

Archaeological Resource Management

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT 6 AUBREY STREET, NEW PLYMOUTH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FINAL REPORT

HNZPT AUTHORITY 2022/584



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1. Introduction

The property at 6 Aubrey Street, New Plymouth, was the site of a pre-1900 cottage until late-2021, when it was removed from the site in anticipation of the construction of a new dwelling for owner Mandy McGregor. Earthworks associated with the construction of the new dwelling, and subsequent archaeological excavations, were undertaken between the 16th and 18th of May 2022, under a general Authority (2022/584) issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT). The following report outlines the results of all archaeological works in accordance with the conditions of the aforementioned authority.

2. Project Background

The pre-1900 status of 6 Aubrey Street, New Plymouth, was initially identified as the cottage on the site (removed prior to the issuing of the Authority), was included (Site ID: 4008) within Schedule 3 (Schedule of Archaeological Sites or Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori) of the Proposed New Plymouth District Plan. Subsequent investigation confirmed pre-1900 occupation of the property, and that it was therefore considered an archaeological site under the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA 2014). An archaeological assessment was prepared by the authors of this report during February 2022 in order to inform HNZPT of the archaeological significance of the property, and a general Authority (2022/584) was subsequently issued by HNZPT on the 14th of April 2022.



Figure 1: Location of 6 Aubrey Street in context of New Plymouth City (NPDC Viewer, accessed 2022)



Figure 2: Location of development site at 6 Aubrey Street (NPDC Viewer, accessed 2022)

3. Historical Background

This section outlines the known history of 6 Aubrey Street using a range of sources, including archival material, newspapers, photographs, maps, and plans.

3.1 Māori History

Although no specific evidence of Māori occupation has been recorded at this site, central New Plymouth and the surrounding area was, in pre-European times (since at least the 17th century), a densely populated landscape containing several fortified pā. Of particular significance to this site is Rungapiko Pā (later Fort Murray), located on high ground to the north-west of 6 Aubrey Street (present-day Duke Place).¹

3.2 Settlement of New Plymouth

Organised European settlement in Taranaki was co-ordinated by the Plymouth Company in 1839-40, with the Plymouth Company purchasing land from the New Zealand Company for the settlement of immigrants from Devon and Cornwall.² The site of the Town of New Plymouth was chosen and laid out by Chief Surveyor Frederic Alonzo Carrington in February 1841, with settler ships arriving from March 1841 onwards.³ At the time of Carrington and his survey party's arrival, the area now encompassing central New Plymouth was largely devoid of permanent inhabitants,

¹ Nigel Prickett, *Fortifications of the New Zealand Wars*, (Wellington: Department of Conservation, 2016), 117.

² James Stuart Tullett, *The Industrious Heart: A History of New Plymouth*, (New Plymouth: New Plymouth City Council, 1981), 8-10.

³ Tullett, *The Industrious Heart*, 8-10.

although a small number of Māori and Pākehā whalers were living nearby at Otaka Pā (Moturoa).⁴

The first European buildings in the infant settlement of New Plymouth were constructed soon after arrival of the first emigrants. These were principally timber and/or raupō buildings, mainly concentrated along the Huatoki Stream and in an area known as Devonport, a collection of mainly workers cottages located in the area loosely bounded by St Aubyn, Dawson, Young and Queen Streets, a short distance north of the site of 6 Aubrey Street.⁵

Throughout the 1840s and 1850s further dwellings were constructed across the Town of New Plymouth, although aside from New Plymouth's commercial heart, centred around Devon and Brougham Streets in the Huatoki basin, development was at a very low density and many sections remained vacant.

The infant settlement of New Plymouth grew slowly throughout the 1840s, being without a sheltered harbour and suffering from a shortage of available land; by the late-1850s, the population of New Plymouth comprised little more than 1000 Pākehā.⁶ It wasn't until after the cessation of conflict in the mid-1860s that the permanent Pākehā population began to grow again.

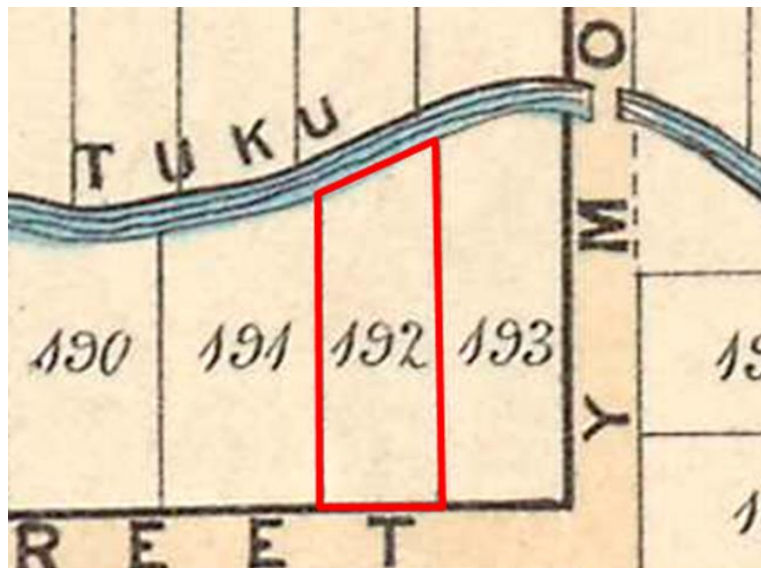


Figure 3: Detail showing Town Section 192 adjacent to Mangoatuku Stream as laid out by Frederick Alonzo Carrington (Map by F. A. Carrington. "Plan of New Plymouth in New Zealand". 1842. Alexander Turnbull Library).

⁴ Tullett, *The Industrious Heart*, 8-10.

⁵ Tullett, *The Industrious Heart*, 8-10.

⁶ Tullett, *The Industrious Heart*, 8-10.

6.3 Pre-1900 History of Town Section 192

Town Section 192 was one of the original New Plymouth Town Sections laid out by surveyor Frederick Alonzo Carrington in 1841 (See Figure 3). A list of town section allocations dated 3 September 1842 notes that the section was originally allocated to “Company”, this initially being the Plymouth Company, and from mid-1841, the New Zealand Company.⁷ Sometime between the early-1840s and 1854, Town Section 192, and adjoining Town Section 193, were purchased from the Company by Frederick Norris, a solicitor who purchased several New Plymouth Town Sections as investments.

Delays in Crown Grants often meant that sections were sold by their original owners before they were officially granted by the Crown. This was the case with Town Sections 192 and 193, with the Crown Grant not officially issued to Norris until mid-1857; several years after Norris had sold both sections to publican William George the younger, during August 1854.⁸ About the same time as he purchased Town Sections 192 and 193, George also acquired nearby Town Sections 190, 191, and 194.⁹ A mid-1850s (circa 1855-56) New Zealand Company rating/valuation roll for the Town of New Plymouth notes the value of Town Section 192 as being £15.¹⁰

During mid-1864, Town Section 192, along with adjoining Section 193, were conveyed to John Veale from William George for the sum of £40.¹¹ A sale price of forty pounds may indicate that both sections were vacant at the time of sale, although this is not certain. Veale had earlier, during mid-1860, purchased Town Section 191, adjoining Town Section 192 to the west, and also in 1863, nearby Town Section 190.¹²

John Veale was born in the Parish of Clawton, near Holesworthy, North Devon, in 1814.¹³ He emigrated to New Zealand with his wife and children aboard the *Hamilla Mitchell*, arriving in February 1854, where he joined his parents and other members of his family who had arrived in

⁷ Reference to the Sections Comprising the Town of New Plymouth, New Zealand, 1842, Puke Ariki, ARC2001-365/5

⁸ Taranaki Land District Deeds Indexes, c.1858 - c.1928, Series 23516, Volume 1, Folio 197, Archives New Zealand (ANZ).

⁹ Taranaki Land District Deeds Indexes, Series 23516, Volume 3, Folio 138, ANZ; Taranaki Land District Deeds Indexes, Series 23516, Volume 1, Folio 102, ANZ; Taranaki Land District Deeds Indexes, Series 23516, Volume 3, Folio 126, Archives New Zealand.

¹⁰ Rating/Valuation Roll, Undated (circa mid-1850s), New Zealand Company Records, Puke Ariki, ARC2001-363; it is unclear if properties were rated on land or capital values at this time. If rated on capital values then this valuation is consistent with other similar, surrounding sections, and may indicate that the property was vacant at the time. If rated on land values, then rates will not reflect the presence or absence of buildings.

¹¹ Taranaki Land District Deeds Registers, c.1858 - c.1928, Series 23518, Deeds Register Book R1, Folio 96, Instrument 2100, ANZ.

¹² Taranaki Land District Deeds Indexes, Series 23516, Volume 3, Folio 138, ANZ; Taranaki Land District Deeds Indexes, Series 23516, Volume 1, Folio 102, ANZ.

¹³ “Obituary: The Late Mr John Veale”, *Taranaki Herald*, 7 May, 1907, 2.

1841.¹⁴ In New Plymouth, Veale worked as a carpenter and builder, being responsible for the construction of a number of early buildings in the settlement.¹⁵ He was also a member of the New Plymouth Town Board and was a founding member of the Taranaki Land, Building and Investment Society.¹⁶

The first buildings erected on Town Section 192 may have been constructed by John Veale sometime during his period of ownership between c.1864 and c.1879. However, extensive research has not been able to establish an exact construction date and it is possible the buildings were erected prior to Veale's purchase of the property. These first buildings comprised two small timber cottages on each half of the section, they were clad in vertical board and battens, with symmetrical frontages comprising a central front door flanked either side by twelve-light sash windows. This design is typical of early New Plymouth cottages during the 1840s-1860s period, with vertical board and batten cladding uncommon on residential dwellings constructed from the 1870s onwards. One of these original cottages, although somewhat altered, still survives in situ at 4 Aubrey Street, whilst the other, formerly at 6 Aubrey Street (the subject of this assessment), was removed from the site in 2021 in preparation for the construction of a new dwelling.

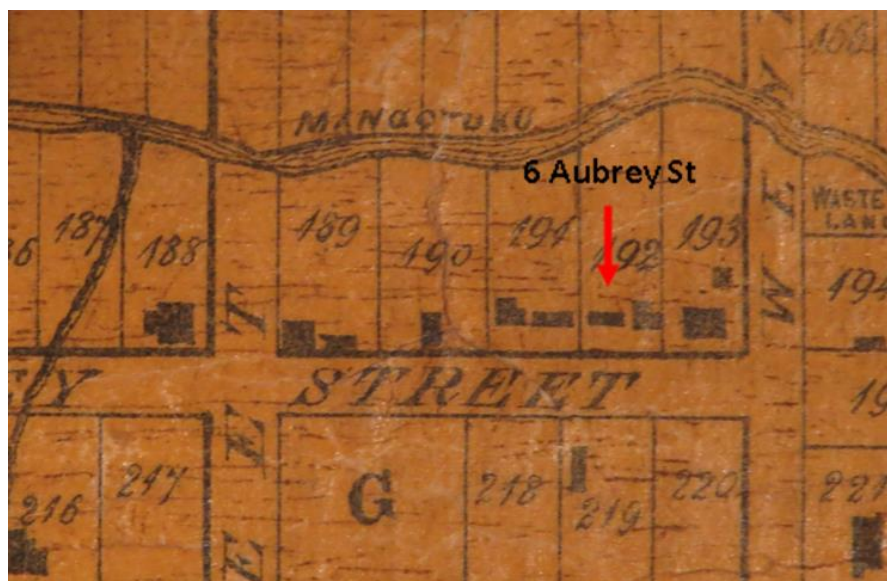


Figure 4: Detail showing location of cottage formerly at present 6 Aubrey Street, along with surrounding dwellings as they stood in 1880. (T. K. Skinner. "Plan of New Plymouth in New Zealand". 1880. Puke Ariki).

¹⁴ "Obituary", 2.

¹⁵ "Obituary", 2.

¹⁶ "Obituary", 2.

The cottages constructed on Town Section 192, were part of a row of four very similar timber cottages across Town Sections 191 and 192. This row of four cottages was part of a larger group of at least six dwellings across Town Sections 190-193 constructed before 1880. These dwellings are all clearly indicated on Thomas Kingwell Skinner's Map of New Plymouth, produced during 1880 and which indicates most substantial structures present within New Plymouth town boundaries at the time (See Figure 4).

During 1879, Town Sections 190-193 were conveyed to James Bailey, who only retained ownership of Sections 190-192 until early 1880, when they were on-sold to solicitor Clement William Govett.¹⁷ It is very likely that all the buildings indicated as being present on these sections on Skinner's 1880 map, were present at the time of Bailey and Govett's purchases.

Govett on-sold Section 190 soon after purchasing the properties and appears to have rented out the dwellings on the remainder of the sections, including Town Section 192, with several advertisements placed by Govett during the 1880s for two and three roomed cottages for let in Aubrey Street.¹⁸ Owing to the small size of the dwellings, these were likely rented to members of the historically marginalised working class and people of lesser means. Govett also, ultimately unsuccessfully, attempted to sell at least two of the cottages between 1881 and 1883, with advertisements placed by Govett offering both a two room and three room cottage for sale in Aubrey Street.¹⁹

3.4 19th Century Military Association

A circa mid-20th century photograph (taken between 1933 and 1966) of 4 and 6 Aubrey Street, notes that these cottages were part of the 65th Regiment Quarters, presumably during the mid-19th century (See Figure 7). The 65th (2nd Yorkshire, North Riding) Regiment were stationed in New Zealand between 1846 and 1865 and had considerable involvement in the First Taranaki War. It is presently unclear who identified 4 and 6 Aubrey Street as being the 65th Regiment Quarters, and to date, the photo is the only known archival reference associating the cottages with the 65th Regiment, or indeed any military association.

Whilst no evidence of an association with the 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment was uncovered in the archives, a 12th Regiment shako plate was recovered during excavations at 6 Aubrey Street. The 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment was established in 1685 and were also known as the 'The Old Dozen' and 'The Swede Bashers'. A detachment of the 12th Regiment were called

¹⁷ Taranaki Land District Deeds Indexes, Series 23516, Volume 1, Folio 197, ANZ; Taranaki Land District Deeds Indexes, Series 23516, Volume 3, Folio 138, ANZ; Taranaki Land District Deeds Indexes, Series 23516, Volume 1, Folio 102, ANZ.

¹⁸ "To Let", *Taranaki Herald*, 30 June, 1882, 3; "To Let", *Taranaki Herald*, 7 July, 1883, 3.

¹⁹ "For Sale or Lease", *Taranaki Herald*, 9 March, 1881, 3; "For Sale or Lease", *Taranaki Herald*, 25 January, 1883, 3.

into urgent service in Aotearoa in early-1860, with 140 men under Captain Miller arriving at New Plymouth on *City of Sydney* on the 14th of April, and additional men of the 12th Regiment arriving during the following months.²⁰

The first battalion of the 12th Regiment served alongside the second battalion of the 14th, the 40th, 57th, and 65th regiments in the First Taranaki War, being involved in a number of skirmishes including Puketakauere and at Kairau. The 12th Regiment's involvement in Taranaki ceased in late-1863 when they were sent to the Waikato, and then later to the East Coast, where they remained until April 1867, at which time their involvement in the New Zealand Wars came to an end. However, between 1863 and 1867, over 190 soldiers from the 12th took their discharge in New Zealand.



Figure 5: Detail showing the footprints of the four cottages on Town Sections 191-192 at the time of survey in 1902. (DP1802, LINZ).

²⁰ "Journal of events since Saturday, 14th April, to the time of publication", *Taranaki Herald*, 21 April 1860, 2; "Continuation of Journal Events", *Taranaki Herald*, 28 July, 1860, 2.

