Appendix 3  Town Belt traditional history

Pictorial Illustrations of New Zealand, S C Brees, Principal Engineer to the New Zealand Company, London 1847, showing Mt Alfred in background right.

Morrie Love

The history and traditions related to the places that now make up the Town Belt go back to the earliest arrival of Māori in Wellington. That time was arguably 850AD but perhaps nearer 1200AD. Two important components of the Town Belt are the key ridgelines in the east and west of central Wellington, known as Te Ranga a Hiwi – or the ridge of Hiwi – and the ridgeline of Ahumairangi. Hiwi was the son of the daughter of Tara, the eponymous ancestor of Ngāi Tara. Ngāi Tara were probably the first Māori to settle the area, constructing pā and developing gardens and using the forests to gather food. Before Ngāi Tara were others, more of the hunter-gatherer groups known by some as the kahui tipua, who moved around taking advantage of the natural resources of the region.

Before them was the time of the taniwha, the most famous being the two in the harbour of Ngāke and Whataitai. In their time the harbour was a lake blocked from the ocean and Ngāke wanted to escape to the open ocean. He crashed out to form the channel known as Te Au a Tane, the present channel into Wellington harbour. When Whataitai tried to follow suit through the area where Kilbirnie now is, however he failed and became stranded and instead the area uplifted leaving Whataitai high and dry. He then transformed into a manuwairua called Te Keo or a spirit bird. Te Keo alighted on the lesser peak next to Matairangi/Mt Victoria. This lesser peak became known as Tangi Te Keo or the cry of Keo. Before the taniwha, the North Island was Te Ika a Maui or Maui’s fish pulled up from the ocean from the South Island, Te Waka a Maui.

Ngāi Tara built a series of pā, the largest being the Akatarewa Pā, on the Town Belt around Wellington College and extending up to the ridgeline. The Basin Reserve was the mahinga kai (access to food and resources) called Hauwai, where the eels and other fish from the swamp streams were gathered. The earliest gardens made by Māori simply involved clearing of the forest and allowing the regrowth of ferns as happens after a fire in forest. The bracken ferns have edible roots which Māori called aruhe. The terracing of the hills allowed the growth of the tropical kumara or sweet potato. Later potatoes, melons and corn were planted in gardens where land was
left to lie fallow. The garden areas of Taranaki Whānui – Omaroro, Tinakore, Orangi-kaupapa, which were to become parts of the Town Belt – were used in these ways often well after the Town of Wellington was surveyed in 1840. Much of the forest was maintained as habitat for birds such as kaka, kereru and others, which were hunted for food.

The other great ridgeline to frame Wellington City was known as Ahumairangi and later as Tinakori Hill. Ahumairangi was to feature more in later Māori history as a place where Te Atiawa/Taranaki Whānui were to establish gardens to feed the pā below and to keep lookouts to warn of the approach of raiding parties from other tribes. The name Ahumairangi could have derived from a type of whirlwind. That ridgeline was less favoured for building pā and none were known to be located there. By the time of Te Atiawa/Taranaki Whānui there had been the change from fortified pā situated on defendable headlands to pā with minimal fortifications sited around the harbour and close to the foreshore.

Not all the areas included in the Town Belt were occupied by Māori with pā and kainga, but the entire area would have been used for food gathering and bird-snaring. This is acknowledged in names such as Paekaka, which probably referred to the tree perch for catching parrots and was the name of a village situated in Thorndon close to the Town Belt.

Charles Heaphy, speaking in 1879 to the Wellington Philosophical Society, recalled that when he had arrived 40 years earlier, Tinakori Hill was ‘densely timbered ... the rata being conspicuous’. Wellington Terrace was timbered with ‘high manuka some 40ft high’\(^\text{71}\). Hinau also grew in the area and its berries were used in bread and rongoa/medicines, as well as being used in ta moko/tattooing.

Moe-i-te-ra was a Te Atiawa village and cultivations in the vicinity of Central Park and the north-facing slopes above the park and extending to the Prince of Wales Park. The area is drained by the Waimapiphi Stream, which flowed to the harbour just west of Te Aro Pā.

