

14. Conclusions and recommendations

This report catalogues 505 New Zealand War fortifications, nearly two-thirds (322) European and one-third (183) Māori. Of the listed sites, 348 are recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Record Scheme and 157 were not recorded when the work for this report was carried out. Summary regional data is given in Table 2. Basic data on each catalogue item is presented in Appendix 1.

While this report is the most complete record of fortifications at the time of publication, it is still only a work in progress. For listed sites the quality of available data varies considerably. Historical information is best where previous research has been carried out on a systematic basis such as that of the late Owen Wilkes in the Waikato, John Mitchell's work on Napier-Taupo Road sites, and my own Taranaki work. The many site records with little or no historical information, and 157 unrecorded works, require more historical research than the time for this project has allowed. More historical and field research is needed to establish the form of many works. Information on the present condition of sites depends on records from recent visits, which are not available for unrecorded sites or for a significant proportion of recorded sites which were recorded many years ago and not revisited since.

The lack of information, along with time constraints, has meant that an unknown number of fortifications are not included in the report. The biggest shortfall is almost certainly in Māori works. Pākehā works are more often noted and described in European written records, and the formal plan of European works makes for easier field identification than the irregular earthworks of Māori pā and rifle-pits. It is, however, likely that Māori built fewer works than Europeans: this was especially so in later years of the conflict when the capacity of Māori to build or fight from fixed positions declined, at a time when Pākehā were still engaged in building and maintaining fortified frontiers in much of the North Island.

14.1 The fortifications

14.1.1 Pākehā fortifications

Earthwork redoubts make up c.184 (57%) of the total of Pākehā works. The exact number is hard to establish because it is not always clear from a name or historical account what form the defences took. The only historical photographs of 'Waihi Redoubt' (10.26) show a stockade (see Cowan

Table 2. Numbers of European and Māori fortifications by region.

	TOTALS	PĀKEHĀ	MĀORI	NZAA RECORDS	PĀKEHĀ SITES RECORDED	MĀORI SITES RECORDED
Bay of Islands	13	5	8	8	2	6
Auckland	41	40	1	21	20	1
Waikato	82	59	23	78	57	21
Bay of Plenty	56	18	38	44	16	28
Central North Island	19	8	11	17	8	9
Poverty Bay and East Coast	22	3	19	11	3	8
Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa	16	12	4	11	7	4
North Taranaki	142	87	55	91	67	24
South Taranaki	29	19	10	17	12	5
Whanganui	59	47	12	39	30	9
Wellington	21	19	2	10	8	2
South Island and Chatham Island	5	5	0	1	1	0
Totals	505	322	183	348	231	117

1983 II: 183). Some works incorporated more than one form of defence, such as Whangamarino Redoubt (4.22), which had an earth parapet to the front, and a stockade at the rear to face nearby high ground. Taranaki works made up of two buildings joined by a stockaded yard might be labelled either 'blockhouse' or 'stockade' in the historical record. Others works changed from one defensive form to another. Mahoetahi Stockade (9.13) began in 1860 as a small timber work, was abandoned in 1863, and then reoccupied in 1864 with an added redoubt earthwork for a larger garrison. Matakara Redoubt (9.40) was first an earthwork redoubt for 120 Taranaki Bushrangers and later transformed into a 30-man stockade (Prickett 1996: 41).

Earthwork redoubts were mostly campaign works, and were the preferred form when fighting was anticipated or was taking place, their advantage being that they could be thrown up quickly and accommodate large numbers of men. In the Waikato, c. 47 of 59 European works, or 79.7%, were redoubts—telling of the significant fighting that took place there. Other regions with high proportions of redoubts were South Taranaki where as many of 16 of 19 (84.2%) of Pākehā works were redoubts, and the Bay of Plenty, 15 of 18 (83.3%).

Blockhouses number c. 56, to make up c. 17.4% of the total of European works; 47 stockades make up 14.6%. High proportions of blockhouses and stockades indicate an emphasis on defence not attack. In the Auckland region, there were 11 blockhouses, three redoubts and one stockade in the city, while in South Auckland, down the Great South Road, 12 redoubts and six stockades show the war to be altogether closer. The use of blockhouses in defence is also illustrated in New Plymouth, where nine were put up around the town in winter 1860. This was after the British defeat at Puketakauere, when Māori were largely in control of the countryside outside European military posts and lines. After the fighting of 1863–64, blockhouses were again common in a defensive role, but this time they were used to protect soldier-settlers on newly confiscated land at the frontier of Pākehā settlement.

Less common European fortification types include 'earthworks', fortified buildings, saps and one-off forms. The latter include the Firth Tower (4.49), Strachan's Cave (11.57) and the extensive stone-walled Albert Barracks (3.1). Earthworks of a more extensive form than redoubts include camp defences at Waimate (2.12), Mould's Redoubt (4.11), Te Papa Camp (5.15) and Camp Parawaha (9.94). Other earthworks provided town protection at New Plymouth (9.16) and Gisborne (7.3), and parapets in front of gun positions at Ruapekapeka (2.8), Moturoa (11.27) and Tauranga Ika (11.37).

Listed saps, or attacking trenches, are at Orakau (4.71), Pratt's Sap (9.53) near Waitara and at Kaihihi (9.98), also in Taranaki. Fortified churches in South Auckland were at Papakura (3.23), Pukekohe East (3.25) and St Bride's (3.29) in Mauku. Existing buildings could also be used as strong-points or part of the perimeter of larger works, as at Fort Thorndon (12.1) and Te Aro Redoubt (12.3) in Wellington.

14.1.2 Māori fortifications

Māori fortifications are mostly pā, with a very few stand-alone rifle pits listed. But although the 169 pā make up 92.3% of listed Māori works, they do have greater formal variation than European works. Included are purpose-built artillery-proof fighting positions, purpose-built pā where artillery was not a factor, as in fighting between Maori Groups in the 1850s Puketapu Feud in North Taranaki, and on the East Coast and in Te Urewera in 1865, and what were little more than palisaded kāinga. There were also older fortified pā or settlements caught up in the new form of fighting, for which they were unprepared.

The vast majority of pā were of the enclosed form derived from the older pā tradition of fortified settlements. Less common were barrier pā, which were particularly important in the Waikato strategy of contesting the enemy advance. Notable barrier pā are Rangiriri (4.14), Paterangi (4.33), Pukehinahina/ Gate Pa (5.11), Huirangi (9.27), Te Arei (9.56) and Moturoa (11.26).

The greatest number of pā are recorded in regions that had the most prolonged fighting. In the Bay of Plenty were 31 pā and four Māori works described as ‘redoubts’ from their form, in a total of 58 Māori and Pākehā works in the region. Māori ‘redoubts’, such as Te Niho-o-te-Kiore (5.21) and Kohi-a-tau (5.47) were built and manned by iwi forces allied to the government. Important groups of pā were part of inter-tribal fighting in Te Urewera and on the Rangitaiki Plain, Bay of Plenty. In North Taranaki are 54 listed pā, 19 of them from Māori fighting Māori in the Puketapu Feud, while c. 30 date from the year-long First Taranaki War. In later fighting there were fewer pā, for reasons of economy and because the changing balance in forces meant there was seldom sufficient Māori fighting strength for an effective fixed position.

In Waikato, only 21 pā are listed. Here, the critical struggle of the New Zealand Wars took just nine months, instead of the years of fighting which produced the large numbers of pā in Taranaki and the Bay of Plenty. In Whanganui, where different phases in the conflict extended also over many years, there are only 11 pā in a total of 59 works listed. This may have something to say of fighting strategy, Titokowaru, for example, focussed his strength at only three pā in his advance on Whanganui. There may also be greater gaps in the record.

Rifle-pits are the most under-recorded of New Zealand War fortification types. Most recorded rifle-pits are associated with pā, and so are part of a larger position. In the catalogue, these records are added to the relevant pā entry rather than each having a separate listing. Recorded pā with separately recorded rifle-pits are: Paparata (4.12; 9 associated rifle-pit records); Meremere (4.7; 1 rifle-pit record), Parawai (5.30; 2 rifle-pit records) and Te Porere (6.15; 1 rifle-pit record). There are also different treatments for groups of rifle-pits along a length of ridge. Makaretu (7.4) has three or four rifle-pit groups along c. 500 m of ridge included in one site record. In similar circumstances, at Koheroa (4.4) and Te Ponanga (6.14) there are four and two site records respectively for each separate pit group.

Recent excavations in Taranaki have revealed rifle-pits when working on other historic sites. In one case they were part of the flanking defence of Kaitake pā (9.79; Bruce 2006). At Waireka (9.92), they were found in excavations on a settler homestead destroyed in the First Taranaki War (Adamson 2008), where they appear to have made up a stand-alone position and not part of pā defences. These two finds are suggestive of more unrecorded rifle-pits in districts where fighting took place.

