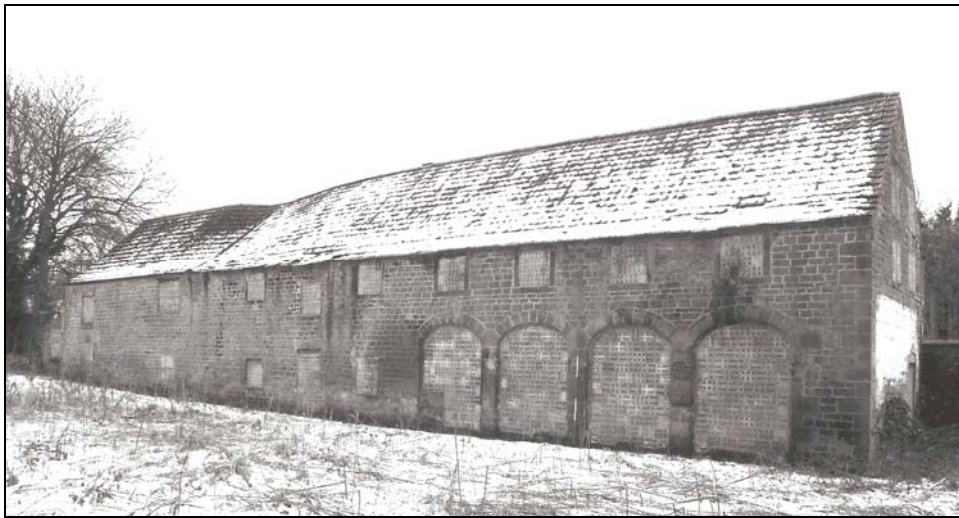


**The Former Coach House,
The Coppins, Doncaster Road, Thrybergh,
Rotherham, South Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Building Record**



On behalf of Mr R J Wiseman

CS Archaeology
March 2010

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Frontispiece: The West Elevation of the Coach House

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report is a building record of a manorial Coach House which probably dates to the late 17th century. The building's original dimensions and general appearance have been retained with little subsequent modification. Aligned broadly north-south the building faces west towards the course of a former coach road. The *East Elevation* faces into a former manorial walled garden which is still largely extant.
- 1.2 The Coach House is a 33m long building comprising of 13 bays, and extends across 3 storeys. The principal and original accesses are to the *West Elevation*. The *East Elevation* forms a continuous brick wall with the large walled garden one of a series of gardens associated with the site of Thrybergh Hall, 45m southwest of the building.
- 1.3 Because of the quality and remarkable survival of this high status building, further work is recommended in the form of a targeted watching brief during the redevelopment phase. This will be able to resolve outstanding recording issues and provide a greater understanding of the building.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by Mr R Wiseman in order to support a forthcoming planning application to redevelop the building for residential use.
- 2.2 The Coach House is situated west of the historic centre of Thrybergh, Rotherham SK 4673 9562). Thrybergh lies between Rotherham (4.6 kms southwest) and Conisborough (5.6 kms northeast) on the A630 (**Figure 1**). The Coach House lies to the north of St Leonard's Church, Thrybergh (**Figure 2**) within the parish of Thrybergh within Rotherham District of South Yorkshire.
- 2.3 Historically Thrybergh was a single township but amalgamated with Dalton (Hunter 1879, 40) and was historically associated with the Reresby family until c.1700 when John Savile Esq. became the principal landowner.
- 2.4 The former Coach House does not enjoy statutory protection, and is not a listed building or scheduled monument.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the building. This will be analysed and interpreted as an integrated system that was intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology will pay particular attention, as far as is possible, to reconstructing the historical plan, form, layout and circulation/process flows through the building. The report and archive will be placed within the public domain by depositing it with SYAS's Historic Environment Record. The archive will be deposited with Rotherham Archives.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The methodology for this archaeological building record has been followed according to CS Archaeology's standard approach. In the building record there are 119 photographic positions, which are depicted throughout the report in italics next to the plate numbers in the text e.g. Plate 1, 4. Both plate and photographic positions are cross referenced in the photographic index (Appendix 1). Feature numbers are emphasised with square brackets [1-14].

5 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

5.2 Geology

- 5.2.1 The South Yorkshire area is underlain by Carboniferous sedimentary rocks which are tilted gently to the south-east so that the oldest part of the succession occurs in the west of the County. Millstone Grit in the west of the County gives way to the shale, mudstone and sandstones of the Coal Measures to the east. The Coal Measures are in turn overlain by the Permian Magnesian Limestone which occurs as a narrow north-south ridge. Thrybergh is situated on the Upper Pennine Coal Measures. These are characterised by mudstone, siltstone and sandstone with coal seams (BGS 2008).

5.3 Topography and Drainage

- 5.3.1 Thrybergh is situated close to the River Don's northwest facing river terraces. The Coach House is situated on fairly level ground, between the 65m and 70m contour lines.
- 5.3.2 Ground water across the PDA flows south eventually into the River Don, west of Thrybergh.

6 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The origins of Thrybergh can be traced back to at least the Anglo-Saxon Period. Diagnostic masonry is incorporated into the fabric of the present St Leonard's Church. The elaborately carved Leonard's Cross (Scheduled Monument No. 23400), now lies 170m south of the Coach House but it was originally positioned on the east side of the village, and has Anglo-Saxon and post-Conquest motifs (Ryder 1982, 98).
- 6.2 By the time of the Domesday Book of 1086, *Triberga* as it was called, was a manor held by Rozelin under the lordship of William de Perci. After Rozelin the manor passed to the Normanviles. Between 1315-28 Adam de Reresby is recorded as the owner of *Thribergh*. Taxation records of 1342 reveal that it was a thriving community with a church, manor house and a population of between 70-80 with all the inhabitants working the land (Oakley and Dixon 1969, 5).
- 6.3 During the 16th century *Thribergh* consisted of two water-mills, five messuages, and 10 cottages with associated meadows and pasture land (Hunter 1828, 40).
- 6.4 In 1610 Thrybergh was noted as an enclosed park, which was owned by the Reresby family whose fluctuating fortunes have been noted (Hey 1979). In the early 17th Century Sir John Reresby (1611-46) was ran up huge debts and was forced to sell land after supporting the Royalists during the civil war (Hey 1979, 117). The tax returns of 1672 notes that of the 31 houses in the village the average number of fires was 2. Sir John Reresby had 22 (Thrybergh Hall) with the Parsonage having 7 (Hey 1991, 64).
- 6.5 Thrybergh Hall which was situated 45m southwest of the Coach House is thought to predate the church of St Leonard's. The original building was of timber and it was not until the early 15th century that parts were rebuilt in stone. In 1666 Sir John Reresby wrote '*This spring, I mended a great parte of my hous which was very ruinous to the south, the timber being decayed as well as the outside which was only laths and lime or ruff cast with which it was covered.*'
- 6.6 Oakley and Dixon (1969) refer to a memo that lists the contents of a sizeable orchard which they believe was located just north of the hall alongside Doncaster Road '*What fruiting trees (and) stocks are planted in this ground at Thribergh this year 1630 – Crastocks 426, Cherry stocks 243, Apricockes 10, Rectorins 8, Plombes 24, Cherries 35, Quinces 12, Peares 16, Apples bought 40 Vines 22, Apples grafted 321.*' (Oakley and Dixon 1969, 71). It is possible that this orchard was formalized by the creation of a series of walled gardens. Southeast of the Coach House lies 'Orchard House' reflecting the location of the orchard through place-name evidence.
- 6.7 By 1671 the '*courtyards at the hall were paved and the long stable built*'. Three years later, what must have been the last of Sir John's alterations to the house were made '*...to build the two little towers at the east and west ends of the hous for closits...*'

(Oakley and Dixon 1969, 71). A stable is depicted with ornate dormer windows in the illustration of the hall in 1810, just before its demolition (**Figure 3**) behind what is assumed by the author, to be Coach House with its characteristic windows to the gable wall. It seems highly probable that this phase of building, especially when linked with the long stable, could be associated with the construction of the Coach House. 17th and 18th century records often list building works in connection with the construction of stables and Coach Houses (Internet Ref 1).

- 6.8 By 1700 the Manor had passed to the Savile family in order to settle debts (Hey 1979, 117) ending nearly 400 years of Reresby ownership.
- 6.9 A full and detailed inventory of the Manor House by Oakley and Dixon (1969) has been included in the archive (Appendix 1). In this account, dated 24th August 1719, Thomas Hoscroft is entered as 'coachman' and was paid £3 and 5 shillings per half year. A groom was paid £1 and 10 shillings and the cook (Thomas Crackenthorpe) £5.
- 6.10 The 19th century saw the introduction of detailed maps by the Ordnance Survey. In 1854 (**Figure 4**) the Coach House is depicted abutting a series of enclosures adjacent to Doncaster Road. These enclosures contained a formal layout of orchards and gardens that were associated with Thrybergh Hall. The hall is no longer extant and the open driveway depicted in the 1810 drawing has become an enclosed garden/orchard, with formal paths and orchards. The Coach House is depicted as a roughly north-south aligned building, with an east-west wall abutting its *East Elevation*. The *West Elevation* appears to have an abutting extension towards the northern end of the building. To the west of the Coach House is a track/road depicted as a double dashed line. Locally this is still known as the *Coach Road* (pers. comm. Mr R Wiseman). The Ordnance Survey map of 1892 provides further details of the Coach House and its setting, and now includes a series of south facing glass houses and formal paths similar to those previously depicted in 1854.

7 BUILDING RECORD

7.1 General Background

- 7.1.1 Today the setting of the Coach House has been reorganised. It is now accessed via the former manorial walled garden. The walled garden was redeveloped in the 1920s by the construction of The Coppins, a detached residence. The *East Elevation* of the Coach House is represented by a tall brick wall 2 stories high with an array of inserted doorways and windows. Originally the *East Elevation* would have been a blank brick wall, and access to the Coach House was from the north and west (**Figure 4**). The South, West and North Elevations consist of sandstone rubble walls with quoins.
- 7.1.2 Though largely original the present condition of the building has significantly deteriorated in recent years to the point where the roof has collapsed. The central section of the building was not able to be accessed on safety grounds.

