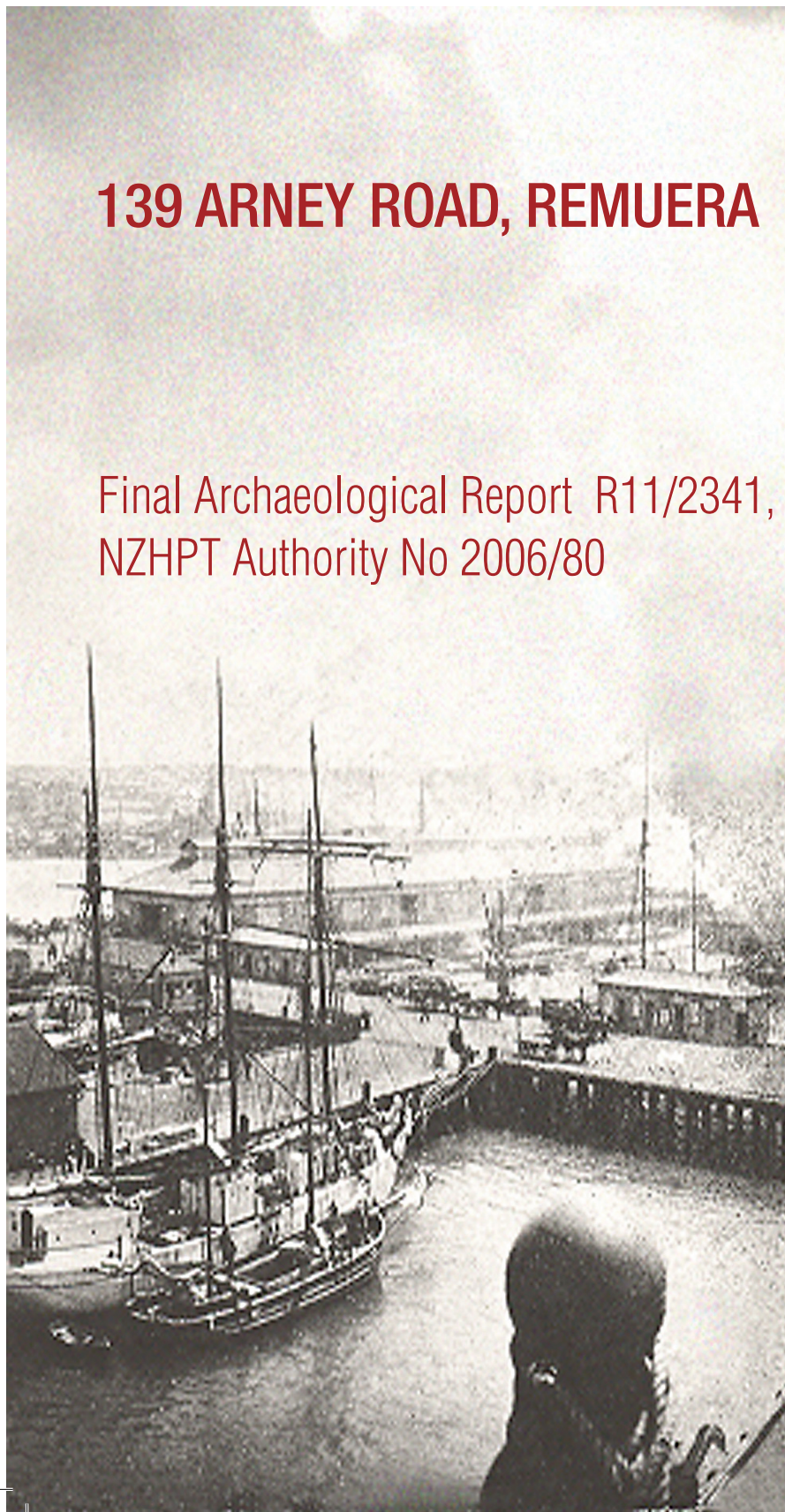


139 ARNEY ROAD, REMUERA

Final Archaeological Report R11/2341,
NZHPT Authority No 2006/80

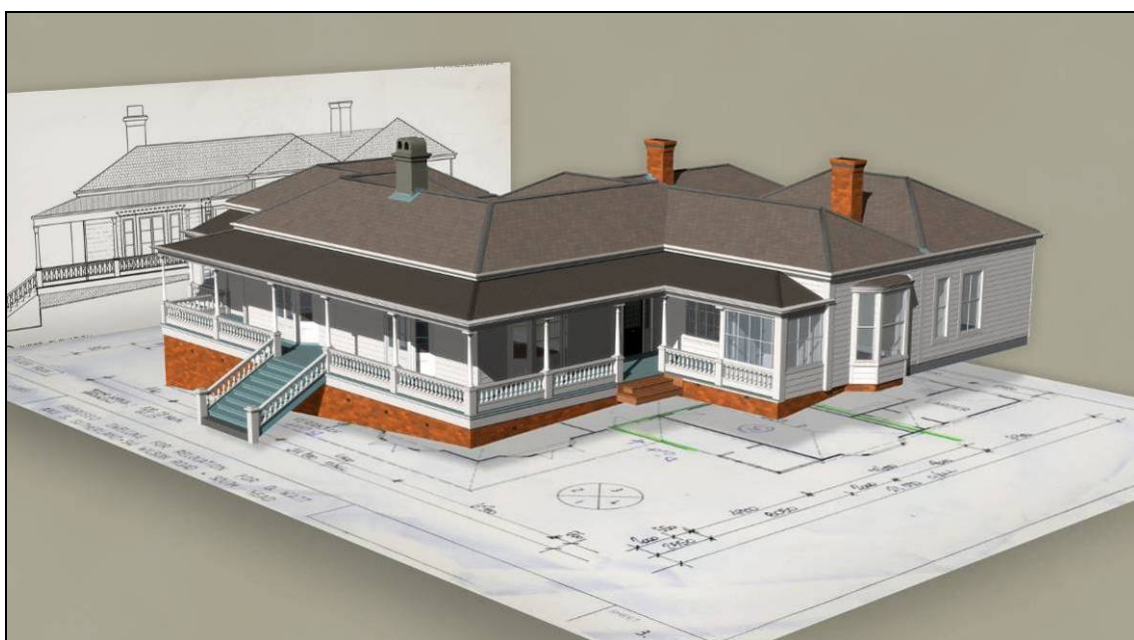
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139 ARNEY ROAD (SITE R11/2341), REMUERA: FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

In Fulfilment of NZHPT Authority No. 2006/80



Prepared for Graeme Fraser and Tracey Lum

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Contents of accompanying CD:

Photographic record by Hamish Macdonald
Pearson 2005 report
Adam 2005, 2006 reports

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Part 1: Project Background

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The property at 139 Arney Rd in Remuera, Auckland has been redeveloped and its historic house, previously known as 'Woodville', moved off-site. Removal of the house and development of the grounds was expected to impact on an archaeological site and the Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) required an Authority application to be made before the proposed works proceeded. An Authority to modify the site (recorded as R11/2341) was granted in November 2005 (no. 2006/80), conditional on an archaeological investigation and recording of the historic structures on the property. This report describes the results of monitoring the demolition of an old cottage, recording of the house prior to and during its removal, and subsurface investigations around the property for archaeological remains related to the historic occupation of the property.

This is the final report for NZHPT Authority 2006/80 and follows an interim report (Bickler 2009a) with an addendum (Bickler 2009b).

General Background

Four reports had previously been prepared for 139 Arney Rd, detailing many aspects of the history of the house and gardens (Adam 2006; Dave Pearson Architects 2005; Yoffe 2005; Foster 2005) during the early phases of the project. The historic research undertaken by these authors established that a number of prominent persons had both owned and occupied the house at various times, confirming its place in the social history of the upper echelons of Auckland Society and its general significance in Auckland's history.

The initial archaeological assessment concluded that the presence of archaeological remains relating to Maori occupation was unlikely (Foster 2005) and this indeed proved to be the case. Foster also suggested that while there might be some artefactual evidence relating to the pre-1900 historic period of occupation, the possibility of additional structural evidence of the stables or other buildings previously located on the property was low.

However, further inspection of the property by Clough & Associates in October 2005 and limited testing carried out in the vicinity of the modern garage (and former stables) provided evidence that did suggest subsurface remains probably relating to the 19th century stables. The locations of rubbish pits referred to by Foster in his report were not specifically identified, but were thought to be in the vicinity of the stables. These were investigated during the project in 2008 and 2009, although in general they proved to be small and the material scattered.

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

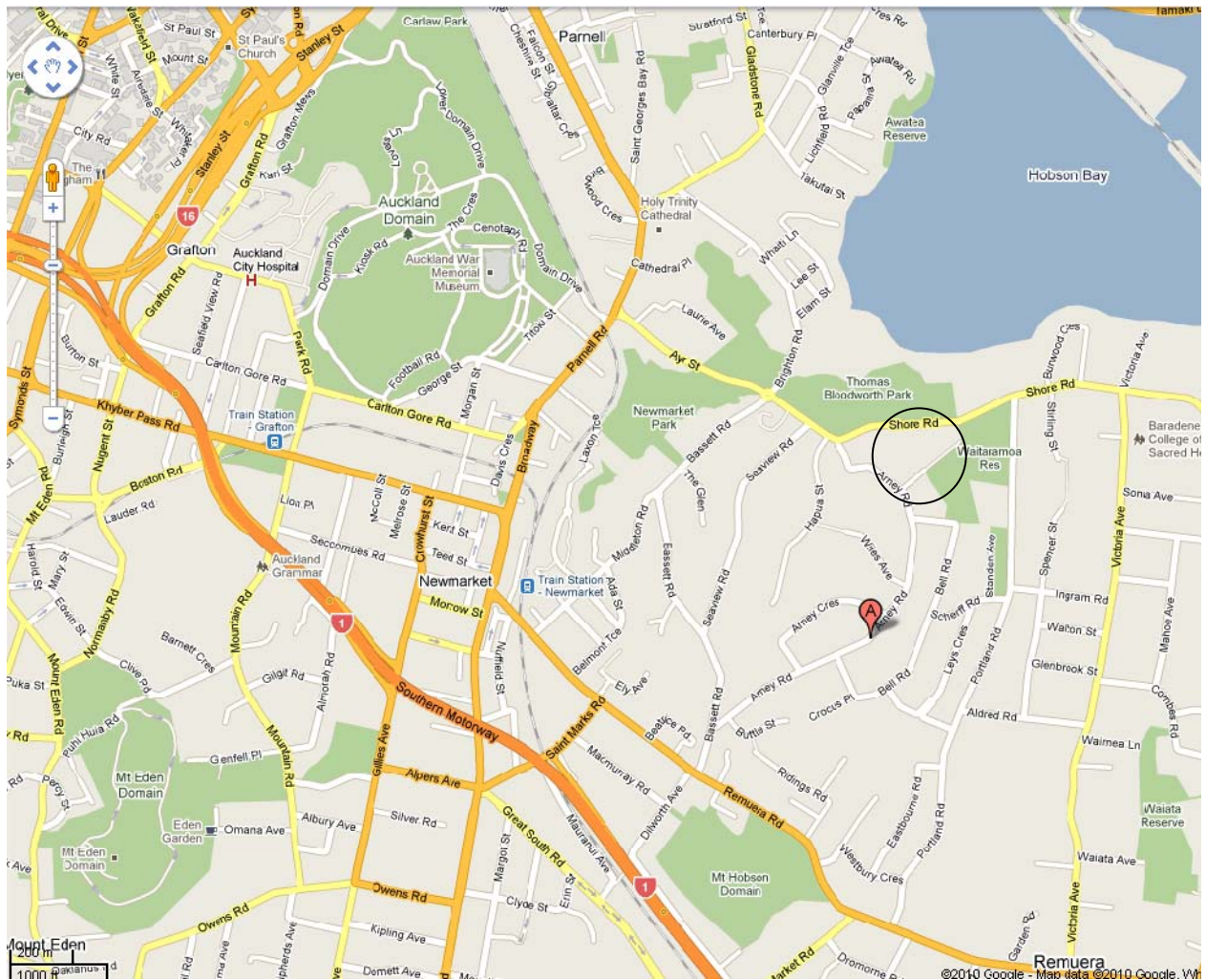


Figure 1. General location map (Google Maps 2010)

Investigation Team

The field work, including additional architectural recording of the house and excavations, was carried out by:

- Rod Clough, Project Director
- Barry Baquié, Archaeologist
- Simon Bickler, Archaeologist.

Artefacts were analysed by Bickler and Jennifer Low.

3D Computer modelling was carried out by T. Macdiarmid and S. Bickler.

Continued on next page

INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED



Figure 2. View of 139 Arney Rd Property, Auckland (Google Earth)

Research Aims

The archaeological investigations aimed to:

- Establish the full extent and nature of surviving archaeological evidence on the development site.
- Detail any structural remains of the former stables area.
- Analyse any historic materials and interpret them within their historic context.
- Consider the archaeological remains as they fit within the broader heritage landscape.
- Add to existing knowledge of the material remains/artefact assemblages of historic residential sites in Auckland.
- Add to our knowledge of lifestyles during the latter half of 19th century Auckland.

Continued on next page

INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

Methodology

Recording of the house, cottage and garden involved the following:

1. A detailed photographic record of the house and cottage was made in addition to the recording already carried out and presented in the Dave Pearson Architects Ltd heritage report (2005).
2. The house was photographed in the context of the gardens and details of gardens were recorded by Hamish Macdonald (report in attached CD).
3. Detailed recording of building features not already dealt with in the Pearson report was undertaken (for example cross sections, internal elevations and details of changes to the building fabric).
4. Details of the original building fabric were recorded, e.g. wall papers, timbers and other building materials for comparative purposes.
5. Roof and subfloor cavities were inspected to provide information on the phasing of changes to the buildings through time.
6. Wood samples were taken by Dr Gretel Boswijk of Auckland University for dendrochronological analysis to assist in establishing the chronology of the house.
7. Detailed recording of the foundations was undertaken.
8. A plan of the site with existing contours, garden terraces, paths and buildings was plotted.

Additional historical research was also carried out to assist in the interpretation of the archaeological remains.

The focus of the archaeological investigation was in areas to be developed for the new residential development. This included:

1. The area of the existing garage.
2. The area between the garage and the house (which was under tarmac, and included paths around the existing house and therefore could not be assessed initially).
3. Areas under the house.

Monitoring of the demolition of both the cottage and the house was also carried out and further details recorded. The areas under both were examined for archaeological features.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

History of the Property

A detailed history of the property was written by Susan Yoffe and is included in Pearson (2005). The information presented here is taken from that report to provide a general background to the results of the archaeological work. Table 1 at the end of this section summarises the general chronology of events relating to property.

Major John Gray

The property passed into European ownership in the early 1850s. In 1851 Dr Andrew Sinclair, Colonial Secretary, assigned Henry Tacy Kemp (son of missionary James Kemp) to negotiate the purchase of an area of 700 acres on the seaward side of Remuera Road. The Maori owners demanded £12,000 but were eventually satisfied with £5,000 which they insisted was to be paid in gold. This became Section 16 and was auctioned on 3 May 1852.¹ The property at 139 Arney Road allocated by Crown Grant 5763 on 10 June 1852 to Major John Gray of the 40th Foot. Major Gray, who arrived with his wife Barbara Hale on the *Sir George Seymour* in 1847, was the Commandant of the RNZ fencible force 'Tamaki'. His remission certificate of £73 was used to pay for the property.² It is not clear what Major Gray did with the property but the area was evidently desirable.³ The land was sold to Samuel Wood in 1854.⁴

Samuel Wood

Samuel Allen Wood (1813-1884), had arrived in the Bay of Islands in 1837 where he bought property and opened a hotel. His businesses included brewing and he was also a wine and spirit merchant. He went into business as an estate agent with Henry Hardington and is reputed to have bought the first section in Parnell.⁵ However, his rapid expansion in the young town of Auckland caught up with him and in September 1850 a notice advised that 'all claims against Mr S.A. Wood should be left with Merriman Esq. Solicitor, Queen Street'.⁶ He went to Sydney and opened the Saracens Head Hotel.⁷ He returned to Auckland in 1853 and continued his various business interests.

Continued on next page

¹ Recollections 1859-1920, A Sketch History of Early Remuera, Winifred Macdonald, Milnes of Remuera 1984. p.3

² Index 5A393

³ *New Zealander (NZer)* 22.10.1853 p.2(1)

⁴ Index 4D 359

⁵ *NZH* 23 July 1884 p.4 (5) obit.

⁶ *NZer* 28 September, p.1(4)

⁷ *NZer* 11 December 1850 p.1 (3)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Samuel Wood, *continued*

The residence he named Woodville was built in 1855 or 1856. Shortly afterwards, however, the house was advertised for rent.⁸ On 17 September 1857 two allotments were mortgaged to Major Charles William Thompson for £1,000.⁹

An advertisement in the *New Zealander* on 18 April 1860 offered both properties for sale including the 9.5 acres of land with the house called Woodville where Samuel Wood was living. The property was advertised as being exceptionally desirable, being situated between the residences of the Hon. The Attorney General and Donald McLean Esq. The house was described as an 'excellent Family Residence, contains nine Rooms, with Stables, and all necessary out-houses adjoining'; and the land was described as 'laid down in grass and substantially fenced, and comprises Ornamental Shrubbery, Orchard, and Kitchen Garden'.

In early 1861 the property was sold to Andrew Sinclair for £740.

Andrew Sinclair

Andrew Sinclair (1833-1923) had come to Auckland from Glasgow in 1852 to join his uncle, Dr Andrew Sinclair, Colonial Secretary, a renowned botanist. The younger Andrew Sinclair joined the Survey Department and in 1856 he was appointed Auckland's chief surveyor, a position he held for the following 36 years. Sinclair married Miss Jane Graham, the daughter of an English military officer, a few years after arriving in Auckland and they had four children.¹⁰ Andrew Sinclair sold the property on 6 May 1878 to T.C. Smith.

Puckey Family

The property passed from T.C. Smith to John Russell Gray on 31 March 1880¹¹ and then on 15 July 1901 to Sarah Jane Dickey, wife of William FairGough Dickey, Wanganui Customs Officer, for the sum of £1,500.¹² In 1911 Sarah Dickey sold to Robert William Chapman, a Waiouru sheepfarmer, for £2,800¹³ who in turn sold on 15 June 1916 to Annie Puckey for £3,250.¹⁴

Continued on next page

⁸ *NZer* 27 June 1857 p.4(1)

⁹ Index 4M 598

¹⁰ *NZ Herald* 30.12.1922.