14.2 Recorded and unrecorded sites

There are differences between regions in the proportion of total fortification sites listed here to the number recorded in the NZAA Site Record Scheme (see Table 2). Archaeological site records exist for 348 (68.9%) of fortifications included in this report, while 157 (31.1%) are not yet recorded. In the Waikato list, 78 of 82 sites (95.1% of the total) have site records. Other regions with above average recorded sites are the Central North Island (89.5%) and Bay of Plenty (78.6%). Except for the South Island and Chatham Island (with five sites in total and only one recorded), the lowest proportion of recorded sites in the catalogue is for Wellington at 47.6%, with Poverty Bay and East Coast at 50%, Auckland 51.2%, South Taranaki 58.6% and the Bay of Islands 61.5%. Site records exist for 91 of the 142 listed sites (64.1%) in North Taranaki. The Hawke’s Bay and Wairarapa region has 68.8% recorded, and Whanganui 66.1%.

The number of unrecorded sites in a region can be greatly affected by particular groups of sites. In Auckland city, none of eight 1860 blockhouses on the urban fringe are recorded in a total of only 16 sites. One NZAA record exists from the ten listed sites in the Wellington and Hutt Valley areas. This makes a big difference in the wider Auckland and Wellington regions where total listed works are only 41 and 21 respectively. Only four of 14 listed pā on the East Coast, and five of 19 pā from the 1850s Puketapu Feud in North Taranaki, have site records.

Of 348 listed fortifications with NZAA site records, 231 (66.4%) are European and 117 (33.6%) are Māori. This puts sites with existing records at 63.9% of 183 listed Maori works, and 71.7% of the 322 total of Pākehā works listed in this report. More recording of New Zealand War sites is needed, especially of Māori sites.

14.3 The regions

The catalogue is organised into twelve regions. Table 1 shows the location of fortifications by region. Two-thirds of listed works are in four regions: North Taranaki (142), Waikato (82), Whanganui (59) and the Bay of Plenty (56). Other significant regions are Auckland (with 41 listed fortifications), and South Taranaki (29). Small numbers in other regions tell of a lesser role in the conflict. Appendix 1 gives basic data on all catalogue entries.

All regions except the Bay of Islands and South Taranaki have been subdivided in this report for ease of use in planning and conservation and for readers interested in the sites of a particular district, campaign or conflict. Some of these sub-divisions are remarkable for the density of fortifications from different war episodes. In North Taranaki, the New Plymouth and Bell Block, and Waitara areas (between New Plymouth and the Waitara River) have more than 70 fortifications from the 1850s Puketapu Feud, the First and Second Taranaki Wars and following the 1869 Māori raid on White Cliffs (Prickett 1999: 38–40). In Waikato, the Ngaruawahia and Waipa River area has 24 entries and Te Awamutu and district, 22.

Waikato has 59 listed Pākehā works of a regional total of 82 fortifications, reflecting the 1863–64 advance of British troops and the subsequent 20 years of fortified frontier. The 23 Māori works include large barrier pā at Meremere (4.7), Rangiriri (4.14), Paterangi (4.33) and Pikopiko (4.36) to show a level of man-power commitment that could not be maintained—and lasted only one spring and summer. A higher proportion of Māori works in North Taranaki (55 Māori and 87 Pākehā) reflects the 19 pā involved in the 1850s Puketapu Feud among Māori. Of major regions, only the Bay of Plenty has more Māori works (38) than Pākehā (18), to some extent reflecting a significant involvement of Māori on both sides of the conflict, particularly in the Eastern Bay of Plenty and Te Urewera. Whanganui has only 12 listed Māori works in a total of 59 listed works.

Regions with comparatively few listed Māori fortifications include Auckland with 40 Pākehā and one Māori site, reflecting the lack of fighting in that district and its distance from the Bay of Islands and Waikato conflicts. By contrast, there are 19 Māori pā and only three European works in Poverty Bay and East Coast. All 14 East Coast pā relate to Māori fighting Māori in 1865. In the Central North Island, all seven works at the north end of Lake Taupo are Pākehā posts of the Napier-Taupo Road, while 11 of 12 at the south end of the lake are Māori, some from inter-tribal conflict that took place as late as the 1880s. Wellington has 19 Pākehā and two Māori fortifications, and in the South Island and Chatham Island there are five Pākehā works only.

14.4 Fortifications and strategy

Fortification types tell of changing operational and strategic imperatives. Throughout the conflict period there was a shift in Pākehā works from blockhouses and stockades in the 1840s to redoubts in the early to mid-60s, then a return to timber works, as objectives shifted from defence to offence and back to defence. Māori pā, however, were mostly built for tactical advantage, in the first conflicts as in the last, telling of restricted Māori strategic options. In the decisive campaigns of the mid-60s and at the later fortified frontier Pākehā took the initiative and Māori responded.

Blockhouses and stockades played the most important role in protecting Pākehā towns at the early stages of conflict. The oldest group of these is in the South Island, after the 1843 Wairau Incident, where Fort Arthur (13.2) in Nelson had stockade and earthwork defences and there were three blockhouses at Akaroa. Two years later, at Russell in the Bay of Islands, Polack's Stockade (2.6), Maiki Blockhouse (2.2) and the Lower Blockhouse (2.1) failed to protect the town. In

Wellington and the Hutt Valley, stockades were preferred for both defence and refuge, with two forts dating from 1843, 16 from 1845–46 and two later works. The first Pākehā forts at Whanganui were the Rutland (11.7), York (11.9), Gunboat (11.4) and Lower (11.5) stockades. Except at Whanganui, fighting in the 1840s took place far from the critical battlegrounds of the 1860s. The Pākehā defensive priority continued in 1860 with the erection of eight blockhouses around urban Auckland and nine in New Plymouth.

Notable Māori works of the 1840s were Te Kahika (2.10), Ohaeawai (2.3) and Ruapekapeka (2.7), inland from the Bay of Islands, each of them the object of a major Pākehā expedition and attack. These were innovative works for a new form of warfare and, of the three, only Ruapekapeka was taken, after a ten-day siege. Experience in this campaign gave Māori throughout New Zealand confidence in their ability to match Pākehā in war.

In Taranaki, the first fighting was between Māori groups in the 1850s Puketapu Feud, when 19 pā, mostly reworked from older kāinga (fenced or palisaded settlements), defended their small communities. In the First Taranaki War of 1860–61, while most Pākehā fortifications were defensive, a series of eight redoubts (9.44–51) near Waitara is the outstanding example of Pākehā attacking works in all the New Zealand Wars. In the 1860–61 war pā were built to be attacked, when defenders would have an advantage. British troops were defeated at the twin pā of Onukukaitara (9.52) and Puketakauere (9.54). Four months later the result was reversed at Mahoetahi (9.12). Māori were also badly beaten at Kaipopo (9.78), an innovative pā with no stockade, and so the precursor of Orakau (4.69) and Pukehinahina/ Gate Pā (5.11) among others.

When war resumed in 1863 there were many more British troops in New Zealand than in the 1840s and early 1860s. Numbers peaked at more than 11,000 in early 1864. Also, the New Zealand Settlements Act of 1863 allowed the colonial government to confiscate land from any group considered to be in rebellion against the Crown. This brought military strategy into line with political objectives: the war would be won by taking the land. The critical campaigns of the New Zealand Wars took place in 1863–66, beginning in North Taranaki in autumn 1863, followed by fighting in the Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Whanganui/ South Taranaki regions. After the fighting, Pākehā fortifications shifted from prosecuting the war to holding confiscated land.

Waikato's significance in the wars is shown by the Māori commitment to barrier pā, as at Rangiriri (4.14), Paterangi (4.33) and Pikopiko (4.36), and also the determined fighting at Rangiriri and Orakau. On the Pākehā side, commitment is shown by c. 47 of 58 recorded works being redoubts, dating mostly from the fighting in 1863–64. Because of the proximity of the fighting, rear defensive screens, such as the Pokeno/ Firth of Thames line, were also made up of redoubts. There was no rear blockhouse screen in Waikato, as at Auckland and New Plymouth in 1860, nor was there any later campaign such as occurred in Taranaki, Whanganui and the Bay of Plenty. After nine months of fighting, a military frontier was established, and maintained along the aukati/ confiscation line for 20 years. The 1883 Kawhia A.C. Camp (4.80) was the last established Pākehā fortification relating to the New Zealand Wars.

In Whanganui, the high proportion of redoubts among Pākehā works indicates a preference in response to Titokowaru's 1868 campaign. Because they offered rapid construction when speed seemed necessary, eight defensive refuge redoubts were put up near the town, and another ten in Rangitikei. In South Taranaki most European works were redoubts, to tell of several episodes of fighting in the region, from 1865 to 1868.

The last fighting of the New Zealand Wars took place in the eastern Bay of Plenty, Poverty Bay, East Coast, Hawke's Bay and Taupo districts. As in the early conflict in the 1840s, all these regions were far from the major struggle of the 1860s. The return to blockhouses and stockades made best use of the small numbers of Armed Constabulary and other colonial units in often isolated locations. Seven posts along the Napier–Taupo Road were largely timber works.

Māori fortifications did not undergo such obvious changes. The Introduction details how pā changed in the 1845–46 Northern War in response to enemy artillery. More than two decades later, Tauranga Ika (11.36) was similar to Ruapekapeka (2.7) in scale and defensive arrangements. Nonetheless, there were innovations, in particular the move from stockade to earthwork defences, which required less investment of time and resources, and had the advantage of a low profile and smaller target for Pākehā artillery. Also, while protected and traversed rifle trenches were present in 1840s Bay of Islands pā, it was not until 1860 in Taranaki, that rifle-pits were placed forward and to the sides of pā, or used as stand-alone works.

14.5 Future research

The project reported here shows up big gaps in knowledge of the places and landscapes of the 19th century New Zealand Wars. The following suggestions for improvement of knowledge of New Zealand Wars fortifications will help make sense of individual works and assist in understanding the purpose and course of the wars. But fortifications cannot tell the story on their own. To make sense of them, it is necessary also to know of other historic sites and places of the period and the wider landscape contexts, and of course the historical context.

Historical research is required using the available historical documentation. The most valuable material is primary records, that is, records of first-hand observations at the time. Among these are the official reports and other accounts in Archives New Zealand; manuscripts, official (British and New Zealand government) and unofficial printed accounts, and photographs, paintings and drawings. These are in the major research libraries, notably the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington and the Hocken Library, Dunedin. with significant records also in other libraries. Contemporary newspapers are an under-used resource, and are accessible on the Papers Past website.

This project made considerable use of Cowan's (1983) two-volume work *The New Zealand Wars*, first published in 1922–23. This is the only published record of many fortifications and other historic places, and he visited many of the sites. The abstraction of all Cowan's references to historic places of the wars would enable their addition to existing NZAA. site records and give direction to further site recording.

Site recording is needed in many districts and regions. This might begin with the 157 fortifications listed here but not yet recorded in the NZAA site record files. Recording is best carried out on a regional or district basis, so that historically associated sites can be followed up, located, and the gaps filled on a systematic basis. Good site records need quality historic data. The Site Record Scheme, founded in 1958 as a research tool, is now more widely used in land management, where reliable and detailed records provide essential information for good protection and conservation decisions.

Archaeological excavations can enhance our knowledge about a particular historic place as well as add to general information about these kinds of sites. The significance of a fortification or other historic site is told by its recorded history as well as its location and observed or excavated features. Excavation can reveal details about how people lived there, used the site and altered it for their purpose, either briefly or over a period of years. Excavations revealed changes to the size and shape of Warea Redoubt (9.123) in Taranaki (Prickett 1994b). Also in Taranaki, excavation uncovered previously unknown Māori rifle-pits at Waireka (9.92) dating from the summer of 1860–61 (Adamson 2008). We cannot anticipate what any particular archaeological excavation might bring to knowledge the New Zealand Wars.

14.6 The archaeological landscape

The New Zealand Wars shaped our country. The results of expansion and of dispossession are still with us, as any hearing of the Waitangi Tribunal will show. A recent history of the period by a Māori historian is titled 'Wars Without End' (Keenan 2009). Locations and landscapes relating to the wars are important as places of memory and in the development of further knowledge about the conflict and its outcomes. We cannot know the present without knowledge of the past. The historical fortifications reported here make up an important resource for telling our story.

Each fortification of the New Zealand Wars has something to say on the course and outcome of the conflict. While pā and other works where major engagements took place are among our best known and most important historic places, everywhere Māori or Pākehā built a pā, redoubt or other strong point is important in the history of the period. Among other Māori sites of the period are unfortified kāinga, meeting houses, graves, gardens and tracks. European sites include farms, homesteads, camps, mission stations, churches, graves, roads, tracks and river landings. Battlefields tell the stories of particular places of conflict.

This report follows the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (now Heritage New Zealand) on-line document 'Planning a Future for New Zealand War Sites and Landscapes' (Prickett & McGovern-Wilson 2009), which lists all New Zealand War sites, not just fortifications, for which there are records in the NZAA site recording scheme. While these were not checked for accuracy the wider list does give access to sites not presented here.

14.7 Conservation

It is not surprising that regions most contested in the past are among places where people have always most wanted to live. That is why they were fought over. So it is that many New Zealand Wars landscapes are desirable today for farming, industry, housing, infrastructure and other developments. Since not all sites can be preserved, knowledge about the sites is essential for good conservation decisions. There is a real threat that many sites reported here will be lost through changes in land-use and natural processes before any serious study of them can be undertaken.

In considering the future of this resource it is necessary to look at the conservation issues relating to the particular historic places presented here. Each site has a unique story of the conflict. At the same time, groups of sites in a landscape can be more valuable than a single historic place, for historical and archaeological study and for presenting their story to the public. The sites may be associated with battles or events within a confined area, or be more widely distributed as part of larger events or campaigns. Every associated historic site can help make sense of the others.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga has statutory responsibility for the protection of archaeological sites and for conditions placed on their modification or destruction. Heritage New Zealand is also responsible for the official registration of historic places to increase awareness and improve protection. Few New Zealand War sites are currently registered for protection. Those that are registered are not always the most significant. New Zealand War sites should be added to the Heritage New Zealand Register as soon as possible, beginning with the most significant sites.

Protecting sites on private land depends on recognising their significance before development proposals are made. When development planning has begun, often the best that can be expected is a salvage excavation. Although this gives useful information, it also clears the way for part or complete destruction of the site. Protected or significant sites can be identified in the Historic Places Trust Register, listed in district schemes, and included on land titles or detailed on a Land Information Memorandum attached to a particular piece of land. Prior recognition of significant sites and landscapes must be widely known and understood by landowners and local authorities, and easily accessed by public and private developers.

14.8 Recommendations

This report provides a basis for identifying significant sites and landscapes for protection. A planned and focussed programme of work will enable appropriate decisions to be made concerning the sites and landscapes to be protected, and so ensure the best possible outcomes.

Site recording is needed to:

1. Create records for the 157 sites listed in this report that are not yet included in the NZAA Site Record Scheme;
2. Upgrade existing site records which need further work in the areas of historical context, fortification description and site condition.
3. Record additional New Zealand War fortification and other sites not included in this catalogue.

Site protection and conservation depends on a place's historical and archaeological significance. Historically important fortifications such as Pukehinahina/ Gate Pā (5.11) and Orakau (4.69) deserve protection despite the level of damage they have sustained and the lack of visible evidence. Historically less-important fortifications that have outstanding archaeological value should also be protected. These sites may be protected on their own or as part of a wider landscape that includes other related fortifications and historic places.

Consideration for protection must begin with the most important sites. The list below is of sites that deserve immediate attention. Although not definitive, it is a starting point for the registration and notification work required to make effective protection and conservation decisions. Further consideration of sites deserving protection could be carried out on a regional basis. Note that the list below includes sites already in public ownership and/or under effective conservation management.

1. Bay of Islands: Ohaeawai (2.3), Ruapekapeka (2.7), Te Kahika (2.10).
2. Auckland: Albert Barracks (3.1), Onehunga Blockhouse (3.6), Alexandra Redoubt, Tuakau, (3.10), Queen's Redoubt (3.26), St Bride's Church (3.29), St John's Redoubt (3.30).
3. Waikato: Eglinton Redoubt (4.2), Esk Redoubt (4.3), Meremere (4.7), Miranda Redoubt (4.8), Rangiriri (4.14), Surrey Redoubt (4.17), Whangamarino Redoubt (4.22), Alexandra Redoubt, Pirongia (4.23), Paterangi (4.33), Waiari (4.44), Firth Tower (4.49), Te Tiki-o-te-Ihingarangi (4.57), Orakau (4.69), Rotoorangī Redoubt (4.78).
4. Bay of Plenty: Moerangi (5.8), Monmouth Redoubt (5.9), Pukehinahina/ Gate Pā (5.11), Te Ranga (5.16), Fort Galatea (5.43), Hinemoki (5.44–5.45), Okupu (5.50), Te Tapiri (5.55)
5. Central North Island: Opepe Redoubt (6.1), Tapuaeharuru Redoubt (6.4), Te Porere (6.15–16), Waiau (6.18–19).
6. Poverty Bay and East Coast: Ngatapa (7.5), Te Karetu (7.7), Waerenga-a-Hika (7.8), Manawahikitia (7.12), Pukepapa (7.16).
7. Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa: Onepoto Redoubt (8.4), Tokitoki (8.7).
8. North Taranaki: Fort Niger (9.8), Mahoetahi (9.12), Marsland Hill Stockade (9.14), Camp Waitara (9.26), Huirangi (9.27), Mataitawa Redoubt (9.39), No 3 Redoubt (9.46), No 7 Redoubt (9.50), Onukukaitara (9.52), Pratt's Sap (9.53), Puketakauere (9.54), Te Arei (9.56), Te Kohia (9.59), Pukearuhe Redoubt (9.66), Tikorangi Redoubt (9.68), Kaipopo (9.78), Kaitake Redoubt (9.80), Omata Stockade (9.83), St Andrew's Redoubt (9.86), Waireka Camp (9.90), Orongomaihangai (9.101), St George's Redoubt (9.104), Opunake Redoubt (9.117), Warea Redoubt (9.123).
9. South Taranaki: Kakaramea Redoubt (10.4), Manaia Redoubt (10.6), Manawapou Redoubt (10.7), Otapawa (10.15), Tangahoe Redoubt (10.21), Te Ngutu o te Manu (10.23), Turuturumokai Redoubt (10.25), Waihi Redoubt (10.26).

10. Whanganui: Rutland Stockade (11.7), Alexander's Farm Redoubt (11.21), Moturoa (11.26), Nukumarū Pickets and Redoubt (11.28-31), Oika (11.32), Tauranga Ika (11.36), Weraroa (11.42), Woodall's Redoubt (11.44), Marangai Blockhouse (11.50), Strachan's Cave (11.57).
11. Wellington: Upper Hutt Stockade (12.10), Matai-Taua (12.17), Paremata Barracks (12.20).
12. South Island and Chatham Island: Fort Arthur (13.2).

New Zealand War landscapes that require a level of wider conservation protection are listed below. They relate to particular events, notably battles, and to localities or districts with significant groups of historic and archaeological sites. Groups of sites that tell a particular story but are not in a contiguous landscape also fall into this category, such as Auckland's Great South Road and the several pā of Titikowaru. These significant landscapes can vary greatly in size.

Landscape conservation issues include: protection of the immediate landscape context of a significant site; the level of protection required; compatible and incompatible development; retention of battlefield and other views; and the level of protection for associated sites with archaeological and historical value.

The list below is not definitive; there are others that might be considered. The names of individual sites are not generally given, to encourage consideration of all the relevant sites in each landscape. Where a site name is given it indicates a relevant district or event and will include other fortifications and sites:

- 1. Bay of Islands:** 1. Te Kahika; 2. Ohaeawai; 3. Ruapekapeka.
- 2. Auckland:** 1. Albert Barracks; 2. Great South Road.
- 3. Waikato:** 1. Pokeno to Firth of Thames defensive line; 2. Pokeno, Mangatawhiri and Koheroa; 3. Meremere; 4. Rangiriri; 5. Waipa River sites; 6. Paterangi, Pikopiko, Te Rore and Waiari; 7. Pirongia; 8. Te Awamutu; 9. Hairini and Rangiaowhia; 10. Orakau.
- 4. Bay of Plenty:** 1. Pukehinahina / Gate Pā, Te Ranga and Te Papa; 2. the Te Tapiri ridge and associated sites.
- 5. Central North Island:** 1. the Napier-Taupo Road; 2. Te Kooti associated sites south of Lake Taupo.
- 6. Poverty Bay and East Coast:** 1. pā of 1865 East Coast fighting; 2. sites of the Ngatapa campaign.
- 7. Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa:** none identified.
- 8. North Taranaki:** 1. Puketapu Feud pā and other sites; 2. Waitara district inland to Te Arei (Te Kohia, Puketakauere, Huirangi, Pratt's Sap and redoubts, etc.); 3. Mahoetahi; 4. Tapuae (Waireka) ridge; 5. 1863 Tataraimaka campaign; 6. Mataitawa and Matakara; 7. 1869 Pukearuhe raid and associated sites; 8. Oakura district; 9. Warea district; 10. Parihaka Campaign.
- 9. South Taranaki:** 1. General Cameron's 1865 campaign (especially Waingongoro and Tangahoe site complexes); 2. pā and kāinga destroyed in 1866 by General Chute (including Otapawa); 3. Titokowaru's Campaign; 4. Parihaka Campaign.
- 10. Whanganui:** 1. Pipiriki and Whanganui River; 2. Nukumarū and Weraroa; 3. Titokowaru's Campaign; 4. the defence of Whanganui in 1868; 5. the Rangitikei redoubts.
- 11. Wellington:** 1. the Porirua Road 1846; 2. Pāuatahanui Inlet.
- 12. South Island and Chatham Island:** 1. Akaroa

Fortifications in towns and cities are not included in the list of significant landscapes, but deserve particular awareness. Wellington, Whanganui, New Plymouth, Auckland, Russell and Napier all have significant works within their present urban centres that will have suffered degrees of destruction. These sites and locations are listed in the catalogue. Archaeological evidence may survive at sites such as Te Aro Redoubt (12.3) in Wellington, Gunboat (11.4) and Lower (11.5) stockades in Whanganui and New Plymouth and Auckland blockhouses dating from 1860.

These are important historic places; their discovery and investigation as part of development mitigation work would be an important contribution to knowledge of the New Zealand Wars, and to understanding of the history of their respective towns and cities.

15. Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to many people who helped with this report. The project was initiated by Bronek Kazmierow, Kevin Jones and the late Tony Walton, from National Office, Department of Conservation, Wellington (Science Investigation Number 3971). Department of Conservation staff Mariska Wouters, Mark Stephen, Louise Hoather and Lynette Clelland have been helpful and supportive. Nicola Molloy and Richelle McKenzie provided work space and assistance with the central site record file.

Assistance regarding particular regions or sites was given by Janice Adamson, Ivan Bruce, Aidan Challis, Rod Clough, Peter Cooke, Kelvin Day, Warren Gumbley, Simon Holdaway, Michelle Horwood, Kevin Jones, Ron Lambert, Chris Mallows, John Mitchell, Mary O'Keefe, Ken Phillips, Alexy Simmons, Neville Ritchie and Wynne Spring-Rice. Others who added to my knowledge of New Zealand War sites before this project began include Owen Wilkes (Waikato), Randal Springer (Whanganui), Jim Mandeno (Waikato), Jim Lundy (Rangitikei), Maurice Lennard (South Auckland) and Alastair Buist (Taranaki), all now deceased. I would also like to thank the many land owners who allowed me to visit historic sites on their properties, and whose interest and stewardship is significant and valued.

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Appendix 1

Summary of fortifications

Chapter 2: BAY OF ISLANDS

2.1	Lower Blockhouse		1845	Blockhouse	
2.2	Maiki Blockhouse	Q05/709	1845	Blockhouse	
2.3	Ohaeawai	P05/205	1845		pā
2.4	Otuihu	Q05/398	1845		pā
2.5	Pakaraka	P05/228	1845		pā
2.6	Polack's Stockade		1845	Stockade	
2.7	Ruapekapeka	Q06/139	1845-46		pā
2.8	<i>Ruapekapeka British works</i>	Q06/565	1846	Earthworks	
2.9	Te Ahuahu		1845		pā
2.10	Te Kahika	P05/238	1845		pā
2.11	<i>Waikare pā</i>		1845		pā
2.12	<i>Waimate earthworks</i>		1845	Earthworks	
2.13	<i>Waka Nene's pā</i> (Okaihau)	P05/246	1845		pā

BAY OF ISLANDS TOTALS:

Fortifications—13

Sites recorded—8

5—Pākehā

Māori—8

Chapter 3: AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND

3.1	Albert Barracks	R11/833	1846	Stone	
3.2	<i>Auckland blockhouses—8</i>		c. 1860	8 brick blockhouses	
3.3	Fort Ligar	R11/1636	1845	Redoubt	
3.4	Fort Richard		1850s	Redoubt?	
3.5	Howick Stockade	R11/326	1863	Stockade	
3.6	Onehunga Blockhouse		1860	Blockhouse	
3.7	Otahuhu Blockhouse		1860	Blockhouse/stockade	
3.8	Panmure Redoubt			Redoubt?	
3.9	Whau Blockhouse	R11/1815	1860	Blockhouse	
		Fortifications—16	Sites recorded—4	16—pākehā	Māori—0

SOUTH AUCKLAND

3.10	Alexandra Redoubt	R12/141	1863	Redoubt	
3.11	Baird's Hill Stockade	R12/184	1862	Stockade	
3.12	Bluff Stockade	R12/161	1862	Stockade	
3.13	Commissariat Redoubt (Drury)		c. 1863	Redoubt	
3.14	Drury Redoubt	R12/123	c. 1863	Redoubt	
3.15	Drury Settlers' Stockade		c. 1863	Stockade	
3.16	Galloway Redoubt	S11/533	1863	Redoubt	
3.17	Kerr's Farm Redoubt		1863	Redoubt	
3.18	Kirikiri Redoubt	R11/956	1863	Redoubt	
3.19	<i>Kukutai's pā</i> (Camerontown)	R12/732	1863?		Pā
3.20	Lower Wairoa Redoubt	S11/534	1863	Redoubt or stockade	
3.21	Martyn's Farm Stockade	R12/183	1862	Stockade	
3.22	Papakura Redoubt	R12/120	1863	Redoubt	
3.23	<i>Papakura churches—3</i>		1863	3 fortified buildings	
3.24	Pokeno Stockade		1868	Stockade	
3.25	Pukekohe East Church Stockade	R12/741	1863	Fortified building	
3.26	Queen's Redoubt	S12/23	1862	Redoubt	

Continued on next page

Appendix 1 continued

3.27	Razorback Redoubt	R12/185	1863	Redoubt	
3.28	Rhodes Clearing	R12/186	1862	Redoubt	
3.29	St Bride's Church (Mauku)		1863	Fortified building	
3.30	St John's Redoubt	R11/534	1863	Redoubt	
3.31	Wairoa Stockade	S11/949	1863	Stockade	
3.32	Williamson's Clearing	R12/187	1863	?	
		Fortifications—25	Sites recorded—17	24—Pākehā	Māori—1

AUCKLAND TOTALS:

Fortifications—41 Sites recorded—21 40—Pākehā Māori—1

Chapter 4: WAIKATO

MANGATAWHIRI TO RANGIRIRI

4.1	Buckingham Redoubt	S12/321	1863	Redoubt	
4.2	Eglington Redoubt	S12/204	1863	Redoubt	
4.3	Esk Redoubt	S12/30	1863	Redoubt	
4.4	Koheroa rifle-pits	S12/21, 270, 274, 279	1863		Rifle-pits
4.5	Lower Redoubt (Koheroa)	S12/320	1863	Redoubt	
4.6	Mangatawhiri Stockade	S12/322	1863	Stockade	
4.7	Meremere	S13/116, 117	1863		Pā / rifle-pits
4.8	Meremere Redoubt	S13/7	1863	Redoubt	
4.9	Miranda Lookout	S12/203	1863	Redoubt	
4.10	Miranda Redoubt	S12/46	1863	Redoubt	
4.11	Mould's Redoubt	S13/112	1863	Earthwork	
4.12	Paparata	S12/45, 32-37, 40, 43-44	1863		Pā / rifle-pits
4.13	Pukekawa	R13/23	1863		Pā
4.14	Rangiriri	S13/50	1863		Pā
4.15	Rangiriri Commissariat Redoubt	S13/135	1863	Redoubt	
4.16	Suffolk Redoubt	S12/228	1863	Redoubt	
4.17	Surrey Redoubt	S12/38	1863	Redoubt	
4.18	Tapaeahina	S13/11	1863		Pā
4.19	Te Teoteo	S12/237	1863		Pā
4.20	Te Wheoro's Redoubt	S13/3	1863	Redoubt	
4.21	Waikare Tirohia	S13/61	1863		Pā
4.22	Whangamarino Redoubt	S12/22	1863	Redoubt	
		Fortifications—22	Sites recorded—22	14—Pākehā	Māori—8

NGARUAWAHIA AND WAIPA RIVER

4.23	Alexandra Redoubt	S15/28	1868	Redoubt	
4.24	Alexandra East Redoubt	S15/373	1864	Redoubt	
4.25	Alexandra West Redoubt	S15/334	1864	Redoubt	
4.26	Fort Newcastle	S14/190	late 1860s	Redoubt	
4.27	Harapepe Blockhouse	S15/381	1860s	Blockhouse	
4.28	Harapepe Redoubt	S15/354	1865	Redoubt	
4.29	<i>Mangaotama earthwork</i>	S15/31	1864?	Earthwork	
4.30	Ngahinapouri Redoubt	S15/350	1864	Redoubt	
4.31	Ngaruawahia Redoubt	S14/181	1863	Redoubt	
4.32	<i>Ngaruawahia Maori defences</i>	S14/187	1863		Pā / rifle-pits
4.33	Paterangi	S15/61	1864		Pā
4.34	Paterangi Redoubt	S15/75	1864	Redoubt	
4.35	Pikiarero	S14/181	1863		Pā
4.36	Pikopiko	S15/62	1864		Pā
4.37	<i>Te Pahu redoubt</i>	S15/38	1864	Redoubt	

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4.38	Te Rore Redoubt	S15/63	1864	Redoubt	
4.39	<i>Te Rore Redoubt</i>	S15/71	1864	Redoubt	
4.40	Te Rore Piquet	S15/311	1864	Redoubt	
4.41	<i>Te Rore Pā</i>	S15/279	1864		Pā
4.42	Waddy's Forward Post	S15/348	1864	Redoubt	
4.43	Waddy's Redoubt	S15/351	1864	Redoubt	
4.44	Waiari	S15/53	1864		Pā
4.45	Waiari Redoubt	S15/74	1864	Redoubt	
4.46	Whatawhata Redoubt	S14/74	1864	Redoubt/stockade	
	Fortifications—24	Sites recorded—24		18—Pākehā	Māori—6
HAMILTON AND WAIKATO RIVER					
4.47	Cambridge Redoubt	S15/320	1864	Redoubt	
4.48	Crow's Nest Redoubt	T15/4	1864	Redoubt	
4.49	Firth Tower		1882	Fortified tower	
4.50	Galloway Redoubt	S14/95	1868	Redoubt	
4.51	Hamilton A.C. Magazine	S14/57	1873	Earthwork	
4.52	Hamilton East Redoubt	S14/72	1864	Redoubt	
4.53	Hamilton West Redoubt	S14/57	1864	Redoubt	
4.54	Kirikiroa Redoubt	S14/45	1864?	Redoubt	
4.55	Pukerimu Redoubt (1)	S15/41	1864	Redoubt	
4.56	Pukerimu Redoubt (2)	S15/99	1864	Redoubt	
4.57	Te Tiki-o-te-Ihingarangi	T15/4	1864		Pā
	Fortifications—11	Sites recorded—10		10—Pākehā	Māori—1
TE AWAMUTU AND DISTRICTS					
4.58	40th Regiment Redoubt	S15/173	1864	Redoubt	
4.59	57th Regiment Redoubt	S15/380	1864	Redoubt	
4.60	65th Regiment Redoubt	S15/338	1864	Redoubt	
4.61	Ford Redoubt	S15/233	1864	Redoubt	
4.62	Hairini	S15/326	1864		Earthwork/fence
4.63	Hairini Picket	S15/379	1864	Redoubt	
4.64	Haurua		1864		Pā
4.65	Kihikihi Redoubt	S15/235	1864	Redoubt	
4.66	Kihikihi Stockade	S15/236	1860s	Stockade	
4.67	Ohaupo	S15/237	1864		Pā
4.68	Ohaupo Redoubt	S15/11	1864	Redoubt	
4.69	Orakau	S15/103	1864		Pā
4.70	Orakau Blockhouse	S15/346	1871	Blockhouse	
4.71	<i>Orakau sap</i>	S15/347	1864	Sap	
4.72	Paekuku Blockhouse	S15/343	1873	Blockhouse	
4.73	Paratui	S16/226	1864		Pā
4.74	Rangiaowhia Redoubt	S15/234	1864	Redoubt	
4.75	Rangiatea	S15/355	1864		Pā
4.76	Roto-o-Rangi	S15/344	1864?		Pā
4.77	Rotoorangi Blockhouse		1873	Blockhouse	
4.78	Rotoorangi Redoubt	S15/54	1873	Redoubt	
4.79	Te Roto-Marama		1864		Pā
	Fortifications—22	Sites recorded—19		14—Pākehā	Māori—8
WAIKATO WEST COAST					
4.80	Kawhia A.C. Camp	R15/498	1883	Blockhouse	
4.81	Raglan Redoubt	R14/341	1863	Redoubt	
4.82	Waitetuna Redoubt	R14/133	1863	Redoubt	
	Fortifications—3	Sites recorded—3		3—Pākehā	Māori—0

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WAIKATO TOTALS:					
Fortifications—82		Sites recorded—78		59—Pākehā	Māori—23
Chapter 5: BAY OF PLENTY					
TAURANGA AND DISTRICT					
5.1	Aongatete Blockhouse	U14/1001	Late 1860s	Blockhouse	
5.2	Durham Redoubt	U14/433	1864	Redoubt	
5.3	Fort Colville	V14/6	1864	Redoubt	
5.4	Gate Pā Redoubt	U14/192	1864	Redoubt	
5.5	Judea Redoubt	U14/336	1864	Redoubt	
5.6	<i>Maketu rifle-pits (1)</i>	V14/9	1864		<i>Rifle-pits</i>
5.7	<i>Maketu rifle-pits (2)</i>	V14/19	1864		<i>Rifle-pits</i>
5.8	Moerangi	U15/119	1867		Pā
5.9	Monmouth Redoubt	U14/174	1864	Redoubt	
5.10	Omanawa Redoubt	U14/210	1867	Redoubt	
5.11	Pukehinahina (Gate Pā)	U14/192	1864		Pā
5.12	Pye's Pa Redoubt	U14/64	1867	Redoubt	
5.13	Tawhiti Nui	U14/160	1864		Pā
5.14	Te Irihanga	U14/328	1867		Pā
5.15	Te Papa Camp	U14/3171	1864	Earthwork	
5.16	Te Ranga	U14/191	1864		Pā
5.17	Waoku	U15/146	1864		Pā
Fortifications—17		Sites recorded—17		9—Pākehā	Māori—8
ROTORUA AND DISTRICT					
5.18	Kaiteriria	U16/3	1870		Pā
5.19	Maharo Redoubt		1867	Redoubt	
5.20	Puraku	U15/49	1867		Pā
5.21	Te Niho-o-te-Kiore		early 1870s	Redoubt	
Fortifications—4		Sites recorded—2		0—Pākehā	Māori—4
EASTERN BAY OF PLENTY					
5.22	<i>Kutarere gun-fighter pa</i>	W15/170	1860s-70s		Pā
5.23	Oheu		1865		Pā
5.24	Omeheu		1865		Pā
5.25	Opotiki Redoubt	W15/884	1865	Redoubt	
5.26	Otamauru		1865		Pā
5.27	Otara Blockhouse		1869?	Blockhouse	
5.28	Pa-harakeke	V15/159	1865		Pā
5.29	Papaka	W15/10	?		Pā
5.30	Parawai	V15/46, 48, 50	1865		Pā / rifle-pits
5.31	Rauporoa	W15/35	1869		Pā
5.32	Te Matapihi	V15/14	1865		Pā
5.33	Te Paripari	W15/23	1865		Pā
5.34	Te Poronu Redoubt	W15/94	1868	Redoubt	
5.35	<i>Te Poronu rifle-pits</i>	W15/97	1868		Rifle-pits
5.36	Te Puia		1865		Pā
5.37	Te Tarata	W15/155	1865		Pā
5.38	Te Teko	V15/158	1865		Pā
5.39	Waioeka Redoubt		1867	Redoubt	
Fortifications—18		Sites recorded—12		4—Pākehā	Māori—14
UREWERA AND ITS APPROACHES					
5.40	Fort Alfred	V15/416	1869	Redoubt?	

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5.41	Fort Clarke	V16/265	1869	Redoubt	
5.42	Fort Galatea (1)	V17/8	1869	Redoubt	
5.43	Fort Galatea (2)	V17/6	1875	Redoubt	
5.44	Hinemoki (1)	V18/12	1865		Pā
5.45	Hinemoki (2)	V18/33	1865		Pā
5.46	Karamuramu	V17/7	1869	Redoubt	
5.47	Kohi-a-tau		1871		Redoubt
5.48	Kohimarama		1871		Redoubt
5.49	Koko Tahī	V17/4	1869		Pā
5.50	Okupu	V17/13	1865		Pā
5.51	Orangikawa		1869		Pā
5.52	Tauaroa		1869		Pā
5.53	Te Harema	V17/12	1869		Pā
5.54	Te Puhī a Kapu	V17/11	1869		Pā
5.55	Te Tapiri	V17/33	1865		Pā
5.56	Te Tuahu-a-te-Atua	V17/18	1865		Pā
		Fortifications—17	Sites recorded—13	5—Pākehā	Māori—12
BAY OF PLENTY TOTALS:					
		Fortifications—56	Sites recorded—44	18—Pākehā	Māori—38

Chapter 6: CENTRAL NORTH ISLAND

NORTH END OF LAKE					
6.1	Opepe Redoubt	U18/29	1870	Redoubt/stockade	
6.2	Pahautea Stockade	U18/95	1870	Stockade	
6.3	Runanga Stockade	V19/14	1870	Stockade	
6.4	Tapuae-haruru Redoubt	U18/2	1870	Redoubt	
6.5	Tarawera Stockade	V19/26	1870	Stockade	
6.6	Te Haroto Blockhouse	V19/26	1869	Blockhouse	
6.7	Titiokura Stockade	V20/76	1869	Stockade	
		fortifications—7	sites recorded—7	7—Pākehā	Māori—0
SOUTH END OF LAKE					
6.8	Auahitotara		1880		Pā
6.9	Donnelly's Fort	U21/1	ca 1881		Pā
6.10	<i>Mangaohane earthwork</i>	U21/2	ca 1881		Pā
6.11	Poutu	T19/167	1869?		Rifle-pits
6.12	Poutu Redoubt	T19/166	1869	Redoubt	
6.13	Tauranga Taupo		1869		Pā
6.14	Te Ponanga	T19/61, 71	1869		Rifle-pits
6.15	Te Porere (1)	T19/55, 116	1869		Pā
6.16	Te Porere (2)	T19/56	1869		Pā
6.17	Te Wehēngaiti	T19/41	1869		Pā
6.18	Waiu (1)	T21/1	1880		Pā
6.19	Waiu (2)	T21/2	1880		Pā
		fortifications—12	sites recorded—9	1—Pākehā	Māori—11
CENTRAL NORTH ISLAND TOTALS:					
		fortifications—19	sites recorded—17	8—Pākehā	Māori—11

Chapter 7: POVERTY BAY AND EAST COAST

POVERTY BAY					
7.1	Crow's Nest	X17/32	1868	Earthwork	
7.2	Fort Richmond	X17/34	1868	Earthwork	

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7.3	<i>Gisborne trench</i>	Y18/426	1869	Earthwork	
7.4	<i>Makaretu rifle-pits</i>	X17/33	1868		Rifle-pits
7.5	Ngatapa	X17/1	1868		Pā
7.6	Pukeamionga	Y18/135	1865		Pā
7.7	Te Karetu		1868		Pā
7.8	Waerenga-a-Hika	Y18/34, 163	1865		Pā
		Fortifications—8	Sites recorded—7	3—Pākehā	Māori—5
EAST COAST					
7.9	Hungahungatoroa	Z14/91	1865		Pā
7.10	Kotare		1865		Pā
7.11	Makeronia	Z19/96	1865		Pā
7.12	Manawahikitia	Z14/102	1865		Pā
7.13	Pakairoimiromi		1865		Pā
7.14	Pukeamaru		1865		Pā
7.15	Pukemaire		1865		Pā
7.16	Pukepapa	Z16/112	1865		Pā
7.17	Tahutahupo		1865		Pā
7.18	Tautini		1865		Pā
7.19	Te Hatepe		1865		Pā
7.20	Te Mawhai		1865		Pā
7.21	Tikapa		1865		Pā
7.22	Tikitiki		1865		Pā
		Fortifications—14	Sites recorded—4	0—Pākehā	Māori—14
POVERTY BAY AND EAST COAST TOTALS:					
		Fortifications—22	Sites recorded—11	3—Pākehā	Māori—19

Chapter 8: HAWKES BAY AND WAIRARAPA

NORTHERN HAWKE'S BAY					
8.1	Hiruharama	W19/176	1869		Pā
8.2	Marumaru Stockade	X19/270	early 1870s	Stockade	
8.3	Mohaka Blockhouse	W19/200	1869	Blockhouse	
8.4	Onepoto Redoubt	W18/2	early 1870s	Redoubt	
8.5	Te Ariki Redoubt	W19/107	1869	Redoubt	
8.6	Te Huke	W19/177	1869		Pā
8.7	Tokitoki	X19/57	1865		Pā
8.8	Wairoa Redoubt	X19/287	1868	Redoubt	
		fortifications—8	sites recorded—8	5—Pākehā	Māori—3
SOUTHERN HAWKE'S BAY					
8.9	Napier Barracks		1858	Redoubt	
8.10	Patoka Hill Stockade			Stockade	
8.11	<i>Porangahau pa</i>	V24/80	1866?		Pā
8.12	Takapau Blockhouse		1864	Blockhouse	
8.13	Tikokino Blockhouse		1863	Blockhouse	
8.14	Waipawamate Stockade	V22/588	1858?	Stockade	
8.15	Waipukurau Stockade		1858?	Stockade	
		Fortifications—7	Sites recorded—2	6—Pākehā	Māori—1
WAIRARAPA					
8.16	Masterton Stockade	T26/8	1868	Stockade	
		Fortifications—1	Sites recorded—1	1—Pākehā	Māori—0
HAWKE'S BAY AND WAIRARAPA TOTALS:					
		Fortifications—16	Sites recorded—11	12—Pākehā	Māori—4

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Chapter 9: NORTH TARANAKI

NEW PLYMOUTH AND BELL BLOCK				
9.1	Bell Block Stockade	P19/159	1860	Blockhouse and stockade
9.2	Carrington Road Blockhouse	P19/175	1860	Blockhouse
9.3	Dingle's Blockhouse	P19/155	1864	Blockhouse
9.4	Egmont Village Blockhouse		1868	Blockhouse
9.5	Fort Cameron		1860	Blockhouse
9.6	Fort Herbert	P19/174	1860	Blockhouse
9.7	Fort Murray		1860	Blockhouse
9.8	Fort Niger	P19/152	1860	Blockhouse
9.9	Fort Stapp		1860	Blockhouse
9.10	Henui Blockhouse		1860	Blockhouse
9.11	Katere	P19/242	1860	Pā
9.12	Mahoetahi	Q19/114	1860	Pā
9.13	Mahoetahi Stockade	Q19/118	1860	Stockade
9.14	Marsland Hill Stockade	P19/9	1855	Stockade
9.15	Mount Eliot		1855	Earthwork
9.16	<i>New Plymouth defences</i>		1860	Earthworks/Palisade
9.17	No 2 Blockhouse		1860	Blockhouse
9.18	No 3 Blockhouse	P19/121	1860	Blockhouse
9.19	Northcroft Stockade		1860	Stockade
9.20	Puketapu Feud—15 pa incl. Te Tima	Q19/224	1850s	15 Pā
9.21	Puketotara	P19/183	1860	Pā
9.22	Puketotara Blockhouse	P19/160	1864	Blockhouse
9.23	Ratanui Blockhouse	P19/161	1864	Blockhouse
9.24	Sentry Hill Redoubt	Q19/119	1864	Redoubt
9.25	Te Oropuriri	P19/262	1860	Pā
	Fortifications—39	Sites recorded—16		20—Pākehā Māori—19
WAITARA AND DISTRICT				
9.26	Camp Waitara	Q19/90	1860	Redoubt
9.27	Huirangi		1860	Pā/rifle-pits
9.28	Huirangi Blockhouse		1865	Blockhouse
9.29	Hurirapa	Q19/88	1850s	Pā
9.30	Kairau	Q19/151	1850s	Pā
9.31	Kirikiriraumate		1860	Pā
9.32	Kotewaiamaha		1860	Pā
9.33	Manganui Blockhouse		1866	Blockhouse
9.34	Manutahi		1860	Pā
9.35	Manutahi Blockhouse		1865	blockhouse
9.36	Manutahi Redoubt		1864	redoubt
9.37	Mataitawa		1860s	Pā
9.38	Mataitawa Blockhouse	Q19/155	1865	Blockhouse
9.39	Mataitawa Redoubt	Q19/162	1864	Redoubt
9.40	Matakara Redoubt	Q19/161	1864	Redoubt/ stockade
9.41	Matarikoriko	Q19/122	1860	Pā
9.42	Matarikoriko Stockade	Q19/122	1860	Stockade
9.43	Ngataiparirua		1860	Pā
9.44	No 1 (Kairau) Redoubt	Q19/142	1860	Redoubt
9.45	No 2 Redoubt	Q19/143	1861	Redoubt
9.46	No 3 Redoubt	Q19/144	1861	Redoubt
9.47	No 4 Redoubt	Q19/145	1861	Redoubt
9.48	No 5 Redoubt	Q19/146	1861	Redoubt

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9.49	No 6 (Huirangi) Redoubt	Q19/147	1861	Redoubt	
9.50	No 7 Redoubt	Q19/148	1861	Redoubt	
9.51	No 8 Redoubt	Q19/149	1861	Redoubt	
9.52	Onukukaitara	Q19/130	1860		Pā
9.53	Pratt's Sap	Q19/70	1860	Sap	
9.54	Puketakauere	Q19/120	1860		Pā
9.55	Puketakauere Stockade	Q19/130	1860	Stockade	
9.56	Te Arei		1861		Pā
9.57	Te Arei Blockhouse	Q19/154	1869	Blockhouse	
9.58	Te Arei Redoubt	Q19/163	1864	Redoubt	
9.59	Te Kohia	Q19/129	1860		Pā
9.60	Te Tutu	Q19/150	1861		Pā
9.61	Waitara Blockhouse	Q19/45	1860	Blockhouse	
	Fortifications—36	Sites recorded—25		22—Pākehā	Māori—14
NORTH OF WAITARA RIVER					
9.62	Kaipikari		1864		Pā
9.63	Mimi Stockade	Q19/60	1869	Stockade	
9.64	<i>No 2 Company Redoubt</i>	Q19/165	1865	Redoubt	
9.65	Papatiki Redoubt	Q18/40	1869	Redoubt	
9.66	Pukearuhe Redoubt	Q18/80	1865	Redoubt	
9.67	Takapu Redoubt	Q19/164	1869	Redoubt	
9.68	Tikorangi Redoubt	Q19/153	1865	Redoubt	
9.69	Tupari		1869		Pā
9.70	<i>Urenui Redoubt</i>	Q19/27	1865	Redoubt	
9.71	<i>Urenui north redoubt</i>	Q19/224	1879	Redoubt	
9.72	Urenui earthwork		1860s-70s	Earthwork	
9.73	Waiti Redoubt	Q18/41	1869	Redoubt	
	Fortifications—12	Sites recorded—9		10—Pākehā	Māori—2
OMATA AND OAKURA DISTRICTS					
9.74	Ahuahu	P19/109	1864		Pā
9.75	Ahu Ahu Blockhouse		1864	Blockhouse	
9.76	Allen's Hill Blockhouse	P19/32	1864	Blockhouse	
9.77	Fort Robert	P19/20	1863	Redoubt	
9.78	Kaipopo	P19/120	1860		Pā
9.79	Kaitake	P19/98	1864		Pā
9.80	Kaitake Redoubt	P19/37	1864	Redoubt	
9.81	Lower Kaitake Blockhouse	P19/45	1864	Blockhouse	
9.82	Oakura A.C. Redoubt	P19/34	1879	Redoubt	
9.83	Omata Stockade	P19/35	1860	Stockade	
9.84	Pahitere Redoubt	P19/23	1864	Redoubt	
9.85	Poutoko Blockhouse		1864	Blockhouse	
9.86	St Andrew's Redoubt	P19/38	1863	Redoubt	
9.87	St Patrick's Redoubt	P19/19	1863	Redoubt	
9.88	Timaru Redoubt	P19/43	1864	Redoubt	
9.89	Tuahukino Blockhouse		1865	Blockhouse	
9.90	Waireka Camp	P19/36	1860	Redoubt	
9.91	<i>Waireka pa</i>		1860		Pā/rifle-pits
9.92	<i>Waireka rifle-pits</i>	P19/292	1860		Rifle-pits
	fortifications—19	sites recorded—15		14—Pākehā	Māori—5
TATARAMAKA AND OKATO DISTRICTS					
9.93	Bayly's Farm A.C. Camp	P19/41	1879	Redoubt	
9.94	Camp Parawaha	P19/39	1860	Earthwork	

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9.95	Crow's Nest	P19/218	1863	Redoubt	
9.96	Fort Strange	P19/44	1860	Redoubt	
9.97	Fort Turner	P19/42	1860	Redoubt	
9.98	<i>Kaihihi River sap</i>		1860	Sap	
9.99	Mataiaio	P19/105	1860		Pā
9.100	Okato Blockhouse	P19/47	1865	Blockhouse	
9.101	Orongomaihangai	P19/40	1860		Pā
9.102	Porou	P19/223	1863		Pā
9.103	Pukekakariki	P19/205	1860		Pā
9.104	St George's Redoubt	P19/44	1863	Redoubt	
9.105	Stoney River Redoubt	P19/33	1865	Redoubt	
9.106	Tataraimaka Blockhouse	P19/46	1865	Blockhouse	
9.107	<i>Tataraimaka pa—5</i>		1860		5 Pā
9.108	Te Tutu		1863		Pā
9.109	Tukitukipapa	P19/119	c. 1865		Pā
	Fortifications—21	Sites recorded—14		10—Pākehā	Māori—11
	SOUTH OF HANGATAHUA (STONEY RIVER)				
9.110	Cape Egmont Camp	P20/107	1880	stockade	
9.111	Fort Rolleston	P20/110	1881	redoubt	
9.112	Kaikahu Redoubt	P20/109	1880	redoubt?	
9.113	Nekeua		1865		Pā
9.114	Ngakumikumi Camp	P20/24	1880	redoubt	
9.115	Okeanui	P20/99	1865		Pā
9.116	Opua Camp		1880	?	
9.117	Opunake Redoubt	P20/18	1865	redoubt	
9.118	Pungarehu Camp	P20/108	1880	redoubt	
9.119	Rahotu Stockade	P20/63	1880	stockade	
9.120	Waikoukou		1866		Pā
9.121	Waitaha Camp		1880	?	
9.122	Warea	P20/92	1860		Pā
9.123	Warea Redoubt	P20/17	1865	redoubt	
9.124	Werekino Camp	P19/116	1880	redoubt	
	fortifications—15	sites recorded—11		11—Pākehā	Māori—4
	NORTH TARANAKI TOTALS:				
	fortifications—142	sites recorded—90		87—Pākehā	Māori—55