3.5 Post-1900 History of Town Section 192

Clement William Govett retained ownership of Town Sections 191 and 192 and the four cottages located upon them until 1902, when they were purchased by retired farmer and property investor William John Vaughan Hasluck.²¹ At the time of purchase, the property was surveyed and a title issued under the Land Transfer Act.²² All four cottages, including that previously located at 6 Aubrey Street, can be clearly seen on DP1802; aside from some minor alterations, their footprints appear very similar to those recorded by Skinner in 1880 (See Figures 4 and 5). Like many of the previous owners, Hasluck owned a number of rental properties across New Plymouth and continued to rent out the Aubrey Street cottages, with the cottages frequently advertised for let during the early part of the 20th century.²³

Following Hasluck's death in 1907, ownership of the property was transferred to his widow Victoria, who retained ownership of both town sections until mid-1920, when the property was acquired by Thomas Bransgrove.²⁴ Soon after Bransgrove's purchase he began selling off each of the four allotments and the cottages thereon, with Allotment C (present 6 Aubrey Street), purchased by Louis Trumann.²⁵

Born in Germany, Trumann emigrated to New Zealand during the 19th century and opened a tobacconist's store at Petone, before later shifting to New Plymouth where he ran a tea merchant business for a short time before retiring.²⁶ Trumann passed away at home during April 1927, reaching the age of 97 years; his body, still warm, was found near a wood heap on the Aubrey Street property.²⁷

Following Trumann's death, the property was purchased by Annie Coad, wife of retired farmer, Stephen Coad, who owned a number of properties in the area.²⁸ During 1933, ownership of the property was transferred to Annie and Stephen's daughter, Doris Ivy Smith (nee Coad), wife of Donald Hector Smith.²⁹ During October 1933, a permit was granted by the New Plymouth Borough Council for re-siting the cottage on the property, and making a small addition; the value of this work was to be £50.³⁰

²¹ CT TN48/110, Land Information New Zealand (LINZ).

²² CT TN48/110, LINZ.

²³ "To Let", *Taranaki Herald*, 14 May, 1909, 3; "To Let", *Taranaki Herald*, 6 February, 1912, 1.

²⁴ CT TN48/110, LINZ.

²⁵ CT TN98/63, LINZ.

²⁶ "Old Man Found Dead", *Taranaki Daily News*, 30 April, 1927, 12.

²⁷ "Old Man Found Dead", *Taranaki Daily News*, 30 April, 1927, 12.

²⁸ CT TN98/63, LINZ.

²⁹ CT TN98/63, LINZ.

³⁰ New Plymouth Borough Council (NPBC) Building Register Book 1927-33, Puke Ariki, ARC2011-204.

Plans reveal that this work involved shifting the cottage to a position further back of the property, (north) of its original position, re-piling the cottage, and adding a small water closet (toilet) adjacent to a porch at the rear of the cottage; this involved the installation of a sewer connection.³¹ It is unclear why the cottage was shifted, although this may have been to make room for additions, although no further additions would be made whilst the cottage was under Smith-Coad ownership.

Ownership of the property was transferred to Annie's father, Stephen Coad, during 1938, and he retained ownership until his death in 1945.³² Soon after Coad's death, ownership passed to the Public Trustee, then to Olga Urrnith Weitzner, before being purchased by New Plymouth labourer William Harris in mid-1946.³³



Figure 6: Photograph taken some time between 1933 and 1966 showing 4 (at right) and 6 (at left) Aubrey Street close to their original form. 6 Aubrey Street has been shifted back on the section, but still retains its original board and batten cladding and twelve-light sash windows. The Puke Ariki record notes these as being the 65th Regiment Quarters. (65th Regiment Quarters, Aubrey Street, Puke Ariki, PHO2006-333).

³¹ New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) Property File for 6 Aubrey Street, plans digitised from microfilm copy of original.

³² CT TN98/63, LINZ.

³³ CT TN98/63, LINZ.

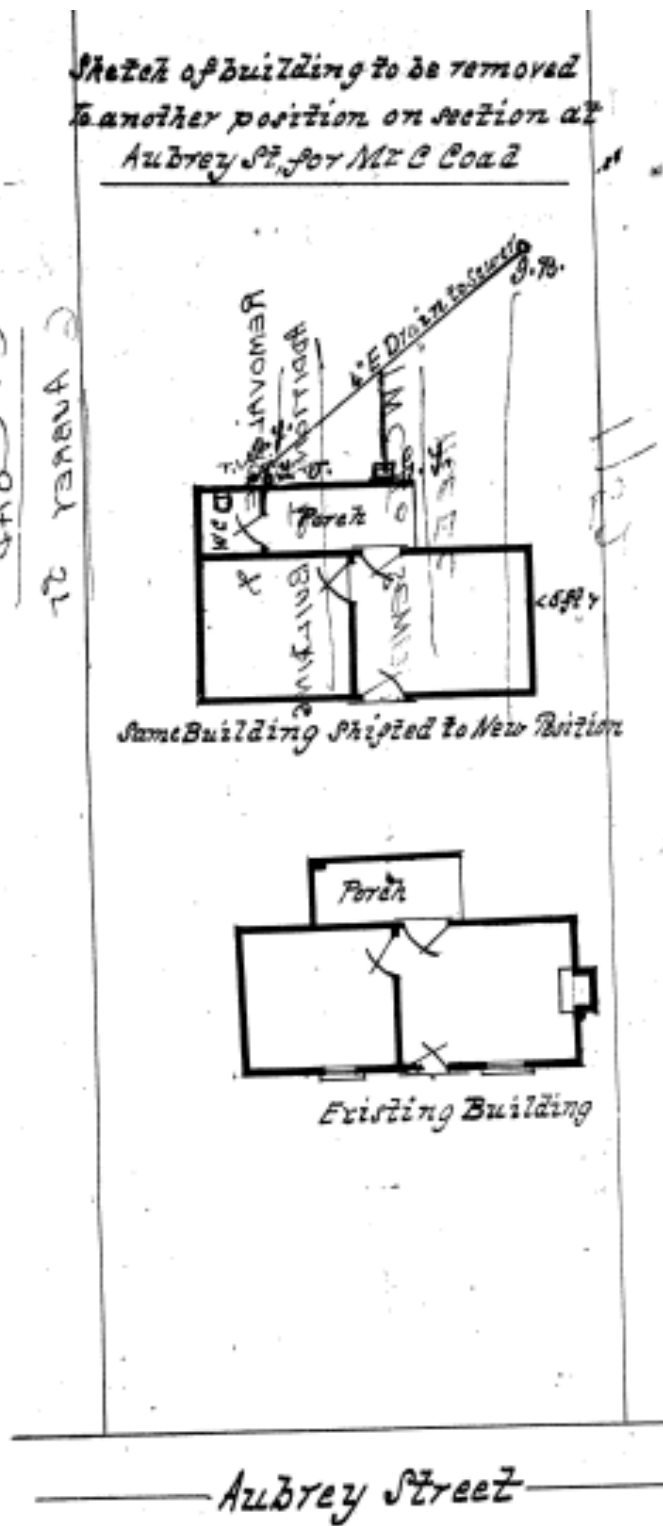


Figure 7: Detail showing 1933 plans for shifting cottage at 6 Aubrey Street further towards north of site. (NPDC Property File for 6 Aubrey Street, 1933).

Harris retained possession until early-1966, when ownership of the property was transferred to Phyllis Lillian Jury, wife of Ray Victor Jury.³⁴ Soon after acquiring the property, a permit was granted by the New Plymouth City Council for alterations and additions to the property.³⁵ Plans reveal that these additions involved the construction of a lounge, bedroom, and small porch in front of (to the south of) the existing cottage.³⁶ These additions covered roughly the same area as the footprint of the original cottage prior to it being shifted back on the section in 1933.³⁷ These additions were timber-framed with Fibrolite cladding, and sat upon concrete piles.³⁸

During 1974, ownership of the property was transferred to Ray Jury, who retained possession until 1980, when ownership was transferred to Ina Mary Constance McLellan.³⁹ During 1984, McLellan had a washhouse and timber deck constructed at the rear of the house; the total value of this work being \$3,000.⁴⁰ Ina remained the owner of the property until her death in 2014, when the property was acquired by the present owner (initially as a co-owner).⁴¹

During 2021, the extant dwelling, comprising the 19th century cottage and 20th century additions, was removed from the site in anticipation of the construction of a new house for the current owner.

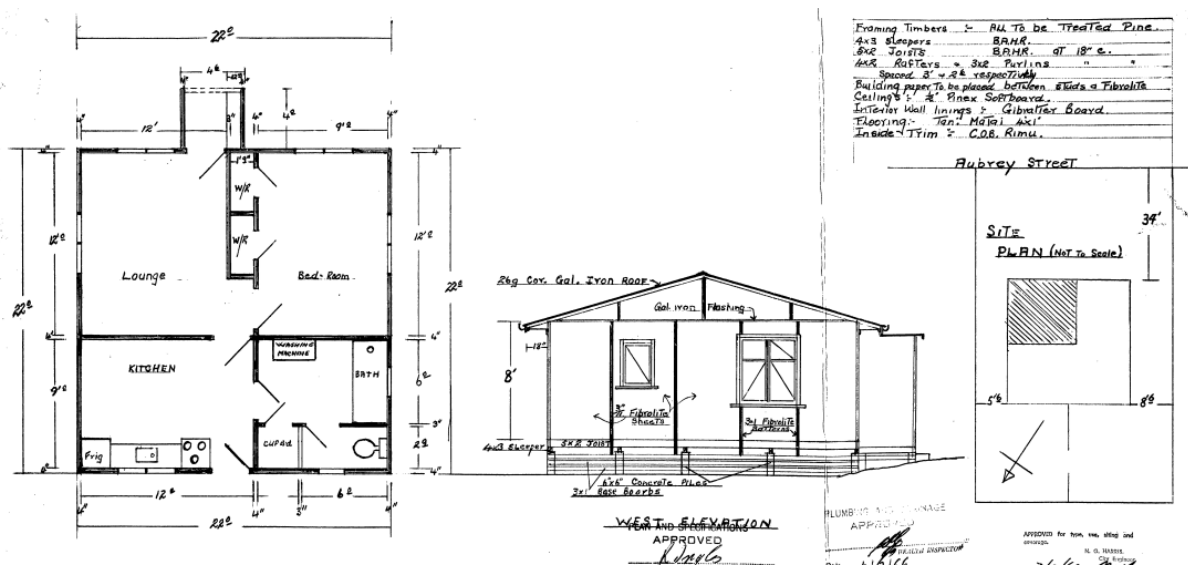


Figure 8: Detail showing 1966 plans for extensions and alterations to cottage at 6 Aubrey Street. (NPDC Property File for 6 Aubrey Street, 1966).

³⁴ CT TN98/63, LINZ.

³⁵ New Plymouth City Council (NPCC) Building Register Book 1965-69, Puke Ariki, ARC2011-204.

³⁶ NPDC Property File for 6 Aubrey Street.

³⁷ NPDC Property File for 6 Aubrey Street.

³⁸ NPDC Property File for 6 Aubrey Street.

³⁹ CT TN98/63, LINZ.

⁴⁰ NPDC Property File for 6 Aubrey Street.

⁴¹ CT TNF4/440, LINZ.



Figure 9: 6 Aubrey Street in its final form in 2016, the frontage largely unchanged since the 1966 alterations (Hamish Crimp, December 2016).

4. Methodology

4.1 Excavation Methodology

Within the footprint of the foundations of the new dwelling, the topsoil layer was removed down to the top of the Taranaki Ash subsoil layer using a mechanical excavator under the supervision of the authors. Any artefacts uncovered during the mechanical excavation of the topsoil layer were recorded as 'Surface'. All of the topsoil removed during mechanical excavation for the house foundations was, at the request of the property owner, retained on site for subsequent landscaping works.

Once mechanical excavation of the topsoil was complete, the top of the subsoil layer was cleaned by hand to reveal the extent of any features present, which were then excavated by hand. Where practicable features were first half-sectioned before being fully excavated, with photographs taken at each stage of the process. The locations and dimensions of all features were recorded with locations measured to baselines along the surveyed southern and western boundaries of the property.

Excavation of features on this site was difficult owing to the high water table related to the adjacent Mangaotuku Stream and exacerbated by recent heavy rainfall. The water table was less than 20cm below the top of the subsoil in some areas, necessitating the constant bucketing of water from features during excavation.



Figure 10: 6 Aubrey Street just prior to excavation works on the 16th of May 2022. Looking roughly south across the site of the cottage removed during late-2021 (Hamish Crimp, 16 May 2022).



Figure 11: 6 Aubrey Street during mechanical excavation of the topsoil layer on the 16th of May 2022, looking roughly north from near Aubrey Street (southern) boundary (Hamish Crimp, 16 May 2022).

4.2 Analysis Methodology

Features were sampled and the material later cleaned and sorted off-site. Glass and ceramic items were washed with cold water and air dried, whilst other items including metal, faunal material, and leather, were air dried and brushed with a soft-bristle brush to remove loose dirt. Artefacts from features were sorted into basic material classes, bagged, labelled, and then entered into a database, with diagnostic artefacts and/or those important to the understanding of the site photographed.

5. Results

5.1. Stratigraphy

The general stratigraphy of this site was a rich, dark brown topsoil layer, over yellow-brown Taranaki Ash subsoil. However, at the Aubrey Street (southern) frontage of the section, between the property boundary and the southern elevation of the 1966 cottage addition, a layer of clay material, overlain by an additional, thin, layer of topsoil, had been deposited over the earlier topsoil layer.

This filling likely occurred sometime following the construction of the 1966 cottage addition in order to level out the front of the section and did not extend further north than the front (southern) elevation of the 1966 addition. No artefacts were found in either the fill material or most recent topsoil layer. Artefacts uncovered in the lower, earlier topsoil layer, which included fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal, were recorded as 'Surface' finds.



Figure 12: Stratigraphy at front (southern) end of site, showing natural subsoil overlain by earlier topsoil, and clay fill; the more recent topsoil overlying the clay fill has been removed in this image (Hamish Crimp, 16 May 2022).

Further fill material, comprising crushed rock and clay, was discovered during the digging of the stormwater pipe trench. This was located nearer the rear (northern) property boundary and was in the vicinity of an NPDC sewer line. Discussions with a neighbouring property owner confirmed that the NPDC had imported material to back-fill the sewer line following installation in circa 1979.



Figure 13: Crushed rock and clay material uncovered during excavations for the stormwater pipe trench in the vicinity of the NPDC sewer line installed circa 1979 (Hamish Crimp, 16 May 2022).

5.2. Features

A total of 17 potential archaeological features were exposed during excavation works for the foundations of the new dwelling. No pre-1900 archaeological features were uncovered during excavation of the stormwater pipe trench. No features or other evidence associated with Māori occupation/use of the area were uncovered during excavation works.

Of the features uncovered, most appeared to be associated with the disposal of organic and/or inorganic domestic refuse, being a mixture of larger pits, trenches, spade holes, and scoops. These contained a variety of artefactual material including ceramic, glass, metal, brick, stone, some faunal material, and miscellaneous items. The preservation conditions for historic faunal material (bone and shell) and metal items was poor on this site. Consequently, recovered bone was largely limited to small or burnt fragments, whilst metal artefacts were often highly corroded.

The majority of pre-1900 features were located at the rear and western side of the original site of the cottage, with an outlier group of three features located between the front of the cottage and the street.

