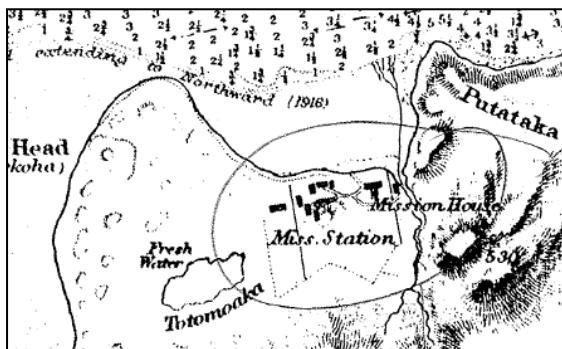


Waikato District Plan Review

Archaeological Heritage Project

Phase V



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November 2016

Executive Summary

Waikato District Council is currently drafting a new District Plan and is required to recognise and provide for the protection of New Zealand's historic heritage under the Resource Management Act 1991. To accomplish this task a multi-phased WDC Archaeological Heritage Project was commissioned. The information included in this report relates to Phase V of the project.

Phase V of the project entails the review and updating of ten archaeological sites that have been scheduled in the operative Waikato District Plan and the Franklin District Plan. The sites are reviewed using the Waikato Regional Council heritage criteria included in the Regional Policy Statement. The other task addressed in this Phase V report is the review of the three 'Battlefield Viewshafts' in Appendix C2 of the operative Waikato District Plan.

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Introduction

The Waikato District Council Archaeological Heritage Project is a multi-phased project designed to update the archaeological information in the existing Waikato District Council (WDC) Plan. This report has been prepared to document the work carried out in Phase V of the project. The focus of Phase V was on review of eight scheduled archaeological sites and three battlefield viewshaft sites. During the process of the review two additional archaeological sites were discovered that were scheduled in the Franklin District Plan as 'areas'.

This report documents the development and delivery of Phase V of the Waikato District Plan Review Archaeological Heritage Project as conceived by Simmons and Associates Ltd. and accepted by Waikato District Councils Planning Steering Committee (WDCPSC). The report includes:

- Background information and project purpose,
- The scope of work,
- Project risk analysis, and
- Methodology
- Data assessment sheets for eight scheduled archaeological sites; and
- A review of the Battlefields View Shafts.

The various phases of the Archaeological Heritage Project are summarised in the following subsection. This background information provides a context for understanding how Phase V relates to the previous phases of the project. Phase V is documented in the subsections that follow the background information.

Background Information on the Archaeological Heritage Project

The Archaeological Heritage Project was designed in response to Waikato District Council's preparation of a single district plan that unifies parts of the previous Franklin District area and Waikato District. The Archaeological Heritage Project is a phased project designed to assist Waikato District Council in heritage management. The purpose of the project was to provide a robust alert layer to assist District planning processes and property owners and update information about archaeological sites. The alert layer and site information update work was undertaken for two reasons:

- All archaeological sites in New Zealand are protected under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) regardless of whether they are recorded or not. Site damage can result in prosecution under the Act.
- Providing information about site locations through the Waikato District Plan was identified as essential for management of the resource by Council and property owners. The purpose of the alert layer was to alleviate problems that have occurred in Waikato District with development related to the destruction of archaeological sites, prosecutions, construction delays and also address future development in urban growth areas.

The focus of Phase I of the project was on individual archaeological sites and updating the archaeological information for the district recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme (SR Scheme). Phase I provide archaeological site information about the 1,378 recorded archaeological sites to local land owners and other WDC residents.

In addition at the request of the Waikato District Council Planning Steering Committee a predictive layer of archaeological sensitive areas was also supplied during Phase I of the project.

Phase II and III involved the identification, analysis and compilation of records for unrecorded archaeological sites. Phase II was based on the Ngaruawahia and Enviros Structure Plan study carried out in 2014 by Alexy Simmons and Malcolm Hutchinson. The information compiled during that work provided data for the recording of ninety-six previously unrecorded sites. These were primarily Maori Horticulture sites identified from remote sensing. Similar work was carried out in Phase III. During that phase an additional fifty-three archaeological records for previous unrecorded Maori horticultural sites outside the Ngaruawahia and Enviros Structure Plan areas were added to the Waikato District Council data base.

Phase IV involved the construction of archaeological alert overlays for commercial centres in nine District towns.

For the purposes of the alert layer and site update work an archaeological site was defined as specified in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act below.

Definition of an Archaeological Site

Section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) defines an archaeological site as:

(a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that--

(i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900;

and

(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and

(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1).

Purpose of Phase V

Review and updating information about scheduled archaeological sites in the Waikato and Franklin District operative plans. Reviewing and updating information about the three battlefield viewshaft sites in the Waikato District Plan.

Phase V Scope of Work; Archaeological Heritage Project

Eight archaeological sites are scheduled in the operative plans (Waikato District (Appendix C) and Franklin District (Section Part 8) these have not been reviewed since the plans became operative. The eight sites are to be reviewed and assessed (as required in WDC's scope of work document) using the Waikato Regional Council Policy Statement (RPS) Section 10A criteria.

In addition it was requested by the Waikato District Council Planning Steering Committee (WDCPSC) that the view shafts from Rangiriri Pa Te Wheoro's Redoubt and Meremere Pa/ Redoubt be reviewed and updated, if required.

Phase V Tasks Undertaken

Phase V Task A: Data Collection

The archaeological sites registered in the Waikato and Franklin operative district plans were identified (Appendix C and Appendix 2 respectively). Background information was collected from the NZAA SR Scheme; Heritage New Zealand's list, New Zealand History.net; Simmons & Assoc. Ltd. archaeological reports; and other sources. No field work was proposed or carried out as part of the work. Several sites were visited as part of other district archaeological projects.

Battlefield site view shaft information was collected from Appendix C2 of the Waikato District operative plan and from plan maps. Data was also obtained through consultation and a web based search about changes in the landscape that may have affected the view shafts.

Phase V Task B: Assessment

- Prepare assessment forms for eight sites scheduled by district council using the Waikato Regional Policy Statement Section 10A criteria.
- Assessing the effects of work in the 'Battlefield Viewshaft' zones on the viewshafts.

Phase V Task C: Meetings and Communications

Only one meeting was proposed at the end of the project when the results are presented. The Battlefield Viewshafts were discussed with Betty Connelly, WDCPSC in a phone conversation.

Phase V Task D: Report

The Phase V report summarises the information collection process and assessment. It includes a risk analysis register and assessment forms for the scheduled sites (Appendix A).

Phase V Products

- Project phase documentation report on the scheduled sites and Battlefield Viewshafts, including scheduled site assessment sheets.
- Monthly progress reports during the phase.

Phase V Risk Analysis, Constraints and Limitations

Risk analysis was carried out during the project inception and documented in that report. The Risk Register in Table 1 reflects minor refinements to the register at the advent of the Phase V work. For example the WDCPSC were advised of the likelihood the Phase V delivery might need to be rescheduled due to a senior staff illness that delayed the Phase III meeting and the commencement of Phase IV work.

Table 1. Risk Register for Phase V.

Risk Statement	Rank 1-5		Treatment Plan
	Likelihood	Consequence	
Bad outcome caused by table top study versus field work.	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Archaeologists and a researcher with experience in the Waikato will source the data used to inform the table top research. -The constraints intrinsic to the base data will be clearly stated and identified in the phase reports. -An advice note will be included in the phase report. This will facilitate the opportunity for a fieldwork or research based checked and updated.
Bad outcome caused by data limitations, e.g. NZAA SRS data errors and missing archaeological and historical data.	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The archaeologist will analyse the data more than once. -The limitation of the data set will be stated and identified in the phase report. -WDC will sign off on the design and content. -An advice note will be included in the phase report and on the WDC web site requesting WDC be advised of information errors. This will facilitate an opportunity for follow up fieldwork or research to verify the information and update the WDC data base.
Bad outcome caused by human analysis errors.	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Archaeologists with experience in the Waikato and Criteria 10a values will analysis the registered sites data. -An advice note will be included in the phase report and on the web site requesting WDC be advised of information errors so they can be investigated.
Bad outcome caused by an illness incapacitating senior archaeologist involved in the Phase V project for more than a week.	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Notify the WDCPSC in the monthly project report when it appears the project will be delayed by illness. -Revision of the phase deadlines. -Use of senior archaeologists with a similar skill set.

Constraints and Limitations

The Phase V project was a table top study. The assessment of the eight archaeological sites scheduled in the heritage sections of the operative Waikato and Franklin plans was based on references and photographs. The sites were not visited to assess their current condition or integrity.

The Battlefield Viewshaft sites were not visited. Research was limited to a discussion with Betty Connelly (WDCPSC), references and photographs, and a review of the sites on google earth.

Phase V Scheduled Archaeological Sites Review

Introduction

The ten sites identified in the operative Waikato District Plan and relevant sections of the Franklin District Plan are listed in Table 2. These listings are drawn from the schedules of heritage items in the operative WDC plan Appendix C and the Franklin District Plan Appendix 2. The archaeological items were listed along with historic buildings.

The sites vary substantially in age and type. Included on the schedule were World War II defensive structures in the Raglan area, Puke I Ahua Pa at Ngaruawahia, and the Maraetai Mission Station and Mrs Maunsell's grave at Port Waikato. The post 1900 World War II sites do not meet the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) Section 6 criteria because they are post 1900 sites.

The level of significance noted in Table 2 was based on assessment as a built heritage item and not an archaeological site. No level of significance was assigned for the Kernott Road Maori Garden site, Queen's Redoubt and Alexandra Redoubt.

Table 2. Scheduled Archeological Sites.