Puke Ahu/Mt Cook is a low rise between more dominant ridgelines. Te Ranga a Hiwi extended from Point Jerningham (Orua-kai-kuru) up to Te Matairangi/Mt Victoria and along though Mt Alfred, near Te Akaterewa Pā, to the old Te Uruhau Pā above Island Bay. The other dominant ridgeline extended from Ahumairangi/Thorndon Hill through to Te Kopahou, extending out to Rimurapa/Sinclair Head, along with the Tawatawa Ridge between Island Bay and Owhiro Bay. The Town Belt runs close to Puke Ahu near the Prince of Wales Park. Although this part of the Town Belt does not have high concentrations of Māori cultural sites it would have been well used by Māori.

The establishment of a ‘green belt’ around the Town of Wellington came with arrival, in September 1839, of the New Zealand Company and its principal agent Colonel William Wakefield. That year the New Zealand Company surveyor was instructed that the outside of the inland Town should be separated from the country sections by a broad belt of land, which the company intended to be public property.

In 1841 Hobson proclaimed the Town Belt a Crown Reserve. That status existed until 1861 when the Town Belt was granted to the provincial superintendent of Wellington. In 1873, the superintendent granted the Town Belt to the City of Wellington as a reserve for public recreation. Hobson also assumed Crown ownership of the islands of Mātiu and Makāro in the early 1840s.

In 1847 Colonel McCleverty recommended that additional land in the Town Belt should be assigned to Māori and 219 acres of ‘Town Belt’ land were assigned to Te Aro, Pipitea and Kumutoto Māori.

The Waitangi Tribunal\(^\text{72}\) concluded the following:

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\(^{71}\) Heaphy, C. 1879 Notes on Port Nicholson and the Natives in 1839. Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute XII.
\(^{72}\) Waitangi Tribunal, Te Whanganui a Tara me ona Takiwa, Wellington District Report, 2003, p 105
The Town Belt was originally set aside out of land included in the Port Nicholson deed of purchase, a deed the Tribunal found was invalid. The Town Belt was not included in the 1844 deeds of release nor in Governor Fitzroy’s or Governor Grey’s Crown grants to the New Zealand Company. Following the 1847 McCleverty awards, Māori retained 219 acres of the original 1562 acres of the Town Belt. The remainder of the Town Belt was lost to Māori who received no compensation for the land and there was no consultation or consent to the taking of this valuable land.

The Tribunal found that in taking reserves in and about Wellington from Māori in 1841 without their consent or any consultation and making any payment, the Crown acted in breach of article 2 of the Treaty. As a consequence Te Atiawa, Ngāti Tama, Taranaki and Ngāti Ruanui were prejudiced.

In addition the Tribunal also found that in regards to Ngāti Toa the Crown failed to act reasonably and in good faith and failed to protect the customary interests of Ngāti Toa in and over the Port Nicholson block.

In 1841 Governor Hobson proclaimed reserves marked out by Government Surveyor-General Felton Mathews for the Crown73. The public reserves included the Town Belt together with Points Jerningham, Halswell and Waddell, and Pencarrow and Baring Heads.

Despite Hobson’s prohibition on clearing and cultivating the Town Belt, Māori continued to do so largely unhindered. There were a number of areas of Māori cultivation within the Town Belt – Polhill Gully and Omaroro (Te Aro), Orangikaupapa/Tinakori (Pipitea) and in part of what is now the Wellington Botanic Garden74 (Kumutoto).

The agreement that transferred title from customary title to the creation of the Crown and New Zealand Company’s title was based on three sets of documents:

- The 1839 agreement between the New Zealand Company and Māori, which was accompanied by surveys and allocation of sections in 1840 and 1842;
- The 1844 releases which appear to have amounted to an agreement from the Crown to exclude certain Māori lands (pā, cultivations, sacred places, and company reserves) from any grant to the New Zealand Company in exchange for monetary compensation of £1500 and in exchange for Māori agreeing to release their interests in all other company claimed land;
- The 1847 McCleverty arrangement, which exchanged certain lands occupied by Māori pā and cultivations in ‘exchange for other land’. This agreement led to the 1848 Port Nicholson Crown Grant.75

**Significant areas for Māori in the Town Belt**

**Polhill Gully:** The area known as Polhill Gully comprised 89 acres 3 roods 5 perches as established in McCleverty’s Deed. This included 31 town sections, mainly along Aro Street, as well as the Town Belt additions known as blocks XV, XVa and XVb. By 1873 the Te Aro Māori owners were leasing the three big Town Belt blocks XV, XVa and XVb along with most of the town sections.