Two large pits, filled with brick and concrete rubble, and capped with corrugated iron, were probably rainwater soak pits. These soak pits were likely contemporaneous with the 1966 addition, with the fill material probably that of the chimney, constructed during 1933 when the cottage was relocated northwards on the section, and removed during the 1966 alterations. One pit, Feature 4, was a relatively recent dog burial, associated with occupation of the cottage during the later decades of the 20th century.

Those features that were definitively post-1900 were not included within the analysis. Feature 13 appeared to contain post-1900 material, however, as it was unclear whether this post-1900 material related to Feature 13, or a later, intercut/adjacent feature, owing to disturbance by the mechanical excavator during topsoil removal, Feature 13 was included within the analysis; this revealed the presence of both post and pre-1900 artefacts, albeit with an uncertain deposition date.

Table 1: List of Archaeological Features

Feature	Type	Shape	Dimensions	Description
F1	Pit	Roughly oval	L1500mm x W700mm x D400mm	Rich dark brown organic upper third, mixed clay/black/brown organic lower two thirds. Two artefacts were discovered in the fill of the pit, with both recovered from the lower layer: a rock, probably Taranaki andesite, and a partial aqua glass bottle embossed "GOODALL BACKHOUS[E]", with remnants of a red paper label (illegible).
F2	Scoop	Roughly circular	L500mm x W400mm x D80mm	Light brown organic soil with charcoal and clay/Taranaki ash subsoil mixed throughout; no artefacts.
F3	Rainwater Soak Pit/Sump	Roughly square	L1100mm x W1100 x D400mm	Rainwater soak pit backfilled with concrete, brick and mortar, chimney pot, covered with a sheet or corrugated iron. The sump possibly dates from the time of the 1966 southern addition to the cottage, and the backfilled material is likely the 1933 chimney (constructed when the original cottage was relocated north on the section in 1933), and which appears to have been removed in 1966. This feature is probably contemporaneous with F16, another, almost identical rainwater soak pit.
F4	Pit	Roughly square	L900mm x W900mm x D300mm	Probable dog burial, comprising animal bone, plastic comb, brush, sacking material, along with some ceramic and glass. Discussion with a neighbouring resident seems to confirm this is a dog burial, with the neighbour recalling previous residents saying "hi" to the dog upon entering the cottage.

F5	Pit	Roughly circular	L750mm x W650mm x D400mm	Rich dark brown organic matrix comprising glass (whole bottles, bottle fragments, tumbler base), ceramic fragments, charcoal, pumpkin seeds, broken spade, highly fragmented 12th regiment shako plate. Just intercut by F6. This feature had a character distinct from any other feature uncovered on the site, both in relation to its construction and fill.
F6	Spade Hole	Roughly square	L350mm x W300mm x D150mm	Rich dark brown organic fill, no artefacts. Possible organic waste disposal or building pile hole.
F7	Spade Hole	Roughly square	L250mm x W250mm x D200mm	Rich dark brown organic fill, no artefacts. Possible organic waste disposal or building pile hole.
F8	Pit	Roughly circular	L200mm x W200mm x D200mm	Deep hole filled with dark brown organic material intercut by later (post-1900) spade/pile hole with asbestos sheet within. No artefacts.
F9	Trench	Rectangular	L1500mm x W550mm x D200mm (max from top clay subsoil)	Dark brown rich organic fill with some artefacts mixed through, including metal, ceramic, glass fragments.
F10	Pit	Roughly oval	L700mm x W500mm x D400mm	Filled with rocks, some broken red brick, 1 piece Rhine pattern ceramic, 1 piece plain ceramic.
F11	Spade Hole	Roughly Rectangular	L400mm x W300mm x D100mm	Dark brown organic fill with some clay/Taranaki Ash subsoil, glass, ceramic, and a snail shell throughout.
F12	Scoop	Amorphous	L600mm x W400mm x D200mm	Dark brown organic fill with some clay/Taranaki Ash subsoil, glass, ceramic, and red brick mixed throughout.
F13	Pit	Rectangular	L800mm x W450mm x D400mm	Rubbish pit, dark brown organic fill containing ceramic, glass, metal, sacking material, faunal material.
F14	Pit	Roughly oval	L1000mm x W500mm x D150mm	Rubbish pit, dark brown organic fill containing ceramic, glass, metal, faunal material.
F15	Spade Hole	Square	L200mm x W200mm x D100mm	Rich dark brown organic, no artefacts.
F16	Rainwater Soak Pit/Sump	Square	L1000mm x W1000mm x D600mm (Minimum - base not found owing to high water table)	Rainwater soak pit backfilled with concrete, brick and mortar, chimney pot, covered with a sheet or corrugated iron. The sump possibly dates from the time of the 1966 southern addition to the cottage, and the backfilled material is likely the 1933 chimney (constructed when the original cottage was relocated north on the section in 1933), and which appears to have been removed in 1966. This feature is probably contemporaneous with F3, another, almost identical rainwater soak pit.
F17	Rock/Brick Pile	Amorphous	L1300mm x D400mm	Pile of rocks, broken brick, and mortar, within topsoil, sitting on top of Taranaki Ash subsoil layer. Within eastern profile of foundation excavation.
F18	Scoop	Roughly circular	L600mm x W600mm x D80mm	Scoop, mottled organic fill - no artefacts.

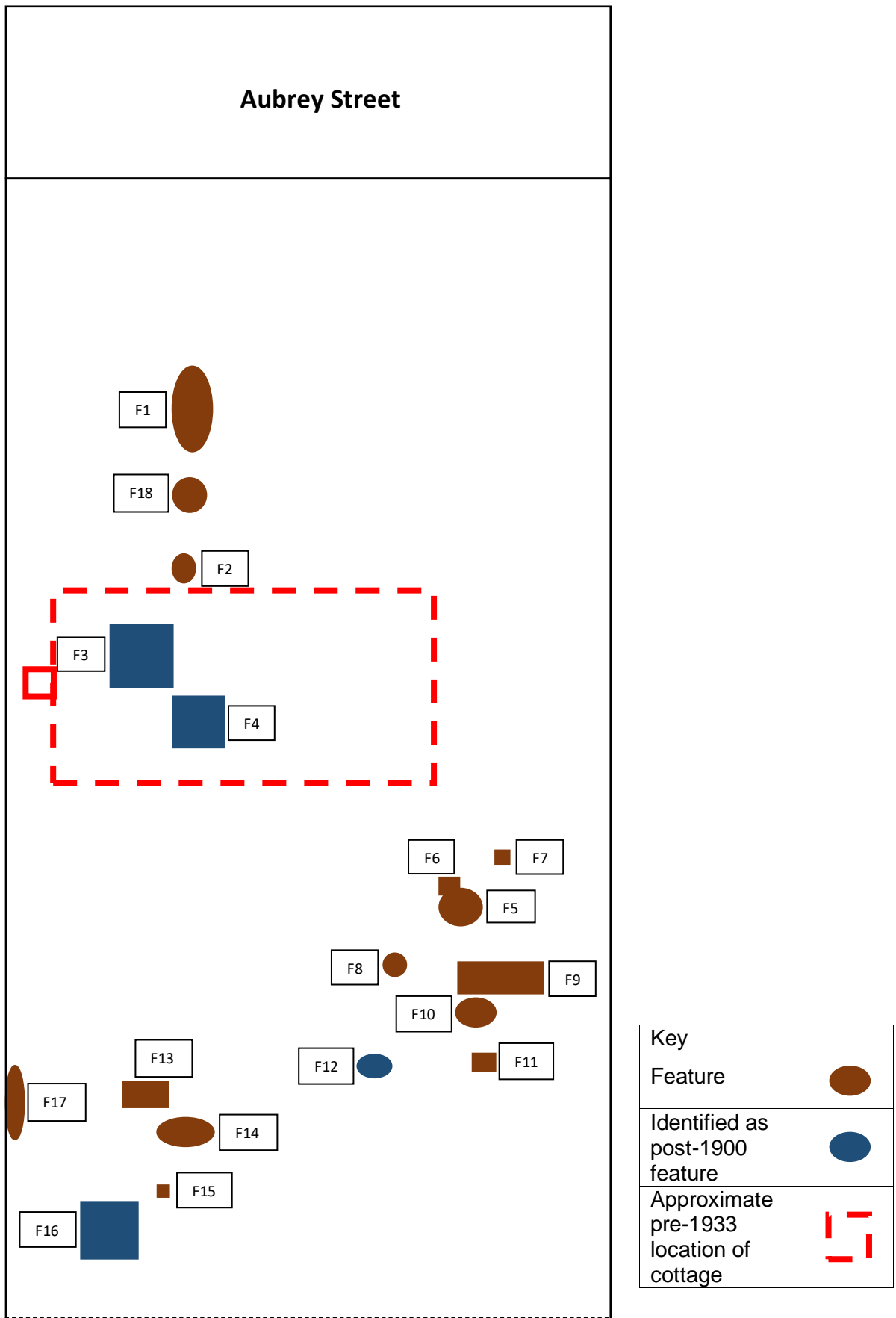


Figure 14: Sketch plan showing features uncovered at 6 Aubrey Street (not to scale).



Figure 15: Feature 3, being a post-1900 rainwater soak pit backfilled with concrete, brick and mortar, likely associated with the 1966 southern cottage addition; the fill material is likely part of the 1933 chimney that was demolished at the time of the 1966 addition.



Figure 16: 6 Aubrey Street following the removal of the topsoil layer with features defined and labelled. The gravel was deposited at the front of the property to enable the mechanical excavator to exit the site; no features were present in this area (Hamish Crimp, 16 May 2022).

5.2.1. Feature 1

Material	NISP	MNI/V
Glass	2	1
Miscellaneous	1	1
Total	3	2



Figure 17: Feature 1 half section showing stratigraphy and irregularly cut sides, note andesite rock in profile (Hamish Crimp, 18 May 2022).

5.2.2. Feature 9

Material	NISP	MNI/V
Ceramic	6	5
Glass	6	4
Metal	1	1
Faunal	1	1
Total	14	11

Feature 9 was a shallow trench comprised principally of dark brown/black organic fill with scattered artefacts, including ferrous metal, glass, and ceramic. This was the only definitive trench feature uncovered during the excavation. The western-most portion of the trench extended into the baulk and was not excavated.

Feature 1 was the only feature excavated on the site to clearly demonstrate stratigraphy, with two distinct layers present. The lower layer filled roughly the lower two-thirds of the feature and comprised a mixed fill of brown organic soil and clay/Taranaki ash. The upper layer occupied roughly the remaining third of the feature and comprised a dark brown/black organic fill. Only two artefacts were recovered from Feature 1, an andesite rock and a partial, embossed, aqua glass bottle, both were from the lower layer. It is probable that the feature was primarily used for the disposal of organic waste. The positioning of Feature 1 as a refuse disposal pit is somewhat unusual, being positioned in the front yard, close to the original position of the cottage.



Figure 18: The relatively shallow Feature 9 following excavation, with unexcavated portion extending into the baulk (Hamish Crimp, 18 May 2022).

5.2.3. Feature 5

Table 4: Artefacts from Feature 5 according to material class		
Material	NISP	MNI/V
Ceramic	32	11
Glass	23	8
Metal	50	5
Faunal	-	-
Miscellaneous	16	4
Total	121	28



Figure 19: Feature 5, intercut Feature 6, and Feature 7 (at the rear-left), before excavation. Note the glass pickle bottle within Feature 5 that was damaged by the mechanical excavator during topsoil removal (Hamish Crimp, 18 May 2022).



Figure 20: Showing half sections of Features 5 and 6. Note Dutch stoneware gin and part of the spade in the section; the fragmented 12th Regiment Shako plate was recovered from just above the exposed section of the gin bottle (Hamish Crimp, 18 May 2022).

This roughly circular rubbish pit feature was filled with a dark brown organic soil with glass (including a complete large squat black beer, complete stout, partial Dutch case gin, and a tumbler base); ceramic fragments comprising mostly of transfer decorated tableware; charcoal; pumpkin seeds; a broken ferrous metal spade; and a highly fragmented 12th Regiment of Foot shako plate. This feature had a character distinct from any other feature uncovered on the site, both in relation to its construction and fill. Feature 5 was also the only feature on the site to yield evidence associated with the British military.



Figure 21: Showing fully excavated Features 5 & 6 (Hamish Crimp, 18 May 2022).

5.2.4. Feature 13

Material	NISP	MNI/V
Ceramic	56	10
Glass	68	8
Metal	4	4
Faunal	-	-
Miscellaneous	5	3
Total	133	25



Figure 22: Showing half sections of Features 13 (right) and 14 (left) (Hamish Crimp, 18 May 2022).

This roughly rectangular rubbish pit feature contained a rich dark brown organic soil with a number of metal, ceramic, glass and miscellaneous artefacts. This feature was disturbed by the mechanical excavator during topsoil removal, and its deposition date was unclear. Whilst some artefacts disturbed by the excavator were clearly post-1900, it was unclear whether they belonged to this feature, or a later, intercut/nearby feature. Given this unclear deposition date, the feature was sampled and analysed, which revealed the presence of pre-1900 artefacts; all of the definitively post-1900 diagnostic material was from the top of the feature.

5.2.5. Feature 14

Table 6: Artefacts from Feature 14 according to material class		
Material	NISP	MNI/V
Ceramic	16	11
Glass	5	3
Faunal	6	2
Miscellaneous	7	2
Total	34	18

This roughly rectangular pit feature contained a rich dark brown organic soil with ceramic, glass, and metal artefacts including two smoking pipe bowls.



Figure 23: Features 13 (front) and 14 (rear) following excavation (Hamish Crimp, 18 May 2022).

5.3. Artefact Analysis Results

5.3.1. Ceramic

A total of 115 ceramic items were recovered from features on the site, with additional artefacts also recovered as scattered material. Recovered ceramic artefacts comprised mostly of domestic wares, predominantly tableware items decorated with underglaze transfer patterns. A small number of other domestic ceramic artefacts, including stoneware, personal care, and miscellaneous items, were also recovered.

Many of the ceramic items were in a highly fragmented state, with only small portions of individual vessels recovered, possibly indicating that the majority of vessels were being disposed of elsewhere. Owing to their fragmented state, it was not possible to determine the vessel form for most recovered ceramic sherds.

5.3.1.1 Crockery

5.3.1.1.1 Transfer Printed Wares

Crockery items including tea and tableware decorated with underglaze transfer patterns, formed the largest group of recovered ceramic artefacts from 6 Aubrey Street. The patterns recovered were representative of those commonly found on New Zealand domestic sites occupied during the mid-late 19th century, including identifiable patterns such as Willow, Asiatic Pheasants, Rhine, Leaf/Laurel, and Convolvulus. A number of unidentified patterns were also recovered.

5.3.1.1.1.1 Identifiable Transfer Patterns

Asiatic Pheasants



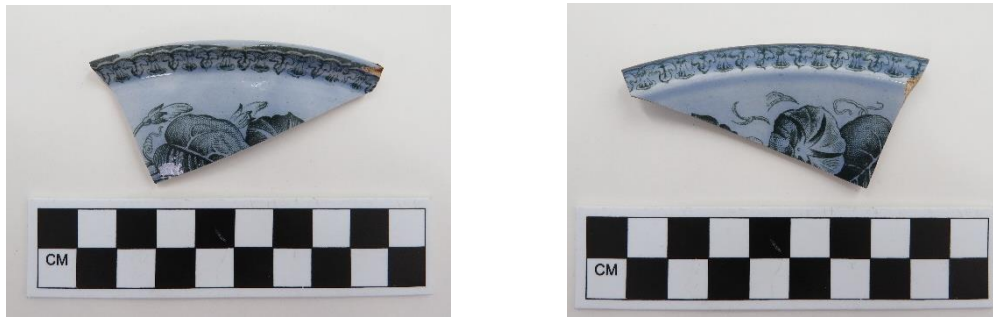
Figures 24-26: Rim sherd from UGTP serving dish in Asiatic Pheasants pattern from feature 5 (left); sherd from flatware vessel such as plate or serving dish in Asiatic Pheasants pattern from Feature 14; sherds from a variety of flatware vessels in the Asiatic Pheasants pattern recovered as scattered material.

