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**Landscape plan: archaeological  
investigations.  
Halfway House, Glenside, Wellington**

Report to Wellington City Council

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May 2015

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## Background

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Wellington City Council (WCC) manages the Halfway House at Glenside as an historic reserve. WCC are currently undertaking conservation and restoration work on the house and its grounds, to give it a function and ensure its viability and future.

WCC have developed a planting plan for the grounds of the house to complement the conservation work. As this work had the potential to impact on in-ground an archaeological authority to modify or destroy archaeological features was sought and gained from Heritage New Zealand.

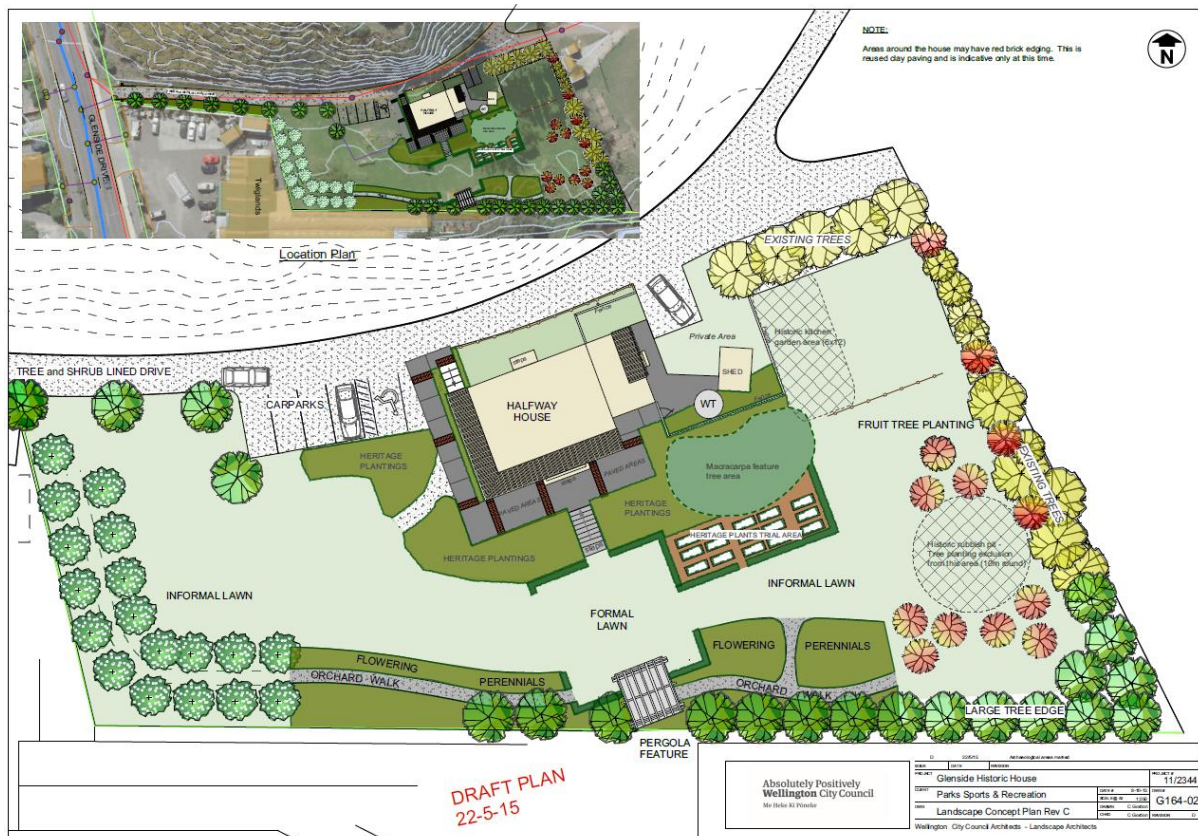
The authority is 2015/719. Condition 7 of this authority requires the completion of a report on the work undertaken and information gained; this report fulfils that condition.

The full history of Halfway House is set out in O’Keeffe, 2014.

WCC prepared a landscape plan for the grounds in 2014, but was aware that there may be unknown and unidentified archaeological features in the grounds, and thus gained the archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand.

Given the nature of the historic occupation, it was considered unlikely that significant in-situ archaeological evidence would be found across the entire property but rather that discrete areas of historic activity such as rubbish disposal, outbuildings and other ancillary structures, and possibly gardens and an orchard may be evidenced in the archaeological record.

The objective of the proposed archaeological investigation was to alleviate unnecessary future damage to significant in-situ archaeological deposits by identifying them in advance for conservation. The draft landscape plan (Figure 1) was to remain flexible enough to incorporate archaeological features to be conserved, interpreted or even recreated where appropriate.



**Figure 1: Proposed Landscape Plan**

The archaeologist developed a methodology for investigation to examine the possibility of in-ground archaeological features in the grounds of the house.

Such features could include:

- Functional features associated with the house such as rubbish pits, pipework or outbuilding foundations
- Individual artefacts or objects dropped by accident and subsequently buried
- Functional landscape features such as kitchen gardens or orchards
- Decorative landscape features such as garden beds or paths

The purpose of the work is to:

- Identify “empty” areas; that is, areas with no known or potential archaeological features that may be released to the volunteers and community for planting projects, with no fear of disturbing archaeological features or fabric
- Locate and identify extant in-ground features
- Inform the proposed landscape plan, for areas that may need to be avoided, or archaeological features that could be incorporated into the plan
- To identify previous landscaping features that could be incorporated into the current design

The work was undertaken on 24 & 25 March 2015. The archaeologist was accompanied by Amber Bill and Vanessa Tanner, WCC; Matt Robertson, Park Ranger; and Tony Stoddard. A 20 tonne digger and operator was supplied by Dixon Dunlop.



## Methodology

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Under the archaeologist's direction, the digger was used to scrape the surface in selected places, to reveal the substrate, to check for the presence of features in the ground surface. Deeper trenches were also dug to understand the stratigraphic history and relationships of the site.

Revealed sections were drawn by hand. Artefacts were picked up and bagged by area.

## Trenches and results

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Details of the stratigraphy of each trench are included in appendix 1 to this report.

A total of 13 areas or features were scraped and/or trenched. Locations are shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Location of test areas

None of the trenches in the grassed area to the west of the house revealed *in situ* cultural features.

Trenches 1 and 2, located west of the house, contained fill over fine silty alluvial clay. The fill was deeper upslope (trench 2) than downslope, and is interpreted as imported fill, possibly from the creation of the flat area for the adjacent gardening centre carpark, which is at a lower elevation than the house grounds. The silty alluvial clay is interpreted as material deposited by the adjacent stream. Sparse unprovenanced artefacts were found in the fill layer of trench 2 (one piece of roof slate and one piece of plain white glazed ceramic).