In 1887 a Certificate of Title was issued in the names of the Te Aro Māori for the three large blocks and most of the town sections. Alienation of the land was restricted by mortgage or lease beyond 21 years, however those restrictions were lifted in 1889. In 1891 the Crown acquired part of Block XVa as well as other town sections. This came from an ‘arrangement’ with two businessmen who then on-sold the land to the Crown for a rifle range. It was unsuitable for a rifle range and eventually transferred from the Defence Department and gazetted as Crown land in 1949. In 1954 the land was vested in Wellington City Council as a reserve and subsequently became the Polhill Gully Recreation Reserve in 1989.

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73 See attached map by Felton Mathews
74 Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Whanganui a Tara me ona Takiwa, Wellington District Report*, 2003, p 105
Moera: Moe-ra (Moe-i-ra76 or Moe-i-te-ra77), was “a Ngāti Awa kainga, possibly palisaded”. It was situated where Maraama Crescent now is, near the road to Brooklyn and Ohiro. It was so named because the kainga caught the rays of the early sun, which shone on the hamlet even before the people woke up in the morning.”78 This area was already used by Te Aro Māori as a cultivation, consequently the McCleverty Award reconfirmed land to them that should already have been reserved under the Crown Grant.

Omaroro: The Omaroro cultivation area was located on steeply sloping ground, perhaps terraced, on a spur of the Turangarere hills at Brooklyn facing the north-east within an area now part of the Town Belt. This area became the Vogeltown Block and was awarded to Wi Tako Ngatata of Kumutoto Pā. It appears that this and other land in what was designated as Town Belt was purchased from the Kumutoto people, including Wi Tako, in 1852.

The Omaroro Award also covered earlier cultivations belonging to the people at Te Aro. The original area was larger than the awarded area. This award left them worse off as only the northern end was reaffirmed in Te Aro ownership and the full cultivation area was never reserved. “It is likely that because it impinged upon the adjoining section the cultivation area ceased to be used as a cultivation reserve and was leased out for cash return.”79 The lessee eventually purchased the freehold to this property, which had ceased to be of real value to the pā as a cultivation for sustainable needs.

On 7 October 1847 Te Aro Māori were awarded a further 50 acres as “The Natives of Te Aro having represented that within the limits of the land assigned in the deed, no kumara plantations can be made ...”80 This half-section was sold in 1863 as the population of the pā declined and the viability of cultivating at such a distance on such poor land became unsustainable.

The name of this block should perhaps be Omaruru after the native owl.

Tinakore and Orangikaupapa: Eighty acres of the Town Belt were awarded by McCleverty to Pipitea Māori. It is known that the Town Belt contained Māori cultivations although it is not known if they were on these lands awarded. The 80 acres of the Town Belt were in the Tinakori range, towards Wadestown, made up of Orangikaupapa, Tinakore South and Tinakore North. Much of this land was leased by Māori to a Mr O’Neill for a very low rental as Māori had stopped using the land.

The Orangikaupapa block was subdivided into 14 lots. In 1873 the Orangikaupapa lots were all given on long-term leases. The first sale of the lots was in 1877.

Kumutoto Kainga – including the Botanic Garden: Town Belt land was treated by the Crown as Crown land and its ‘exchange’ to Kumutoto was seen as an act of generosity by the Crown. The land was subsequently used as cultivation land – some 62 acres of Māori cultivations were already situated on this land prior to this, and these were guaranteed by Fitzroy81.

