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**IVAN BRUCE**  
**Archaeological Resource Management**

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**NORMANBY REDOUBT**

NZHPT AUTHORITY 2009/263 MONITORING REPORT



Prepared for  
**South Taranaki District Council**  
New Plymouth

July 2009

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## ***Normanby Redoubt***

### ***Archaeological Monitoring Report***

*Ivan Bruce, Archaeological Resource Management, July 2009*

#### **1. Introduction**

The following report presents the findings of the archaeological monitoring of the preparatory earthworks involved in the construction of the Normanby Recreation Hall, near Hawera, South Taranaki. Due the potential to recover subsurface archaeological material outlined in a previous survey and assessment (Bruce 2009), the initial earthworks were undertaken under authority 2009/263 granted by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT). These earthworks were undertaken on behalf of the South Taranaki District Council (STDC), by Wells and Wadsworth Construction Ltd on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 2009. All archaeological excavation and analysis was undertaken by this author. The following report details the results of the monitoring in compliance with the conditions of the aforementioned authority.

#### **2. Background Information**

Archaeological Resource Management was initially engaged by the STDC to undertake an archaeological assessment of the new recreation centre at Normanby following the recording of an Armed Constabulary redoubt on the Normanby domain. Because no clear field evidence exists on the domain today our understanding of the whereabouts of the redoubt is reliant on historic reports. Background archaeological and historic research regarding this site is outlined in the survey report and a comprehensive discussion of historical evidence relating to this site can be found there. A copy of this assessment is appended to this final report.



The Normanby Recreation Hall is sited on the Normanby Domain, immediately west of the site of the former town hall building, recently destroyed by arson. The domain is situated at the northern end of the town of Normanby on the western side of Waihi Road (SH3). The building is to be accessed from Ketemarae Road which links to Waihi Road.

#### **4. Conditions**

Prior to starting the project a brief meeting was held with the earth moving contractors during which the requisite safety procedures were explained and the requirements of the monitoring exercise were made clear. The contractors were informed of the potential for subsurface archaeological material and the requirements of the authority and protocols surrounding the recovery of such material discussed.

The monitoring process involved the supervision of the removal of the topsoil layer as far as the culturally sterile clay sub soils. Topsoil was removed with the aid of a mechanical digger; exposed areas of archaeological interest were identified, and then excavated by hand.

#### **5. Geology and Pedology**

The underlying geological units of the affected area are the gravels and sands of upper quaternary marine terraces overlain by volcanic ash and laharic deposits, (NZ Geological Survey 1972). The soil is typical brown loam with a developed dark brown top soil, overlying yellow basal clays.

## 6. Excavation Results

No in – situ evidence was recovered as a result of this investigation. Fragments of ceramic and a single bottle were recovered from the top soil layers in secondary context; all of which appear to have been affected by ploughing.

The only subsurface feature noted during this excavation was that of a sewerage line. This line as depicted in Fig 2 runs north to south across the eastern end of the excavation.

### *Bottle Glass*



*Plate 1. Ring seal (beer) bottle recovered from the northern corner of the excavation*

A ring seal bottle, recovered after having been struck and broken by the digger bucket was found near the sewerage line in the northern corner of the excavation. Produced in France and originally used for champagne, this type bottle is found throughout NZ historic assemblages. But in assemblages dating from the 1870s these bottles most likely contained beer. Originally beer and porter was imported from England in distinctive black glass bottles, however as breweries began to commercially produce beer locally a supply shortage of glass bottles meant that alternatives to the traditional vessel was required. From the 1870s thousands of these ring seal bottles were imported into the country and reused as beer bottles. This remained the recognised beer bottle in NZ until the introduction of the crown seal in 1914 (Tasker 1989).