7.2 The Coach House Exterior (Figure 5**)**

- 7.2.1 As mentioned above, the *East Elevation* is finished in lime mortared brickwork and is consistent with the adjacent historic walls that now surround the Coppins, of the former manorial walled gardens. There was no original access to the Coach House from the walled garden so the series of openings (doors and windows) all post date the building's construction (**Plates 1 and 2, 1, 4**). The Coach House is 33m long x 6.8m wide and is aligned south southwest – north northeast, but for the purposes of this report it is aligned north-south.
- 7.2.2 The gabled roof has in recent years been re-tiled in modern pantiles but the flagstones to the eaves remain and may possibly be original. This roof arrangement (tiles and stone) is typical of the vernacular styles across the 'limestone belt' of Yorkshire and Derbyshire.
- 7.2.3 The *North Elevation* is of sandstone rubble with quoins. This gable elevation has partially been obscured by a later building (**Plate 3, 5**). This building's present roof is at first floor level, but its gabled roof scar can still be discerned at second floor level. There are four blocked mullion windows [1] two of which are visible in **Plate 4 (20)**. Between the lower two blocked mullions is a blocked inserted doorway. The fenestration in the north Elevation is at odds with the southern gable i.e. the first and second floor windows are not vertically aligned, suggesting that the inserted doorway may have replaced an original window.
- 7.2.4 The *West Elevation* historically represents the front of the building and features an array of original openings (**Plate 5, 11**). These include most of the first floor windows

[7], the doorway [2] at the northern end, and the four coach doorways [3] to the southern end of the building. The only original doorway [1] represents the only original external doorway to the building. It is marked by a deep lintel and quoinstones (**Plate 6**, 7). The central section of the elevation (**Plate 7**, 9) features an inserted doorway underneath an inserted window, and both these openings contrast with the square original window openings [7] with stone surrounds. The four coach doorways [3] dominate the southern end of the elevation, and all four are very similar with only slight width variations (**Plate 8**, 12). The silted¹ segmented arches consist of ashlar piers, imposts and keystones with external concave rebates that offset and accentuate the doorways. These decorative rebates still feature two sets of iron hinges to each doorway and evidence externally opening coach doors.

- 7.2.5 The *South Elevation* is similar to the northern gable but is largely unmodified. There are 4 original 2-light mullion windows [4], two at first floor and two at second floor levels (directly above each other). There is an inserted doorway at ground floor level (**Plate 9**, 14), but no other original openings could be discerned.

7.3 The Coach House Interior (**Figures 6 and 7**)

- 7.3.1 At the time of the survey there were very poor internal light conditions. Safety issues regarding the structural integrity of the building meant that the survey was perhaps not as comprehensive as the building merits. A careful eye was maintained for building details such as masonry marks and carpenters marks but in retrospect these could have easily been missed as areas of the building was not accessible. A further inspection is recommended with improved site conditions.
- 7.3.2 *Room 1* (l8.2m x w6.4m x h2.58m) represented a spacious 3 bayed Coach House. The room was historically annexed, via a transverse brick wall, which still partly remains in situ. This was accessed via three coach doorways to the *West Elevation*. A blocked doorway [6] to the north wall communicated with Room 2, but was probably a later insertion as evidenced by its narrow width, and meandering vertical building line (**Plate 10**, 36). Generally in poor condition and suffering water ingress. The floor is covered in late 19th/early 20th brick pavers and breaks in this floor have been filled in with modern concrete sections. The sandstone walls throughout have been successively limewashed. **Plate 10** which shows that the east wall was constructed externally of brick. The ceiling is exposed and features two transverse oak beams (0.34m² x >604m long). The beams are accompanied by their original oak joists, which is unusual as buildings of this age invariably have had floors repaired and renewed. The ceiling joists are set at a c. 0.45m interval (between mid points), which are notched onto the upper beams, and have pine boards above.

¹ A silted arch has its springing line raised by vertical piers above the impost level (Fleming et. al. 1978)

- 7.3.3 To the southwest corner of the room is a quarter-turn stone staircase ([Plate 11](#), 28) which accesses the first floor. The staircase features 13 steps with worn treads. The structure abutts the south wall and therefore it was initially thought that this was a later insertion however the ashlar masonry features monumental sized sandstone blocks and is consistent with the internal masonry seen in the north end of the building i.e. the dividing wall between rooms 3b and 4. At the high east end of the staircase is a 0.63m x 1.6m high recess which was designed originally for storage or as an economical use of stone. The west wall (Room 1) features the three arched coach doorways, which average 2.02m in width and 2.9m in height, two of which can be seen in [Plate 12](#) (35).
- 7.3.4 *Room 2* (15.25m x w6.4m x h2.58m). This room is presently used as a garden store, so views were in some places obscured. It is in fair condition and features a large loose box, with vertical metal bars, to the northwest corner. Original features include the northern coach doorway [3] (w2m x h2.93m) to the west wall and a stone dividing south wall, which is part of the original layout sub-dividing the Coach House and creating a more secluded room ([Plate 13](#), 38). The floor is brick paved with late 19th/early 20th century brick pavers similar to those noted in room 1. The walls are lime plastered and limewashed throughout as are the circular and recessed hayracks, one on the north wall and two on the south wall with evidence for the central third hayrack ([Plate 14](#), 42). The room was originally illuminated/ventilated via a square window to the west wall. The window features stone surrounds with splayed reveals [7], ([Plate 15](#), 41). The window's jambs featured a series of holes which evidence the historic use of horizontal iron bars that provided security and ventilation (in situ window bars have been identified in the original window in Room 3a, below). This window's stone lintel retains two opposing 'L' shaped hinges, which evidence internal shutters. Another of the room's original features is evidence for timber cladding to the lower walls. This is not only shown by an absence of plaster and a clear horizontal plaster line to all walls, and a series of wooden plugs containing in situ nails. These fittings suggest that this room represented the principal Coach House with integral stabling as evidenced by the room's dimensions and perhaps the original window [7] for natural light.
- 7.3.5 *Room 3a* (14.57m x w6.37m x h1.9m to beam, (2.14m to joist)) was originally accessed via doorway [9] in Room 3b. Room condition is poor with low light levels. The room has been historically modified. These modifications include: part removal of the ceiling, insertion of a window to the east wall and doorways to the south and west walls. Historically it has been used as a tack room, and still features tack hooks inserted into a joist to the south wall and along the original transverse beam. There is an original window [7] to the west wall, with vertical bars ([Plate 16](#), 82). The room has an earth floor and white washed lime plastered walls. The ceiling still features its transverse oak beam with oak joists but has a plastered infill. In parts this plaster infill has failed, revealing a construction of reeds overlain with limecrete. This is a

particularly unusual feature and is reflected across the remaining ground floor rooms. This room originally represented the south end of a long undercroft (Rooms 3a and 3b).

- 7.3.6 *Room 3b* (17.95m x w6.33m x h1.81m to beam, (2.03m to joist)). This has been annexed from the adjacent room by a modern timber partition to the north wall so is approximately two thirds its original size. The southeast corner of the room has suffered major structural collapse from the roof timbers above. Similar in detail to Room 3a it features an original window [7] (w1m x h0.93m) to the west wall with an internal oak lintel (a later insertion). The room retains its original ceiling with three transverse beams, two of which have been supported by concrete block work. Above the oak beams and joists, is an in situ limecrete floor which is visible in cross section ([Plate 17](#), 50). The floor is mass concrete. All the walls have white-washed lime plaster still adhering. The room was originally illuminated by two windows [7] at the southern end (west wall), but no evidence for a specialist function was identified, other than possibly as a storeroom. The stone rubble north wall is original and features an offset quoined doorway [9] ([Plate 18](#), 53) that accesses room 4. Its associated plank and batten door is not original. The doorway has a deep rebate to Room 3b with one in situ iron hinge to the upper jamb (the lower one is represented by a void).
- 7.3.7 *Room 4* (14.62m x 2.76m x h 1.95 to beam) is in poor condition. The floor is largely obscured. It features a quarter-turn stone staircase [11] to the south and west walls and the original external doorway [2], also to the west wall. The doorway [2] has 2 iron hinges to the north jamb and a 'U' shape bolt loop to the south jamb ([Plate 19](#), 58). The floor was partially cleaned revealing an original stone set floor which was probably an original feature. The walls are of white washed lime plaster, with the ceiling supported by a longitudinal oak beam and associated oak joists which represents a change to all the previous ceilings (above). The supporting beam to the ceiling is failing and additional support is provided by 2 ashlar sandstone blocks ([Plate 20](#), 59). The stone staircase consists of 11 worn treads and features a recess that is accessed close to doorway [9].
- 7.3.8 *Room 5* (14.62m x w3.75m) has been heavily modified by the probable insertion of a raised floor supported by vaulted brickwork. The arrangement is best seen from the east and consists of two half arches and associated brick vaulting ([Plate 21](#), 107) although the intended front ashlar elevation [10] can be seen from Room 4 ([Plates 22 and 23](#), 107 and 106) and features a diagonally chiseled finish, which is in contrast to the sooth ashlar masonry noted in the staircases [5 & 11]. Most of the vaulting has been removed, but relict sections of vaulted brickwork are still associated with the masonry of the arches and correspond to two, now low and largely obscured, brick walls. The arches vary in width (0.88m-0.82m) but are c.1.73m high. No fittings, hinges rebates or bolt holes, are associated with the remaining masonry to the arched vaults, suggesting that the vaults were less significant than what they supported.

Between the two arches is a wide (1.15m) remodeled doorway which was probably inserted, and there are vertical building lines next to the rebuilt door jambs, possibly suggesting that there may have been a central arch, which was removed to facilitate access through to room 4 and doorway [2]. However to the front elevation [10] there is an absence of quoins which characterise the two side arches. Opposing the remodeled doorway [10] to the east wall is an inserted doorway linked by an inclined flagstone floor (**Plate 24**, 106).

