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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE WHITE HART
HOTEL – NEW PLYMOUTH**

Archaeological Investigation Report

NZHPT Authority 2011/372



Prepared for

Renaissance Holdings Ltd

New Plymouth

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Cover image: The renovated White Hart Hotel photographed from Devon St West, looking north

Archaeological Investigations at the White Hart Hotel, New Plymouth

Final Report to the NZHPT

Ivan Bruce, Archaeological Resource Management, March 2013

1. Introduction

The following report presents the findings of the archaeological investigations undertaken during the renovation of the White Hart Hotel on the corner of Queen St and Devon St West, New Plymouth. The property is recorded as an archaeological site P19/395 on the New Zealand Archaeological Association (Archsite 2014).

This work was undertaken under by Ivan Bruce in stages during 2010 and 2011, with minor additions undertaken during 2012. All work was completed under authority 2011/372, granted by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT). The archaeological excavation, analysis and final report was commissioned by Renaissance Holdings Ltd.

The following report details the results of the investigation in compliance with the conditions of this authority.

2. Physical Setting and Environment

2.1 Location

The White Hotel is situated on Section 655 of the Town of New Plymouth, occupying the corner section of Queen St and Devon St West.

2.2 Geology and Pedology

The New Plymouth district is underlain by Quaternary volcanic rock known as the Sugarloaf andesite and characterised by lava flows and breccias (Neall 1979). Overlaying these bedrocks are "Taranaki ash" clays and fine volcanic soils. The latter has been largely removed from the site of the White hart Hotel by the construction of the Hotel.

2.3 Surface visibility/ Survey suitability

At the time of the renovation of the ground surface of the White Hart Hotel site was covered by concrete and asphalt paving or by the standing building. A large cellar was excavated below the southern end of the building on the street corner at the time of the establishment of the building. All archaeological features, other than the building itself, were considered to subsurface and could only be recorded following the removal of the overlying structures and surfaces.

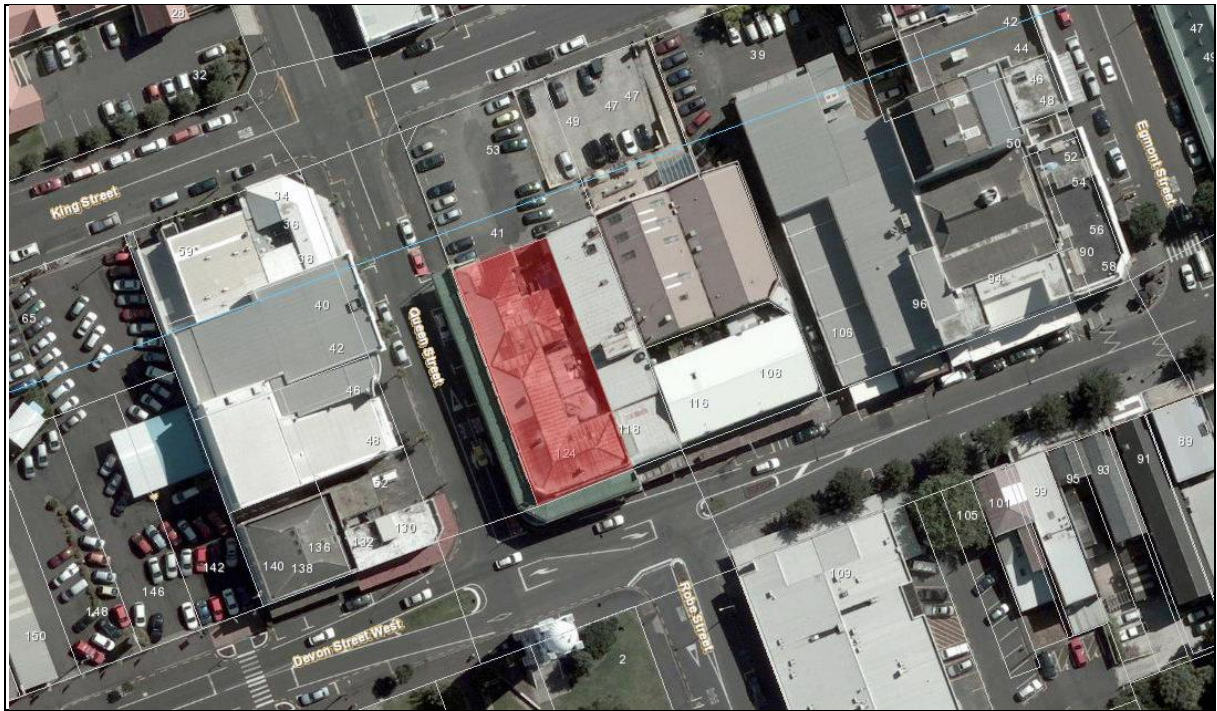


Figure 1: Location of the White Hart Hotel, Section 655 is outlined in red. (Taranaki regional explorer 2014)

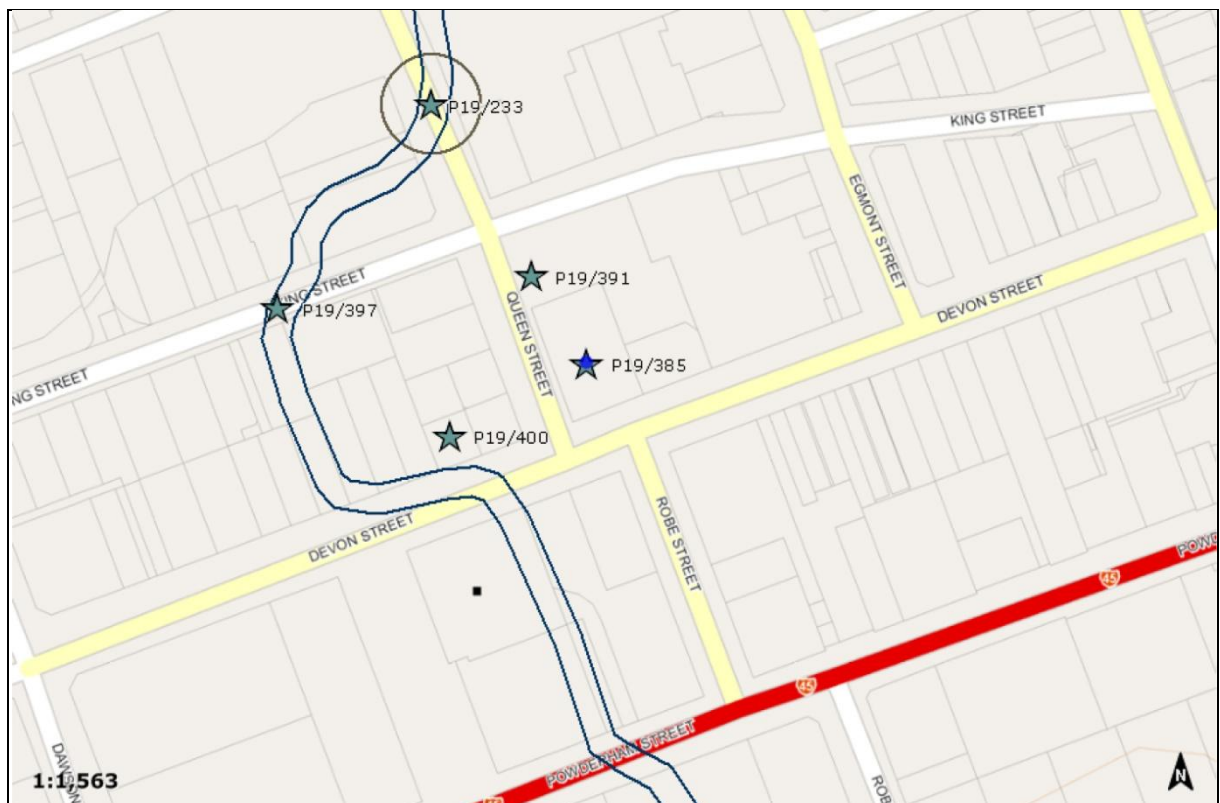


Figure 2: Location of P19/385 on the NZAA site record (Archsite 2014)

3. Statutory protection

The White Hart Hotel has been registered as a Category 1 building (registration Number 149) by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT). It is also listed by the New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) as a Category A building in Appendix 8 “Heritage Buildings and Items” of the NPDC District plan.

4. Historic Background

4.1 *Historic Title*

The White Hart Hotel was built on Section 655 of the original Town of New Plymouth, as laid out by F.A. Carrington in 1841. Carrington himself selected this as his own town section and retained the title until 1893.



Plate 1: The original White Hart Hotel, built 1844, photographed circa 1870

4.2 *The 1844 Rundle Structure*

The original structure on the section was a six bedroom house, constructed and occupied by R. Rundle in 1844 (Tullet 1981). This building was later used as a soldier’s hospital in 1855 and a troop canteen in 1858. The house was also used as centre for new colonists during this time before becoming a public house. A succession of owners ran the licence until 1886, when the original hotel building was demolished and a new building was opened in 1887. A description of the old building and accompanying reminiscences was reported by the

Taranaki Herald upon the removal of the original structure in 1886:

A RELIC OF NEW PLYMOUTH. REMOVAL OF THE WHITE HART HOTEL. An old thing is generally a very interesting thing solely on account of its age, but when it has in addition the credit of association with a number of remarkable events it becomes really famous. The old White Hart Hotel, at the corner of Devon and Queen Streets, which has just been pulled down to give place to a more pretentious edifice, is a very important object in its way. Of course it is different now from what it was when first erected. Like most other of our old buildings it has been added to and altered and transformed in various ways to keep pace with the times, and suit the purposes of its occupants. It was originally a six-roomed house. Mr. R. Rundle, of New Plymouth was the builder, and the date of its erection was the year 1844, just four years subsequent to the foundation of the colony.

The timber, which is principally rimu and miro, was sawn by hand at a pit in the bush about two miles from New Plymouth. It would be interesting to compare the price of building material in those days with what it is now. It certainly would have been higher, for tradition has handed down the sayings that sawyers did so well or ill, that they worked only three days of the week and got drunk the other three leaving Sunday free as a day on which to rest, and get ready for work on Monday. As the tale is connected with the time at which the old house came into existence, it may not be out of place to relate a legend which is still about the sawyers. A party, of surveyors and their labourers came out from England for engagement under the New Zealand Company. On coming ashore the labourers ascertained that there was a demand for sawyers and they went sawing. Their masters, the surveyors, were in a pretty plight at this desertion. The surveyors could not get any other men, and as they could not go on with their field work by themselves, they were in danger of initiating the system of living adopted by the unemployed of the present day. However, their truant men took compassion upon them and offered them £1 a day to carry the timber from the pit, through a swamp on to the road. The erstwhile masters accepted the work under their former servants and the popular colonial saying that Jack is as good as his master was beautifully exemplified. Of course, it is not vouched that the lot of timber with which the nucleus of the: White Hart Hotel was built was sawn by this party.

It says 'something for the durability of New Zealand wood when this old structure can still be pointed to as being sound after standing for nearly half a century. After living in it for 14 years Mr Rundle sold the building to Mr. F. A. Carrington's agent. The land was Mr. F. A: Carrington's and had only been rented by Mr Rundle on a 21 years term. Shortly; after Mr. Rundle leaving it the building went a-begging for a permanent tenant but new settlers coming to Taranaki always wanted a temporary home and this old residence was taken by one family after another as they arrived here, and waited for their own houses to be got ready. It thus got the name of the "Refuge for the Destitute".

