the area meant that the ground was almost impossible to read, and no sign of a bank could be seen.	1	2	4
F64	Track	'Bramham Approach' – a track terraced into the natural slope, now tarmaced as the main drive to the house.	5	4	2
F66	Ditch	Line of a ditch marking the route of a culverted water course, and possibly the earlier park boundary. A grille is visible at the north end, with water flowing underneath.	2	4	2
F67	Cutting	A cutting for the former main drive. Some slippage and subsidence visible, but in good condition. Some vehicle erosion visible at the base also, but minor and well managed.	4	4	2
F68	Scarps	Remains of a cutting for a drive: light tree planting, and no notable erosion.	4	4	2

Feature number	Description	Notes	Condition (1=low, 5=high)	Stability (1=low, 5=high)	Vulnerability (1=low, 5=high)
F69	Bank	Low bank marking the line of a former field boundary. Cut by a fence to the southeast, the feature is lost to ploughing in the field beyond. Cuts F68 to the northwest, where it forms a small hollow.	3	4	2
F70	Pond	The remains of a possible pond. Cut by a north-south aligned bank which has obviously been inserted to make a crossing from a fence gate at the northwest side.	2	4	2
F72	Bank	Low bank marking the line of a former field boundary. The bank is lost to the northwest and cut by a plantation toward the southeast end. The southeast end of the bank has recently been truncated and destroyed by the construction of a horse jump.	2	4	3
F73	Bank	A low, spread bank possibly marking the line of a former boundary.	2	4	2
F74	Bank	A low, spread bank, again possibly marking the line of a former boundary.	2	4	2
F75	Track	The route of the South Approach. A terrace has been constructed to take the track, not carrying the modern road surface.	3	4	2
F80	Platform	A raised causeway/platform supporting the road across the front of the house. The current tarmac road runs over this.	4	4	2
F81	Track	The North Avenue. A narrow causeway and terrace carries the track, now a tarmac road.	4	4	2
F82	Terrace	A terrace line supports the route of the North Avenue, obviously designed to carry the route of the drive. Well preserved, with little erosion, although a few signs of rabbit burrowing were noted.	3	4	3
F84	Ditch	A slight ditch or line of subsidence marking the course of a drain or culvert. Hard to trace, but low erosion.	2	4	2
F86	Scarp	A slight scarp is recorded on the west end of the North Avenue. This was not identified during the survey.	-	-	-
F87	Bank and ditch	Lines of parallel ditches run along the course of either side of the North Avenue, with slight banks between. These are presumed to be the remains of previous planting, and are still supporting intermittent lines of trees. Eroded and spread, their condition varies: in some areas they are well preserved, but toward the house they are less easy to follow. The Wood plan of the gardens (created around 1727) depicts a dog-leg step in the planting at this end of the avenue, with the tree lines widening to the southwest from the line of the boundary marked by F56. However, this widening was not noted in the eroded banks here during the survey.	3	4	2
F90	Bank	A low bank marking a former field boundary, now with a dry stone wall to the north. Subsided, with a sheep track along the crest of the mound.	2	4	3
F91	Wall	A stone wall marking part of the former park boundary. Recently rebuilt, and with some areas repaired, generally in very good condition.	5	4	2
F92	Platform	A prominent hilltop knoll shown on earlier plans: now only a very slight rise survives in the pasture, with the possible remains of a landscaped platform visible to the northeast.	2	4	2