¹¹ Index 11A 751

¹² Index 18A556, R75.447, CT 103.252

¹³ Index 18A556, R195.154

¹⁴ Index 18A556, R263.396

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Puckey Family, *continued*

Three years later, on 25 August 1919, Annie Puckey's will was probated and the property left to her two daughters Mary Otway, the wife of Loftus Hasting Otway, and Cora Williams, the wife of Norman Theodore Williams. The will stated that the land at Arney Road was to be surveyed and divided into two equal parts. Mary Otway was to have the portion with the house and Cora Williams the remainder. Cora sold her portion to her sister, Mary, for £1,125.¹⁵ The property then passed to Alfred Puckey, Annie Puckey's brother-in-law, for £2,000 on 13 February 1925,¹⁶ who sold part of the frontage to the Auckland City Council in 1928.¹⁷ The property passed on to Alfred's wife in 1936¹⁸ until it was sold to Hugh and Gwendolene Wright in 1950.¹⁹

Hugh Wright

Hugh Wright was the son of the founder of the Hugh Wright chain of men's wear shops. Hugh Wright Snr (1870-1948), founded the business in 1904 with a shop in Karangahape Road. Hugh Jnr joined the firm in 1930 and on his father's death in 1948 became the managing director. He moved the flagship store to Queen Street and expanded the chain to thirty shops throughout New Zealand.²⁰ Hugh and Gwendolene had three children when they moved to Arney Road; a fourth was to be born later.

Renovations

After many years of neglect the house was in need of upgrading to accommodate a family. A building application dated 1 September 1950 was prepared by architectural firm Massey Beatson Rix-Trot & Carter, which set out the alterations (Figure 3).

Renovations at this time involved modernizing the kitchen (room G12 in Pearson 2005, see Figure 5) and adjacent laundry (G13). The old wood stove was removed and the cabinetry still present in the house at the time of its removal was installed. The interior was painted and wallpapered and made comfortable for the family. A marble fireplace by Adams was imported from Britain for the reception room (G01). The bathroom (G10) was updated and an additional toilet and basin provided in the new cloak room. Space for this was generated by covering the existing external stairs at the rear entry (G09) and extending the house to the south. An external door at the far end of this room gave access to the rear court.

Continued on next page

¹⁵ Index 18A556 R298 386

¹⁶ Index 18A 556, R447 696

¹⁷ Index 18A 556, R528 102

¹⁸ Index 18A 556, R592.361

¹⁹ CT 953.94 1.1979 ha

²⁰ *NZ Herald* 7 Oct 1994. Sec. 1 p.9

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Renovations, *continued*

An existing bathroom attached to the house, but at the lower level (G08) was used by the domestic servants who lived in the cottage behind. Mrs Wright remembered that a stair was created to connect this with the hall G02 at this time; however this is not shown on the building application.²¹

The Wrights also submitted a building application dated 28 July 1952 to 'dismantle the existing stable, re-erect as garage in the same location'.

The Fire

Another building application was made on 19 June 1957 following a fire which started in the laundry. It destroyed the ceiling and the roof above the kitchen and ruined the ceilings in the dining room (G15) and reception room (G01). In the reception room the original ceiling was apparently replicated with plaster overlaid with battens to match the original board and batten ceiling of the passage. In the dining room the plaster ceiling in the house at the time of its removal replaced the original, and the existing wallpaper was chosen by the Wrights at the time. The roof was repaired with slate from England.²²

Cottage Renovations

A further building application dated 1 March 1960 was for renovations to the cottage, with a projected value of £465. The outbuilding was upgraded with a kitchen and shower to provide a self contained flat for domestic help, while the other half was lined and became the children's playroom.

Subdivision Plans

From the beginning the Wrights had plans to subdivide the property. The first application was for three sections on the bottom of the cliff on Beach Road (now Shore Road), plus a triangular section at the top of Woodville Road, while the house would remain on 2 acres. This was not approved. The second plan in 1952 was proposed and a third plan in 1954 to create three Beach Road (Shore Road) sections, was granted approval by the Auckland City Council but nothing was done. Plans were again submitted in 1971 and 1980.²³

After Hugh Wright's death the family pursued the idea of subdivision. In 1996 the Specimen Tree Company was commissioned to write a report identifying trees to be removed in preparation for subdivision. A Land Use Resource Consent for eight units was granted in April 1997 but never actioned. The property was later sold on and passed to the current owners in 2000.

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²¹ Mrs Gwendolene Wright, pers. comm. to Susan Yoffe, May 2005

²² Ibid.

²³ ACC 380 Box 51 File No C218

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

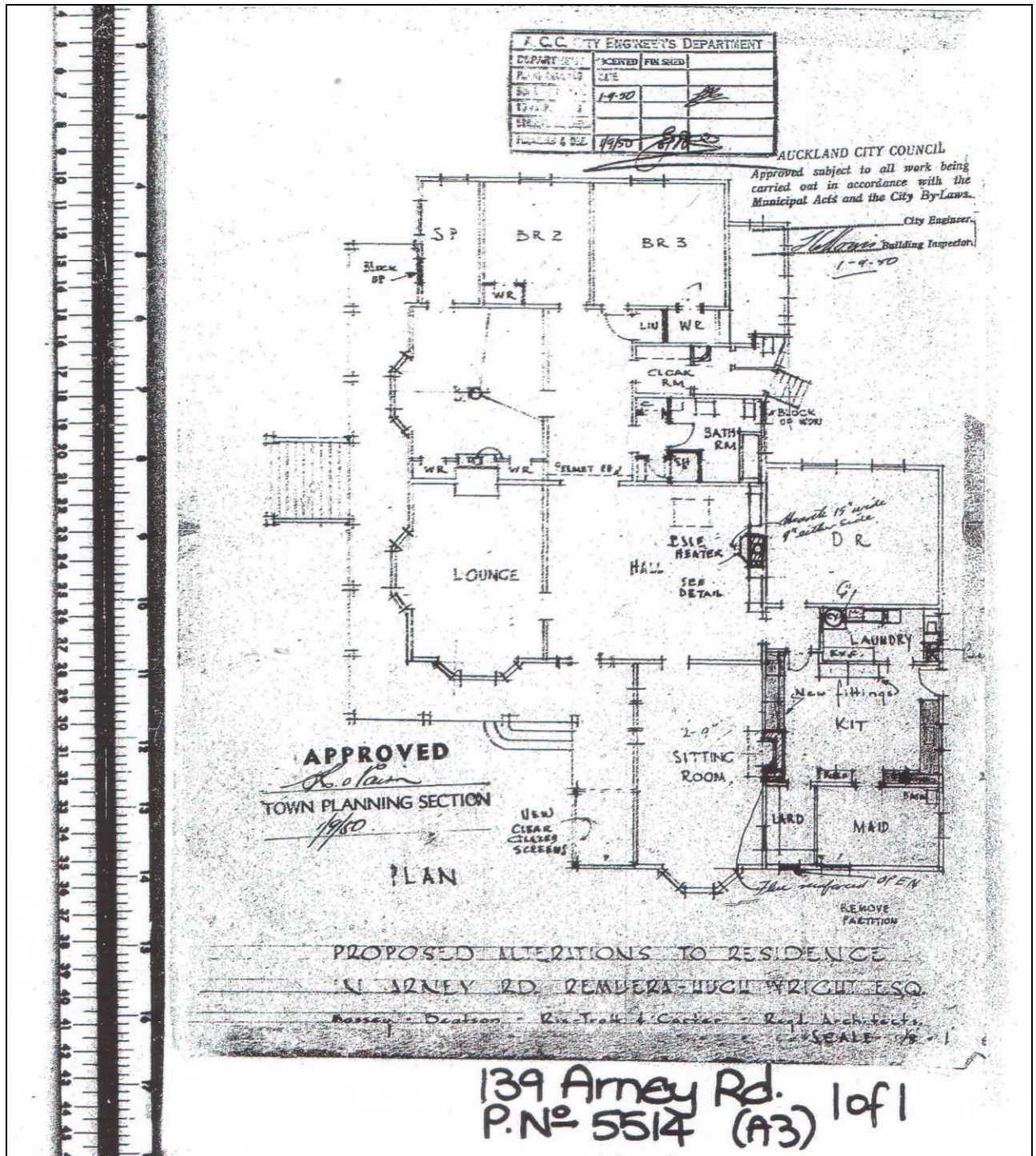


Figure 3. Building Consent Application submitted by the Wrights in 1950

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Table 1. Chronology of Events (adapted from Pearson 2005). Dates relating to construction and subsequent structural work are shaded

Date	Event
1820	The first Europeans arrived at the Waitemata Harbour.
1840	Auckland was founded.
1842	Samuel Wood opens the Royal Hotel in Princes St
1847	Major John Gray arrived in New Zealand. Local churches and schools were established at Remuera by European settlers.
1851/52	The government bought land in Remuera for division into allotments.
1852	The Arney Road property was sold to Major John Gray.
1854	The property was sold to Samuel Wood.
1855/56	The residence known as 'Woodville' was constructed.
1861	Woodville is sold to Andrew Sinclair, Gentleman.
1878	The property was sold to T.C. Smith.
1880	The property was sold to John Russell Gray.
1901	The property was sold to Sarah Jane Dickey.
1911	The property was sold to Robert William Chapman.
1916	The property was sold to Annie Puckey.
1919	The property was probated to Annie Puckey's daughters, Mary Otway and Cora Williams. Mary Otway bought her sister's share.
1925	Mary was unable to meet mortgage payment and sold the property to Alfred Francis Puckey, Annie's brother-in-law.
1936	Alfred Francis Puckey died and the property passed to his wife Gertrude Letitia Puckey.
1950	The property was sold to Hugh and Gwendoline Wright.
1950	Work was carried out in the kitchen, bathroom and cloakroom.
1952	The stables were demolished and replaced with a garage.
1957	Renovations were carried out after a fire.
1960	The cottage was renovated
1994	Hugh Wright died and the property was left to Gwendoline Wright.
1998	The property was sold to Fordia Properties.
2000	Graeme Fraser bought 139 Arney Road.
2007	The house was removed to South Head Kaipara

Part 2: The House and other Structures

THE PROPERTY

Site and Structures in 2005 (from Pearson 2005)

The main entrance to the property was located at the corner of Arney and Woodville Roads (Figure 4) marked by a pair of large gateposts and gates. A tarmac driveway lined with mature oaks led down the western boundary to a turning/parking area west of the house. The driveway continued across the front of the house and around the eastern side to the rear court area, and across to the garage on the eastern boundary.

The site sloped gently down from south to north to a point about 20m north of the house where it dropped steeply down to the original shoreline of Hobson Bay. The house was the main building on the site, with its entrance to the west facing the driveway and the main elevation to the north and the views to Hobson Bay. A double garage backed onto the eastern boundary with Woodville Rd. An outbuilding used as separate accommodation was located immediately to the south of the main house.

Prior to removal the house had 17 rooms on the main level, a bathroom at a lower level accessed from the main level and outside, and a toilet at the lower level accessed only from outside (Figure 5 and Figure 7). The main lounge (G03) was on the northern side leading onto a 2.1m wide verandah which extended across the northern elevation of the house, returning on the western side and then extended across the northern wall of the sitting room. A small room G18 had been created at the western end of the verandah. The front door of the house was positioned in the western wall and led from the verandah into the central reception room G01. The main bedroom (G04) was adjacent to the lounge, with access to a closed in sun porch (G05). Other bedrooms were located on the eastern side of the house (G06, G07), and another bedroom (G16) in the south-western corner of the house. On the western side of the house was a large sitting room (G14). In the south-western area of the house were the kitchen (G12), separated from the dining room (G15) by a square hall (G11) and a laundry (G13). The ablutions area was in the south-eastern corner of the house and comprised the main bathroom G10, a cloakroom G09, and another bathroom G08 at a lower level accessed from the hall (G02). (Pearson 2005, and see Figure 5).

The cottage, behind the house, comprised two separate sections, both with outside access but with no internal connection. The western portion consisted of one large room (C01 on Pearson 2005 plan, see Figure 6) while the eastern contained a living space and kitchen (C02), a bathroom and a bedroom (C03).

The architecture of the house and cottage is described in Pearson 2005. The architectural recording carried out under the archaeological Authority is intended to supplement Pearson's account, and add detail established through archaeological investigation.

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THE PROPERTY, CONTINUED



Figure 4. Showing the location of the house, cottage, garage and other features investigated and recorded on the property

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THE PROPERTY, *CONTINUED*

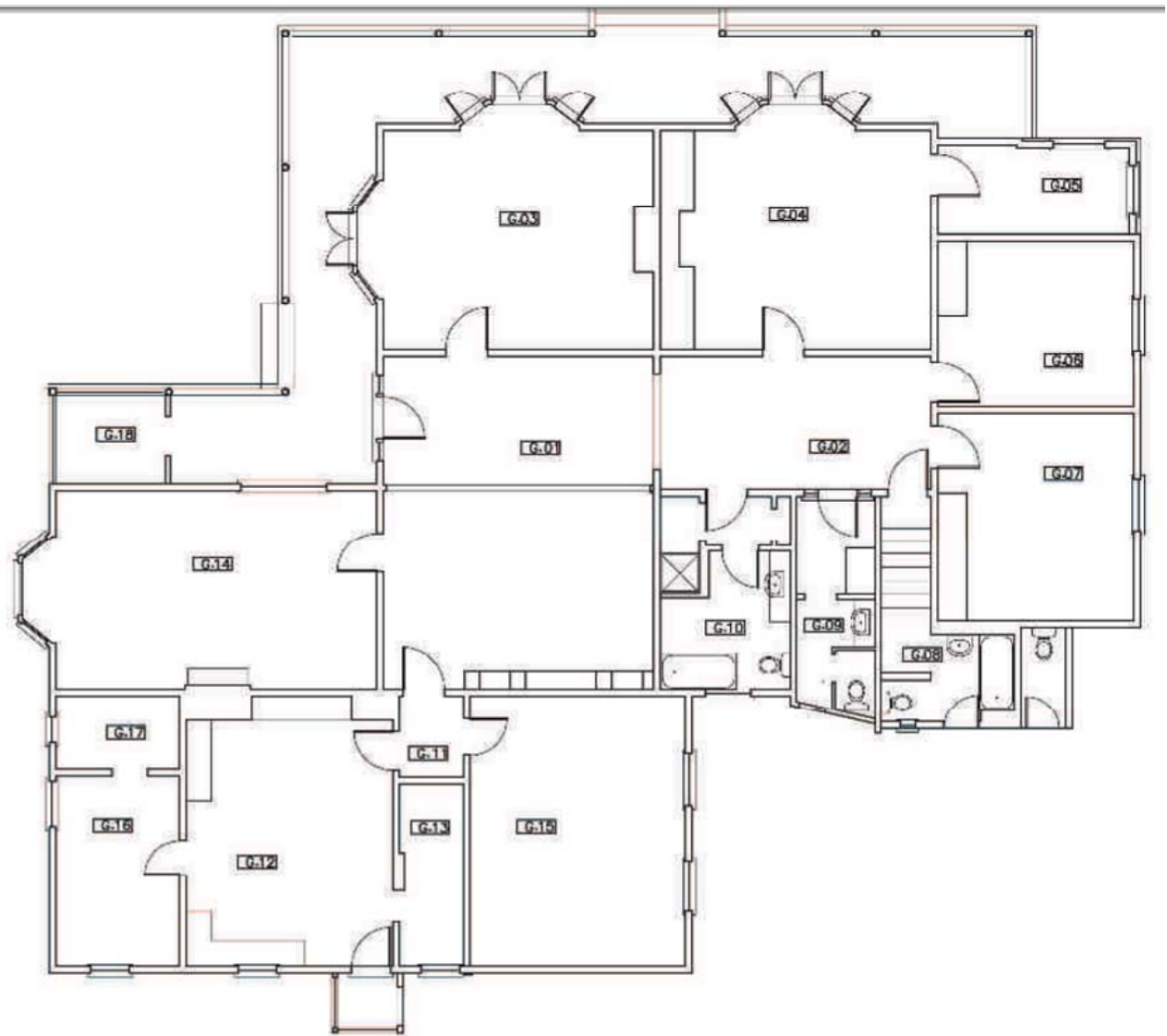


Figure 5. Pearson (2005: 18) plan of the rooms in the main house.