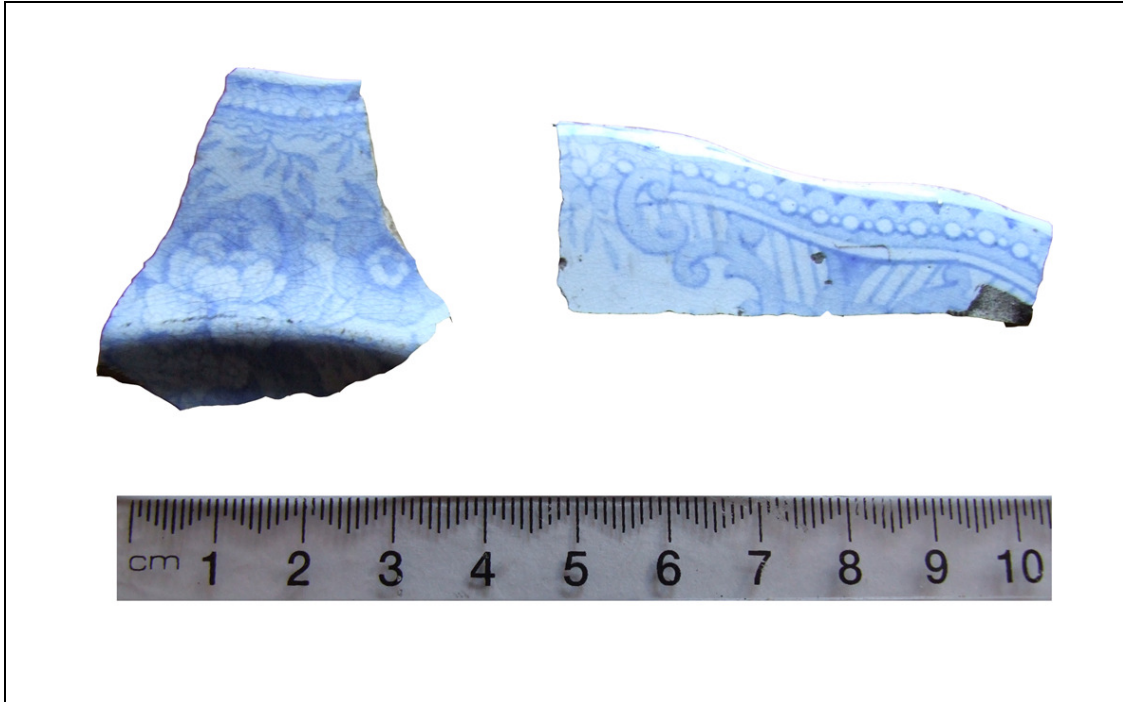
### *Ceramics*

A cluster of ceramic fragments were recovered from the topsoil layer adjacent to and west of the sewerage line. Two fragments, probably from a side plate, have a recognisable pattern commonly referred to as Asiatic pheasant commonly recovered from 19<sup>th</sup> century historic sites dating from the 1870s.

The *New Zealand Historical Ceramics Database* contains the following information about this pattern (Bickler 2006, accessed June 2009).

*Asiatic Pheasant represents one of the most fashionable blue transfer printed design of the later half of the 19th century, surpassed only by Willow pattern in popularity (Coysh and Henrywood 1984: 28-29). It is known to have been manufactured by at least 34 potteries prior to 1880 and was produced in New Zealand by the Milton Pottery after 1877 (Macready and Goodwyn 1990: 11). The examples of this pattern from historic site rarely carry manufacturing marks. The exceptions are an example from Fort Ligar which carries a Doulton manufacturing mark and one from the Allenby Road*

*assemblage that carries a W. Adams mark. (Brassey 1989: 81; White 1996).*



*Plate 2. Ceramic fragments recovered from secondary context as part of the monitored excavation. Asiatic Pheasant pattern, blue transfer print*

The *New Zealand Historical Ceramics Database* largely comprises material excavated in Auckland and northern North Island and may exhibit a degree of regional bias. In assemblages closer to Taranaki, Asiatic Pheasant pattern made up 68% of the ceramics recovered from the 1991 excavation of the Te Awamutu Redoubt S15/173 (from Clough et al 2003); coincidentally that site was also occupied by the Armed Constabulary from 1868 – 1876. Ceramic analysis is in its infancy in the Taranaki region and currently no database synthesizes existing archaeological data pertaining to the distribution of ceramic styles and patterns within the region. The only context in which this pattern has been reported in Taranaki to date, of which I am aware, is the later phases of occupation at Te Oropuiriri; excavated during the Bell Block Bypass excavations (Holdaway and Gibb 2006).



A single fragment of a lipped vessel decorated with a narrow gold band and twenty two fragments of plain white ware were also recovered. All ceramic examples are small (dimensions of 6cm or less), highly fragmented and exhibit chipped edges secondary to the original break, commensurate with having being repeatedly broken by ploughing.

## **7. Discussion**

Conclusive evidence of the Normanby Redoubt was not recovered and no in-situ archaeological deposits were encountered. However the recovery of minor archaeological artefacts may infer that the redoubt exists in the near vicinity.

