



The Half Moon Cuxham Oxfordshire

Historic Buildings Recording



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Half Moon Public House, Cuxham, Oxfordshire

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

CONTENTS

<i>Executive Summary</i>	iv
Summary.....	1
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Aims and objectives.....	1
1.3 Methodology.....	2
2 Historical background	2
2.1 The site	2
3 Description	4
3.1 Introduction: phasing.....	4
3.2 External description.....	4
3.3 Interior: Block A.....	6
3.4 Interior: Block B.....	8
3.5 Block C	11
3.6 Block D.....	12
3.7 Block E	13
3.8 Block F.....	13
3.9 Block G.....	13
4 Conclusion.....	15
APPENDIX I Bibliography	17
APPENDIX II Summary of Site Details.....	18
APPENDIX III Listed Building Descriptions.....	19

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Ground and first floor plans
Figure 3	Cross section showing Block A chimney and truss
Figure 4	Cross section through Block A looking west
Figure 5	Cross section through Block B looking west
Figure 6	Cross section through Block B looking east
Figure 7	Site plan showing block referencing
Figure 8	1949 plan of the Half Moon (planning application)
Figure 9	1953 and 1968 plans of the Half Moon (planning application)
Figure 10	First edition 25":1 mile Ordnance Survey Map (1881)
Figure 11	Phasing plan

Half Moon Public House, Cuxham, Oxfordshire

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology has undertaken a programme of historic building recording at the Half Moon Public House in Cuxham, South Oxfordshire following a fire which has caused significant damage to the building. WH Brakspear & Sons intend rebuilding the pub and the recording was undertaken in order to inform the restoration works and to document the building prior to the building works.

The Half Moon is a building of considerable local significance which contributes to the historic character of the village. Its significance is based on a number of factors including its external vernacular construction (rubble stone walls, thatched roof), the survival of a number of historic internal features (wattle and daub panelling, primary elm floorboards, primary roof trusses), and the fact that as a public building it is well known to a much larger number of people, both in Cuxham and no doubt in South Oxfordshire generally, than if it was a private house.

The current building is L-shaped in plan with a small detached structure between the two main ranges. The group has developed in a number of phases and for the purposes of this study the growth has been confined to seven main phases (see Fig 7). The two earliest parts of the building (Blocks A and B) form what is now the main pub facing onto the road through Cuxham and this was then extended to the rear with Blocks C - F and the detached Block G. The current programme of recording was principally targeted on Blocks A and B, partially because they are the oldest and most significant parts of the building and partly because they were the areas worst affected in the recent fire (from which the current study has resulted). However the other areas have also been covered both for their intrinsic interest and as they form part of the same group as Blocks A and B.

The original part of the building is **Block A**, a single bay wide structure at the south-eastern corner of the pub with a large chimney stack against its west wall. It has rubble stone walls (painted white), a thatched roof (almost entirely lost in fire) and roof truss with clasped purlins, queens struts, collar and raised tie. Relatively few primary internal features survive, the ground floor layout having been altered at various times in the 20th century and the first floor having had its primary floorboards replaced. Among the more interesting surviving features is a straw daub on the first floor walls and around the chimney (including that face of the chimney which now almost abuts the later chimney of Block B. The first floor joists are historic and may be primary but they have seen some stabilisation works to the floor and the joists could possibly have been reused from elsewhere.

From the truss type, daub and other dating evidence it is likely that Block A was constructed in the earlier 17th- (or possibly late 16th-) century and is the most significant part of the building (together with Block B). There is some doubt however what form the original building took. Several pieces of evidence strongly suggest that the surviving Block A formed part of a longer building extending west at least partially over the footprint of Block B. This is particularly suggested by the raised tie-beam in the truss at the western end of Block A. If this was originally the end of the building there would be no need for a raised tie (to give greater head height). The plan form with the large chimney stack projecting into the small room rather than outwards also suggests that this was not an external wall. However there is a full-height straight joint in the south wall, indicating the division between Blocks A and B, in line with the rear of the chimney. This suggests that Block A could not have continued west along this line (at least with a stone wall) as it is inconceivable that they would have taken down such a wall to replace it with something similar. One possible explanation is that

there was another previous building on the site of Block B to which Block A was added as an extension. The earlier building may have been timber framed and it may then have been taken down and replaced with the current stone-built Block B.

Block B forms the western part of the main pub and also has rubble stone walls (with brick dressings) and a thatched roof, albeit slightly lower than that of Block A. Similarly to Block A it has been substantially altered at ground floor during several 20th-century renovations and few primary features of significance survive at this level. However it has been less altered at first floor and a number of primary (or significantly historic features) survive including wide elm floor boards, wattle and daub panelling in both the west gable and the surviving internal truss and the first floor structure itself. Although the roof has been substantially lost in the fire enough survives from two trusses to provide a good indication of their form. They also have clasped purlins, collar and tie (with three struts) but the tie is substantially lower than that of Block A both because the wall plate is lower and the tie is not raised above the wall plate. From the roof type and surviving primary features it is believed that Block B was probably constructed in the 17th-century. Although it is thought to be an addition to Block A the greater survival of historic internal features in Block B (as detailed above) enhances its significance.

Block C is a single storey structure added to the north of the main pub which was a beer cellar but has been converted in a recent development to lavatory accommodation. The thatched roof has again been almost entirely lost in the fire but from what does survive it appears to be of relatively recent date (probably 20th century). However the rubble stone walls looks older and in the east elevation there appears to be a jamb truncated by the later wall plate suggesting that the building may be considerably older than the roof. It abuts Blocks A and B and must therefore post-date them but it may have been added as a beer cellar in the 18th or 19th century. Other than the stone walls themselves it appears to retain no features of historical significance.

Block D was originally a detached structure to the north of Block B but is now linked to the main pub through later additions. It is a single storey kitchen (possibly originally a barn or outbuilding) with a large fireplace against the north wall. It is again rubble stone built with a thatched roof and the trusses are partially visible beneath a raised ceiling. The building is of vernacular construction and type but the quality of the timber suggests it is probably not of great age, possibly dating from the 18th century. Despite being immediately adjacent to Block B it was almost entirely untouched in the recent fire and lost nothing of significance. It contributes to the overall character of the pub and village but is of interest for being part of the group than for any particular intrinsic significance.

Block E is a single storey L-shaped link structure (constructed in two phases) which connects Blocks B with Block D and Block C. The western part is an outshut extension to Block B (which has resulted in the removal of much of the original north wall of Block B) and the northern part is a flat roofed entrance lobby from the north. The western section was probably added in the 19th century while the north lobby was probably added in the early 20th century. Block E distorts from the primary and historic form of the pub and therefore detracts to some extent from the historic character of the building. However it is clearly essential to the modern operations of the pub and has been such since at least the first half of the 20th century.

Block F is a later 20th-century extension to the north end of Block D. It has a thatched roof and is constructed to blend with the existing buildings but due to its relatively recent date it is of no historical significance. **Block G** is a small detached outbuilding which is now used as a store. It was unaffected in the fire and its interior has not been inspected in the current study but it is believed to be of probable 18th-century date. It is therefore an historic (and significant) part of the group of buildings at the Half Moon.

Half Moon Public House, Cuxham, Oxfordshire

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

A recent fire has caused extensive damage to the Grade II-listed Half Moon Public House in Cuxham. The roof timbers have been particularly badly damaged together with the thatch which has been substantially destroyed over the main pub. The owners of the premises (WH Brakspear & Sons) intend rebuilding the pub and Oxford Archaeology has undertaken a programme of assessment and recording at the building in advance of the works to record information to be lost in the restoration. The main building (other than the later additions to the rear) developed in two main phases: the first probably of 17th (or possibly late 16th-) century date and the second probably constructed in the 17th century. Both main phases have rubble stone walls (the later phase with brick dressings), thatched roof (now lost) and roof trusses with clasped purlins. The building is of considerable local significance both due to its architecture contributing to the character of the village and as a public building well known in the locality and the wider vicinity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA, formerly Oxford Archaeological Unit) has been commissioned by Andrew French Design and Survey, acting on behalf of WH Brakspear and Sons, to undertake a programme of building assessment and recording at the Half Moon Public House in Cuxham, Oxfordshire (NGR: SU667953). The work related to the restoration and partial rebuilding of the pub due to a fire which destroyed the thatched roof and much of the supporting roof timbers. The work has been requested by David Eve of the South Oxfordshire District Council Conservation Office due to the building's historic significance (Listed Grade II). This is in line with national planning guidance (PPG15).

1.1.2 The purpose of the work was twofold: **i)** to assess the significance of the building and of different features of the building in order to assist in planning the restoration and **ii)** to create an archive record of the building for posterity, particularly of features to be lost in the restoration. The work has been reported on in two stages: an initial assessment report intended to be a working document providing information on the significance of the building and then a fuller building record report. The assessment report was issued in May 2002 and the current document forms the final document on the recording of the building.

1.2 Aims and objectives

1.2.1 The main aim of the assessment was to provide an indication of the age and significance of the building in order to inform the planning stage of the restoration and to allow a more informed consideration of the application for listed building consent. The main aim of the current recording programme is to create a record of

the building prior to the development in order to mitigate against the loss of historic fabric.

1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 The main site work of the assessment and recording was undertaken 9-11 April 2002. This consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the building (black and white prints and colour slides), a descriptive and analytical textual survey and a drawn survey. The drawn survey consisted of the production of floor plans, external elevations and cross sectional elevations showing trusses and chimney stacks. The plans and elevations were based on a pre-existing survey of the building while the cross sections were drawn from first principles. Further site work was undertaken on 27 May 2002 when it was possible to record burnt roof timbers which had been retrieved from a large pile of thatch deposited in an adjacent car park immediately after the fire.
- 1.3.2 Both the on-site recording and the main focus of this report are targeted on the main pub (Blocks A and B). This is both because these are the most significant areas of the building and because they are the areas worst affected by the fire. However the other areas (including blocks completely untouched by the fire) were also included in the photographic recording to provide a context for the recording of the main buildings.
- 1.3.3 No detailed archival research has been undertaken but a limited programme of documentary research of the main secondary sources has been made at the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Westgate Library, Oxford. In addition information relating to 20th century works at the Half Moon has been provided by the client (see Figs 8-9).
- 1.3.4 A site archive including the photographs, negatives, site notes, the full report on the building record and other documentary material will be deposited with the County Museum Service or other agreed body.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site

- 2.1.1 The Half Moon is located on the north side of the main road through Cuxham from Watlington to Chalgrove in South Oxfordshire. It is in the parish of Cuxham and historically within Ewelme Hundred. Unfortunately the Victoria County History volume covering Ewelme Hundred has not yet been produced but the medieval history of Cuxham has been thoroughly researched (see *A Medieval Oxfordshire Village: Cuxham 1240-1400* by PDA Harvey, 1965).
- 2.1.2 The earliest specific documentary reference to the building is from 1662 when it is reported to have been a *Shoppe and Butterie* (reported in the Henley Standard, 22 Feb 2002 from information provided by Brakspears). William Brakspear bought the pub in the 1840s.