- 7.3.9 A key to the phasing of the room probably lies with the different masonry techniques. The arched wall [10] features diagonal tooling in contrast to the smooth ashlar treatment of the walls to the main building (**Plate 25**, 110). Similar masonry to that in the arched wall was noted by the author last year featuring very similar tooling [10], (CS Archaeology 2009), and was dated to 1730, suggesting not only that the masonry was carried out by a highly skilled mason, but that wall [10] was a later insertion. The function of room 5 is problematic, not enough of the vault, and more importantly the floor above it remains (**Plate 26**, 66), but it could have served as a raised granary. NB that the vault did not block/obscure any original features is inconclusive.
- 7.3.10 Rooms 6 and 7 were in a very poor state with no roof and rotting floors. These rooms represented a 2 storey residence, perhaps for the coachman/gardener which had, within the 20th century, been remodeled as a single storey shed/store. The northern room 7 was probably earlier and room 6 a later addition, evidenced by the floor plan and the different masonry e.g. **Plate 27**, 24. Also evident in **Plate 27** (behind the scale) is a large stone door jamb suggesting a large original opening of presently unknown function. To the south wall are the blocked mullion windows [1] (**Plates 28 and 29**, 16 and 20), which correspond to the first floor of the main building.
- 7.3.11 Returning to the main building there are two access points via the two stone staircases [5 & 11] to each end of the building. Dimensions of the first floor rooms largely correspond to the ground floor rooms, apart from the southern end of the floor which has been subdivided.
- 7.3.12 *Room 8* the stairwell, consists of the stone staircase [5]. The staircase rises below the blocked mullion windows [4] to the north wall, the landing (*Room 10*) features the blocked mullion [4] to the south wall and has internally splayed and moulded mullion/jamb (**Plate 30**, 91). The floor consists of wide pine boards transversely aligned, the walls are plastered and limewashed, as they are throughout the building. *Room 9* is a narrow corridor that accesses the inserted wooden ladder to the second floor. There is a blocked window [7] to the west wall and its walls are of lath and plastered onto vertical oak framing.
- 7.3.13 *Room 11* also features wooden floor boards, with two blocked windows [7] to the west wall. The ceiling is exposed oak beams and joists with a limecrete ceiling/floor. The

north wall retains an original doorway into room 12 but the door is no longer in situ (**Plate 31**, 90).

- 7.3.14 *Room 12* is similar to Room 11 with two windows [7] to the west wall and timber floor boards but in contrast a fireplace has been inserted into the north wall (**Plate 32**, 89).
- 7.3.15 *Room 13* was unable to be accessed because of safety considerations.
- 7.3.16 *Room 14* was largely non-existent due to severe structural collapse. The floor was still largely in place but the roof and ceiling had collapsed (**Plate 33**, 73). The north wall featured a quoined doorway [12] and an adjacent hatch [13]. The hatch [13] would have directly accessed the floor on top of the vault (Room 15: **Plate 34**, 72).
- 7.3.17 The vaulted floor in room 15 had been removed, thus allowing views from the ground floor. The south wall featured the substantial rubble wall with ashlar quoins to the doorway and ashlar surround to the hatch [13] (**Plates 35 and 36**, 68 and 117). The north wall (**Plate 37**, 71) features the 2 blocked mullion windows [1] and a central inserted doorway that would have accessed the first floor of the adjacent phase 3, 2-storey building. A surviving section of limecrete floor was in situ towards the centre of the room (**Plate 38**, 114).
- 7.3.18 The second floor was only partially available to the survey. It is accessed via two wooden staircases at the south and north ends of the building. The southern staircase was an inserted quarter-turn wooden staircase that bisected one of the mullioned windows [4]. The room comprised of 40% of the floor's entire area – and represented a long attic room with limecrete floor and exposed roof. There is no evidence for any form of original or later inserted ceiling. The principal rafter roof trusses feature reused oak timbers, evidenced by series of mortice holes **Plate 39**, 92. *The second floor windows are visible to the south wall* (**Plate 40**, 95).
- 7.3.19 Room 17 was largely absent (**Plate 41**, 79) but survived at the north end where again two blocked mullions were just evident (**Plate 42**, 78). This room represented the long room in the building and like room 16 had an exposed roof and probably functioned as an upper storeroom.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The Coach House is a regionally significant building not only because of its age (c. 340 years) but because it retains so many of its original fixtures. This is in part due to it being largely redundant until the 20th century when parts of it were utilised for ancillary garden functions associated with The Coppins, and openings were inserted into the East Elevation. This contributes to a readable building where original and subsequent features can be firmly established. The building is a testament to late 17th /18th century building techniques. The building was not originally residential although there is an inserted fireplace to one of the first floor rooms (Room 12). Communications into and through the building can be confidently reconstructed and room functions can also be estimated.
- 8.2 There is no evidence for a cellar. The *ground floor* was originally and is in three parts; the Coach Houses to the southern end, which are sub-divided into a 3 bay open Coach House with a stone staircase (Room 1), an adjacent 2 bay single Coach House and stable (Room 2), a long 6 bay undercroft (Rooms 3a & 3b) of undetermined function with a vaulted structure and staircase to the northern end (Rooms 4/5). The only internal doorway was between rooms 4 and 3b, all the other rooms were accessed via coach doorways to the *West Elevation*.
- 8.3 The first floor contained a series of storerooms. The function of the northern room (Room 15) is unknown but was probably a raised granary or meal store. The southern rooms (8-12) feature wooden floorboards and the northern rooms (13-14) used a limecrete floor. Room 15 was undetermined but may have featured a heavy flagstone floor hence the need for vaulting. Natural light was provided via the series of windows [7] to the *West Elevation* and the mullion windows to the *South and North Elevations* [1 & 4].
- 8.4 The second floor was in two parts; the 5 bay room 16 and the 8 bay room 18. Each room had limited light via the set of mullions to the gable walls and provided additional storage. There was no communication between the rooms. Access to the northern room (17) is via an open tread straight flight ladder. Room 16 is also accessed via a quarter-turn staircase, which appears to be an insertion as it bisects one of the mullion windows [4] to the south wall.
- 8.4.1 The historical background suggests the Coach House was probably built during the 1670s along side the long stables which was built in 1671 (Oakley and Dixon 1969). Certainly architectural details within the building point to early 18th century date and therefore it is consistent that the Coach House dates to the late 17th century.
- 8.5 Today, apart from surviving sections of the hall's walled gardens, the Coach House is the only extant building remaining from the manorial complex.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 An archaeological watching brief is recommended during the initial stripping out of this 17th century historic building (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9). The aim of this work would be to provide further architectural and historical details not previously available, and allow for further documentary searches.
- 9.3 It is also recommended that any below ground works e.g. service trenches and foundation work, should be subject to an archaeological watching brief. Evidence for a probable courtyard to the west of the Coach House may be encountered.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliographic References

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Oakley A. F. and Canon G. A. Dixon, 1969, *A History of Thrybergh*, unpublished document

Ryder P. F. 1982, *Anglo-Saxon Churches in South Yorkshire*, South Yorkshire County Council Monograph No. 2

10.2 Cartographic References

1854 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map

1892 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" map

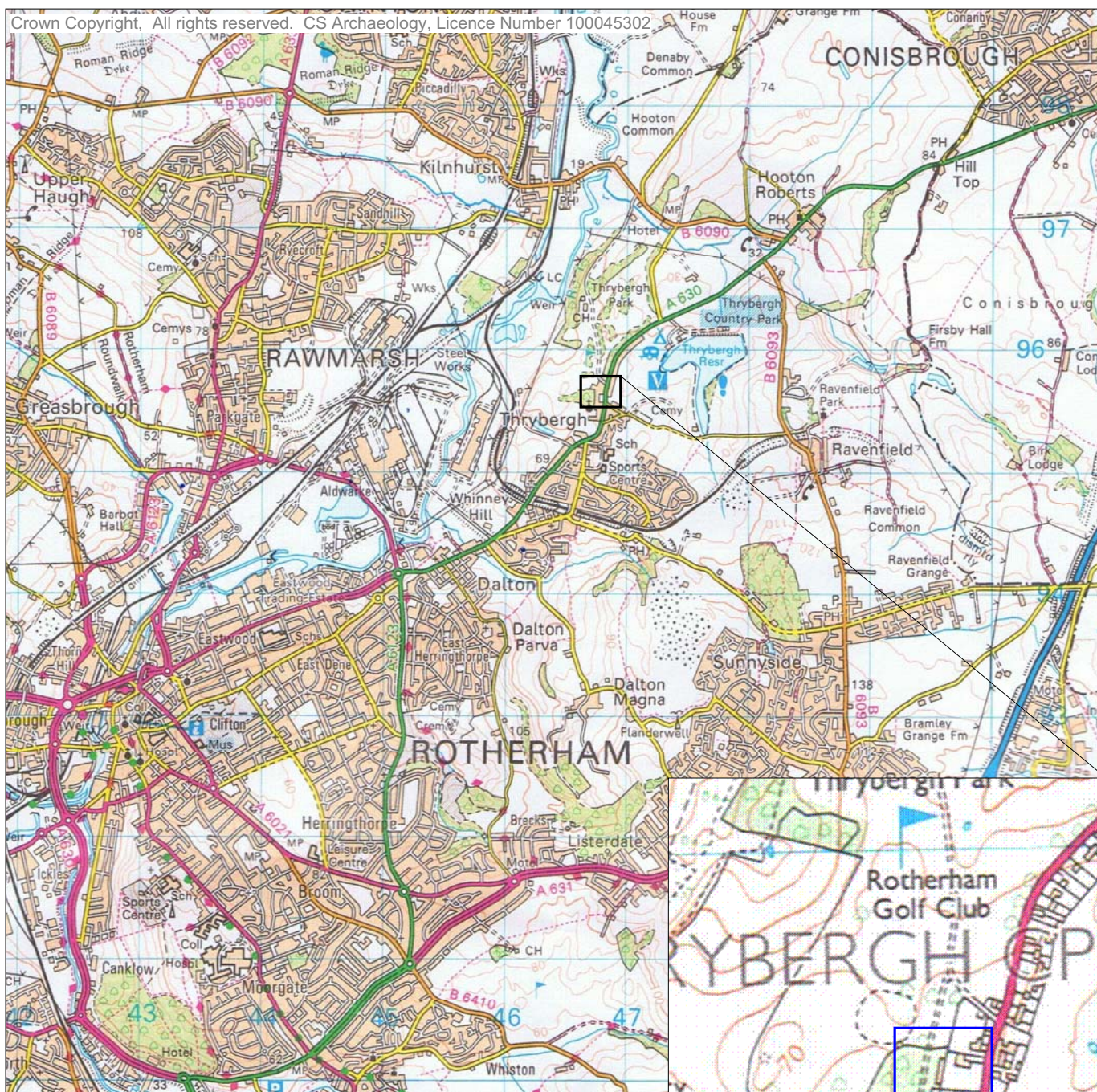
2008 British Geological Survey, England and Wales Sheet 87 Barnsley: Bedrock and Superficial Deposits

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks go to Mr R Wiseman and John Box Associates for commissioning this work and to Mr and Mrs R Wiseman for facilitating access to the building.