This excavation highlights one of the limitations of conducting archaeological enquiries within the scope of a building project, where constraints on archaeological investigation are imposed by the necessities of the building process, which quite reasonably limits the excavation only to those areas required to complete the project. Unfortunately, the value of the archaeological excavation is limited by the inherent sampling problem this creates. In this case artefacts attributable to the period of the Normanby Redoubt were found as expected, but in secondary context. These artefacts recovered represent displaced chance finds from the periphery of the archaeological site. The density of artefact distribution can be expected to increase with proximity to the redoubt, which historic records indicate is situated in the immediate vicinity.

In retrospect it may have been advisable to have excavated narrow transects from the current area of earthworks to the redoubt monument, in order to locate the in-filled ditch of the redoubt, either prior to or after the excavation of the building platform. This may have provided some clarity as to the exact whereabouts of the substantial part of the archaeological site and aided the STDC with future planning at this site. Such an approach should be



contemplated by consultant archaeologists in the preparation of research strategies and excavation methodologies in the excavation of sites where the subsurface nature is unclear. The NZHPT could in such cases include as a condition of the authority that, within reason, excavation is undertaken outside of the area affected by any proposed development in order to verify the location of subsurface sites. Alternatively, given appropriate time frames, sub surface testing in order to verify archaeological deposits could be undertaken on the site during the early stages of planning such a development and well prior to construction taking place.

The potential to modify any subsurface archaeological deposits relating to the Normanby Redoubt will remain a factor that must be considered in planning any future development at the Normanby Domain. I suggest that no earthworks are undertaken in the vicinity of the monument without first seeking advice from the NZHPT.

## **8. Conclusion**

Archaeological Resource Management was commissioned by the STDC to monitor the preparatory earthworks for the Normanby Recreation Hall. Artefacts in the form of bottle glass and ceramic fragments were excavated from the site, albeit in secondary context. In-situ evidence of the Armed Constabulary Redoubt at Normanby was not encountered and the exact location of this site is consequently still unconfirmed. The potential for and the nature of unrecorded archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the recreation hall is discussed and includes comments that may be pertinent to future planning of the domain.

## 9. References

### *Written Sources*

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<http://bickler.co.nz/china/help.php>. Accessed June 2009

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Clough et al. Excavation of the Albert Barracks(R1 1/833):University of Auckland Student Amenities Project. Final Report submitted to the NZHPT

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## 10. Appendix

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# IVAN BRUCE

## Archaeological Resource Management

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### SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED TOWN HALL, NORMANBY



Prepared for  
**The South Taranaki District Council**  
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April 2009

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## Survey and Assessment of the Proposed Town Hall, Normanby

### Archaeological Survey and Assessment

Ivan Bruce, *Archaeological Resource Management, 2009*

#### 1. Introduction

##### *1.1 Project outline*

The South Taranaki District Council (STDC) is preparing to rebuild the Normanby Town Hall on the Normanby Domain, at Normanby, South Taranaki.

Archaeological Resource Management was commissioned by the STDC to undertake an archaeological survey and assessment of this development. The purposes of this assessment are as follows:

- To assess the potential for any damage to occur to the archaeological site recorded on the domain during the construction process.
- To advise the client of their obligations under the Historic Places Act, 1993 and the Resource Management Act (1991).
- To undertake the necessary New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) authority process required to mitigate any specific effects that may occur as a result of the construction process.

This work was undertaken by Ivan Bruce between in April 2009. The following report outlines the results.

## *1.2 Waahi-tapu*

The archaeological survey in the area of this property was conducted specifically to locate and record existing surface archaeological remains. As such, sites of cultural significance to Maori are outside the scope of this survey and the appropriate representatives should be approached independently for any concerns they may have.

## **2. Statutory Requirement**

### *2.1 Relevant legislation*

The legislation that controls work affecting archaeological sites in New Zealand is the Historic Places Act (HPA) 1993; it is administered by the NZHPT and contains an authority process. Under the HPA, an archaeological site is defined as:

*"Any place in New Zealand that either was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900;*

*Or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900;*

*And is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand" (HPA: Section 2a).*

Further protection is provided by the Resource Management Act (RMA), 1991, that states:

*"The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is identified as a matter of national importance" (RMA: Section 6f).*



The protection of archaeological sites and waahi tapu has not yet been specifically provided for within the South Taranaki District Plan. However it is the Council's intent to consider and assess waahi tapu, waahi tapu areas and archaeological sites through the formation of a consultative/partnership approach inclusive of the appropriately negotiated protocols. As the outcomes of this consultation (sic), a Draft Plan Change would be prepared and the District Plan amended (Operative South Taranaki District Plan 2004: Section 15.1).

