

**Historic building recording at
Half Moon House, High St,
Haslemere, Surrey**

NGR: SU 9046 3280

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Report to Casa Developments Ltd & Robert Shaw & Partners

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Summary statement

Historic building recording was requested by Nigel Barker, Conservation Officer for Waverley Borough Council, to assess the impact of proposed alterations to Half Moon House, Haslemere, Surrey, as part of an application for planning consent. The building is a Grade II Listed Building, with an apparently complex development. It is proposed to modify the building beyond the shop front to residential use.

The proposed alterations will result in the removal of certain partitions within the building, as well as other works, including the creation of a new entrance through an external wall. This assessment was undertaken so that the implications of the development for the historic integrity of the building could be understood and appropriate mitigation arranged. The Planning Consultants, Robert Shaw and Partners, on behalf of their client, Casa Developments, have asked C K Currie of CKC Archaeology to undertake recording work that would fulfil the requirements of Waverley Borough Council.

The earliest surviving fabric shows that the buildings evolved from a late medieval hall house, possibly with a contemporary west wing and eastern service bay. The joists of the jettied west wing, plus the surviving portions of the halls crown post roof, suggest a building constructed before 1500. Although this could be as early as the late 14th century, the most likely date is within the 15th century. The unusual position of this building, set back from the main borough plan, on a prime burgage plot opposite the town hall, suggests a very early origin. It is suggested that the present structure was built on the site of a building that pre-dated the laying out of Haslemere borough in the 12th or early 13th century. It would seem to have been of high status to enable it to have survived within the otherwise regular layout of the town. Until at least 1820 the original building was the homestead of a local farm of over 80 acres.

In the early 17th century, a new building was erected on the street front. This was extended south to meet the existing eastern service bay of the hall house. It is thought that the owners of farmhouse built this as an inn, incorporating it into the existing house as an elongated east wing. The name of the inn, the Half Moon, has since become attached to the farmhouse, which became known as Half Moon Farm, and, after 1889, Half Moon House. In the first half of the 18th century, it seems that the old service wing of the hall was rebuilt. This may have coincided with the building being subdivided, with the former inn becoming a shop. After 1735 a three storey western extension was added to the shop front building. This was demolished, probably in the late 19th century, possibly following a thorough renovation of the Half Moon House in 1889.

This renovation replaced all the windows of the earlier structure, and was probably responsible for the rearrangement of the internal divisions, including the insertion of the present stairwell. This seems to have been carried out for Dr Winstanley, the local vaccinator, turning the former farmhouse into a modernised gentleman's residence. In the later 20th century further alterations, of a relatively minor nature, were undertaken to convert the house to office use.

The shop part of the building became a separate property, but has occasionally been reunited in ownership with the house behind, as it has at present. There are a number of early internal features surviving in the floors above the shop, including window latches, hinges and plank doors. Within Half Moon House, many of the late 19th century internal features have survived conversion to office use, including most of the windows, some panelled doors and the staircase. There are occasional earlier features in this part of the building that pre-date the 1889 renovation. These include the door to the cellar, and the butterfly hinges on small cupboards on the side of the stack inserted into the hall.

The impact of the proposed conversion is discussed, and recommendations to preserve some of the better historical aspects of the structure are put forward.

Historic building recording at Half Moon House, High St, Haslemere, Surrey (NGR: SU 9046 3280)

This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME, now English Heritage) *Recording historic buildings. A descriptive specification* (London, 1991), and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Reading, 1999), where considered appropriate.

The client should note that the analysis given here is a personal opinion only, and might not prove to be an exact representation of the historical facts.

1.0 Introduction (Fig. 1)

Historic building recording was requested by Nigel Barker, Conservation Officer for Waverley Borough Council, to assess the impact of proposed alterations to Half Moon House, Haslemere, Surrey (NGR: SU 9046 3280), as part of an application for planning consent. The building is a Grade II Listed Building, with an apparently complex development. It is proposed to return the building beyond the shop front to residential use.

The proposed alterations will result in the removal of certain partitions within the building, as well as other works, including the creation of a new entrance through an external wall. This assessment was undertaken so that the implications of the development for the historic integrity of the building could be understood and appropriate mitigation arranged. The Planning Consultants, Robert Shaw and Partners, on behalf of their client, Casa Developments, have asked C K Currie of CKC Archaeology to undertake recording work that would fulfil the requirements of Waverley Borough Council.

2.0 Historical background (see plates)

Half Moon House is a timber framed building traditionally thought to have been begun c. 1500 (DoE Register). It stands on the south side of the High Street, in the small Surrey market town of Haslemere. It is situated opposite the Town Hall, at the far end of what appears to be the market place of the town. Haslemere is probably a medieval foundation, in an area that was slightly isolated amongst sandy heaths on the Surrey/Sussex border until the late 19th century. Around this time, its scenic situation became popular with the late Victorian middle classes, and it became a centre for the Arts and Crafts style. The Dolmetsch workshop was situated here (Nairn & Pevsner 1971, 304). Although the town contains a number of older houses, the Arts and Crafts style is predominant.

The name Haslemere probably derives from 'the hazel tree on the border', and relates to its position near the county border, and the former heavily wooded nature of the area (Gover *et al* 1934). Historically, Haslemere was a tithing of Godalming. It was not mentioned separately in Domesday (Redstone 1911, 45), and its formation as a parish was probably late. Although a market is first mentioned there in 1221, the parish church was a chapelry of Chiddingfold parish. The market town was not mentioned as a borough in the return of

1315, but was referred to as a 'burgus' in 1377. Turner (1987, 251) considers that the town at Haslemere 'seems to have been planted deliberately to minister to the needs of a remote area', as it clearly was in the medieval period.

Haslemere descended with the manor of Godalming until 1784, and was not considered a separate manor until after 1596. Godalming had been a royal estate, which was transferred to the bishop of Salisbury in 1221. The bishop did not officially recognise the status of the town until 1394, when he granted it a market on Wednesday and an annual fair for five days around the feast of Holy Cross (Redstone 1911, 46).

In 1596 Queen Elizabeth regranted the market and fairs because, it was stated, they had fallen out of use. The restored market was held on Tuesdays, and an additional annual fair was granted on the days of St Philip and St James. The market was generally poor on account of the poverty of the region. In 1658, it is recorded that the Market Hall, the Fish Cross and the Butter Cross were in a ruinous condition. The crosses were pulled down in 1735, although the rebuilding of the Town Hall had to wait until 1814.

Despite returning two members to Parliament 'since time immemorial', the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 declared it a 'rotten borough', and its burghal status ceased thereafter. In the later 19th century, following Professor Tyndall building a house a Hindhead, the area became popular with the Victorian middle classes, and the town's prosperity revived.