Trenches 3 and 4 were also west of the house, but closer to it than trenches 1 and 2. Trench 3 showed the original fall of slope. Trench 4 appeared to show recent material that had been deposited over an earlier topsoil, seen by the presence of an older style of black beer bottle in the layer below the probable buried topsoil.

Trench 5 revealed particularly interesting information about the construction of the platform on which the house sits. It appears that the house is located on an already existing natural platform at the base of the spur behind and to the north of the house, which was modified and enlarged. This platform was flattened and extended by cutting off the end of the spur to extend the available land to the north, plus also levelling out the top of the natural platform and spreading the material either side to widen the area of the now flattened platform.



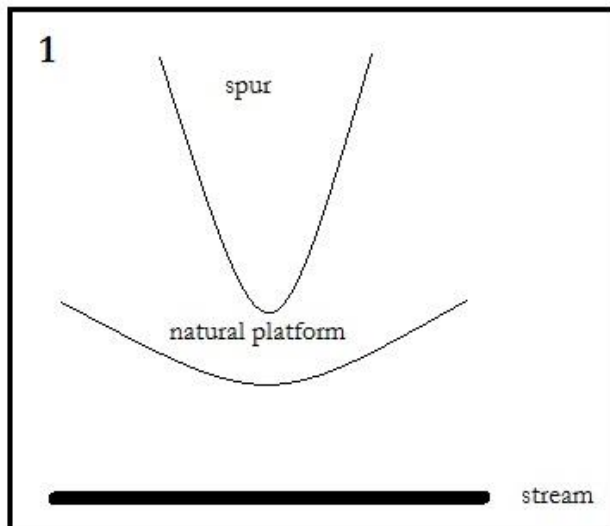
Figure 3: Trench 5, showing buried topsoil beneath fill



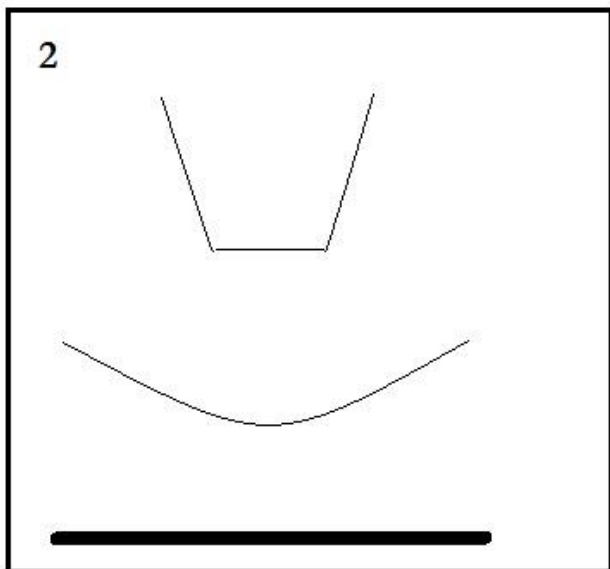


Figure 4: Detail of trench 5

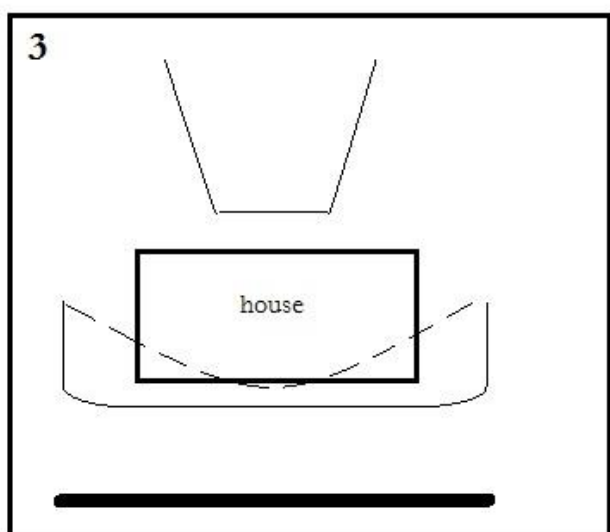




1: Spur with natural platform to its south, stream to south



2: South end of spur is cut off



3: Material from spur and from surface of natural platform spread to either side and south edge of natural platform to create a flat square platform for the house

Figure 5: Sequence of platform construction

Trench 7 was deliberately placed in line with and slightly offset from the centre line of the front door, to test for the presence of former steps or an approach to the door. None was revealed.

Trench 8 was placed by the north-east corner of the house, to test for the presence of rubbish pits, structures or any other cultural features in close proximity to the house.

Area 9 revealed one of the most interesting aspects of the work. A dark friable organic soil was revealed outside the kitchen door to the east of the house. This area, which measured 2.8m x at least 6m, and 35cm deep, is interpreted as the kitchen garden for the house. Its colour and texture is in marked contrast to the clay soils found elsewhere on the property. It is reasonable to assume the kitchen garden was outside the kitchen door for easy access. There were many artefacts spread sporadically through this organic layer, which would appear to represent random pieces of inorganic rubbish that became mixed with organic compost being thrown onto the garden. The southern and western extent of this probable garden has not been established due to excavation limitations created by vegetative cover.



Figure 6: Area 9, probable kitchen garden





Figure 7: Area 9, scarp showing depth of probable garden soil



Figure 8: Area 9, showing colour contrast between dark gardening soil and adjacent clay soil

A possible *in situ* rubbish deposit was located in the lawn to the south east of the house. Feature 10 was scraped to investigate a depression in the ground surface. A moderately discrete area of artefacts was revealed beneath the grass within an amorphous roughly round area about 2m

diameter and of darker colour than the surrounding soil, probing was unsuccessful in confirming the depth of this feature. The feature was not excavated during this work; as ascertaining its presence rather than contents were within the objectives of this current phase of work.

Area 11, located on the lawn south-east of the house revealed another *in situ* inorganic rubbish disposal area. The feature was a shallow fire scoop, with charcoal and burnt wood at its base. It measured 1m x 1.2m. Inorganic material had been placed on top of the fire while it was at least still smouldering as some of the glass and ceramics is darkened and smoke stained. This area was hand excavated.

## Artefacts

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Artefacts were recovered by hand from most areas scraped and/or trenched. Fewer artefacts were recovered from trenches to the west of the house than from those on the east.

Two discrete artefacts deposit were revealed: feature 10 and a discrete feature within area 11. All other artefacts were sporadically spread through the fill layer of each area investigated, or were in the top layer beneath the grass in areas without fill. Most artefacts were broken and were very small pieces. Their size and sporadic locations suggest they have been individually and randomly dropped, rather than deposited in specific episodes. Insect action and leaching have moved them within the soil layer.

The full list of artefacts recovered is contained in appendix 2.