Feature number	Description	Notes	Condition (1=low, 5=high)	Stability (1=low, 5=high)	Vulnerability (1=low, 5=high)
F93	Quarry	Site of a quarry. The cut bank of the quarry is still visible, but is very overgrown and partially backfilled. Heavy modern and current tipping is obvious to the northeast, where there is a working area.	2	3	3
F94	Scarps	Two parallel scarps/banks, possibly marking the course of a former path. Cut by current roads to the southeast, and eroded by a northeast-southwest vehicle track in the centre of the feature, both banks are eroded and spread.	2	3	3
F95	Drive	The route of a drive. Not identified during the survey.	-	-	-
F96	Platform	The site of a Sweating Hovel. A slight trace of a terraced building platform remains, but no structure is visible.	1	5	1
F97	Cutting	The line of a former drive, marked by a cutting extending line from the south end of Lord Bingley's Walk. Little erosion visible in the gentle banks, and no real trace of the drive in the field to the northeast.	3	4	2
F99	Track	The route of the West Drive, currently supporting a gravel track. Some footpath and vehicle erosion visible.	2	4	2
F100	Platform	The site of the Thatched House, a feature in the park landscape. A low, sub-rectangular platform remains which may mark the site of the building, or the associated Beech clump.	2	4	2
F101	Scarp	A slight bank/scarp, possibly marking the edge of a lake. The bank is not particularly clear, obscured by both long grass and by erosion and soil slippage down the slope.	2	3	2
F102	Banks	Line of two low, eroded banks, with a possible third to the west. These may have formed a causeway at the end of the lake marked by F101. Very difficult to determine on the ground, and obscured by high vegetation.	2	4	2
F104	Scarp	A low scarp: possibly natural, but may have formerly supported a path. Very difficult to see on the ground.	2	4	2
F105	Bank	The line of a leat, thought to carry water from the Jenny Sober plantation. Very decayed, and hard to trace in parts, although the sunken 'step' of the channel remains rather more obvious than the bank.	3	4	2
F106	Pond	A rectangular cutting marking the site of a pond, now dry. Fences and a hedge stand to the north, and the banks of the feature are irregularly lined with trees.	3	4	2
F107	Bank	A low bank marking the route of a path to the Thatched House. Very eroded, the bank is only visible in the bottom of the valley and is lost beyond.	2	3	3
F109	Drive	A shallow, linear depression marks the line of a former drive. The feature is very hard to see and is poorly preserved.	2	4	2

Feature number	Description	Notes	Condition (1=low, 5=high)	Stability (1=low, 5=high)	Vulnerability (1=low, 5=high)
F110	Hollow and mound	A low knoll, with an associated hollow to the east. The hollow remains the more obvious of the features, with the mound eroded and spread and hard to define. Both features may have been affected by works for the horse trials in this area.	2	4	3
F112	Bank	A low bank marking the possible line of a drive. The bank has subsided, but can still be traced.	2	4	2
F113	Knoll	A low mound, possibly intended as a viewing platform.	3	4	2
F114	Track	The line of a Roman road. The route is very difficult to trace, but a low ridge is visible on the north (downslope) side of the feature.	2	3	2
F115	Plantation	The site of the former Cocked Hat plantation. Now removed, and no evidence of the planting remains.	1	4	2
F116	Banks	A line of three banks marking the line of the Broadwalk. These are eroded, and cut in some places by sheep tracks, but otherwise stable. In some areas, the banks have been removed by landscaping for current and previous horse jumps.	3	4	3
F117	Scarps	A curvilinear bank branching off from the Broadwalk, the remains of part of the former Horse Trials steeplechase course. Horse jumps have been recently set along the bank, and a pit for a major jump has been dug through the southeast end, truncating the feature.	2	4	4
F118	Bridge	A walled-up bridge lies under the line of the Broadwalk (noted by Nick Lane Fox)	-	-	-
F120	Wall	A sunken wall at the edge of Black Fen. The western part of the wall is almost totally demolished, and has been replaced by a fence which lies to the south of the surviving footings. The east part is in better repair, standing to almost full height, but with major collapses visible, and clearly still deteriorating.	1	2	4
F122	Pond	A sub-circular pond, cut through by the wall surrounding Black Fen. The wall is ruinous, but the pond is in reasonable repair, with low erosion on the banks and low weed growth.	2	4	2
F124	Bank	Bank marking the line of an allee. The bank is eroded but still visible, cut by the vehicle track to the north and by the line of the ha-ha.	3	4	2
F125	Bank	Low, eroded bank, marking a former planting line and the boundary to Black Fen. The line of the bank is very difficult to trace in the grassed areas adjacent to the Temple.	2	4	2
F128	Wall	A rectangular enclosure projecting from the Temple, lined by the ha-ha. The wall is in good condition, although a few areas of erosion were noted, with loose capping stones and decaying mortar.	4	4	2
F130	Bank	A well-preserved bank marking the line of the parish boundary. Heavy tree planting and scrub encroachment, but the feature remains clear.	3	4	2