In October 1852 the entire Town Belt awarded to Kumutoto was purchased by the Government:

_We the undersigned having accepted the sum of 160 pounds sterling, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged in payment for the block of land containing fifty-two acres, three roods and thirty perches, the boundaries which are described in the within deed, reconvey the same to the Governor-in-Chief upon behalf of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and renounce all rights and title and interest in the same forever._

Signed: Wiremu Tako for himself and for Tamati Paratene
        Paora Hukiki for himself and Raniera

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76 Cited by Neville Gilmore, Historian for Wellington Tenths Trust
77 Adkin, G Leslie: *The Great Harbour of Tara* 1959, p42
78 Best, Elsdon 1911. *Māori Notebook no 13* in WAI 145 19(a) p85
80 WAI 145 10(a) Doc 3 McCleverty Deeds, p12
81 H Hansen Turton, ‘Wellington Tenths: Turton’s Epitome of Official Documents relative to Native Affairs and Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand’, p D12
While Māori sold this land on 11 October, on 27 October Governor Grey issued a Crown Grant to the Superintendent of the Wesleyan missions, Reverend James Watkin, for the establishment of a school. No school was forthcoming and the estate was transferred to the Provincial Government.\(^{83}\)

**The demise of the pā in Wellington and Māori cease to use the Town Belt areas for gardening:** The pressure from the growing town of Wellington and factors such as the wars in Taranaki saw the rapid decrease in the Māori population. Use of the large gardens also decreased rapidly. This often meant the land was leased out to Europeans wanting to farm the land largely for stock grazing.

In 1850 Te Aro Pā had 186 inhabitants of Taranaki and Ngāti Ruanui descent. However by the mid-1850s, the Wesleyan mission near the pā noted that only “a small remnant of a once considerable tribe occupy a few miserable huts not far from the Mission House”. Many Māori went back to Taranaki with the altercations at Parihaka in the 1880s. Having moved back, the door closed behind them and they were unable to return to Wellington to reclaim their interests. The need for the difficult gardens on the hill quickly diminished.

It was much the same story for Pipitea Pā and the gardens on Ahumairangi. The pressure on Pipitea Pā came from the arrival of European settlers from Petone. Māori moved out to the Hutt Valley where land remained and where the pressure of colonisation was less. Some also went back to Taranaki and their gardens too soon diminished. Gradually Māori disappeared from the streets of Wellington.\(^ {84}\)

Kumutoto was no exception and, after being the centre of the flax trade in the early period of colonisation, it quickly succumbed to European urban pressure. When the people moved out the gardens – and their churches – were leased to Europeans.

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\(^{82}\) 2 Deed 157 and 1 Deed 306

\(^{83}\) 1879 AJHR H-1 p60, testimony of Alexander Reid to the Royal Commission on Education Trusts.

Waitangi Tribunal, Te Whanganui ā tara me ōna Takiwā: Report on the Wellington District 2003

The Waitangi Tribunal found that in 1840 the iwi groups that had taken raupatu, or rights of conquest, over all the lands within the Port Nicholson block were: Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Ruanui, Taranaki, Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Toa. However, the Tribunal also found that these iwi each had their own ahi kā over particular areas as follows:

- Te Ātiawa at Te Whanganui ā Tara and parts of the south-west coast
- Taranaki and Ngāti Ruanui at Te Aro
- Ngāti Tama at Kaiwharawhara and environs, and parts of the south-west coast
- Ngāti Toa at parts of the south-west coast.

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika historical claims resulting from acts or omissions by the Crown prior to 21 September 1992 are made up of a package that includes:

- an agreed historical account and Crown acknowledgements, which forms the basis for a Crown apology to Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, as well as a Statement of Forgiveness from Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika to the Crown;
- cultural redress; and
- financial and commercial redress.

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika is a collective of people from Te Ātiawa, Taranaki, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāti Tama and others, including Ngāti Mutunga, from a number of Taranaki iwi whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 1830s and who signed the Port Nicholson Block Deed of Purchase in 1839.