Asiatic Pheasants is one of the most common transferware patterns found on ceramics from later 19th century New Zealand sites and is principally found on tableware items. Most commonly produced in a pale blue colour, the pattern features a central motif showing a large pheasant and smaller birds and flowers, surrounded by a floral border.⁴² Asiatic Pheasants pattern has been recovered from a number of sites in New Plymouth District including Te Oropuriri, St George's Redoubt, and Small's Cottage.⁴³

⁴² Neale, *Blue and White Pottery*, 16.

⁴³ Ivan Bruce, *Archaeological Investigations at St George's Historic Redoubt*, unpublished final archaeological report HNZPT Authority 2009/49 (New Plymouth: Archaeological Resource Management, 2010); Ivan Bruce, *Small's Cottage*, unpublished final archaeological report HNZPT Authority 2017/909 (New Plymouth: Archaeological Resource Management, 2018); Simon Holdaway & Russell Gibb, *SH3 Stage Three Bell Block Archaeological Excavations at Te Oropuriri: Final Report*, unpublished report prepared for Transit New Zealand (Auckland: Uniservices, 2006), 280.

Convolvulus



Figures 27 & 28: Rim sherd decorated on the body on both sides with dark blue-grey UGTP 'Convolvulus', featuring foliage and flower, with a light-blue glaze, a smaller version of this pattern is repeated along the rim.

Convolvulus or morning glory is an attractive, although in Aotearoa weedy, flowering vine that occasionally features in transfer patterns. The pattern featured on the sherd recovered from Feature 14 at 6 Aubrey Street is identical to that produced by W. T. Copeland (& Sons) and registered on the 17th of August 1849; Copeland's pattern books name this pattern 'Convolvulus'.⁴⁴ Copeland's 'Convolvulus' pattern has not previously been identified from a site in New Plymouth District. This sherd is probably from a finely potted smaller sized and as yet unidentified, lidded holloware vessel.

Leaf/Laurel

This green transfer pattern featuring repeating foliage/leaves and bead elements is known as both 'Leaf' and 'Laurel'. This pattern was recovered from both Features 5 and 13, and whilst this could indicate some connection between features and continuity of use, this cannot be confirmed.

This pattern has not previously been identified from a site in New Plymouth District but has been recovered from other New Zealand sites, principally in Christchurch.⁴⁵ Leaf/Laurel is most commonly found with a green coloured transfer, although other recovered sherds feature the pattern in grey and brown transfers.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Lynne Sussman, *Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional papers in archaeology and history, Spode/Copeland transfer-printed patterns* (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1979), 101.

⁴⁵ Rebecca Adam, Lydia Mearns, & Clara Watson, *303 Hereford Street, Christchurch, Final report for archaeological investigations under HNZPT authority 2021/576eq*, unpublished report prepared for Growcott Freer Property Ltd (Christchurch: Underground Overground Archaeology, 2022), 47; Nick Cable, Emily Cunliffe, & Sam Kurmann, *Rangiora Town Hall: Report on Archaeological Monitoring, 303-305 High Street and 175 King Street, Rangiora, Final report for archaeological investigations under HNZPT authority 2014/415eq*, unpublished report prepared for Waimakariri District Council (Christchurch: Opus, 2015), 6.

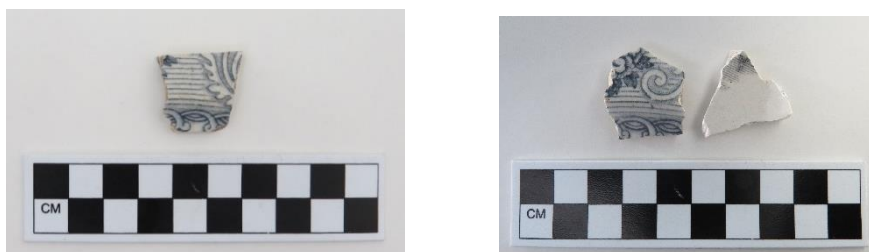
⁴⁶ Adam, Mearns, & Watson, *303 Hereford Street*, 47; Cable, *Rangiora Town Hall*, 6.



Figures 29 & 30: Breakfast cup (Feature 13) and Saucer (Feature 5), decorated with 'Leaf' or 'Laurel' UGTP featuring repeating foliage and bead elements, with a rope/cable border along the rim.

Whilst many recovered sherds of 'leaf' and laurel are unmarked, making it difficult to ascribe a specific manufacturer, a 'Leaf' sherd marked with the manufacturer E & C Challinor was recovered from the Supreme Court site in Wellington, along with a sherd of 'Laurel', featuring a partial back mark that was unfortunately too incomplete to determine a manufacturer.⁴⁷ The sherds recovered from 6 Aubrey Street could not be ascribed to a specific manufacturer.

Rhine

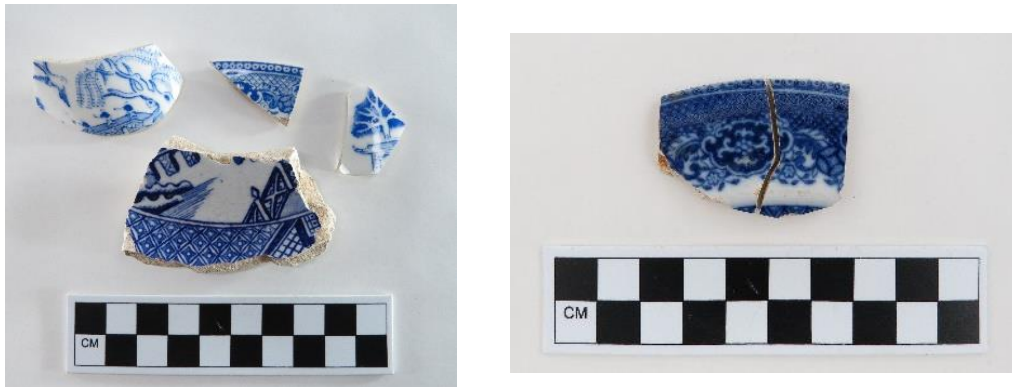


Figures 31 & 32: Rhine pattern UGTP plate sherd, blue-grey colour, from Feature 10 (left); Rhine pattern UGTP sherds, blue-grey colour, recovered as scattered material.

Rhine is a relatively common transfer pattern recovered from New Zealand sites including a number in New Plymouth District. Central elements of the design include a rowboat on a river with a bridge and castle in the background surrounded by a floral border pattern. Most commonly recovered in a blue-grey colour, Rhine can also be found in other colours including brown.

⁴⁷ Victoria Grouden & Mica Plowman, *Supreme Court Corners, Lambton Quay and Whitmore Street, Wellington, Archaeological Investigations HPT Authority 2007/297*, unpublished report prepared for Ministry of Justice (Wellington: Opus, 2008), 76.

Willow



Figures 33 & 34: Sherds from Chinoiserie style Willow pattern UGTP flatware and holloware vessels recovered as scattered material (left); fitting rim sherds from a side plate in the Willow pattern, from Feature 5 (right).

Blue Willow is one of the most common transferware patterns recovered from 19th century New Zealand sites. Whilst most commonly found as a dark blue coloured transfer on tableware items (predominantly earthenware), it is also less commonly found in lighter shades of blue (more common on semi-vitreous fabrics), across a wide range of other vessel types.

Willow pattern depicts a love story of Chinese origin, in which the daughter of a rich man falls in love with his father's secretary, much to her father's horror.⁴⁸ The young man is banned from the house, and the father arranges for another man to marry his daughter.⁴⁹

However, the two lovers elope, and the father decrees that they are to be caught and put to death.⁵⁰ When they are discovered several years later, the young man is killed, and the woman sets fire to the house and dies in the conflagration.⁵¹ The lovers are reunited in death as two lovebirds.⁵²

In New Plymouth District Willow pattern transferware has been recovered from a number of sites including Te Oropuriri, St George's Redoubt and Marsland Hill.⁵³

⁴⁸ Gillian Neale, *Blue and White Pottery: A collectors guide*, (London: Millers, 2000), 10.

⁴⁹ Neale, *Blue and White Pottery*, 10.

⁵⁰ Neale, *Blue and White Pottery*, 10.

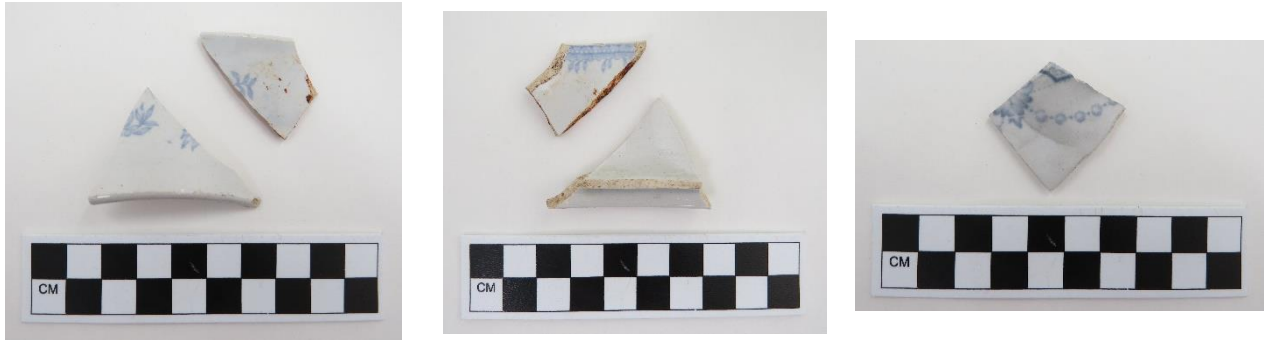
⁵¹ Neale, *Blue and White Pottery*, 10.

⁵² Neale, *Blue and White Pottery*, 10.

⁵³ Bruce, *Archaeological Investigations at St George's Historic Redoubt*, 42; Ivan Bruce, *Archaeological Investigations at Marsland Hill Historic Redoubt*, unpublished final archaeological report HNZPT Authority 2013/466 (New Plymouth: Archaeological Resource Management, 2013), 17; Holdaway & Gibb, *Te Oropuriri*, 287.

5.3.1.1.1.2 Unidentified Transfer Patterns

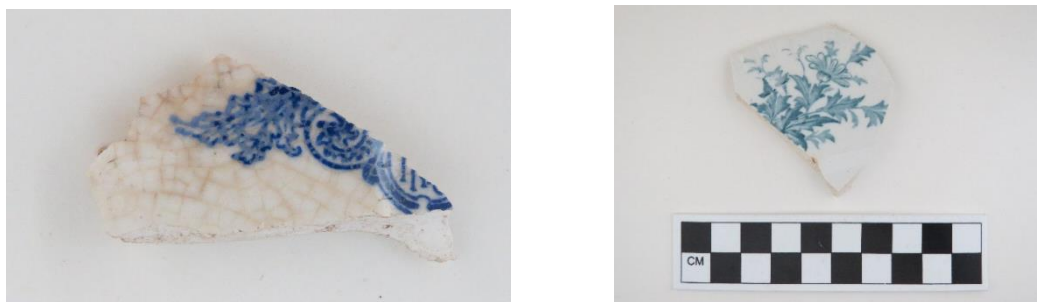
A number of sherds featuring unidentified transfer patterns were recovered from excavations at 6 Aubrey Street, both from features and as scattered material. These sherds were recorded and photographed to enable future identification. Examples of these unidentified patterns are shown below.



Figures 35 - 37: Unidentified hollowware vessel with light blue underglaze transfer pattern featuring foliage on the outside of the vessel, and a repeating geometric and foliage pattern along the inside rim of the vessel, from Feature 14 (left & centre); Unidentified hollowware vessel with repeating pattern of foliage, and beads in hanging garland form, on both sides, from Feature 14 (right).



Figures 38 - 40: Saucer decorated with an unidentified underglaze transfer pattern in purple, featuring floral and foliage elements, with a repeating geometric border, from Feature 14 (left); Rim of grey underglaze transfer pattern hollowware vessel (centre); Rim of small plate with light-blue underglaze transfer pattern incorporating a vignette featuring Swiss style chalet set amongst trees, with a river, bridges and horse with rider in the background, surrounded by geometric patterns, from Feature 5 (right).



Figures 41 & 42: Sherd of vessel with unidentified blue underglaze insignia/monogram (left); and sherd of later 19th century aesthetic movement transfer decorated ware (right). Both recovered as scattered material.

5.3.1.1.2 Banded Wares



Figures 43 - 45: Hand painted underglaze red banded ware cup from Feature 5 (left); variety of banded ware in several colours recovered as scattered material (centre); gilt banded teacup recovered from Feature 13 (right).

Edge banded wares are commonly found in mid-late 19th century archaeological contexts in New Zealand, becoming more common towards the end of the century. Banded wares often feature gilt, red, blue, or occasionally other coloured, concentric bands around the rim, or shoulder of a vessel occurring in thick or thin bands; manufacturer details are often absent.⁵⁴ Banded wares have been recovered from Te Oropuriri in New Plymouth District.⁵⁵

5.3.1.1.3 Spongewares

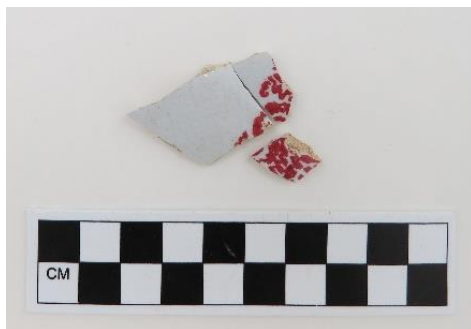


Figure 46: Red underglaze sponge decorated sherds from unidentified hollowware vessel from Feature 5 (right).

Sponge decorated wares were produced in large numbers by British potteries during the 19th century, with the mottled effect of sponged designs achieved by applying the colour with a sponge. Sponge decorated wares are commonly found on mid-19th century sites in New Plymouth District, including Te Oropuriri and Small's Cottage.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Ian Smith, *Historic Period Ceramics: Identifying ware type and vessel form*, laboratory guide Anthropology and Archaeology Department (Dunedin: University of Otago, 2013), 13.

⁵⁵ Holdaway & Gibb, *Te Oropuriri*, 314-315.

⁵⁶ Bruce, *Small's Cottage*, 305-307; Holdaway & Gibb, *Te Oropuriri*, 305-306.

8.3.1.1.4 Manufacturer Marks



Figures 47 - 49: Alfred Meakin Ltd underglaze transfer manufacturer mark (c. 1897+) on a dinner plate (left); William Adams & Co (c. 1891+) underglaze transfer manufacturer mark on a saucer (centre); and Johnson Bros (c. 1913+) underglaze transfer manufacturer mark on a soup bowl (right).

Owing to the fragmented state of tableware items recovered, only four makers marks were recovered from in-situ deposits. Three makers marks were from Feature 13, or likely a later, intercut feature, and all dated to the late-19th or early 20th centuries; these included the marks of Alfred Meakin (c.1897+),⁵⁷ William Adams (c.1891+),⁵⁸ and Johnson Bros (c.1913+).⁵⁹ These vessels were all undecorated whiteware vessels, including a dinner plate, saucer, and soup bowl.