Feature number	Description	Notes	Condition (1=low, 5=high)	Stability (1=low, 5=high)	Vulnerability (1=low, 5=high)
F131	Quarry	The remains of a quarry. The excavated area is very overgrown, so proved difficult to trace. With eroded, slumped sides.	2	3	2
F132	Ridge and furrow	An area of ridge and furrow ploughing is recorded. Heavy ground cover made is impossible to see during the survey.	-	-	-
F134	Ditch	Line of a ditch, a former boundary to Black Fen. The ditch is much overgrown and backfilled, although still carries water. The feature ends in a pool/pond to the west.	2	4	2
F136	Ditch	Line of a former boundary. The ditch is very overgrown and mostly backfilled, but is still evident as a gully.	2	4	2
F137	Building	The obelisk at the centre of Black Fen. Some erosion to the inscriptions on the faces, but structurally sound.	4	5	2
F138	Building	The site of a lodge. Dressed stone still survives, with some walls standing up to 0.5m high to the north of the structure. The building is poorly preserved, however, difficult to see the outline of, and heavily overgrown.	1	3	4
F139	Ponds	The site of two paired ponds. Now backfilled, the outlines of both features can still be traced. The north pond is clear and marshy, the south very overgrown but surrounded by a deep drainage ditch.	2	4	2
F140	Building	The remains of an ornamental well head. In very poor condition, collapsed, eroded, and very heavily overgrown. The remaining stonework can be seen to be sub-square in plan, with a column and part of the arch to the northeast, but the feature is being damaged by vegetation and by water.	1	2	5
F142	Wall	Remains of a stone wall footing, originally the boundary of the woodland. The footings are very badly decayed, and being damaged further by tree growth and undergrowth encroachment.	1	2	4
F145	Platform	The site of a former kennels. No sign of any structure remains, but the slight trace of a building platform is visible next to the current track. This platform has been cut through by a new fence.	2	3	3
F146	Quarry	Very large, irregular quarry. The cutting is overgrown and partially collapsed, cut by the present road to the north and with areas of current tipping visible in the base.	3	3	2
F147	Track	Remains of a double-banked trackway approaching Terry Lug farm. The banks are very spread and eroded, but remain roughly 0.5m high, with a hollow in the centre. Small area of rabbit burrowing visible.	3	4	3
F148	Track	The line of a drive, still marked by very large 'headed' Beeches and set on a bank running along the side of the valley. A current track runs along it: this is unsurfaced, and vehicle tracks are steadily eroding the surface, with heavy rutting visible in some areas.	3	3	3
F151	Track	Line of approach to Terry Lug: this is now a tarmaced road.	5	5	1

