

**RICKERBY HOUSE,  
RICKERBY,  
CARLISLE**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF  
CP10190  
11/04/2012**



WA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
COCKLAKES YARD,  
CUMWHINTON,  
CARLISLE,  
CUMBRIA,  
CA4 0BQ  
TEL: 01228 564820  
FAX: 01228 560025  
[WWW.WAARCHAEOLOGY.COM](http://WWW.WAARCHAEOLOGY.COM)

# WARDELL ARMSTRONG ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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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 WA Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

REVISION SCHEDULE			
	01	02	03
<b>PREPARED BY:</b>	Fiona Wooler and David Jackson		
<b>POSITION:</b>	Project Supervisors		
<b>DATE:</b>	11/04/2012		
<b>EDITED BY:</b>	Martin Railton		
<b>POSITION:</b>	Project Manager		
<b>DATE:</b>	11/04/2012		
<b>APPROVED BY:</b>	Frank Giocco		
<b>POSITION:</b>	Technical Director		
<b>DATE:</b>	11/04/2012		

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## CONTENTS

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<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>2 METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	8
2.2 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment.....	8
2.3 Archaeological Watching Brief.....	8
2.4 Reporting.....	9
<b>3 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>4 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>11</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	11
4.2 Historical Background .....	11
<b>5 WATCHING BRIEF</b> .....	<b>16</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	16
5.2 Results.....	16
<b>6 CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>7 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>APPENDIX: FIGURES</b> .....	<b>22</b>

## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### FIGURES (APPENDIX)

FRONTISPIECE: RICKERBY HOUSE c.1963

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM GREENWOOD'S MAP OF CUMBERLAND 1823

FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM RICKERBY TITHE MAP 1839

FIGURE 5: FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1876 (25" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

FIGURE 6: SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1901 (25" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

FIGURE 7: THIRD EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1925 (25" TO 1 MILE SCALE)

FIGURE 8: PLAN OF EXCAVATED AREAS

### PLATES

PLATE 1: VIEW NORTHEAST OF NORTHERN END OF AREA 2 .....17

PLATE 2: VIEW SOUTHEAST OF TRENCH WITHIN AREA 2 .....17

PLATE 3: VIEW NORTHEAST OF TRENCH WITHIN NORTHERN AREA OF AREA 2 .....18

## SUMMARY

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WA Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Carlisle City Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of Rickerby Flood Embankment, located at Rickerby House, Rickerby, Carlisle (NY 4135 5695). The site lies in a zone of archaeological sensitivity, being within the buffer zone of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Monument and *Vallum*. The site of the groundworks is also located within Rickerby House and Park, which was a late 18<sup>th</sup> century creation of William Richardson. This area had previously comprised part of a medieval manor, and previous archaeological investigations in the area have revealed a series of features associated with this medieval settlement.

As a result of the historic nature of the area around Rickerby House, Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer for Cumbria County Council, requested that all groundworks be monitored by an archaeologist to observe and record any features of historic interest which may be revealed during the construction of the embankment.

Prior to the groundworks on site, a rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to provide an archaeological, historical, topographical and geographical context for the site. This assessment involved the consultation of the county Historic Environment Record (HER), historic mapping and published and unpublished sources.

The rapid desk-based assessment has revealed that there is archaeological and documentary evidence for a medieval settlement to have existed at the modern hamlet of Rickerby. During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the land around Rickerby House was modified and landscaped, which appears to have included the re-alignment of the road through the village, resulting in the removal of at least one farmstead.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken over two days, between the 27<sup>th</sup> March and the 28<sup>th</sup> March 2012 and monitored all excavation associated with the proposed flood embankment scheme. The works comprised the removal of approximately 330m<sup>2</sup> of topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.2m within the footprint of the proposed flood embankment and car parking facility, with an additional c.86m<sup>2</sup> of topsoil removed for machine access immediately north of Rickerby House. Following topsoil removal, an additional 0.5m wide trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed flood embankment to a maximum depth of 0.6m below ground level, revealing a variable subsoil of silty sand and clay which was probably deposited during recent construction works.

No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the watching brief and all finds were classified as modern.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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WA Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Helen Renyard, Highways Services, on behalf of Carlisle City Council, for commissioning the project. WA Archaeology Ltd would also like to thank Stephen White, Carlisle Library Local Studies. Thanks are also due to Barry Miller and all employees of Story Construction on site for their help during the watching brief.

The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by David Jackson. The report was written by Fiona Wooler and David Jackson. The project was managed by Martin Railton, Project Manager for WA Archaeology Ltd, who also edited the report.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 WA Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Helen Renyard, Highway Services, on behalf of Carlisle City Council, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of Rickerby Flood Embankment, situated in the grounds of Rickerby House, Rickerby Carlisle (NY 4135 5695, Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site lies in a zone of archaeological sensitivity, being within the buffer zone of Hadrian's Wall Scheduled Monument and *Vallum*. Hadrian's Wall is probably the most complex and best preserved of the frontiers of the Roman Empire (Austen and Young 2002). Begun in AD 122, the wall was a composite military barrier, which in its final form, comprised a stone wall fronted by a V-shaped ditch, and a number of purpose-built stone garrison fortifications such as forts, milecastles and turrets. A large earthwork and ditch, built parallel with, and to the south of the Wall, known as the *Vallum*, and a metalled road linking the garrison forts, which is known as the 'Roman Military Way', completed the northern military boundary. The northern military boundary was designated as a World Heritage Site in 1987.
- 1.3 Rickerby House and Park was the late 18<sup>th</sup> century creation of William Richardson, who purchased the land to create an estate. This area had previously comprised part of a medieval manor, which had shrunk in size due to depopulation (Godwin 1992). The proposed new flood embankment lies immediately to the north of Rickerby Court, where previous archaeological investigations have revealed a series of features associated with the medieval settlement, comprising the ditches and gullies of former crofts or gardens (Giecco 2001 and Masser 2006). An archaeological watching brief was therefore requested by Jeremy Parsons, Historic Environment Officer, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), in order to monitor the excavation work within this area. This is in line with government advice as set out in PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (Policy HE12).
- 1.4 The development comprised the construction of a 4.75m wide by 0.9m high earthen flood embankment with a clay core, which runs to the west of Rickerby House, aligned approximately north to south. The groundworks involved the stripping of topsoil and construction of a 0.5m wide by 0.6m deep foundation trench for the clay core. Where the flood embankment enters No. 12 Rickerby Court at the south end of the route, a car parking space was created.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 WA Archaeology Ltd produced a Project Design for the archaeological watching brief to be undertaken at Rickerby House during groundworks associated with the Rickerby Flood Embankment (Railton 2012). The Project Design set out the methodology for this scheme of works which included a rapid desk-based assessment prior to the commencement of the watching brief.

### 2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The rapid desk-based assessment involved the consultation of a number of existing datasets in order to achieve an understanding of the nature of the existing resource regarding the geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context of the site.

2.2.2 The assessment involved the consultation of the county Historic Environment Record (HER) database in the first instance, following by the collection of historic maps housed at Carlisle Library Local Studies. Several published and unpublished sources were also consulted including the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, and reports on previous archaeological work.

2.2.2 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 2011).

### 2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

2.3.1 A watching brief consists of a former programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological purposes.

2.3.2 The watching brief conformed to the following standard: all topsoil stripping, ground reduction, and excavation of foundation trenches were subject to observation by the attendant archaeologist. This observation involved the systematic examination and accurate recording of any archaeological features, horizons and artefacts identified.

2.3.3 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to determine the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains;



- to produce a photographic record using colour digital format, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to sample any environmental deposits encountered according to the WA Archaeology sampling procedure and in consultation with appropriate specialists;
- to prepare a site archive in accordance with MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006) and the recommendations in *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Brown 2011);
- depending on the results of the work, to prepare a report for publication.

2.3.4 The archaeological watching brief was carried out in accordance with the codes and practices outlined by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

## 2.4 REPORTING

2.4.1 A copy of the report will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record in Kendal where viewing will be made available upon request.

2.4.2 WA 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 WA Archaeology Ltd, as a part of this national project.

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### 3 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

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- 3.1 The small settlement of Rickerby is located approximately 3km to the north-east of Carlisle city centre, on the north side of the River Eden (Figure 1). The site of the groundworks is located immediately to the west of Rickerby House (Figure 2).
- 3.2 The site is located within Rickerby Conservation Area, and within close proximity to the Grade II listed Rickerby House, which is of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date but which encases an earlier early or mid-18<sup>th</sup> century brick house.
- 3.3 Rickerby is situated in an area which is characterised by the Countryside Commission as the 'Solway Basin', which is a broad, lowland plain landscape which is fringed by the low, rugged, relatively remote coastline of the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea. The soft horizontal form of this intensively managed, predominantly pastoral landscape contrasts markedly with the Cumbria High Fells to the south (Countryside Commission 1998, 19).
- 3.4 The Solway Basin is underlain mainly by mudstones and sandstones of Permo-Triassic age ('New Red Sandstone'). To the west of Carlisle, poorly exposed Liassic mudstones and limestones, of Jurassic age, overlie the Permo-Triassic rocks. Erosion of the comparatively weak Permo-Triassic and Jurassic rocks reduced much of the Solway Basin to an area of low relief prior to the onset of the last glaciations. During this period thick ice-sheets crossed the area from Scotland and the Lake District. These carried with them vast quantities of rock debris which was deposited as boulder clay (till), both beneath the ice and from within it as it melted (*ibid*, 21).

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## 4 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the county Historic Environment Record (HER), a database of known sites of historical or archaeological interest which is maintained by Cumbria County Council at Kendal. As well as containing information on known archaeological sites in Cumbria (excluding the Lake District National Park), the HER also includes details of the sites of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and other non-designated sites, as well as information on previous schemes of archaeological work, and provides access to aerial photographs dating from the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.1.2 Carlisle Library Local Studies section was visited primarily for information from historical mapping, but also for any references to the site or surrounding area contained within published and unpublished sources, in particular in archaeological journals.
- 4.1.3 The information derived from the HER and from historical mapping, and published and unpublished sources, has been combined to provide a brief narrative of the history of the area around Rickerby, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site based on this information.

### 4.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.2.1 *Place Name Evidence:* the place name 'Rickerby' is first mentioned in documentation in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, in a charter of Athelwold, bishop of Carlisle, in which lands including Linstock, Rickerby (the first appearance of that place name), High and Low Crosby, Walby, Brunstock, Carleton and 'the other Carleton', were granted to Prior Walter and the convent of Carlisle (Summerson 1995, 86). In 1246 the place appears as *Ricardeby*, with various other spellings through the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries including *Rycarde-*, *Ricardby* and *Richardby*. The name is believed to derive from 'Richards by' meaning 'Richard's farm'. The Place-Names of Cumberland suggests that: 'it is not impossible that the original Ricard of Rickerby was identical with the Ricard whose name is preserved in Rickergate, the street leading northwards from the centre of Carlisle across the Eden' (Armstrong *et al* 1950, 110).
- 4.2.2 *Prehistoric (up to c.43AD):* there is some evidence for prehistoric activity in the area around the small settlement of Rickerby. It is recorded that a food vessel of Abercromby Type 2 was found in 1863 in a field to the north of Rickerby House (NY 417 570). It is described in the HER as being decorated entirely with twisted cord impressions arranged in horse-shoe style around

the neck, noted to have been a comparatively rare example (HER No. 527). A sketch of the design on this pot was included in an article within the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society in 1967, in which it was noted: *'The ware is grayish and finely gritted. It was for many years in possession of the MacInnes family and was given to the Eden School, Rickerby House, by Miss J E MacInnes in 1950'* (Fell 1967). This pot is recorded in the HER as being of Bronze Age date. Its present whereabouts are unknown.

- 4.2.3 As well as the Bronze Age pot described above, the HER also contains an entry for the findspot of an axe-hammer of millstone grit of Bronze Age date, which was found in the grounds of Rickerby House (HER No. 522).
- 4.2.4 *Romano-British (c.43-410AD)*: the lines of Hadrian's Wall and *Vallum* are located only c.1km kilometre to the north of Rickerby, however the only recorded feature of note at the village itself, which dates to this period, is the findspots of two Roman coins which recovered from the River Eden. One of the coins was a denarius of Vespasian (AD74) and the other was a dupondius of Trajan (AD114-7) (HER No. 17702; Shotter 1991, 269-270).
- 4.2.5 *Early Medieval (c.410-1066AD)*: there is presently no archaeological evidence for activity in the area around Rickerby during this period, although this does not indicate a lack of settlement or land use. The place name itself may have derived from words which originated in the early medieval period, and it is possible that archaeological evidence from the 12<sup>th</sup> century which is referred to below, may hint at earlier settlement although evidence for this is still to be identified.
- 4.2.6 *Medieval (c.1066-1540AD)*: recent archaeological work at Rickerby has provided evidence for medieval activity within close proximity to the modern settlement. In 2001, Carlisle Archaeology Ltd undertook an evaluation consisting of four trenches to the south side of Rickerby House in advance of a proposed housing development. The evaluation revealed significant archaeological evidence for medieval activity in the form of beam slots and post holes representing timber buildings, together with cobble spreads. These features were noted to represent a small rural settlement, although the constraints of the evaluation trenches prevented full definition of any of the structures. The precise date of the settlement was noted to be uncertain; pottery sherds dating to the 12<sup>th</sup>/early 13<sup>th</sup> century were stratified in the fills of cut features. Further archaeological work was recommended in order to provide more reliable dating and definition of the structures (Giecco 2001).
- 4.2.7 Following on from this programme of work, Headland Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological excavation of a larger area to the south side of

Rickerby House between 2001 and 2002. This excavation revealed extensive evidence for crofts or gardens presumed to have been associated with medieval buildings, probably located to the north-east, although no clear evidence for houses themselves were noted. Features revealed include a corn drying kiln, rectilinear arrangements of shallow gullies or ditches, and post holes. Masser has noted that the development of a village at Rickerby was undoubtedly influenced by the establishment of Carlisle and plantation of the surrounding area, and an early 12<sup>th</sup> century date for the origin of the site would accommodate the ceramic evidence and two radio carbon dates which were obtained (Masser 2006).

- 4.2.8 *Post-Medieval (c.1540-present)*: in the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century, when deeds for the estate of Rickerby House commenced, Rickerby was an average Cumbrian village of small farms, with the houses seemingly fronting the west side of the 'Town Green', their crofts each of around an acre backing to the Rickerby Beck. The deeds refer to garths, tofts and toftsteads, and occupied holdings included dwelling houses, barn, byre, garth or garden and lands either as closes or parcels in open fields ("Rickerby Townfields"). During this period those who lived at Rickerby administered themselves as yeomen, and as customary tenants of the Gilpins of Scaleby Castle, lords of the manor of Rickerby. In the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, William Richardson, who had made his fortune in London, returned to his native Rickerby and began buying up farms to create his estate and eventually purchased the lordship of the manor in 1768. In 1771, his father, gave him '*the freehold dwelling house lately erected*' along with stable and garden at Rickerby. This property is the core of what became Rickerby House (Godwin 1992, 231).
- 4.2.9 There are several properties within Rickerby which still stand, that date to the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and are all listed buildings. These include Ivy Cottage which has a date stone of 1725 with the initials 'R.B.M'; Moor House which is early 18<sup>th</sup> century; The Cottage, which was originally three estate cottages dated 1732; and Rondo Cottage, formerly three estate cottages for Rickerby House dated 1740 and initialled 'H.B'<sup>1</sup>. The presence of these dated listed buildings indicates that there was a degree of settlement at Rickerby in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, although these buildings only represent the higher status dwellings (as suggested by their listed building status). There may have been buildings of more ephemeral nature such as clay dabbins within the village which have left no trace on the ground today.

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[http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=1103666&sort=4&search=all&criteria=rickerby&rational=q&recorderpage=20#aRm](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1103666&sort=4&search=all&criteria=rickerby&rational=q&recorderpage=20#aRm) – Accessed 21/03/2012

- 4.2.10 As already noted William Richardson spent the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century buying up land and purchasing the lordship of the manor. In 1785, *'at great expense'*, he strengthened and beautified the banks of the Eden and Rickerby Beck. In the same year, his father had given him permission to *'inclose such roadside waste as would straighten some hedges and greatly beautify the village of Rickerby'* (Godwin 1992, 234).
- 4.2.11 By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Rickerby had passed to James Graham of Barrock Lodge, who is noted to have *'restored the house'* and moved the Rickerby to Carlisle road further to the north. Godwin includes an undated plan of Rickerby in his article which certainly shows the road through the settlement on a different alignment to the north of Rickerby House, seemingly providing more land to surround the house to its east and north sides (Godwin 1992, 230).
- 4.2.12 Greenwood's map of Cumberland 1823 provides some information on the form of the settlement at Rickerby in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although this map is at a small-scale. This map appears to show several properties on either side of the road through the village, with two roads branching off to the south towards the river. The area in which the groundworks are located appears to be shown as wood or parkland, possibly representing gardens associated with Rickerby House (Figure 3).
- 4.2.13 In 1829, Rickerby was described as: *'a pleasantly-situated hamlet and township on the north bank of the Eden, where are the seats of Captain J R T Graham and William Richardson Esq'*. At this date, trades in the village consisted of several farmers, and a rope maker, which provides an indication of the character of the economy of the settlement at that time (Parson and White 1829, 445).
- 4.2.14 The Deeds for the Rickerby estate contain some information on the types of properties that were being bought and sold. Of interest was the sale in 1828 of a house, yard and three weaving shops behind comprising 15 loomsteads with dwelling-rooms above (Godwin 1992, 243). This is interesting as it indicates that there was small-scale industry taking place within the village, possibly associated with the cotton mills in Carlisle.
- 4.2.15 The earliest visible phase of Rickerby House which stands today dates to around 1835, and was constructed for George Head Head. As already noted, this house was erected around an earlier brick building of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. G H Head's house was probably designed by Christopher Hodgson, and is in the Greek style with a tetrastyle Doric portico in front, and hexastyle to the garden at the back. The property is noted to have been extended in 1879 for Miles McInnes, Head's nephew, in brick with a tower (Hyde and Pevsner 2010, 266). Rickerby House is Grade II listed. By contrast, the stables and

various outbuildings are described by Hyde and Pevsner as *'eccentric...in deliberately rough and old-looking red brick, with much crowstepping'* (*ibid*).

- 4.2.16 Contemporary with G H Head's Rickerby House is 'Study Quiet' (G H Head's motto), a lodge located on the Rickerby to Carlisle road which dates to c.1835 (Grade II listed building); The Old Schoolhouse, a former school dated 1835 for George Head Head (Grade II listed building); and a tower located in the field to the north of Rickerby House, noted to be a possible dovecote of c.1835 date (Grade II listed building).
- 4.2.17 The Tithe Map and accompanying Award for Rickerby dates to 1839 and provides interesting information on the buildings that existed at Rickerby at this date. It is clear, when compared with the later First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876, that the road shown on the Tithe Map running through the village was realigned by 1876, providing more space to the north and east side of Rickerby House. A cottage and farmstead, Plots 13 and 14, were clearly removed between these dates as neither of these sites are shown in 1876 (compare Figures 4 and 5). Plot 13 was listed in the Tithe Award as a 'homestead' occupied by Simon Noble, but owned by Thomas Richardson and Plot 14 was listed as a cottage. Plot 1, which encompassed Rickerby House and its associated land and buildings, is listed in the Tithe Award as being owned by George Head Head, and occupied by himself. The area of the groundworks associated with the flood embankment appears to have been garden around the house at this date (Figure 4).
- 4.2.18 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 clearly shows the buildings and grounds associated with Rickerby House, including glasshouses to its north side, lodges to the north and east and separate schools for girls and boys. There is an apparent courtyard farmstead to the east side of Rickerby, presumed to represent Tower Farm, and possibly another farmstead to the south near the river (possibly Home Farm), with several other properties to its north side. Apart from these sites, it appears as though Rickerby in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was much smaller in terms of individual houses compared to how it had been in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and earlier. The site of the groundworks is shown to have formed part of the gardens and footpaths of Rickerby House (Figure 5).
- 4.2.19 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901 clearly annotates the sites of Tower Farm and Home Farm to the east side of Rickerby House. Very little has changed with regards to the buildings at Rickerby House by this date, or within the garden in which the groundworks are located (Figure 6).
- 4.2.20 By 1925, Rickerby House has been converted to a 'Home for Children', and to its north-west side 'The Cottage' has been constructed (Figure 7).

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## 5 WATCHING BRIEF

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was maintained over two days on the 27<sup>th</sup> March and the 28<sup>th</sup> March 2012. All ground reduction was undertaken with a tracked excavator using an appropriate ditching bucket. All excavated areas were monitored and subsequently investigated and recorded fully. The results of the watching brief are outlined below.

### 5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 The work began with the removal of topsoil immediately north of Rickerby House, in order to avoid a detrimental impact to a managed garden during machine movement. The stripped area formed a roughly east to west/northwest to southeast aligned T-junction, which measured approximately 86m<sup>2</sup> (Area 1, Figure 8). The area was stripped of turf and topsoil (**100**), which was comprised of dark brown silty clay and measured over 0.15m in depth. No further deposits were noted within this area.

5.2.2 The work continued immediately west of Rickerby House within the footprint of the proposed flood embankment (Area 2). The area comprised the removal of topsoil, forming a roughly northwest to southeast aligned curvilinear strip which had an average width of 4m and a maximum length of 74.6m, approximating to c.295m<sup>2</sup> of land (Figure 8). The area was stripped of dark brown silty clay topsoil (**100**), which measured between 0.15m and 0.25m in depth, to the first subsoil deposit. An additional trench was excavated throughout the centre of the stripped area of the proposed flood embankment for a clay core, which measured 0.6m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.6m below ground level (BGL). The trench revealed largely mixed subsoils which measured over 0.4m in depth and varied from reddish brown clayey sand (**103**) to the south, mid-brown silty clay (**104**) in the centre of the trench and firm mid-brown/orange clay (**106**) to the north. All of these subsoil deposits were archaeologically sterile with occasional inclusions of crushed brick, concrete and tarmac, indicating that they were used to level the area, probably during recent construction works to the southeast.

5.2.3 An additional area, measuring approximately 38m<sup>2</sup> was stripped of topsoil at the southern end of the proposed flood embankment for car parking facilities (Area 3, Figure 8). The topsoil within this area measured over 0.2m in depth and was comprised of dark brown silty clay (**102**) mixed with modern construction debris. No further deposits were noted within this area.



5.2.4 No environmental samples were retained during the watching brief and all finds were classified as insignificant to the archaeological objectives and discarded on site.



*Plate 1: View northeast of northern end of Area 2*



*Plate 2: View southeast of trench within Area 2*



*Plate 3: View northeast of trench within northern area of Area 2*

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

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- 6.1 The rapid desk-based assessment has revealed that there is archaeological and documentary evidence for a medieval settlement to have existed at the modern hamlet of Rickerby. This settlement may have remained relatively static and agricultural in character up until the 18<sup>th</sup> century when William Richardson began buying up farms and land to create his estate. There are several extant listed buildings located in Rickerby which date to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century which may indicate a relatively affluent community.
- 6.2 During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the land around Rickerby House was modified and landscaped, which appears to have included the re-alignment of the road through the village, resulting in the removal of at least one farmstead.
- 6.3 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken over two days, between the 27<sup>th</sup> March and the 28<sup>th</sup> March 2012 and monitored all groundworks associated with the proposed flood embankment scheme. The works comprised the removal of approximately 330m<sup>2</sup> of topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.2m within the footprint of the proposed flood embankment and car parking facility, with an additional c.86m<sup>2</sup> of topsoil removed for machine access immediately north of Rickerby House. Following topsoil removal, an additional 0.5m wide trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed flood embankment to a maximum depth of 0.6m below ground level, revealing a variable subsoil of silty sand and clay which was probably deposited during recent construction works.
- 6.4 No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the watching brief and all finds were classified as modern and discarded on site.

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### Maps

*Greenwood's Map of Cumberland 1823 (Carlisle Library)*

*Rickerby Tithe Map and Award 1839 (Carlisle Archives Centre Ref: DRC 8/163)*

*First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1876 (25" to 1 mile scale)*

*Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901 (25" to 1 mile scale)*

*Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1925 (25" to 1 mile scale)*

## APPENDIX: FIGURES

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