The only probable 19th-century ceramic makers mark recovered from a secure context was recovered from Feature 5. This mark was only partial, comprising a crown atop a circular design, with a figure to the right side, and probably part of a mark incorporating the Royal Arms. Owing to the large number of manufacturers who used the Royal Arms mark throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, it was not possible to positively identify the manufacturer, although it is similar to marks used by John Ridgway & Co (circa 1830-55),⁶⁰ and George Townsend (circa 1850-64).⁶¹ The pattern on the obverse side is of a willow tree, probably from a Chinoiserie style vessel decorated with an UGTP such as Broseley/Two Temples or Willow.

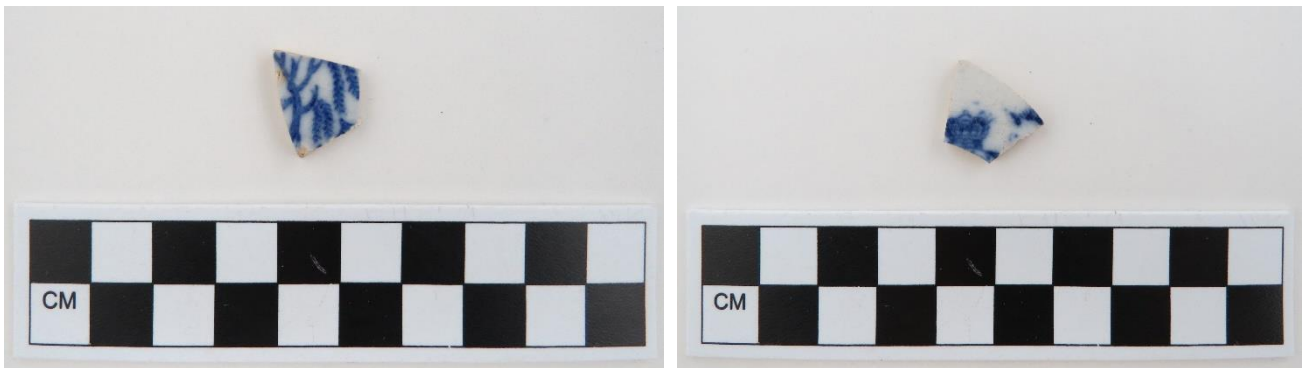
⁵⁷ "Alfred Meakin (Ltd) / Alfred Meakin (Tunstall) Ltd", The Potteries.org, accessed January 13, 2023, http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/m/meakin_alfred.html

⁵⁸ "William Adams & Sons (& Co) marks page 2 c.1879-1910", The Potteries.org, accessed January 13, 2023, <http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/a/adams1.html>

⁵⁹ "Johnson Bros (Hanley) Ltd", The Potteries.org, accessed January 13, 2023, http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/j/johnson_brothers.html

⁶⁰ "John Ridgway & Co", The Potteries.org, accessed January 13, 2023, <http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/858.htm>

⁶¹ "George Townsend", The Potteries.org, accessed January 13, 2023, <http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/1002.htm>



Figures 50 & 51: Obverse and reverse of blue UGTP vessel with partial makers mark from Feature 5.

A single makers mark was recovered from scattered material, this being from a light-blue coloured Asiatic Pheasants patterned flatware vessel, likely a side plate. This mark incorporates the words “Bursle[m]” and “Superior Qual[ity]” and is very similar to a mark used by earthenware manufacturer Joseph Robinson, in business at the Knowle Works, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, between 1876 and 1896.⁶²

Flatware vessels in the Asiatic Pheasants pattern produced by Robinson have been recovered from other Taranaki sites including Nukumarū Station Road (excavations in progress).



Figure 52: Partial makers mark on Asiatic Pheasants patterned side plate recovered as scattered material.

⁶² “Joseph Robinson”, The Potteries.org, accessed January 13, 2023, <http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/870a.htm>

8.3.1.2 Bathroom/Personal



Figure 53 & 54: Ceramic toothpaste pot from Feature 13 decorated with marbled underglaze transfer pattern; base of toothpaste pot with impressed markings, probably a fractional number relating to volume of the pot.

A toothpaste pot decorated with grey coloured ‘marbled’ underglaze transfer pattern was recovered from Feature 13. On the base of the pot a fractional number appears to be embossed and probably relates to the volume of the pot. Although the pot is not marked with a manufacturer’s name (these were usually identified on the lid), it very likely originally contained ‘Oriental Toothpaste’, produced by the British firm of Jewsbury & Brown, who produced toothpaste in this style of decorated pot. Manchester-based chemists and aerated water manufacturers, Jewsbury and Brown entered into partnership in 1845, with the firm surviving until 1964, when it was acquired by Schweppes.

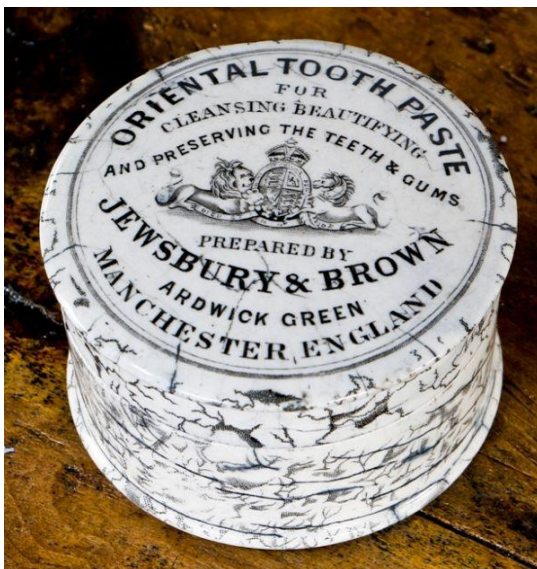


Figure 55: Example of a complete ‘Oriental Toothpaste’ pot with lid, showing marbled underglaze transfer decoration. (Original And Intact Chicago Dug Pot Lid For "Oriental Toothpaste" Manufactured by Jewsbury & Brown, In Manchester, England. Urban Remains, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.urbanremainschicago.com>).

8.3.1.3 Stoneware



Figures 56 - 58: Dutch style stoneware gin bottle from Feature 5 (left and top-right); partial penny ink from Feature 13 (bottom-right).

Whilst several stoneware fragments were recovered from 6 Aubrey Street, only a penny ink pot from Feature 13, and round stoneware gin bottle from Feature 5, the only complete stoneware vessel recovered, could be positively identified by form. During the 19th century, round stoneware bottles of this type were primarily used to hold Dutch gin, or German mineral water. The stoneware gin is impressed with the word “STAAL”, which is likely a Dutch surname and translates to ‘Steel’ in English; ‘Staal’ is also closely related to the German surname Stahl. Whilst this impressed name probably relates to a manufacturer, research failed to uncover any further information regarding the firm or when and where they operated.

Penny ink pots are one of the most common stoneware vessel forms recovered from 19th and early 20th century New Zealand sites. Stoneware gin bottles, however, are less commonly encountered.

5.3.1.4 Clay Smoking Pipes



Figure 59 & 60: Clay smoking pipe bowl and stem sections from Feature 14, 'Gambier Paris' (left), unmarked (right); Detail showing partial impressed makers mark for Gambier.

Two clay smoking pipes were uncovered from in-situ deposits at 6 Aubrey Street, both bowl and stem sections, and both from the rubbish pit Feature 14. Only one of the pipes was impressed with a maker's name, this being for the French manufacturer Gambier.

Whilst Gambier has its origins in the late-18th century it doesn't appear that they started manufacturing clay smoking pipes until the early-19th century.⁶³ Alongside the production of undecorated pipes such as that recovered from 6 Aubrey Street, Gambier was well-known for producing moulded pipes featuring prominent persons of the time.⁶⁴ Gambier remained in operation until 1926.

Gambier pipes have been recovered from several sites across Aotearoa, but from only one other site in New Plymouth District, the Stage Three Bell Block Bypass Archaeological Excavations at Te Oropuriri.⁶⁵

The unmarked pipe bowl and stem section had clearly been damaged prior to disposal, with large flakes missing from the bowl. The style of this pipe is more characteristic of those produced by British manufacturers.

⁶³ "History of Gambier", Gambier, accessed December 8, 2022, <https://www.gambierpipes.com/fr/histoire-de-gambier/>

⁶⁴ "History of Gambier", Gambier, accessed December 8, 2022, <https://www.gambierpipes.com/fr/histoire-de-gambier/>

⁶⁵ Holdaway & Gibb, *Te Oropuriri*, 460.

A further stem fragment featuring a partial impressed maker's mark was also recovered as scattered material. Despite the mark only being partial, this pipe was identified as likely being manufactured by Thomas Davidson of Glasgow, in operation between 1863 and 1910.⁶⁶



Figure 61: Partial makers mark likely that of Thomas Davidson of Glasgow recovered as scattered material.

8.3.1.5 Other Ceramics



Figure 62: Ceramic gaming counter from Feature 5.

A glazed ceramic gaming counter measuring 22mm x 5mm was recovered from Feature 5. Such counters may have been used for gambling or gaming purposes and could have been used with games such as draughts/checkers or backgammon. Although it is possible that this counter may have been used by children, given the absence of any other material relating to children on the site, and that the counter was recovered from Feature 5 which contained the 12th Regiment shako plate and alcohol bottles, it seems likely this was used by adults.

⁶⁶ Adrian Oswald, "Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist", *British Archaeological Reports* 14, (1975), 205.



Figures 63 & 64: Porcelain figurine of seated woman, missing head and detail showing impressed mark of German manufacturer Grafenthal/Carl Schneider, from Feature 13.

A near complete Bisque porcelain figurine was recovered from Feature 13. The figurine is of a woman sitting in a chair with a fan in her hand, her head is missing and this is presumably the reason it was discarded. The figurine is clearly impressed with the mark of Gräfenenthal/Carl Schneider, a German firm established in the state of Thuringia by Carl Schnieder, Karl Unger, and Hermann Hutschenreuther in 1859, and which remained in operation until 1973.⁶⁷

The impressed mark featured on this figurine was only in use between 1879 and 1886, providing a relatively tight date of about 7 years for the manufacture of this item.⁶⁸ However, given such ornaments were often retained and displayed for many years, its date of deposition could potentially be much later.

Given the figurine was discovered within the upper part of Feature 13, and near the accumulation of early-20th century ceramic disturbed by the mechanical excavator, it is possible that the figurine may have been an heirloom belonging to German immigrant Louis Trumann (owner 1920-27) and disposed of during his period of occupation or soon after his death as part of a clean-up; although no evidence to definitively link this artefact or Feature 13 to Trumann's occupation of the property was recovered.

⁶⁷ "Gräfenenthal", Porcelain Marks & More, accessed December 6, 2022, <https://www.porcelainmarksandmore.com/germany/thuringia/graefenthal-03/index.php>

⁶⁸ "Gräfenenthal", Porcelain Marks & More, accessed December 6, 2022, <https://www.porcelainmarksandmore.com/germany/thuringia/graefenthal-03/index.php>

5.3.2. Glass

A total of 114 glass artefacts were recovered from features on the site representing a minimum number of 20 vessels, with additional glass items also recovered as scattered material. The majority of the glass artefacts comprised utilitarian bottles.

5.3.2.1 Alcoholic Beverages

Gin

A single base and body section from a case gin likely originating in Holland was recovered from Feature 5. This bottle is moulded and has an embossed maker's mark in the form of a faint cross (X) on the base. Within New Plymouth District, case gin bottles with crosses on the base similar to the one uncovered in this excavation have been recovered from the Stage Three Bell Block Bypass Archaeological Excavations at Te Oropuriri.⁶⁹



Figures 65 and 66 Partial dark olive coloured Dutch case gin from Feature 5, following reconstruction; note the faint 'X' embossed on the base.

Schnapps

A single fragment from an Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps bottle was recovered as scattered material. Schnapps was primarily advertised and consumed as a pharmaceutical remedy during the 19th century. Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps is commonly recovered from 19th century archaeological sites in New Zealand and was advertised in New Plymouth newspapers as early as 1875.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ Holdaway & Gibb, *Te Oropuriri*, 416-417.

⁷⁰ *Taranaki Herald*, 22 September, 1875, 2.



Figures 67: Embossed fragment from Aromatic Schnapps bottle recovered as scattered material.

A single sherd from a Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla bottle was also recovered as scattered material. First introduced by Samuel Townsend in 1839, Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a relatively common find on 19th century New Zealand archaeological sites. Available as early as the mid-1850s in New Zealand, Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla was first advertised by New Plymouth retailers in 1864.⁷¹ During the Victorian period, it was primarily advertised as a remedy for blood purification and general health.



Figure 68: Embossed fragment from Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla bottle recovered as scattered material.

⁷¹ "Sarsaparilla", *Otago Witness*, 10 February, 1855, 2; "G. St George & Co's", *Taranaki Herald*, 24 September, 1864, 2.

Beer

Two complete dark olive coloured 'black' beer bottles were recovered from Feature 5. Although they may have originally contained beer, owing to a shortage of glass bottles in 19th century New Zealand they were commonly re-used for a variety of liquids. Bottles of this type are commonly recovered from 19th century archaeological sites, including military sites, in New Plymouth District and across New Zealand.



Figures 69 & 70: Large sized squat dark olive coloured 'black' glass beer bottle from Feature 5.



Figures 70 & 71: Dark olive coloured glass 'porter' beer bottle from Feature 5.

5.3.2.2 Non-alcoholic Beverages



Figure 72: fragment of embossed glass from Symington & Co Essence of Coffee and Chicory bottle recovered as scattered material.

A single embossed fragment of a Symington's Coffee and Chicory Essence bottle was recovered as scattered material. Symington's Coffee and Chicory is a blended coffee beverage that is commonly recovered from New Zealand archaeological sites from the 1880s onwards. It was available in New Zealand as early as 1882, and was first advertised by New Plymouth retailers in 1886.⁷² The company, which was based in Edinburgh, continued to produce coffee related products until 1975, when it was sold to G. R. Lane Health Products Ltd.

5.3.2.3 Aerated Water



Figure 73: Distinctive aqua glass top from aerated water 'Codd' bottle, with internal groove that would once have held a rubber ring to retain a glass marble stopper when under pressure, recovered as scattered material.

A number of aerated water factories operated in New Plymouth during the late-19th and early-20th centuries producing a range of beverages that were sold in glass and ceramic bottles. Only the top from a 'Codd' style aerated water bottle, from which no manufacturer could be identified, was uncovered as scattered material during excavations at 6 Aubrey Street. Codd style bottles were patented by Hiram Codd in 1873 and were commonly used by New Zealand manufacturers from the 1880s until the 1920s. At least ten New Plymouth aerated water manufacturers were known to have sold their products in Codd style bottles.⁷³

⁷² *Taranaki Herald*, 22 December 1886, 3.

⁷³ Kelvin Day, *A Guide to Embossed Bottles from Taranaki* (New Plymouth: Taranaki Antique Bottle Club, 1984).

5.3.2.4 Condiments



Figures 74 & 75: Partially reconstructed aqua coloured 'pickle' bottle with hexagonal shaped base from Feature 5 (left); and round shaped aqua coloured relish bottle embossed vertically with "GOODALL BACKHOUS[E]" from Feature 1 (right).

Several partial/fragmented condiment bottles were recovered from features at 6 Aubrey Street. An aqua coloured octagonal shaped pickle bottle with applied top was recovered from Feature 5, although was damaged by the mechanical excavator during topsoil removal. Pickle bottles of this type are commonly recovered from mid-19th century archaeological sites.

A partial round shaped aqua coloured bottle embossed vertically along the body with "GOODALL BACKHOUS[E]" was recovered from the fill of Feature 1. This bottle originally held Yorkshire relish, produced by Goodall Backhouse and Co, who were established in Leeds in 1858.⁷⁴ Although not advertised in New Plymouth newspapers, Yorkshire relish was advertised in other newspapers across New Zealand from 1872 onwards.⁷⁵ Goodall Backhouse & Co continued to manufacture their Yorkshire relish throughout the 20th century.

A glass bottle stopper embossed with "LEA & PERRINS" was recovered from Feature 13. The firm of Lea & Perrins was established in 1837 and its Worcestershire sauce is still available today. Lea and Perrins embossed stoppers and bottles are commonly found on 19th century archaeological sites across New Zealand.

⁷⁴ "Yorkshire Relish: Goodall, Backhouse & Co", Let's Look Again: A history of branded Britain, accessed December 6, 2022, <http://letslookagain.com/tag/history-of-goodall-backhouse/>

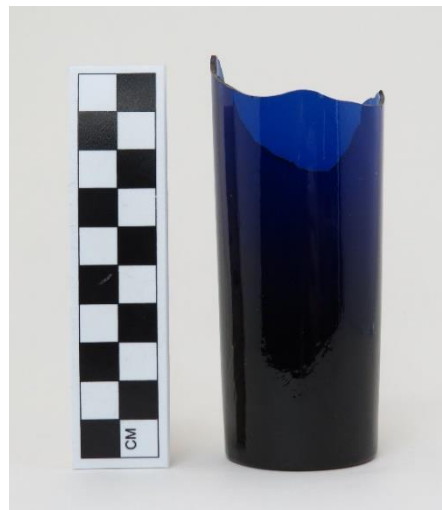
⁷⁵ "Yorkshire Relish", *Lyttleton Times*, 23 April, 1872, 1.



Figure 76: A Lea & Perrins stopper was recovered from Feature 13.

5.3.2.5 Pharmaceutical

Several pharmaceutical bottles were recovered from 6 Aubrey Street. These included a small octagonal shaped tincture bottle, the base of a light-blue coloured oval bottle, and the base and body section from a tall and relatively slender cobalt blue coloured round glass bottle. The latter bottle is of a type that typically contained castor oil often consumed as a laxative. Castor oil bottles are commonly encountered on 19th century archaeological sites in New Plymouth.



Figures 77 & 78: Small octagonal shaped cobalt blue coloured tincture bottle from Feature 13 (left); and base of oval shaped light-blue coloured pharmaceutical bottle from Feature 14 (right).

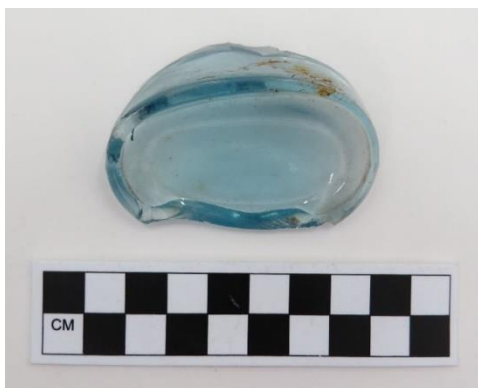


Figure 79: Base and part body from cobalt blue coloured round castor oil bottle recovered as scattered material.

5.3.2.6 Tableware



Figure 80 & 81: Glass tumbler base with faceted sides from Feature 5; Glass tumbler base from Feature 13.

Two tumbler bases were recovered from features at 6 Aubrey Street. An octagonal shaped tumbler with heavy base and faceted sides was recovered from Feature 5. Such tumblers are commonly recovered from mid-19th century New Zealand archaeological sites. A round shaped tumbler base was recovered from Feature 13 and is more commonly associated with archaeological deposits associated with the later 19th, and 20th centuries. Tumblers of this shape are still common today.

5.3.2.7 Other



Figure 82: Milk coloured lamp glass from Feature 13.

Thin white/milk coloured glass is commonly recovered from 19th century New Zealand archaeological sites. At 6 Aubrey Street this was recovered from Feature 13. Such glass is likely to be from an oil lamp shade, although could also be from a gas or early electric lamp.



Figures 83 & 84: Small rectangular shaped light-aqua coloured glass bottle embossed with “BRONZE LACK” from Feature 13 (left); and small clear coloured bottle from Feature 13 embossed with “MADE IN JAPAN”.

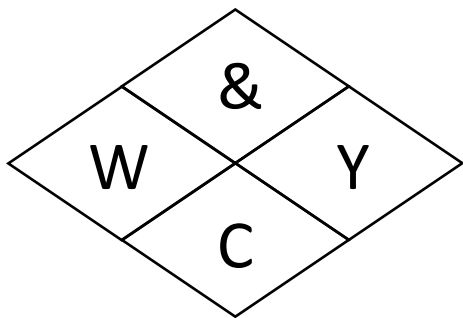


Figure 85: Embossed manufacturer initials W Y & C on the bottles in Figures 83 & 84.

Two small clear glass bottles were recovered from Feature 13 that appear to have originally contained paint or pigment. One of these bottles is embossed with the words “BRONZE LACK” and may refer to a bronze coloured paint. The other bottle is embossed with “MADE IN JAPAN”, has an applied top, and the interior of the bottle contains a green coloured paint/pigment residue. Both bottles are embossed with the same manufacturer's mark, being a divided diamond containing the initials W Y & C. It is presently unclear which company these initials relate to, and whether they relate to the manufacturer of the bottle or the contents within. These paint/pigment bottles are representative of the Victorian leisure activity of painting.

5.3.3. Metal

5.3.3.1 Ferrous

A relatively small number of ferrous metal artefacts were recovered from features at 6 Aubrey Street, principally from Feature 5. Ferrous metal artefacts recovered from Feature 5 included portions of tins/cans, barrel hoop, part of a ferrous tool that looks to be a spade, and sheet-cut nails. Such ferrous metal items are commonly encountered on mid-late 19th century archaeological sites in Taranaki.



Figures 86 & 87: Ferrous metal objects from Feature 5 including metal object with rounded corners showing evidence of being attached to another object, possibly by small nails/tacks, partial end of round tin can, and a fragmented piece of barrel hoop including folded end (left); Ferrous sheet cut nails from Feature 5 (right).



Figure 88: Partial ferrous metal tool, likely a spade, from Feature 5.

5.3.3.2 Non-Ferrous

A small number of non-ferrous metal artefacts were recovered during excavations at 6 Aubrey Street. This included one item of militaria, being a 12th Regiment shako plate, and several pieces of building hardware.

5.3.3.2.1 Militaria



Figure 89: Reassembled 1855 pattern 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment shako plate from Feature 5.

A highly corroded shako plate bearing the number of the 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot was excavated from Feature 5. Shako plates were attached to the front of shakos (tall, cylindrical military hats), and identified the regiment of the wearer. This shako plate is from a French Pattern shako, introduced in 1855 and based on French headdress observed by the British during the Crimean War; the French Pattern shako was replaced by the Quilted Shako in 1861.⁷⁶

The 12th Regiment French Pattern shako plate is of a pressed copper alloy, taking the form of an 8-pointed star surmounted by a crown. A central regimental number on a background of horizontal lines, likely originally painted black, is surrounded by the garter with motto “Honi soit qui mal y pense”. There is no evidence of gilt on this shako plate, as would be likely had this belonged to an Officer, and it probably belonged to a member of the other ranks.

⁷⁶ Arthur L. Kipling & Hugh L. King, *Head-Dress Badges of the British Army: Volume one, up until the end of the Great War*, (Farnham: H. L. & P. King, second revised edition, reprinted 1994), 84.

Although the 12th Regiment shako plate from Feature 5 was recovered in fragments, it appears that it was discarded within the feature whole, with post-excavation analysis confirming that all of the breaks were fresh, including between the crown and main body of the shako, and that these almost certainly occurred during excavation of the highly corroded and fragile artefact.

No record could be located of another 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment shako plate being recovered from an archaeological context in New Zealand to date, although a 12th Regiment forage cap badge has been recovered from a site in Tauranga.⁷⁷

5.3.3.2.2 Hardware



Figures 90 & 91: Brass door handle backplate from Feature 13 (left); Unidentified brass and ceramic decorative element with threaded rod on reverse from Feature 13 (right).



Figures 92 & 93: Brass and ceramic component from sash window lock recovered as scattered material (left); complete sash window lock in nearby 'Fishleigh Cottage' at 20 Aubrey Street (right).

A limited number of copper alloy/brass hardware items were recovered from 6 Aubrey Street. These included a brass door handle backplate and an unidentified brass and ceramic decorative element from feature 13, along with a partial brass and ceramic sash lock recovered as scattered material from near the front elevation of the former cottage. Sash locks

⁷⁷ Brigid Gallagher & Raysan al-Kubaisi, *Archaeological Report: 107 Wharf Street*, unpublished final archaeological report HNZPT Authority 2015/075 (Tauranga: MishMish Heritage, 2020), 114.

such as that shown in Figure 92 were used on windows in other early New Plymouth buildings such as the nearby 'Fishleigh Cottage' at 20 Aubrey Street, constructed 1856-57, and shown in Figure 93.

5.3.4. Faunal

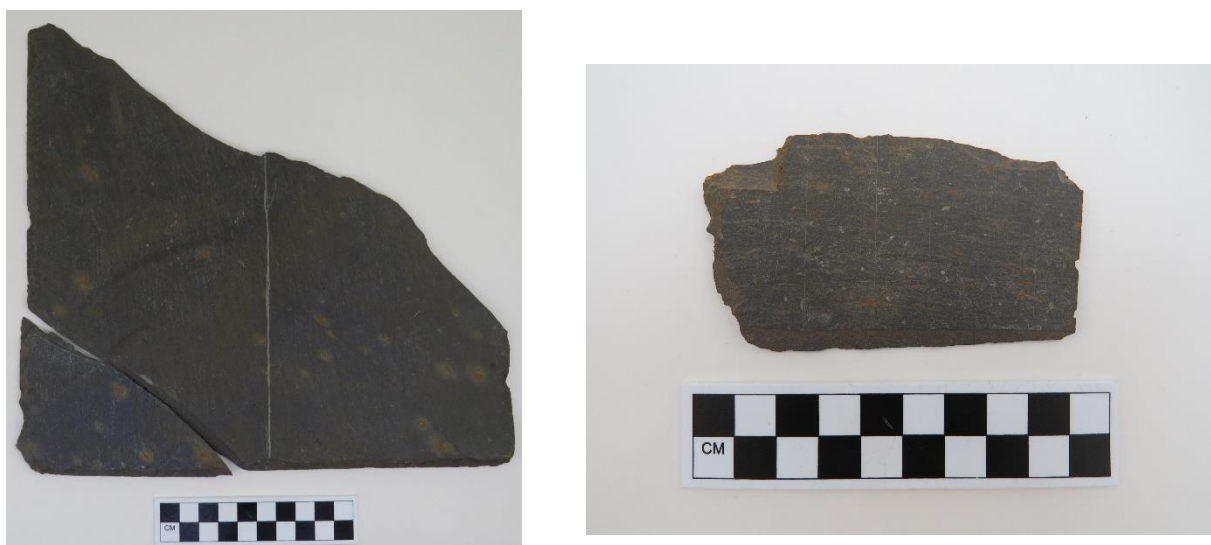
A very small amount of animal bone was recovered from features at 6 Aubrey Street where it seems that preservation conditions for faunal material was poor. Some of the recovered bone showed evidence of butchery with saw marks present, whilst other pieces showed evidence of being burnt in a fire.



Figures 94 & 95: Animal bone exhibiting evidence of butchery/saw cut marks from Feature 14 (left); burnt animal bone from Feature 14 (right).

5.3.5. Miscellaneous

5.3.5.1 Slate



Figures 96 & 97: Roofing slate from Features 14 (left) and 5 (right), showing crudely incised lines.

Slate was recovered from Features 5 and 13 at 6 Aubrey Street. The relatively thick and coarse-grained nature of the slate recovered from both features probably indicate that it was originally intended/used as roofing slate, and later re-purposed. The large fragment of roofing slate from Feature 13 had a single deep and crudely scored line along its length, dividing the slate into two sections, whilst the slate fragments recovered from Feature 5 were incised, also crudely but more lightly, with a grid pattern.

Slates incised with gridlines such as from Feature 5, were often used for numerical/arithmetic work, with writing slates generally incised with parallel lines. In a military context, especially in the locality of purported regimental quarters, it is possible such a slate could have been used for numerical works associated with payments or supplies. Given the discovery of a gaming counter in Feature 5, it is also possible the grided lines may be associated with a game of some description; although the recovered counter (Figure 62) is likely too large to fit on such a board.

5.3.5.2 Leather



Figures 98 & 99: Leather shoe fragments recovered from Feature 5.

A small quantity of leather, all shoe fragments, was recovered from 6 Aubrey Street, where it seems that preservation conditions for leather was poor. Recovered leather included a heel, toe, and other small fragments from a shoe/boot from Feature 5. The size of the shoe fragments indicate that it belonged to an adult, probably a male, but owing to the extent of deterioration no further interpretation was possible.

5.3.5.3 Seeds



Figure 100: Four seeds from the Cucurbitaceae (gourd) family recovered from Feature 5.

At least four seeds from the Cucurbitaceae (gourd) family, possibly pumpkin, marrow, or squash, were recovered from Feature 5 (immediately adjacent to the 12th Regiment shako plate). These seeds provide an insight into the types of vegetables being grown and/or consumed at 6 Aubrey Street during the 19th century.

5.3.5.4 Buttons



Figures 101 & 102 Brass (left) and porcelain (right) buttons recovered from Feature 13.

Two buttons were recovered from Feature 13. One button was a non-ferrous, likely brass, trouser button, and the other a white porcelain shirt button. Neither button had identifiable markings present and could not be attributed to a manufacturer. Both styles of button are common finds on 19th and early-20th century archaeological sites in New Zealand.

6. Discussion

Controlled archaeological excavations at 6 Aubrey Street yielded important information about the history of the property. The subsurface features identified at 6 Aubrey Street included rubbish pits and trenches and were primarily associated with the disposal of organic and inorganic domestic refuse. Analysis of the features and recovered artefacts has provided valuable insights into the occupation and use of the property including evidence of a 19th century military association and the consumption of material culture by occupants.

6.1 Military Association

One of the main aims of the archaeological investigations at 6 Aubrey Street was to look for evidence of a 19th century military association with the property. Finds such as lead bullets, regimental buttons, or shako plates, uncovered through archaeological excavation, could be used to establish a military association with the property. Whilst both 6 and neighbouring 4 Aubrey Street were referred to as 65th Regimental Quarters in a mid-20th century photograph (Fig. 6), extensive archival research had failed to uncover any further, definitive, 19th century military association.

Feature 5 provides the best evidence for a 19th century military association with 6 Aubrey Street. This rubbish pit feature contained a 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot shako plate in the 1855 French pattern that would have been in use when the Regiment were stationed in Taranaki during 1860-63 (Fig. 89).