Feature number	Description	Notes	Condition (1=low, 5=high)	Stability (1=low, 5=high)	Vulnerability (1=low, 5=high)
F152	Plantation	The site of a shrubbery, now a small plantation containing very large Yews. Occasional fragments of broken, semi-worked stone are visible in the ground, possibly part of the original design.	4	4	2
F155	Quarry	Remains of a quarry cut into the slope of the hill. The quarry has eroded, and has collapsed in areas along the upslope side.	2	3	2
F156	Platform	Possible site of a round building shown on a sketch of the park. A projection on the scarp may be the site of a building platform, and the area behind it looks to be levelled and landscaped. The area is now reasonably heavily wooded, and no evidence of any structure was observed.	2	4	2
F200	Pit	A probable sand pit near to the T-pond, irregular in plan and heavily overgrown. The edges of the pit cut through the bank of F178. Some rabbit borrowing visible on the southeast side.	3	4	3
F201	Platform	Rectangular building platform on the edge of the field south of Terry Lug. Some yellow crushed dolomite visible, with patches missing from the grass and occasional modern rubbish: the site of a temporary water tank used for Leeds Festival.	4	4	1
F202	Bank	Line of a low, right-angled bank marking a former boundary. Cut by a fence to the northwest and lost in the field beyond, and ending at the cutting for the North Approach (F59) to the north.	3	4	2
F203	Cascade	The line of an abandoned cascade, running toward the former canals F142-F144. The cascade is overgrown and partially demolished, but stonework steps and the line of the feature are still very clear. Some vehicle tracks cross it at the base of the slope.	2	4	3
F204	Wall	Footings of a stone wall exposed at the edge of the present track. This wall runs on a different alignment to F142, and is clearly part of a different phase of building.	2	4	2
F206	Leat	Low bank and parallel ditch/gully, following the rough route of the contour and very similar in form to F105 to the northwest. It seems probable that this is the line of another leat, possibly feeding into F105, and almost certainly continuing the line of F208 to the southeast.	3	4	2
F207	Bridge	A small, stone-edged bridge crossed the eastern end of F136. Planting to either side of the bridge suggests a possible allee which has been lost. The bridge is very overgrown, covered in scrub, and with only the edging stones visible. The feature will deteriorate rapidly without work to clear the vegetation.	1	3	5
F208	Leat	Line of a leat running along the west side of Lord Bingley's Walk. A low bank and associated gully follow the contour, extending from the plantation to the south where the bank can still be seen. The leat is lost to the north, but it seems very probable that the feature is associated with F206.	3	4	2
F210	Pond	The eastern of two paired ponds at Lendrick Hills, formerly fishponds. Some silting-up of the pond is evident, particularly of the wooded southern bank, where tree and scrub encroachment has added to the erosion of the bank. Otherwise in reasonably good condition.	3	3	2

Feature number	Description	Notes	Condition (1=low, 5=high)	Stability (1=low, 5=high)	Vulnerability (1=low, 5=high)
F211	Pond	Western of paired fishponds and Lendrick Hills. Considerable silting at the bank was apparent at the western end of the pond, and the stonework at the entrance was in very poor condition. Trees and scrub are encroaching on the west and south banks, and these are in worse condition than the less heavily wooded north bank: the feature will deteriorate.	2	3	4
F213	Dry pond	The site of a dammed dry pond. Noted by Nick Lane Fox	-	-	-
F214	Dry pond	The site of a dammed dry pond. Noted by Nick Lane Fox	-	-	-