FIGURES

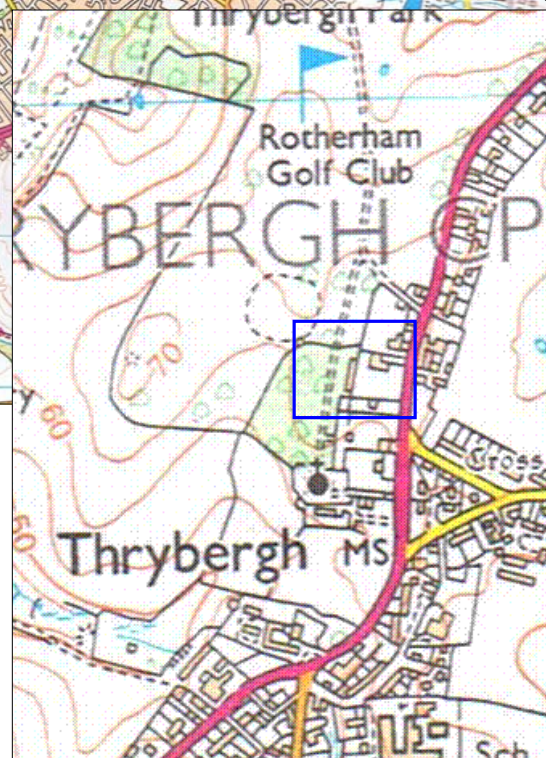
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scale 1:50 000



for inset see Figure 2

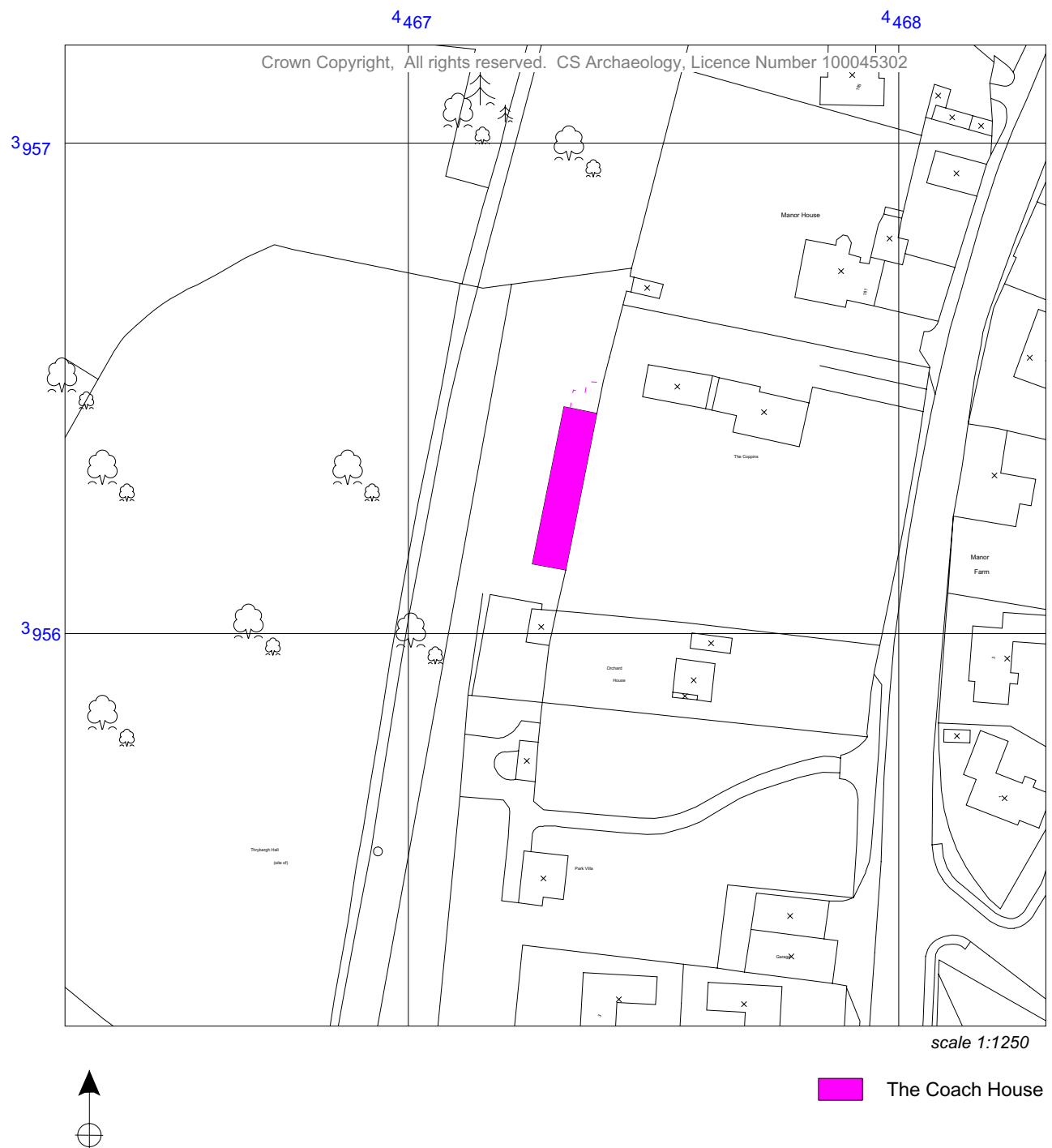


scale 1:25 000

The Former Coach House,
The Coppins, Doncaster Road,
Thrybergh, Rotherham, South Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Building Record

Figure 1: Location Map

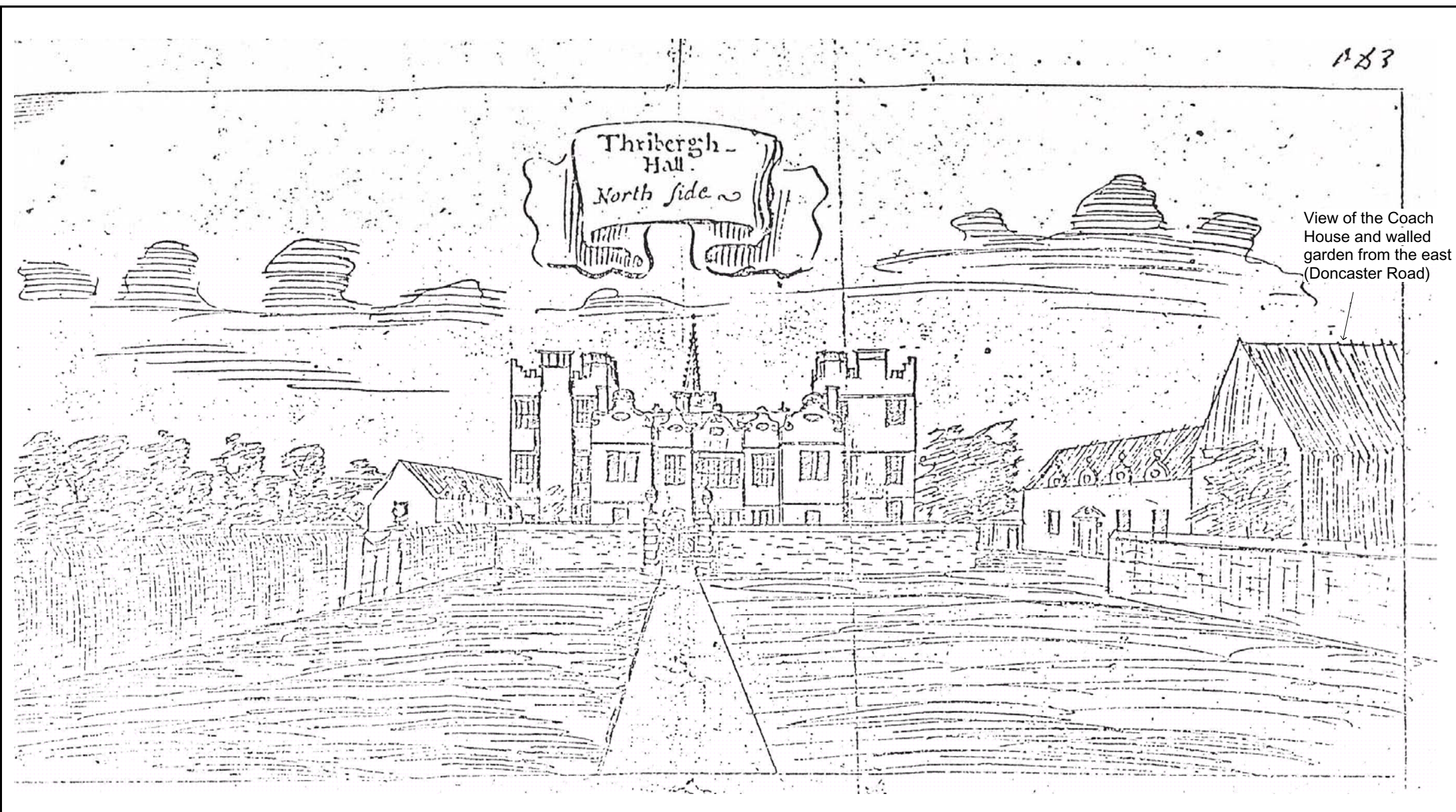
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Figure 2: Coach
House Location Map