- 2.1.3 The earliest available map is *A Survey of the Manor of Cuxham* from 1767. The original of this map is held by Merton College but a small photograph copy is held at the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies. What is now the Half Moon is shown on the map as an L-shaped structure with a rear projection towards the western end of the main range. Thus it appears that Blocks A, B and D had been constructed by 1767 but Blocks C, F and G had not (see Fig. 7). However the absolute accuracy of the map should not be assumed and it may be that some of these structures (particularly Block G) did exist at this time.
- 2.1.4 The next available map is the *Plan of the Parish of Cuxham* from 1866. The original of this is again held by Merton College but a copy is held at the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies. The main part of the pub facing the road (Blocks A and B) is clearly shown together with two projections to the rear (Blocks C and D). A small detached building (Block G) is also shown. At the bottom of the plan is a large table detailing land owners and occupiers (very similar to a tithe map) and this confirms that by 1866 was a public house called The Half Moon owned by Messrs Brakespear (sic) and Benwell.
- 2.1.5 The next map is the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (see Fig 10). This map is broadly similar to the 1866 map but Block E appears to have been constructed by this date and there is a long range of structures extending to the north on the west side of the plot. These are to the north of Block F and no longer survive. The next plan is the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 which shows a very similar layout to the 1st edition map.
- 2.1.6 Plans submitted with planning applications survive from three phases of works undertaken in the 20th-century (see Figs. 8-9). The earliest of these plans is from 1949 when permission was granted by Licensing Justices at Watlington for additional lavatory accommodation, internal alterations and new drainage. The main works consisted of the conversion of a small barn (Block G, see Fig. 8) to lavatory accommodation and the removal of one of two staircases in the main pub. The next plan (also approved by Watlington Licensing Justices) is from 1953 and was for alterations to the Tap Room, Servedy and Cellar. This consisted of various internal alterations within the ground floor main pub (Blocks A, B, C D) and are detailed below in the description section of this report. It is interesting to note that the staircase proposed for removal in the 1949 plan is again shown for removal on the 1953 plan suggesting that that part of the previous proposal had not been carried out. The next plans were from 1968 and consisted of various internal alterations to the ground floor of the pub most notably the south-west corner which was converted to a shop (although clearly still part of a single premises). More recent plans survive from 1990 detailing the last significant renovation before the current works. This included the creation of lavatory accommodation into the pub (Block C) and the insertion of a bathroom at the western end of the first floor. The 1990 plans are those that the current building recording survey has been based upon.

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Introduction: phasing

- 3.1.1 The property divides into seven main blocks which broadly follow the phasing of the building (see Fig. 11: Phasing Plan). The earliest part of the surviving building is the eastern half of the main two-storey pub (**Block A**) which faces the road and is probably of early 17th- (or possibly late 16th-) century date. **Block B** is the western half of the pub and was probably constructed in the later 17th century. **Block C** is a single storey extension to the north of Block A which formerly (probably originally) housed a beer cellar but has now been converted to lavatory accommodation. Its roof has been substantially lost in the recent fire but the surviving sections appear to be relatively modern (late 19th/early 20th century). However evidence suggests that the walls survive from an older (probably taller) building and documentary evidence (detailed above) suggest that this was constructed between 1767 and 1866. **Block D** is a single storey block to the rear (north) of Block B which was originally detached from the pub but is now linked to it by a later addition and is probably of 18th-century date. Map evidence suggests that it was probably constructed between 1767 and 1866. **Block E** is a 2-phased, L-shaped link structure connecting Blocks B and D. Map evidence suggests that the N-S section of the link was probably constructed between 1866 and 1881 and the E-W section in the early 20th century. **Block F** is a small single storey extension to the north of Block D which was constructed in the later 20th century and **Block G** is a detached block of probable 18th-century date which formerly housed a pump house but is now a beer cellar. The roofs of each of the blocks were thatched (other than the flat-roofed block E) and those of Blocks A, B and C were substantially destroyed in the recent fire. However, the roof of blocks D, F and G survived remarkably unaffected.

3.2 External description

- 3.2.1 The *south elevation* (front) is of uncoursed rubble stone (painted white) with a full height constructional break (straight joint) indicating the division between Blocks A and B. This break is in line with where the rear faces of the two chimney stacks meet (see internal description below). The distinction between the blocks is also shown by brick dressings (quoins, arches over doors, window jambs) to Block B and by the wall of Block A being c.80 cm taller than that of Block B. The eaves of both parts of the elevation are low in relation to first floor level and there was a dormer window in the western half but this has been destroyed in the fire. The elevation has two ground floor windows (one at the eastern end and one towards the centre) both of which have three vertical lights, beneath flat brick arches and appear to be of later 19th-century date. There are two doors in the western half of the elevation both of which are of 20th-century date although possibly in older openings. The western door was inserted in the 1968 works (see historical background above) by the enlargement of a window when this part of the building was converted to a shop. The door is shown as a window on the 1949 and 1953 plans and also on a photograph from 1932. It appears from the photograph that the

window was of the same type as the two surviving windows (although only two vertical lights) and had shutters.

- 3.2.2 The **west elevation** of the main pub (Block B) is of uncoursed rubble (painted white) below eaves level with brick quoins and a secondary (possibly early 20th-century) brick chimney stack which projects from the gabled elevation. The two wall plates also project slightly (at the height of the top of the rubble stone) and above this is smooth white-painted render (wattle and daub internally). A small outshut with a catslide roof extends the elevation by c.1.3 m to the north (Block E). This area (and a short section of wall immediately to the north of this) is faced in rough brick and rubble. To the north of this is Block D (which was originally detached but which is now connected to the pub) which is of brick. The west wall of the later 20th-century Block F, further to the north, is of rough stone painted white.
- 3.2.3 The **east elevation** divides into three main sections: Blocks A, C and G. Block A is of white-painted rubble stone up to the height of collar and clasped purlins (externally visible within the elevation). Immediately above the collar are two courses of apparently modern brick (again painted white) but the uppermost 1.5 m of the wall has been lost in the fire (or taken down subsequently for safety reasons). Photographs provided by the client taken before the early 1990s refurbishment suggest that the upper part of the wall was entirely of brick (presumably dating to 20th-century works to the roof). The northern corner of the elevation is a 20th-century brick pier presumably added for strengthening and immediately to the south of this is a doorway (possibly contemporary with pier) beneath a concrete lintel. This doorway is known from plans (see Historical Background above) to have been inserted in a refurbishment in 1953. To the south of this are two further 20th-century brick piers: that to the north forms the other jamb of the doorway and that to the south is aligned with the centre of the elevation and was presumably added to take the weight of the first floor principal joist along the spine of the building. There is a 3-light first floor window apparently of 19th-century date.
- 3.2.4 The adjacent wall of Block C is also of rubble stone (painted white) with a brick quoin at the north end. At the centre of the wall is a small window with segmental arched lintel. The window was inserted in the early 1990s refurbishment and replaced a low doorway. The surviving brick quoins from this doorway extend down to the floor and there is a similar quoin above (but not exactly in line with) the northern jamb of the window. This extends up to the eaves and appears to be truncated by the roof structure which is probably of 20th-century date. The gabled east elevation of the detached Block G is of rubble stone with brick piers (at corners and one central pier) to the lower half and weatherboarded to the upper half up to the apex of the roof.
- 3.2.5 The **north elevation** (rear) of the main pub (Blocks A and B) is entirely enclosed by later additions and most of the wall has now been removed beneath first floor level to open up the interior of the pub. Where it has not been removed it has been plastered thus obscuring any features of interest. Above first floor the primary

rubble-stone wall remains with the imprint of the recently lost M-shaped thatched roof of Block C. The stone wall is unpainted where the roof formerly abutted while above and below the former roof the wall is painted white. The painted (unplastered) wall immediately below the roof is above the modern ceiling (largely lost in fire) suggesting that the ceiling of this block formerly extended above the current ceiling. One of the notable features of the primary north wall is a pair of large limestone blocks adjacent to each other at the north-western corner of Block A. They are out of character with the rest of the rubble stone wall and it is possible that they acted as a padstone for the truss immediately above, possibly being a secondary insertion. Immediately beneath this is a large patch of modern brickwork (where the primary wall beneath has been removed). The north wall of Block C is a brick and rubble wall (painted white) without significant features. Immediately to the west of Block C is a small structure with a flat roof (part of Block E) which was constructed to the north of Block B to allow a link between the main pub and Block D. This part of the elevation has a central door (split stable-type doors) and iron framed windows (presumably reused from elsewhere) either side of it.

3.3 Interior: Block A

3.3.1 The **ground floor** of Block A is a small single room (**G1**) at the east end of the pub with a large chimney stack forming the western extent of the room. The first floor above is supported by an east - west, stop-chamfered principal joist (elm, 25 cm wide) and north - south common joists (10 cm wide x 12 cm tall). The common joists are tenoned into the principal but small secondary supporting blocks have been added beneath each joist to obscure the housing. There is a lath and plaster ceiling between the common joists. As referred to above the east end of the principal is supported by a secondary brick pier added to the rubble stone east elevation but it is likely that the pier was added to strengthen the existing joist rather than an indication that the whole floor structure has been replaced relatively recently. At the northern end of the east wall of the room is a door inserted in 1953 from when the room was converted from a Public Bar to a Tap Room with a small serving flap also added in these works at the north-west corner of the room between chimney and north wall. This flap was subsequently removed in a further refurbishment (post-1968) to allow a corridor between the two bars. There is also now a door in the north wall of the room (**G1**) providing access to the lavatories to the north in Block C. Both the door and the lavatory accommodation date to a refurbishment undertaken in the early 1990s.

3.3.2 The chimney stack is covered with cementitious plaster and there is a small fireplace (infilling the former open hearth) with a 20th-century brick surround. To the north of this is a ledge and small alcove which is probably just a recess rather than part of a former bread oven. Above the fireplace and recess is an oak bressumer which spans the stack. The rear of the stack abuts the rear of a later chimney within Block B and the straight joint between the two has been partially revealed by the removal of plaster from both sides of the stack. Both stacks are constructed from rubble limestone

- 3.3.3 The *first floor* of Block A is again a single room (F1) and is dominated by the large chimney stack projecting into the room from the west wall. The stack is constructed of rubble stone but its face is largely covered with a lime-based daub with straw mixed in. Beneath the line of the former ceiling (lost in fire) the daub has been painted and possibly partially replaced but above the former ceiling the daub is unpainted and has come partially away to reveal the rubble stone beneath. At first floor (unlike ground floor) there is a small gap (c.30 cm) between the chimney stack of Block A and the adjacent (later) stack of Block B and it is possible to see that the same daub extends around the west face of the Block A stack immediately facing the other stack. This strongly suggests that Block A pre-dates Block B although it only conclusively proves that the stack of Block A pre-dates the stack of Block B. This is discussed further below (see 3.3.10).
- 3.3.4 Although the main part of the stack is of rubble stone its sloping north face is of old brickwork and above the roof collar (discussed further below) the whole construction of the stack alters to brick (possibly 18th/19th century) The upper part of the chimney, above the former line of the thatch, has been rebuilt in modern brickwork. The structural stability of the chimney is now in doubt and it is stabilised by temporary props. It is likely that a significant proportion of the chimney will require rebuilding but this should be undertaken sensitively so as to limit the loss of historical fabric. The bricks can no doubt be reused but if it is necessary to also take down much of the rubble stone there is the risk of losing much of the lime daub particularly to the west side of the chimney facing the other stack. This should ideally be replaced with a similar replacement daub.
- 3.3.5 There is a small brick fireplace within the east face of the stack and a softwood surround (probably later 19th century) but this has been badly damaged in the fire. An east-west stop-chamfered principal joist ran along the central line of the room supporting common ceiling joists (almost all destroyed in fire) and lath and plaster ceiling. Although the principal joist is old it is clearly a secondary insertion and this is supported at its west end by a secondary brick pier within the chimney stack.
- 3.3.6 The walls of F1 are all covered with the same primary straw daub as the chimney stack but the floorboards are 20th-century softwood replacements.
- 3.3.7 None of the mid-20th refurbishments from which plans survive (see Historical Background above) proposed works to F1 other than the removal of a staircase immediately to the south of the chimney stack in both the 1949 and 1953 plans. The stairs rose from west to east to enter F1 in line with the eastern edge of the chimney stack and they were presumably removed in the 1953 works.
- 3.3.8 The thatched *roof* of Block A has been substantially destroyed in the recent fire but sufficient evidence survives to provide a good indication of its form. The block has two trusses: one at each end of the cottage (although evidence suggests that Block A may have originally been longer; discussed further below). The most clearly visible of the two trusses is that which is in line with (and built into) the west face of Block A's chimney stack visible within the small gap between it and the adjacent stack of Block B.