The history of the interaction between Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and the Crown has been outlined in The Waitangi Tribunal’s Te Whanganui a Tara Me ōna Takiwā report on the Wellington District Inquiry, published in 2003. The claims of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika relate to breaches by the Crown of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi, particularly the Crown’s dealings over, and eventual acquisition of, the Port Nicholson Block; long delays in ensuring there was appropriate administration of the lands reserved for Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika in the Port Nicholson Block; and the Crown’s compulsory acquisition and endowment of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika lands for public purposes.

An account of the historical background agreed between the Crown and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika is included in the Deed of Settlement, along with acknowledgments of Crown breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi, a Crown apology for those breaches, and a statement of forgiveness by Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika.

A Deed of Settlement based on this agreement was initialled on 26 June 2008. The Deed was then ratified by members of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and signed on 19 August 2008. The Deed of Settlement is now being implemented following the passage of legislation which was completed on 4 August 2009.

Town Belt and Reserves

2.13 The New Zealand Company’s initial settlement plan provided for a public reserve of 1562 acres around the town that would separate it from the Company’s rural district. In October 1841, the Governor proclaimed that the Town Belt and the other reserves provided for in the Company’s plans were to become Crown lands. Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika regarded this as one of their food gathering or mahinga kai areas. The reserves included a number of promontories around the harbour (Jerningham, Halswell

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85 Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Deed of Settlement, 2009, p9
and Waddell Points as well as Pencarrow and Baring Heads). This was done without consultation with or compensation to Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika.

2.14 Parts of these public reserves were reallocated by way of grants in the Town Belt for Wellington Hospital and other public purposes, including the land that became the site of the Governor-General’s residence and grounds after 1911. In March 1873, 1061 acres in the Town Belt were granted to Wellington City in trust forever as a public recreation ground.

The Deed of Settlement and the related legislation set out a number of settlement mechanisms that are relevant to parts of the Town Belt:

**Right of first refusal (RFR):** The right of first refusal relates to land held in fee simple by the Crown or a Crown body. If the Crown wished to dispose of the land it must be firstly offered to the Trustees of the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust. The Crown holds land that was in the Town Belt and which the Council may seek to return to the Town Belt. The right of first refusal mechanism would apply to that land.

**Cultural redress:** The Deed of Settlement outlines various instruments to provide cultural redress. These instruments extend from the transfer of the fee simple of various Crown properties, for which there is a direct connection with the claimants, to areas where a statutory acknowledgement applies. There are no settlement properties in the Deed of Settlement for Taranaki Whānui and there are no statutory acknowledgement lands within the current Town Belt.

**Town Belt and the Settlement:** The bulk of the Town Belt is held in trust with Wellington City Council as trustee. Such land, for Treaty of Waitangi purposes, is generally regarded as private land that has not been available for the settlement of Treaty claims. There appears to be some change to this policy from the current settlements process, however for the Port Nicholson Block settlement these matters have been settled.

**Recognition of Te Atiawa/Taranaki Whānui in the Town Belt today:** Some signs exist to indicate sites of significance to Māori, such as Akatarewa Pā. More signs and interpretation would help people to understand the use of the areas before colonisation.

Planting on the Town Belt can help to provide better recognition of these sites. Groves of trees, such as totara, rata and others, could extend across areas that were pā sites, however avoiding any remaining archaeology if that can be identified. Some of the old garden sites may be marked by turning them into grasslands or similar scrublands and providing some interpretation.

**Ngāti Toa Rangatira’s Treaty Claim**

Ngāti Toa Rangatira are in the final stages of the Treaty settlement process. Legislation has been drafted to give effect to aspects of the Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Ngāti Toa Rangatira, signed on 7 December 2012. Part of the redress seeks to acknowledge and compensate Ngāti Toa Rangatira for their exclusion from the Port Nicholson Block reserves (known as the ‘tenths’) which includes the Town Belt Area. The 2003 Te Whanganui-a-Tara me Ōna Takiwā Report reaffirms and recognises the right of take raupatu of Ngāti Toa Rangatira within the Port Nicholson Block, including the Town Belt area.