As noted, most artefacts were in very small pieces which usually precluded being able to identify their form or function. Occasionally enough of an object was present to identify its function, or writing or a makers' mark helped identify it. Some artefacts were notable for their pattern, function or nature, or for their ability to provide a contextual date.

### ***Notable artefacts:***

- Clear glass bottled impressed with "THE SINGER MANFG CO...". A Singer Sewing machine oil bottle, c.1890s, found in area 9 garden fill
- Aqua glass impressed with "George". Probably a George Dixon soda bottle. Dixon operated an aerated water company in Cuba St, Wellington between 1876 and 1883 (on his death in 1883 his wife Emma continued to business until 1897<sup>1</sup>). Found in area 9 garden fill
- Brodies aqua soda water bottle. Brodie produced both aerated water and ginger beer from his factory in Thorndon Quay from 1888 to 1906<sup>2</sup>. Found in area 11.
- Phoenix aerated water bottle, probably with a Codd top. The Phoenix Aerated Water Company operated in Sydney St between 1895, and 1906, when it became the Phoenix Aerated Water Company Ltd, operating till 1960<sup>3</sup>. Found in area 9 remainder
- Bennett and Ready ginger beer crock. Bennett & Ready purchased Emma Dixon's factory in Dixon St, and operated from 1897 to 1920<sup>4</sup>. Found in area 11 rubbish pit

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<sup>1</sup> Fisher, 2004

<sup>2</sup> Fisher, 2004

<sup>3</sup> Fisher, 2004

<sup>4</sup> Fisher, 2004



- Calverts carbolic toothpaste jar lid, found in area 9 garden fill. Calvert was an eminent Manchester analytical chemist. He invented the first commercially practicable method of producing phenol (carbolic acid) and set up a company - F. C. Calvert and Co - on the eastern outskirts of Manchester England to exploit his discovery in c1857. The business became concentrated on phenol and the incorporation of carbolic acid in domestic articles like household disinfectants, soap and so on. His carbolic toothpaste was the world's most popular toothpaste and was eventually bought out by Unilever<sup>5</sup>.
- Cup base with transfer print makers mark: "daisy; B & L: England: ??No 27276; B" produced by Burgess & Leigh, Staffordshire, Found in area 9 garden fill
- White cup base with transfer print makers mark: "Phoenix ware Made in England T. F. & S Ltd". Produced by Thomas Forrester & Son; used from 1910. Found in area 9 remainder
- Child's ceramic toy plate in two pieces, found in area 9 remainder
- Base of plate with transfer print makers mark "Fred meak" – probably Alfred Meakin, a potter based in Tunstall, Staffordshire, operating from 1875<sup>6</sup>. This specific maker's mark dates from after 1897. Found in area 9 remainder
- Electroplated milk jug, impressed with N Z R. New Zealand Rail tableware
- The square spout and top of a stoneware glazed ink bottle
- Numerous broken pieces of roof slate, found in trench 4, including one piece with a well formed nail hole. Largest piece 220mm x 105mm.



Figure 9: Child's plate



Figure 10: Green transfer print washbowl pieces

<sup>5</sup> [www.gracesguide.co.uk/F.\\_C.\\_Calvert\\_and\\_Co](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/F._C._Calvert_and_Co)

<sup>6</sup> [www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/722.htm](http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/722.htm)



Figure 11: Hand painted ceramic fragment



Figure 12: NZ Rail silver plated milk jug



Figure 13: Bennett and Ready ginger beer crock



Figure 14: Maker's marks



Figure 15: Ink bottle spout



Figure 16: Roof slate with nail hole

## *Discussion of artefacts*

Table 1 contains a summary of the function, material and types of artefacts found in the investigation work:

Function	Material	Item
Architectural	Metal	nails, bolts
	Glass	window glass
	Stoneware	water/drainage pipe, chimney pot
	Clay	brick, pipe
	Slate	roof slates
Faunal	Bones	sheep, cow, chicken
Houseware	Earthenware	plates, vessels, cups, light fitting
	Glass	liquid bottles, food bottles & containers, ink bottle, glass fuse, vases/decorative bowls
	Stoneware	ginger beer bottles, ink bottles, ginger jar
	Metal	storage tins, NZR milk jug
Personal	Ceramic	tooth paste jar, wash bowl, cold cream jar, toy plate
	Plastic	toys
	Fabric	garment
	Glass	toy marble, pharmaceutical bottles
Mechanical	Metal	car parts

**Table 1: Functions summary**

The range of items found can be seen in table 1, and represents objects associated with a domestic house occupied for several decades (between the 1890s and 1960s), with changing technology. Items include usual kitchen ware, plus also pharmaceutical bottles for illness, children's toys, bones from meals, several items from a car or vehicle, and decorative items such as cut glass bowls or vases.

Many artefacts are reasonably typical of material found elsewhere in Wellington archaeological sites, in terms of nature of the objects, functions of the objects, and ceramic patterns. The most common pattern type found is Asiatic Pheasant, a very generic pattern produced by many ceramic makers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Ceramic patterns include standard “everyday” patterns such as Willow and Asiatic Pheasant, plus more elaborate transfer print and painted patterns.

Bottles from several Wellington aerated water companies and ginger beer companies are present: Brodies, Phoenix, Bennett and Ready, and George Dixon.

Some pre 1900 ceramics and glass were found during the investigation work, including black beer bottle bases and champagne bottles with pontil bases. However the majority of ceramics appear to date from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, based on their patterns.

An unexpected item found was the quantity of roof slate. Slate does not occur in New Zealand so slate for roofing was imported, making it an expensive roof treatment<sup>7</sup>. This is an

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<sup>7</sup> Ian Bowman, pers.comm.



unexpectedly expensive item to be found in association with the Halfway House, which has historically be considered a “modest” house belonging to occupants of modest means. The date of use of the slate is not known.

The NZR silver plated milk jug is a delightful item, representing the frequency that tableware was “souvenired” from NZ Rail trains and ferries.

## Discussion

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The artefacts found during the investigation work are both typical of the range expected from a domestic house in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and are largely typical of the assemblages found in other Wellington archaeological sites.

Numerous whole and fragmented artefacts were found. The artefacts were largely scattered sporadically over the ground surface; only two *in situ* rubbish deposits were found, which is fewer than was expected for the length of occupation. Prior to municipal rubbish collection, inorganic rubbish was typically disposed in pits within the property ground. This is demonstrated by an archaeological excavation of the Reitmann property in Thames, occupied from 1871-1909. The archaeologists found “38 rubbish pits, of which 33 were small and five were large...The small ones were the size of one-two spade holes and shallow, whereas the larger ones were up to 3m long and 1m deep. Rubbish in the latter was layered and some material showed signs of burning<sup>8</sup>”.