Half Moon House is first depicted on borough maps dating from the early 18th century. These maps are unusual in that they show miniature sketch elevations of all the properties in the borough (Swanton 1914, 240; Rolston 1956, 33; SRO AC1363/11/50). The map of 1735 is particularly information, as it shows Half Moon House largely as it is today (Swanton op cit). It appears to have become known as the Half Moon Inn by 1626 (Rolston op cit). By 1820 the property had become divided, with the old portion set back from the street acting as the farmhouse for Half Moon Farm (SRO G85/2/1/2/23). This may have always been the case. It is possible that the original hall house began its life as the homestead for a farm, with the shop front being added to provide an inn on the street front. The earliest borough maps show farm buildings surrounding the property at the rear, and extending down to the street front. Where College Hill is today there had formerly been a barn. These farm buildings were gradually removed during the 19th century, and the farm lands sold and broken up for development.

Swanton (1914, 245), an authoritative early 20th-century historian of the town, states that the period when the property was an inn is difficult to trace. No new documents appear to have been found since he wrote. The property was in the possession of the Stead family in the early 17th century. It may have been previously known as Bowlands Farm around 1550 (Rolston 1956, 21). The Steads may have been responsible for keeping the inn, which was probably maintained as a separate property in what is now the shop front. In 1626 a John Steed the younger was fined as an offending tapster. A John Steed left the property and its lands to the Billinghursts, another prominent local family, in 1739. Henry Billinghurst may have been previously a tenant, as he seems to be listed in the borough rent roll of 1723 as paying 2d for the Half Moon (SRO AC1363/22/1).

John Billingham sold the property in 1742 to William and Edward Cobden. At this time, it was divided into two tenements, but it seems that it had ceased to be an inn then as it was referred to as 'formerly called the Half Moon' (Swanton 1914, 245). William Cobden was a tanner by profession. By 1775 it had become part of Burrell's property in Haslemere, with 'Edgeler and Begent' in occupation (SRO AC1363/11/50). In 1814 the property had been divided between four people. John Snatt was in the 'east tenement', Betty Edgeler was in the west tenement, Caleb Whithall was in the east tenement 'in the yard', and John Slade in the west [in the yard] (HML LM 1.563). These divisions are explained by a photograph of 1889 (HML P.2.463), which shows a second three-storey building to the west of the shop front. This has since been demolished and replaced by a single-storey outbuilding. Presumably the tenement 'in the yard' was the farmhouse, which seems to have been divided into two.

A sale particular of 1820 gives Caleb Withall as the tenant of the Half Moon Farm. The back part of the house was the homestead of this farm, which comprised just over 81 acres. The shop, and another outbuilding to the west on the site of the barn shown on 18th-century maps, was in the possession of John Snatt, who seems to have kept part of the premises as a collar maker's shop (SRO G85/2/1/2/23). At the time of the tithe survey (1842), John Mitchell owned and occupied the farmhouse, with much of the farmland still intact. The shop front was then in the separate ownership of Thomas Hillyer (SRO 864/1/81-82). Mitchell would appear to have come into the property in 1834. By an indenture of that date John Mitchell obtained the property from William, Earl of Lonsdale. This states that Lonsdale had obtained it from the Burrell family in 1823. The farm had previously been in the tenure of John Spencer, a shopkeeper, followed by John Edgeler then John Snett, and 'now' in the occupation of one 'Hillier' (HML LD 5.47), presumably the owner of the shop in 1842.

It is not known what happened here subsequently, other than that the farm buildings were subsequently removed. A photograph dating from 1886 shows demolition rubble on the site of the barn (HML P.0.199). Other photographs record the farmhouse before and after a thorough renovation of June 1889, which transformed the decaying medieval building into the present house (HML P.0.421; P.1.913; P.2.463). They make a remarkable comparison (discussed below in section 5.0). This was probably done to convert the farm into a gentleman's residence. In 1886 the farm had been lived in by 'L Winstanley' and the Reverend Banford (HML LM 1.561). In 1885 Kelly's Directory lists R W Winstanley, the public vaccinator for Shottermill District living in the 'market place' (HML LB 3.1532), and it was probably this gentleman who modernised the old farm. He was still living there in 1921 (HML LD 8.100), but by 1936 'Mrs A Winstanley', possibly his widow, was there (HML LD 8.121). The road called College Hill was cut through the former farmyard at some time between 1871 and 1912 (OS 25" maps, sheet 44.12).

The building is presently used as a ladies' clothes shop, with offices behind. The offices were empty at the time of this study.

3.0 Strategy

The strategy for this work was laid down in the project design (Currie 2000). This stated that the recording would be undertaken to Level 2 of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (now English Heritage) *Recording historic buildings. A descriptive specification* (London, 1991). This involved making a descriptive and photographic record of the building, with particular reference to the proposed alterations. Both the exterior and interior of the building was examined, described and photographed. Some documentary research was undertaken to help in the analysis of the evidence gathered. Plans and elevations were annotated from those produced by the client, and incorporated into the report.

4.0 Results (See plates)

4.1 Introduction

Half Moon House is a complex building set into a slope. It is contiguous with number 10 High Street, which comprises the shop. The consequence of the slope is that describing the various floors can be confusing. For instance the kitchen at the back (south) of the property is technically on the ground floor in comparison with the ground level, but on the first floor in relation to the shop front. Likewise, the cellars, under the kitchen floor are on the equivalent of the ground floor when related to the shop (north) front. In describing the building, therefore, it is proposed to adhere to the floor descriptions given in the proposal plans by J M C Talbot & Partner (Drawing number 1406-1; copy in plastic sleeve at rear of this report). All drawings and illustrations are adapted from this plan. However, this plan should only be taken as a general guide. Anomalies were observed in the drawn elevations, and the reader should check all measurements on the ground.

4.2 General description (Figs 2-3, plates, figs in Appendix 2)

Half Moon House can be identified as originating as a late medieval hall house. It has a jettied west wing, probably contemporary with the hall. These parts are set back about 14m south of the road, and are cut into the steep slope of Shepherd's Hill. On the east side of the former hall is a long east wing that extends down to the street. This is now divided between the present ladies clothes shop and a set of offices at the rear, which extends into the hall section. Historically the building seems to have been divided in this way since at least the mid 18th century. This description gives the Department of the Environment's Listed Building descriptions, but elaborates on these where it is considered relevant. An analysis of the building is given in section 5.1.

The Department of the Environment listing for Half Moon House (Haslemere no. 3/62) describes it as:

"Timber farmed house of circa 1500, once an open hall of 2 bays with a west cross wing; and a later cross wing at other end. Heavy jowled posts and slightly cambered tie beam to main truss with central peg hole suggesting crown post construction although roof not

accessible. Stout square framing is visible outside at rear and on the west cross wing which is jettied. Filling partly rubble and part brick. Other rear elevations tile hung above, brick below and some small, galleted coursed rubble masonry. Front of 2 storeys, 3 bays of which the left is covered by projecting wing joined to no. 10. Timber framed. Right bay gabled and jettied. Tile hung 1st floor, brick-filled framing below. Large modern casements and a square bay at right. Modern pent porch at left. Swept tiled roofs with tall brick chimneys.'

The northern part of the east wing is listed as no. 10 High Street (Haslemere no. 3/63). This is described as:

'Long. Timber framed building, probably C17, projecting from east cross wing of Half Moon House. Main gabled end to road of three storeys and attic, 2 windows. High pitched tiled roof, tile hung gable, bright red mathematical tiles below. Sash windows with glazing bars in moulded wood architraves. Modern projecting shop front in early C19 style with small tiled pentice running around right corner of building. Right return tile hung above malmstone basement plinth with red brick dressings. (Ground level at front becomes basement at sides). Visible timber framing above brick filling on east return. C17 chimney stack to east, later stacks elsewhere.'

The main entrance to the house leads into the former medieval hall. This is of two bays measuring approximately 5.2m E-W by 5.9m N-S. A massive brick chimney has been inserted against the centre of the east wall. The fireplace now contains a 'Courtier' cast iron stove marked 'made in Denmark'. There are a set of small cupboards set into the stack on each side. Access to the first floor is via a wooden dog-legged staircase with turned balusters, possibly of late 19th-century date. The original entrance was not in the present position but half a bay over to enter against the east wall of the hall.

Upstairs the heavy jowled posts are visible supporting the cambered tie beam (Plate 8). The beam has been interfered with at its south end, and probably reset to increase headroom when the present stairs were inserted. The beam appears to have had a central crown post, although this has been cut short in the roof. In the roof space it is still possible to identify smoke-blackened rafters, although some have clearly been replaced since the hall ceased to be open to the roof. Details of the heavy jowled timbers at the west end of the hall can still be seen, although the timbers at the east end have been largely hidden. In the roof of the east wing, the sawn off crown post can still be seen with downward arched braces that are not set flush with the east end of the post. Had the east end of the hall been built to be an external wall, one might expect the braces to be fitted flush with the east edge of the post. This suggests a contemporary eastern service bay. The braces are at least three inches thick, their large size suggesting a late medieval date. The hall range is separately framed to the west wing.

The west wing shows similar jowling to the hall, with some of the timbering exposed upstairs. This is a two bay structure. Details of this wing are best seen from the outside. The north (street) front is jettied, with a late 19th-century bay window inserted. The original joists in the floor can be seen projecting as the jetty. These are over six inches

wide indicating a later medieval date, with a possible terminal date of about 1500. The west facing elevation has a tile hung upper storey, but below details of the timber frame can be seen. The frame sits on a stone cill, and is made of square and rectangular panels, with curving downward braces at either end, and a third similar brace about a third of the way in from the north. The panels are filled mainly with stone rubble. The three lowest panels at the south end are (from north to south) brick, brick and with the end panel being stone in the north half and brick in the north side. In the roof space, there is some evidence to suggest that the roof of the west wing has been remade. Both the hall and west wing have swept tile roofs, and tall brick chimneys. The tile hanging appears to be comprised of mainly replacement tiles, suggesting relatively recent refurbishment, possibly in the late 19th century (Plates 11 & 12).

Internally the west wing measures 4.4m E-W by 6.8m N-S on the ground floor, not counting the bay window. The jetty adds about 0.4m to the upstairs N-S length. In the upstairs bedroom there is a fireplace against the east wall with a blue and white glazed tile surround. The tiles depict horsemen in archaic costume and armour often in fighting postures. The grate is cast iron, with a wooden surround and mantle. A mirror is built into the design above the mantle. The whole has the feel of a late 19th-century feature. There is a good wooden door surround leading into the upstairs west wing that may be of early date. The windows in the wing are mainly casement types with iron bars between the lights. The spiralled iron window latches are of late 19th-century type, suggesting the wing may have had its windows replaced when the bay window was inserted.

To the east of the hall is a long eastern wing extending down to the street. The full length of this wing is 22.5m. Occasional beams can be seen in the office section (Half Moon House), mainly in the ceilings along the line of what appear to be mainly later partitions, but, generally, this part has been heavily modernised. The last room before coming on to the division with no. 10 has brick steps leading down into the cellar. This has two brick subdivisions against the north wall. The walls are all painted white, partly obscuring the materials, but these seem to be brick with stone rubble in the east wall. The south-east corner against the steps has been completely replaced in unsightly breeze block.

The west facing external elevation of this wing is tile hung to within 0.7m of the ground, concealing the detail of most of the structure. The tile hanging is plain from the external brick chimney south, and of a decorative type to the north. There is a single storied brick outbuilding against the west wall, extending back from the street. Early 19th century plans of the building appear to show a structure on the site of this outbuilding, but in a different plan form to the buildings presently existing (SRO G85/2/1/2/23). The roof throughout this wing is of plain tiles, with massive brick chimney stacks dominating the skyline. The stack against the west wall appears to be a relatively recent addition, possibly of late 19th- or early 20th-century date.

Outside the east-facing elevation shows three distinctive sections, showing much evidence for past alterations. It can be divided into three main sections. The most northerly is timber-framed with brick infill over a large stone sill wall. The latter is up to 1.6m high on the street front, but diminishes significantly up the slope to the south.

Above the sill wall the timber-framing forms a pattern of irregular square and rectangular panels. There are windows set in an irregular manner in the southern half of this framing. There are no windows in the northern half of the framing.

There are at least four distinctive differences in the brick filling of the frame, suggesting much alteration and repair. Four panels or part panels contain brick laid in a herringbone pattern. These are in the lower part of the northern half (Plate 7). There are a number of panels containing older bricks that were relatively thin. These were mainly in the lower part of this section. The top part of the northern section was mainly in a thick brick of apparently late date (possibly early modern), although they could have been of the brick tax period in the later 18th century. Finally, mainly in middle of the top part of this section were a number of panels filled with what appeared to be modern brick. Apart from the herringbone panels, the panels were filled with brick laid in stretcher bond, with headers or brick parts filling the gaps along the panel edges.

The framing extends to the line of the front wall of the cellar. The east elevation to the south has a tile hung upper storey with a mixed brick and stone rubble lower storey. The tile hanging of the mid section is plain over mainly old brick. The exposed wall below the tile hanging has some stone in the cill, but this is much mixed up. The most notable feature of the wall is in the brick above the cill line. The lowest brick is an old type, with a more modern-looking brick above. The division between these two types of brick is two courses below the line of the first horizontal rail above the cill beam in the timber-framed section to the north. It is suspected that the framing has been removed along this line (plus two courses below it), and then refaced with modern brick. How far up this extends is unknown as the conjectured line of the next rail up is concealed beneath the tile hanging. There is a timber post still extant at the south end of this section. This has evidence of peg holes on the north side of the post, but none on the south side. This suggests that the framing of the northern part of the wing extended as far as this post but not beyond it.

The southern section of the east elevation has club tile over the upper storey with predominantly stone rubble with some brick patching below. The lower course are rubble stone throughout, but for the most northerly two thirds, the line between old brick and modern in the previous section continues. In this section, it is stone rubble below the line, and brick above. This extends to just past to most southerly window in the elevation. Hereafter it is mainly rubble stone with some brick patching below the tile hanging.

The back (south side) of the building has been heavily modernised, with much modern brick, particularly at the back of the east wing. The gable here is tile hung, with a mix of plain and nib-ended tile. Below is much stone rubble work patched by brick over modern brick lower courses (Plate 6).