Site Name	WDC and Franklin Schedule Number	WDC Level of Significance	NZAA Site Number	Location or Area
Tank Trap WWII	100	A	S14/202	Old Mountain Road, Raglan
Maori Gardens	106	None listed	S14/164	Kernott Road, Horotiu
Pioneer Gun Turret	111	A	No site number	The Point, Ngaruawahia
Former Flour Mill Store	118	A	No site number	1A Old Taupiri Road, Ngaruawahia
Puke I Ahua Pa	135	B	S14/2	Ngaruawahia (Havelock Hill)
Pill Boxes WWII	163D	B	R14/246	Dunes Kopua, Raglan Domain
Maraetai Mission Station and Burial Site	B.18	B	R13/111	Corner of Oraeroa Marae Road and Maunsell Road, Port Waikato
Pioneer Gun Turret and War Memorial	B.20	B	No site number	Road Reserve, Corner of Roose Road and Riverbank Road Mercer
Alexandra Redoubt	D.2	None listed	R12/141	Alexandra Redoubt Road, Tuakau
Queen's Redoubt	D.7	None listed	S12/23	Great South Road, Pokeno

Methodology

Each of the scheduled sites were assessed using the RPS Section 10A criteria. The criteria are included in Appendix A.

The documentation records for each of the sites are included in Appendix A.

Data Sources

- Waikato District Plan C1 Historic Heritage Items;
- Franklin District Plan Appendix 2 Inventory of Historic Buildings, Structures, Trees and Areas;
- New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme;
- Archaeological Reports and Conservation Plans;
- Heritage New Zealand records of historic places; and
- Internet search for specific site information.

Recommendations

It is recommended that all of the existing eight currently scheduled sites be included in the Proposed Waikato District Plan.

It is recommended that:

- Puke I Ahua Pa (no.135) have the level of significance changed to an A;
- The Kernott Road Maori Garden site, Maraetai Mission Station, Alexandra Redoubt, and Queen's Redoubt be assigned an A rank; and
- The Pioneer Gun Turret at Mercer should be assigned an A rank in keeping with the Heritage New Zealand rank for this item.
- The scheduling of additional archaeological sites should also be considered. For example the Ashwell Mission Station at Kaitotehe, across the river from Taupiri.

Phase V Review of Battlefield Viewshafts

Three archaeological sites associated with the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars are identified in the operative Waikato District Plan as having view shafts that should be preserved. The battlefield site viewshafts are explained in the text of Appendix C2 and the shafts, which provide specific historic perspectives, are shown on the district plan maps for Meremere and Rangiriri.

Methodology

The information available about the Battlefield Viewshafts was collected along with data about major developments or other changes in the Meremere and Rangiriri areas that might have affected the viewshafts by blocking the line of sight.

Data Sources

- Waikato District Plan Appendix C Historic Heritage, C2 Battlefield Viewshafts.
- Planning maps for Meremere and Rangiriri.
- Information about changes in the viewshaft zones was gathered through a telephone conversation with Betty Connolly of the WDCPSC.

Appendix C2 Battlefield Viewshafts Information

The following text is drawn directly for Appendix C2 and has been augmented by inserting relevant planning maps.

Appendix C2 notes, "The Waikato District was the main stage for the first battles in the Land Wars of 1863. As a result the district contains two significant fortifications, at Meremere and Rangiriri. These pa and redoubt sites are associated with decisive battles that changed the shape of settlement in the Waikato.

The context of the sites has been largely maintained although modified by road and other surrounding development. They are located in rural farmland or in small rural villages. Site integrity has been maintained by the landscape continuity. The sites located in rural villages have not been encroached on and the villages are not unlike the camps that once surrounded these sites.

The battle sites along State Highway 1 have a high number of visitors with many school groups visiting the sites as part of the school curriculum. Site context, including view shafts, provides an understanding of the battles that were fought for control of the Waikato. When a

visitor stands on a site and looks across the landscape they revisit history. The lines of sight allow the visitor to read in the landscape the story of attack and defence."

Meremere Pa/Redoubt Significant Viewshafts/Landscapes

The Significant View Shafts/Landscapes are described as, "Views of Waikato River from Meremere (i.e. gunboats on the river), and the view north to Whangamarino (Pickards) Redoubt (i.e. shelling from gun pits below redoubt)." The WDC Plan map (Figure 1) illustrates the Meremere Pa/Redoubt viewshafts.

Meremere Pa/ Redoubt Viewshaft Review Comments

The only major change in the Meremere area have been Transit New Zealand Road works. These have had no affect on the significant viewshafts from Meremere to the Waikato River or the view north to Whangamarino (Pickards) Redoubt.

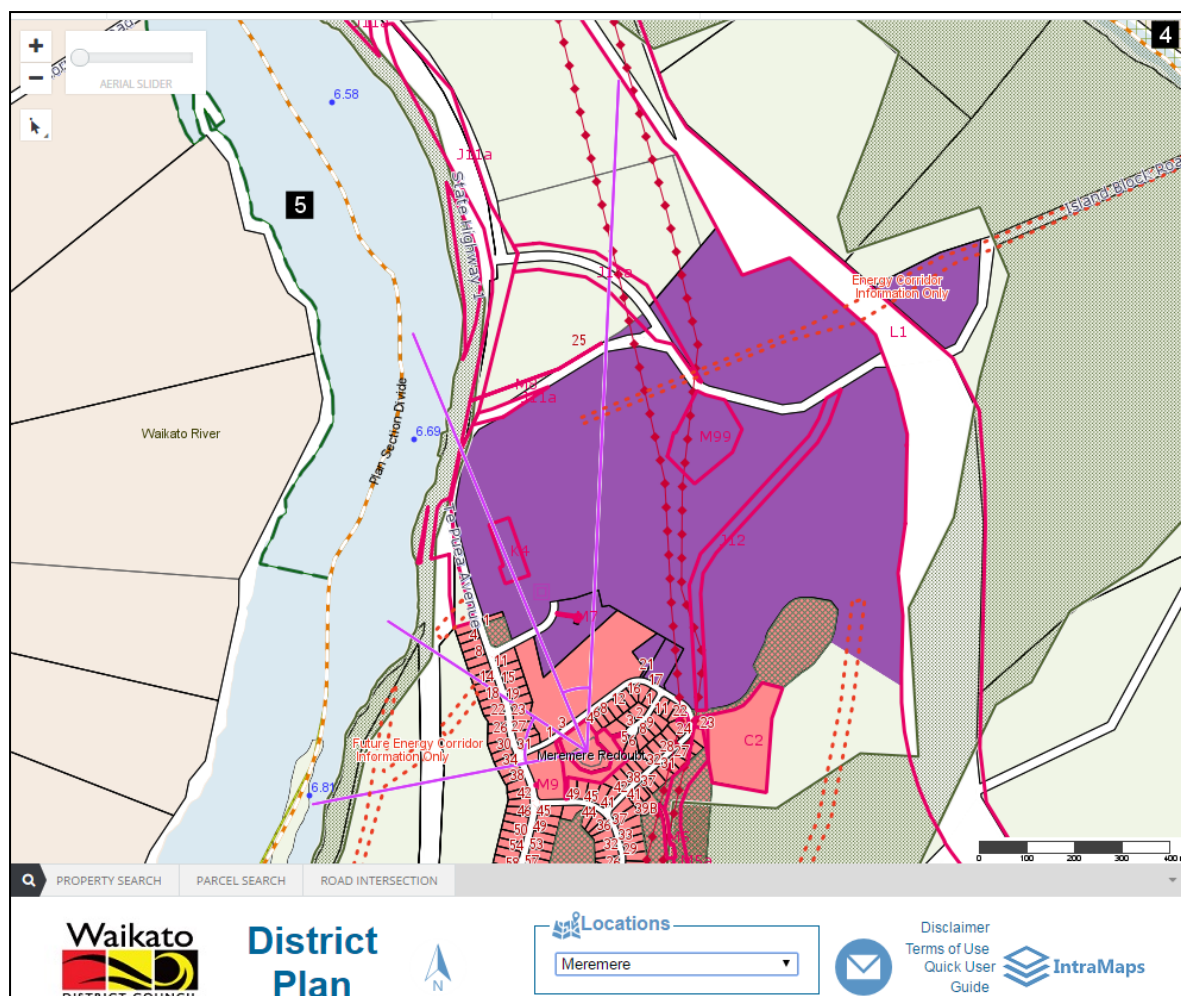


Figure 1. Meremere Significant Viewshafts/Landscape relationships; Waikato District Council.

Rangiriri Pa Significant Viewshafts/Landscapes

The Significant View Shafts/Landscapes are noted as being, “Views of Waikato River (i.e. gunboats on the river), margins of Lake Waikere (Lake Kopuura), and view north (i.e. troop advancement from the north).” The WDC Plan map (Figure 2) illustrates the viewshafts.

Rangiriri Pa Viewshaft Review Comments

The only major change in the Rangiriri area has been Transit New Zealand Road works. Transit New Zealand was aware of the significant viewshafts (Figure 3). The road work has not affected the viewshafts from Rangiriri to the Waikato River, the margins of Lake Waikere (Lake Kopuura), and the view north.

