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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PUKEAHU NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL PARK, BUCKLE STREET, WELLINGTON

Volume 2: Excavation of Town Acres 263 and 256 – Home of Compassion Crèche and St Joseph's R.C. Church

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Report prepared for
the Memorial Park Alliance
and Manatū Taonga
Ministry for Culture and Heritage



Ministry
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PUKEAHU NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL PARK, BUCKLE STREET, WELLINGTON

Under HNZPT Authority Nos. 2013/92 & 2016/360

Volume 2: Excavation of Town Acres 263 and 256 (R27/463 & R27/462)

Home of Compassion Crèche and St Joseph's R.C. Church

Prepared for the Memorial Park Alliance and Manatū Taonga
Ministry for Culture and Heritage

November 2017



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Memorial Park Alliance (MPA) has created the Pukeahu National War Memorial Park, on the northern flank of Mount Cook above Wellington and its harbour. Development of the park was a key component of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage's commemoration of the centenary of the First World War, and in conjunction with the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), the Memorial Park Alliance (MPA) was formed to undertake the works. The completed park was in place for Anzac Day 2015, the 100th anniversary of the Gallipoli Landings.

In order to create a single unified park, it was necessary to underground Buckle Street (State Highway 1), which bisected the site, utilising the 'cut and cover' tunnel method. To achieve this, and the formation of the wider memorial park, the construction of a temporary State Highway 1 diversion road, the relocation of the Home of Compassion Crèche, and the removal and re-routing of a number of utilities and communication services were also required.

The principal archaeological excavations in relation to Town Acres 263 and 256 were focused on the State Highway 1 Diversion Road, the site of St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and the facilitating works for the relocation of the Home of Compassion Crèche. The remainder of the works consisted of smaller scale excavations and monitoring of associated works.

During the works a significant number of archaeological features and deposits were exposed within the Investigation area, with particularly dense concentrations present in the east of Town Acres 256 and the west of Town Acre 263. No evidence relating to pre-European Maori activities within either Town Acre was found, with none of the surviving archaeological features or deposits being attributable to Maori occupation of any period.

Within the west of Town Acre 263, the archaeological investigations identified a significant number of structural and depositional features relating to early military activity, and two phases of mid to late 19th century domestic activity. The structural features consisted of brick walling, postholes and beam-slots that related to five later 19th century structures of either timber or brick and timber construction. The construction of the earliest of these buildings (Suffolk House) dated to between 1867 and 1880, while the remains of a large extension to the south of this structure dated from 1899, and related to the founding of the Home of Incurables by the Sisters of Our Lady of Compassion, led by the Reverend Mother Mary Joseph Aubert. Of the remaining three structures (all domestic in nature), two were situated in the former Lot 5 to the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche, and consisted of a relatively good sized split-level dwelling of brick and timber construction, while the other was a very modest-sized cottage close to the northern boundary of the lot. Lastly, a small quantity of postholes was all that remained of a probable timber stables or work shed situated to the east of Suffolk House. Associated with these buildings, were numerous refuse pits and drains from which the majority of the artefact and faunal assemblages were produced.

Excavations at the rear of the crèche also established the original topography of the area, which included the presence of a deep gully that incised the eastern flank of Mount Cook. Evidence of large-scale mid-19th century earthworking and re-contouring of the natural topography was also exposed, which consisted of the infilling of the gully with the redeposition of large volumes of natural Holocene sands and gravels derived from the 1848 lowering of Mount Cook by military engineers.

In Town Acre 256 the investigations demonstrated that most of the area had been severely vertically truncated by successive 20th century developments, with the outcome that the majority of archaeological horizons had been completely removed. However, an isolated refuse pit in the west of the Town Acre was related to mid-19th century domestic activity in the area. In contrast, a significant number of archaeological features exposed in the east of Town Acre 256 included structural remains relating to the 1885 octagonal St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, while close to the northern boundary of the investigation adjacent to Town Acre 257, a series of large post-pit features and associated postholes related to the construction of St Patrick's College in 1884.

The archaeological investigations and monitoring of the Memorial Park works within Town Acres 263 and 256 were undertaken over several stages from 3 October 2012 to 27 May 2014, in accordance with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Authority number 2013/92.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
List of Figures	v
List of Tables	vii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Background.....	1
2 Town Acre 263.....	3
2.1 Historical Background	3
3 Archaeological Excavation Results Town Acre 263.....	21
3.1 Excavation Areas and Sequence of Works	21
3.2 Site Phasing.....	22
3.3 Excavation Methodology	22
3.4 Excavation Results.....	23
3.4.1 Pre-European Settlement Landscape	26
3.4.2 Phase 1 – Early European Settlement Activity 1847-1866.....	27
3.4.3 Phase 2 – Later 19th Century Domestic Activity 1867-1898	34
3.4.4 Phase 3 – Home of the Incurables and Early 20th Century Activity 1899-1914 (with David Carley) 47	
3.4.5 Phase 4 – 1915-2012.....	49
4 Town Acre 256.....	51
4.1 Historical Background	51
5 Archaeological Excavation Results Town Acre 256.....	65
5.1 Excavation Areas and Sequence of Works	65
5.2 Site Phasing.....	66
5.3 Excavation Methodology	66
5.4 Excavation Results.....	66
5.4.1 Pre-European Settlement Landscape	67
5.4.2 Phase 1 – Early European Settlement 1847-1883.....	70
5.4.3 Phase 2 – St Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church and Later 19th Century Domestic Activity 1884-1920.....	70
5.4.4 Phase 3 – Modern 1920-2012	78
6 Artefact Analysis	79
6.1 Town Acre 263	79
6.1.1 Introduction.....	79
6.1.2 Ceramics.....	79
6.1.3 Tobacco Pipes	103
6.1.4 Glassware.....	107
6.1.5 Metal	123
6.1.6 Miscellaneous.....	134
6.1.7 Discussion	141
6.3 Town Acre 256	143
6.3.1 Introduction.....	143
6.3.2 Ceramics.....	143
6.3.3 Glassware.....	148
6.3.5 Metal	155
6.3.6 Miscellaneous.....	155
6.3.7 Discussion	157
7 Environmental Analysis	158

7.1 Faunal Analysis (with Bernie Larsen).....	158
7.1.1 Introduction.....	158
7.1.2 Methodology.....	158
7.1.3 Results (Town Acre 263)	159
7.1.4 Discussion	168
7.2 Wood Analysis.....	170
7.2.1 Introduction.....	170
7.2.2 Results	171
7.2.4 Discussion	172
8 Discussion	173
8.1 Introduction.....	173
8.2 Research Questions.....	173
8.2.1 Residential Properties (Town Acre 263)	174
8.2.2 Nuns and Philanthropy.....	176
8.2.3 Ecclesiastical Activity (Town Acre 256).....	176
9 Conclusion	178
References.....	179
Appendices.....	185
Appendix 1 – Context Records Town Acre 263.....	187
Appendix 2 – Context Records Town Acre 256.....	207
Appendix 3 – Harris Matrix Town Acre 263.....	217
Appendix 4 – Harris Matrix Town Acre 256.....	223
Appendix 5 – Drawings.....	229

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 General location of main works area	1
Figure 1.2 Aerial view of the investigation areas of Town Acre 256 and Part Town Acre 263.....	2
Figure 2.1 Close-up of SO 10295 (5), dated 1870s, showing Crown Grantee for Town Acre 263.....	3
Figure 2.2 Sketch plan, dated 10 August 1853, showing the boundaries of Town Acre 263.....	4
Figure 2.3 Detail from WN A/71, dated June 1887, showing the eastern boundary of Town Acre 263.....	5
Figure 2.4 Thomas Ward's survey map of Wellington City, dated 1891, showing Town Acre 263.....	6
Figure 2.5 Thomas Ward's updated survey map of Wellington City, dated 1900, showing Town Acre 263 ..	6
Figure 2.6 Photograph, dated c.1910s, showing buildings within Town Acre 263	7
Figure 2.7 Photograph dated 1935, with buildings on portions of Town Acre 263	7
Figure 2.8 Housing survey plan of Wellington City, dated 1937, showing western end of Town Acre 263 ..	8
Figure 2.9 Housing survey plan of Wellington City, dated 1937, showing eastern end of Town Acre 263 ...	8
Figure 2.10 Burton Brothers photograph, dated c.1884, showing Lot 5 of Town Acre 263	12
Figure 2.11 1884 Burton Brothers photograph showing buildings within Lots 5 and 6 in Town Acre 263..	13
Figure 2.12 Burton Brothers photograph, dated c.1888, showing small building in Lot 5	13
Figure 2.13 Watercolour of St Patrick's College, Wellington, painted c.1889 by Christopher Aubrey.....	14
Figure 2.14 Photograph, c.1910, showing St Joseph's Church, St Patrick's College and Town Acre 263 ...	16
Figure 2.15 Photograph, dated c.1929, showing buildings on portions of Town Acre 263	16
Figure 2.16 Close-up of photograph, dated 1955, showing Lots 1-4, Town Acre 263	17
Figure 2.17 Photograph, dated c.1935, showing the rear façade of the Home of Compassion Crèche	17
Figure 3.1 The excavation sequence of the western half of Town Acre 263	21
Figure 3.2 Phased survey plan of archaeological features within the western half of Town Acre 263	24
Figure 3.3 Detail of archaeological phasing within the western half of Town Acre 263	25
Figure 3.4 West-facing view of the palaeosol (context 6162) descending into the infilled gully	27
Figure 3.5 Original terrace and part of gully infilled with redeposited Holocene gravels (context 6163)	28
Figure 3.6 Stratigraphic sequence of the levelled surface (context 6032) in Town Acre 263.....	28
Figure 3.7 Brick-lined drain (context 6109) located to the rear of the crèche building	29
Figure 3.8 Brick-lined drain in the area to the north of the stormwater drain	30
Figure 3.9 Post-excavation shot of beam-slot 6112 cutting the brick drain 6109 and an earlier posthole ...	31
Figure 3.10 Plans and section of features that truncated drain 6109	31
Figure 3.11 The refuse trench (context 6185) containing the butchered animal bone deposit	32
Figure 3.12 Section of refuse trench 6185 containing butchered animal bone to the rear of the crèche	33
Figure 3.13 Plan of refuse trench 6185 and pit complex to the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche	33
Figure 3.14 Postholes and associated features (Suffolk House) overlaid on the 1891 Ward Plan	36
Figure 3.15 The southern half of the Suffolk House excavation area	36
Figure 3.16 The brick paved surface and footings associated with Suffolk House	37
Figure 3.17 Postholes comprising the upper, timber section of Structure 1, with the brick wall	39
Figure 3.18 The brick wall (context 6016) and concrete floor (context 6021), Structure 1	39
Figure 3.19 Archaeological survey plan of the crèche investigation area overlaid on the 1891 Ward Plan .	40
Figure 3.20 The brick-lined well (context 6009) at the rear of the crèche	42
Figure 3.21 The well at the rear of the crèche	43
Figure 3.22 Stratigraphic sequence beneath the rear of the crèche	44
Figure 3.23 Drainage ditch 6311	45
Figure 3.24 Roof slates recovered from the upper fill of ditch 6311	45
Figure 3.25 Some of the truncated refuse pits at the rear of the crèche	47
Figure 3.26 Postholes and associated features (Suffolk House extension) overlaid on the 1900 Ward Plan	48
Figure 3.27 The 1914 retaining wall (context 6023) at the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche	49
Figure 3.28 Western edge of excavation area at the rear of the crèche	50
Figure 4.1 Detail from SO 10295 (5), dated 1870s, showing Crown Grantee for Town Acre 256.....	52
Figure 4.2 Burton Brothers photograph, dated c.1884, showing buildings within Town Acre 256.....	53
Figure 4.3 Article from the <i>Evening Post</i> , dated 1885, announcing the opening of St Joseph's Church.	53
Figure 4.4 Watercolour of St Patrick's College, Wellington, painted c.1889 by Christopher Aubrey.....	54
Figure 4.5 Thomas Ward's survey map, 1891, showing the church and buildings within Town Acre 256..	55
Figure 4.6 Thomas Ward's updated survey map, 1900, showing buildings within Town Acre 256.....	55
Figure 4.7 Photograph, dated c.1910, showing St Patrick's College and St Joseph's Church	56

Figure 4.8 Photograph, dated c.1904-1916, showing the interior of St Joseph's Catholic Church	56
Figure 4.9 Aerial photograph, 1934, showing St Joseph's Church and other buildings, Town Acre 256 ..	57
Figure 4.10 Housing survey plan of Wellington City, 1937, showing buildings within Town Acre 256	57
Figure 4.11 Plan of St Patrick's College, dated 1979.....	58
Figure 4.12 Aerial photograph, 1955, showing St Patrick's College and buildings within Town Acre 256.	59
Figure 4.13 Photograph, c.1910, showing Mount Cook Prison and buildings within Town Acre 256	62
Figure 4.14 Photograph, 1959, showing the demolition of buildings within Town Acre 256	63
Figure 4.15 Photograph, 1959, showing the demolition of buildings within Town Acre 256	64
Figure 5.1 The excavation sequence of Town Acre 256	65
Figure 5.2 Phased survey plan of archaeological features within Town Acre 256.....	68
Figure 5.3 Phased survey plan of archaeological features within the eastern half of Town Acre 256	69
Figure 5.4 Post-excavation shot of the truncated refuse pit in the west of Town Acre 256	70
Figure 5.5 Post-excavation shot of post-pit 4038	72
Figure 5.6 Image of post-pit 4038 illustrating the cross-braced timber supports still in position	72
Figure 5.7 Town Acre 256, as postholes related to St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church were exposed	73
Figure 5.8 Section profiles of excavated postholes relating to St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	75
Figure 5.9 Plans of excavated postholes from St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	76
Figure 5.10 Plan of remains of St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church overlaid on the 1891 Ward Plan	77
Figure 6.1 Fern pattern dish and Rouen pattern plate from context 6004	83
Figure 6.2 Parts of ceramic dolls retrieved during excavations to the rear of the crèche	85
Figure 6.3 The Westerwald style salt glazed stoneware pitcher from context 6025	88
Figure 6.4 Stoneware vessels retrieved from context 6025	89
Figure 6.5 Selection of stoneware retrieved from Town Acre 263	93
Figure 6.6 The polychrome slip cast figurine retrieved from context 6312	101
Figure 6.7 Stoneware collected from beneath the crèche building.....	103
Figure 6.8 Clay tobacco pipes from Town Acre 263	106
Figure 6.9 Unmarked bowl and spur and pipe marked 'S H & Co' from context 6157	107
Figure 6.10 A selection of glass bottles recovered during the Town Acre 263 excavations	117
Figure 6.11 Senior's Fish and Meat Paste advertisement reproduced from <i>Evening Post</i> 30 August 1929	121
Figure 6.12 The masonry chisel retrieved from context 6025.....	126
Figure 6.15 A selection of metal items retrieved from Town Acre 263	127
Figure 6.13 A selection of the militaria items recovered from Town Acre 263	129
Figure 6.14 Remains of the egg beater recovered from context 6025.....	131
Figure 6.16 1876 Bronze halfpenny from context 6014 and 1881 One Penny from context 6313	133
Figure 6.17 1936 George V halfpenny and 1952 George VI penny from context 6011	133
Figure 6.18 The seven roof slates with nail holes visible from context 6312	136
Figure 6.19 The bone toothbrush collected from context 6025.....	138
Figure 6.20 Selection of toys and gaming items found in Town Acre 263	140
Figure 6.21 Selection of ceramic artefacts from context 3001 in the west of Town Acre 256	146
Figure 6.22 Stoneware retrieved from context 3001	147
Figure 6.23 Black beer and case gin bottles retrieved from context 3001.....	151
Figure 6.24 Complete white wine or brandy bottle and salad oil bottle from context 3001.....	152
Figure 6.25 The three spectacle lenses and the almost complete oil lamp from context 3001	152
Figure 6.26 Blue and white 'bonker' marble and ink bottle recovered from context 4064	154
Figure 6.27 Undergarment button, briar wood tobacco pipe bowl and woollen textile, from context 3001	156
Figure 7.1 Minimum animal units for sheep within Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage	164
Figure 7.2 Minimum animal units for cattle within Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage	165
Figure 7.3 Indication of age of sheep within the Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage	166
Figure 7.4 Indication of age of cattle within the Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage	167
Figure 7.5 Indication of age of pig within the Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage	167

LIST OF TABLES

Table 6.1 Summary of ceramic assemblage from Town Acre 263	80
Table 6.2 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6002	81
Table 6.3 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6002	81
Table 6.4 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6004	82
Table 6.5 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6004	82
Table 6.6 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6006	84
Table 6.7 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6011	84
Table 6.8 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6011	85
Table 6.9 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6014	86
Table 6.10 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6014	86
Table 6.11 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6025	90
Table 6.12 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6025	91
Table 6.13 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6026	92
Table 6.14 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6026	92
Table 6.15 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6089	94
Table 6.16 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6089	94
Table 6.17 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6106	94
Table 6.18 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6106	95
Table 6.19 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6111	95
Table 6.20 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6111	95
Table 6.21 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6127	96
Table 6.22 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6127	96
Table 6.23 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6137	96
Table 6.24 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6137	97
Table 6.25 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6138	97
Table 6.26 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6138	97
Table 6.27 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6141	98
Table 6.28 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6141	98
Table 6.29 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6186	99
Table 6.30 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6186	99
Table 6.31 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6221	100
Table 6.32 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6221	100
Table 6.33 Summary of tobacco pipe fragments from Town Acre 263	104
Table 6.34 Summary of marked and decorated clay tobacco pipes from Town Acre 263 by context	105
Table 6.35 Summary of glassware from Town Acre 263	108
Table 6.36 Number of individual specimens and minimum number of individual glassware products from Town Acre 263	109
Table 6.37 Product manufacturing date range by context – Town Acre 263	110
Table 6.38 Summary of glassware from context 6002	112
Table 6.39 Summary of glassware from context 6004	112
Table 6.40 Summary of glassware from context 6011	113
Table 6.41 Summary of glassware from context 6014	114
Table 6.42 Summary of glassware from context 6025	116
Table 6.43 Summary of glassware from context 6026	118
Table 6.44 Summary of glassware from context 6208	119
Table 6.45 Summary of glassware from context 6221	120
Table 6.46 Summary of glassware from context 6312	121
Table 6.47 Summary of unstratified glassware	122
Table 6.48 Summary of metal items from Town Acre 263	124
Table 6.49 Summary of metal items by category from Town Acre 263	124
Table 6.50 Summary of miscellaneous items collected from Town Acre 263	135
Table 6.51 Number of individual specimens of building materials per context from Town Acre 263	135
Table 6.52 Number of individual specimens relating to clerical items per context from Town Acre 263	137
Table 6.53 Number of individual specimens of clothing/personal items per context, Town Acre 263	138

Table 6.54 Number of individual specimens of toys/gaming items per context from Town Acre 263	139
Table 6.55 Summary of ceramic assemblage from Town Acre 256	143
Table 6.56 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 3001	144
Table 6.57 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 3001	145
Table 6.58 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 4004	147
Table 6.59 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 4004	148
Table 6.60 Ceramic patterns and marks from unstratified	148
Table 6.61 Summary of glassware from Town Acre 256	149
Table 6.62 Number of individual specimens and minimum number of individual glassware products from Town Acre 256	149
Table 6.63 Summary of glassware from context 3001	150
Table 6.64 Summary of glassware from context 4064	153
Table 6.65 Summary of metal items from Town Acre 256	155
Table 6.66 Summary of miscellaneous items from Town Acre 256	155
Table 7.1 Faunal sample counts by Minimum Number of Individuals per context – Town Acre 263	160
Table 7.2 Faunal sample counts by Number of Identifiable Specimens – Town Acre 263	161
Table 7.3 Taphonomic evidence for sheep, cattle and pig in Town Acre 263	162
Table 7.4 Minimum number of butchery cuts for cattle, sheep, and pig for all contexts	166
Table 7.5 Percentage total of faunal assemblage per occupation phase – Town Acre 263	170
Table 7.6 Total NISP per context and archaeological phasing – Town Acre 263	170
Table 7.7 Wood samples species per context and phasing – Town Acre 256	171
Table 7.8 Wood samples species per context and phasing – Town Acre 263	171

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The archaeological investigation of the Pukeahu National War Memorial Park works involved excavations across 7 Town Acre sections as well as elements of the Mount Cook Reserve (Figure 1.1). A detailed description of the background to the project, research strategy and the archaeological works undertaken, is presented in Volume 1, along with general historical and archaeological backgrounds of the Mount Cook area. The archaeological investigation and monitoring of the Memorial Park works within Town Acres 256 and 263, reported on here, were undertaken across a number of stages from 8 October 2012 to 27 May 2014, in accordance with HNZPT Authority No. 2013/92.

This report (Volume 2), presents the results of the archaeological investigations of Town Acres 263 and 256 (Figure 1.2).

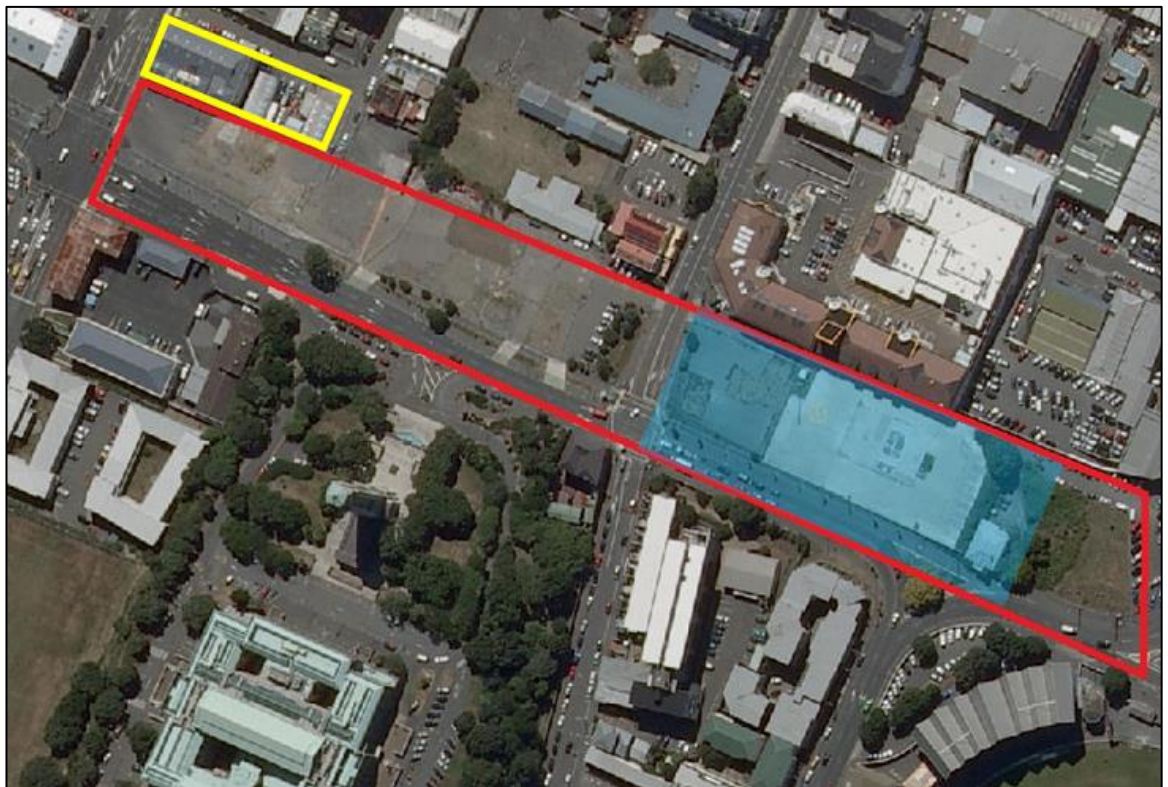


Figure 1.1 General location of main works area (red outline) from Taranaki Street in the west to Cambridge Terrace in the east prior to start of works, with the Martins Square extension area outlined in yellow and the main excavation area within Town Acres 256 and 263 shaded blue



Figure 1.2 Aerial view of the archaeological investigation areas of Town Acre 256 and Part Town Acre 263 prior to the commencement of Memorial Park works

2 TOWN ACRE 263

2.1 Historical Background

Town Acre 263 was awarded by Crown Grant to James Sutton Westcott, of Liverpool, England, on 10 August 1853 (Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2).¹ The section was bounded to the north by Town Acre 264 (part of the St Patrick's College school grounds), to the south by Sussex Square (later incorporated into Buckle Street), to the west by Town Acre 256, and to the east by Cambridge Terrace. Westcott was an absentee owner and the land remained undeveloped until 1867, when it was subdivided and conveyed to four purchasers. Westcott retained a residue portion of the property until 1875.²

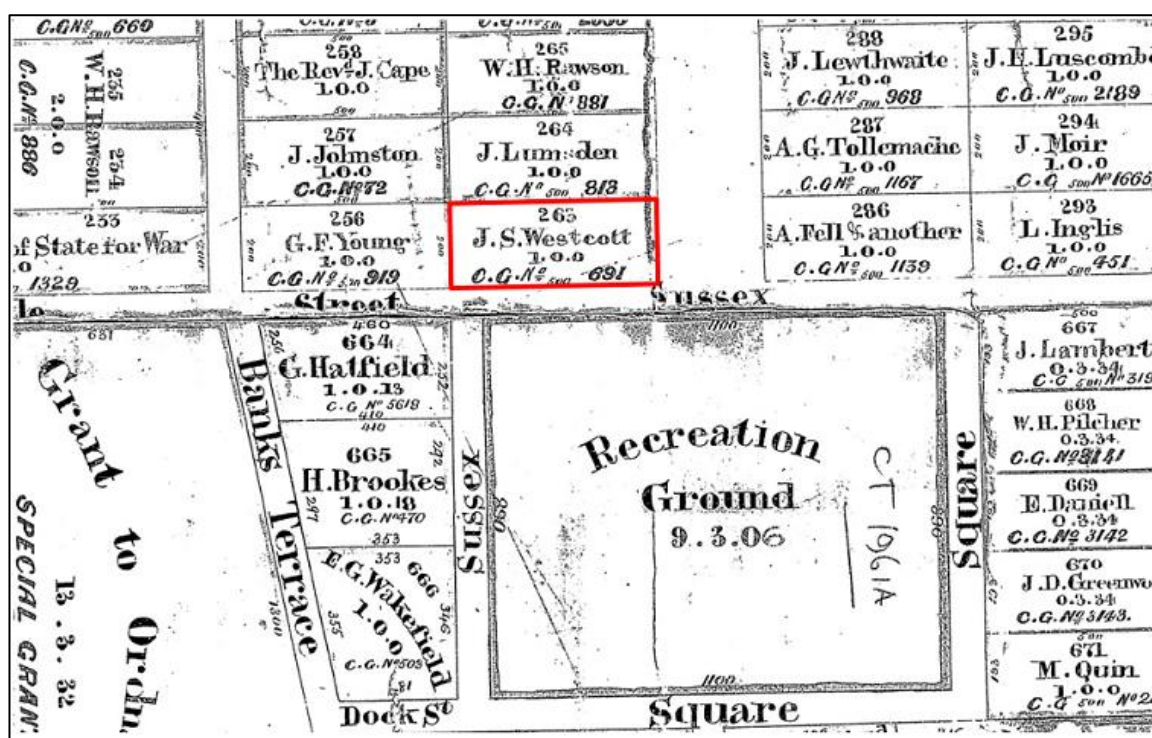


Figure 2.1 Close-up of SO 10295 (5), dated 1870s, showing Crown Grantee for Town Acre 263 (outlined in red) and surrounding sections, including the Basin Reserve. Source: Quickmap

¹ Crown Grant 1G/309, AFIH W5687 22367 67, Archives New Zealand.

² Deeds Index 1 Pt 1/263, AFIH W5691/39, Archives New Zealand.

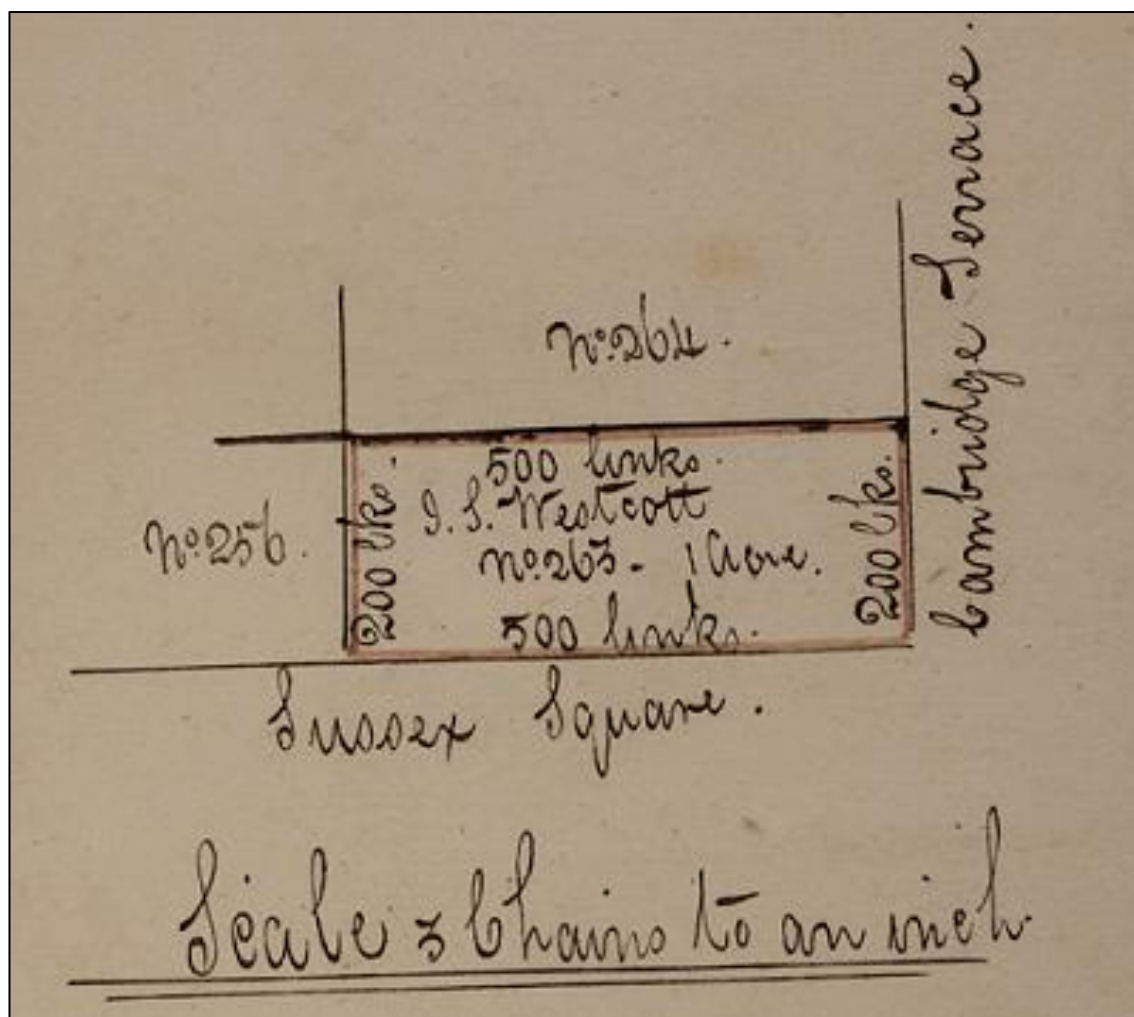


Figure 2.2 Sketch plan, dated 10 August 1853, showing the boundaries of Town Acre 263, with the Crown Grantee, J.S. Westcott, noted. Source: Crown Grant 1G/309, AFIH W5687 22367 67, Archives New Zealand

Lot 1³

The final portion of land relinquished by Westcott was sold to Rose Eagle, a widow, on 6 November 1875 for the sum of £94.18d.⁴ Eagle transferred portions of the property to her neighbour, J. Wilson, in June and December 1878, and retained the residue of 13 perches in the northeastern corner of Town Acre 263.⁵ A cottage was constructed on the land during the 1870s or 1880s, and can be seen on a survey plan, dated June 1887 (Figure 2.3). The property is also visible as Lot 1 in Ward's 1891 and 1900 Maps of the City of Wellington, which show two houses on the land – a wooden two-storey dwelling with six rooms and a frontage along Cambridge Street, and a smaller four-roomed structure with corrugated iron walls to the rear (Figure 2.4 and Figure 2.5). The larger cottage is visible in a photograph, dated c.1910s; however, by 1935 it had been removed and only the rear dwelling is shown on a photograph of the same date, and on a housing survey plan, dated 1937 (Figure 2.6 to Figure 2.9).

³ As shown on the 1891 and 1900 Ward maps.

⁴ Deeds Register 36/415, AFIH W5691/135, Archives New Zealand.

⁵ Deeds Index 24/503, Archives New Zealand.



Figure 2.3 Detail from WN A/71, dated June 1887, showing the eastern boundary of Town Acre 263, with houses and ancillary buildings visible. Eagle's section is labelled as 'Lot 4'. Source: Quickmap

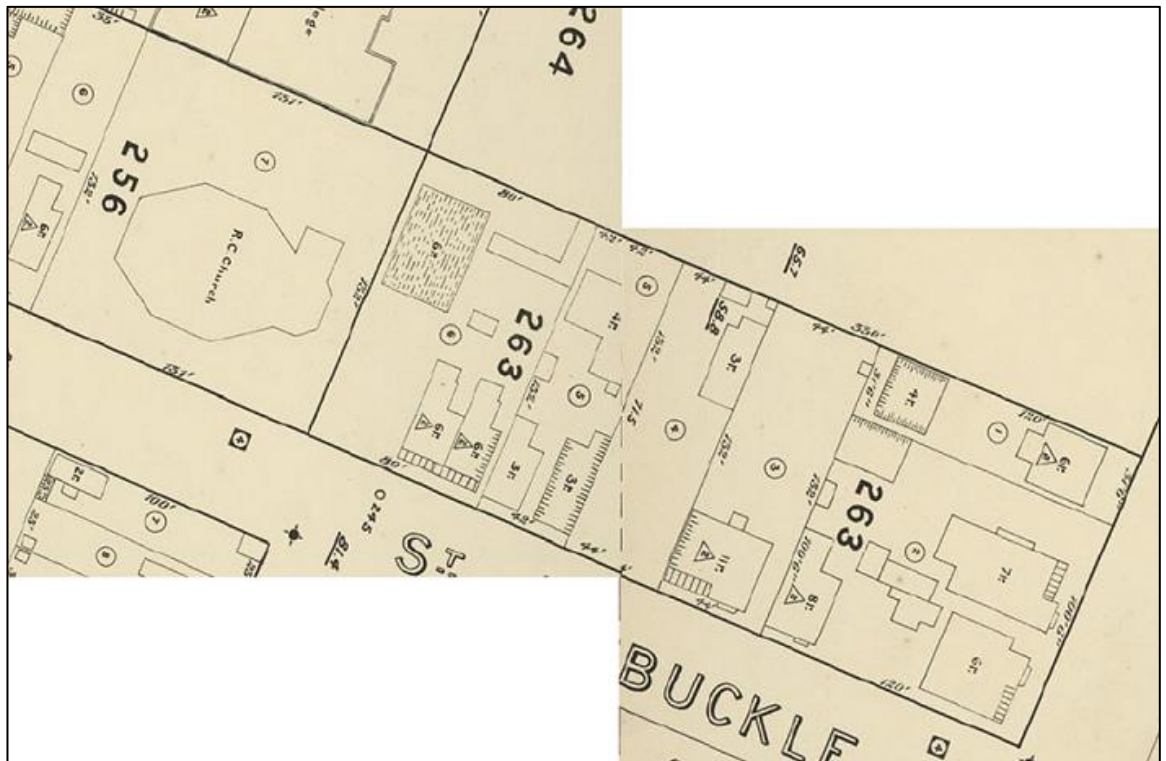


Figure 2.4 Composite image showing detail of Thomas Ward's survey map of Wellington City, dated 1891, showing buildings within Town Acre 263. Source: 00500:5:10, Wellington City Archives

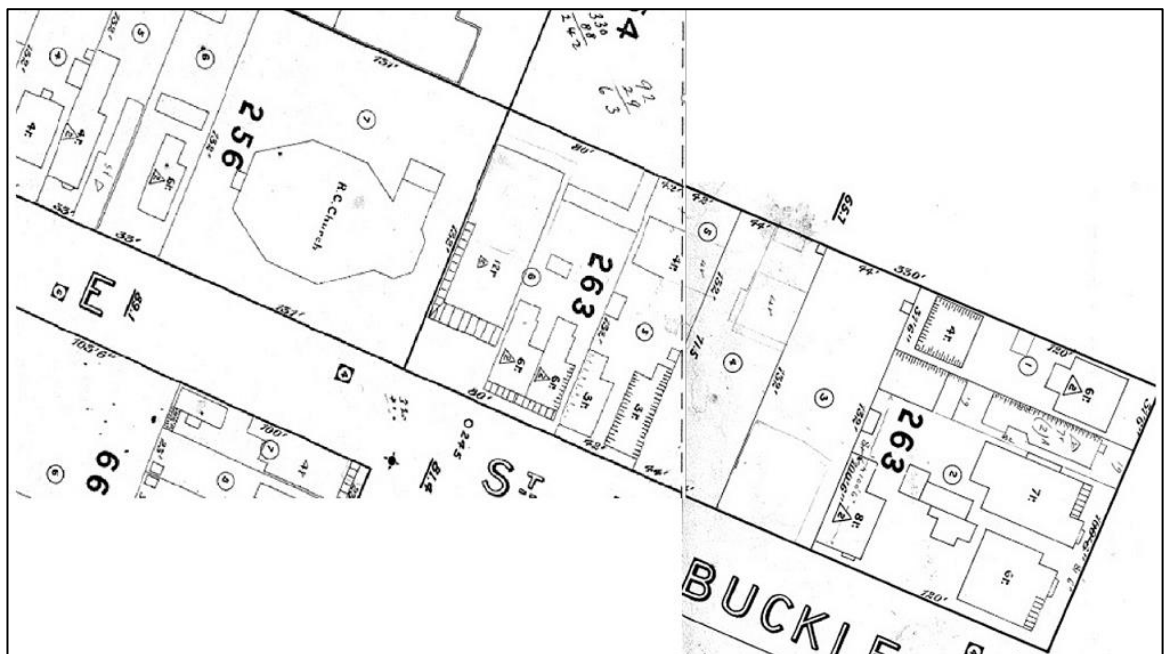


Figure 2.5 Composite image showing detail of Thomas Ward's updated survey map of Wellington City, dated 1900, showing buildings within Town Acre 263. Source: 00514:7:1, Wellington City Archives



Figure 2.6 Close-up of photograph, dated c.1910s, showing buildings within Town Acre 263, with St Patrick's College at right and Buckle Street seen at left. Source: Photograph of the Wellington city area around Ellice and Buckle streets, including the Basin Reserve. Ref: PAColl-8867, ATL



Figure 2.7 Close-up of photograph dated 1935, showing a cricket match at the Basin Reserve (at right), with buildings on portions of Town Acre 263, at the corner of Buckle Street and Cambridge Terrace, visible in the foreground. Source: Cricket match at the Basin Reserve, Wellington. Crown Studios Ltd: Negatives and prints. Ref: 1/1-037949-F, ATL



Figure 2.8 Close-up of housing survey plan of Wellington City, dated 1937, showing buildings within the western end of Town Acre 263. Source: 00515:5:5, Wellington City Archives

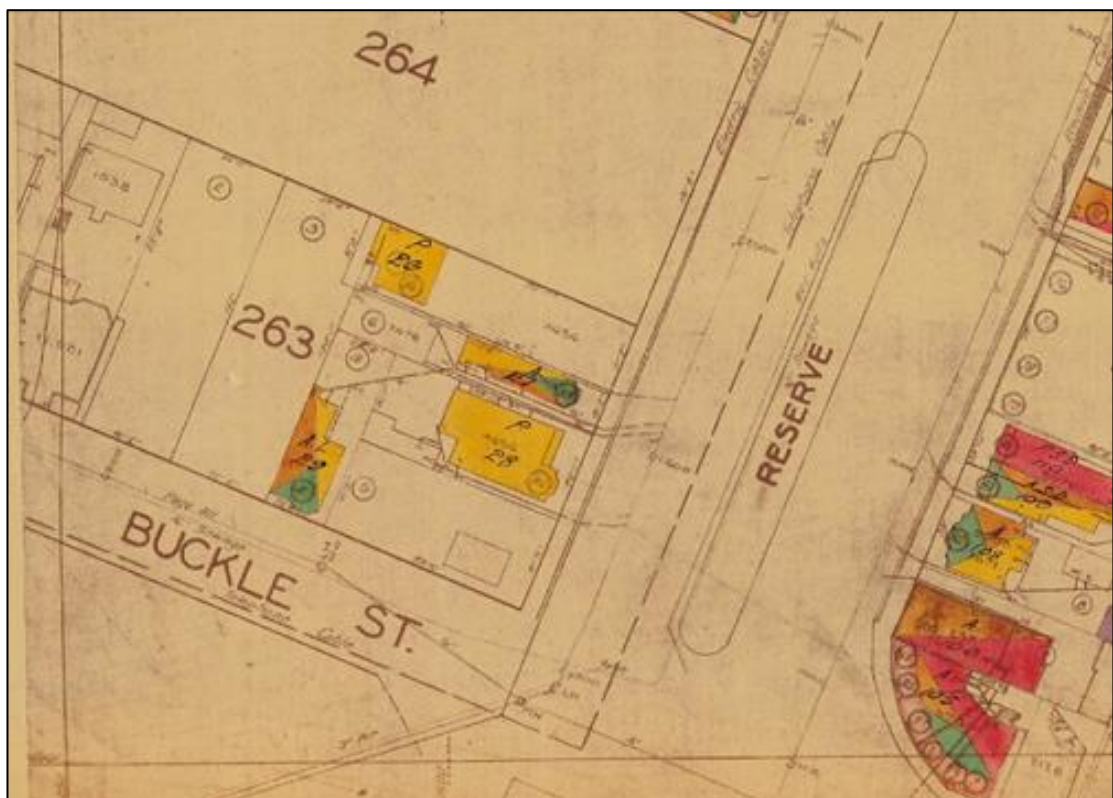


Figure 2.9 Close-up of housing survey plan of Wellington City, dated 1937, showing buildings within the eastern end of Town Acre 263. Source: 00515:5:6, Wellington City Archives

Lot 2⁶

On 8 May 1867 Robert Ewing and James Wilson, both carpenters, were conveyed portions of the eastern end of Town Acre 263 for £80 and £60 respectively.⁷ Ewing's section, at the junction of Buckle Street and Cambridge Terrace (in the southeastern corner of Town Acre 263), was conveyed to M. Corliss in July 1876 and a dwelling, named Galway Cottage, was built on the property during the 1870s or early 1880s.⁸ By 1883 Corliss was in difficulty over mortgage payments and the section was advertised for sale with the following:

‘For sale, Galway Cottage, corner of Cambridge Terrace and Buckle-street, containing six rooms, bathroom, storeroom, &c., and outhouses, good fowlhouse; gas and water laid on throughout; every convenience. Depth of ground 120 feet, facing Buckle-street, with a frontage of 40 feet to Cambridge Terrace. Tram passes the door. The house has just been thoroughly renovated, roofed with corrugated iron, repainted and papered. For further particulars, apply to M. Corliss, Nairn-street.’⁹

Deeds records indicate that the sale did not go ahead and Corliss retained ownership of the section until 1885, when it was sold to George Annesley Mahon, a medical practitioner. Mahon established his practice at Galway Cottage and advertised his services ‘at Home for Consultation – Morning, 9 to 11; Evening, 7 to 8. Address – Cambridge Terrace and Buckle-street three doors from St. Patrick’s College.’¹⁰ In addition to his own private consulting, Mahon was made Honorary Physician at Wellington Hospital in 1886 before returning to England the following year.¹¹ Prior to his departure he conveyed Pt Town Acre 263 to his neighbour, James Wilson.¹²

Born in Scotland in 1836, James Wilson (Snr) was apprenticed to the building trade before emigrating to New Zealand in 1862. He established a building and contracting business in Wellington in 1870 and owned extensive timber yards and workshops at 54 Cambridge Terrace. In its time, the business was one of the principal building firms in Wellington.¹³

Wilson’s original 17 perch portion of Town Acre 263, with a frontage to Cambridge Terrace, was expanded throughout the 19th century with the amalgamation of part of Eagle’s property to the north and Mahon’s to the south.¹⁴ The extent of Wilson’s property, comprising 1 rood and 4 perches, can be seen on a survey plan dated June 1887 which shows Galway Cottage (within Lot 1) on the corner of Buckle Street and Cambridge Terrace, alongside a large house and ancillary buildings (within Lots 2 and 3; see Figure 2.3).¹⁵ The property is also visible on Ward’s 1891 Map of the City of Wellington, which

⁶ As shown on the Ward Plans.

⁷ Deeds Registers 22/213, AFIH W5691 22395 121, and 25/358 AFIH W5691 22395 124, Archives New Zealand.

⁸ Deeds Index 12/337, Archives New Zealand.

⁹ *Evening Post*, 27 April 1883, p.3.

¹⁰ *Evening Post*, 21 August 1885, p.2.

¹¹ Capital and Coast District Healthboard, accessed at: http://www.ccdhb.org.nz/hhist/staff/MahonGAD_2.html

¹² Deeds Index 12/337, Archives New Zealand.

¹³ Cyclopedia Company Limited, *The Cyclopedia of New Zealand* [Wellington Provincial District], Wellington, 1897, pp.606-7.

¹⁴ Deeds Indexes 24/503 & 12/337, Archives New Zealand.

¹⁵ Note: the house shown within Lot 4 is Eagle’s property. WN45/233, LINZ.

describes the land as Lot 2 and indicates three large wooden houses and outbuildings on the section (see Figure 2.4 and Figure 2.5).

Wilson retained ownership of the corner block until his death in 1892. The land passed to his widow, Helen Wilson, and his sons, James Wilson (Jnr) and Archibald M. Wilson, took over the family business, which was renamed J. & A. Wilson Ltd and later included undertaking services.¹⁶ In October 1895 one of the houses within Lot 2, Pt Town Acre 263 (situated along the boundary with Lot 3 and fronting Buckle Street) was damaged by a fire which originated on the neighbouring property (Lot 3). The *Evening Post* reported on the incident and wrote: 'A seven-roomed house next door [to Lot 3], owned by Mrs. J. Wilson, of Cambridge-terrace, was also destroyed. It was occupied by Messrs. C. Harris and W.H. Morris, both of the Telegraph Department, neither being insured. These gentlemen estimate their losses at £150 each.'¹⁷ Wilson undertook repairs on her damaged property and in November 1895 she acquired the (now vacant) Lot 3, which was utilised as a timber yard for J. & A. Wilson Ltd.¹⁸

Updates to the Ward map in 1900 show few overall changes to the Wilson property with the exception of a new two-storey seven-roomed wood and iron dwelling which was constructed along the northern boundary of the section (see Figure 2.5). Dwellings on Wilson's land are also visible in photographs, dated c.1910s to 1930s, and a housing survey dated 1937, although by 1955 the land had been cleared and incorporated into the school grounds of St Patrick's College (Figure 2.6 to Figure 2.9).

Lots 3, 4 & 5¹⁹

The central portion of Town Acre 263 (later Lots 3, 4 and 5) was purchased in 1867 by Charles Millward, a clerk, for the sum of £195.²⁰ Millward took out a number of mortgages on the property throughout the 1860s and 1870s, which may have enabled improvements, and in 1874 the land was sold to William Boyd, a proprietor. Boyd retained ownership of the property for two years before conveying the section to Nicholas Marchant, a city surveyor and architect, who was listed as the owner of 'land' (within Town Acre 263) by Rates Books dated 1878-79.²¹

Marchant acquired several mortgages on the land; however, by 1879 he was in default, necessitating the sale of the property. On 26 July 1879, the *Evening Post* printed the following advertisement:

'By order of the mortgagee. Mr. J.H. Wallace, has received instructions to sell, without reserve...All that valuable piece of land, part of Town Acre 263, City of Wellington, having a frontage to Sussex Square [Buckle Street] of 130ft by a depth of 132ft, distant from the corner of Cambridge Terrace 120ft, together

¹⁶ BDM 1892/2425; Beatrice Hudson, August 2012. 'Transportation Improvements around the Basin Reserve, Wellington: Stage One – Taranaki to Cambridge Terrace', Assessment of Archaeological Effects. Unpublished Opus International Consultants Limited report prepared for New Zealand Transport Agency, p.34; Cyclopedia Company Limited, *The Cyclopedia of New Zealand [Wellington Provincial District]*, Wellington, 1897, pp.606-7.

¹⁷ *Evening Post*, 26 October 1895, p.2.

¹⁸ WN45/233, LINZ.

¹⁹ As shown on the 1891 and 1900 Ward Plans.

²⁰ Deeds Register 13/485, AFIH W5691 22395 112, Archives New Zealand.

²¹ Deeds Index 12/34, Archives New Zealand; Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1878-79, Ref: 00163/38, p.11, Wellington City Archives

with the improvements on the same, comprising, a well planted garden, fencing &c., &c. The tramway passes within a few feet of this, one of the most valuable building sites to be acquired in that part of the city, adjoining the property of Mr. Russell. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect this beautiful property, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Millward.’²²

The sale was withdrawn a few days later, by arrangement with the mortgagee, and a Deed of Assignment drawn up between Marchant and J. McDowell, the trustee.²³ McDowell oversaw the subdivision of the land into three lots (later known as Lots 3, 4 and 5 on the Ward maps) and by December 1879 the property was again put up for sale:

‘Messrs. Laery & Campbell will sell by public auction...by order of the Trustee – Lots numbered 2 and 3 [Lots 3 & 4], being part of Acre No. 263, fronting Sussex Square; nearly adjoining the Tramway. The allotments are each 44 feet, by the splendid depth of 130 feet, and the ground is covered with shrubbery, fruit trees, and flowers. The auctioneers wish to point out to intending purchasers that this is one of the most eligible and respectable localities in Wellington, and faces the Basin Reserve, which serves as a natural park for the district. The whole will be sold without reserve, so as to balance up the accounts of the estate to which the property belongs.’²⁴

The lots were eventually purchased as follows: Lot 3, John Bertie, 19 July 1880; Lot 4, Thomas C. Williams, 30 March 1880; Lot 5, Benjamin Reeves, 21 April 1880.²⁵ Building commenced on the subdivided portions soon afterwards and by 1881-82 Rate Books listed three dwellings on Reeves’ land and one on Williams’ Lot 4 (Figure 2.10).²⁶ However, photographs taken in 1884 and 1888 show that between 1882 and 1884 a fourth building had been constructed close to the northern boundary of Lot 5 (Figure 2.11 and Figure 2.12). This slightly later building was depicted in greater detail on a watercolour painted by Christopher Aubrey in 1889, where the structure appears to be a cottage of very modest stature (Figure 2.13).

Bertie was recorded as the owner of undeveloped ‘land’; however, following the sale of Lot 3 to Joseph Hyde, a drill inspector, in 1881, a dwelling was noted on the property by 1882.²⁷ Hyde held the title to the land until 1885, when it was transferred to Kate Isaacs, wife of Nathan J. Isaacs and proprietor of the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, on the corner of Willis and Manners Streets.²⁸ Isaacs let the existing building and advertisements noted: ‘To Let, in Buckle-street, opposite Basin Reserve, a House of 12 rooms; every convenience; large yard; newly papered and painted. Apply Mrs. Isaacs, Duke of Edinburgh Hotel.’²⁹

Buildings on Lots 3, 4 and 5 can be seen on Ward’s 1891 Map of the City of Wellington which depicts three single-storey three and four-roomed dwellings on Lot 5; a small three-

²² *Evening Post*, 26 July 1879, p.4.

²³ *Evening Post*, 28 July 1879, p.3; Deeds Index 12/34, Archives New Zealand.

²⁴ *Evening Post*, 16 December 1879, p.4.

²⁵ Deeds Index 12/34, Archives New Zealand.

²⁶ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1881-82, Ref: 00163/58, p.13, Wellington City Archives.

²⁷ *Ibid.*; WN23/97, LINZ; Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1882-83, Ref: 00163/62, p.15, Wellington City Archives.

²⁸ WN23/97, LINZ; *Evening Post*, 28 July 1898, p.2.

²⁹ *Evening Post*, 18 April 1893, p.3.

roomed structure and outbuildings in the northeastern corner of Lot 4; and a sizeable two-storey eleven-roomed wood residence on Isaacs' Lot 3 (see Figure 2.4).

In October 1895 Isaacs' house was significantly damaged by a fire which broke out in the early morning and spread to a neighbouring building. The incident was reported by the *Evening Post* which wrote:

'Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a three-storey wooden house of 14 rooms, in Buckle-street, occupied by Mr. Thomas Flood, late headmaster of the Patea School. Mr. Flood was awakened at 0.45 a.m. by his wife. Their room was on the ground floor. On Mr. Flood trying to grope his way upstairs, he was driven back by the smoke. The outbreak originated in the dining-room upstairs, where a fire had been left burning, and when discovered the flames had a good hold. A strong wind was blowing, and when the Brigade arrived the fire had obtained the mastery, and the house was ultimately completely destroyed.'³⁰

Isaacs sold the property to Helen Wilson in November 1895 and Ward's updated 1900 map illustrates Lot 3 as an empty section (see Figure 2.5).³¹ Lot 4 also appears to be vacant, although a faint outline of a wooden four-roomed dwelling is visible. The buildings on Lot 5 are unchanged.

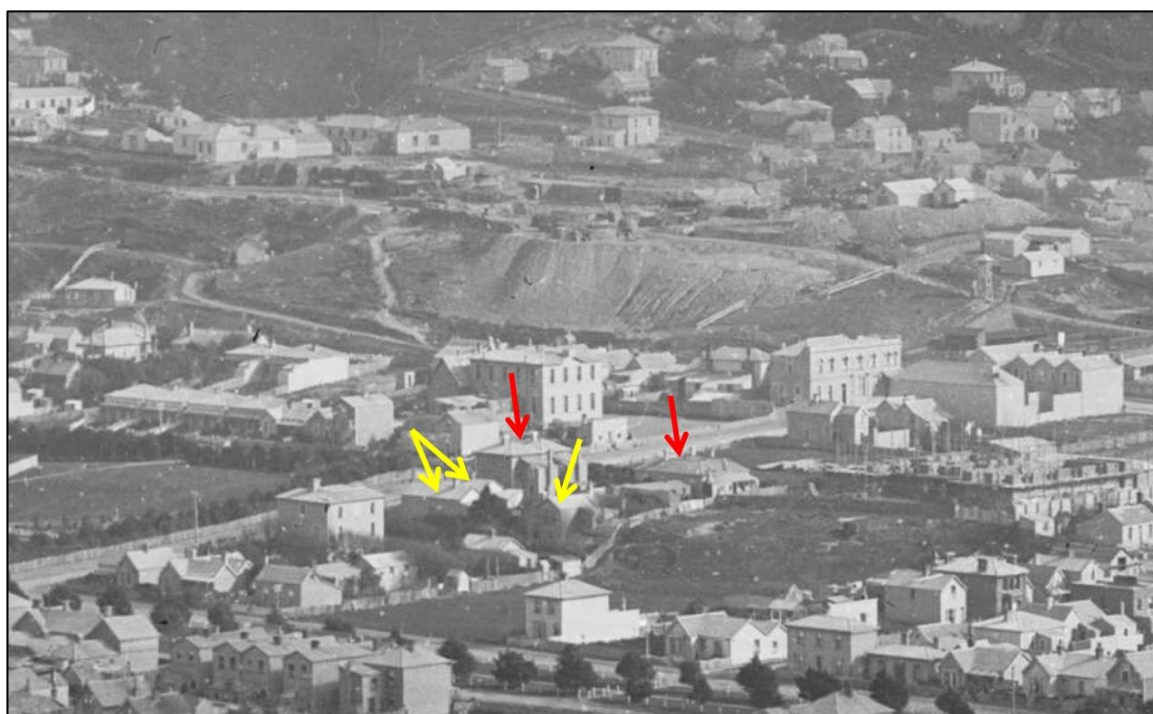


Figure 2.10 Detail from Burton Brothers photograph, dated c.1884, showing the three buildings within Lot 5 of Town Acre 263 (yellow arrows). Also depicted are three buildings in Lot 6 (red arrows). Source: Wellington from Mount Victoria. Burton Bros. Ref: BB-2240-1/1-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

³⁰ *Evening Post*, 26 October 1895, p.2.

³¹ WN23/97, LINZ. Note: Lots 3 & 4 are known to have been used as timber yard by J. & A. Wilson Ltd throughout the early 1900s. See: *Evening Post*, 25 April 1914, p.4.

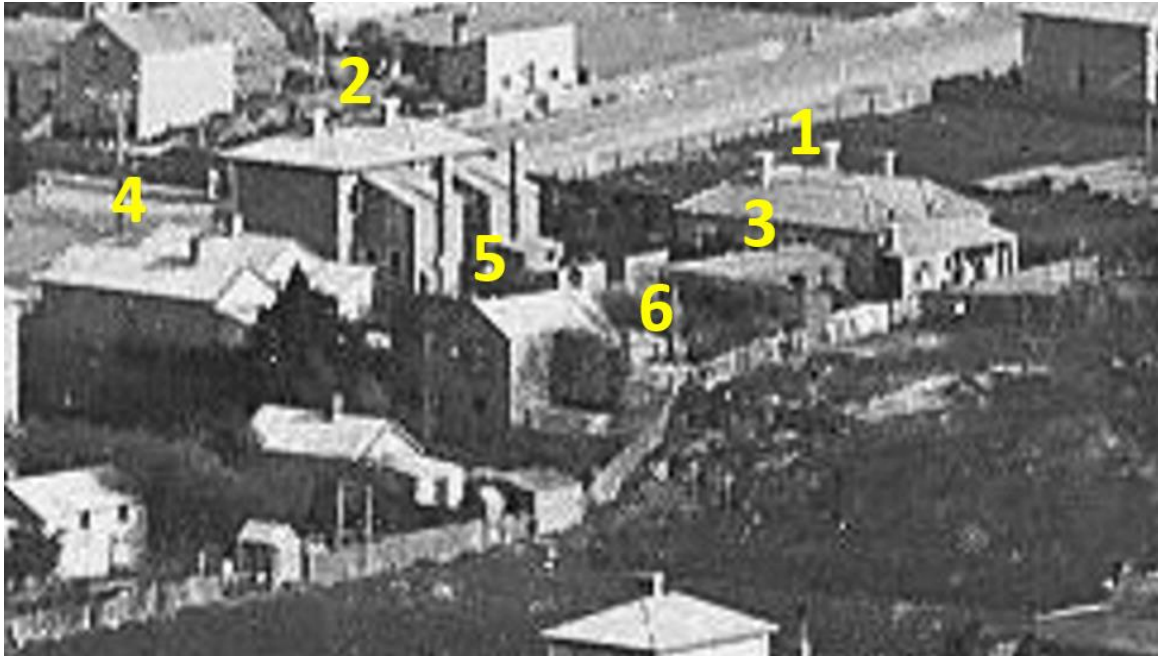


Figure 2.11 Close-up detail of the 1884 Burton Brothers photograph showing buildings present within Lots 5 and 6 in Town Acre 263. 1 – Suffolk House; 2 – Suffolk Villas, 3 – unidentified structure also depicted on 1891 Ward Plan; 4 – Crèche Cottages; 5 – unidentified split-level house, and 6 – a small cottage-like building on northern boundary

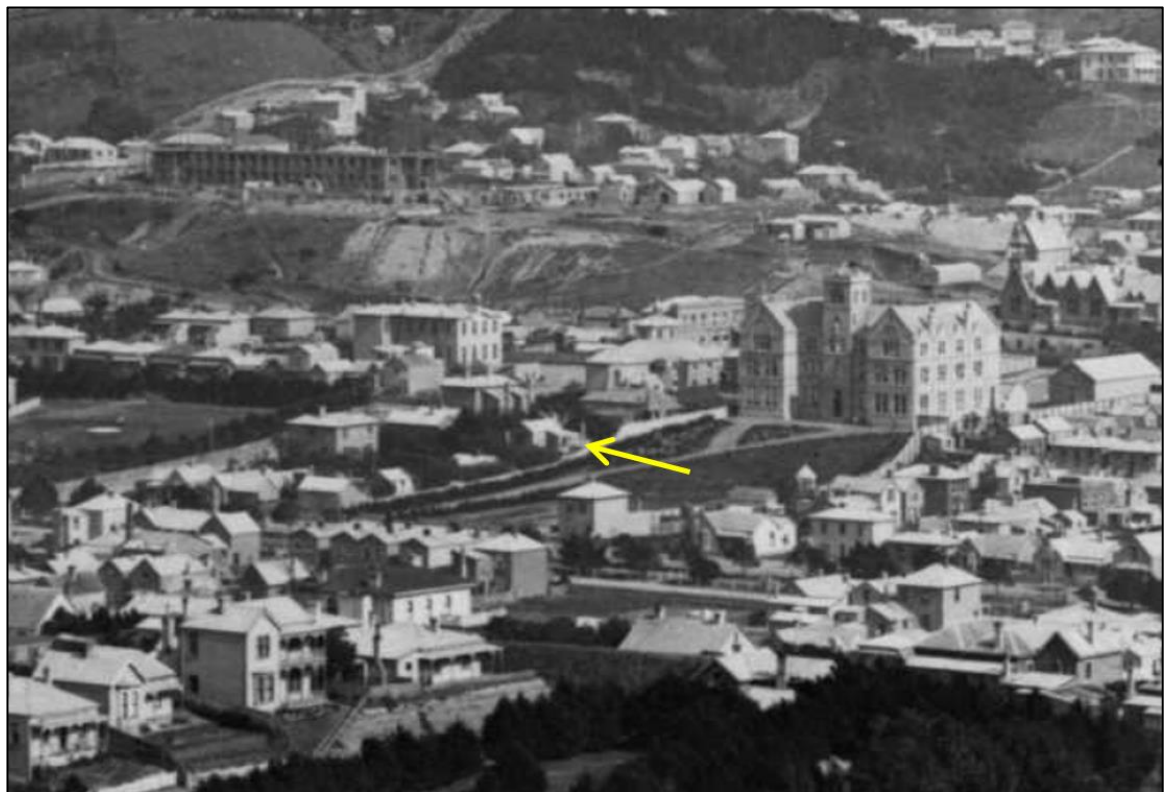


Figure 2.12 Detail from Burton Brothers photograph, dated c.1888, showing the small building close to the northern boundary of Lot 5 (yellow arrow) constructed at some point between 1884 and 1888. Source: Overlooking Wellington City. Burton Bros. Ref: BB-2235-1/1-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

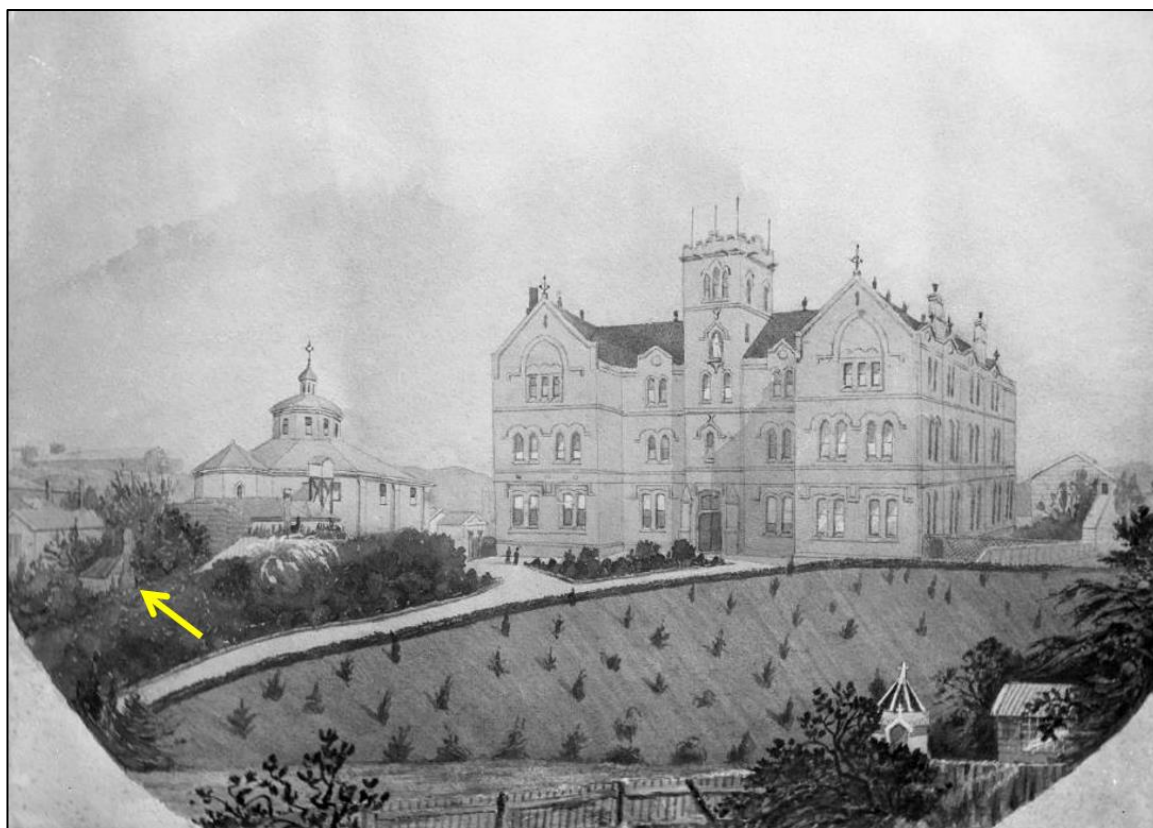


Figure 2.13 Detail from a watercolour of St Patrick's College (looking west), Wellington, painted c.1889 by Christopher Aubrey. The small cottage can be seen at the rear of Lot 5 close to the northern boundary with the St Patrick's College grounds (arrowed). Source: 1/1-018513-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

Around 1903 the two detached cottages situated along the Buckle Street frontage of Lot 5 were acquired by the Sisters of Our Lady of Compassion, led by the Reverend Mother Mary Joseph Aubert (see below for biography, under Lot 6). The sisters obtained the buildings with the aim of establishing a crèche facility and an article in the *New Zealand Tablet* described their new premises:

‘These [cottages] are to be converted into a home for the maintenance of babies and the younger children of poor women whose mothers are forced by circumstances to work during the day. Here the little ones will be left in the morning and attended to throughout the day by the Sisters, and handed back to the mothers, who will call for them after the day's work. This form of charity is a new one in Wellington, but surely one that will appeal to the hearts of the people...’³²

The crèche cottages can be seen in a photograph of the Basin Reserve area, dated c.1910, alongside Lots 3 and 4, which were used as a timber yard by J. & A. Wilson Ltd (see Figure 2.14).

³² *New Zealand Tablet*, 20 August 1903, p.15.

By 1914 the Wellington Council deemed the crèche buildings unsound and plans were made for their demolition and replacement. In April that same year the *Evening Post* reported:

‘The Buckle-street crèche, superintended by the Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Aubert and the Little Sisters of the Poor, is to be extended by the erection of a brick building of five rooms, on the site of a couple of old cottages next to Messrs. J. & A. Wilson’s timber yard. The building will be 40ft square, and will contain five large rooms, to be used as sleeping and play rooms. The tender of Messrs. Campbell and Burke has been accepted for the erection of the building, the contract price being about £1200. Mr. John S. Swan is the architect.’³³

The new building was officially opened on 27 September 1914 by his Grace Archbishop O’Shea, with the Mayor of Wellington (Mr. J.P. Luke), Hon. F.M.B. Fisher, Sir Joseph Ward, and Mr. Martin Kennedy also in attendance.³⁴

The crèche is visible in photographs dated between the 1920s and 1930s, and in a housing survey plan, dated 1937, which show both the distinctive crenellated front entrance porch and the wide glazed verandah at the rear for use during wet weather (see Figure 2.9, Figure 2.15, and Figure 2.17).³⁵ A later photograph, dated 1955, also shows the position of the crèche, with the adjacent Lots 3 and 4 now incorporated into the St Patrick’s College school grounds (see Figure 2.16).

The operation of the crèche continued at Buckle Street until 1973, when it was moved to new premises in Sussex Street. After this time, the building was used by St Patrick’s College as a classroom, library and art room. The crèche now remains one of the final vestiges of the Catholic and ecclesiastical presence along Buckle Street from the late 19th century and the building is listed as a Category I historic place in the New Zealand Heritage List.³⁶

³³ *Evening Post*, 25 April 1914, p.4.

³⁴ *Evening Post*, 28 September 1914, p.9.

³⁵ *Evening Post*, 23 September 1914, p.9; ‘Home of Compassion Crèche (Former)’ summary in Heritage New Zealand list, No. 3599: <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/3599>.

³⁶ Hudson 2012, p.35; Home of Compassion Crèche (Former)’ summary in Heritage New Zealand list, No. 3599: <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/3599>.