### **3. Physical Setting and Environment**

#### *3.1 Location*

The Normanby Town Hall is to be constructed on the Normanby Domain, approximately 20 metres southwest of the Normanby Redoubt Monument. The building is to be accessed from Ketemarae Road, which links to Waihi Road (SH3). The new structure is to be built adjacent to the site of the old town hall which was recently burnt down.

#### *3.2 Topography*

The domain comprises a level area of open ground, currently in mown grass and used as a sports field and recreation area.

#### *3.3 Surface visibility/ Survey suitability*

The grassed surface of the domain offers excellent surface visibility and good conditions for archaeological field survey.

### **4. Methodology**

#### *4.1 Sources consulted*

Background research entailed the examination of the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) site recording scheme; an inspection of old land plans, maps and photographs held at Pukeariki, the South Taranaki District Museum and LINZ: and a review of regional archaeological publications

pertaining to the area was also undertaken.

#### *4.2 Survey method*

The archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey of the Normanby Domain. Surface features were examined and probed. The likelihood of subsurface features occurring undetected was taken into consideration.

### **5. Archaeological Background**

#### *5.1 Archival resources*

The modern town of Normanby was first set out in a bush clearing, known to Maori as Matariki and near the kainga of Ketemarae in 1876. The original settlement was very much a frontier town, situated on the edge of the bush. The Normanby Domain came into being in 1896 on land originally granted to Colonel Noake of the Armed Constabulary; previously all sports and recreation activities were conducted on the Waihi Reserve, near the Waihi Redoubt. The new public venue was originally named Victoria Park to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Prior to becoming the domain the land was farmed by Fred O'Connell and then Frank Brett. O'Connell built a house in the middle of the future domain, sometime prior to leaving the colony in 1874 (Fryer 2001).

Amid rising tensions due to the growing Maori resistance to land confiscation emanating from Parihaka, the nervous European settlers of Normanby built a redoubt on the edge of town in 1879, "on the spot where the monument to the soldiers in the Maori wars stands today" (Cowan 1922). The nearby Waihi Redoubt, the main redoubt in South Taranaki during Titokowaru's campaign was decried in the press as being "utterly useless as a means of protection, the settlers being a mile off the main road, and affords no protection to either Hawera or Normanby" (North Otago Times 1879). The new redoubt was constructed with local volunteer labour under the supervision of an officer of the Armed Constabulary (Cowan 1940). Timber was supplied by a local miller, James

Robson, who provided a description of the redoubt.

The redoubt was described as being “a rectangular work with trench and high parapet, flanked for enfilading fire along the ditch. At intervals there were regular gaps or embrasures along the top of the sod wall for two or three men who could stand and deliver fire if attacked. The defenders could just see over the parapet at these intervals. The ditch, not very deep, was crossed by a plank; later by a draw bridge. Inside, near the entrance, a timber watch tower for the sentry by day was built when the Armed Constabulary came to garrison the post. In the middle of the redoubt was a building, a rough shed like place, of sawn timber, for the shelter of the men and their families at night” (Cowan 1922). Newspaper reports of the time provide further details about the dimensions and construction of the redoubt (Evening Post 1879). The area of the redoubt was 70ft (21.23m) square with surrounded by a gorse and sod wall 6ft (1.83m) thick and an outer ditch probably of similar dimension. Flanking bastions, of a horse shoe shape, were situated on opposite corners of the redoubt and would have further extended the footprint of the structure. I am aware of only two images of the Normanby redoubt; a sketch of the redoubt and a photograph of Armed Constabulary in front of the redoubt, both are published by Cowan (1922).

### *5.2 Archaeological record*

The Normanby Redoubt is listed as an archaeological site Q21/372 in the New Zealand Archaeological Association site recording scheme. The site was first added to the scheme in 2009, following archaeological fieldwork undertaken on behalf of the New Zealand Transport Agency for the Normanby Bypass. The Normanby Redoubt Monument is listed as a Heritage Item H/79 on the South Taranaki Heritage Schedule. Neither the monument nor the redoubt is listed on the NZHPT Heritage Register at this time.