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The Coppins, Doncaster Road,
Thrybergh, Rotherham, South
Yorkshire: An Archaeological
Building Record

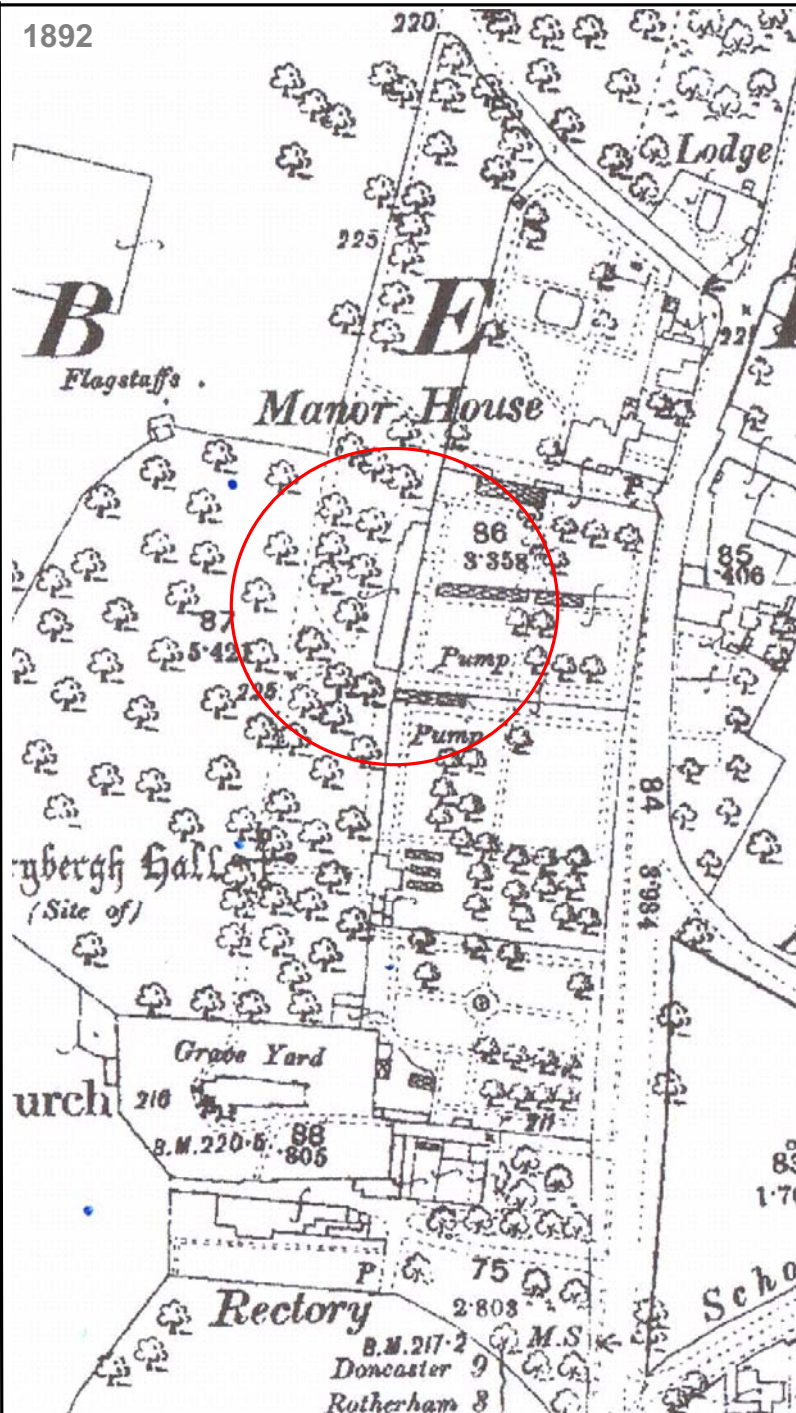
Figure 3: Thrybergh Hall c. 1810

CS Archaeology
March 2010

1854



1892



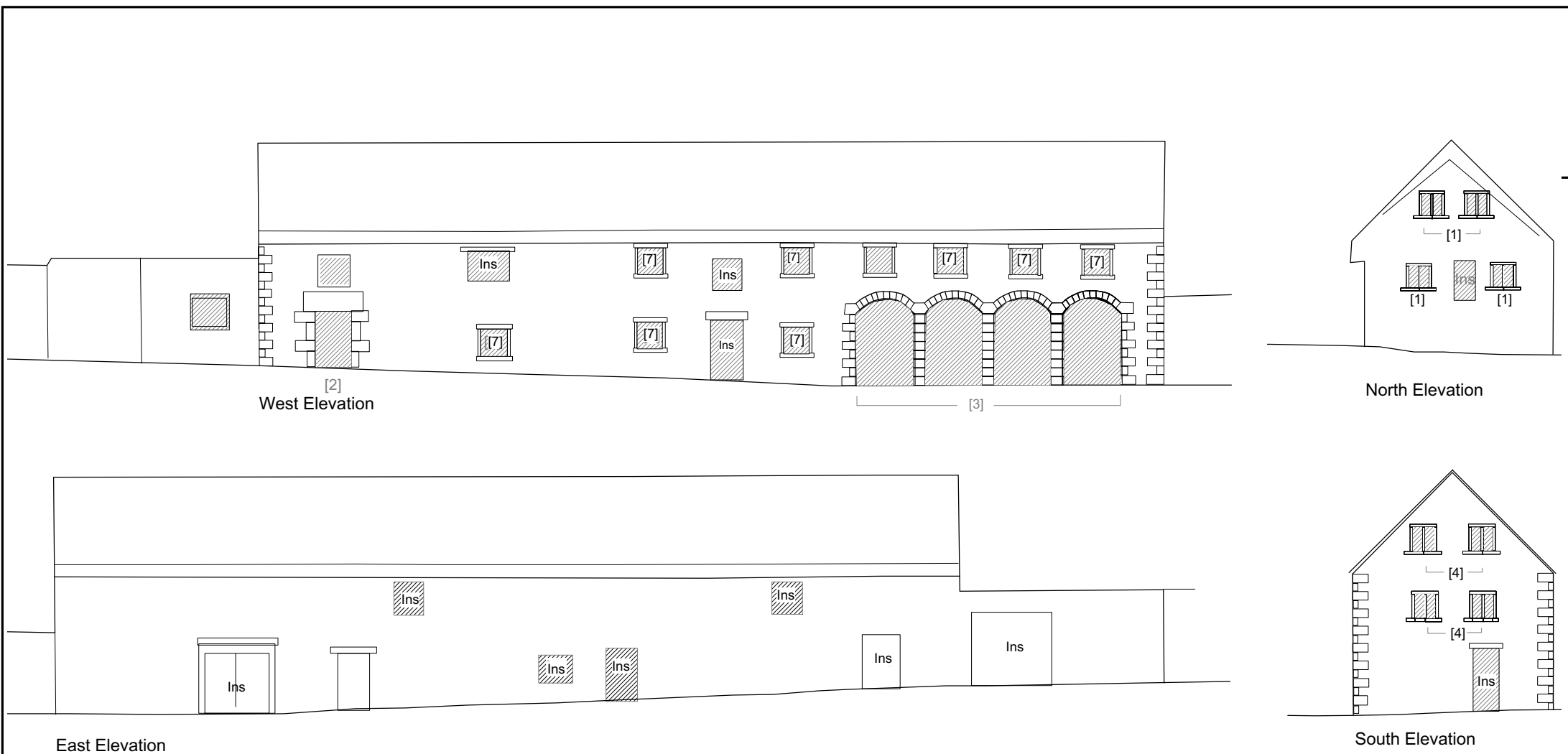
The Former Coach House,
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Yorkshire: An Archaeological
Building Record



not to scale

Figure 4: Historic Maps

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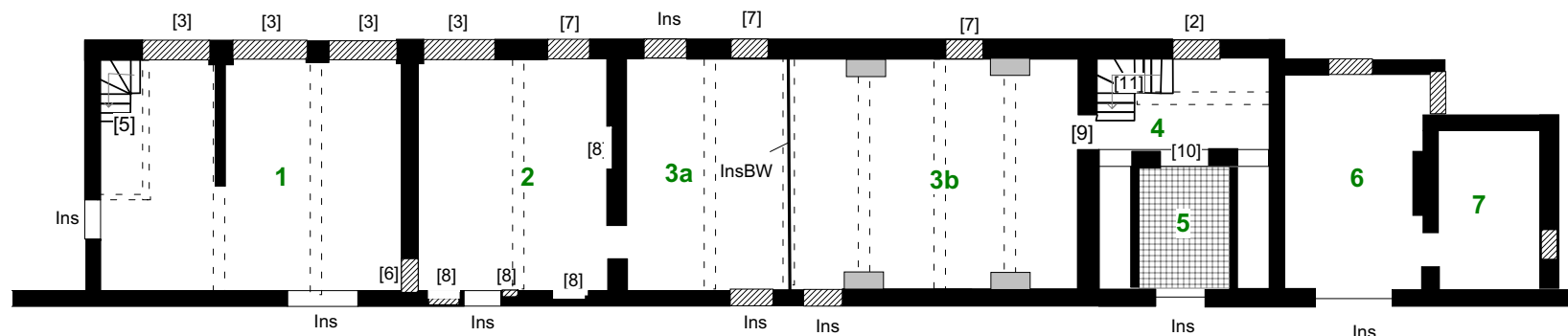