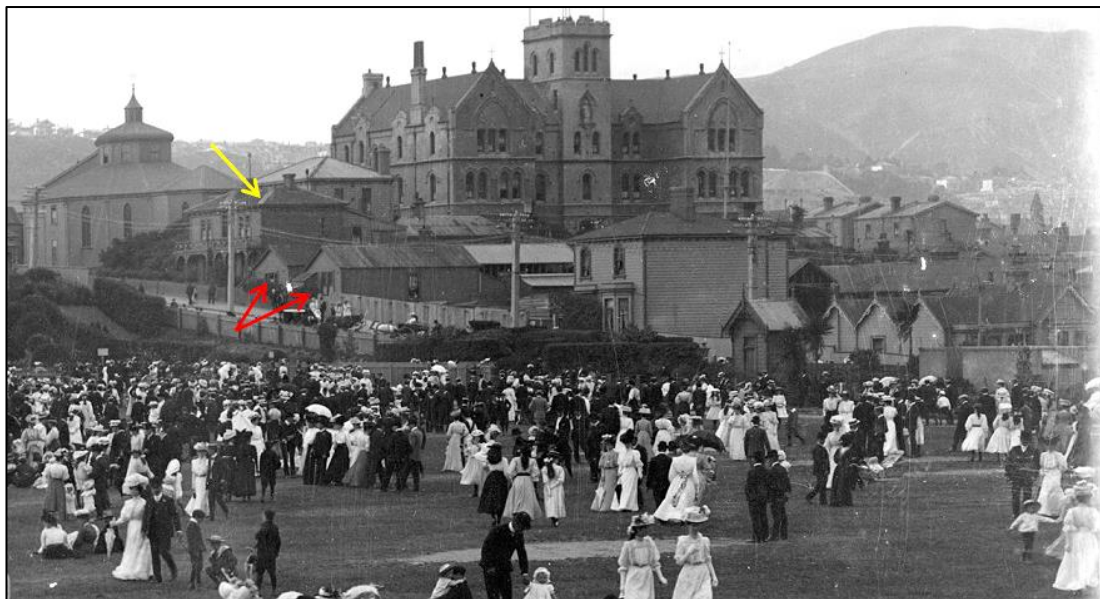


Figure 2.14 Close-up of photograph, dated c.1910, showing crowds at the Basin Reserve (foreground), St Joseph's Church (at left), St Patrick's College (background) and buildings within Town Acre 263 (centre). The original crèche buildings are arrowed in red and the two buildings known previously as Suffolk Villas in yellow. Suffolk House, which was altered to become the Home for Incurables, is not visible. Source: Smith, Sydney Charles, 1888-1972 Crowd on the field at Basin Reserve, Wellington. ATL - Photographs of New Zealand Collection. Ref: 1/1-022739-G



Figure 2.15 Photograph, dated c.1929, showing the Basin Reserve (centre) with buildings on portions of Town Acre 263 visible in the foreground. The Home of Compassion Crèche is arrowed in red. Source: Basin Reserve, Wellington. ATL - Negatives of the *Evening Post* newspaper collection. Ref: EP-0654-1/2-G



Figure 2.16 Close-up of photograph, dated 1955, showing Cambridge Terrace (at top) and Buckle Street (at right) with Lots 1-4, Town Acre 263, now part of the St Patrick's College school grounds. The Home of Compassion crèche is arrowed in red. Source: Aerial view of Basin Reserve and adjoining area, Mount Cook, Wellington. ATL - Negatives of the Evening Post newspaper collection. Ref: EP/1955/0501-F



Figure 2.17 Photograph, dated c.1935, showing the rear façade of the Home of Compassion Crèche. Source: Kerry Pollock. 'Early childhood education and care - Early education and care, late-19th to mid-20th centuries', Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 24-Feb-14

Lot 6³⁷

The westernmost portion of Town Acre 263 was conveyed to Gregory Ruffell Russell, a bricklayer, in 1867 for the sum of £160.³⁸ Russell obtained a mortgage on the land that same year and by 1880 Rate Books for the Cook Ward listed three dwellings on the section (known as Suffolk House and Suffolk Villas; see Figure 2.10; Figure 2.11 and Figure 2.12).³⁹ Few details are known about Russell, although he is known to have emigrated from England to Tasmania with his wife, Miriam Warren, and young son before moving to New Zealand in 1865. Russell's son, George Warren Russell, later became a prominent journalist, newspaper proprietor and politician, and held the portfolio of Minister of Public Health during WWI and the 1918 influenza epidemic.⁴⁰ Russell retained ownership of Pt Town Acre 263 until his death in 1888, when the land passed to his executors.⁴¹ The property was eventually put up for sale in 1891 and notices were printed in the *Evening Post* which read:

‘For Sale, either separately or as a whole, the property situated in Buckle-street, opposite the Basin Reserve, known as Suffolk House and Suffolk Villas (1 and 2), comprising two well-built six-roomed houses and one eight-roomed house, with all conveniences; land 80 x 132ft. Apply on the premises to Mrs. G.R. Russell, next Catholic Church, Buckle-street.’⁴²

Suffolk House and Suffolk Villas are clearly visible on Ward's Map of the City of Wellington, dated 1891, which describes all of the buildings as six-roomed and depicts ancillary structures near the northern boundary of the property (see Figure 2.4). In 1892 the land was conveyed in its entirety to H.J. Freeman, who let the existing premises to various parties, and later sold the property to one of his tenants, the Reverend Mother Mary Joseph Aubert, in 1899.⁴³

Marie Henriette Suzanne Aubert (later known as the Reverend Mother Mary Joseph Aubert, 1835-1926), was born in France in 1835. She studied medicine and chemistry at Lyons before taking up vocational missionary work and in 1860 travelled to New Zealand aboard the *General Teste* with Bishop Pompallier and several other Catholic missionaries. Aubert worked among the sick at Auckland and then at Meeanee Mission in Hawkes Bay before moving to Jerusalem on the Wanganui River, where she undertook social work among the urban poor and founded the Order of Our Lady of Compassion. In 1899 Aubert accepted a long-standing invitation to carry out nursing and social work in Wellington. She arrived with three sisters and rented an old cottage (probably Suffolk House) in Buckle Street, next to St Joseph's Church.⁴⁴ That same year work was undertaken to enlarge the

³⁷ As shown on the 1891 and 1900 Ward Plans.

³⁸ Deeds Register 13/440, AFIH W5691 22395 112, Archives New Zealand.

³⁹ Deeds Index 12/17, Archives New Zealand; Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1880-81, Ref: 00163/54, p.14, Wellington City Archives.

⁴⁰ Geoffrey W. Rice. 'Russell, George Warren', from the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 30-Oct-2012, URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/biographies/2r31/russell-george-warren>.

⁴¹ BDM 1888/711; Deeds Index 12/17, Archives New Zealand.

⁴² *Evening Post*, 29 September 1891, p.3.

⁴³ Deeds Index 12/17, Archives New Zealand; Hudson, Beatrice. August 2012, p.35.

⁴⁴ Margaret Tennant. 'Aubert, Mary Joseph', from the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 4-Jun-2013, URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/biographies/2a18/aubert-mary-joseph>; F.L. Irvine-Smith, *The Streets of My City, Wellington, New Zealand*, Wellington, 1974, p.262.

house, with the front part altered and extended to include extra rooms, bathrooms and lavatories.⁴⁵ A further two adjoining houses (Suffolk Villas) on Lot 6 were also modified with the aim of founding a Home for Incurables (also known as St Joseph's Home for Incurables) on the site.⁴⁶ In December 1899 the *New Zealand Tablet* published an update on the progress of works, written by Mother Aubert:

'It may interest your readers to know that we are putting a large addition to our place here for the reception of those poor incurables whom hospitals will not keep and the charitable homes will not admit. The contract for the bare addition is £700. Including the furniture and other requisites, it will cost between £900 and £1000, for which we have to trust entirely on Divine Providence and the generosity of charitable souls. We expect to open this new home about the beginning of February. There will be a ward for men and one for women, each accommodating six patients. It is an humble beginning, which I hope will be blessed by the Father of the poor and protected by the Comforter of the afflicted.'⁴⁷

The ceremony of blessing the new Home for Incurables was performed in January 1900 by his Grace Archbishop Redwood, who sprinkled holy water throughout the various rooms.⁴⁸ The first patients were admitted soon afterwards and historian M. Tennant notes that the hospice met a vital need in the Wellington community:

'Most inmates were elderly men who had never married, had no family and were suffering from chronic and degenerative conditions precipitated by the hard living of their youth. Hospitals, which aimed at positive medical intervention, were reluctant to provide beds for "incurables", while the old people's homes run by charitable aid boards supplied little in the way of nursing care and comforts. The state provided pensions for the elderly from 1898, but in the 1900s less than a third of those eligible received one. In any case, pensions did not greatly assist the homeless, the physically incapacitated and the dying, whose need was for services rather than financial grants.'⁴⁹

The buildings can be seen on Ward's updated map of the City of Wellington, dated 1900, and are visible on photographs of the Buckle Street area from the 1910s-1930s (see Figure 2.5; Figure 2.6, Figure 2.14 and Figure 2.15). A housing survey, dated 1937, also shows the layout of the buildings, labelled R.C. Home (see Figure 2.8 and Figure 2.9).

Calls for improvements to the buildings were made by 1919; however, it is unclear whether any works were carried out.⁵⁰ In 1932 the structures were described as '...old, inconvenient, and lacking in the ordinary conveniences, besides being a grave fire risk', and a new Home for Incurables was constructed at Silverstream, adjoining St Patrick's College.⁵¹ The

⁴⁵ *New Zealand Tablet*, 20 August 1903, p.15.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ *New Zealand Tablet*, 21 December 1899, p.19.

⁴⁸ *Evening Post*, 29 January 1900, p.5.

⁴⁹ Margaret Tennant. 'Aubert, Mary Joseph', from the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 4-Jun-2013, URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/biographies/2a18/aubert-mary-joseph>.

⁵⁰ *Dominion*, 17 May 1919, p.10.

⁵¹ *Evening Post*, 10 November 1932, p.6.

original Buckle Street home was later utilised as a relief depot and soup kitchen and was eventually demolished in 1973 (Figure 2.16).⁵²

⁵² *Evening Post*, 6 January 1940, p.13; Hudson, Beatrice. August 2012, p.35.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESULTS TOWN ACRE 263

3.1 Excavation Areas and Sequence of Works

As it was a requirement that the archaeological investigation follow the construction programme, the investigation of Town Acre 263 was undertaken in five separate stages between October 2012 and May 2014. The initial excavation commenced on 8 October 2012 and was located in the northwest of Town Acre 263 and involved the excavation of archaeological features situated within the footprint of the State Highway 1 Diversion Road (Figure 3.1). The remaining four stages involved the area surrounding the Home of Compassion Crèche and, after its relocation, the area previously beneath the building's footprint (Figure 3.1). The main stage of the Town Acre 263 excavation (Stage 2), was the excavation to the rear and east of the crèche building, and was undertaken between 22 May and 16 June 2013 (Figure 3.1). Stage 3, situated to the northwest of the crèche took place between 23 and 26 January 2014, while Stage 4, immediately to the north of the Stage 3 works, was undertaken between 12 and 17 February 2014 (Figure 3.1). Lastly, the area beneath the crèche building was investigated between 26 and 27 May 2014.

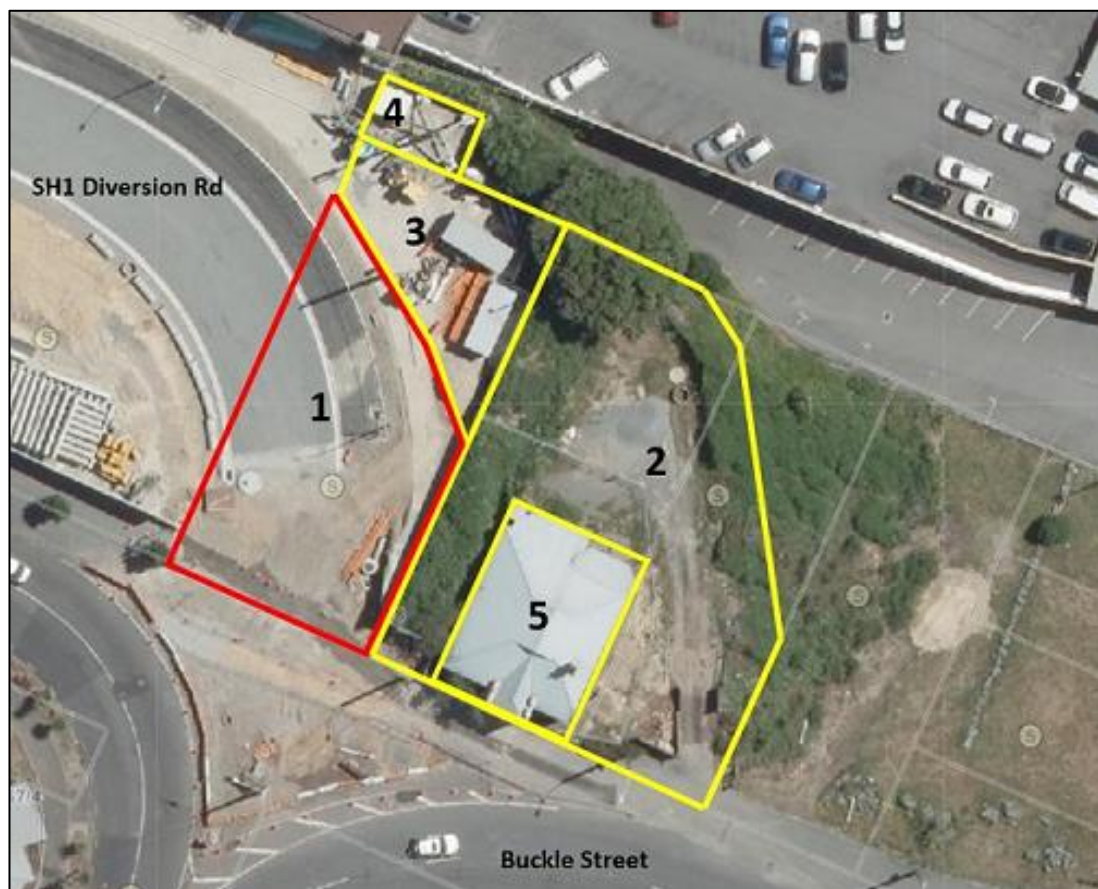


Figure 3.1 The excavation sequence of the western half of Town Acre 263 (numbered), which followed the construction programme. NB. The area outlined in red was investigated during the State Highway 1 Diversion Road works, while investigation of the yellow outlined areas was undertaken as part of the Crèche relocation programme of works

3.2 Site Phasing

From the outset, it was evident that it would not be possible to apply phasing to the archaeological remains found within Town Acre 263 with the same rigorous control as that which was applied to Town Acres 226 and 263 (see Volume 1). This was primarily due to the history of the investigation area being domestic as opposed to military in nature. However, the detailed historical research in conjunction with the artefact analysis made it possible to further refine the archaeological contexts, which enabled the archaeology to be phased within four date ranges.

Four main occupation phases were identified as follows:

- **Phase 1 – Early European Settlement Activity 1847-1866**
- **Phase 2 – Later 19th Century Domestic Activity: Suffolk House and Crèche Cottages 1867-1898**
- **Phase 3 – Suffolk House Extension and early 20th century activity 1899-1914**
- **Phase 4 – 1915-2012**

3.3 Excavation Methodology

The removal of non-archaeologically significant overburden present across the Town Acre 263 investigation area was undertaken by 20-ton and 7-ton tracked mechanical excavators utilising toothless grading buckets. All machine work was carried out under continuous archaeological supervision until archaeological levels were reached. Archaeological surfaces and features were then cleaned and defined with hand tools by the team of archaeologists in advance of excavation.

The excavation of archaeological features was undertaken for the most part by trowel, mattock and spade, and in some cases, facilitated by a 7-ton mechanical excavator (this was particularly utilised when exposing substantial remains of walls and foundations and dealing with widespread demolition layers and deep made-ground deposits). When depths of excavation extended beyond 1.5m, the excavation was stepped or battered in order to continue the excavation safely.

In accordance with condition 10 of the HNZPT authority (2013/92), and utilising a sampling strategy, archaeological features, surfaces and/or deposits were assessed, investigated, recorded and sampled in accordance with accepted archaeological practice and within the framework of the research strategy and the requirements of the HNZPT authority. Subsequently, excavation by machine then proceeded until either natural, sterile deposits were reached, or the impact level for construction had been exceeded – whichever was relevant for any particular area of investigation.

The single context recording system was used, with each cut, deposit, layer and structure given an individual context number and recorded on a pro-forma context sheet which enabled the determination of occupation phasing on site and the production of a site Harris matrix (Appendix 1 and Appendix 3). Individual cuts were planned at scales of either 1:20 or 1:50, and cuts and deposits were drawn in section or profile at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The drawings are presented in Appendix 5. A photographic record was compiled of all deposits and features with a digital SLR camera.

All 19th century and early 20th century artefactual material (pre-1930) was collected, sorted and labelled per context number on site and retained for specialist analysis. In the main, diagnostic items and/or a representative sample of artefact type were retained. All artefact categories and types including discarded non-diagnostic pieces were recorded on context sheets. Faunal material, and timber derived from 19th century features was also retained for specialist analysis.

Additionally, a site survey of all the archaeological features exposed by the Memorial Park works was undertaken utilising both a total station and GPS system utilising the real time kinematic method. The excavation and monitoring programme was led by Richard Shakles assisted by Dave Carley, Neil Dudley, Joss Piper-Jarrett, Ben Thorne, Sarah Phear and Karolyn Buhring. The archaeological investigation of Town Acre 263 was carried out under the overall direction of Sarah Phear and Rod Clough.

3.4 Excavation Results

After the removal of the tar seal, and stripping of overburden comprising aggregate base-course and modern clay fills within the footprint of the SH1 Diversion Road works, structural remains in the form of six rows of postholes aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, were present in the southwestern corner of Town Acre 263 (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3).

Within the footprint of works associated with the relocation of the Home of Compassion Crèche, a large number of structural and cut features were exposed relating to a minimum of three buildings (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3). These features included brick walls, postholes, post-pads, beam-slots, a brick-lined well, open brick-lined drain, trenches cut for ceramic wastewater drains, as well as a number of refuse pits. Additionally, evidence of large-scale mid-19th century earthworks located to the rear, and beneath the footprint of the crèche, were also exposed.

3. Excavation Results – Town Acre 263



Figure 3.2 Phased survey plan of archaeological features within the western half of Town Acre 263. NB. The dark grey shaded area at bottom right represents the outline of the 1914 Home of Compassion Crèche

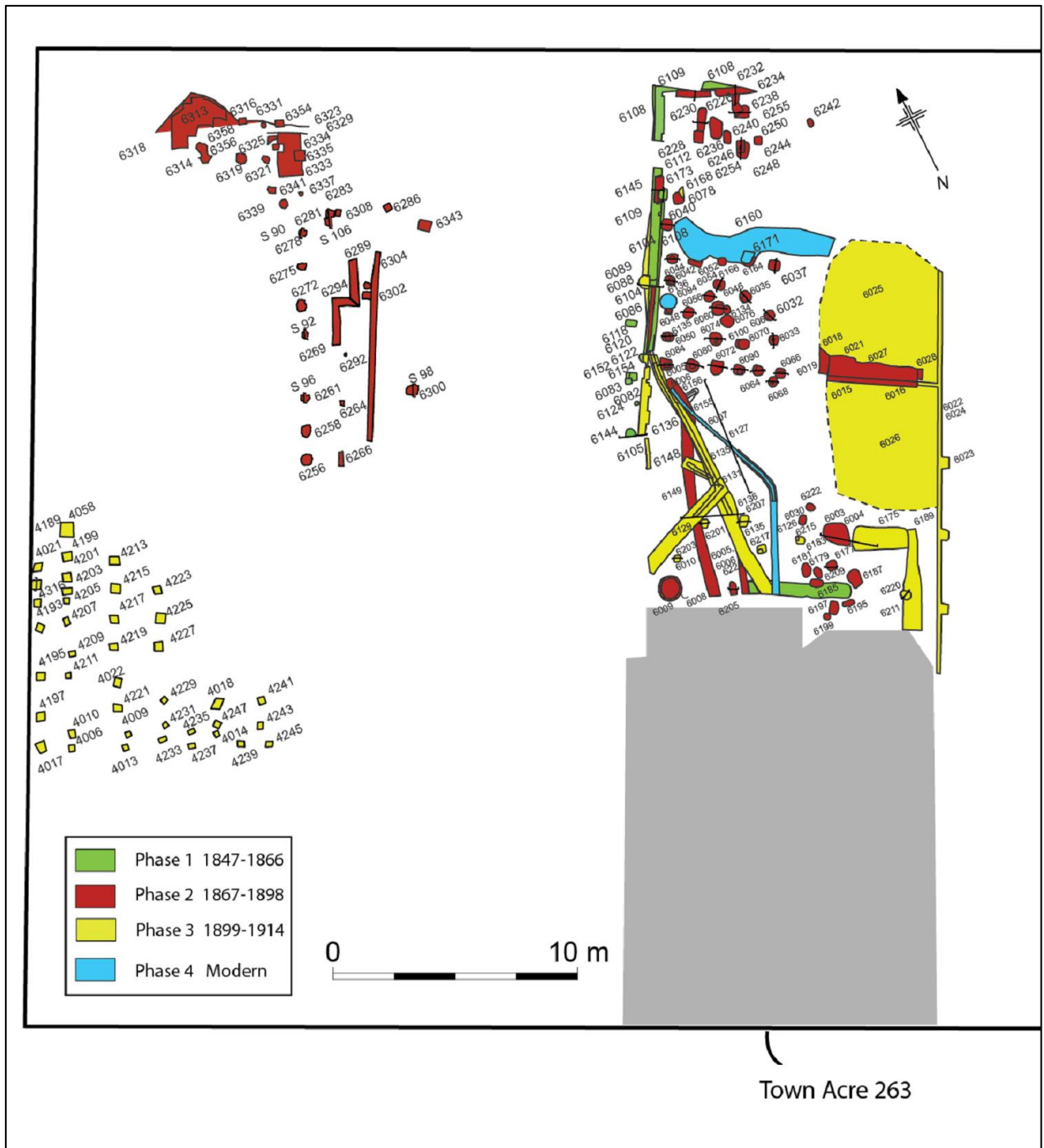


Figure 3.3 Detail of archaeological phasing within the excavation area of the western half of Town Acre 263.
NB. The dark grey shaded area at bottom right represents the outline of the 1914 Home of Compassion Crèche

3.4.1 Pre-European Settlement Landscape

No archaeological deposits relating to the pre-European use of the area by Maori were encountered anywhere within the archaeological excavation area of Town Acre 263. However, despite this, elements of the pre-European landscape could still be discerned. Originally, Town Acre 263 would have formed part of the eastern flanks of Pukeahu (Mount Cook), with land descending eastward to the swamp called Hauwai, now occupied by Cambridge Terrace and the Basin Reserve. The western part of Town Acre 263 would originally have been part of a shoulder of the hill, which in pre-European settlement times would have descended sharply to a small natural terrace in the area later occupied by the crèche building.

The Stage 1, 3 and 4 excavation areas were situated on the edge of higher ground elevated some 4m above the Stage 2 excavation at the rear of the crèche (Figure 3.1). Originally, this higher ground would have descended steeply to the area to the rear of the crèche, forming a steep slope, or perhaps even in part a low bluff. However, during the early 20th century, approximately 4m of fill incorporating clays, topsoil and building materials such as brick and tile had been deposited behind a concrete retaining wall, to raise and level out the ground above and to the west.

The natural terrace upon which the crèche building sat, had been truncated in the mid-19th century, with the result that across most of the area the original topsoil and subsoil had been removed. However, a palaeosol consisting of dark brownish-black organic rich, silty and waterlogged topsoil (context 6162), descended southwestward steeply beneath the crèche building (Figure 3.4). During the final phase of excavations after the crèche had been moved from its original location (Stage 5), the same organic layer was observed, again descending steeply, but this time in the opposite direction, northeastward. The palaeosol sealed greyish light brown clay subsoil (context 6346), that in turn, sealed greyish light brown clay sterile natural (context 6007) which graded to either bluish or white clay at depth).

The morphology of the layer, together with its waterlogged nature, indicates the presence of a former gully that originally descended eastward from the slopes of Mount Cook, to drain into the Hauwai swamp. The gully was approximately 16m wide and about 4m deep, although the actual base of the feature was not fully exposed. The gully had been infilled during the initial phase of European occupation of the site with re-deposited Holocene gravels, derived almost certainly from the 1848 lowering of Pukeahu by military engineers in 1848. Except for its survival within the infilled gully, the palaeosol had been completely vertically truncated across the rest of Town Acre 263.



Figure 3.4 West-facing view of the palaeosol (context 6162) descending into the infilled gully that drained the eastern flanks of Mount Cook. Scale: 4 x 1m

3.4.2 Phase 1 – Early European Settlement Activity 1847-1866

The archaeological excavations within Town Acre 263 exposed Phase 1 remains that are likely to date to Imperial military activities on the periphery of the Lower Mount Cook Barracks. The remains were uncovered during the excavation to the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche and consisted primarily of the extension of a small natural terrace entailing relatively largescale re-contouring earthworks and the construction of a levelled surface. Other remains relating to Phase 1 occupation consisted of an open brick-lined drain and a bone-filled refuse trench.

3.4.2.1 Re-contouring and Earthworking Activities

Infilling of Gully and Levelling (Context 6163)

The initial phase of European activity within Town Acre 263 consisted of the infilling of the gully that incised the eastern flanks of Mount Cook, descending steeply across Town Acre 263 to the rear and within the footprint of the crèche (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.5). The material utilised to infill the gully consisted of re-deposited Holocene sands and gravels (context 6163), and sealed the palaeosol (context 6162). The infilling of the gully with the sands and gravels enabled the small natural terrace to be extended, with the result that more useable land was created. It is almost certain that the sands and gravels comprising context 6163 were derived from the 1848 lowering of Mount Cook by Imperial Forces engineers.

Levelled Surface (Context 6032)

Outside of the gully and across the remainder of the terrace, the topsoil and subsoil had been completely truncated to the natural colluvium (context 6007). An extremely indurated deposit of sand with crushed and fragmented marine shell sealed the natural colluvium (context 6007) and extended across the gully infill (context 6163). A small (0.40m square) sondage was excavated through the surface that demonstrated that it was the uppermost of four layers totalling 0.17m thick, built up horizontally to form an extremely compacted level surface (context 6032; Figure 3.6). The top three layers consisted of alternate bands of intermixed gravel and clay interspersed with sand and crushed marine shell mix (second lowest and surface layers), with the basal layer also containing occasional inclusions of angular pieces of greywacke and charcoal inclusions and sealing either the natural (context 6007), or the gully infill (6163). The layers had all undergone extreme compaction, that had resulted in an extremely indurated occupation surface (Figure 3.6). It is considered likely that this was undertaken by Imperial Military engineers.

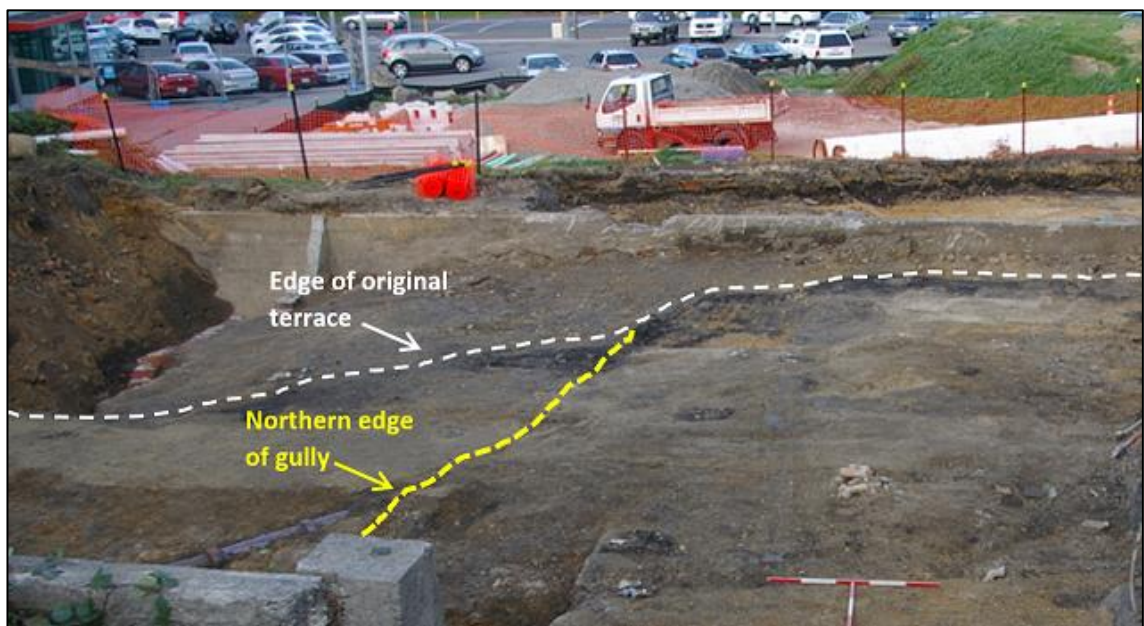


Figure 3.5 The edge of the original terrace (dashed white line) and the northern part of the gully infilled with redeposited Holocene gravels (context 6163) derived from the 1848 lowering of Mount Cook (yellow dashed line denotes the infilled gully edge). NB. The rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche was located just beyond the right-hand edge of the image



Figure 3.6 Stratigraphic sequence of the extremely compacted levelled surface (context 6032) that extended across the natural terrace on Town Acre 263 on which the Home of Compassion Crèche was later built. Scale: 0.5m

Brick-lined Drain (Context 6109)

The remains of an open brick drain (context 6109) abutting the western edge of the compacted surface (context 6032) were exposed during the excavation to the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.7). The brick drain was constructed utilising recycled orange-red bricks, whole examples of which were 225mm in length by 110mm wide and 60mm thick, and formed a channel 0.33m wide and 0.08m deep. The feature was truncated by a substantial cut of a modern stormwater pipe trench, and therefore survived in two sections, the more substantial of which was aligned south-southwest to north-northeast and was 11m in length and abutted on its eastern side by the levelled surface (context 6032), while the shorter section continued on the same alignment for 2.25m before making a perpendicular turn to the east where it continued for a further 3.5m on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment; it then extended beyond the edge of excavation (Figure 3.7 and Figure 3.8).



Figure 3.7 North-northeast facing shot of brick-lined drain (context 6109) located to the rear of the crèche building. Scale: 2 x 1m

The construction cut (context 6108) for the drain had been excavated into natural clay (context 6007), while the drain structure consisted of unmortared half and full bricks laid two abreast forming the base, while on either side of the base, bricks positioned directly on the edge of the cut angled at 45° formed the sides of the drain (Figure 3.8). The drain was filled by a brownish grey silt deposit (context 6111) that produced ceramic and bottle glass dating from the mid- to late 19th century. Of note was a clay tobacco pipe with the bowl in the form of a tulip that was manufactured by Charles Crop of London and is likely to date from the 1860s. The feature had been truncated by two postholes (contexts 6088 and 6173), and three beam-slots (contexts 6112, 6230 and 6232), two of which related to a structure that is not depicted on the 1891 Ward Plan, and had been situated along the northern

boundary of Town Acre 263, close to the very rear of the crèche property (Figure 3.2; Figure 3.9 and Figure 3.10).

A later 19th century trench for a ceramic wastewater pipe (context 6104) had also partially truncated the fill (context 6111) of drain 6109, and the feature had also been truncated latterly by a modern stormwater trench (context 6160) (Figure 3.7). It is considered likely that the feature predated all of the structures on the site, and dated to the mid-19th century.



Figure 3.8 Southeast facing post-excavation shot of the brick-lined drain in the area to the north of the stormwater drain. Note also the remains of Phase 2 Structure 3 located close to the northern boundary of Lot 5 at the rear of the crèche excavation area. NB. The baulk at right marks the line of the large modern stormwater that crossed the investigation area. Facing southeast. Scale: 2 x 1m



Figure 3.9 East-southeast facing post-excavation shot of beam-slot 6112 (still containing sleeper beam – context 6145) cutting both the brick drain 6109 and an earlier posthole (context 6173), demonstrating three phases of activity on the crèche site. Scale: 1m and 0.3m

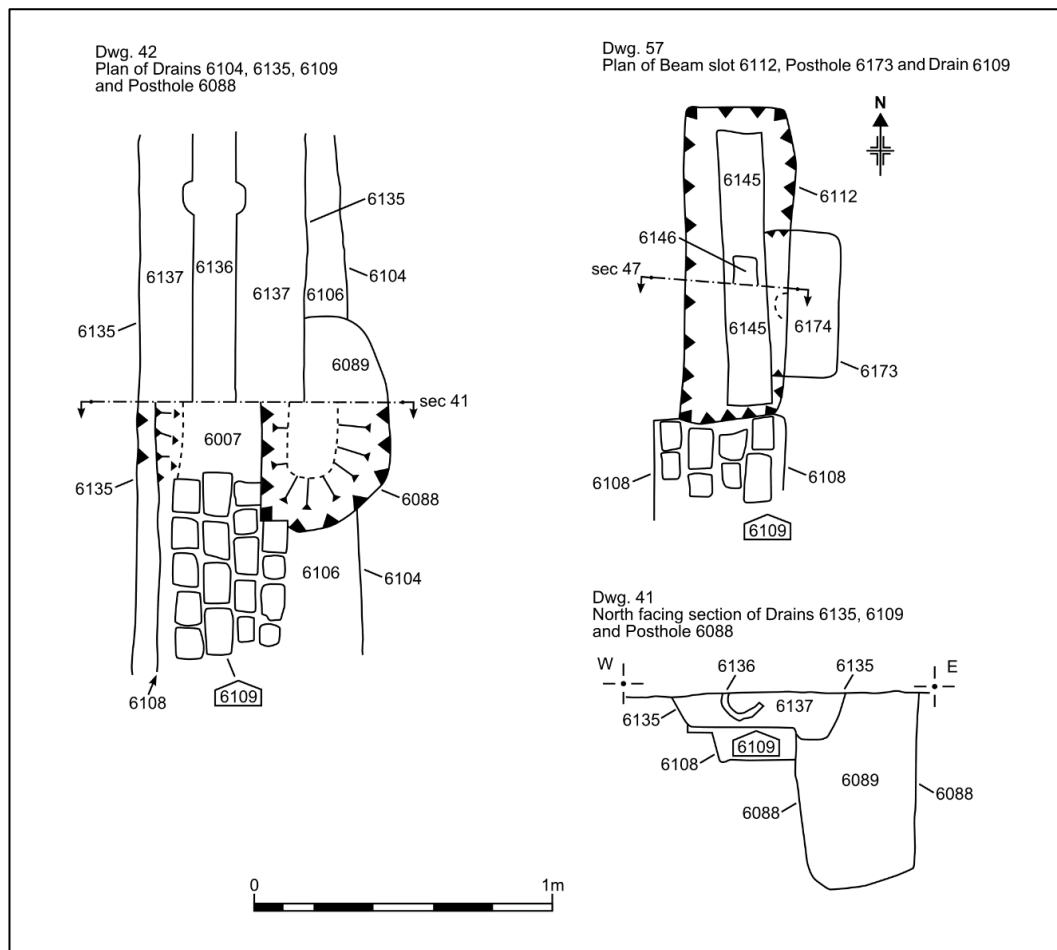


Figure 3.10 Plans and section of features that truncated drain 6109

Refuse Pit 6185

A long, narrow trench-like feature (context 6185) was exposed during the excavations to the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.11). The feature was cut through the compacted surface (context 6032) and into the re-deposited Holocene gravels (context 6163) and was approximately 4.5m in length, 0.60m wide and 0.37m deep. The feature had been cut with steep sides, had a flat base and contained one fill (context 6186), which consisted almost entirely of butchered animal bone within a sand matrix (Figure 3.12). The sand was likely to have been utilised to bury the butchered bone and mask the smell that so much rotting mammal bone would have produced, presumably to deter vermin. Most of the bones displayed butchery marks in the form of cut and saw marks, and consisted of cattle, sheep and pig. Few artefacts were present within the fill, with those recovered consisting of bottle glass fragments (black beer), a single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, and stoneware and transferware (willow pattern) sherds. It is considered plausible that the brick-lined drain (context 6109) is associated with the pit 6185, and may well have been utilised to wash away blood from butchery activity

The feature was truncated by a small domestic refuse pit (context 6209) and by two trenches cut for ceramic wastewater pipes (contexts 6135 and 6224; Figure 3.13). The pit predated all the structural features present within Town Acre 263, and it is considered most likely that the feature relates to use of the area by the Imperial military during the mid-19th century, either for butchery purposes, or the disposal of butchery waste, generated by the consumption of meat of men housed in the Mt Cook Barracks.



Figure 3.11 The refuse trench (context 6185) containing the butchered animal bone deposit seen during excavation, with a cluster of later 19th century domestic pits also present. Facing east-southeast. Scale: 2 x 1m



Figure 3.12 South-southwest facing section of refuse trench 6185 containing butchered animal bone to the rear of the crèche building. Scale: 0.5m

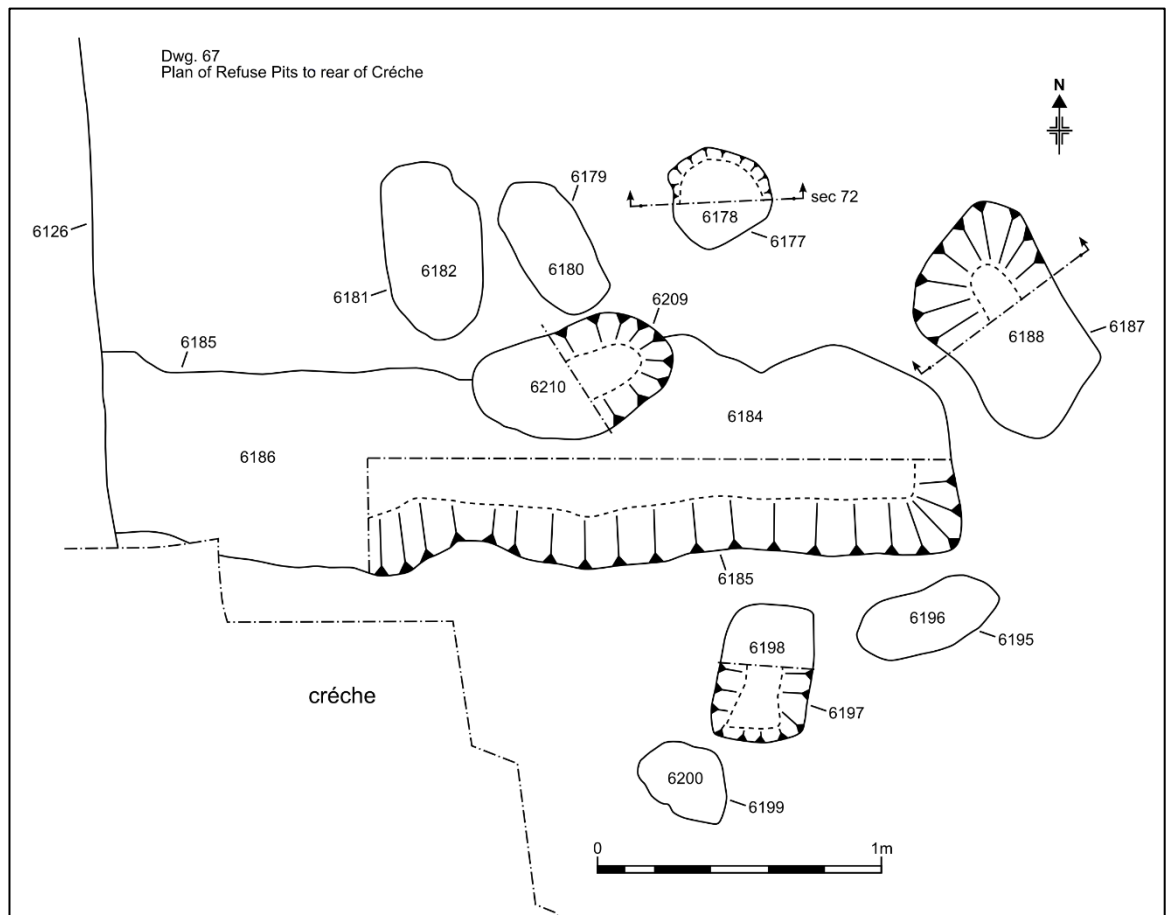


Figure 3.13 Plan of refuse trench 6185 and late 19th century pit complex to the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche

Posthole Alignment to West of Brick Drain 6109

An alignment of six postholes (contexts 6082, 6086, 6124, 6144, 6152 and 6154) situated adjacent and to the west of the open brick drain (context 109), was exposed within the excavations to the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3; Appendix 1). The postholes were either rectangular or square in plan, cut into the natural clay (context 6007), and were situated on a south-southwest to north-northeast alignment (Figure 3.2). A further posthole (context 6173) was offset approximately 0.50m to the east), but as it both contained a fill consistent with the aligned examples, and was also truncated by the cut for the open brick drain (context 6108) (Figure 3.9 and Figure 3.10), it is considered likely that it represented a northeastward return toward the edge of the original terrace and continuation of the alignment (Figure 3.2). The alignment of postholes is interpreted as representing the remains of a fence line that relates to use of the area by the Imperial military during the mid-19th century.

3.4.3 Phase 2 – Later 19th Century Domestic Activity 1867-1898

The archaeological excavations within Town Acre 263 exposed the remains of four structures of both brick and timber construction and related to later 19th century domestic activity (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3). Other features relating to the Phase 2 occupation period, exposed by both the Diversion Road and Crèche Relocation works, consisted of a brick-lined well, rubbish pits and drainage features consisting of both open ditches and ceramic drains (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3).

3.4.3.1 Structural Remains

Structure 1 – (Context 6349) Suffolk House (with David Carley)

The remains of a timber building (Structure 1; context group 6349) were exposed in the east of Town Acre 263 in works associated with the relocation of the Home of Compassion Crèche and the Memorial Park undertaken in January and February 2014 (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3; Figure 3.14 and Figure 3.15). The majority of the excavation area had been extensively disturbed by 20th century developments, with the original topsoil and subsoil layers completely truncated. The building's remains consisted of just 17 vertically truncated postholes and two post-pads which represented elements of the structure's northern and eastern western walls (Figure 3.14; see Appendix 1). The remains of the eastern wall consisted of 9 postholes (including the northeastern corner post context 6335), aligned south-southwest to north-northeast for some 12.04m (approximately 43ft; Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.4). Two postholes (contexts 6339 and 6441) were situated approximately 1m off the alignment to the west and probably represent internal bearer supports (Figure 3.14). The northern wall returned to the west and, including the corner post 6335, consisted of four postholes aligned east-southeast to west-northwest (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.14). An alignment of four postholes offset just to the north of and parallel with the northern wall (contexts 6354, 6356, 6358 and 6331) is likely to represent an additional lean-to structure (Figure 3.14).

All the postholes had been cut into the clay natural (context 6007), and had been backfilled with intermixed mottled clay and topsoil deposits that contained inclusions of charcoal, coal and brick fragments. Some of the features produced late 19th century artefactual material, predominantly of ceramic, glass and iron. Three of the features retained the remains of the timber posts that they once supported (Appendix 1). Associated features

consisted of two surfaces (contexts 6313 and 6318) that were situated immediately adjacent to the remains of the structure's northern wall, and a brick footings structure (context 6334) (Figure 3.2; Figure 3.14 and Figure 3.16). The two surfaces were situated to the north of Structure 1 adjacent to one another, and at the western end of the offset posthole alignment (Figure 3.14 and Figure 3.16). Surface 6313 consisted of a 2.1m by 2.22m brick paved area consisting of handmade bricks, although it was truncated in the north by the line of a modern drain. Adjacent to the brick paving was an indurated silt trample layer (context 6318) that consisted of compacted pebbles, in a yellowish-brown silt matrix that contained frequent inclusions of coal and occasional animal bone fragments. It is interpreted that both the brick paved area and the trample layer represent an area of outdoor activity at the rear of Suffolk House, probably a backyard. The brick foundations (context 6334) were situated at the northeastern end of the northern wall and the eastern end of the offset postholes (Figure 3.2; Figure 3.14; and Figure 3.16). The dimensions of the foundations were 1.81m (approximately 6ft) by 0.97m (c.3ft) and consisted of machine-made bricks bonded together with a brownish-yellow sandy mortar. A single posthole (context 6335), which was located at the northeastern corner of the building, was incorporated within the eastern side of the footings and is likely to have served as a bearer (Figure 3.14). It is interpreted that the brick foundations were likely to have supported a chimney stack.

An overlay of the excavation survey plan on the 1891 Ward Plan illustrates that the postholes are the remains of the eastern and northern walls of Suffolk House, built at some point between 1867 and 1880 (Figure 3.14). The house is depicted in the Burton Brothers historical photograph of 1884 (Figure 2.10 and Figure 2.11), where a lean-to structure and large chimney are seen attached to the northern wall of the house. It is therefore reasonably certain that the offset post alignment and brick footings were the remains of these features.

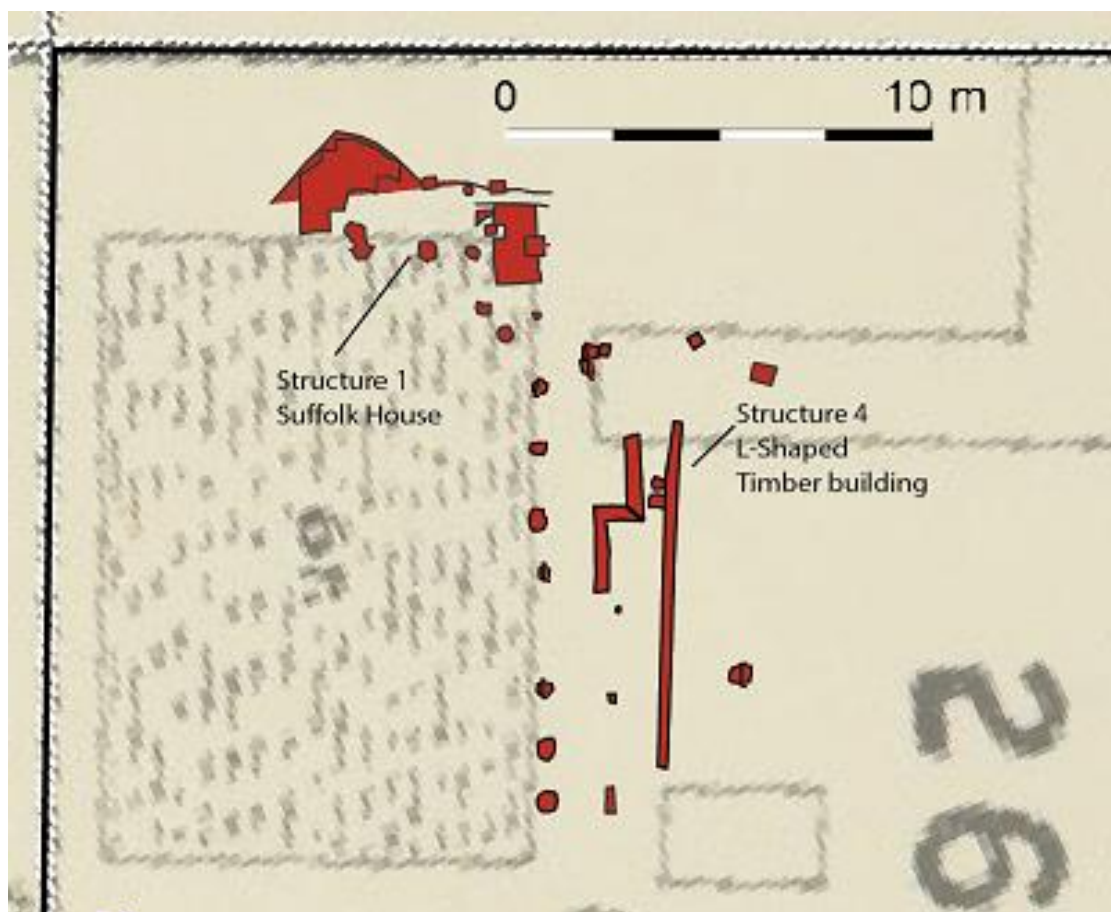


Figure 3.14 Detail from archaeological survey showing the postholes and associated features comprising the remains of the 1880 Suffolk House overlaid on the 1891 Ward Plan



Figure 3.15 Looking northeast across the southern half of the Suffolk House excavation area. Scale: 2 x 1m



Figure 3.16 The brick paved surface and footings associated with Suffolk House. Facing northeast. Scale: 2 x 1.8m

Structure 2 – (Context 6161) Brick and Timber Split-Level Building

The remains of Structure 2 (context group 6161) were exposed within the excavations to the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche; the structure was of timber and brick construction built on two levels (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3; Appendix 1). The remains of the timber part of the structure occupied part of the natural terrace, and consisted of a concentration of 27 postholes, present within at least 6 rows, that were aligned either north-northeast to south-southwest, or west-northwest to east-southeast (Figure 3.17; Appendix 1). A quantity of additional postholes that are likely to have been present, had been truncated by a large modern stormwater (context 6160) that crossed the terrace on a northwest-southeast alignment (Figure 3.2). The postholes were predominantly square or rectangular in plan, and had been cut through the levelled surface of sand and crushed marine shell (context 6032), into the natural colluvium (context 6007; Figure 3.17). The postholes demarcated an area of at least 6.90m (c. 22.5ft) x 4.85m (c.16ft), and the depth of the postholes indicate that the timber section of the building would have been a single-storeyed structure.

The southernmost row of postholes consisted of six postholes (with one slightly offset) on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment, which was the same as a brick wall (context 6016) that was exposed to the northeast of the rear of the crèche building, and constructed on a lower ground level beneath the terrace (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.17). This wall represented a part of a brick structure that occupied the lower terrace that would have adjoined with the timber structure and indicates that the building was of a split-level design with both timber and brick sections.

The remains of the brick part of the building consisted of two sections of wall (contexts 6016 and 6019), although due to the depth of excavation required and the associated health

and safety risk, the walls were only partially exposed. The larger section of wall (context 6016) consisted of 18 courses of brick that stood to a height of 1.57m and was 3.74m in length (Figure 3.18). The wall had been constructed within a trench and the bricks had been laid in the ‘English Cross’ style coursing bond (Figure 3.18). The bricks were brownish red in colour with a wide, shallow frog, and bonded with a whitish grey gritty mortar that contained gravel inclusions. A concrete floor surface (context 6021) was enclosed by the two walls (contexts 6016 and 6019), at the eastern end of which the remains of a contemporary concrete drain (context 6028) survived (Figure 3.18). Due to safety concerns, only a small area of the floor surface was exposed (3.5m (east-west) by 0.94m (north-south)).

The floor consisted of a poured concrete that contained frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles and gravel and was 0.075m thick, and laid directly over footings composed of compacted crushed and broken brick fragments (context 6029), and at its eastern end sloped slightly to a concrete drain which abutted both the floor and the brick wall (context 6016). The drain was shallow and concave in cross section, and would originally have been 0.30m wide, and situated within the building, most likely to keep the lower level free of groundwater draining from the terrace above. The drain had been truncated by the cut (context 6022) for the concrete retaining wall (context 6023) that dated to 1914 when the Home of Compassion Crèche was built (Figure 3.18).

The brick walls, drain and concrete floor were all sealed by a demolition deposit (context 6025) that was up to 3m thick and consisted almost entirely of building material within a dark brownish-black matrix with frequent inclusions of brick (the same type as seen in the remaining wall), corrugated iron, mortar and window glass. The deposit also contained an abundance of artefactual material, dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, that consisted of glass bottles, ceramic and iron and copper alloy items. Artefacts of a military nature retrieved consisted of two (gold-plated) Royal Naval uniform buttons and a musket ball. On the southern side of wall 6016, an almost identical deposit (context 6026) was 3.5m thick, which was the same depth as the 1914 concrete retaining wall (context 6023) which held the material in place.

An overlay of the excavation survey plan upon the 1891 Thomas Ward Plan, establishes that Structure 2 represents the remains of the rearmost dwelling present on Lot 5 (Figure 3.19). It is probable that the lower terrace structure was two storeyed, while the timber structure was likely to have been single storey. The structure was constructed in 1880/81 and demolished in or just prior to 1914, with the structural material including the roof and much of the brick walls being deposited within the part of the structure on the lower terrace, held in place behind the retaining wall in order to extend the upper terrace and to facilitate the construction of the Home of Compassion Crèche.



Figure 3.17 Postholes comprising the upper, timber section of Structure 1, with the brick wall (context 6016) situated on the lower terrace seen aligned with the southern row of postholes. Facing east-southeast. Scale: 2 x 1m



Figure 3.18 The brick wall (context 6016) and concrete floor (context 6021) comprising part of the brick section of Structure 1 situated on the lower terrace, with the buttress of the 1914 concrete retaining wall seen at left. Facing south-southwest. Scale 4 x 1m & 1 x 0.5m

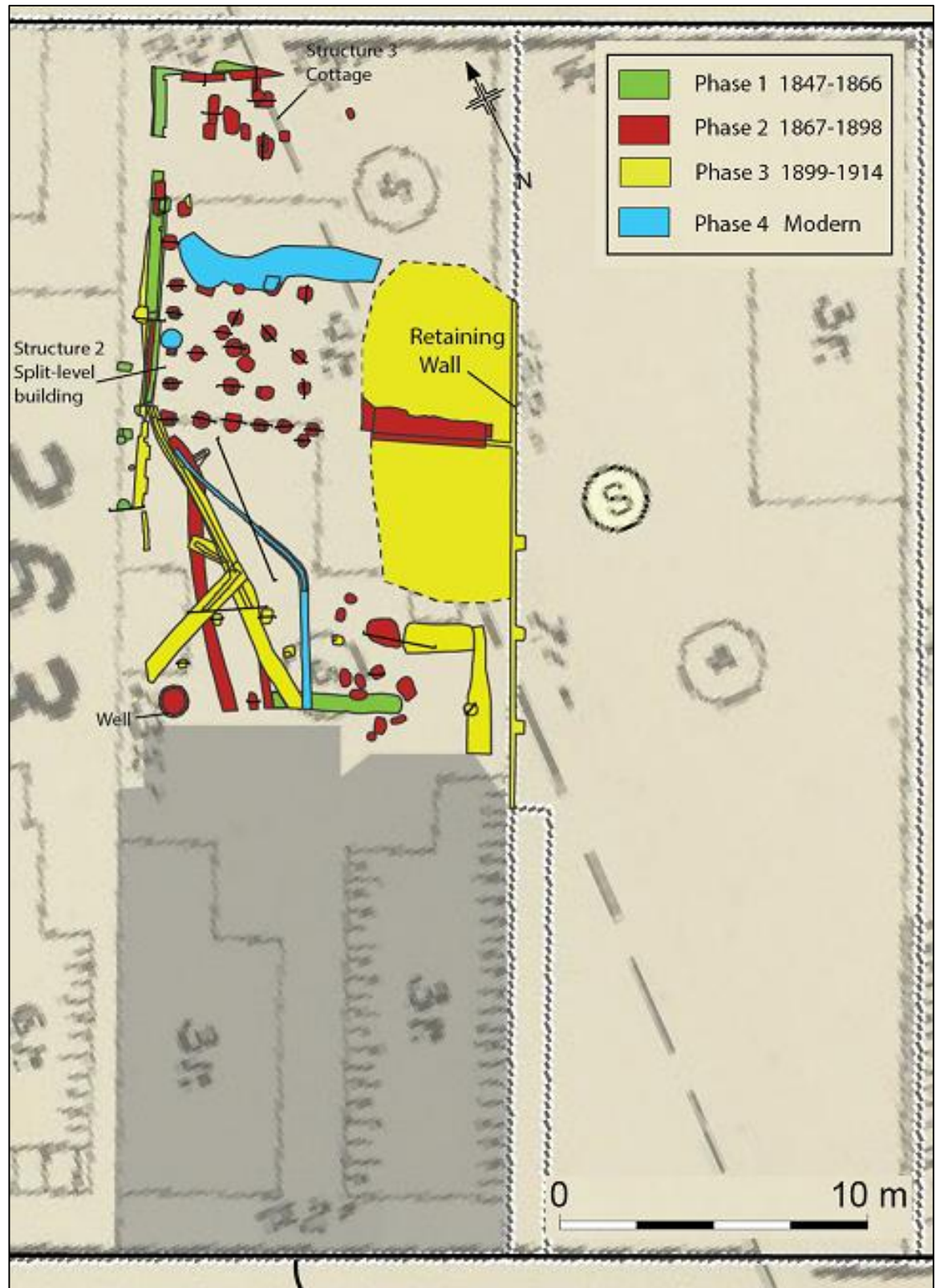


Figure 3.19 The archaeological survey plan of the crèche investigation area overlaid on the 1891 Ward Plan

Structure 3 – Cottage at Rear of Lot 5

The remains of a timber structure (Structure 3; context group 6351) was indicated by four beam-slots and eight postholes to the north of Structure 2, close to the edge of the excavation area and northern boundary of the former Lot 5 (Figure 3.2; Figure 3.3; Figure 3.19 and Figure 3.8). Postholes 6228, 6250, 6246, 6248, and 6244 may have represented the structure's southern wall, on a roughly west-northwest to east-southeast alignment, although due to the large modern stormwater (context 6160) it is possible that features related to the southern side of the structure had been truncated. Other remains exposed included postholes 6240 and 6242, and two beam-slots (contexts 6226, 6234) which indicate that the building was aligned south-southwest to north-northeast (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.19 and Figure 3.8). The structure's northern wall was indicated by a single beam-slot (context 6232) that extended beneath the excavation baulk edge, and truncated the backfill (context 6110) of the construction cut (context 6108) of the open brick drain 6109 on its southern side (Figure 3.2). Beam-slots 6230 and 6232 represented the structure's northern wall, with the remainder being situated beyond the northern edge of the excavation area (Figure 3.2). The features demarcated an area of approximately 5.10m (approximately 15ft) by 2.90m (about 10ft), which indicates that the building would have been of modest stature.

Comparison with the Burton Brothers historical photographs of c.1884 and c.1888, together with the 1889 Aubrey watercolour, indicates that Structure 3 almost certainly relates to the small cottage-like structure seen at the rear of Lot 5. It is likely that the structure was short-lived, however, as it is not recorded in the 1881/82 Rate Books, and is not depicted on the 1891 Ward Plan. Therefore, a maximum date range for the building's occupation is 1882-1890.

Structure 4 – Context 6274 (with David Carley)

A group of seven postholes, with an associated section of brick foundations and a trench for a ceramic drain (Structure 4; context group 6274), were associated to the east of Structure 1 in the northeast area of Lot 6, Town Acre 263 (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3). All of the features had been vertically truncated, probably during the 1980 demolition and clearance of St Patricks College, and were either rectangular or square in plan, and had been excavated into the natural clay (context 6007). The postholes ranged in size from 0.38m x 0.32m (context 6302), to as little as 0.19m x 0.22m (context 6308). The feature's fills consisted of consisted of intermixed re-deposited clay natural and topsoil, and only one of the fills (context 6303) the fill of posthole 6302, contained any artefacts, with sprigged ware ceramic, wine bottle glass and roof slate fragments retrieved. Additionally, a trench for a ceramic wastewater pipe was situated within the footprint of the structure and is considered contemporary. An overlay of the excavation survey on the 1891 Thomas Ward Plan (Figure 3.14) establishes that Structure 4 represents the western end of an 'L' shaped timber building to the east of Suffolk House (Structure 1).

Well (Context 6009)

A brick-lined well (context 6009) was located just beyond the northwestern corner of the 1914 crèche building (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.20). The well had been excavated through the redeposited Holocene sands and gravels (context 6163), the buried palaeosol (context 6162) and, at a depth of approximately 4.20m, into Pleistocene clays (Figure 3.21). The construction cut (context 6008) of the well was 1.16m in diameter, with an internal

diameter of 0.90m (3ft), and the structure constructed of red bricks, the majority of which were complete, but half and wedge-shaped bricks were also utilised. There were two types of whole bricks used in the well's construction, consisting of either shallow frogged or narrow double frogged examples, and the brick coursing had been laid without mortar.

The well was completely infilled, with the first half metre of fill composed of three silt deposits of varying thickness (contexts 6011, 6012 and 6013). The well was excavated by hand to a depth of approximately 3.6m, and beneath the first 0.5m, the well was filled by a homogenous dark greyish brown organic silt fill (context 6014). The deposit contained moderate inclusions of whole and fragmented bricks, and artefactual and ecofactual material was sparse, and consisted of bottle glass, ceramic and animal bone. This deposit represents the deliberate infilling of the well, most likely in the late 19th or early 20th century. Of note was an 1875 Queen Victoria copper alloy halfpenny. However, artefacts recovered from the top three fills included a copper alloy gold plated wedding ring, and ranged from 20th century bottle glass and ceramics to plastic toys relating to the later years of the crèche. This suggests that the well had not been completely backfilled prior to the establishment of the crèche, and it is possible that it had been utilised as a drain/sump for a nearby washhouse. The well was most likely constructed about 1880/81 when the three buildings recorded on the 1891 Ward Plan were built, and it is probable that the well was utilised by the three properties depicted on the 1891 Ward Plan that were situated on Lot 5.



Figure 3.20 The brick-lined well (context 6009; seen at front right) at the rear of the crèche. Looking east-southeast. Scale: 2 x 1m



Figure 3.21 The well at the rear of the crèche. **Left:** prior to excavation of the lower fills. **Right:** During excavation of lower fills. Facing south-southwest. Scale: 2 x 1m

3.4.3.2 Drainage Features

Drainage features related to Phase 2 activity within Town Acre 263 consisted of three rectilinear trenches for ceramic drains (contexts 6005, 6224, and 6304), and one open drainage ditch (context 6311; Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3; Appendix 1). Two of the drainage trenches (contexts 6005 and 6224) were exposed during the excavations to the rear of the crèche building, and would have been located within Lot 5 and are likely to relate to the two cottages that were situated there between 1880/81 and 1914. Drain trench 6224 was aligned north-south and extended beyond the southern excavation edge beneath the crèche building. The feature housed a ceramic wastewater pipe (context 6058) that is likely to have served one, or both cottages, and was backfilled with a single fill (context 6225) that contained redeposited animal bones derived from the fill (context 6184) of the western end of the large refuse pit 6185, which it truncated (Figure 3.22). The drainage trench was itself, truncated by a later trench for a ceramic wastewater (context 6135) which was associated with the construction of the 1914 Home of Compassion Crèche.

An open drainage ditch (context 6311) aligned north-northeast to south-southwest was exposed during preparatory works for the relocation of the crèche in January 2014 (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.23). The feature was cut into the clay natural (context 6007) and visible for some 4.2m, and was 0.60m wide and 0.42m deep and was adjacent to, and parallel to the eastern wall of the crèche (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.23). The ditch contained two fills (contexts 6252 and 6312), with 6252 representing the primary silting of the ditch, while 6312, an organic rich silt, contained occasional inclusions of coal and charcoal fragments, and in its upper levels, contained broken brick, roof slates and a section of cast iron pipe (Figure 3.24). The upper fill had been truncated in a number of place along its length, with later intrusive deposits filling sections along the western side of the ditch. The source of this disturbance is considered likely to have been from activities such as services installations during the first half of the 20th century and connected with the use of crèche. Artefacts retrieved from context 6312 suggest a formation date range for the deposit of 1870s to the first quarter of the 20th century. The upper fill of the ditch had been sealed by

a made ground deposit that consisted primarily of building material (context 6352). Incorporated within this deposit was a section of brick walling that had been pushed over to seal the upper fill of the southern end of the ditch, and represented the 1914 demolition of the eastern crèche cottage (Figure 3.23).

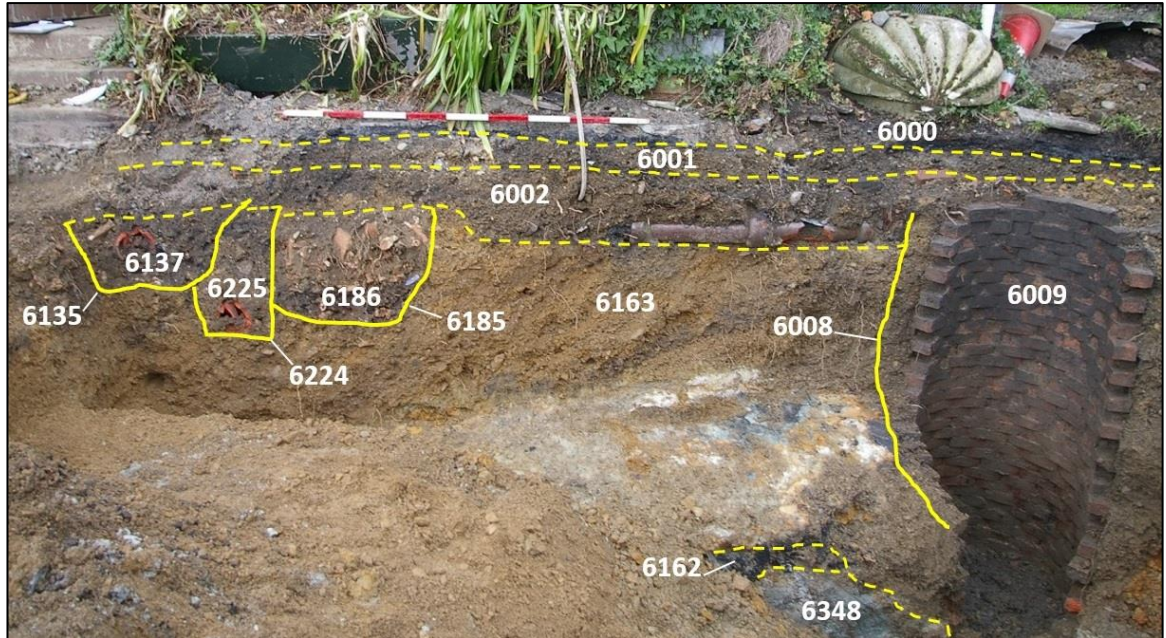


Figure 3.22 North-northeast facing section illustrating the stratigraphic sequence beneath the rear of the crèche. Intercutting drainage trenches are seen at left (contexts 6135 and 6224, which is seen truncating the bone pit 6185), with well 6009 and the redeposited Holocene sands and gravels (context 6163). NB. Solid lines denote cuts, and dashed lines fills and layers



Figure 3.23 Drainage ditch 6311 seen running parallel to the eastern wall of the Home of Compassion Crèche (yellow line marks western edge), with the pushed over/collapsed section of brick walling that represented the only remains of the crèche cottages seen at centre top. Facing south-southwest. Scale: 2 x 1m



Figure 3.24 Roof slates recovered from the upper fill of ditch 6311. Scale: 0.3m

3.4.3.3 Rubbish Pits

Thirteen refuse pits relating to Phase 2 occupation of Town Acre 263 were exposed during the excavations related to the relocation of the Home of Compassion Crèche. All but one of the features were exposed within the excavations to the rear of the crèche, in what would have been the backyards of the two brick cottages built in 1880/81, situated in the south of Lot 5 where they would have fronted Buckle Street (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3). Nine of the rubbish pits (contexts 6003, 6030, 6179, 6181, 6187, 6195, 6197, 6209, and 6222) were situated in a cluster to the rear of the crèche in what would have been the back yard of the eastern cottage (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.25). The pits were either rectangular or oval in plan and the majority had been vertically truncated. The majority of the refuse pits' fills were similar, and consisted of clayey silt loams, often ash rich, with inclusions of charcoal and animal bone. Artefacts retrieved from the fills included bottle glass, ceramic (earthenware and stoneware), metal (mainly ferrous) and fragments from clay tobacco pipes. The artefacts suggest a deposition date range for the pit fills from the 1870s to the early 1900s.

Of the remaining three refuse pits located within Lot 5, two were situated at the rear of the western cottage, which consisted of two vertically truncated rectangular features (contexts 6205 and 6207). The other consisted of an oval pit (context 6236) related to the occupation of the small cottage (Structure 3), to the north of Structure 2, close to the northern boundary of Lot 5. The fills of the two pits related to occupation of the western cottage were similar to those of the pits of the eastern cottage, being composed of silty clay loams indicating that the pits were excavated through topsoil into a clay subsoil, containing charcoal inclusions with animal bone also present. Artefactual material retrieved consisted predominantly of ceramic sherds, bottle glass, stoneware and iron nails and/or fragments. The pit related to the small cottage (6236) was oval in plan, also vertically truncated and contained one fill (context 6237). This consisted of a silt loam that contained charcoal inclusions, and produced ceramic sherds (mainly of Asiatic Pheasant and one sherd of a vitreous eggcup), fragments of alcohol bottle glass and small pieces of corroded iron, including nails and strap iron.

Lastly, the remaining refuse pit (context 6300) was situated in Lot 6; it was rectangular in plan and contained a single charcoal-rich ash fill (context 6301) that was almost certainly derived from a hearth, and is likely to have been related to the occupation of Suffolk House (Figure 3.2).



Figure 3.25 Some of the truncated refuse pits at the rear of the crèche that were related to the occupation of the eastern cottage. NB. Pit 6209 (arrowed) can clearly be seen truncating the earlier bone refuse pit (context 6185). Scale: 2 x 1m

3.4.4 Phase 3 – Home of the Incurables and Early 20th Century Activity 1899-1914 (with David Carley)

The archaeological excavations within Town Acre 263 exposed the remains of a single timber-built structure related to later 19th century philanthropic activity (Figure 3.2). Other features relating to the Phase 3 occupation period, exposed by both the Diversion Road and Crèche Relocation works, consisted of a large retaining wall, garden features, pits and drainage features consisting of ceramic drains (Figure 3.2). With the exception of the timber building, all other remains exposed within Town Acre 263 which dated to Phase 3 activities were of 20th century origin, and other than the retaining wall at the rear of the crèche, these remains will not be discussed in detail as post-1900 remains are outside the parameters of this report.

3.4.4.1 Structural Remains

Structure 5 – Context 4319 Suffolk House Extension (Home of the Incurables)

The remains of a timber building consisting of 40 postholes (Structure 5; context group 4319), was exposed by the State Highway 1 Diversion Road works (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3). The features were present in seven incomplete rows and demarcated an area of 9.20m (30ft) by 8.80m (29ft), representing a square shaped building on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment (Figure 3.2). The postholes were mainly either rectangular or square in plan and varied in size from small square examples (contexts 4006, 4009, 4013, 4014; see Appendix 1), up to the largest, a rectangular feature (context 4058) that measured 0.50m x 0.32m (Figure 3.3). The remains of the building's southern and western walls were well

represented, but the northern and eastern walls were incomplete, presumably due to vertical truncation during or post-demolition.

All of the features were cut through a dark-greyish black clay layer, that contained inclusions of charcoal and ceramic burnt material as well as later 19th century ceramics, (context 4004), and into the natural clay (4005). The postholes were filled with intermixed re-deposited natural and topsoil, with nearly all the fills containing charcoal and brick fragments likely to have been derived from the made ground layer (context 4004) through which they had been cut. The remains of degraded reddish-brown timber posts were present within the backfills of nine postholes, and the features were sealed beneath a modern hydrocarbon contaminated clay deposit (context 4002), which in turn was sealed by modern aggregate basecourse and tar seal (contexts 4001 and 4000, respectively; Appendix 1).

An overlay of the excavation survey on the 1900 Ward Plan illustrates that the postholes are the remains of the Suffolk House extension that was constructed in 1899 as part of the Home of the Incurables, that was demolished in 1973 (Figure 3.26).