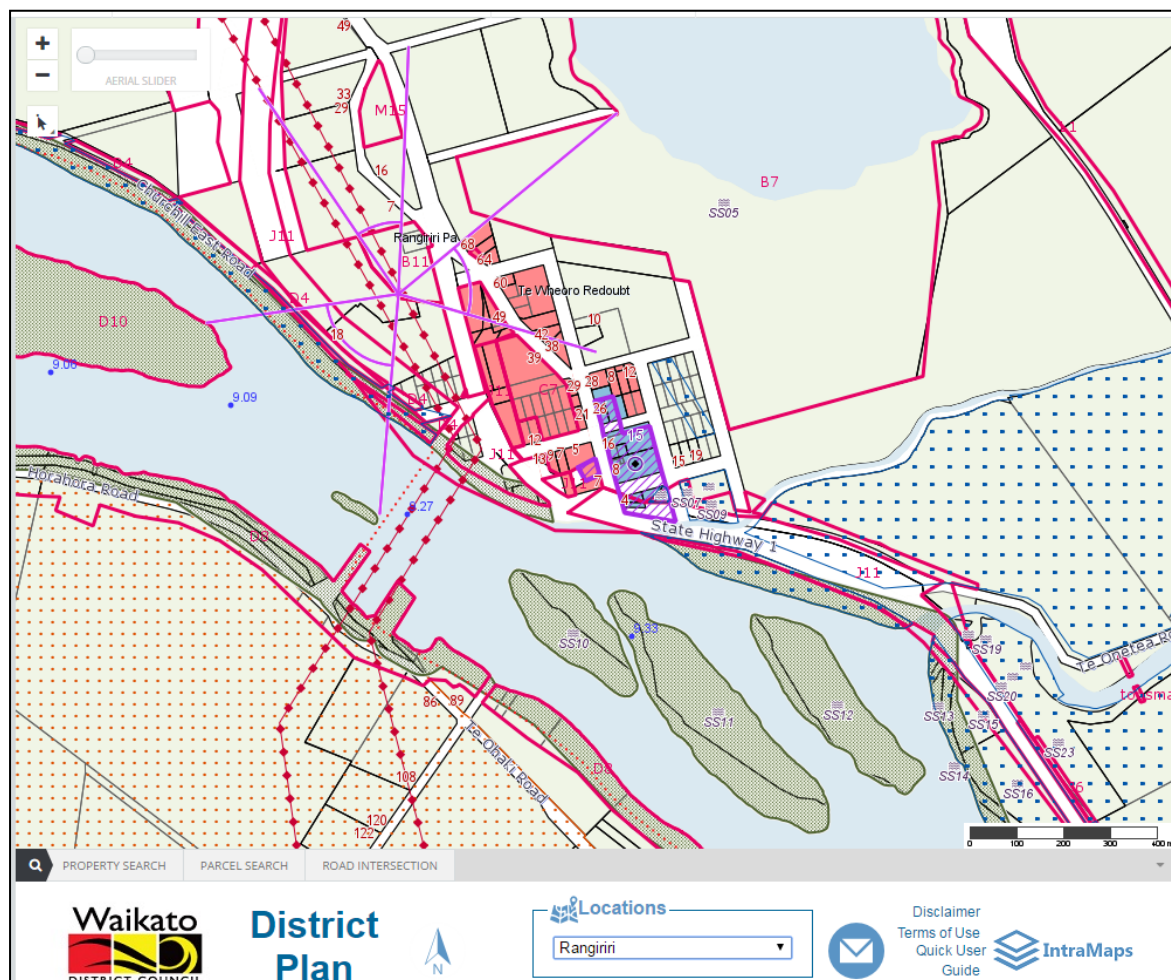


Figure 2. Rangiriri Pa Significant Viewshafts/Landscape relationships; Waikato District Council.

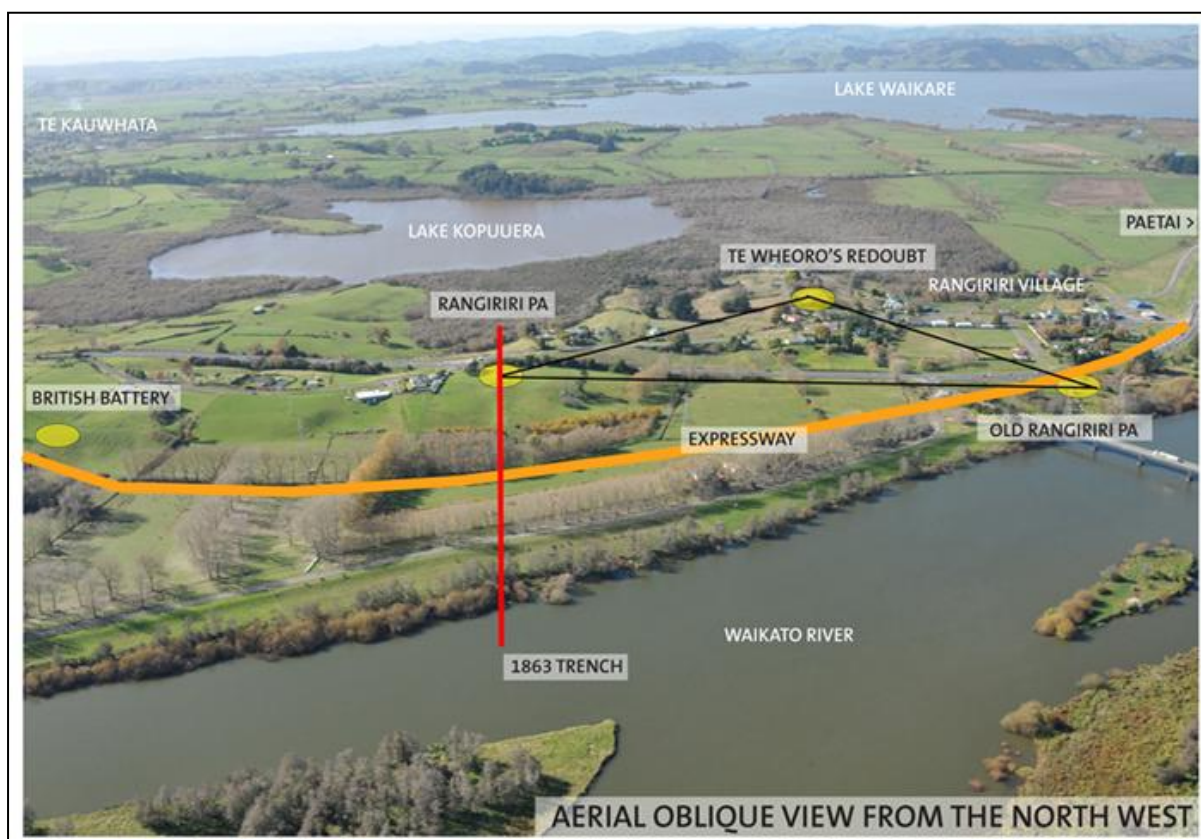


Figure 3. Relationship of Rangiriri Pa with other sites; Transit New Zealand.

Te Wheoro's Redoubt Significant Viewshafts/Landscapes

The Significant View Shafts/Landscapes from Te Waheoro's Redoubt was the "view of Rangiriri redoubt." This view was essential to the purpose of the redoubt which was to prevent reoccupation of Rangiriri Pa. The WDC Plan map (Figure 4) illustrates the viewshafts.

Te Wheoro's Redoubt Viewshaft Review Comments

The only major change in the Rangiriri area has been Transit New Zealand Road works. As was noted in reference to Rangiriri Pa, Transit New Zealand were aware of the significant viewshafts (Figure 3). The road work has not affected the viewshaft from Te Wheoro's Redoubt to Rangiriri Pa.

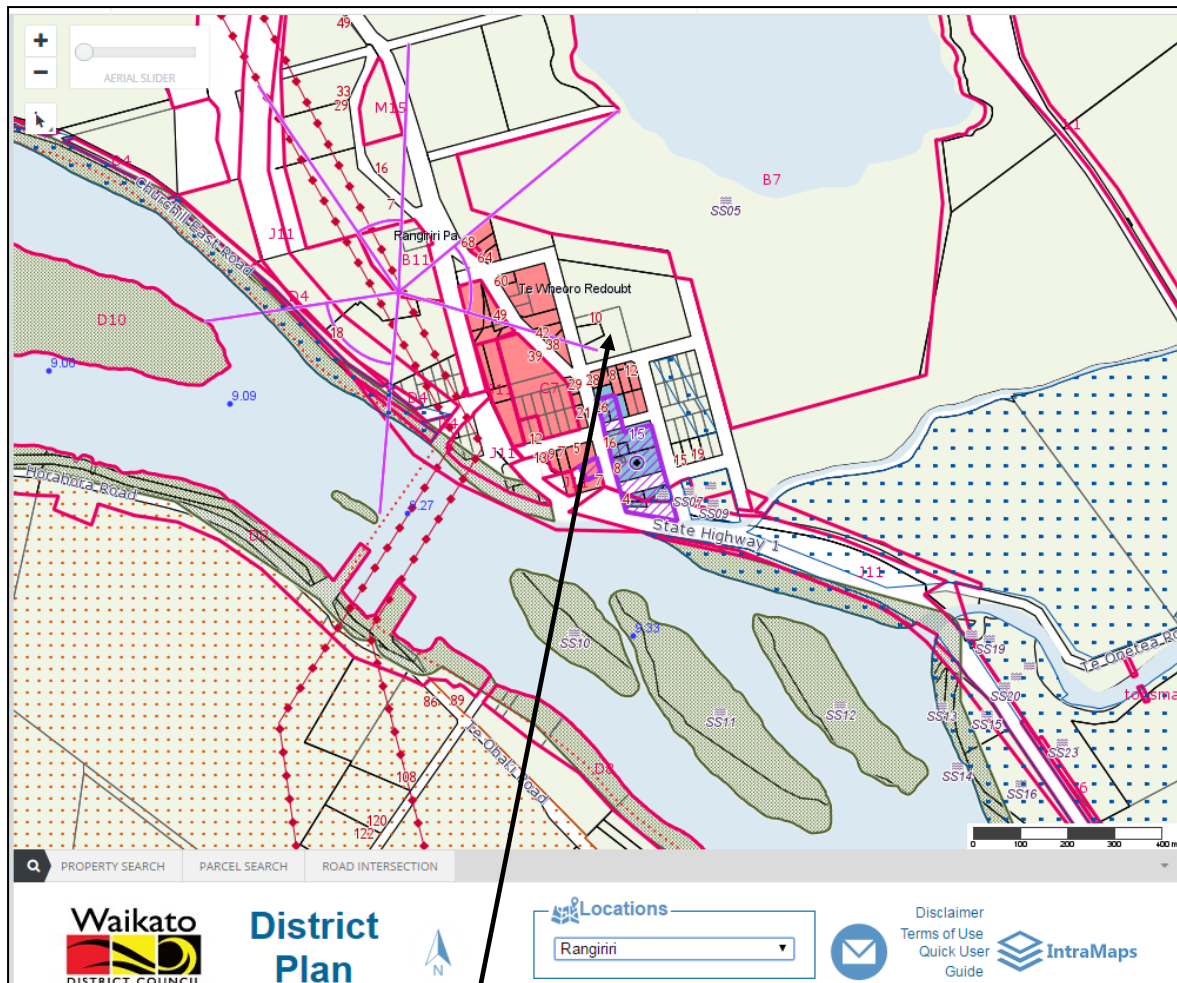


Figure 4. Te Wheoro's Redoubt Significant Viewshafts/Landscape relationships; Waikato District Council.