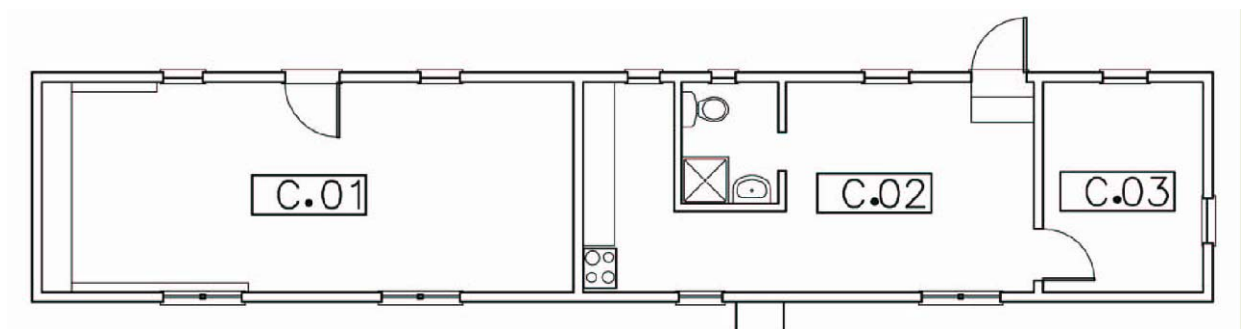


Figure 6. Plan of the cottage (Pearson 2005: 19)

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THE PROPERTY, CONTINUED

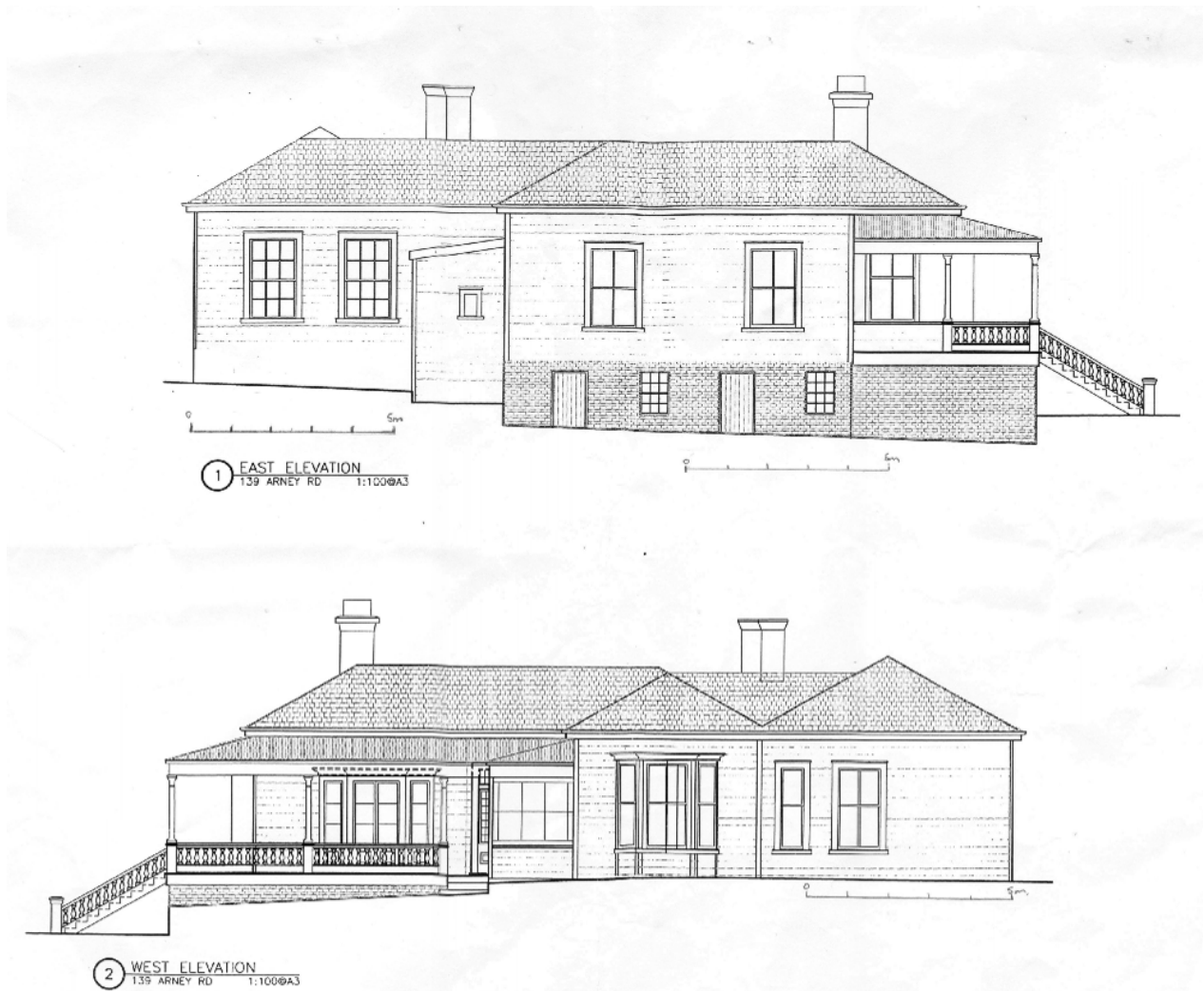


Figure 7. Measured drawings of the east and west elevations of the house by Dave Pearson Architects

ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING

Recording

Details of the recording of the buildings as they were in 2005 are described in Pearson (2005) and are not repeated here. Photographic recording of the building was also carried out by Hamish Macdonald and this information is provided on CD accompanying the report. Additional recording of the structures was carried out by the archaeological team prior to and during demolition/removal of the buildings by the archaeological team. The recording used the floor plan system described by Pearson (2005) and shown in Figure 5 (and Figure 6 for the cottage). Particular attention was paid to the following items:

1. Cross-sectional profiles through the house to detail construction, with three profiles recorded (Figure 8)
2. Elements that had been hidden but were exposed during demolition.

Where possible materials used in the house construction were identified, and evidence for any structural or other changes noted.

A photographic record of the house prior to works formed a baseline for the later recording but is not discussed here in detail. The information from these images was incorporated into 3D modelling of the house.

The 3D model of the house was developed by Thomas Macdiarmid and Simon Bickler to aid in the illustration of the results of the recording (Figure 9). The model does not incorporate all the details recorded in the detailed profiles but is used to build the developmental model of the property through time. The model could also be further developed with the additional archival information available, particularly in relationship to the wider suburban landscape, but that is beyond the scope of the current project.

Roof

The 3D model shows the complex roofline of the Arney Rd house (Figure 10). Although it was restructured in the 1960s as a result of the fire, some earlier reworking must have also been carried out. The eastern ‘bedrooms’ (see Figure 3) have a simple apex roof, but that turns to the west to connect to the single apex covering the northern rooms. The ‘parlour’ and main reception room (G14, G01) are covered by another east-west apexed roof but three north-south apexed roofs either connect (the westernmost) or don’t (the central and easternmost). The small central apex appears to have been used simply to fill the space. The southernmost east-west apex may have once extended further, covering the cloakroom/bathrooms G10 and G09 and extending over G08. But there is no evidence that this happened. Overall, the impression was that the roof was rebuilt when the house was put on brick piles, and then later extended with the new kitchen in c.1950 (see above), and then renovated after the fire c.1957.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING, *CONTINUED*

Under the House

Measurement of the floorboards (Table 2) was carried out as part of the detailed recording, and included a record of their orientation (Figure 11). Two major types of piles were identified – brick piles and concrete/wood piles (Figure 12). The brick piles probably relate to the lifting of the original villa and are quite high in the north-east corner (Figure 13 top). The floor joists and bearers are visible and show a very typical pattern for villas. The concrete/wood piles relate to the extension in the south-west corner of the house including the kitchen, and to the verandah. The verandah structure is obviously much less substantial (Figure 13 bottom).

Table 2. Average widths and orientation of floorboards in the house

Room	Direction	Average width of floorboard (mm)	Notes
G01	E/W	208	Hallway
G01	E/W	205	Room
G02	E/W	208	
G03	N/S	138	
G04	N/S	136	
G05	E/W	136	
G06	N/S	205	
G07	N/S	205	
G08	?		
G09	N/S	138	North Section
G09	N/S	138	South Section
G10	N/S	212	
G11	N/S	140	
G12	Concrete		
G13	Concrete		
G14	Concrete		
G15	E/W	142	
G16	?	Not recorded	
G17	N/S	140	

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING, *CONTINUED*

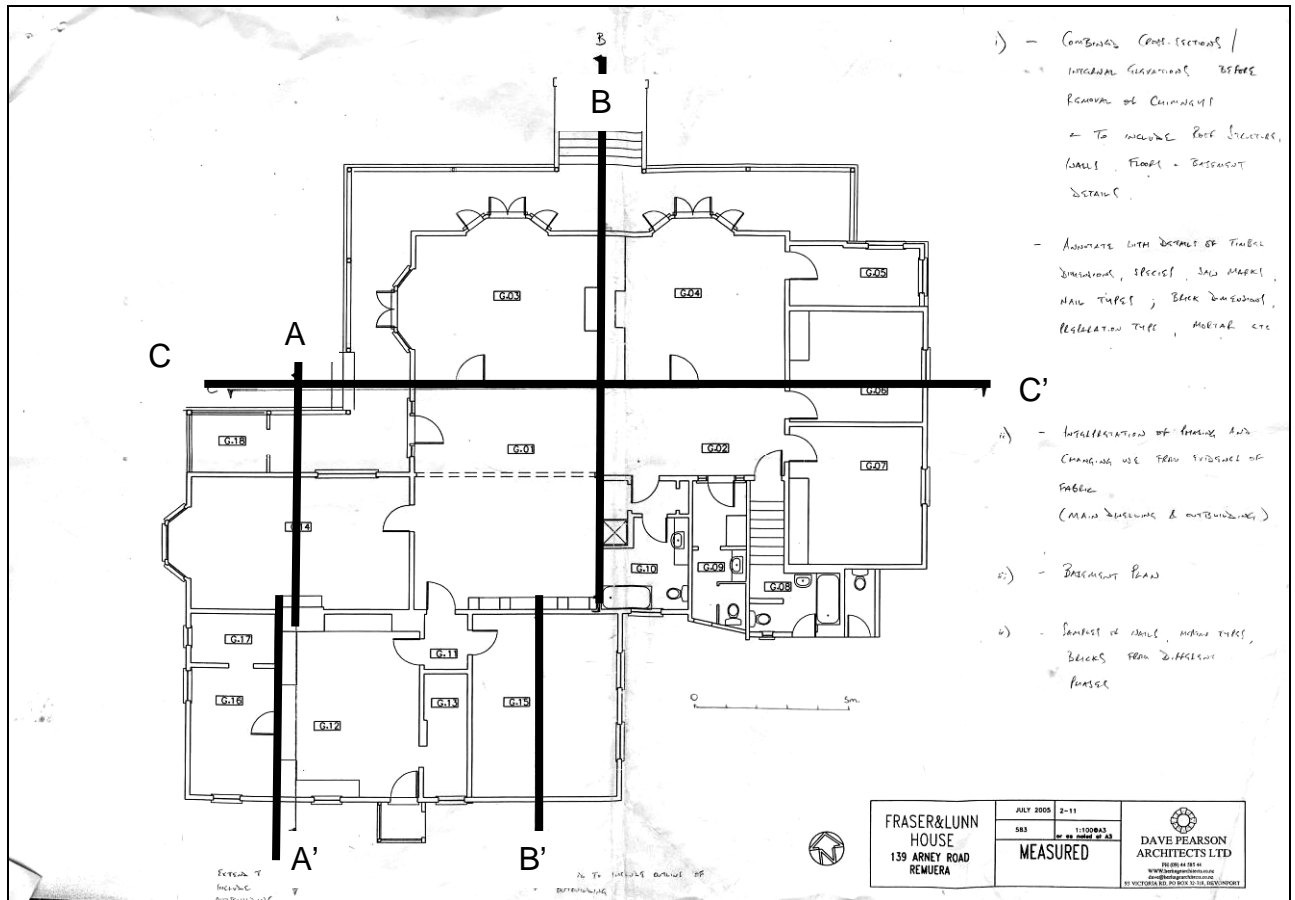


Figure 8. Floor plan of house (Pearson 2005: 18) showing the profiles drawn in detail for the current study



Figure 9. 3D Model of the house, looking south

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING, CONTINUED

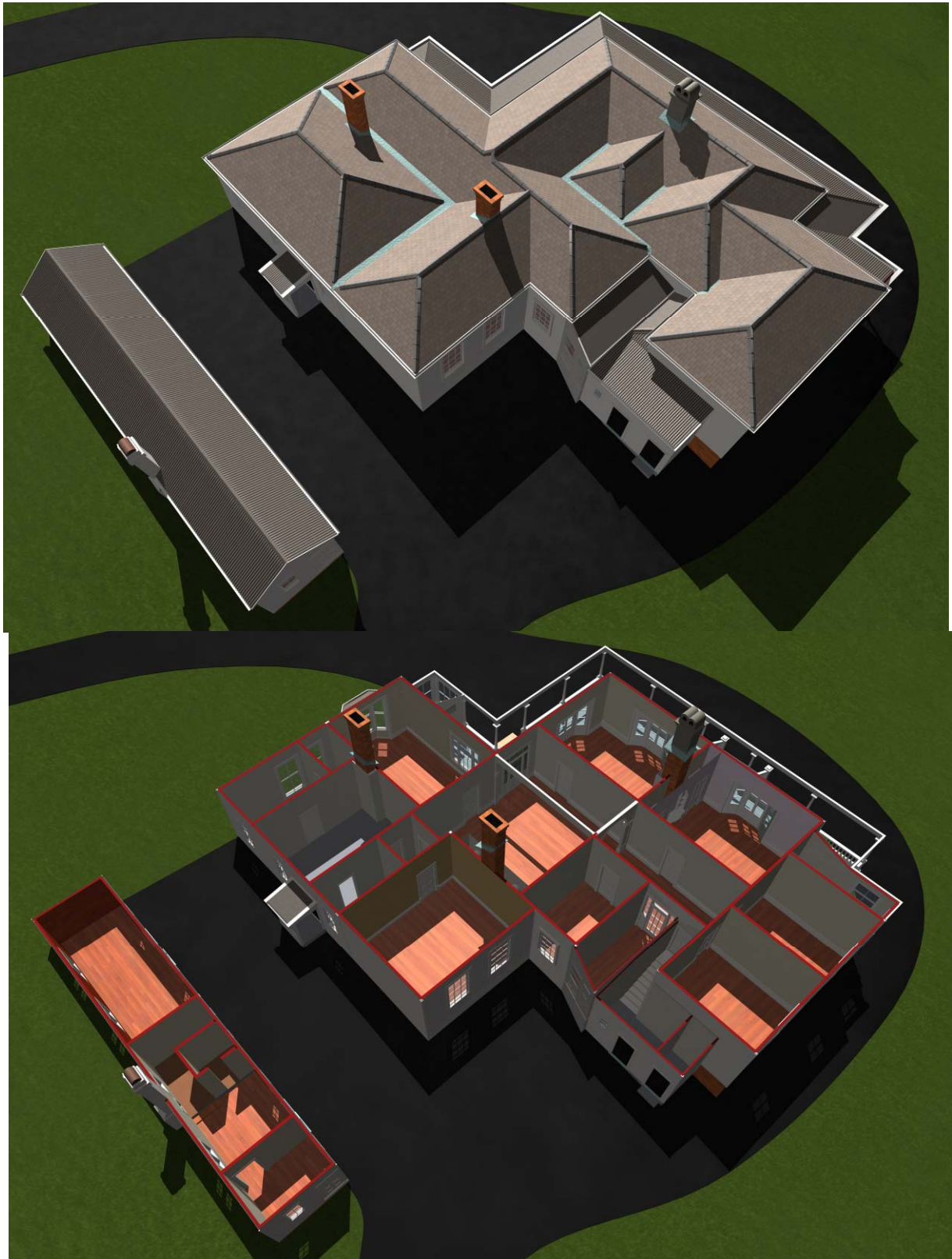


Figure 10. Oblique aerial views of the house and cottage, showing roof (top) and interior (bottom)

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING, CONTINUED

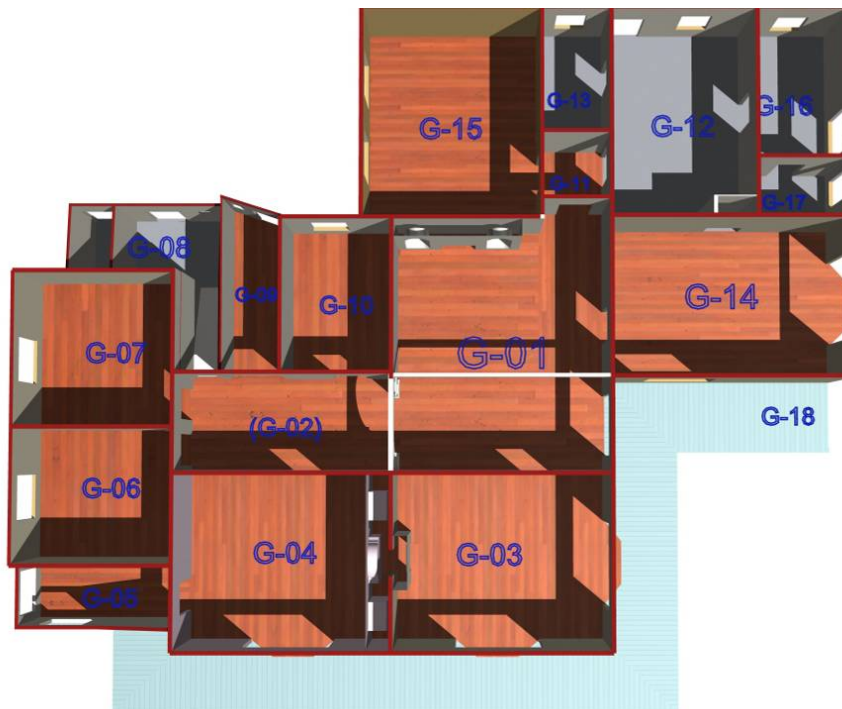


Figure 11. Floorboard orientation in the interior of the house



Figure 12. View through the house showing floor joists and foundations

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORDING, CONTINUED

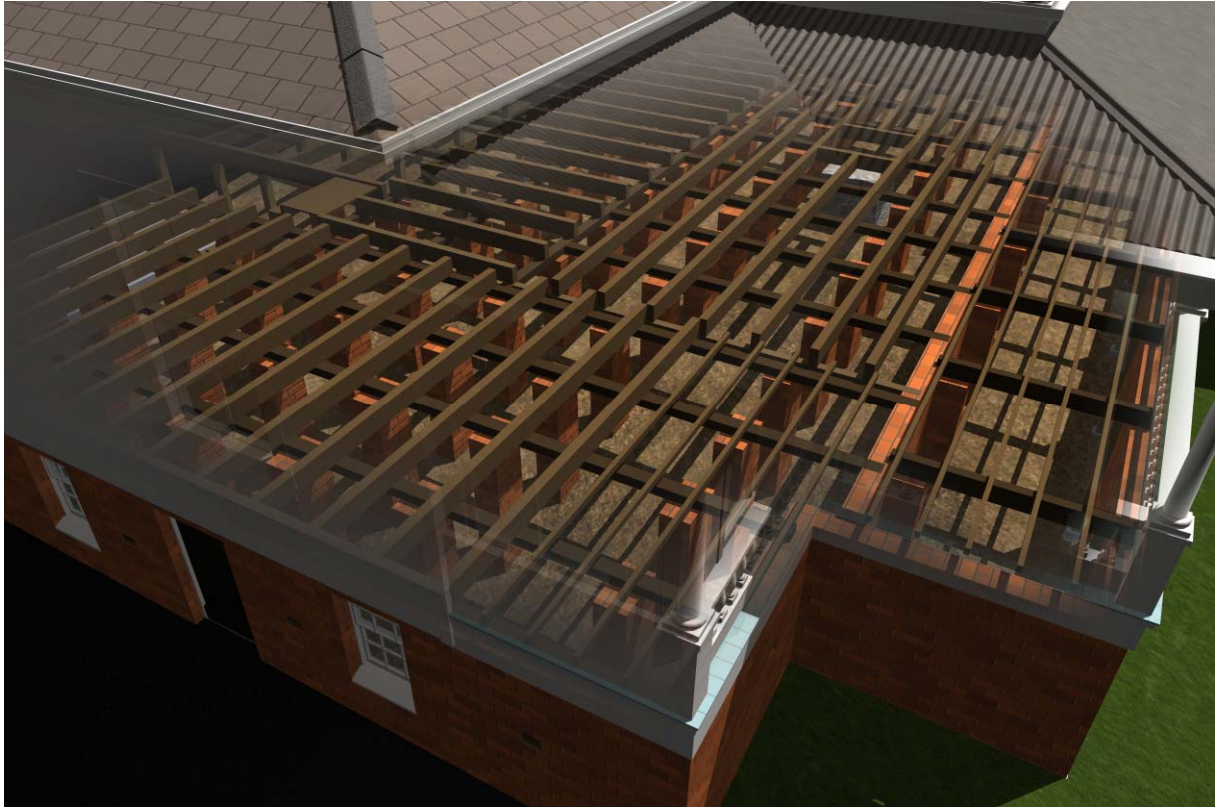


Figure 13. Close-ups of the underfloor of the house showing the northeast corner (top) and northern verandah (bottom)

ADDITIONAL RECORDING: PROFILES

Drawing of the Profiles

The detailed profiles were designed to provide additional recording of the structural elements of the house not necessarily visible during the original architectural recording carried out by Pearson (2005). The profiles were drawn by Barry Baquié and Simon Bickler and involved work in the main floor, in the ceiling and under the house.²⁴ Where possible additional information regarding elements that were not exactly in the profile line was also added in and this means that the results should be regarded as interpretative rather than strictly what was seen along the profile lines. Three profiles of the main house were drawn (see Figure 8):

- Profile A ran from north to south through the verandah in front of the main front door, through the parlour room (G14) and along the western wall of the kitchen (G12)
- Profile B ran from north to south from the garden steps, along the east wall of G03, through the hallway and lounge (G01), with a dogleg to pick up the section through the fireplace and the dining room (G15).
- Profile C ran east to west from the front (western) entrance along the northern side of the hallway (G01, G02) and through bedroom G06.