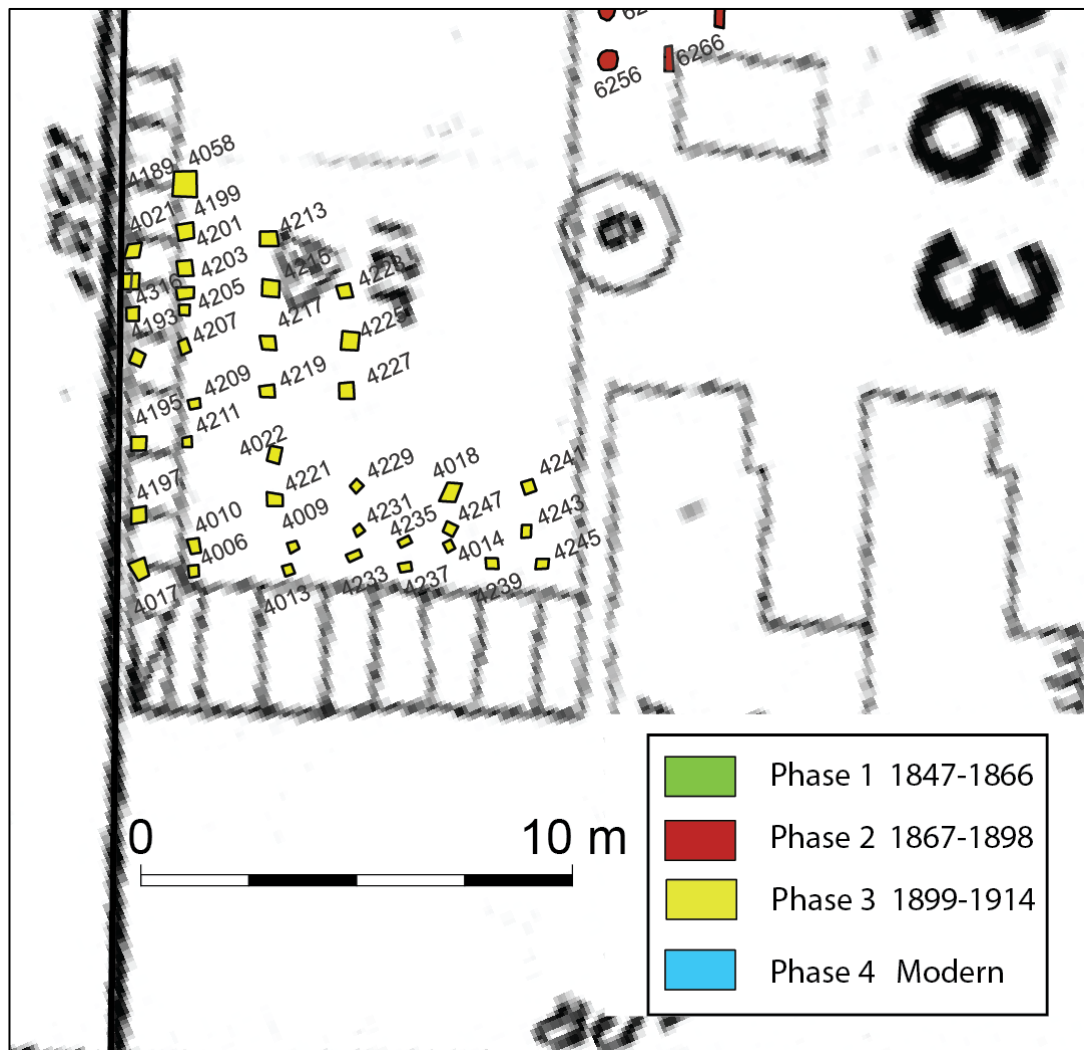


Figure 3.26 Detail from archaeological survey plan showing the postholes and associated features comprising the remains of the 1899 Suffolk House extension (as part of the development of the Home of the Incurables) overlaid on the 1900 Ward Plan

1914 Retaining – Wall Context 6023

The remains of a concrete retaining wall (context 6023) were exposed during the excavations to the rear of the crèche (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3). The wall sat within a 0.90m wide construction cut (context 6022), the backfill of which (context 6024) contained frequent brick inclusions (consisting of both whole and fragmentary bricks) which were derived from the demolition of Structure 2. The deposit also contained a significant amount of late 19th and early 20th century artefacts likely to have derived from refuse pits associated with Structure 2 and/or with the two contemporary cottages that were situated at the front of Lot 5, which were also demolished in 1914. The wall itself was situated on the boundary between Lot 5 and Lot 4 and was aligned south-southwest to north-northeast and was 4.5m in height, visible for some 15.22m in length and was 0.18m wide (Figure 3.27). The wall retained the demolition material that was utilised as made-ground deposits (contexts 6025 and 6026) in place, which enabled the small existing terrace to be enlarged, therefore providing the platform on which the Home of Compassion Crèche was built.



Figure 3.27 The 1914 retaining wall (context 6023) at the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche seen during the excavations. NB. The bricks derived from the demolition of Structure 2 are clearly visible within the backfill of the construction cut still adhering to the wall. Scale: 1.8m

3.4.5 Phase 4 – 1915-2012

Archaeological remains relating to Phase 4 activities within the excavations of the western half of Town Acre 263 were present across the investigation area and consisted primarily of made ground and demolition deposits. In the eastern part of the investigation area, much of these deposits was related to modern stormwaters, services and small-scale works associated with the use of the crèche, while in the western and northern part of the investigation area large deposits of building material, aggregate and redeposited topsoil

(contexts 6253 and 6307) were derived from the demolition of the nearby St Patricks College to the northwest (Figure 3.28). In general, the upper stratigraphy across the investigation area consisted primarily of a sequence of aggregate basecourse layers (context 6001), that sealed early 20th century made ground layers containing demolition material. The exception to this was the southwestern part of Town Acre 263 where aggregate basecourses (4002) sealed a made ground deposit that consisted of intermixed redeposited sterile natural clay and large angular greywacke rocks (context 4003), which in turn, sealed a late 19th century cultural layer that was only present in section at the edge of the excavation area close to Buckle Street (context 4004). As these remains relate to the second quarter of the 20th century onwards, they need not be discussed within the framework of this report.



Figure 3.28 Western edge of excavation area at the rear of the crèche illustrating the upper levels of stratigraphy dominated by aggregate basecourse and made ground layers containing construction materials derived from the 1980 demolition of St Patrick’s College

4 TOWN ACRE 256

4.1 Historical Background

Town Acre 256 was awarded by Crown Grant to George Frederick Young, a director of the New Zealand Land Company, in July 1854 (Figure 4.1).⁵³ The property was subdivided from the late 1850s and by 1878 Rate Books for the Cook Ward listed several buildings on the land including five dwellings and one shop.⁵⁴

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

In October 1881, the eastern end of the section (being Lot 7 and comprising 1 rood 23 ½ perches) was conveyed to John Maginnity, a Wellington City Councillor and well-known wine and spirit merchant.⁵⁵ Maginnity transferred the property to the Right Reverend Francis Redwood and Reverend Patrick Kerrigan in March 1882 and the land remained undeveloped until 1885, when a 'temporary' church (St Joseph's) was constructed on the block (Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3).⁵⁶ A description of the new church was provided by the *New Zealand Tablet* in August 1885 which noted:

'A very suitable site having been procured in Buckle street, abutting on the grounds of St Patrick's College [Town Acre 257], the erection of a temporary church was proceeded with immediately the land was cleared of the materials employed in the building of the College. The work of the erection of the church was entrusted to Mr. J.H. Meyer, builder, who also prepared the plans, the contract price being £1000. In order that the view of the elevation of the College on the Buckle Street side should be obstructed as little as possible, and at the same time to obtain the maximum sitting accommodation, an octangular style of building was designed. This style of church architecture is somewhat unique, and is after the manner of the Rev. Rowland Hill's chapel, London. The building is of wood, with dome-shaped iron roof and lantern, in which is placed the bell. It has a concave-shaped gallery extending across the building, fronting the high altar, at the rear of which is a place fitted up for the choir.

The church is fitted both in the gallery and on the floor with comfortable seats, and it is stated, can accommodate 1400 people. The building is intended but as a temporary edifice, as it is contemplated to erect a magnificent church in stone or brick on the site before many years have passed by.'⁵⁷

⁵³ Hudson 2012, p.31. Also see: *New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator*, 9 May 1840, p.1.

⁵⁴ Note: the extant buildings belonged to Thomas Brattle (dwelling) and Joseph Jameson (shop and four dwellings). See: *New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian*, 9 December 1854, p.2; *Wellington Independent*, 29 May 1858, p.4. Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1878-79, Ref: 00163/38, pp.11 & 52, Wellington City Council Archives.

⁵⁵ Hudson 2012, p.31; Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1881-82, Ref: 00163/58, p.13, Wellington City Council Archives; *Colonist*, 5 July 1898, p.1; Cyclopaedia Company Limited 1897, p.295.

⁵⁶ Hudson 2012, p.31.

⁵⁷ *New Zealand Tablet*, 21 August 1885, p.13.

Despite the intended impermanence of St Joseph's, no attempt to replace the building was made and the church can be seen in a number of maps, drawings and photographs dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Figure 4.4 to Figure 4.9). In 1905 the title for the land on which St Joseph's stood (Lot 7, Pt Town Acre 256) was transferred to the Catholic Archbishop.⁵⁸ St Joseph's remained the only building on the land until 1900; however, historical sources show the addition of other structures from at least the 1910s. These included a 'Parish School' (known as St Joseph's Convent School or the Buckle Street Convent School), erected over Lots 5, 6 and 7 c.1918; a Music Room, built in the southeastern corner of Lot 7 c.1920; and a further unidentified building to the northwest of the church (Figure 4.10 and Figure 4.11). St Joseph's continued to serve the Catholic parishioners of Mt Cook for 60 years until it was demolished in 1945.⁵⁹

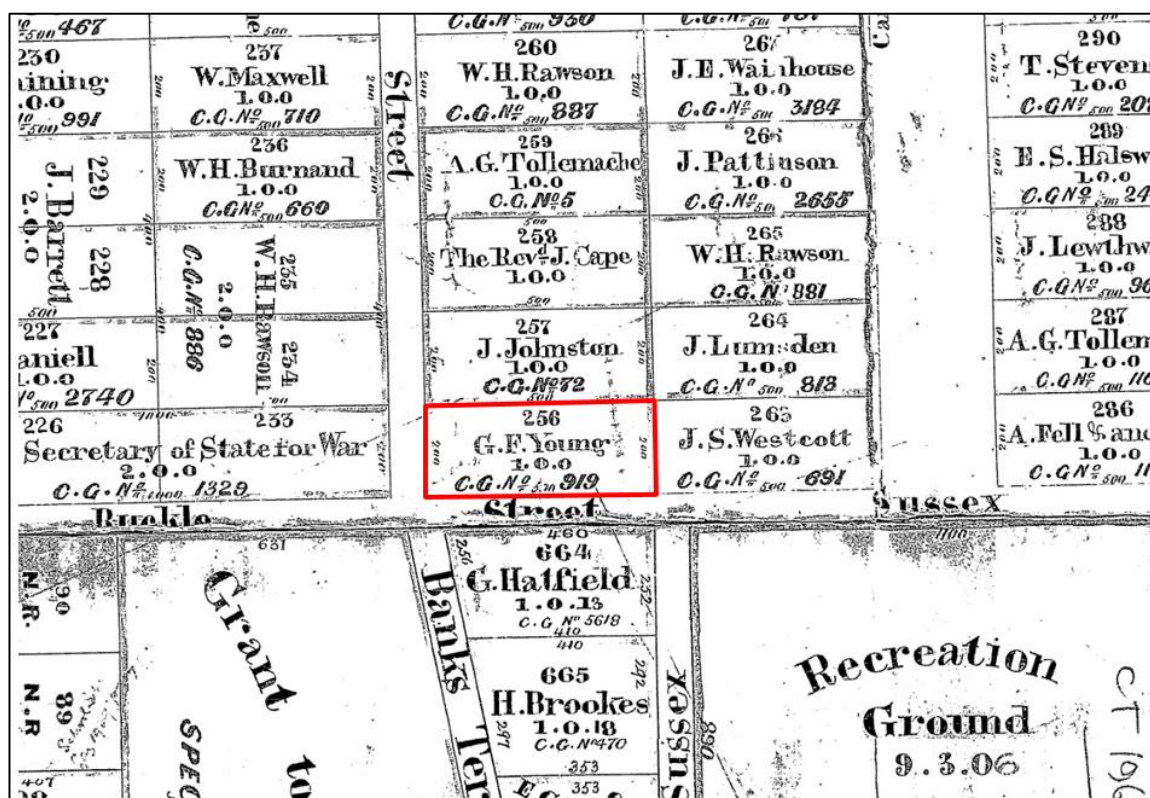


Figure 4.1 Detail from SO 10295 (5), dated 1870s, showing Crown Grantee for Town Acre 256 (outlined in red). Source: Quickmap

⁵⁸ Hudson 2012, p.31.

⁵⁹ *Evening Post*, 21 May 1945, p.6.

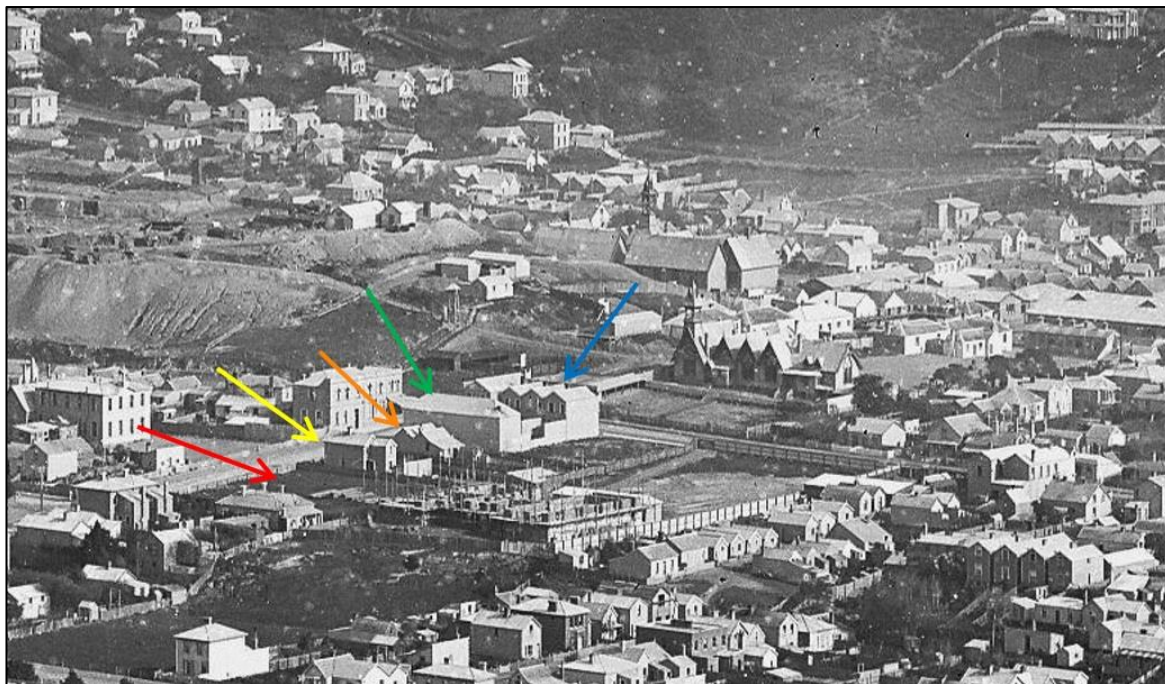


Figure 4.2 Detail from a Burton Brothers photograph, dated c.1884, showing buildings within Town Acre 256 at the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets. Structures on Lot 2 are arrowed in blue, warehouse on Lot 3 is arrowed in green, dwelling on Lot 4 is arrowed in orange, dwelling on Lot 6 is arrowed in yellow, and Lot 7 (an empty section just prior to the construction of St Joseph's Catholic Church) is arrowed in red. Source: Overlooking Wellington City. Burton Bros. Ref: BB-2235-1/1-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

G R A N D C E R E M O N Y.

**SOLEMN OPENING OF A
TEMPORARY CHURCH IN BUCKLE-
STREET,**
(Near St. Patrick's College),
ON SUNDAY NEXT, 9TH AUGUST.

ORDER OF SERVICES :
Solemn High Mass at 11 o'clock a.m.
Solemn Vespers and Benediction of the
Blessed Sacrament at 7 o'clock p.m.

The Very Rev. Father GINITY, of Christ-
church, will preach both at the Morning and
Evening Services.
Those wishing to secure seats can purchase
tickets.

Reserved seats	5s	0d
Seats not reserved	2s	6d

**N.B.—Tickets will admit to Morning and
Evening Service.**

Figure 4.3 Article from the *Evening Post*, dated 1885, announcing the opening of St Joseph's Church. Source: *Evening Post*, 5 August 1885, p.3

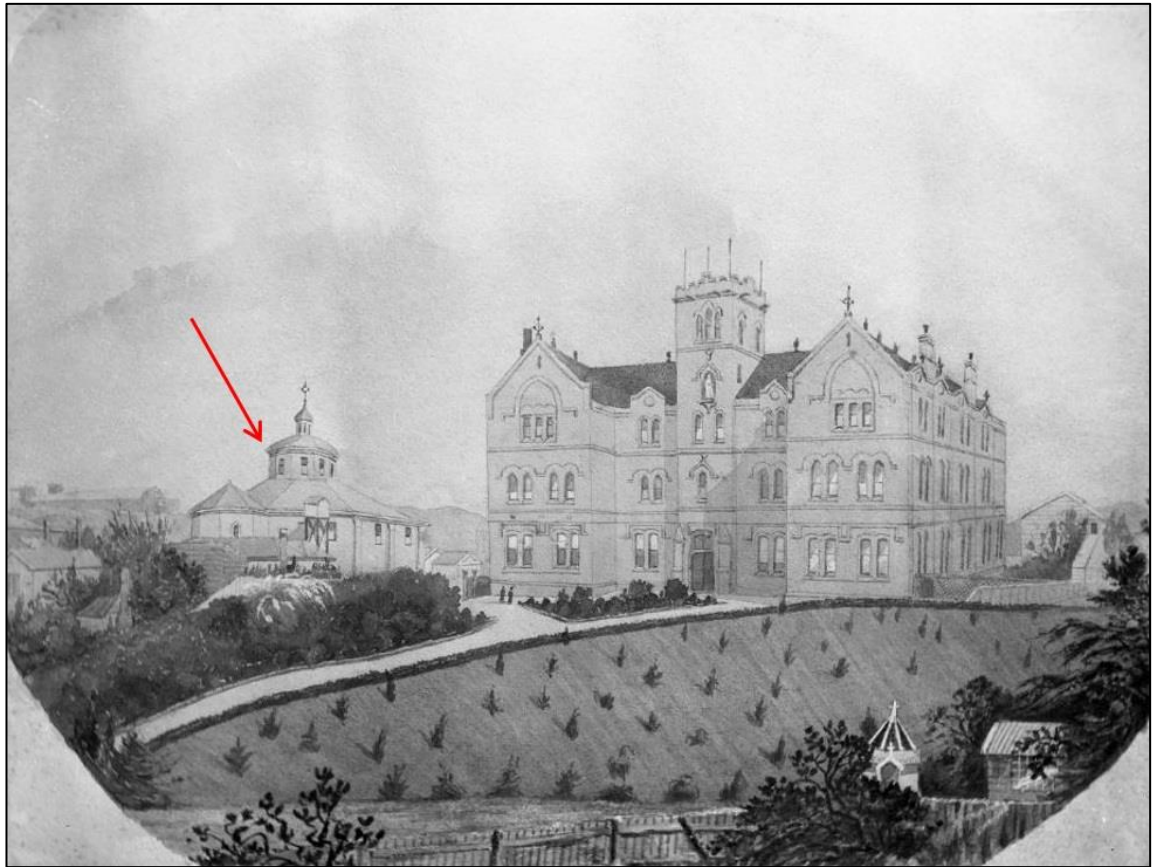


Figure 4.4 Photograph of a watercolour of St Patrick's College, Wellington, painted c.1889 by Christopher Aubrey. St Joseph's Catholic Church, an octagonal building with a short central tower, can be seen to the left of the image (arrowed). Source: 1/1-018513-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

4. Town Acre 256



Figure 4.5 Detail from Thomas Ward's survey map of Wellington City, dated 1891, showing the church and buildings within Town Acre 256. Source: WebMap, Wellington City Archives



Figure 4.6 Detail from Thomas Ward's updated survey map of Wellington City, dated 1900, showing buildings within Town Acre 256. Source: 00514:7:1, Wellington City Archives



Figure 4.7 Detail from a photograph, dated c.1910, showing crowds on the field at Basin Reserve with St Patrick's College at right and St Joseph's Church (arrowed) visible at left. Source: 1/1-022739-G, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



Figure 4.8 Photograph, dated c.1904-1916, showing the interior of St Joseph's Catholic Church. Source: PAColl-7985-33, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



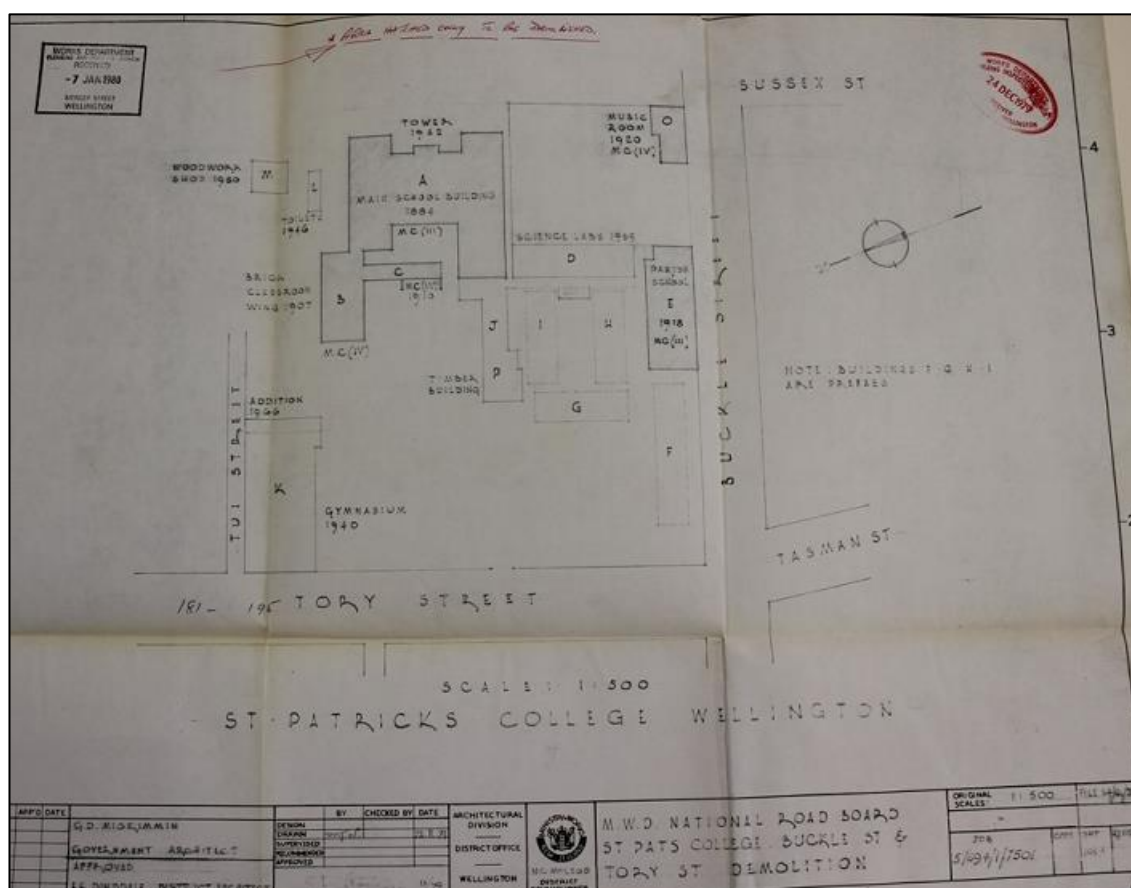
Figure 4.9 Detail from aerial photograph, dated 1934, showing Mount Cook area with St Joseph's Church (arrowed) and other buildings on Town Acre 256 visible at the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets. Source: PAColl-6301-59, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



Figure 4.10 Detail from housing survey plan of Wellington City, dated 1937, showing buildings within Town Acre 256. Source: 00515:5:5, Wellington City Archives

Following the demolition of St Joseph's Church, the cleared land was utilised by St Patrick's College and in 1959 a stand-alone block was constructed along the western boundary of Lot 7 which included Art and Geography rooms, Science labs and two classrooms (see Figure 4.11 and Figure 4.12).⁶⁰ In 1960 the title for Lot 7, Pt Town Section 256, was transferred to a group of four Catholic priests, and then in 1971 to the St Patrick's College Trust. In 1976 the land was taken for utilisation purposes by the Crown.⁶¹

To the west of St Joseph's church, ownership of Lot 1 was transferred to a group of Catholic priests in 1887 and the land was used by St Patrick's College as part of the school grounds.⁶² No buildings were erected on the land during the 19th or 20th centuries and it is likely that the area was utilised primarily as sports fields for the college (see Figure 4.5, Figure 4.6, Figure 4.9 to Figure 4.11, and Figure 4.12). Lot 1 remained in the hands of the Catholic Church until it was obtained by the Crown for roading purposes in 1976.⁶³



⁶⁰ Michael Fitzsimons, *Sectare Fidem: Celebrating 125 Years, St Patrick's College, Wellington, New Zealand's Oldest Catholic Boys' College, 1885-2010*, Wellington, 2010, p.77.

⁶³ Ibid.



Figure 4.12 Detail from an aerial photograph, dated 1955, showing St Patrick's College (far left) and buildings within Town Acre 256 at the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets. Lot 1 arrowed in red, shop and dwellings on Lot 2 arrowed in blue, dwelling on Lot 3 arrowed in green, dwelling on Lot 4 arrowed in yellow, and Parish School over Pt Lots 5, 6 & 7 arrowed in orange. Source: EP/1955/0501-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

Lots 2 -6

To the west of St Joseph's church, Lots 2-6 were developed for a range of residential, commercial and educational purposes. Survey plans for these lots suggest that a mixture of houses and commercial premises stood along Buckle Street between St Joseph's church and Tory Street (see Figure 4.5, Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.10). Wellington Rate Books record that Lot 2 was under the ownership of Joseph Jameson from 1878 and contained one shop and four dwellings.⁶⁴ Jameson was affiliated with Jameson Brothers & Co., wholesale grocers and wine merchants, who advertised their premises on the corner of Tory and Buckle Streets from 1876.⁶⁵ The property was occupied by George Webb, merchant, from around 1883 and named 'The Old Globe T House' until 1889 (see Figure 4.2).⁶⁶ The Ward plan, dated 1891, shows four two-storey buildings on Lot 1 (see Figure 4.5 and also Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.12). All were constructed of wood and contained four rooms, with the

⁶⁴ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1878-79, Ref: 00163/38, p.52, Wellington City Council Archives.

⁶⁵ *Evening Post*, 30 June 1876, p.1.

⁶⁶ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1883-84, Ref: 00163/66, p.73, Wellington City Council Archives; *Evening Post*, 12 August 1889, p.4.

exception of the corner house which comprised nine rooms. In January 1898, the buildings were put up for let and advertised as:

‘Shop and Dwelling, Good Stables, and Warehouse, Corner of Buckle and Tory streets. (Late Jamieson Bros., Grocers, &c.) Together or separately. Rent moderate.’⁶⁷

The buildings on Lot 2 continued to be utilised for residential and commercial purposes into the 20th century and were eventually demolished in 1959 (Figure 4.14 and Figure 4.15).⁶⁸

Based on historical sources it is thought likely that Lot 3 was held under the same ownership as Lot 2 until the 20th century. A photograph of Buckle Street, dated c.1884, shows a large two-storey structure on the land which may have been used as a warehouse for Jameson’s, and later Webb’s, wholesale stores (see Figure 4.2). The structure is present on Ward’s 1891 and 1900 maps; however, by 1910 the building had been replaced by a two-storey wooden dwelling (see Figure 4.5, Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.12). The residence remained on the land until the late 1950s, when it was eventually demolished (Figure 4.14).⁶⁹

Rate Books note that a dwelling existed on Lot 4 from at least 1878.⁷⁰ The land was part of Kennedy’s Estate, which was held by the Public Trustee throughout the 1870s and 1880s. One of the earliest images of the property, dated c.1884, shows a one-storey wooden cottage with a double hipped roof, situated to the east of a large structure on the neighbouring Lot 3 (see Figure 4.2).⁷¹

In June 1886, the property was put up for sale with the following notice:

‘That valuable cottage property, erected on the Allotment of Land No. 4, being part of the subdivision [of] Town Acre 256, having a frontage of 33 feet to Buckle-street by a depth of 132 feet. The house contains four rooms and scullery on the ground floor, and is in good repair. It is situated opposite the Mount Cook Girls’ School, and is known as occupied by Mr Dorizac.’⁷²

The following month Lot 4 was conveyed to Mrs M. Dorizac, Miss M. Kennedy and Mrs M.B. Kennedy, as tenants in common, for the sum of £380.⁷³ Father Devoy, later Vicar-general of the Archdiocese of Wellington, became responsible for the rates on the cottage from 1888 to 1889 and the property is shown unaltered on Ward’s 1891 and 1900 maps (see Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6).⁷⁴ A small portion of the rear of the house can be seen in a

⁶⁷ *Evening Post*, 29 January 1898, p.1.

⁶⁸ Hudson 2012, p.32.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1878-79, Ref: 00163/38, p.11, Wellington City Council Archives.

⁷¹ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1884-85, Ref: 00163/70, p.14, Wellington City Council Archives.

⁷² *Evening Post*, 28 June 1886, p.4.

⁷³ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1886-87, Ref: 00163/78, p.15, Wellington City Council Archives.

⁷⁴ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1888-89, Ref: 00163/88, p.17, Wellington City Council Archives. Also see: Cyclopedia Company Limited 1897, pp.394-5; *Otago Daily Times*, 6 January 1896, p.3

photograph, dated 1910, and the entire property is depicted on a later housing survey of the Buckle Street area, dated 1937 (see Figure 4.10 and Figure 4.12). The building remained in use as a residence into the mid-20th century and was demolished by 1967.⁷⁵

Lot 5 was listed under the ownership of Edward Maunsell from 1881.⁷⁶ The property remained an undeveloped section until around 1889, when it was purchased by John Nicol and a two-storey wooden building erected along the western boundary of the lot.⁷⁷

Ward's 1891 map illustrates the dwelling as a four-roomed structure with two iron ancillary buildings at the rear of the section (see Figure 4.5). A second building was constructed along the eastern boundary of Lot 5 soon afterwards and is shown on the updated 1900 Ward map as a two-storey five roomed wood structure with a frontage directly onto Buckle Street (see Figure 4.6). A photograph dated 1910 shows portions of the two buildings, and a sign affixed to the front façade of the easternmost structure suggests that it was used for commercial purposes (see Figure 4.13). The buildings were eventually demolished in the 1910s and a parish school (known as St Joseph's Convent School or the Buckle Street Convent School) was partially erected over Lot 5 c.1918 (see Figure 4.11 and Figure 4.12).

Thomas Bosher held one of the earliest titles to Lot 6 and a dwelling is known to have existed on the land from at least 1878.⁷⁸ The building is shown next to the vacant Lot 7 in a photograph dated 1884 and Rate Books list Bosher as the occupier of the property until the 1890s (see Figure 4.2).⁷⁹ The dwelling appears on Ward's 1891 and 1900 maps as a two-storey six-roomed wooden structure and a wooden ancillary building (possibly a stable or shed) is shown at the rear (see Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6). The dwelling remained on its original site until the 1910s when it was demolished to make way for a parish school (known as St Joseph's Convent School or the Buckle Street Convent School), which was partially erected over Lot 6 c.1918 (see Figure 4.11 and Figure 4.12).

Additional classroom and associated facilities for St Patrick's College were erected over parts of Lots 2-6 during the 1950s and 1960s, and were later demolished in the 1980s (see Figure 4.11). From 1996 to 2008 the land on the corner of Buckle Street and Tory Street was used as a rental car depot. Associated buildings were erected on Lots 2, 4 and 7, with the remainder of the section being used largely for parking and equipment storage; although a 10,000-litre underground storage tank for petrol was installed in Lot 1, in the northwest corner of the section, and another in Lot 4. All buildings and the underground storage tanks were removed from the site by 2008. The area has since remained vacant until the present day.⁸⁰

⁷⁵ Hudson 2012, p.32.

⁷⁶ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1881-82, Ref: 00163/58, p.13, Wellington City Council Archives.

⁷⁷ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1889-90, Ref: 00163/92, p.11, Wellington City Council Archives.

⁷⁸ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1878-79, Ref: 00163/38, p.11, Wellington City Council Archives.

⁷⁹ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1890-91, Ref: 00163/96, p.11, Wellington City Council Archives.

⁸⁰ Hudson 2012, p.32.



Figure 4.13 Photograph, dated c.1910, showing Mount Cook Prison and surrounding area, with buildings constructed within Town Acre 256 visible in the foreground. Structures erected on Lot 2 are arrowed in red; Lot 3 in blue; Lot 4 in green; and Lot 5 in orange. Source: 1/1-020192-G, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



Figure 4.14 Photograph, dated 15 September 1959, showing the demolition of buildings at the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets, within Town Acre 256. Source: EP/1959/3146-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



Figure 4.15 Photograph, dated 15 September 1959, showing the demolition of buildings at the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets, within Town Acre 256. Source: EP/1959/3145-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESULTS TOWN ACRE 256

5.1 Excavation Areas and Sequence of Works

As it was necessary that the archaeological investigation followed the construction programme, the investigation of Town Acre 256 was undertaken in two stages between October 2012 and February 2013. The initial excavation was undertaken from 8 to 16 October 2012 and was located in the west of Town Acre 256 and involved the excavation of archaeological features situated within the footprint of the State Highway 1 Diversion Road (Figure 5.1). The remaining stage consisted of the excavation of features exposed within the footprint of easement works carried out to facilitate the construction of the State Highway 1 approach to the Arras Tunnel, which was undertaken between 21 to 26 February 2013.



Figure 5.1 The excavation sequence of Town Acre 256 (numbered), which followed the construction programme. NB. The area outlined in red was investigated during the State Highway 1 Arras Tunnel Approach easement works, while investigation of the remainder of the town acre (yellow outline) was undertaken as part of the State Highway 1 Diversion Road, Tunnel and Memorial Park programme of works

5.2 Site Phasing

Detailed historical research was undertaken to provide context for the archaeological results and aid in the interpretation of the site, which enabled the archaeology to be phased within three date ranges. The three phases of occupation that apply to Town Acre 256 are as follows:

- **Phase 1 – Early European Settlement 1847-1883**
- **Phase 2 – St Joseph’s Church and Later 19th Century Domestic Activity 1884-1920**
- **Phase 3 – Modern 1920-2012**

5.3 Excavation Methodology

The removal of non-archaeologically significant overburden present across the Town Acre 256 investigation area was undertaken by a 20-ton tracked mechanical excavator utilising a toothless grading bucket. All machine work was carried out under continuous archaeological supervision until archaeological levels were reached. Archaeological surfaces and features were then cleaned and defined with hand tools by the team of archaeologists in advance of excavation. The excavation of archaeological features was undertaken by trowel, mattock and spade.

The single context recording system was used, with each cut, deposit, layer and structure given an individual context number and recorded on a pro-forma context sheet which enabled the determination of occupation phasing on site and the production of a site Harris matrix (Appendix 2 and Appendix 4). Individual cuts were planned at scales of either 1:20 or 1:50, and cuts and deposits were drawn in section or profile at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The drawings are presented in Appendix 5. A photographic record was compiled of all deposits and features with a digital SLR camera.

All 19th century artefactual material was collected, sorted and labelled per context number on site and retained for specialist analysis. All artefactual material recovered from secure contexts was recorded on context sheets, although overall only a small volume of artefacts was retrieved during the Town Acre 256 excavations, and therefore all of it was retained for analysis. Faunal material and timber derived from 19th century features was also retained for specialist analysis.

Additionally, a site survey of all the archaeological features exposed by the Memorial Park works was undertaken utilising both a total station and GPS system utilising the real time kinematic method. The excavation and monitoring were led by Richard Shakles assisted by Dave Carley, Andy Dodd, Neil Dudley, Glen Farley, Ben Thorne and Sarah Phear. The archaeological investigation of Town Acre 256 was carried out under the overall direction of Sarah Phear and Rod Clough.

5.4 Excavation Results

After the removal of the tar seal and concrete surfaces, and removal of overburden (consisting of aggregate basecourse and modern clay fills) within the footprint of the SH1 Diversion Road works, it was apparent that there had been extensive vertical truncation of almost all archaeological horizons across the majority of Town Acre 256 (Figure 5.2,

Figure 5.3 and Figure 5.4). However, in the east of the investigation area, a number of structural remains were exposed, that primarily consisted of concentrations of postholes, and four large pit-like features, together with associated postholes, suggested that the remains of two structures were present (Figure 5.2). The only other feature exposed in the Diversion Road footprint was a single, isolated and severely truncated refuse pit towards the western end of Town Acre 256 (Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.3)

Within the footprint of the easement works associated with the construction of the State Highway 1 approach to the Arras Tunnel, a concentration of over 50 postholes and associated linear trenches also related to a former building situated in the west of Town Acre 256.

5.4.1 Pre-European Settlement Landscape

No archaeological deposits relating to the pre-European use of the area by Maori were encountered anywhere within the archaeological excavation area of Town Acre 256. Prior to European settlement, the area would have formed a shoulder on the lower north-facing slopes of Pukeahu, and as such are likely to have been utilised by Maori, either for horticultural purposes, or as a suitable location for activities associated with the Maori occupation of the hill. However, due to the largescale truncation that was evident across the majority of the investigation area, any deposits and features associated with Maori settlement of the area would have been lost during the repeated cycles of development from the mid-19th century, to the early 2000s.



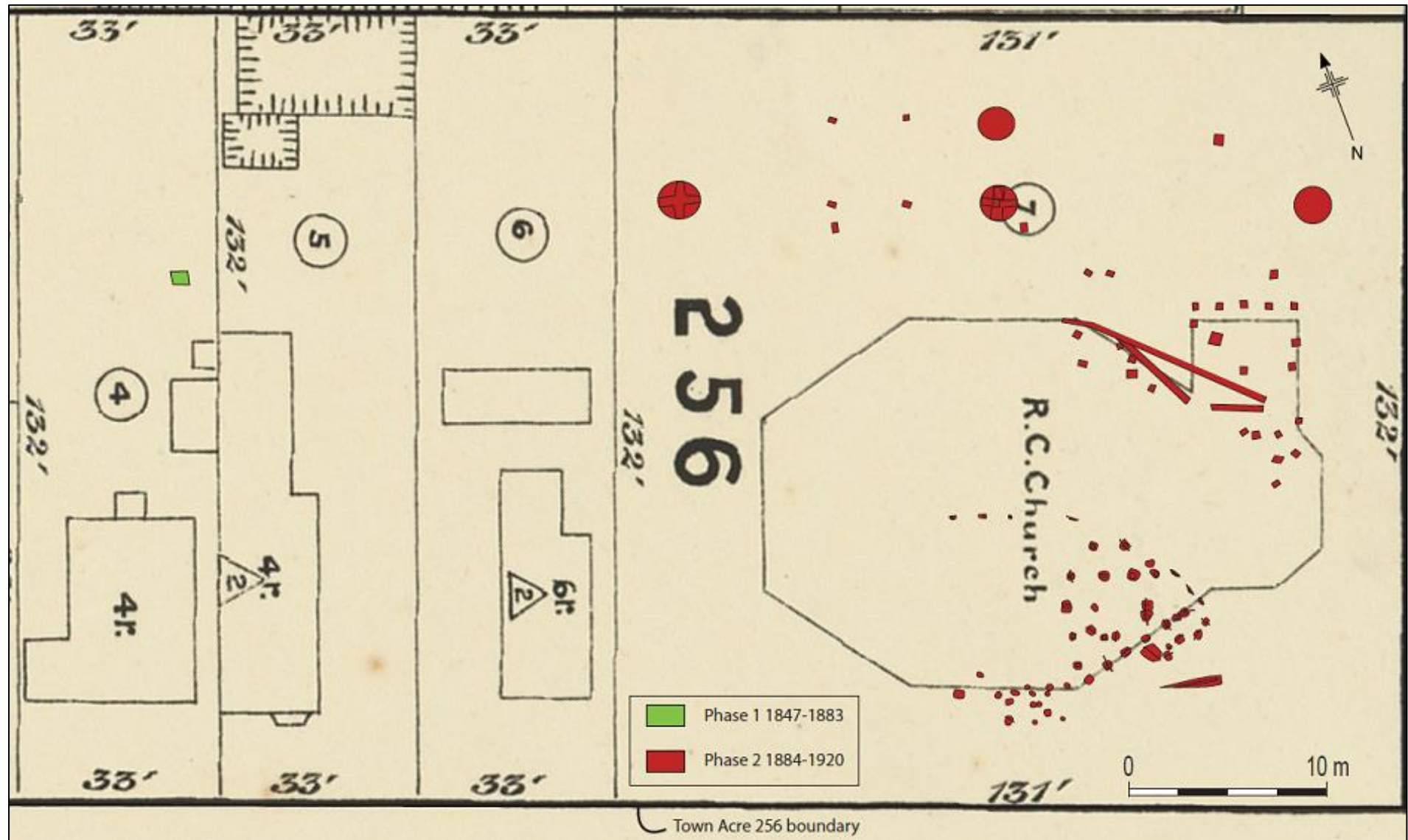


Figure 5.3 Phased survey plan of archaeological features within the eastern half of Town Acre 256

5.4.2 Phase 1 – Early European Settlement 1847-1883

Archaeological remains relating to the Phase 1 occupation of Town Acre 256 consisted of a single refuse pit (context 3002), located towards the western end of the investigation area within the former Lot 4 (Figure 5.2, Figure 5.3 and Figure 5.10). The pit had been cut through the natural clay (context 4005) and into the Holocene gravels (context 4292) and had been severely vertically truncated, surviving to a maximum depth of just 0.12m (Figure 5.4). The pit's dimensions were 1.25m in length, 0.80m wide, and it contained just one fill (context 3001), which consisted of a dark greyish-brown silty clay that contained occasional inclusions of animal bone, oyster shell and broken brick fragments. The deposit was sealed by a modern aggregate basecourse deposit (context 4001), and contained a relatively large volume of 19th century artefacts that primarily consisted of glass derived from alcohol vessels, although sherds of earthenware and stoneware items were also present.



Figure 5.4 South-southwest facing post-excavation shot of the truncated refuse pit located in isolation in the west of Town Acre 256. Scale: 1m

5.4.3 Phase 2 – St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and Later 19th Century Domestic Activity 1884-1920

The archaeological excavations within Town Acre 256 exposed the remains of two timber structures that related to St Patrick's College and St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church between 1884 and 1885 (Figure 5.2).

Scaffolding Structure (Context 4309) – St Patrick's College

The remains of a timber structure (context group 4309; Appendix 2) was exposed during the removal of modern basecourse layers within the footprint of the State Highway 1

Diversion Road, in the northeastern part of Town Acre 256 (Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.3). The remains consisted of four large post-pits and seven postholes on an east-southeast to west-northwest alignment (Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.10). The features demarcated a relatively narrow area that was approximately 31.5m in length and up to 5.4m wide (Figure 5.2). The postholes were mainly rectangular in plan, with only one example being square (context 4301) and ranged in size from the largest (context 4295), that measured 0.48m x 0.29m, to smaller examples that were as little as 0.30m x 0.18m in size (context 4299).

The four post-pits were exposed as either sub-circular or oval features that had been cut into the natural clay (context 4005). Three of the four post-pits (contexts 4038, 4051 and 4287) formed an east-southeast to west-northwest alignment, while the other (context 4285) was offset to the north (Figure 5.2).

The features varied in size from the oval example (context 4051) that was 2.17m by 1.50m in size, to the sub-circular examples (contexts 4038, 4285 and 4287) that ranged from 1.89m x 1.71m to 1.80m x 1.69m (see Appendix 2). Two of the post-pits (contexts 4038 and 4051) were excavated, upon which it was discovered that the features had been cut with vertical sides to a shallow flat base at a depth of only 0.12m, the point at which the natural clay (context 4005) interfaced with the indurated Holocene gravels (context 4292; Figure 5.5). Both the excavated post-pits had had two intersecting slots cut through the bases through the gravels to a depth of 0.80m (context 4038) and 0.82m (context 4051) respectively (Figure 5.5). The beam-slots extended to the edges of the post-pits and had been cut with vertical sides to a flat base, where the degraded remnants of hardwood timber beams, still affixed by iron nails to one another where they crossed in the centre, remained (contexts 4291 and 4320; Figure 5.6). The remnants of an upright timber post affixed to the cross-braced sleeper beams was present within post-pit 4038, but had rotted away in post-pit 4051. At the distal end of the timber beams, the remains of cross-braced timbers that would have provided additional support to the upright timber post remained within post-pit 4038 (Figure 5.6). Both the initial shallow component of the post-pits and the beam-slots, had been backfilled with a single fill that consisted of redeposited natural clay intermixed with topsoil (contexts 4039 and 4052 respectively).

All of the features had been cut through both the natural clay (context 4004) and the Holocene gravels (context 4292). The fills of the features consisted predominantly of intermixed redeposited natural clay, gravels and topsoil but were devoid of cultural material, which strongly suggests that the site had not been previously occupied or developed during the earlier phase of European Settlement.

It is apparent, when the depths of the features are considered alongside the 5-timber configuration contained within them, that the post-pits would have held both extremely substantial and tall posts. However, neither the 1891 or 1899 Ward Plans illustrate a building within the Lot 7 area of Town Acre 256, and therefore, the post-pits and postholes relate to a structure that pre-dates the plan. The c.1884 Burton Brothers photograph illustrates the relevant part of Town Acre 256 (Lot 7), and shows that at that time it was undeveloped (Figure 4.2). The photograph does show that scaffolding erected as part of the construction of the brick-built St Patrick's College on the neighbouring Town Acre 257 was present within the northern part of Lot 7. It seems almost certain therefore, that the features relate to the large timber scaffolding that is seen in the 1884 photograph, with the post-pits and postholes relating to the section of scaffolding present within the northern part of Town Acre 256 (Figure 4.2).



Figure 5.5 South-southwest facing post-excavation shot of post-pit 4038 showing the remains of the sleeper beams and cross-braced timber supports. Scale: 2 x 1.8m and 0.5m



Figure 5.6 North-northeast facing image of post-pit 4038 illustrating the cross-braced timber supports still in position. Scale: 2 x 1.8m and 0.5m

Structure 6 (Context 4306) – St Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church

The remains of a timber building (Structure 6; Context Group 4306 – Appendix 2) consisting of 78 postholes and 4 associated linear drainage trenches were exposed by the Diversion Road and Arras Tunnel easement works (Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.3). Due to the several phases of construction that had occurred on the site since the 1970s, the remains were not contiguous and instead were present in two distinct concentrations separated by some 6.5m (Figure 5.2).

The northern posthole concentration was exposed during the initial phase of the State Highway 1 Diversion Road construction. The group consisted of the remains of 26 vertically truncated postholes, present in five incomplete rows that represented the north-eastern part of a building on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment (Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.7). Additionally, three linear trenches (contexts 4310, 4312 and 4314) that housed ceramic water/wastewater pipes associated with the structure, were also present (Figure 5.2). Due to widespread modern truncation, the features survived only in a relatively small area that covered some 10.26m x 10.42. The postholes were mainly either square or rectangular in plan, and ranged in size from small square examples (contexts 4026, 4032, 4050; see Appendix 2), up to the largest, a rectangular feature (context 4048) that measured 0.49m x 0.44m. All the features were cut into the natural clay (context 4005), which had been stained a mid-grey colour, most likely due to hydrocarbon pollution. The postholes contained homogenous fills that consisted of dark greyish-brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal inclusions and, occasionally, rotted timber or brick fragments (see Appendix 2). Only one posthole in the northern group contained a timber post (context 4036), which consisted of the degraded remains of a reddish-brown hardwood post (context 4037) that measured 0.09m x 0.08m and was 0.17m in length.



Figure 5.7 Looking east across Town Acre 256 during the State Highway 1 Diversion Road earthworks as the northern concentration of postholes related to St Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church were exposed

The southern posthole group was situated to the southeast of the northern concentration, and was exposed during earthworks associated with the approach to the Arras Tunnel. The southern concentration consisted of the remains of 53 vertically truncated postholes, on the same north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, that were cut into the natural clay (context 4005), which had been stained a mid-grey colour, most likely as a result of hydrocarbon pollution. The features survived in an area approximately 15m x 12m in size, with four of the postholes (contexts 4117, 4119, 4121 and 4136) only surviving in section due to previous vertical truncation via development (Figure 5.2). The postholes were mainly either square or rectangular in plan, and ranged in size from small rectangular examples (contexts 4139, 4170, 4172 and 4180 see Appendix 2), to large rectangular features such as context 4066, which measured 0.92m x 0.80m and, despite the vertical truncation, survived to a depth of 0.32m (Figure 5.8 and Figure 5.9).

As with the northern posthole group, the features were backfilled with homogenous fills that consisted of dark greyish clay deposits that contained occasional charcoal inclusions and rotted timber and, in some cases, brick fragments (see Appendix 2). In contrast to the northern concentration, many of the southern group of postholes contained the remnants of reddish brown degraded hardwood posts (e.g. contexts 4067, 4084, 4090, 4097, 4100, 4106, 4109, 4112, 4115, 4148, 4185, 4188; Appendix 2).

An overlay of the two posthole groups on the 1891 Ward Plan, indicate that the remains relate to elements of the St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (situated in the former Lot 7) constructed in 1885, and represent the southeastern and northeastern corners of the church building, including the main entrance offset to the northeast (Figure 5.10).

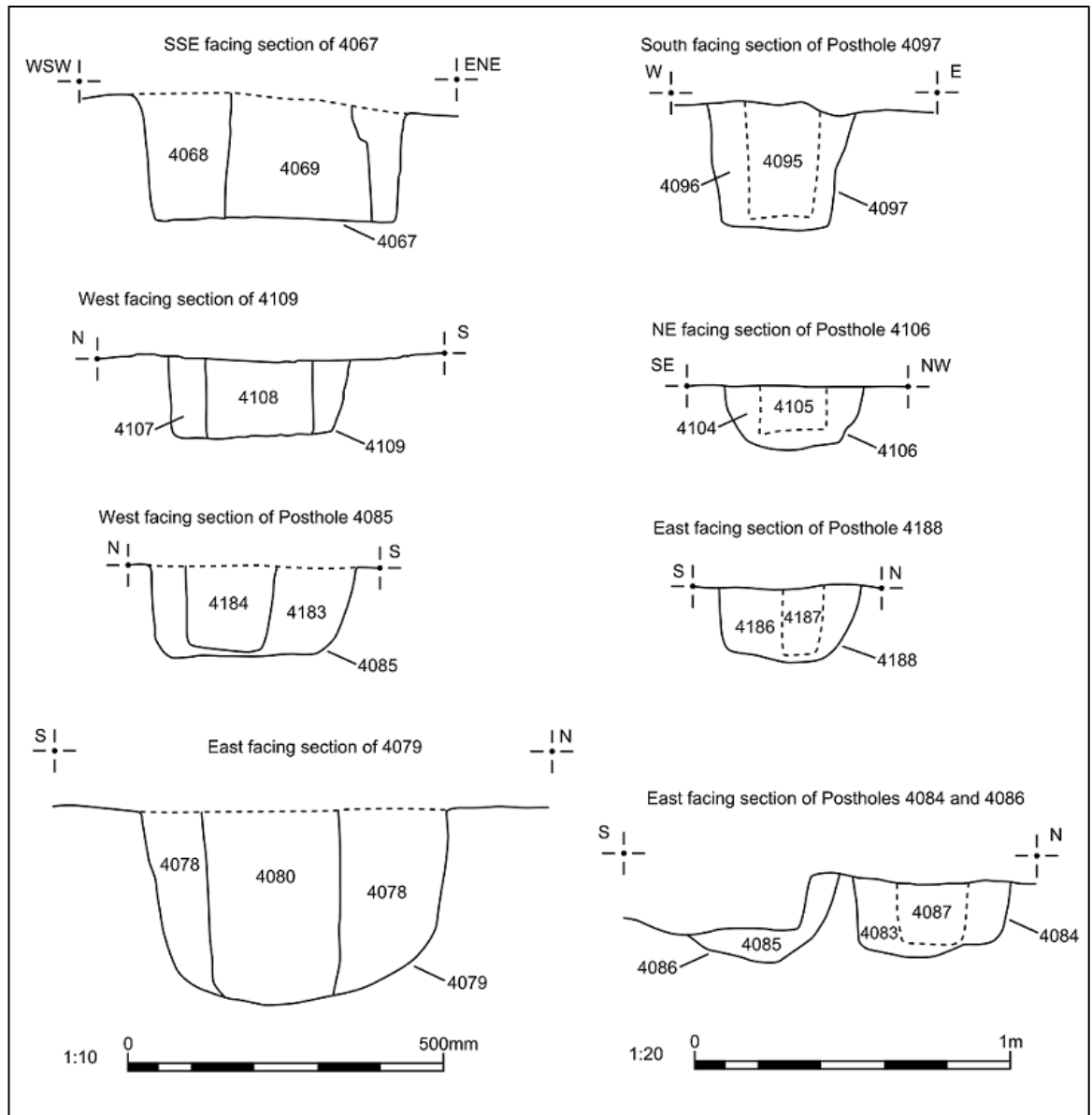


Figure 5.8 A selection of section profiles of excavated postholes from the southern group of remains relating to the southeastern part of St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. NB. The postholes on the left-hand side of the image were recorded at a scale of 1:10, while those on the right, were recorded at 1:20

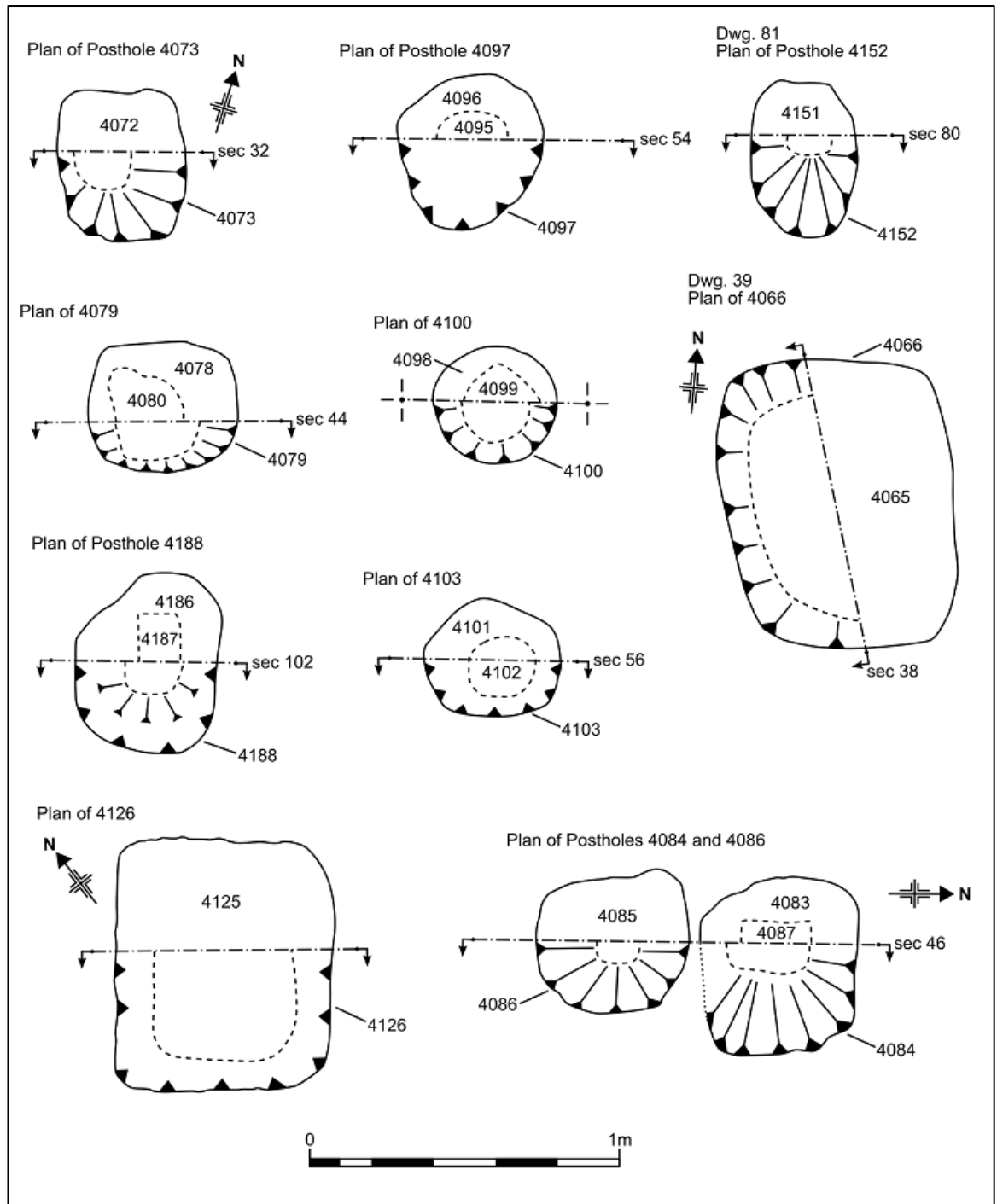


Figure 5.9 Selection of plans of excavated postholes from the southern group of remains relating to the southeastern part of St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

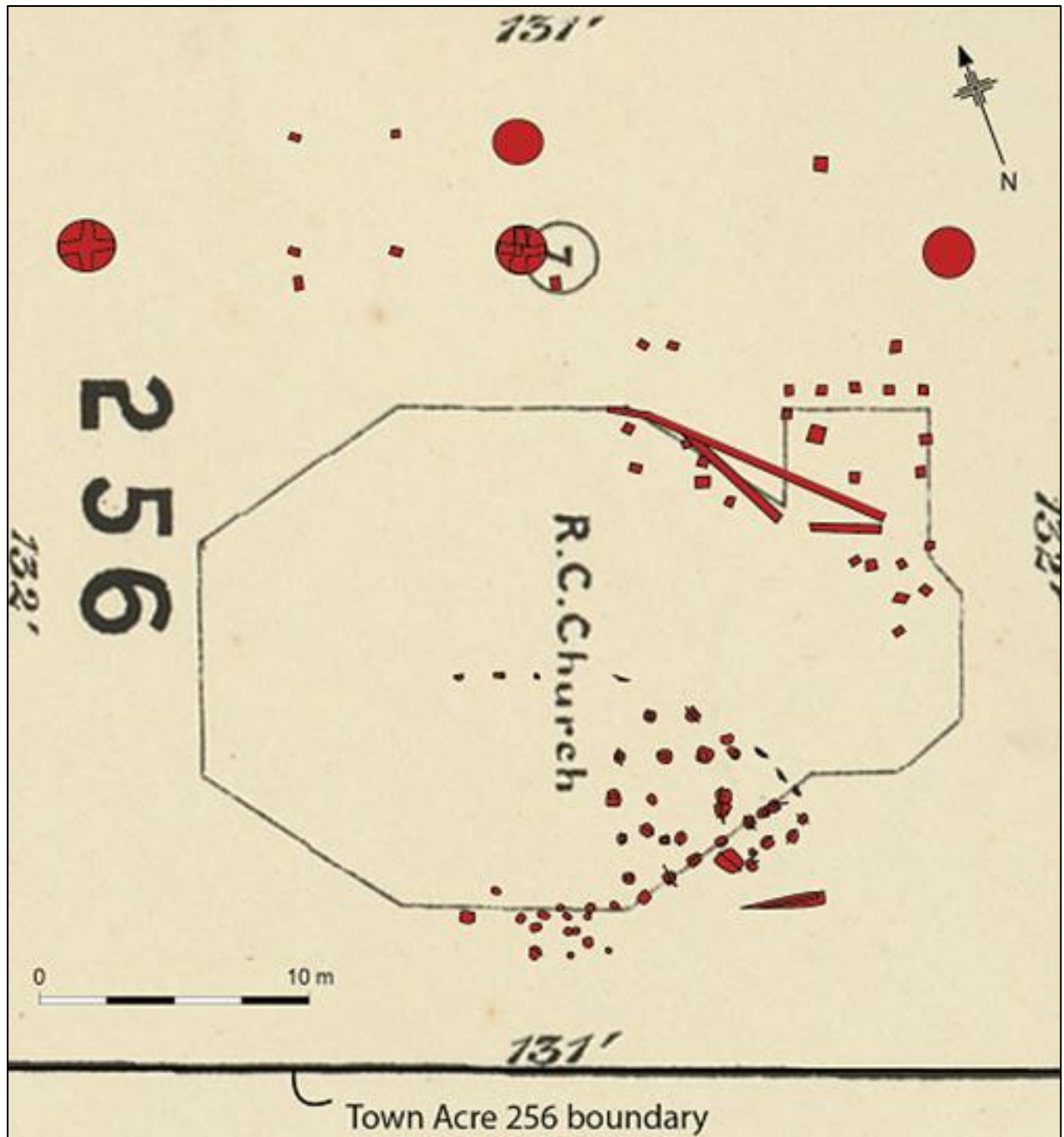


Figure 5.10 Detail from the archaeological survey plan of Town Acre 256 overlaid on the 1891 Ward Plan, showing the remains of St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

5.4.4 Phase 3 – Modern 1920-2012

Archaeological remains relating to Phase 3 activities within Town Acre 256 were present across the town acre and consisted of made ground and demolition deposits, much of which would have been deposited during the extensive 20th century redevelopments that occurred throughout the investigation area. In the east of the town acre, these deposits consisted primarily of a sequence of aggregate basecourse layers that sealed a made ground deposit that consisted of intermixed redeposited sterile natural clay and large angular greywacke rocks (context 4003), that was likely to have been deposited after the demolition of St. Joseph's Church in 1945. The made ground deposit, in turn, sealed a late 19th century cultural layer that was only present in section at the edge of the excavation area close to Buckle Street (context 4004). As these remains relate to the second quarter of the 20th century onwards, they need not be discussed within the framework of this report.

6 ARTEFACT ANALYSIS

6.1 Town Acre 263

6.1.1 Introduction

The artefact analysis was undertaken by Jen Low and Jaden Harris. The assemblage overall comprised a range of materials common to 19th century sites (bottle glass, ceramics, stoneware, metal objects, wooden items), although the presence of some of the children's artefacts is the direct result of the history of land use of Lot 5 Town Acre 263 by the Home of Compassion Crèche. Overall, despite a relatively high degree of fragmentation, preservation of materials was good, with wooden and other organic artefacts surviving in good condition. The majority of the assemblage was derived from rubbish pits, and made ground/demolition deposits within Lots 5 and 6 of Town Acre 263. The number of artefacts (NISP 1667) is actually quite low in relation to the substantial excavation area, and due in the main to the fact the majority of artefactual material within Town Acre 263 was highly fragmented and, as such, only more diagnostic items were retained for analysis. The majority of the assemblage comprised ceramic and glassware.

The results are presented per material type, with a discussion following presentation of the results.

6.1.2 Ceramics

A total of 997 fragments of ceramic were analysed, representing a minimum number of 262 individual vessels and items (Table 6.1). Ceramics were analysed by archaeologist Jaden Harris of CFG Heritage Ltd. Ceramics were identified to fabric, vessel type, function, decorative technique and any manufacturers' marks or other information recorded. Terminology and fabric categories follow those devised by Brooks (2005). Minimum vessel counts were calculated on the basis of a 'sensible minimum', whereby note is taken of fragments of the same vessel or patterns spread across more than one context and an attempt was also made where possible to identify sherds that could physically join back together.

As can be seen from Table 6.1, a large portion of the crèche assemblage derives from contexts 6025, 6026 and 6002 with only one other context having an MNV value greater than 10. Most of these other contexts were clearly not primary rubbish deposits and therefore what can be interpreted from the ceramic assemblages from these contexts is limited. The date range of ceramics was also very mixed, with some contexts containing 19th century material but also vessels securely dated to the early 20th century. Contexts where ceramics were present but which do not have an MNV value are included in Table 6.1 but are not discussed further.

Table 6.1 Summary of ceramic assemblage from Town Acre 263

Context	NISP	MNV	Context	NISP	MNV
6002	71	23	6111	31	9
6004	39	7	6127	13	4
6005	4	1	6130	3	1
6006	6	3	6137	17	8
6011	35	7	6138	5	3
6012	6	1	6141	23	9
6013	6	-	6176	7	1
6014	26	13	6178	2	2
6025	431	102	6186	12	3
6026	69	26	6208	3	2
6029	1	1	6212	1	1
6032	1	1	6221	9	7
6034	2	-	6223	2	1
6038	3	1	6237	19	2
6041	1	-	6241	1	1
6049	1	-	6303	1	-
6071	1	-	6312	44	-
6073	5	1	6315	1	1
6081	2	1	6317	3	-
6085	2	1	6318	3	1
6089	7	3	6330	10	-
6091	1	1	6340	6	-
6096	2	1	6346	27	1
6103	2	-	Unstratified	19	7
6106	11	4	Total	997	262

Context 6002

Seventy-one ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6002 (a demolition deposit) representing a minimum number of 23 vessels (Table 6.2). The patterns and designs present in the assemblage suggest that the deposit dates to the mid-late 19th century (Table 6.3). The only marked vessel was a plate in the Cobden pattern with a partial backmark containing a registration diamond for 29 June 1865. Cobden was registered by E.F. Bodley & Co. on this date and vessels with the full backmark have been previously recorded from the Supreme Court site, Wellington (Grouden 2008).

Table 6.2 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6002

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Coarse Redware	Total
Bedroom/Bathroom				(2)
Container	1			1
Toothpaste	1			1
Tableware				(17)
Cup	4	2		6
Jug/Bowl	1			1
Plate	3			3
Platter	1			1
Saucer	3	2		5
Side Plate	1			1
Other				(4)
Baby Feeder	1			1
Bowl/Chamberpot	1			1
Doll		1		1
Flower Pot			1	1
Total	17	5	1	23

Table 6.3 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6002

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Willow</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	7	1
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	7	-
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Blue painted	1	1
<i>Cobden</i>	Plate	Registration diamond 29 June 1865, grey transfer print 1865-1875	2	1
<i>Rhine</i>	Plate	Grey transfer print	2	1
<i>UC0092</i>	Saucer	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>WI0005</i>	Cup	Polychrome cut sponged/painted	1	1
<i>WI0017</i>	Bowl/Chamberpot	Purple transfer print	1	1
<i>Willow</i>	Serving Vessel	Blue transfer print	3	-

Context 6004

Thirty-nine ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6004, representing a minimum number of 7 vessels (Table 6.4). The small assemblage would appear to be securely dated to the 19th century with a backmarked Oxford pattern plate either made by Davenport Banks & Co. (1860-1873) or the successive partnership of Davenport Beck & Co. (1873-1880) (Godden 1991: 191; Table 6.5).

A small rectangular serving dish was decorated with a green transfer print noted on the underside as Fern (Figure 6.1). No manufacturer's name accompanied the pattern name. The dish was reconstructed from four individual pieces with only a small fragment of the rim not recovered. The dish measured 25cm long by 20cm wide with a maximum depth of 4.7cm, while the useable space within the dish measured 16cm long by 11.5cm wide with a maximum depth of 4cm. The print was in two parts: a central design on the base and a border located at the rim. The border transfer appeared to not have been sized correctly for the dish, with a 4.5cm mismatched section added to fill.

A dinner plate bearing the Rouen pattern in brown was reconstructed from eight pieces with a section of the well and rim missing. The underside bore a transfer identifying the pattern and the manufacturer as Pinder Bourne & Co. (Figure 6.1). The base was also impressed with the company name and the number 78. The company was originally known as Thomas Pinder (1849-1851), then Pinder, Bourne & Hope (1851-1862) and became Pinder, Bourne & Co. in 1862, continuing with the use of this name until 1882, although it had been officially purchased by Doulton & Co. Ltd in 1878 (Godden 1991:495). The company was known to imprint dates on the base of items, usually in the form of month and year (e.g. 7.81 for July 1881), and the number 78 may be reflective of the year 1878 with no month identified.

Table 6.4 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6004

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Buff-Body	Stoneware	Total
Tableware				(6)
Plate	3			3
Cup		1		1
Dish	1			1
Jug/Mug	1			1
Household/Other				(1)
Porter Bottle			1	1
Total	3	1	1	7

Table 6.5 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6004

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Banded</i>	Jug/Mug	Gold painted	1	1
<i>Fern</i>	Dish	Green transfer print	4	1
<i>Oxford</i>	Plate	Oxford/D B & Co, purple transfer print. 1860-1880	18	1
<i>Rouen</i>	Plate	Rouen/ P B & Co, brown transfer. 1862-1878	8	1
<i>Willow</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	3	-



Figure 6.1 Fern pattern dish and backmark (top) and Rouen pattern plate and backmark by Pinder Bourne & Co. (bottom), both recovered from context 6004

Context 6005

Only four ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6005, representing a minimum number of 1 vessel. All 4 sherds were from a Bristol glazed stoneware bottle of unknown function.

Context 6006

Six ceramic sherds were collected from context 6006, representing a minimum number of 3 vessels (Table 6.6). Vessel forms included a plain lid from a cosmetic or toothpaste pot, a semi-vitreous jug with relief moulded decoration and a stoneware ginger beer bottle, none of which are particularly useful for dating.

Table 6.6 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6006

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Stoneware	Total
Tableware				(1)
Jug		1		1
Household/Other				(2)
Ginger Beer Bottle			1	1
Cosmetic/Toothpaste Pot	1			1
Total	1	1	1	3

Context 6011

Thirty-five ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6011 (the upper fill of well 6009), representing a minimum number of 7 vessels (Table 6.7). This deposit clearly dates to the 20th century and two vessels cannot have been produced any earlier than c.1920 (Table 6.8). The plate with the Grosvenor China trade name was produced by Jackson & Gosling Ltd (c.1919-1961) and the William Hudson mark on a cup base is a rather late example dating no earlier than the 1920s (Godden 1991: 350, 337). The mark on the William Hudson cup base also states that it was specially produced for a Wellington company or retailer, of which the name is only partially preserved. The head of a Frozen Charlotte doll was also recovered (Figure 6.2).