3.3.9 The truss has a raised tie-beam (raised c.40cm above the height of the wall plates), a collar, principal rafters (14 cm tall x 12 cm wide) and two queen struts. Although the purlins have been lost in the fire a notch survives at one end of the collar to confirm that they were clasped between principal and collar. Each principal is pegged to the wall plate (19 cm wide x 12 cm deep) with a simple vertical tenon slotting down into the body of the plate. The raised tie is secured to the principal with two pegs and the queen struts are tenoned at each end (to tie and collar) with a single peg to each joint. Both principals (and therefore the truss) had been fully lost above the height of the collar. The common rafters have been almost entirely lost but the fragments which survive show that they were laid horizontally and were 11 cm wide x 6 cm deep.

3.3.10 Although the existing Block A is a single bay wide with a truss at each end the form of this truss (together with other evidence) strongly suggests that the building extended further west prior to the current (later) Block B. This is particularly suggested by the raised tie which provides greater head room when passing beneath the truss rather than if it rested on the wall plate. This is also suggested by the plan form with the large chimney stack on the internal side of the truss (and therefore occupying a substantial amount of floorspace within the building) rather than projecting from the outside of the building if this had originally been the end of the building.

3.4 Interior: Block B

3.4.1 The *ground floor* of Block B is a single space but for the purposes of this report it has been divided into two rooms divided by the north-south staircase: G2 to the east of the stairs and G3 to the west. There are two external doorways next to each other providing access from the street into each room. That to the west is known to have been created (by enlarging a previous window) in a refurbishment in 1968 while that to the east (at the centre of the south elevation of Block B) is likely to have been the primary doorway (although the door itself is modern). This door leads into a lobby at the south-west corner of G2 which was also inserted in 1968. Previous plans from 1949 and 1953 show the building more compartmentalised with a longer corridor and doors to each side. The corridor was removed in 1968 to enlarge G2. It is interesting to note that each of these plans (including the 1968 proposed plans) show the lower steps of the staircase turning to the east whereas they now turn to the west. They were therefore immediately accessible from the lobby in G2 whereas now they are only accessible from G3. The staircase is constructed of softwood and is of probable 19th-century date.

3.4.2 There is a large chimney stack to the east side of G2 which (as detailed above) backs onto the chimney stack of Block A. At the centre of the chimney is a small fireplace with a stepped hood formed from modern bricks and to either side there are recesses within the stack both of which may have formerly been small ovens at the side of an open fireplace. There is a deep oak bressumer over the fireplace and both recesses.

- 3.4.3 The first floor above G2 retains its primary structure consisting of an east-west, stop-chamfered principal joist (elm, 25 cm wide x 19 cm tall) into which are tenoned chamfered elm common joists. The principal is supported to the west by a plastered pier adjacent to the staircase and to the east by the bressumer within the chimney breast. The primary floor boards also survive above at first floor (detailed below). The first floor above G3 is also largely historic but some of the common joists have been replaced and there are empty mortices in the face of the principal joist.
- 3.4.4 The primary north wall of Block B has been entirely removed at ground floor and replaced by two steel joists (in G2 and G3) with a concrete block pier between and a reused oak beam (adjacent to the chimney stack) supporting the wall above. Thus Block B is now a single open space with the adjacent Block E.
- 3.4.5 Similarly to the arrangement of the ground floor the *first floor* (or attic) of Block B divides into two main areas either side of the central roof truss and the staircase. To the east is F2 while the area to the west has been further subdivided (in the early 1990s) into a bathroom (F3) and a small adjacent room (F4). With the roof having been almost entirely destroyed in the fire the first floor has a spacious open feel masking the fact that it was an attic (unlike the first floor of Block A) and that the wall plate (together with the base of the rafters) were only c.60 cm above the floor height (roof detailed below).
- 3.4.6 F2 is among the least altered areas of the building and unlike Block A (F1) it retains its original elm floorboards. The boards are of irregular size and shape (mostly between 25 and 35 cm wide) and add a distinctive character to the room. The boards cover the whole of the main area of the room but the south-east corner of the room (corridor adjacent to chimney stack) has modern boards). As referred to above this is due to the boarding over of a staircase in this area in 1953. The stairs rose from west to east to the first floor of Block A.
- 3.4.7 The boards have been affected by the fire and many of their outer edges have been charred to give them a fragile appearance but they are not in danger of imminent collapse and the charring may be largely superficial. The exception to this is the north-east corner of the room (adjacent to the chimney) where the boards have been totally lost). The structural condition of the intact boards will have to be more closely assessed and almost certainly some works will have to be undertaken to them but there would be a significant loss to the character of the building if they were entirely replaced with new floorboards. Their significance is increased by the loss of floorboards elsewhere (particularly Block A) and by the general loss of historic fabric downstairs. It should be possible to either add an additional structural supporting layer between the boards and the joists or to simply minimise the loss of the boards by only replacing those in the worst condition with similar reclaimed boards from elsewhere.
- 3.4.8 The low south wall of the room is of rubble stone covered with plaster while the low north wall (which as detailed above has been removed at ground floor) now largely consists of short vertical posts supporting the wall plate and themselves

being supported by a modern steel joist. Towards the eastern end of the room the vertical posts are replaced by brickwork resting on the steel joist. The vertical post, the brickwork and the steel joist are all modern.

- 3.4.9 The east side of the room is dominated by the chimney stack, the main face of which is constructed of probably primary, thin (23 cm x 5.5 cm) hand-made red bricks probably of 17th/18th century date. The brickwork is now exposed but some small patches of plaster survive to suggest that it was formerly plastered. There is a shoulder c.60 cm above the first floor height and beneath this the stack is of plastered rubble stone. The tie beam of a truss from Block B would have rested on (or immediately above) this shoulder (detailed below). As referred to above although at ground floor the chimney stack of Block B directly abuts that of Block A to form a single large pier the structures diverge above this shoulder to form separate stacks. There is no fireplace in the stack or evidence of a former fireplace. The uppermost 1.8 m of the chimney (above the primary bricks) has been rebuilt similarly to that of Block A in 20th-century brick.
- 3.4.10 The stack appears to be structurally unsound and is currently supported by temporary props. It is likely to require significant stabilisation works in the current restoration but these should be undertaken carefully to limit the loss of historic fabric. As the uppermost section of the stack has been reconstructed in the 20th century there will be no loss of primary (or historic) fabric in this area but it is likely that a significant portion of the older (probably primary) brick will also have to be .
- 3.4.11 The west wall of the room is formed by the central truss (detailed below in roof description).
- 3.4.12 The original elm floor boards have been replaced within F3 and F4, probably when the bathroom was inserted in the 20th century.
- 3.4.13 The **roof** of Block B has now been almost entirely lost in the recent fire but it was thatched and was supported by four trusses: one within the gabled west wall, one between the main room (F2) and the staircase and two either side of the Block B chimney stack.
- 3.4.14 The western truss survives in the most intact condition and appears to be largely of elm. It consists of a pair of principal rafters (18 cm x 12 cm), a tie-beam (22 cm x 14 cm) resting on top of the wall plate (18 cm x 16 cm), a collar (notched at each end to clasp a purlin to the principal) and three struts (13 x 8 cm; single pegs to each end) between collar and tie. There is an empty mortice within the inner face of each principal rafter (between purlin and wall plate) which would have housed a wind brace up to the underside of the purlin. There is a secondary brick chimney within the truss (off centre to the south) and to the north of this a 2-light casement window (probably 19th century) between the primary struts. The panels between the collar and tie were originally filled with wattle and daub and this survives to the northern half of the truss but it appears to have been largely replaced in the southern half by modern brickworks and plaster. The wall beneath the tie beam is

formed of plastered rubble stone. The infill from the uppermost section of the truss (above the collar) has been entirely lost in the fire.

- 3.4.15 The truss between F2 and the stairs also partially survives although in a less intact condition than the western. It is similar to the west truss with tie-beam, collar, three struts, principal rafter and clasped purlins. The tie is interrupted however by two of the struts (which extend down to the floor) to allow a doorway at the head of the stairs through to F2. The third strut rests on the tie but a further vertical strut has been added directly beneath it. Other than the doorway the truss was entirely enclosed (including above the collar) down to floor level by wattle and daub panels and much of this survives in-situ. This consists of vertical staves with their upper ends set in holes in the underside of the collar and their bases set in grooves in the upper face of the tie, wattle branches interwoven around the staves and a lime-based daub over the woven structure.
- 3.4.16 The two trusses either side of the chimney stack have both been entirely lost and their former locations are only shown by dovetails (partially obscured by fire damage) in the upper face of the wall plate in which the principal rafters would have sat. The eastern of these two trusses would have been located between the two chimney stacks and adjacent to the Block A truss. Its tie beam would have rested on, or immediately above, a ledge in the chimney stack at the same height as the Block B wall plate. A 93 cm long section of one of these tie beams (21 cm tall x 16 cm wide) remains on the floor within F2. It has a dovetailed end (to rest on the wall plate) and a grooved upper face for wattle and daub staves. Two other sections from these tie beams have also been identified on site but outside the building (see 3.10 below).
- 3.4.17 The roof of Block B has a single purlin (15 cm x 14 cm) to each slope with side splayed trench scarfs (see Plate 16) adjacent to the staircase (immediately west of the truss). Common rafters (8 cm x 8 cm) are pegged to the purlin. Sections of the wall plate of Block B partially survives to north and south walls and it is scarfed on both with secret bridle scarfs (two peg holes. See Plate 8). The wall plate scarfs are again adjacent to the staircase (in line with the purlin scarfs).

3.5 **Block C**

- 3.5.1 Block C is a single-storey block immediately to the north of Block A (and part of Block B). It is now principally a lavatory block and servery but was formerly a beer cellar.
- 3.5.2 Block C had an M-shaped, hipped thatched roof but this has been almost entirely destroyed in the recent fire. Some ceiling joists survive however together with the bases of some rafters and these were relatively modern (probably 20th century). As detailed above in the external description (section 3.2) the walls are constructed of rubble stone similar to the main pub. They strongly appear older than the surviving parts of the roof and the roof is therefore presumably a replacement.