An additional north-south profile through the cottage was also drawn and is discussed further below. Chimney profiles are included in Pearson (2005).

Profile A

Profile A captured the western verandah and what was probably the original parlour room (G14) (Figure 14). It is not clear on the basis of what was observed whether there had been any side door access directly to the room early on, as might have been the case, and most like the access was from the lounge to the south. Tongue and groove floorboards were probably original. The fireplace on the southern side of the room, though, probably was not. This had a marble facing and base and was probably put in when the kitchen area was added to the structure.

The bay window is superimposed on the profile, although obviously not in the midline of the room. The chimney/fireplace area is also superimposed as the profile was altered marginally to run against the western wall of the kitchen.

The kitchen itself (G12) had undergone major changes in its life, with evidence of a concrete pad under the cork flooring probably for the earlier stove. Horizontal wall panelling was also put on to the original wall studs. This room was probably heavily modified by the fire and renovated by the Wright family in the early 1960s. Interestingly, was not clear whether the range and the fireplace in G14 were actually, shared although this is likely.

Continued on next page

²⁴ A3 versions of the profiles are available on the CD accompanying the report

ADDITIONAL RECORDING: PROFILES, CONTINUED

Profile A, *continued*

In the floor of the kitchen a concrete pad was identified under the cork floor board. This would have been for the kitchen range, and was probably covered over after the fire. This was also photographed in more detail after the removal of the house (see below).

The underfloor was not recorded as the few piles in the north were wood on concrete and otherwise the kitchen was close to ground level.

Profile B

The profile starts at the steps from the garden, crossing the verandah and into the house through the lounge (G03), the reception room (G01) and dining room (G15). Parts of the plaster-over-lathe wall construction was visible in room G03 under the more modern gib. The fireplace here was also the earliest in the house and the base was made of basalt blocks as well as bricks, which is suggestive either of limited access to brick – which would be surprising – or perhaps subsequent rebuilding after the villa was raised on the brick piles.

The archway in the reception area G01 is illustrated in detail and was obviously a major design element of the house.

Changes to the lounge included the removal of the hall wall, and also probably a dropping of the ceiling in the lounge area by about 10cm probably as a result of the fire.

The dining room was a relatively straightforward room and was probably a later structure put onto concrete and wooden piles.

Other components of the roof joinery are illustrated in the insets of the drawing.

Profile C

Profile C probably shows the least modified aspect of the house with all the rooms shown (G01, G02 and perhaps G06) probably being part of the original villa. Changes visible in the profile include the verandah steps (which are still relatively early). The roof does show additional reworking here, although to the same pattern as noted in the other profiles.

The underfloor space shows the significant drop-off in the land to the north. This in itself is instructive about the early age of the villa as it appears that it was considered easier or more desirable to raise the piles to quite a height rather than carry out significant earthworks to level the site.

Otherwise the profile shows the detail of the skirting, door frames and archway, with plain gib over the wall studs.

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ADDITIONAL RECORDING: PROFILES, CONTINUED

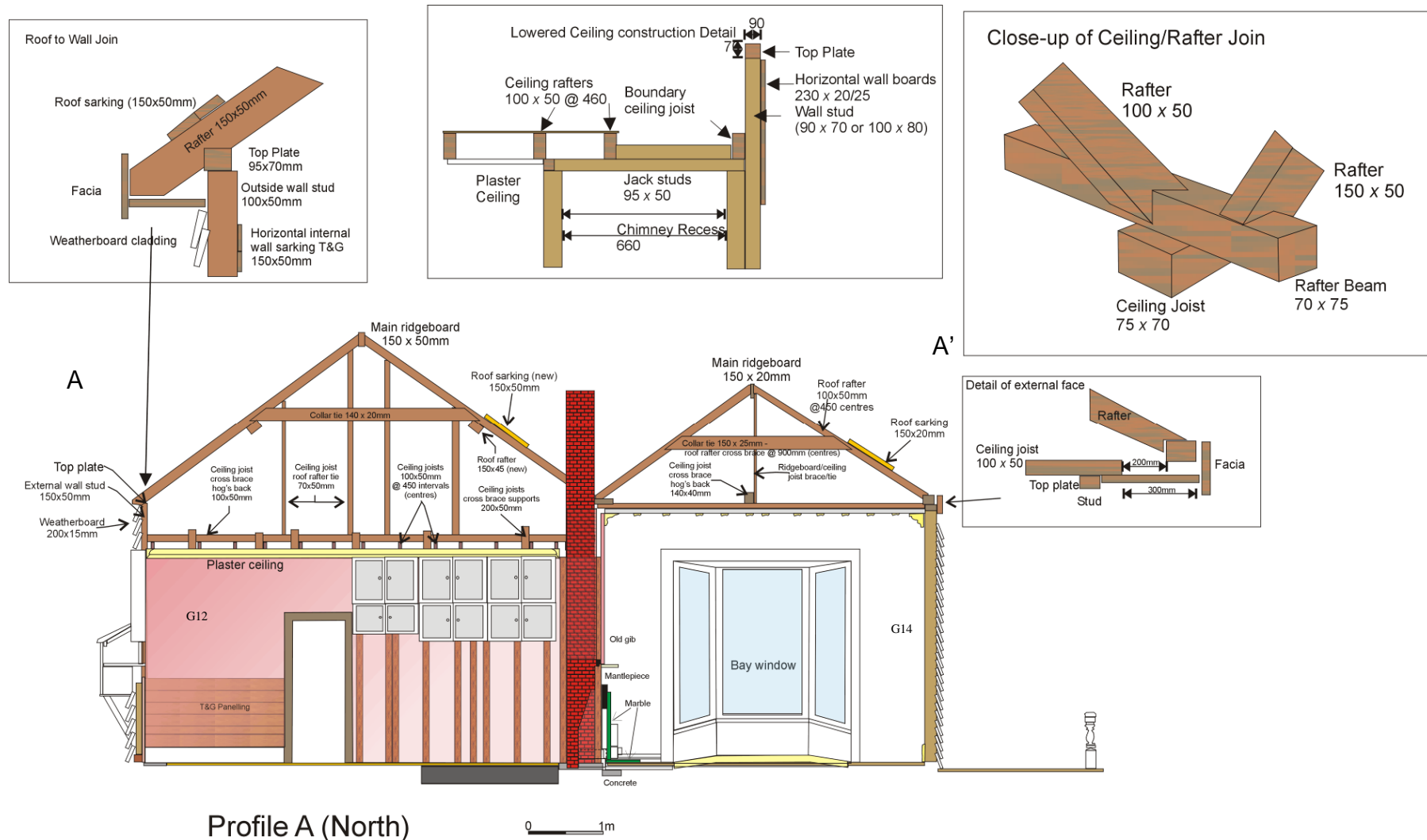


Figure 14. Profile (A) showing eastern side of the house, through the kitchen (G12, left), parlour (G14) and western verandah and detailed insets

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ADDITIONAL RECORDING: PROFILES, *CONTINUED*

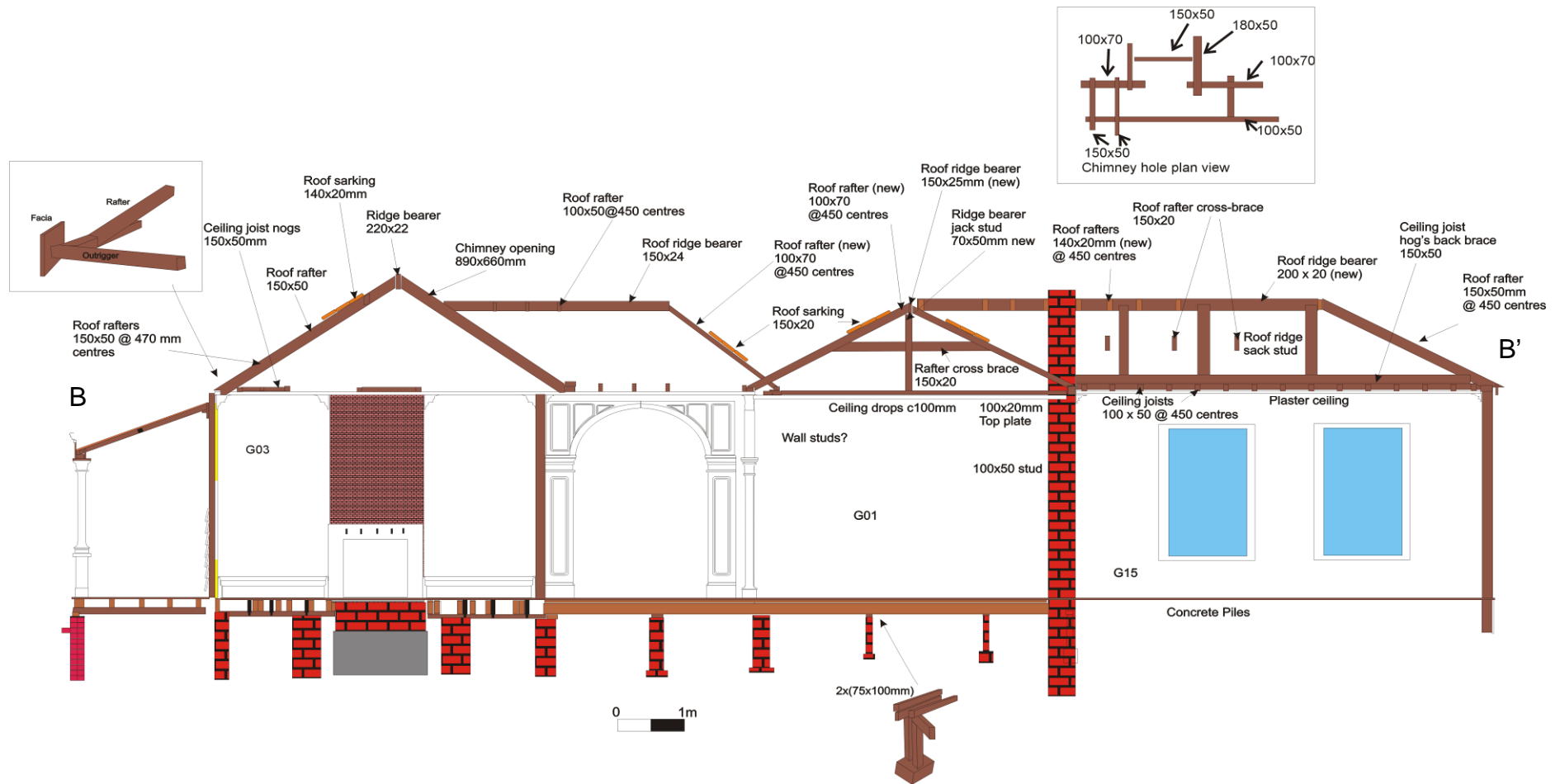


Figure 15. Profile B of the house, through the northern verandah (left), main lounge (G01), reception room (G01) and dining room (G15)

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ADDITIONAL RECORDING: PROFILES, *CONTINUED*

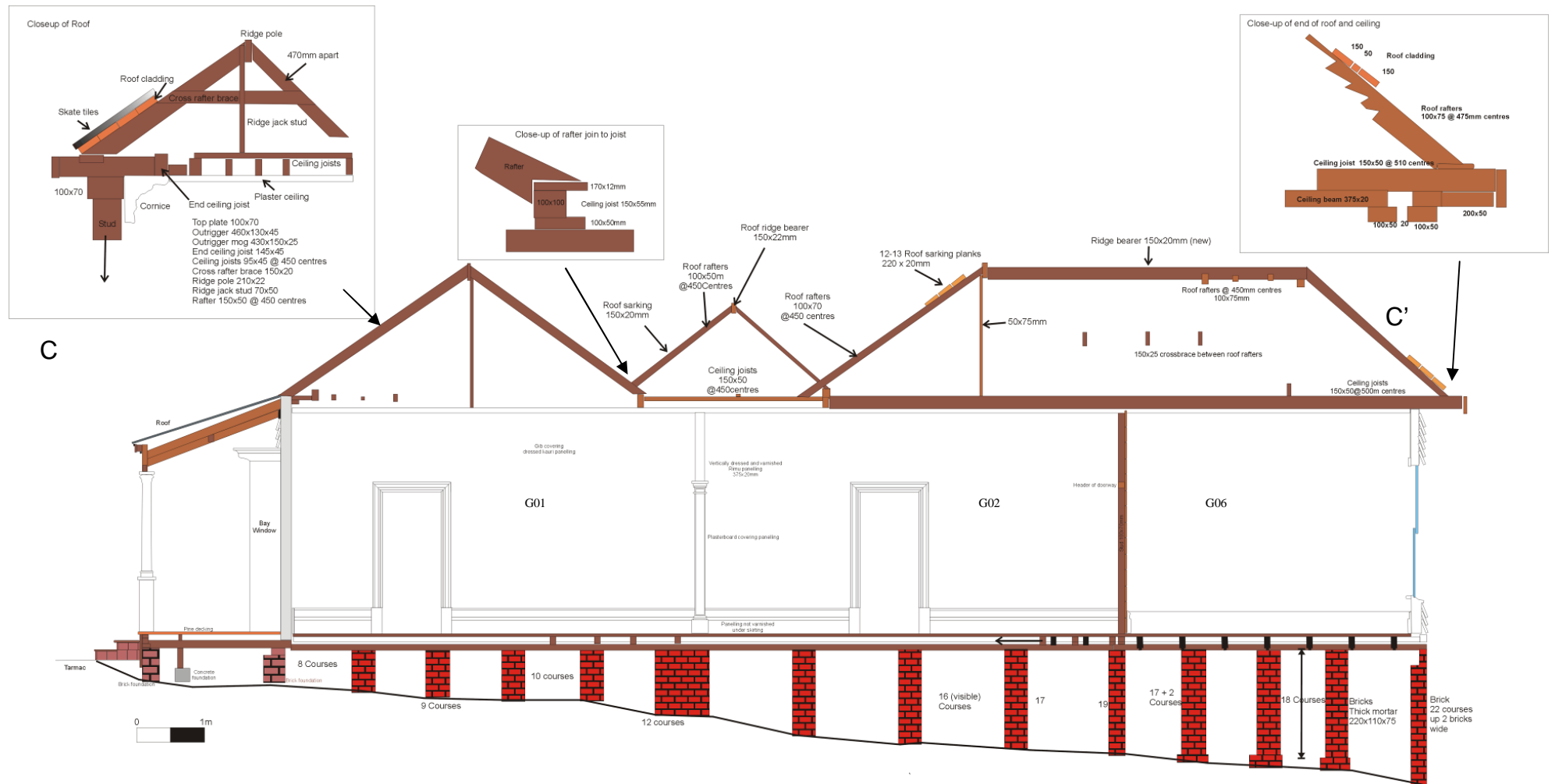


Figure 16. Profile C of house, through the western verandah (left), reception room G01, hall G02 and bedroom G06

CHANGES TO THE HOUSE

The Evolution of the House

Pearson (2005: 29-31) identified a number of possible additions and changes to the house over time but the sequence of the changes that have occurred was not made clear. The recording of the house therefore focused on tracing the evolution of the house based on an examination of the materials. The date of the changes was more difficult to establish, although some are known based on the building consents in the 1950s.

The 3D computer model of the house is used to illustrate three general phases suggested for the house, as well as some possible options:

- Phase 1 – the original villa (1855/6-?)
 - Phase 2 – middle phase showing the expansion of the house (? - 1940s)
 - Phase 3 – final phase relating to the Wright family and subsequent owners (1950s on)
-

Phase 1

The original village was likely to have been quite a substantial structure on wooden piles. There are a number of possible scenarios as to what the original house comprised. The most likely scenario, we think, was that the original villa was made up of 7 rooms with the central hallway access (Figure 17A). This is based on typical villa characteristics (see plans in Salmond 1995:154-155), with the two rectangular rooms on both sides the hallway, and two rooms at the back. At the front of the house was a parlour room with a bay window and possibly a small verandah. The one chimney between rooms G03 and G04 may be the only one in the original house, the other two being added in the later phases.

Figure 17 options B-E show a range of other possibilities. These include the parlour not being part of the original house, the back rooms not being part of the original house, and versions both with and without a small verandah at the entrance.

Continued on next page

CHANGES TO THE HOUSE, CONTINUED

A



B



C



D



E



Figure 17. Possible layouts of the original house

Continued on next page

CHANGES TO THE HOUSE, CONTINUED

Phase 2

It is not clear when the house was expanded, but it appears that a number of major structural changes were made. These include:

1. The raising of the house onto brick piles
2. The addition of the south-western wing including the kitchen area and other rooms
3. Two additional chimneys with fireplaces included in this south-western expansion
4. The addition of a verandah around the northern side of the house with the steps to the north.

The end result probably looked similar to that shown in Figure 18. This image also shows the expanded cottage, which was probably enlarged sometime after the expansion of the house (but may be contemporary) (for the cottage see below). The stables, which were present until the 1950s, are also shown, but their form is indicative only as we have not obtained any information about the above ground structure.

The south-eastern corner:

While most changes to the house during Phase 2 largely maintained the integrity of the original village by adding on components, the area of the south-eastern corner was significantly altered. Our favoured reconstruction is shown in Figure 19. As suggested earlier (Figure 17), the original villa probably had a rectangular room (G9 and G10) extending to the east to meet the area of the eastern rooms (Figure 19A). This was halved at some point and a new major entrance constructed in the eastern half providing direct access to the back of the original hallway (Figure 19B). Whether this replaced the front entrance to the house at this time is not known, but is possible with access via Woodville Road near the stables.