When the troops came to New Plymouth the building was taken by them as a hospital and it was from its doors tint the first military funeral, in Taranaki moved away. The individual whom the cortege; thus honoured was a private soldier named Taylor, who met his death in a very simple manner while descending Marsland Hill. He had got down safely to the path which ran around the foot of this fort.

He had only two more steps to take to be on level ground when he slipped and his head bumped against the edge of the pathway. Dislocation of the neck resulted, from the effects of which he died. The band of the 65th played the Sicilian Mariners Hymn on the way to the cemetery, and many of the early settlers speak of the occasion as being the most impressive in their lives. To get an idea of the effect this ceremony had upon the spectators one has to bear in mind the position of affairs at that period. Troublous times for the infant settlement were recognised by everyone as approaching. The arrival of the soldiers carried the settlers, minds back to their tranquil and dear old homes in England. Everybody was worked up by the impending events to a high state of apprehension or excitement. It needed but .little more to stir the people to the depths of their hearts. The enthusiasm aroused at the sight of the little army of British redcoats; the, mournful but beautiful music this was sufficient to affect people beyond their self-restraint and many of the sturdy old pioneers are not ashamed to admit that they were moved to tears in the street.

The old house had a very gloomy appearance during the time it was in service as a hospital, and got the name of "Bleak House." It reminded the soldiers of nothing so much as that sombre and cheerless institution in England where the recruits underwent a sort of fumigation or purification previous to joining the line, and naming it after this institution, they dubbed the" Itch Hospital. The latter appellation clung to the building long after it ceased to be used as a place for ministration to the sick.

Its next transformation was into a public house. A Mr. Smith, who had previously kept the canteen at Omata, took it for this purpose. The gloom and sadness which had previously invested it vanished away, and it became a popular and favourite resort for all classes of people. Mr. H. Shuttleworth secured it from Mr. Smith, and it was then for the first' time known as the White Hart Hotel. Mr H. Shuttle worth was succeeded by Mr. White; and Mr. White by Mr. Day. Mr. Day gave it up to Mr. Hammond some three years ago, and Mr. Hammond has presided over its destinies ever since.

Fifteen or twenty years back the corner part was lowered in order to be accommodated to the new level of the street, which was cut down about four feet on the hill. The back part of the hotel was left at its old level, necessitating the steps which led into the billiard-room at the side, and to the passage behind - a feature which was familiar to all who frequented the house. In four months time an entirely new hotel will have taken the place of this historical old relic. The new White Hart is sure to possess an interest for visitors in that it will both good and new but it will have to last a long lime, and the even tenor of colonial life will have to be considerably disturbed, before the new building will have attached to it such a romantic mid remarkable past as the building has which it supplants (TH: August 1886)

Puke Ariki holds a number of high resolution images of this structure, which can be viewed online by following the links below.

<http://vernon.npdc.govt.nz/search.do?id=303647&db=object&page=1&view=detail>

<http://vernon.npdc.govt.nz/search.do?id=265649&db=object&page=1&view=detail>

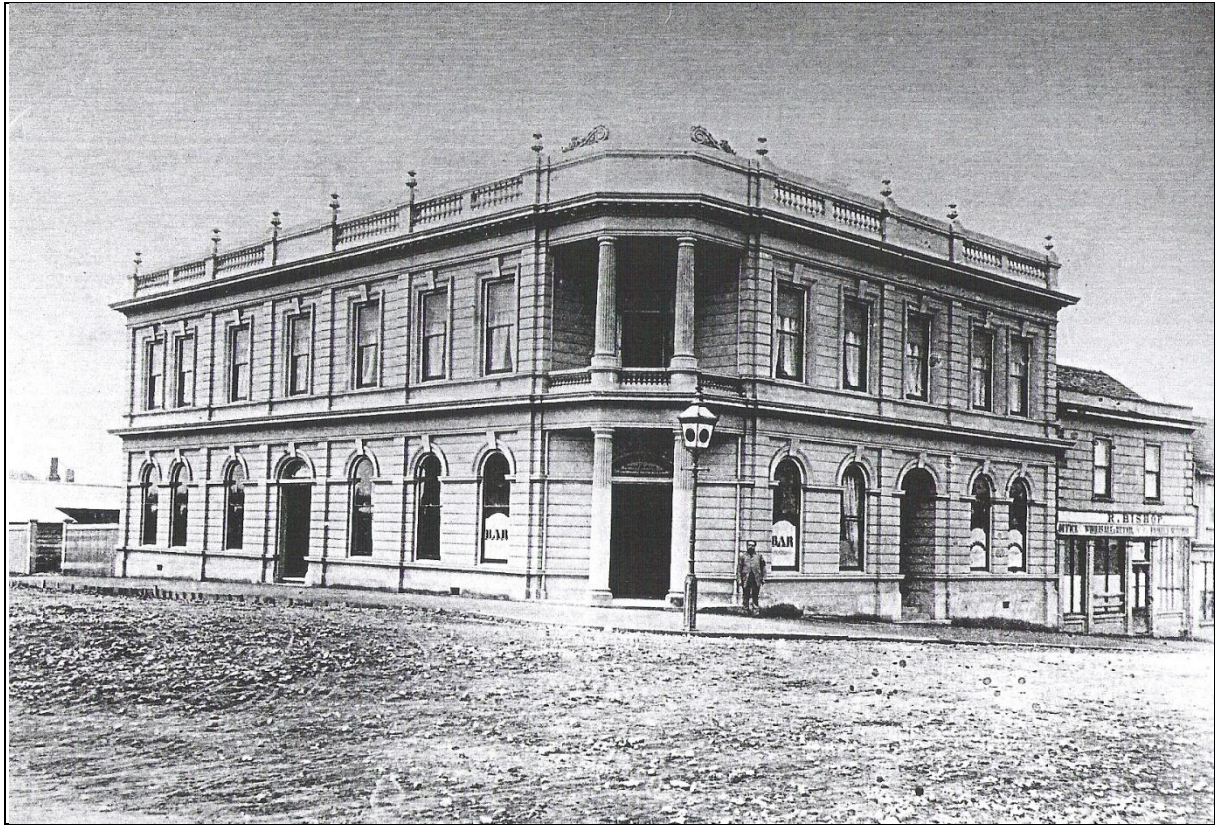


Plate 2: The newly built White Hart Hotel circa 1887

4.3 The 1887 Sanderson rebuild

The 1887 White Hart Hotel building was a grander design than its colonial predecessor, designed by James Sanderson. The two storied building appears to have occupied the same footprint as the original White Hart Hotel and incorporated a concrete cellar. An early photograph of this building shows the cellar access from Devon Street, which is still located at the same location now. Images of the earlier White Hart Structure show what appears to be a cellar door at the same location and it is possible that an existing cellar was enlarged and concreted during the 1887 rebuild. Like the original White Hart Hotel, the 1887 building retained a corner access at the Queen St and Devon St corner. An access was also retained on the Devon St side and another access added on the Queen St side. The new hotel was solidly built on a concrete ring foundation. The rear (northern end) of the section continued to be used as the coach entrance and contained an area of courtyard and outbuildings. A description of this building on opening is supplied by the Taranaki Herald:

THE WHITE HART HOTEL. OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING. The White Hart Hotel having now been rebuilt was opened by Mr. Horatio Hammond on Tuesday. The edifice, which is situated at the corner of Devon and Queen-streets, and faces the Post and Telegraph Offices and the Government Buildings, is a decided acquisition to our street architecture. It is of a chaste and elegant design, and

its large white form show out prominently from its elevated and conspicuous situation. Mr. Sanderson is the architect and he certainly deserves the compliments which on all sides his design evokes. The work of erection has been performed under his superintendence, and Mr. M. Clow, the contractor, has given every satisfaction by the manner he has carried out the various details of its construction, Mr. Hammond himself being especially pleased. The painting was done by Mr. J. Bellringer, the plumbing by Mr. J. T. Davis, and the upholstering and furnishing by Mr. E. T. Petty. The White Hart Hotel may now justly be called one of the most complete and comfortable hostelrys on the coast for the travelling public, and under Mr. Hammond's management and geniality as a host the new establishment will be certain to receive a large share of patronage. There are three entrances to the hotel. The one in Devon-street leads to the commercial room and the billiard room that at the corner opens into the bar, and the one in Queen Street is the private entrance for the use of visitors and those boarding in the house. Entering the Devon Street door the billiard room is to the right, a bar parlour on the left, and, immediately in front, a passage running throughout the length of the building to the commercial room. The billiard room is well fitted up. The table, indeed, is rather a remarkable one. It is understood to have been constructed to the order of an officers' mess in India, and to suit the climate every part of it, including the turned legs and beams, is made of slate. It is thus unusually solid and firm. Around the billiard room are cushioned seats raised on a dais. The bar parlour on the left is entered from the main passage, not from the entrance hall. It is furnished with a repp suite, and has a fireplace. This room opens into the bar, which is fitted up with numerous shelves, containing half-a-dozen glass barrels, and numberless bottles and flasks of liqueurs, cordials, wines, etc., all of the best quality, for Mr. Hammond makes a special effort for excellence in this respect. These wares are reflected in the walls by mirrors, with which the shelves are backed. The glass ware is of fine quality, the tumblers, etc., being of almost wafer thinness. The entrance to the bar from the street is first through a pair of heavy wooden doors, which during the open hours will be kept ajar, and then through a pair of glass folding doors. There is also a serving door into the passage, which here forms a corner. Immediately across the passage is another bar room. On the Queen-street side of the building are the, commercial room, the main entrance hall, a parlour, and the dining room, the last takes up the full depth of the seaward end of the building. The commercial room, which is nearest the bar, is attractively and comfortably furnished, the hall is spacious, and leads across the passage to the staircase, which goes up spirally, and is open overhead to the upper ceiling, Giving light from the back is a stained glass window, which, with the delicate white of the ceilings and part of the walls, the brilliancy of the polished rimu panelling which forms a partition between the passage and the space below the stair, and the symmetrically turned balusters, has an imposing and promising effect upon the visitor. Next to the hall is another parlour, which is divided from the dining room by a pair of huge folding doors, which, when open, merge the two rooms into one, and on occasions of a large attendance at meals, enable Mr. Hammond to seat more than the usual number of guests. The dining room is certainly one of the principal features of the new hostelry; it is a large airy apartment, lighted by two large windows from the street and two from the open area at the side. It has a varnished rimu dado panelling running around it; the walls are papered with a heavy coloured, though not exactly dull paper; and the ceiling is white panelling, bordered with a deep moulding and dentils, which show a

delicate blue streak. There is a fireplace at the end opposite the street. The mantel is of polished rimu, and is very massive in appearance. Upon the mantelpiece is a large mirror, duplicating a number of statuettes which stand before it, On each side of the fireplace are chiffoniers, and on the right also is an opening into the pantry, which again communicates with the kitchen. The Kitchen is a detached building in the angle of the main structure, and is fitted with a "hot plate stove," and a "boot boiler," by which the house is supplied with hot water at nil hours, day and night. This has been manufactured by Mr. W. Hall, of Auckland. The kitchen, as well as all the pantries and culinary departments, are airy and cool. The upper story also has a passage running from end to end, but at the angle another passage runs outwards to a balcony at the corner, leading past two private parlours, one on each side. The rear of the upper story is taken up with some fourteen bedrooms, which are entered from the main passage. However, to form private apartments, a bedroom communicates with each of the parlours, which are well furnished, having repp suites, Brussels carpet, fireplaces, mirrors, pictures, and numerous smaller articles of ornament. A balcony also runs along the entire back of the premises, where two flights of stairs give access to the ground. Doors lead to the back balcony at each end of the building, and as the back bedroom windows also look out upon this parade there is every provision for escape in case of fire. In the event of a conflagration should prevail along the whole of the rear of the building, a convenient exit and escape may be had from the front balcony. On this floor, convenient to the bedrooms, is to be found the bathroom, which is well lighted, besides other conveniences necessary to the comfort of the visitors. Hot and cold water is laid on to the bath, the former being obtainable, if required, at any hour day or night. The house drainage is connected with the drain in Devon-street. With plentiful supply of water to flush the pipes all smell of any kind is prevented. In addition to those parts of the building alluded to, there is an extensive concrete built cellarage below, the measurement of this store space being 6 ft. high, 54ft. long, and 28ft. wide. It will be gathered from this cursory and incomplete description that the White Hart Hotel offers every comfort and convenience for travellers and visitors (TH: February 1887).