- 3.5.3 The western half of the block is now a single space with the adjacent parts of the pub (Blocks B and E) due to the removal of these sections of the wall to allow for a modern bar servery in this area. To the eastern part of the block is lavatory accommodation inserted in the early 1990s refurbishment. This comprises concrete block dividing walls and concrete block internal linings to the external walls.
- 3.5.4 Plans from the mid 20th century show that the whole of Block C was an enclosed beer cellar in 1949 with a low door in the east wall (converted to a window in 1990s works) and an internal window at the north end of the west wall (adjacent to the existing doorway from the north into Block E). There was also a doorway into the cellar from the corridor immediately adjacent to the main chimney stack (Blocks A/B). A servery was then inserted into the south-west corner of the cellar in 1953 (with the floor of this area raised) and the adjacent section of the wall between Block C and the main pub was removed to link the servery with the bars. The rest of Block C remained a beer cellar and the 1953 plan shows three steps down into the cellar from the servery. This arrangement remained in 1968 was only altered in the 1990s works when the floor was raised and the lavatories inserted.
- 3.6 **Block D**
- 3.6.1 Block D is a single storied building to the north of the main pub which is probably of 18th-century date. It was originally detached but has now been connected to the pub by a link building (Block E) detailed below. It is timber framed (roof trusses supported by posts) but these have been enclosed and encased by stone walls (presumably secondary). It has a gabled thatched roof which extends over an adjacent later extension (Block F).
- 3.6.2 Despite its thatch almost touching the adjacent roof of Blocks C and B (destroyed in the fire) the roof of Block C survived entirely intact. This block has therefore been subject to a lower level of recording than the areas particularly affected.
- 3.6.3 Its interior consists of a single room (G6) which serves as a kitchen and is shown as a kitchen on each of the 20th-century plans previously referred to (from 1949, 1953, 1968, 1990). There is a large chimney stack at the north end of the room (now housing a small boiler) with a stepped brick hood over. The north wall of the building (originally an external wall) has been removed immediately to the east of the stack but the 1949 and 1953 plans show what appears to be a washing copper at this location in the corner of the room. A conventional sink immediately to the south of the copper had been added by 1953 and there is still a long sink along this wall. The walls are all covered with white glazed modern tiles and there are various modern kitchen appliances and ducts.
- 3.6.4 The primary roof survives intact (with modern re-thatching) and the main timbers are visible above the modern ceiling which is raised to purlin level. There are three east-west trusses: one immediately in front of the chimney stack at the north end, one to the centre and one (largely obscured internally by modern tiles and plaster) within the south wall. The trusses (and cross frames) consist of tie-beam (at wall plate level), supported by posts (partially encased within the walls), straight braces

between post and underside of tie, raking strut directly supporting the underside of a single purlin to each roof slope. The truss type is of a rough vernacular form but from the quality of the timber (relatively straight) the roof is probably of 18th-century date.

3.7 **Block E**

3.7.1 As detailed above Block D was originally a detached building adjacent to the main pub and an L-shaped link structure (Block E) was therefore built (in two phases) to connect the two buildings. Block E is now a single open space with the main pub (Block B) which has been created by the removal of the historic north wall of the pub. This wall must have been removed between 1968 and 1990 (shown by plans referred to earlier of these dates) and the wall above is now supported by two steel joists supported by a concrete block pier. Immediately to the north of the former wall (ie the western section of Block E) is a small outshut (c.1.25 m wide) with catslide roof continuing the thatched roof (now lost in the fire) of Block B. However this roof does not extend to the adjacent Block D as there is a narrow open alley between the outshut and Block D. The north wall of the outshut is constructed of brick (probably later 19th century) and the area is shown as an enclosed coal store on each of the plans from 1949 to 1968.

3.7.2 The northern part of Block E is a small entrance lobby which was beneath a flat roof of probable early 20th-century date. The block itself was probably constructed in the 19th century. The only features of interest are two cast iron framed windows in the north wall which are anachronistic to this building and are presumably reused from elsewhere.

3.8 **Block F**

3.8.1 Block F is a small extension at the north end of Block D constructed of later 20th-century brickwork but enclosed by a single continuous thatched roof also over Block D. This roof fortunately survived the recent fire. The building is not shown on either the 1949 plan or the 1953 plan but a building is shown in this location on the 1968 plan labelled Barn (and Bathroom). The only openings (a door and window) are in the east wall and both were added in the early 1990s refurbishment.

3.9 **Block G**

3.9.1 Block G is a detached outbuilding immediately to the north of the pub itself. It is listed separately (again Grade II) but as it was not touched by the fire and is not proposed for alterations in the current works its interior has not been inspected. It is only included in this study as it forms part of the Half Moon group. It was a small barn which was converted in 1949 to lavatory accommodation and a pumphouse. It is timber framed with brick infill and the listing description dates the building to the 17th century with a 19th-century extension. A simple cross section drawn to detail the 1949 works shows the roof truss consisting of a tie-beam, principal rafters, two posts between tie and principals (closely spaced

towards the centre) and two raking struts between tie and principal on the outer side from the posts.

3.10 Ex-situ roof timbers

- 3.10.1 Immediately after the fire the roof was cleared of the burnt thatch and timbers which had broken away from the main roof structure. This material was deposited in a large pile in a car park adjacent to the pub and it was subsequently sorted to separate the thatch from the timbers. The timbers were then assessed and recorded to provide further detail on the form of the roof as well as to determine whether they had any potential for reuse. The majority of the timbers were so badly burnt that it was either impossible to determine what part of the roof they originated from or they had lost their original dimensions so were of limited interest.
- 3.10.2 Among the most interesting surviving fragment is a 40 cm long section of tie beam (21 cm tall x 18 cm). It has a grooved upper face (in which staves for wattle and daub would have sat) and a dovetailed underside at its end to secure it to the wall plate. A small section of a principal rafter (16 cm tall x 11 cm) is morticed to the upper side of the tie immediately above the dovetail. The rafter has an empty mortice for a collar and also a mortice in its side for a windbrace (with a single peg). This tie and rafter clearly survives from Block B (presumably from one of the trusses previously either side of the chimney stack). A longer section of one of these tie beams (2.4 m long) was also removed from the roof after the fire and placed to one side (although it was not in the pile of thatch). It again had a grooved upper face and had two mortices for posts: one towards one end of the section of tie and one at the centre. One end of this piece had clearly been truncated recently (ie after the fire) but the other end was charred and appears to have been cut before the fire.
- 3.10.3 Several sections of purlin were also identified which added useful information to the knowledge of the building. The purlins (c.18 cm x 13 cm) must have been from Block B partly because they correspond closely with the surviving purlins in the building and partly because the purlins of Block B remain largely in-situ. The ends of two purlins survive to show that they were scarfed with a side-splayed trench scarf (see Plate. 16). A broadly similar scarf type has been noted at Drayton St Leonard Tithe Barn (recorded in 2000 by Oxford Archaeological Unit).
- 3.10.4 Fragmentary remains from eight rafters were identified with simple notched ends which would have rested over the wall plate. They would have been secured to the wall plate with simple hand made nails, several of which remained in the rafters. These rafters were of probably 19th-century date and probably came from Block C. A larger rafter (15 cm wide x 7 cm tall) with similar notch and securing nail was also identified. This must have been a principal rafter from the same building (Block C).
- 3.10.5 The other timbers consisted of a large number of small fragments (apparently all elm) from both Blocks A and B. It was not possible to establish an distinct

difference between the timbers of the two blocks. Some of these rafters had peg holes and were consistent with a 17th-century date.

- 3.10.6 Due to the fire damage few of the timbers had any potential for reuse. None of the timbers could be reused whole but the section of the tie beam referred to above and some other smaller fragments could be scarfed onto larger new timbers or reused for a different purpose. In practice however none of the timbers would appear to be of such historical significance to justify this.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 The Half Moon public house is an interesting and locally significant building (or collection of buildings) which has grown in several phases. The two main parts of the building (and the two earliest phases) are the two distinct blocks which face onto the street and this study appears to confirm that the block to the east (Block A) pre-dates that to the west (Block B). This is most clearly shown by the daub on the primary chimney of Block A which must pre-date the construction of the chimney (almost certainly primary) of Block B. Evidence within Block A (raised tie-beam, large chimney stack projecting into room) suggests that it was part of a longer building which extended to the west partially over the current footprint of Block B but this appears to be contradicted by the straight joint in the south wall between the phases. If the original longer Block A had had a stone south wall the wall would have been reused rather than taking it down when Block B was constructed. A possible explanation may be that the current stone walled Block A was added as an extension to an existing (possibly timber framed) building. The timber framed structure may then have been taken down and replaced by the current stone Block B. This would explain both the existing straight joint between the blocks and the evidence suggesting Block A was original part of a longer structure. It is also worth noting that there are two timber framed buildings (or parts of the building) on the site (Blocks D and G).
- 4.1.2 The listed building description dates Block A to the 17th century and Block B to the early 18th but this was based on an inspection of the ground floor and exterior only. Evidence at first floor level and within the roof suggests that both these dates (particularly that of Block B) may be slightly late and that Block A probably dates to the late 16th/early 17th century and Block B to the early/mid 17th century. Block C was added to the primary building, probably in the 18th or 19th century as a beer cellar. Block D was originally a detached structure of probable 18th century date, but has been linked to the main pub with later infill. Block E is the infill between Blocks B and D and was probably constructed in two phases in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Block F is a later 20th century extension to Block D. Block G is a detached building of probable 18th-century date which forms part of the Half Moon group.
- 4.1.3 The significance of the Half Moon is based partly on its vernacular construction (rubble stone walls, thatched roof) contributing to the historic character of the village but also on internal features such as the wattle and daub panelling, primary

elm floorboards and primary roof trusses. Its significance is additionally enhanced by the fact that as a semi-public building it is known to a large number in Cuxham and the wider locality and it is a great sadness that it has suffered such damage in the recent fire.

Jonathan Gill
Oxford Archaeology
October 2002

Serv5/Buildings/projects/half moon/report.doc.

APPENDIX I BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Maps

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Copy held at Centre for Oxfordshire Studies. MPC601)

Plan of the Parish of Cuxham in the County of Oxford 1866 (Merton College map. Copy held at Centre for Oxfordshire Studies. MPC602)

Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1881) Oxon Sheet XLVII.9b

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1898) Oxon Sheet XLVII.9

APPENDIX II SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Half Moon Public House, Cuxham, Oxfordshire

Site code: CUXHM02

Grid reference: SU667953

Type of evaluation: Historic building assessment and recording

Date and duration of project: Site work undertaken 9-11/4/02

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES. It will be deposited with the County Museums Service or other agreed body.

Contents of Archive:

The archive will consist of:

- five films of black and white photographs (negatives and sheets of contact prints)
- five sets of colour slides
- a copy of the full report
- photographic record sheets providing a general indication of location of each photograph taken
- A copy of the South Oxfordshire District Council brief for the work further site notes

APPENDIX III LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Location: Cuxham with Easington, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire

IoE Number: 248916

Date listed: 03 Apr 1987

Date of Last amendment: 03 Apr 1987

	Cuxham with Easington	Cuxham
SU6695		
12/70		The Half Moon Public House
GV		II

House, now public house. Two ranges; C17, lower C18 range to left. Colourwashed chalk rubble, with brick quoins and dressings to left; gabled thatch roof; ridge stack finished in C19 brick. One- extended to 3-unit plan. One storey and attic; 3-bay range of irregular fenestration. Segmental brick arches over 2 early C20 doors to left. Flat brick arches over late C19 three-light casements, one to right with shutters: 3-light leaded dormer casements. Rear left outshut. C18 one-storey, one-bay dairy to rear of similar materials with hipped M-shaped thatch roof. Interior: chamfered beams. First floor not inspected but likely to be of interest.

Location: Cuxham with Easington, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire

IoE Number: 248917

Date listed: 03 Apr 1987

Date of Last amendment: 03 Apr 1987

	Cuxham with Easington	Cuxham
SU6695		
12/71		Outbuilding approx 1m N of The Half Moon Public House
GV		II

Outbuilding, now partly used as lavatory. C17, extended to right in C19. Timber-framed with brick infill: C19 extension of brick and chalk rubble. Gabled thatch roof; brick end stack. One- extended to 2-unit plan. One storey; 2-bay range. Leaded casements, C20 door to right. Roof not inspected. Included for group value.



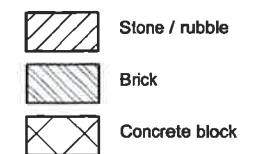
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Figure 1 Site location.

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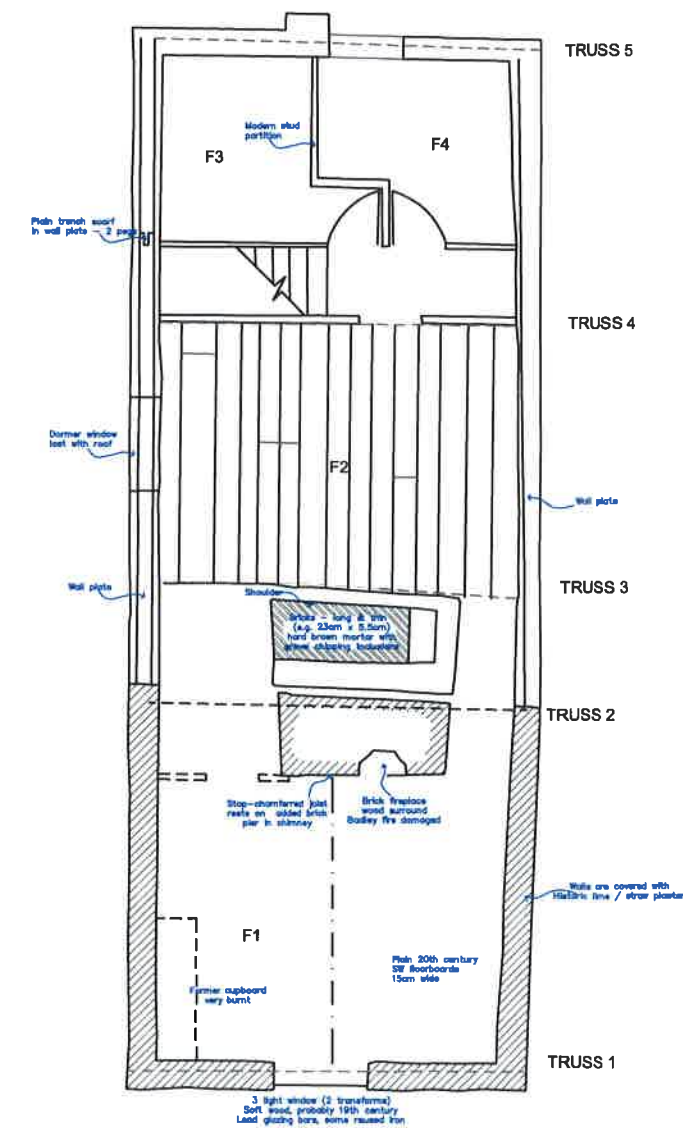
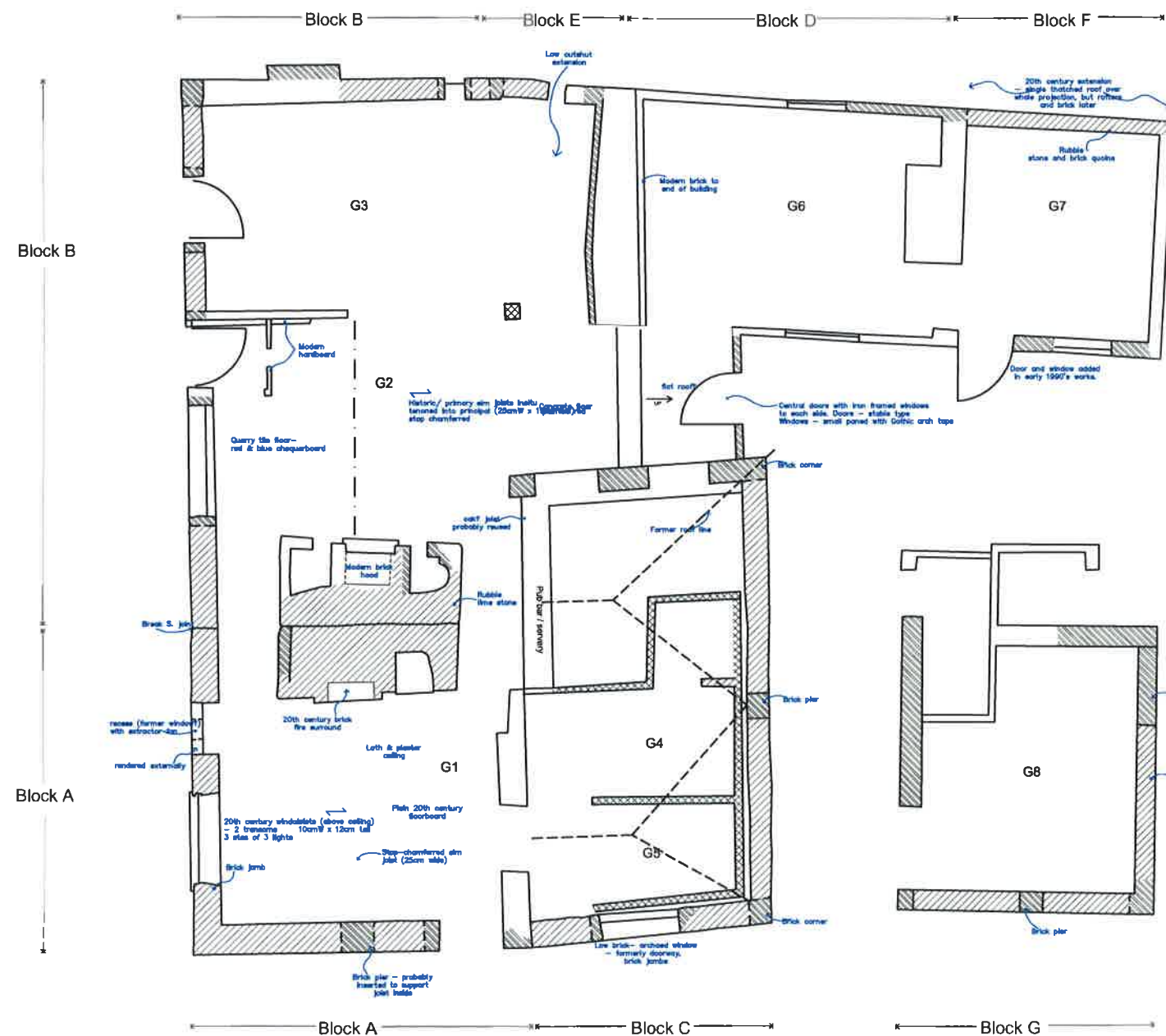
1865 263800 email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
1865 793496 web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk



Ground and First Floor Plans

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web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

First Floor Plan



Half Moon Cuxham






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-  Lime plaster / daub with lots of straw mixed in
-  White paint
-  Daub supported by wattle and staves
-  Stone / rubble
-  Brick

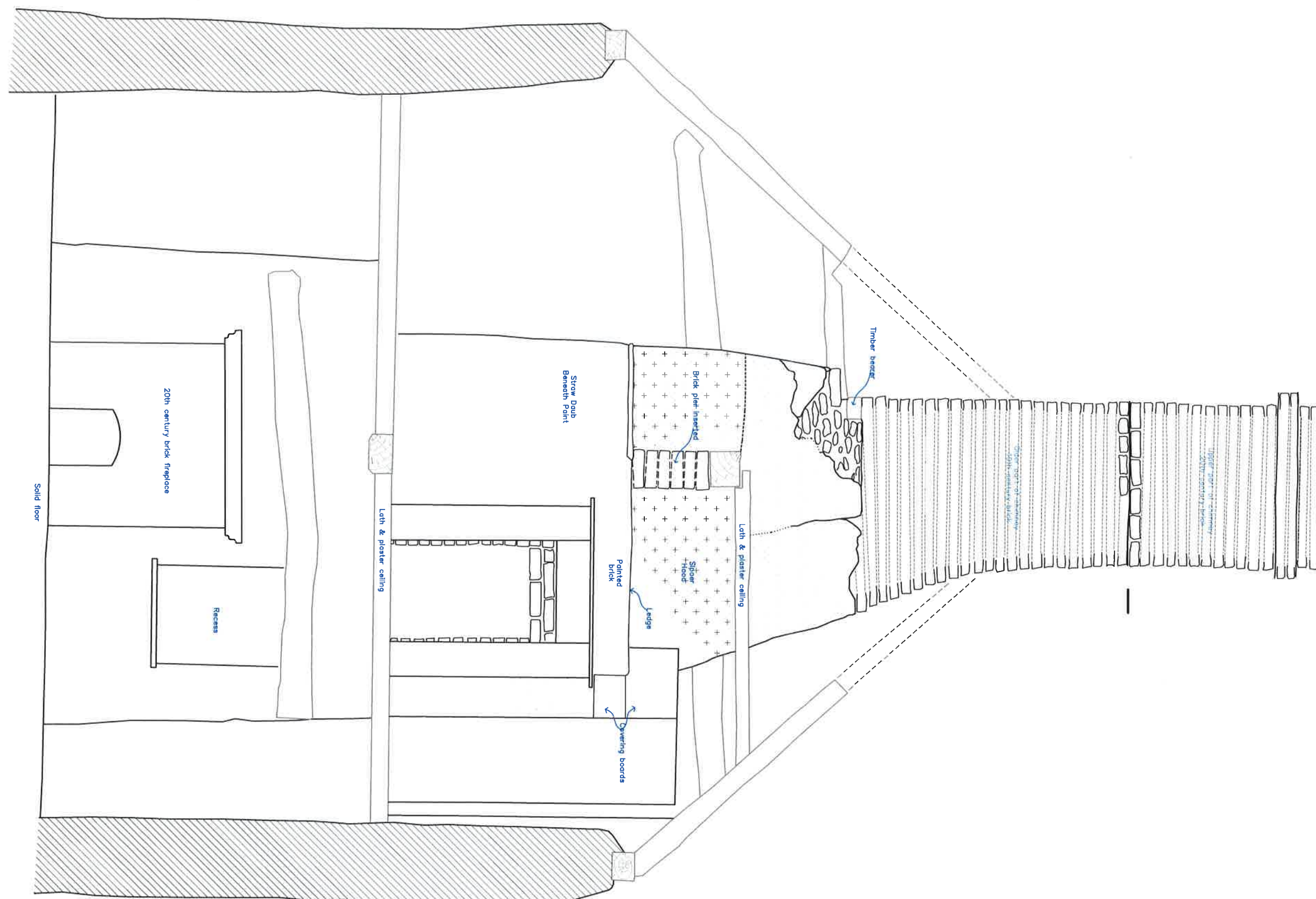
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Drawing
No. Figure 3

Drawing
Title

Cross-sectional Elevation
-East wall of Block A;
looking west

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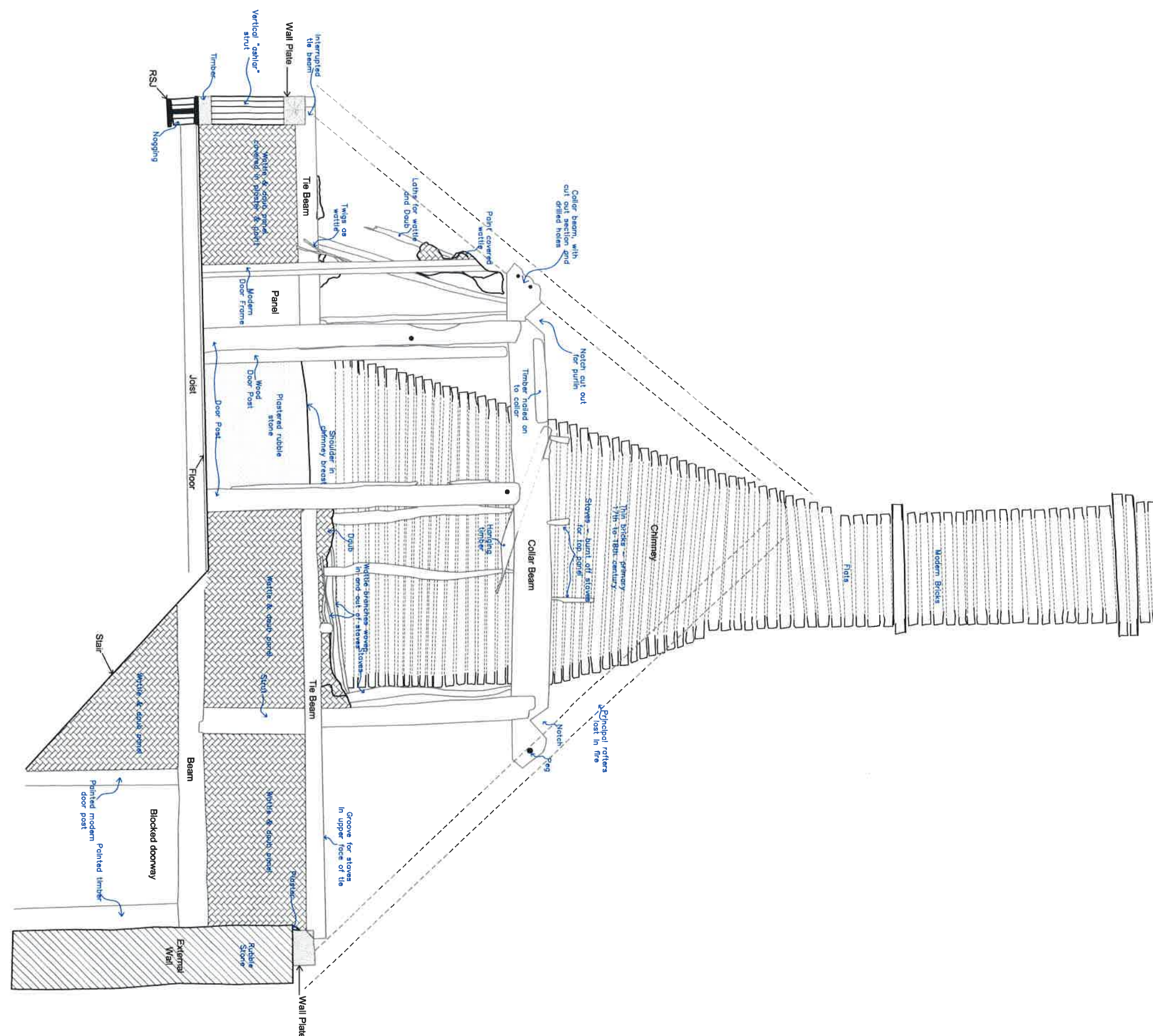
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Drawing No. **Figure 4**

Drawing Title

**Cross-sectional Elevation
looking east**

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web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk



Half Moon Cuxham






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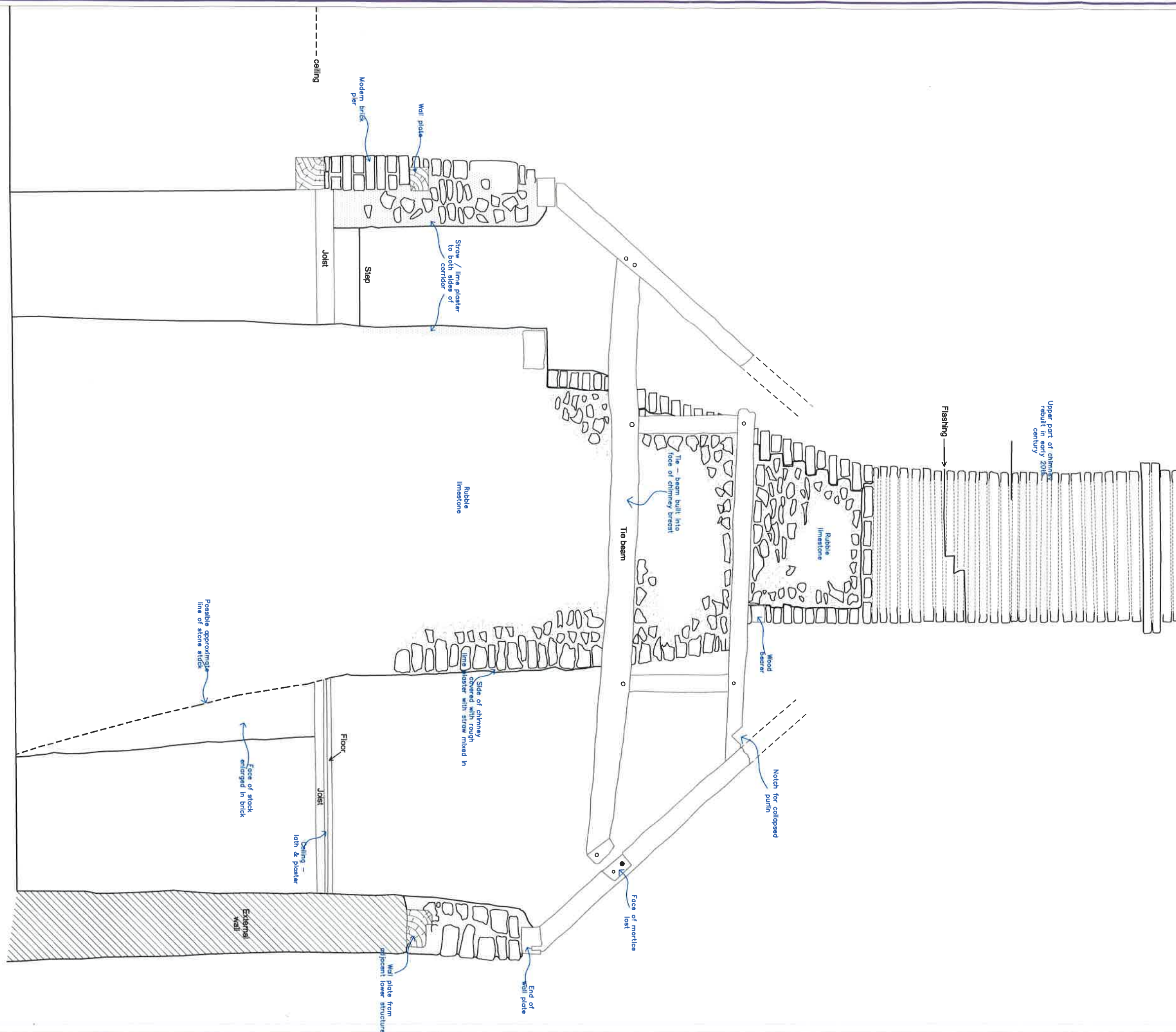
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Scale at 1:25
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Drawing No. **Figure 5**

Drawing Title
Cross-sectional Elevation

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




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|  | White paint |
|  | Daub supported by wattle and slaves |
|  | Stone / rubble |
|  | Brick |

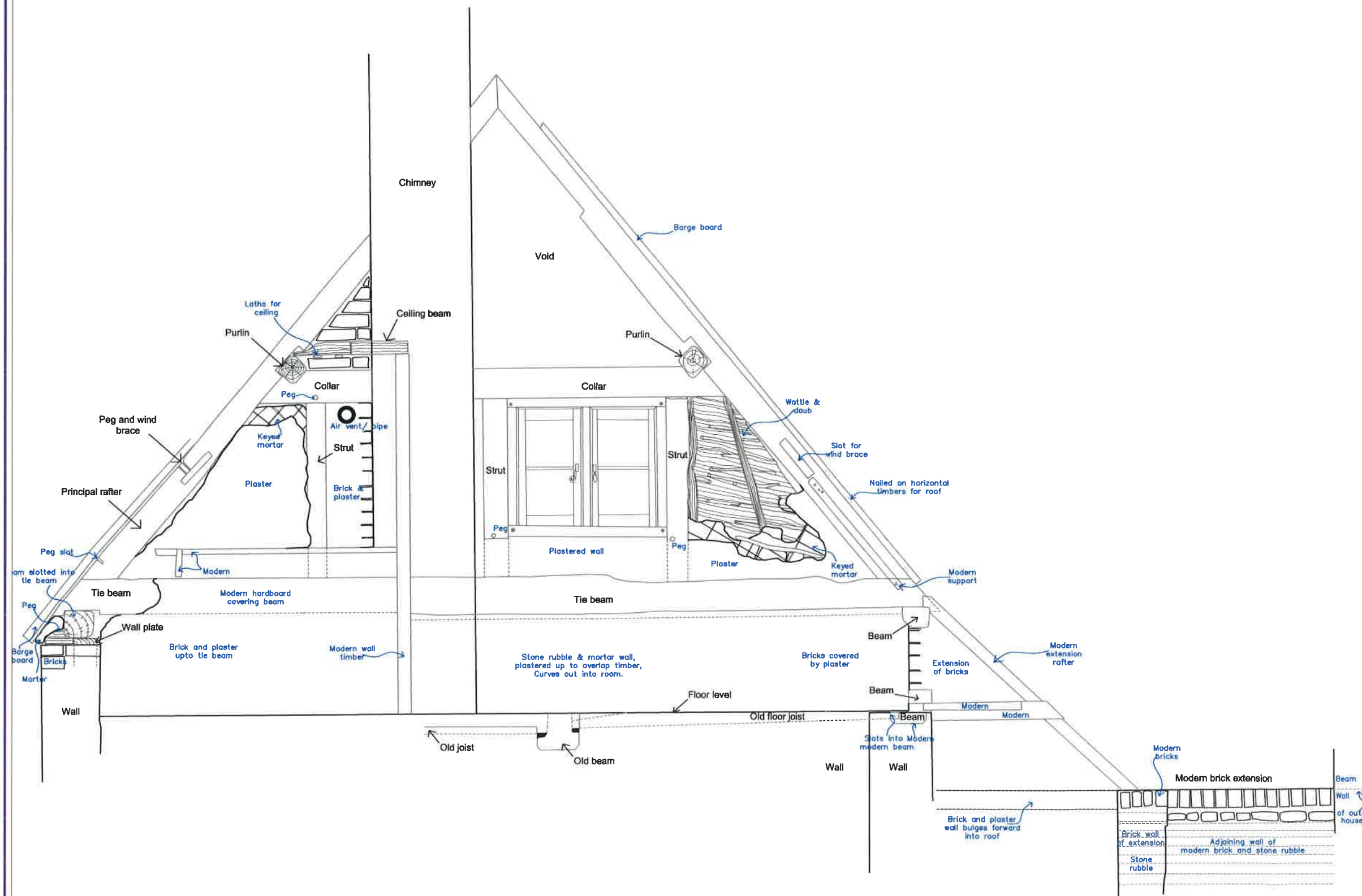
Scale at 1:25
A3

Drawing No. **Figure 6**

Drawing
Title

Cross-sectional Elevations

Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496
email : mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk



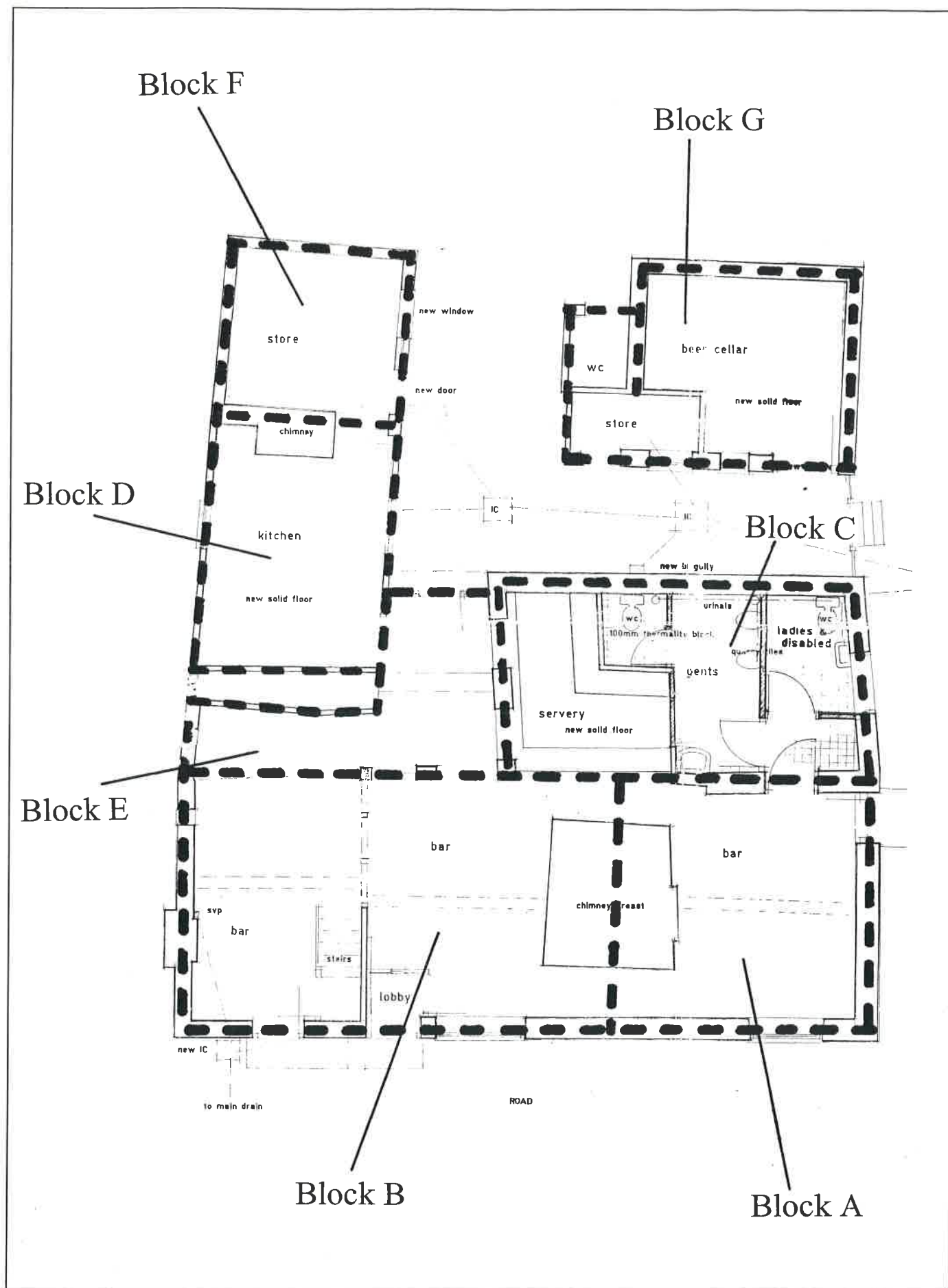


Figure 7: Ground plan showing block referencing

PROPOSED NEW DRAINAGE, ADDITIONAL LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION,
ALTERATIONS TO TAPROOM & BEDROOM OVER. AT
THE HALF MOON, PUBLIC HOUSE, CUXHAM, OXON. FOR
MESSRS W.H. BRAKSPEAR & SONS LTD
THE BREWERY, HENLEY-ON-THAMES
 Scale 1/4" = 1ft

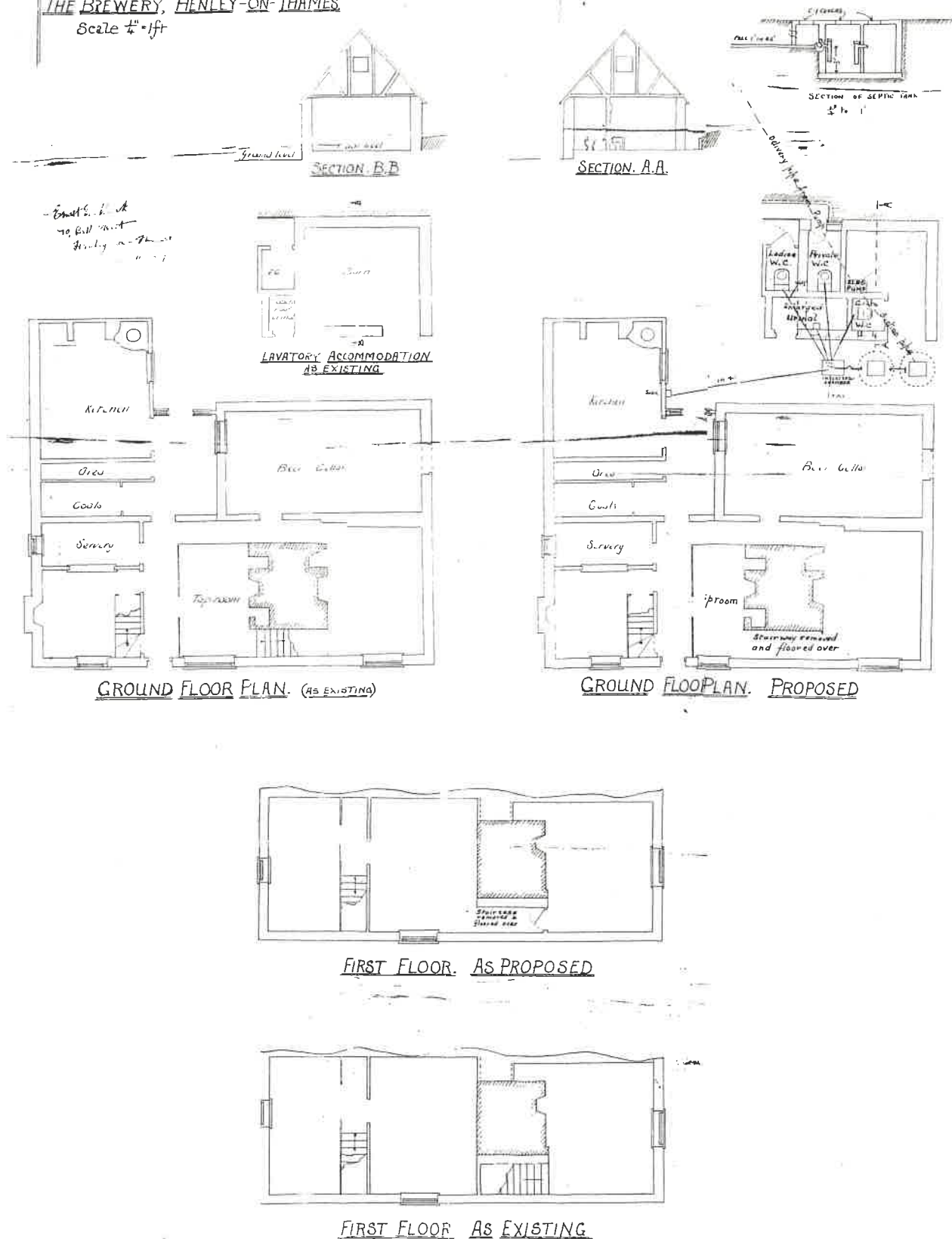


Figure 8: 1949 planning application detailing proposed works at the Half Moon.

1953

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS TO TAP ROOM, SERVERY AND CELLAR

at
THE HALF MOON Public House,
CUXHAM, OXFORDSHIRE.

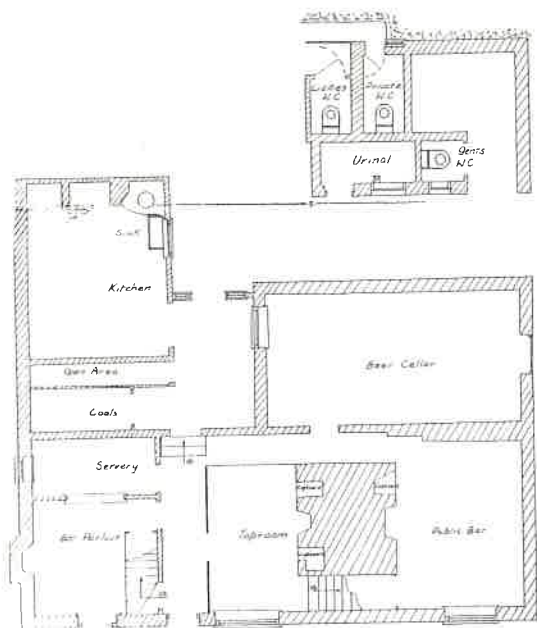
for
Messrs W.H. BRAKSPEAR and SONS LTD.
THE BREWERY, HENLEY ON THAMES

SITE PLAN



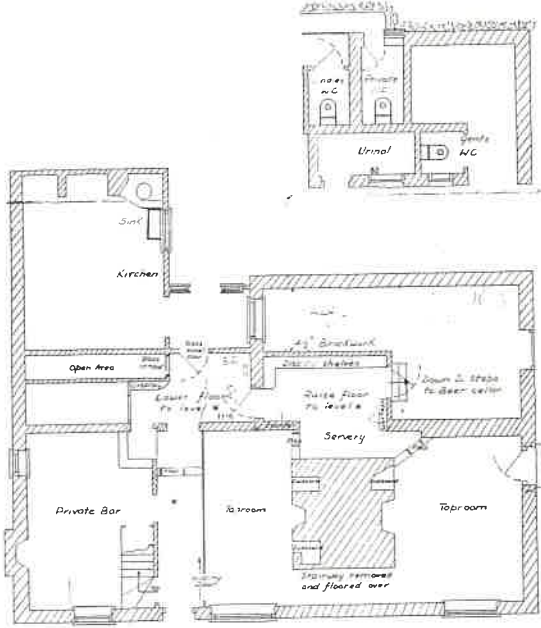
This Plan was approved by the Licensing Committee on Saturday, the 7th February 1953.

Chairman
Licensing Committee, Oxfordshire County Council



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1 FOOT.



PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

Approved by the Licensing Committee on Saturday, the 7th February 1953.