The Former Coach House,
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Thrybergh, Rotherham, South
Yorkshire: An Archaeological
Building Record

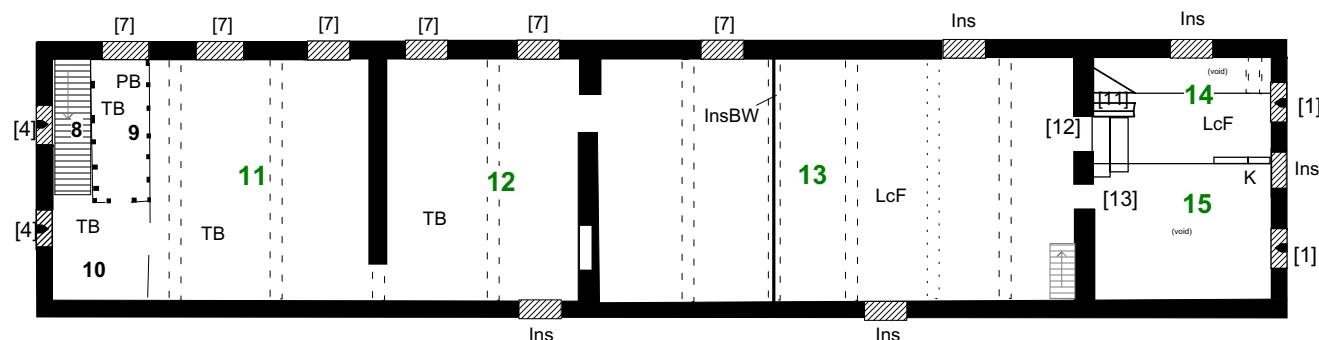
Figure 5: Building Elevations

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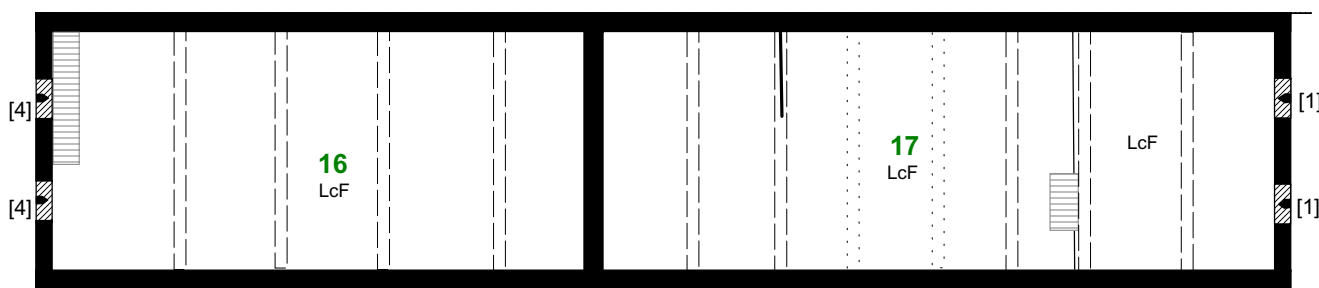
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Building Record



Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor

key

1-17 room numbers

blocked opening

concrete blockwork support pillar

inclined flagstone floor

inserted brick wall

roof truss

beam/truss no longer in situ

LcF limecrete floor

Ins Inserted opening

InsBW Inserted brick wall

K kerb stones? possibly in situ

TB Timber boarded floor

[1] northern mullion windows

[2] exterior doorway

[3] coach doorways

[4] southern mullion windows

[5] southern stone staircase (inserted)

[6] blocked doorway

[7] original windows, West Elevation

[8] circular hayracks

[9] doorway

[10] arched and vaulted wall

[11] northern stone staircase (inserted)

[12] doorway (first floor)

[13] hatch

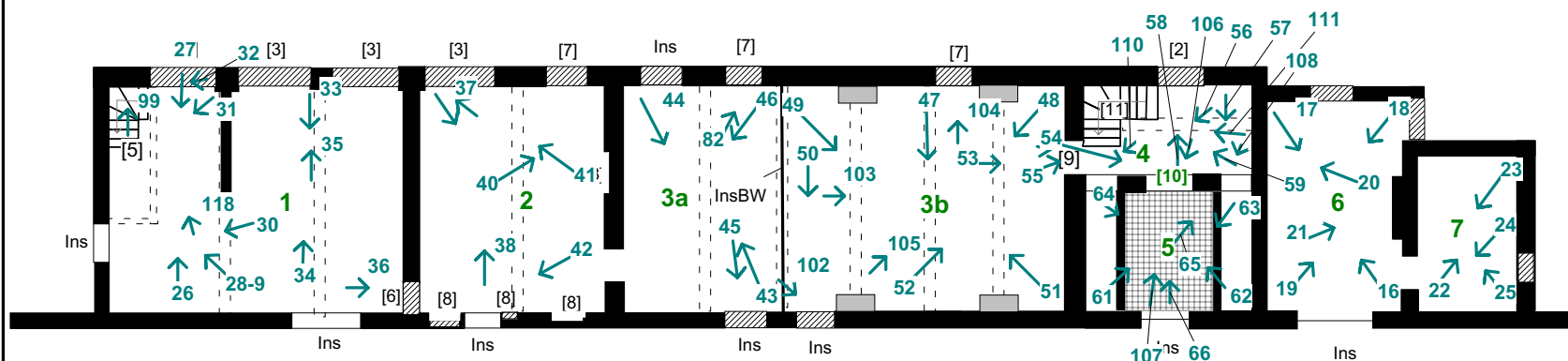
[14] doorway

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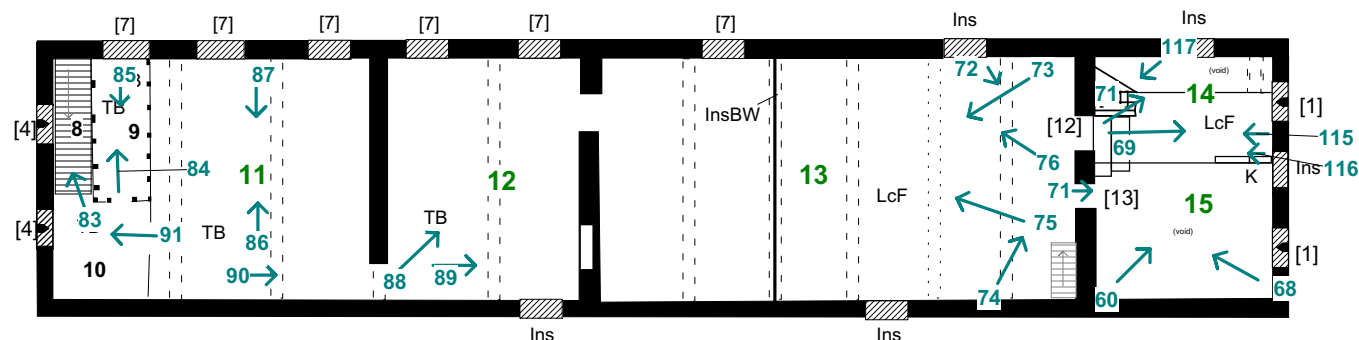
Figure 6: Floor and
Reflective Ceiling Plans

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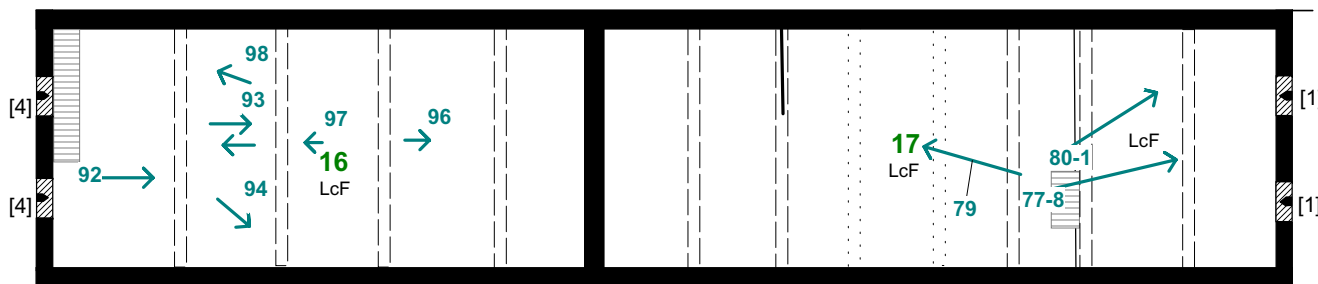
The Former Coach House,
The Coppins, Doncaster Road,
Thrybergh, Rotherham, South
Yorkshire: An Archaeological
Building Record



Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor

key

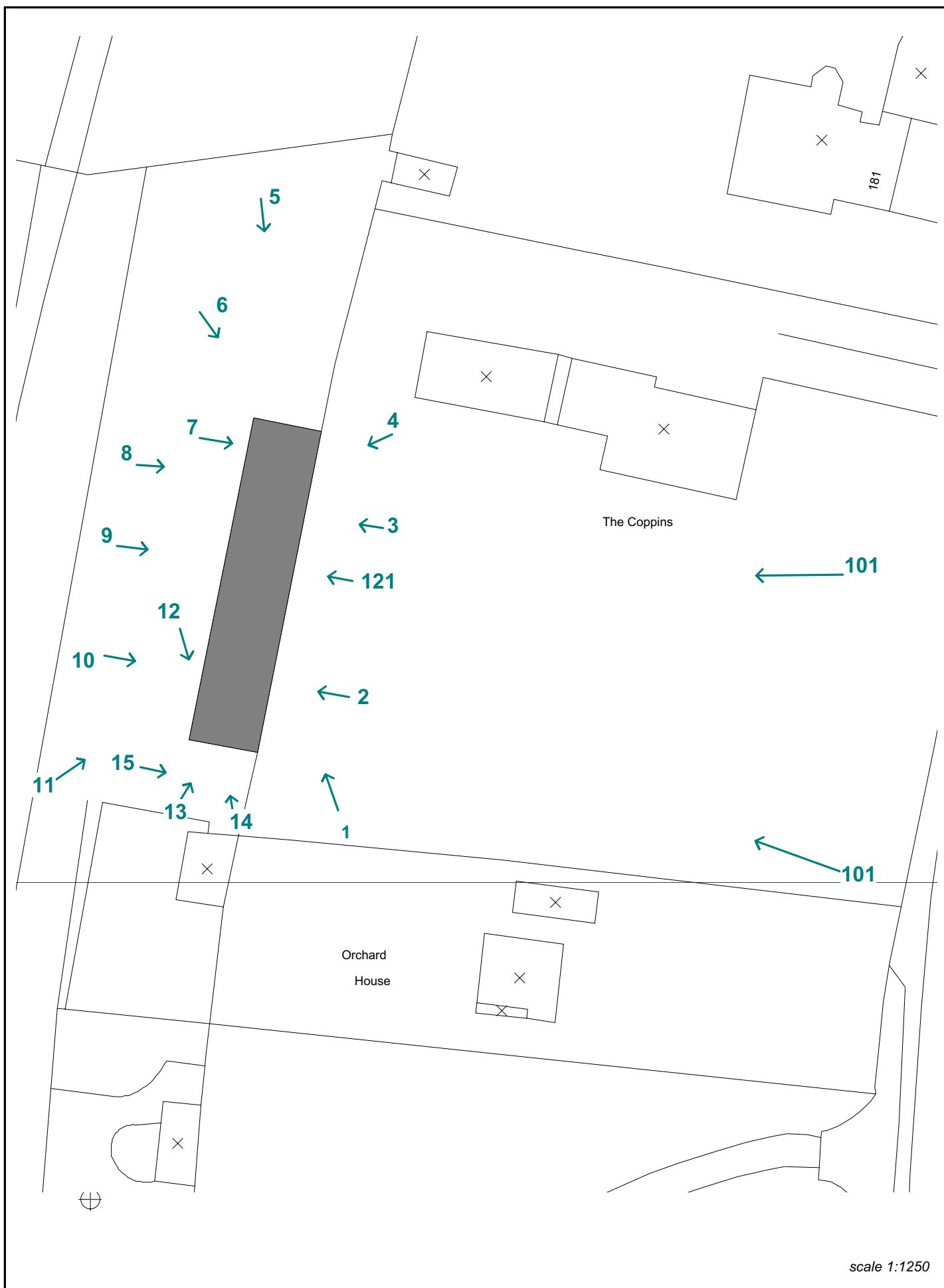
- 1-17 room numbers
- blocked opening
- concrete blockwork support pillar
- inclined flagstone floor
- inserted brick wall
- roof truss
- beam/truss no longer in situ
- LcF limecrete floor
- Ins Inserted opening
- InsBW Inserted brick wall
- K kerb stones? possibly in situ
- TB Timber boarded floor
- [1] northern mullion windows
- [2] exterior doorway
- [3] coach doorways
- [4] southern mullion windows
- [5] southern stone staircase (inserted)
- [6] blocked doorway
- [7] original windows, West Elevation
- [8] circular hayracks
- [9] doorway
- [10] arched and vaulted wall
- [11] northern stone staircase (inserted)
- [12] doorway (first floor)
- [13] hatch
- [14] doorway

scale: 1:200

Figure 7: Floor plans with
photographic positions

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scale 1:1250

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Figure 8: External
Photographic Locations

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*The Former Coach House, The Coppins, Doncaster Road, Thrybergh, Rotherham, South Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Building Record*

PLATES



Plate 1, 1: oblique view of the rear *East Elevation*, from the southeast



Plate 2, 4: view of the central/northern end of the *East Elevation*, from the east



Plate 3, 5: view towards the *North Elevation* with the later appended buildings, showing the blocked upper mullions [1], from the north



Plate 4, 20: detail of one of the two lower blocked mullion windows [1], from the northeast



Plate 5, 11: oblique view of the *West Elevation*, from the southwest



Plate 6, 7: detail of exterior quoined doorway [2] to the *West Elevation*, from the west



Plate 7, 9: view of the central section of the *West Elevation*, from the west



Plate 8, 12: detail of the coach doorways [3], from the northwest



Plate 9, 14: view of the South Elevation with blocked mullion windows [4] to the first and second floor level, from the south southeast



Plate 10, 36: view of the blocked doorway [6] to the north wall, from the north



Plate 11, 28: general view of the stone steps [5], from the northeast



Plate 12, 35: detail of the 2 central coach doorways [3], from the east



Plate 13, 38: general view towards the single coach doorway [3] and one of the original windows [7], from the east



Plate 14, 42: detail of the circular hayrack [8] to the east wall, from the northwest



Plate 15, 41: view of an original window [7] to the west wall, from the east northeast



Plate 16, 82: detail of original windows with horizontal bars, from the southeast



Plate 17, 50: view of the ceiling, from the west



Plate 18, 53: detail of the doorway [9], from the south



Plate 19, 58: detail of doorway [2], from the east



Plate 20, 59: view of the inserted quarter-turn stone staircase [11], from the north



Plate 21, 107: view of the arched openings [10], from the east

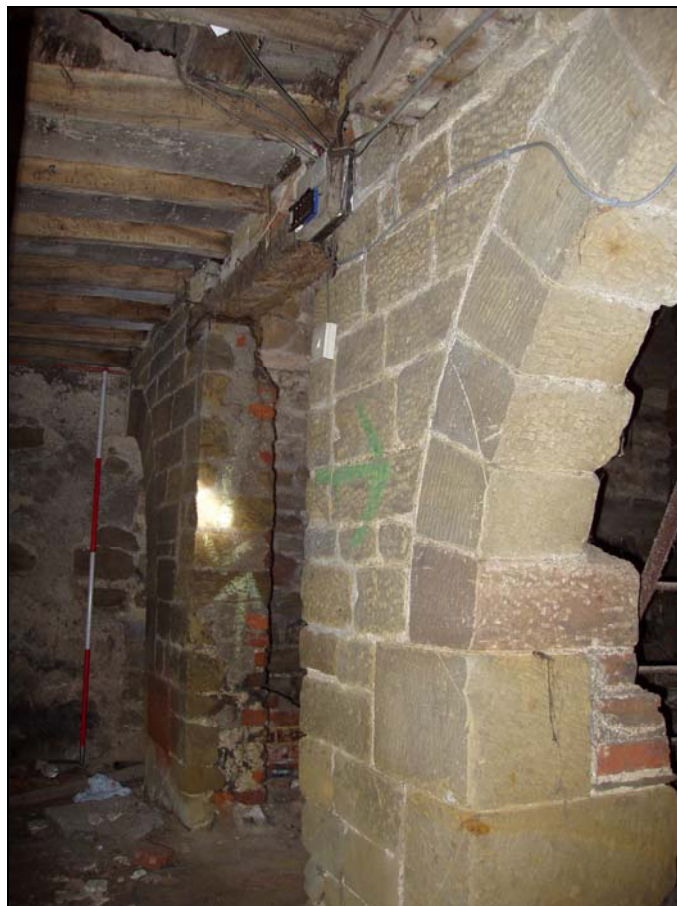


Plate 22, 109: detail of the southern arched opening [10], from the southwest



Plate 23, 57: detail of the northern arched opening [10], from the west



Plate 24, 106: view of the inclined flagstone floor through the modified square headed opening [10], from the northwest



Plate 25, 110: detail of the southern arched opening [10], from the northwest



Plate 26, 66: view through the building to the roof, from the east



Plate 27, 24: detailed view of the vertical building line, from the north northwest



Plate 28, 16: general view of the north wall with the blocked 2 light mullions windows [1],
from the north east



Plate 29, 20: detail of one of the two lower blocked mullion windows [1], from the northeast



Plate 30, 91: detail of the blocked window [1], from the north



Plate 31, 90: view of the original doorway [14], from the south



Plate 32, 89: general view of the inserted fireplace, from the southeast



Plate 33, 73: general view, from the north northwest



Plate 34, 72: view of the first floor doorway [12] with adjacent hatch [13], from the west southwest



Plate 35, 68: view of the south wall, from the northeast

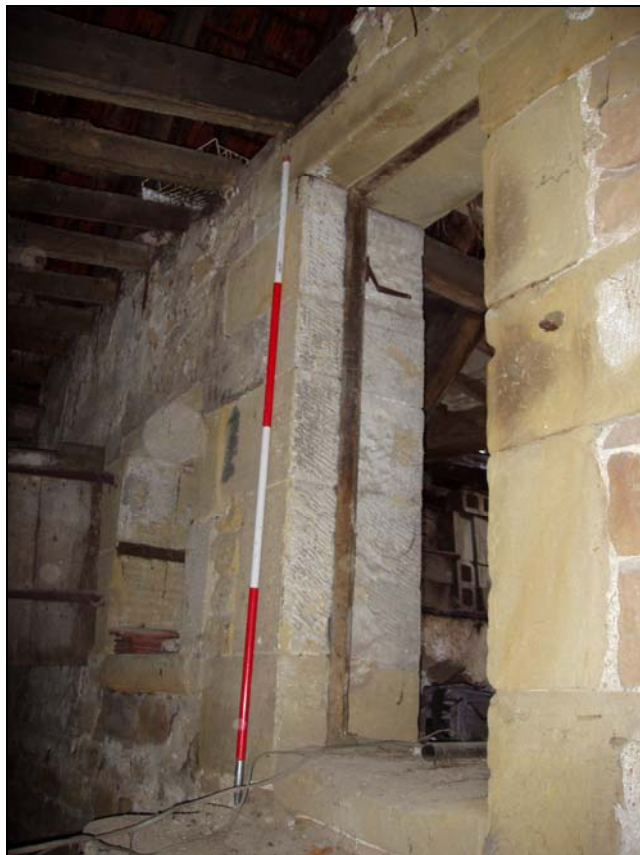


Plate 36, 117: oblique view of the south wall with doorway [12] and hatch [13], from the northwest



Plate 37, 71: general view of the north wall with blocked openings [1], from the south



Plate 38, 114: view of the remaining limecrete floor, from the south



Plate 39, 92: view of the roof with its principal rafter trusses, from the south



Plate 40, 95: view of the southern gable wall with blocked windows [4], from the north



Plate 41, 79: view of the roof with fallen truss, from the southeast



Plate 42, 78: general view towards the blocked mullion windows [1], from the south

Appendix 1: Photographic Index

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A 35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta 400 Professional)
and digital photographs (indexed by Photographic position No.)