The shop front is of three storeys, with a fourth attic storey and the gable fronting the street (Plates 5, 12). The upper storeys are jettied above a fine carved bressumer beam, with carved foliated brackets at each end. The gable is hung with plain tile, with the two storeys below hung with mathematical tiles. This tile hanging is depicted in a sketch of

the house dated 1735, although the apex of the gable from half way to the top does not appear to be tile hung at this date. The shop front has a shallow tiled pentice roof over the ground floor windows. The north facing aspect has allowed damp to get into the tiles of both this roof and the tile hanging above, giving it a damp, dirty appearance, contrasting with the DoE description of the tiles as 'bright red'. This front is jettied with a fine ovolo jetty bressumer, and carved brackets of possible Jacobean date *c.* 1620-5.

Internally no. 10 has some interesting features. The shop has been largely modernised, but on the first through to the attic floor there are many opportunities to see the timber beams. Most of the rooms still have early plank doors with round ended hinges of a type common in SE England in the post-medieval period. Other historic fixtures include a door with early 18th-century L-shaped hinges, and some surviving casement windows with lights divided by thin iron bars. One window still retains a possible original 'woodman' latch. These fixtures are described in more detail in the following sections. The attic room reveals the roof timbers as being supported on curved raking queen struts. There is a double collar on one of the two sets of roof supports visible (Plate 10). These have been removed on the most northerly set. The cut off beam of the upper collar can still be seen in the wall.

The roof in the rest of the wing was difficult to access. The mid section continued the raking queen post roof, supporting the early 17th-century date suggested by the jetty bressumer. The section over the cellar had wattle and daub gables over both walls of this part of the building. The timbers in the southernmost of these internal roof divisions appeared to be much altered. The roof adjoining the east side of the hall over the conjectured site of the medieval service wing was much altered. Although there had been many repairs in this section, it would appear that the original roof consisted of staggered tenoned purlins, suggesting an early 18th century date. This might indicate that the original service area of the hall had been rebuilt, possibly at some undefined time after 1700.

Internally that part of Half Moon House within the east wing has been heavily renovated, possibly much of this being done in 1889, although the kitchen cupboards probably date from the 20th-century conversion to office use. It would appear that the only original internal fitting here is the plank door to the cellar. This has what appears to be original spearhead hinges. Some good original framing is visible just inside this door over the cellar steps. The steps themselves seem to be of early 17th-century brickwork, although elsewhere in the cellar the walls seem to have been largely rebuilt. The present cellar partitions appear to be of later brick. Elsewhere in the east wing, a number of doors and some wood panelling upstairs (Plate 9) appear to belong to the 1889 renovation.

4.3 Proposed alterations: ground floor & east-facing elevation (Figs. 2-3)

Room numbers (numbered from 1-20) and major proposed alterations (lettered from A-O) are shown on figure 2 to which the reader is referred.

The proposed alterations here are:

1. The blocking of a window in the east external wall (O).
2. The creation of two new doorways in the east external wall (O).
3. The removal of brick partitions in the cellar (A).

The external wall requiring alteration is the east-facing elevation of the building.

The part proposed to be altered lies in the northern timber-framed section. It is intended to block a large window near to the exterior ground level, and to cut two doorways to the north of it. The most southerly of these doors is proposed to be a new entrance door. To the north of this door will be a smaller bin door (Plate 7).

The window to be blocked has a modern wooden sash frame, with no features of historic quality. It may be modern, cut to give light into the present shop (Room 1).

The proposed entrance door will remove a small two-light window, with a modern wooden frame. Again it has no noticeable historic quality. The brickwork in this area is somewhat patched near the top of the proposed door. A line of modern brick here seems to have been inserted to replace part of the timber framing that may have been removed here. The door will cut through part of the timber-framing, but this framing may itself be a replacement of the original timbers. This is a horizontal rail that sits just above the sill wall, which is still about 1.3m above ground level at this point. This would suggest it is the remains of a sill beam to the main frame. This beam is not continuous throughout this section, and has been removed entirely to the south of this point, where there is evidence of much alteration to the fabric (including the insertion of the window to be blocked).

The only internal alteration proposed on this floor is the removal of brick partitions in the cellar (Room 2). These seem to be of later brick, and may not be original features.

4.4 Proposed alterations: the first floor

To avoid confusion between plans and description, this section includes the ground floor of Half Moon House, which is on the first floor level of the shop wing. The description of the proposed alterations begins at the shop front, working southwards.

The first proposed alteration is directly above the shop (Room 3), where what appears to be a blank wall is to be removed between two rooms (B), and the present door blocked up. The latter is a panelled door with what appears to be early 18th-century L-hinges, similar (but not identical) to those dated 1721 in Collards, Petworth Road, Haslemere (*cf* Alcock & Hall 1994, 25). Further, the wall, although looking to be innocuous may contain a main supporting post within it, near the east edge of the part to be removed. Such a post certainly exists on the floor above (Room 11). Its position will need to be carefully plotted to try to ensure the removal of the wall does not affect this post.

Moving south, it is suggested that a door is blocked between the proposed Dining Room (Room 5) and the newly proposed part of the shop (C). This door may have been cut into

the original division between no. 10 and Half Moon House. It would therefore seem that this has been done fairly late in the development of the building. The creation of a division here might therefore restore an earlier (but possibly not original) division between the two parts of this building.

In the corner of the main entrance hall (Room 8), it is proposed to remove a wall, converting a cupboard into a door (D). Initially it might be thought that this cuts through what seems to be the original end wall of the medieval hall. Examination inside the cupboard reveals what appears to be the end post in the NE corner of the hall in the NW corner of the cupboard. This seems to show that the building of the cupboard has already cut through the original end wall. The cupboard itself is probably a late 19th-century feature, and is of possible minor interest in itself. Should it be decided to continue to cut a door through here great care should be taken not to remove or damage any further parts of the original hall end wall.

In the hall itself, it is proposed to remove a waist-height partition (F) by the entrance door. This partition seems to have been inserted during the building's use as an office, and seems to be entirely modern. Removing it would probably reinstate earlier conditions.

The final alterations on this floor concern the removal of partitions (E) between the proposed kitchen and breakfast room (Rooms 6 & 7), with subsequent blocking of a cupboard. These areas seem to have been used historically as kitchen areas as brick flooring pertaining to such uses can still be seen on the floor of the partitioning passage between the two existing rooms. The existence of a thick stub wall leading off the back of the hall fireplace suggests that there may have been a dividing wall extending right across this space in the past. If this is the case, it has been removed, and the partition that has now replaced it could be relatively late. The same applies to all the alterations in this area. They seem to be late alterations that have only minor historic interest. The removal of the partitions may further expose timber beams that can be seen in the ceiling above the present plasterwork. The stub wall should be retained if possible, as it may contain early fabric.

4.5 Proposed alterations: the second floor

This section includes the first floor of Half Moon House, which is on the second floor level of the shop wing. The description of the proposed alterations begins at the shop front, working southwards.