4.4 The 1901 Messenger extension and alteration

In 1901 extensive alterations were made to the building, designed by Taranaki architect Frank Messenger. These include the additions of a veranda around the Devon St West and Queen St facade and extensions north along Queen St. The grand corner entrance on the ground floor was replaced with a window for a ground floor sitting room as part of changes to the layout of the ground floor bar and billiards room.

A description of the Messenger alterations reported in the Taranaki Herald describes the new hotel:

THE WHITE HART HOTEL. Extensive additions and alterations have just been completed at the "White Hart Hotel, at considerable cost— a fact that indicates the progress in building that is being made in the town, and the confidence that Mrs Tabor, the proprietress, has in the future of the place.

The work, including furnishing, has been effected at some expense, it being fully within the mark to say that, when the finishing touches are made, Mrs Tabor has expended no less than £2000. Taking the alterations in the original part of the house first, it is found that the bar has been transferred to the large room formerly used for billiards. Here a spacious and convenient bar has been arranged. A portion of the old bar will be used as an office, and the portion in the angle of Devon and Queen-streets has been converted into a roomy writing room, which has a handsomely decorated window in the angle. This writing room has communication with the commercial parlour. Traversing the new addition it is found that matters have been carried out and arranged on a most replete scale. This addition, it may be stated, has a frontage to Queen-street of about QQ feet. On the lower floor are found a large and lofty billiard room, fitted with all the best requisites for patrons of this popular and pleasant form of recreation. Adjoining, and with an entrance to Queen-street, is a cosy bar with several serving slides, and having a parlour adjoining. The other apartments on the same floor are entirely private, and consist of bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom, and all other modern conveniences. The dining - room has been considerably enlarged, and is as spacious and comfortable as the most fastidious can desire. Inspecting the top floor of the new wing the visitor finds four large and well lighted bedrooms, and a spacious sitting room on the Queen-street side of the corridor; and on the other side are situated two rear bedrooms; while down a side passage are four more bedrooms, two bathrooms (fitted with hot and cold taps for both plunge and shower) and other necessary conveniences. At the north end of the passage the addition terminates in a commodious balcony, from which descends a fire escape stairway. On the top of the building at the Devon and Queen Streets angle a figure of a white hart, life size, has been placed. The figure, which carries natural antlers (twelve points), was made by Mr Andrews, at the Wanganui Technical School. The timber used throughout the new building is rimu and kauri, principally the former wood. Mr F. Messenger was the architect for the building and he evidently carried out his onerous duties with professional skill. Mr M. J. Jones acted as clerk of works. The contract was in the hands of Mr Coleman, who executed the work faithfully and well. The sub-contractors were: Messrs J. Bellringer (painting), Smart Bros, (plumbing, and Russell & Son (brickwork). Mrs Tabor is to be congratulated on her enterprise, which it is to be hoped, will be rewarded with commensurate success (TH: March 1901).

Puke Ariki holds a high resolution image of this structure soon after the completion of the Messenger extension and renovation, which can be viewed online by following the link below.

<http://vernon.npdc.govt.nz/search.do?id=266000&db=object&page=1&view=detail>

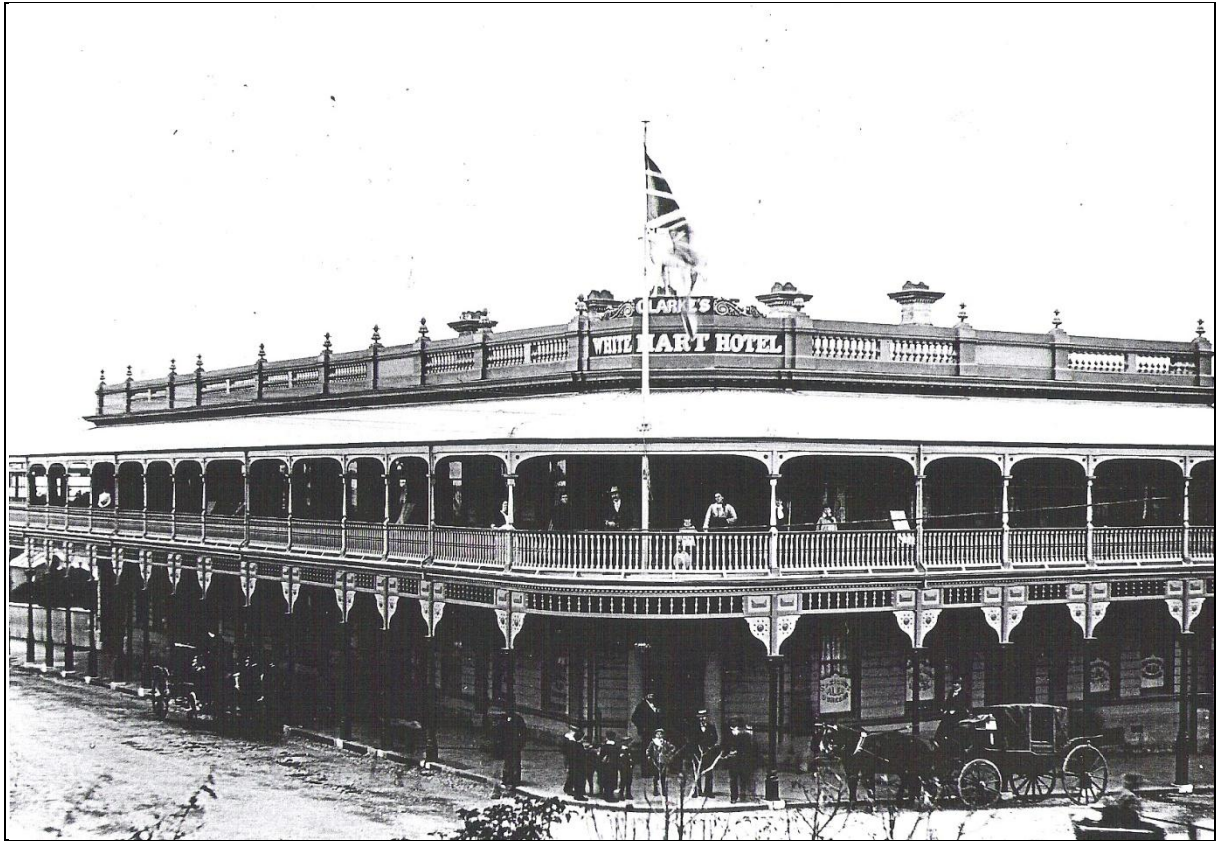


Plate 3: The White Hart Hotel following the Messenger extensions, image taken circa 1909

The Messenger extension was constructed on wooden piles and extended the hotel into the area formerly used as courtyard and stable. The inclusion of the carriageway to Messenger extension extended the White Hart Hotel to the northern end of the property boundary along the Queen St elevation and stables and outbuildings must have been removed to incorporate this addition. The relocation of the White Hart Livery is advertised in the Taranaki Herald in 1903.

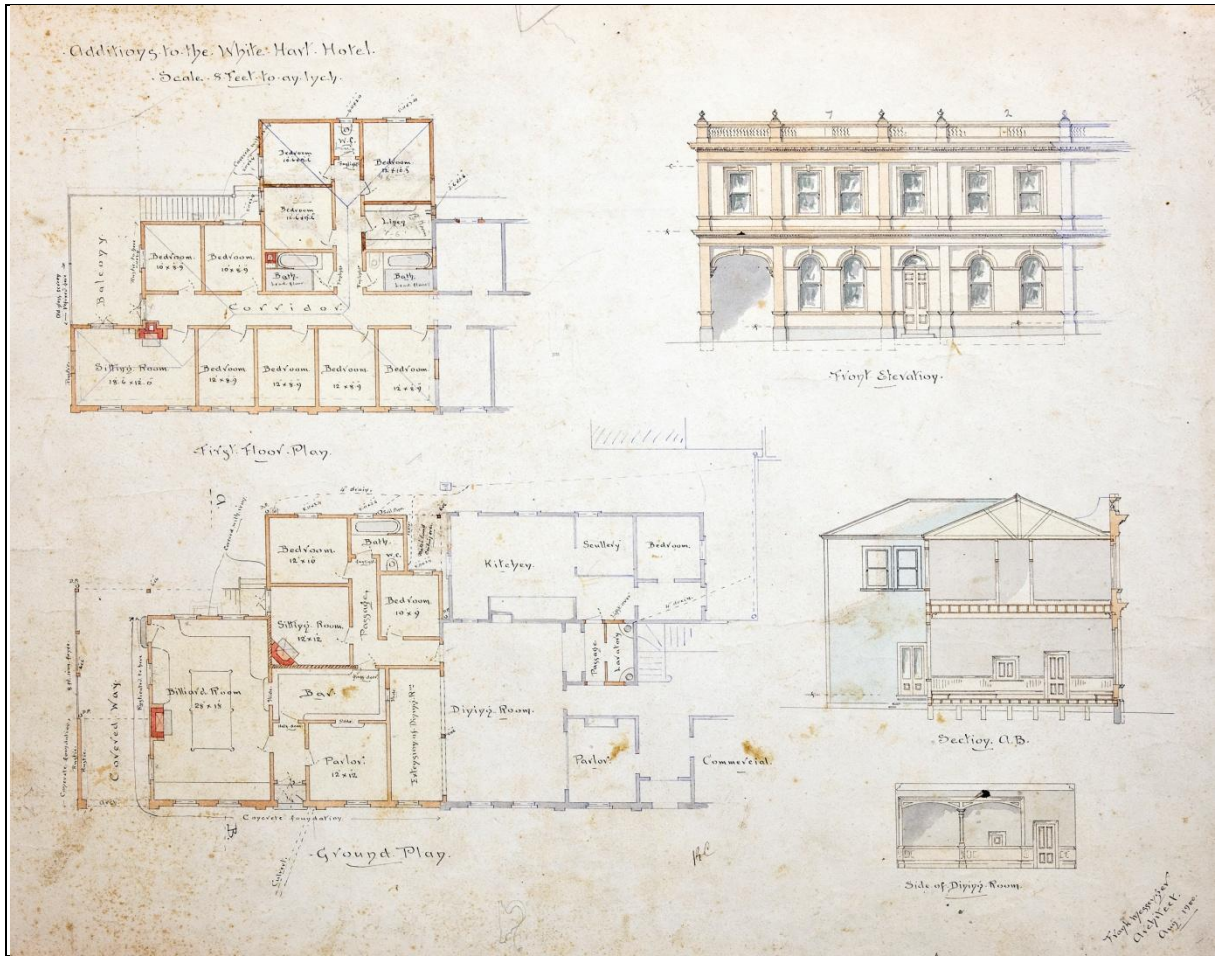


Figure 3: Plans of the Messenger extension, added on to the existing 1887 structure in 1901.