## **6. Survey Results**

### *6.1 Archaeological Evidence*

No definitive surface evidence of the Normanby Redoubt was noted during the survey; however widespread ground disturbance appears to have occurred in the vicinity of the monument as evidenced by raised surface areas and surface depressions. These are markedly different to the relatively uniform ground surface noted elsewhere in the domain and represent previous landscape modification; in all likelihood at least some part of which relates to the former redoubt structure. Based on the measurements provided by newspaper reports the Normanby Redoubt would cover an area of approximately 1600 square metres (22m by 22m interior, 4m walls, 4m of width of ditch and conservatively allowing a minimum of 5m more for each bastion). The redoubt outworks could then conceivably extend up to 40m in any direction from the monument depending on what part of the redoubt the monument was placed.

The condition and extent of the subsurface evidence is currently unknown; however on the basis of comparison with other archaeological sites relating to military structures excavated elsewhere in Taranaki, in situ archaeological remains can be expected here. Recent excavations of gun fighting trenches in farm paddocks at Oropuiriri (Holdaway et al 2005), Kaitake (Bruce 2006) and Waireka (Adamson pending); and the recent recovery of archaeological deposits at both the St Patricks (Taylor and Sutton 2002) and Kairau Redoubts (Bruce pending) from areas of road reserve, highlight the potential for recovering significant subsurface features despite intensive modern development and/or the lack of clear surface indications. On the basis of the archaeological evidence recovered from these sites and also from earlier excavations at the Omata and Warea Redoubts (Prickett 1981), a variety of 19<sup>th</sup> C military and domestic artefacts can be expected to exist subsurface, as can structural remains of the redoubt itself and any associated out buildings.

The likelihood of recovering evidence of Maori settlement is low. Although Maori occupation at the nearby Ketemarae Pa is well documented there is no record of land use or habitation by Maori of the land now used as the Normanby Domain.

## **7. Archaeological Significance**

### *7.1 Archaeological significance*

Currently no statutory criteria exist for assessing archaeological values and any established method may be employed. Eight useful criteria for assessing archaeological significance suggested by Walton (2002) have been accepted as a standard text for most archaeological assessments within New Zealand and include: period; rarity; documentation; group value; survival/condition; fragility/vulnerability; diversity; and potential. Similar criteria have now been adopted by the NZHPT in their guidelines for archaeological assessments (2006) and are assessed below:

- **Period:** It is expected that any historic artefacts or in situ archaeological evidence will relate to colonial military occupation by the Armed Constabulary.
- **Rarity:** Armed Constabulary Redoubts post 1869 are rare in Taranaki and represent a finite archaeological resource.
- **Documentation:** The site is poorly documented. As an archaeological assemblage Armed Constabulary redoubts have not received the attention afforded the British and earlier colonial fortifications and in many cases are not recognised in the archaeological record.
- **Contextual Value:** Any archaeological material will contribute to the archaeological record of the Armed Constabulary in Normanby, to the Taranaki region in general and to the Parihaka campaign in particular.

- Condition: It can be expected that archaeological material will be in good condition and largely in situ where features were originally cut into the clay sub soil and then backfilled; such as the redoubt ditch, privies, wells and rubbish holes.
- Information Potential: There is potential for earthworks to uncover part of the Normanby Redoubt or its outbuildings. The recovery of any such information will ultimately aid in determining the location and extent of the redoubt itself. Military artefacts, such as constabulary badges and buttons may be recovered that have the potential to identify the rank and status of individuals involved, while more common place domestic objects relating to the day to day life of the colonial soldiers could be recovered during excavations.
- Amenity Value (education, visual etc): Information pertaining to any archaeological finds could potentially be incorporated into public information panels in the new building. The display of such information could add considerably to public understanding of the heritage of this area.
- Cultural Associations: Cultural associations of the redoubt with the town of Normanby are likely to be high, given the importance of the structure to the early settlers of the town and the importance of this settler frontier tradition to the modern identity of this town. The town itself is named after Lord Normanby, the Governor of N.Z in 1876, while Normanby's streets are named after other important colonial politicians and officers of the British Army and the Armed Constabulary. The site of the redoubt is already marked with a monument to the soldiers that died in the wars of 1868 -1869; somewhat ironically the redoubt was built as a result of a later phase of conflict in the Taranaki area – the Parihaka campaign - which is

not commemorated at the site. The association of the site with the events at Parihaka during 1879 – 1881 mean the site has cultural significance outside of its immediate context.