Battlefield Viewshaft Recommendations

It is recommended that in the Battlefield Viewshafts as described and illustrated in the operative Waikato District Plan in Appendix C2 and on WDC Plan maps be included in the Proposed Waikato District Plan.

References

Simmons, A. (2016). *Waikato District Plan Review, Archaeological Heritage Project Inception Report*. Unpublished report. On file at Waikato District Council.

Waikato District Council (2016). Waikato District Operative Plan and Franklin District Plan (relevant sections). Available at:
<https://www.waikatodistrict.govt.nz/your-council/plans-policies-and-bylaws/plans/district-plan>.

Note: References are also included at the end of each of the assessment tables in Appendix A.

Appendix A

Regional Policy Statement, 10A Historic and cultural heritage assessment criteria; Waikato Regional Council

Table 3. Historic and cultural heritage assessment criteria

Archaeological qualities	
Information	The potential of the place or area to define or expand knowledge of earlier human occupation, activities or events through investigation using archaeological methods.
Research	The potential of the place or area to provide evidence to address archaeological research questions.
Recognition or Protection	The place or area is registered by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust for its archaeological values, or is recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme, or is an 'archaeological site' as defined by the Historic Places Act 1993.
Architectural Qualities	
Style or type	The style of the building or structure is representative of a significant development period in the region or the nation. The building or structure is associated with a significant activity (for example institutional, industrial, commercial or transportation).
Design	The building or structure has distinctive or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, detail, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork, functional layout, landmark status or symbolic value.
Construction	The building or structure uses unique or uncommon building materials, or demonstrates an innovative method of construction, or is an early example of the use of a particular building technique.
Designer or Builder	The building or structure's architect, designer, engineer or builder was a notable practitioner or made a significant contribution to the region or nation.
Cultural Qualities	
Sentiment	The place or area is important as a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment.
Identity	The place or area is a context for community identity or sense of place, and provides evidence of cultural or historical continuity.
Amenity or Education	The place or area has symbolic or commemorative significance to people who use or have used it, or to the descendants of such people. The interpretative capacity of the place or area and its potential to increase understanding of past lifestyles or events.

Historic Qualities	
Associative Value	The place or area has a direct association with, or relationship to, a person, group, institution, event or activity that is of historical significance to Waikato or the nation.
Historical Pattern	The place or area is associated with broad patterns of local or national history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes, social or economic trends and activities.
Scientific Qualities	
Information	The potential for the place or area to contribute information about an historic figure, event, phase or activity.
Potential Scientific Research	The degree to which the place or area may contribute further information and the importance of the data involved, its rarity, quality or representativeness.
Technological Qualities	
Technical Achievement	The place or area shows a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular time or is associated with scientific or technical innovations or achievements.

Assessment / Recording Sheets for the Scheduled Sites

Table 4 provides a summary of the scheduled archaeological items included in this appendix. The assessment sheets for the sites shown in Table 4 are included in the following pages. The sheets follow the same sequence as the table.

Table 4. Sites Assessed in this Appendix Section.

Site Name	WDC and Franklin Schedule Number	WDC Category	Heritage New Zealand listing	NZAA Site Number
Tank Trap WWII	100	A	Not listed	S14/202
Maori Gardens at Kernott Rd.	106	None listed	Not listed	S14/164
Pioneer Gun Turret	111	A	No.756, Cat 2	No site number
Former Flour Mill Store (ruin)	118	A	NO.734, Cat 1	No site number
Puke I Ahua Pa	135A	B	Not listed	S14/2
Pill Boxes WWII	163D	B	Not listed	R14/246
Maraetai Mission Station and Burial Site	B.18	B	Not listed	R13/111
Pioneer Gun Turret and War Memorial	B.20	B	No.7647, Cat 1	No site number
Alexandra Redoubt	D.2	None listed	Not listed	R12/141
Queen's Redoubt	D.7	None listed	Not listed	S12/23

Tank Trap, No.100 (S14/202), Old Mountain Road, Raglan



Figure 5. Tank Trap, WDC No.100 (S14/202).

The Tank Trap (S14/202) near Raglan is a surviving example of the Type E log carrier. It consists of two concrete barriers, one on each side of the road with a slot to hold a barrier which would close off the roadway. On the downhill side of the road are several stout posts. These were probably inserted to prevent vehicles bypassing the trap. It was reported to be one of three examples of this type of WWII road block in July 2002. (Most of the movable road blocks were removed after the war.)

Table 5. Tank Trap, WDC No.100 (S14/202), Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Archaeological investigation has the potential to provide a great deal of information about the construction of the tank traps and monitoring of these by the Home Guard.
Research	In particular, the site has the potential to provide information about the construction process.
Recognition or protection	Recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme. The place has been recognized in the District Plan.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Type E log carrier WWII military road block.
Design	Not applicable.
Construction	Not applicable.
Designer or builder	Home Guard. Individuals involved not known.
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	A marker of the affects of WWII on the home front.
Identity	The site displays evidence of the activities of the Home Guard at Raglan.
Amenity or education	The site has potential for interpretation and use in educating about WWII on the home front and the activities of the Home Guard.
Historic qualities	
Associative value	Home Guard on the Waikato Coast.
Historical pattern	Associated with WWII history in New Zealand and part of a national pattern of home land defence.
Scientific qualities	
Information	Not applicable.
Potential scientific research	Not applicable.
Technological qualities	
Technical achievement	Not applicable.

Reference: NZ Archaeological Association Site Record S14/202.

Kernott Road Maori Garden site, No.106 (S14/164)



Figure 6. Maori Garden site, WDC No.106 (S14/164), Kernott Road.

The Kernott Road Maori Garden site (S14/164) is reported to have one hundred and twelve pits recorded with lidar elevation data with 74 being visible on remote sensing data until 2012. This dense cluster of intact borrow pits has very high potential to expand knowledge of pre-European Maori occupation of the Waikato valley, with particular reference to the practice of horticulture. These values arise in part from the excellent state of preservation of prehistoric archaeological features, albeit some have been modified by grazing and the overall landscape has been affected by the insertion of a house in the paddock where the borrow pits and gardens are located in 2012.

The archaeological sampling that took place in conjunction with excavating utilities and septic trenches for the house in the garden area in 2012 revealed that the site was intensely used, in ground, bowl shaped hollows were filled with a made soil mix and use of the area was over printed by subsequent, in ground bowl shaped hollows. A single date of 3337 \pm 25 BP the adjusted date indicates occupation in the late 1500s to mid 1600s. More dates are required to substantiate the date.

Table 6. Kernott Road Maori Garden site, WDC No.106 (S14/164), Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Archaeological investigation has the potential to provide a great deal of information about pre-European Maori horticultural activities.
Research	In particular, the site has the potential to provide information that addresses questions about the characteristics of traditional gardening practices, and expanding our (currently limited) knowledge of this class of archaeological site.
Recognition or protection	Recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme. The place has been recognized in the District Plan.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Not applicable.
Design	Not applicable.
Construction	Not applicable.
Designer or builder	Not applicable.
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	We cannot comment on matters of cultural or spiritual significance for Tangata Whenua. The place may, however, be said to have significance for all New Zealanders who share an interest in prehistory and the story of human occupation of New Zealand.
Identity	The site displays evidence of the continuity of human occupation and agricultural activities dating from before the arrival of European settlers.
Amenity or education	The site has the potential for interpretation of, and education on, matters of Maori occupation in the Waikato region prior to European contact and after.
Historic qualities	
Associative value	Tainui tangata whenua.
Historical pattern	Maori settlement patterns and land use.
Scientific qualities	
Information	The Maori Horticulture site at Kernott Road has significant potential to reveal information about the phase of human occupation and land use prior to the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars in the mid-1860s.
Potential scientific research	The potential for archaeological data about the period(s) of use, types of cultigens planted, gardening practices and other types of activities is substantial.
Technological qualities	
Technical achievement	Not applicable

References: NZ Archaeological Association Site Record S14/164, Simmons, A. (2012 and 2013) Summary of Archaeological Monitoring on Part of S14/164; Lot 5, 9 Kernot Road, Waikato District and Summary of Archaeological Monitoring on Part of S14/164; Lot 3, 49 Horotiu Bridge Road, Waikato District.