4.5 Post 1900 alteration

During the mid to late 20th C a number of additions and renovations were undertaken to the messenger extension, both at ground and first floor levels. The included the addition of a manager's apartment above the carriage way at the northern end of the first floor and the further extensions to the dining room and the reorganisation of the living quarters at the northern end of the ground floor. Only minor changes were made to the layout of the 1887 hotel building: the stair case, office and main entrance area appears relatively unchanged. By 2011 the building was in poor condition. The Messenger extension had slumped significantly and the interior and exterior were badly affected by rot resulting from leaks in the roof.

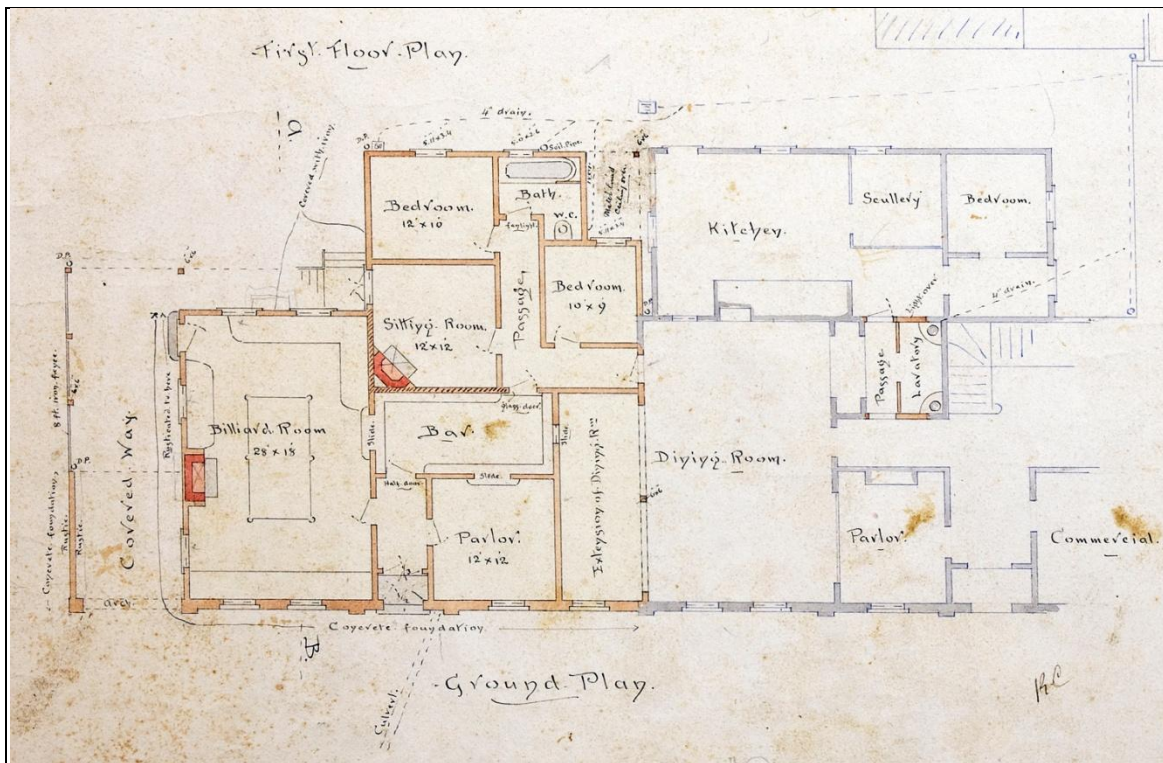


Figure 4: Detailed plan of the ground floor of the messenger extension. Features relating to this phase of building were recovered during the redevelopment of this part of the White Hart; including concrete piles from the sitting room fireplace; and cornices and ceilings of the dining room extensions.

5. Methodology

The White Hart Hotel renovation was a project undertaken in 3 stages.

5.1 Stage 1: The renovation of the ground floor bar, kitchen, staircase and dining room area from the 1887 Sanderson structure.

This required the stripping out of the interior of the existing ground floor corner bar premises. This process includes exposing a number of above ground historic fixtures and fittings from the 1887 most of which have been retained as features of the new bar. However, the flooring of the 1887 White Hart Hotel was not uplifted and as a result no subsurface features were exposed during the renovation of the bar. The cellar located below the ground floor was not affected by this redevelopment and remains in a similar condition to prior to the renovation. A photographic record of the strip out was compiled for the purposes of recording the historic interiors as they were uncovered. With the exception of the fireplace, the entire lean-to kitchen, scullery and adjoining bedroom was removed and the underlying ground surface exposed. This area was cleaned down using a mechanical digger and hand tools under archaeological supervision resulting in the discovery of the original White Hart well. This feature was partially excavated and the extent and location mapped.

The renovation resulted in the ground floor being fitted out as a new bar (now the “Snug Lounge”) and the former lean to kitchen being turned into an outside courtyard area. The stairwell and parlour/office were renovated but their layout unchanged. The dining room was incorporated into a new retail space.

5.2 Stage 2: The renewal of the Messenger extension



Figure 5: Plan of the rebuilt structure overlaid onto the original plans of the Messenger extension

Following the establishment of the “Snug Lounge” the greater part of the Messenger extension was demolished. The Queen St facade remained standing, however the north and east walls were removed, the upper rooms demolished, and the ground level floors and pavements lifted. Significant historic features such as elaborate ceiling cornices uncovered during the demolition were retained and restored, however most of the interior of the Messenger extension was demolished and renewed. The ground surface was exposed below the Messenger extension during demolition and earthworks were undertaken for the construction of ring foundations and piles. Archaeological features were again noted following the removal of the overlying structure and pavements and these were mapped in plan and/or excavated by this author.

Following this stage of the development, the Queen Street facade of Messenger extension was retained and refurbished, and the ground floor turned into two new retail spaces separated by a corridor incorporating elements of the original building. The former courtyard area was repaved.

5.3 Stage 3: The refurbishment of the upper floor of the White Hart Hotel

The interior of the first story of the original 1887 Hotel has yet to be refurbished and or undergo significant reconstruction since 2011. The first story above the Messenger extension has been completely renewed with only the Queen St and Devon St West facades and veranda remaining as the original layout. There are currently no businesses occupying the upstairs premises and further alterations to these interiors may be undertaken to suit future tenants. Work relating to the archaeological authority has been limited to the compilation of a photographic record of this part of the development attached to the appendix.



Plate 4: (Left) Demolished interior of the Messenger extension being rebuilt, street facade left standing.

Plate 5: (Right) The completely renewed first story interior at the Messenger extension.

6. Built archaeology – notable features

A comprehensive review of the key architectural elements of the White Hart Hotel is outlined in detail in the White Hart Hotel Conservation Plan (Bowman 2004) and will not be repeated in detail here. A copy of this conservation plan has been made available to the NZHPT. However photographic images of a number of features noted during the refurbishment of the 1887 bar area and the rebuilding of the Messenger extension are annotated below. Furthermore a photographic record of the project to date, containing images of the White Hart Hotel before, during and after the redevelopment is attached to this report on a CD rom.



Plate 6: (Left) Polished rimu panelling in the former ground floor sitting room of the 1901. Plate 7: (Right) High skirting boards - detailed and made from a single board. From the 1887 dining room.



Plate 8: (Left) Layers of wall paper overlaying timber boards from the former Commercial bar of the 1887 ground floor. Plate 9: (Right) More layers of wallpaper on the sitting room of the 1901 Messenger layout.



Plate 10: (Left) Kitchen Fireplace following the removal of the kitchen addition - dating to the 1887 rebuild. Plate 11: (Right) Ceiling hooks and a match lined ceiling, noted in the passage to the kitchen in the 1901 Messenger plans.



Plate 12: (Left) Ground Floor corner window, installed in place of the corner entrance to allow for the ground floor sitting room in the 1901 Messenger extension. Plate13: (Right) Interior of the vaulted ceiling of the Devon St entrance, exposed during interior re-cladding.



Plate 14: (Left) Interior view of the remaining Messenger extension facade with demolition almost complete. The 1887 Hotel remains standing and largely unaffected. Plate 15: (Right) Interior view of the exterior cladding of the Messenger extension, all weatherboards lapped at the joins on the interior using waste cuts trimmed from long boards.



Plate 16: (Left) Ceiling of the Messenger extension to the dining room, exposed below a false ceiling installed mid 20th C. Plate 17: (Right) Ceiling cornice above the main bar ground floor Devon St. The cornices in both plates have been retained in the refurbished building

7. Site Stratigraphy

The site stratigraphy comprises six layers.

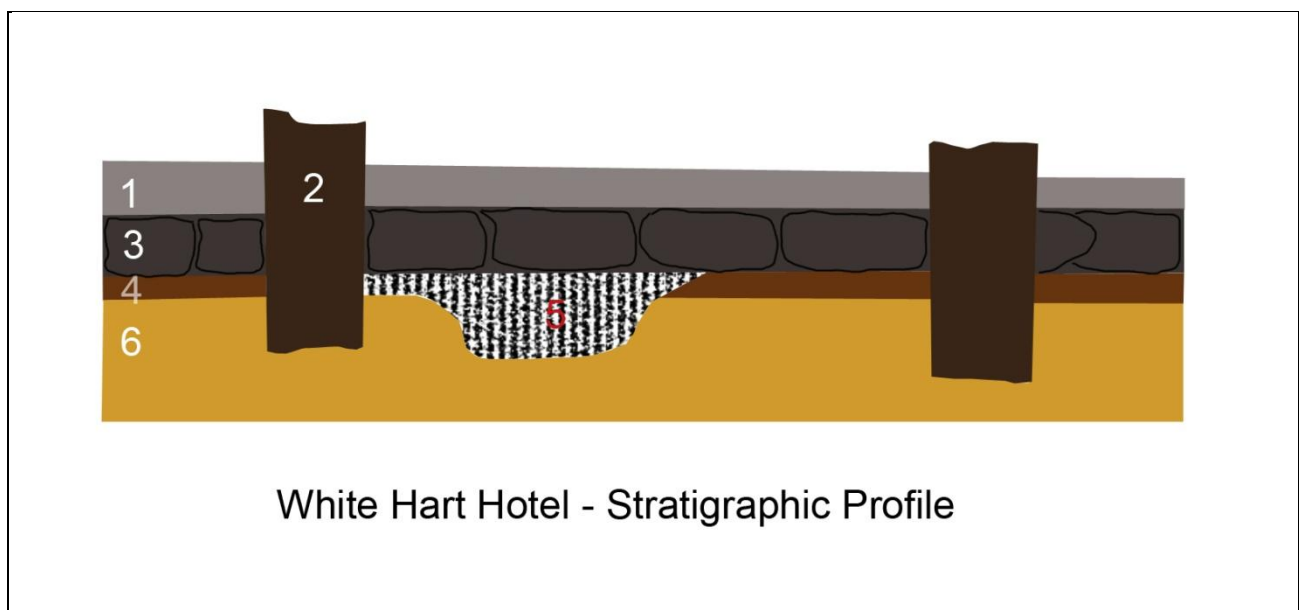


Figure 6: Indicative sketch of the stratigraphic profile encountered at the site of the White Hart Hotel (P19/385)

Layer 1: 20th Century paving and concrete

Layer 2: Above ground historic structures - This refers to the Hotel building and associated standing structures i.e.: piles from the Messenger extension.

Layer 3: Historic cobbling predating above ground structures – Limited to the former courtyard area below the Messenger extension.

Layer 4: Original top soils – These are absent for the most part having been largely removed by the construction of the Hotel.