Chapter 10: SOUTH TARANAKI

10.1	Canada Redoubt		1868	Redoubt/stockade?	
10.2	Hawera Stockade		1869	Stockade	
10.3	Kakaramea Blockhouse	Q21/329	1866	Stockade	
10.4	Kakaramea Redoubt	Q21/154	1865	Redoubt	
10.5	Ketemarae	Q21/32, 33			Pā
10.6	Manaia Redoubt	P21/24	1880	Redoubt	
10.7	Manawapou Redoubt	Q21/153	1865	Redoubt	
10.8	Mangamanga	Q21/34	1860s		Pā
10.9	Manutahi Redoubt		1865	Redoubt	
10.10	Meremere		1866		Pā
10.11	Mokoia Redoubt		1865	Redoubt	
10.12	Normanby Redoubt	Q21/372	1879	Redoubt	
10.13	Ohawe Redoubt		1865	Redoubt	
10.14	Okautiro Redoubt	Q21/232	1867	Redoubt	
10.15	Otapawa	Q21/123	1866		Pā

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Appendix 1 continued

10.16	Patea Blockhouse		1868	Blockhouse	
10.17	Patea Redoubt	Q22/10	1865	Redoubt	
10.18	Patea Redoubt (south)	Q22/9	1865	Redoubt	
10.19	<i>Patea River pa</i>	Q21/158	1868?		Pā
10.20	Rangitoto Redoubt		1865	Redoubt	
10.21	Tangahoe Redoubt	Q21/152	1865	Redoubt	
10.22	Tauranga-Riri		1866		Pā
10.23	Te Ngutu o te Manu		1867		Pā
10.24	Tirotiromoana		1866		Pā
10.25	Turuturumokai Redoubt	Q21/328	1867	Redoubt	
10.26	Waihi Redoubt	Q21/151	1866	Redoubt/stockade	
10.27	Waingongoro Redoubt	Q21/374	1865	Redoubt	
10.28	Waukina	Q21/29	1860s-70s		Pā
10.29	Whakamara				Pā

SOUTH TARANAKI TOTALS:

Fortifications—29

Sites recorded—17

19—Pākehā

Māori—10

Chapter 11: WHANGANUI

THE TOWN

11.1	Albuera Redoubt		1860s	Redoubt	
11.2	Aramoho Redoubt		?	Redoubt	
11.3	Castlecliff Redoubt		1868	Redoubt/blockhouse?	
11.4	Gunboat Stockade		1847	Stockade	
11.5	Lower Stockade		1846	Stockade	
11.6	Nixon's Redoubt		1868	Redoubt	
11.7	Rutland Stockade	R22/440	1846	Stockade	
11.8	<i>St John's Wood rifle-pits</i>		1847		Rifle-pits
11.9	York Stockade	R22/253	1847	Stockade	

Fortifications—9

Sites recorded—2

8—Pākehā

Māori—1

WHANGANUI RIVER

11.10	Buckthought's Redoubt	S22/43	1868	Redoubt	
11.11	Koroniti (Corinth) Stockade		1865	Stockade	
11.12	Missionary Road Redoubt		1868	Redoubt	
11.13	Nga Mokamokai	S21/5	1865		Pā
11.14	No 1 Redoubt	R21/1	1865	Redoubt	
11.15	No 2 Redoubt		1865	Redoubt	
11.16	No 3 Redoubt		1865	Redoubt	
11.17	Parikino Redoubt	S22/50	1865	Redoubt	
11.18	Pukehinau	R20/1	1865		Pā
11.19	Suffren's Redoubt	S22/37	1868	Redoubt	
11.20	Tawhitinui Redoubt		1865	Redoubt	

Fortifications—11

Sites recorded—6

9—Pākehā

Māori—2

NORTH TO PATEA

11.21	Alexander's Farm Redoubt	R22/145	1864	Redoubt	
11.22	Bluff Redoubt		1865	Redoubt	
11.23	Bryce's Redoubt	R22/6	1868	Redoubt	
11.24	<i>Kai Iwi Redoubt: R22/417</i>	R22/417	?	Redoubt	
11.25	Lyon's Redoubt: R22/146	R22/146	1868	Redoubt	
11.26	Moturoa		1868		Pā
11.27	<i>Moturoa attacking trenches</i>		1868	Earthworks	
11.28	<i>Nukumaru Picket (1)</i>	R22/106	1865	Redoubt	
11.29	<i>Nukumaru Picket (2)</i>	R22/107	1865	Redoubt	

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Appendix 1 continued

11.30	<i>Nukumaru Picket</i> (3)	R22/108	1865	Redoubt	
11.31	Nukumaru Redoubt	R22/109	1865	Redoubt	
11.32	Oika	Q22/28	1860s?		Pā
11.33	Okotuku		1868		Pā
11.34	Peake's Redoubt	R22/419	?	Redoubt	
11.35	Stewart's Redoubt	R22/148	1864-65	Redoubt	
11.36	Tauranga Ika	R22/110	1868-69		Pā
11.37	<i>Tauranga Ika attacking trenches</i>		1869	Earthworks	
11.38	Te Putahi	Q21/209	1866		Pā
11.39	Trafford's Redoubt	R22/5	1868	Redoubt	
11.40	Wairoa Redoubt	R22/455	1867	Redoubt	
11.41	Waitotara Redoubt	R22/117	1865	Redoubt	
11.42	Weraroa	R22/66	1865		Pā
11.43	Weraroa Redoubt	R22/65	1865	Redoubt	
11.44	Woodall's Redoubt	R22/147	1864-65	Redoubt	
		Fortifications—24	Sites recorded—19	18—Pākehā	Māori—6
SOUTH—INCLUDING RANGITIKEI AND MANAWATU					
11.45	Austin's Redoubt		1868	Redoubt	
11.46	Bryce's Redoubt		1868	Redoubt	
11.47	Hassard's Redoubt	S23/94	1868?	Redoubt	
11.48	Hogg's Redoubt	S23/93	1868	Redoubt	
11.49	Matthew's Redoubt	S23/95	1868	Redoubt	
11.50	Marangai Blockhouse		1868	Blockhouse	
11.51	McDonald's Redoubt	S22/125	1868	Redoubt	
11.52	Nga Haere	S25/60	1872		Pā
11.53	<i>Parewanui</i>	S23/4	1868		Pā
11.54	Pipiriki	S25/51	1872		Pā
11.55	Robert's Redoubt	S23/96	1868	Redoubt	
11.56	Ross's Redoubt	S23/5	1868	Redoubt	
11.57	Strachan's Cave	S22/124	1860s	Cave	
11.58	Turakina Redoubt	S23/92	1868	Redoubt	
11.59	Willis's Redoubt	S23/9	1868	Redoubt	
		fortifications—15	sites recorded—12	12—Pākehā	Māori—3
WHANGANUI TOTALS:					
		Fortifications—59	Sites recorded—39	47—Pākehā	Māori—12

Chapter 12: WELLINGTON AND DISTRICT

WELLINGTON					
12.1	Fort Thorndon		1845	Redoubt	
12.2	Karori Stockade		1846	Stockade	
12.3	Te Aro Redoubt		1845	Earthwork	
12.4	Thorndon Redoubt		1843	Redoubt	
12.5	Waterloo Redoubt		1843	Earthwork	
		Fortifications—5	Sites recorded—1	5—Pākehā	Māori—0
HUTT VALLEY					
12.6	Boulcott's Farm Stockade		1846	Stockade	
12.7	Fort Richmond		1845	Stockade	
12.8	Hutt Stockade		1860-61	Stockade	
12.9	Taita Stockade		1846	Stockade	
12.10	Upper Hutt Stockade	R27/146	1860-61	Stockade	
PORIRUA ROAD AND DISTRICT					

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Appendix 1 continued

12.11	Clifford's Stockade	R27/235	1846	Stockade	
12.12	Elliot's Stockade (1)	R27/242	1846	Stockade	
12.13	Elliot's Stockade (2)		1846	Stockade	
12.14	Fort Strode	R26/258	1846	Redoubt	
12.15	Horokiri	R26/246	1846		Pā
12.16	Leigh's Stockade	R27/238	1846	Stockade	
12.17	Matai-Taua	R27/135	1846		Pā
12.18	McCoy's Stockade	R27/236	1846	Stockade	
12.19	Middleton's Stockade	R27/237	1846	Stockade	
12.20	Paremata Barracks	R26/254	1846	Stone blockhouse	
12.21	Pauatahanui Stockade		1846	Stockade	
	Fortifications—11	Sites recorded—9		9—Pākehā	Māori—2
WELLINGTON AND DISTRICTS TOTAL:					
	Fortifications—21	Sites recorded—10		19—Pākehā	Māori—2

Chapter 13: SOUTH ISLAND AND CHATHAM ISLAND

SOUTH ISLAND					
13.1	Fort Arthur	O27/57	1843	Redoubt/stockade	
13.2	English Blockhouse		1843	Blockhouse	
13.3	French Blockhouse		1843	Blockhouse	
13.4	Takamatua Blockhouse		1843	Blockhouse	
CHATHAM ISLAND					
13.5	Waitangi Redoubt		1866	Redoubt	
SOUTH ISLAND AND CHATHAM ISLAND TOTAL:					
	Fortifications—5	Sites recorded—1		5—Pākehā	Māori—0