The first alteration here is the blocking of an existing internal doorway leading into the NE room (Room 10), the creation of a new doorway (H) and the removal of the existing partition between the rooms (Rooms 10 & 11) overlooking the street. The existing door has historic value. It is a plank door, overpainted with modern white gloss paint, with a possible early 18th-century iron door handle and latch, and early hinges. The handle and latch is characteristic of early 18th-century types, whereas the round-ended hinges can be paralleled with other Surrey types such as those at 6 Slipshoe Street, Reigate, dated provisionally to 1591 (*cf* Alcock & Hall 1994, 21, 26). The door leading into the NW

room also had old hinges. Its removal would detract from the historic integrity of the building.

The position of the proposed new door cuts through the central supporting post, a thick-set timber visible on the north side of the existing partition. Such a proposal cuts into the primary frame of the ancient structure, and would weaken the support for the upper floor and roof. It is not known if the existing N-S partition between the rooms overlooking the street is original. There were no obvious clues in the wall itself as it is covered with plaster, but presence of two old doors on early hinges to both rooms either side of the partition suggest the partition might be old.

South of the front rooms is the staircase. It is proposed to make a number of alterations to existing partitions in this area, and to block up an existing doorway (I). There is some indication that the existing layout of the rooms (Room 12 and passage) in this vicinity is old, and that the alterations here might interfere with historic fabric. The window at the top of the stair, looking out to the east, contains a middle section made of iron bars with a 'woodman' iron latch (cf White Friars, Wartling, Sussex; *ibid*, 33). The two lights either side in this window are modern wood replacements.

The alterations on the Half Moon side of the partition would include the removal of cupboards and wooden panelling (in Room 12; Plate 9), probably of late 19th-century date. The insertion of a bathroom into an existing through lobby could interfere with a post projecting from the NE corner of that lobby. The insertion of a blocking wall to the south may reinstate an old division between Half Moon House and no. 10.

Working south, the next proposal is to put a door through the south wall of 'bedroom 3' (Room 13), blocking an existing door (J). It is suspected that this partition might be old. It continues the line of the south wall of the hall. An old beam can be seen just below the ceiling above the present partition.

Alterations in the SE rooms (Rooms 15 & 16) of the east wing require the removal of a W-E partition between existing rooms here, and the blocking of the northern door (K). A timber beam presently follows this alignment, although it is not known if this division is old. The northern room sits behind the main hall chimney stack. This might suggest that these rooms were once one to maximise the heat obtained from the stack. The southern room would have been without any obvious form of heating.

The blocking of the present doors into the toilets (L) are not thought to affect historical integrity. The toilets were probably created for the offices here, making the doors late insertions into a possible late partition wall.

The final alteration on this floor involves building an *en-suite* bathroom against the existing partition wall in the west wing (Rooms 18 & 19; M). A fine jowled post exists on the west end of this wall, and great care would be needed to avoid damage to this feature. The positioning of a bathroom here ought to be reconsidered.

4.6 Proposed alterations: the third floor or attic

This is a room built into the roof space above the shop (Room 20). A fine set of roof timbers is exposed here, revealing a number of alterations (Plate 10). The roof is supported on curved raking queen posts. Alterations here comprise the insertion of a bathroom in the SW corner of the attic, and two Heritage Roof Windows into the roof, one on the east and one on the west side (N). It was noted that the windows could be inserted without interfering with existing exposed timbers. However, plaster walls hide the rafters, and it is not possible to know how much original material would need to be removed to facilitate this alteration. The windows are quite small, and might be located so that only one rafter would need cutting through. Great care would be needed to prevent damp from the proposed bathroom affecting the original timbers existing here, and a bathroom on this floor might need to be reconsidered.

5.0 Discussion (Figs 2-3, plates, Figures in Appendix 2)

5.1 General discussion of the building

The sooting of the roof timbers above the two-bayed hall confirms that this room was once open to the roof in the medieval style. The original building may have comprised the hall and the west wing. However, both sections are separately framed, making it possible they were of different dates. On balance, this might be considered unlikely, particularly as the west wing contains a number of early features that can be matched chronologically with the hall. The thickness of the joists that extend to form the jetty are of a type found in the late medieval period. The Surrey Domestic Buildings Research Group (hereafter SDBRG 1978) consider the medieval parts of the building date from the 15th century. Examination of the house by a specialist in medieval timber framing, indicated that the framing of the west wing was unlikely to post-date 1500. This argues that the DoE listing description is too conservative in suggesting a date of c. 1500. It is suggested that the thick joists forming the jetty could even be put back into the later 14th century, although the 15th century is more likely (Edward Roberts pers. comm.).

It would seem that there was an eastern service wing contemporary with the hall. Those parts of the hall that can be clearly dated to the late medieval period were built around a solid frame, with heavy jowled posts and a cambered tie beam between the two bays. Part of what appear to be a crown post survived in the roof behind the later inserted stack. This was sooted, and had thick downward braces faced up against the hall. This suggested that there was a further bay to the east. The thickness of the braces also suggested a pre-1500 date for the hall timbers, indicating possible contemporaneity with the west wing.

Throughout the building there appears to have been a stone cill wall. This was higher than normal cills to account for the unevenness of the slope into which the building was built. In a significant number of places the outer walls are either stone rubble, or stone rubble fill between the timber panels. This might suggest that this material occurs in the early parts of the building, although this might not necessarily be original between the timber panels.

Leaving aside the east wing for the time being, the way the hall house was set back from the road would suggest some special status. Eighteenth-century maps show farm buildings extending from the street front intermittently around an enclosure with the house on the east side. The hall house, plus part of the east wing, formed the farmhouse to Half Moon Farm in 1820 when it was put up for sale (SRO G85/2/1/2/23). This is all suggestive that the hall house originated as a farmhouse set back from the main plan of the borough. However, the principal position that the building commands on the south side of the market opposite the town hall makes it hard to understand how such a prime spot was not built over by regular burgage plots. An explanation to this is that a house existed here before the borough was planned, and the town plan then had to accommodate this anomaly in its layout. That the farm was not rebuilt to tie in closer with the regular town plan further suggests that the house was considered of sufficient high status for it to remain in position.

Haslemere is credited with a market as early as 1221. This is not to suggest that the town plan may not have formed after this, but it is as likely that the basis of the present layout had begun to form at this date. This would strongly suggest that a building existed on the present site from at least the early 13th century. It is unlikely that the present building contains any fabric as early, but the unusual position of the earliest standing building supports the structural evidence in arguing that the traditional dating of *c.* 1500 for Half Moon House may be too conservative. At least it might be expected that there was a structure on the site from a much earlier date.

The main problem of Half Moon House is the east wing. That part immediately adjoining the hall has been much altered and modernised. This makes it difficult to connect it to the shop front section. This is now considered a separate structure for listing purposes. It seems to have been subdivided as early as 1742. Prior to this, although it might have been in joint ownership, it still seems to have served an entirely separate function. No. 10 first appears in the documentary record as an inn called the Half Moon. It is likely that the farm, apparently called Bowlands *c.* 1550 (Rolston 1956, 21), subsequently took on the name of the inn. The owner of the property, John Stead, was fined as a tapster in 1626 (*op cit*). It therefore seems likely that the present structure of No. 10 had been erected by that date.

Such a date seems to fit in with the architectural evidence at hand. The well-executed ovolo jetty bressumer beam on the street front appears to be not later than the first half of the 17th century. Fixtures within the structure, although mainly dated to the period 1700-20, can be taken back further. One set of round door hinges inside parallels those from No. 6 Slipshoe Street, Reigate, provisionally dated to the 1590s. Re-use of hinges should not be excluded, but the general impression given by the evidence is that No. 10 seems to date from the late 16th or early 17th century. It is notable that Haslemere was granted a new charter in 1596, and this might have signalled a period of urban regeneration, of which the construction of no. 10 as an inn was a part. A sketch of 1735 on the Haslemere borough map of that date, showing the north elevation, confirms that the building existed in its present form by this date (Swanton 1914, 240).

Does this suggest that the entire east wing was constructed soon after the new charter? This is possible but there are some difficulties. Was the hall house free standing at that time? If so what existed along the street front. Was this further farm buildings, as a barn had once stood between No. 10 and College Hill, over which the latter road was built? If this was not the case, it is hard to believe such a prime burgage plot would have been entirely unoccupied.

The evidence within the existing structure seems to suggest that the shop front may have been built in the first quarter of the 17th century. It would appear to have been built up to the then existing service bay of the hall house. As discussed above the position of the downward braces to the part surviving crown post at the east end of the hall indicate that there was an earlier service wing already attached to the hall. The new building extended to butt against this wing. An external post between the line of the service wing and the shop building shows pegs on the north side only, suggesting that the timber framing of no. 10 only extended this far.

Initially the old service wing may have been adapted to link up with this new building. The roof timbers above this part show much alteration. Later, possibly in the early 18th century, it was decided to rebuild the service wing. The staggered tenoned purlin roofs suggests an early 18th-century date. The projecting back (south) wall of this portion shows signs of much rebuilding. The earliest plan of the building dates from 1820. This seems to show that the entire existing plan was built by that date. This includes the southwards projection of the east wing beyond the line of the south wall of the hall. The present form of this back wall can be largely explained from a photograph of September 1885 (HML P.0.421), which shows an outbuilding against the gable. This covered the wall below the tile hung gable. Soon after this date, the outbuilding seems to have been removed, requiring the end wall to have been rebuilt to insert outside windows etc.

After 1775 a three storey extension was added to the west of the shop front. This is first shown in plan form on a borough map of 1814. The fully developed plan of Half Moon House and No. 10 High Street is further shown on the sale catalogue map of 1820. This extension is best shown on a photograph of the 29th June 1889 (HML P.2.463; Plate 12). This shows that it did not have a shop front. It may have been built as a house, possibly to serve the adjoining shop, which seems to have become a separate property. This division of the two properties may have occurred in 1742, although it is possible the history of the two properties is dotted with constantly changing tenurial conditions. The western three storey structure has now been entirely removed, and the western elevation of the east wing completely restructured. It is possible that the tile hanging, which here extends to within 0.7m of the ground surface, has been put up to hide the scars of this vanished structure. It was probably removed late in the 19th or early in the 20th century.

According to photographs dated March and June 1889 (Plates 11 & 12), the old farmhouse was subjected to a major renovation between these dates. Comparison with photographs pre-dating June 1889 are highly illuminating, and we must be grateful to John Penfold, a local architect and antiquarian, for making such a thorough record for the

time (HML P.0.199; P.0.421; P. 1. 913; P.2.463). These pictures show that all the old windows were replaced by the present fenestration, the outbuildings to the rear of the east wing were removed (probably leading to a rebuilding of that end of the wing), and the existing front porch and steps erected. The bay window in the front of the west wing replaced a door, and it is likely that many of the internal changes were carried out at this time. The present staircase could easily fit into these changes, as could many of the panelled doors, the window fittings, the cupboard cut through the east wall of the hall, and many of the other internal partitions.

Comparison of these photographs suggests that much of the old tile hanging was replaced between March and June 1889. The stack in the west wing seems to have been rebuilt, and the roof of that wing was tidied up at the least, if not rebuilt. As well as replacing the much smaller pre-1889 windows, new windows were inserted at various places.

No. 10 may not have been subject to such thorough alterations. Apart from the shop floor, which has been largely modernised, the upper stories still contain many early doors and other fixtures. The wooden sash windows on the street front shown in 1889 seem to have been replaced by the present metal lights, similar to those put into Half Moon House around this time. The pentice, which the DoE listing considers entirely modern, is a rebuilding of a similar earlier structure. This is shown on the photographs taken in the late 1880s.

There would appear, therefore, to be four main phases in the construction of Half Moon House and No. 10 High Street. There have certainly been many less major alterations since. The chronology suggested is as follows. The hall, west wing and east service bay were built in the late medieval period, possibly on the site of an earlier building of some status. Early in the 17th century the east wing was built as a single unit extending to the north wall of the service bay of the hall. The shop front was used as an inn, possibly providing a second occupation for the owner of Half Moon Farm. In the early 18th century the old service bay to the hall was rebuilt and possibly extended beyond the line of the south wall of the hall. This may have been connected with a subdivision of the building in 1742.

Half Moon House was subjected to a thorough renovation in 1889 to turn it into a residence suited to a professional person, Dr Winstanley, the local vaccinator. This resulted the building taking on its present form, and the destruction of much original fabric. The building that survives today seems to have been only slightly altered when it was converted into offices in the later 20th century. Many of Winstanley's alterations have survived. In particular his windows, with original latches and metal lights, survive in most of the present openings. The staircase, many of the doors, and the front porch all seem to be his doing. It is not known when the three-storey block attached to the shop was demolished, but it would seem that this would have blocked light to the front of the hall, and made the porch cramped. It is probable that this was removed soon after Winstanley's renovations to the main farmhouse. This led to the construction of the present single storey structure on its site, the tile hanging on the west elevation of the east wing, and possibly the rebuilding of the pentice on the shop front. The similarity between the iron

lights in the windows of the Half Moon House, and those in the shop front suggest the latter were replaced soon after 1889.

5.2 Discussion of the impact of the alterations (Figs. 2-3)

The renovation of Half Moon House into a gentleman's residence in 1889 was probably the cause of the principle damage to the early structure, although the more recent conversion to office use has probably contributed. Putting the building back to residential use could be seen as a way to rectify some of these changes, provided the work is done sensitively. Some of the major alterations internally are proposed in the south part of the east wing. Historically, this is the part that has suffered most from modernisation, and the proposals here may only be damaging to relatively late internal changes. The removal of some of the partitions here might restore earlier divisions and bring earlier features to light.

There are some alterations above the shop that might need to be reconsidered. Internally this part of the building has many surviving early features. Rethinking of the proposals could help to integrate these positively into the conversion to residential use, and could increase the property value if marketed in the right sector.

There are a few alterations in the hall and west wing that may have impact on the historic integrity of the structure. The cutting of a door through an existing cupboard on the east side of the hall will result in the cupboard's removal. This is thought to be a late 19th century feature. Although it is a good feature of that date, it has already resulted in the removal of part of the original east wall of the hall. This would mean that the most important early fabric here has already been removed. Should it be considered by Waverley's Borough Council's Conservation Officer that the cupboard can be removed, care should be taken not to inflict further damage to the earlier fabric surrounding it.

A further point concerning the conversion relates to *en-suite* bathrooms. These features are a fairly recent trend in residential living. Such features are acceptable in new-built houses, but they should be carefully located within historic buildings to minimise their impact on historic fabric, particularly to avoid the build up of damp where it may be damaging. It is considered that the *en-suite* bathroom in the west wing, sited against a main jowled supporting post, could cause problems and therefore should be relocated.

If the following points are taken into consideration, and the work undertaken in a sensitive manner, it is thought that the reconversion of these buildings to residential use could be of benefit to their long-term preservation. Imaginative planning, both of the internal arrangements and of the subsequent marketing, could use the historic nature of the property to advantage, increasing its overall value.

6.0 Conclusions

An analysis of Half Moon House and no. 10 High Street ahead of proposed conversion to residential use has enabled the development of the buildings to be clarified. The earliest surviving fabric shows that the buildings evolved from a late medieval hall house, possibly with a contemporary west wing and eastern service bay. The joists of the jettied west wing, plus the surviving portions of the halls crown post roof, suggest a building constructed before 1500. Although this could be as early as the late 14th century, the most likely date is within the 15th century. The unusual position of this building, set back from the main borough plan, on a prime burgage plot opposite the town hall, suggests a very early origin. It is suggested that the present structure was built on the site of a building that pre-dated the laying out of Haslemere borough in the 12th or early 13th century. It would seem to have been of high status to enable it to have survived within the otherwise regular layout of the town. Until at least 1820 the original building was the homestead of a local farm of over 80 acres.

In the early 17th century, a new building was erected on the street front. This was extended south to meet the existing eastern service bay of the hall house. It is thought that the owners of farmhouse built this as an inn, incorporating it into the existing house as an elongated east wing. The name of the inn, the Half Moon, has since become attached to the farmhouse, which became known as Half Moon Farm, and, after 1889, Half Moon House. In the first half of the 18th century, it seems that the old service wing of the hall was rebuilt. This may have coincided with the building being subdivided, with the former inn becoming a shop. After 1775 a three storey western extension was added to the shop front building. This was demolished, probably in the late 19th century, possibly following a thorough renovation of the Half Moon House in 1889.

This renovation replaced all the windows of the earlier structure, and was probably responsible for the rearrangement of the internal divisions, including the insertion of the present stairwell. This seems to have been carried out for Dr Winstanley, the local vaccinator, turning the former farmhouse into a modernised gentleman's residence. In the later 20th century further alterations, of a relatively minor nature, were undertaken to convert the house to office use.

The shop part of the building became a separate property, but has occasionally been reunited in ownership with the house behind, as it has at present. There are a number of early internal features surviving in the floors above the shop, including window latches, hinges and plank doors. Within Half Moon House, many of the late 19th century internal features have survived conversion to office use, including most of the windows, some panelled doors and the staircase. There are occasional earlier features in this part of the building that pre-date the 1889 renovation. These include the door to the cellar, and the butterfly hinges on small cupboards on the side of the stack inserted into the hall.

The impact of the proposed conversion is discussed, and recommendations to preserve some of the better historical aspects of the structure are put forward.

7.0 Recommendations

Although it is not the purpose of this report to make precise recommendations, it is considered that there are three main areas where the proposals could be improved.

1. The proposal to cut a door through a major supporting post above the shop was clearly made without the knowledge of the post's existence. This door should be moved elsewhere.
2. Above the shop there are a number of doors and windows with historic fittings still intact. Where possible, these should not be interfered with. If possible the proposed doors in this area should reuse existing cuttings. Where doors have to be removed, the old doors and their fittings should be preserved, and reused in the new cuttings
3. The location of the *en-suite* bathroom in the west wing should be reconsidered. It is sited against an exposed major post of late medieval date. It may damage the post through subsequent damp. Alterations in the west wing should be carefully designed to minimise the impact of historic fabric of this part of the building as it contains some of the oldest surviving fabric.

8.0 Copyright

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9.0 Archive

The archive for this work has been deposited with the Surrey History Centre, Woking. Copies of the report were lodged with the client, the Conservation Officer of Waverley Borough Council, the Surrey County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are given to all those involved with this project. The project was monitored by Nigel Barker, Conservation Officer for Waverley Borough Council. Project liaison and drawings were provided by Nicola Royston of Robert Shaw & Partners, Planning Consultants. Access was provided by Mr Clive Aldridge of Casa Developments, the property developer. Edward Roberts, a specialist in medieval timber framed buildings, assisted with the historic building evaluation and analysis. The staff of the Surrey Record Office and the Haslemere Educational Museum Library provided access to documentary sources for the property.

11.0 References

11.1 Original sources in the Surrey Record Office (SRO):

Maps:

SRO AC1363/11/50 Borough map, 1775 (reproduced in this report as Plate 1)

SRO 864/1/81-82 Tithe map & award for Haslemere, 1842 (reproduced in this report as Plate 3)

OS 25" map, sheet 44.12 (1st ed, 1886; (reproduced in this report as Plate 4)

OS 25" map, sheet 44.12 (2nd ed, 1912)

Manuscript sources:

SRO G85/2/1/2/23 Sale particulars for Half Moon Farm, 1820 (includes map; reproduced in this report as Plate 2)

SRO AC1363/22/1 Penfold's transcripts of old borough documents, c. 1915

Original sources in Haslemere Museum Library (HML):

LM 1.563 Borough map of 1814

LM 1.561 Borough map of 1886

LD 5.47 Indenture re Half Moon Farm, 1834

LD 8.100 Haslemere Directory, 1921

LD 8.121 Haslemere Directory, 1936-7

LB 3.1532 Kelly's Directory for Surrey, 1885

P.0.1999 Photograph of Half Moon showing demolition rubble on site of barn, 1886

P.1.913 Half Moon Farmhouse, March 9th 1889, before renovation (reproduced in this report as Plate 11)

P.2.463 Half Moon Farmhouse, June 29th 1889, after renovation (reproduced in this report as Plate 12)

11.2 Secondary sources

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Appendix 1: photographs taken as part of this study

Photographs were taken in colour print, colour slide and monochrome. Differences in the abilities of the three cameras used did not allow exact duplication to be taken of each shot, and so there are three different lists to be considered. These are given below. The code for the site was HM; monochrome shots are prefixed by 'M', colour prints by 'C', and colour slides by 'S', followed by the photograph number. Hence monochrome photograph number 1 is coded HM/M/1.

Internal rooms within the house have been numbered 1-20. These are shown on figure 2 to which the reader is referred for location of photographs.