## **8. Assessment of Affects**

### *8.1 General statement*

The client should be aware that Part 1, Section 10a of the HPA, states:

*“that it is not lawful for any person to destroy damage or modify, or cause to be destroyed, damaged or modified, the whole or any part of any archaeological site, knowing or having any reasonable cause to suspect it is an archaeological site. No site may be modified without the written permission of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust”.*

Specific penalties for damage or destruction of archaeological sites can be imposed.

### *8.2 Potential Affects*

It is strong possibility that the preparatory excavations and earthworks associated with the construction of the Normanby Town Hall will encounter subsurface archaeological evidence in the form of ditch and bank outworks and/or artefacts relating to the occupation of the Normanby Redoubt. The building footprint as it is currently proposed is situated within 20m of the monument and may therefore fall within the area once occupied by the redoubt and any associated outbuildings.

### *8.3 Suggested Mitigation*

Given the potential for the excavation of archaeological features and the recovery of artefactual material during the construction of the Normanby Town Hall, it is recommended that the STDC apply to the NZHPT for an authority to modify the recorded archaeological site Q21/372, under section 11 of the HPA. This is a site



specific authority, designed to allow for the conditional modification of the recorded archaeological site for the duration of the construction process.

Archaeological Resource Management supports such an application on the condition that the preparatory earthworks are monitored by a qualified archaeologist and any archaeological evidence is sampled, recorded and reported in accordance with accepted archaeological practise.

The STDC should be aware that any further development requiring earthworks on the Normanby Domain once the town hall has been constructed should be undertaken in consultation with the NZHPT. Furthermore, recognition of the Normanby Redoubt as an archaeological site should be included in any future planning of the Normanby Domain. In particular, an attempt should be made to understand the extent of the original redoubt and a site management plan should be compiled clearly outlining measures to protect the site from further development. Ultimately I recommend this site should be listed as an archaeological site in the South Taranaki District Plan in line with the intentions outlined in section 15.1 of that plan.

## **9. Conclusion**

Archaeological Resource Management was commissioned to undertake an archaeological survey and assessment of the site of the proposed Normanby Town Hall. One previously recorded archaeological site (Q21/372) has been recorded in close proximity to the planned building and that there is potential for archaeological deposits to be uncovered during construction. Recommendations have been made in the report regarding the obligations to the STDC with regard to the conditions of the HPA and the RMA and appropriate mitigation for any modification of archaeological material has been suggested.

## **10. References**

Bruce, I. 2006. Excavation of Lots 3 And 4, Tompkins Subdivision, Wairau Road, Oakura, Preliminary Report. Archaeological Resource Management. Unpublished Client Report.

Cowan, J. 1922. The New Zealand Wars and the Pioneering Period Government, Vol 11). R.E. Owen, Govt Printer. Wellington. N.Z.

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New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Pouhere Taonga, 2006. Archaeological Guidelines Series No. 2 Guidelines for Writing Archaeological Assessments

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Walton, A. 2002. Assessing archaeological value. Archaeology in New Zealand  
*45(3): 220-236.*

#### *Newspapers*

North Otago Times, 30 May 1879. "Hawera".

Evening Post, 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1879. "The Volunteer Movement at Normanby (From a Correspondent)".

## **11. Recommendations**

1. It is recommended that the STDC apply to the NZHPT for an authority to modify the recorded archaeological site Q21/372, under section 11 of the HPA.
2. Preparatory earthworks are monitored by a qualified archaeologist and any archaeological evidence is sampled, recorded and reported in accordance with accepted archaeological practise.
3. The Normanby Redoubt (Q21/372) should be listed as an archaeological site in the South Taranaki District Plan in line with the intentions outlined in section 15.1 of that plan.
4. A site management plan should be compiled clearly outlining measures to protect the site from further development.

## 12. Plates

*12.1 Proposed building site indicated by containers, photo taken from the east looking west.*



*12.2 Looking north across the site of the former town hall towards the proposed new site. Mt Taranaki is situated in the distance, behind the shelterbelt in background of shot.*