**Bibliography**

i. Adkin, G Leslie, *The Great Harbour of Tara, Traditional Māori Place-names and Sites of Wellington Harbour and Environs*, Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd 1959


vii. Māori Land Court Minute Book 1C


xiii. Turton, H Hanson, *An Epitome of Official Documents relative to Native Affairs and Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand*, Government Printer, 1883

xiv. Land Information New Zealand Deeds and Plans
Appendix III – McCleverty Deeds & Maps

Wellington District Deeds - No. 4

Te Aro (Colonel McCleverty’s Deed), Wellington district.

22 March, 1847.

Exchange for other lands

We the undersigned Land owners and Chiefs residing at and belonging to Te Aro in Wellington of the Ngatiawa and Ngatiunui Tribes agree on the twenty-second day of March One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, to give up to Her Majesty’s Government all those Cultivations which we have hitherto had on Sections in the Karori, Ohiro, and Kai Wara Districts or elsewhere belonging to European Settlers, on our receiving from the Lieutenant Governor, portions of Blocks of Land which we have seen and accepted, as shown and coloured red on Plans 1, 2 and 3, which accompany this, containing in all 526A. 1R. 31P and the boundaries of which are therein described. Also two Horses and two Carts with Harness complete, and two Steel Mills.

No. 1 Plan shows the Cultivations in and about Polhill’s Gully, which were guaranteed by Governor Fitzroy principally on Native Town Reserves, and the Town Belt, the whole contained in one Block and bounded (streets intersecting) as delineated, containing 89A 3R 5P.

No. 2 Plan describes part of the Native Reserve 7 and the whole of 8 Kinapora District, also Native Reserve 91 in the Ohariu District to the North of which is Unsurveyed Land, the whole containing 290A 0R. 26P.

No. 3 Plan describes a Block of 146A. 2R. 0P, and is in the Ohiro District consisting of No 15 Native Reserve in that District and about 30 acres of the Town Belt, containing 146A. 2R. 0P.

No. 1 Plan includes 89A 3R 5P as follows Town Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, and 35 Town Sections prolonged, till it meets Section 11 Ohiro District. On the South by boundary line of No. 11 Ohiro District extending from the above point to the angle of meeting of Nos. 10 and 11 containing 36A, 1R, 24P. Also part of the Town Belt included within the following boundaries. On the South by the boundary lines of Town Reserves 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22. On the East by a line drawn from the junction of Reserves 22 and 24 to a point of one and a half chains East of the angle made by the Southern and Western boundary lines of No. 438 Town Section on the North by a line due East as far as No. 28 Section Karori.
District - the boundary then runs Southerly and Westerly along the line of the same 28 Section till it meets a point about 9 chains distant in the Westerly direction when the North Western line of No.2 Town Reserve is prolonged and joins the North Western boundary containing 18A OR 25p.

No.2. Plan contains two Blocks, 290A. OR 26p. One bounded on the East by the Porirua Road commencing at a point about 8 chains from the present Ohariu Road, and one chain from the old one, and between them until it meets the section occupied by Mr Frank Johnstone. On the North by the edge of Mr Johnstone's fence prolonged to a point about 6 chains from the North Eastern corner of Section 96 Ohariu District, thence by the boundary of that section Southerly and Easterly - Easterly and Southerly to a point about one chain distant from the Ohariu Road. On the South by the boundary line of No.7 Section as shewn. The Block consists of part of No. 7 Section Kinapora District containing 41A. 2R. 16p and No. 8; Section same District containing 150A. 3R 24p. Total, 150A. 2R. OP. the other Block consists of No. 91 Section Ohariu District now containing 139A 2R 26p or thereabouts which may be increased into the unsurveyed Land to the North. No. 2 Plan contains 290A OR 36p.

No.3 Plan includes 146A. 5R. OP. viz. One Block consists of a Native Reserve, No. 15 Ohiro District containing about 114 acres, and about 32 Acres on the Town Belt, it is bounded on the North by No. 18 Section Ohiro District and the Town Belt. On the East by the road to Ohiro. On the South by No. 12 Section Ohiro District and the Town Belt, and on the West by the Town Belt.

To which we the undersigned jointly and severally agree and write our names in token thereof the day and year before written.