Table 6.7 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6011

Vessel Form	Semi-Vitreous	Coarse Redware	Other	Total
Tableware				(4)
Cup	2			2
Plate	1			1
Saucer	1			1
Other				(3)
Flower Pot		2		2
Tile			1	1
Total	4	2	1	7

Table 6.8 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6011

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate		2	-
<i>Banded</i>	Cup	Green painted	2	1
<i>Non-Diagnostic</i>	Plate	...ROSVENOR CHINA/MADE IN/ENGLAND. 1919-1961	7	1
<i>Undecorated</i>	Cup	SPECIALLY MANUFA... ..EL BY W.M. HUDSON/LONGTON, ENGLAND/PROSPERITY/CHINA/FOR CONSU...Co. OP. LTD./P.O.BOX 16...WELLINGTON NZ	2	1

Context 6013

Two legs of a doll were recovered from this context, the third fill (from the surface) of well 6009 (Figure 6.2). The legs were a matching pair and were presumably disposed of with the soft organic body of the doll which had since decayed. The legs depicted had large thighs and the feet were shod with shoes. It appears that knee high socks or stockings dressed the lower portion of the legs. A single hairline band in blue was sited just above the socks/stockings on each leg. Attachment holes in the upper thigh were still clearly visible and did not appear to have deteriorated.



Figure 6.2 Parts of ceramic dolls retrieved during the Town Acre 263 excavations to the rear of the crèche. Left: the frozen Charlotte doll's head from context 6011, and right: the two ceramic doll's legs retrieved from context 6013

Context 6014

Twenty-six ceramic sherds were recovered from this context, representing a minimum number of 13 vessels (Table 6.9). Of interest from this context is a fragment of plain unglazed flower pot with the impressed mark 'P. HUTSON & CO'. P. Hutson & Co. were a local Wellington based brickworks and pottery active from the 1880s through to the early

20th century (Table 6.10). The J. Bourne (& Son Ltd) jar or crock fragment had the date 1869 included as part of the mark, but could have been produced at any time after this date (Table 6.10). The inclusion of the P. Hutson & Co. flower pot clearly suggests that this feature post-dates 1880.

Table 6.9 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6014

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Buff Body	Stoneware	Coarse Redware	Total
Tableware						(7)
Plate	2					2
Cup	1	1				2
Saucer		3				3
Household/Other						(6)
Mixing Bowl			1			1
Porter Bottle				1		1
Jar/Crock				1		
Flower Pot					3	
Total	3	4	1	2	3	13

Table 6.10 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6014

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Gold painted	2	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Pink painted	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Light blue painted	2	1
<i>Fibre</i>	Cup	Green transfer print	1	1
<i>PS0132</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>Sprigged</i>	Cup	Purple sprigged	1	-
<i>W10022</i>	Plate	Black/red transfer print/painted	2	1
<i>Undecorated</i>	Jar/Crock	J.B.../PATENTEES/DENBY POTTER.../NEAR DERBY/1869	1	-
<i>Undecorated</i>	Flower Pot	P HUTSON & CO	1	1

Context 6025

A total of 432 ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6025 (a made ground deposit), representing a minimum number of 102 vessels (Table 6.11). The collection of ceramics from this deposit is by far the largest in the assemblage and contains a number of vessels which are largely complete, clearly representing an intentional deposition of demolition and rubbish material. The deposit contained a small number of 19th century items, but also vessels securely dated to the 20th century (Table 6.12). The Maw, Son and Sons toothpaste pot cannot have been manufactured any earlier than 1901 and the Tuscan China trade name sauce made by R.H. & S.L. Plant dates c.1907-1920s (Godden 1991: 498). Fragments of

two plain condiment jars 95mm in diameter and 47mm high are backmarked with an impressed mark 'SARREGUEMINES' and a black stamped mark from the same firm dating 1922-1955 (www.infofaience.com/en/sarreguemines-marks). A T.G. Green & Co. (Ltd) relief moulded decorated mixing bowl with a 'GREEN & Co.Ltd./GRESLEY' relief moulded backmark would also appear to be a very late item dating from the 1930s, and almost certainly represents a later intrusion event into the deposit (Godden 1991: 290).

Four pieces of a Rhine pattern dinner plate were rejoined to form the majority of the plate. The rear of the plate bore the transfer identifying the pattern name and the manufacturer as GWT & Sons (Table 6.12). Godden (1991) identifies this as G.W. Turner & Sons operating out of the Victoria Works in Tunstall. The date range of manufacture for this particular piece is 1873-1895. The plate had a diameter of 24.3cm with a well diameter of 16.5cm.

Twelve pieces of ceramic were partially reconstructed to form part of a German beer pitcher/jug (Figure 6.3). Eight fragments rejoined to form a portion of the upper body and included the entire rim with spout, part of the handle and portions of the upper and central body of the vessel. The remaining four pieces related to the lower portion of the body, three of which rejoined. The jug was heavily decorated with an incised pattern likely to have been formed in a mould. The word 'Prosit' (a German toast to good health derived from the Latin for 'may it benefit') sat high on the upper body within a border sited below the spout (Figure 6.3). A single hole was located through the top of the handle where a metal (pewter) lid would have operated via a lever. A large area of incised lettering was located on the main body of the vessel; however, only a portion was discernible, consisting of 'Es lebe...'. The upper portion of the body was narrower than the central portion, which appeared to have had a diameter of approximately 16cm at its known widest point. The base of the vessel was not present; however, it appears likely that it had a narrower lower body and base than the central section, possibly having the same width as the rim, which measured 9.2cm.

Five pieces of a cream coloured stoneware with a yellow-brown rim rejoined to form a portion of a jar (Figure 6.4). The jar contained a transfer print identifying the product as Peck's Archer Brand Stilton Cheese London. The external diameter of the jar measured 8.5cm and the height 10.5cm. The jar had a recessed internal closure sited 2.3cm below the rim. The closure was not present. The jar contained the remainder of a red wax-like substance which may have been related to a wax protective layer around the cheese. The earliest definitive entry for Peck's Stilton Cheese within New Zealand newspapers dates to 30 November 1907 (*Grey River Argus*), when a grocer in the Christchurch region advertised a variety of the Peck's product, including this particular cheese. The advertisement does, however, note that the cheeses at this time were put up in clear glass jars. The potential date of this particular stoneware jar was not determined as no company history has as yet been located; however, as glass vessels may not have been suitable for storage of cheese due to deterioration of dairy products by light, stoneware vessels may have been subsequently used.

A complete dark brown master ink stood 16.5cm high with a base diameter of 6.4cm (Figure 6.4). A manufacturer's stamp appeared to have been placed just above the base; however, the imprint was too faint to determine lettering. The bottle was decorated below the shoulder with a ring/ridge pattern. Master inks were identifiable by the spout and were utilised as a bulk purchase to refill a smaller ink bottle.

A cream coloured ink bottle was impressed with the mark 'Price Bristol' and stood 11cm high with a base diameter of 6.8cm (Figure 6.4). Charles Price began producing stoneware in the late 1790s, both on his own and in various partnerships over time; however, this

particular example is likely to date after the 1850s (and probably late 1800s), when Price first began marking his wares.

A complete penny ink bottle stood 5.5cm high with a base diameter of 6cm (Figure 6.4). No manufacturer's marks were associated with the bottle. Penny inks are commonly recovered from historic archaeological sites across New Zealand.

A complete stoneware bottle finished with a brown glaze stood 4.8cm high with a base diameter of 3.5cm. The bottle (one of four recovered from this context) is likely to have originally contained pins. No manufacturer's marks were present.

An item which does securely date to the 19th century was an E. & C. Challinor saucer which must have been produced no later than 1891. Fragments of a St Georges Jam Works jam jar from Dunedin may date to either the late 19th or the early 20th century. The jar was not marked, but jam jars for Dunedin based jam works were produced in large numbers at the Milton Pottery and also at the Benhar Pottery. All of the above information, however, clearly places context 6025 as a 20th century deposit.



Figure 6.3 The Westerwald style salt glazed stoneware pitcher from context 6025

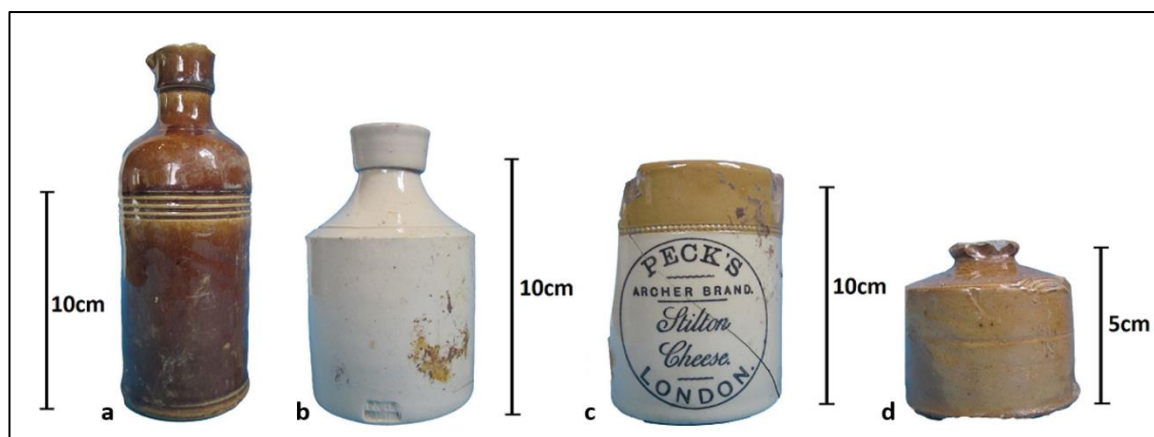


Figure 6.4 Stoneware vessels retrieved from context 6025: a, master ink; b, ink bottle; c, cheese jar; and d, penny ink

Context 6026

Context 6026 (made ground deposit) produced 69 ceramic sherds that represent a minimum number of 26 vessels. The deposit contained fragments of the same patterns as found in context 6025, and it is likely that some fragments were from the same vessel. For example, only two fragments of a small dish in the unidentified red transfer printed pattern WI0009 were present in the assemblage and while they do not join, they are from the same vessel type. Given that there are no obvious 20th century items in context 6026, it would seem likely that this feature is the source of the small number of 19th century items in context 6025. One Rhine pattern plate fragment transfer printed in black carried the partial backmark 'T & Co/PATE...'. The only manufacturer that could be found to match these initials is Tipper & Co. (1847-1862), but given that the backmark was incomplete and no information is available regarding this company or the style of their marks, the attribution is at best uncertain (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 532).

Three complete tan-coloured stoneware jars, all of which had a groove located beneath the rim, were unmarked and would have been used for condiments such as preserves or pickles (Figure 6.5).

Table 6.11 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6025

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Porcelain	Buff Body	Red Body	Yellow Body	Stoneware	Other	Total
Tableware									(57)
Beer Jug							1		1
Bowl	2								2
Cup	7	10							17
Dish	1								1
Jug	3	2							5
Lid	1								1
Plate	12	1							13
Platter	1								1
Sauce Tureen	1								1
Saucer	6	7							13
Teapot					2				2
Kitchen/Utilitarian									(12)
Cheese							1		1
Jar	5			1		2			8
Mixing Bowl	1			2					3
Bedroom/Bathroom									(11)
Bed Pan	1								1
Chamberpot	4			1					5
Cosmetic/Toothpaste Pot	1								1
Ewer	1								1
Jar	1								1
Toiletry Dish	1								1
Wash Bowl	1								1
Other									(22)
Blacking Bottle							1		1
Bottle							2		2
Bowl	2								2
Candlestick		1	1						2
Decorative			1						1
Disc		1							1
Dish	2								2
Ink Bottle							2		2
Jar							2	1	3
Jug	1								1
Lid							1		1
Master Ink							1		1
Pin Holder?							1		1
Plumbing fitting								1	1
Unidentified							1		1
Total	56	22	2	4	2	2	12	2	102

Table 6.12 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6025

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Annular</i>	Chamberpot	Brown/white slip banded	47	1
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Platter	Blue transfer print	1	-
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	15	2
<i>Banded</i>	Chamberpot	Green painted	10	1
<i>Banded</i>	Chamberpot	Blue painted	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Cup	Pink/gold painted	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Cup	Gold painted	4	2
<i>Banded</i>	Cup	Purple painted	2	1
<i>Banded</i>	Dish	Green painted	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Ewer	Blue painted	2	1
<i>Banded</i>	Jug	Gold painted	3	1
<i>Banded</i>	Jug	Blue painted	2	1
<i>Banded</i>	Jug	Blue/black painted	10	1
<i>Banded</i>	Plate	Blue painted	2	1
<i>Banded</i>	Plate	Red painted	3	1
<i>Banded</i>	Plate	Green painted	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Gold painted/tealeaf	20	5
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Pink/gold painted	3	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	STONE CHINA / E.& C. CHALLINOR/FENTON, GOLD PAINTED, 1862-1891	4	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Red painted	4	1
<i>Fibre</i>	Cup	Grey transfer print	2	1
<i>MB0001</i>	Saucer	Red painted	1	1
<i>PS0181</i>	Cup	Green transfer print	1	1
<i>PS0181</i>	Saucer	Green transfer print	2	1
<i>Rhine</i>	Plate	Grey transfer print	5	1
<i>Rhine</i>	Side plate	Grey transfer print	2	1
<i>Sprigged</i>	Plate	Purple sprigged	2	1
<i>Syria</i>	Platter	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W10005</i>	Cup	Polychrome cut sponged/painted	10	1
<i>W10008</i>	Sauce tureen	Purple transfer print	1	1
<i>W10009</i>	Dish	Red transfer print	1	1
<i>W10016</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W10018</i>	Wash bowl	Light blue transfer print	2	1
<i>W10019</i>	Plate	Dark blue/gold painted/printed	4	1
<i>W10020</i>	Jug	Black transfer print	9	1
<i>Willow</i>	Saucer	Blue transfer print	2	1
<i>Undecorated</i>	Toothpaste Pot Lid	S.MAW, SON & SO.../CHERRY/TOOTH ...TE/FOR CLEAN... ..ESERVING/THE TEETH AND GUMS/ALDERSGATE STREET/LONDON/ENGLAND	2	1
<i>Non-diagnostic</i>	Mixing bowl	GREEN & Co Ltd/Gresley, relief moulded	35	1
<i>Undecorated</i>	Jam Jar	ST. GEORGES JAM WORKS DUNED...	4	1
<i>Undecorated</i>	Jar	MAW	2	1

6. Artefact Analysis

<i>Undecorated</i>	Jar	SARREGUEMINES (impressed), black stamped mark, 1922-1955	9	2
<i>Undecorated</i>	Saucer	...CAN CHINA/...GLAND	1	1

Table 6.13 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6026

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Porcelain	Buff Body	Stoneware	Other	Total
Tableware							(14)
Plate	5	1					6
Saucer	1	3					4
Jug	2						2
Serving Vessel	1						1
Dish	1						1
Household/Other							(12)
Toiletry Dish	1						1
Bowl/Jar				1			1
Mixing Bowl				1			1
Jar					3		3
Gin Bottle					1		1
Ginger Jar						1	1
Cosmetic/Toothpaste Pot	2						2
Doll			1				1
Unidentified				1			1
Total	3	4		1	2		26

Table 6.14 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6026

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Albion</i>	Serving Vessel	Blue transfer print	1	-
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	7	2
<i>Banded</i>	Plate	Red painted	3	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Blue painted	3	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Pink/gold painted	3	1
<i>Banded</i>	Serving Vessel	Blue painted	1	1
<i>Oxford</i>	Plate	Purple transfer print, 1860-1880	3	-
<i>Rhine</i>	Plate	T & Co/PATEN..., black transfer print, 1847-1862	1	1
<i>Sprigged</i>	Plate	Purple sprigged	1	1
<i>W10005</i>	Cup	Polychrome cut sponged/painted	1	-
<i>W10007</i>	Sauce Tureen	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W10009</i>	Dish	Red transfer print	1	-
<i>W10015</i>	Saucer	Black transfer print	1	1



Figure 6.5 Selection of stoneware retrieved from Town Acre 263: the three on the left are stoneware condiment jars from context 6026, and that on the right a salt glazed stoneware penny ink bottle from context 6111

Context 6029

Just one fragment of ceramic was recovered from context 6029, being part of a decorative porcelain object.

Context 6032

A single ceramic item was collected from context 6032, a plain unglazed toy marble 18mm in diameter.

Context 6038

A large fragment of a terracotta flowerpot was recovered from context 6038.

Context 6073

Five ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6073, but the only diagnostic piece was a rim fragment from a plain coarse redware flower pot.

Context 6081

Two ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6081, with the only diagnostic piece consisting of a rim fragment from a plain whiteware plate.

Context 6085

Two ceramic sherds were collected from context 6085, with the only diagnostic piece being a rim fragment from a grey transfer printed Abbey 2 pattern plate.

Context 6089

Seven ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6089, representing a minimum number of 3 vessels (Table 6.15 and Table 6.16).

Table 6.15 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6089

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Buff Body	Total
Tableware			(2)
Plate	1		1
Teapot		1	1
Household/Other			(1)
Mixing Bowl	1		1
Total	2	1	3

Table 6.16 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6089

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1

Context 6091

Only a single fragment from a red transfer printed saucer in the SE0018 pattern (from the Settlers Hotel, Whangarei, Q07/1005) was recovered from context 6091.

Context 6096

Two ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6096, with the only diagnostic piece consisting of a rim fragment from a semi-vitreous cup decorated with gold hairlines.

Context 6106

Eleven ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6106, representing a minimum number of 4 vessels (Table 6.17). Despite the small sample size, the assemblage would appear to date to the late 19th century with a Clyde pattern saucer produced by G.W. Turner & Sons in 1873-1895 (Godden 1991: 625; Table 6.18).

Table 6.17 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6106

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Stoneware	Total
Tableware			(3)
Saucer	1		1
Bowl	1		1
Cup/Bowl	1		1
Household/Other			(1)
Penny Ink Bottle		1	1
Total	3	1	4

Table 6.18 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6106

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Clyde</i>	Saucer	CLYDE/G.W.T.&SONS, registration diamond for 7 March 1861, green transfer print, 1873-1895	2	1
<i>Annular</i>	Bowl	Blue slip banded	1	1
<i>Annular</i>	Cup/Bowl	Green slip banded	2	1

Context 6111

Thirty-one ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6111, representing a minimum number of 9 vessels (Table 6.19). The range of patterns and vessel forms present suggest that this context dates to the mid-late 19th century (Table 6.20). The Pearl Wreath pattern was registered by George Jones on 14 May 1862, and may have continued in production for some time after this date.

Table 6.19 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6111

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Stoneware	Total
Tableware			(6)
Plate	3		3
Cup	1		1
Saucer	1		1
Bowl	1		1
Household/Other			(3)
Lid	1		1
Blacking Bottle		1	1
Penny Ink Bottle		1	1
Total	7	2	9

Table 6.20 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6111

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	6	1
<i>Banded</i>	Cup	Gold/blue painted	9	1
<i>Banded</i>	Lid	Blue painted	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Purple painted	2	1
<i>Pearl Wreath</i>	Plate	Purple transfer print	2	1
<i>Rhine</i>	Plate	Grey transfer print	2	1

Context 6127

Thirteen ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6127, representing a minimum number of 4 vessels (Table 6.21 and Table 6.22).

Table 6.21 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6127

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Total
Tableware		(3)
Cup	1	6
Saucer	1	4
Bowl	1	2
Household/Other		(1)
Lid	1	1
Total	4	4

Table 6.22 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6127

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Willow</i>	Cup	Blue transfer print	1	1

Context 6130

Three ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6130, with the only diagnostic piece being the base of a stoneware ginger beer bottle. The bottle had an impressed mark 'T. FIELD & SONS/SYDNEY/POTTERS', with the style of the mark dating 1873-1887 (Ford 1995: 56).

Context 6137

Seventeen ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6137, representing a minimum number of 8 vessels (Table 6.23). None of the fragments were marked, but the style of the patterns and vessel forms suggest the feature dates to the late 19th century (Table 6.24).

Table 6.23 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6137

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Stoneware	Total
Tableware				(4)
Plate	2			2
Cup	1			1
Saucer		1		1
Household/Other				(4)
Chamberpot	1			1
Penny Ink Bottle			2	2
Non-Diagnostic Hollowware	1			1
Total	5	1	2	8

Table 6.24 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6137

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	4	-
<i>Banded</i>	Chamberpot	Blue painted	3	1
<i>Sprigged</i>	Saucer	Purple sprigged	1	1
<i>W10002</i>	Plate	Red transfer print	2	1

Context 6138

Five ceramic sherds were collected from context 6138, representing a minimum number of 3 vessels (Table 6.25). All three vessels are decorated with painted bands and hairlines, which is a style that is not diagnostic for dating (Table 6.26).

Table 6.25 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6138

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Total
Tableware		(3)
Plate	1	1
Cup	1	1
Dish	1	1
Total	3	3

Table 6.26 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6138

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Banded</i>	Plate	Blue painted	2	1
<i>Banded</i>	Cup	Blue painted	2	1
<i>Banded</i>	Dish	Green painted	1	1

Context 6141

Twenty-three ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6141, representing a minimum number of 9 vessels (Table 6.27). Fragments from a George Dixon, Cuba Street, ginger beer bottle (1875-1897) securely dates the feature to the last quarter of the 19th century (<http://www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz>) (Table 6.28).

Table 6.27 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6141

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Buff-Body	Stoneware	Coarse Redware	Total
Tableware						(5)
Plate	1					1
Cup	2	1				3
Teapot			1			1
Household/Other						(4)
Toiletry Dish	1					1
Ewer	1					1
Ginger Beer Bottle				1		1
Flower Pot					1	1
Total	5	1	1	1	1	9

Table 6.28 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6141

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	2	-
<i>Banded</i>	Non-Diagnostic Hollowware	Black red painted	1	-
<i>PS0115</i>	Teapot	Relief moulded	8	1
<i>Queen 1</i>	Ewer	Red transfer print	1	1
<i>Sprigged</i>	Cup	Purple sprigged	1	1
<i>Syria</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W10004</i>	Toiletry Dish	Light blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W10012</i>	Cup	Brown transfer print	1	1
<i>Salt Glaze</i>	Ginger Beer Bottle	TRADE MARK/... DIXON/... STREE.../...INGTON	5	1

Context 6176

Ceramic sherd collected from context 6176, consisted of 7 sherds from a stoneware Bristol glazed porter style bottle.

Context 6178

Just two ceramic sherds were collected from context 6178, consisting of one from a blue banded whiteware cup and the other from a polychrome decorated whiteware jug. The style of the decoration on the jug suggests that these items date to the early 20th century.

Context 6186

Twelve sherds of ceramic were recovered from context 6186, representing a minimum number of 3 vessels (Table 6.29 and Table 6.30).

Table 6.29 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6186

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Stoneware	Total
Tableware			(2)
Saucer	1		1
Serving Vessel	1		1
Household/Other			(1)
Jar		1	1
Total	2	1	3

Table 6.30 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6186

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Willow</i>	Serving Vessel	Blue transfer print	8	1
<i>W10001</i>	Saucer	Flown blue cut sponged	3	1

Context 6208

Three ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6208, representing a minimum number of 2 vessels. One vessel was the base of a Bristol glazed stoneware porter style bottle 91mm in diameter with the impressed mark 'PORT-DUNDAS/POTTERY Coy/GLASGOW'. This pottery was operative c.1850-1932 (Godden 1991: 504). The other diagnostic item was a fragment of a small domed porcelain lid with enamelled decoration.

Context 6212

Just one fragment of ceramic from a gold hair-lined semi-vitreous saucer was recovered from context 6212.

Context 6221

Nine ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6221, representing a minimum number of 7 vessels (Table 6.31). The style of decoration on the W10021 pattern bowl and a non-diagnostic pattern cup suggest the context dates to the early 20th century (Table 6.32).

Table 6.31 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 6221

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Total
Tableware			(7
Plate	1		1
Cup	1	1	3
Saucer	1	1	1
Bowl		2	
Total	3	4	7

Table 6.32 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 6221

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Side Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Blue painted	1	1
<i>Teddesley</i>	Cup	Black transfer print	1	1
<i>W10021</i>	Bowl	Blue painted/printed	1	1

Context 6223

Only two fragments from a non-diagnostic pattern purple transfer printed plate were recovered from context 6223.

Context 6227

Nineteen ceramic sherds were recovered from context 6227, 18 of which were from a whiteware Asiatic Pheasants pattern blue transfer printed plate and one from an undecorated semi-vitreous eggcup.

Context 6241

Only one fragment from a cup or jug decorated with a purple sprigged grape design was recovered from context 6241.

Context 6303

A large fragment of a side plate was recovered from context 6303. The fragment was decorated with a sprigged floral design and coloured in blue, the design is often referred to as imitation jasper.

Context 6312

A number of items were recovered from context 6312, some of which were able to be rejoined. Fifteen fragments of ceramic were rejoined to form a large portion of an octagonal tureen lid. The lid was decorated with a polychrome transfer print and with printed gilt borders. The knob was highlighted with gilt. Three pieces of a small child-size saucer was decorated with a polychrome floral design. Two fragments of a cup were decorated with a brown print depicting a garter with the name Royal Oak Hotel Wellington. This hotel dates back to the 1860s and was located in Cuba Street. The later brick building was a substantial affair, with a number of politicians and celebrities visiting. The hotel boasted large public and private dining areas and this particular piece was likely to have been used in the public dining area. No date of manufacture could be ascertained but it is likely to date to the late 19th century. Two pieces of a slip-cast figurine were rejoined to form the majority of a woman in Greek or Roman clothing carrying a basket of flowers against her head (Figure 6.6). Both arms were broken and not recovered. Fragments of a vase, flowerpot and a washbowl were also recorded.



Figure 6.6 The polychrome slip cast figurine retrieved from context 6312

Context 6315

A complete clay marble stopper from an aerated water bottle was collected from this context.

Context 6318

The partial rim and shoulder of a brown penny ink bottle was collected from context 6318.

Context 6346

Twenty-seven fragments of a brown coloured stoneware bottle were collected from context 6346, the majority of fragments being small sherds. Larger fragments included a partial base and lower wall of the body but contained no maker's stamp, and a fragment from the shoulder and neck which suggested the bottle may have contained ginger beer. No portions of the rim were identified.

Unstratified

A complete cream coloured porter style beer bottle was collected from beneath the crèche building from an unprovenanced context (Figure 6.7). The bottle stood 216mm high with a base diameter of 76mm. The bottle was finished with a collar band rim and contained no manufacturer's mark.

Three ginger beer bottles were also collected from beneath the crèche building, two complete examples and one missing a portion of the rim (Figure 6.7). A complete light brown ginger beer stood 165mm high with a base diameter of 68mm. This particular bottle had two areas of peach colouring on opposite sides of the bottle, which may have resulted from being placed too close to other bottles during the firing process. A complete brown ginger beer standing 164mm high with a base diameter of 69mm was impressed with the mark 'Joseph Bourne & Son Denby Pottery Near Derby Patentees' in an oval mark. The addition of & Son suggests the bottle was manufactured after 1850 when Joseph Bourne brought a son into partnership. The business became a limited liability company in 1916 and traded under the name until 1970 (<http://www.potteryhistories.com>). The third bottle, missing much of the rim, had a base diameter of 69mm. The cream coloured glazing was applied in an inconsistent manner with several areas left uncovered.



Figure 6.7 Stoneware collected from beneath the crèche building: a, Joseph Bourne & Son manufactured Ginger beer bottle; b, unbranded ginger beer bottle; and c, Porter beer bottle

6.1.3 Tobacco Pipes

A total of 24 clay tobacco pipe fragments and smoking paraphernalia representing a minimum number of 12 pipes were analysed from contexts across the Creche site (Table 6.33). All of the smoking paraphernalia comprised fragments of clay tobacco pipes, apart from vulcanite or similar material mouthpieces from composite smoking pipes from contexts 6025 and 6026.

Pipe Manufacturers

Four manufacturers were identified from markings on the stem, with all but Blake, London, represented by a single pipe as summarised in Table 6.34. Two of the manufacturers were from London, one from Glasgow, and one from Edinburgh, which were all centres of clay tobacco pipe manufacture for the export market in the mid-late 19th century.

Table 6.33 Summary of tobacco pipe fragments from Town Acre 263

Context No.	Pipe Fragments	MNI
6004	6	1
6025	1	1
6026	2	2
6041	1	-
6089	1	1
6111	7	3
6127	3	1
6157	2	2
6186	1	1
Total	24	12

One incomplete stem marking ‘BUR...//GLASGOW’ could not be identified to manufacturer, but is likely to be from a ‘Burns Cutty’ style pipe (Table 6.34). Cutty pipes were one of the cheaper styles available and a result this short-stemmed pipe was popular and known to be manufactured in the 19th century by at least five Glasgow makers as well as in Aberdeen, Edinburgh and London (Walker 1983: 10 cited in Macready and Goodwyn 1990: 60). A possible, albeit tenuous manufacturer of this pipe, is Thomas Davidson and Co., Glasgow (1861-1891), and a pipe with the full inscription ‘BURNS CUTTY//DAVIDSON GLASGOW’ has previously been recovered in New Zealand from the Queen Street Gaol site, Auckland (Best 1992). A clay pipe featuring a decorative relief moulded crown above a shield was made by an ‘S.H & Co.’, with the name on the stem within a moulded relief of a beaded scrolled frame, while on the other side ‘EDIN’ for Edinburgh was set within the same moulded frame. It has not been possible to discover any information on this pipe maker.

Two examples of Ebonite pipe stem mouthpieces were collected from contexts 6025 and 6026. The mouthpieces (as suggested by the name) were both black in colour and formed to have an elliptical cross-section. The mouthpieces would have been used in conjunction with either clay or briar pipes and are likely to date to the late 19th or early 20th century. The manufacturer is unknown.

Maker – William Thomas Blake, City Road, London, 1873-1898 (Oswald 1975: 133)

Two pipe stems, one with the full surname ‘BLAKE’ and the other with the initials ‘W.T.B’ were recovered from context 6011 (the upper fill of well 6009), during the excavation to the rear of the crèche site (Figure 6.8; Table 6.34). Pipes with the marking ‘BLAKE//LONDON’ have previously been recovered in Wellington from the Supreme Court site and 288 Cuba Street (Grouden 2008; Petersen & McAlpine 2009).

Maker – Charles Crop, London, 1856-1924 (Oswald 1975: 133)

One stem fragment with the marking ‘C. CROP//LONDON’ was recovered, along with the Blake pipes from context 6111, Creche site. The stem fragment was found together with a further stem fragment and a pipe bowl in the form of a tulip, with the three components being originally from the same pipe (Figure 6.8; Table 6.34). Another example of this

Charles Crop tulip pipe was recovered from a site at 794 Colombo Street, Christchurch and is considered to date from to the late 1860s (Cunliffe et al. 2012: 29-30 2015).

Maker – Thomas Davidson, Glasgow, 1861-1891

One stem fragment with the marking ‘DAVIDSON//GLASGOW’ was recovered along with an associated partial pipe bowl from context 6111, the fill of the brick-lined drain (context 6109; Figure 6.8; Table 6.34). Thomas Davidson & Co. operated from the former Caledonian Works of William Murray c.1861 until 1910 (Walker 1983). William Murray’s firm had been founded in 1830 and was taken over by Thomas Davidson around 1861, and it is possible he had formerly been an employee of Murray (Walker 1983: 12-13). Davidson pipes are commonly found on historic sites in New Zealand, and as Thomas Davidson & Co., the firm may even have produced pipes exclusively for the export trade (Pfeiffer 1986: 79 cited in Macready and Goodwyn 1990: 56).

Table 6.34 Summary of marked and decorated clay tobacco pipe fragments from Town Acre 263 by context

Context	Mark/Decoration	Pipe fragments	MINI
6004	DAVIDSON//GLASGOW (sans serif incuse on stem)	2	1
6089	T.D. (in relief on back of bowl)	1	1
6111	BLAKE//LONDON (serif incuse on stem)	1	1
6111	W.T.B./LONDON (serif incuse on stem)	1	1
6111	C.CROP//LONDON (serif incuse on stem)	3	1
6111	Moulded Tulip shaped bowl (four incuse grooves forming petal shaped panels)	1	1
6157	T.D. (in relief on back of bowl)	1	1
6157	Crown above cross hatched shield. S.H. & Co//EDIN (sans serif incuse on stem)	1	1
6186	BUR...//GLASGOW (sans serif incuse on stem)	1	1
Total		12	9

Pipe Decoration

Several pipe fragments featured some form of relief moulded decoration, typically on the bowl. A bowl fragment from context 6089 (the backfill of a posthole), situated to the rear of the crèche, had ‘T.D.’ in relief in a circle on the back of the bowl. This was the most common form of decoration found on clay tobacco pipes, with ‘T.D.’ style pipes produced by all the major London and Glasgow manufacturers (Figure 6.8 and Table 6.34). Another T.D. example of a complete bowl from context 6157 also had T.D. in moulded relief on the back of the bowl. One of the Blake, London, stem fragments, had some relief moulded fluting around the stem towards the bowl juncture, indicating that the bowl was probably decorated in some way. A bowl manufactured by Charles Crop and Sons, London, that was

collected from context 6111, was moulded in the form of a tulip, consisting of four petals, the tops of which formed the bowl rim (Figure 6.8; Table 6.34).

An almost complete cutty style pipe had a moulded crown above a cross-hatched shield on the right-hand side of the bowl (Figure 6.9). The maker's name of 'S.H & Co.' was on the stem within a moulded relief of a beaded scrolled frame, while on the other side 'EDIN' for Edinburgh was also set within the same moulded frame.



Figure 6.8 Clay tobacco pipes from Town Acre 263: a, Davidson, Glasgow, bowl & stem fragments, (context 6004, crèche); b, T.D. bowl fragment (context 6089, crèche); c, W.T. Blake, London, stem fragment (context 6111, crèche); d, 'BUR...//GLASGOW', stem fragment (context 6186, crèche); e, Charles Crop, London, bowl and stem fragments (context 6111, crèche)

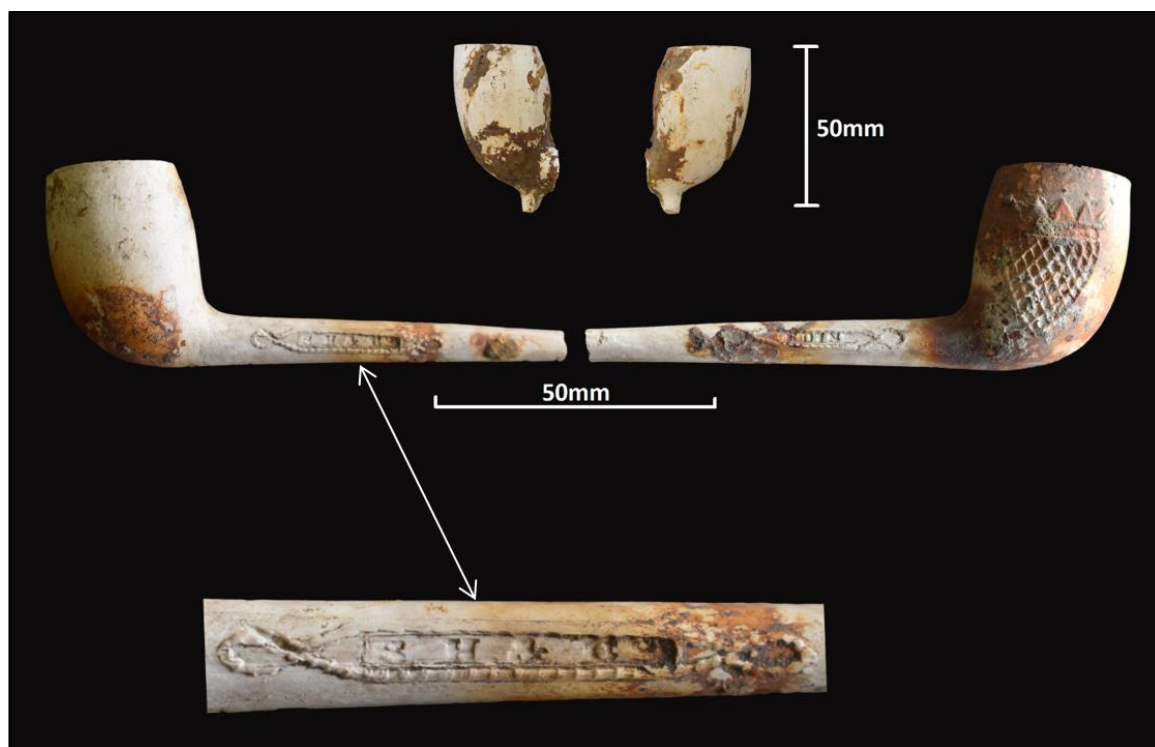


Figure 6.9 Unmarked bowl and spur from context 6157 and unidentified clay tobacco pipe marked 'S H & Co' also from context 6157 (below)

6.1.4 Glassware

A total of 414 pieces of glass representing a minimum of 159 individual items, was recovered from Town Acre 263 (Table 6.35 and Table 6.36). Context 6025 was the largest single contributor, with 118 pieces of glass representing at least 50 items. Other contexts of note were contexts 6002, 6026, 6221, and 6312. All other contexts contained an MNI less than 10. Alcohol bottles were the greatest contributor with 51 items, while household products numbered 41, followed by pharmaceutical (25), food (18) and water (15). Items such as toy marbles and baby feeders indicate the presence of children on the property.

Thirty bottles contained embossing, which allowed a date range of manufacture to be determined. The dates are summarised in Table 6.37.

Table 6.35 Summary of glassware from Town Acre 263

Context	NISP	MNV	Context	NISP	MNV
6002	42	26	6130	9	2
6004	9	4	6137	6	2
6006	5	2	6138	1	1
6011	11	5	6140	1	-
6013	4	2	6141	5	2
6014	14	7	6174	1	-
6020	1	-	6178	3	-
6025	118	50	6186	11	-
6026	15	10	6208	12	4
6029	1	-	6212	1	1
6038	1	1	6221	24	13
6041	2	1	6229	1	-
6049	1	-	6233	6	-
6051	2	-	6239	2	-
6055	2	-	6303	10	-
6057	1	-	6312	27	11
6061	3	-	6315	2	-
6071	1	-	6318	9	-
6081	2	-	6327	1	1
6091	1	-	6330	19	-
6096	3	-	6336	1	-
6098	1	-	6346	1	1
6103	1	-	6347	4	3
6111	5	1	Unstratified	10	9
6127	1	-			
			Total	414	159

Table 6.36 Number of individual specimens and minimum number of individual glassware products from Town Acre 263

Product	NISP	MNV	Product	NISP	MNV
Alcohol			Household		
Beer	1	1	Baby Feeder	4	3
Black Beer	26	15	Bowl	1	1
Green Beer	8	5	Dish	2	2
Brandy / White Wine	20	3	Drinking Glass	6	4
Champagne	8	3	Ink	3	1
Case Gin	19	3	Ink / Essence	1	1
Gin	1	1	Ink/ Gum	2	2
Schnapps	4	2	Jar / Drinking Glass	1	1
Whisky	13	8	Jug	4	4
Wine	28	9	Lacquer	1	1
Unidentified	1	1	Lampshade	1	1
Total	129	51	Marble (Toy)	6	6
			Oil Lamp	12	1
Food			Serving Dish	10	5
Essence	1	1	Sewing Machine Oil	1	1
Fruit	3	2	Stopper	5	5
Jam	3	1	Window	22	Present
Milk	1	1	Unidentified	2	2
Oil	3	1	Total	84	41
Olives/Capers	1	1			
Paste	2	2	Pharmaceutical		
Pickles	7	2	Disinfectant	2	2
Pickles/Indian Relish	1	1	Medicine	48	18
Salad Oil	2	3	Perfume / Toilet Water	3	3
Salt	1	1	Unidentified	2	2
Worcestershire Sauce	3	2	Total	55	25
Unidentified	8	-			
Total	36	18	Water		
			Mineral	25	14
Unidentified General	60	8	Soda	1	1
			Total	26	15

Table 6.37 Product manufacturing date range by context – Town Acre 263

Context	Product	Manufacturer	Date
6002	Worcestershire Sauce	Lea & Perrin's	? post 1900
6002	Vegetable Pain Killer	Davis'	1854-1914
6002	Pharmaceutical	United Glass	1913-
6002	Mineral Water	C W Brodie	1888-1906
6011	Gin	Australian Glass Manufacturers	1915
6011	Safe Cure	Warner's	c.1887-1917
6025	Food	Melbourne Glass Bottle Works	1900-1912
6025	Salt	J T Morton	1855-
6025	Food	Thompson & Hills	1897-
6025	Jam	S Kirkpatrick & Co	1881-
6025	Mineral Water	J L Bacon // Dale, Brown & Co	1913-
6025	Mineral Water	Thomson, Lewis & Co	1905-1909
6025	Mineral Water	Bennett & Ready	1897-1920
6025	Vegetable Pain Killer	Davis'	1854-1914
6025	Bisurated Magnesia	Bismag	1913-
6025	Vaseline	Cheesebrough Manufacturing Co	1870-
6025	Emulsion	Scott's	1876-
6025	Perfume	Roger & Gallet	1862-
6025	Sewing Machine Oil	Standard Oil Company	1870-1911
6026	Tamer Juice	Dr Ensor // Melbourne Glass	1904-1912
6026	Disinfectant	Jeyes	1891-
6026	Black Lacquer	Melbourne Glass Bottle Works	1900-1912
6038	Mineral Water	Dan Ryland	1884-1901
6208	Mineral Water	George Dixon	1875-1897
6221	Pharmaceutical	Sparks, Treharne & Densham	Before 1912
6312	Chutney/Pickles	H J Heinz	1920-1941
6312	Shrimp Paste	W A Bailey	1920-
6312	Fish/Meat Paste	J H Senior & Co	1929-1930
6312	Unidentified	Australian Glass Manufacturers	1930-
Unstratified	Pharmaceutical	Kepler// Burroughs, Wellcome & Co	1880-1920

Context 6002

Forty-two pieces of glass representing a minimum of 26 vessels, plus window glass, were collected from context 6002 (Table 6.38). Half of the assemblage comprised alcohol bottles, with smaller contributions from food, household and pharmaceutical products and water. Glass material recovered from context 6002 was largely of pre-1900 manufacture; however, there were three items which were manufactured after 1900, one of which could not have been manufactured prior to 1913.

A complete whisky bottle stood 313mm high with a maximum base diameter of 70.96mm; two further whisky bottles were identified from complete bases. At least five black beer bottles were identified, three likely to have contained a half pint and two likely to have been pint bottles. One base had the mark of 'W & Co', although the malformation of the kickup may have obscured a preceding letter, e.g. C W & Co., an unidentified company which produced Guinness bottles (Toulouse 1971). The base and body of an Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps bottle was also noted (Figure 6.10). The base and partial body of a pale green bottle is likely to have contained a white wine or brandy. At least two red wine bottles were noted with unrelated partial bases identified.

A fragment of a well-made possibly post-1900 Lea & Perrins bottle was noted, likely to have been a Worcestershire sauce. A portion of an aqua stopper was recovered, missing the majority of the top.

A complete Davis' Vegetable Painkiller was collected. This particular proprietary medicine is commonly recovered from historic period sites across New Zealand and was marketed as a cure all. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer was first produced c.1840 at Providence, Rhode Island (Sullivan 1984). The embossed panel bottle was introduced in 1854 in response to counterfeiting of his product. At least 23 variations of the bottle have been recorded (Wilson and Wilson 1971). Sullivan (1984:45) published a formula for the product from 1875 showing that a barrel of the medicine contained '44.31 gallons foreign alcohol, 1.545 pounds opium, 8.7125 pounds camphor, and pepper, myrrh, guaiac, oil of spruce and red saunders in unspecified quantities'. Following legislative changes in many countries including the United States of America, England and New Zealand in 1907 and 1908, the alcohol content of many medicines was reduced and harmful substances such as opium were removed entirely.

The rim and neck of a hexagonal bottle was noted and possibly contained poison. A small fragment of cobalt glass was identified and may have contained either castor oil or other pharmaceutical preparation. The partial base and body of a blue aqua square or rectangular cross-section bottle possibly contained a pharmaceutical preparation. The base of a medicine bottle was embossed 'A 175/ C 7/ U G B'. UGB is the mark of United Glass, a group of independent companies amalgamating to form a single larger entity. This amalgamation did not occur until 1913 (Toulouse 1971).

A Codd patent mineral water bottle missing the upper portion of the neck was embossed 'C W Brodie, Wellington' with a crossed key logo and 'CWB' on the base. Charles William Brodie took over the existing works of George Cooper in 1888 and continued to produce mineral waters and ginger beer until 1906, when the business was sold to A.J. Saunders (www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz). Fragments from two further mineral water bottles were noted.

Table 6.38 Summary of glassware from context 6002

Product	NISP	MNI
Black Beer	7	5
Brandy / Wine	1	1
Case Gin	2	1
Schnapps	1	1
Whisky	7	3
Wine	7	2
Worcestershire Sauce	1	1
Stopper	1	1
Window	2	Present
Medicine	3	3
Pharmaceutical unidentified	2	2
Mineral Water	3	3
Unidentified	5	3

Context 6004

Eleven pieces of glass representing at least 4 items plus window glass were recovered from Context 6004 (Table 6.39). Two black beer bottles were represented by a pint-sized base and a half-pint base. At least one champagne bottle was identified.

One fragment of cobalt window glass was recovered, that was likely to have been used in a door or at the edges of a window. The base and partial stem of a wine or sherry glass was identified.

Table 6.39 Summary of glassware from context 6004

Product	NISP	MNI
Black Beer	3	2
Champagne	3	1
Drinking Glass	1	1
Window	2	Present

Context 6006

A complete half whirly salad oil bottle was recovered. Fragments of a wine bottle and window glass were also collected.

Context 6011

Eleven pieces of glass representing a minimum of 5 items plus window glass was collected (Table 6.40). The base of a gin bottle in clear glass was marked with the AGM logo. Australian Glass Manufacturers was established with the amalgamation of three Australian bottle works in 1915 and in time took over a number of other manufacturers shoring up control of the market in both Australia and New Zealand (<http://reference.insulators.info/publications/view/?id=7391>). The rim and neck of an

amber beer bottle was collected; manufactured in the style of a black beer bottle, it probably dates to the late 19th or early 20th century.

The rim, neck and partial shoulder of an amber Warner's Safe Cure bottle was noted. This patent medicine was marketed to cure a number of illnesses, with the earliest advertisement noted in the *Oamaru Mail*, 1 February 1887, and it continued to be marketed as late as 1917 (*Grey River Argus*, 8 October 1917). A complete ink or essence bottle was collected, and a complete toy marble which was constructed of clear glass with a pale blue insert.

Table 6.40 Summary of glassware from context 6011

Product	NISP	MNI
Beer	1	1
Gin	1	1
Ink / Essence	1	1
Marble - toy	1	1
Window	1	Present
Medicine	3	1
Unidentified	3	-

Context 6013

The base and partial body of a coffin flask whisky, a portion of cranberry glass which may have been part of a handle, and two fragments of window glass were collected.

Context 6014

Fourteen pieces of glass representing 7 items plus window glass were collected (Table 6.41). The base of a green wine bottle was collected, and an almost complete yellow-brown glass coloured bottle which is likely to have contained alcohol.

A single body fragment from an aqua bottle contained some embossing '...es'. The bottle may have contained a food product such as pickles. A complete small clear glass bottle with a rectangular cross-section had a pressed rim and is likely to have contained a pharmaceutical product such as medicine.

Approximately one half of a heavy glass dish was mould formed. The dish was likely to have been used to serve a food product such as chutney, mustard or similar condiment at the table. A small fragment of a second pressed glass dish was probably also used for tableware, possibly serving as a butter dish.

Table 6.41 Summary of glassware from context 6014

Product	NISP	MNI
Case Gin	1	-
Wine	1	1
Alcohol - unidentified	1	1
Pickle	1	1
Dish	2	2
Window	1	Present
Household - unidentified	1	1
Medicine	2	1
Unidentified	4	-

Context 6025

Context 6025 contained 118 pieces of glass representing at least 50 items (Table 6.42) many manufactured pre-1900, although there were also a number of examples of items manufactured between 1900 and 1920. Several items may relate to fragments recovered from context 6026 and it is likely the two were deposited simultaneously.

Eleven alcohol bottles were identified including 3 Black Beers, 4 Green Beers, 3 Whisky and 1 Wine. At least 10 food product bottles were recorded. An almost complete pickle bottle was embossed '492' on the base. A complete clear glass bottle with the base embossed with the letter M on the base was representative of the Melbourne Glass Bottle Works, established in 1872 and operating under this name until 1915, when it became part of AGM (<http://trove.nla.gov.au>), using the single initial between 1900 and 1912 only (<http://www.thebottledepot.com>). A complete essence bottle was embossed 162 in the centre kickup.

A variety of other food products were identified from bottle fragments. The partial base and body of a J.T. Morton's salt bottle was noted along with the partial base and a body fragment embossed with the date '...ov 3.../185...', identified as a Mason's fruit preserving jar. A fragment of a Thompson & Hills bottle with an external thread was manufactured no earlier than 1897 when the company was formed in Birkenhead (<http://tauranga.kete.net.nz>). Two fragments of a Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce bottle were identified, as were portions of a whirly style salad oil and an oil. Three clear glass fragments were embossed 'k &.../k br...reg' and were identified as being from a jam: the K Brand manufactured by S. Kirkpatrick & Co. of Newry, Ireland established in 1881 (<http://tauranga.kete.net.nz>).

At least seven mineral water or soda bottles were identified. A Lamont patent bottle was embossed 'Bacon's Wellington' with 'JLB Trademark' across the centre (Figure 6.10). The reverse of the bottle was embossed 'Dale, Brown & Co Ltd Swinton'. The mark JLB relates to John Lewin Bacon, who began producing mineral waters in Wellington in 1874 (<http://www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz>), however the reference to Dale, Brown & Co Ltd suggests that the bottle could not have been manufactured until 1913, when this company was established. Following Bacon's death, the company was operated under the Bacon name by various parties and in 1907 the company name changed to Bacon's Aerated Water Co., but appears to have kept using the JLB trademark for a number of years.

A small soda bottle was embossed 'Thomson Lewis & Co Crystal Springs Registered Trade Mark Wellington Wanganui & Petone' with a central logo (Figure 6.10). '1917' was

embossed on the base of the bottle while the manufacturer's name 'Illinois Pacific Glass Co, Manufacturers, San Francisco, USA' was located above the base on the rear of the bottle. Although established for some years, the company of Thomson Lewis adopted the & Co. portion of the name in 1893. The identification of the three locations Wellington, Wanganui and Petone suggests the bottle was manufactured between 1905 and 1909 or 1914-1917, when only these three plants were being operated (www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz).

The base and partial body of a mineral water was embossed '...t & Ready/...ngton/...mark' with the bottle manufacturer 'Wm Barnard & Sons London'. This bottle was identified as being Bennett & Ready of Wellington. The company of Bennett & Ready was established in 1897, purchasing the existing manufactory of George Dixon, and operated until 1920 when the business was purchased by Thompson & Lewis (<http://www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz>).

Three further mineral water bottles were noted from part bases and body fragments. A small diameter green bottle manufactured in an Owen's machine was represented by the base and partial body and the rim and neck. The Owen's machine mark on the base means the bottle was manufactured sometime after c.1905.

Eight pharmaceutical bottles were recovered from context 6025: 5 medicine examples and 3 of perfume/toilet water. A complete Davis' Vegetable Painkiller bottle was collected. The alcohol and opium based preparation was first marketed c.1840 by Perry Davis based in Rhode Island, with embossed bottles dating from 1854 (Sullivan 1984). While there are 23 variations in bottles recorded (Wilson and Wilson 1971), the variations are minimal and many relate to size and rim finish and generally do not correspond to specific dates.

The base and partial body of a cobalt blue bottle was embossed 'Bisura ... Magn ... Bis ... Lon ...', identified as Bisurated Magnesia manufactured by Bismag Ltd of London. This particular remedy appears to have first been marketed in 1913 (Bismag Ltd nd) and the earliest reference to Bismag appears in 1916 (*Evening Post*, 29 February 1916).

The base and partial body of a cylindrical jar was embossed '... line/Ma ... actg Co' was identified as Vaseline produced by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company. Robert Chesebrough developed Vaseline from a substance known as Rod Wax, a residue found on oil drilling rods. The product was marketed from 1870 and is still available today (<http://www.vaseline.co.uk>).

The side panel of a Scott's Emulsion bottle was noted. Scott's Emulsion is a preparation of cod liver oil manufactured by the partnership of Scott and Browne from 1876 with the formula '50 per cent pure cod liver oil, 6 grs of the Hypophosphites of Lime, and 3 grs of the Hypophosphites of Soda to a fluid ounce. Emulsified with mucilage and Glycerine' (<http://www.chemheritage.org>).

At least 3 perfume/toilet water bottles were collected, toilet water being a less concentrated (therefore cheaper) alternative to perfume. The upper portion of a Roger & Gallet of Paris perfume bottle was collected. This company was established in 1862 and still produces perfumes and cologne amongst other personal hygiene items (www.roger-gallet.com.au). Portions of two further bottles were noted.

General household items include a complete 'Favorite Sewing Machine Oil' bottle. This particular brand entered the market in 1870, produced by the Standard Oil Company, which was dissolved into 33 separate entities in 1911 due to the US Supreme Court ruling the multinational corporation a monopoly (<http://en.wikipedia.org>). It is not clear whether the

brand continued under one of these 33 entities. Two bottles contained either ink or gum. A complete plain aqua stopper was recorded. A portion of a sherry glass was identified.

At least three individual baby feeding bottles were identified. Portions of two threaded plugs and one internal thread portion of the main flask were collected. These bottles were first marketed in 1864 using a long rubber tube passing from the main flask through the plug to a teat. The difficulty in being able to sterilise the rubber tube properly caused a number of deaths of infants leading to the bottle being referred to as the murder bottle (Haskell and Lewis 1971). While this particular feeding bottle had been outlawed in many of the US states it was still available in the UK up until the First World War. The third baby feeder was a glass version of an earlier ceramic shape, having the filling hole on the top of the flask at the centre.

Other items identified included 3 serving dishes, 4 jugs and window glass.

Table 6.42 Summary of glassware from context 6025

Product	NISP	MNI
Black Beer	6	3
Green Beer	7	4
Case Gin	5	-
Champagne	2	-
Schnapps	2	-
Whisky	3	3
Wine	6	1
Essence	1	1
Fruit	3	2
Jam	3	1
Oil	3	1
Olives / Capers	1	1
Pickle	2	1
Salad Oil	1	1
Salt	1	1
Worcestershire Sauce	2	1
Food – Unidentified	7	-
Baby Feeder	4	3
Drinking Glass	1	-
Ink / Gum	2	2
Jug	4	4
Serving Dish	7	2
Sewing Machine Oil	1	1
Stopper	1	1
Window	1	Present
Medicine	18	5
Perfume / Toilet Water	3	3
Mineral Water	9	7
Unidentified	12	1

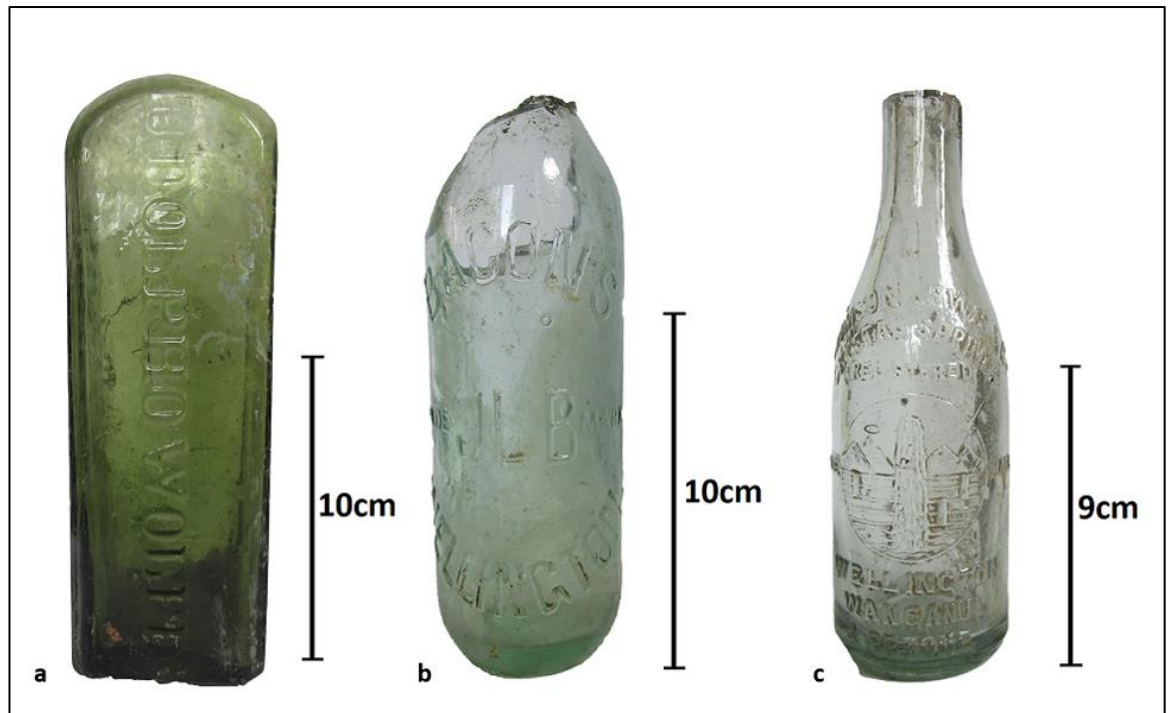


Figure 6.10 A selection of glass bottles recovered during the Town Acre 263 excavations: a, Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps from context 6002; b, Bacon's Aerated Water from context 6025; and c, Thomson Lewis & Co. Crystal Springs water, also from context 6025

Context 6026

Context 6026 contained 15 pieces of glass representing at least 10 items (Table 6.43), with items of manufacture both pre-and post-1900 but probably no later than c.1920. Several pieces may relate to fragments recovered from context 6025 and it is likely that the two were deposited simultaneously.

A complete white wine or brandy bottle was collected along with the base of a black beer bottle.

A complete Tamer Juice bottle was collected. It is likely the Tamer Juice was that of Dr Ensor, with the earliest advertisement recorded specifically for this product in New Zealand dating to 1904 (*Rodney and Otamatea Times, Waitemata and Kaipara Gazette*, 4 June 1904). Tamer Juice was marketed as a cure for stomach ailments. The embossed M on the base it likely to refer to Melbourne Glass Bottle Works, dating the bottle to no later than 1912.

The base and partial body of an amber Jeyes Fluid bottle was recorded. The earliest reference in New Zealand papers to this particular disinfectant dates to 1891 (*Southland Times*, 12 January 1891). A complete unmarked disinfectant bottle was also collected. Portions of a rectangular medicine and a bottle likely to have contained a tincture such as opium or laudanum were identified.

A complete square cross-section bottle was embossed Black Lacquer, with the maker's mark M (Melbourne Glass Bottle Works) on the base suggesting a date prior to 1912. Black lacquer was used on a variety of items including furniture, decorative items and homewares to refinish surfaces.

One half of a marble was recovered. The outside layer of the marble was clear while the interior was composed of multiple colours including white, blue, green and pink, commonly named a 'swirly' and used as a toy.

Two large fragments of clear glass were noted and identified as both originating from serving dishes. One fragment identified the dish as having a scalloped edge and the second contained a pressed glass pattern.

Table 6.43 Summary of glassware from context 6026

Product	NISP	MNI
Black Beer	1	1
Brandy / White Wine	1	1
Lacquer	1	1
Marble - toy	1	1
Serving Dish	2	2
Disinfectant	2	2
Medicine	3	2
Unidentified	4	-

Context 6038

A body fragment originating from a Codd aerated water bottle was collected. Embossing suggests the bottle was likely to have been manufactured by Dan Ryland of Barnsley in Yorkshire. Ryland operated his manufactory from 1884 to 1901 (Toulouse 1971).

Context 6041

A small fragment of cobalt glass contained an angle suggesting the bottle may have been hexagonal or octagonal in shape and is likely to have been a medicine or poison bottle.

Context 6111

A complete stopper from a decanter was collected. The upper of the stopper was formed in a hexagonal shape.

Context 6130

At least three ring seal wine bottles were recovered from this context.

Context 6137

The complete base of a green beer bottle was collected. Also present were two portions of a cork. A mineral water bottle fragment contained some embossing '...ll.../paten.../...verp...', but this could not be interpreted.

Context 6138

The base and partial body of a 10-sided drinking glass was recovered from this context.

Context 6141

Fragments of a wine bottle and a serving dish with a scalloped rim were collected.

Context 6208

Twelve pieces of glass related to at least 4 items were recovered (Table 6.44). One item with embossing suggested that the bottle contained aerated waters produced by George Dixon of Wellington. George Dixon established his aerated water business in 1875 initially in Sydney Street before taking over his father's Cuba Street premises. George died in 1883; however, his wife continued the firm, selling in 1897 (www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz). Two fragments from an oil lamp chimney were noted. Small portions of the bases and partial body of two alcoholic beverages bottles were collected.

Table 6.44 Summary of glassware from context 6208

Product	NISP	MNI
Black Beer	1	1
Wine	1	1
Oil Lamp	2	1
Mineral Water	8	1

Context 6212

A complete aqua stopper was collected. The stopper may have been used on a number of product types such as food products (e.g. oils, vinegar), alcohol, medicinal items, or household products.

Context 6221

Twenty-four pieces of glass represented at least 13 items (Table 6.45). An almost complete whisky bottle missing the rim, neck and a portion of the shoulder was identified. Two champagne bottles were collected. The base and partial body of an Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps and the base and body of a case gin were noted. Bases of a half pint sized black beer and a brandy bottle were also collected.

The majority of a medicine bottle was embossed vertically with 'Sparks Treharne & Densham', and with sides reading one table spoon and two table spoons respectively with incremental marks. No full company history could be located, but the *London Gazette* (6 December 1912:9353) notes the dissolution of the partnership, thereafter known as Sparks, Treharne & Co. The National Archives in the UK provides a 1904 visual of packaging for one of the company's remedies: Fireman's Cramp Mixture. This medicine was a remedy for intestinal colic and especially marketed towards ship firemen and sailors. The graphic shows the company operating from 12 Mitre Street, London (<https://images.nationalarchives.gov.uk>). At least two further medicine bottles were noted.

The base of a clear glass small round ink bottle was collected. A fragment of clear glass with a cranberry layer on the interior was collected and may have originated from globe of a lampshade. A scalloped edge fragment from the base of a footed bowl was collected and manufactured of clear pressed glass.

Table 6.45 Summary of glassware from context 6221

Product	NISP	MNI
Black Beer	1	1
Brandy / White Wine	2	1
Case Gin	5	1
Champagne	2	2
Schnapps	1	1
Whisky	3	1
Bowl	1	1
Ink	1	1
Lampshade	1	1
Medicine	7	3

Context 6312

Twenty-seven pieces of glass were collected from context 6312, representing at least 11 items (Table 6.46). The rim and neck of a crown finish soda bottle was manufactured in clear glass.

A complete H.J. Heinz octagonal bottle was embossed on the base with the company name, bottle manufactory mark of the Heinz plant and the number 381. This particular number corresponds to four products: Indian chutney, pickles, apple butter and mincemeat (www.sha.org). It is likely that the bottle recovered included chutney or pickles. Information supplied by Heinz suggests this lug style finish bottle manufactured in an Owen's machine was used between 1920 and 1941.

A complete paste bottle, possibly shrimp paste, was embossed on the base 'Rg No 677035'. The waisted bottle was ribbed from the base to the shoulder. The design number 677035 was registered to W.A. Bailey (William Arthur Bailey of Greenford, London) on 6 July 1920 (<http://www.great-glass.co.uk>).

A second complete paste bottle was embossed 'J.H. Senior & Co Ltd London' above the bottom edge of the body and 'A B T 2 ½ oz' on the base. While no company history could be located a series of advertisements were placed in newspapers within New Zealand, generally on a monthly basis in 1929 and 1930. Figure 6.11, reproduced from the *Evening Post* (30 August 1929), is the most elaborate of the advertisements and is the earliest located.

A fragment from the neck and shoulder area of a square-shaped bottle was identified as likely to have contained pickles. The base of a milk bottle was embossed 'One Imperial Pint // 16'.

The base, and base and partial body of two shot glasses were recorded along with fragment from a jar or possible drinking glass.

The base of an unidentified clear glass bottle with an oval cross-section was embossed on the base with the Australian Glass Manufacturers logo where the G and M are within the A. This mark was first used in 1934 (<http://www.thebottledepot.com>). At least two other bottles were present but remained unidentified.

Table 6.46 Summary of glassware from context 6312

Product	NISP	MNI
Milk	1	1
Paste	2	2
Pickles	1	-
Pickles / Indian Relish	1	1
Drinking Glass	2	2
Jar / Drinking Glass	1	1
Soda	1	1
Unidentified	18	3

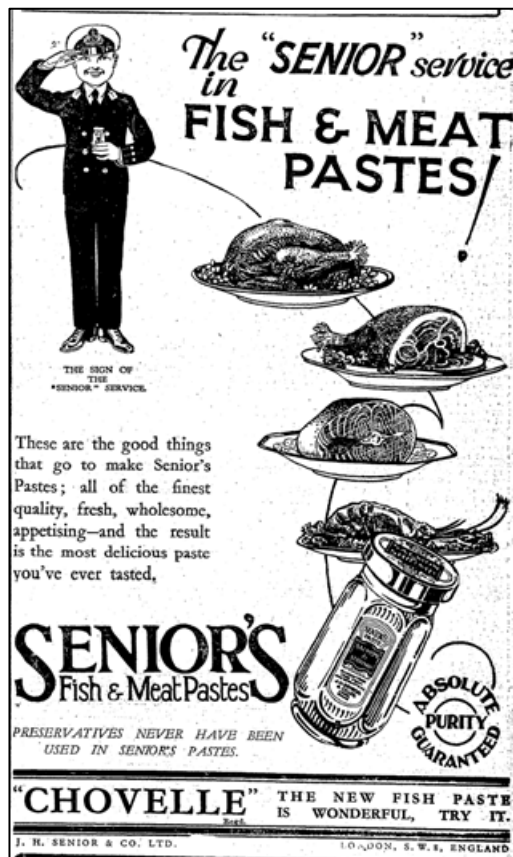


Figure 6.11 Senior's Fish and Meat Paste advertisement reproduced from *Evening Post* 30 August 1929

Context 6346

The partial base of a dark olive-green bottle was collected. The base was uniformly constructed, suggesting it was likely to have been machine made, the outer ring being flat

(similar to Rickett's mould) with the kickup being shallow domed with a small central mamelon. The bottle may have been a half pint black beer or possibly a mineral water.

Context 6347

Bases from two black beer bottles were collected. The base and approximately half of a fluted salad oil bottle was identified. While there were no manufacturer's marks on the bottle a small area of label survived with the letter '..E S..' and '..ALAD..' still legible.

Unstratified

Ten items of glassware were collected from unstratified locations in Town Acre 263 representing at least nine items (Table 6.47). A complete cone collar case gin bottle was recovered from beneath the crèche building. The base and partial body of a half whirly salad oil was also collected.

A complete amber bottle was marked on the four shoulders with the name Kepler and the base with 'B.W & Co London', which does not correlate to a specific bottle manufacturer's mark, but rather the company Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., who produced ethical pharmaceutical products from 1880 using the Kepler brand name to produce both cod liver oil and malt preparations from 1883 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>). The bottle is likely to pre-date 1920, when those produced at this time used the company name in full rather than initials.

The partial base of a Codd Patent mineral water bottle was recovered and embossed on the base with the letter J. The position of the letter suggests this was the first initial of an unidentified manufacturer.

A complete aqua stopper was recovered from an unidentified location. The stopper was embossed on the top with the number 8, presumably a mould or size number.

Four complete although pitted marbles were collected from the crèche area. A marble constructed of dark amethyst glass with a series of white swirl inlays had a diameter of 16mm. A plain aqua glass marble with a diameter of 19mm was constructed in a two-piece mould; it could not be determined whether the marble had previously been within an aerated water bottle. A 17mm diameter marble had a set of three swirls within the body of green, pink and blue. The fourth marble had a solid yellow inset in the middle with alternating green, white and red and blue, white and red swirls. All of these marbles were considered children's toys.

Table 6.47 Summary of unstratified glassware

Product	NISP	MNI
Case Gin	1	1
Salad Oil	1	1
Marble - toy	4	4
Stopper	1	1
Medicine	2	1
Water	1	1

6.1.5 Metal

A modest assemblage consisting of 158 items representing a minimum of 127 individual items was collected from 12 contexts across Town Acre 263, and also included a small quantity of unstratified finds. The items were identified and categorised by type and function (Table 6.48 and Table 6.49). The majority of items related to either Building/Construction or the Fixtures/Fittings categories, and most were derived from a single context (6025), a made ground deposit that was formed by the early 20th century demolition of an 1880/81 house. Items such as munitions and uniform buttons were categorised as Militaria, general clothing items and jewellery as Clothing/Personal, while several items were categorised as Other, and lastly, 12 items remained unidentified (Table 6.49).

Building/Construction

Seventeen items were identified within this category, with 15 of these being nails recovered from five contexts and consisting of timber to timber nails, timber to masonry wedge nails and lead headed roofing nails (Table 6.49). The remaining two items in this category consisted of two timber to timber iron spikes.

Six timber to timber nails were retrieved from context 6025 (a made ground deposit comprising demolition material derived from Structure 2). Five of the nails were rose-head examples with rectangular shanks tapering to a chisel point, with the other being a partial example of a wire pulled nail with a round shank, but missing its point. The lead heads of two lead-headed nails were also recovered from the same context, although the nails were not present in either specimen. Lead-headed nails were typically used for attaching corrugated iron roofing to timber framing.

Two large iron spikes were recovered from context 6025. The larger of the two measured 26.9cm in length and was 1.79cm in diameter, while the other spike was 14.4cm in length and 1.17cm in diameter. The spikes would have been used for affixing large timber beams to one another.

The head of a lead roofing nail was collected from context 6026, also associated with Structure 2. The nail was not present.

A single nail was collected from context 6313 (a brick paved surface associated with Suffolk House – Structure 1, into which the nail had been hammered). The nail was heavily corroded but appeared to have been forged. Although much of the nail still contained concretions, it was likely to have been a wedge form. Wedge nails were typically used for affixing timber to masonry.

A heavily corroded iron nail was collected from context 6318, a surface associated with Suffolk House.

At least four nails were collected from context 6330, all of which were heavily corroded. It is possible that some of these nails may originally have been associated with lead-headed roofing nails, the head having been separated. One of these nails, however, appeared to have been a wedge nail.

Table 6.48 Summary of metal items from Town Acre 263

Context	NISP	MNI
6004	1	1
6011	5	5
6025	126	95
6026	3	3
6081	1	1
6157	2	2
6208	1	1
6313	1	1
6317	3	3
6318	3	3
6327	2	2
6330	5	5
Unstratified	5	5
Total	158	127

Table 6.49 Summary of metal items by category from Town Acre 263

Context	Building/Construction	Fixtures/Fittings	Tools	Clothing / Personal	Militaria	Coins/Trade Tokens	Kitchen/Household	Other	Unidentified
6004				1					
6011				1		3	1		
6025	10	39	3	1	5		21	7	9
6026	1				2				
6081									1
6157				1	1				
6208							1		
6313	1								
6317					2			1	
6318	1	1						1	
6327				2					
6330	4	1							
Unstratified				2		1		1	
Total	17	41	3	8	10	4	23	10	10

Fixtures/Fittings

Forty-one items from three contexts were identified in this category, 39 of which were recovered from a made ground deposit (context 6025; Table 6.49). Fifteen of the items from this context were of iron/steel composition. These consisted of a wrought iron strap hinge with three screw or nail perforations, an iron box lock latch with brass weighted end, a door/gate latch arm, a door/gate latch receiver, a barrel bolt, three cabin hook and eye latches, three door brackets, two casement window stays (one with monkey tail grip and the other a roundel grip), a door key for a mortice lock for an external door and a coat hook/peg. The double wire coat hook had two hooking points, one above the other, with the upper extending 55mm further than the lower.

Items relating to furniture included handles, a hinge and plate bracket and a caster. A brass drawer or trunk handle had a small part of the back plate surviving with some wood attached. The second handle was identified as a brass drop handle, likely to have been for drawers or a small chest. The brass barrel hinge and plate bracket possibly related to a chest. An iron and brass swivel caster bearing the inscription ‘...& co.’, was collected and included the mounting plate, three fastening holes, king pin, horn and forks, drum wheel with axle bolt and nut, and two copper alloy bearings. The item would have been used on an item of portable furniture such as a Chesterfield style sofa. A conical shaped brass cupboard door handle with iron spindle was also retrieved.

Eight of the items collected from context 6025 related to door or window fittings. Four complete and one incomplete door knobs were recovered, three of which were made of porcelain with iron spindles, two in the Bennington brown style, while the other was incomplete. In 1851 John Pepper patented ‘Mineral Knobs’, now generally known as porcelain knobs (white, black and Bennington brown), to supplement the prevalent use of wooden, and pressed or mercury glass knobs. During the next 50 years hundreds of patents were issued to famous names such as Linus Yale, Phillip Corbin, Walter Schlage, Sargent & Co., Mallory & Wheeler and Russell & Erwin, to name just a few. The surface mounted cast iron box lock or ‘rim lock’ became a Canadian standard. Dynamite was invented in 1867, adding a new dimension to security issues. The British designed a widely accepted ‘mortised’ case that was buried in the edge of the door – a location requiring the latch to retract and release into a strike plate instead of having to lift and drop onto the strike. Lever tumblers replaced heavy wards and upgraded the security of keyed locks. Then in a final 1865 refinement to keyed locks Linus Yale fitted them with cylindrical keyways in which delicate spring loaded ‘pin-tumblers’ had to conform to an exactly contoured key for the key to function (Kraumanis 2017 and www.legacyvintage.ca).

Of the two remaining door knobs, one was a hollow copper alloy knob, still attached to a brass spindle, which had the letters ‘L C’ stamped on it, and the other a turned wooden knob with iron spindle. A brass lock plate from a mortice style door lock, which had the keyhole-shaped recess stamped out and a brass number 2, with an iron spike to attach to a front door, were also collected, while lastly, a small brass cabin hook and eye latch was also retrieved.

Copper alloy items relating to windows consisted of a brass decorative end of a sash window catch in the form of an acorn, a conical shaped copper alloy curtain finial, and a hollow copper alloy curtain ring,

Fragmentary portions of chain link (NISP 26) were collected, with the links likely to have been square. A 141mm length of swivel and chain link was noted. A complete hanging

hook had a closed eyelet at one end, a straight section, then an almost closed eye for hanging from a nail or rail.

A length of copper wire bound with cotton was identified as an electrical wire for a lamp or pendant light. An O-ring with screw attachment is likely to have originated from a bath or basin and a square plate with circular plughole recess probably related to a laundry tub. The spout of a tap was collected, including the wall attachment plate; however, the valve was not present. Lastly from context 6025, two short lengths of copper piping, one with screw thread would have been used in gas lighting within Structure 2.

Finally, a length of wire with a hanger was collected from context 6318 and a brass hook with the screw attachment piece broken away was collected from context 6330. The hook may have been utilised to hang items such as cups, utensils or other hangable items.

Tools

Three tools were present in the context 6025 assemblage, consisting of a complete masonry chisel and a partial well-corroded file or rasp (Figure 6.12). The masonry chisel was 19.2cm long, with a round shank, which flared out to a flat end, and weighed 0.56kg. Lastly, a portion of an unidentified tool head was also recovered.



Figure 6.12 The masonry chisel retrieved from context 6025

Clothing/Personal

Eight items were collected from the Town Acre 263 excavations that were identified within the clothing/personal category. The items were collected from six contexts and consisted of copper alloy and iron,

A plain gold-plated wedding band ring was recovered from context 6011, the upper fill of well 6009 (Figure 6.13). The ring was made of iron and was very worn on the surface, but a small remnant of gold plating was still present on the interior. The ring appeared to have been cut and approximately 0.5mm had been inserted into the ring, either to repair or perhaps resize.

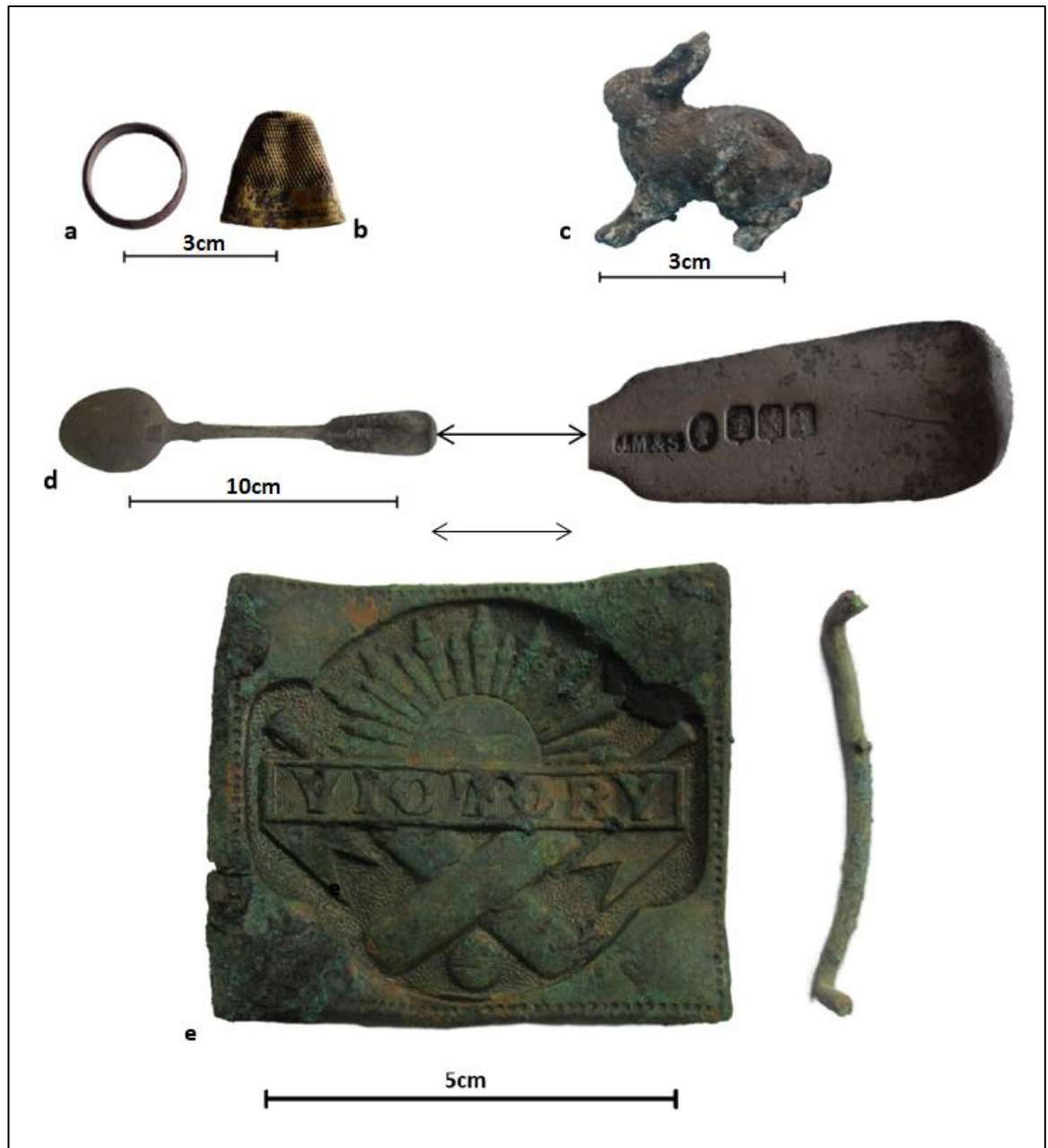


Figure 6.13 A selection of metal items retrieved from Town Acre 263: a, iron and gold-plated wedding ring from context 6011; b, silver spoon from context 6025 (with detail of hallmarks); c, brass thimble from context 6208; d, the front plate of a pressed copper alloy cricket belt buckle from context 6157; and e, pewter toy rabbit (unstratified)

A 25mm diameter copper waistcoat button from an unstratified context was marked 'H.T. & Sons Birm', and identified as Hammond Turner & Sons. H.T. & Sons was born out of the earlier established Hammond Turner & Dickinson, thought to have been established c.1717. The H.T. & Sons branding began in the early 1820s, and the company continued to trade under this name until the early 20th century. A second manufactory was established in Manchester c.1851 (known as H.T. & B), which concentrated on button manufacture up to the 1880s. Button manufacture at the Birmingham manufactory was light following the establishment of the Manchester plant, with a focus on tableware items such as cake stands, tea strainers and sugar tongs (Close 2015).

A complete yet badly corroded copper alloy trouser button with two attachment holes was collected from context 6327. The button contained no visible stamp identifying a manufacturer. A second copper trouser button collected from the same context was identified from the outside edge only, the interior portion having corroded.

A button retrieved from context 6004 was manufactured of a non-ferrous metal, possibly brass but had been significantly affected by corrosion and no determination of any possible stamp marks could be made. The button had a diameter of 20mm with a metal shank attachment point.

A brass rectangular frame and prong belt buckle was collected from an unstratified provenance. The buckle had an external dimension of 40mm with the internal measurement at 32mm, allowing for belt material width of approximately 30mm. The prong was fitted directly around the frame with no separate bar. No manufacturer's marks were noted.

The front decorative plate of a rectangular pressed copper alloy belt buckle was recovered from the backfill of a late 19th century drainage trench. The design consisted of two crossed cricket bats with a ball (with seam depicted) at the base in the centre (Figure 6.13). Behind was a rising sun, the sunbeams of which comprised both bails and upturned cricket stumps, and two eyes forming a face. The word 'Victory' was emblazoned within a ribbon frame across the centre (Figure 6.13). The buckle was manufactured in brass with the design pressed onto a thin sheet. The buckle was most likely manufactured sometime between the 1860s to 1880s, when cricket was the most popular sport in New Zealand, in part due to the large number of cricket-playing soldiers that arrived during the New Zealand Wars. While it is possible that the buckle represents one of 11 that were presented to a member of a victorious team, perhaps commemorating an important match, it is perhaps more likely that it simply represents a mass-produced souvenir piece.

Lastly, a single iron heel plate that would have been affixed to a boot was retrieved from context 6025.

Militaria (with David Rudd)

Ten items were recovered from the Town Acre 263 excavations that were identified in the militaria category. These consisted of munitions and uniform fasteners, some of which are likely to have related to the nearby military occupation of Mount Cook.

The munitions consisted of a lead musket ball retrieved from context 6025, that was 0.694-inch calibre (Figure 6.14). The musket ball almost certainly belonged to a 'Brown Bess' musket, the primary firearm of the British military since 1722, and going through several variations, the India Pattern being the one in use when the British army arrived in New Zealand. Originally a flintlock weapon, many were upgraded to percussion-lock before being replaced by Brunswick and Minié rifles in the 1840s and 1850s (Blackmore 1961). Two .303 casings were also collected from context 6025, and one .303 casing from context 6157 (Figure 6.14). Two partial shell casings were retrieved from context 6317, but were unable to be identified.

Two copper alloy Royal Navy buttons, both with extremely hard iron salt concretions adhered to them, were retrieved from context 6026 (Figure 6.14). The buttons were the same, with both featuring the crown and fouled anchor motif of the Royal Navy, and were from an elaborate dress tunic reserved for ceremonial and garrison duty only. One of the buttons still had traces of gold plating on it. It is possible that the buttons derived from a former owner/occupier of the split-level building (Structure 2) in Lot 5.

A large tent-peg-like object made of wrought iron was collected from context 6025, and was 33.8cm in length, weighing 144.4g. The shank was sub-circular in cross section and slender, meaning that it was unlikely to have been used as a fastener in building. The shank abruptly tapered to a chisel point at one end and had been intentionally bent over to form a loop at the other. It is very tentatively suggested that the peg may have been utilised with the erection of the large military bell tents, and if so, represents a residual artefact from the occupation of Mount Cook by the military in the early 1840s.

A dome-shaped lead ingot that weighed 505.7g (17.83oz) was also retrieved from the same context and possibly represents a portable lead resource for casting musket balls.



Figure 6.14 A selection of the militaria items recovered from Town Acre 263 (a – e all from context 6025): a, .303 casing; b, partial .303 casing; c, musket ball; d, .303 casing from context 6157; e and f, the two officers' Royal Naval dress uniform buttons from context 6025

Kitchen/Household

Twenty-one of the 22 kitchenware/household items were recovered from context 6025. Portions of one utensil and five flatware items were collected from context 6025, including a large portion of a Taplin's Dover Pattern Improved Egg Beater, a silver teaspoon, a cast iron dessert spoon, a wooden handled knife, a partial cast iron fork and the handle portion of a spoon or fork. The egg beater was missing the beaters, but the main part of the body

was intact. Some lettering was visible on the wheel, enabling identification when viewed against known 19th century examples. Taplin's Dover Pattern Improved Egg Beater was first patented in 1870 (www.victorianpassage.com); however, a number of patents were taken out over the following decades. The corroded condition of the item did not allow the patent date generally stamped on these egg beaters to be viewed, and thus no precise date of manufacture could be determined. Figure 6.15 shows an advertisement for the product on the left and the item collected from context 6025 on the right.

The silver teaspoon, now heavily stained, was recovered intact from context 6025 (Figure 6.13). The spoon bore hallmarks which identify the manufacturer as J. Muirhead & Sons of Glasgow, with the year of manufacturer identified as 1868 (Makers' Marks on British & Irish Silver 2017). The individual stamps depicted the manufacturers initials J.M. & S., the portrait of Queen Victoria, the tree with bird, bell and fish representing the town of Glasgow, the lion rampant representing the Standard mark and the letter x representing the year 1868.

The desert spoon was heavily corroded and no maker's marks could be seen; part of the head had corroded away and the head was bent at the shaft. A knife consisting of the bolster, handle and tang and a portion of the blade had a rounded heel. The handle was constructed of two individual pieces of wood and riveted to the tang which ran the length of the handle. A heavily corroded fork was missing all but two small portions of tines, and it appeared that the fork originally had four tines. The handle and shaft of a tinned steel fork or spoon was marked on the underside '900 WB W', identified as the mark of R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co. of Wallingford, Connecticut; the mark was registered in 1895 (www.queenofsienna.wordpress.com). The 900 did not refer to purity of silver but rather the model number of the piece.

Four springs originating from either beds or chairs were noted, with all identified as iron wire biconical springs. One partial tin was likely to have contained paint, while a complete varnish pot retained some of the heavily rust stained paper label which was no longer legible. Fragmentary remains of a tin, possibly having contained a food product, had an internal soldered lead seam, indicating the can was manufactured prior to the late 1870s when British can manufacturers were required to cease soldering internal seams. However, if of American manufacture this type of can was the dominant form from 1883 to 1904 with the advent of the 'modern' sanitary can (Reilly 2012; Horn 2005: 4).

Two complete and one incomplete pot lids were collected. All the lids were manufactured from cast iron with strap handles, two having a 178mm diameter and one having a 127mm diameter. A complete circular enamelled dish with a rolled lip was identified. The curved rim section of a zinc coated iron platter or dish was collected. Three enamelled mugs were collected. Two of the mugs were white with blue handle and/or rim while the third mug was of a pink enamel with green handle and rim.

A circular, shallow dome-shaped item made of copper alloy and tinned iron was the base of a candlestick.

A small brass thimble was recovered from context 6208 (Figure 6.13). The thimble had been flattened by pressure after deposition and was corroded, although some of the patterning on the upper body could still be seen.

A single, almost complete lead bottle capsule was collected from context 6011, but no manufacturer's stamp was observed.



Figure 6.15 Advertisement from 1899 for Taplin's Dover Pattern Improved Egg Beater (left) (www.victorianpassage.com) and the remains of the egg beater recovered from context 6025 (right)

Coins/Trade Tokens

A total of three coins and a trade token were recovered from three contexts during the investigation of Town Acre 263 (Figure 6.16 and Figure 6.17). The three coins came from two contexts: 6011, the upper fill, and 6014, the fourth fill from the surface respectively of well 6009, situated to the rear of the crèche. The earliest coin, an 1876 bronze half penny, was retrieved from context 6014 at a depth of approximately 2.5m. The coin bore the 'young head' portrait of Queen Victoria on the obverse, while the reverse bore the design of Britannia with the date. Below the date was the letter H, which indicates that the coin was minted at the Heaton Mint in Birmingham (Figure 6.16). Two coins were collected from the upper fill of the well (context 6011), and consisted of a 1936 half penny and a 1952 bronze penny (Figure 6.17). The bronze 1936 half penny bore the portrait of George V on the obverse, commonly referred to as the small head (produced 1928-1936) and was

designed by Edgar McKennal. The reverse side of the coin bore the Britannia design. The 1952 bronze penny is a specific version that was produced only between 1949 and 1952, when the obverse was altered, removing reference to King George VI as emperor. The reverse bore a tui design.

The trade token was found adjacent to the brick paved surface (context 6313) at the rear of Suffolk House (Structure 1), although as it was not found on the surface it has been classified as an unstratified find. The trade token was dated 1881, and the obverse was stamped with lettering that read 'Milner & Thompson's Canterbury Music Depot & Pianoforte Warehouse' of Christchurch, along with a group of musical instruments set inside a radiate olive wreath with a winged cherub head above (Figure 6.16). The reverse of the token was struck with the words 'Milner & Thompson's Canterbury Music Depot & Pianoforte Warehouse' around the edge with 'Sole Agents For John Brinsmead & Sons Pianos' in the centre. The firm's tokens were all dated 1881, and the example from Town Acre 263 belonged to the small (32mm) diameter Series 2 issue of Milner & Thompson (the other was 34mm), which were minted by the Melbourne firm of Stokes and Martin (Museums Victoria Collections 2017).

The premises of Milner & Thompson's Music store, the Canterbury Music Depot, was first established on the corner of Colombo Street and Chester Street in Christchurch in 1874 (Museums Victoria Collections 2017; Thomas and Dale 1950: 74-82). The building was already a music store prior to the 1874 purchase of the business by Robert Thompson, and soon afterwards he took John Milner into partnership and they worked together for 21 years, until the retirement of Milner (Museums Victoria Collections 2017; Thomas and Dale 1950: 74-82). Some years after purchasing the business, the partners moved premises to the corner of High and Cashel Streets, from where they issued their tokens (Museums Victoria Collections 2017; Thomas and Dale 1950: 74-82). The business continued under the sole ownership of Thompson until he passed it to his sons in 1907. The business was eventually bought by Charles Begg and Co. in 1920, and was still a going concern in 1950 (Museums Victoria Collections 2017; Thomas and Dale 1950: 74-82). It appears an attempt had been made to drill a hole through the top of the medal, possibly with the intention of using it as a necklace pendant, but was discontinued.

6. Artefact Analysis



Figure 6.16 1876 Bronze halfpenny from context 6014, the lower fill of well 6009 situated to the rear of the crèche (above); and below, the 1881 dated One Penny trade token minted for Milner & Thompson's Canterbury Music Depot & Pianoforte Warehouse, Christchurch, retrieved from context 6313 to the rear of the remains of Suffolk House



Figure 6.17 1936 George V halfpenny (left) and 1952 George VI penny (right). Both coins were recovered from context 6011, the upper fill of well 6009

Other

Ten items were recovered from three contexts during the Town Acre 263 excavations that were identified in the Other category. All but three of the items came from context 6025.

A wheelbarrow wheel was retrieved from context 6025. The wheel was made of iron, and was 40.64cm in diameter (16 inches), weighed 3.655kgs and contained six iron spokes that were driven through perforations in the rim from the outer edge, although the central hub was not present.

An iron 'S'-shaped butcher's hook, almost 20cm in length, was recovered from context 6025.

Copper alloy items recovered from context 6025 consisted of two lengths of copper soldering wire; a 108mm fragment of copper alloy strap plate that was rectangular in shape, having rounded corners and screw holes, had an uncertain purpose; and a copper alloy oval shaped plate measuring 70mm in length had two attachment holes for rings, possibly to connect to a chain. Both sides of the plate were marked with the edge of a serrated leaf.

An 11.2cm long strip of lead that was triangular in cross section was collected from the same context, and was probably intended to be used as lead solder.

A length of copper solder wire was collected from context 6317.

A length of wire with a circular eye, perhaps for hanging or joining, was retrieved from context 6318.

A small lead or pewter rabbit that stood 35mm high with an overall body length of 40mm, three of the feet worn away and one of the front legs broken away, was collected from an unstratified location (Figure 6.13).

Lastly, a complete lead bird shotgun pellet was collected from an unstratified context. The shot had a diameter of 2.01mm, a size consistent with bird shot size 9.

Unidentified Metal

Two short lengths of copper wire, one of which consisted of seven strands twisted together and knotted at both ends, were collected from context 6025. It is possible that the wire would have been hung between two nails to suspend items.

Seven small corroded pieces of iron plate were also retrieved from context 6025. However, it is not known from what type of item(s) they originated.

A piece of heavily corroded and unidentifiable iron was collected from context 6081.

6.1.6 Miscellaneous

A total of 74 items were collected from 18 contexts and classified as Miscellaneous (Table 6.50). The items were then separated into the following sub-categories: Building Materials (13 items); Clerical (15 items), Clothing/Personal (7 items); Toys/Gaming (22 items), and Other (2 items). The items, the majority of which related to children's toys and clerical materials, are summarised and discussed below.

Table 6.50 Summary of miscellaneous items collected from Town Acre 263

Context	Building Materials	Clerical	Clothing/Personal	Toys/Gaming	Other
6004		1	1		
6011		1	1	16	
6012				1	
6013	1				
6025		1	5	1	2
6026		1		1	
6038	1				
6106				1	
6178	1				
6221				2	
6223		1			
6280		1			
6303	3				
6312	7	1			
6317		4			
6318		1			
6330		1			
6340		17			
Total	13	30	7	22	2

Building Materials

Items related to building construction were confined to slate roofing, which was collected from five contexts (Table 6.50 and Table 6.51). Of the 13 slates recovered, 7 were collected from context 6312 (a demolition deposit) and had rectangular nail holes in them (Figure 6.18). These slates were of an unusual greenish blue-grey colour, in contrast to the ubiquitous North Welsh ‘plum’ or ‘heather’ coloured slate normally found on historic sites in New Zealand and across much of the world. The remaining examples were all of Welsh slate, from contexts 6013, 6038, 6178 and 6303.

Table 6.51 Number of individual specimens relating to building materials per context from Town Acre 263

Context	NISP
6013	1
6038	1
6178	1
6303	3
6312	7
Total	13

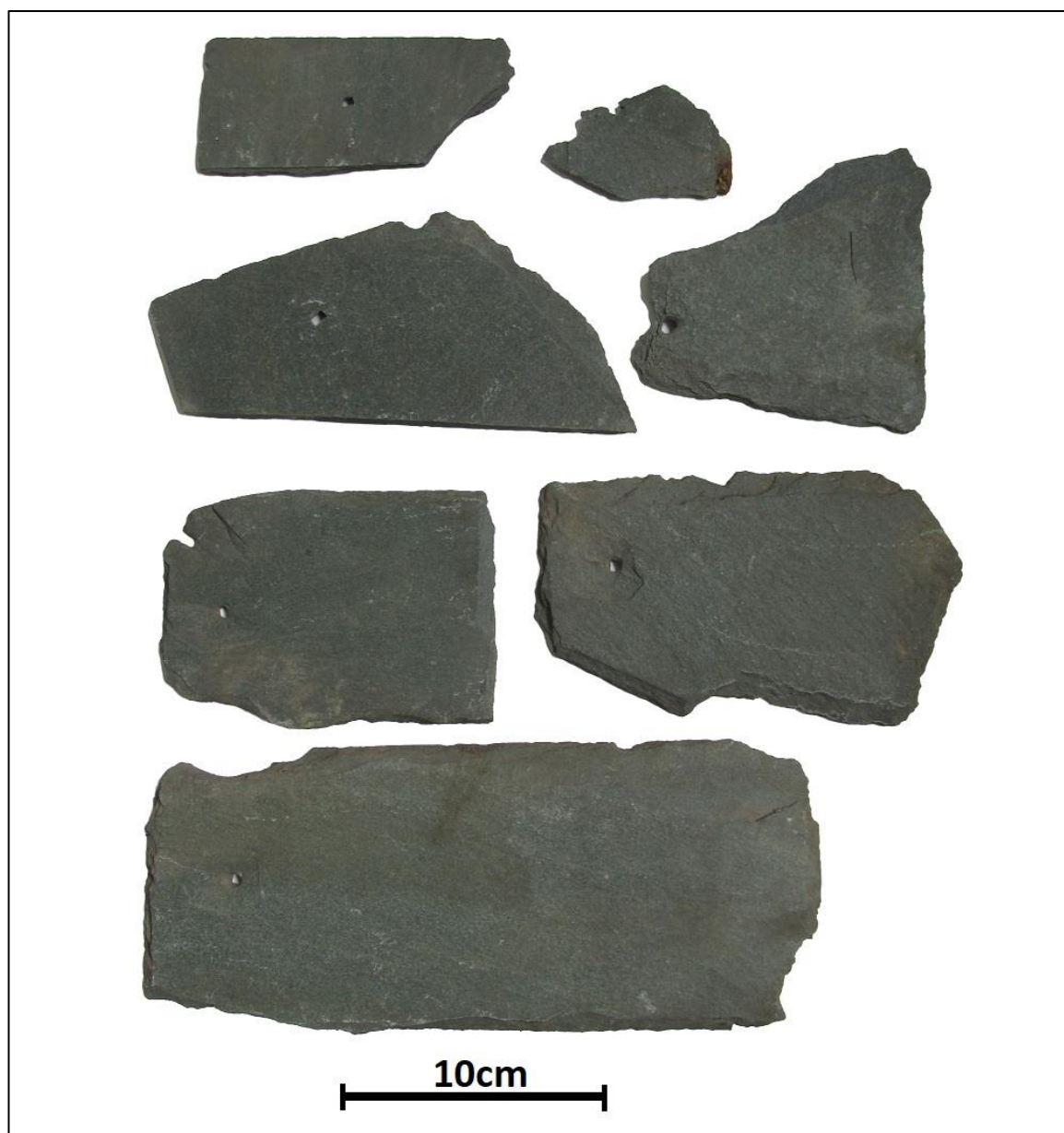


Figure 6.18 The seven roof slates with nail holes visible that were collected from context 6312 that related to the western crèche cottage

Clerical

Thirty items from 11 contexts were identified as clerical items (Table 6.50 and Table 6.52). The small assemblage consisted of portions of 11 styluses (four of which were collected from context 6317), ruled (incised) and unruled writing slate, and one piece which is described as free drawn, where the lines were hand drawn and not incised. The writing slates were collected from contexts 6004, 6011, 6223 and 6340 (16 writing slate fragments), with 6011 being of particular note as it was contemporary with the Home of Compassion Crèche, and reflects the educating of children by the Sisters of Compassion.

Table 6.52 Number of individual specimens relating to clerical items per context from Town Acre 263

Context	NISP
6004	1
6011	1
6025	1
6026	1
6141	1
6223	1
6280	1
6312	1
6317	4
6318	1
6330	1
6340	16
Total	30

Clothing/Personal

Seven items related to personal use and clothing were collected from three contexts (Table 6.50 and Table 6.53). A button was collected from context 6004. The button was manufactured from shell and had a diameter of 14mm with two attachment holes located in a central depression. The button was possibly used on a woman's blouse or dress.

Four buttons were recovered from context 6025, one having two central attachment holes and the other four attachment holes. These buttons were likely to have been used on shirts or blouses. Two small white ceramic buttons, each with four attachment holes, were recovered from this context. It is likely that both buttons were originally on undergarments. Two shell buttons were also collected, one having two central attachment holes and the other four attachment holes. These buttons were likely to have been used on shirts or blouses.

A small plastic button covered in a pearl-like finish was collected from context 6011. The button appeared to have a central metal shank to attach to clothing and was likely to have been from a female's garment.

A bone toothbrush with an overall length of 166mm (following reconstruction) was collected from context 6025. The toothbrush stock (head) was elliptical, which gradually extended into a neck that abruptly flared out to a convex cranked handle which was a flattened oval in cross section (Figure 6.19). The form of the toothbrush is classified by Mattick as an 'England Type', which was and still is one of the most popular toothbrush styles (Mattick 2010: 43). The stock was pierced with 62 bristle holes arranged in four rows with the outer two containing 15 holes and the inner 16 holes each, while the reverse of the stock was decorated with four incised lines (Figure 6.19). The toothbrush handle was marked 'Great Britain'; and, when viewed under magnification, a very faint trefoil shaped mark (a design of three rounded lobes similar to a clover), with traces of lettering within each lobe can be seen. This shape is consistent with and is accepted to be the logo of S. Maw, Son & Thompson of London. S. Maw Son & Thompson of Aldersgate, London was originally established in 1807 as Hornby & Maw, and was the largest pharmaceutical

wholesaler in Britain during the 19th century (Mattick 2010: 70). The company distributed toothbrushes as well as a range of dental and surgical equipment for the medical trade. Prior to 1900 the company's toothbrushes were made for them by William Addis & Son, who was the first recorded manufacturer of toothbrushes, operating from 1780 to 1996 (Mattick 2010: 67 and 70). The S. May, Son & Thompson catalogue of 1869 indicates that the brush handle from context 6025 is of the 'type 2' design (Maw & Son 1869: 142; Figure 6.19). The toothbrushes were made from ox or bullock thigh and buttock bones, and the bristles would have been either of white horse tail hair or pigs' bristles (for details see Mattick 2010; Bedford 1985). Due to the cost of a toothbrush relative to 19th century income, the items were not that common in New Zealand society at the time. Mattick's typology suggests a date-range for this particular type of toothbrush between 1865 and 1920, but the most common date range is 1881-1894 (Mattick 2010: 43).

Table 6.53 Number of individual specimens relating to clothing/personal items per context from Town Acre 263

Context	NISP
6004	1
6011	1
6025	5
Total	7

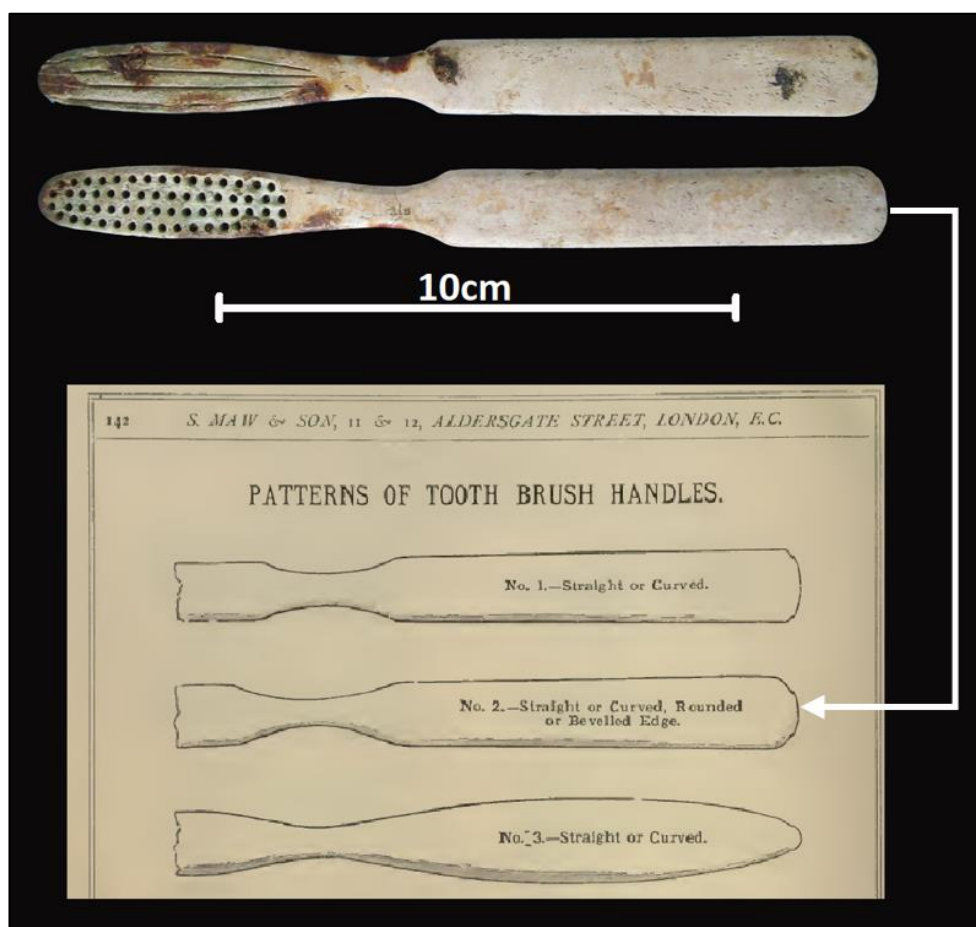


Figure 6.19 The bone toothbrush collected from context 6025 (top) and the corresponding brush handle in the S. Maw & Son sales catalogue from 1869 (Maw & Son 1869)

Toys/Gaming

Twenty-two gaming items and toys were collected from six contexts, with context 6011 containing 17 items (Table 6.50 and Table 6.54). Items included plastic building blocks, doll parts and accessories, figurines, tea set component, gaming pieces, marbles and balls (Figure 6.20).

Of particular note were architectural blocks recovered from contexts 6025, 6106 and 6221 (Figure 6.20). Architectural bricks generally measured 3.7cm long x 0.8cm high x 1.3cm deep and were marked 'L Adams' within a rectangular frog. These particular bricks were first produced in 1893 by Percival Adams, son of Luke Adams (potter in Sydenham) who made a miniature brick press prototype. The miniature brick press was retained and the bricks sold as children's architectural toys, marketed under the name 'Kiddibrick'. Manufacture of the bricks continued using the prototype press until automation in 1958. In 1965 the new press was sold to Crown Lynn in Auckland, but later repurchased by Bert Adams, and left in storage at the Crum kiln. Following Bert's death Ralph Crum purchased the press and manufactured bricks with the condition that the L. Adams frog remained (<http://timespanner.blogspot.co.nz>). The brick recovered from context 6221 appears to have been of the earlier manufacture from the Sydenham works, based on the font used in the frog. The later Crum-produced bricks used a larger font size, necessitated by the degradation of the stamp used in the automated presser stored at Crum.

Table 6.54 Number of individual specimens relating to toys/gaming items per context from Town Acre 263

Context	NISP
6011	16
6012	1
6025	1
6026	1
6106	1
6221	2
Total	22

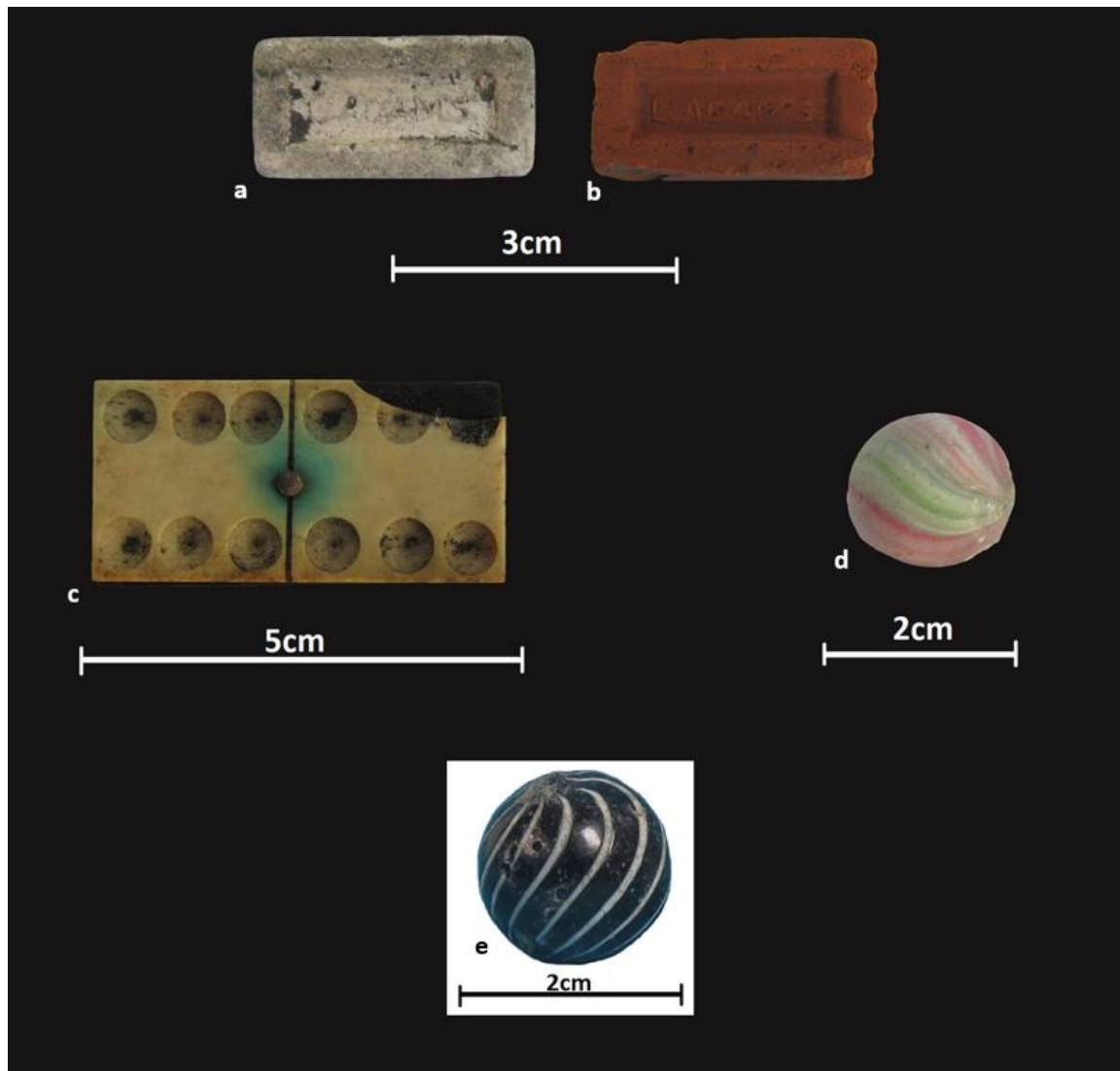


Figure 6.20 Selection of toys and gaming items found in Town Acre 263: a, L. Adams yellow firebrick ‘Kiddibrick’ from context 6025; b, L. Adams ‘Kiddibrick’ from context 6221; c, bone and wood composite domino from context 6026; d, swirled glass marble from context 6026; and e, dark amethyst and white swirled glass marble from an unstratified provenance associated with Suffolk House

Other

Two items were retrieved from context 6025 and classified within the ‘Other’ category (Table 6.50). One was a small section of a carbon arc light rod used for incandescent lighting and commonly found in late 19th and early 20th century street lighting after this superseded gas lighting. The first street lights were arc lamps, which were likely to have been in use New Zealand from the 1880s (Humphris 2010; Swarbrick 2008, cited in Garland 2016). Experimental arc lamps had been developed by Sir Humphry Davy in England between 1800 and 1809, utilising charcoal sticks and batteries (Whelan and De Lair 2016). Following further refinements throughout the subsequent 60 years, arc lamps came to replace gas lighting, primarily because they were far more economical than either gas or oil lamps, which necessitated the employment of lamplighters (Whelan and De Lair 2016). It is likely that the carbon rod came from a street light in the near vicinity of the crèche and may have been discarded when the arc lights were replaced with incandescent

streetlighting at some point after 1910, when they began to be phased out (Whelan and De Lair 2016).

An amount of rope work which may have been part of a mat was also collected. Each main section was constructed from nine separate lengths of rope woven together and each of these separate lengths being constructed of two lengths coiled together.

6.1.7 Discussion

A variety of artefacts were recovered from features within Town Acre 263, with the majority originating from demolition deposits, made ground and the fills of the well. Overall, ceramics dominated the assemblage at 59.8%, followed by glassware (24.8%), metal (9.5%), miscellaneous (4.4%) and finally tobacco pipes at 1.5%.

Two contexts (6025 and 6026 – made ground deposits formed by the demolition of Structure 2) contained 50.2% of the ceramic assemblage, with a NISP of 500 and MNV of 128. Overall, the ceramics are clearly from domestic contexts, with tableware the most represented, followed by other household items. Also present were stoneware vessels used for beverages and also penny ink bottles from personal writing activities. Asiatic Pheasant and Willow ware were well represented, which is typical of the mid- to late 19th century, although a large number of banded patterns were recorded also. The highest variation was seen in deposit 6025, but this is likely to be due to this deposit having the highest number of vessels recorded in the assemblage (n=102).

The majority of ceramic artefacts appear to have derived from Europe (the UK, and Germany in lower frequency). Evidence of use of locally manufactured products dating to the 19th century was limited, with an unglazed flowerpot produced by D. Hutson and Co., and a locally made ginger beer bottle. However, this number is quite low and it is expected that other items were also locally made but were not able to be identified as such due to an absence of a maker's mark or other diagnostic features.

Glassware was reasonably well represented, with 414 pieces recorded totalling 159 items. Contexts 6025 and 6026 again dominate, with 32.1% of the assemblage (NISP 133; MNV 60). The majority were bottles, with alcohol (n=51), followed by household (n=41), pharmaceutical (n=25), food (n=18) and other (n=15). The alcohol and water bottles were typical for 19th and early 20th century historic period sites, with black beer, gin and champagne and Udolpho Wolfe schnapps bottles recorded. The water bottles (Codd patent and others) were of varied origin, with those from the USA and England present alongside four NZ brands. Of the latter, five Wellington businesses were represented (Bacon's; George Dixon; Thomas, Lewis and Co. Crystal Springs; Bennett and Ready; and C.W. Brodie).

Other items recorded included window glass (typical in demolition deposits), and also typical historic period items such as whirly salad oil bottles and Worcestershire Sauce bottles. Other glimpses of domestic life are provided by a sewing machine oil bottle made in the USA, Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer from Rhode Island, which is common in historic period sites in New Zealand, and a black lacquer bottle which came from Melbourne, Australia. The presence of children is evidenced by toys such as ceramic dolls, marbles and glass infant formula bottles, the latter derived from the UK.

Clay pipe fragments and bowls recovered totalled 24, dating to both the 19th and 20th centuries. Many of the pipe types and manufacturers have been recovered from other

historic sites in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch, and were made in either England or Scotland.

Again, contexts 6025 and 6026 provided the majority of metalware, at 81.7%, with a NISP of 129 and MNI of 98. The majority of items related to either Building/Construction or the Fixtures/Fittings categories, and most were derived from a single context, 6025, a made ground deposit that was formed by the early 20th century demolition of Structure 2, an 1880/81 house. Items of interest include those relating to both furniture and fittings (such as the castor likely from a Chesterfield sofa) and other decorative items from the house.

Personal items of clothing such as buttons and buckles represent the people who inhabited the house before its demolition, and a gold-plated wedding band gives a further glimpse of family life in the Lot in the late 19th century. Other items included household wares such as a silver spoon with a Glasgow maker's mark dating to 1868, pot lids, and a brass thimble. A lead toy rabbit and a cricket belt buckle were found, the latter most likely manufactured sometime between the 1860s and 1880s.

Of interest were the militaria items found in Town Acre 263, with a large tent peg likely to have derived from the 1840s military encampment on Mt Cook, and a musket ball of a type commonly used in Black Bess muskets. Other items related to the military occupation include Royal Navy ceremonial dress uniform buttons. It is likely that their presence in context 6026 indicates that at some point, a naval officer resided in the 1880/81 split level home at the rear of Lot 5 (Structure 2).

Other miscellaneous items were varied, with children's toys and clerical items dominating.

6.3 Town Acre 256

6.3.1 Introduction

The analysis of the Town Acre 256 artefact assemblage was undertaken by Jen Low. The assemblage was both modest and, for the most part, highly fragmented in nature. The number of artefacts (NISP 1047), which relates to a minimum of 289 individual items, is extremely low in relation to the substantial excavation area, which is undoubtedly due to the extensive vertical truncations across the majority of the investigation area that occurred from the second half of the 20th century onward. The majority of the assemblage (NISP 885) was actually derived from a single refuse pit, which had survived in isolation in the west of the investigation area. This was the only feature that contained artefacts in a primary depositional context, with the remainder of the assemblage recovered from secondary and tertiary depositional contexts such as the fills of postholes, and made ground layers.

The majority of the items recovered related to glassware and ceramic items suggestive of a 19th century domestic origin. Only one manufacturer, Lea & Perrin's, was identified; however, due to the longevity of the company and style of the particular bottle, no date range could be ascertained with certainty.

The results are presented per material type, with a discussion following presentation of the results.

6.3.2 Ceramics

There were 174 highly fragmented sherds of ceramic, representing a minimum of 42 items, derived from four contexts and unstratified locations within Town Acre 256 (Table 6.55). Three patterns were identified by name: Cable, Imitation Jasper and Willow. No maker's marks were recorded. The material identified suggests a domestic origin rather than an industrial or commercial source.

Table 6.55 Summary of ceramic assemblage from Town Acre 256

Context	NISP	MNV
3001	163	35
4004	6	5
4091	1	-
4096	1	-
Unstratified	3	2
Total	174	42

Context 3001

In context 3001 163 pieces of ceramic material were collected, representing a minimum of 35 individual items (Table 6.56). The majority of items consisted of tableware, and only two patterns, Imitation Jasper and Willow, were identified by name (Figure 6.21; Table 6.57). The collection was highly fragmentary in nature, and no maker's marks were recorded. Five pieces of a figurine were identified (Figure 6.21). The overall composition

of the piece could not be determined with certainty, but it may have included a bird similar to a parrot.

Thirteen pieces of cream and fawn coloured stoneware were associated with at least two large ginger beer bottles (Figure 6.22). Seven pieces refitted to form the upper portion of one vessel, while a second bottle was evidenced from a shoulder portion not associated with the first bottle. Part of a salt glazed stoneware grease or blacking jar was also collected. The bottle was complete in the upper portion, but was missing approximately half of the body in a vertical perspective (Figure 6.22).

Table 6.56 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 3001

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Yellowware	Stoneware	Total
Tableware					(22)
Dish	1				1
Plate	8				8
Saucer	3				3
Soup Plate	1				1
Teacup	5	3			8
Tureen	1				1
Kitchenware					(2)
Baking Dish			1		1
Mixing Bowl	1				1
Bedroom/Bathroom					(3)
Toilet Box	1				1
Washbowl	2				2
Household					(4)
Grease/Blacking				1	1
Figurine	1				1
Penny Ink Bottle				1	1
Storage Jar				1	1
Alcohol/Beverage					(2)
Beer				1	1
Ginger Beer				1	1
Food					(1)
Paste Pot	1				1
Unidentified	1				(1)
Total	26	3	1	5	35

6. Artefact Analysis

Table 6.57 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 3001

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Gilt Band	1	1
<i>Sprigged</i>	Teacup	Blue sprigged	31	3
<i>Willow</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	2	1
<i>W100049</i>	Saucer	Purple transfer print	12	1
<i>W100050</i>	Figurine	Polychrome	5	1
<i>W100051</i>	Washbowl	Brown transfer print	3	1
<i>W100052</i>	Teacup	Purple transfer print	1	1
<i>W100053</i>	Teacup	Green transfer print	1	1
<i>W100054</i>	Teacup	Blue transfer print	2	1
<i>W100055</i>	Teacup	Blue transfer print	2	1
<i>W100056</i>	Saucer	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W100057</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W100058</i>	Soup plate	Red transfer print	1	1
<i>W100059</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W100060</i>	Plate	Red transfer print	1	1
<i>W100061</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W100062</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W100063</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	2	1
<i>W100064</i>	Plate	Purple transfer print	8	1
<i>W100065</i>	Tureen	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W100066</i>	Toilet Box	Grey transfer print	1	1
<i>W100067</i>	Dish	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>W100068</i>	Unidentified	Brown transfer print	3	1
<i>W100069</i>	Washbowl	Blue transfer print	2	1

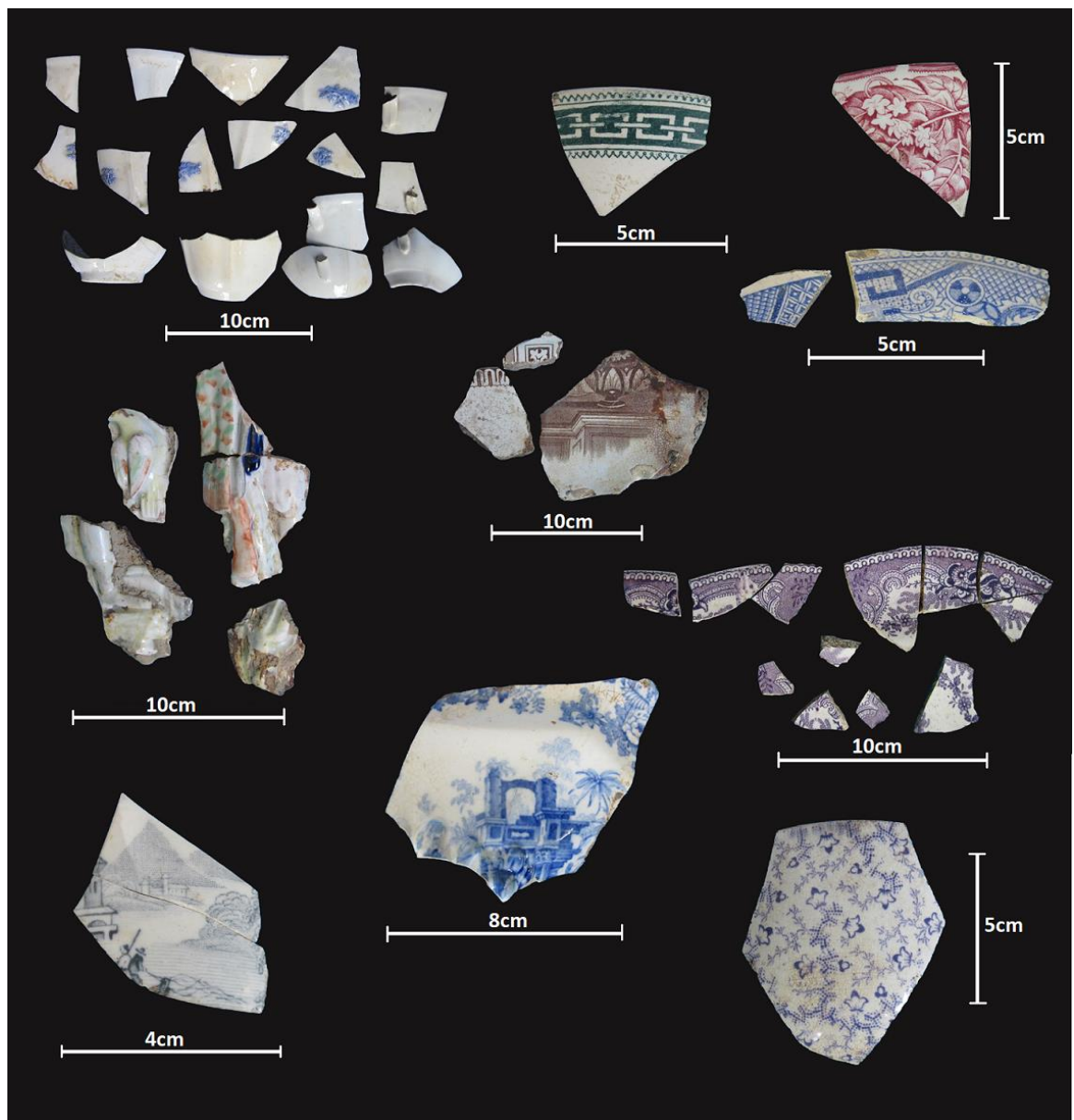


Figure 6.21 Selection of ceramic artefacts recovered from the fill of a refuse pit (context 3001) in the west of Town Acre 256

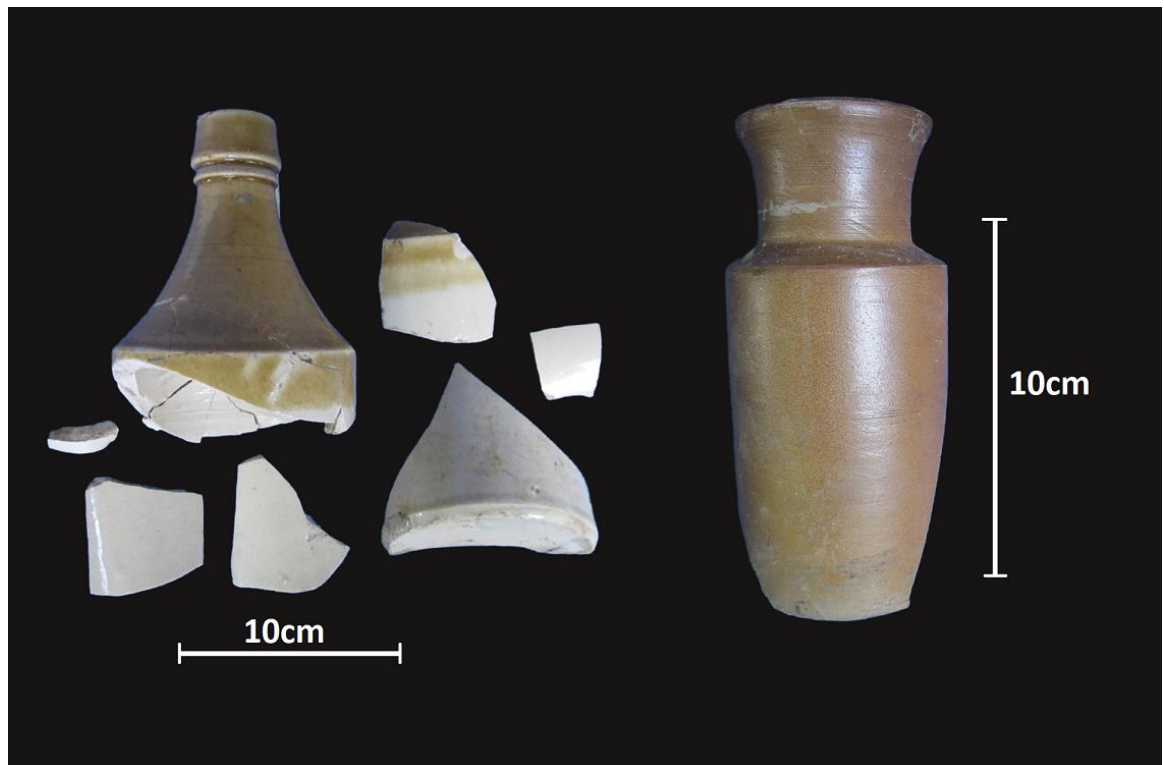


Figure 6.22 Stoneware retrieved from context 3001. The remains of at least two ginger beer bottles are seen at left, and the salt glazed blacking jar at right

Context 4004

Six pieces of ceramic representing at least 5 items were collected from context 4004 with three decorations noted (Table 6.58 and Table 6.59). A small fragment of a plate was marked on the rear with the pattern name 'Cabl...', identified as Cable. The partial base and body of a white vessel has tentatively been identified as originating from a child's tea set, but it could not be determined whether the item was a teacup, sugar bowl or teapot.

Table 6.58 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers from context 4004

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Stoneware	Total
Tableware				(3)
Dish	1			1
Plate	1			1
Teacup	1			1
Household/Other				(2)
Grease/Blacking			1	1
Child's Tea set		1		1
Total	3	1	1	5

Table 6.59 Ceramic patterns and marks from context 4004

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Cable</i>	Plate	Purple transfer print	1	1
<i>W1000170</i>	Dish	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>Willow</i>	Teacup	Blue transfer print	1	1

Context 4091

A very small fragment of ceramic was recovered from context 4091, decorated in the Willow pattern.

Context 4096

A single undecorated fragment of a plate was collected.

Unstratified

Three pieces of ceramic were collected from unstratified locations representing a minimum of two items; two of which were decorated (Table 6.60).

Table 6.60 Ceramic patterns and marks from unstratified

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Banded</i>	Teacup	Red banded	1	1
<i>W1000172</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1

6.3.3 Glassware

A total of 841 pieces of glass was collected from Town Acre 256, representing a minimum of 214 items (Table 6.61). These items consisted of alcohol, food, general household items, water and pharmaceutical products (Table 6.62). The assemblage was consistent with a 19th century domestic origin.

Table 6.61 Summary of glassware from Town Acre 256

Context	NISP	MNV
3001	722	202
4004	3	1
4034	1	-
4040	4	2
4054	1	-
4055	1	1
4060	2	1
4064	17	3
4065	1	-
4080	15	-
4083	2	-
4085	1	1
4091	52	-
4108	2	-
4130	1	-
4132	7	1
4149	1	-
4186	5	1
Unstratified	3	2
Total	841	215

Table 6.62 Number of individual specimens and minimum number of individual glassware products from Town Acre 256

Product	NISP	MNV	Product	NISP	MNV
Alcohol			Household		
Black Beer	322	18	Beads	188	155
Case Gin	60	9	Dish Lid	2	2
Schnapps	2	1	Drinking Glass	1	1
White Wine / Brandy	25	3	Ink	4	3
Whisky	4	1	Lampshade	2	1
Total	413	32	Marble (Toy)	1	1
			Oil Lamp	1	1
Food			Photo Frame	3	1
Pickles	8	2	Spectacle Lens	3	3
Salad Oil	6	2	Stopper	1	1
Worcestershire Sauce	1	1	Vase	1	1
Total	15	5	Window	85	Present
			Total	291	170
Water					
Mineral Water	2	1	Pharmaceutical		
Total	2	1	Castor Oil	1	1
			Medicine	7	6
Unidentified General	1	-	Total	8	7

Context 3001

Context 3001 produced 722 pieces of glassware, representing 202 individual items, three of which consisted of intact bottles (Table 6.63).

Table 6.63 Summary of glassware from context 3001

Product	NISP	MNI
Black Beer	319	18
Case Gin	59	9
White Wine / Brandy	24	3
Whisky	4	1
Pickles	8	2
Salad Oil	1	1
Worcestershire Sauce	1	1
Beads	188	155
Ink	3	2
Oil Lamp	1	1
Photo Frame	3	1
Spectacle Lens	3	3
Castor Oil	1	1
Medicine	3	3
Mineral Water	2	1

At least 18 Black Beers were represented: 3 half pints, and 15 pint-sized bottles (Figure 6.23). One of the half pint bases was embossed 'C S & L', but this manufacturer has not been identified. A pint base was embossed '...S & Co'. This may have been the mark of Cannington Shaw & Co. but this is not conclusive. At least 9 case gin bottles were present within the glass assemblage, represented by individual bases (Figure 6.23). A complete white wine or brandy bottle stood 301mm high with a maximum base diameter of 78.54mm (Figure 6.24). The curve of the brandy bottle's shoulders was not uniform and the base was misshapen. At least two other white wine or brandy bottles were noted from one complete and one partial base, and at least two whisky bottles were noted from a partial base and body and two rims.

A complete small-sized half whirly salad oil was collected (Figure 6.24), and the base and partial body of a Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce was noted. At least two pickles were noted in two body shapes: round and square or rectangular.

There were 188 small non-uniform glass tube beads. Three colours of beads were represented, the largest number of which were clear beads, with a total of 82 complete beads, and 8 broken portions. Cobalt coloured beads numbered 50 complete beads and 6 broken pieces while amber beads numbered 20 complete beads with 22 broken pieces. The beads are likely to have represented one or more necklaces and/or bracelets. Fragments of at least two ink bottles and one photo frame were present. An almost complete oil lamp was recovered (Figure 6.25). Missing a portion of the top, the lamp was essentially an enclosed bowl leaving a portal for a wick. At least three spectacle lenses were identified (Figure 6.25). Two were complete and the third was approximately half complete. Two of the lenses were violet in colour; these being the round and oval examples. The rectangular

lens was a bright pink in colour. There is no known medical reason for using these particular colours, unlike vermilion or rose.

A complete clear glass medicine bottle was recorded. Portions of at least two further medicines were collected, along with a castor oil.

The partial base and body and rim of a Codd Patent mineral water were identified. There was some embossing on the body of the bottle, 'WEL...', which is likely to have represented Wellington, suggesting the manufacturer was local.

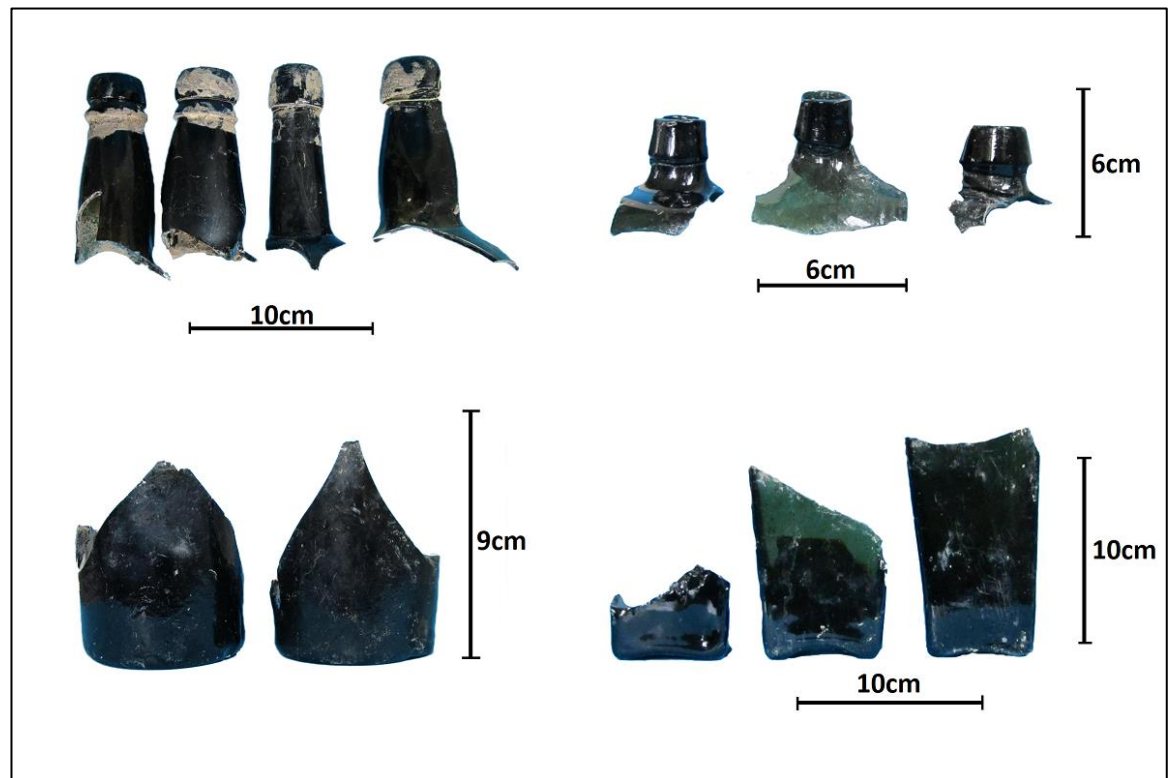


Figure 6.23 Black beer and case gin bottles retrieved from context 3001. Left: black beer bases (below) and bottle neck and closures (above), and right: case gin bottle bases (bottom) and case gin bottle necks and closures (above)



Figure 6.24 Complete white wine or brandy bottle (left) and salad oil bottle (right), both from context 3001



Figure 6.25 The three spectacle lenses (left) and the almost complete oil lamp (right) from context 3001

Context 4004

Three fragments of glass were collected from context 4004. A fragment from a clear glass vase was overlaid with a layer of milk glass and the rim was highlighted in yellow. A fragment from a blue aqua bottle was collected. One small fragment of window or door glass was recovered.

Context 4040

Three fragments of glass were collected from context 4004. A fragment from a clear glass vase was overlaid with a layer of milk glass and the rim was highlighted in yellow. A fragment from a blue aqua bottle was collected. One small fragment of window or door glass was recovered.

Context 4055

A single fragment of a clear drinking glass was identified. The piece included the rim and partial body, showing that the glass was likely to have been similar to that commonly referred to as a milkshake type.

Context 4060

Two pieces of glass rejoined to form the partial base and body of an oval cross-sectioned medicine bottle. The glass was constructed of a blue aqua colour and neither the base nor body recovered contained any form of embossing.

Context 4064

Seventeen pieces of glass representing 3 items were collected from context 4064 (Table 6.64). Two complete glass items were recovered from this context. The first item was a complete clear ink bottle, square in cross-section and standing 67.15mm high (Figure 6.26). The base of the bottle was lightly embossed with the AGM logo and the number two, both located within the scar left by the Owens bottle machine. The Australian Glass Manufacturers company operated from 1915, having resulted from an amalgamation between the Melbourne Glass Bottle Works and the Waterloo Glass Works (www.aussiebottledigger.com).

The second item was a complete (although slightly chipped) blue and white ‘bonker’, the larger of the marbles commonly used in the game. The maximum diameter of this particular marble was 25.70mm (Figure 6.26).

Fifteen fragments of a pressed glass lid were noted. The lid appeared to have had a circular opening at the centre and it is unknown what type of dish or container the lid originated from.

Table 6.64 Summary of glassware from context 4064

Product	NISP	MNI
Dish Lid	15	1
Ink	1	1
Marble	1	1

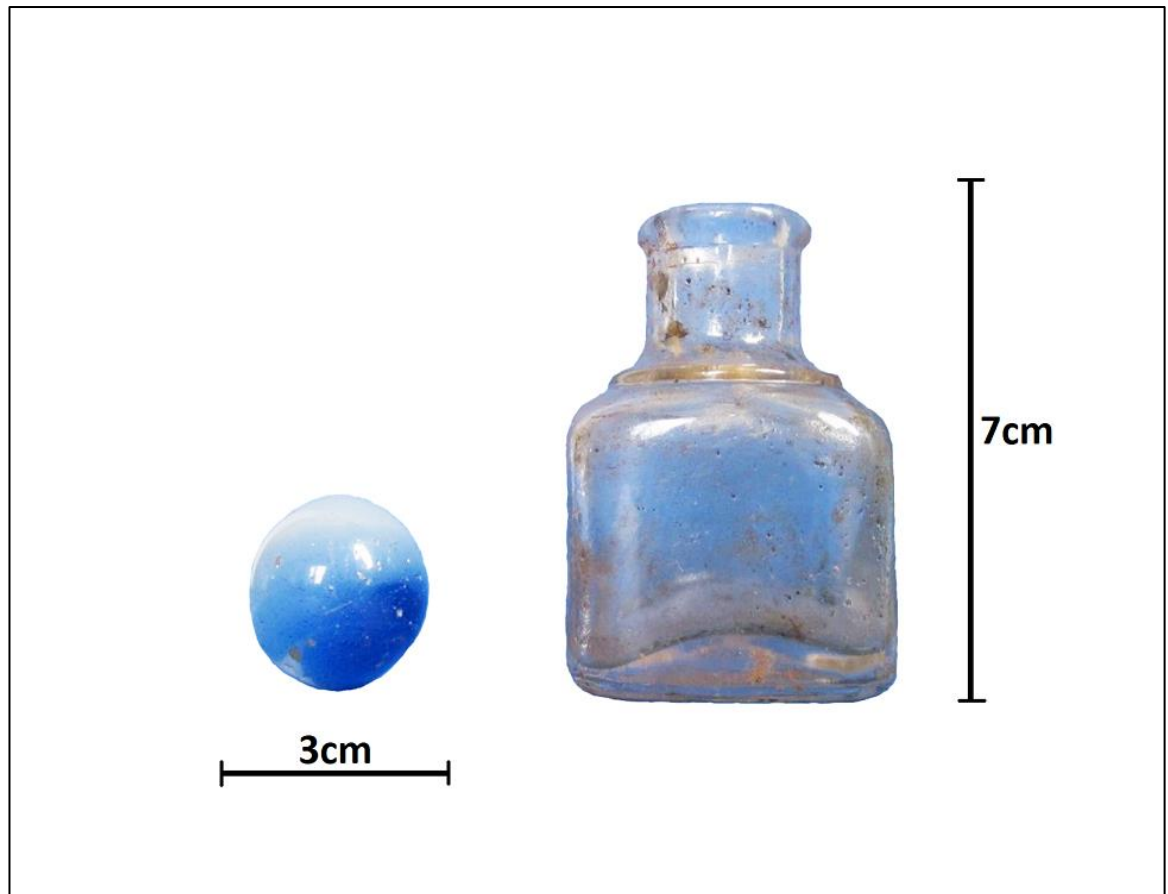


Figure 6.26 Blue and white 'bonker' marble and ink bottle recovered from context 4064

Context 4085

A single fragment a schnapps bottle was collected.

Context 4091

Fifty-two small fragments of window glass were collected from this context. The maximum thickness of the glass was 2.09mm.

Context 4132

The rim and neck portion of a clear glass medicine bottle was collected. The bottle was finished with an external thread, and the shape of the shoulder suggests a rectangular cross-section for the main part of the body.

Context 4186

Five pieces of glass originated from the partial base and body of an aqua coloured column-style salad oil bottle.

6.3.5 Metal

A small number of metal items were recovered from Town Acre 256 (Table 6.65) context 3001 contained the larger portion of the material. Building and construction items from this context included a hand-forged nail and pieces of metal strapping; a single heel plate was identified within the clothing and footwear category; and a fore horseshoe with a toe kick for a small workhorse was identified within the Horse category. Two items from context 3001 were identified within Tools; a spade head and a portion of a pulley system. Three nails were collected from context 4030.

Table 6.65 Summary of metal items from Town Acre 256

	Construction	Clothing/ Footwear	Horse	Tools
Context				
3001	3	1	1	2
4030	3			
Total	6	1	1	2

6.3.6 Miscellaneous

A small number of items relating to building construction, clothing and footwear, smoking, organic and other items were collected and are summarised in Table 6.66.

Table 6.66 Summary of miscellaneous items from Town Acre 256

	Clothing/ Footwear	Construction	Smoking	Organic	Other
Context					
3001	7	1	1		
4064		1			
4065		1			
4080				1	
4083		2			1
4108		4			
4132		3			
Total	7	12	1	1	1

Clothing/Footwear

A small undergarment button was collected from context 3001 (Figure 6.27). The button was typical of undergarments and may have been used on clothing belonging to either sex. Two fragments of a leather shoe were collected, the pieces appearing to have originated from the heel section of the shoe, with numerous tack holes visible. Four pieces of fabric were also recovered from context 3001, appearing to be a woven woollen fabric, which may have been used for trousers or shirts.

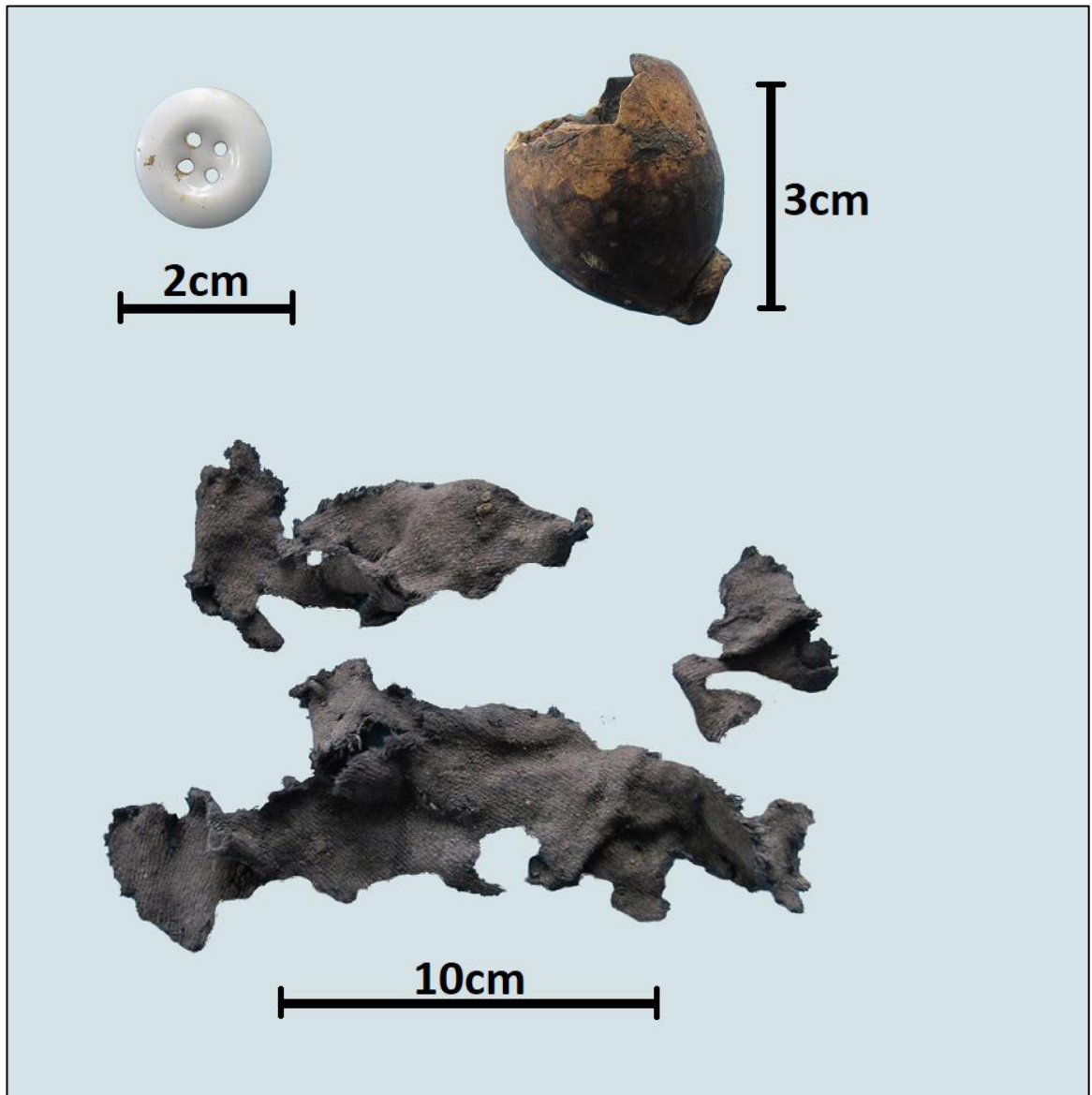


Figure 6.27 Undergarment button, briar wood tobacco pipe bowl and woollen textile, all recovered from context 3001

Construction

Items within this category include brick, slate, plaster and asbestos. Brick fragments were recovered from contexts 3001 and 4083. A portion of a slate flooring tile was collected from context 4064. Pieces of plaster were recovered from contexts 4065, 4108 and 4132

much of which appeared to have been adhered to brick walls. Asbestos insulation was collected from context 4108 but not analysed.

Smoking

A pipe bowl possibly fashioned from briar wood was recovered from context 3001 (Figure 6.27). The bowl showed evidence of charring, suggesting the pipe had been smoked. Whittling marks could be seen on the exterior of the bowl.

Organic

A complete peach pit was collected from context 4080.

Other

A small piece of coal was collected from context 4083.

6.3.7 Discussion

Overall, the assemblage was dominated by glass and ceramic fragments (97%) with only a small number of other items recovered. The majority of the assemblage (86%) was produced by the only primary depositional feature that had survived in Town Acre 256, the fill of a rubbish pit (context 3001). Of the 289 individual items represented within the assemblage, over 87% of them were recovered from context 3001, with the remaining items all collected from secondary and tertiary depositional contexts such as the fills of postholes relating to St Joseph's Roman Catholic church, and made ground deposits. Glassware accounted for just under three quarters (no. 215) of the total individual items represented within the assemblage. Excluding glass beads (no. 170), which skewed the overall number of individual glass items in the favour of the household category, alcoholic beverage bottles comprised over 70% (no. 32) of the remaining 45 glassware items.

The other significant component of the assemblage were ceramics, which comprised just under 15% of the total individual items represented. However, if the glass beads are excluded from the total MNI, then that figure rises to 35% of the total assemblage. Over 60% of the ceramic assemblage comprised tableware.

Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, and widespread truncation of archaeological horizons that had occurred across the majority of Town Acre 256, it is prudent to make only the most rudimentary interpretations. As such, it can only be determined that the assemblage appears to reflect a typical 19th century domestic origin.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

7.1 Faunal Analysis (with Bernie Larsen)

7.1.1 Introduction

A modest quantity of faunal material was retrieved from the Home of Compassion Crèche excavations within Town Acre 263. The samples were collected on site following accepted archaeological practice and in accordance with the requirements of the HNZPT authority. As faunal remains on the site were relatively rare, all such material encountered during the excavations was retained for analysis. The exception to this was the fill (context 6186) of the large refuse trench (context 6185, situated at the rear of the crèche) that was almost exclusively filled with large butchered mammalian remains deposited within a silty sand matrix. Due to the large size of the feature and the abundant quantity of faunal remains present within the fill, approximately 10% of the deposit was sub-sampled, which would provide an accurate representation of the faunal assemblage within the deposit and still allow for interpretations to be made. The samples were collected from 25 contexts that consisted primarily of the fills of postholes, beam-slots, a well, rubbish pits, drains, and demolition and made ground deposits.

7.1.2 Methodology

Bone remains were cleaned then identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible: family, genus or species. The most fragmented bone which could not be assigned to a taxonomic class was put into a broad mammal or bird category. This was achieved through comparison with the author's reference collection and the help of published resource material (Hillson 1992; Prummel & Frisch 1986; Schmid 1972; Sisson 1930). Sheep and goat specimens are particularly difficult to separate morphologically and published illustrations were used to distinguish between species. In the absence of any identified goat, any specimen that could not be distinguished morphologically was assumed to be sheep.

For each bone, the following information was recorded when possible: context, taxonomic identification, skeletal element and side. Butchery patterns were recorded, including sawing, chopping and cut marks. These indicate dismemberment of skeletal elements into butchered units using saws and cleavers, while cut marks indicate skinning and removal of meat using a knife. Butchery cut definitions follow Watson (2000) for pork, beef and mutton, and Schulz and Gust (1983) for beef. Bones were assigned to butchery cuts to the limits possible with the available reference collections.

Quantification

Material from each taxonomic category was then quantified to the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), the minimum number of elements (MNE), the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI), minimum animal unit (MAU) (Grayson 1984) and Minimum Number of Butchery Cuts (Watson 2000). MNI, MNE and MNBC values were aggregated by context.

Taphonomy

Mammal skeletal element representation was calculated using percentage of minimal animal unit (%MAU), which takes into account the number of each element per animal. This ensures that elements which have higher proportions than others per animal are not over represented.

Modifications such as burning, carnivore gnawing, rodent gnawing and weathering were recorded as present/absent on each individual bone. A distinction was made between two types of burning: calcination and carbonisation, which indicate the temperature at which the bones were burnt.

Animal Age and Sex Estimates

Animal age at time of death is estimated based on rates of epiphyseal fusion and timetables for tooth eruption (Silver 1969; Bull and Payne 1982; Grant 1982) and is expressed as age ranges in years for MNI. Juvenile and adult avian species could be identified based on the epiphysis fusion of long bones. The sex of chicken and turkeys was assessed by the presence or absence of spurs on tarsometatarsal where possible. The indicator of sex for pigs was determined from the morphology of the canine, where closed root canines are female and open root canines are male (Schmid 1972).

7.1.3 Results (Town Acre 263)

Taxa Diversity and Richness

The Town Acre 263 assemblage was almost completely mammalian (95%), with the composition dominated by two domestic ungulates: sheep (*Ovis ares*) accounting for 46%; and cattle (*Bos taurus*) 36% (Table 7.1 and Table 7.2). Other significant components of the mammalian assemblage consisted of pig (*Sus scrofa*) 7%, while a large quantity of domestic cat bone (*Felis catus*) was also identified, accounting for just over 5% (Table 7.2). The remaining one percent of the mammalian assemblage consisted of eight individual specimens of rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), two individual specimens of Rat (*Rattus* sp.) and a single specimen of horse (*Equus ferus caballus*; Table 7.1 and Table 7.2). Sheep had the largest calculation of MNI at 46, more than double that of the next largest (cattle) which was 22, while pig accounted for four. The majority of the sheep, cattle, and pig remains, by both MNI and NISP, came from context 6186, the fill of the large refuse trench context 6185 (Table 7.1 and Table 7.2).

A small quantity of poultry remains were identified, including turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and goose (*Anserini* sp.). The goose species could not be identified to a taxon below the tribe Anserini due to limited reference material (Table 7.1 and Table 7.2).

The remainder of the faunal assemblage (4.46%) consisted of shellfish remains, which included small numbers of dredge oyster (*Ostrea chilensis*), rock oyster (*Crassostrea glomerata*), cockle (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*), with a single instance of paua (*Haliotis iris*), pipi (*Paphies australis*), Pacific deer cowry (*Lyncina vitellus*), *Calliostoma* sp. and *Diloma* sp. (Table 7.1 and Table 7.2). It is unlikely that the latter three reflect food remains.

Table 7.1 Faunal sample counts by Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) per context – Town Acre 263

Context Number	Sheep (<i>Ovis Ares</i>)	Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Cattle (<i>Bos Taurus</i>)	Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Rat (<i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Horse (<i>Equus ferus caballus</i>)	Turkey (<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>)	Chicken (<i>Gallus gallus</i>)	Goose (<i>Anserini</i> sp.)	Dredge Oyster (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>)	Rock Oyster (<i>Crassostrea glomerata</i>)	Cockle (<i>Austrovenus stutchburyi</i>)	Pipi (<i>Paphies australis</i>)	Paua (<i>Haliotis iris</i>)	Sea Snail (<i>Calliostoma</i> sp.)	Sea Snail (<i>Diloma</i> sp.)	Pacific Deer Cowry (<i>Lyncina vitellus</i>)	Total MNI
6002										1									1
6004	3	2	1		1			1				1							9
6006	1										1		1						3
6011	1		1																2
6014	2																		2
6020	1																		1
6025	2	1	1					1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	12
6026	1										2								3
6029	1		1																2
6057	1																		1
6071			1																1
6073	1																		1
6097	1																		1
6103	1																		1
6127	1																		1
6130	1																		1
6137	1		1																2
6138			1									2							3
6178	1																		1
6182	1	1							1			1	1						5
6186	23	5	13				1	1			10	7	1	1					62
6206	1		1																2
6214						1													1
6221	1	1	1																3
6223				1															1
Total	46	10	22	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	14	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	122

Table 7.2 Faunal sample counts by Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) – Town Acre 263

Context Number	Sheep (<i>Ovis Ares</i>)	Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Cattle (<i>Bos Taurus</i>)	Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Rat (<i>Rattus</i> sp.)	Horse (<i>Equus ferus caballus</i>)	Turkey (<i>Meleagris</i>)	Chicken (<i>Gallus gallus</i>)	Goose (<i>Anserini</i> sp.)	Dredge Oyster (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>)	Rock Oyster (<i>Crassostrea glomerata</i>)	Cockle (<i>Austrovenus stutchburyi</i>)	Pipi (<i>Paphies australis</i>)	Paua (<i>Haliotis iris</i>)	Sea Snail (<i>Calliostoma</i> sp.)	Sea Snail (<i>Diloma</i> sp.)	Pacific Deer Cowry (<i>Lyncina vitellus</i>)	Total NISP
6002	4	1	1							1									7
6004	164	6	35		8			1											214
6006	1											1	1						3
6011	1		1																2
6014	5											1							6
6020	2																		2
6025	29	3	6					1			9	3	2		1	1	1	1	57
6026	1										2								3
6029	2		1																3
6057	1																		1
6071			1																1
6073	1																		1
6097	1																		1
6103	1																		1
6127	5																		5
6130	1																		1
6137	1		2																3
6138			1									2							3
6178	6																		6
6182	1	1							1			2	1						6
6186	335	76	391				1	1			12	13	1	1					831
6206	2		2																4
6214						2													2
6221	3	1	2																6
6223				64															64
Total	567	88	443	64	8	2	1	3	1	1	23	22	5	1	1	1	1	1	1233

Taphonomy

The crèche faunal remains showed relatively high rates of cultural modification and low rates of non-cultural modification (Table 7.3), which was similar to the Town Acre 226 assemblage. This illustrates that the bones were not left exposed for any great length of time and were buried soon after consumption. Only two specimens displayed evidence of being gnawed by rats. The first was a pig specimen from context 6186 (the fill of refuse trench 6185), while the other, a sheep specimen, came from context 6025, a demolition deposit formed by the demolition of Structure 2.

Table 7.3 Taphonomic evidence for sheep, cattle and pig in Town Acre 263

Common Name	Cut Marks	Chopped	Sawn	Partially Sawn	Very Weathered	Gnawed
Sheep	11	57	22	6	4	1
Cattle	1	28	215	8	1	0
Pig	4	39	11	0	0	1
Total	16	124	248	9	5	2

Butchery Patterns

The mammalian remains showed relatively high rates of cultural modification, mainly sawing (428), with chopping less common (124). Relatively small numbers showed signs of cut marks (16), indicating that few of the bones were de-fleshed, for either boneless roasts, or steaks.

The Minimum Animal Units (MAU) results indicate that the sheep long bones tibia, femur and humerus are overrepresented compared to other skeletal elements (Figure 7.1). The cattle remains show the highest prevalence of femur and pelvis; however, there is less of a difference to the rest of the skeletal elements (Figure 7.2). This is reflected in the butchery pattern results where the beef remains are spread over a larger number of butchery cuts compared to the lamb/mutton.

The cattle assemblage has a wide range of cuts represented from high, middle and low value cuts (Table 7.4). Interestingly, the two most numerous were neck (47) and short loin (41), which reflect the highest value and second lowest value cuts. Moderate numbers of short rib (25), leg shank (21), rib or rack (17), round (15) and chuck (11) were found, which reflect middle-high value cuts, with the exception of leg shank. The lower value cuts aside from neck have only a few instances each. The lumbar vertebrae were commonly sawn both longitudinally and laterally, with the majority missing the transverse process (known as feather bones), indicating the loin was utilised as chops. The rib, long bones, and pelvis showed variable places where the bones were sawn or chopped. This indicates many different methods of reducing primals into smaller portions. For example, the pelvis was sawn through the acetabulum both longitudinally and transversely as well as through the ilium and ischium in different locations. This illustrates the sirloin and rump were reduced into different-sized cuts.

The sheep assemblage shows that the leg (99) and forequarter (86) cuts dominate the results, with these being middle and high value cuts (Table 7.4). Middle quantities of neck (26), loin (21), breast (10) and hindfoot (8) were present, reflecting high low and middle value cuts with small number of head (4) and scrag (3) completing the assemblage. The leg primal bones (femur, pelvis and tibia) showed variable sites of butchery, indicating the leg was further reduced into both steak/chops and roasts. The ilium was also sawn or chopped

through in many instances, indicating the chump was removed from the leg. The humeri were most commonly complete with a large proportion of total bone remaining, indicating shoulder roast where the scapulae were further reduced, in some cases indicating chops.

Pig remains had relatively large numbers of shoulder (13), loin (13) and leg (8) with a small number of head, jaw, neck, blade, rib and trotter (Table 7.4). The major cuts were mostly utilised as both rolled and bone in shoulder roasts indicated by cut marks on some bones. The loin appears to have been used for chops and rack roasts.

Sex and Age Estimates

The late, middle and early fusing elements of the sheep were both fused and unfused, indicating a large range of ages from <10 months to 3-5 years (Figure 7.3). However, a large number are between 2 and 3.5 years, showing a substantial quantity of mutton was consumed. The cattle remains showed that a large number of late fusing epiphyses were fused, indicating older animals (3-5+ years) with a relatively small number unfused (Figure 7.4).

The pig had a large number indicating animals around 2-3 years old with a moderate number of very early fusing epiphyses being unfused (<10 months), indicating juvenile animals (Figure 7.5.). The cat specimen that was recovered from context 6223, at the rear of the crèche, was approximately 3-5 years old.

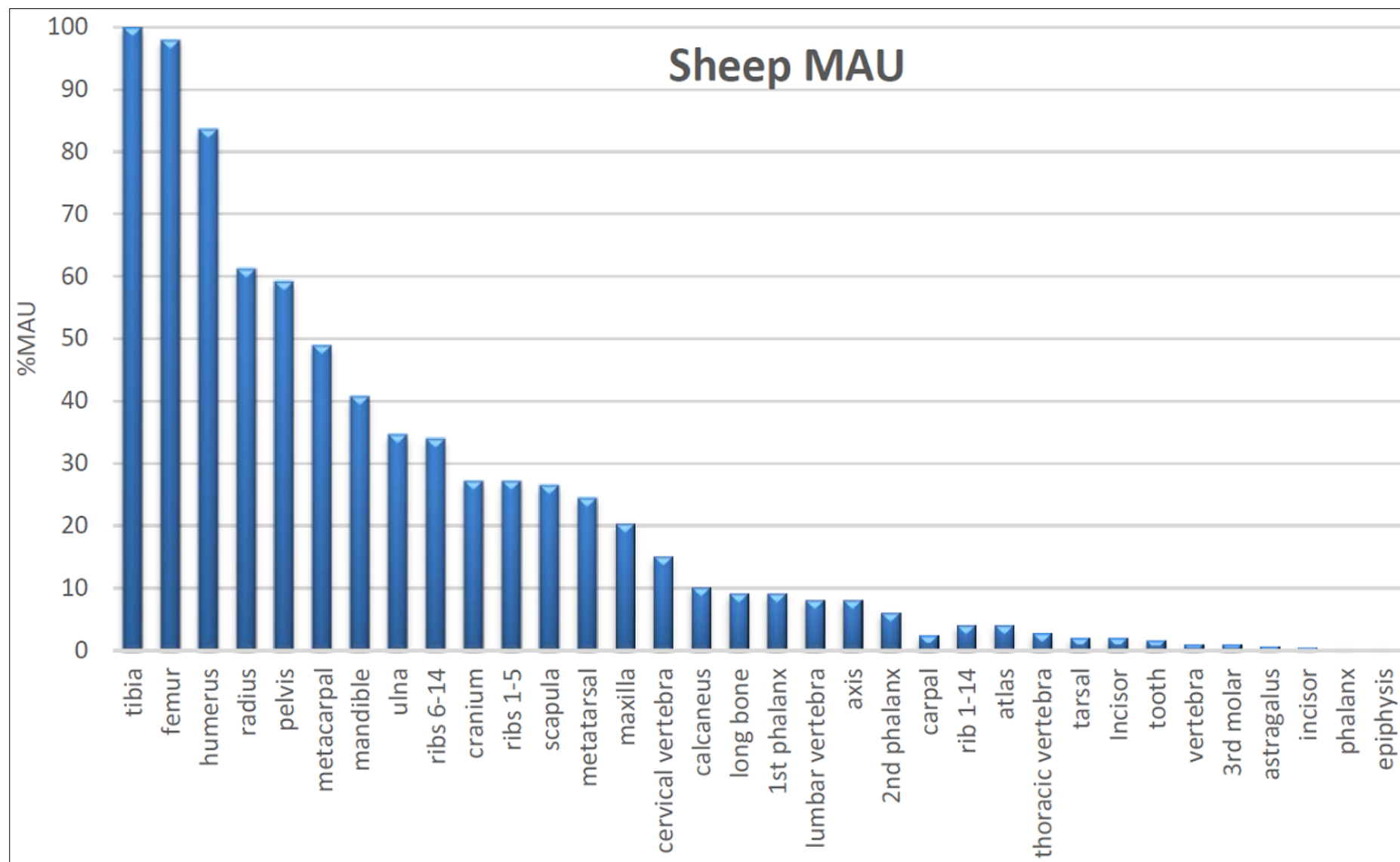


Figure 7.1 Minimum animal units for sheep within Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage

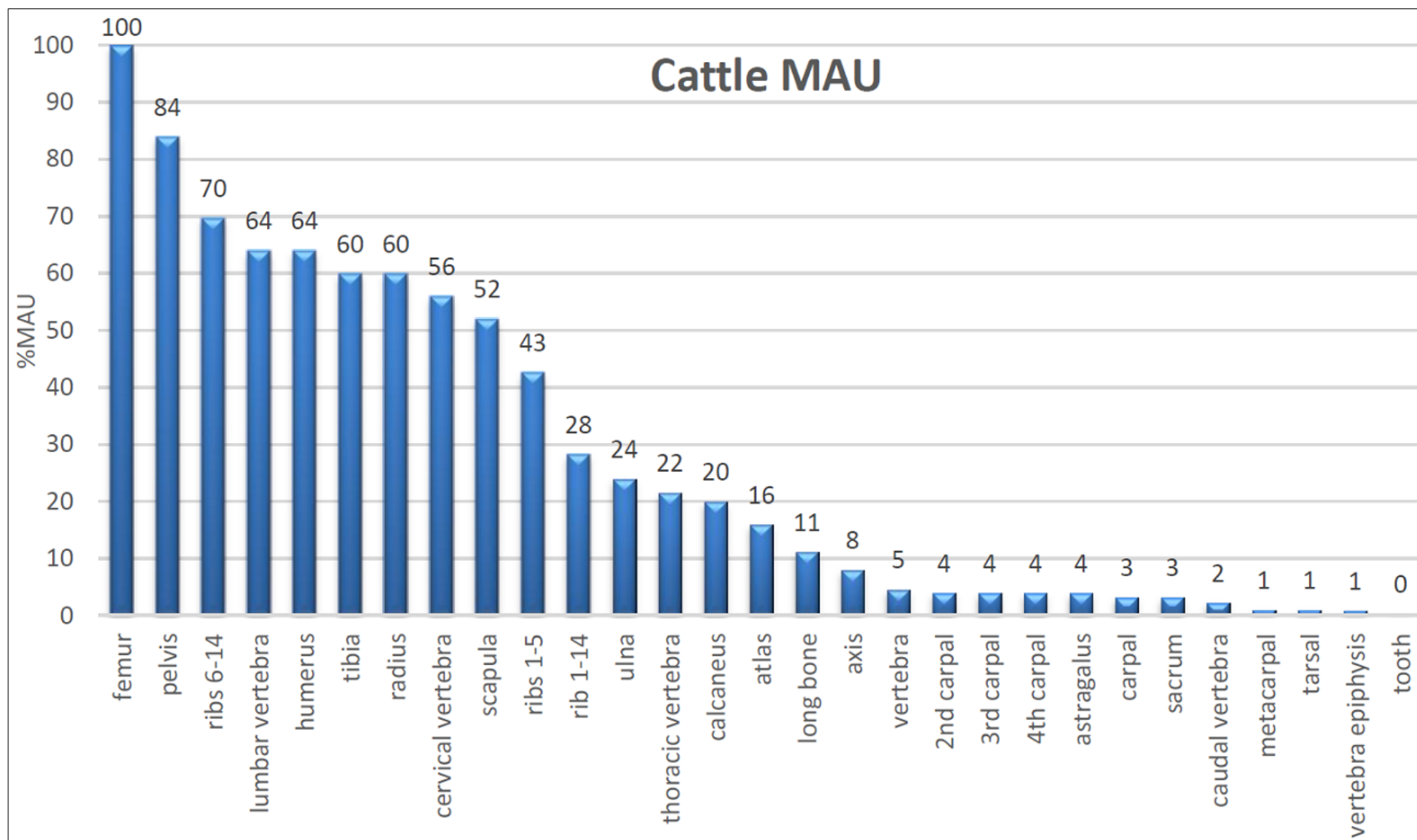
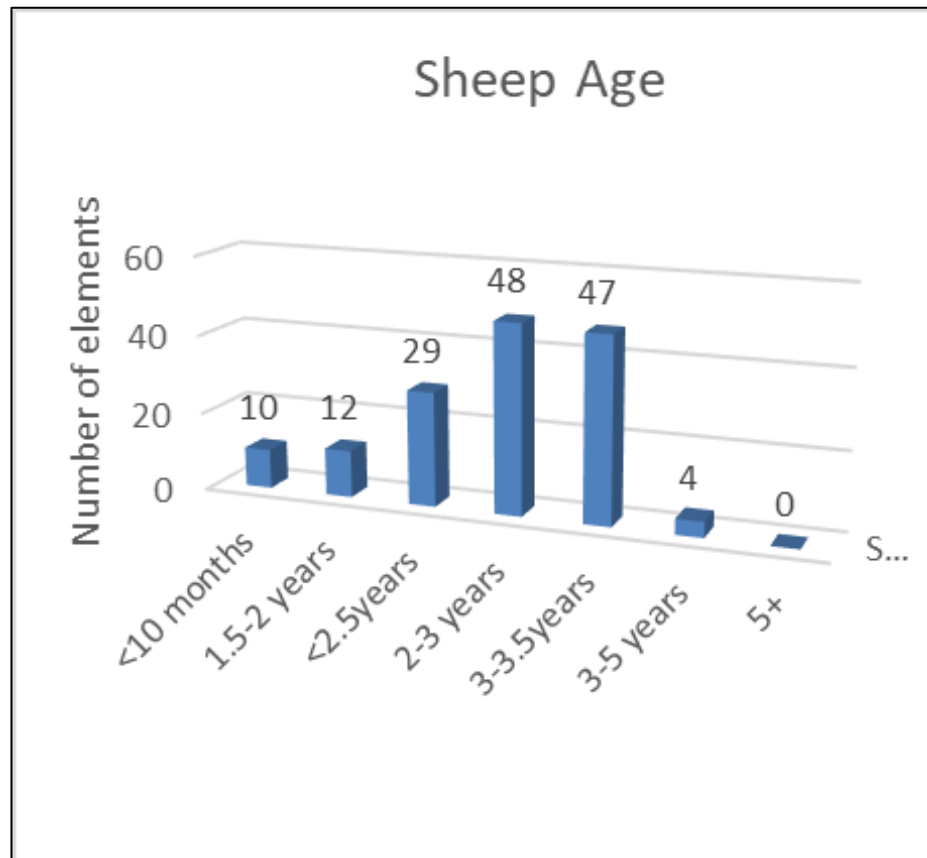


Figure 7.2 Minimum animal units for cattle within Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage

Table 7.4 Minimum number of butchery cuts (MNBC) for cattle, sheep, and pig for all contexts

Cattle	MNBC	Sheep	MNBC	Pig	MNBC
Short-loin	41	Head	4	Head	1
Sirloin	8	Scrag	3	Jaw	1
Rib or Rack	17	Forequarter	86	Neck	1
Round	15	Neck	26	Shoulder	13
Rump	4	Breast	10	Blade	2
Chuck	11	Loin	21	Rib	1
Arm	3	Leg	99	Loin	13
Cross Rib	7	Hind-foot	8	Leg	8
Short Rib	25			Trotter	1
Short Plate	2				
Flank	9				
Brisket	1				
Neck	47				
Leg Shank	21				
Total	211	Total	257	Total	41

**Figure 7.3 Indication of age of sheep within the Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage**

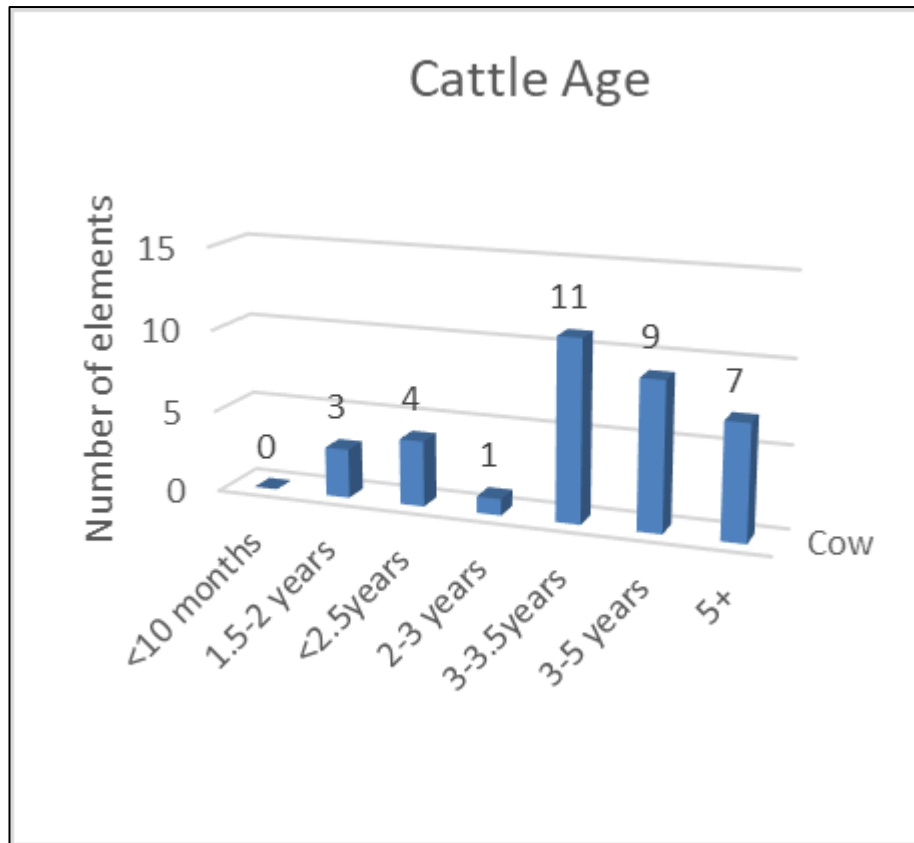


Figure 7.4 Indication of age of cattle within the Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage

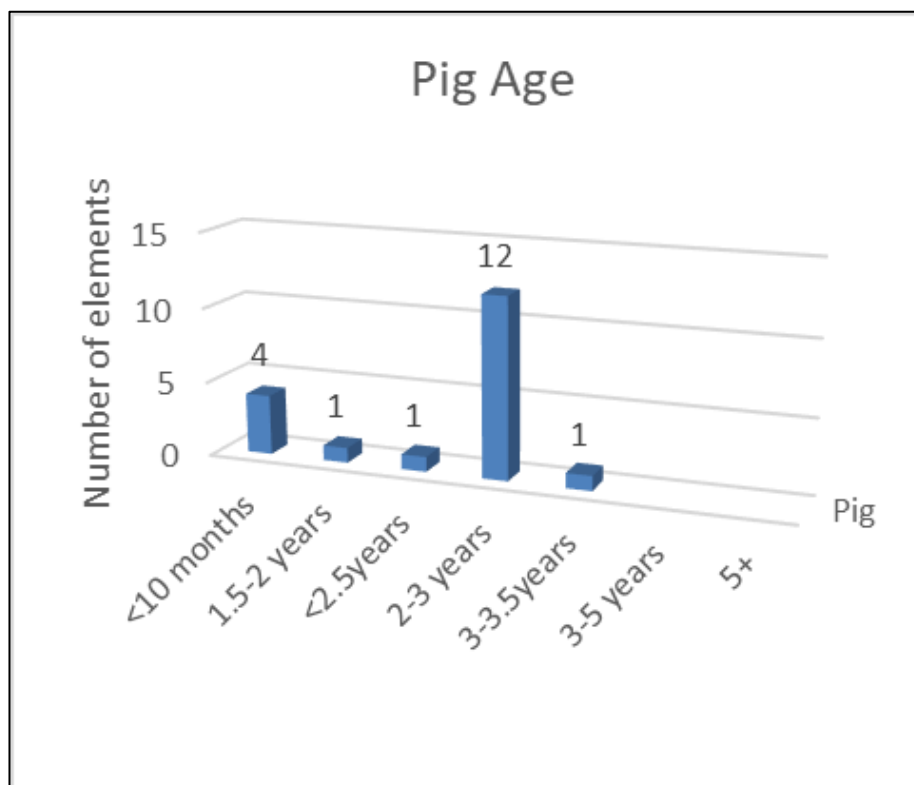


Figure 7.5 Indication of age of pig within the Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage

7.1.4 Discussion

The Town Acre 263 faunal assemblage consisted of a diverse range of species that was, unsurprisingly for a historic site, dominated by mammal, with sheep and cattle comprising the larger proportion, with lesser amounts of pig. Cat, rabbit, rat and horse formed the balance of the faunal assemblage. The assemblage was of moderate size in relation to the size of the excavation area, and was mainly recovered from the fills of refuse features.

The cat remains were recovered from a single context (6223), the fill of a small oval pit-like feature (context 6222) situated in Lot 5 in what would have been the backyard of the eastern cottage that fronted Buckle Street. The contextual evidence suggests the deliberate burial of the cat, which presumably was a pet.

Small quantities of poultry and shellfish, formed the remainder of the assemblage. The poultry assemblage consisted of specimens of turkey, chicken and goose, while the edible shellfish consisted of dredge and rocks oysters, cockle, pipi and paua. It is possible that elements of the shellfish assemblage, other than the oysters, derived from pre-European Maori activity in the Pukeahu area.

Depositional Context and Phasing

The greater part of the faunal assemblage (92.53%), relates to occupation Phases 1 and 2, spanning the period from early European Settlement activity in 1847, up to 1899 (Table 7.5). Of this, the majority, at just over two thirds (67.40%), relates to Phase 1 (1843-1866), while 25.14% originated from Phase 2 (1867-1899; Table 7.5).

The Phase 1 assemblage came from a single primary depositional context, the fill (context 6186) of the large bone-filled refuse trench (context 6185; Table 7.6). It is likely that this feature was formed as a by-product of butchery activity to supply the Imperial military stationed at Mount Cook with meat. The composition of the faunal assemblage from context 6186 is unsurprising given that the typical diet of soldiers of the 19th century British army is known to have been dominated by meat, in particular by mutton and beef but also supplemented with pork, although the latter was less common (Caunt & Jones 1978: 10, 16-17 and 26). The differing values of beef, mutton, and pork joints found within the assemblage are likely to highlight the differences in diet between rank and file and the officer classes. The common soldiery would have been completely dependent upon their rations, which in terms of meat, meant the daily three-quarters of a pound allowance of either raw beef or mutton, destined for the pot as part of a broth (Bhreatnach 2016). It would appear from the assemblage, that the military commissariat was sourcing whole carcasses which were butchered on site, with the poorer cuts destined for the barracks rooms, and the good cuts finding their way to the officers' tables. The single specimen of horse, perhaps suggests that unwitting soldiers may have consumed horse meat as part of their diet due to the somewhat unscrupulous efforts at frugality by officers of the Commissariat. It is possible that the dredge and rock oysters also recovered from context 6186 reflect snack food consumed by the person(s) either at the time the trench was excavated or during its infilling.

Faunal material relating to Phase 2 was recovered from 14 contexts and accounted for 25.14% of the total assemblage, and was derived from a variety of depositional contexts (Table 7.5 and Table 7.6). The majority of the remains came from just two primary depositional contexts (6004 and 6223), the fill of a refuse pit and the fill of a cat's grave respectively (Table 7.6). The cat's grave (context 6222) was situated to the rear of the

eastern cottage in Lot 5 that fronted Buckle Street in what would have been the backyard, and is likely to have been a pet of someone who occupied the property. In contrast, context 6004 was the fill of a large refuse pit (context 6003) and produced a substantial amount of sheep bones (NISP 164), with lesser amounts of cattle, pig, rabbit and a single specimen of turkey (Table 7.2). The sheep, cattle and pig remains recovered from 6004 are typical of late 19th century domestic sites. As with the cat burial, it is interpreted that the refuse pit was associated with occupation activities related to the eastern cottage at the front of Lot 5. Other primary depositional contexts that produced faunal material associated with Phase 2 occupation of Town Acre 263 consisted of refuse pits 6182 and 6206, and the primary fill of well 6009 (context 6014), all of which produced small numbers of mammalian and/or shellfish specimens (Table 7.2 and Table 7.6).

Most of the remaining assemblage associated with Phase 2 was produced from the backfills of structural features (Table 7.6). Context 6020 was the backfill of the construction cut for wall 6019, while 6029 was the footings for the concrete floor, both of which were components of Structure 2 in the middle of Lot 5. The faunal remains from these two contexts consisted of specimens of sheep (6019) and sheep and cattle (6029), and it is possible that either the remains were redeposited or were the remains of snacks consumed by the builders of the house. The other deposits that produced faunal remains from structural features were all from postholes related to Structure 2, and came from either the backfills (contexts 6057, 6071 and 6073), or postpipes (contexts 6097, 6103 and 6138; Table 7.6). All of these deposits produced very small quantities of sheep and cow specimens, and it is interpreted that these represent redeposited Phase 1 material. Lastly, context 6006 (the backfill of a trench for a ceramic drain), produced single specimens of sheep, cockle and rock oyster (Table 7.5 and Table 7.6). This material is likely to have been secondary deposition of faunal material truncated from the large Phase 1 refuse trench (context 6186).

In contrast, the Phase 3 faunal assemblage consisted of specimens collected from eight deposits, some of which were secondary, and perhaps even tertiary depositional contexts (Table 7.6). The Phase 3 material comprised some 6.89% of the total faunal assemblage, the majority of which consisted of sheep, cattle and pig specimens, with shellfish forming much of the remainder. Most of the remains originated from the two made ground deposits (contexts 6025 and 6026) related to the demolition of Structure 2, and the construction of the Home of Compassion Crèche (Table 7.5 and Table 7.6). It is likely that much of the cattle, sheep, and pig bone was derived from truncated refuse pits. The remainder, for the most part, consisted of the fills of late 19th century drainage trenches (contexts 6130 and 6137) for ceramic wastewater pipes, postholes (contexts 6178 and 6214), a further made ground deposit upon which the crèche sat (context 6002), and lastly, from a garden feature perhaps consistent with a vegetable bed (context 6221). It is likely that much of this material was originally present within refuse pits such as the large trench (context 6185), or later Phase 2 pits associated with domestic activity and the four dwellings present on Lot 5. These pits were later truncated, perhaps multiple times, with material subsequently redeposited in later features.

Lastly, faunal remains recovered from modern features or fills related to Phase 4 were all from either secondary or tertiary depositional contexts and contributed just 0.57% to the total faunal assemblage (Table 7.5 and Table 7.6).

Table 7.5 Percentage total of faunal assemblage per occupation phase – Town Acre 263

Occupation Phase	Total NISP	% of Total Assemblage
1	831	67.40
2	310	25.14
3	85	6.89
4	7	0.57

Table 7.6 Total NISP per context and archaeological phasing – Town Acre 263

Context No.	Depositional Feature Type	Phase	NISP
6002	Layer (made ground)	3	7
6004	Fill of refuse pit	2	214
6006	Fill of drain trench	2	3
6011	Fill of well	4	2
6014	Fill of well	2	6
6020	Fill of construction cut (wall)	2	2
6025	Layer (made ground)	3	57
6026	Layer (made ground)	3	3
6029	Layer (footings for concrete floor)	2	3
6057	Fill of posthole	2	1
6071	Fill of posthole	2	1
6073	Fill of posthole	2	1
6097	Postpipe	2	1
6103	Postpipe	2	1
6127	Fill of drain trench	4	5
6130	Fill of drain trench	3	1
6137	Fill of drain trench	3	3
6138	Postpipe	2	3
6178	Fill of posthole	3	6
6182	Fill of refuse pit	2	6
6186	Fill of refuse pit	1	831
6206	Fill of refuse pit	2	4
6214	Fill of posthole	3	2
6221	Garden feature	3	6
6223	Fill of cat burial	2	64
		Total	1233

7.2 Wood Analysis

7.2.1 Introduction

Twelve samples of wood were collected from five secure excavated contexts from the Town Acre 256 and 263 excavations and submitted to Dr Rod Wallace of Auckland University for tree species identification (Table 7.7 and Table 7.8).

The wood samples taken from Town Acre 256 were collected from secure, excavated contexts and included the remains of posts (contexts 4027 and 4033) from two postholes (contexts 4026 and 4032) relating to St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and samples from beams, upright posts, and cross-braced timber braces from the large post-pits (contexts 4038 and 4051) related to the scaffolding structure associated with the construction of St Patrick's College (Table 7.7).

The wood samples from Town Acre 263 were collected from a timber sleeper beam and an affixed timber post upright that were in the base of a beam-slot (context 6112) that was related to Structure 2, the split-level house (Table 7.8).

7.2.2 Results

All of the wood samples submitted were identified as being of Totara (*Podocarpus totara*) heartwood (Table 7.7 and Table 7.8). Totara is a podocarp (a genus of conifers), and is a straight-grained hardwood that is well suited to timber building construction as it is very resistant to rot, especially its heartwood.

Table 7.7 Wood samples species per context and phasing – Town Acre 256

Context No. & Sample ID	Sample Type	Source Context of Sample	Site Phase	Species ID
4027 / 1	Post	Posthole 4026 – Structure 6 – St Joseph’s R.C. Church	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
4030 / 2	Post - upright	Post-pit 4038 – Scaffolding – St Patrick’s College	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
4030 / 5	Post-brace	Post-pit 4038 – Scaffolding – St Patrick’s College	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
4030 / 7	Post-brace	Post-pit 4038 – Scaffolding – St Patrick’s College	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
4030 / 8	Post-brace	Post-pit 4038 – Scaffolding – St Patrick’s College	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
4033 / 3	Post	Posthole 4032 – Structure 6 – St Joseph’s R.C. Church	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
4291 / 9	Beam	Post-pit 4051 – Scaffolding	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
4291 / 10	Post - upright	Post-pit 4051 – Scaffolding	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
4320 / 4	Beam	Post-pit 4038 – Scaffolding – St Patrick’s College	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
4320 / 6	Beam	Post-pit 4038 – Scaffolding – St Patrick’s College	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)

Table 7.8 Wood samples species per context and phasing – Town Acre 263

Context No. & Sample ID	Sample Type	Source Context of Sample	Site Phase	Species ID
6145 / 2	Beam	Beam-slot 6112 – Structure 2– Split-level house	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)
6145 / 3	Post - upright	Beam-slot 6112 – Structure 2– Split-level house	2	Totara (<i>Podocarpus totara</i>)

7.2.4 Discussion

As the construction of both St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and St Patrick's College was near contemporary in 1884 and 1885 (Phase 2), and financed by money raised by the Catholic Church, it is plausible that a single, 'job lot', of totara was used for these buildings. The fact that the sleeper beam and timber upright from the split-level house in Lot 5 was also of totara, and of similar date (1880/81), perhaps simply suggests little more than that milled totara was a readily available and preferred timber building material of the time.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

The Pukeahu National War Memorial Park works exposed a significant number of archaeological features and deposits within Town Acres 263 and 256 related to a number of occupation phases. Within Town Acre 263, a small quantity of archaeological remains was exposed which related to activities associated with the military occupation of Mount Cook from the late 1840s to the mid-1860s. The majority of the remains, however, related to two phases of domestic activity, dating between the mid-1860s and 1914, and consisted of the remains of four buildings, with associated refuse pits, drains and a well. Artefacts were dominated by ceramics and glassware, with items typical of 19th century New Zealand historical sites recorded. A few items of militaria indicating previous use of the land before domestic settlement were also found in the excavations to the rear of the Home of Compassion Crèche. Faunal remains were dominated by mammalian species, although pet remains were also present.

In contrast, archaeological horizons across much of Town Acre 256 had been severely vertically truncated by 20th century developments. However, archaeological remains relating to St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and the construction of the nearby St Patrick's College had survived within the far eastern part of the Town Acre, while in the west a solitary truncated refuse pit (context 3002) had survived. The artefacts were nearly wholly dominated by ceramics and glassware which were derived largely from one refuse pit. Faunal remains were poorly represented.

No evidence for pre-European Maori activity within either Town Acre 263 or 256 was found, and no archaeological features survived that could be attributed to Maori occupation of any period.

8.2 Research Questions

The Archaeological Research Strategy formulated by OIC in August 2012, incorporated a range of research questions that were the result of both detailed historical research, and an assessment of the archaeological potential of the project area (Barr 2012; Hudson 2012). The research design was formulated to focus on genuine research needs that would either contribute to, or further develop, current knowledge of the history of Wellington. Pre-European Contact archaeology and Historic Period investigations were treated separately within the research framework. In particular, the research design considered that surviving archaeology present across the Memorial Park site would have the potential to contribute to the knowledge of the Historic Period in Wellington. The Thomas Ward Survey Maps of Wellington City produced in 1891 and 1900 were a key component in the production of the research strategy.

The results of the archaeological investigations of Town Acres 263 and 256 principally provided data on the domestic and ecclesiastical occupation of the area. No evidence for Maori occupation or other activities was found in the investigation area and therefore, themes relating to pre-European Maori and Historic period interaction between Maori and early European settlers cannot be explored. This was due to later truncation attributable to a number of 20th century developments in Town Acre 256, and successive demolition and clearance related to 19th and early 20th century developments in Town Acre 263. As such,

the research questions relating to pre-European Contact Maori occupation of Puke Ahu could not be pursued. Additionally, it is noted that due to the large-scale truncation across the majority of Town Acre 256, research questions pertaining to the ecclesiastical use of the area could only be explored in a very limited manner.

8.2.1 Residential Properties (Town Acre 263)

8.2.1.1 What can we learn about the residential properties that were on the site?

The investigation has provided some insight, although limited, into the residential properties in Town Acre 263. The split-level building was constructed in a topographically challenging area, on a slope and utilising a terrace likely to have been modified by the military in the mid-19th century. The physical remains of the upper level of the structure was limited largely to postholes and a beam-slot, although two remnant timber posts were identified as totara, a hardwood suitable for building construction, with matai and rimu forming the other two timber types utilised for construction in Wellington at this time (Furey 2010). However, the lower level was of brick construction, with many examples evident in the demolition deposit. The date of construction for the building was ascertained as 1880-81, highlighting that public consciousness of the devastation wrought by the 1848 Marlborough earthquake upon masonry buildings, and the safety of building in timber, had faded, no doubt encouraged by city council fire resistance regulations (McSaveney 2011a, and b).

The land was purchased by Benjamin Reeves in 1880 and three dwellings were constructed, two facing the road, and one to the rear of the lot, which is the split level 4-bedroom house. The contents of the demolition fill suggest the family who had occupied the split-level house in the early 1880s were not poor; rather, with evidence of silver and dinner services and some ornate furnishings, they were likely to be of higher social standing. There was no in situ evidence of the two cottages on the road frontage during the investigation, as the remains were likely to have been destroyed during demolition and then construction of the Home of Compassion Crèche in 1914. However, a section of brick walling and a number of roof slates that related to the eastern cottage were present within the fill of a drainage ditch running along the eastern boundary of Lot 5.

Evidence of the small cottage located close to the northern boundary of Lot 5, and visible on photographs and a watercolour painting c.1884-1889, was represented by a number of beam-slots and postholes. However, the structure was not recorded on either the 1892 or 1900 Ward Plans, which indicates a date of demolition prior to the survey of the first plan in 1891.

Partial structural remains of Suffolk House in Lot 6 were recorded during the investigation. This included a later addition to the northern aspect of the building, probably around 1900 following redevelopment of both Suffolk House and the Suffolk Villas by Reverend Mother Mary Joseph Aubert during the creation of the Home of the Incurables. Suffolk House and Villas were built during ownership by Gregory Ruffell Russell, who purchased Lot 6 in 1867, and retained ownership until his death in 1888. Russell, a bricklayer, appeared to own three six-roomed houses, which suggests he was prospering as a result of Wellington's construction boom from the mid-1850s onwards. Material remains were scarce here, however, with no rubbish pits or wells to provide additional information. The structural remains are consistent with the times, with square postholes, brick paving and drainage systems. Later construction of the Suffolk House extension was during the

expansion of the property and the foundation of the Home of the Incurables, and is represented solely by square and rectangular postholes.

8.2.1.2 Is there evidence of economic and social change within the area over time as may be evidenced by structural and artefactual material?

The structural material does not indicate social and economic change within Lots 5 and 6. Evidence for this is predominantly provided instead in the historical evidence, where we know that the two street buildings on the street frontage of Lot 5 were taken over by the Sisters of our Lady of Compassion in 1903, and that these buildings were deemed unstable by 1914, being then demolished in that year, and the Home of Compassion Crèche built. The split-level house was also demolished at this time to facilitate an extension to the terrace in order to create a large rear garden.

The only archaeological evidence that indicates significant social change is that which reflects the transformation of the area from military occupation from the mid-1840s to domestic residential activities from the later 1860s onward. Town Acres 226 and 233 located to the east of Town Acre 263, along with Town Acre 90, formed the Mt Cook Barracks, although historical records attest that the whole of Mount Cook was originally utilised by the Imperial military. This is backed up by the presence of military artefacts and the evidence of large-scale mid-19th earthworks within Town Acre 263, which suggests that some elements of the encampments were located over the eastern slopes of Mt Cook. A large bone-filled pit relating to military use was recorded. Also, the infilling of the gully that originally incised the slopes in the western half of Town Acre 263 utilised material derived from the several episodes of the lowering of the Mt Cook hill top. At the same time, the surrounding Hauwai swamp area (which is now occupied by Cambridge Terrace and the Basin Reserve) was drained and infilled to expand the developing urban environment.

The sale and development of the Town Acres by the New Zealand Company was both sporadic and not well planned, with residential subdivisions often located alongside commercial developments and with some Town Acre's remaining undeveloped and used for grazing (Furey 2010). The main development of housing on Town Acre 263 took place from the 1880s onwards, with subdivision into six Lots, each originally built upon for residential purposes.

Material evidence of the Home of Compassion Crèche is predominantly reflected by the remains of children's toys and other artefacts such as writing slates recovered from the well to the rear of the crèche. However, these artefacts alone could not be interpreted in such a way, without the known history of the site; instead, it would be postulated that children occupied the property which, while correct, does not tell the whole story.

On Lot 6, while it is known that the land and buildings were sold to Reverend Mother Mary Joseph Aubert in 1899, and that the property was extended to create the Home of the Incurables in 1900, this change is not evidenced within the archaeological remains.

8.2.2 Nuns and Philanthropy

8.2.2.1 Historic archaeology often focusses on building biographies of an individual or groups of individuals – can the archaeology of this site add to the ‘biography’ of the Reverend Mother Suzanne Aubert or her fellow sisters?

The archaeology does not provide any distinctive evidence relating to Reverend Mother Mary Joseph Aubert or the sisters. It simply provides a physical record of the structures built and used by the Sisters of our Lady of Compassion. The toys recovered are typical of the period, and the writing slates provide evidence for teaching of the crèche children.

8.2.2.2 Does the archaeology of this site contribute to understanding the social history of philanthropy in late 19th and early 20th century Wellington?

The archaeology does contribute, though in a limited way, to the social history of philanthropy in late 19th and early 20th century Wellington. It stands testament to the known history of the site as a Home for the Incurables and a crèche for mothers in poverty forced to work to provide for their children. Reverend Mother Mary Joseph Aubert and the sisters provided a compassionate service to both the discounted or rejected terminally ill and impoverished women in the community. Of interest is the diversity of the population in the area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with both the poor and relatively well-off living in close proximity, with both ecclesiastical and military institutions on neighbouring properties. The geographical relationship of St Joseph’s Church and St Patrick’s College is important here, though. The Home of Incurables and Home of Compassion Crèche were strategically located and can be considered part of the ecclesiastical establishment at Mt Cook, which would have provided not only a nearby place of worship, but guidance and perhaps essential financial assistance to the Sisters. They undertook a much-needed service to the local population that was not provided for by the State or Local Authorities at that time. As such, the ecclesiastical complex is considered to have been a well-planned area in a developing city that by and large was haphazardly constructed in the 19th century.

8.2.3 Ecclesiastical Activity (Town Acre 256)

8.2.3.1 What insight, if any, does the archaeology of the clergymen’s residences give into how this sector of society lived in pre-1900 Wellington?

There was no evidence of the clergymen’s residences in the archaeological record, only the archaeological remains of the church itself.

8.2.3.2 How is the ecclesiastical use of this section reflected in the archaeological record?

The structural remains of St Joseph’s Church were recorded in the form of postholes and drainage features. Unexpectedly, however, were the remains of the scaffolding that was used to construct St Patricks College. Wood analysed from surviving posts of the church and scaffolding indicate that totara was the sole species utilised. This suggests a ‘bulk lot’ may have been ordered by the contractors. Certainly, as mentioned in relation to Town Acre 263, totara was one of three hardwood species used in Wellington for construction during this period (the other two being matai and rimu). That the church was built from

wood is likely to have been related to the aftermath of the 1848 earthquake which, with a keen remembrance of the devastation wrought on masonry buildings, saw a preference for timber construction that would later fade as time passed.

Little can be said based on artefacts, as the bulk of artefacts from Town Acre 256 came from a residential rubbish pit located in isolation in Lot 4. The materials found within the fills of the church postholes were sparse and highly fragmentary, and at best are typical of domestic assemblages of the historic period across NZ at the time.

9 CONCLUSION

The archaeological investigation of the Pukeahu National War Memorial Park works within Town Acres 256 and 263 exposed a significant amount of archaeological remains relating to the early European civilian settlement of the Mount Cook area, as the military precinct contracted to the upper and western part of the hill.

The earliest surviving archaeological remains situated within the investigation area related to activities associated with the military occupation, most notably by the large bone-filled refuse trench and the associated brick-lined drain. Additionally, in the eastern extent of the project area within Town Acre 263, evidence of large-scale earthworking was observed in the extensive deposits of Holocene sands and gravels used to both infill a natural gully, and recontour slopes in the area to provide suitable land for development. This material was almost certainly derived from the 1848 lowering of Mount Cook by the Imperial military.

Apart from the remains of St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, the surviving archaeological remains predominantly related to late 19th century domestic activity, with the remains of two substantial dwellings and two small cottages situated within the west of Town Acre 263, and the east of Town Acre 256. Artefactual material retrieved from features associated with the structures are typical of later 19th century historic period sites.

In the west of Town Acre 263, the transformation from private domestic activity to benevolent institutions was reflected within the archaeological remains, emphasised by the extension of Suffolk house as the private dwelling became the Home of the Incurables, and the demolition of private homes as the Home of Compassion Crèche was established. These were much needed essential services to less fortunate members of the local population, that were not provided for at the time by the State or Local Authority. Artefacts collected from features and deposits associated with both the Home of Compassion Crèche and the Home of the Incurables attest to the presence of children, with a number of toys and gaming items found, which included elements of dolls as well as marbles and a pewter rabbit figurine.

The results of the archaeological investigation of Town Acres 256 and 263 provide a fascinating insight into the changing face of the Mount Cook area in the second half of the 19th century, a period in which Wellington witnessed both rapid growth and dynamic urbanisation.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT RECORDS TOWN ACRE 263

Context No.	Type	Description
6000	Layer	Loosely compacted gravel surface at rear of crèche. Phase 4.
6001	Layer	Firmly compacted layer consisting of concrete, tar seal (asphalt) and 65mm aggregate. Modern fill beneath 6000. Phase 4.
6002	Layer	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown clay and gravel intermixed with frequent 19th and early 20th century artefacts. Demolition layer at rear of and beneath crèche building. Phase 3.
6003	Cut	Oval cut of refuse pit aligned N-S. 0.28m x 0.13m x 0.14m deep. Has been truncated both laterally and vertically. Phase 2.
6004	Fill	Loosely compacted reddish brown (with black patches) intermixed topsoil and gravel with moderate inclusions of charcoal, brick fragments, stones and occasional animal bone and marine shell. Fill of refuse pit 6003. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6005	Cut	Rectilinear cut with vertical sides and a flat base for ceramic drain aligned north-south. 9m (observed) x 0.42m wide and 0.45m deep. Cut by drain trench 6126. The ceramic drain had been robbed out probably for reuse. Phase 2.
6006	Fill	Moderately compacted intermixed dark brown topsoil and yellow clay with occasional marine shell fragments and small stones. Fill of drain trench 6005. Phase 2.
6007	Layer	Firmly compacted light brownish yellow with whitish grey patches clay with occasional chips of rock. Natural colluvium deposit across excavation crèche excavation area. Natural.
6008	Cut	Circular cut of brick-lined well with vertical smooth sides (base not reached). 1.16m in diameter. Phase 2.
6009	Structure	Brick-lined well consisting of red brick with a narrow half barrel frog. Coursing was mainly staggered and comprised whole, half and wedge-shaped bricks. Bricks were within construction cut and internal diameter was 0.90m. No mortar bonding between bricks. Phase 2.
6010	Fill	Moderately compacted brown and yellow topsoil silt intermixed with occasional small stones and gravel. Backfill of construction cut 6008 for well 6009. Seen as a 0.03m wide circle around the outer face of well structure 6009. Phase 2.
6011	Fill	Loose and friable dark greenish grey organic silt with frequent inclusions of gravel and broken brick; moderate inclusions of asphalt, sandstone and occasional plastic, iron and roots. 0.26m thick. Fill of well 6009. Contained small find no.1, a gold-plated copper alloy wedding ring band and a 1936 Edward VIII halfpenny. Upper fill of well 6009. Phase 4.
6012	Fill	Softly compacted dark grey and gravel matrix 0.05m thick. Deposit contained a silver bead (small fine no. 2). 2nd uppermost fill of well 6009. Phase 4.
6013	Fill	Softly compacted dark grey silt with red mottles with occasional inclusions of gravel and window pane glass (fragments). 0.12m thick. 3rd fill (from top) of well 6009. Phase 3.
6014	Fill	Moderately compacted dark greyish brown organic silt. Inclusions of brick (whole and fragmented) with occasional artefactual material consisting of glass and ceramic. 0.78m x 0.80 x 0. m. Fill continued down to 2.5m below modern surface. Finds glass bottles (wine?), medicine bottle, ceramic and one coin dated 1875small find no. 5. 4th fill (from top) of well 6009. Phase 2.
6015	Cut	Rectilinear construction cut for wall 6016 aligned ESE-WNW. 3.78 m long by 0.20m wide (seen only on north side of wall). Phase 2.
6016	Structure	Linear ESE-WNW aligned brick wall, bonded with a whitish light grey silty sand cement containing small pebbles and gravel. Coursing bond in the English cross style. Southern wall of house on Lot 5 to rear of crèche. Faced out to south inside to North. Wall remained to height of 1.57m by and is 3.74m long. Foundations were constructed in the free-standing method. Phase 2.
6017	Fill	Firmly compacted yellow brown clay with no inclusions. Backfill of construction cut 6015 for wall 6016. Phase 2.
6018	Cut	Rectilinear construction cut for N-S return wall (bricks). Vertical sided. Flattish. 0.34cm wide x 0.9 rubble x 3 x 0.12cm (surviving depth). Phase 2.
6019	Structure	Linear NNE-SSW aligned brick wall, bonded with a yellow sandy mortar with inclusions of small marine shell fragments. Coursing bond in the English style. Bricks had a split frog, each frog which was shallow and measured 83mm x 55mm. Represents part of a house depicted on 1891 ward plan. Phase 2.

6020	Fill	Firmly compacted yellow brown clay with no inclusions. Backfill of construction cut [6018] for wall 6019. Phase 2.
6021	Layer	Concrete floor between walls {6016} + {6019}. Concrete with small pebbles + gravel. 3cm pebbles to gravel 3mm. Concrete slab was 0.075m thick. Internal floor was 3.5m E-W to 0.94m N-S. Phase 2.
6022	Cut	Cut of rectilinear trench for retaining wall. Aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. Seen for 16m length x 0.90m wide x 3.5m, deep. Filled by 6024. Phase 3.
6023	Structure	Concrete retaining wall aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. Exposed for 16m in length x 0.18m wide x 3.5m deep, with four contemporary associated concrete buttresses supports. Phase 3.
6024	Fill	Loosely compacted mottled (brown, yellow and black) clay, containing frequent inclusions of brick (whole and fragmentary derived from an 1880s structure), and late 19th and early 20th century artefacts derived from refuse pits. Fill of 6022. Phase 3.
6025	Fill	Moderate to loosely compacted demolition deposit / made ground deposit north of wall 6016. Frequent bricks + mortar, corrugated iron. Frequent 19th century artefacts, occasional 20th century artefacts, animal bones, and metal (fe, cu + Pb). 7m N - S, 6m E - W + approximately 2m in depth. Made ground layer to facilitate the extension eastward of the terrace in 1914 for the crèche, was deposited within the wall up to old base. Phase 3.
6026	Fill	Softly compacted yellow & brown mottled clay with demolition material (primarily bricks) with some artefactual material (similar to 6025 in composition - but in much lesser frequency). 6m wide x 5m N-S approximately by at least 3.5m deep. Demolition deposit / made ground larger south of wall 6016. Phase 3.
6027	Cut	Rectilinear construction cut for concrete floor between walls 6016 + 6019. The cut was steep (70°) which broke to a flat base. 0.83m in length (observable) x 0.09m wide, and 0.16m deep. Phase 2.
6028	Structure	NNE-SSW aligned concrete drain that was broken and incomplete likely as a result of the construction of the 1914 retaining wall. The drain would originally have been 0.30m wide with gently sloping sides and a shallow dished base. Located on eastern side of wall 6021 & north of wall 6016 and buttress of 1914 retaining wall 6023. Probably originally drained eastern side of house seen on 1891 Ward Plan. Phase 2.
6029	Layer	Firmly compacted, yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of broken and crushed brick, with occasional bone, coal, and window glass. 0.16m deep. Backfill of [6027] as the base for the construction of {6021}, the concrete floor pad/slab. Phase 2.
6030	Cut	Rectangular cut of refuse pit with rounded corners. Severely vertically truncated with only the bottom 0.03m surviving which consisted of a slightly concave base. CBM, burnt stone, bone, shell and charcoal. 0.44m x 0.34m x 0.03cm deep. Orientated N-S. Cut for posthole, possibly for outhouse/shed. Cut into made ground surface 6032. Filled by 6031. Phase 2.
6031	Fill	Loosely compacted dark brownish black redeposited topsoil with inclusions of burnt stone, CBM, animal bone, charcoal, coal and very rare and small brick fragments, charcoal, coal and 1 pin. Finds included glass and metal fe. Fill of refuse pit 6030. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6032	Layer	Indurated, greenish beige made ground/hard surface deposit comprising 4 extremely compacted layers consisting of alternate bands of intermixed gravel and clay interspersed with sand and crushed marine shell. Only surviving as a 0.04m thick layer in some areas and up to 0.17m thick in others. Phase 1.
6033	Cut	Square cut of posthole with smooth vertical sides and a flat base. 0.35m x 0.39m x 0.62m deep. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6034 (backfill) and postpipe 6039. Cut 6032. Phase 2.
6034	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellowish grey sandy, clay with occasional inclusions of marine shell from 6032, charcoal, wood, angular rock fragments, rounded stones and brick fragments. Fill of posthole 6033. Phase 2.
6035	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep sides and a flat base. 0.50m x 0.45 x 34cm deep. Orientated in a NE-SW direction. Fills (6036) + (6098). Finds included glass and shell. Cuts 6032. Phase 2.
6036	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellowish grey sandy, clay with occasional inclusions of brick pieces, shell from 6032 and charcoal. Fill of posthole 6035. Phase 2.
6037	Cut	Square cut of posthole with (45°) sides and a flat base. 0.48m x 0.42m x 0.18m deep. Orientated in a E-W direction. Filled by (6038). Cut 6032. Phase 2.
6038	Fill	Moderately compacted dark brownish black and yellow mottled silty clay, with occasional inclusions of brick fragments, stones, shell from (6032), and charcoal. Finds pot, glass, CBM, and roof slate. Phase 2.

6039	Fill	Loosely compacted dark grey clayey silt with moderate inclusions of gravel and occasional shell fragments (from 6032), broken rock, and struck stone. 0.09m thick x 0.22m deep. Postpipe in posthole [6033]. Phase 2.
6040	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.49m x 0.46m x 0.12m. Not truncated, but shallow for its size. Fill is (6041). Cuts 6032. Phase 2.
6041	Fill	Moderately compacted dark brownish black and yellow mottled silty clay, with occasional inclusions of brick pieces, shell from 6032 and charcoal. 0.49m x 0.46m x 0.12m. Fill of posthole 6040. Phase 2.
6042	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides, which tapered to a flat base. 0.48m x 0.42m x 0.43m. Filled by (6043) and post pipe 6096. Phase 2.
6043	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown and grey mottled clay with gravel inclusions. 0.48m x 0.42m x 0.34m deep. Fill of posthole 6042. Phase 2.
6044	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a slightly sloped to flat base. 0.36m x 42m x 0.31m deep. Filled by 6045 (backfill) and 6140 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6045	Fill	Moderately compacted greyish and yellowish brown and orange mottled clay with gravel inclusions. 0.35m x 0.42m x 0.31m deep. Fill of posthole 6044. Phase 2.
6046	Cut	Square cut of post hole with vertical sides and a concave base. 0.40m x 0.44m x 0.56m deep. Filled by 6047 (backfill) and 6097 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6047	Fill	Moderately compacted mottled orange and yellowish-brown clay with occasional inclusions of marine shell and large angular stones. Fill of posthole 6046. Phase 2.
6048	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a sloping base. 0.38m x 0.24m (surviving) x 34cm deep. Truncated by modern pit 6094. Filled by 6049 (backfill) and 6093 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6049	Fill	Moderately compacted mottled orange and yellowish-brown and grey clay with occasional inclusions of coal, brick and gravel. Fill of posthole 6048. Phase 2.
6050	Cut	Cut of oval posthole with straight vertical sides and a flattish base. 0.47m x 0.42m x 0.38m deep. Cuts 6032. Filled by 6051 (backfill) and 6138 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6051	Fill	Firmly compacted yellow and orange mottled clay with occasional inclusions of animal bone and small water worn pebbles. Fill of posthole 6050. Phase 2.
6052	Cut	Cut of truncated posthole (probably square). Unexcavated. 0.52m x 0.26m (surviving). Square in plan. Filled by 6053. Cut by modern storm drain 6160. Phase 2.
6053	Fill	Moderately compacted, grey and yellowish-brown mottled clay with occasional inclusions of angular rock fragments, gravel and charcoal. Fill of posthole 6052. Phase 2.
6054	Cut	Cut of sub-circular posthole with vertical steeply sloping sides and a concave base. 0.44m x 0.45m x 0.24m (deep). Filled by 6055. Phase 2.
6055	Fill	Moderately compacted, blackish brown gritty clay silt with patches of redeposited topsoil and occasional inclusions of crushed marine shell, charcoal, brick fragments, gravel, and fe slag. 0.45m x 0.44m x 0.24m (deep). Fill of posthole 6054. Phase 2.
6056	Cut	Oval cut of posthole with steep sides and a concave base. 0.49m x 0.42m x 0.28m (deep). Filled by 6057. Phase 2.
6057	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brown and yellow mottled intermixed silty loam and clay (redeposited natural), with occasional small stones, coal, brick fragments, and animal bone. Fill of posthole 6056. Phase 2.
6058	Fill	Purplish-brown glazed ceramic pipe within drain trench 6224. Phase 2.
6059	void	
6060	Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole with steep sides and a flattish base. 0.54m x 0.45m x 0.59m (deep). Filled by 6061 (backfill) and 6102 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6061	Fill	Moderately compacted yellow brown and whitish grey clay with occasional inclusions of marine shell fragments (derived from layer 6032), sandy mortar, brick fragments, and large angular stones. Fill of posthole 6060. Phase 2.
6062	Cut	Circular cut of posthole with steep sides and a flattish sloping base. 0.41m x 0.44m x 0.23m deep. Filled by 6063. Phase 2.
6063	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brownish-grey intermixed redeposited topsoil and clay with occasional inclusions of gravel, marine shell fragments, brick fragments. Fill of posthole 6062. Phase 2.
6064	Cut	Square cut of posthole with steep almost vertical sides and a flat base. 0.42m x 0.45m x 0.27m deep. Filled by 6065 (backfill) and 6103 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6065	Fill	Firmly compacted, grey and yellowish-brown mottled clay with occasional inclusions of angular stones and gravel. Fill of posthole 6064. Phase 2.

6066	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.39m x 0.41m x 0.27m deep. Filled by 6067 (backfill) and 6132 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6067	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellowish-brown and grey mottled clay with occasional inclusions of gravel angular stones and marine shell. Fill of posthole 6066. Phase 2.
6068	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.34m x 0.41m x 0.66m (deep). Filled by 6069 (backfill) and 6139 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6069	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark grey, brown and yellow mottled intermixed clay and topsoil, with occasional inclusions of charcoal, brick fragments, stone, gravel. Fill of post hole 6068. Phase 2.
6070	Cut	Sub-circular cut of posthole with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. 0.46m x 0.40m x 0.55m deep. Filled by 6071. Cuts posthole 6100. Phase 2.
6071	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellowish-brown and dark brown mottled clay consisting of intermixed brown loam topsoil and redeposited natural clay. Contained occasional inclusions of animal bone, marine shell and brick fragments. Fill of posthole 6070. Phase 2.
6072	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut of posthole with initial steeply sloping 70° sides becoming vertical to a flat base. 0.60m x 0.52m x 0.50m (deep). Filled by 6073. Phase 2.
6073	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellow, and greyish-brown mottled intermixed clay and topsoil deposit, containing occasional inclusions of crushed marine shell, coal, asphalt, animal bone, and wood and broken brick fragments. Fill of posthole 6072. Phase 2.
6074	Cut	Sub-circular cut of posthole with straight sides and a flat base. 0.53m x 0.50m x 0.48m deep. Filled by 6075. Phase 2.
6075	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellow, and greyish-brown mottled intermixed clay and topsoil deposit, containing occasional inclusions of crushed marine shell derived from layer 6032. Fill of 6074. Phase 2.
6076	Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.48m x 0.43m. Unexcavated. Filled by 6077. Phase 2.
6077	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellowish-brown and dark brown mottled clay consisting of intermixed brown loam topsoil and redeposited natural clay. Contained occasional inclusions of charcoal and crushed marine shell. Fill of posthole 6076. Phase 2.
6078	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flattish base. 0.44m x 0.35m x 0.27m deep. Filled by 6079. Cut by posthole 6168. Phase 2.
6079	Fill	Firmly compacted whitish grey and yellowish brown mottled clay, with occasional inclusions of crushed marine shell and charcoal. Fill of posthole 6078. Phase 2.
6080	Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.49m x 0.54m x 0.42m deep. Filled by 6081 (backfill) and 6099 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6081	Fill	Firmly compacted, yellow and greyish-brown mottled intermixed clay + silty loam topsoil with occasional inclusions of angular stones, coal, brick fragments, animal bone, and crushed marine shell. Phase 2.
6082	Cut	Square cut of posthole with steeply sloping sides that broke at 45° to a flat base. 0.27m x 0.28m x 0.09m deep (vertically truncated). Abuts 6154 and cuts 6152. It truncates postholes: 6152 and 6154. Filled by 6083. Phase 2.
6083	Fill	Firmly compacted, greyish-brown clay with moderate inclusions of gravel. Phase 2.
6084	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.49m x 0.47m x 0.32m deep. Cut by 6005. Filled by 6085 (backfill) and 6159 (postpipe). Phase 2.
6085	Fill	Moderately compacted yellow orange and greyish-brown mottled intermixed clay and topsoil deposit. Contained occasional inclusions of large angular stones, gravel and animal bone. Fill of posthole 6084. Phase 2.
6086	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.47m x 0.27m. Unexcavated. Phase 1.
6087	Fill	Firmly compacted yellowish-brown and mid-grey mottled clay, with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small angular stones. Backfill of posthole 6086. Phase 1.
6088	Cut	Oval cut of posthole with smooth vertical sides and a concave base. 0.73m x 0.45m wide. Cuts brick drain 6109 + ceramic drain trench 6104. Cut by drain 6135. Filled by 6089. Phase 3.
6089	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellowish-brown and dark grey mottled clay, with occasional animal bone, small angular stones, coal and brick fragments (derived from drain 6109). Fill of posthole 6088. Phase 3.
6090	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep sloping sides and a flat base. 0.45m x 0.40m x 0.31m deep. Filled by 6091 (backfill) and 6107 (postpipe). Phase 2.

6091	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellowish-brown and mid-brown intermixed topsoil and redeposited clay natural deposit, with occasional inclusions of angular stones, and charcoal. Fill of posthole 6090. Phase 2.
6092	Fill	Soft and friable dark brown loam. 0.25m x 0.07m x 0.48m (deep). Postpipe within posthole 6094. Phase 4.
6093	Fill	Soft and friable mid-greyish-red silt deposit with occasional inclusions of animal bone, and small rotten timber fragments. 0.13m x 0.20m x 0.23m (deep). Truncated by pit 6094. Post pipe in posthole 6048. Phase 2.
6094	Cut	Oval cut of modern pit like feature. 0.61m x 0.53m x 0.23m deep. Cuts posthole 6048. Filled by 6095. Likely a garden feature from post-World War 2. Phase 4.
6095	Fill	Loose and friable dark greyish-black sandy topsoil deposit that contained children's toy soldiers with Simian facial features. Phase 4.
6096	Fill	Dark grey silt with occasional inclusions of animal bone, rusted fe metal fragments. 0.29m x 0.26m x 0.33m (deep). Postpipe within posthole 6042. Phase 2.
6097	Fill	Friable greyish-dark brown silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal and marine shell fragments. 0.16m wide x 0.40m deep (truncated by section). Postpipe in posthole 6046. Phase 2.
6098	Fill	Friable greyish-dark brown silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal and marine shell fragments. 0.18m (truncated by section) x 0.24m x 0.35m deep. Postpipe within 6035. Phase 2.
6099	Fill	Friable mid-grey silt with occasional inclusions of marine shell, small angular stones and gravel. 0.18m x 0.40m deep. Postpipe within posthole 6080. Phase 2.
6100	Cut	Cut of truncated square posthole, with smooth vertical sides and a flat base. 0.40m x 0.12m x 0.30m deep. Cut by posthole 6070. Filled by 6101. Phase 2.
6101	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellowish-brown and dark brown mottled clay, with frequent inclusions of marine shell (derived from 6032). Fill of posthole 6100. Phase 2.
6102	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brown silt loam. 0.20m x 0.25m x 0.59m (deep). Postpipe in 6060. Phase 2.
6103	Fill	Friable dark brownish black silty loam with moderate inclusions of charcoal and occasional inclusions of brick fragments, marine shell and gravel. 0.24m wide x 0.23m deep. Post-pipe in posthole 6064. Phase 2.
6104	Cut	Rectilinear cut for ceramic pipe drain 6105 with 45° sloping sides and a flat base. Sitting on top of old open brick drain. 16m (visible length) x 0.69m wide x 0.17m deep. Truncated by concrete retaining wall and posthole 6088. Cuts 6111. Filled by 6105 (pipe) and 6106 (backfill). Phase 3.
6105	Fill	Reddish-brown glazed clay ceramic pipe. Fill of 6104. Phase 3.
6106	Fill	Loose and friable greyish brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of gravel and occasional rounded pebbles and wood fragments. 69cm wide, 17cm deep, 16m long. Backfill of wastewater pipe trench 6104. Sealed by 6002. Phase 3.
6107	Fill	Friable dark brown silt loam. 0.18m x 0.18m x 0.31m deep. Postpipe within posthole 6090. Phase 2.
6108	Cut	Rectilinear cut for brick lined drain with steep to vertical sides and a flat base 0.37m wide, 0.11m deep. Aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. Cut by 6088. Filled by 6109, 6110 and 6111. Phase 1.
6109	Structure	Brick-lined drain – made of recovered bricks. Bricks: 225mm x 60mm x 110mm. Cut by 6088, 6112, 6104, 6135. Fill of 6108. Phase 1.
6110	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of coal, rounded stones, small brick fragments. Backfill of 6108. Phase 1.
6111	Fill	Soft and friable brownish grey silt with occasional inclusions of animal bone and gravel. 0.04m deep. Fill of drain 6109. Phase 1.
6112	Cut	Rectilinear cut of beam slot with vertical sides and a flat base. Aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. 106m x 0.35m wide x 0.41m (deep). Filled by 6147 (backfill) and 6145, and 6146. Cut posthole 6173. Cuts brick drain 6109. Phase 2.
6113	Void	
6114	Void	
6115	Void	
6116	Void	

6117	Void	
6118	Void	
6119	Void	
6120	Void	
6121	Void	
6122	Void	
6123	Void	
6124	Cut	Circular cut of posthole cut with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.15m x 0.15m x 0.08m deep. Truncated by preparation of excavation area. Filled by 6125. Phase 1.
6125	Fill	Firm, greyish-brown clay with occasional rounded stones. Fill of posthole 6124. Phase 1.
6126	Cut	Rectilinear cut of drain trench with vertical sides and a flat base. Aligned northwest-southeast. 10m x 0.27m wide x 0.24m deep. Filled by 6127 and 6128. Phase 4.
6127	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brown and yellowish brown mottled loam with frequent inclusions of shell and occasional broken bricks and animal bone. Fill of pipe trench 6126. Phase 4.
6128	Fill	Pipe in trench. Glazed with male and female ends. 10.5cm internal diameter, 14.5cm external. 0.68m long segments. Fill of 6126. Phase 4.
6129	Cut	Rectilinear cut of drain trench with vertical sides and a flat base. 4.5m x 0.58m wide x 0.58m deep. Aligned NE/SW. Phase 3.
6130	Fill	Moderately compacted light grey intermixed silt loam and some clay with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional large stones. Fill of 6129. Phase 3.
6131	Fill	Ceramic pipe (drain). Approx. 14cm external. No standard length on three segments visible. 63cm, 43cm, 67cm. Pipe angles down from NE to SW. Redirection of (6136) pipeline. Phase 4.
6132	Fill	Soft and friable dark-brownish grey silt loam with occasional broken brick, pebbles, rotted wood, mortar and marine shell. 0.18m x 0.10m (truncated by section) x 0.25m deep. Postpipe in 6066. Phase 2.
6133	Fill	Firm, dark brown and light grey mottled clay. Fill of 6134. Phase 2.
6134	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep sides and a flat base. 0.30m x 0.40m x 0.16m deep. Cut by posthole 6060. Filled by 6133. Phase 2.
6135	Cut	Rectilinear cut for drain with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. 0.58m wide x 0.160m deep. Aligned N-S. Cut by 6126 and 6129. Filled by 6136 and 6137. Filled by 6136 Phase 3.
6136	Fill	N/A ceramic pipe. Reddy brown. Ceramic. N/A. 140mm wide. Fill of 6135. Phase 3.
6137	Fill	Friable, dark grey and yellowish-brown mottled sandy clay, with occasional inclusions of stones and brick fragments. Fill of 6135. Phase 3.
6138	Fill	Soft and friable dark greyish black silt loam with occasional inclusions of marine shell, animal bone and small stones. 0.32m x 0.20m x 0.28m deep. Postpipe within 6050. Phase 2.
6139	Fill	Reddish brown rotted post remains in backfill 6069 of posthole 6068. 0.09m x 0.09m x 0.68m long. Phase 2.
6140	Fill	Loosely compacted blackish dark brown sandy redeposited topsoil with occasional inclusions of charcoal, marine shell and burnt bone. 0.52m x 0.08m (truncated) x 0.24m deep. Postpipe within posthole 6044. Phase 2.
6141	Void	
6142	Fill	Firmly compacted, brownish mid-grey silty clay deposit with occasional gravel inclusions. 0.22m wide x 0.59m deep. Postpipe in posthole 6144. Phase 1.
6143	Fill	Firmly compacted yellowish-brown, grey and black mottled clay, with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small angular stones. Backfill of posthole 6142. Cut by 6108 (cut for brick drain 6109). Phase 2.

6144	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.47m long x 0.30m (remaining) x 0.60m deep. Truncated on southern side by cut for a modern concrete wall. Filled by 6143 (backfill) and 6142 (postpipe). Cut by 6108. Phase 1.
6145	Fill	Timber beam in base of beam-slot [6112] for as yet on unknown building. Timber. 0.90m, 0.15m wide + 5.08cm deep. N/A. N/A. Sleeper beam for foundation of timber structure. E or W. N/A. Phase 2.
6146	Fill	One of four originally upright timber posts sitting on top of timber sleeper beam 6145 in beam-slot 6112. Timber. 0.12m x 0.02m x 0.82m - surviving height. Phase 2.
6147	Fill	Moderately compact. Mottled yellow brown + grey. Silty clay with lumps of redeposited natural + intermixed topsoil. Occasional bricks, small + medium stones. 0.35m wide x 0.41m deep x 1.06m long. Backfill of cut for beam-slot 6112. Phase 2.
6148	Cut	Rectilinear cut of drain trench with steep sides and a flat base. Not fully excavated. 0.60m x 0.54m. Aligned NW / SE. Some minor vertical truncation. Phase 4.
6149	Fill	Ceramic drain pipe. Offshoot from (6136). Internal diameter = 10.5cm, external = 14.5cm. 4 segments of different lengths and designs. Fill of 6148. Phase 4.
6150	Fill	Moderately compacted, greyish dark-brown silt loam with occasional broken ceramic pipe fragments. 60cm x 54cm. Fill of 6148. Phase 4.
6151	Fill	Firm, dark grey clay. Fill of posthole 6152. Phase 1.
6152	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.30m x 0.30m x 0.10m deep. Cut by 6082. Filled by 6151. Abuts 6154. Phase 1.
6153	Fill	Firm, greyish brown clay. Fill of posthole 6154. Phase 1.
6154	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.05m deep. Abutted by 6152 and cut by 6082. Filled by 6153. Phase 1.
6155	Cut	Rectilinear cut for drain with vertical sides and a flat base. Aligned east-west. Cut by 6126 and 6135. Phase 3.
6156	Fill	Two lengths of glazed ceramic pipe 0.08m internal diameter. Fill of 6155. Phase 3.
6157	Fill	Moderately compacted dark brown silty loam with occasional inclusions of marine shell. Fill of 6155. Phase 3.
6158	Fill	Glazed ceramic drain pipe. Fill of 6005. Phase 2.
6159	Fill	Soft and friable dark grey silty sand with occasional marine shell inclusions. Postpipe in 6085 in posthole 6084. 0.26m x 0.09m (truncated) x 0.30m deep. Phase 2.
6160	Cut	Cut of large trench for modern stormwater crossing Lot 5 Town Acre 263 on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment. Phase 4.
6161	Structure	Posthole remains of upper timber part of split-level structure: 6033; 6035; 6037; 6040; 6042; 6044; 6046; 6048; 6050; 6052; 6054; 6056; 6060; 6062; 6064; 6066; 6070; 6072; 6074; 6076; 6078; 6080; 6084; 6090; 6100; 6164; 6166. Brick walls part of lower level: 6016; 6019 & concrete drain 6028. Phase 2.
6162	Fill	Moderately compacted blackish dark brown buried topsoil with occasional rounded pebbles. 0.20m thick. Original ground level of site. Sealed by 6163. Natural.
6163	Fill	Firmly compacted re-deposited orange-brown sands and gravels derived from the 1848 lowering of Mount Cook by the Imperial military. Infilled the gully beneath the crèche. Phase 1.
6164	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Truncated vertically and laterally to the N. 0.20m (E-W) x 0.11m (remaining). Filled by 6165. Cuts 6032. Truncated by stormwater drain 6161 and posthole 6171. Phase 2.
6165	Fill	Moderately compacted brownish-grey and orangey yellow mottled clay, with inclusions of gravel and angular stones. Fill of post hole 6164. Phase 2.
6166	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.35m x 0.31m x 0.10m deep. Filled by 6167. Cuts layer 6032. Truncated by modern stormwater drain 6160. Phase 2.
6167	Fill	Moderately compacted brownish-grey and orangey yellow mottled clay, with inclusions of gravel and angular stones. Backfill of post hole 6166. Phase 2.
6168	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Vertical. Scooped / flat. 0.43m long x 0.18m visible - disappeared beneath section and 0.33m deep. Cuts posthole 6078. Phase 3.
6169	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brown and yellowish brown mottled clay. Fill of 6168. Phase 3.
6170	Structure	Brick structure, lower part of house. Composed of {6019}; {6016}; {6021}; {6028}. Lower part of house with walls, floor + drain. Phase 2.

6171	Cut	Rectangular cut of modern posthole. 0.48m x 0.51m (remaining). Filled by 6172. Truncated by stormwater 6160. Phase 4.
6172	Fill	Loose and friable redeposited yellowish-brown clay with frequent inclusions of gravel and concrete fragments. Fill of posthole 6171. Yellow. Phase 4.
6173	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.45m (long) x 0.38m x 0.68m deep. N-S. Cut by beam-slot [6112]. Phase 1.
6174	Fill	Firmly compacted, mottled orange & light greyish brown intermixed clay and redeposited topsoil, with occasional inclusions of gravel and coal fragments. Fill of posthole 6173. Phase 1.
6175	Cut	Rectangular cut for garden bed with sloping sides and a flat base. 1.85m (E-W) x 0.40m (surviving) x 0.15m deep. E-W. Truncated by cut for concrete retaining wall. Filled by 6176. Phase 3.
6176	Fill	Gardening soil. Soft. Brown. Topsoil. Pretty clean with occasional shell. 1.85 (E-W) x 40 (Surviving) x 15cm deep. Finds; Glass and stoneware. Phase 3.
6177	Cut	Truncated posthole. Square. Sloping. Flat. 320 x 370mm, 60mm deep. N/A. Yes, probably by (6002). (6178). Phase 3.
6178	Fill	Loose. Dark grey. Sandy sediment. Small rounded stones (75mm), ceramic, bone, glass and slate. 320 x 370mm, 60 mm deep. Fill of posthole 6177. Phase 3.
6179	Cut	Oval cut of refuse pit. Unexcavated. 0.43m x 0.27m. Filled by 6180). Phase 2.
6180	Fill	Moderately compacted dark greyish-black silty loam with occasional inclusions of charcoal, marine shell and brick pieces. Fill of 6179. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6181	Cut	Oval cut of refuse pit. Unexcavated. 0.52m x 0.33m. N-S. No. Filled by 6182. Phase 2.
6182	Fill	Moderately compacted dark greyish - black silty loam with moderate charcoal inclusions and occasional marine shell. Fill of refuse pit 6181. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6183	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides 0.30m x 0.36m x 0.54m. Filled by 6184 (backfill) and 6215 (post pipe). Phase 3.
6184	Fill	Firm, greyish brown gravelly sand. Fill of 6183. Phase 3.
6185	Cut	Rectilinear cut of refuse trench with steeply sloping sides that broke at 45° to a flat base. 4.50m x 0.67 x 0.37m deep. Aligned East-West. Filled by 6186. Trench filled with sawn animal bone in a greenish grey silty sand matrix. Cut by refuse pit 6126 and by drainage trenches 6125 and 6224. Phase 1.
6186	Fill	Softly compacted deposit consisting of super abundant sawn animal bone in a greenish grey silty sand matrix. Finds; ceramic, and drinking glass fragments. Fill of 6185. Phase 1.
6187	Cut	Cut of sub-rectangular refuse pit with gradual sloping sides and a slightly concave base. 0.71m x 0.42m. NW - SE. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6188. Phase 2.
6188	Fill	Moderately compacted greyish light brown clayey silt loam, with occasional inclusions of charcoal, animal bone and coal. Finds; Pot, glass, Metal. Fill of refuse pit 6187. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6189	Cut	Cut of rectangular garden bed. 3.30m x 0.90m x 0.12m deep. Phase 3.
6190	Fill	Friable greyish-brown silt loam with occasional gravel. Garden soil. Fill of 6216. Phase 3.
6191	Void	
6192	Void	
6193	Void	
6194	Void	
6195	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut of refuse pit. 0.41m x 0.23cm. Unexcavated. Aligned east-west. Filled by 6196. Vertically truncated. Phase 2.
6196	Fill	Moderately compacted light greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional inclusions of coal, small rounded stones, animal bone and brick fragments. Fill of refuse pit 6195. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6197	Cut	Rectangular cut of refuse pit. With gradual sloping sides (45°) that broke to a flat base. 0.39m x 0.32m x 0.12m Aligned north- south. Filled by 6198. Vertically truncated. Phase 2.

6198	Fill	Moderately compacted blackish dark brown silty, ashy loam, with occasional coal, glass and bone inclusions. Fill of refuse pit 6197. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6199	Cut	Sub-circular cut of posthole. 0.35m x 0.28m. Unexcavated. Filled by 6200. Vertically truncated. Phase 2.
6200	Fill	Moderately compacted blackish dark brown silty, ashy clay loam, with occasional inclusions of coal, animal bone and small stones. Finds: Glass, Metal and CBM. Fill of posthole 6199. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6201	Cut	Square cut of posthole, with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.33m x 0.27m x 0.17m deep. Phase 3.
6202	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brown silt loam with occasional inclusions of shell, brick fragments, and small rounded stones. Fill of posthole 6201. Phase 3.
6203	Cut	Square cut of posthole, with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.28m x 0.26m x 0.08m deep. Phase 3.
6204	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brown and yellow mottled clay loam with occasional small rounded stones. 0.28m x 0.26m x 0.08m. Phase 3.
6205	Cut	Possible rubbish pit. Only partially exposed = half an oval. Sloping. Small and concave. 270mm wide, 590mm long, 230mm deep. Runs N - S. Possibly (6002). Fill; (6206). Phase 2.
6206	Fill	Fill of [6205]. Loose. Dark grey with brownish tinge. Sand and some gravel. Some small stones <10mm, gravel, roots. 270mm wide, 590mm long (what is exposed), 230mm deep. Finds: ceramic, glass and metal. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6207	Cut	Oval cut of refuse pit with vertical sides and a flat base. Truncated laterally and vertically. 0.49m x 0.35m truncated by [6135]) x 0.18m deep. Cut by drain trench 6135. Filled by 6208. Phase 2.
6208	Fill	Moderately compacted blackish, dark brown charcoal rich silt loam. Contained frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional marine shell fragments. Fill of refuse pit 6207. Finds: ceramic, glass, metal, cbm, stoneware, cu alloy thimble, bone, and charcoal. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6209	Cut	Oval cut of refuse pit with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. 0.61m x 0.39m x 0.19m deep. Aligned east-west. Filled by 6210. Cut 6185. Phase 2.
6210	Fill	Moderately compacted greyish black ashy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional animal bone, metal, burnt stone and CBM. Fill of refuse pit 6209. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.
6211	Cut	Sub-oval cut of posthole with steep sides and a concave base. 0.43m x 0.31m x 0.22m deep. Aligned SE - NW. Filled by 6212. Phase 3.
6212	Fill	Friable, greyish black, ashy silt with frequent ash, and occasional coal, crushed shell and animal bone. Fill of posthole 6211. Phase 3.
6213	Cut	Circular cut of posthole, with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. 0.18m x 0.05m deep. Filled by 6214. Phase 3.
6214	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown silty loam with moderate inclusions of charcoal and occasional marine shell. Fill of posthole 6213. Phase 3.
6215	Fill	Soft and friable blackish brown sandy silty loam. 0.09m x 0.09m x 0.50m deep. Post pipe in posthole 6183. Phase 3.
6216	Cut	Rectangular cut of garden feature. Unexcavated. 33m x 0.90m x 0.12m deep. Aligned north-south. cut by concrete retaining wall. Filled by 6190. Phase 3.
6217	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.28m x 0.32m. Filled by 6218. Phase 3.
6218	Fill	Friable, yellowish brown sandy loam with occasional rounded stones and marine shell. Fill of posthole 6217. Phase 3.
6219	Fill	Soft and friable dark brownish black, silty organic loam. Post-pipe in posthole 6217. 0.13m x 0.12m deep. Phase 3.
6220	Cut	Cut of garden bed. 2.6m long, 1.4m wide, 0.34m deep. Probably truncated some refuse pits at the rear of the eastern creche cottage. Filled by 6221. Phase 3.
6221	Fill	Firmly compacted blackish dark brown loam with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional inclusions of charcoal and coal fragments. Contained redeposited 19th century artefacts - ceramic sherds, bottle fragments (champagne and gin), and a toy brick. 2.6m x 1.4m x 0.34m. Fill of 6220. Phase 3.
6222	Cut	Cut of oval grave for cat burial with steeply sloped sides and a slightly concave base 0.34m x 0.29mm x 0.07m deep. Aligned northwest-southeast. Filled by 6223. Phase 2.
6223	Fill	Moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional inclusions of charcoal, marine shell and animal bone. Fill of grave for cat burial 6222. Sealed by 6002. Phase 2.

6224	Cut	Rectilinear cut of drainage trench for ceramic wastewater pipe, with steep to vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Aligned north-south. Cut by drain trench 6135. 1.50m x 0.26m wide x 0.39m deep (vertically truncated). Filled by 6225 (backfill) and 6058 (ceramic pipe). Phase 2.
6225	Fill	Moderately compacted brownish grey silt loam, with occasional inclusions of charcoal, marine shell and animal bone. Fill of drainage trench 6224. Cut by drain trench 6135. Phase 2.
6226	Cut	Cut of rectangular beam-slot for sleeper beam with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.87m x 0.30m x 0.10m deep (vertically truncated). Aligned North-northeast - South-southwest. Filled by 6227. Abutted by posthole 6228. Phase 2.
6227	Fill	Firmly compacted dark greyish brown intermixed silt loam and redeposited natural clay, with occasional inclusions of rounded stones, charcoal and gravel. 0.87m x 0.30m x 0.10m deep (vertically truncated). Finds: 9 small pieces of window glass. Fill of beam-slot 6226. Sealed by 6253. Phase 2.
6228	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.50m x 0.29m. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6229. Phase 2.
6229	Fill	Moderately compacted dark greyish brown with intermixed silt loam and redeposited natural clay, with occasional inclusions of rounded stones, charcoal and gravel. With occasional inclusions of charcoal, gravel and a few pieces of asphalt found in the top fill. Finds: bottle glass. Fill of posthole 6228. Sealed by 6253. Phase 2.
6230	Cut	Cut of rectilinear trench for beam-slot with vertical sides and a flat base. 1.30m x 0.29m wide x 0.10m deep. (vertically truncated). Aligned east-southeast to west-northwest. Cuts 6110 and 6109. Filled by 6231. Phase 2.
6231	Fill	Firmly compacted, light brown and yellowish brown mottled silty clay with moderate inclusions of gravel. Artefacts: black beer bottle glass. Fill of 6230. Sealed by 6253. Phase 2.
6232	Cut	Cut of rectangular beam-slot for sleeper beam with vertical sides and a flat base. 1.42m x 0.30m x 0.10m deep (vertically truncated). Aligned east-southeast - west-northwest. Cuts 6110 (backfill of cut (6108) for brick drain 6109). Abuts brick drain 6109 and beam-slot 6234. Filled by 6233. Sealed by 6253. Phase 2.
6233	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brown silty loam. Sealed by 6253. Fill of 6232. Phase 2.
6234	Cut	Rectangular cut of beam-slot with vertical sides and a flat base. 40cm x 26cm x 5cm. N - S. Abuts posthole 6238 and beam-slot 6232. Phase 2.
6235	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brown silty loam. Sealed by 6253. Fill of 6234. Phase 2.
6236	Cut	Oval cut of refuse pit with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. 0.90m x 0.46m x 0.09m deep. Vertically truncated. Aligned north-south. Filled by 6237. Phase 2.
6237	Fill	Moderately compacted mid-brown silt loam with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded and angular stones. Fill of refuse pit 6236. Phase 2.
6238	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.54m x 0.40m x 0.17m deep. Filled by 6234. Phase 2.
6239	Fill	Moderately compacted mottled light grey and orange clay with occasional charcoal. Sealed by 6253. Fill of 6238. Phase 2.
6240	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep sides and a flat to slightly concave base. 0.52m x 0.48m x 0.30m deep. Filled by 6234. Phase 2.
6241	Fill	Firm yellowish-brown, orange and grey mottled clay with occasional charcoal. Sealed by 6253. Fill of posthole 6240. Phase 2.
6242	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.38m x 0.30m. Filled by 6243. Phase 2.
6243	Fill	Moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal. Fill of posthole 6242. Sealed by 6253. Phase 2.
6244	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.38m x 0.33m. Filled by 6248. Phase 2.
6245	Fill	Moderately compacted light brown and orange mottled clay. Sealed by 6253. Fill of posthole 6244. Phase 2.
6246	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with gradual sloped sides and a flat slightly concave base. 0.33m x 0.53m x 0.28m deep. Cut by posthole 6248. Filled by 6247. Phase 2.
6247	Fill	Firm, orange and dark grey mottled clay. Fill of posthole 6246. Sealed by 6253. Phase 2.
6248	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.67m x 0.46m x 0.44m deep. Cut by posthole 6246. Filled by 6249. Phase 2.
6249	Fill	Firm, mottled orange, grey and yellowish-brown clay with occasional mortar, charcoal and small stones. Sealed by 6253. Fill of posthole 6248. Phase 2.
6250	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.49m x 0.20m. Filled by 6251. Sealed by 6253. Phase 2.

6251	Fill	Soft and friable dark grey, yellowish brown and black mottled silt loam with occasional inclusions of charcoal, gravel and asphalt. Fill of posthole 6250. Phase 2.
6252	Fill	Soft, brownish mid-grey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small stones. 0.05m thick. Primary fill of drainage ditch 6311. Sealed by 6312. Phase 2.
6253	Layer	Intermixed re-deposited gravels, aggregate and topsoil deposits containing demolition material derived from St Patricks College north of the modern stormwater drain 6160 in the north of Lot 5 and across much of the northern half of the west of Town Acre 263 (Lot 6). The deposits were seen in section in the northern edge of excavation. Sealed all features relating to Structure 3 the 1880s cottage, and much of those relating to Suffolk House. Phase 4.
6254	Fill	Soft and friable reddish-brown silty organic loam. 0.15m x 0.12m. Sealed by 6253. Post-pipe within posthole 6248. Phase 2.
6255	Fill	Soft and friable reddish-brown silty organic loam. Postpipe contained last remnants of rotted timber. 0.14m x 0.08m. Postpipe within 6240. Phase 2.
6256	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Vertically truncated so only the very base remained. 0.48m x 0.47m. Filled by 6257. Phase 2.
6257	Fill	Moderately compacted greyish brown and yellowish-brown mottled clay with iron staining. Fill of a posthole 6256. Phase 2.
6258	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.52m x 0.38m. Filled by 6259 and 6260. Phase 2.
6259	Fill	Moderately compacted greyish brown friable clay with some iron mottling. Fill of posthole 6258. Phase 2.
6260	Fill	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay with iron mottling and small water worn pebbles. 0.29m x 0.18m. Fill of postpipe in posthole 6258. Phase 2.
6261	Cut	Square cut of posthole with gradual sloping to vertical sides and a flat to slightly concave base. 0.26m x 0.31m x 0.09m. Filled by 6262 and 6263. Phase 2.
6262	Fill	Reddish brown degraded timber post remnants. 0.11m x 0.06m x 0.07m deep. Post remnants in posthole 6261. Phase 2.
6263	Fill	Moderately compacted dark grey and yellowish-brown mottled clay. Fill of posthole 6261. Phase 2.
6264	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.28m x 0.16m. Filled by 6265. Phase 2.
6265	Fill	Moderately compacted greyish brown silty sand with occasional angular rock fragments. Backfill of posthole 6264. Phase 2.
6266	Cut	Rectangular cut for brick post-pad setting with steep sloped sides and a flat base. 0.70m x 0.23m x 0.12m deep. Aligned N - S. Filled by 6267 and 6268. Phase 2.
6267	Structure	19th century post-pad for timber upright. Reddish orange bricks bonded with sandy mortar. 231mm x 110mm x 65mm. Brick post pad for timber upright. Phase 2.
6268	Fill	Moderately compacted, yellowish light brown clay with red mottle and occasional small angular stones and brick fragments. Fill of post-pad cut 6266. Phase 2.
6269	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat slightly sloping base. 0.21m x 0.20m x 0.13m deep. Filled by 6270 and 6271.
6270	Fill	Reddish brown degraded timber post remnants. 0.10m x 0.09m x 0.09m deep. Post remnants within post hole 6264. Phase 2.
6271	Fill	Firm, brownish-grey silt with occasional charcoal and very small sandstone fragments. Fill of posthole 6269. Phase 2.
6272	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.40m x 0.28m. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6273. Phase 2.
6273	Fill	Firmly compacted mid-grey silt with orange mottles, with occasional inclusions of charcoal, and small angular stones. Fill of posthole 6272. Phase 2.
6274	Structure	Remains of 'L' shaped structure in northeast of Lot 6. Consists of postholes: 6281, 6283, 6286, 6289, 6302, 6308, 6343 and brick foundations 6295. Phase 2.
6275	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.29m x 0.26m. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6277 (backfill) and 6276 (timber post). Phase 2.
6276	Fill	Remnants of timber post in [6275]. Moderate. Dark brown. Rotted timber. None. 0.15m x 0.11m x 2. Phase 2.
6277	Fill	Firm, light brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal. Fill of posthole 6275. Phase 2.
6278	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.24m x 0.23m. Filled by 6279 and 6280. Phase 2.
6279	Fill	Reddish-brown, rotted timber post remnants. 0.16m x 0.10m. Remains of timber post in posthole 6278. Phase 2.
6280	Fill	Moderately compacted dark grey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal and timber fragments and occasional gravel and small angular stones. 0.24m x 0.23m. Fill of posthole 6278. Phase 2.

6281	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical to steep (70 degrees) and a flat base. 0.30m x 0.25m x 0.31m deep. Filled by 6287. Phase 2.
6282	Fill	Firmly compacted mottled light brown, orange and grey silty intermixed re-deposited clay and silty loam topsoil, with occasional inclusions of charcoal, medium angular stones, small stones and gravel. Backfill of posthole 6281. Phase 2.
6283	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical to undercut sides and a slightly concave base. 0.32m x 0.29m x 0.43m. Filled by 6284 (post) and 6285 (backfill). Phase 2.
6284	Fill	Reddish brown, rotted timber post remnants. 0.12m x 0.12m x 0.38m deep. Timber post remnants within posthole 6283. Phase 2.
6285	Fill	Firmly compacted mottled light brown, orange and dark grey silty intermixed re-deposited clay and silty loam topsoil with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. Backfill of posthole 6283. Phase 2.
6286	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.29m x 0.27m. Unexcavated. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6287 (backfill) and 6288 (post pipe). Phase 2.
6287	Fill	Firmly compacted mottled light brown, orange and grey silty intermixed re-deposited clay and silty loam topsoil, with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones and gravel. Backfill of posthole 6286. Phase 2.
6288	Fill	Moderately compacted, mid-grey silt, with occasional charcoal inclusions. 0.13m x 0.12m. Post-pipe within posthole 6286. Phase 2.
6289	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.33m x 0.31m. Unexcavated. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6290 (post) and 6291 (backfill). Phase 2.
6290	Fill	Reddish-brown timber post. 0.09 wide x 0.06m depth x 0.41m in length. Post in posthole 6289. Phase 2.
6291	Fill	Firmly compacted yellowish brown and mid-grey mottled intermixed re-deposited clay and silty loam topsoil, with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones. Backfill of posthole 6284. Phase 2.
6292	Cut	Oval cut of posthole, vertically truncated. Unexcavated. 0.12m x 0.11m. Further vertically truncated by mechanical excavator. Filled by 6293. Phase 2.
6293	Fill	Firm, greyish brown intermixed silt loam and clay with occasional inclusions of brick fragments and pebbles. Fill of posthole 6292. Phase 2.
6294	Cut	Rectilinear cut for brick wall with vertical sides and a flat base Aligned north-south - 2.10m x 0.32m wide x 0.14m deep - then return to east-west for 1.10m then 1.60m north south again. Filled by 6295 (brick wall) and 6296 (backfill). Phase 2.
6295	Structure	Section of brick foundations, consisted of orangey-red brick bonded with whitish-grey mortar contained inclusions of gravel and angular stone chips. Brick - orange red material. Foundations for brick wall. Fill of 6294. Phase 2.
6296	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish light brown silt with frequent inclusions of brick fragments, occasional small stones, charcoal and oyster shell. Finds: glass, metal, CBM, and shell. Backfill of construction cut for brick wall 6295. Phase 2.
6297	Cut	Construction cut of brick wall 6298, with vertical sides and a flat base. Seen in section but would be rectilinear. 0.82m wide and 0.42m deep. Filled by 6298 and (6299). Phase 2.
6298	Structure	Brick wall seen in section comprised of orange reddish bricks with yellow clay inclusions - poorly mixed. Bricks bonded with a whitish grey mortar with small gravel inclusions. Brick dimensions: 110m x 69mm x 230mm. Phase 2.
6299	Fill	Moderately compacted dark grey and yellowish-brown mottled silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones. Backfill of construction cut 6297 for wall 6298. Phase 2.
6300	Cut	Rectangular cut of ash pit with steeply sloped sides and a slightly concave base. 0.54m x 0.34m x 0.12m deep. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6301. Phase 2.
6301	Fill	Moderately compacted light grey with pink and whitish grey mottles, intermixed ashy silt and clay, containing frequent wood ashes, and occasional small pieces of burnt bone, oxidised iron (wire, and nails) and charcoal fragments. Fill of ash pit 6300. Phase 2.
6302	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.38m x 0.32m Unexcavated. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6303. Phase 2.
6303	Fill	Firmly compacted mottled mid-grey and yellowish-brown intermixed re-deposited clay and silty loam topsoil, with occasional inclusions of brick fragments, roof slate fragments, small rounded stones and occasional oyster shell. Backfill of posthole 6302. Phase 2.

6304	Cut	Rectilinear cut of drain trench for ceramic wastewater pipe. 7m long (observed) x 0.28m wide. N - S the turns east-west. Filled by 6305 (pipe) and 6306 (backfill). Phase 2.
6305	Fill	0.14m diameter purplish brown glazed clay pipe. Ceramic wastewater pipe in pipe trench 6304. Phase 2.
6306	Fill	Moderately compacted mottled yellowish-brown and grey intermixed redeposited clay and topsoil, with occasional brick fragments, charcoal, small and medium stones, and roof slate fragments. Backfill of drain trench 6304. Phase 2.
6307	Fill	Moderately compacted, orange and yellowish-brown intermixed brick rubble and topsoil and clay natural demolition deposit. Contained frequent inclusions of broken and whole bricks in a mortar and aggregate mortar with occasional pieces of iron, wood and slate. Up to 1.10m thick. Sealed archaeological remains of Suffolk House. Phase 4.
6308	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.19 x 0.22m. Unexcavated. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6309 (post) and 6310 (backfill). Phase 2.
6309	Fill	Reddish brown rotted remains of timber post. 0.19m x 0.22m. Unexcavated. Remains of rotted timber post in posthole 6308. Phase 2.
6310	Fill	Firmly compacted light brown, orange and dark grey mottled silty intermixed re-deposited clay and silty loam topsoil, with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small stones. Backfill of posthole 6308. Phase 2.
6311	Cut	Rectilinear cut of drainage ditch., with vertical sides that gradually broke to a flat base – ‘U’ shaped in section. 4.2m in length (observed) x 0.6m wide x 0.42m deep. Aligned south-southwest to north-northeast. Filled by 6252 (primary fill) and 6312 (upper fill). Phase 2.
6312	Fill	Friable blackish dark grey brown organic silt, with frequent inclusions of small stones and occasional charcoal and coal fragments. 0.37m thick. The top of the fill contained demolition building material consisting of roof slates and brick. Sealed 6252. Upper fill of drainage ditch 6311. Sealed by 6352. Phase 3.
6313	Surface	Section of brick paved surface consisted of handmade bricks. 2.22m x 2.1m handmade bricks. Truncated by modern drain. Phase 2.
6314	Cut	Irregular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flattish base. 0.80m x 0.38m x 0.26m deep. Filled by 6315. Phase 2.
6315	Fill	Dark greyish brown, compact clay. Moderate broken bricks in top half of fill, one whole brick, other artefacts including bottle glass, metal token, marble. Bricks in fill possibly from 6313.
6316	Cut	Rectilinear cut of trench with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.8m x 0.7m x 0.4m deep. Trench excavated for drain 6329. Cuts 6313 and 6345. Phase 4.
6317	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown clay with intermixed topsoil and occasional whole and fragmented bricks and ceramic drain pipe fragments. Fill of 6316. Phase 4.
6318	Surface	Firmly compacted surface composed of pebbles, yellowish-brown silt with frequent inclusions of coal and occasional animal bone fragments. 0.05m thick. Abuts brick paved surface 6313. Phase 2.
6319	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.41m x 0.49m x 0.22m deep. Filled by 6320. Posthole. Phase 2.
6320	Fill	Firm, dark grey clay, with occasional brick and mortar fragments. Fill of 6319. Phase 2.
6321	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.22m x 0.36m x 0.16m deep. Filled by 6322. Phase 2.
6322	Fill	Firmly compacted, dark grey clay with occasional brick and mortar fragments. Fill of 6321. Phase 2.
6323	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.24m x 0.24m x 0.09m deep. Filled by 6324. Phase 2.
6324	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish brown and mid-grey mottled intermixed clay and topsoil. Fill of 6323. Phase 2.
6325	Cut	Rectilinear cut for ceramic wastewater pipe 6326. Filled by 6326 and 6327. Phase 2.
6326	Fill	Glazed purplish-brown ceramic wastewater pipe. Fill of 6325. Phase 2.
6327	Fill	Moderately compacted mottled yellowish-brown and grey intermixed redeposited clay and silt loam with occasional brick fragments, coal and charcoal. Backfill of 6325. Phase 2.

6328	Cut	Rectilinear cut for ceramic wastewater pipe 6329. Filled by 6329 and 6330. Phase 2.
6329	Fill	Glazed purplish-brown ceramic wastewater pipe within 6328. Fill of 6328. Phase 2.
6330	Fill	Moderately compacted mottled yellowish-brown and grey intermixed redeposited clay and silt loam with occasional brick fragments, charcoal and small rounded and angular stones. Backfill of 6328. Phase 2.
6331	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep inward sloping sides and a flat base. 0.28m x 0.25m x 0.05m remaining. Severely vertically truncated. Filled by 6332. Phase 2.
6332	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown clay. Fill of posthole 6331. Phase 2.
6333	Cut	Rectangular cut for brick footings 6334 with steep sides and a flat base. Phase 2.
6334	Structure	Brick footings/foundation setting consisting of 64 surviving machine-made bricks, bonded with a brownish-yellow sandy mortar. 1.81m long, 0.97m wide. Phase 2.
6335	Cut	Square cut for posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.44m x 0.43m x 0.34m deep. Filled by 6336 and rotted wooden post. Truncates 6334. Phase 2.
6336	Fill	Moderately compact but friable yellowish-brown clay and topsoil mix. Fill of posthole 6335. Phase 2.
6337	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.18m x 0.15m. Severely vertically truncated. Filled by 6338. Phase 2.
6338	Fill	Firmly compacted, yellowish brown and mid-grey mottled clayey silt, with occasional rotted wood fragments. Fill of posthole 6337. Phase 2.
6339	Cut	Square cut of posthole with steeped sides and a flat base. 0.30m x 0.3m x 0.05m deep. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6340. Phase 2.
6340	Fill	Firmly compacted dark grey silt loam with occasional brick fragments, pebbles, coal, charcoal and slate. Phase 2.
6341	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.30m x 0.22m x 0.15m deep. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6342. Phase 2.
6342	Structure	Brick post-pad setting within posthole 6341 consisting of 4 bricks, broken in half. Fill of 6341. Phase 2.
6343	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.40m x 0.32m. Vertically truncated. Filled by 6344. Phase 2.
6344	Fill	Firmly compacted mottled light brown, orange and grey silty intermixed re-deposited clay and silty loam topsoil, with occasional inclusions of charcoal and gravel. Backfill of posthole 6343. Phase 2.
6345	Fill	Ceramic drain pipe capped with shaped brick and concrete. Truncated by 6316. Phase 3.
6346	Subsoil	Greyish light brown clay subsoil. Sealed by 6162. Seals natural colluvium 6007. Natural.
6347	Fill	Backfill of modern stormwater trench 6160. Phase 4.
6348	Layer	Whitish pale-blue natural clay, sealed by the natural colluvium layer 6007. Only seen at depth beneath the natural terrace or in the well excavation. Natural.
6349	Structure	Remains of the original phase of the 1880 Suffolk House consisting of postholes: 6256; 6258; 6261; 6264; 6269; 6272; 6275; 6278; 6292; 6314; 6319; 6321; 6323; 6331; 6335; 6337; 6339; post-pads: 6267 and 6342; surfaces 6313 and 6318; brick wall 6298; brick foundations: 6334 and associated ceramic wastewater trenches: 6326 and 6329.
6350	Structure	Remains of 1899 extension to Suffolk House consists of postholes: 4006; 4009; 4010; 4013; 4014; 4017; 4018; 4021; 4022; 4058; 4189; 4193; 4195; 4197; 4199; 4201; 4203; 4205; 4207; 4209; 4211; 4213; 4215; 4217; 4219; 4221; 4223; 4225; 4227; 4229; 4231; 4233; 4235; 4237; 4239; 4241; 4243; 4245; 4247; 4316;
6352	Structure	Remains of small cottage at rear of Lot 5, consisting of beam-slots 6226; 6230; 6232 and 6234, and postholes: 6228; 6238; 6240; 6242; 6244; 6246; 6248 and 6250. Phase 2.
6353	Fill	Reddish brown rotted remnants of timber post within posthole 6335. Phase 2.
6354	Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole. Unexcavated. 0.32m x 0.26m. Filled by 6355. Phase 2.
6355	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown intermixed clay and topsoil with occasional coal and charcoal. Fill of posthole 6354. Phase 2.

6356	Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole. Unexcavated. 0.29m x 0.24m. Filled by 6357. Phase 2.
6357	Fill	Moderately compacted greyish-brown and dark brown intermixed clay and topsoil with occasional animal bone and charcoal. Fill of posthole 6356. Phase 2.
6358	Cut	Cut of square posthole. Unexcavated. 0.33m x 0.31m. Filled by 6359. Phase 2.
6359	Fill	Moderately compacted dark brown and yellowish-brown intermixed clay and topsoil with animal bone and charcoal inclusions. Fill of posthole 6358. Phase 2.

The following context numbers are listed as 4000s as they were excavated within the Area 4 schedule of works, but were located within Town Acre 263

Context No.	Type	Description
4006	Cut	Square cut of posthole, with vertical sides and a flattish base. 0.24m x 0.27m x 0.12m deep. Cuts 4004. Filled by 4192 and 4007. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4007	Post	Timber post remains. Dimensions: width 0.09m, depth 0.08m, length 0.10m. Some charcoal associated with burnt post. Fill of 4006. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4008	Post	Timber post. Dimensions: width 0.19m, depth 0.12m, Length 0.40m. Fill of cut 4009. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4009	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.24m x 0.23m x 0.40m. Filled by 4009 and 4053, cuts 4004. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4010	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.34m x 0.25m x 0.25m deep. Filled by 4011 and 4307. Cuts 4004. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4011	Post	Timber post. Dimensions: width 0.25m, depth 0.12m, Length 0.24m. Some charcoal associated with burnt post. Fill of 4010. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4012	Post	Timber post. Dimensions: width 0.10m, depth 0.13m, length 0.15m. Fill of posthole 4013. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4013	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.24 x 0.23 x 0.15m. Filled by 4308 and 4012. Cuts 4004. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4014	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.23 x 0.20m x 0.13m deep. Filled by 4015 and 4191. Cuts layer 4004. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4015	Post	Timber post. Dimensions: width 0.22m, depth 0.12m, length 0.12m. Fill of cut 4014. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4016	Post	Timber post. Dimensions: width 0.30m, depth 0.27m, length 0.170m. Fill of 4017. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4017	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.35m x 0.22m x 0.22m deep. Filled by 4016 and 4054. Cuts 4004. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4018	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Filled by 4303 and 4019. 0.35m x 0.31m x 0.12m. Cuts 4004. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4019	Post	Timber post. Dimensions: width 0.25m, depth 0.16m, length 0.11m. Fill of 4018. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4020	Post	Remains of hardwood timber post. Dimensions: L 0.16m, W 0.09m, D 0.12m. Fill of 4021. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4021	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep sides (70°) that broke to a flat base. 0.40m x 0.35m x 0.14m deep. Filled by 4020 4055. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4022	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides with a 45° break to a flat base. 0.25m x 0.21m x 0.15m deep. Filled by 4304 and 4023. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4023	Post	Timber post. Dimensions: width 0.15m, depth 0.12m, length 0.14m. Fill of 4022. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4053	Fill	Compacted, mottled yellowish, brown and dark grey clay, compact. Contained post 4008. Backfill of 4009. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.

4054	Fill	Yellow and grey mottled clay (intermixed redeposited natural and topsoil), compacted, with small fragments of glass and nails. Backfill around post 4016. Fill of 4017. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4055	Fill	Mottled yellow clay, compact. Packing around post 4020. Fill of 4021. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4058	Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole. 0.50m x 0.32m. Unexcavated. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4059	Fill	Compacted, yellow and grey mottled clay, with occasional inclusions of stones and glass fragments. Fill of 4058.
4189	Cut	Rectangular in plan, vertical sides, flattish base. 0.32 x 0.28m. Cuts 4004. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4190	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones. Backfill of 4189. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4191	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick, charcoal and small rounded stones. Backfill of 4014. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4192	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4006. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4193	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.25m x 0.22m. Filled by 4194. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4194	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4193. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4195	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.32m x 0.30m. Filled by 4196. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4196	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4195. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4197	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.34m x 0.31m. Filled by 4198. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4198	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick. Backfill of 4197. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4199	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.40m x 0.36m. Filled by 4200. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4200	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick, coal fragments and charcoal. Backfill of 4199. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4201	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.36m x 0.34m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4202	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4201. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4203	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.41m x 0.27m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4204	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick, ceramic pipe fragments and coal. Backfill of 4203. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4205	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.26m x 0.18m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4206	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick. Backfill of 4205. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4207	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.31m x 0.25m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4208	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4207. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4209	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.26m x 0.21m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4210	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4209. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4211	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.22m x 0.20m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4212	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4211. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4213	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.38m x 0.34m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.

4214	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of cbm pieces and coal. Backfill of 4213. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4215	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.35m x 0.37m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4216	Fill	Compacted, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal and coal. Backfill of 4215. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4217	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.31m x 0.31m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4218	Fill	mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4217. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4219	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.33m x 0.31m. Suffolk House Extension. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4220	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4219. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4221	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.33m x 0.26m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4222	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4221. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4223	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.32m x 0.33m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4224	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4223. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4225	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.38m x 0.31m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4226	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4225. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4227	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.34m x 0.35m. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4228	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick. Backfill of 4227. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4229	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.24m x 0.21m. Filled by 4228. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4230	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken coal and charcoal. Backfill of 4229. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4231	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.22m x 0.21m. Filled by 4230. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4232	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4231. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4233	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.36m x 0.18m. Filled by 4234. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4234	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4233. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4235	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.28m x 0.21m. Filled by 4236. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4236	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4235. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4237	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.30m x 0.22m. Filled by 4238. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4238	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4237. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4239	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.28m x 0.24m. Filled by 4240. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4240	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4239. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4241	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.28m x 0.29m. Filled by 4242. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4242	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of 4241. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4243	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.28m x 0.21m. Filled by 4244. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4244	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish-brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and coal. Backfill of posthole 4243. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4245	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.28m x 0.21m. Filled by 4246. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.

4246	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish-brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and broken brick. Backfill of posthole 4245. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4247	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.21m x 0.27m. Filled by 4248. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4248	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish-brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal, ceramic pipe and broken brick fragments. Fill of posthole 4247. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4303	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and brick fragments. Backfill of 4018. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4304	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish-brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small fragments of brick. Backfill of posthole 4022. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4307	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal, ceramic pipe and brick fragments. Fill of 4247. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4308	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish, brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and fragments of brick. Backfill of 4018. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4316	Cut	Cut of square posthole. Unexcavated. 0.31m x 0.30m. Filled by 4317 and 4318. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4317	Fill	Mottled mid-grey and yellowish-brown clay with occasional inclusions of broken brick and charcoal. Backfill of posthole 4316. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4318	Fill	Remains of hardwood timber post. Dimensions: L 0.09m, W 0.08m. Fill of posthole 4316. Suffolk House Extension. Phase 3.
4319	Structure	1899 Suffolk House Extension (Structure 5). Consists of postholes: 4006; 4009; 4010; 4013; 4014; 4017; 4018; 4021; 4022; 4058; 4189; 4193; 4195; 4197; 4199; 4201; 4203; 4205; 4207; 4209; 4211; 4213; 4215; 4217; 4219; 4221; 4223; 4225; 4227; 4229; 4231; 4233; 4235; 4237; 4239; 4241; 4243; 4245; and 4247. Phase 3.

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT RECORDS TOWN ACRE 256

Context No.	Type	Description
4000	Surface	Tarmac/concrete - modern.
4001	Layer	Light grey angular stones, moderately compacted. Basecourse for concrete surface – modern.
4002	Layer	Greyish-brown clay, with occasional small stones. Hydrocarbon pollution present – modern.
4003	Layer	Brown clay compacted with large angular rocks, and some CBM fragments – modern.
4004	Layer	Dark greyish-black clay, moderately compact. Occasional charcoal and CBM fragments. 100mm thick. Cultural layer. Phase 2.
4005	Layer	Yellowish-brown well compacted clay. Some intrusive CBM in top of layer derived from layer 4004, remainder sterile. Natural clay sealing Holocene gravels 4292.
4006 - 4023		Context numbers 4006 to 4023 relate to features that were situated in the west of Town Acre 263 and are presented in Appendix 1.
4024	Fill	Mid-yellowish-brown clayey silt, with frequent inclusions of CBM fragments and gravel. Fill of posthole 4025. Phase 2.
4025	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and an irregular base. Filled by 4024. Posthole. Phase 2.
4026	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flattish base. 0.34m x 0.30m x 0.26m deep. Filled by 4305 (backfill) and 4027 (post). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4027	Fill	Hardwood timber post reddish brown in colour. Dimensions: width 0.24m, depth 0.24m, length 0.19m. Fill of posthole 4026. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4028	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flattish base. 0.44m x 0.32m x 0.11m deep. Truncated. Filled by 4029. Phase 2.
4029	Fill	Yellowish-brown and black compacted mottled clay with occasional wood. Fill of 4028. Phase 2.
4030	Fill	Reddish-brown hardwood timber upright post affixed to remains of intersecting sleeper beams within beam-slot within post-pit 4038. Dimensions: width 0.15m, depth 0.10m, Length 0.77m. Fill of beam-slot 4289. Phase 2.
4031	Void	
4032	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.35m x 0.30m x 0.46m deep. Filled by 4276 and 4033 (Post). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4033	Fill	Hardwood timber post reddish brown in colour. Dimensions: width 0.20m, depth 0.13m, length 0.42m. Fill of 4032. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4034	Fill	Hardwood timber post reddish brown in colour. Dimensions: width 0.30m, depth 0.27m, length 0.18m. Fill of 4035. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4035	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flattish/slightly sloping base. 0.39m x 0.36 0.19m deep. Filled by 4034 and 4057. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4036	Cut	Square in plan vertical sides, flat base. 0.36m x 0.35m and 0.20m. Filled by 4275 (backfill) and 4037 (Post). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4037	Fill	Remains of reddish brown rotted timber post. Dimensions: width 0.09m, depth 0.08m, length 0.17m. Fill of 4036. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4038	Cut	Sub-circular cut of post-pit with vertical sides from surface to a shallow flat base at 0.12m, through which two intersecting beam-slots 4289 were cut through with vertical sides to flat bases. Size of shallow pit: (Length 1.80m, Width 1.69m, Depth 0.80 m Filled by 4039. Intersecting slots held interlocking timber beams. Phase 2.
4039	Fill	Yellowish-brown compacted clay with frequent inclusions of gravel and small timber fragments. Large piece of timber at base within fill. Fill of 4038. Phase 2.
4040	Fill	Mottled mid brownish-yellow silty clay, compact. Fill of 4041. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4041	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.39m x 0.35m x 0.22m. Filled by 4040. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4042	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 0.35m by 0.32m wide, and 0.42m deep. Filled by 4043 and 4044. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4043	Fill	Compacted mottled yellowish-brown and dark grey clay with occasional timber fragments. Fill of 4042. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4044	Fill	Rotted remnants of timber post within posthole 4042. Surviving dimensions: width 0.12m, depth 0.09m, length 0.42m. Fill of 4042. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4045	Fill	Dark greyish-brown silty clay, compact. Occasional timber fragments and gravels. Fill of 4046. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.

4046	Cut	Square cut of posthole with moderate (45°) sloping sides to a concave base. Dimensions: 0.35m x 0.31m x 0.17m deep. Filled by 4045. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4047	Fill	Dark brownish-grey silty clay with frequent stone fragments and fragments of rotted wood. Fill of 4048. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4048	Cut	Square cut of posthole with moderate (45°) sloping sides to a flattish/slightly concave base. 0.49m x 0.44m x 0.16m deep. Filled by 4047. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4049	Fill	Dark brownish-grey silty clay, compact. Frequent gravels. Fill of 4050. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4050	Cut	Square cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat to slightly concave base. 0.33m x 0.32m, 0.15m. Filled by 4049. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4051	Cut	Oval cut of post-pit with vertical sides and a flattish base. Dimensions: L 2.17m, W 1.50m, D 0.82m. Filled by 4052 and contained intersecting beam-slots 4290. Phase 2.
4052	Fill	Yellowish-brown with black mottles compacted clay, with frequent re-deposited gravel inclusions. Fill of 4051. Phase 2.
4053 - 4056		Context numbers 4053 to 4055 relate to features that were situated in the west of Town Acre 263 and are presented in Appendix 1.
4056	Fill	Mid greyish-yellow clay. Packing around post 4030. Same as 4039. Phase 2.
4057	Fill	Dark greyish-brown clay silt. Occasional gravels, coal, and glass fragments. Packing around post 4034. Fill of 4035. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4058 - 4059		Context numbers 4058 and 4059 relate to features that were situated in the west of Town Acre 263 and are presented in Appendix 1
4060	Fill	Dark grey clay firmly compacted with occasional charcoal inclusions. Backfill of drain trench 4062. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4061	Fill	Purplish brown ceramic drainpipe (0.11m diameter). Fill of [4062]. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4062	Cut	Rectilinear cut of drain trench with steep sides (70°) and a flat base, aligned E-W. 0.41m x 0.20m deep. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4063	Layer	Brownish yellow clay with frequent small stones and gravel. 0.18m thick. Sealed part of layer (4064). Post-1945. Modern.
4064	Layer	Greyish black to dark grey silty clay layer with inclusions of charcoal, animal bone and wood pieces. 1945 demolition layer. Phase 4.
4065	Fill	Brown and yellow mottled clay, with occasional inclusions of brick fragments, pebbles. 0.92m x 0.80m x 0.32m (deep). Fill of 4066. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4066	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut of posthole with 45° smooth sides and a concave base. 0.92m x 0.80m x 0.32m (deep). Filled by 4065. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4067	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sided cut of posthole with flat base. 0.43m x 0.38m x 0.20m (deep). Filled by 4068. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4068	Fill	Dark greenish grey clay, moderately compacted with occasional brick fragments. 0.38m x 0.43m x 0.20m (deep). Fill of [4067]. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4069	Fill	Timber post within posthole within 4067. 0.22m x 0.22m x 0.24m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4070	Fill	Greyish brown and yellow mottled clay moderately compacted with occasional small stones. 0.35m x 0.26m x 0.05m (deep). Fill of 4071. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4071	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sided cut of posthole with flat base. 0.35m x 0.26m x 0.05m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4072	Fill	Brownish grey compacted clay with occasional brick fragments, burnt stone and charcoal. 0.49m X 0.42m x 0.23m. Fill of PH 4073. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4073	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with 45° sides and a concave base. 0.49m x 0.42m x 0.23m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4074	Fill	Greyish brown compacted clay, with occasional charcoal, brick fragments and burnt stone. 0.28m x 0.20m x 0.09m (deep). Fill of 4073. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4075	Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole with 45° sides and a concave base. 0.28m x 0.20m x 0.09m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4076	Fill	Greyish black clay, firmly compacted. 0.40m x 0.36m x 0.07m (deep). Fill of 4077. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4077	Cut	Rectangular vertical sided cut of posthole with a flat base. 0.40m x 0.36m x 0.07m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4078	Fill	Dark grey compacted clay with yellow and brown mottles. 0.48m x 0.40m x 0.31m (deep). Fill of posthole 4079. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.

4079	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep sides (70°) with a flattish base. 0.48m x 0.40m x 0.31m (deep). Filled by 4078 and 4080. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4080	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted with occasional small rounded pebbles. 0.30m x 0.21m x 0.31m (deep). Postpipe within 4079. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4081	Fill	Greyish brown and yellow mottled clay with occasional wood pieces and brick fragments. 0.40m x 0.40m x 0.16m (deep). Fill of 4082. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4082	Cut	Cut of square posthole, straight sided with a flat base. 0.40m x 0.40m x 0.16m deep. Filled by 4081. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4083	Fill	Dark grey firm clay with occasional brick fragments, burnt stone, small stones and charcoal. 0.57m x 0.50m x 0.24m (deep). Fill of 4084. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4084	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep 70° sides and a concave base. 0.57m x 0.50m x 0.24m (deep). Filled by 4083. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4085	Fill	Brownish grey clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. 0.47m x 0.43m x 0.13m (deep). Fill of 4086. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4086	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with 45° sides and a concave base. 0.47m x 0.43m x 0.13m (deep). Filled by 4085. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4087	Fill	Reddish brown hardwood timber post in posthole 4084. 0.22m x 0.18m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4088	Fill	Greyish brown clay with yellow clay mottles, moderately compacted. 0.41m x 0.38m x 0.30m (deep). Fill of 4090. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4089	Fill	Timber post within posthole [4090]. 0.24m x 0.24m x 0.30m (deep). Phase 2.
4090	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole, vertical sides and a flat base. 0.41m x 0.38m x 0.30m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4091	Fill	Dark grey clay with orange mottled spots, moderately compacted. 0.40m x 0.38m x 0.09m (deep). Fill of 4092. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4092	Cut	Cut of oval posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. 0.40m x 0.38m x 0.09m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4093	Fill	Greyish black clay with yellow clay mottles, with occasional small stones. 0.43m x 0.43m x 0.25m (deep). Fill of posthole 4094. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4094	Cut	Square, vertical sided cut of posthole with a flat base. 0.43m x 0.43m x 0.25m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4095	Fill	Reddish brown timber post within posthole 4097. 0.26m x 0.26m x 0.37m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4096	Fill	Mid greyish compacted clay with yellow clay mottles, with occasional charcoal. 0.48m x 0.46m x 0.41m (deep). Fill of posthole [4097]. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4097	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sided cut of posthole with a flat to slightly concave base. 0.48m x 0.46m x 0.41m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4098	Fill	Dark grey clay with yellow & brown mottles, with occasional small pcs of fractured rock. 0.40m x 0.38m x 0.09m. Fill of posthole [4100]. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4099	Fill	Truncated timber post within [4100]. 0.24m x 0.24m x 0.06m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4100	Cut	Sub-circular cut of posthole with sloping 45° sides and a slightly concave base. 0.40m x 0.38m x 0.09m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4101	Fill	Orangey brown and yellow/grey mottled clay, moderately compacted. 0.36m x 0.42m - unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4102	Fill	Dark grey soft clayey silt with spots of FE oxide and small pcs of fractured rock. 0.21m x 0.20m. Post pipe within 4103. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4103	Cut	Oval cut of posthole. Not excavated. 0.42m x 0.36m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4104	Fill	Dark grey clay with occasional charcoal and small stones. 0.43m x 0.20m deep. Seen in section in L.O.E. fill of 4106. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4105	Fill	Dark brown timber post within 4106. 0.13m x 0.16m deep. Observed in section in L.O.E. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4106	Cut	Rectangular? cut of posthole with steep 70° sides and a flat base. 0.43m x 0.20m deep. Observed in section in L.O.E. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4107	Fill	Greyish black clay/silt with lumps of re-deposited yellowish-brown natural clay. 0.37m x 0.30m x 0.13m (deep). Fill of 4109. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4108	Fill	Rotted timber post within 4109. 0.20m x 0.16m x 0.12m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4109	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and flat base. 0.37m x 0.30m x 0.13m. Filled by 4107 (backfill) and 4108 (post). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4110	Fill	Dark grey clay with yellow and orangey brown clay mottles. 0.59m x 0.510m. Fill of posthole 4112. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4111	Fill	Mid-brown timber post within posthole [4112]. 0.33m x 0.16m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.

4112	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with rounded corners. Unexcavated. 0.59m x 0.51m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4113	Fill	Dark grey/yellow/orangey-brown mottled clay with iron oxidised spotting. 0.50m x 0.46m. Fill of posthole 4115. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4114	Fill	Dark brownish black timber post within 4115. 0.28m x 0.20m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4115	Cut	Sub-circular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.50m x 0.46m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4116	Fill	Brownish grey firm clay, acted with occasional charcoal. 0.41m x 0.21m (deep). Fill of 4117. Observed in section in L.O.E. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4117	Cut	Sub-oval cut of posthole with a stepped profile (70° then 45°) break to a concave base. Observed in section in L.O.E. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4118	Fill	Brownish light grey clay with occasional charcoal and small stones. 0.36m x 0.20m (deep). Observed in section in L.O.E. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4119	Cut	Sub-oval cut of posthole with sloping 45° sides to a concave base. 0.36m x 0.20m (deep). Observed in section in L.O.E.
4120	Fill	Greyish brown clay, with occasional charcoal & small stones. 0.39m x 39m (deep). Fill of PH 4121. Observed in section in L.O.E. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4121	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with vertical sides and a flat to slightly concave base. 0.39m x 0.39m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4122	Fill	Dark grey clay moderately compacted. 0.57m x 0.53m. Fill of 4124. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4123	Fill	Dark brownish black timber post within 4124. 0.20m x 0.18m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4124	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with rounded corners. Unexcavated. 0.57m x 0.53m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4125	Fill	Yellow clay with intermixed grey silt, moderately compacted. 0.43m x 0.38m x 0.05m (deep). Fill of 4126. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4126	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with 45° sides to a concave base. 0.43m x 0.38m x 0.05m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4127	Fill	Dark brown clay with greyish green mottles with occasional very small fragments of brick. 0.47m x 0.35m. Fill of 4128. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4128	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut of posthole. 0.47m x 0.35m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4129	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. 0.51m x 0.36m. Fill of posthole [4131]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4130	Fill	Dark brownish black timber post within 4131. 0.28m x 0.25m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4131	Cut	Oval cut of posthole. Not excavated. 0.51m x 0.36m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4132	Fill	Greyish black clay, moderately compacted with occasional mortar fragments. 0.35m x 0.28m x 0.15m (deep). Fill of 4133. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4133	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep sides (70°) with a flat base. 0.35m x 0.28m x 0.15m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4134	Fill	Brownish grey firm clay, with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.41m x 0.14m (deep). Observed in section in L.O.E. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4135	Fill	Reddish brown timber post within 4136. 0.14m x 0.08m (deep). Observed in section in L.O.E. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4136	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep sides, breaking to a slightly concave base. 0.41m x 0.14m (deep). Observed in section in L.O.E. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4137	Fill	Dark greyish clay, moderately compacted with iron oxide spotting. 0.17m x 0.16m. Fill of 4139. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4138	Fill	Dark brown timber post within posthole [4139]. 0.10m x 0.05m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4139	Cut	Rectangular(?) cut of heavily truncated posthole. Remaining area is comprised of half a rectangle with a curving portion. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4140	Fill	Dark greyish clay, moderately compacted with iron oxide spotting. 0.34m x 0.23m. Fill of 4142. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4141	Fill	Mid-brown timber post within 4142. 0.10m x 0.08m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4142	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.34m x 0.23m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4143	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. 0.33m x 0.20m. Fill of posthole 4145. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4144	Fill	Dark brown timber post within posthole 4145. 0.14m x 0.06m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.

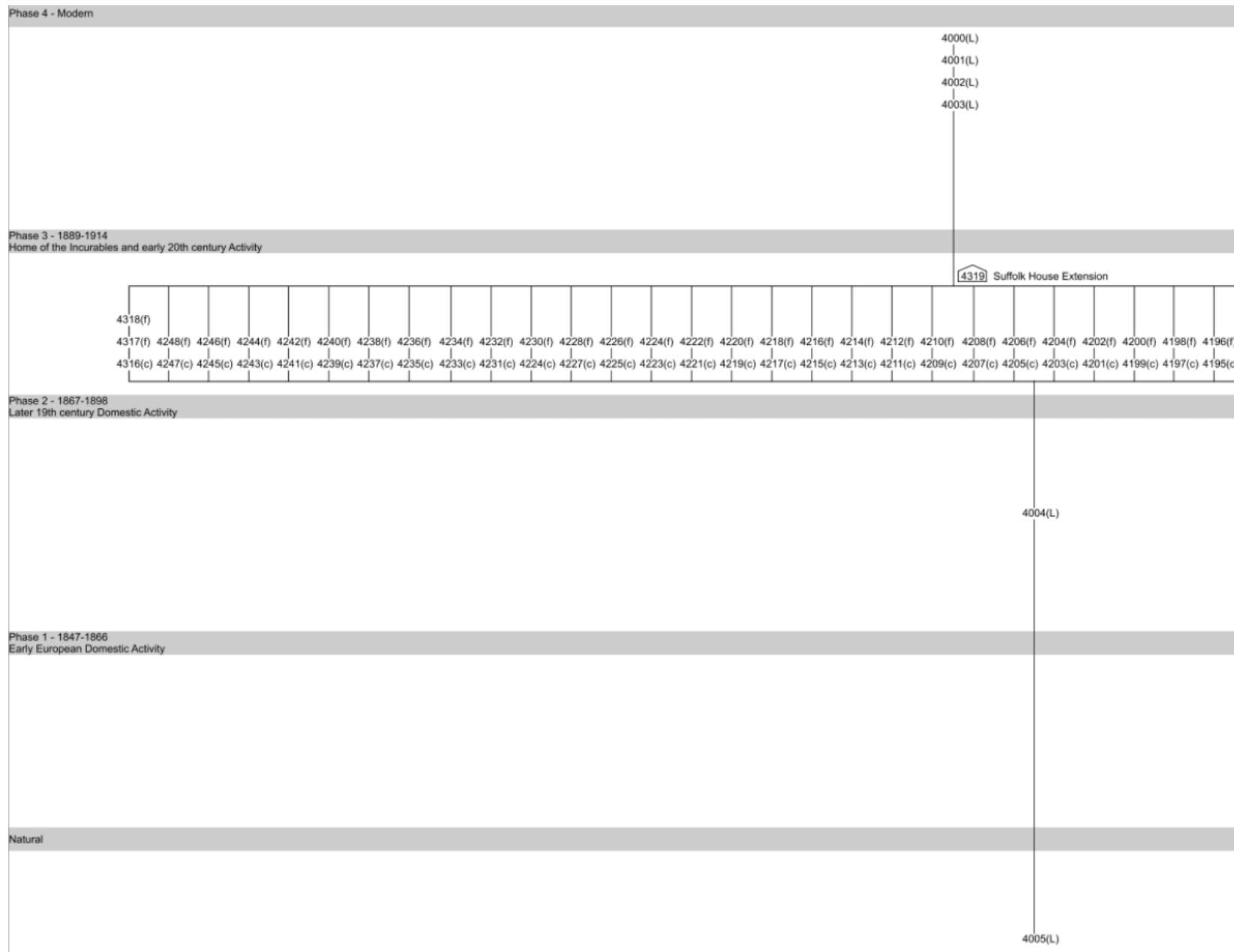
4145	Cut	Oval cut of posthole. 0.33m x 0.20m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4146	Fill	Dark greyish brown clay, moderately compacted. 0.42m x 0.40m. Fill of 4148. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4147	Fill	Dark brown timber post within 4148. 0.23m x 0.17m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4148	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with rounded corners. 0.42m x 0.40m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4149	Fill	Dark greyish clay, moderately compacted with iron oxide spotting. 0.41m x 0.25m. Fill of 4150. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4150	Cut	Oval cut of posthole. 0.41m x 0.28m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4151	Fill	Greyish mid-brown firm clay, with frequent inclusions of gravel and occasional charcoal. 0.49m x 0.34m x 0.14m (deep). Fill of 4152. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4152	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with rounded corners, smooth 45° sides and a concave base. 0.49m x 0.34m x 0.14m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4153	Fill	greyish black clay, firmly compacted. 0.38m x 0.28m. Fill of 4154. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4154	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.38 x 0.28m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4155	Fill	Greyish black clay, firmly compacted. 0.48m x 0.28m. Fill of 4156. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4156	Cut	Oval cut of posthole. 0.48m x 0.28m. Unexcavated.
4157	Fill	Greyish black clay, firmly compacted with frequent small stones. 0.29m x 0.35m. Fill of 4158. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4158	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.35m x 0.28m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4159	Fill	Greyish black clay, firmly compacted. 0.28m x 0.24. Fill of 4160. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4160	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.28m x 0.24m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4161	Fill	Greyish black clay, firmly compacted. 0.34m x 0.23m. Fill of 4162. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4162	Cut	Oval cut of posthole. 0.34m x 0.23m. Unexcavated. Filled by 4060. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4163	Fill	Greyish black firm clay, frequent small brown rounded stones. 0.31m x 0.29m. Fill of 4163. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4164	Cut	Sub-circular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.31m x 0.29m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4165	Fill	Greyish black clay, firmly compacted. 0.30m x 0.20m. Fill of 4166. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4166	Cut	Oval cut of posthole. 0.30m x 0.20m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4167	Fill	Greyish black clay, firmly compacted. 0.37m x 0.35m. Fill of 4168. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4168	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.37m x 0.35m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4169	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. 0.16m x 0.15m. Fill of posthole 4170. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4170	Cut	Square cut of posthole. 0.16m x 0.15m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4171	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. 0.26m x 0.23m. Fill of posthole 4172. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4172	Cut	Sub-circular cut of posthole. 0.26m x 0.23m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4173	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. 0.34m x 0.33m. Fill of 4174. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4174	Cut	Square cut of posthole with rounded corners. 0.34m x 0.33m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4175	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of 4176. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4176	Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole. 0.53m x 0.32m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4177	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. 0.38m x 0.28m. Fill of posthole 4178. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.

4178	Cut	Cut of oval posthole. 0.38m x 0.27m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4179	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted with moderate inclusions of gravel. 0.44m x 0.50m. Fill of 4180. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4180	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. 0.50m x 0.44m. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4181	Fill	Light brownish grey firm clay with occasional charcoal fragments and flecks. 0.32m x 0.34m x 0.08m (deep). Fill of 4182. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4182	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with rounded corners, 45° sloping sides and a concave base. 0.34m x 0.32m x 0.08m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4183	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. 0.32m x 0.30m x 0.14m (deep). Fill of 4185. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4184	Fill	Brown timber post within 4185. 0.14m x 0.14m x 0.12m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4185	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with rounded corners, vertical sides and a flat base. 0.32m x 0.30m x 0.14m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4186	Fill	Dark grey clay, with re-deposited lumps of yellow clay natural, moderately compacted. 0.57m x 0.45m x 0.25m (deep). Fill of 4188. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4187	Fill	Dark brown timber post within 4188. 0.14m x 0.14m x 0.21m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4188	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole with steep 70° sides with 45° break to a concave base. 0.57m x 0.45m x 0.25m (deep). St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4189 - 4248		Context numbers 4189 to 4248 relate to features that were situated in the west of Town Acre 263 and are presented in Appendix 1
4249	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.29m x 0.27m. Filled by 4250. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4250	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4249]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4251	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.27m x 0.38m. Filled by 4252. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4252	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4251]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4253	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.29m x 0.30m. Filled by 4254. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4254	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4253]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4255	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.29m x 0.21m. Filled by 4256. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4256	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4255]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4257	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.51m x 0.38m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4258	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4257]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4259	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.28m x 0.22m. Filled by 4260. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4260	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4259]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4261	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.37m x 0.26m. Filled by 4262. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4262	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4261]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4263	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.37m x 0.39m. Filled by 4264. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4264	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4263]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4265	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.31m x 0.33m. Filled by 4266. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4266	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4265]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4267	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.39m x 0.25m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4268	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4267]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.

4269	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.38m x 0.26m. Filled by 4270. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4270	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4269]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4271	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.36m x 0.32m. Filled by 4272. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4272	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4271]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4273	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.35m x 0.27m. Filled by 4274. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4274	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4273]. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4275	Cut	Backfill of posthole 4036. Contained timber post 4037. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4276	Fill	Backfill of posthole 4032. Contained timber post 4033. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4277	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.36m x 0.35m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4278	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole [4277]. Unexcavated. Fill of posthole 4277. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4279	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.29 x 0.37m. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4280	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted with occasional inclusions of small pieces of coal. Fill of 4279. Unexcavated. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4281	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.30m x 0.22m. Filled by 4282. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4282	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted with occasional inclusions of small stones and charcoal. Fill of posthole 4281. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4283	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.27m x 0.21m. Filled by 4284. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4284	Fill	Dark grey clay, moderately compacted. Fill of posthole 4283. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4285	Cut	Sub-circular cut of post-pit. Unexcavated. 1.89m (east-west) and 1.71m (north-south). Filled by 4286. Phase 2.
4286	Fill	Firmly compacted yellowish-brown clay with moderate gravels and small timber fragments visible in centre at surface. Fill of post-pit 4285. Phase 2.
4287	Cut	Sub-circular cut of post-pit. Unexcavated. 1.78m (east-west) and 1.81m (north-south). Filled by 4288. Phase 2.
4288	Fill	Firmly compacted yellowish-brown clay with occasional small stones and gravel. Fill of post-pit 4287. Phase 2.
4289	Cut	Intersecting beam-slots that held interlocking timber beams supporting a timber upright within post-pit 4038. Filled by 4039. Phase 2.
4290	Cut	Intersecting beam-slots that held interlocking timber beams supporting a timber upright within post-pit within post-pit 4051. Filled by 4052. Phase 2.
4291	Fill	Remains of hardwood timber beam laid horizontally on the base of beam-slot 4290 in western half of post-pit 4051. Remains of beam measured 0.72m long x 0.15m width x depth 0.10m. Phase 2.
4292	Fill	Indurated yellowish brown Holocene gravels sealed by natural sterile clay layer 4005. Natural
4293	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.33m x 0.20m. Filled by 4294. Phase 2.
4294	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown and dark grey mottled clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones. Fill of 4293. Phase 2.
4295	Fill	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.48m x 0.29m. Filled by 4296. Phase 2.
4296	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown and dark grey mottled clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones. Fill of 4295. Phase 2.
4297	Cut	Rectangular cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.33m x 0.21m. Filled by 4298. Phase 2.
4298	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown and dark grey mottled clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal. Fill of 4297. Phase 2.
4299	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.30m x 0.18m. Filled by 4300. Phase 2.
4300	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown and dark grey mottled clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones. Fill of 4299. Phase 2.

4301	Cut	Square cut of posthole. Unexcavated. 0.29m x 0.26m. Filled by 4302. Phase 2.
4302	Fill	Moderately compacted yellowish-brown and dark grey mottled clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and gravel. Fill of 4301. Phase 2.
4303	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey and yellowish-brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small fragments of brick. Backfill of 4026.
4304		Context number 4304 relates to a feature that was situated in the west of Town Acre 263 and is presented in Appendix 1.
4305	Fill	Compact, mottled mid-grey & yellowish-brown clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and small pcs of brick. Backfill of 4026. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4306	Structure	1885 St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (Structure 7). Consists of postholes 4026; 4032; 4035; 4036; 4041; 4042; 4046; 4048; 4050; 4066; 4067; 4071; 4073; 4075; 4077; 4079; 4082; 4084; 4086; 4090; 4092; 4094; 4097; 4100; 4103; 4106; 4109; 4112; 4115; 4117; 4119; 4121; 4124; 4126; 4128; 4131; 4133; 4136; 4139; 4142; 4145; 4148; 4150; 4152; 4154; 4156; 4158; 4160; 4162; 4164; 4166; 4168; 4170; 4172; 4174; 4176; 4178; 4180; 4182; 4185; 4188; 4249; 4251; 4253; 4255; 4257; 4259; 4261; 4263; 4265; 4267; 4269; 4271; 4273; 4277; 4279; 4281; 4283 and drainages trenches 4062; 4310; 4312 and 4314. Phase 2.
4307 - 4308		Context numbers 4307 & 4308 relate to features that were situated in the west of Town Acre 263 and are presented in Appendix 1.
4309	Context Group	Scaffolding features located in the east of Town Acre 256 to the northeast of St. Joseph's R.C which it predates and is likely associated with the construction of St Patrick's College. Consists of Post-pits 4038; 4051; 4285; 4287; intersecting beam-slots 4289; 4290 and postholes 4025; 4028; 4293; 4295; 4297; 4299 and 4301. Phase 2.
4310	Cut	Cut of truncated rectilinear drainage trench for ceramic water pipe, aligned WNW-ESE. 2.40m in length and 0.30m wide. Unexcavated. Filled by 4311. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4311	Fill	Dark grey firmly compacted clay, with occasional inclusions of charcoal. Fill of drainage trench 4310. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4312	Cut	Cut of truncated rectilinear drainage trench for ceramic water pipe, aligned NNW-SSE until adjoined trench 4315. 4.31m in length x 0.34m wide. Unexcavated. Filled by 4313. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4313	Fill	Dark grey firmly compacted clay, with occasional inclusions of charcoal. Fill of drainage trench 4312. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4314	Cut	Cut of truncated rectilinear drainage trench for ceramic water pipe. Aligned NNW-SSE. 8.22m in length x 0.28m wide. Unexcavated. Filled by 4315. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4315	Fill	Dark grey firmly compacted clay, with occasional inclusions of charcoal and gravel. Fill of drainage trench 4314. St. Joseph's R.C. Phase 2.
4320	Fill	Remains of interlocked hardwood timber beams laid horizontally on the base of beam-slot 4289 in post-pit 4038.
		Contexts 3000 to 3002 below were excavated within the Area 3 works, in the east of Town Acre 263.
3000	Layer	Aggregate basecourse – up to 1m thick.
3001	Fill	Dark greyish, brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of animal bone, oyster shell and broken brick fragments. Fill of refuse pit 3002 Phase 1.
3002	Cut	Cut of rectangular refuse pit with vertical sides and a flat base– severely vertically truncated. 1.25m in length x 0.80m wide x 0.12m deep. Phase 1.

APPENDIX 3 – HARRIS MATRIX TOWN ACRE 263



Phase 4 - Modern

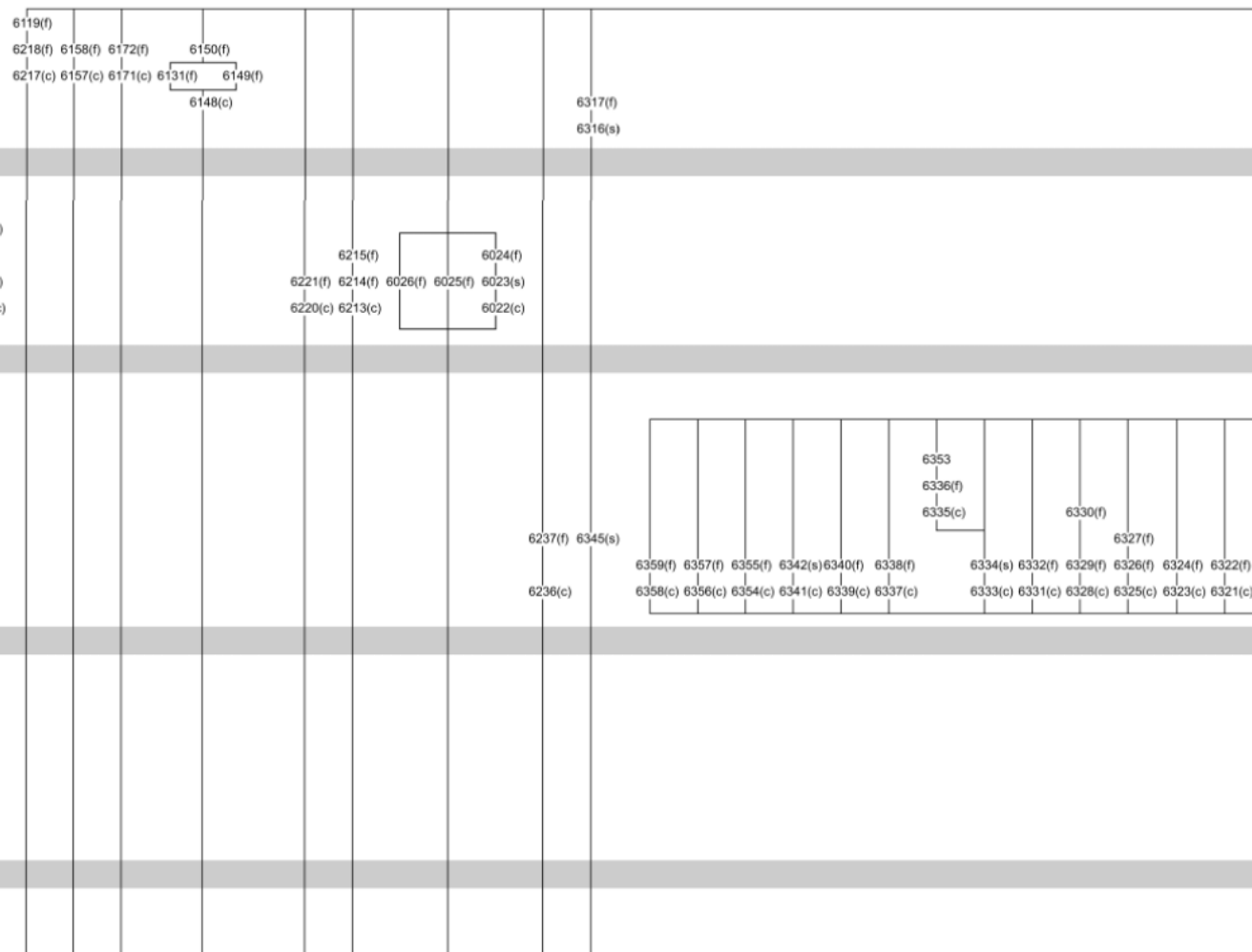
Phase 3 - 1889-1914
Home of the Incurables and early 20th century Activity

				4303(f)	4054(f)	4191(f)	4308(f)	4307(f)	4053(f)	4192(f)	
				4304(f)	4055(f)						
4194(f)	4190(f)	4059(f)	4023(f)	4020(f)	4017(f)	4016(f)	4014(f)	4012(f)	4011(f)	4008(f)	4007(f)
4193(c)	4189(c)	4058(c)	4022(c)	4021(c)	4018(c)	4017(c)	4015(c)	4013(c)	4010(c)	4009(c)	4006(c)

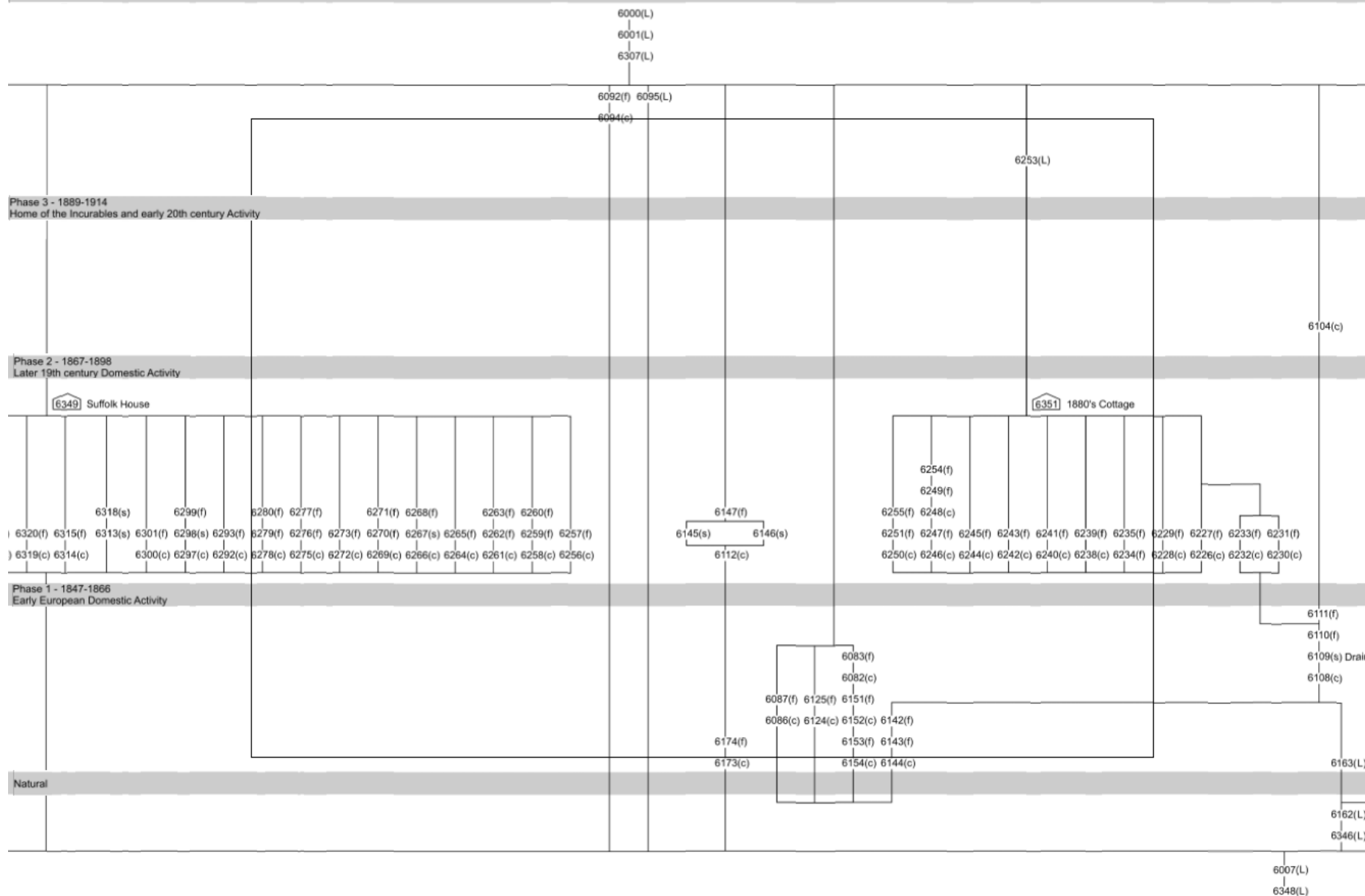
Phase 2 - 1867-1898
Later 19th century Domestic Activity

Phase 1 - 1847-1866
Early European Domestic Activity

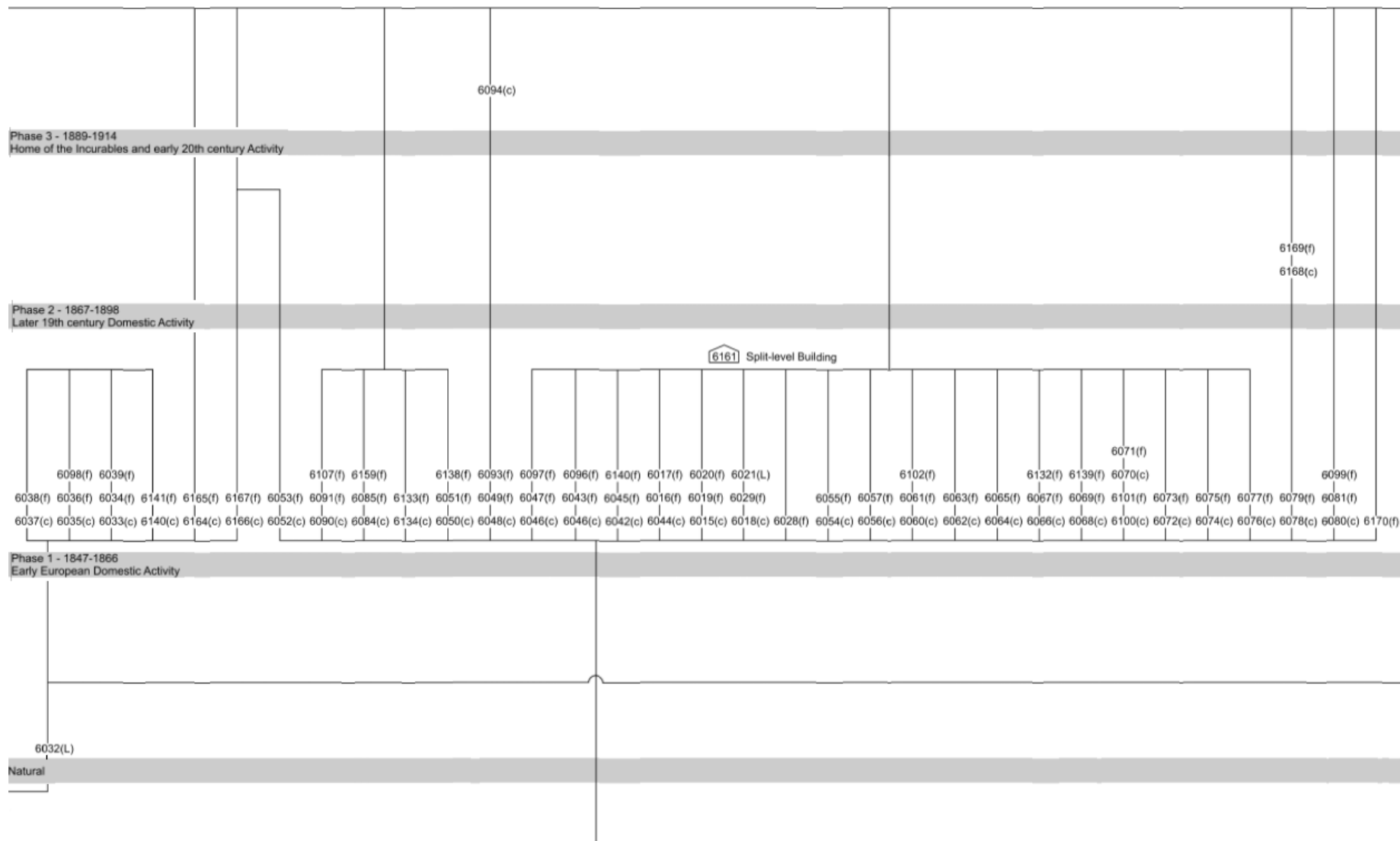
Natural



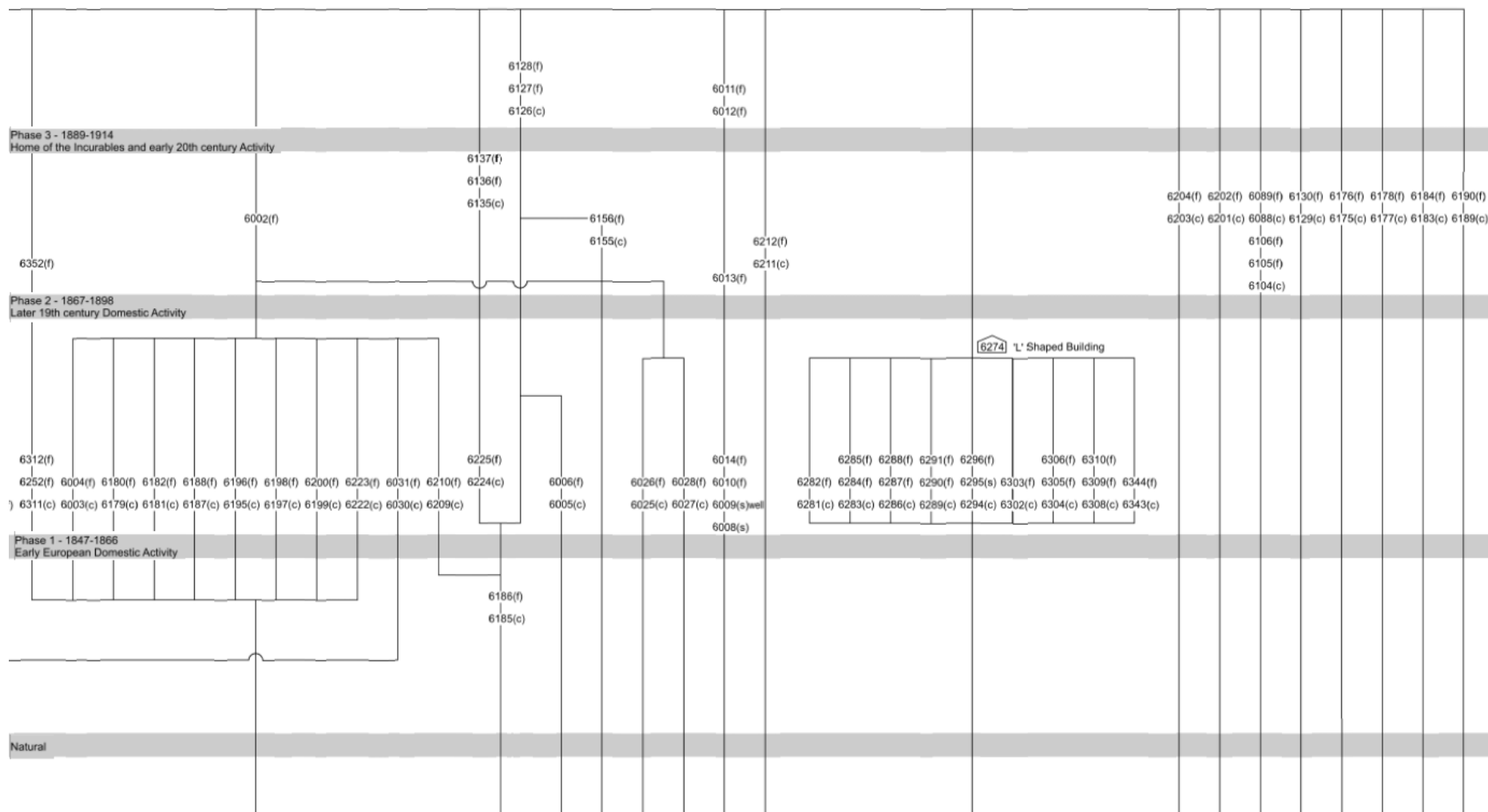
Phase 4 - Modern



Phase 4 - Modern



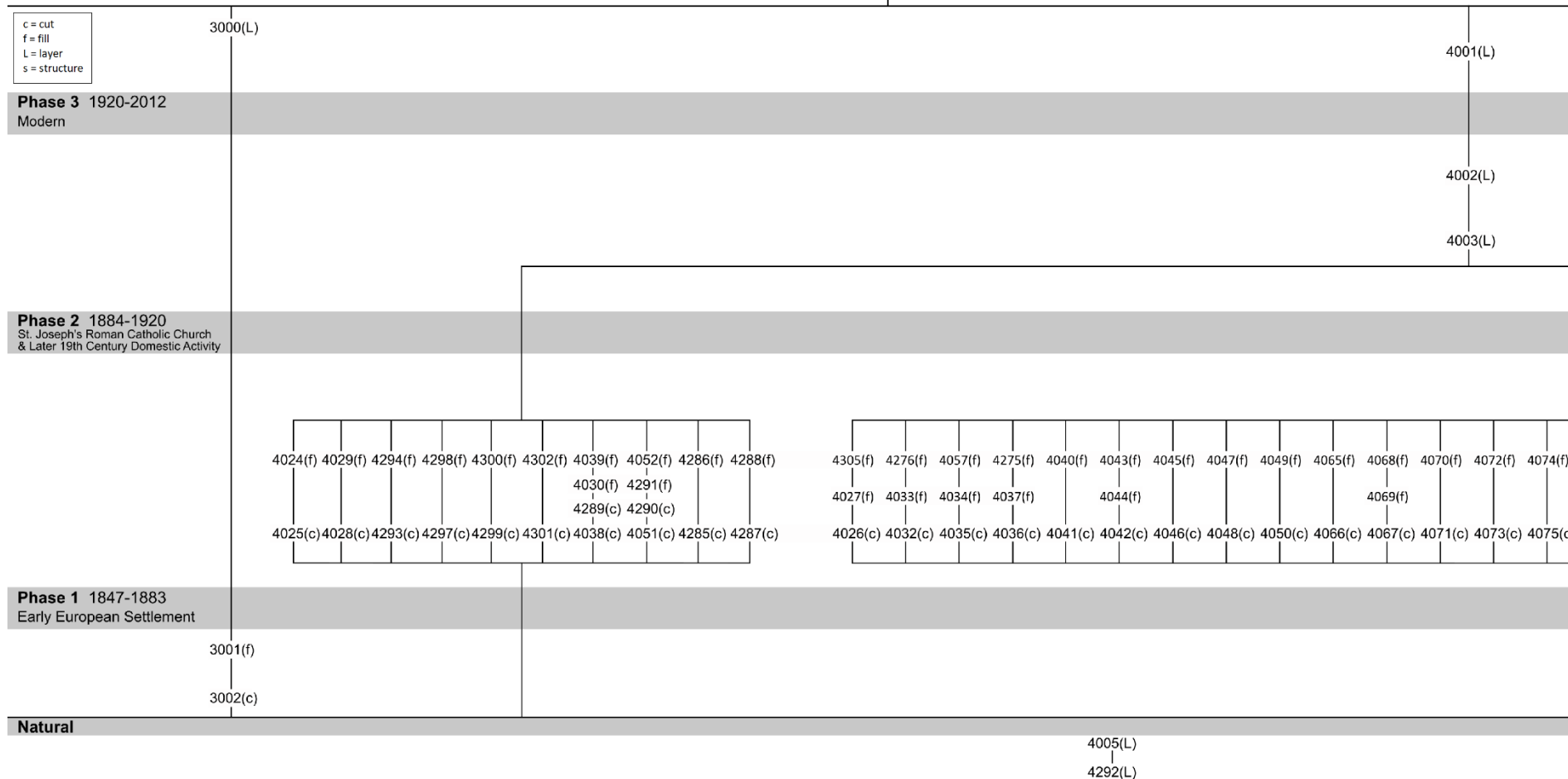
Phase 4 - Modern



APPENDIX 4 – HARRIS MATRIX TOWN ACRE 256

Town Acre 256

4000 Surface



Town Acre 256

4000 Surface

c = cut
f = fill
L = layer
s = structure

4001(L)

Phase 3 1920-2012
Modern

4002(L)

4003(L)

Phase 2 1884-1920
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church
& Later 19th Century Domestic Activity

(f)	4076(f)	4078(f)	4081(f)	4083(f)	4085(f)	4088(f)	4091(f)	4093(f)	4096(f)	4098(f)	4101(f)	4104(f)	4107(f)	4110(f)	4113(f)	4116(f)	4118(f)
		4080(f)				4089(f)			4095(f)	4094(f)	4102(f)	4105(f)	4108(f)	4111(f)	4114(f)		
5(c)	4077(c)	4079(c)	4082(c)	4084(c)	4086(c)	4090(c)	4092(c)	4094(c)	4097(c)	4100(c)	4103(c)	4106(c)	4109(c)	4112(c)	4115(c)	4117(c)	4119(c)

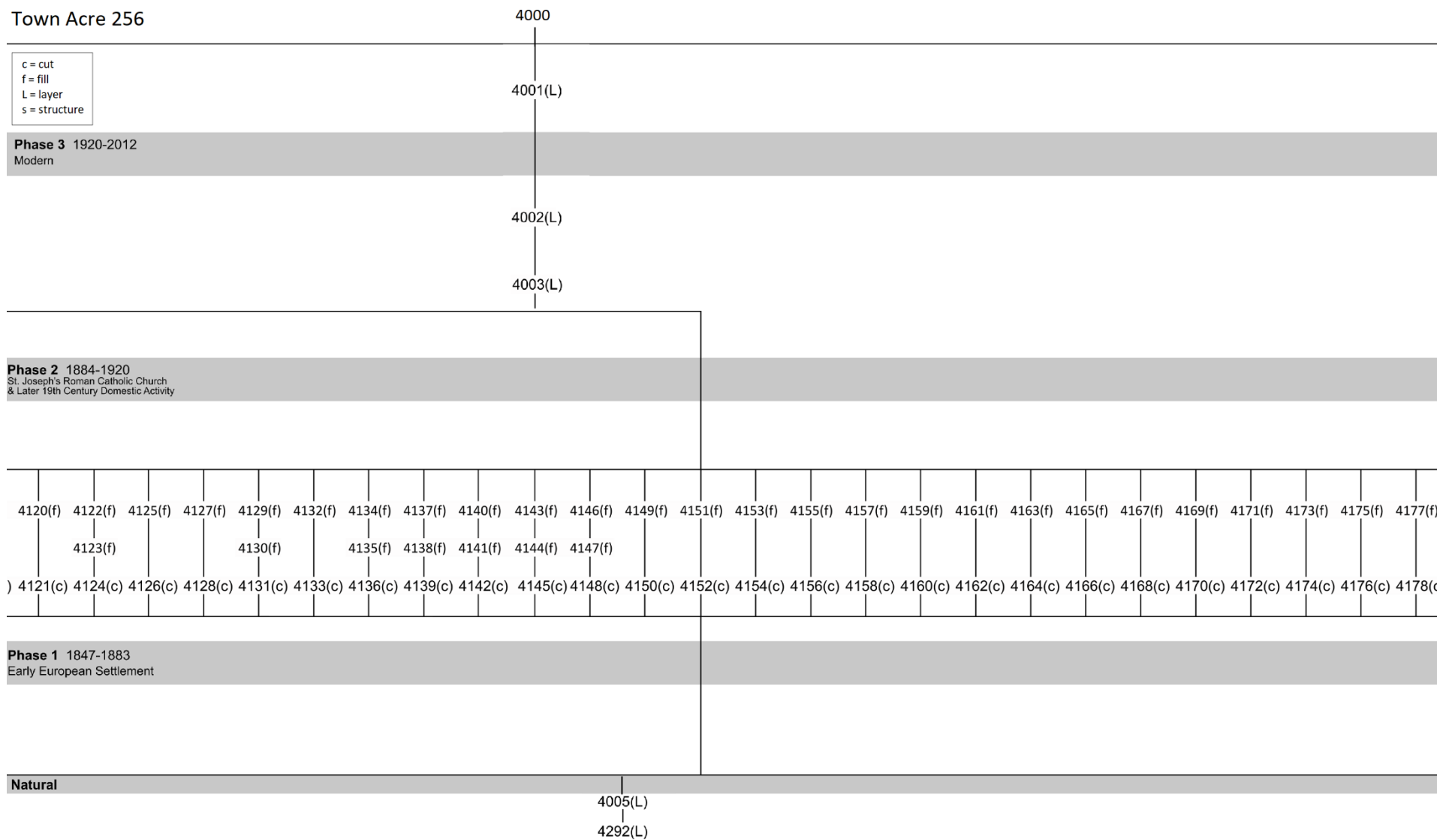
Phase 1 1847-1883
Early European Settlement

Natural

4005(L)

4292(L)

Town Acre 256



Town Acre 256

c = cut
f = fill
L = layer
s = structure

Phase 3 1920-2012
Modern

Phase 2 1884-1920
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church
& Later 19th Century Domestic Activity

7(f)	4179(f)	4181(f)	4183(f)	4186(f)	4250(f)	4252(f)	4254(f)	4256(f)	4258(f)	4260(f)	4262(f)	4264(f)	4266(f)	4268(f)	4270(f)	4272(f)	4274(f)	4278(f)	4280(f)	4282(f)	4284(f)	4060(f)	4311(f)	4313(f)	4315(f)
			4184(f)	4187(f)																		4061(f)			
8(c)	4180(c)	4182(c)	4185(c)	4188(c)	4249(c)	4251(c)	4253(c)	4255(c)	4257(c)	4259(c)	4261(c)	4263(c)	4265(c)	4267(c)	4269(c)	4271(c)	4273(c)	4277(c)	4279(c)	4281(c)	4293(c)	4062(c)	4310(c)	4312(c)	4314(c)

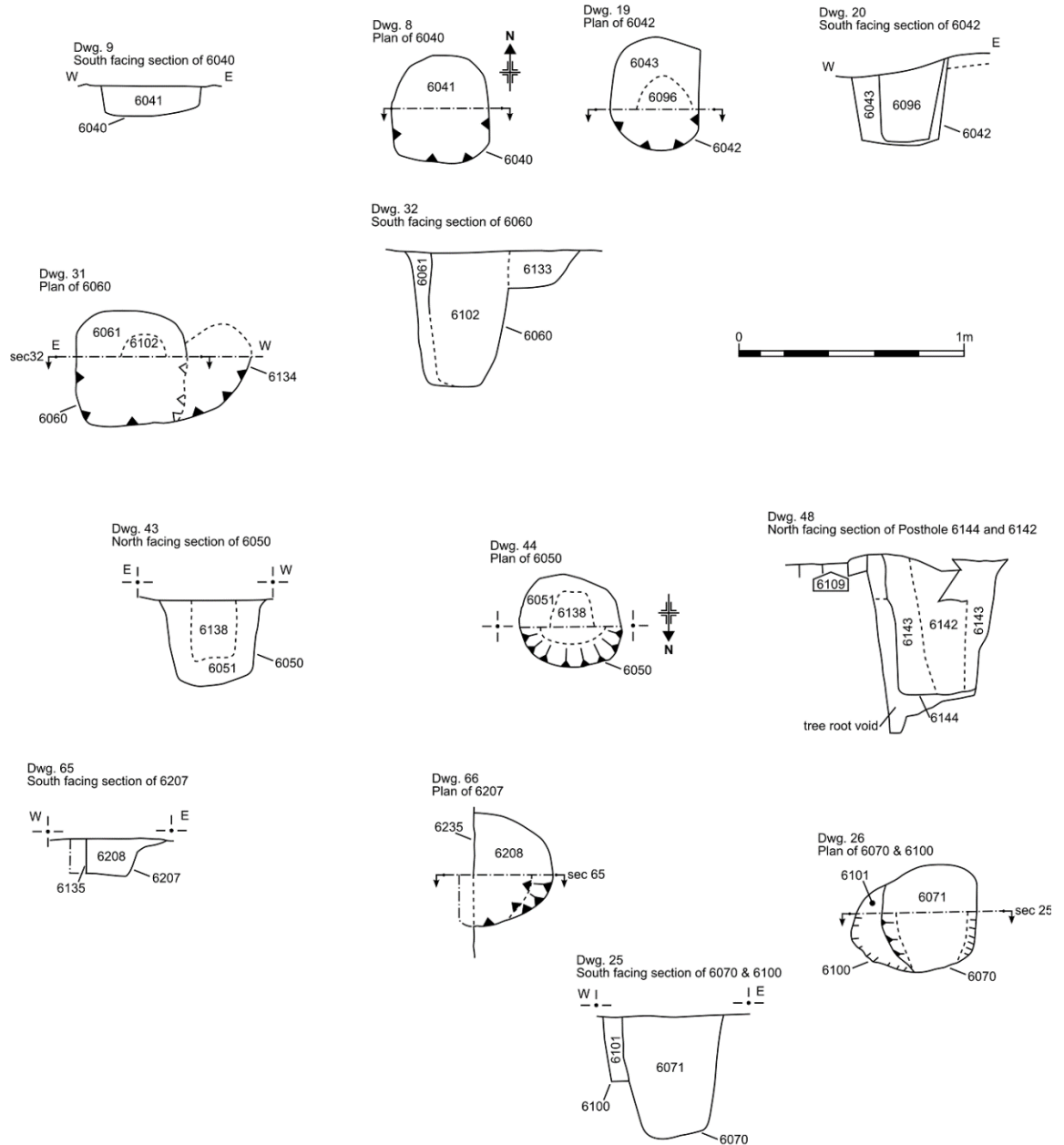
Phase 1 1847-1883
Early European Settlement

Natural

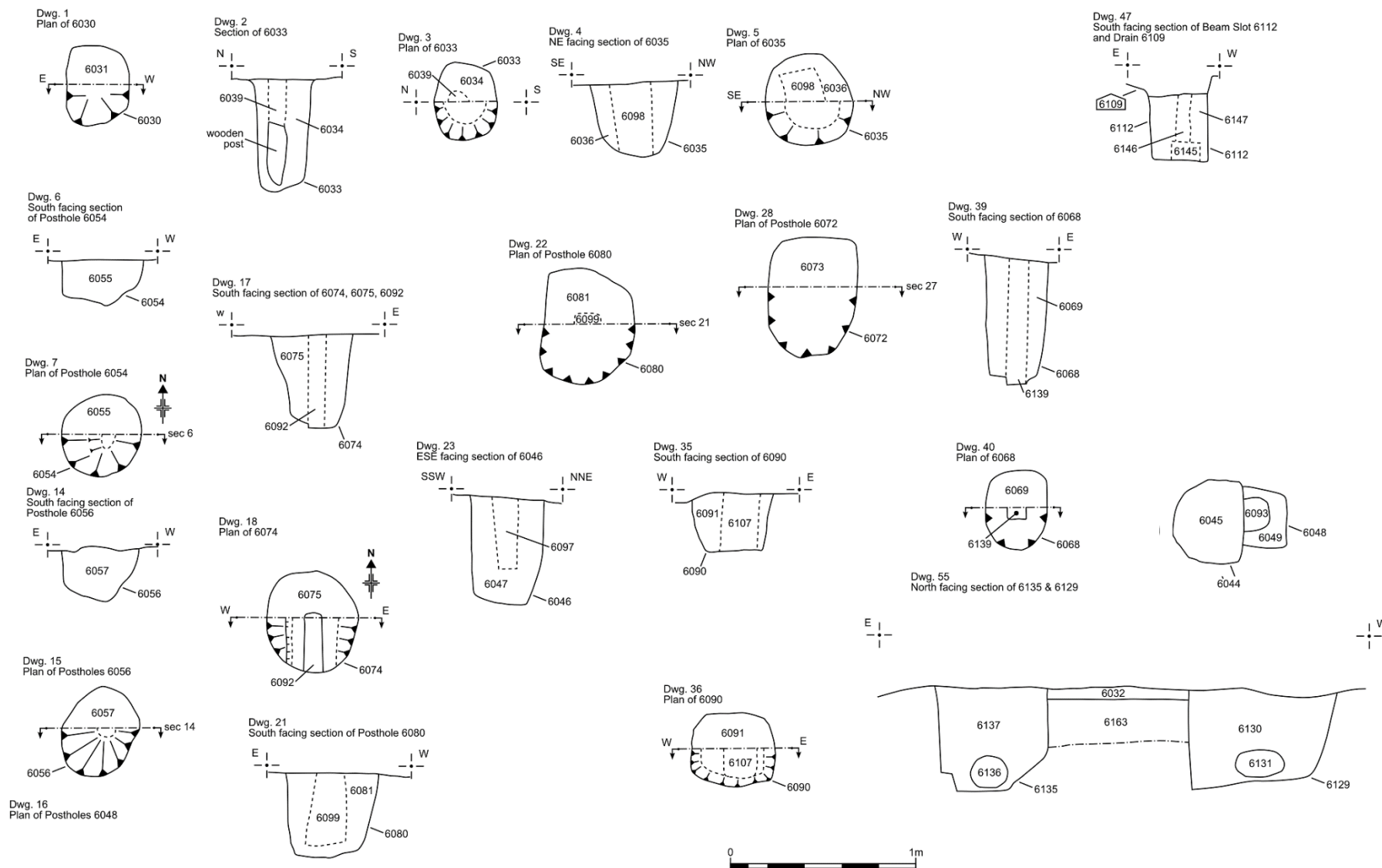
4005(L)
4292(L)

APPENDIX 5 – DRAWINGS

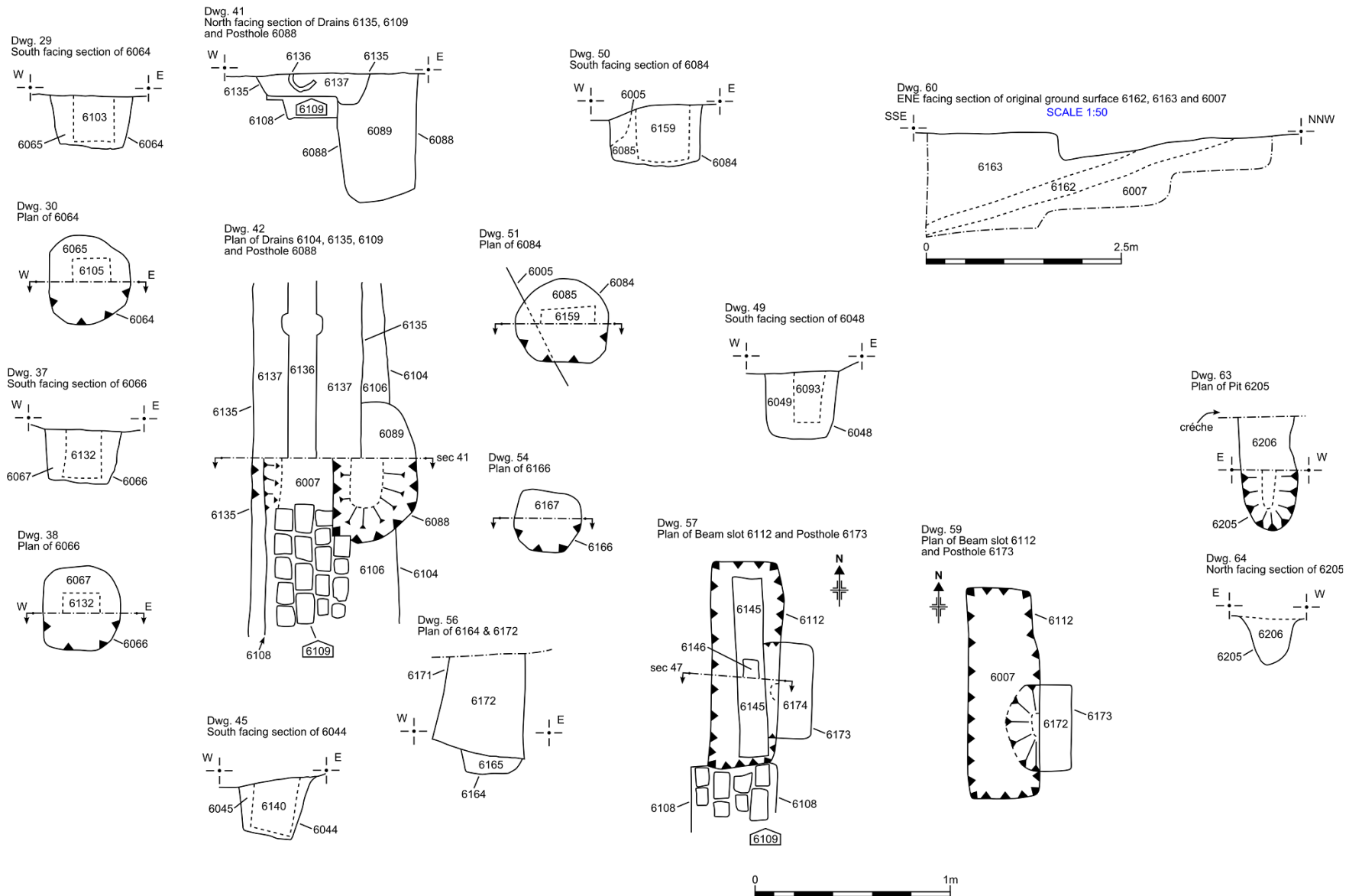
Town Acre 263



Town Acre 263



Town Acre 263

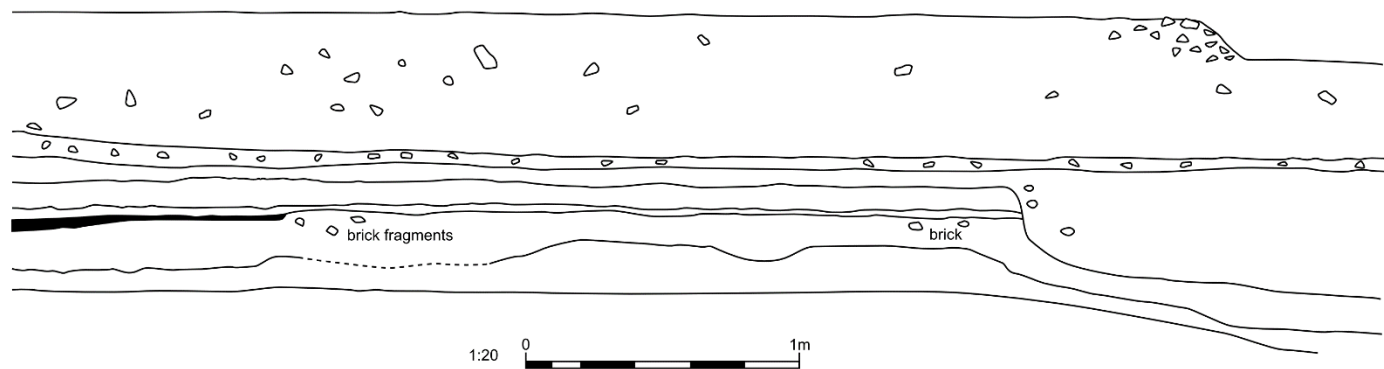




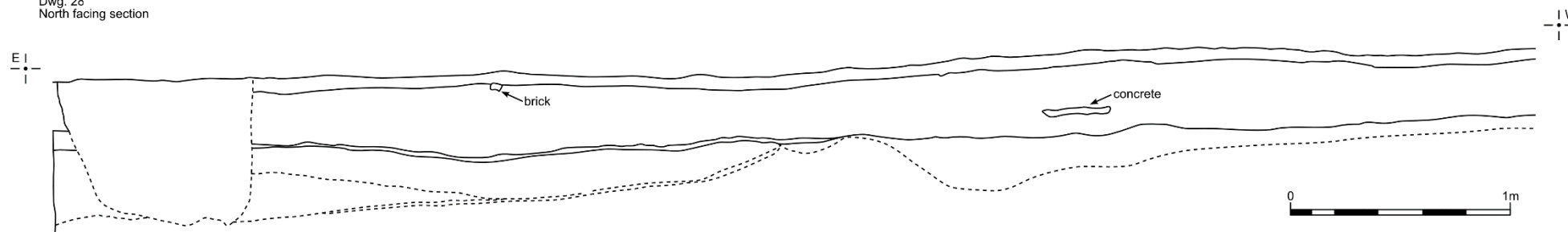


Town Acre 256

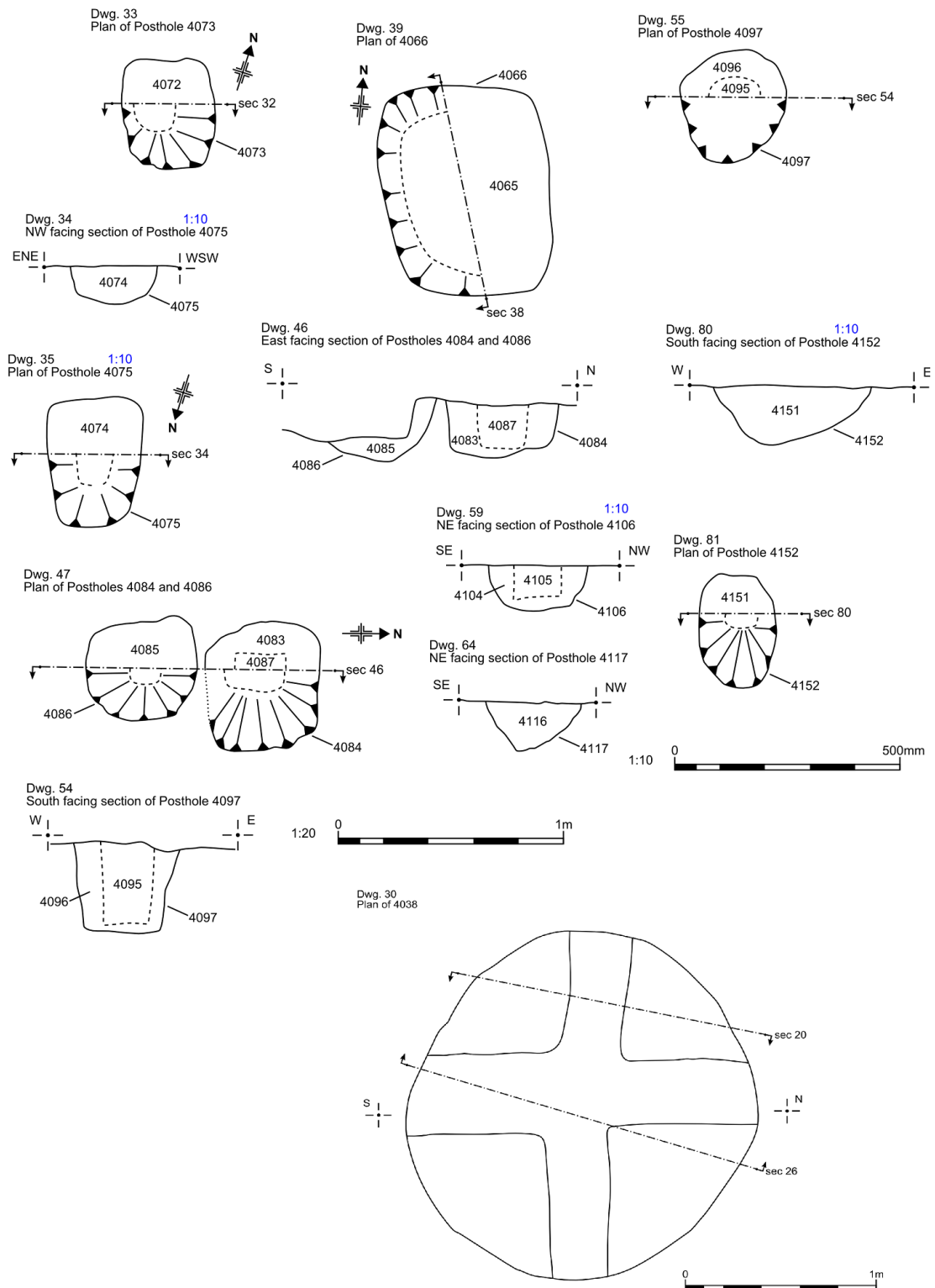
Dwg. 29
Section #2 facing approx N



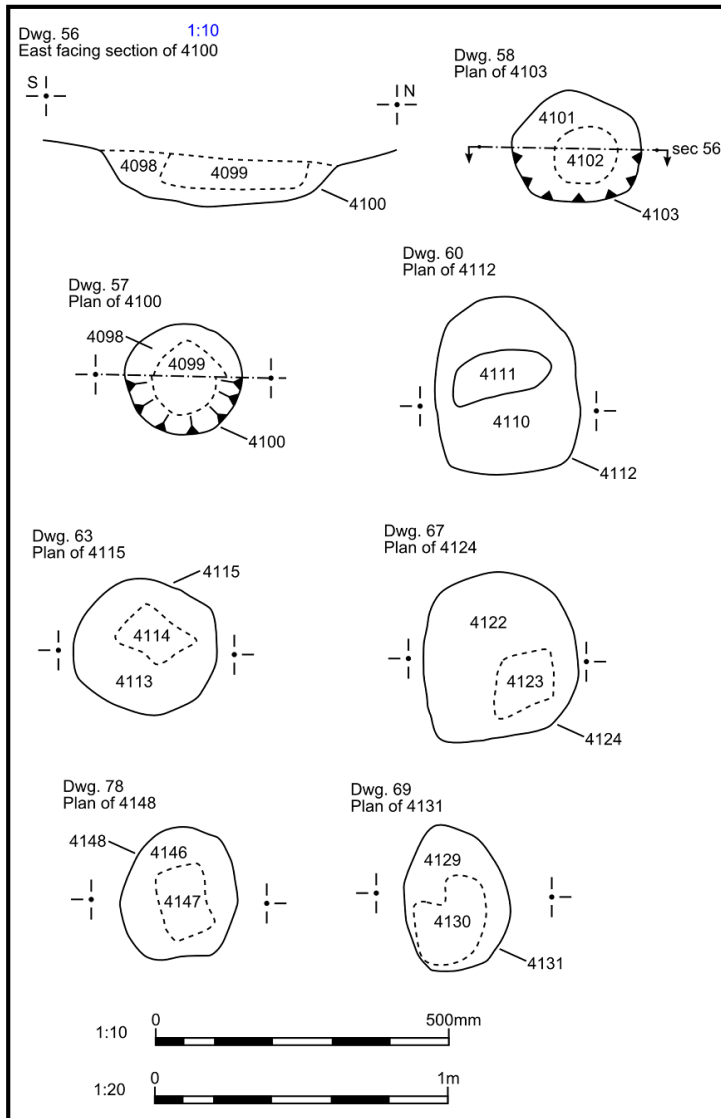
Dwg. 28
North facing section



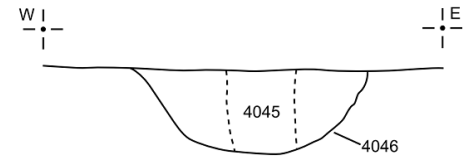
Town Acre 256



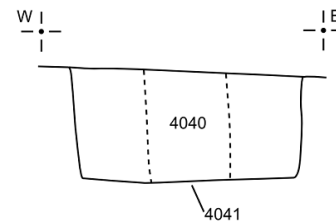
Town Acre 256



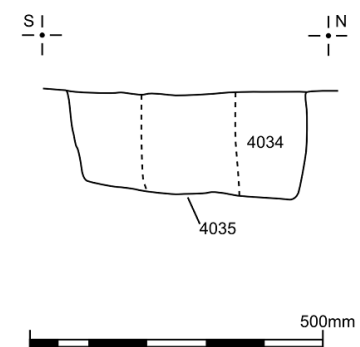
Dwg. 23
South facing section of 4046



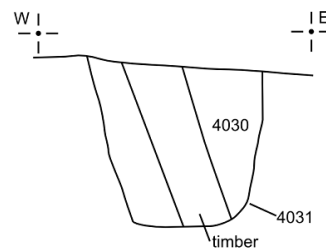
Dwg. 21
South facing section of 4041



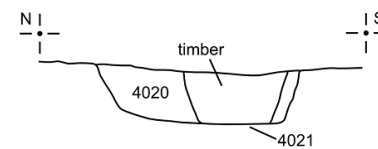
Dwg. 18
East facing section of 4035



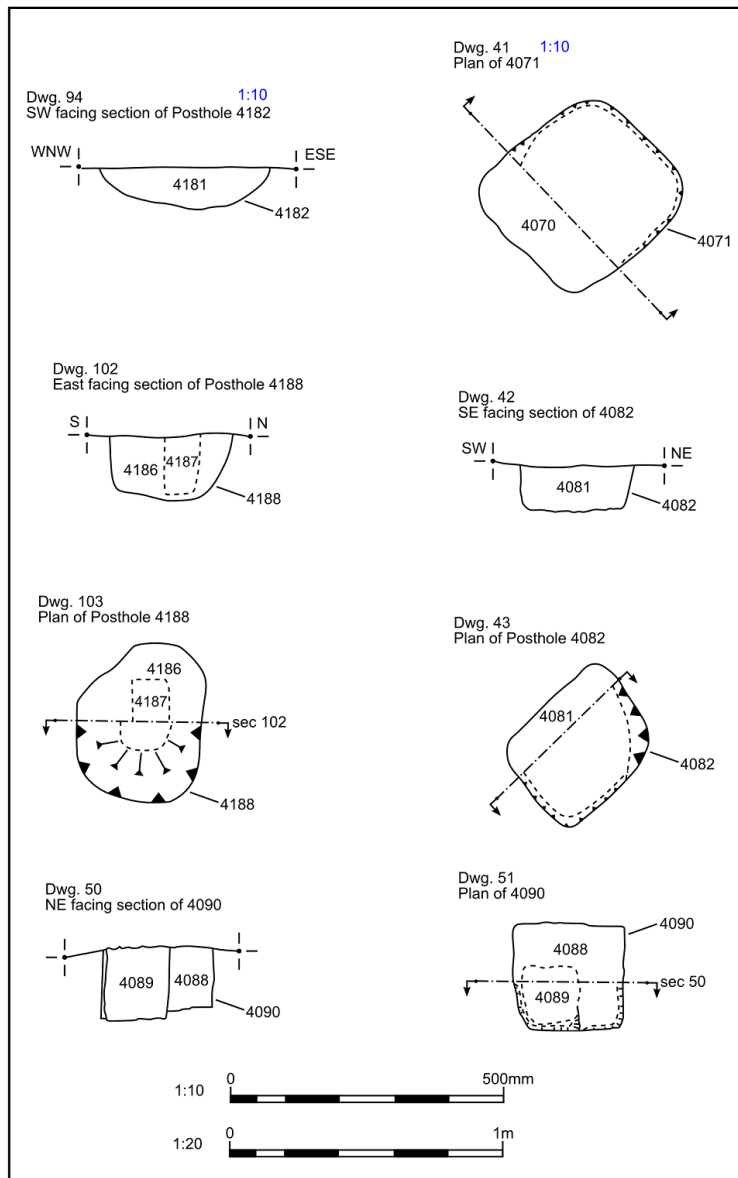
Dwg. 16
South facing section of 4031



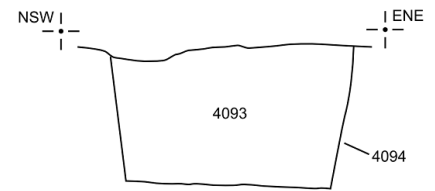
Dwg. 11
West facing section of 4021



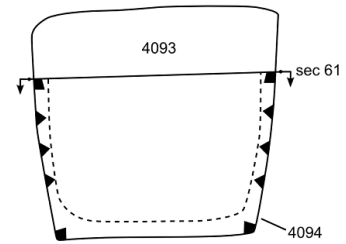
Town Acre 256



Dwg. 61
SSE facing section of 4094



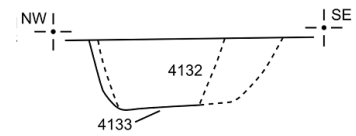
Dwg. 62
Plan of 4094



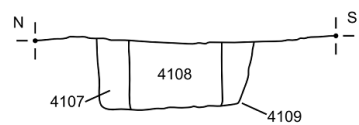
Dwg. 101
West facing section of Posthole 4085



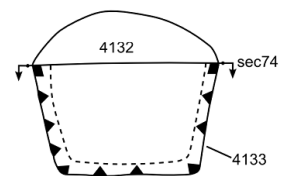
Dwg. 73
SW facing section of 4133



Dwg. 90
West facing section of 4109

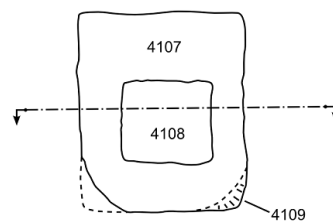


Dwg. 74
Plan of 4133



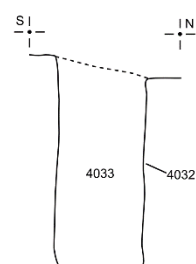
0 500mm

Dwg. 91
Plan of 4109

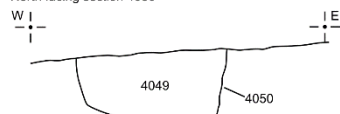


Town Acre 256

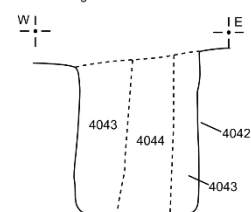
Dwg. 17
East facing section 4032



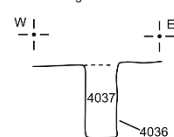
Dwg. 25
North facing section 4050



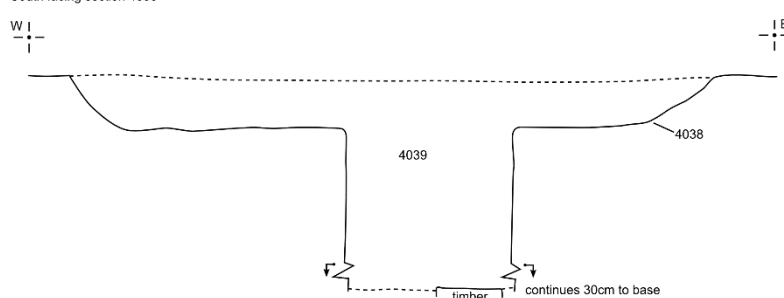
Dwg. 22
South facing section 4042



Dwg. 19
South facing section 4036

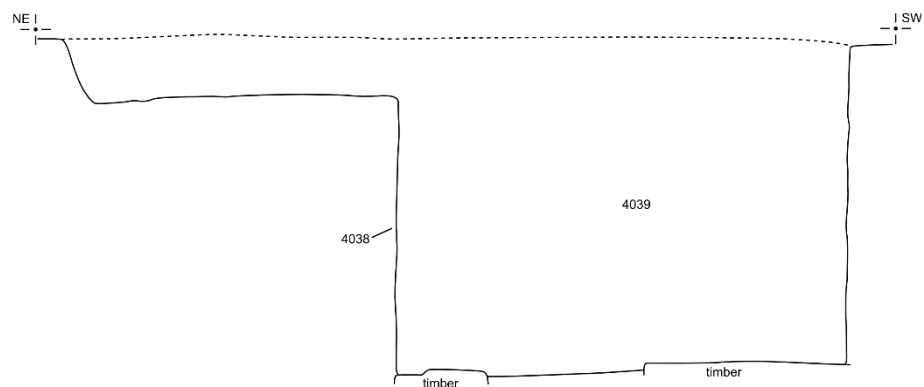


Dwg. 20
South facing section 4038



0 500mm

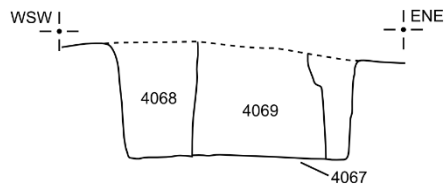
Dwg. 26
NW facing section of 4038



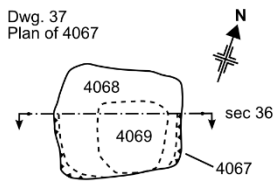
0 500mm

Town Acre 256

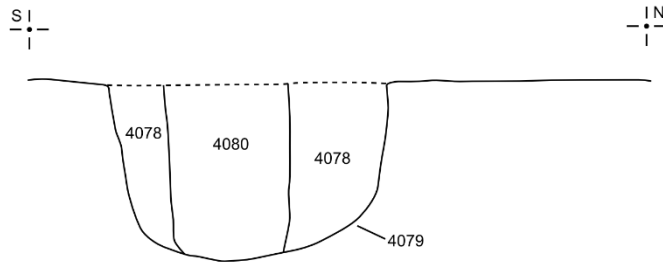
Dwg. 36
SSE facing section of 4067



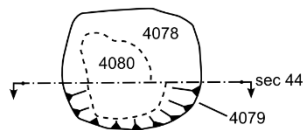
Dwg. 37
Plan of 4067



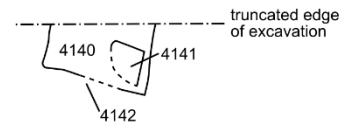
Dwg. 44
East facing section of 4079



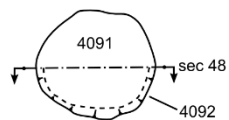
Dwg. 45
Plan of 4079



Dwg. 76
Plan of 4142



Dwg. 49
Plan of Posthole 4092



Dwg. 97
Plan of 4126