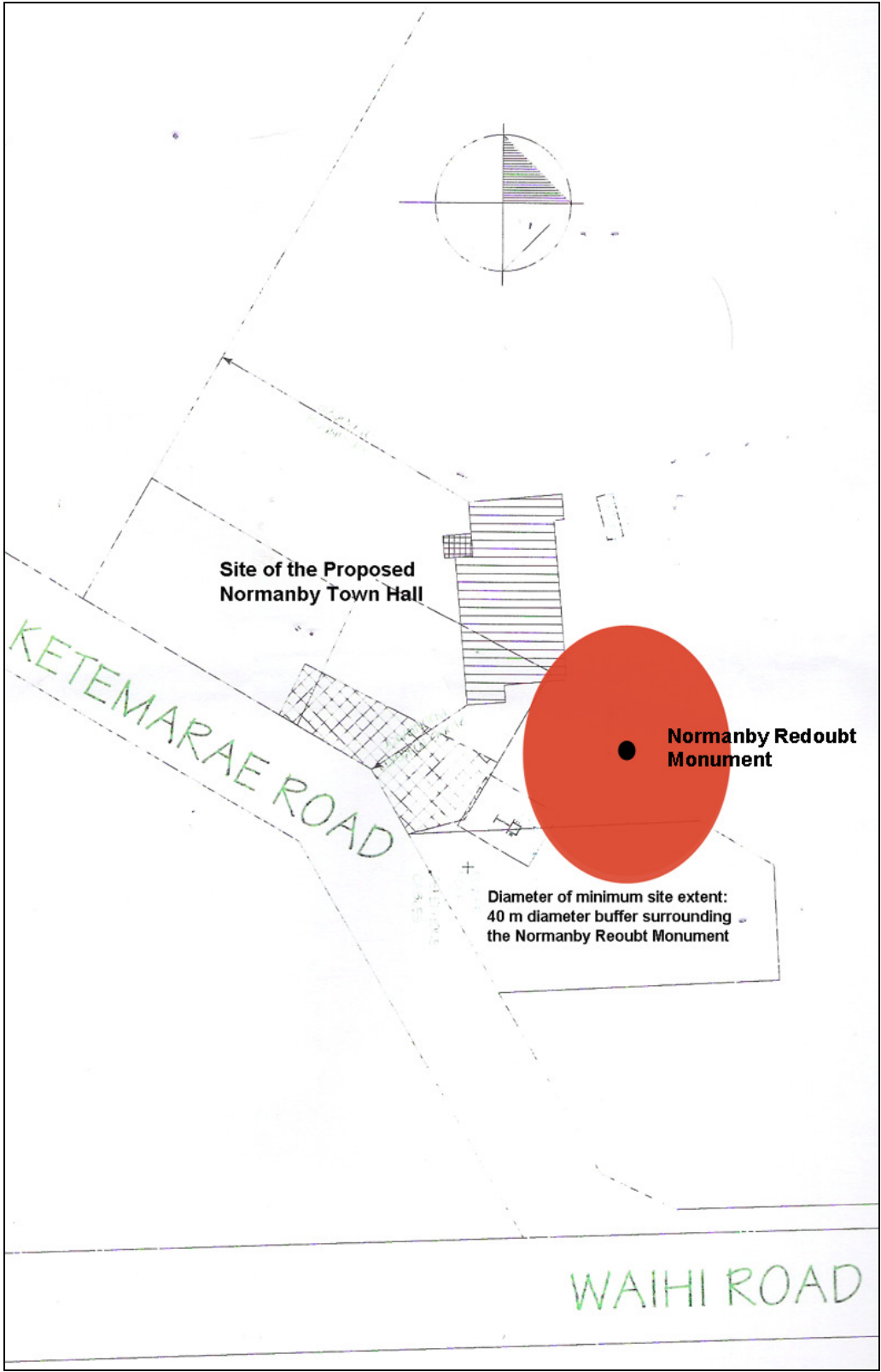
### **13. Appendix**

*13.1 Location; the Normanby Domain is outlined in red and the monument marking the location of the Normanby Redoubt (site Q21/372) is also indicated. The building situated to the south west of the monument is the former town hall, since destroyed by fire.*