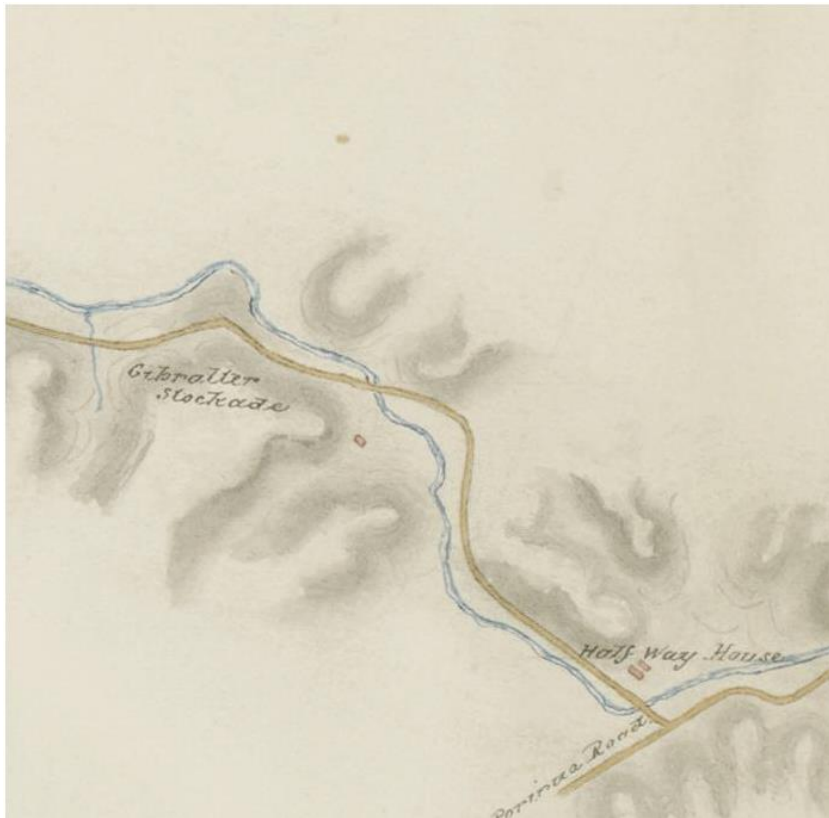
What is interesting about this assemblage is what it does not contain. There is no archaeological evidence of settlement earlier than 1870 when the present Halfway House was constructed (as was expected from historical records). The assemblage is representative of a domestic dwelling rather than the accommodation establishment reported to be on or in the vicinity of the site, as seen in Martha King’s 1849 sketch (Figure 17) and Captain Russell’s 1849 map (Figure 18)



**Figure 17: House [where] we halted halfway to Porirua August 28, 1849. Sketch by Martha King  
Alexander Turnbull Library reference number: A-100-001**

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<sup>8</sup> Phillips and James-Lee, 2014:175



**Figure 18: North Road [ms map]. [Johnsonville to near Paekakariki] (signed) A.H. Russell, Capt'n 58th Reg[imen]t, Sup[erintenden]t of Mil[itar]y Roads [1849]. Alexander Turnbull Library number: MapColl-832.47gmbd/[1849]/Acc.460**

The archaeological evidence of an accommodation house would be more likely have numbers of discrete rubbish deposits (to manage the possible volume of rubbish being generated), and also larger quantities of bottle glass and homogeneous ceramics

Artefacts of note include some bottles and ceramics from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, roof slates, some elaborate transfer print and hand painted ceramic patterns, and bottles from Wellington aerated water and ginger beer producers.

No structural features or indications of an earlier house on the site were found.

The following significant information was revealed from the excavations:

- Detail of the formation process of the platform on which the house sits
- Location of a probable kitchen garden on the lawn to the east of the house
- A probable discrete rubbish pit on the lawn to the south-east of the house
- No evidence of occupation on site earlier than 1870
- No art factual evidence to suggest that the present 1870s building was a primary accommodation House at the Halfway

There is no impediment to landscape planting in the grassed area west of the house, south of the house or along the stream edge.

Planting could take place in the former kitchen garden area immediately east of the house, but planting should be consistent with its probable former use and interpretation information should note this. The probable *in situ* rubbish deposit east of the house (feature 10) should be avoided,

and a buffer to prevent future tree root invasion of no less than a 10m diameter be employed. The Landscape plan has been updated accordingly

## References

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- Brooks, A. 2005. An Archaeological Guide to British Ceramics in Australia 1788-1901. The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and La Trobe University.
- Fisher, P. 2004. Capital Thirst. Wellington's Soft Drink Industry 1843-1988. Self published, Wellington
- Godden, G. A. 1964. Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks. Barrie and Jenkins, London
- O'Keeffe, M. 2014. Archaeological assessment of proposed work: Halfway House, 246 Middleton Rd, Glenside, Wellington. Unpublished report to Wellington City Council
- Phillips, C and T James-Lee. 2014. Deriving Social events from the Reitmann's faunal waste. Archaeology in New Zealand, 57 (3)

## Appendix 1: Investigation areas

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Unless noted otherwise all trenches or scraped areas were 2m wide (the width of the machine bucket).

### ***Trench 1***

*Location:* west side of large grassed areas west of house

*Purpose:* to test for general presence of landscape features or structures in this area of the house grounds

*Results:* no cultural material. Fill overlying fine alluvial clay, interpreted as stream deposited alluvium.

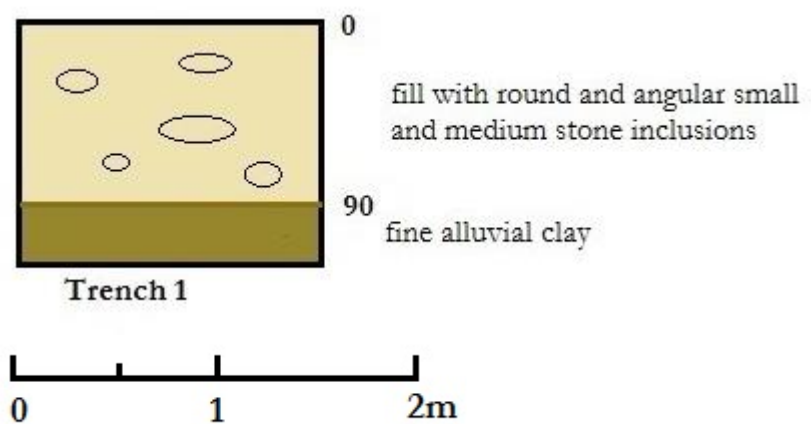


Figure 19: Trench 1



## ***Trench 2***

*Location:* west side of large grassed areas west of house, upslope from trench 1

*Purpose:* to test for general presence of landscape features of structures in this area of the house grounds