7. Recommendations

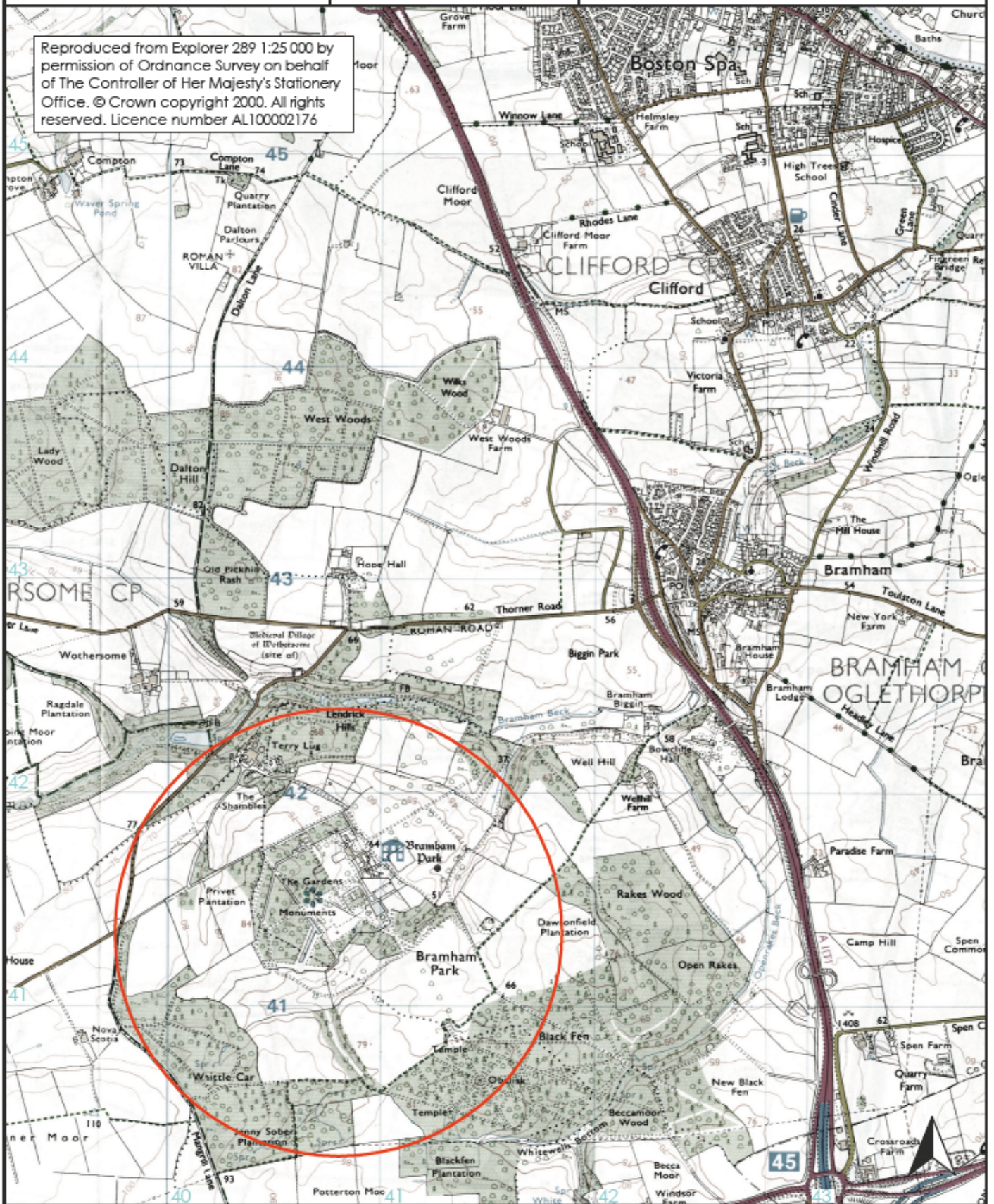
- 7.1 Features in the park are generally in good repair, with few signs of heavy erosion, burrowing animals, or damage. Care should be taken in the positioning of horse jumps and obstacles, as these have recently caused significant truncation to several features. Continued good management of the park will ensure a high level of archaeological survival.
- 7.2 Several features were closely studied during the survey. The presumed early deer park boundary (F7 and F8) and the paired banks of the Parish Ride (F17 and F18) are both well preserved in the formal gardens. The boundary banks of the ride remain visible and intact, despite tree growth and heavy undergrowth encroachment. The bank of the former deer park is more eroded but is still obvious, as is the attached ditch, again despite heavy vegetation. The fishponds at Lendrick Hills are reasonably well preserved. Further work, involving documentary search and map regression, may be able to reveal their history and development.
- 7.3 It is recommended that archaeological investigation or monitoring is incorporated into any groundworks intended for erosion control. Further archaeological investigation, including evaluation trenching and geophysical survey, has the potential to contribute to the formulation of a restoration and conservation strategy.

8. Sources

- Archaeological Services 2008 *Bramham Park, Wetherby, West Yorkshire: geophysical surveys*. Unpublished report 1951, Archaeological Services Durham University
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Figure 1: Site location

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 site location

0 1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