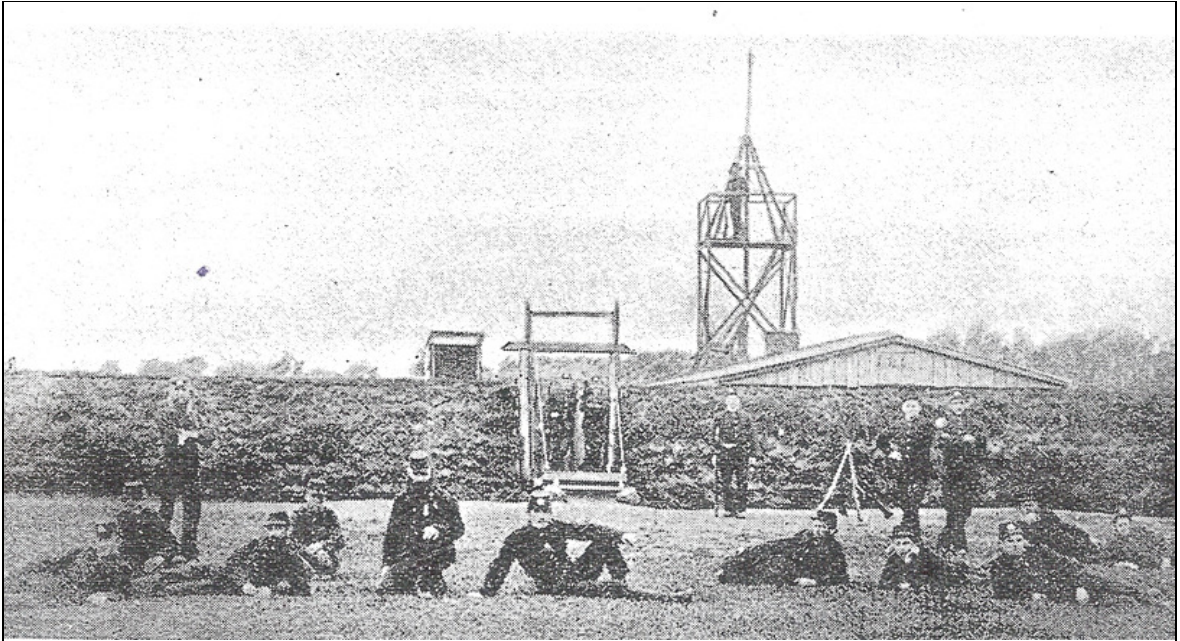




*13.2 Site plan indicating the footprint of the proposed Normanby Town Hall (shaded) in relation to the Normanby Redoubt Monument and the expected minimum site extent of the Normanby Redoubt.*



*13.3 Armed constabulary soldier in front of the Normanby Redoubt; note the drawbridge over ditch, sod walls, timber stockade and watchtower as described in newspaper reports.*



*13.4 Sketch of the Normanby Redoubt; note bastion at the far right corner. The mountain to the north helps orientate the sketch and the probable layout of the redoubt to its modern setting. It can be expected that some part of the southwest bastion will protrude onto the site of the new town hall.*



*13.5 NZAA Archaeological site record forms*



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)

NZMS 260 map number: Q21                      NZMS 260 map name: Hawera  
NZMS 260 map edition: 1st, 1987              NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: Q21/372  
DATE VISITED: 5 March 2009                      SITE TYPE: Redoubt  
SITE NAME: MAORI                      OTHER Normanby Redoubt  
Grid Reference Easting 2 6 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 0 0 - Northing 6 1 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 7 0

1. Aids to relocation of site: The STDC Outer Hawera Heritage Inventory (2003:47-48) states the redoubt was located in the Normanby Domain on the spot where the 1912 Normanby Redoubt Memorial now stands.

2. State of site and possible future damage:  
In Normanby Domain, under grass, open playing fields.

3. Description of site: Redoubt built by settlers at Normanby in 1879. Cowan quotes Mr James Robson, a pioneer of South Taranaki as stating that the redoubt stood where the monument now stands. See James Cowan, The New Zealand Wars Volume II, page 515-516.


The redoubt was a rectangular earth structure 70 foot square inside, with 6 foot deep trench and 7 foot high parapet flanked with bastions for enfilading fire along the ditch. It was made of gorse laid in layers covered with the soil from the trench.

A rectangular rough shed-like timber building, 40x16 foot, with double walls packed with clay with loopholes and a 30 foot high watch tower were erected on the inside. The redoubt was accessed initially by a plank over the trench before a drawbridge was constructed. A sketch and photograph of the redoubt are shown on Cowan page 482. Also see Evening Post 2 July 1879, page 2, "The Volunteer Movement at Normanby".

4. Owner              South Taranaki District Council              Manager  
Address              Private Bay 902, Hawera                                      Address

5. Nature of information      Brief visit by Annetta Sutton,  
Archaeology North Ltd., during archaeological assessment  
for NZTA.

6. Photographs:  
Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)

6. Reported by Michael Taylor,                      Filekeeper   
Address      Archaeology North Ltd.,                      Date      1/4/09  
                    P. O. Box 7294, Wanganui.

7. Key words: redoubt, historic

8. Central file (for office use)

    | | | |      Type of site                                      | | | |      Land classification

    | | | |      Present condition & future  
                    danger of destruction                                      | | | |      Local body