A small outhouse (G08) was placed next to the entrance at some point and the suspicion is that this was some time after the entrance (G09) had been constructed. This would have been a back or private entrance by the time that structure was in place.

Other changes to this area were made in Phase 3. The plans for the Wright's renovations in the 1950s (see above, Figure 3, and Pearson 2005) show the entrance (G09) being enclosed and turned into a cloakroom (Figure 19C) and sometime soon after the outhouse, which had been serving as a bathroom for servants living in the cottage (see Pearson 2005), was incorporated into the main house (Figure 19D).

This reconstruction gains some support from the presence of the later wood on concrete piles used in G15 seen in Figure 20, and reconstructed in more detail in Figure 21.

Continued on next page

CHANGES TO THE HOUSE, CONTINUED



Figure 18. Middle phase of the property with cottage and stables pre-1950s (roofs removed to show interior)



Figure 19. Reconstruction sequence for the south-east corner of the house

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CHANGES TO THE HOUSE, *CONTINUED*



Figure 20. View of the house during removal of the bathroom G08 and cloakroom G09

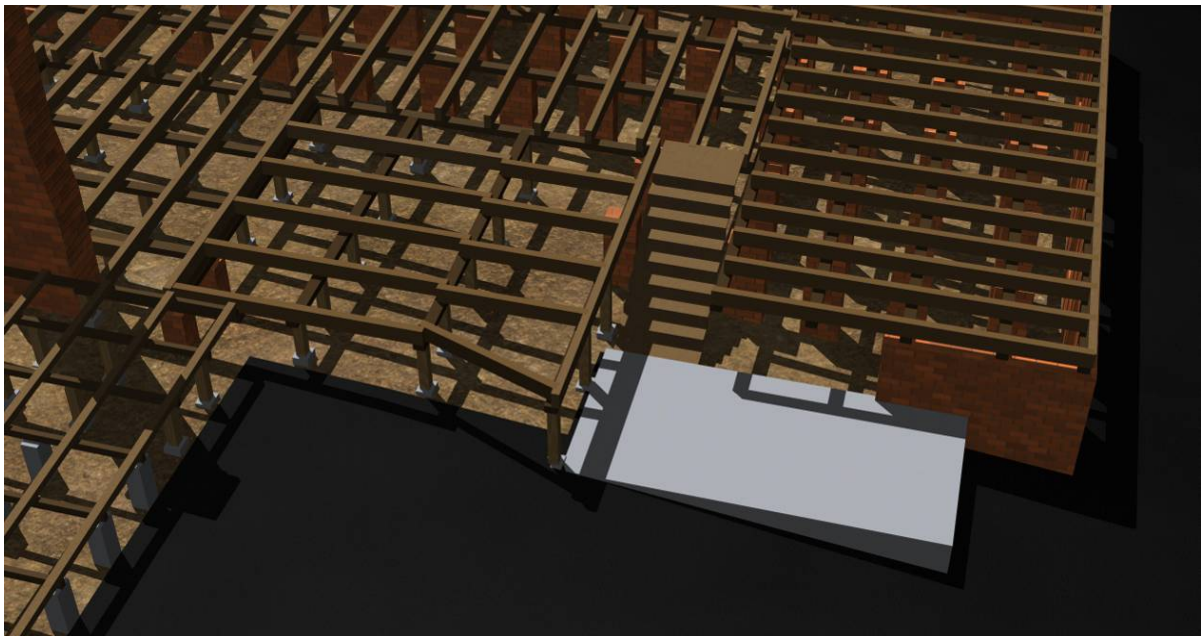


Figure 21. Pad for room G08 (bathroom)

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CHANGES TO THE HOUSE, *CONTINUED*

Phase 3

The changes to the south-east corner of the house discussed above occurred during the final phase of the house when the Wright family took ownership. Other changes around this time may have included the incorporation of the verandah room in the north-east corner (G05), although this may have occurred earlier. Changes to the kitchen area around the hallway also occurred (see Pearson 1950).

The most dramatic event, though, was the fire that occurred in the house in the late 1950s. This resulted in substantial rebuilding of the roof (Figure 22) and renovation of the kitchen. Changes in the roof are indicated by the boarding up of a chimney in the area of the kitchen (Figure 23). Other changes include incorporating part of the hallway into the main reception room to create G01 (Figure 24).



Figure 22. Inside the roof showing use of burnt beams that survived the fire and reconstruction



Figure 23. View of boarded up chimney hole in roof above kitchen



Figure 24. Room G01 showing rebuilt hallway

INTERIOR DETAIL

Interior Recording

Most of the interior of the house had been significantly modified over time and details of the main architectural elements are described by Pearson (2005). These include the original skirting, cornices, and panelling in some of the rooms. However, a few additional elements were observed during the recording process.

One portion of early wallpaper was found in the cupboard in G04. The remnant was probably lining for the cupboard rather than used throughout the room (Figure 25, and see Appendix). The wallpaper was a hand painted design on brown paper, and overlay an earlier paper (see Appendix).

Wallpaper was also present in the main dining room (G15) and as Figure 26 shows was laid on board over vertical rough panelling. However, this wallpaper probably dates to the Wright era and is not particularly old.

Only one early fireplace was identified, in the main lounge (room G03) (Figure 27). It was made of cast iron and of relatively simple design. The other fireplaces in room G01 (Figure 28), and G14 (Figure 29) were lined with marble and obviously later (the chimney in G01 had been removed prior to our work). This supports the theory that the G01 and G14 chimneys were later than the G03 chimney.

The width and orientation of the floorboards and the construction of the floor have been discussed earlier and have been included in the 3D model of the house. Close-up inspection of the earliest kauri floorboards also revealed a few extra details, such as the use of both circular and band-sawn timber (Figure 30). Overall, the floorboards in the majority of the rooms considered to be 'original' (as shown in Figure 11) appear to be consistent and are assumed to have been put in at the same time. Some replacement work in G01 near G14 was carried out at a much later date.

A number of other components including the plaster work on the ceilings and the skirting (Figure 31) do suggest that many of the rooms were refurbished at various times. The older rooms in the core of the house have relatively high skirting which is fairly complex and made up of up to three pieces of wood, while in later rooms this was simplified.

Continued on next page

INTERIOR DETAIL, CONTINUED

Dendro- chronology

Samples from the kauri roof rafters were collected by Dr Gretel Boswijk of the Kauri Dendrochronology Laboratory at the University of Auckland²⁵ during the archaeological recording. Dendro-chronology is the matching of patterns of tree growth rings to other dated sequences to allow particular rings or sets of rings to be matched to a known year. A sequence based on New Zealand Kauri is a relatively recent system and the application to colonial houses a current project being led by Dr Boswijk and Martin Jones from the NZ Historic Places Trust. Here, often the most important date (for archaeological purposes) is the measurement of the outermost rings of a tree to establish a likely felling date, i.e. what year the tree was cut down. This does not necessarily equate to a construction date, as there will be a temporal delay of unknown length between felling and the use of the milled, seasoned timber. Therefore this creates the *terminus post quem* or the time after which the roof of the house must have been constructed.

Despite much of the original roof having been rebuilt after the 20th century fire, enough material remained for investigation. A total of 24 cores were taken, of which 14 could be cross-matched to build a kauri chronology ranging from AD 1847-1861. The key finding was that two rafters, both with the bark edge surface, have the same end date – AD 1861. Both have an incomplete final ring (not measured) giving a felling date of 1862/1863. One of the rafters was located in the roof space over the hall, and the other was over one of the side bedrooms (the northernmost room on the east side). It was also possible to show that two rafters, again in different parts of the roof were cut from the same length of timber (the ring patterns are very, very similar).

The 1847-1861 date fits with the information from the archival record but the 1861 final date is a bit later than the 1855/6 date for the original construction. It is probable that the villa was worked on during the 1860s after the original house was built. It does suggest that much of the core part of the house remained the same until the 1950s.

Continued on next page

²⁵ Results reported by Boswijk pers. comm. 2 May 2006

INTERIOR DETAIL, CONTINUED



Figure 25. Wallpaper in cupboard in G04



Figure 26. Wallpaper over vertical kauri sarking in dining room (G14)



Figure 27. Fireplace in room G03



Figure 28. Fireplace in room G01



Figure 29. Fireplace in Room G14



Figure 30. Circular (left) and banded (right) saw marks on kauri floorboards



Figure 31. Example of skirting

THE COTTAGE

Layout and Construction

The following description of the cottage prior to its removal is taken from Pearson 2005: 28. The date of construction of the cottage is unknown. The main house would have required outbuildings for domestic purposes such as dairy, store and wash house, as well as servant accommodation. [Servant accommodation was certainly its function when the Wright family took over the property in the 1950s (see Historical Background, above).] There was no visible evidence of the original domestic activities as the building appeared to have been relined.

The cottage was a simple timber framed structure with a gabled roof. It was long and narrow and lay east/west across the site. The land sloped down from west to east and the western end of the building was set below ground level while steps up were required at the eastern end. There was a single brick chimney on the southern wall but no opening to a fireplace internally (see Figure 6). There was a facing board on both the north and south walls at the position of the internal dividing wall. The weatherboard setout was different on each side of the board and this indicated that the building was constructed in two parts.

Each portion had a door centrally located in the northern face with six pane windows placed symmetrically on each side on both the north and south walls in the same Georgian manner as the main house. The window joinery consisted of matching six pane casements and various later forms. The later windows likely dated from the 1950 renovation of the eastern end as a self contained flat for domestic help. The eastern portion had been relined internally with plasterboard probably also at this time. The western portion had been relined with timber T&G boarding and the casement windows were probably installed at the same time.

As the later renovations of the cottage left little visible evidence of the original domestic activities, it was hoped that the some information would be obtained during monitoring of the demolition of the structure.

Information from Monitoring

A 3D model of the cottage is presented in Figure 32. A profile of the cottage was drawn up and shows the main construction of the eastern original cottage. The information was based on the measurements of the various components prior to, during and after demolition (Figure 33).

The demolition of the eastern end of the cottage allowed for the different structural components of this oldest part of the structure to be recorded. Foundations were brick with timber bearers and walls studs framing additional courses of bricks were used to level the internal floor of the cottage (Figure 34).

Continued on next page

THE COTTAGE, CONTINUED

Information from Monitoring, *continued*

What was also apparent was that the wooden floors of the cottage in both sides had been built over earlier flooring, which in the eastern side was a fragile plaster floor and in the western side was a more substantial concrete pad. This is discussed in more detail below when describing the excavation of the cottage.

The central ridge was made by bracing the two roof rafters together and it was capped with flat sawn ridge boards (Figure 35). Components of the ceiling showed a mixture of band and circular sawn kauri panels with tongue and groove side panels with regular cross bracing for the ceiling (Figure 36–Figure 38). Other components of the connection of the ceiling to the wall and bracing are shown in Figure 39 and Figure 40.

Other components of the cottage construction are detailed in Figure 41–Figure 45. The use of kauri throughout most of this original part of the cottage is of course not surprising, and illustrates the early preference for this material for building purposes. Other key elements are the mortise and tenon joint between the wall studs and the bottom plate (Figure 43). Close-up of the wall-sections illustrate that the walls were covered by a thin kauri sarking, over which gib had been added at some point. Covering that was the later wood panelling (Figure 44) framed at the base with kauri (Figure 46).



Figure 32. 3D model of Cottage during the final stage showing interior rooms

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THE COTTAGE, CONTINUED

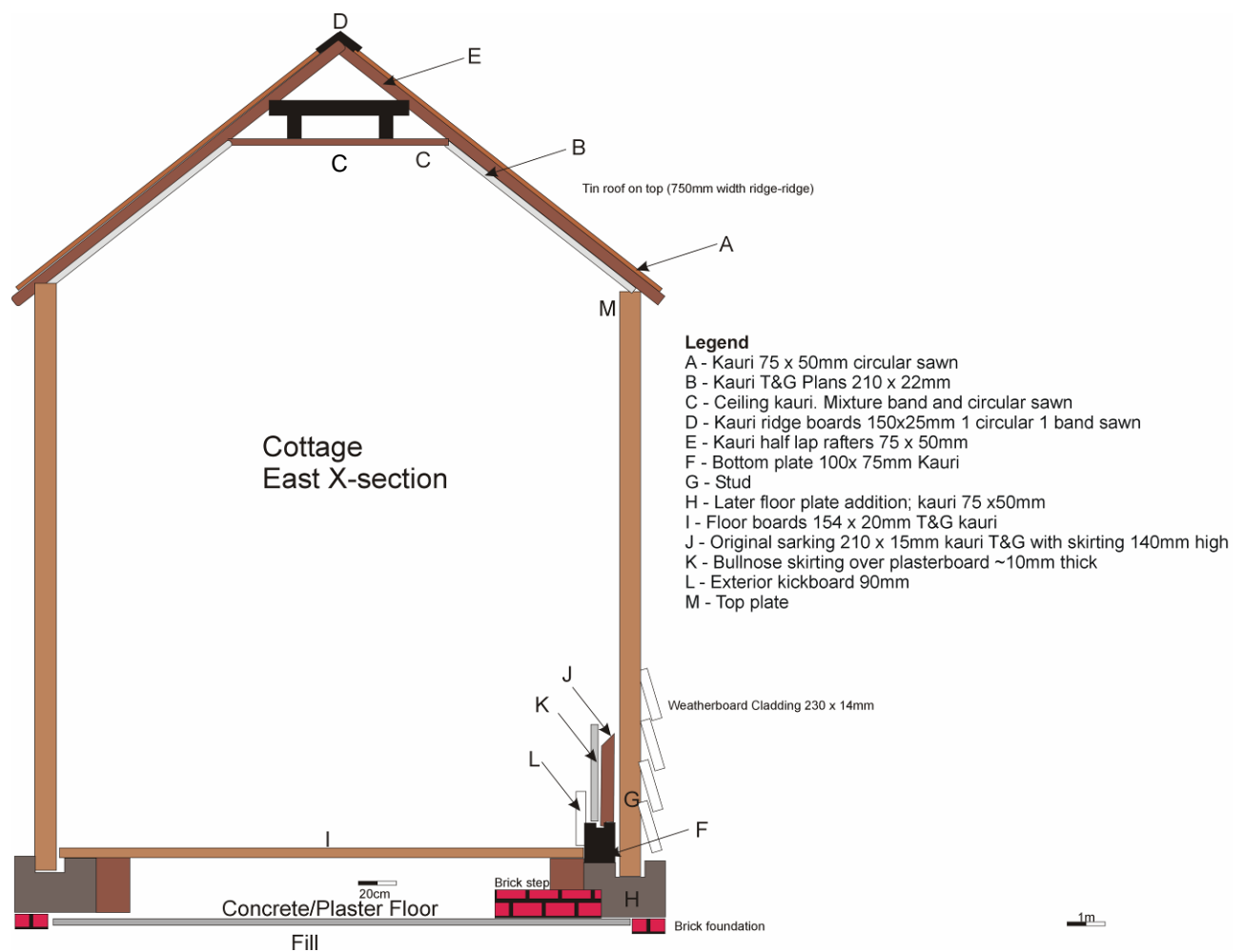


Figure 33. Recorded profile of cottage



Figure 34. Base of cottage showing foundations (left: eastern end; right: north-east side)

Continued on next page

THE COTTAGE, *CONTINUED*



Figure 35. View of main ridge line of eastern end of cottage after demolition



Figure 36. Ceiling of original cottage (topside)



Figure 37. Reconstruction of ceiling elements and support of original cottage



Figure 38. Interior of end-wall roof of cottage



Figure 39. Connection of roof to wall studs in cottage



Figure 40. Ceiling bracing joint in cottage

Continued on next page

THE COTTAGE, CONTINUED



Figure 41. Join between wall and panelling in cottage



Figure 42. Bottom plate for wall and corner pile

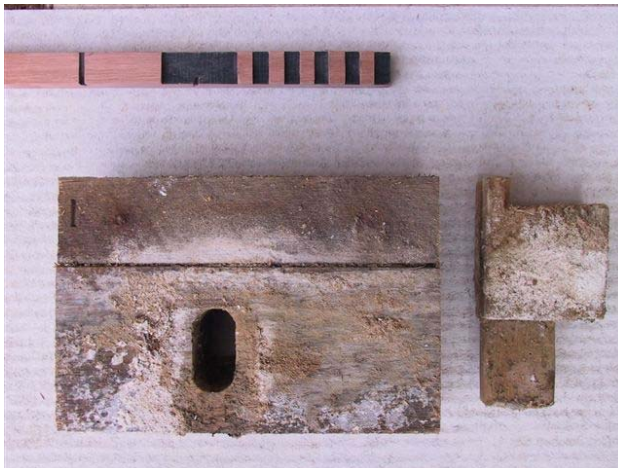


Figure 43. Bottom plate and stud

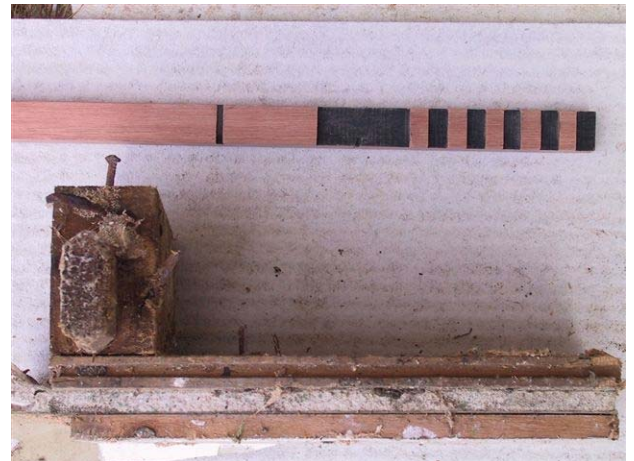


Figure 44. Cross-section showing wall and gib on wall stud in eastern end of cottage



Figure 45. Bearer for wall panelling in cottage



Figure 46. Bearing bracing pile

LANDSCAPE

Landscape Report

John Adam's (2005) historic landscape report discussed the archival information available on the landscaping around the house, and the results of further investigation through fieldwork and examination of later photographs to establish details on the 19th century appearance of the gardens. The advertisement offering the house for sale in 1860 (Figure 47) referred to three landscape features that consisted of:

- 'Ornamental Shrubbery' – which would have provide some shelter as well as given the property a park-like landscape with trees planted in dense groves, with spaces between.
- 'Orchard' – this would have been a flat sheltered area close to the kitchen garden and permanent water supplies
- 'Kitchen gardens' (vegetable gardens) – these were probably square in form with paths intersecting the raised cultivated spaces, and they would have been located on a flat part of the property with a permanent water supply close by (Adam 2005:5-6).

Cut well back into the top of the coastal cliff were the remains of modified terrace system lying symmetrically immediately in front of the house. This cut created a large area incorporated into the pleasure garden. This terrace probably functioned with a stepped top, centre and lower elevation. The centre of the terrace may have been edged with rustic timber posts or a stone balustrade – a feature of many Auckland properties designed in the 1840s to 1870s (Adam 2005).

Fill from the terrace cut from on top of the cliff was used to create a semi-circular earthen bund. The resulting terrace cut to make the bund had eroded on the inland side. The flat terrace became a promenading space with a path along the middle of the terrace and each level stepped to reach the several terrace levels (Adam 2005) was still partially visible.

The second 1860 advertisement for the property (Figure 47, right) also indicate that the Carriage Way was already well established and that the property was fenced and lined with gorse (furze) hedging.

Continued on next page

LANDSCAPE, CONTINUED

Sale of Valuable Properties.

CONNELL & RIDINGS

Have received instructions from Mr. S. A. Wood, to
Sell by Auction, **WITHOUT RESERVE**, on
SATURDAY, 1st September,

THE Beautiful Suburban Property
WOODVILLE,
lately occupied by Colonel GOLD, Commander of the
Forces.

The **HOUSE**, an excellent Family Residence, contains nine Rooms, with Stables, and all necessary out-houses adjoining.

The **LAND**, 9½ acres more or less, has an extensive frontage to the Waitemata, is laid down in grass and substantially fenced, and comprises Ornamental Shrubbery, Orchard, and Kitchen Garden.

This desirable Property is situated in Hobson's Bay, between the residences of the Hon. the Attorney General and Donald McLean, Esq., and commands a splendid view of the Harbour and surrounding country.

Also,—

55 CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in Hobson's Bay, situated South of Woodville, and divided only by a Government Road. They have a large water frontage where Boat or Yacht may lie in safety. They are in the immediate vicinity of two Churches and the Grammar School, and are surrounded by the dwellings of professional Gentlemen and Merchants.

They are only about half an hour's walk from Auckland.

The Proprietor, residing at Woodville, will have much pleasure in showing the above properties to any parties who may wish to see them previous to the Sale.

Also,—

An **ALLOTMENT** containing one acre and a quarter in the middle of Kororareka, Bay of Islands.

And,—

Two **ALLOTMENTS** at Victoria, Bay of Islands.

—

PLANS are on view at the Auction Mart, where terms and other particulars may be ascertained.

Advertisement. Sale of Valuable Properties. Woodville.
The New Zealander, 18 April, 1860. P2 C1

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUBURBAN ESTATE

House and Demesne of Woodville.

THREE TWO ACRE SECTIONS.

38 Spacious Cottage Allotments.

SNUG FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE, WITH
Good Stable and Out-houses.

SAMUEL COCHRANE, BROTHER, & CO.

Have received positive instructions for the Unreserved Sale of the Property of S. A. Wood, Esq., in Hobson's Bay, which they will submit to public competition, at the Stores of Messrs Henderson & Macfarlane, at 11 o'clock, on

MONDAY next, 12th NOVEMBER.

Locality.

THIS Compact and beautiful property now thrown unreservedly into the Market, is most conveniently situate in Hobson's Bay, of which it forms a Salient and most attractive feature. It lays a few hundred yards east of the Grammar School, Parnell, from which it is separated by the Property of Bishop Selwyn, Major Nugent, and the beautiful ground and residence of D. McLean Esq.

The highly cultivated garden and Nursery of Mr. Drummond Hay, likewise interpose.

Neighbourhood.

South of this most desirable estate lies the properties of Major Matson, His Honor Judge Arney, and the choice selection of the late Mr. Gundry. Beyond, but divided by a creek noted for its abundance of Fish, the picturesque residence of the Attorney-General rears itself amidst the Villas of our city gentry.

The Estate of Woodville.

Thus surrounded and almost encircled by the waters of the Waitemata, the charming estate of Woodville, rises in quiet and peninsulated loveliness. Sheltered from the prevailing winds and declining gently towards the sunny north it presents peculiar facilities for the cultivation of Garden tastes, and the production the finest tropical fruits.

The Mansion, View, &c.

The Mansion lately and so long tenanted by General Gold, is spacious and comfortable and enjoys a panoramic view of unequalled loveliness. The Signal Hill, North Head, intervening Village of Devonport, the Harbour Entrance, and the profound grandeur of Rangitoto together with the adjacent headlands of Judge's Bay and Houraki point, form a picture from which it can never be excluded.

The Garden and Grounds.

The pleasure grounds are tastefully planted with Shrubs, Flowers, and Valuable exotics brought at considerable expense from the neighbouring colonies. The Carriage drive is bordered with thriving trees, and the whole estate fenced and divided by hedges of the flowering furze, a good road, level and easy, leads from the Tamaki highway to the entrance gate.

The Cottage Lots.

Completely separated and divided from the Mansion and Demesne by a broad road, is the delightful Village site of Woodthorpe, sharing in common with its more assumptive neighbour, all the natural beauties incidental to its position, and offering rare inducements to the Lover of a Cottage Home. The Village is situate in the eastern side of this lovely peninsula, where owing to its favourable declivity each allotment will possess an unobstructed view of the Harbour, Flagstaff, and the numerous picturesque charms for which the locality is so celebrated.

Daily Southern Cross, Volume XVII, Issue
1348, 9 November 1860

Figure 47. Newspaper clippings from the 1860s regarding the sale and subdivision of Woodville

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LANDSCAPE, *CONTINUED*

Aerial Photographs

The sequence of available aerial photographs from 1940, 1959 and 2001 (Figure 48-Figure 50) show some of the later changes to the property. In 1940, a small outhouse (?) may have been near the stables and there may also have been a small structure down by the road – perhaps a shed or boatshed. A round pergola on the western side (still present in 2007) was also identifiable. The terraces, though, were relatively clear, although the quality of the photograph does not make the tennis court very easy to identify.

By 1959 (Figure 49), the garage and brick pathway was in place but the lighting does not particularly highlight the terraces. The vegetation around the property was also starting to obscure the northern and eastern parts of the property and by 2001 (Figure 50) was quite dense. No sign of the possible structures identified in the 1940s aerial were visible with the exception of the round pergola at the western side of the property.

The photographs highlight the concentration of trees around the home but show little information relating to the gardens themselves. The two terraces below the house are visible but showing their gradual erosion.

Subsequent Assessment

Adam revisited the property in January and February 2006 but reported that no new archaeological material evidence of the past garden had been revealed (Adam 2006). Test pits were dug on the present boundary line of the existing modern concrete kerb immediately in front of the steps of the house verandah, but no evidence of previous kerbs or walks or paths leading down to the front of the property was found. A test pit was dug on the kerb of garden, but there was no evidence of a previous kerb. No archaeological discoveries were made along the length of the various trenches cut at right angles to the house platform through the tennis court (1935) for drainage and new utilities. However, a concrete sundial and a birdbath with three fish/dolphins at the base were recorded and probably date to between 1930 and 1960.

3D Model of the Property

A 3D computer model of the property based on the LIDAR data was generated (Figure 51). Here it was possible to reconstruct the terraces to show how they might have looked prior to their gradual slumping. Close-up views of the model show the southern end of the property during its final phase (Figure 52) and elements such as the entrance gate (Figure 53).

Continued on next page



Figure 48. 1940 Aerial of the property (ARC Website) arrow showing smaller structures

Continued on next page



Figure 49. 1959 Aerial of the property (ARC Website)

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LANDSCAPE, CONTINUED



Figure 50. 2001 Aerial of the property (ARC Website)

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Figure 51. 3D Computer based model using LIDAR data showing reconstructed terraces

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Figure 52. 3D Computer based model showing southern end of the property and major structures during the 1960s

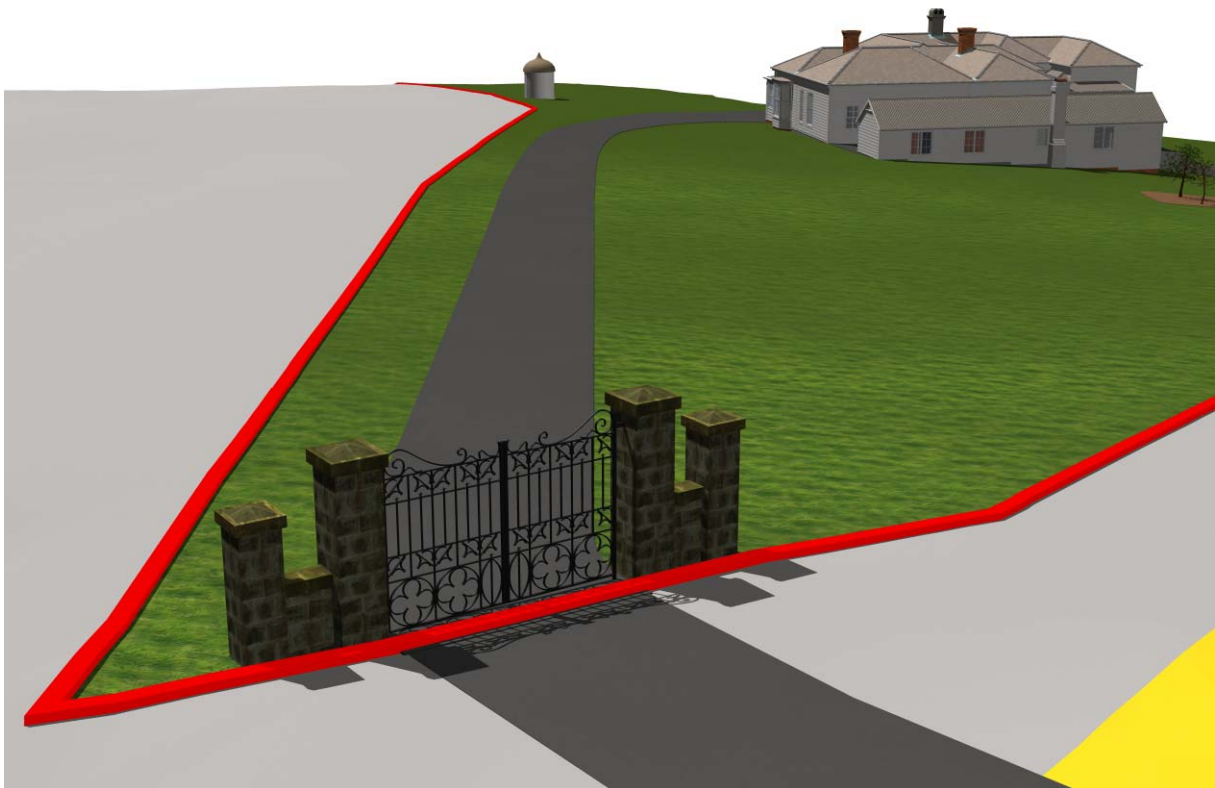


Figure 53. View of 3D constructed from SW corner of the property showing model of the gated entrance

Part 3: Archaeological Investigations

Introduction

Although much of the information about the property was derived from the archival record and examination of the structures extant in 2005 and 2006, archaeological investigations did provide a few artefacts and additional architectural data from under the house and the cottage that added to the overall story of the property. In addition, archaeological investigation allowed an examination of those areas outside the main structures. The sub-surface investigations (Figure 54) included the following:

1. Under the main house after the removal of the main structure
2. The identification of a well in the south-east corner near the house
3. Investigations of the floor and remains of the cottage after demolition
4. General finds in the landscape during earthworks for the new house
5. Investigations under the garage, thought to be in the same location as the earlier stables.

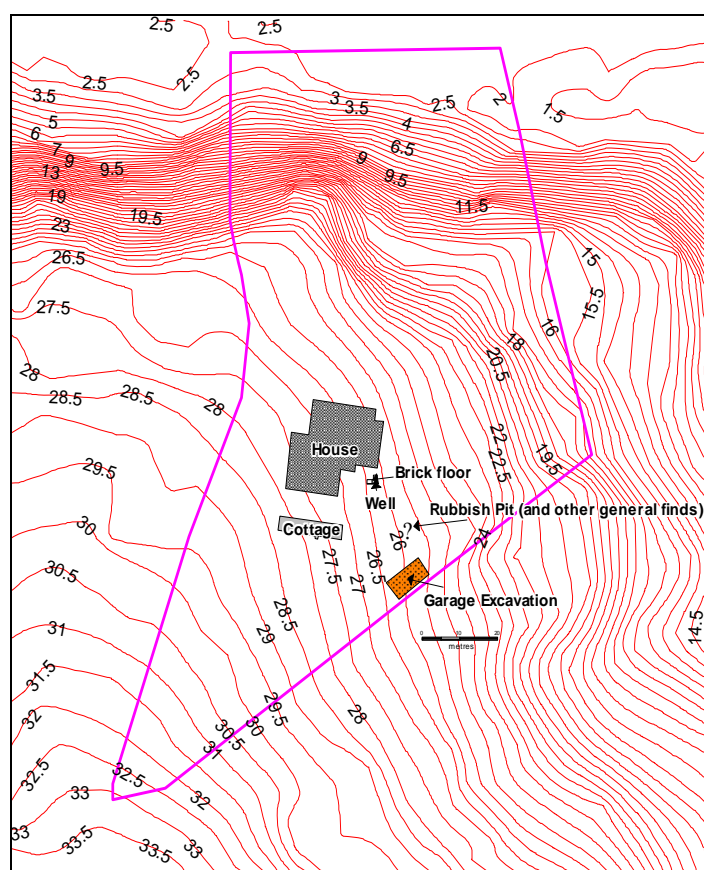


Figure 54. Location of excavations

UNDER THE HOUSE

Removal of the House

The main house was dismantled in February 2006. External structures such as decks and some of the later additions were demolished, but the bulk of the main house was cut into sections (Figure 55) and moved to the new location at South Head, Kaipara. The removal of the house (Figure 56) allowed additional recording of the main structures which was incorporated in the recording of the house described earlier.

Overall, very little new information was gained from the investigations under the house, although recording of the piles and foundations was carried out. Remnant pile locations were visible, particularly near the kitchen (Figure 57) but in also places elsewhere (Figure 58). A sample of the bricks used in the foundations was recorded (Figure 59) but they were all un-diagnostic as regards to manufacturer. A range of sandstock and moulded bricks was present and the impression was that overall the bricks used in the piles and main foundations were earlier than those used in the verandah foundations (Figure 60). The information contributed to the 3D model.

The other area of interest was the concrete pad under the kitchen (Figure 61) which showed the layering of different types of concrete used in construction followed by different tiling used through its lifetime.

Artefacts from Under the House

A small number of artefacts were identified under the house. None were in identifiable contexts as the material was in mixed fill. The artefacts include animal bones (Figure 62), typically sheep although cow bone was also identified and showed clear indications of butchery. Fragments of stoneware bottles typical of 19th century ginger beer and ink bottles were also identified but were not particularly diagnostic. A single penny was also found, dated 1946 (King George VI) (Figure 62).

The few ceramic sherds included Staffordshire-type transfer print wares and mocha ware (Figure 62, c-e and h). Patterns identified included Willow and Wild Rose (Plowman, pers. comm.). The mocha ware is generally early (1840-1860s) form of ceramics that was utilitarian and cheap.

The wooden religious figurine is perhaps the most unusual item here, and being found under the main part of the house does suggest that it was deliberately placed there. Whether this occurred prior to the building of the house or at some later date is not known. Such items appear to be typical of Catholic households – a ceramic religious figurine was found in the footings of a structure on Wynyard St (Bickler et al. 2007).

Overall, the artefacts mostly date from the 19th century, although the coin is later. The artefacts may have come from old rubbish pits around the property that were disturbed during events such as the re-piling of the house and later building episodes there.

Continued on next page

UNDER THE HOUSE, CONTINUED



Figure 55. Dismantling of the main house



Figure 56. View of area of house after house removal

(Area of Figure 57 indicated)

Continued on next page

UNDER THE HOUSE, CONTINUED



Figure 57. View of old pile shadows under room G14 (sitting room/parlour)



Figure 58. View of remnant brick piles under the main part of the house

Continued on next page

UNDER THE HOUSE, *CONTINUED*



Figure 59. Range of bricks found in the house foundations



Figure 60. Wooden piles in southeast corner of the house outside later brick foundations

Continued on next page

UNDER THE HOUSE, CONTINUED



Figure 61. View of concrete pad from the kitchen area showing layers of early concrete and later tiling.

(Inset showing early concrete from base of pad)

Continued on next page

UNDER THE HOUSE, CONTINUED



Figure 62. Artefacts from under the house

(a) Animal bones (left), (b) Penny dated 1946, (c) unidentified transfer print, (d) Willow (e) Wild Rose, (h) mocha-ware, (g) Stone ware bottle and (f) wooden crucifix



WELL

The Well

A well located behind (south of) the original house was identified during monitoring of the building (Figure 4, Figure 63). The brick well was under the asphalt and around 1.2m in (external) diameter. The well was set in a brick paved area or courtyard around 3.7m wide and 4.5m long. The well had not been filled in but it was possible to recover a collection of bottles from the bottom (over 10m deep) for analysis.

The collection consisted of 22 complete bottles, the base portion of a glass dish or bowl, and an almost complete ceramic handle. Fifteen of the bottles (68.2%) are identified as pharmaceutical in origin. Four bottles contained household products and the remainder comprised two each of alcohol and food products.

Alcohol:

An emerald green De Kuyper Gin²⁶ (Figure 64 left) standing 240mm high was recovered, missing only a small portion near the base. The external thread bottle is narrower at the base than at the shoulder and gives the general appearance of a coffin shaped bottle. An advertisement from 1951 (Figure 65) indicates that the bottle recovered from the Arney Road Well probably at least post dates this date, as the bottle depicted in the advertisement is of the earlier case gin style. The second bottle is tentatively identified as a wine bottle (Figure 64 left). The bottle is clear and stands 285mm tall with a collared finish. A fine indentation beneath the collar indicates the original contents may have been under some pressure. Unusually for a wine, the base is flat.

Food Products:

Two complete bottles were recovered from the well. The first, a clear essence or food colouring bottle has an external thread and stands 112.32mm tall (Figure 66 left). The original contents of the second bottle are unknown, however it is suspected that it may have been a product such as peanut butter or jam (Figure 66 right). Also of clear glass with an external thread, its height is 86.89mm. The midsection of the body is segmented and probably indicates the location of labelling.

Ceramic Handle:

A single ceramic or earthenware handle recovered from the well measures 111.38mm, but it does appear to be broken at both ends. It is not immediately clear what type of utensil this handle originated from.

Continued on next page

²⁶ <http://www.loadofold.com/adverts/dekuyper.html>

WELL, CONTINUED



Figure 63. Plan view of brick lined well in brick paved area

Continued on next page

The Well, *continued*

Household Products:

This category of bottle includes those items commonly found within household assemblages that are not consumable, such as ink and tableware and decorative pieces. The well produced three complete bottles and the base portion of a glass dish or bowl. An external thread clear oval shaped ink bottle (Figure 67 left) stands 72.14mm high with a capacity of 1.5 fluid ounces (45ml). A gum (glue) bottle stands 56.21mm high with a diameter of 39.56mm (Figure 67 right). The third bottle recovered from the well probably contained either methylated spirits or turpentine. Standing 238mm tall with a base diameter of 80.19mm the bottle has a capacity of 24 fluid ounces (750ml). THIS BOTTLE ALWAYS REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF YEOMAN PRODUCTS AUCKLAND is embossed around the bottle above the base. The press moulded foot, stem and lower portion of perhaps a sweetmeat dish or bowl completes the household product assemblage.

Pharmaceuticals:

The majority of individual bottles (n=15) related to pharmaceutical uses and were represented by nine different products/bottle forms. Eight of the bottles most likely originally contained pills and are seen in four sizes (Figure 68): three each are of the smaller sizes with one each of the larger sizes. All have external threads, are oval in cross-section and are made of clear glass. Two plain round external thread medicine bottles in amber glass measuring 123mm and 190mm respectively have no further identifying marks. It is unknown whether they were dispensed or proprietary medicines. A single example of a clear rectangular bottle standing 180mm tall was almost certainly a proprietary medicine. The lack of embossing on this bottle indicates that a paper label was used to identify the product. Only four of the 15 bottles can be identified as regards contents with any certainty. The first is an amber bottle measuring 61.85mm tall with a diameter of 45.1mm. Lightly embossed with VICKS VAPO RUB on the base the bottle still contains a portion of the preparation, the scent not having diminished. Vicks was first marketed in the 1880s and continues to be sold today. The three remaining bottles are all embossed on the base Q-TOL, two in clear glass and one in amber. Q-TOL, a pink lotion was routinely used for sunburn and windburn and is still available today. The amber bottle has remains of a blue coloured paper label with the instructions SHAKE THE BOTTLE still legible.

Fourteen of the 15 bottles have external thread closures, firmly placing their manufacture in the 20th century.

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Figure 64. De Kuyper Gin, left and wine, right

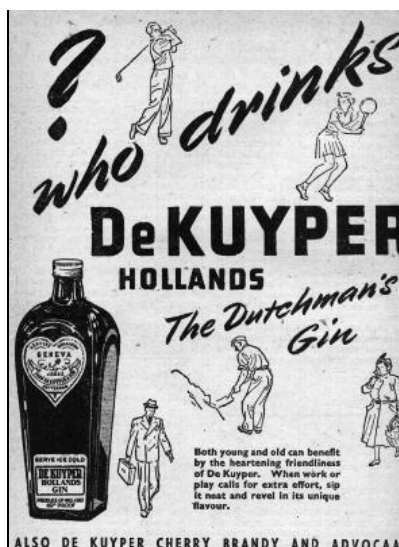


Figure 65. 1951 advertisement (loadofold.com)



Figure 66. Essence or food colouring bottle left, peanut butter or jam right



Figure 67. Ink bottle left, gum or glue right



Figure 68. Examples of the size range in pill bottles recovered from the Well

THE COTTAGE

Excavation of the Cottage

Excavation of the cottage area revealed little new information regarding the occupation of the site beyond some limited structural details. The original floor levels were reconstructed and are shown in Figure 69. The earlier eastern floor was a thin plaster/concrete, while the western end is a dense more modern concrete.

The work on the cottage took place in two phases. The eastern (earlier) end was investigated after that half of cottage was demolished. The excavation (Figure 70, Figure 71) outlined the original brick foundations of the building and remains of the floor plate, totara piles and fragmentary plaster floor. Most interesting was the fill under the floor which contained fragmentary 19th century rubbish fill which included butchered sheep and cow bone. The material was relatively scattered and may have been dumped to level the ground.

Across this layer were a few remnants of piles used for a later wooden floor. Mostly these were a random assortment of bricks suggestive of a fairly casual construction. This was most evident in a step along the southern wall and probably predated the wooden floor (probably part of the mid-20th century renovations) which was constructed also of an assortment of brick and other ceramic fragments (Figure 72). One brick from this area was imprinted with the manufacturer 'W. Hunt' (of unknown date) and made from a possibly imported yellow clay (unlike the rest which were orange).

The western end of the cottage was less interesting – mostly just a thick concrete pad that had been laid into an area that had been benched into the slope (Figure 72). A grid of bricks was used as piles for a later wooden floor.

The results are summarised in a brief history of the cottage in Table 3.

Diagnostic artefacts were limited, although the finds included a small number of pottery fragments, animal bones, and other pieces suggesting that at various times during the 19th century, rubbish pits were in this area but had been disturbed during various activities such as the building of the cottage and additions to the house.

The stratigraphy between the cottage and house was not clearly indicative of the relative ages of any of the structures. Both the house and the cottage had relatively shallow foundations (the cottage almost none, while the house had been piled on bricks during the 20th century). Later 20th century activities had mixed up the layers above the basal clay to such an extent that nothing definitive could be established relating the two structures.

Continued on next page

THE COTTAGE, CONTINUED

Table 3. Phases of the cottage and archaeological features

Phase	Description
0	Original house but no cottage
1	Cottage (eastern end) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rough lime plaster• Horizontal sarking• Brickwork, steps• Totara piles
2	Extension to cottage to west <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This was originally built with concrete floors, although a section at the extreme west showed newer concrete, with floor boards over the top• Benched into natural clay in western side
3	Eastern end <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Add on bearers – removal of old skirting• Brick piles supporting joists and T & G flooring
4	Both ends <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possible renewal of flooring• Addition of bull nose 90mm skirting over gib board• Concrete floor and bathroom at western end of old cottage

Continued on next page

THE COTTAGE, CONTINUED



Figure 69. X-Ray view of cottage above showing original floor levels



Figure 70. Excavation of eastern cottage foundations

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THE COTTAGE, *CONTINUED*

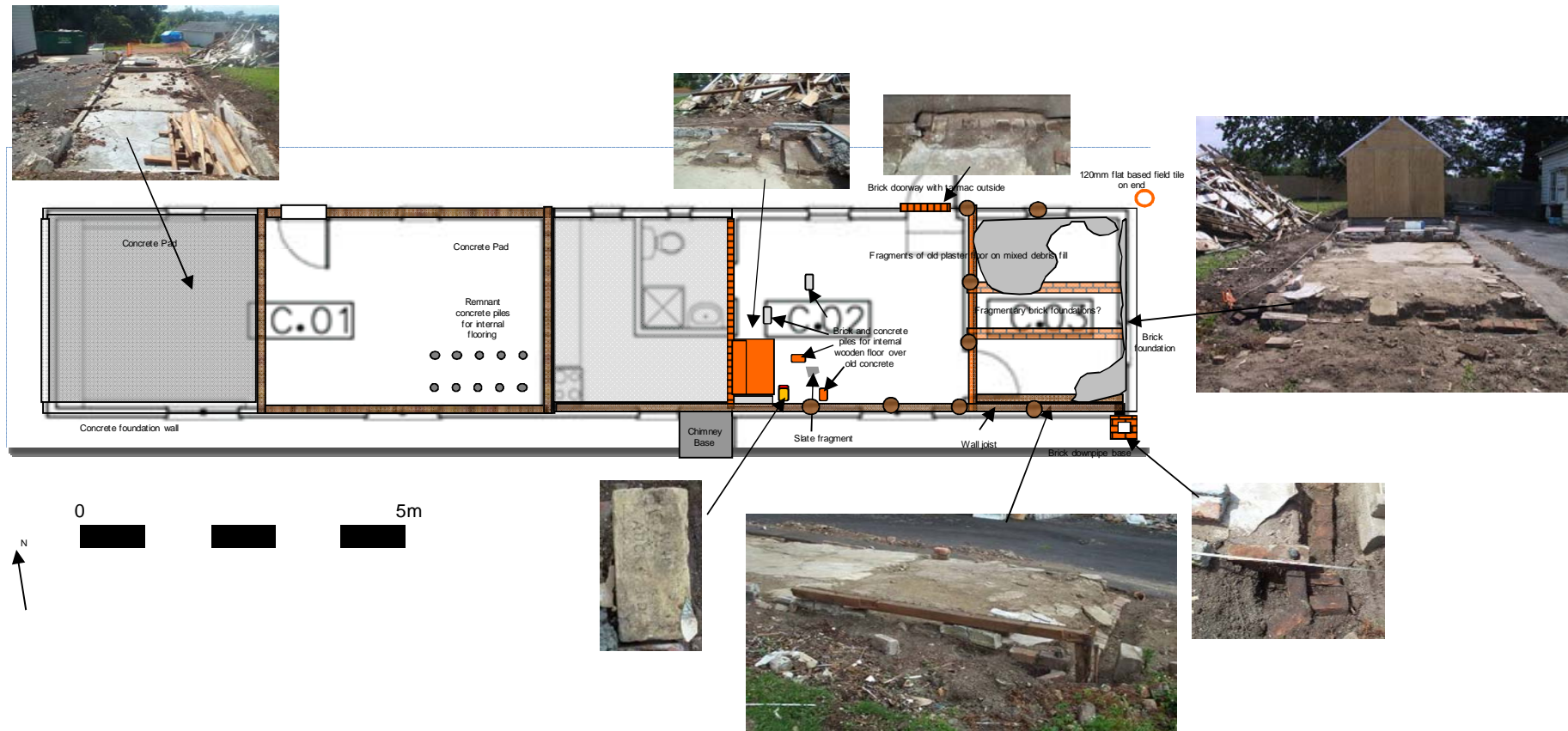


Figure 71. Excavation plan of Cottage

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THE COTTAGE, *CONTINUED*



Figure 72. Detail of eastern cottage excavation showing north-western wall with lower early concrete floor (centre) with steps to the later southern wing (right)



Figure 73. Looking South across demolished cottage area

LANDSCAPE FINDS

Monitoring

Monitoring of the area north of the garage/stables area was initially carried out on 7-8 March 2007. Narrow trenches were dug for the foundation blocks for the main new building in the north-eastern corner of the structure.

This area was not expected to be particularly productive but the work was carried out as a precaution given the proximity of the original house and the stables. The area was cleared (Figure 74) and trenches for the new building were dug. They revealed a soil profile of around 30cm of dark topsoil over the yellow clay natural base (Figure 75).

One small rubbish pit was identified in the north-east corner trench with some crushed brick (Figure 4). The pit had a diameter of around 80cm. The artefacts were few and highly fragmented. They included a small number transfer-print ceramics and other ceramic items including fragments of a stoneware jar typical of late 19th/early 20th century sites (Figure 77). This pit may relate to rubbish pits identified by Foster (2005) during his initial assessment.



Figure 74. View of area monitored in 2007 north of garage (see Figure 4)



Figure 75. Section through trench

Continued on next page

LANDSCAPE FINDS, CONTINUED



Figure 76. View of section of the rubbish pit showing brick and other fragments (inset)



Figure 77. Artefacts from the rubbish pit

THE GARAGE

Garage Excavation

One of the major priority areas for the investigation was the area of the previous stables, thought to be the building marked on a 1953 plan as a shed (Figure 78). This had been demolished in 1952 and replaced with a garage. It had not earlier been possible to assess whether any remains of the stables were under the garage, but in November 2008, the garage was removed and it was possible to carry out investigations.

The area (Figure 79) was stripped with a mechanical excavator, removing the concrete floor (Figure 80) of the modern garage under archaeological supervision on 11 November 2008 and a number of features were exposed in the area of the former shed (Figure 81, Figure 82). The features consisted of a relatively modern concrete foundation delineating the wall area of a structure approximate 5m x 6m. Two lines of bricks in the clay, two bricks wide, were clearly visible marking the entrance into the garage, for wheel tracks. A large modern drain had damaged this and ran around the western and southern sides of the structure towards the roads.

In the inside of the concrete wall, a remnant line of bricks was identified, with a few postholes, a brick pile foundation? (Figure 84) and a nearby shadow of a similar pile. These fragmentary remains were not particularly diagnostic although the postholes may indeed relate to the original stables.

Two 20th century drains were also visible in this area.

It is likely that the site was levelled in 1952 after the stables structure was removed and that this destroyed most of the features relating to the earlier structure. However, a single horseshoe (Figure 85) was recovered from the southeast part of the modern structure. Given the paucity of other artefacts, it is quite possible that it was placed deliberately when the modern garage was built to commemorate the earlier structure. This may have been a similar action to the placing of the wooden crucifix found under the main house in 2006 (and the placing of the angel figurine found at the Wynyard St excavations referred to earlier).

A few fragmentary artefacts (Table 4) were recovered in the nearby area but were not particularly diagnostic, although most probably from late 19th century to early 20th century (Figure 86). The insulator is probably later. They were scattered in the subsoil and indicated that the area had generally been turned over in the past.

Continued on next page

THE GARAGE, CONTINUED

Table 4. Ceramic artefacts from Garage excavation area

ID	Material	Type	Colour/Decoration	Notes
G.1	Metal	Horseshoe		Highly corroded metal horseshoe
G.2	stoneware	jar	cream/tan	
G.3	ceramic	cup	blue transfer	
G.4	ceramic	plate	blue transfer	Asiatic Pheasant pattern
G.5	ceramic	plate	purple transfer	
G.6	ceramic	jug	white relief	
G.7	ceramic	insulator	white relief	None

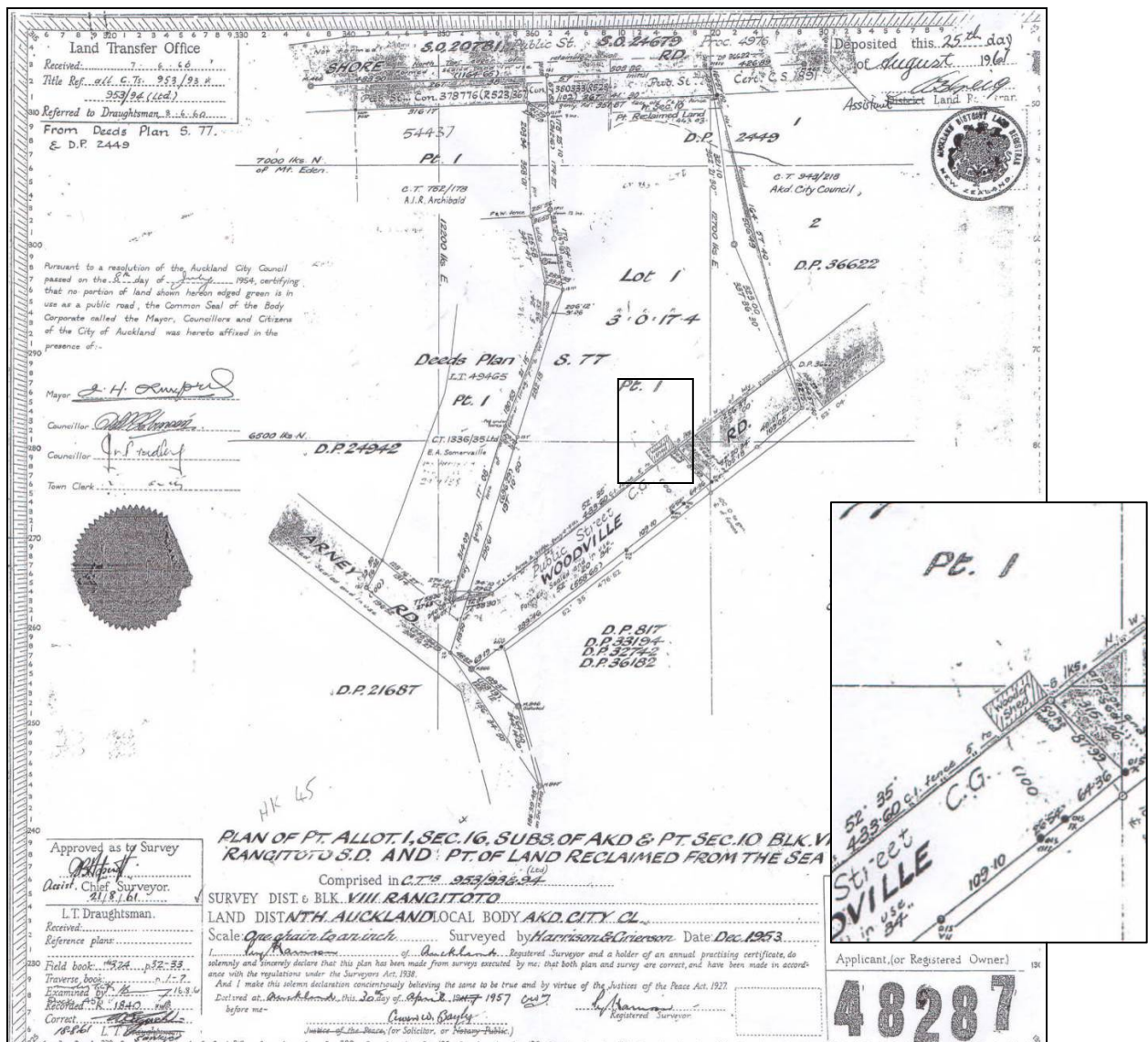


Figure 78. DP 48287 dated 1953 showing wooden shed

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THE GARAGE, *CONTINUED*



Figure 79. View of garage area before stripping looking northwest



Figure 80. View of area of excavation after removal of concrete slab looking east



Figure 81. View of excavated area (looking south)