Pioneer Gun Turret at Ngaruawahia, WDC No.111



Figure 7. Pioneer Gun Turret at Ngaruawahia, WDC No.111.

The Pioneer Gun Turret is internationally significant as one of the earliest surviving examples of revolving gun turrets in the world, the first to have been produced in the Southern Hemisphere. Its sister turret at Mercer is considered a better example. The gun turret is located at the Point, between the Waikato and Waipa Rivers at Ngaruawahia.

The turret originally formed part of the colonial gunship Pioneer, an iron-clad sternwheeler paddle steamer, built by the Sydney-based Australasian Steamship Company in 1863 for military operations in the Waikato. It was the first purpose-built warship commissioned by the colonial authorities in New Zealand, following a decision by the British naval authorities to transfer most of their New Zealand-based fleet to Sydney. The vessel is said to have been designed in Auckland, and saw important service during the Waikato - or third New Zealand - War (1863-64). This included transporting troops and supplies to the battlefields, reconnoitring enemy positions, and shelling defended pas, including during the battles of Meremere and Rangariri.

Table 7. Pioneer Gun Turret at Ngaruawahia, WDC No.111, Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Not applicable.
Research	In particular, the turret has the potential to provide information about its construction process.
Recognition or protection	The turret has been recognized in the District Plan. Heritage New Zealand has listed the turret as a category 2.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Revolving gun cupolas.
Design	The Mercer gun turret was designed to include a 24-pound rotating artillery gun within a circular cupola measuring 3.6 m. in diameter and 2.4 m. high. Constructed of riveted iron plates, the cupola incorporated four artillery ports at regular intervals around its circumference, through which the gun could be fired. The turret also included 15 gun slits for rifle fire, believed to be a unique feature of the Pioneer.
Construction	Not applicable.
Designer or builder	Cowper Coles (1819-1870). Coles was a British naval officer, who is considered to have invented the spindle-less revolving gun turret in 1859. Coles' design was considered to be superior to that of the Monitor, and was first adopted by the Rolf Krake for the Danish Navy, followed by the Wivern for the American Confederate forces.
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	Not applicable.
Identity	The turret is an extant reminder of the activities of British and Colonial forces during the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars.
Amenity or education	The site has potential for interpretation and use in educating about the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars.
Historic qualities	
Associative value	The turret is historically significant for its association with the British military conquest of the Waikato in 1863-64, and the development of the colonial New Zealand navy. The memorial has spiritual and social significance for commemorating those who served and died in the First World War and other conflicts, and as a place of annual gathering on Anzac Day for over three quarters of a century. The memorial is part of broader historical and cultural landscape that includes the Waikato River and the former military Great South Road.
Historical pattern	Associated with the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars a significant turning point in the settlement of New Zealand and part of a national pattern of conflict and land confiscations arising from increased pressure from immigrants for farm land.
Scientific qualities	
Information	Not applicable.
Potential scientific research	Not applicable.
Technological qualities	
Technical achievement	The Pioneer turret incorporated two revolving gun cupolas, based on a design by Captain Cowper Coles (1819-1870). Coles was a British naval officer, who is

	<p>considered to have invented the spindle-less revolving gun turret in 1859. The cupola represented a major innovation in naval military technology, allowing gunships to fire in several directions without having to manoeuvre into a broadside position. The earliest vessel to use any form of revolving turret was the Monitor, used by the Union forces in the American Civil War in 1862.</p> <p>The Pioneer Gun Turret is technologically important as one of the earliest surviving international examples of Cowper Coles' revolving gun cupolas, and as part of the earliest purpose-built gunboat designed for New Zealand conditions.</p>
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References: Heritage New Zealand listing No.756 <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/756>;
Pioneer turret NZ Wars memorial, Ngāruawāhia, New Zealand History
<http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/pioneer-turret-nz-wars-memorial-ngaruawahia>

Former Flour Mill Store, Ngaruawahia, WDC No.118



Figure 8. Former Flour Mill Store, Ngaruawahia, WDC No.118.

The Ngaruawahia Flour Mill Store was built in 1878 to the design of architect T.H. White, who practiced in Auckland and Hamilton. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and considered to be an early example of this type of construction.

The former Flourmill Store has been described by Historic Places Trust as the “only standing remnant of one the most important colonial flour mills in the Waikato, and is a pioneering example of mass concrete construction.

It was commissioned in 1878 for use as a granary within the riverside complex at Lamb's Mill, Ngaruawahia. (The mill had been established in 1871 at the confluence of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers to grind wheat and other grains produced by Maori and other farmers.)

Promoted as the first concrete building in the Waikato, the store was erected alongside the Waikato River, close to the mill and other structures. It was designed as a two-storeyed granary, rectangular in plan, with a series of small windows lighting its upper floor. Its concrete walls were chosen for their fire- and rat-proof qualities, incorporating imported Portland cement. They also contained strands of ungalvanised barbed wire, leading its architect - T.H. White - to claim it as the earliest reinforced concrete building in the Southern Hemisphere. The subsequent history of the store is less well-known, but it was evidently used for storing finished products rather than grain after the mill was taken over by the Waikato Steam Navigation and Coal Mining Company in 1883. With the regional flour business in decline, it was then employed in association with a local revival of flax production, being part of the Walsh Brothers' operations from 1889 to around 1915. The building has since been adapted by the Ngaruawahia Regatta Association to house canoes for their annual regatta. The Association was formed in 1896 to preserve Maori customs, at a time when it was feared that they would disappear.

Table 8. Former Flour Mill Store, Ngaruawahia, WDC No.118, Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Archaeological investigation has the potential to information about the structure.
Research	In particular, the site has the potential to provide information about the operation of the flour mill of which this is the only remaining building.
Recognition or protection	The store has been recognized in the District Plan. Heritage New Zealand has listed the flour mill store as a category 1.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Not applicable.
Design	Not applicable.
Construction	Promoted as the first concrete building in the Waikato, the store was designed as a two-storeyed granary, rectangular in plan, with a series of small windows lighting its upper floor and constructed of imported Portland cement reinforced with strands of ungalvanised barbed wire. Its concrete walls were chosen for their fire- and rat-proof qualities. Its architect, T.H. White, claimed it was the earliest reinforced concrete building in the Southern Hemisphere.
Designer or builder	TH White was born at Birmingham and was educated there and in Paris before coming to New Zealand in 1863. White was an architect of some regional importance and was a pioneer in concrete construction in the 1870s. He practised

	in Auckland during 1885-6 and was in practice in Hamilton by 1893. He was responsible for the design and construction of a concrete flour mill store at Ngaruawahia (1878), Firth Tower, Matamata (1881-82), the original Bank of New Zealand building, Hamilton (1882) and St John's Presbyterian Church (now Union), Opotiki (1907).
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	Not Applicable.
Identity	Part of the identity of Ngaruawahia.
Amenity or education	The site has significant potential for interpretation of, and education on the early European settlement period in the Waikato region.
Historic qualities	
Associative value	Not applicable.
Historical pattern	Its foundation reflected a significant change in flour processing after the third New Zealand - or Waikato - War (1863-1864), with Pakeha mills replacing smaller Maori-owned operations in the region. The concrete store was erected soon after the installation of steam-operated production at the mill, demonstrating substantial investment and confidence in the plant during the economic boom of the 1870s.
Scientific qualities	
Information	Flour milling in the late 1870s.
Potential scientific research	The potential for archaeological data about this period of early contact in the Waikato and the introduction of European material culture and agricultural practices.
Technological qualities	
Technical achievement	Its concrete walls were chosen for their fire- and rat-proof qualities, incorporating imported Portland cement. They also contained strands of ungalvanised barbed wire, leading its architect - T.H. White - to claim it as the earliest reinforced concrete building in the Southern Hemisphere.

References: Heritage New Zealand listing No.734 <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/734>.

Puke I Ahua Pa, WDC 135A (S14/2)

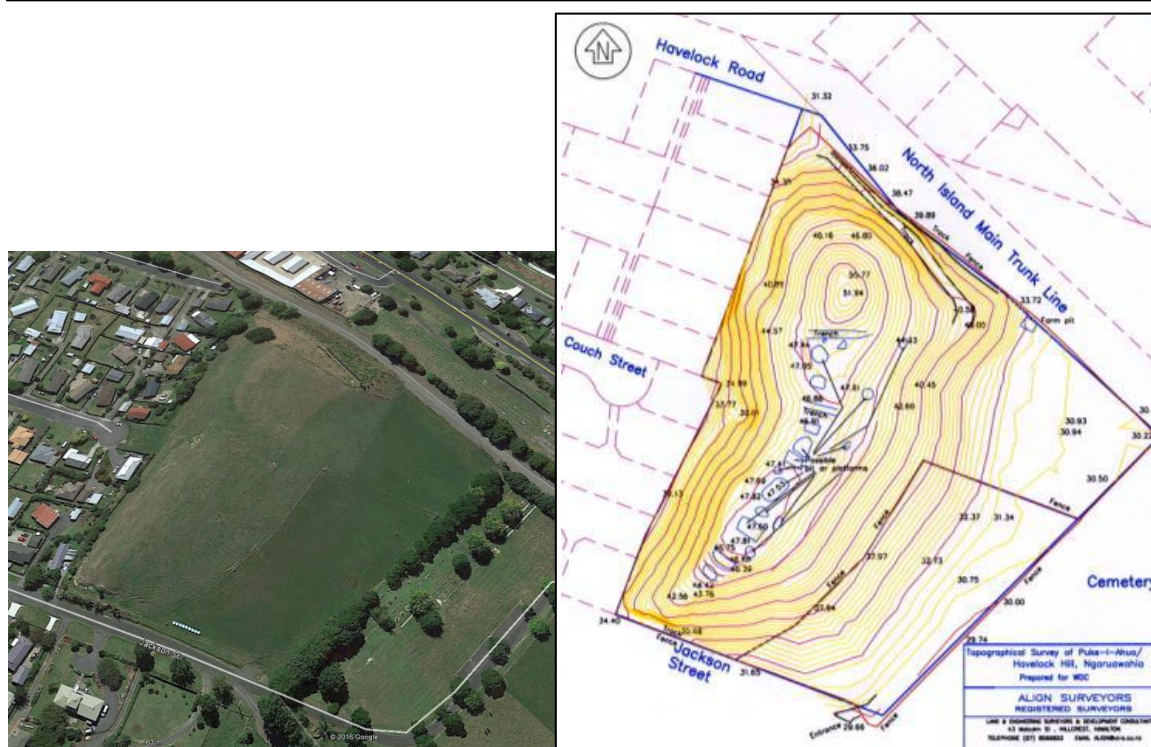


Figure 9. Puke I Ahua Pa, Ngaruawahia

Puke-I-Ahua is a landmark site. The history and naming of Ngaruawahia is rooted in the history of Puke-I-Ahua. Puke-I-Ahua was the primary pa in this part of the Waikato in the 17th century. The events that took place at Puke-I-Ahua resulted in Princess Te Puea founding nearby Turangawaewae Marae, the seat of Kingitanga.