Layer 5: Cultural layers - buried historic material relating to the occupation of the earlier White Hart Hotel and/or associated colonial occupations.

Layer 6: Basal - “Taranaki Ash” clays.

8. Archaeological features



Figure 7: Plan of the archaeological features recorded at the White Hart Hotel

The plan above shows the location and the extent of the archaeological features recorded at the White Hart Hotel overlaid onto an aerial image of the Hotel in 2011. The archaeological features are listed in table below and described in the following text.

Site	Feature	Description	Layer	Fill	Depth (Cm)	Width (Cm)	Length (Cm)	Notes
White Hart Hotel	1	Well	5	Clay/ Soil	undetermined	1m diameter		Feature not excavated further once it was established the feature was a well.
"	2	Cobbled courtyard	3	Local andesitic stone	On surface			Feature preserved below modern structure
"	3	Rubbish hole	5	Historic Ceramic and glass				Excavated from pile hole
"	4	Concrete Piles	3	Beach gravel concrete	On surface	0.4m	0.4m	Tapered piles, boxing attached. Removed during rebuild
"	5	Historic fireplace	3	Brick and mortar	On surface	1m	2.5m	Standing fireplace
"	6	Concrete Footing	3	Concrete	On surface			Ring foundation for the 1887 White Hart Hotel

Table 1: Archaeological features recovered from the White Hart Hotel (P19/385)

8.1 Feature 1: White Hart Hotel Well

A hand dug circular well was excavated below the area of the former scullery and adjoining bedroom as indicated in the original plan of the Messenger extension. The well is not noted in this plan and it is likely that the well was supplied the original 1844 era building prior to its demolition in 1886 and was filled during the construction of the 1887 White Hart Hotel. The reticulated town water supply was been introduced to New Plymouth in 1883 eliminating the need for a well in the new hotel. No artifacts were recovered from the well which was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Once it was established beyond doubt that the feature was indeed a well, the location of the feature was surveyed and then back filled.



Plate 17: White Hart Well

8.2 Feature 2: Cobbled courtyard

During the removal of the flooring of the messenger extension a cobbled surface was encountered. As the demolition of the extension continued it became clear that the cobbled surface covered the entire section north of the footprint of the 1887 Hotel and represented the rear courtyard of the White Hart Hotel prior to the Messenger extension. The Messenger extension was built directly over the cobbled surface; the supporting totara piles were simply dug through the cobbled surface as required and the remainder of the surface was left in – situ. This surface was recognised as an archaeological features and an integral part of the historic fabric of the hotel by the design and construction team. Consequently considerable effort was made to preserve the cobbled surface in its in-situ condition and the removal of the cobbled surface was limited to those areas required for the ring foundation and the re-piling of the new structures. The new structure was built on piles over the cobbled area and prior to pouring a new courtyard area, the original cobbles were covered in a layer of sand; effectively protecting this feature below the new courtyard.



Plate 18 Cobbled floor and protruding piles, photographed in dining room following the removal of floorboards



Plate 19: Cobbles exposed in section in foundation trench, overlying concrete was left in place following these works and subsurface cobbles remain unaffected



Plate 20: Ring foundation cut through the cobbled courtyard, which remains otherwise intact



Plate 21: New pile holes cut through the cobbles; the extent of earthworks undertaken below the cobbled area below the former Messenger extension



Plate 22: Detail of cobbled floor, concrete foundation at top of shot is the northern wall of the 1887 building

The cobbled area butted up tightly against the concrete foundations of the northern extent of the 1887 hotel structure and appears most likely that this cobbled area was laid as part of the 1887 rebuild. The cobbles comprised water rolled, andesitic stones, all of which could have been derived locally and in great quantity from any of the nearby streams or the beach. The selected cobbles are uniform in dimension approximately 10 – 15cm long, 10cm wide and up to 10cm in breadth. These stones are then laid side by side with their narrow edge down, forming irregular rows. Round chock stones are then driven between the rows of stones at regular intervals, which lock the cobbles together.

The use of this style of stone paving has been encountered in other historic archaeological sites excavated in the Bell Block District, such as the Street Homestead (Adamson 2008) and the Cook Homestead (Bruce 2012) and it appears that the practise is an example of the colonial adaption of traditional English cobble paving to suit local resources. The courtyard at the White Hart is the most extensive area of this type of paving recorded as part of an archaeological site in New Plymouth to date.

Two sections of the flooring have been covered in glass in the atrium between the two retail spaces, accessed via Queen St. These glass sections are back lit to reveal sections of the cobbled floor and the protruding piles from the Messenger extension to the general public.

8.3 *Feature 3 – Historic refuse*

As stated, the cobbled area was recognised as an archaeological feature and left in – situ unless excavated for the ring foundations or piles. This significantly reduced the extent of the archaeological excavations required as part of this project, which were limited to monitoring the excavation of the pile holes and ring foundations and recording any archaeological material encountered. This resulted in the excavation and recovery of historic artifacts from a from one pile hole cut through the cobbles below the Messenger extension to the dining room. The new pile hole truncated a shallow historic refuse deposit. As the cobbles overlaid the refuse it follows that the material was deposited here prior to the laying of the cobbles and the establishment of the new hotel in 1887. The rubbish hole contained domestic refuse comprising a small quantity of broken glass and incomplete ceramic artifacts.



Plate 23: Cultural layer (Feature 3) excavated from the dining room of the Messenger extension



Plate 24: Artefacts recovered from the rubbish hole (Feature 3)

8.4 Feature 4 – Fireplace piles

In 2011 the Messenger extension was clearly definable from the 1887 structure from the Queen St elevation by a pronounced down slope slump in the structure; it appears that the Messenger extension had sagged and sunk on its piles. Upon removal of the floor, four hand poured concrete piles, recorded as Feature 4, were noted near the centre of the extension. A fireplace, since removed, is noted in the North West corner of the sitting room in Messenger's plans in the approximate location of these concrete piles. It is possible that these piles were poured to take the weight of this fireplace and the removal of this fireplace and chimney (as well as others) may have caused structural issues and required the re-piling. Alternatively, these piles may have been poured to support the building following the removal of the fireplace.



Plate 25: Beach shingle concrete piles, two standing, two removed, boxing still attached

There were at least four two story fireplaces and chimneys in the 1901 White Hart in PHO2007-078 held by Puke Ariki. According to the Messenger plans two of these are situated in the 1887 Hotel and two further fireplaces were built as part of the Messenger extension. Another fireplace was built as part of the lean to kitchen, but it is unclear from historic photography if this was a two story chimney. By 2011, none of these chimneys remained standing and in use. The two fireplaces of the 1887 structure remained in place in the Hotel bars and the kitchen fireplace also remained standing, but had been used to hold a

gas cooker. Each of these remaining historic fireplaces has been retained as part of the refurbishment.

9. Artifact Analysis

9.1 Ceramics

Feature	Maker	Pattern	Vessel	Colour	Date	MNV
3	J.T Hudden	Willow	plate	blue	1859 -1885	1
3	Unidentified	WH 01	plate	blue	N/A	1
3	Unidentified	WH 02	plate	purple	N/A	1
3	Unidentified	WH 03	plate	purple	N/A	1
3	Unidentified	White ware	Jug	White	N/A	1
3	Unidentified	Flow blue (Var)	plate	blue	N/A	1

Table 2: Analysis of ceramic finds from Feature 3 of the White Hart Hotel (P19/385)

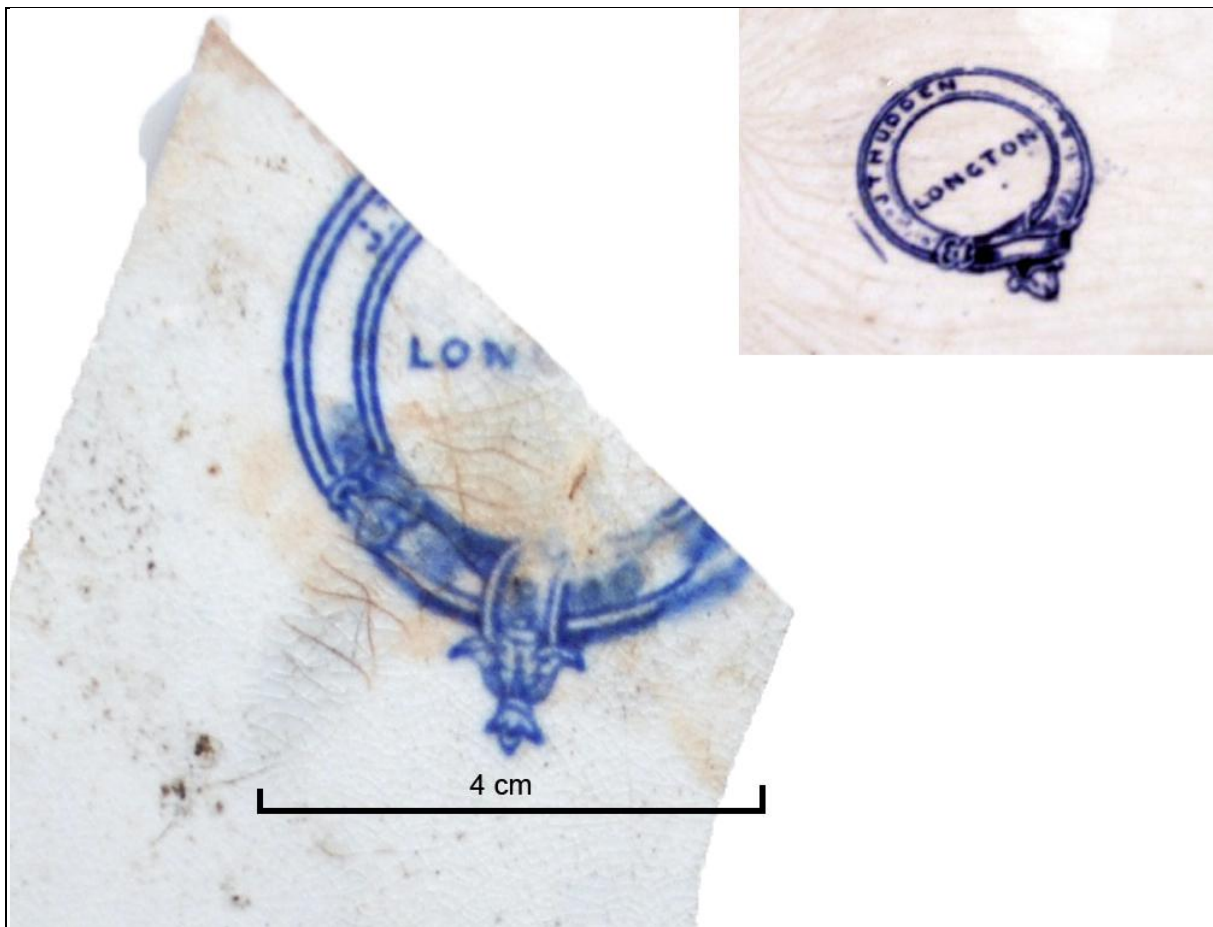


Plate 26: A partial back mark from a willow ware plate recovered from Feature 3. A complete J. T. Hudden back mark included as inset.

Only of the fragmentary vessels could be identified to British potteries by a back mark. A fragment of a “willow ware” plate contained the only identifiable, albeit fragmentary, back mark of “J T” and LONG within a garter. This maker was J.T. Hudden from Longton, a pottery manufacturer operating from 1859 – 1885. Gooden (1991) notes that “several garter shaped marks occur on patterns registered in the 1860s. A mid 19th Century date of production, followed by breakage and deposition some time prior to the laying of the cobbled floor in 1887 fits well with the suggested archaeological sequence.

Fragments of five further ceramic vessels were recovered, none of which exhibited a back mark. Four of these vessels comprised fragments of dinner plates decorated by transfer print patterns, one of which could be identified to a specific pattern or maker. One of these patterns depicts a Greek or Classical woman and child in the rim cartouche, and a large vase or urn in the foreground of the image at the centre of the plate. During 1851 and 1852 many potteries produced varieties of this almost identical pattern, such as Athena CARARRA, COLONNA, CORELLA, MINERVA, POMONA, SYDENHAM, VERONA etc. None of these patterns are identical to this one recovered from the White Hart, which appears to be another variation on this theme.

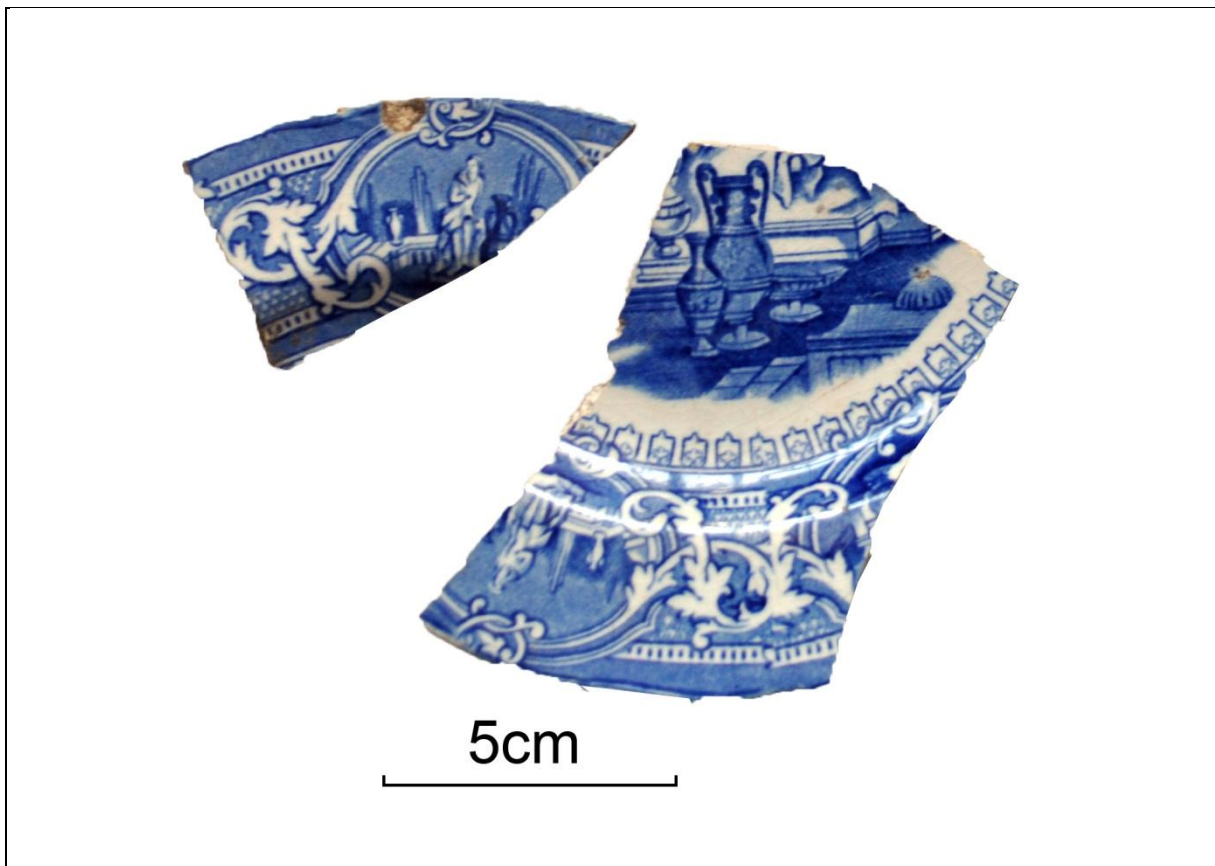


Plate 27: Unidentified transfer print pattern WH 01, excavated from Feature 3

The remaining transfer patterns have not been identified and I am not aware of identical examples recovered from archaeological assemblages recovered elsewhere in the Taranaki region. However, edge patterns such as these were mass produced by British potteries during the mid to late 19th Century and examples similar to this, particularly the flow blue technique are commonly associated with historic sites during this period. Similar examples have been recovered from have been recovered elsewhere from military, Maori and settler contexts in the New Plymouth District (Omata Redoubt - P19/35, Pukehe Pa - P19/341, Te Oropuiriri - P19/262, Street's Homestead - P19/344, Cook's Homestead - P19/322).

9.2 Bottle glass

Category	Type	Colour	Identifying feature	MNV
Alcohol	Case gin	Clear	Base and body fragments,	1
Ink	Penny Ink	Clear	Complete	1
Essence	Coffee and Chicory	clear	Base fragment	1
Alcohol	Black beer	Dark green	Base fragment	2

Table 2: Analysis of glass artefacts from Feature 3 of the White Hart Hotel (P19/385)

Perhaps unsurprisingly for the courtyard of a hotel, the majority of the bottle glass recovered from the deposit, formerly contained alcohol. The bases of two black beer bottles were recovered. These bottles were hand blown, as evidenced by their deep pontil scars, and imported from Portobello Scotland. A square base of a case gin bottle, embossed with a cross was also recovered. Gin was one of the most widely consumed alcoholic spirits during the 19th C and case gin bottles are commonly found in association with historic sites in the Taranaki context. Another bottle base belonged to a quart sized essence bottle, probably a variety coffee and chicory essence. A small ink bottle, 4cm square and 4cm high with a “burst off” lip, was also recovered from the same refuse deposit. This composition of the glassware from this small deposit is commensurate with the type of refuse expected of a mid 19th C hotel.

9.3 Historic objects found within the building

During the demolition and renewal of the structure of the above ground White Hart Hotel a large number of historic objects were recovered from within the White Hart Hotel. Most of these items date to the 1920s – 30s eras and later. As these objects post date the year 1900 and are not strictly considered archaeological artifacts as the term applies to the Historic Places Act; however as they form part of the historic fabric of the hotel a catalogue and a photographic file of these items is included in the appendix of this report. Included in this catalogue are items of silverware and china, marked with the White Hart logo recovered from

the Hotel kitchen; examples of wallpaper that covered areas of the Hotel Bar; and a large number of invoices from local business and suppliers, receipt books, wage books and hotel registers from the hotel office; All items are now held by the current owners of the White Hart Hotel.

One of these items, an axe, was found between the outer cladding and the internal wall of the 1887 hotel and must date to the construction of this phase of the building. The axe is a short handled squaring axe, with hole for a wrist loop at end of handle. The edge is wide, measuring 14cm long, and the right side of the blade edge is bevelled for squaring off timbers. There is a manufacturer's mark on the right face of the axe head which is not currently legible due to rust. The object was, obviously dropped into the cavity between the outer and internal wall during the 1887 rebuild.



Plate 28: Short handled squaring axe, recovered from the wall of the 1887 era White Hart Hotel (P19/385)

10. Discussion

The key aims of this archaeological investigation as laid out in Condition 4 of the authority was to recover archaeological evidence that would “*address questions relating to the nature of early occupation of the site from the 1840s, the military use of the site during the 1850s, the use of the site as a hotel from 1859 – 86, the late nineteenth century use of the site as a hotel from 1887. The investigation should focus on elements of social history and consider questions relating to class distinction and nineteenth century colonial life in New Plymouth*”.

However as the archaeological excavations and monitoring at the White Hart Hotel recovered only small quantum of artefacts and features relating to the occupation of the section prior to the 1887 rebuild of the original White Hart Hotel, the excavations did not recover material suitable for meaningful discussion relating to site use in the 1840s, the military use of the site or the earliest era of the White Hart hotel. This material was entirely composed of domestic refuse recovered from a rubbish hole recovered from below the rediscovered courtyard cobbles. The artefacts are in themselves common place items of mid 19th C life, and may be related to any of the various occupants of the first White Hart Hotel building post 1859. Another archaeological feature, the White Hart well likely dates to the earliest use of the section by European colonists, but investigations resulted in the recovery of no artefacts that would contribute to further understanding of this era.

All other archaeological features related to the occupation of the White Hart Hotel following the 1887 rebuild and the later Messenger extension. The in-situ cobbled courtyard in the area at the rear of the 1887 hotel, covered by the 1901 Messenger extension proved to be both a significant archaeological feature and a serendipitous find for the developers; as the courtyard cobbles were left as in situ archaeological features wherever possible, thereby limiting the archaeological investigations to those areas affected by re-piling of the new structure. Consequently by far the greater part of the courtyard cobbles and any archaeological features that may exist beneath these cobbles remained unexposed and unaffected by this development. As a result there is still high potential for archaeological evidence relating to the earliest occupations of the section, including rubbish pits and evidence of former stable and outbuildings buildings that may still exist unaffected below the cobbles under the Messenger extension and the courtyard.

The remaining historic fabric of the White Hart Hotel itself is a combination of the 1887 hotel and that of the 1901 Messenger extension and refurbishment. The main structure of the 1887 hotel, including the concrete basement, grand staircase and current bar area are essentially unchanged since 1887. The 1901 Messenger refurbishment made changes to the layout and fit out of the hotel but the basic structure of the southern half of the building dates to this building

phase. The internal rooms of the Messenger extension has now been largely removed having suffered badly from slumping caused by previous renovations and water damage. However, the street facades; verandas; and some key internal architectural elements, such as ceilings skirting boards and cornices of the dining room extension remain in place in this part of the building.

The White Hart Hotel has been a landmark in township of New Plymouth since the founding of the colony and from the 1887 has been one of this town's prominent and iconic architectural buildings. The 2011 rebuilding and refurbishment of this important structure has resulted in another phase of life for the historic building and epitomises the "adapt and survive" practise of heritage building conservation. While much of building was necessarily removed as part of the redevelopment every effort was made to preserve the key elements of the hotel; the result is a structurally sound and commercially viable building by 20th C standards that retains the appearances and fabric of the 19th C design. The recording of archaeological material and contexts within the hotel section, although less extensive than the built archaeological component of the Hotel, was nevertheless encountered locally significant archaeological features and provided useful dative evidence for establishing the archaeological sequence.

11. Conclusion

Archaeological Resource Management was commissioned by Renaissance Holdings to undertake the archaeological investigation of the White Hart Hotel during its refurbishment. Subsurface archaeological features and elements of the early phases of the 19th C building were recorded during this work and are documented in this report. This report is submitted in compliance with the Condition 18 of NZHPT authority 2011/372.

12. References

12.1 *Written Sources*

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Bruce, 2012. Archaeological assessment of the Golf View Subdivision, Bell Block. Reports Unpublished client report

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12.2 *Images*

Messenger, F. 1901. Plans of the White Hart. Puke Ariki, ARC 2009-157. New Plymouth

White Hart Hotel, New Plymouth. Parihaka album 1. Ref: PA1-q-183-39-1. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22696707>

White Hart Hotel, New Plymouth. PHO 078. Puke Ariki. New Plymouth.

Queen Street, New Plymouth looking towards the Post and Telegraph Office.

PHO-0226-345. Puke Ariki. New Plymouth.