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THE GARAGE, CONTINUED

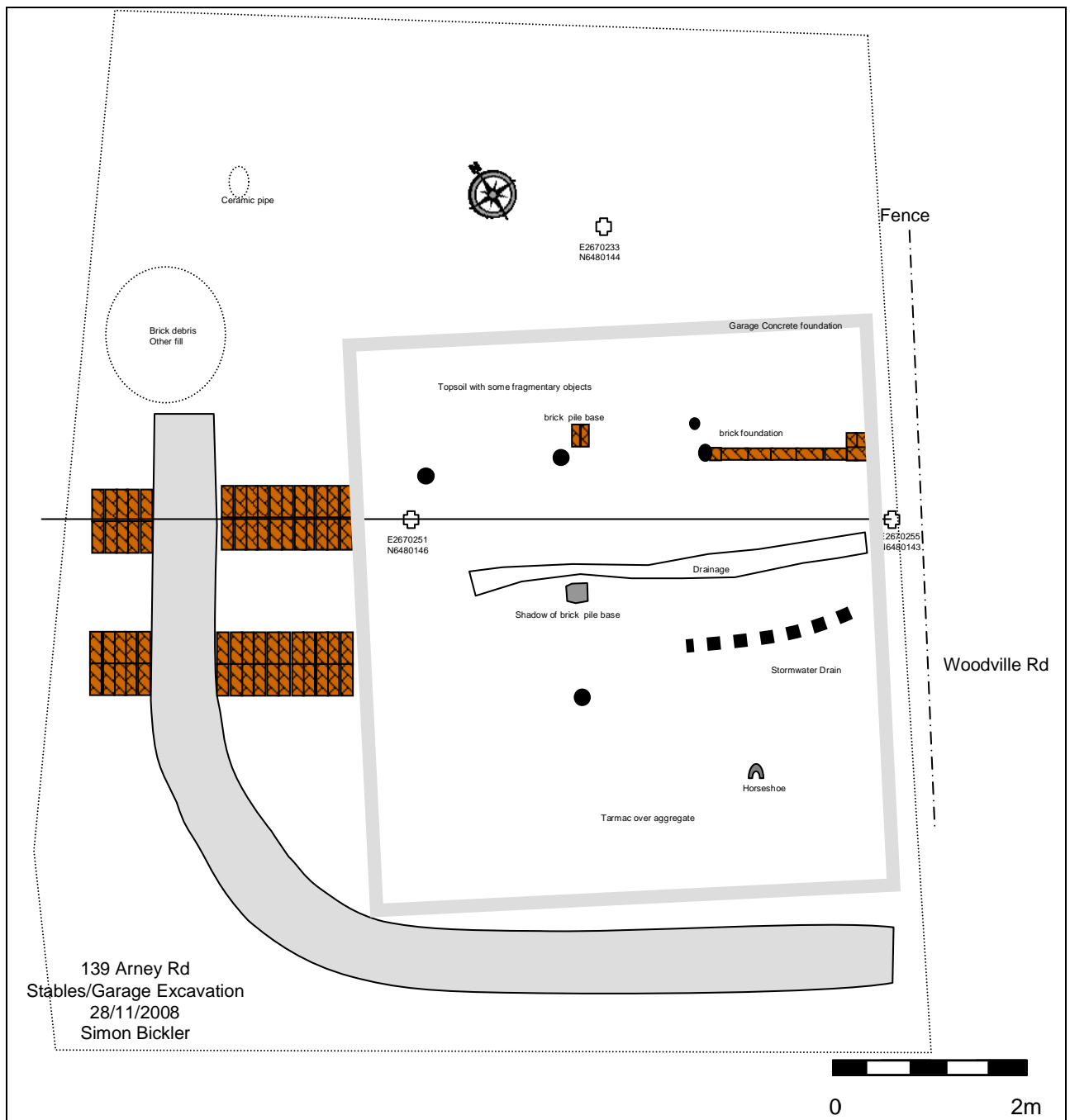


Figure 82. Excavated plan of garage area

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THE GARAGE, CONTINUED



Figure 83. View of garage entrance showing brick wheel tracks



Figure 84. Brick foundation inside the garage area



Figure 85. Horseshoe below garage

Continued on next page

THE GARAGE, CONTINUED



G.2



G.3 outside



(inside)



G.4



G.5



G.6



G.7

Figure 86. Ceramic artefacts from garage excavation

Part 4: Discussion and Conclusions

SUMMARY

Summary

The results of the archaeological recording and investigations at 139 Arney Road complement the earlier work done by Pearson (2005), the landscape studies by Adam (2005, 2006) and the photographic recording of the house by Hamish Macdonald. These reports are included on the CD that accompanies this report, for reference purposes. This report has presented four additional elements:

- Detailed architectural recording of the profiles of the house and cottage
 - Recording of structural information exposed during demolition of the cottage and removal of the house
 - The results of the excavation of foundations and areas under and around the structures
 - 3D computer based modelling to integrate the information and interpret the evolution of the property.
-

Architectural Recording

The detailed architectural recording along three profiles of the house and one profile of the cottage was designed to capture additional building information regarding building techniques that were not immediately apparent during the initial architectural recording. The construction of the underfloor and roof components was detailed and some of the materials not visible prior to demolition were examined.

Excavation Results

The results from traditional archaeological excavation on the property were generally limited. Under the house, very little information was recovered that related to the early history of the house. Overall it is likely that the area was cleared prior to the original house being built, with additional clearance when the house was replied. In the deeper areas, the underfloor space probably served as storage shed and was cleared out in the late 20th century.

Under the cottage, some early fill material was identified, but it was not clear whether the cottage had been built on areas of old rubbish or whether some of that material had been dumped to assist in the levelling of the floor. The fill contained very few artefacts, and some animal bone. Apart from indicating the obvious – that meat had been an part of the diet of the early owners of the house – little information was recovered. The foundations of the earliest part of the cottage were also a bit irregular and relatively insubstantial, suggesting a basic functional structure.

Continued on next page

SUMMARY, *CONTINUED*

Excavation Results, *continued*

Under the garage, the stables were only represented by a few brick remnants that were probably part of the foundations and some shadows from the original piles, but no details relating to the above ground architecture could be established.

Very little information was gained from the areas excavated around the structures. A small number of artefacts were scattered through the fill near the house and a pocket of material some of which may be 19th century date was found near the house. But given the lengthy time the property was occupied, the amount of material found was small. A few obvious features relating to the early garden were also identified (see e.g., Adam 2006), but very little information relating to 19th century ornamental gardens was found. The large trees on the property are the surviving remnants of this early planting.

3D Model

The 3D modelling of the house presented here represents a very useful way of using the recorded information to model the development of the house. The 3D model constructed does not include all the information gained from the detailed architectural recording of the house, but has been used to provide a visual representation of the development of the house through time. Perhaps even more valuable is the ability to illustrate alternative scenarios of development over time, and demonstrate the most probable sequence of structural changes. The modelling exercise provided new insights into the history of the house at Arney Rd.

These included a better appreciation of the sequence of development of the alternative (southern) entrance to the house and its subsequent enclosure. This, and the ability provided by the model to visualise the terraces on the northern part of the property, assisted in understanding the social history and landscape context of the property.

Simulation and modelling approaches may offer one of the most important ways of recording building heritage information, not only because of the superior ease of visualisation, but because of its potential to further explore the evolution of the house and its surrounds in the wider landscape.

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SUMMARY, *CONTINUED*

Artefacts

The number and range of artefacts recovered from the project area was relatively small. Generally, a scatter of 19th-20th century ceramics and animal bones (including sheep) suggest that rubbish was deposited to the south of the main house early on. However, discrete intact deposits were not found. This was probably due to disturbance of the early rubbish pits by the later building of the cottage, gardening and other minor earthworks dispersing the material over a wide area. However, even so the quantity of material found here was surprisingly small and is unlikely to represent much of the actual amount of material generated and disposed of on-site before local rubbish collection services came into operation.

The lack of material under the main house suggests that some minor earthworks were carried out when the brick re-piling of the house was carried out, and this may have involved the removal of many of the artefacts from the site.

The two intriguing finds are the wooden crucified Jesus figurine found under the main house and the horseshoe under the garage. In both cases, their presence under structures that were relatively clear of artefactual deposition does suggest that they were deliberately placed for good luck. The wooden religious figurine possible relates to the re-piling of the house rather than the original building of the villa, and the horseshoe was probably a remnant of the stables left when that was removed and the garage put in to replace it. But both may have been deposited earlier. Such 'foundation' finds have been identified on other house sites, such as Wynyard St (Bickler et al. 2007).

The presence of a collection of mid-20th century bottles in the well suggests that this may have only been covered over in the late 1950s-1960s, probably by the Wrights. This may have been connected to the tarmac covering of the driveway around this time. However, the well had probably not been used for some time.

The bricks collected from the house suggest that the re-piling of the house may have been as early as the late 19th century, with sand-stock bricks used frequently. The verandah foundations were somewhat later. It is likely that the bricks were bought in batches from a supplier.

Of interest also is the 'mix and match' nature of the bricks used in the cottage. Only one brick with a manufacturing mark (W. Hunt) was found, and the material used in this brick did not match others found on site. It appears that the cottage was built using foraged components to fix up the foundations and flooring over time and probably reflects the relative lack of importance placed on the structure by its owners.

CONCLUSIONS

Buildings Archaeology and 139 Arney Rd

Buildings archaeology is an emerging discipline in New Zealand. While traditional architectural history has relied mostly on a study of the remaining standing examples of historic buildings supplemented by archival research, buildings archaeology has added new information to this research. Archaeological recording has been carried out on buildings due for demolition (e.g., Bickler et al. 2007; Campbell & Furey 2007) or, as in the case of 139 Arney Rd, removal to a new location, and archaeologists have taken the opportunity to strip back the later components of houses as well as examining the foundations of the structures.

The NZHPT Guidelines (NZHPT 2006:1) summarise the general rationale for carrying out the archaeology of buildings:

‘Buildings and standing structures can be seen as important components of archaeological sites. Created by past human activity, their investigation using archaeological methods may reveal significant evidence relating to the history of New Zealand... As with other forms of archaeological enquiry, the examination of standing structures provides information that is not normally retrievable through other means.’

The results of the work at Arney Rd do provide interesting information relevant to the history of Auckland, although the question of degree of significance of the archaeological recording to date in New Zealand remains has yet to be examined. Very little information relating directly the earliest owners of 139 Arney Rd was recovered, and this relates to the continuous occupation of the house since it was built. The level of information obtained during the Arney Rd project does, however, provide a baseline for further work on houses in central Auckland combining archival, historical, architectural and archaeological evidence.

There were three main phases of construction at Arney Road: the original villa (1855/6); the middle phase when the house was enlarged (before the 1940s); and the final phase when renovations were carried out by the Wright family and subsequent owners (1950s onwards). Building techniques used in the various renovations did not change dramatically and for most of the history of the house there was some consistency in materials used. However from the 1960s on, the use of kauri in particular diminishes.

In this report we do not repeat the explicit architectural comparative work already undertaken by Pearson (2005) and, with respect to the gardens, by Adam (2006). The focus here is on the social history represented by the changes in the structures and landscape identified.

Continued on next page

CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Social History The house at 139 Arney Rd was most probably a fairly typical wooden villa when first built in the 1850s. It was built with panoramic views of Auckland harbour and was accessed both by tracks which later became the roads, but also importantly by boat down the bottom of the hill in what was to become reclaimed land around Shore Rd.

Landscaping around the house was probably carried out relatively soon after the house was built and typically was concentrated near the house. Trees provided some screening and protection from the wind and large exotic species were chosen both for their longevity and their landscape value. Terracing to the north of the house was also carried out, although it is not clear what was planted on these terraced areas. The result was a structured Victorian colonial island in the middle of a pastoral landscape.

The date of the building of the cottage is not known but, like the stables, it was probably built soon after the original house. Other outbuildings may also have been built but their location has not been established. However, there was a certain time lag between the construction of the house and the building of the eastern end of the cottage. This is evident from the presence of the 19th century debris found under the earliest cottage floor.

The traditional 1850s villa was rapidly outgrown. It is likely that the puriri piling had proved inadequate and the house was re-piled on bricks. It was also enlarged, possibly at the same time, which may have been in the late 19th century. The cottage was probably built at least by the time of this expansion. This expansion of the house involved the addition of the rooms to the southwest and the verandas. Other changes that probably relate to this expansion period or soon after included:

1. Internal structuring to incorporate the new rooms
2. The two new chimneys

Subsequent changes that followed soon that after included:

1. Enclosing G05 (off the main bedroom G04) as a room
2. Rebuilding of room G09 (the second entrance, later the cloakroom)
3. Creation of the back entrance to the house (perhaps used as a new front entrance from Woodville Road).

By this time, the character of the property had changed. No longer was it an oasis of civilisation in a rural landscape but was now being absorbed into the expanding urbanisation of central Auckland. This probably meant that the house had been connected to city services including sewage and electricity by this time.

Continued on next page

CONCLUSIONS, *CONTINUED*

Social History, *continued*

The expansion of the original house to include more space and a bigger kitchen and dining area was the option chosen to meet changing domestic requirements. In many other locations, such as at Pah Farm, later Monte Cecilia (Bickler & Clough 2008), the original house was totally demolished, the land flattened and a new and more substantial structure was built.

As discussed earlier, there was a relative paucity of artefacts found at Arney Rd excavations given the long occupation of the site. This is in contrast to the material found at the Westney Farmstead (Campbell & Furey 2007), where rubbish deposits were found both beneath and outside the house. The reason for this is difficult to determine, although it is likely that the proximity of the Arney Rd site to the centre of town, as compared with Westney, meant that rubbish collections started sooner and may have contributed. Westney was a farmhouse while Arney Rd was a very much a 'house and garden' in town. It should be noted that good collections of artefacts were recovered from a number of 19th and 20th century contexts around the houses along Wynyard St (see Bickler et al. 2007) and these are in the centre of Auckland.

The lack of evidence of other structures apart from the cottage and the stables in the vicinity of the house is not so surprising, given the residential nature of the property. In contrast, Hudson (2008) reports a number of structural remains near the Athenree Homestead but given its history as part of a farmscape, that is to be expected. The Arney Rd cottage served a number of functions through its life and its major western addition and refurbishment indicate that it was a crucial part of the property, although no clear information regarding its earlier functions was found.

One of the interesting changes to the house was the carving up of room G10 to create a new entrance to the house (G09). This may have occurred fairly early on and possibly at the time of the major expansion of the house. It shifted the focus of the house, with this door possibly used as a front entrance access (it was certainly a formal entrance) from Woodville Rd. The lean-to bathroom was probably later.

The building of the tennis court in the 1930s replaced the ornamental terraces and would have provided a social focus in the gardens from this time. Later changes carried out during the 1950s by the Wright family enclosed the formal 'back' entrance and turned it into a cloakroom. Access via this back entrance remained but was clearly no longer formal. The 'outhouse' lean-to against the south-eastern corner of the house was in place by the 1950s and used for servants living in the cottage. Refurbishment of the cottage was later carried out and the outhouse was incorporated into the main house.

Continued on next page

CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Social History, *continued*

The removal of the house from Arney Rd to the South Kaipara represents in part a return to the original character of the house. Surrounded by a pastoral landscape and on the edge of suburbia (Figure 87) on gently sloping land, the house has been stripped of most of its later additions and returned once more to a context more in keeping with its origins.



Figure 87. The Arney Rd house in its new home

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Appendix: Wallpaper Record Forms (Salmond Reed Architects)

Wallpaper from cupboard in main bedroom G04

Photo



Motif or Style:	Scenic / flowers
Object Type:	Wallpaper frieze
Production technique:	Hand block-printed.
Creation Place & Date:	c. late 1890s – c.1910

Maker / Manufacturer:	Unknown
Maker's Mark:	Not visible
Measurement:	Measurements of sample retrieved: W. = 66 cm. Depth of frieze = 49 cm.
Collection:	Salmond Reed Architects.
Reference Number:	SRA76
Description:	<p>This cut-out scenic frieze is influenced by the Arts and Crafts style of the late nineteenth century. It consists of stylised cloud-like tree forms and a typical English country scene featuring primroses in the foreground. The tree crowns form the upper edge of the frieze while a dark blue horizontal stripe forms its base. The entire design has been applied on to a slightly textured neutral ground in white and varying shades of grey, blue, green, and yellow distemper. It has been pasted, at the upper edge, onto a brown paper which has a vertically streaked finish. Below the frieze is a plain cream paper.</p> <p>The sample forms part of a sandwich consisting of at least two underlying papers, the lowest with a scrim backing. Below the scenic layer a plain machine printed paper is visible. It has a simple pattern of tiny iridescent cross like forms (see SRA77). The oldest paper/s which may date to the construction of the house, cannot be accessed without the attention of a conservator.</p>
Provenance:	<p>139 Arney Rd, 'Woodville' Remuera, Auckland (Built 1855-6).</p> <p>The sample pictured was salvaged, by archaeologists Clough & Associates, from in a built in wardrobe in one of the main bedrooms (see floorplan, Dave Pearson Architects Ltd. 2005). The built in wardrobes probably occurred around 1950 when the house was extensively modified and the interior painted and wallpapered.</p> <p>The house was named after Samuel Allen Wood, but his ownership was short lived. The property changed hands numerous times with some of the longest residents being Andrew Sinclair (1860-1878), Russell John Grey (1880-1901), Sarah Jane Dickey (1901-1911) and then various members of the Puckey family between 1916 and 1950 when it was sold to the Wright family of Hugh Wright chain of menswear shops. In 1950 after many years of neglect it was extensively upgraded.</p>
Additional Information:	<p>Full reference: Dave Pearson Architects Ltd. 2005. 139 Arney Rd, Remuera, Auckland City. An Assessment of Cultural Significance. Unpublished Report. Dave Pearson Architects Ltd.</p> <p>The paper is in an extremely fragile condition and will need the attention of a conservator.</p>

Wallpaper from cupboard in main bedroom G04

Photo



Detail of paper found beneath SRA76

Motif or Style:	Diaper / trellis pattern
Object Type:	Wallpaper
Production technique:	Machine printed
Creation Place & Date:	c.1880s -1890s
Maker / Manufacturer:	Unknown
Maker's Mark:	Not visible
Measurement:	15cm. x 14cm.
Collection:	Salmond Reed Architects.
Reference Number:	SRA77

Description:	<p>This sample forms part of a sandwich and lies immediately beneath a scenic paper dating from around 1905 (see SRA76). There is another paper between this and the scrim backing but without careful separation it cannot be ascertained whether that is a backing paper or a patterned one.</p> <p>The simple design is arranged in a classic diaper or trellis pattern and consists of tiny iridescent cross-like forms printed onto an off-white ground which has been applied to an inexpensive brown paper. Iridescent patterns were favoured in the late 19th century because they would shimmer in the soft lighting cast by candles or gas lamps.</p>
Provenance:	<p>139 Arney Rd, 'Woodville' Remuera, Auckland (Built 1855-6).</p> <p>Salvaged, by archaeologists Clough & Associates, from a built in wardrobe in one of the main bedrooms (see floorplan, Dave Pearson Architects Ltd. 2005). The built in wardrobes probably occurred around 1950 when the house was extensively modified and the interior painted and wallpapered,</p> <p>The house was named after Samuel Allen Wood, but his ownership was short lived. The property changed hands numerous times with some of the longest residents being Andrew Sinclair (1860-1878), Russell John Grey (1880-1901), Sarah Jane Dickey (1901-1911) and then various members of the Puckey family between 1916 and 1950 when it was sold to the Wright family of Hugh Wright chain of menswear shops. In 1950 after many years of neglect it was extensively upgraded.</p>
Additional Information:	<p>Full reference: Dave Pearson Architects Ltd. 2005. 139 Arney Rd, Remuera, Auckland City. An Assessment of Cultural Significance. Unpublished Report. Dave Pearson Architects Ltd.</p> <p>The original sample, from which this piece was taken, is in an extremely fragile condition and will need the attention of a conservator.</p>