This document provides the framework for conservation, maintenance and public interpretation of Puke-I-Ahua. The purpose of this document is to preserve the site while acknowledging the importance of the site through interpretation, public education, and public access. The interpretation is focused on maintaining the pa sites integrity. The site has been effected by past land use activities that have modified some of its features. These modification have not diminished its significance as a landmark in Tainui history.

Puke-I-Ahua's strong links to Tainui are well known. Links to later use by British and Colonial military in the 1860s are not conclusive and were probably ephemeral. The site was not modified for use as a redoubt as once suggested. The history of the site is documented in the following text.

The archaeological features visible on the surface of the site are associated with Maori occupation and use. These features include the tihi, filled in ditch, terraces and pits. Unfortunately these features are not well defined today. A 1940s era map provides an indication of other features such as ditches, and pits and terraces that are no longer evident on the site surface. The site has also been affected by railway and road cuttings. In recent times the a waharoa, palisade and interpretation signs have been erected on the area disturbed by the railway. This has assisted in marking the site and increasing peoples understanding of Puke I Ahua.

Table 9. Puke I Ahua Pa, WDC 135A (S14/2), Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Puke I Ahua Pa with its adjacent Maori Horticulture sites has very high potential to expand knowledge of pre-European Maori occupation of the Waikato valley, with particular reference to horticulture and daily life at a pa. Archaeological investigation has the potential to provide a great deal of information about pre-European Maori life.
Research	In particular, the site has the potential to provide information that addresses questions about life at the pa and traditional gardening adjacent to the pa.
Recognition or protection	Recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme. The place has been recognized in the District Plan.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Not applicable.
Design	Not applicable.
Construction	Not applicable.
Designer or builder	Not applicable.
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	We cannot comment on matters of cultural or spiritual significance for Tangata Whenua, but based on the sentiment expressed in the Conservation and Management Plan prepared for Puke I Ahua it is substantial. The place may, however, be said to have significance for all New Zealanders who share an interest in prehistory and the story of human occupation of New Zealand.
Identity	The site displays evidence of the continuity of human occupation and agricultural activities dating from before the arrival of European settlers.
Amenity or education	The site has potential for interpretation of, and education on, matters of Maori occupation in the Waikato region prior to European contact and after.

Historic qualities	
Associative value	Tainui tangata whenua.
Historical pattern	Maori settlement patterns and land use.
Scientific qualities	
Information	The potential to reveal information about tangata whenua in the Waikato and their land use prior to the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars in the mid-1860s.
Potential scientific research	The potential for archaeological data about the period(s) use, types of activities carried out, activity areas, diet, and abandonment.
Technological qualities	
Technical achievement	Not applicable

Reference: NZ Archaeological Association Site Record S14/2; Simmons,A. (2007) Puke I Ahua Conservation Plan.

Pill Boxes WWII, WDC No. 163D (R14/246)

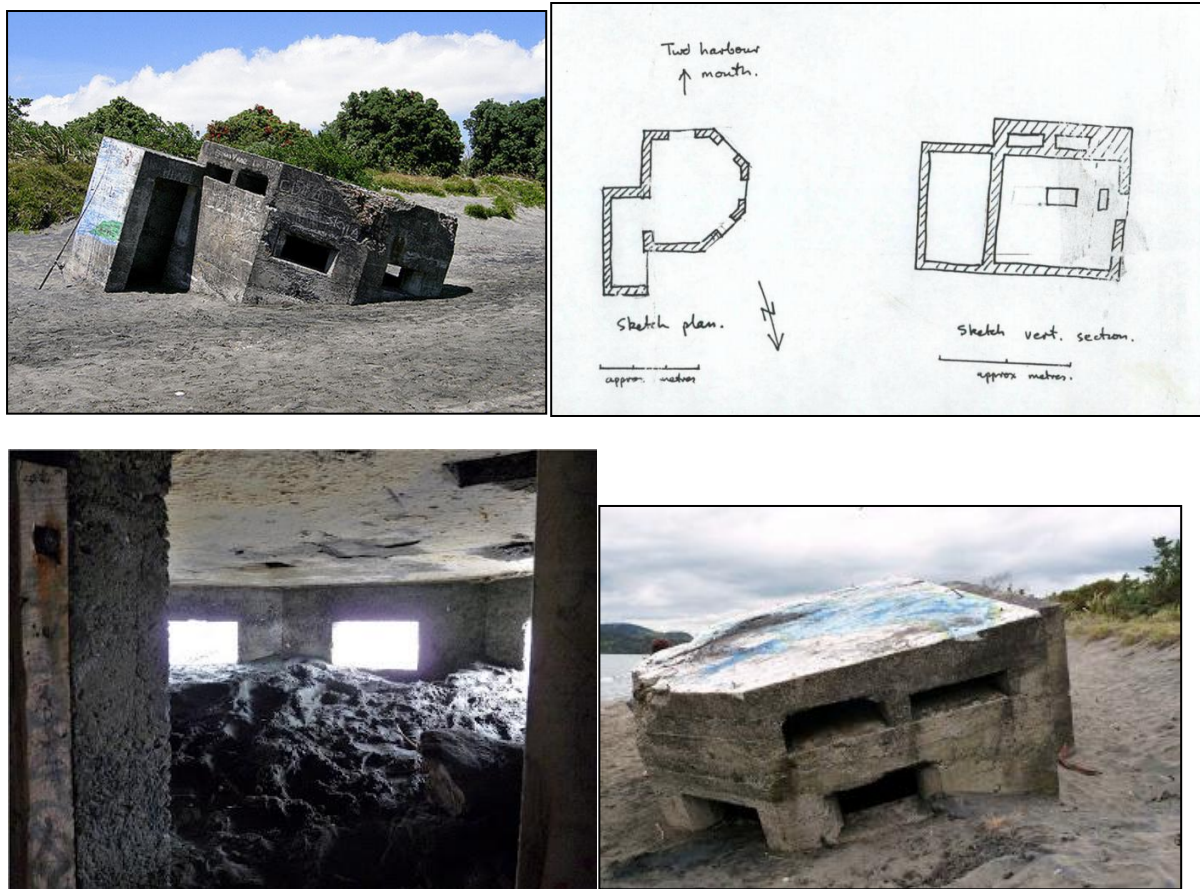


Figure 10. Pill Boxes WWII, Raglan.

The two World War II pill boxes are located on the foreshore of the Raglan camping ground, slightly seaward of a cluster of navigational beacons. They are composed of 25cm thick concrete and are about 3x4m in plan and 2.5m high. Their roof structures are double skinned with two channels passing through.

The Pillboxes are designed as concrete dug-in guard posts. They are normally equipped with loopholes through which to fire weapons. The originally jocular name arose from their perceived similarity to the cylindrical and hexagonal boxes in which medical pills were once sold. They are in effect a trench firing step, hardened to protect against small-arms fire and grenades and raised to improve the field of fire. Pillboxes are often camouflaged in order to conceal their location and to maximize the element of surprise. They may be part of a trench system, form an interlocking line of defence with other pillboxes by providing covering fire to each other (defence in depth), or they may be placed to guard strategic structures such as bridges and jetties.

They were constructed in New Zealand in two main waves: around 1885 as a response to fears of an attack by Russia, and in World War II due to fears of invasion by the Japanese. It is not known if the Raglan pill boxes were manned by regular troops or the Home Guard.

Table 10. Pill Boxes WWII, WDC No. 163D (S14/2), Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Archaeological investigation has the potential to provide information about the construction of the pill boxes and to a lesser degree their use.
Research	Research would reveal additional information about their use.
Recognition or protection	Recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme. The place has been recognized in the District Plan.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Not known. There may be specific military fortification pattern for this type of structure.
Design	Not applicable.
Construction	Not applicable.
Designer or builder	Not applicable.
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	Not applicable.
Identity	The site displays evidence of the coastal defence actions taken at Raglan during WWII.
Amenity or education	The site has potential for interpretation and use in educating about WWII on the home front.
Historic qualities	
Associative value	Not applicable.
Historical pattern	Associated with WWII history in New Zealand and part of a national pattern of home land defence.
Scientific qualities	
Information	Not applicable.
Potential scientific research	Not applicable.
Technological qualities	
Technical achievement	Not applicable.

Reference: NZ Archaeological Association Site Record R14/246.

Maraetai Mission Station and Burial Site, Port Waikato, Franklin District B.18, (R13/111).