12.3 *Newspapers*

Taranaki Herald, Volume XXXV, Issue 7157, 30 August 1886, Page 2

Taranaki Herald, Volume XXXVI, Issue 7287, 2 February 1887, Page 2

Taranaki Herald, Volume XLIX, Issue 11631, 12 March 1901, Page 2

Taranaki Herald, Volume L, Issue 12411, 14 November 1903, Page 1

12.4 *Websites*

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<http://www.archsite.org.nz>

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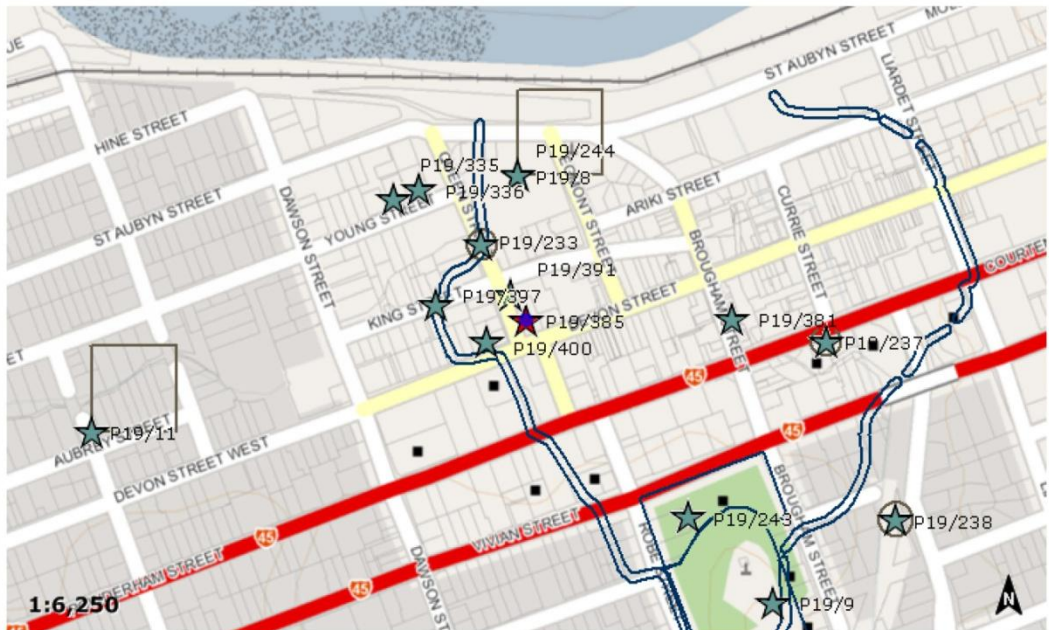
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<http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm>

<http://oldchinaservice.com>

13. Appendix

13.1 NZAA Site Record Form

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		
 <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Site Record Form</h2> </div>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: P19/385</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Commercial</p> <p>SITE NAME(s): The White Hart Hotel</p> <p>DATE RECORDED: 15/04/2011</p>	
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1692625 Northing: 5676176 Source: On Screen</p>		
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER:</p>		
		
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site</p> <p>The site is located in the New Plymouth Central Business District, Section 655 of the Town of New Plymouth, DP7745; located on the corner of Queen St and Devon St West.</p>		
<p>Brief description</p> <p>The White Hart Hotel. The building standing today dates from 1887 on the site of an earlier structure, also the White Hart Hotel, built in 1844.</p>		
<p>Recorded features</p> <p>Building - hotel</p>		
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>		
<p>Printed by: Ivan Bruce</p>		<p>17/03/2014</p>
<p>Page 1 of 3</p>		

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: P19/385
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated: 15/04/2011, Visited: 01/03/2011 - NZTM E1692625 / N5676176 (On Screen).</p> <p>The site is currently completely covered by the Historic White Hart Hotel Complex. The White Hart Hotel has been registered as a Category 1 building (registration number 149) by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT). It is also listed by the New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) as a Category A building in Appendix 8 "Heritage Buildings and Items" of the NPDC District Plan.</p> <p>Inspected by: Bruce, Ivan.</p> <p>Updated: 17/03/2014, Visited: 10/03/2014 - The White Hart Hotel was refurbished during 2011-2012, a process that required the demolition of much of the interior of the 1901 Messenger extension and the renewal of the interior of the earlier 1887 structure. The current building retains most of the original structure of the 1887 building and the facades and verandas of the 1901 Messenger extension. Archaeological evidence in the form of the original 1844 White Hart well and a cobbled courtyard dating to the 1887 rebuild was recorded during the rebuild.</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated: 15/04/2011, Visited: 01/03/2011 - Archival research indicates that the back section of the 1844 building and the following 1886 - 1887 building are currently covered by a wooden extension constructed on piles. The ground surface below does not appear to have been significantly modified prior to the extension being constructed and there is reasonable potential for archaeological deposits to exist here. While it is possible that archaeological evidence relating to structures or deposits may exist; what cannot currently be known is the state of these deposits or to what degree they represent an in-situ context.</p> <p>Updated: 17/03/2014, Visited: 10/03/2014 - The White Hart well remains unexcavated below new pavements in the courtyard of the refurbished premises. The majority of the cobbled courtyard also remains intact below the new pavements or under the rebuilt Messenger extension.</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Updated: 26/04/2011, Visited: 01/03/2011 - Not visible - Site obscured by vegetation or other material, condition not observable</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Updated: 15/04/2011, Visited: 01/03/2011 - Industrial/ commercial</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>Updated: 15/04/2011, Visited: 01/03/2011 - Property development</p>	
Empty section for additional record history	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY			NZAA SITE NUMBER: P19/385
Observations about this site made in			
Author	Year	Title	Publication Details
Supporting documentation held in ArchSite			

13.2 Catalogue of historic items recovered from the White Hart Hotel

Photo No	Item No	Description	location	Notes
DSC_0495.JPG DSC_0496.JPG	1	Receipt book	Renaissance Holdings Devon St Office	Collins Cathedral "flagons" receipts circa 1970
DSC_0497.JPG	2	Novel	"	"White Hart" stamped and numbered 267. Blackcock's Feather by Maurice Walsh
DSC_0498.JPG DSC_0499.JPG	3	Novel	"	"White Hart" stamped and numbered 298. Soldiers of Misfortune by Percival Wren
DSC_0500.JPG DSC_0501.JPG DSC_0502.JPG DSC_0534.JPG DSC_0535.JPG	4	Cigarette Box	"	The Three Castles brand "10". One yellow pack, two blue packs
DSC_0503.JPG DSC_0504.JPG	5	Receipt Book	"	Bar takings 12/8/25 - 20/7/34. Shows Development of Bar over the period to include Private Bar, Public Bar, Bottle Store, House Bar
DSC_0505.JPG	6	Painted Sign	"	White Hart 1st XV reunion 1992
DSC_0506.JPG DSC_0507.JPG DSC_0508.JPG DSC_0509.JPG DSC_0510.JPG DSC_0511.JPG	7	Wallpaper	"	Assorted samples from red room area
DSC_0512.JPG DSC_0513.JPG DSC_0514.JPG DSC_0515.JPG DSC_0516.JPG DSC_0517.JPG	8	Silverware	"	Toast racks (4), four slice with Loop handle, White Hart NP inscribed on base. Maker: Walker and Hall Sheffield, Warranted Hard and Silver Soldered, W and H flag insignia with an "E" No 53304 A1. 19 marked on the base of 2 197 on base of 1
DSC_0518.JPG DSC_0519.JPG DSC_05120.JPG	9	Silverware	"	Toast racks (4), four slice with Loop handle. Maker: Walker and Hall (NZ Ltd) No 53450 A1. 107 marked on the base
DSC_0521.JPG DSC_0522.JPG	10	Silverware	"	Toast racks (2), Two slice with loop handle. Maker: Mark Unclear No 15569
DSC_0523.JPG	11	Silverware	"	Toast rack, British Made, Duralustre, Firth, Staybrite, Reg No 738602
DSC_0524.JPG DSC_0525.JPG DSC_0526.JPG	12	Silverware	"	Ash Trays (9) 6 inscribed WHITE HART N.P. 3 are not inscribed, otherwise identical. Maker: Walker and Hall, Sheffield, 51358 A1, W and H flag insignia "e"
DSC_0527.JPG	13	Silverware	"	Sugar Bowls (4) inscribed White Hart

DSC_0528.JPG DSC_0529.JPG				N.P. Maker: Walker and Hall, Sheffield, 53586 A1, 41/2 dia, W and H flag insignia "f"
DSC_0530.JPG DSC_0531.JPG DSC_0532.JPG DSC_0533.JPG	14	Silverware	"	Teapot, Maker: Walker and Hall, Sheffield, 53312 A1, 1 1/2 HEPTS W and H flag insignia "k", "patent handle". Warranted hard and silver soldered
DSC_0536.JPG DSC_0537.JPG DSC_0538.JPG	15	Tableware	"	Menu Holder, Black painted wood, brass hinged
DSC_0545.JPG DSC_05446.JPG	16	Ceramics	"	Coffee cups and saucers. Scoular, Box 2 Dunedin - Maker: Dunn Bennet and Co Ltd. Burslem. Made in England. Saucers (7) cups (18)
DSC_0541.JPG DSC_0542.JPG	17	Ceramics	"	Coffee cups and saucers. Y and W Young Ltd. Ambassador. Vitreous Ironstone - Maker: Dunn Bennet and Co Ltd. Burslem. Made in England. S
DSC_0539.JPG DSC_0540.JPG	18	Ceramics	"	Coffee cups and saucers. Maker: Crown Lyn. 7. New Zealand. Vitrified. Saucers (14)
DSC_0543.JPG DSC_0544.JPG	19	Ceramics	"	Tea cups and saucers. Maker: Crown Lyn. 7. New Zealand. Vitrified. Saucers (3) cups (1)
DSC_0553.JPG DSC_0554.JPG	20	Ceramics	"	Tea cups and saucers. Y and W Young Ltd. Ambassador. Vitreous Ironstone - Maker: Dunn Bennet and Co Ltd. Burslem. Made in England.
DSC_0547.JPG DSC_0548.JPG DSC_0549.JPG DSC_0550.JPG DSC_0551.JPG DSC_0552.JPG	21	Ceramics	"	Tea cups and saucers. Duraline Super vitrified ivory. Grindly Hotel ware of England. Gibson's and Patterson Australia and NZ. 2 cups Nos 9 - 56 and 2
DSC_0555.JPG	22	Ceramics	"	Bowls. Small bowl (3) Maker: Crown Lyn. 7. New Zealand. Vitrified.
DSC_0555.JPG DSC_0555.JPG	23	Ceramics	"	Bowls. Large bowl (7) Maker: Crown Lyn. 7. New Zealand. Vitrified.
DSC_0557.JPG	24	Ceramics	"	Plates (4). 16cm diameter. Maker: Crown Lyn. 7. New Zealand. Vitrified.
DSC_0557.JPG	25	Ceramics	"	Plates (1). 16.5cm diameter. Maker: Crown Lyn. 7. New Zealand. Vitrified.
DSC_0557.JPG	26	Ceramics	"	Plates (1). 19cm diameter. Maker: Crown Lyn. 7. New Zealand. Vitrified.
DSC_0558.JPG	27	Ceramics	"	Plates (10) 22.5cm diameter. Maker: Crown Lyn. 7. New Zealand. Super Vitrified. 70.
DSC_0559.JPG DSC_0560.JPG DSC_0561.JPG	28	Ceramics	"	White Hart Branded Plate (1) 18cm diameter. Duraline. Grindly Hotelware. Gibson's and Patterson. Wellington. No