Photo. Position	Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Description	Room No.	From
1	1/26	1	Oblique view of the rear <i>East Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	SE
2	1/25		View of the southern end of the <i>East Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	E
3	1/24		View of the central/northern end of the <i>East Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	E
4	1/23	2	View of the central/northern end of the <i>East Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	E
5	1/22	3	View towards the <i>North Elevation</i> with the later appended buildings, showing the blocked upper mullions [1]	(Ext.)	N
6	1/21		View of the <i>West Elevation</i> with the later appended buildings	(Ext.)	W
7	1/20	6	Detail of exterior quoined doorway [2] to the <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	W
8	1/19		View of the northern end of the <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	W
9	1/18	7	View of the central section of the <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	W
10	1/17-16		View of the southern section, with 4 coach doorways [3], <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	W
11	1/15	5	Oblique view of the <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	SW
12	1/14	8	Detail of the coach doorways [3]	(Ext.)	NW
13	1/13		View of the <i>South Elevation</i> with blocked mullion windows [4] to the first and second floor level	(Ext.)	S
14	1/12	9	View of the <i>South Elevation</i> with blocked mullion windows [4] to the first and second floor level	(Ext.)	SSW
15	1/11		View of the stone faced garden wall	(Ext.)	W
16	1/10	28	General view of the north wall with the blocked 2 light mullions [1]	6	NE
17	1/9		General view	6	SW
18	1/8		General view	6	SE
19	1/7		General view	6	SE
20	1/6	4 & 20	Detail of one of the two lower blocked mullion windows [1]	6	NE
21	1/5		Detail view of the fireplace centre of the north wall	6	S
22	1/4		General view	7	SE
23	1/3		General view	7	NW
24	1/2	27	Detailed view of the vertical building line	7	NNW
25	1/1		General view	7	NE
26	2/36		General view with the internal southern coach doorway [3]	1	E
27	2/35		General view	1	SW
28	2/34	11	General view of the stone steps [5]	1	NE
29	2/33		General view of the stone steps [5]	1	NE
30	2/32		General view with the inserted southern doorway	1	NNW
31	2/31		Detail of the stone steps [5]	1	NW
32	2/30		Detail of the stone steps [5]	1	N
33	2/29		General view	1	W
34	2/28		General view with the 2 central coach doorways [3]	1	E

Photo. Position	Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Description	Room No.	From
35	2/27	12	Detail of the 2 central coach doorways	1	E
36	2/26	10	View of the blocked doorway [6] to the north wall	1	S
37	2/25-24		View of the east wall with evidence for three circular hayracks [8]	2	W
38	2/23-22	13	General view towards the single coach doorway [3] and one of the original windows [7]	2	E
39	2/21		Detail of the coach doorway [3]	2	NE
40	2/20		View of the one of the original windows [7] and hayrack [8] to the north wall	2	SE
41	2/19	15	View of an original window [7] to the west wall	2	ENE
42	2/18	14	Detail of the circular hayrack [8] to the east wall	2	NW
43	2/17		General view	3a	E
44	2/16		General view	3a	W
45	2/15-14		Detail of the blocked and inserted window to the east wall	3a	W
46	2/13		General view with modifications to the ceiling	3a	NW
47	2/12		General view of the east wall	3b	W
48	2/11		General view	3b	NW
49	2/10		General view	3b	SW
50	2/9	17	View of the collapsed ceiling	3b	W
51	2/8		General view	3b	NE
52	2/7-6		General view towards the original doorway [9]	3b	SE
53	2/5	18	Detail of the doorway [9]	4/5	S
54	2/4		Oblique view of the arched openings [10]	3b/4	SSW
55	2/3		Oblique view of the substantial quoined and rebated doorway [9]	3b	SSE
56	2/2		Oblique view of the arched openings [10]	4	NE
57	2/1	23	Detail of the northern arched opening [10]	4	W
58	3/36	19	Detail of doorway [2]	4	E
59	3/35	20	View of the inserted quarter-turn stone staircase [11]	4	N
60	3/34		View of the north wall looking up to first floor level	5	SE
61	3/33		View of the arched wall [10]	5	SE
62	3/32		General view	5	NE
63	3/31		General view	5	NW
64	3/30		General view	5	SW
65	3/29		Detail of the interior brick faced arched wall [10]	5	E
66	3/28	26	View through the building to the roof	5	E
67	3/27		Detail of the ceiling with reed and limecrete first floor	5	E
68	3/26	35	View of the south wall	5/15	NE
69	3/25		General view towards the north wall with blocked windows [1] and an inserted doorway	5/15	SW
70	3/24		General view	15	SE
71	3/23	37	General view of the north wall with blocked openings [1]	15	S
72	3/22	34	View of the first floor doorway [12] with adjacent hatch [13]	14	WSW
73	3/21	33	General view	14	NNW
74	3/20		Oblique view of doorway [12]	14	SE

Photo. Position	Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Description	Room No.	From
75	3/19		General view	14	NE
76	3/18		General view of the west wall	14	NE
77	3/17		General view towards the blocked mullion windows [1]	17	SE
78	3/16		General view towards the blocked mullion windows [1]	17	SE
79	3/15		View of the roof with fallen truss	17	SE
80	3/14		View of the roof	17	SE
81	3/13		Detail of the upper roof truss	17	SE
82	3/12	16	Detail of original windows with horizontal bars	3a	SE
83	3/11		General view with the obscured window [4]	8	ENE
84	3/10		General view towards the blocked 2 nd floor window	9	E
85	3/9		General view	9	W
86	3/8		General view towards the blocked 2 nd floor windows [1]	11	E
87	3/7		General view towards the blank east wall	11	W
88	3/6		General view towards the blocked 2 nd floor windows [1]	12	E
89	3/5	32	General view of the inserted fireplace	12	SE
90	3/4	31	View of the original doorway [14]	11/12	S
91	3/3	30	Detail of the blocked window [1]	10	N
92	3/2	32	View of the roof with its principal rafter trusses	16	S
93	4/36		View of the roof with principal rafter trusses	16	S
94	4/35		Detail of a principal rafter	16	SW
95	4/34	40	View of the southern gable wall with blocked windows [4]	16	N
96	4/33		View of the roof with principal rafter trusses	16	S
97	4/32		Apex detail of roof truss	16	N
98	4/31		View the roof purlins	16	NNE
99	4/30		View to the side of coach doorway [3]	1	E
100	4/29		General view towards the Coach House	(Ext.)	E
101	4/28		General view towards the Coach House	(Ext.)	NE
102	4/21		Oblique view of an inserted doorway to the <i>East Elevation</i>	3a	SW
103	4/20		View of the north wall	3b	S
104	4/19		View of one of the blocked original window [7]	3b	E
105	4/18		View of the ceiling	3b	SE
106	4/17-16	24	View of the inclined flagstone floor through the modified square headed opening [10]	5/5	NW
107	4/15	21	View of the arched openings [10]	5/5	E
108	4/14		Detail of the northern arched opening [10]	4/5	NW
109	4/13	22	Detail of the southern arched opening [10]	4/5	SW
110	4/12	25	Detail of the southern arched opening [10]	4/5	NW
111	4/11		View towards doorway [9] with the stone staircase [11]	4	N
112	4/10		View of the remaining ceiling	4	N
113	4/9		View of the remaining ceiling	4	N
114	4/8	38	View of the remaining limecrete floor	14	S
115	4/7-6		View of the south wall with doorway [12] and hatch [13]	14	N

Photo. Position	Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Description	Room No.	From
116	4/5-4		View of the south wall with doorway [12] and hatch [13]	14	N
117	4/3	36	Oblique view of the south wall with doorway [12] and hatch [13]	14	NW
118	4/2		View of the timber ceiling	1	E
119	4/1		Detail of the centre of the <i>East Elevation</i> with inserted and blocked openings	(Ext.)	E

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B
Colour Slide (400 ASA)

Photo. Position	Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Description	Room No.	From
1	1	1	Oblique view of the rear <i>East Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	SE
2	2		View of the southern end of the <i>East Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	E
3	3		View of the central/northern end of the <i>East Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	E
4	4	2	View of the central/northern end of the <i>East Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	E
5	5	3	View towards the <i>North Elevation</i> with the later appended buildings, showing the blocked upper mullions [1]	(Ext.)	N
6	6		View of the <i>West Elevation</i> with the later appended buildings	(Ext.)	W
7	7	6	Detail of exterior quoined doorway [2] to the <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	W
8	8		View of the northern end of the <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	W
9	9	7	View of the central section of the <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	W
10	10		View of the southern section, with 4 coach doorways [3], <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	W
11	11	5	Oblique view of the <i>West Elevation</i>	(Ext.)	SW
12	12	8	Detail of the coach doorways [3]	(Ext.)	NW
13	13		View of the <i>South Elevation</i> with blocked mullion windows [4] to the first and second floor level	(Ext.)	S
14	14	9	View of the <i>South Elevation</i> with blocked mullion windows [4] to the first and second floor level	(Ext.)	SSW
15	16		View of the stone faced garden wall	(Ext.)	W
92	3/2	32	View of the roof with its principal rafter trusses	16	S