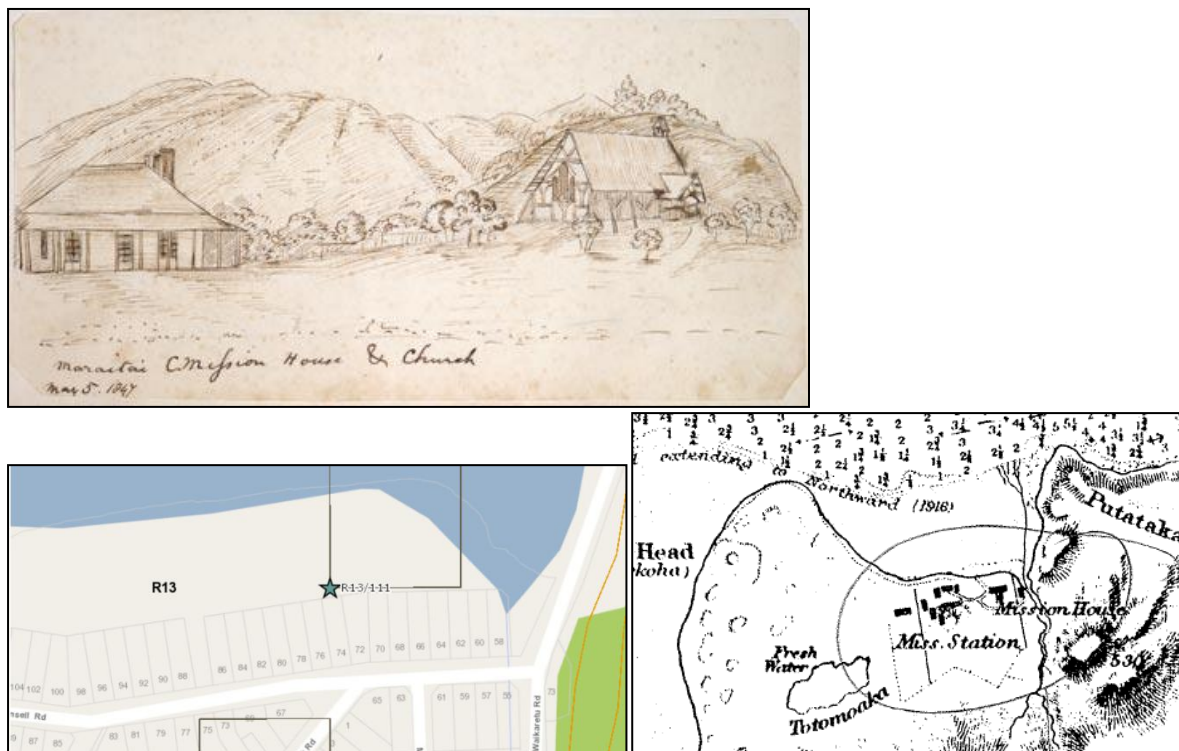


Figure 11. Maraetai Mission Station and Burial Site (R13/111), Port Waikato.

The Church Missionary Society's Maraetai Mission Station was founded in July 1837 by lay catechist William John Fairburn. The missionaries taught reading, writing, agriculture and domestic skills to local Maori. Robert Maunsell was based at Maraetai and served the surrounding region. Maunsell regarded schools as 'the pivot and springs of mission success', and by 1846 he enthusiastically supported Bishop G. A. Selwyn's self-supporting 'industrial' boarding schools, where pupils lived in European style, taking this influence back to their villages. The Maunsells established such a school at Maraetai in 1847. At its height there were over 100 pupils at the school, one of the largest of its kind. It was regarded as a model, regularly earning praise from inspectors and distinguished visitors. Assistants at the school included some long-serving Maori teachers, most notably Kaitupeka (Mary) Ngataru, and Carl Völkner and James Stack.

Susan Maunsell took charge of the girls' school as far as her health allowed. From 1851 she was assisted by Beatrice Isabella Duncan Panton. When Susan Maunsell died in October 1851, Beatrice Panton took charge of the girls' school and of the younger Maunsell children. On 30 September 1852, at Auckland, Robert Maunsell

and Beatrice Pantou were married. In 1853–54 Beatrice and Robert Maunsell ran two establishments while a new site for the school was being prepared at Kohanga, nine miles upstream.

Table 11. Maraetai Mission Station and Burial Site, Franklin District B.18 (R13/111), Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Archaeological investigation has the potential to provide a great deal of information about European and Maori interactions and relationships, the operation of a remote mission station and school, dietary patterns, and everyday life.
Research	In particular, the site has the potential to provide information about the operation of a mission station and school in a remote location.
Recognition or protection	The mission station has been recorded by the NZ Archaeological Association and scheduled in the Franklin District Plan.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Not applicable.
Design	Not applicable.
Construction	Not applicable.
Designer or builder	Not applicable.
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	We cannot comment on matters of cultural or spiritual significance for Tangata Whenua. The place may, however, be said to have significance for all New Zealanders who share an interest in the story of Maori and missionary interactions in New Zealand.
Identity	Part of the identity of Port Waikato.
Amenity or education	The site has significant potential for interpretation of, and education on the early and middle missionary period in the Waikato region.
Historic qualities	
Associative value	Anglican Church.
Historical pattern	Missionary establishments and patterns in New Zealand.
Scientific qualities	
Information	The site has potential to reveal information about the life on a mission station.
Potential scientific research	The potential for archaeological data about this period of early contact in the Waikato and the introduction of European material culture and agricultural practices.
Technological qualities	
Technical achievement	Not applicable

Reference: NZ Archaeological Association Site Record R13/111; Garrett, H.1991 *Te Manihera*.

Pioneer Gun Turret and War Memorial, Mercer, Franklin District No.B.20.



Figure 12. Pioneer Gun Turret and War Memorial at Mercer.

The Pioneer Gun Turret and War Memorial is internationally significant as one of the earliest surviving examples of revolving gun turrets in the world, and - along with its sister turret, both from the same gunship, in Ngaruawahia - also the first to have been produced in the Southern Hemisphere. Located on the banks of the Waikato River in Mercer, the circular iron turret forms a major part of a memorial unveiled in 1922, to commemorate local soldiers who fell in the First World War (1914-18). The turret originally formed part of the colonial gunship *Pioneer*, an iron-clad sternwheel paddle steamer, built by the Sydney-based Australasian Steamship Company in 1863 for military operations in the Waikato. It was the first purpose-built warship commissioned by the colonial authorities in New Zealand, following a decision by the British naval authorities to transfer most of their New Zealand-based fleet to Sydney. The vessel is said to have been designed in Auckland, and saw important service during the Waikato - or third New Zealand - War (1863-64). This included transporting troops and supplies to the battlefields, reconnoitring enemy positions, and shelling defended pas, including during the battles of Meremere and Rangariri.

Table 12. Pioneer Gun Turret and War Memorial at Mercer, Franklin No.B.20, Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Not applicable.
Research	In particular, the turret has the potential to provide information about its design and construction process.
Recognition or protection	The turret has been recognized in the District Plan. Heritage New Zealand has listed the turret as a category 1.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Revolving gun cupolas.
Design	The Mercer gun turret was designed to include a 24-pound rotating artillery gun within a circular cupola measuring 3.6 m. in diameter and 2.4 m. high. Constructed of riveted iron plates, the cupola incorporated four artillery ports at regular intervals around its circumference, through which the gun could be fired. The turret also included 15 gun slits for rifle fire, believed to be a unique feature of the Pioneer.
Construction	Not applicable.
Designer or builder	Cowper Coles (1819-1870). Coles was a British naval officer, who is considered to have invented the spindle-less revolving gun turret in 1859. Coles' design was considered to be superior to that of the Monitor, and was first adopted by the Rolf Krake for the Danish Navy, followed by the Wivern for the American Confederate forces.
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	Not applicable.
Identity	The turret is an extant reminder of the activities of British and Colonial forces during the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars.
Amenity or education	The site has potential for interpretation and use in educating about the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars.
Historic qualities	
Associative value	The turret is historically significant for its association with the British military conquest of the Waikato in 1863-64, and the development of the colonial New Zealand navy. The memorial has spiritual and social significance for commemorating those who served and died in the First World War and other conflicts, and as a place of annual gathering on Anzac Day for over three quarters of a century. The memorial is part of broader historical and cultural landscape that includes the Waikato River and the former military Great South Road.
Historical pattern	Associated with the Waiakto Campaign of the New Zealand Wars a significant turning point in the settlement of New Zealand and part of a national pattern of conflict and land confiscations arising from increased pressure from immigrants for farm land.
Scientific qualities	
Information	Not applicable.
Potential scientific research	Not applicable.
Technological qualities	

Technical achievement	<p>The Pioneer turret incorporated two revolving gun cupolas, based on a design by Captain Cowper Coles (1819-1870). Coles was a British naval officer, who is considered to have invented the spindle-less revolving gun turret in 1859. The cupola represented a major innovation in naval military technology, allowing gunships to fire in several directions without having to manoeuvre into a broadside position. The earliest vessel to use any form of revolving turret was the Monitor, used by the Union forces in the American Civil War in 1862.</p> <p>The Pioneer Gun Turret and War Memorial is technologically important as one of the earliest surviving international examples of Cowper Coles' revolving gun cupolas, and as part of the earliest purpose-built gunboat designed for New Zealand conditions. It is the best-preserved of the two surviving turrets from the Pioneer, with the other being located at nearby Ngaruawahia.</p>
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References: Heritage New Zealand listing No.7647 <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/7647>;
Mercer First World War memorial <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/mercer-first-world-war-memorial>.