				12 -51
DSC_0564.JPG DSC_0565.JPG	29	Ceramics	"	White Hart Branded Saucer (1) 12cm diameter. Duraline. Grindly Hotel ware. Gibson's and Patterson. Wellington. No 1-52
DSC_0562.JPG DSC_0463.JPG	30	Ceramics	"	White Hart Branded Saucer (1) 12cm diameter. Royal Daulton. England
DSC_0566.JPG DSC_0567.JPG	31	Ceramics	"	Terminus Hotel Branded Plate (1) Vitrified. John Maddock and Sons Ltd. Made in England. S.S Clarke and Co Ltd. Wellington.
DSC_0568.JPG DSC_0569.JPG	32	Ceramics	"	Saucer (1) Olive green. Maker: South Pacific
DSC_0570.JPG DSC_0571.JPG DSC_0572.JPG	34	Squaring Axe	"	Short handled with hole for a wrist loop at end of handle. Bevel on the right side of the blade edge for shaping. 14cm long edge. Makers mark on the right face of the axe head not legible. Well used. Found between the inner and out wall lining of the main bar, obviously dropped during the 1887 rebuild.
DSC_0573.JPG DSC_0574.JPG DSC_0575.JPG	35	Mummified cat	"	Found below floor of the Messenger extension
DSC_0579.JPG DSC_0580.JPG DSC_0581.JPG	36	Deer Antler	"	From the original White Hart Statue (?). Found in the office.
DSC_0576.JPG DSC_0577.JPG DSC_0578.JPG	37	Metal Cylinder	"	Contained white powder, found in kitchen.50cm long and 6cm diameter
N/A	38	Invoices	Renaissance Holdings Devon St Storage Room	Three bundles of rolls of invoices from local NP businesses to the White Hart. Early 1930s. Invoices have old letterheads and goods supplied.
N/A	39	Time, Wage and Holiday Books	"	White Hart Staff wages and hours 1929 (1), 1931 - 1932 (4), 1934 (2), 1941 (1)
N/A	40	Bank AC Books	"	Mr T.S.Jones. Commercial bank of Australia 1926 - 1933 (4), Bank of NZ 1925 (1)
N/A	41	Receipt Books	"	Stubs only (13) late 1920s - 30s
N/A	42	Petty Cash Books	"	Records small goods and local produce bought for the Hotel 1932 (1) 1927 - 1929 (1)
N/A	43	Bar Record	"	1927 - 29, full bar inventory and takings
N/A	44	Hotel Register	"	1914 - 1915

N/A	45	Hotel Register	"	1937
N/A	46	Hotel Register	"	1945
N/A	47	Hotel Register	"	1977 - 1978
N/A	48	Hotel Register	"	1978 - 1979
N/A	49	Hotel Register	"	1979 - 1980
N/A	50	Hotel Register	"	1980 - 1981
N/A	51	Hotel Register	"	1981 - 1982
N/A	52	Visitors Book	"	1975
N/A	53	Visitors Book	"	1976-1980
N/A	54	Visitors Book	"	1980-1983
N/A	55	Visitors Book	"	1984-1987
N/A	56	Telephone Bookings	"	1958
N/A	57	Account Book	"	T.J Wilson Ltd 18/3/1991 - 30/4/1991

AUTHORITY ***HISTORIC PLACES ACT 1993***



AUTHORITY NO: 2011-372

NZHPT File No.: 11013/11036-042

DECISION DATE: 15 April 2011

EXPIRY DATE: 15 April 2016

AUTHORITY HOLDER: Renaissance Holdings Ltd

POSTAL ADDRESS: 110 Devon Street
NEW PLYMOUTH 4310
Attn: Harvey Dunlop

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: P19/385

LOCATION: 124 Devon Street, New Plymouth

APPROVED ARCHAEOLOGIST: Ivan Bruce

DECISION

Pursuant to section 14 (1) of the *Historic Places Act 1993* and in respect of the archaeological sites described above, within the area specified as Section 655 Town of New Plymouth, DP 7745 Taranaki Land District, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust grants an authority in whole to Renaissance Holdings Ltd for the proposal to carry out earthworks associated with partial demolition and refurbishment of the White Hart Hotel, subject to the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. This authority may not be exercised for fifteen working days from the date of receipt or until any appeal has been resolved.
2. Prior to the start of any on-site archaeological work, the Authority Holder must ensure that the NZHPT Regional Archaeologist is advised of the date when work will begin.

This advice must be provided at least 48 hours before work starts, either by telephone (04 802 0008) or email (archaeologist1cr@historic.org.nz), and must include the Authority Number, and address of the property.

The Authority Holder must also ensure the NZHPT Regional Archaeologist is advised of the completion of the on-site archaeological work, by telephone or email, within 5 working days of completion.

3. Demolition and site clearance must be monitored by an archaeologist approved by NZHPT to ensure that any archaeological evidence is identified, recorded, measured, investigated, sampled and analysed in accordance with accepted archaeological practice.

4. An archaeological investigation must be carried out of P19/385 prior to earthworks commencing.

The aims of the investigation shall be to investigate, research and analyse standing structures, archaeological stratigraphy, features and remains in accordance with current archaeological practice to gather information about the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.

In particular, the investigation should address questions relating to the nature of early occupation of the site from the 1840s, the military use of the site during the 1850s, the use of the site as a hotel from 1859-86, the late nineteenth century use of the site as a hotel from 1887. The investigation should focus on elements of social history and where possible consider questions relating to class distinction and nineteenth century colonial life in New Plymouth.

Methods to ensure the archaeological investigation addresses these aims shall be specified in the Research Strategy (required by Condition 5).

This investigation must be carried out by an archaeologist approved by NZHPT.

5. Any archaeological work must be carried out in accordance with a Research Strategy commissioned by the Authority Holder. The Research Strategy shall include research objectives and methods of implementation to guide any archaeological work required towards the collection of information about the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand, in accordance with the NZHPT National Research Framework.

The Strategy must be prepared by an archaeologist approved by the NZHPT.

The Strategy must be submitted to the NZHPT Regional Archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of any earthworks. No earthworks shall commence until the NZHPT has given its written approval of the Strategy.

6. This authority may be exercised in association with, or without delay following, the carrying out of the investigation required by condition 4, provided that the NZHPT is satisfied with the completion of the investigation and has given its written approval before further archaeological site evidence is destroyed (this response will be given within 5 working days).
7. Following the completion of the investigation required by Condition 4 any subsequent earthworks must be monitored by an archaeologist approved by NZHPT.
8. Any nineteenth century elements of the building to be removed or altered during the exercise of this authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed prior to their relocation, removal or demolition to document and recover information about their construction, alteration and use through time. This is to be undertaken to a minimum standard of Level 2 recording as defined in *Guidelines for the Investigation and Recording of Buildings and Standing Structures* (NZHPT Archaeological Guideline Series No. 1).
9. The Authority Holder must ensure that all contractors working on the project are briefed on the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites during works, the archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority, and contractors' responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence to ensure that Conditions 4, 7 & 8 and any requirements to notify NZHPT are complied with.

10. The Authority Holder must ensure that allowance is made in the work schedule for any archaeological work required as a condition of this authority. This shall be determined in consultation with the approved archaeologist.
11. Where possible, significant archaeological material encountered during monitoring shall be preserved and protected *in situ*.
12. The Authority Holder must ensure that if any possible taonga or Maori artefacts, or sites of Maori origin are encountered, all work should cease within 20 metres of the discovery. The NZHPT Regional Archaeologist must be advised immediately and no further work in the area may take place until they have responded.
13. The Authority Holder must ensure that a representative collection of any non-Maori artefacts and/ or building materials recovered during works is offered to the local or regional museum for their collections or for use as a comparative collection.
14. Reasonable efforts must be made to safeguard any archaeological material on site from unlawful excavation and removal.
15. Site Record Forms must be updated in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. These forms must be prepared by an archaeologist approved by the NZHPT.
16. Within 20 working days of the completion of the on-site archaeological work associated with this authority, a written summary outlining the archaeological work undertaken, the preliminary results, and the approximate percentage of archaeological material remaining *in-situ*, must be submitted to the NZHPT Regional Archaeologist.

This report must be prepared by an archaeologist approved by the NZHPT.

17. The Authority Holder must ensure that within 12 months of the completion of the on-site archaeological work a final report, completed to the satisfaction of the NZHPT, is submitted to the NZHPT Regional Archaeologist.

This report shall include, but may not be limited to, site plans, section drawings, photographs, inventory of material recovered, including a catalogue of artefacts; location of where the material is currently held, and analysis of recovered material in accordance with accepted archaeological practice.

This report must be prepared by an archaeologist approved by the NZHPT.

18. The Authority Holder shall ensure that one hard copy of the final report is sent to the NZHPT Regional Archaeologist. A digital copy must also be sent to the NZHPT's National Office for inclusion in the Digital Library.

Unless specified by the recipient that a pdf is sufficient, hard copies of the final report must also be sent to:

- NZAA Central Filekeeper
- Special Collections Department, University of Auckland Library
- The Librarian, Anthropology Department, University of Otago
- Puke Ariki Museum

19. The Authority Holder must notify the NZHPT if works have not commenced within six months of the date of issue of this authority, and the likely date of commencement.

APPROVED ARCHAEOLOGIST

Pursuant to section 17 of the Act, Ivan Bruce, with such assistants as may be necessary, is approved by NZHPT to carry out any archaeological work required as a condition of this authority, and to compile and submit a report on the work done.

ADVICE NOTES

Contact details for NZHPT Regional Archaeologist

Andy Dodd - Regional Archaeologist
NZHPT Central Regional Office
PO Box 19 173
WELLINGTON 6149

Phone (04) 802 0008 / Fax (04) 802 5180
Email adodd@historic.org.nz

Costs

The Authority Holder shall meet all costs incurred during the exercise of this authority. This includes all on-site work (monitoring and excavation by the archaeologist or extended field crew), post fieldwork analysis (midden and artefact sorting and identification), radiocarbon dates, specialist analysis (pollen identification, wood identification, artefact conservation), and preparation of interim and final reports.

Final report

Hard copies of reports must include all information, including appendices, in printed form. Digital reports must be submitted in PDF format as a single file, including appendices.

Expiry

An authority lapses five years after the date of the granting of that authority.

NZHPT Guideline Series

Guidelines referred to in this document are available for download from the NZHPT website:
http://www.historic.org.nz/ProtectingOurHeritage/Archaeology/Arch_Guidelines.aspx

Results of section 15 investigation

In accordance with current archaeological practice and archaeological ethics, the NZHPT expects that the results of the section 15 investigation will be published in the *Journal of Pacific Archaeology* or *Archaeology in New Zealand*.

Non-compliance with conditions

Note that failure to comply with any of the conditions of this authority is a criminal offence and is liable to a penalty of up to \$40,000 (*Historic Places Act 1993*, section 100).

Protected Objects Act

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage administers the *Protected Objects Act 1975* which protects antiquities in New Zealand. An artefact is a specific category of antiquity that forms part of the

cultural tradition of Māori. The *Protected Objects Act 1975* requires that any finds of Māori artefacts are notified to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage or the nearest public museum within 28 days of finding. For more information contact:

The Antiquities Officer:
antiquities@mch.govt.nz
Phone (04) 499-4229
Fax (04) 499-4490
www.mch.govt.nz/antiquities/index.html#content

Signed for and on behalf of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.



**Te Kenehi Teira
Kaihautu Maori
New Zealand Historic Places Trust
PO Box 2629
WELLINGTON 6140**

Date 15-4-11.

13.4 Images – The White Hart redevelopment – CD rom