Also associated with the 12th Regiment of Foot shako plate in Feature 5 was a complete large squat black beer and stout, partial glass Dutch case gin bottle, complete round Dutch style stoneware gin bottle, transfer decorated ceramics, a ceramic gaming piece, broken ferrous metal spade, amongst other items. This assemblage is similar in composition to those recovered from other mid-19th century Taranaki sites associated with the British military including Omata Stockade and St Georges Redoubt.⁷⁸

As previously discussed, post-excavation analysis of the shako plate confirmed that it had been disposed of intact and all observed breaks were fresh and occurred during excavation. That the shako was likely disposed of intact is interesting, as it appears there was a practice of deliberately snapping off the crown as part of the decommissioning process, with Nigel Prickett noting that "...it was a required ritual to break the crown off shako plates which were

⁷⁸ Bruce, *Archaeological Investigations at St George's Historic Redoubt*; Nigel Prickett, "Archaeological Excavations at the Omata Stockade and Warea Redoubt, Taranaki," *New Zealand Archaeological Association Monograph* no. 20 (1994).

to be discarded”.⁷⁹ The deliberate breaking of shako plates before disposal, in particular removal of the crown, has further been described as “common practice”.⁸⁰ Although the reasons for deliberately breaking the plates before discarding them remains unclear, it has been speculated that this may have stopped them falling into civilian or enemy hands and wearing or using them to their advantage, or it may be related to removing any value they might have held.⁸¹ Where a near complete 57th shako plate with intact crown was recovered from the Te Awamutu Redoubt site it was suggested that it could have been lost by mistake or through foul play.⁸²

Whilst it was not possible to identify the owner of the shako plate, future research, for example more in-depth analysis of British military records, may be able to link this artefact to a past occupier of the property.

6.2 International Material Culture

The international origins of artefacts recovered from 6 Aubrey Street highlights the consumption of international material culture by occupants of the cottage during the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

As with many 19th century Pākehā sites, many of the items recovered were of British origin. This included glass bottles produced in Britain and originally containing British food products, such as Lea and Perrin’s Worcestershire sauce, and Goodall & Backhouse’s Yorkshire relish; ‘Oriental Toothpaste’ produced by Jewsbury and Brown in Manchester; and transfer printed tableware vessels, the majority of which were likely produced in the Staffordshire region of England.

Beyond Britain, the round stoneware gin and square glass case gin bottles likely originate in Holland. Udolpho Wolfe’s Aromatic Schnapps were the product of an American company who were producing liquor in Holland, bottling it in America and Germany (where it was bottled for the NZ market), and exporting it across the world. Dr Townsend’s Sarsaparilla was produced in Albany, New York; the ‘Gambier’ clay smoking pipe was manufactured in France; the Bisque porcelain figurine was made by Gräfenenthal/Carl Schneider in the German state of Thuringia;

⁷⁹ Nigel Prickett, “The Archaeology of the Military Frontier: Taranaki, New Zealand, 1860-1881, Vol 2”, PhD thesis, University of Auckland, 1981, 461.

⁸⁰ Naomi Woods, “Household Narratives from a Colonial Frontier”, PhD thesis, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, 2017, 225.

⁸¹ Woods, “Household Narratives from a Colonial Frontier”, 225.

⁸² Alexy Simmons, *Te Awamutu Events Centre and Swimming Pool*, unpublished report on archaeological monitoring of HNZPT Authority 9900/25 prepared for Waipa District Council (Simmons & Associates, 2001), 28.

and the small paint/pigment bottle was either produced, or contained contents produced in Japan.

The range of countries represented within the assemblage clearly highlights that the occupants of 6 Aubrey Street were consumers of international material culture. Residents of New Plymouth, despite its relative isolation, with no sheltered deep-water port, railway, or reliable road network during the early period of its existence, participated in an international trade network, its occupants purchasing and consuming products from around the world.

Owing to the cottage being rented for much of the 19th century, and it thus being difficult to determine exactly who occupied the property at various points in time, it was not possible to definitively link any of the features or recovered artefacts to specific persons. It could, however, be speculated that items found above Feature 13, including early 20th century plates and a German bisque porcelain figurine, may have been associated with German immigrant Louis Truman, who occupied the property between 1920 and 1927. Despite its later 19th century production date, the figurine could have been an heirloom or of sentimental value to Truman.

7. Conclusion

The archaeological investigations at 6 Aubrey Street have enabled a greater understanding of the historical occupation of the property and has identified a 19th century military association that could not be found through archival research alone.

During excavations a number of subsurface features were identified including pits, trenches, spade holes, and scoops primarily associated with the disposal of organic and/or inorganic domestic refuse. These contained a variety of 19th century artefactual material including ceramic, glass, metal, brick, stone, some faunal material, and miscellaneous items.

Analysis of the recovered material yielded evidence of a 19th century military association in the form of an 1855 pattern 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment shako plate that would have been in use when the Regiment were stationed in Taranaki during 1860-63. This shako plate was recovered from a rubbish pit containing a number of other artefacts commonly recovered from 19th century military contexts in Taranaki and suggests a military association with 6 Aubrey Street.

The recovered artefacts also highlight the consumption of international material culture by occupants of the property during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Consumer items associated with countries including Holland, North America, Germany, France and Japan were recovered during excavations and showed that the occupants of 6 Aubrey Street were part of a global trade network consuming products from around the world.

8. Future Archaeological Potential

Only a relatively small amount of 19th century material was uncovered during excavations at 6 Aubrey Street. Whilst the limited amount of material recovered could, in part, be explained by the small size of the previous dwelling and working-class nature of previous occupants, the highly fragmented nature of many of the ceramic vessels, and absence of complete or near complete vessels recovered from features, seems to suggest that refuse was also being disposed of elsewhere; possibly within other rubbish pits, and/or, within the adjacent Mangaotuku Stream. Given only a relatively small area of the property was excavated for the installation of building foundations, it is possible further rubbish pits exist on other parts of the property and that these could be uncovered during any future earthworks on the property.

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10. Appendices



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

S:\Archaeology\Archaeological Authorities

14 April 2022

File ref: 2022/584
11013-042

Mandy McGregor
6 Aubrey Street
New Plymouth

Tēnā koe Mandy

**APPLICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY UNDER HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014: Authority no. 2022/584: 6 Aubrey Street, New Plymouth**

Thank you for your application for an archaeological authority which has been granted and is attached.

In considering this application, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga notes that you wish to construct a new building at 6 Aubrey Street, New Plymouth. A pre-1900 house used to be located on the subject property and it is possible that subsurface archaeological remains relating to this house may be encountered during earthworks for the new building. In addition, the wider area was densely populated by Māori and Rungapiko Pā is located on high ground to the north-west of 6 Aubrey Street. If archaeological material is encountered on the subject property, it will be able to provide information the settlement and occupation by Māori and European Settlers in the area.

The site is of significance to Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū and we appreciate the consultation you have undertaken.

Please inform tangata whenua, the s45 approved person and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga of start and finish dates for the work.

An appeal period from receipt of decision by all parties applies. Therefore, this authority may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

The granting of this authority by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga does not constitute affected party approval under the Resource Management Act or in any way prejudice its response to any other consent processes in respect of the proposed works.

If you have any queries, please direct your response in the first instance to:

Kathryn Hurren
Senior Archaeologist
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Wellington Office
PO Box 2629, Wellington 6140
Phone (04) 494 8324 Email ArchaeologistCR2@heritage.org.nz



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

AUTHORITY

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

AUTHORITY NO: 2022/584

FILE REF: 11013-042

DETERMINATION DATE: 14 April 2022

EXPIRY DATE: 14 April 2027

AUTHORITY HOLDER: Mandy McGregor

POSTAL ADDRESS: 6 Aubrey Street, New Plymouth

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: Possible subsurface sites, to be determined

LOCATION: 6 Aubrey Street, New Plymouth

SECTION 45 APPROVED PERSON: Ivan Bruce

LANDOWNER CONSENT: Landowner is applicant

This authority may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

This decision does not ascribe mana whenua status.

DETERMINATION

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga grants an authority pursuant to section 48 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in respect of the archaeological site described above, within the area specified as Lot C DP 1802 to Mandy McGregor for the proposal to undertake property development at 6 Aubrey Street, New Plymouth, subject to the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. The authority holder must ensure that all contractors working on the project are briefed on site by the s45 approved person, who may appoint a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf, prior to any works commencing 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 the authority conditions are complied with.

2. Prior to the start of any on-site archaeological work, the Authority Holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the date when work will begin. This advice must be provided at least 2 working days before work starts. The Authority Holder must also ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the completion of the on-site archaeological work, within 5 working days of completion.
3. At the discretion of the S45 approved person any earthworks that may affect any archaeological sites must be monitored by the s45 approved person who may appoint a person to carry out the monitoring on their behalf.
4. Any archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with current archaeological practice.
5. As no tikanga between the authority holder and Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū were provided with the authority application, the following shall apply:
 - a) Access for Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū shall be enabled in order to undertake tikanga consistent with any requirements of site safety.
 - b) Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū shall be informed 48 hours before the start and finish of the archaeological work.
 - c) If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all work should cease within 5 metres of the discovery. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist, New Zealand Police and Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (Archaeological Guideline Series No.8) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.
 - d) Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū shall be informed if any possible taonga or Māori artefacts are identified to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met.
 - e) Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū shall be provided with a copy of any reports completed as a result of the archaeological work associated with this authority and be given an opportunity to discuss it with the s45 approved person if required.
6. That within 20 working days of the completion of the on-site archaeological work associated with this authority,
 - a) An interim report outlining the archaeological work undertaken must be submitted to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.
 - b) Site record forms must be updated or submitted to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.
7. That within 12 months of the completion of the on-site archaeological work, the authority holder shall ensure that a final report, completed to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, is submitted to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.
 - a) One hard copy and one digital copy of the final report are to be sent to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist.

- b) Digital copies of the final report must also be sent to: the NZAA Central Filekeeper; Puke Ariki Museum; Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū

Signed for and on behalf of Heritage New Zealand.



Claire Craig
Deputy Chief Executive Policy, Strategy and Corporate Services
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
PO Box 2629
WELLINGTON 6140

Date 14 April 2022



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

SECTION 45 APPROVED PERSON

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

AUTHORITY NO: 2022/584

FILE REF: 11013-042

APPROVAL DATE: 14 April 2022

This approval may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

APPROVAL

Pursuant to section 45 of the Act, **Ivan Bruce**, is approved by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to carry out any archaeological work required as a condition of authority 2022/584, and to compile and submit a report on the work done. Ivan Bruce will hold responsibility for the current archaeological practice in respect of the archaeological authority for which this approval is given.

Signed for and on behalf of Heritage New Zealand,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Claire Craig'.

Claire Craig
Deputy Chief Executive Policy, Strategy and Corporate Services
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
PO Box 2629
WELLINGTON 6140

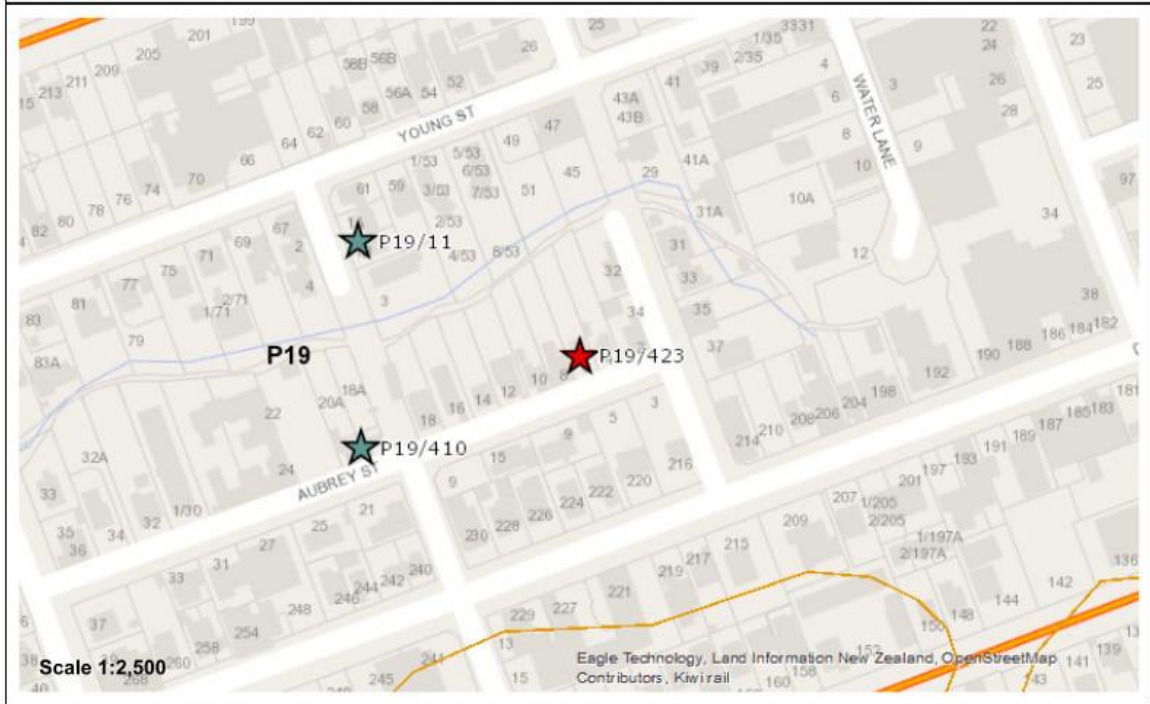
Date 14 April 2022

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p>Site Record Form</p>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: P19/423</p>
	<p>SITE TYPE: Historic - domestic</p> <p>SITE NAME(s):</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>

SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1692186 **Northing:** 5676069 **Source:** On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: **METRIC SITE NUMBER:** P19/423



Finding aids to the location of the site
 6 Aubrey St, Town of New Plymouth.

Brief description

Recorded features
 Rubbish dump/ pit

Other sites associated with this site

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: P19/423
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 20/06/2023 (Field visit), submitted by ivanbruce , visited 20/06/2023 by Bruce, Ivan Grid reference (E1692186 / N5676069)</p> <p>Formerly site of an historic cottage, constructed circa 1864, removed by landowner and subsequently subject to archaeological excavation under HNZPT Authority 2022/584. A number of rubbish pits were excavated, resulting in the recovery of material from multiple occupiers, including military occupation and the recovery of a 12th Regiment shako plate.</p> <p>See ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT 6 AUBREY STREET, NEW PLYMOUTH. FINAL REPORT. HNZPT AUTHORITY 2022/584. Hamish Crimp & Ivan Bruce May 2023</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated 20/06/2023 (Field visit), submitted by ivanbruce , visited 20/06/2023 by Bruce, Ivan</p> <p>Only a relatively small amount of 19th century material was uncovered during excavations at 6 Aubrey Street. Whilst the limited amount of material recovered could, in part, be explained by the small size of the previous dwelling and working-class nature of previous occupants, the highly fragmented nature of many of the ceramic vessels, and absence of complete or near complete vessels recovered from features, seems to suggest that refuse was also being disposed of elsewhere; possibly within other rubbish pits, and/or, within the adjacent Mangaotuku Stream. Given only a relatively small area of the property was excavated for the installation of building foundations, it is possible further rubbish pits exist on other parts of the property and that these could be uncovered during any future earthworks on the property.</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

Ceramic

Site	Object #	Provenance	Date Excavated	NISP	MNI/V	Notes
6 AUBREY	AUB005	F2	18/05/2022	1	1	Cup handle
6 AUBREY	AUB006	F9	18/05/2022	1	1	Salt-glazed sherd
6 AUBREY	AUB009	F10	18/05/2022	1	1	Rhine
6 AUBREY	AUB010	F10	18/05/2022	1	1	No pattern, white
6AUBREY	AUB011	F9	18/05/2022	1	1	Asiatic Pheasants
6 AUBREY	AUB013	F9	18/05/2022	1		Side and base of shallow ceramic dish or lid
6 AUBREY	AUB014	F9	18/05/2022	1		hand painted red bands, possibly from saucer
6 AUBREY	AUB020	F13	18/05/2022	5	2	Unid UGTP, leaf and rope, green, cup and saucer fragments
6 AUBREY	AUB025	F13	18/05/2022	1	1	Unid UGTP, grey
6 AUBREY	AUB026	F13	18/05/2022	1	1	Penny Ink
6 AUBREY	AUB027	F13	18/05/2022	1	1	Toothpaste, possibly Jewsbury & Brown, grey marbled sides, illegible impressed fractional number on base
6 AUBREY	AUB031	F5	18/05/2022	2	1	Cup, hand painted red-banded ware
6 AUBREY	AUB032	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Cup, hand painted red-banded ware
6 AUBREY	AUB033	F5	18/05/2022	3	1	Unid holloware - cup?, red spongeware
6 AUBREY	AUB036	F5	18/05/2022	3	1	Saucer sherds, two fitting, "Leaf/Laurel" UGTP, leaf and rope, green
6 AUBREY	AUB039	F5	18/05/2022	2	1	Serving platter, Asiatic Pheasants, two fitting sherds
6 AUBREY	AUB041	F5	18/05/2022	2	1	Blue unid UGTP, geometric, floral, small plate, Willow?, two fitting sherds
6 AUBREY	AUB043	F5	18/05/2022	1		Blue unid UGTP, foliage, base of plate.
6 AUBREY	AUB044	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Blue unid UGTP, scene featuring Swiss style chalet, bridge, river, horse, deer, and foliage, also geometric pattern, may be part of same vessel as AUB045.
6 AUBREY	AUB045	F5	18/05/2022	1		Blue unid UGTP featuring part of a house, and wall, may be part of same vessel as AUB044.
6 AUBREY	AUB046	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Blue unid UGTP.
6 AUBREY	AUB047	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Blue unid UGTP, rim, thick-walled vessel, possibly serving dish, bowl or platter.
6 AUBREY	AUB048	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Purple unid UGTP, banner pattern.
6 AUBREY	AUB049	F5	18/05/2022	1		Blue unid UGTP, small.
6 AUBREY	AUB050	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Blue unid UGTP, foliage-willow tree partial makers mark on reverse - UGTP crown in blue. Possibly Willow or Two Temples Pattern.
6 AUBREY	AUB051	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	White ceramic gaming counter

6AUBREY	AUB052	F5	18/05/2022	1		White, undecorated porcelain fragment
6 AUBREY	AUB053	F5	18/05/2022	1		Ceramic, small hint of blue UGTP
6 AUBREY	AUB054	F5	18/05/2022	1		Plain white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB055	F5	18/05/2022	1		Plain white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB056	F5	18/05/2022	1		Plain white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB057	F5	18/05/2022	1		Plain white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB058	F5	18/05/2022	1		Plain white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB059	F5	18/05/2022	1		Plain white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB060	F5	18/05/2022	1		Plain white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB103	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	Blue UGTP, Asiatic Pheasants
6 AUBREY	AUB104	F14	18/05/2022	1		Blue UGTP, Asiatic Pheasants
6 AUBREY	AUB105	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	Brown unid UGTP, small frag
6 AUBREY	AUB106	F14	18/05/2022	1		Blue UGTP, foliage, possibly Asiatic Pheasants
6 AUBREY	AUB107	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	Blue unid UGTP
6 AUBREY	AUB108	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	Blue-grey unid UGTP hollowware, repeating pattern of foliage (leaf) and beads/rope, in hanging garland form, both sides.
6 AUBREY	AUB109	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	Dark blue-grey UGTP 'Convolutus' featuring foliage and flowers on body and repeating around rim on both sides, with lighter blue background.
6 AUBREY	AUB110	F14	18/05/2022	1		Plain undecorated fragment, white glazed
6 AUBREY	AUB111	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	Purple coloured unid UGTP featuring repeating floral and foliage scene, with geometric repeating border along rim. Rim from saucer, fits with AUB112.
6 AUBREY	AUB112	F14	18/05/2022	1		Purple coloured unid UGTP featuring repeating floral and foliage scene, with geometric repeating border along rim. Rim from saucer, fits with AUB111.
6 AUBREY	AUB113	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	Light-blue unid UGTP, foliage, base and body frag, possibly early nineteenth century, probably same vessel as AUB114
6 AUBREY	AUB114	F14	18/05/2022	1		Light-blue unid UGTP, foliage, body and rim frag, possibly early nineteenth century, probably same vessel as AUB113
6 AUBREY	AUB115	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	Multi-sided plain white glazed vessel - cup?
6 AUBREY	AUB116	F14	18/05/2022	1		Unid brown salt-glazed stoneware vessel fragment
6 AUBREY	AUB117	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	White clay smoking pipe bowl and part stem, unmarked, damaged bowl
6 AUBREY	AUB118	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	White clay smoking pipe bowl and part stem, marked "Gambier Paris'.
6 AUBREY	AUB120	F9	18/05/2022	1		Undecorated white ceramic fragment from plate or saucer
6 AUBREY	AUB121	F9	18/05/2022	1		Undecorated white ceramic fragment, probably from cup
6 AUBREY	AUB126	F13	18/05/2022	16	1	Fragmented Soup Bowl, most pieces present, Johnson Bros Crown UGT Crown Mark, circa 1913 onwards

6 AUBREY	AUB141	F13	18/05/2022	5	1	Fragmented Soup Bowl, most pieces present, Johnson Bros Crown UGT Crown Mark, circa 1913 onwards
6 AUBREY	AUB142	F13	18/05/2022	5	1	Plain Dinner Plate, Alfred Meakin Ltd, England, circa 1897 onwards
6 AUBREY	AUB147	F13	18/05/2022	6	1	W ADAMS & Co ENGLAND, White Saucer
6 AUBREY	AUB153	F13	18/05/2022	13	1	Gold Banded Teacup
6 AUBREY	AUB166	F13	18/05/2022	1		Plain undecorated white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB167	F13	18/05/2022	1		Plain undecorated white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB168	F13	18/05/2022	1		Plain undecorated white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB169	F13	18/05/2022	1		Plain undecorated white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB170	F13	18/05/2022	1		Plain undecorated white ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB175	F13	18/05/2022	1	1	Porcelain figurine of seated woman, manufactured by Grafenthal/Carl Schneider, between circa 1879 and 1886, Germany, monogram, and "DEP 9579" on base.
6 AUBREY	AUB176	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Round Dutch stoneware handled gin bottle "STAAL" impressed on body.
6 AUBREY	AUB189	F11	18/05/2022	1	1	Unid white ceramic vessel fragment, likely part of AUB190
6 AUBREY	AUB190	F11	18/05/2022	1		Unid white ceramic vessel fragment, moulded vertical pattern, likely part of AUB189
6 AUBREY	AUB192	F5	18/05/2022	1		Unid white ceramic porcelain fragment
6 AUBREY	AUB200	SCATTER	18/05/2022	1	1	Light blue UGTP 'ASIATIC PHEASANTS' flatware (probably a side plate) sherd, partial UG makers mark on base, "Burslem" "Superior Quality", possibly the mark of earthenware manufacturer Joseph Robinson, in business at the Knowle Works, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, between 1876 and 1896; the mark appears identical to that recovered from Nukumar Stn Rd

Glass

Site	Object #	Provenance	Date Excavated	NISP	MNI/V	Colour	Embossing	Notes
6 AUBREY	AUB001	F1	18/05/2022	1	1	Aqua	GOODALL BACKHOUS[E]	Small amount of red label residue
6 AUBREY	AUB008	F9	18/05/2022	1	1	Dark Olive Green		
6 AUBREY	AUB012	F9	18/05/2022	1	1	Aqua		Applied lip
6 AUBREY	AUB016	F13	18/05/2022	1		Cobalt Blue		Small octagonal cobalt blue tincture bottle
6 AUBREY	AUB017	F13	18/05/2022	1		Aqua	LEA & PERRINS	Lea & Perrins glass stopper
6 AUBREY	AUB018	F13	18/05/2022	2	1	Light Aqua	BRONZE LACK W C & Y	Bronze Lack bottle, W C & Y, on reverse (these initials also on AUB174). Possibly paint/art supplies. 4 on base.
6 AUBREY	AUB019	F13	18/05/2022	54	1	Milk		Lamp Glass

6 AUBREY	AUB061	F5	18/05/2022	3	1	Aqua		Jar base, line on base
6 AUBREY	AUB064	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Clear		Clear glass or crystal tumbler base, 9-sided
6 AUBREY	AUB065	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Clear		Top of bottle, crude pig snout? lip
6 AUBREY	AUB066	F5	18/02/2022	4	1	Aqua		Base and part body, pickles
6 AUBREY	AUB070	F5	18/05/2022	9	1	Dark Olive Green		Base and part body + fragments of case gin, faint 'X' on base
6 AUBREY	AUB079	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Aqua		Body frag from near base of multi-sided bottle, no other matches from within F5
6 AUBREY	AUB080	F5	18/05/2022	1		Aqua		Unid shoulder frag
6 AUBREY	AUB081	F5	18/02/2022	1		Aqua		Unid frag
6 AUBREY	AUB082	F5	18/02/2022	1		Aqua		Unid frag
6 AUBREY	AUB083	F5	18/02/2022	1		Aqua		Unid frag
6 AUBREY	AUB084	F5	18/02/2022	1		Olive green		Unid frag
6 AUBREY	AUB085	F5	18/02/2022	1		Olive green		Unid frag
6 AUBREY	AUB099	F14	18/02/2022	1	1	Light blue		Oval bottle base and part body
6 AUBREY	AUB100	F14	18/02/2022	1		Aqua		Misc body frag
6 AUBREY	AUB101	F14	18/02/2022	3	1	Clear		Window glass shard, fits with AUB102 & AUB103
6 AUBREY	AUB122	F9	18/05/2022	1		Green		Bottle, body shard
6 AUBREY	AUB123	F9	18/05/2022	1		Green		Bottle, body shard
6 AUBREY	AUB124	F9	18/05/2022	1		Green		Bottle, body shard
6 AUBREY	AUB125	F9	18/05/2022	1		Aqua		Body shard, vertical lines, possibly salad oil.
6 AUBREY	AUB171	F13	18/05/2022	1	1	Clear		Fish paste, machine-made, post-1900
6 AUBREY	AUB172	F13	18/05/2022	1	1	Clear		Tumbler base, post-1900
6 AUBREY	AUB173	F13	18/05/2022	7	1	Clear	N D 8	Bottle/jar base, England embossed on side, N D 8 embossed on base, machine made, post-1900
6 AUBREY	AUB174	F13	18/05/2022	1	1	Clear	MADE IN JAPAN W C & Y	Small clear glass bottle, bright green contents residue remains, embossed on side "MADE IN JAPAN", embossed on front "W C & Y" (these initials also on AUB018). Possibly paint/art supplies.
6 AUBREY	AUB177	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Dark Olive Green		Large sized squat 'black' beer bottle, dimple on base, 3-piece mould, applied lip with tapered skirt.
6 AUBREY	AUB178	F5	18/02/2022	1	1	Dark Olive Green		Beer? bottle, 3-piece mould, applied lip
6 AUBREY	AUB182	F11	18/02/2022	1		Dark Olive Green		Body fragment, 'black' beer, from near base of vessel, thick
6 AUBREY	AUB183	F11	18/02/2022	1		Dark Olive Green		Body and shoulder fragment, beer, horizontal mould seem present

6 AUBREY	AUB184	F11	18/02/2022	1		Clear		Fragment with smooth lip present, possibly from drinking glass.
6 AUBREY	AUB185	F11	18/05/2022	1		Clear		Unid fragment
6 AUBREY	AUB186	F11	18/05/2022	1		Clear		Unid fragment
6 AUBREY	AUB187	F11	18/05/2022	1	1	Olive green		Neck and lip fragment, applied top, remnants of zinc seal, possibly beer/wine/champagne
6 AUBREY	AUB191	F5	18/05/2022	1		Aqua		Unid aqua glass frag

Metal

Site	Object #	Provenance	Date Excavated	Material	NISP	MNI/V	Notes
6 AUBREY	AUB003; AUB004	F2	18/05/2022	Ferrous	2	2	2 nails, heavily accreted
6 AUBREY	AUB007	F9	18/05/2022	Ferrous	1	1	Base of circular tin - food or tobacco?
6 AUBREY	AUB028	F13	18/05/2022	Brass/Ceramic	1	1	Decorative brass/ceramic
6 AUBREY	AUB029	F13	18/05/2022	Brass	1	1	Brass door handle backplate
6 AUBREY	AUB030	F13	18/05/2022	Unknown	1	1	Unknown
6 AUBREY	AUB119	F5	18/05/2022	Brass		1	12th Regiment Shako Plate
6 AUBREY	AUB194	F5	18/05/2022	Ferrous	38		Unid misc ferrous metal
6 AUBREY	AUB195	F5	18/05/2022	Ferrous	2	1	Parts spade
6 AUBREY	AUB196	F5	18/05/2022	Ferrous	12	1	Tin can frags
6 AUBREY	AUB197	F5	18/05/2022	Ferrous	1	1	Nail punched ferrous metal with rounded corners
6 AUBREY	AUB198	F5	18/05/2022	Ferrous	4	1	Part barrel hoop?
6 AUBREY	AUB199	F5	18/05/2022	Ferrous	2	1	Part wire or nail, evidence of brass oxidation from shako present on this piece
6 AUBREY	AUB203	F13	18/05/2022	Ferrous	1	1	Round tin with lid, tobacco?

Miscellaneous

Site	Object #	Provenance	Date Excavated	NISP	MNI/V	Notes
6 AUBREY	AUB002	F1	18/05/2022	1	1	Rock - andesite

6 AUBREY	AUB086	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Rock - andesite
6 AUBREY	AUB087	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Rock - andesite
6 AUBREY	AUB088	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Rock - andesite
6 AUBREY	AUB089	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Rock - andesite
6 AUBREY	AUB090	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Red brick fragment
6 AUBREY	AUB091	F5	18/05/2022	1	1	Roofing slate with evidence of crudely scored gridlines
6 AUBREY	AUB092	F5	18/05/2022	1		Roofing slate
6 AUBREY	AUB093	F14	18/05/2022			Charcoal - collected to show evidence of its presence in feature (in small quantity)
6 AUBREY	AUB094	F14	18/05/2022	1	1	Red brick fragment (with encrusted ferrous metal and evince of mortar)
6 AUBREY	AUB179a	F13	18/05/2022	2	1	Large piece of roofing slate, crudely scored lined along length, no evidence of other lines, 2 fitting pieces.
6 AUBREY	AUB180	F13	18/05/2022	1		Slate fragment
6 AUBREY	AUB181	F13	18/05/2022	1		Slate fragment
6 AUBREY	AUB193	F5	18/05/2022	11	1	Leather shoe heel, toe, and other small elements
6 AUBREY	AUB201	F13	18/05/2022	1	1	Porcelain button
6 AUBREY	AUB202	F13	18/05/2022	1	1	Non-ferrous (brass) button

Faunal

Site	Object #	Provenance	Date Excavated	NISP	MNI/V	Notes
6 AUBREY	AUB015	F9	18/05/2022	1	1	Burnt animal bone
6 AUBREY	AUB095	F14	18/05/2022	1		Animal bone with evidence of butchery marks
6 AUBREY	AUB096	F14	18/05/2022	1		Animal bone with evidence of butchery marks
6 AUBREY	AUB097	F14	18/05/2022	1		Burnt animal bone
6 AUBREY	AUB098	F14	18/05/2022	1		Burnt animal bone

6 AUBREY	AUB188	F11	18/05/2022	1	1	Land snail shell, from secure context
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