Monochrome photographs:

Photo no.	Description
HM/M/1	Half Moon House from south (rear view)
HM/M/2	ditto
HM/M/3	Carved bracket to jetty bressumer, west side
HM/M/4	ditto
HM/M/5	Carved bracket to jetty bressumer, east side
HM/M/6	ditto
HM/M/7	Half Moon House from north (front view)
HM/M/8	ditto
HM/M/9	Half Moon House, east side from NNE
HM/M/10	ditto
HM/M/11	Half Moon House, east side from SSE
HM/M/12	ditto
HM/M/13	Half Moon House, east side and rear from SE
HM/M/14	ditto
HM/M/15	East side, showing position of proposed door from ENE
HM/M/16	ditto
HM/M/17	Half Moon House, west side and rear from NNW
HM/M/18	ditto
HM/M/19	Half Moon House, front view from SW
HM/M/20	ditto
HM/M/21	ditto, but from closer position
HM/M/22	ditto
HM/M/23	Half Moon House, close up of hall and west wing front from N
HM/M/24	ditto
HM/M/25	Interior, central hall tie beam from N
HM/M/26	Interior, central hall tie beam, altered south end from NE
HM/M/27	Interior, central hall tie beam from SE
HM/M/28	Interior, part of west hall tie beam, showing cut-off crown post from NE
HM/M/29	Interior, central post, west wall of west wing, upstairs from NE
HM/M/30	ditto

HM/M/31	Interior, upstairs fireplace against east wall of west wing from W
HM/M/32	ditto
HM/M/33	Interior, upstairs, door into west wing at top of stairs from E
HM/M/34	Interior, bed room, room 16, showing beams above later partition from SSW
HM/M/35	ditto
HM/M/36	Interior, bed room, room 13, showing timber beams from NW
HM/M/37	ditto
HM/M/38	Interior, bed room, room 12 showing panelling and cupboards against north wall from S
HM/M/39	ditto
HM/M/40	Interior, passage between rooms 12 and 13, showing timber framing from NE
HM/M/41	ditto
HM/M/42	Interior, downstairs, modern partition in hall (room 8) from SW
HM/M/43	Interior, downstairs in hall looking at cupboard cut into E end wall of hall from W
HM/M/44	Interior, downstairs fireplace in hall (room 8) from WSW
HM/M/45	ditto
HM/M/46	Interior, downstairs (kitchen), room 7, showing timber frame from SSE
HM/M/47	Above no. 10, roof timbers in attic (room 20) from NW
HM/M/48	Above no. 10, room 10 showing timber framing from N

Colour Print Photographs:

Photo no.	Description
HM/C/1	No. 10, jetty bressumer, west end from N
HM/C/2	No. 10, jetty bressumer, east end from N
HM/C/3	ditto
HM/C/4	No. 10, shop front from NE
HM/C/5	ditto
HM/C/6	East wing, east side from NE
HM/C/7	East wing, east side from SE
HM/C/8	East wing, east side and rear gable from SE
HM/C/9	East side, showing position of proposed door from ENE
HM/C/10	Half Moon House and No 10, front elevations from NNW
HM/C/11	No 10, west elevation from NW
HM/C/12	West wing, rear and west elevations from SSW
HM/C/13	Roof timbers over hall from E
HM/C/14	Roof timbers over hall and west wing from E
HM/C/15	Hall, central tie beam from NE
HM/C/16	Hall, south end alterations to central tie beam from NE
HM/C/17	Hall, central tie beam from SE
HM/C/18	Interior, upstairs, showing framing at west end of hall from NE
HM/C/19	West wing, central post, west wall upstairs from NE

HM/C/20	West wing, upstairs fireplace in east wall from W
HM/C/21	Door to west wing at top of stairs from E
HM/C/22	Interior, bed room, room 16, showing beams in later partition from SSW
HM/C/23	Interior, bed room, room 13, showing timber beams from NW
HM/C/24	Interior, bed room, room 12 showing panelling and cupboards against north wall from S
HM/C/25	Interior, passage between rooms 12 and 13, showing timber framing from NE
HM/C/26	Interior, above no. 10, L-hinges to door of room 3 from N
HM/C/27	Interior, above no. 10, door of room 3 from N
HM/C/28	Interior, above no. 10, door of room 11 showing old hinges to plank door and timber framing, including post proposals intend to cut through, from NW
HM/C/29	Woodman catch close up in window in passage outside room 10, from W
HM/C/30	As above from further back to show whole window from W
HM/C/31	ditto
HM/C/32	Interior, room 10 showing timber framing from N
HM/C/33	ditto
HM/C/34	Roof timbers in attic above shop from NW
HM/C/35	Roof timbers in attic above shop from NE
HM/C/36	Roof timbers in attic above shop from NW
HM/C/37	Interior, downstairs (kitchen), room 7, showing timber frame from SSE
HM/C/38	Fireplace downstairs in hall from SW
HM/C/39	Hall, downstairs cupboard cutting through east wall of hall from W
HM/C/40	Hall, downstairs, modern partition from W
HM/C/41	Hall, downstairs, modern partition from S

Colour slide photographs:

Photo no.	Description
HM/S/1	Half Moon House, rear view from S
HM/S/2	ditto
HM/S/3	Shop front, jetty bressumer west end from N
HM/S/4	ditto
HM/S/5	Shop front, jetty bressumer east end from N
HM/S/6	ditto
HM/S/7	Shop front elevation from NE
HM/S/8	ditto
HM/S/9	East wing, east side from NE
HM/S/10	ditto
HM/S/11	East wing, east side from SE
HM/S/12	ditto
HM/S/13	East wing, east side and rear gable from SE
HM/S/14	ditto
HM/S/15	East side, showing position of proposed door from ENE

HM/S/16	ditto
HM/S/17	West wing, west side and rear end from S
HM/S/18	ditto
HM/S/19	Hall and west wing, front elevations from NW
HM/S/20	ditto
HM/S/21	No. 10 and Half Moon House, front elevations from NW
HM/S/22	ditto
HM/S/23	ditto, but from closer to subject
HM/S/24	ditto
HM/S/25	Interior, bed room, room 16, showing beams above later partition from SSW
HM/S/26	Interior, bed room, room 12 showing panelling and cupboards against north wall from S
HM/S/27	Interior, passage between rooms 12 and 13, showing timber framing from NE
HM/S/28	Interior, room 10 showing timber framing from N
HM/S/29	'Woodman' latch on window in east elevation of east wing from W
HM/S/30	ditto, but closer to subject

Appendix 2: Surrey Domestic Buildings Research Group report on Half Moon House

The following appendix gives the Surrey Domestic Buildings Research Group's report on Half Moon House, Haslemere (report no. 389) in full. This report, plus the drawings, was produced in February 1978 by M Bowyer, G J B Noel, V Palmer, E Mace and B Tuke.

Archive list for Half Moon House, Market Square, Haslemere, Surrey

Appraisal of proposed conversion to residential use by CKC Archaeology, October 2000

The archive contains:

1. Photographic recording sheets, see pages 25-28 of report for details
 2. 1 pack of Black/White photographs with negatives.
 3. 1 pack of colour photographs with negatives.
 4. 2 plastic sleeves containing colour slide film.
 5. Project design, 9 sheets.
 6. Report with illustrations, 49 pages of text and illustrations, plus 3 figs .
 7. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers concerning site, total 14 sheets.
 8. Architects plan, 1 large sheet
 9. Annotated architects plan, including notes on recording, 1 large sheet
 10. Edward Robert's notes on the site, 1 sheet
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