W.A. McCLEVERTY, Lt. Colonel.

Ko te tohu x o te Pakuahi Na Te Wehi
Na Mohi Ngaponga Na Paora Tuwhare
Na Hemi Parai Na Pimipi Haukoteri
Na Wi Kingi Te Awitu Na Te Manihira Paura
Na Horomona Te Raro Na te Retimana Pukahu
Na Rawai Te Tawero Na Humene
Na Herekana Mahoe Na Ngaparu Te Raro
Na Raniera Tora Na Paihika Te Ngo

Ma motou mo o matou tangata i tuhia ai o matou Ingoa.
Ko te ingoa o nga tangata o te hapu o Ngati kura e noho ana ki te Aro.

Tamati Wiremu Te Wunu Ohiro
Ngapaka Ihaia Aurutu
Te Teira Hori Pipi
Rawiri Ta Rao.
Maori translation

Ko matou ko nga Tangata ko nga Kaumatua o Ngatiruaunui o Ngatiawa e noho nei i Te Aro i Poneke ka whakaei i a i te rua tekau ma rua o nga ra o Mache i te Tau kota ki mana e wari e wha teka ma whitu kia tukua tonuitia atu a matou Tae kai katoa, e takoto ana i waenga o nga whenua o nga Pakeha, ara - ko nga Tae kai o "Karori" - o "Ohira" - o Kai "Wharahara" o whea noa atu Ko aua Tae kai kotoa e takoto ana i waenganui o nga oneone o nga Pakeha ka whakaaeria nei, kia tukua whaka reretia atu - hei utu mo nga whenua tinana kia tukua mai nei mo matou e Kanara Makaraweti (Lt. Col. McCleverty) ara e raua ko Kawana kua kite nei o matou kanohi kia oti nei matou te whakawhiihi - he mea pani ki te Ta whero i roto o nga Pukapuka apiti o tenei. He mea maka ki te tahi ki te rua ki te toru o nga whika nui huia e Rima rau e rua tekau ma ono o nga eka kotahi Rure - kotahi Paehe ko nga rohe oti katoa te ata whakatakoto ki roto i nga Pukapuka - Apiti mai hoki ki enei whenua e rua nga Holho e rua nga kata - me nga mekameka katoa - e rua hoki nga mira hutu witi heoti - kei roto o te pukapuka tuatahi ko nga Tae kai e takoto haere ana i roto i te awaawa i te kainga o Porera - ko nga Tae kai enei i tukua iho ki a matou e Kawana Pitiroi imua ko te nuinga kei roto pu kei nga wahi Rongoa o mua kei te whenua i runga ake o te Taone - Engari ko nga Tae kai i waenganui o nga whenua o nga Pakeha - ka tukua atu mo tetahi wahi whenua i runga ake o te Taone kotahi tonu te tinana whenua - huhiuia e wari teka ma iwi o nga Eka e toru o nga Rure ko tahi te Paehe - kei te pukapuka te rohe - kei roto kei te pukapuka tuana ko wahi etahi o te whenua rongoa o mua he mea maka ki te whitu o nga whika ko te wari o nga whika ko te whenua katoa o Kinapora ko te whenua rongoa o mua he mea maka ki te iwa teka ma tahi o nga whika i Ohariu - huhiuia e rua rau e iwa teka o nga eka - e rua teka ma ono o nga pahe - Kei te toru o nga Pukapuka kotahi te whenua tinana kei Ohiro - huhiuia te nui kotahi rau e wa teka ma ono o nga Eka e rua nga Rure - kotahi te whenua Rongoa o mua kotahi teka ma rima te tohu - Apiti mai hoki e rua rau e toru teka o nga Eka o te wahi tutata mai o runga ake o te Taone.

A true translation.

W.A. McCLEVERTY, Lt. Colonel.

Wellington Town Belt Management Plan – June 2013
Registration. No. 99
Received for registration at 11 o'clock A.M. 11th March, 1848.

A true copy of Original Deed, Maori translation, and Endorsement.
H. Hanson Turton.
Wellington, January 8th, 1876.