Alexandra Redoubt, Tuakau, Franklin District No.D.2 (R12/141)

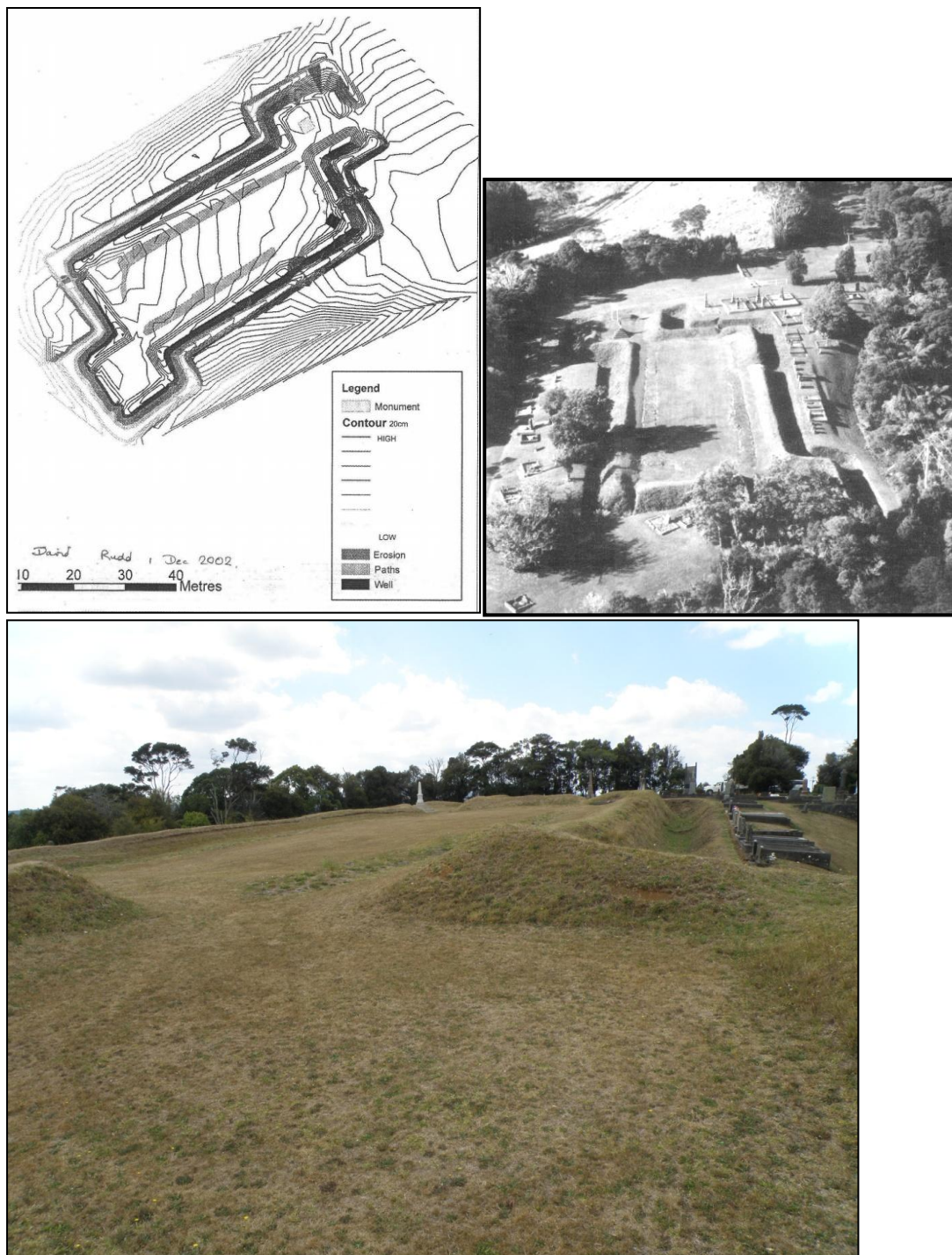


Figure 13. Alexandra Redoubt at Tuakau.

Alexandra Redoubt at Tuakau was the first redoubt situated on Maori land in the Waikato country. It was located on a bluff overlooking the Waikato River. The bluff top may have been a pa prior to establishment of the redoubt.

The redoubt was named after the consort of the then Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), but was frequently referred to as the Tuakau Redoubt. Construction of the redoubt commenced in October of 1863. Once the redoubt site was cleared, defence features, ditches and banks, were constructed. The redoubt plan was based on the design of Lieutenant Hurst of the 12th Regiment, formerly of the Royal Engineers.¹ Alexandra Redoubt was designed to hold 100 men and paved. By 28 July 1863 the 65th Regiment had completed the redoubt and in due course it was turned over to Major Broun.²

Both the British army regulars and Colonial forces manned Alexandra Redoubt throughout the active phase of the war in the Waikato. With the movement of the invading British and Colonial forces into the southern Waikato other supply routes were also used, e.g. port of Raglan. Use of the redoubt was brief, on 29 June 1864 it was observed in the *Daily Southern Cross* that there were no troops at Tuakau and the First Waikato Militia had left Pukekohe District. The departures from the northern district occurred in the wake of the victory by the British and colonial forces at Orakau in the southern Waikato on 2 April 1864—the last battle of the Waikato campaign.

Table 13. Alexandra Redoubt, Franklin District D.2 (R12/141), Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Archaeological investigations may have the potential to provide a great deal of information about daily life at the redoubt.
Research	The site has the potential to provide information about the operation of a redoubt.
Recognition or protection	Alexandra Redoubt is recorded by the NZ Archaeological Association and scheduled in the Franklin District Plan as an area.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Not applicable.
Design	Not applicable.
Construction	Not applicable.
Designer or builder	Lieutenant Hurst of the 12 th Regiment
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	We cannot comment on matters of cultural or spiritual significance for Tangata Whenua if the site was a pa. The redoubt may, have significance for New Zealanders who share an interest in the story of the Waikato Campaign and the

¹ *Daily Southern Cross* 5 October 1863, p.5

² Excerpts from the Diary of Captain Thomas Broun of the 1st Waikato Militia Regiment are included in the *Tuakau District Centennial* booklet and Lennard (1986) *The Road to War*, p. 82-84).

	effects the conflict had on tangata whenua and European settlers in New Zealand.
Identity	Part of the identity of Tuakau.
Amenity or education	The site has significant potential for interpretation of, and education on the New Zealand Wars period in the Waikato region.
Historic qualities	
Associative value	War history and military historians.
Historical pattern	Conflict and civil war in New Zealand.
Scientific qualities	
Information	The site has potential to reveal information about the life at a military redoubt.
Potential scientific research	The potential for archaeological data about this period New Zealand history, e.g. foodways and supply systems, daily life at a military redoubt, armaments, etc.
Technological qualities	
Technical achievement	Not applicable

References: NZ Archaeological Association Site Record R12/141; Simmons, A. and Hutchinson, M. (2014) Tuakau Structure Plan Archaeological Heritage.

Queen's Redoubt, Pokeno, Franklin District D.7, (S12/23).



Figure 14. Queen's Redout at Pokeno.

Queen's Redoubt was the headquarters for the British Army from July 1863 through about 1867 when the military buildings were offered for sale. Queen's Redoubt was part of a network of British and Colonial fortifications along the Great South Road. Queen's Redoubt is 100 yards (91.4m square) within the ditch and bank defences and the largest British Army redoubt of any New Zealand Campaign.

General Cameron established his headquarters at Queen's Redoubt on 11 July 1863. On 12 July he marched the men of the 14 Regiment from the Redoubt and crossed the Mangatawhiri Stream and signalled the start of the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars. The redoubt would remain his headquarters for many months as his British force moved south. In late November he shifted his headquarters to Rangiriri.

Queen's Redoubt was a staging area for British and colonial troops as they advanced south. It served as the main supply depot for many months. A military tent camp surrounded the redoubt to provide accommodation for the build up of troops in July prior to the movement south.

Table 14. Queen's Redoubt, Franklin District D.7 (A12/23), Heritage Assessment the RPS Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria.

Archaeological qualities	
Information	Archaeological excavations were carried out at Queen's Redoubt in 1992 and 2004. The archaeological investigations indicate the site has the potential to provide a great deal of information about daily life at the redoubt.
Research	The site has the potential to provide information about the operation of a redoubt.
Recognition or protection	Queen's Redoubt is recorded by the NZ Archaeological Association and scheduled in the Franklin District Plan as an area. It is also being developed for interpretation by the Queen's Redoubt Trust.
Architectural qualities	
Style or type	Not applicable.
Design	Not applicable.
Construction	Not applicable.
Designer or builder	Not known
Cultural qualities	
Sentiment	The redoubt may, have significance for New Zealanders who share an interest in the story of the Waikato Campaign and the effects the conflict.
Identity	Part of the identity of Pokeno.
Amenity or education	The site has significant potential for interpretation of, and education on the New Zealand Wars period in the Waikato region. Queen's Redoubt Trust have constructed an interpretive centre on the site for this purpose.
Historic qualities	
Associative value	War history and military historians.
Historical pattern	Conflict and civil war in New Zealand.
Scientific qualities	
Information	The site has potential to reveal information about the life at a military redoubt.
Potential scientific research	The potential for archaeological data about this period New Zealand history, e.g. foodways and supply systems, daily life at a military redoubt, armaments, etc.
Technological qualities	
Technical achievement	Not applicable

References: NZ Archaeological Association Site Record S12/23; Prickett, N. (2003) The History and Archaeology of Queen's Redoubt, South Auckland. *Records of the Auckland Museum*. Queens Redoubt, Pokeno. Beere, Daniel Manders, 1833-1909 :Negatives of New Zealand and Australia. Ref: 1/2-096088-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22552754>. NZ Map 4302 Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries.