

**20 HIGH CROSS STREET,  
BRAMPTON,  
CUMBRIA**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED  
ASSESSMENT AND  
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION  
CP. No: 1517/11  
28/07/2011**

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## *Quality Assurance*

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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## SUMMARY

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Richard Wise to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation on land at No. 20 High Cross Street, Brampton, Cumbria (NGR NY 53085 61145). This work follows a planning application for the construction of a new dwelling on the site (Planning Ref. No. 1/10/0950).

The proposed development affects an area considered to have a high archaeological potential as the site is located within the centre of Brampton, close to the present day market place that is assumed to have been the site of its medieval predecessor. As a result of this potential, Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service advised that an archaeological desk-based assessment and a evaluation trench would be required in line with government advice as set out in PPS5 (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment) and Policy C19 of the Local Plan.

The historical research has shown that the proposed development area at High Cross Street, Brampton has always been a component of the town core from at least the medieval period. However, whilst the area of Brampton has continued to develop, grow and prosper, the study area itself appears to have remained undeveloped throughout Brampton's history. The historical research has also shown that an important water course has ran through the study area from at least 1774, and that this water course was developed from an open fluvial channel to a culverted water system sometime between 1777 and 1850.

The archaeological trial trench evaluation has revealed that the study area is largely archaeologically sterile, only producing a single deposit of any archaeological interest; a buried subsoil of medieval date. The archaeological evaluation also revealed the edge of the fluvial channel below the medieval deposit, confirming that this water course has existed from at least this time.

Based upon the results of the desk-based assessment and the trial-trench evaluation, it is considered that no further archaeological work is required within the study area. However, given the high archaeological potential of the area, it is recommended that any future work be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Richard Wise for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer for Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service for all his assistance throughout the project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd are extremely grateful to Andrew Caig for his assistance throughout the project. Thanks are also due to Mark of Story Rail for his assistance during the project and to Alan James for undertaking the metal detector survey.

The desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation was undertaken by David Jackson. The report was written by David Jackson and Jocelyn Strickland. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd, who also edited the report.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 NP Archaeology were invited by Richard Wise to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation, prior to a proposed residential development at No. 20 High Cross Street, Brampton, Cumbria (NGR NY 53085 61145; Figure 1). The site lies within the centre of Brampton, close to the present day market place, which is assumed to have been the site of its medieval predecessor. As a result, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service has requested a programme of archaeological work prior to, and during groundworks, in order to provide information concerning the potential impact of the proposed works on archaeological remains (Parsons 2011).
- 1.2 A desk-based assessment of the existing resource was undertaken prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation. This included an assessment of primary and secondary maps and documents relating to the site, in order to set the evaluation results in its geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.
- 1.3 The evaluation involved the excavation of a single linear trench, equating to eight square metres of trenching in order to adequately sample the area, and to investigate and record any deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within those trenches. Initial topsoil removal was undertaken by machine. The trench was subsequently cleaned and investigated fully.
- 1.4 This report outlines the results of the desk-based assessment, the results of the trial trench evaluation and the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Richard Wise, for an archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation of the study area (Giecco 2011). Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer for Cumbria County Council, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The rapid desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the collection of all available information held within the HER database, in order to achieve a full understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.

2.2.2 Following this, maps and documents relevant to the study area were consulted. This included historic maps, including Tithe or Enclosure maps and early Ordnance Survey maps. Early cartographic evidence, such as surveys and terriers, were also consulted order to achieve an understanding of the medieval and early post-medieval landscape. Several secondary sources and journals, such as the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, were also consulted.

2.2.3 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IfA 2008a).

### 2.3 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

2.3.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of a single 5m x 1.6m linear trench, which equated to 8 square metres of trenching. The trench was positioned to adequately sample the area under investigation.

2.3.2 The trench was excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket to the level of the natural substrate, under continuous archaeological supervision. The trench was subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully.



2.3.3 In summary, the main objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3.4 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with codes and practices outlined by the Institute for Archaeologists regarding archaeological evaluations (IfA 2008b).

## 2.4 THE ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited within the Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, where viewing will be made available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **NPA11, HCB/A, CP 1517/11**.

2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project (Ref: northpen3-105592).

## 3 BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 Brampton is located within the broad lowland plain of the Solway Basin, approximately 13 kilometres northeast of Carlisle. The Solway Basin is framed by the Cumbria High Fells to the south, the hills of the Scottish borders to the north and the Border Moors and Forests to the northeast (Countryside Commission 1998). The study area is located immediately north of the market square, within a managed garden to the rear of No. 20 High Cross Street. The site is bound to the north, south and west by residential and commercial properties fronting High Cross Street and Jackson Square, and by further areas of garden to the east (Figures 2 and 2).
- 3.1.2 The underlying geology of the area is mainly comprised of mudstones and sandstones of Permo-Triassic age (New Red Sandstone). Erosion of these comparatively weak Permo-Triassic rocks reduced much of the Solway Basin to an area of low relief prior to the onset of the last glaciation. During this period thick ice-sheets crossed the area, depositing vast quantities of rock debris which was deposited as boulder clay (till). This boulder clay is the primary deposit overlaying the solid geology of the Brampton area (*ibid*).

### 3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources and is only intended as a brief summary of historical developments within the vicinity of the study area. The location of known archaeological sites within 500 metres of the site boundary are depicted in Figure 4 and summarised in Appendix 2.
- 3.2.2 *Place Name Evidence:* the place name of Brampton could be derived from a variety of sources and its meaning could either be 'hamlet by the post' from the Old Norse words *brandr* and *tun*; or 'farm where broom/brambles grew' from the Old/Middle English words *brom/brame* and *ton* (Lee 1998). According to Armstrong, Brampton takes its name from 'Brantaun' which means 'lying in a brambly place' and originates from the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century (Armstrong 1971).
- 3.2.3 *Prehistoric:* there are a number of prehistoric monuments in and around Brampton. Stray finds include a perforated stone axe/hammer and a perforated stone axe discovered in the center of Brampton in 1854 and 1904 respectively (Figure 4, Sites 2 and 4). Both were dated typologically

to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. Two bronze, flanged axes are also reported also dated to the Bronze Age (Site 3). Two Bronze Age bowl barrows have been found to the west of Brampton (HER Nos. 4568 and 15288).

- 3.2.4 *Romano-British*: there is extensive evidence of Romano-British settlement in the Brampton area, although there is no definitive evidence within the town itself. Approximately 1.5 kilometres north of the site boundary is the World Heritage Site of Hadrian's Wall. Associated with the Wall is the Brampton Roman Road (HER No. 10005) that is located to the north of Brampton.
- 3.2.5 To the west of Brampton was the Roman fort at Brampton Old Church (HER No. 286). This fort dates to the late 1<sup>st</sup>/early 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries and was part of the Stangate system, the first Roman defensive system that ran across the Tyne-Solway route. The fort was intentionally dismantled, probably at the time of Hadrian's Walls' construction. The re-occupation of the site began in the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century by a Roman Auxillary unit. At this time, a curved ramp connected the east gate of the fort to the Stangate, the Roman arterial road that ran behind Hadrian's Wall that also contained a sequence of military posts along its length. A second route extended to Old Penrith (Cumbria County Council 2000).
- 3.2.6 In 1963 a Roman tiler that consisted of eight kilns was discovered during extensions to the William Howard School recreation grounds. It was thought that this was probably a military establishment operated by an auxiliary unit that lived in the Roman fort at Old Church (Zant 1998).
- 3.2.7 To the southeast of Old Church, Brampton were four Romano-British farmsteads that were occupied when Hadrian's Wall was in use (HER No. 305).
- 3.2.8 *Medieval*: the first Norman lords appeared in the Barony of Gilsland in 1158 when Henry II assumed control over the Land of Carlisle from the Scots (Robinson 1982). However, the *caput* was built at Irthington and courts were held there until 1369.
- 3.2.9 Medieval Brampton was focused on the 12<sup>th</sup> century motte and bailey castle (Site 7), located close to the modern town. However, it is unclear whether Brampton Castle actually signified a shift away from the area of Old Brampton, close to Irthington (*ibid*).
- 3.2.10 A church is believed to have existed at Brampton Old Church before the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and it is possible that a Celtic church was originally established within the ruins of the Roman fort (*ibid*). However, the location of the church so far from the present town has often raised questions about the origin of the town. It has been suggested that when

Thomas de Multon, Lord of Gilsland, created Brampton Park during the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century, and moved the inhabitants to the present town which he helped build (Norwood 1888). While there is evidence of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) at Old Church Brampton (HER No. 248), there is no evidence that this was the original settlement of Brampton (Cumbria County Council 2000).

- 3.2.11 There is no direct evidence of street planning in modern day Brampton; however, an irregular pattern of medieval tenement blocks and encroachment onto the streets suggests that growth occurred during periods of expansion and prosperity. To date no archaeological work has been undertaken within the medieval core of the town (Site 16), therefore little is known about its medieval origins (*ibid*).
- 3.2.12 *Post-Medieval*: Brampton became an important textile centre during the post-medieval period. The expansion of industry was facilitated by the construction of the military road built in 1758, linking the town with the major centres of Carlisle and Newcastle (Parson and White 1829). The beck flowed through the town with a crossing at Gill Place. The principal areas of business were High Cross Street (Cross Street) and the Market Place. Main Street was primarily residential (Mawson 1973).
- 3.2.13 Historical Trade Directories reflect that many of the buildings located on High Cross Street were involved in trade. An 1829 Trade Directory recorded that there was a clock and watch maker, two grocers, one hair dresser, three taverns, one ironmonger, two linen shops, one saddler, a shopkeeper, a straw hat maker, a tailor and one merchant located on Cross Street. High Cross Street was referred to as Cross Street at this time (Parson and White 1829). In 1847 there was one attorney, four grocers, one hair dresser, one hat manufacturer, four taverns, two ironmongers, one linen shop, one dress maker, one straw hat maker and one spirit merchant located on High Cross Street. At this time the town was described as containing a 'good many houses and shops' several of which had been constructed or rebuilt within the past twenty years (Mannix and Whellan 1847).
- 3.2.14 This impetus in village growth was most probably brought about by the completion of the aforementioned military road. Towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the largest employer of the town was Fleming and Temperly, manufacturers of ginghams and other cotton fabrics, making Brampton a weaving town (Cumbria County Council 2000).

### 3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 A search of maps recording Brampton was carried out at Carlisle Archive Centre and Carlisle Library. Only those that reveal the area around the development site and of direct relevance have been included (Appendix 3).
- 3.3.2 *Hodskinson & Donaldson's Map of Cumberland, 1774 (Figure 5)*: the earliest readily available map to show the general layout of the town of Brampton is Hodskinson and Donald's map of 1774, which was surveyed in 1770. Although there is little detail regarding individual properties, the map does apparently show several buildings fronting what is now High Cross Street, with probable undeveloped land to the east, within the location of the study area.
- 3.3.3 *1777 Map of Brampton (Figure 6)*: the 1777 map of Brampton is the earliest consulted map to show both the town and the study area in any detail (note that this map has been inversely drawn). This map again appears to show undeveloped land within the immediate vicinity of the study area, which have been divided into two rectangular plots, both with the plot number 74. The 1777 map also clearly shows an open fluvial channel running along the southern boundary of the study area.
- 3.3.4 *1850 Tithe Map (Figure 7)*: this tithe map is largely minimal in detail around the Brampton area, only showing structures fronting the major routes through Brampton and within the market place. Although the present study area is not shown, the map does reveal that the fluvial channel which runs through the study area was probably culverted by this time.
- 3.3.5 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1863, 25" to 1 mile (Figure 8)*: the First Edition OS map of 1863 shows the town of Brampton in extensive detail. Although the map shows extensive development within Brampton, the study area itself is still shown as an area of undeveloped land to the rear of a property fronting High Cross Street, which has been labelled as a public house at this time.
- 3.3.6 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1901, 6" to 1 mile (Figure 9)*: the Third Edition OS map of 1901 appears to have changed very little from the First Edition map within the study area, apart from the addition of a probable out building within the southwest corner of the proposed development boundary. The building fronting the study area is no longer labelled as a public house.
- 3.3.7 *1957 Ordnance Survey Mapping, 6" to 1 mile (Figure 10)*: the latest map consulted was the Ordnance Survey Map of 1957, which still shows the

study area as a plot of undeveloped land bounded by buildings to the south, east and west.

### 3.4 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.4.1 During 1997, a programme of archaeological work was undertaken prior to the development of a field associated with William Howard School. The archaeological work revealed a Mesolithic soil horizon and probable Roman structural features. As a result, a limited amount of soil was removed from the site, preserving the *in-situ* archaeological features (Zant 1998).
- 3.4.2 In 2003 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of 1-11 Main Street, Brampton, where Main Street adjoins Moat Side. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed (Conolly 2003).
- 3.4.3 In the same year an evaluation was undertaken at Union Lane, Brampton in advance of the redevelopment of the site. There was no conclusive evidence that the medieval core of Brampton extended as far as Union Lane. The earliest recorded deposits were dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and consisted of a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century rubbish pit. Demolition of the Union Lane cottages in the late 1960s was also noted in the form of the sandstone and mortar foundations that survived for one course (Denham 2003).
- 3.4.4 In 2004 a watching brief was undertaken on groundworks associated with a scheme for an underground electric cable between Sawmill, Brampton and the Old Sawmill, Boothby. No significant archaeological features were observed during any of the associated excavations (Jones 2004).

## 4 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 18<sup>th</sup> July 2011, and comprised the excavation of a single linear trench, positioned to adequately investigate the study area (Figure 3).
- 4.1.2 The trench was excavated to the level of the natural substrate using a JCB 803 with a 1.2m wide ditching bucket. The trench was subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully. The results of the evaluation are outlined below.

### 4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 The evaluation trench was positioned within the footprint of the proposed residential development, at the rear of the existing property (Figure 3). The east to west aligned trench measured 5m in length, 1.6m in width, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, revealing the natural substrate, **(101)** which was comprised of orange sand and gravel with occasional clay patches. Within the southern half of the trench, the natural substrate **(101)** was interrupted by an irregular deposit of mixed peat and fluvial silt **(104)**, which measured c.0.15m in depth (Figure 10, Plate 1). It is probable that the mixed peat and silt deposit demarcates the northern edge of an open fluvial channel which ran through the study area prior to it being altered into a culvert system sometime between 1777 and 1850.



*Plate 1: Southwest view of trench showing natural substrate (101) and peat (104)*



*Plate 2: Detailed shot of peat/silt (104) below medieval subsoil (103)*

4.2.2 The mixed peat and silt deposit (**104**) was sealed by a c.0.3m deposit of mid-grey/brown silty clay subsoil (**103**), which contained several sherds of medieval pottery (Plate 2). The medieval subsoil was further sealed by a c.0.4m deposit of dark brown clayey sand/silt subsoil (**102**), which contained a single sherd of late 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This was further sealed by a c.0.2m deposit of dark brown clayey silt topsoil (**100**) (Figure 11).

4.2.3 Although the archaeological evaluation revealed the presence of a medieval subsoil, there were no associated features and very few finds were recovered. This strongly suggests that the study area may have been on the fringe of concentrated medieval activity to the rear of an undeveloped back plot.

### 4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.3.1 All deposits were considered unsuitable for environmental sampling; therefore no samples were retained during the trial trench evaluation.



## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 A total of 16 finds from three different contexts were recovered during the trial-trench evaluation, including those from unstratified deposits. The finds assemblage included pottery, clay pipe fragments, and a selection of metal objects
- 5.1.2 The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F.Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director).

### 5.2 CERAMICS

- 5.2.1 A total of five sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation. These included four sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century pottery from a buried subsoil deposit (**103**). A single sherd of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century tin-glazed red earthenware was also recovered from the subsoil (**102**).

### 5.3 CLAY PIPES

- 5.3.1 A total of three clay pipe fragments were retrieved from an unstratified deposit. All three were stem fragments and probably date to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.4 METAL OBJECTS

- 5.4.1 A total of eight metal objects were retrieved during the evaluation, all from unstratified deposits. The assemblage of metal objects included three Pb objects, two Cu alloy objects, a Cu alloy hat/hair pin, a Cu alloy button and the head of a Cu alloy spoon which retained a leaf design on its dorsal surface. None of the metal objects are likely to be of any significant age.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
102	Pottery	1	0.021	C19th/20th
103	Pottery	4	0.033	C13th/14th
U/S	Clay Pipe	3	0.009	C19th/20th
U/S	Pb	3	0.068	C19th/20th
U/S	Cu Alloy	2	0.012	C19th/20th
U/S	Cu Alloy Pin	1	0.001	C19th/20th
U/S	Cu Alloy Button	1	0.001	C19th/20th
U/S	Cu Alloy Spoon	1	0.008	C19th/20th

Table 1: Finds table of artefacts recovered from the evaluation

## 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The historical research has shown that the proposed development area at 20 High Cross Street, Brampton has always been a component of the town core from at least medieval period. However, whilst the area of Brampton has continued to develop, grow and prosper, the study area itself appears to have remained undeveloped throughout Brampton's history. The historical research has also shown that an important water course has ran through the study area from at least 1774, and that this water course was developed from an open fluvial channel to a culverted water system sometime between 1777 and 1850.
- 6.1.2 The archaeological evaluation strongly supports the findings of the historical research as it failed to produce any significant archaeological remains. The only deposit of interest was a buried medieval subsoil. However, even this was largely archaeologically sterile as it only produced four sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Whilst this archaeological sterility is interesting given the sites location within the core of Brampton, it serves to confirm that no significant activity has taken place within the study area. The archaeological evaluation also revealed the edge of the fluvial channel below the medieval deposit, confirming that this water course has existed from at least this time.

### 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 Based upon the results of the desk-based assessment and the trial-trench evaluation, it is considered that no further archaeological work is required within the study area at this time.

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Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901, 6" to 1 mile scale  
Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1924, 25" to 1 mile scale  
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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

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Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Geological	Natural Substrate
102	Deposit	Post-Medieval Subsoil
103	Deposit	Medieval Subsoil
104	Deposit	Mixed Peat and Fluvial Silt

*Table 2: List of contexts issued during the trial trench evaluation*

## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF HER SITES

*Table 3: Known archaeological finds and features identified within 500 metres of the site boundary*

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
1	261	Brampton Knife/ Scraper Find	Stone knife or scraper	353000	561000	Unknown
2	262	Brampton Axe Find	Perforated stone axe hammer found in 1903 near the Half Moon Inn, Brampton	352970	561090	Prehistoric: Bronze Age/ Neolithic
3	263	Brampton Axe Find	Two bronze flanged axes	353000	561000	Prehistoric: Bronze Age
4	264	Brampton Axe Find	Perforated stone axe hammer found in 1854	353000	561000	Prehistoric: Bronze Age/ Neolithic
5	265	Brampton Quern Find	Two upper quern stones found at the old farmhouse at Cumcatch	353570	561290	Unknown
6	266	Brampton Quern Find	Upper quern stone found at St. Martins Church, possibly of Roman origin	352820	561020	Unknown
7	282	The Mote Castle Mound, Motte Castle, Medieval Beacon	A 12 <sup>th</sup> /13 <sup>th</sup> century, medieval motte castle located on the Summit of Castle Hill that was used as a signalling beacon during the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. A Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 27694)	353330	561270	Medieval
8	4189	Brampton Tannery	Skinners built in or before 1869. Now the site of a modern housing development.	352600	561200	Post-medieval
9	4914	Brampton Ring Find	Silver finger ring found in the garden of Peter Burns, Brampton.	353000	561000	Medieval
10	6997	Brampton Brewery	Former brewery, exact location of which is unknown.	352900	561000	Post-medieval
11	10010	The Old Brewery, Brampton	Former Brampton Brewery	353380	560910	Post-medieval
12	10041	Brampton Tweed Mill	Brampton Tweed Mill, now disused	353280	561050	Post-medieval

ID	HER #	Site Name	Description	NGR (N)	NGR (Y)	Period
13	13878	Coin Find	A two penny piece of Charles I Found in 1861 in a field near Brampton	353000	561000	Post-medieval
14	19200	Socket Stone	Socket stone found at Brampton in an old hedge bank at a considerable depth	353000	561000	Unknown
15	19234	Elizabeth I Coin Find	A threepence piece found in a field near Brampton	353000	561000	Medieval
16	40371	Brampton Medieval Settlement	Site of medieval Brampton	353100	561200	Medieval

## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2011

**PROJECT:** 20 High Cross Street, Brampton  
**SCALE:** 1:10,000 at A4  
**REPORT No:** CP 1517/11  
**CLIENT:** Richard Wise  
**DRAWN BY:** JS  
**DATE:** July 2011  
**FIGURE:** 1

**KEY:**

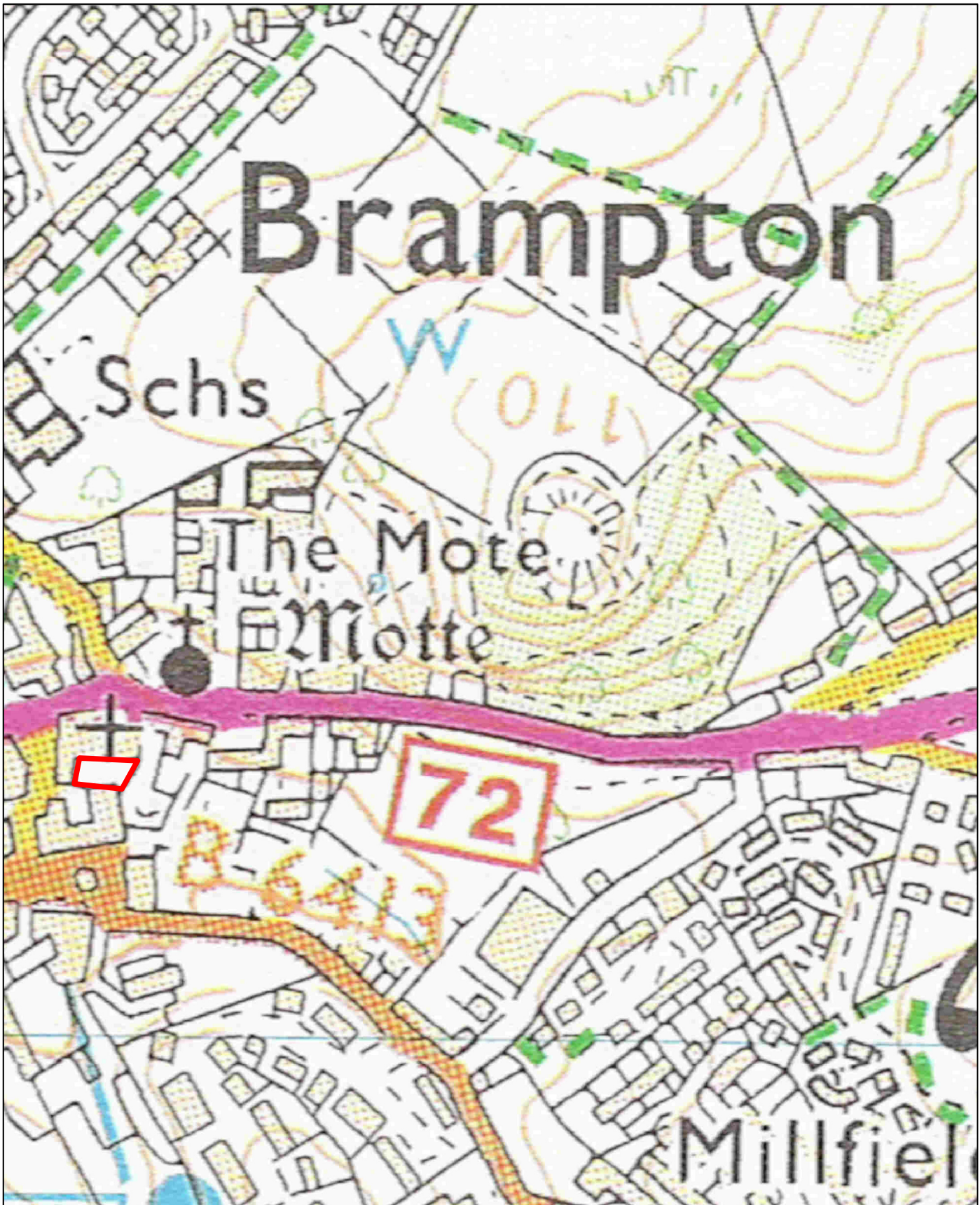


Approximate Site Location



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Figure 1: Site Location






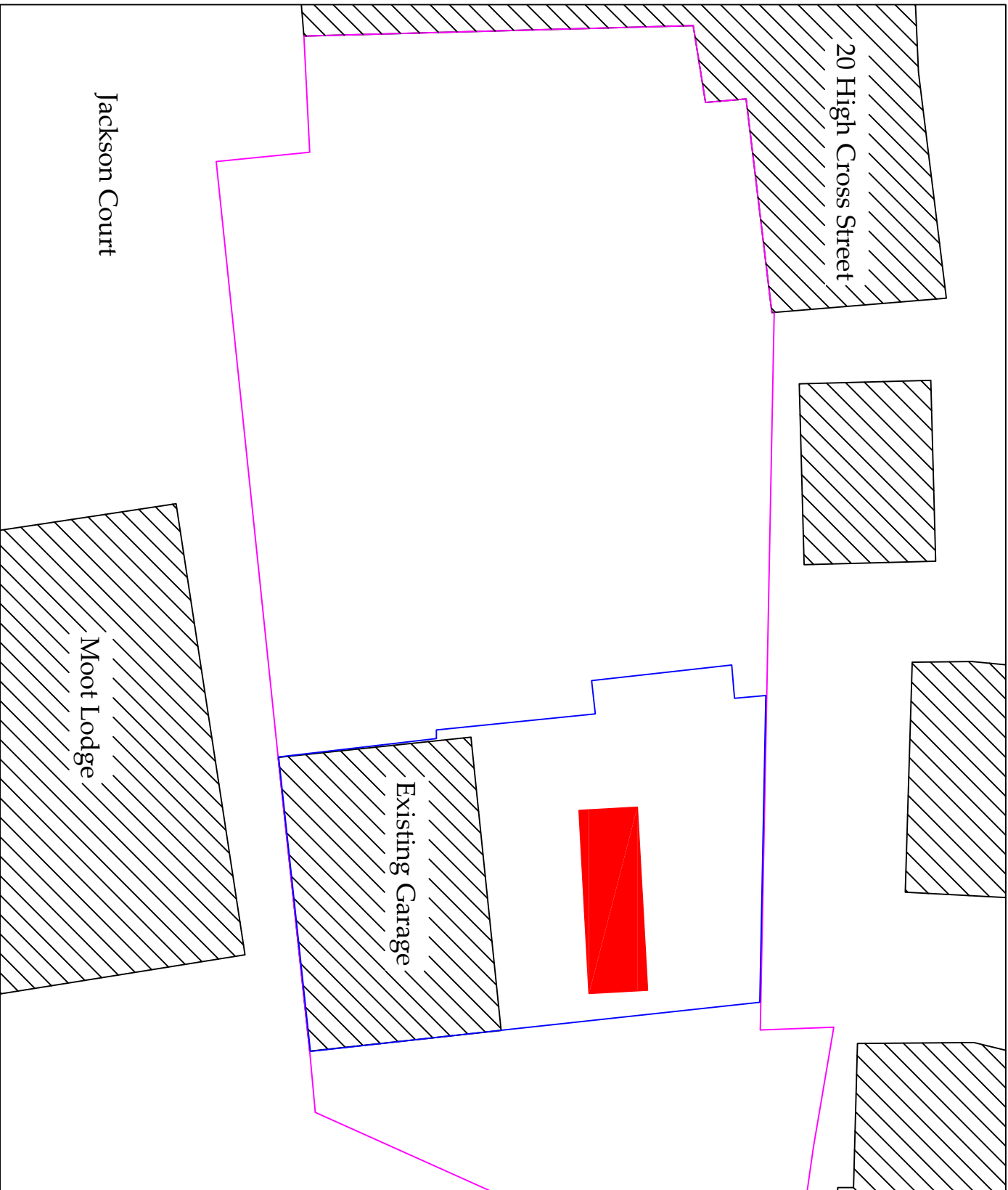
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p>PROJECT: 20 High Cross Street, Brampton</p> <p>SCALE: NA</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1517/11</p> <p>CLIENT: Richard Wise</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JS</p> <p>DATE: July 2011</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site Location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 2: Area of Evaluation



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2010  
20 High Cross Street, Brampton

CLIENT:  
Richard Wise

SCALE: 1:150 at A4

DRAWN BY: DJ  
DATE: July 2011

- KEY:
- Evaluation Trench
  - Site Boundary
  - Proposed Development Boundary

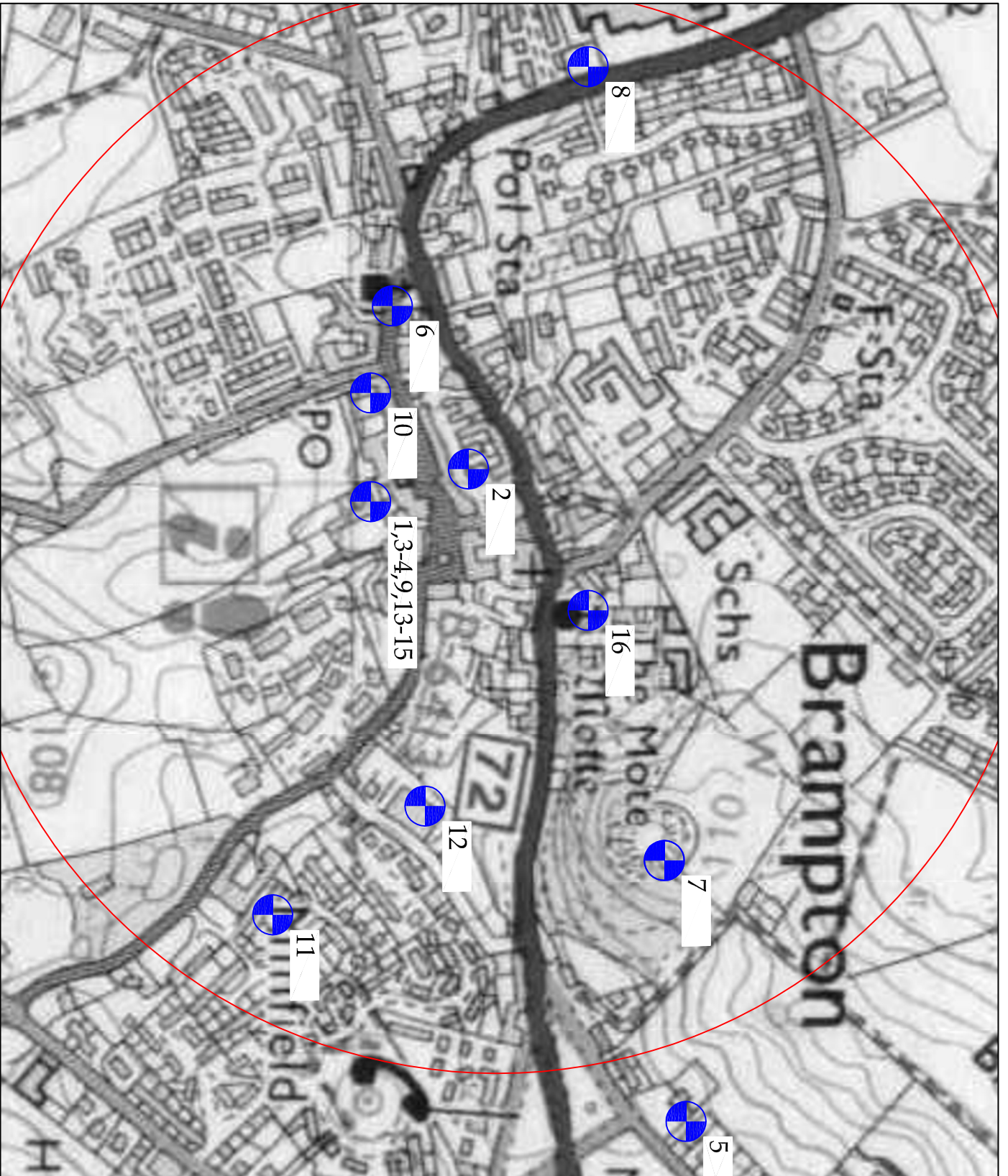


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REPORT No:  
CP 1517/11

FIGURE:  
3

Figure 3: Detailed location of 20 High Cross Street, showing location of evaluation trench



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2011  
20 High Cross Street, Brampton


CLIENT:  
Richard Wise

SCALE:  
1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: JS  
DATE: July 2011

KEY:

 500m radius

 HER site

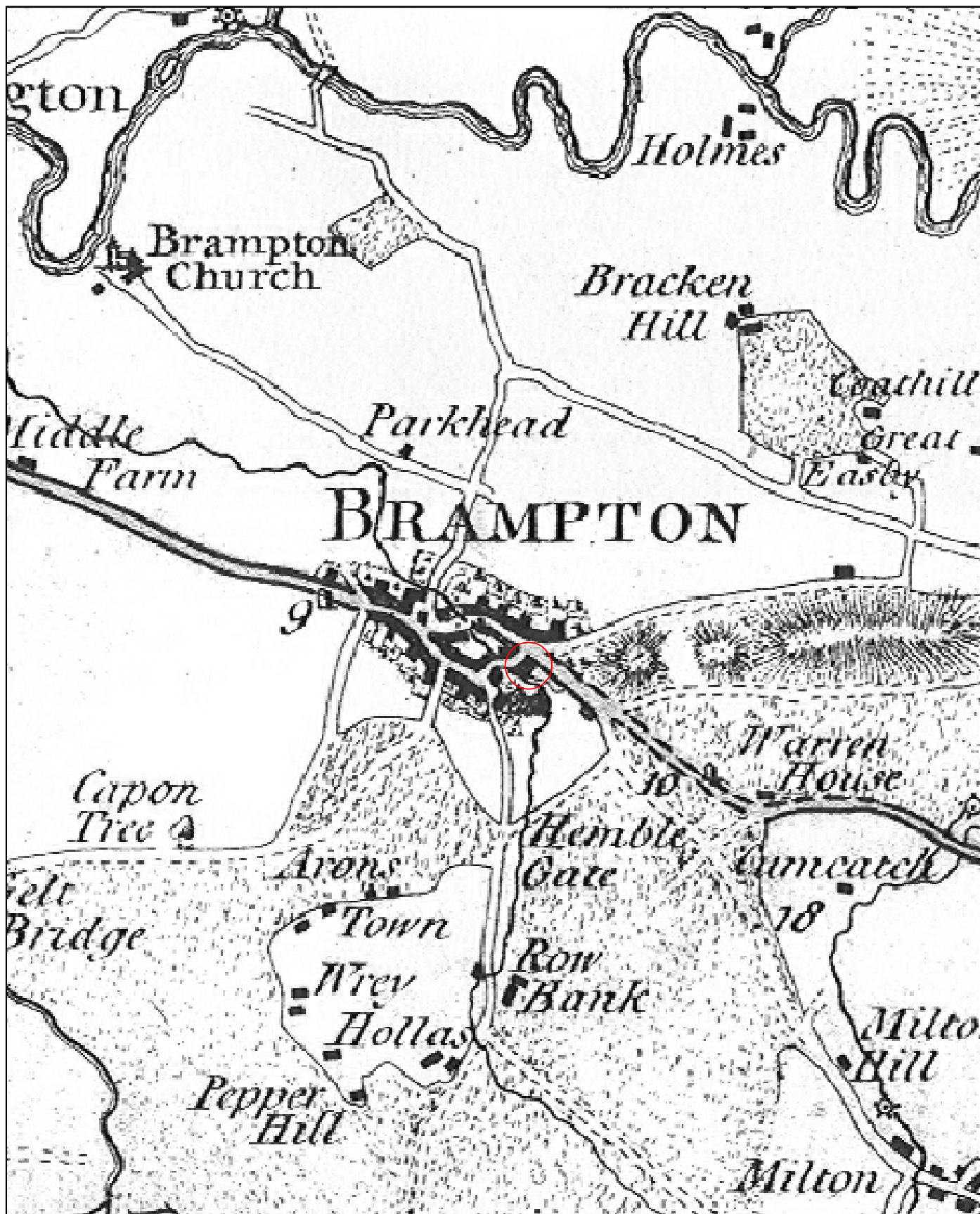


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REPORT No:  
CP 1517/11

FIGURE:  
4

Figure 4: Location of known archaeological finds and features within 500m of the site boundary






 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p>PROJECT: 20 High Cross Street, Brampton</p> <p>SCALE: Not to Scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 1517/11</p> <p>CLIENT: Richard Wise</p> <p>DRAWN BY: DJ</p> <p>DATE: July 2011</p> <p>FIGURE: 5</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Approximate Site Location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 5: Extract from Hodkinson & Donaldson's map of Cumberland, 1774






 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> 20 High Cross Street, Brampton</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> Not to Scale</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> CP 1517/11</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Richard Wise</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> DJ</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> July 2011</p> <p><b>FIGURE:</b> 6</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p> <p> Approximate Site Location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 6: 1777 map of Brampton






 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> 20 High Cross Street, Brampton</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> Not to Scale</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> CP 1517/11</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Richard Wise</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> DJ</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> July 2011</p> <p><b>FIGURE:</b> 7</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p> <p> Approximate Site Location</p>	 <p><small>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</small></p>
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Figure 7: Brampton Tithe Map, 1850






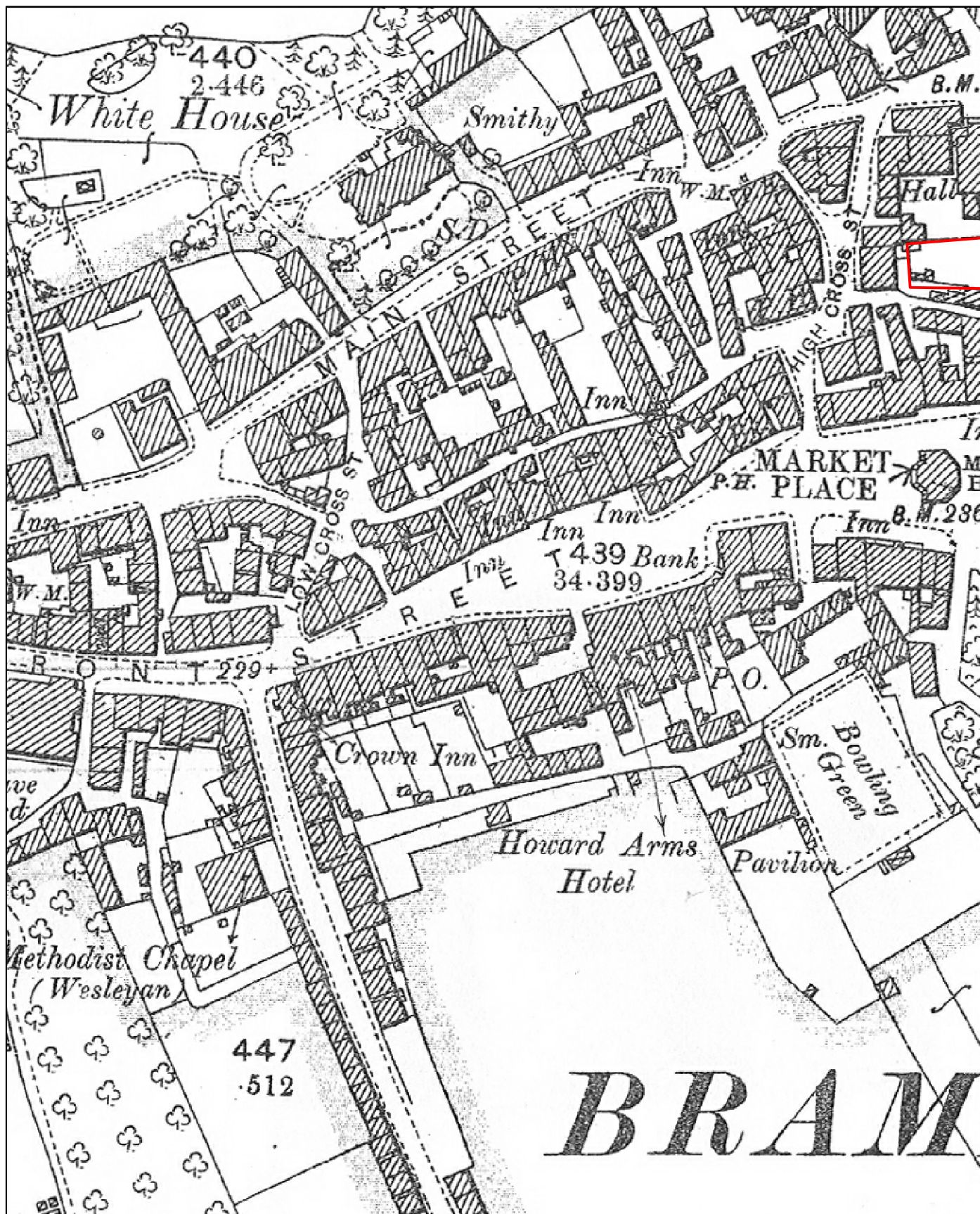
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> 20 High Cross Street, Brampton</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> Not to Scale</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> CP 1517/11</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Richard Wise</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> DJ</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> July 2011</p> <p><b>FIGURE:</b> 8</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p> <p> Site Location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 8: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1863, (25" to 1 mile scale)








 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2011</p>	<p><b>PROJECT:</b> 20 High Cross Street, Brampton</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> Not to Scale</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> CP 1517/11</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Richard Wise</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> DJ</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> July 2011</p> <p><b>FIGURE:</b> 9</p>	<p><b>KEY:</b></p>  Site Location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 9: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901, (6" to 1 mile scale)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2011

PROJECT: 20 High Cross Street, Brampton  
 SCALE: 1:2500 at A4  
 REPORT No: CP 1517/11  
 CLIENT: Richard Wise  
 DRAWN BY: DJ  
 DATE: July 2011  
 FIGURE: 10

KEY:

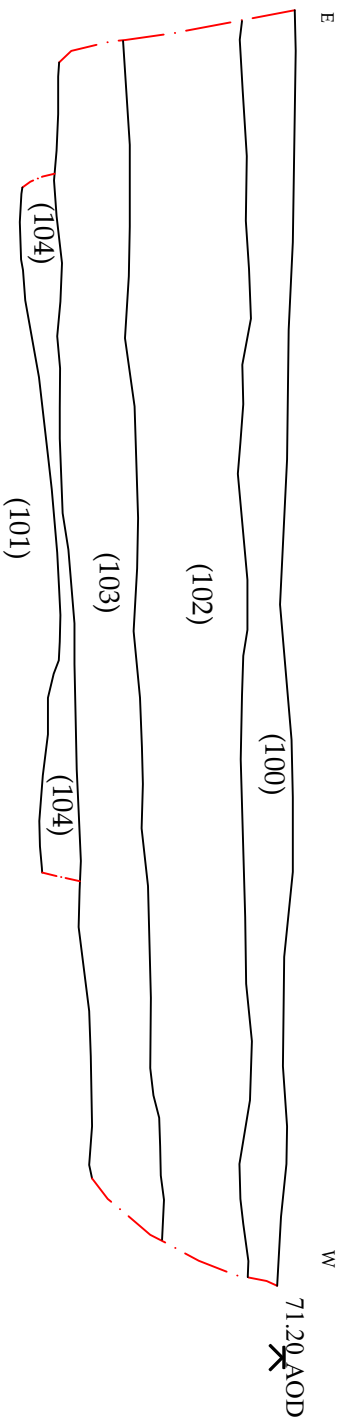
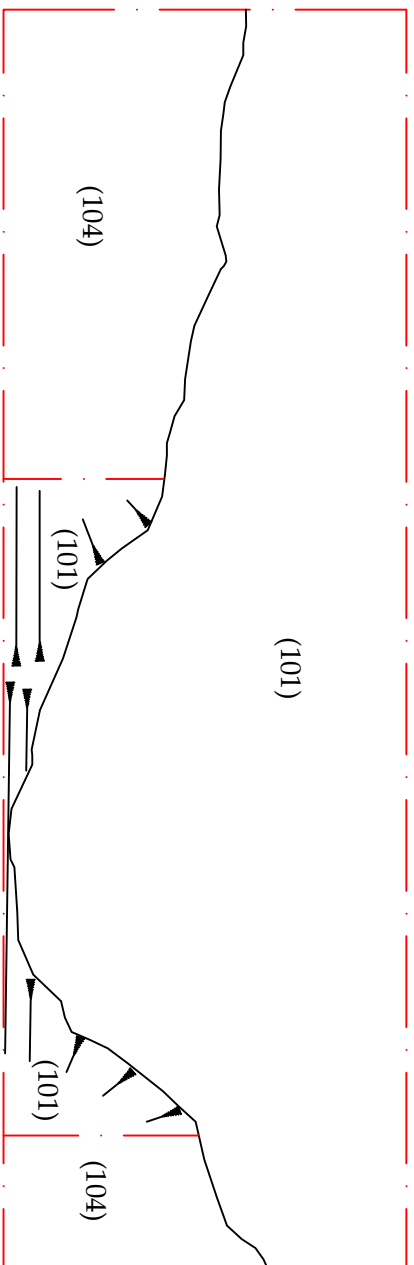


Site Location



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Figure 10: 1957 Ordnance Survey map, (6" to 1 mile scale)



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd  
2010  
20, High Cross Street, Brampton



CLIENT:  
Richard Wise

SCALE: 1:30 at A4

DRAWN BY: DJ

DATE: July 2011

KEY:

-  limit of excavation
-  context number



REPORT No:  
CP 1517/11

FIGURE:  
11

Figure 10: Plan and north facing section of evaluation trench