*Results:* Fill overlying fine alluvial clay, interpreted as stream deposited alluvium. One piece of roof slate and one piece of plain white glazed ceramic found within fill layer

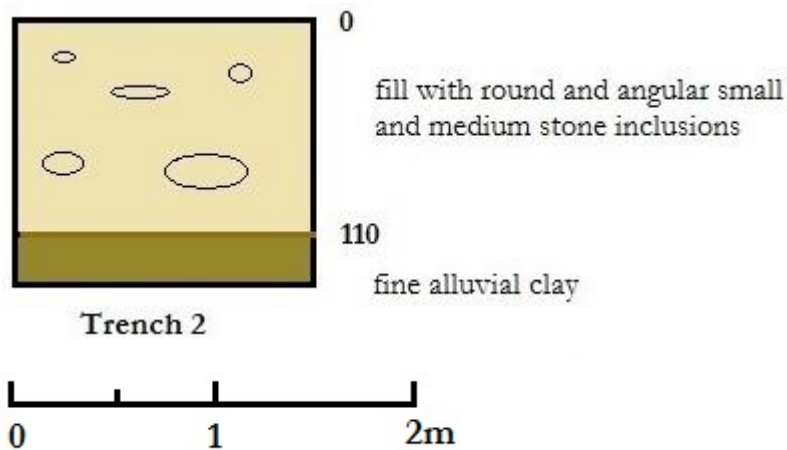


Figure 20: Trench 2

### ***Trench 3***

*Location:* west side of large grassed areas west of house, closer to house than trenches 1 and 2

*Purpose:* to test for general presence of landscape features of structures in this area of the house grounds

*Results:* Grey brown soil overlying a yellow brown fine soil with small angular inclusions, overlying rotten rock

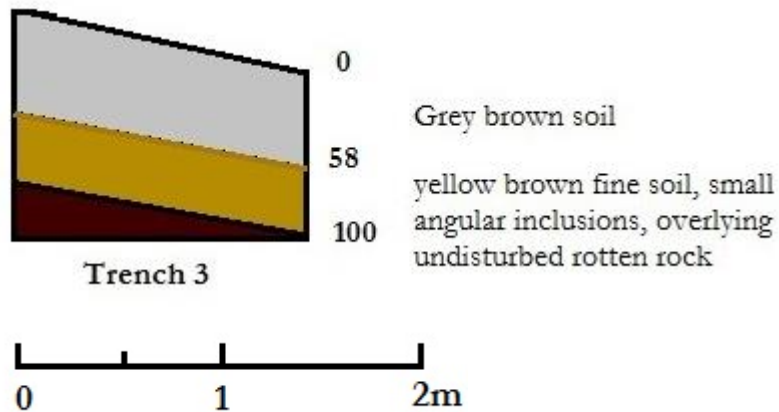


Figure 21: Trench 3



### ***Trench 4***

*Location:* west side of large grassed areas west of house, closer to house than trenches 1 and 2

*Purpose:* to test for general presence of landscape features of structures in this area of the house grounds

*Results:* A thin topsoil, overlying a light brown grey fine friable soil containing very fine angular gravel, with sporadic artefacts scattered through. This overlying a thin very dark organic layer, interpreted as an original topsoil, overlying a fine brown gravelly soil, overlying a yellow grey clay silt with rock inclusions. A large piece of iron railway track was recovered from the upper layer of trench 4. The purpose or provenance of this is not known. Also recovered from the upper area of trench 4 was an intact green champagne bottle with a pontil base. Recovered from the layer below the probable buried topsoil was a piece of thick black beer bottle; this style of bottle was used from the 1880s (although bottles were reused into the 20<sup>th</sup> century). However the presence of this artefact supports the hypothesis that the upper layer of trench 4 was placed more recently over the original ground surface.

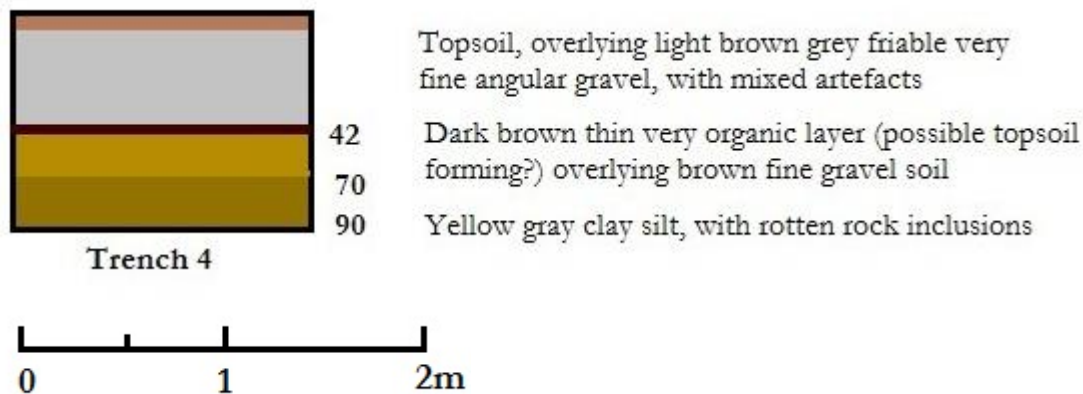


Figure 22: Trench 4

### ***Trench 5***

*Location:* immediate south-west corner of house

*Purpose:* to test the nature of the apparent artificial platform on which the house sits

*Results:* The fall of slope and modification to form the house platform was clearly seen in section. The top layer revealed in the trench was a fill layer containing many rotten rock fragments. This material is comprised of a. Material cut from the end of the spur immediately behind and north of the house, and b. Material relocated from the natural platform on which the house was located.

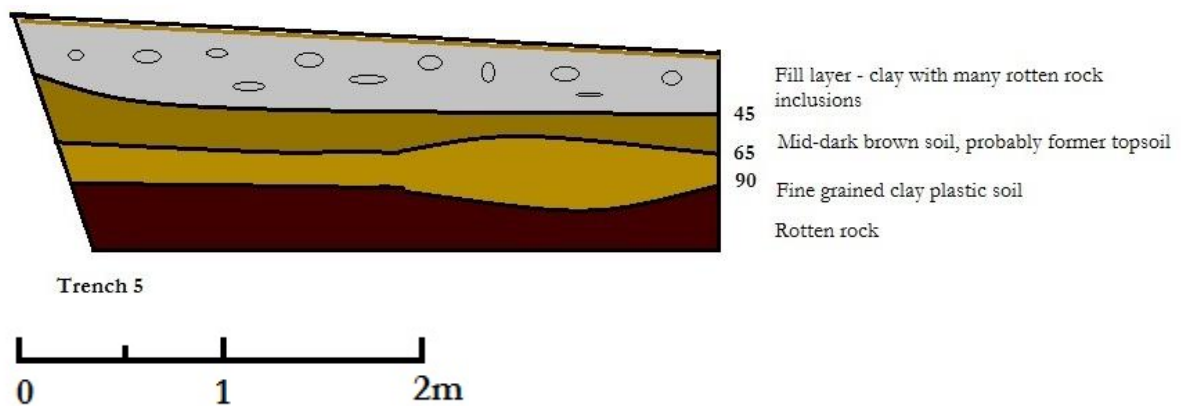


Figure 23: Trench 5



### ***Trench 6***

*Location:* south of house, on southern boundary with stream

*Purpose:* to test the nature of the ground in this area, to see if it has been modified by stream inundation

*Results:* A layer of fine alluvial soil overlying a layer a blue-grey gleyed soil, indicating periodic wetness. These layers represent stream depositional episodes

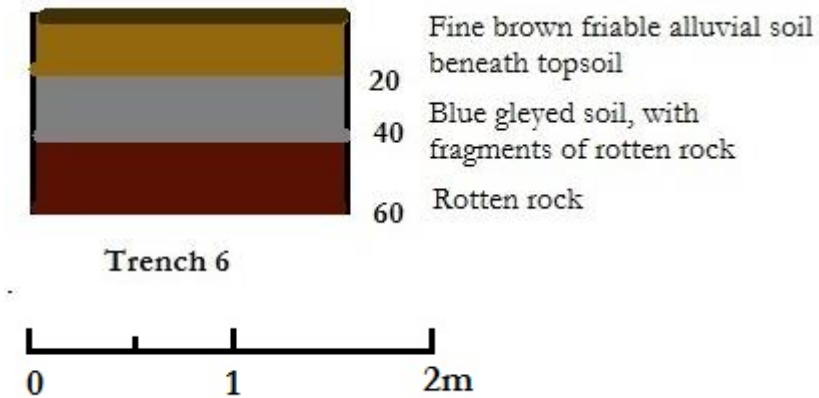


Figure 24: Trench 6

### ***Trench 7***

*Location:* immediately south of house

*Purpose:* to test the nature of the ground in this area, and specifically to check for evidence of former steps of entrance features

*Results:* The layer of fill seen in trench 5 to form the platform was revealed. A layer of granular yellow brown fill material with small inclusions of rotten rock, overlaying a fine grained clay soil, overlying rotten rock

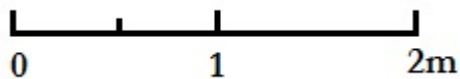


Figure 25: Trench 7



### ***Trench 8***

*Location:* immediately beside north-east corner of house

*Purpose:* to test for cultural features, such as rubbish pits or features in close proximity to the house

*Results:* A layer of dark organic soil containing moderate angular inclusions of rotten rock, which is slope wash material from the adjacent spur. This overlies a layer of friable dry fine grained clay with moderate and small angular inclusions, overlying rotten rock.

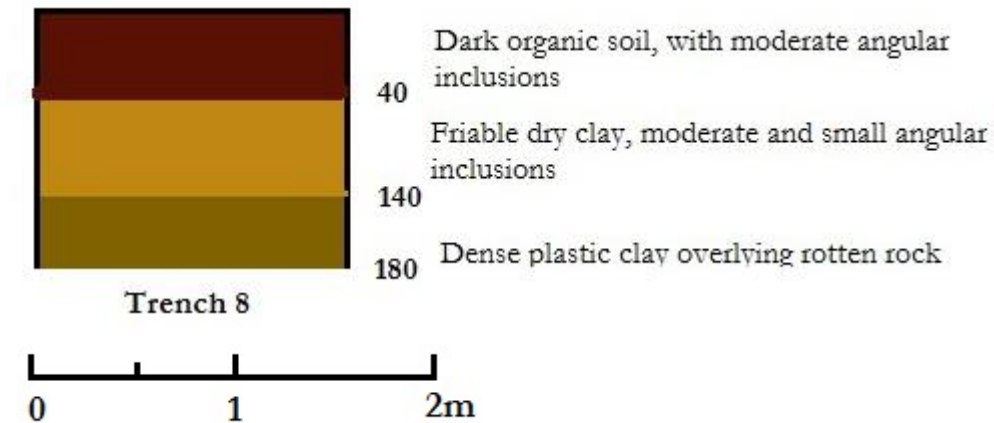


Figure 26: Trench 8

### Area 9

*Location:* immediately east corner of house

*Purpose:* to test for cultural features, such as gardens, rubbish pits or features in close proximity to the house

*Results:* An initial area of 2m x 2m was machine scraped, and later widened out to 4m x 6m. An area of about dark friable organic soil of 2.8m x at least 6m, and 35cm deep was revealed just below the topsoil; this was interpreted as a kitchen garden. It was located on the left side of the scraped area, and was in marked colour and texture contrast to the soil in the rest of the area which was yellow clay. The area was hand cleaned. A scarp was excavated across the width of the feature 2.5m from the northern end, to ascertain the depth of the upper organic layer. The north west corner contained an area of rock and brick rubble in a pile.