1968

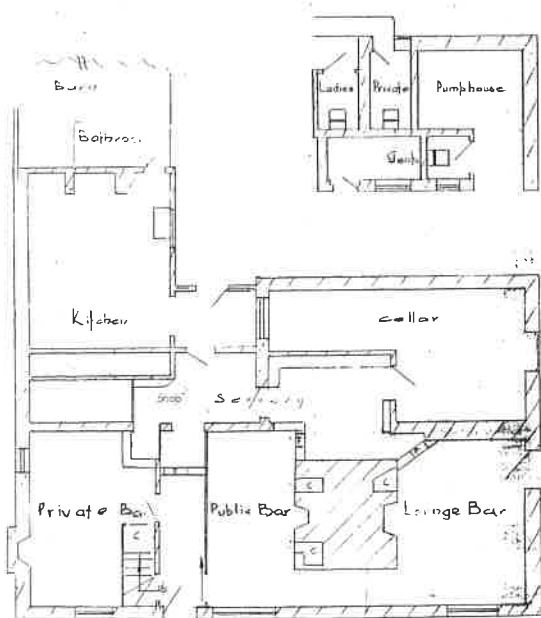
Proposed work at THE HALF MOON PH. CUXHAM.

for
W. H. BRAKSPEAR & SONS LTD.
THE BREWERY,
HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

Notes: proposed removal of existing public bar, also making alterations to existing public bar. Convert existing private bar to shop. Also, remove existing door frame, erect glassed partition wall, to prevent children running out direct onto the road. Existing shop replaced by brick built shop. To match existing brick into Public Bar.

These plans were submitted and approved at the Licensing Committee on Saturday, the 7th July 1968.

Approved by the Licensing Committee on Saturday, the 7th July 1968.



EXISTING SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1' PROPOSED

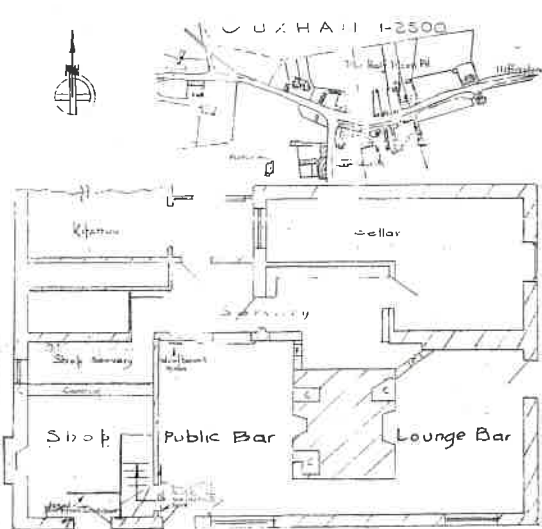


Figure 9: 1953 and 1968 planning applications for works at the Half Moon, Cuxham.

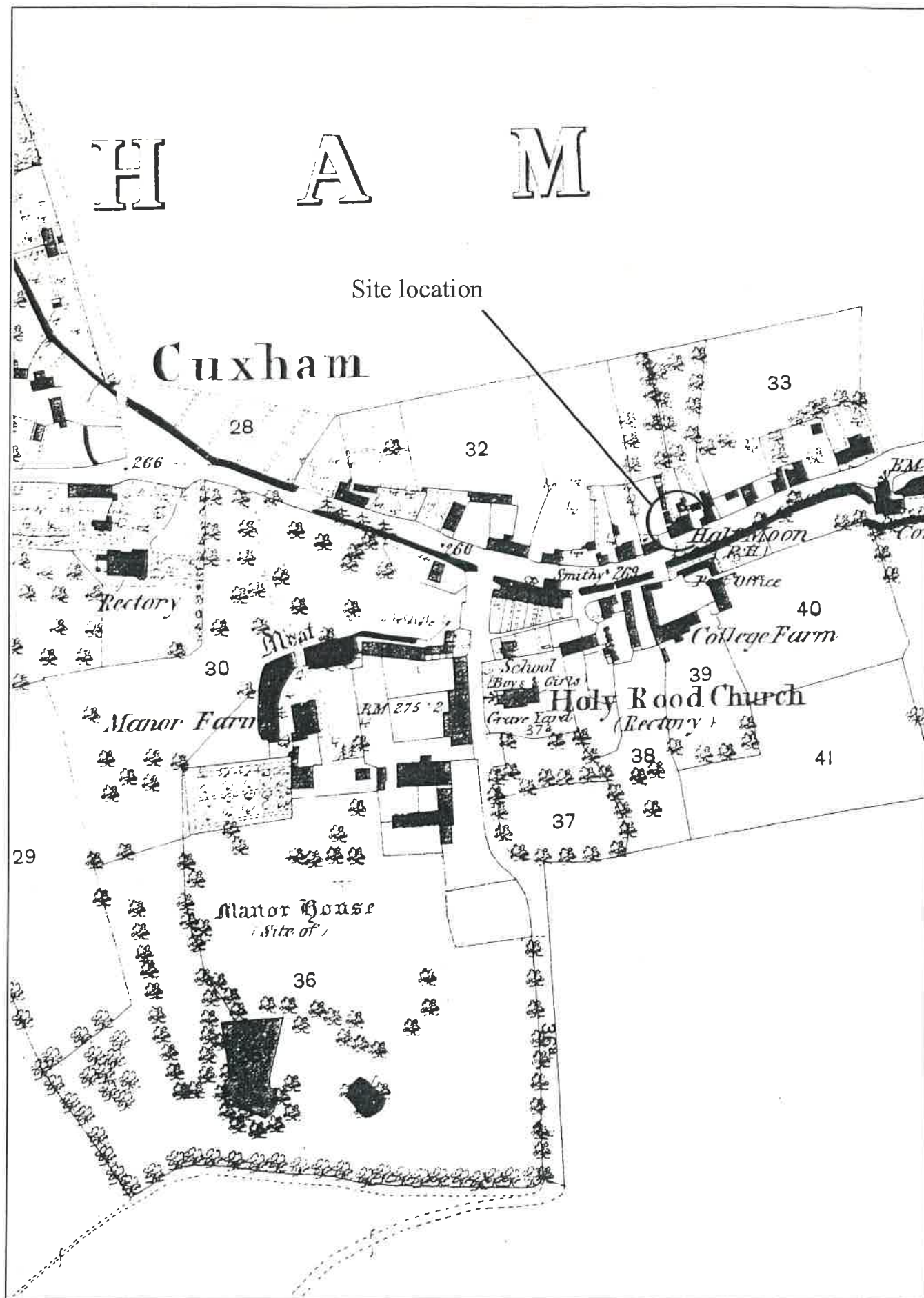
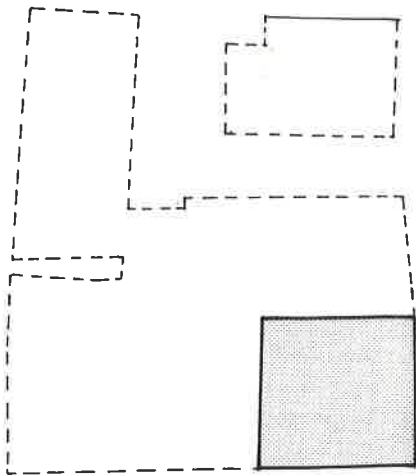
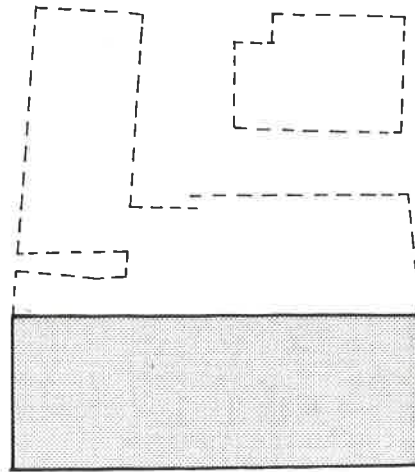


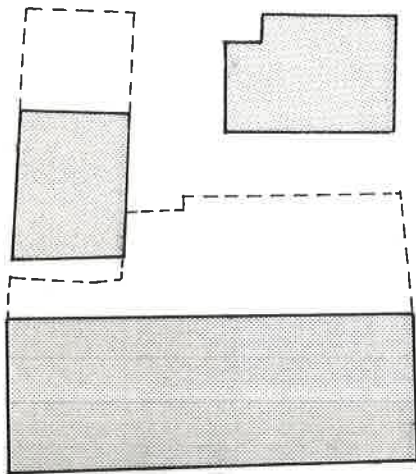
Figure 10: First edition 25" Ordnance Survey (1881)



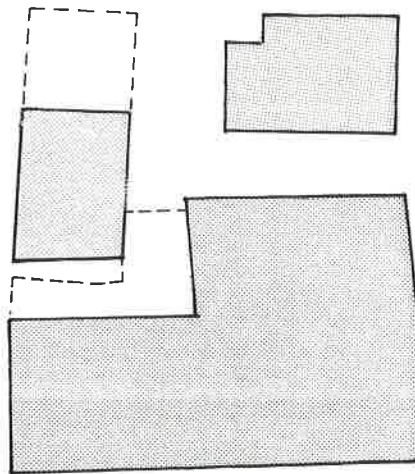
Phase I: early 17th century



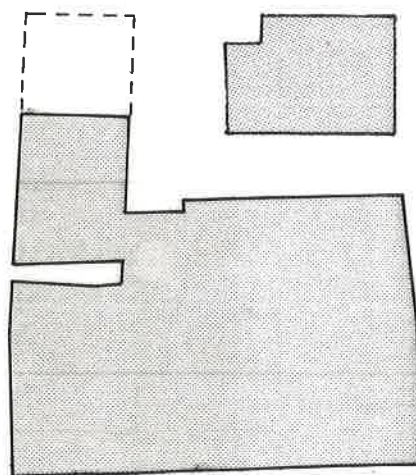
Phase II: later 17th century



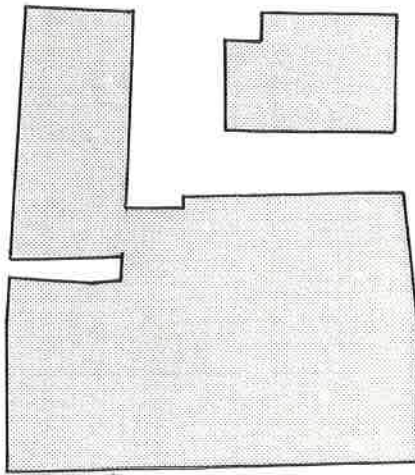
Phase III: 18th century



Phase IV: 19th century



Phase V: early 20th century



Phase VI: later 20th century

Figure 11: Phasing plan



Plate 1: General view of Block A from north-east



Plate 2: General view of the pub clad in scaffolding from the north-west



Plate 3: General view from east. Block G to left, Block F to right



Plate 4: First floor of Block B looking north-west



Plate 5: First floor elm floor boards in Block B



Plate 6: Internal face of north wall of Block B



Plate 7: East end of Truss4. Notch in collar for clasped purlin



Plate 8: Scarf in west wall plate of Block B



Plate 9: View of chimneys of Blocks A and B from east



Plate 10: Eastern end of truss at north end of Block A. Note raised tie



Plate 11: North face of Truss 2 built into chimney



Plate 12: View from ground floor of the two chimneys



Plate 13: Ground floor of Block A looking north-west



Plate 14: Ground floor of Block D



Plate 15: Partially visible roof timbers in Block D



Plate 16: Ex-situ scarfed purlin. Probably from Block B



Plate 17: South elevation of Block A



Plate 18: Principal rafter of Truss 2 tenoned into wall plate



Plate 19: Surviving joists over Block C



Plate 20: Dovetail to underside of ex-situ tie-beam. Block B



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