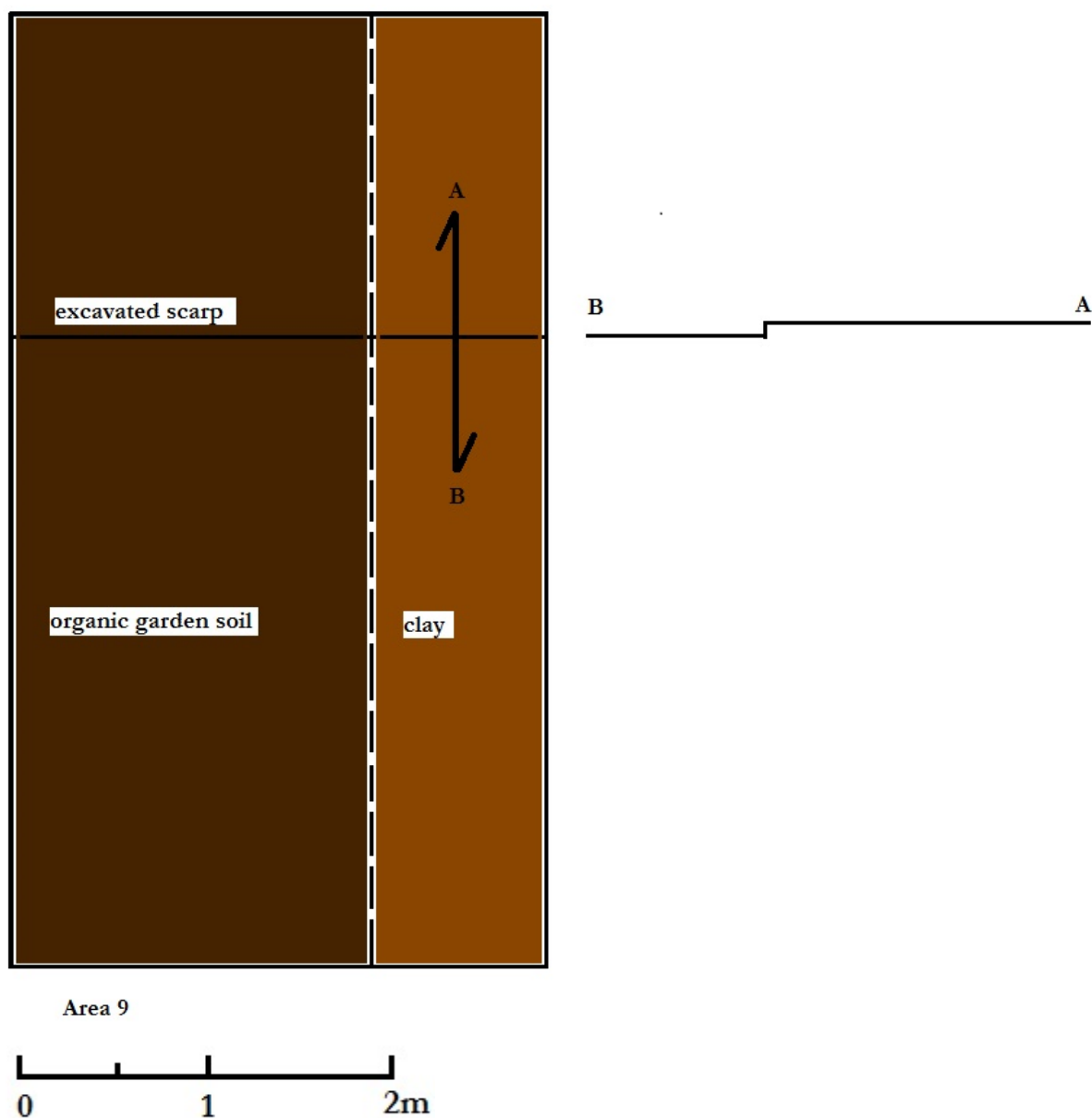






Figure 27: Area 9



### ***Feature 10***

*Location:* south east of house in lawn

*Purpose:* to test a depression in the ground surface

*Results:* the depression was found to be a discrete rubbish pit. It was exposed by machine stripping the overlying grass. Artefacts were located in moderate density within an amorphous roughly round area about 2m diameter and of darker colour than the surrounding soil. The feature was not excavated during this work; as ascertaining its presence rather than contents were within the objectives of the work \*age of stuff. The GPS reference for this feature is E 1774702 N 5476954



**Figure 28: Feature 10**



### **Area 11**

*Location:* south east of house in lawn

*Purpose:* to test an area where concrete slabs were lifted

*Results:* the area beneath some broken concrete slabs was machine stripped and trenched. No cultural features were found. The stratigraphy was found to be the same as for Trench 8 to the north of this area and elsewhere on site: topsoil overlying yellow clay friable soil, overlying a very heavy plastic clay layer.

A discrete rubbish feature at the north end of trench 11, signified by a very small cluster of artefacts pieces, was examined. The feature measured 1m x 1.2m, x 4cm deep. It was half sectioned by hand, it was found to be a shallow fire scoop containing a charcoal and burnt wood base, and contained dark brown loose soil with rock, glass, burnt metal, ceramic and burnt glass. It is interpreted as a discrete small area of rubbish burning/disposal.



**Figure 29: Trench 11**



**Figure 30: Rubbish deposit within trench 11**

### ***Trench 12***

*Location:* south east corner of property by stream, in lawn

*Purpose:* to test an area of amorphous depressions in the ground surface

*Results:* an area encompassing a large and small amorphous depression was machine stripped and trenched. No cultural features were found. There were no scattered artefacts in this trench. The stratigraphy was a thin brown soil overlying a friable yellow clay soil, overlying a heavy plastic clay layer, overlying rotten rock.

### ***Area 13***

*Location:* south of house, close to house, beneath large macrocarpa

*Purpose:* to test an area close to the house beneath a large tree which is possibly temporally contiguous with the house.

*Results:* No cultural features were found. The stratigraphy was found to be similar to elsewhere on site: a thin brown soil overlying a friable yellow clay soil. There were no scattered artefacts in this area.

A pile of bricks was found in the lawn beneath the grass immediately south of area 13. They were investigated to establish if they were the base of a structure or had some structural or spatial integrity but there was no pattern to their alignment. They appear to have simply been dumped here.



## Appendix 2: Artefacts

<b>Trench 2</b>	Geological	1 piece	Roof slate
	Ceramic	1 piece white undecorated glazed ceramic	
<b>Trench 3</b>	Glass	6 pieces	1 piece clear round bottle base 1 piece side & base of clear octagonal vessel 4 clear pieces
	Ceramic	2 pieces white undecorated	1 piece white glazed possibly cold cream jar 1 piece vessel base
<b>Trench 4</b>	Geological	9 pieces	Roof slate
	Ceramic	3 pieces cream glazed undecorated	Including a vessel base, possibly a saucer
		2 pieces white undecorated	
		5 pieces glazed decorated	2 thick pieces willow pattern 2 pieces white glazed with scalloped edge and violet painted pattern 1 piece teal blue glaze cup base
		2 pieces stoneware	Both white glazed on one side
	Glass	9 pieces	1 intact dark green champagne bottle with pontil base 1 clear circular flat sided bottle, “disprin” impressed on base 1 clear mostly intact ladies makeup bottle 1 clear neck and top of bottle 1 piece brown beer bottle glass 2 pieces black beer bottle glass, including tuned edge of pontil base 1 glass fuse
	Faunal	1 bone	Chicken
	Metal	7 pieces	2 pieces of car part (carburettor) 2 nails 1 tin 2 flat structural pieces
<b>Area 9 garden fill</b>	Glass	34 pieces	4 partial clear bottle bases partial green bottle base green partial champagne top and neck intact meat past jar intact green ink bottle partial square profile bottle clear side of preserving jar 2 pale blue pieces 1 dark blue piece

			1 dark green piece 1 red piece 1 brown piece 6 aqua pieces 5 clear pieces 5 pieces window glass
	Ceramic	40 white glazed undecorated pieces	Including plate edges, plate bases, cup handle, cup bases, 1 base of probable egg cup, 1 white impressed edge of vessel, 1 white scalloped and dotted edge of vessel
		2 stoneware pieces	1 piece white glazed 1 piece salt glazed, possible piece of chimney pot
		31 glazed decorated pieces	7 pieces transfer print probable Asiatic Pheasant pattern 2 pieces transfer print probable willow pattern 10 pieces of thick and thin blue concentric bands 3 pieces green transfer print floral/ribbon (including a very thick edge of a possible washbowl) 2 pieces transfer print dark blue and white foliage 1 piece yellow band 1 piece transfer print blue large foliage (very thick possible edge of washbowl) partial lid of a Calverts Carbolic toothpaste jar two cup bases
	Faunal	2 pieces	Sheep bone
	Plastic	2 pieces	Blue plastic toy car large black plastic wheel
	Metal	7 pieces	6 nails 1 window catch
	Fabric	1 piece	Piece of knitted garment, tube shaped, possibly a sleeve
<b>Area 9 topsoil</b>	Glass	11 pieces	1 intact green champagne bottle, flat base 1 piece clear broken decorative cut glass vessel, possibly a bowl or vase 3 pieces clear round, 2 with screw thread 4 pieces brown beer bottle glass, one with “associated bo” impressed on lower edge
	Ceramic	10 white glazed undecorated pieces	3 articulated pieces of ceramic light fitting, with central hole for flex and interior screw thread 1 piece handle of extension off main vessel 6 plain vessel pieces
		3 decorated glazed pieces	2 small pieces probable Asiatic Pheasant 1 piece with fine hatched grey line pattern

	Metal	9 pieces	3 pieces all part of silver plate milk jug (spout and inner ring of neck have detached); side impressed N.Z.R., base impressed "prosperity A1 plate E.P.N.S hard soldered" 1 large bolt 5 nails
	Clay	3 pieces	1 piece unglazed pipe 1 piece brick 1 piece white glaze on one surface
<b>Area 9 remainder of trench</b>	Glass	18 pieces	1 intact clear glass bottle 4 pieces aqua glass, probably Phoenix soda water with a marble pinched top 1 piece dark blue glass 3 pieces clear glass, probably bottle glass 4 pieces dark green glass, probably champagne bottle 2 pieces brown beer bottle 3 pieces black beer bottle, including piece of pontil base
	Ceramic	41 white glazed undecorated pieces	Including: 1 small plate in two pieces, probably child's toy plate inferred from size 2 pieces with moulded undecorated pattern
		52 decorated glazed pieces	8 pieces thick and thin blue concentric bands 6 pieces single thin blue band 1 piece thin gold band 1 piece four thin red bands beside rim edge 1 piece single red band beside scalloped rim edge 1 piece pale brown chevron painted 1 piece fine foliage painted 1 piece moulded blue wash 1 piece willow pattern probably child's toy plate inferred from size 3 pieces pale brown ribbon 1 piece hand painted scene: building, trees, person and animals 18 pieces Asiatic Pheasant 6 pieces green ribbon and foliage, thick vessel edge, probably a washbowl 1 base with transfer print "phoenix ware Made in England T. F. & S Ltd" 2 pieces with base pattern, one definitely and one probably Alfred Meakin
	Metal	16 pieces	About 3 nails, function of other pieces not apparent through corrosion

<b>Area 11</b>	Glass	34 pieces	4 clear pieces: 1 intact brylcreem jar 1 piece window glass 1 piece cut decorative glass, base of a vessel, possibly a vase 1 piece bottle neck 4 dark green pieces, including pontil base and base edge 1 piece brown beer bottle 1 piece pale green, curved, probably bottle 22 aqua pieces, at least two vessels present – a Brodies soda water bottle and a square based bottle, inferred from impressed writing & shape 1 piece pale blue - a Woods peppermint extract bottle, inferred from impressed writing 1 coloured marble
	Ceramics	19 decorated glazed pieces	6 pieces Asiatic Pheasant 1 piece blue bands, thick band on rim, and inner concentric band 1 piece grey fine foliage 1 piece fine green circular shapes 1 piece pale green band & ribbon 1 piece black fine foliage 1 piece brown fine foliage 1 piece pink glaze, curved, possibly handle of a decorative item 2 pieces pale brown chevron painted 2 pieces green ribbon and foliage, thick vessel edge, probably a washbowl 3 pieces of Crown Lynn saucer (piece articulated), white base, teal green inner
		18 white glazed undecorated pieces	Including possible vessel stopper
		11 stoneware pieces	2 glazed pieces, ribbed outer surface 2 pieces, grey glaze 3 pieces, yellow glaze 2 pieces brown salt glaze 2 pieces, black glaze, one piece is a vessel lid
	Faunal	1piece	Cowbone
	Metal	4 pieces	1 piece wire decorative filigree 3 corroded pieces, function not clear
<b>Area 11 rubbish pit</b>	Glass	65 pieces	1 blue bottle neck 1 piece pale blue 52 pieces aqua, at least two vessels present – a Phoenix soda water bottle and a square based bottle, inferred from impressed



			writing & shape 1 piece medium dark green 2 pieces clear window glass 1 clear small bottle base 1 piece brown beer bottle 8 pieces clear decorative cut glass, possible a vase or bowl
	Ceramics	51 white glazed undecorated pieces	Including vessel bases and cup handles, some with smoke staining
		22 glazed decorated pieces	1 piece green ribbon and foliage, thick vessel edge, probably a washbowl 4 pieces black and white foliage with ziggurat edge, probable teacup, inferred from size and curve of angle 5 pieces Asiatic Pheasant 5 pieces pale brown chevron painted 1 piece blue fine foliage 4 pieces red foliage 1 piece fine grey lines 1 piece painted green & red fine floral
		Stoneware, all salt glazed	5 pieces black glaze, including a knob handle 1 piece dark brown glaze 2 pieces cream glaze 1 rim edge grey glaze 1 piece yellow/cream glaze 4 pieces yellow glaze 4 pieces tan glaze (probably a ginger beer crock, inferred from size and neck angle) 6 pieces brown glaze (probably a ginger jar, inferred from neck angle) 3 pieces tan brown stippled glaze, impressed word "trade" plus impressed image of a lion, Bennett & Ready ginger beer crock 1 piece tan, square neck with pouring spout, probably from an ink bottle
	Metal	27 pieces	Including nails, most functions not clear from level of corrosion



**Figure 31: Trench 3 artefacts**



**Figure 32: Trench 4 artefacts**





Figure 33: Trench 4 slate



Figure 34: Area 9 (garden soil) ceramics





Figure 35: Area 9 (garden soil) remainder of artefacts



Figure 36: Area 9 outside garden soil, artefacts





Figure 37: Area 9 topsoil



Figure 38: Area 11 glass



Figure 39: Area 11 artefacts



Figure 40: Area 11 rubbish pit ceramics (showing burning)





Figure 41: Area 11 rubbish pit glass



Figure 42: Area 11 rubbish pit stoneware