

## Part Two

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### Appendix 12 i – vi.

#### Regional Council

Note iii, iv, v. Refer v “The Minister of Conservation”.

Council “an overview of the people of the Region including the tangata whenua”.

### Appendix 13 i –iv

#### Tangata Whenua

Note i, ii, iii, iv. Refer ii “letter 15<sup>th</sup> July 2014 fair-skinned pre-Maori”.

iii Coroner’s court 1<sup>st</sup> August 2008 “A European female died 300 before 2008”.

iv “The Patupaiarehe feature as early people in the traditions of the Waikato”.

### Appendix 14

Water sample from Waikato River, 17<sup>th</sup> Sep 2008 sample reads 0.5

### Appendix 15

22<sup>nd</sup> May 2008 Submissions. RE: The Waikato River

“Fax number given does not receive faxes therefore public can not send”.

### Appendix 16 i, (ii has six pages) (iii has four pages)

Note page one i “To Whom it may Concern”.

Note page one ii Refer The Waikato River 2008 Management Plan six pages.  
Refer to original no 20,21,22,23,24.

Note Maori law page 6.

iii fourth line “the boundaries established by the original waka are still intact”.

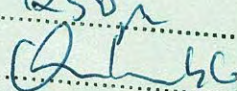
iii 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> line third para “a defeated tribe could still lay claim –if survivors–”..

### Appendix 17

Appointment to meet with MP Waikato 29<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

### Appendix 18 Letter from Moriori chief, dated 29<sup>th</sup> July 2009

“River claims have been disputed”.

WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL	
DATE RECEIVED:	18/1/17
TIME:	1250pm
SIGNATURE:	

**Appendix 18 ii, iii, iv**

**Moriiori claim**

Note ii 25.8.008 "Our waka was the Aotea.--Why has the Crown taken our lands"?

iii Refer map by Bateman shows Aotea Block as of 1884.

iv 10<sup>th</sup> October 2008 letter from Buckingham Palace to Moriiori Chief Ranga.

**Appendix 19 i, ii**

**Waikato Maori sold rivers & lakes to Crown and Assigns on 15<sup>th</sup> Sep 1864**

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**Polluting the water ways**

Note i & ii Wild life kill water ways. Refer iii \$152 million to create new work.

**Appendix 21 i, ii**

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**Appendix 22 i, ii, iii, iv**

**Letters to Minister Finlayson concerning Tainui's claim**

i Note letter of 27<sup>th</sup> October 2016 "Has perjury been committed in Parliament"?

iii To Minister 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2016 "To help you --- enclosed map – Raiatea".

iv Refer to enclosed map of Raiatea

**Appendix 23 i, ii, iii, iv, v**

**History of Tainui and the importance of Kupe** Note date of 1325AD.

**Appendix 24 i, ii, iii**

**Lake pollution & sick rivers**

**Appendix 25 i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii**

**Pollution with in Waikato region and flood damage done to farm land**

**Appendix 26**

**Old disused car bodies at Huntly beside Waikato River**

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SEPTEMBER 2016

Waikato



REGIONAL COUNCIL  
Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Waikato

waikatoregion.govt.nz  
0800 800 401

# Healthy Rivers, your rivers, your plan

## Wai Ora, ō awa, tō mahere

### Have your say

The public will have more than four months to have their say on a groundbreaking plan change aimed at restoring and protecting the Waikato and Waipā rivers for future generations. In September, Waikato Regional Council voted to publicly notify the Proposed Waikato Regional Plan Change 1 – Waikato and Waipā Catchments. It's designed to clean up our Waikato and Waipā rivers and give effect to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River/Te Ture Whaimana O Te Awa o Waikato (part of Treaty settlement legislation) and the Government's National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014. Council chief executive Vaughan Payne says our rivers are central to the identity and wellbeing of Waikato people. "They are key to sustaining our communities and our

economy. We know water quality has been the number one concern for people in our region for the past two decades.

"A substantial amount of time and money has already gone into cleaning up our rivers by organisations, local authorities and communities and we want to recognise that. This plan will protect that large investment that has already been made and ensure a return on that investment for future generations."

Supported by New Zealand's leading technical experts, the plan has been thousands of hours in development using a collaborative process with iwi project partners, community representatives, industry, non-government organisations and council all around the table to develop a solution.

"Managing water quality is an extremely complex issue and we are working in one of New Zealand's most complex catchments. The process we have used has ensured those most affected by the changes have been able to directly influence the policy

development to make sure we balance the social, economic, cultural and environmental needs of our region," says Mr Payne.

Once the plan change is publicly notified it will trigger a process enabling the community to have their say on the proposal. We will be notifying the plan in mid-October. Anyone can make a submission on the plan, and can support, oppose or take a neutral stance on its various parts. The submission process will run until mid-March 2017 to ensure people have time to understand the plan change and can make informed submissions.

Turn to page 3 to find out more.



waikatoregion.govt.nz/healthyrivers



facebook.com/healthyrivers

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1211

**Proposed Waikato Regional  
Policy Statement: Section 32  
Analysis of Costs, Benefits  
and Alternatives  
(November 2010)**



- 12 iv
- e) potential natural hazards and how the related risks will be managed;
  - f) potential issues arising from the storage, use, disposal and transport of hazardous substances in the area and any contaminated sites and describes how related risks will be managed;
  - g) how stormwater will be managed having regard to low impact design methods;
  - h) any significant mineral resources in the area and any provisions (such as development staging) to allow their extraction where appropriate; and
  - i) how the relationship of tāngata whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga has been recognised and provided for.

### **1.8 Subdivision and consent decisions for urban development**

District plans shall ensure that where subdivision and consent decisions allowing urban development are to be made in the absence of development planning mechanisms such as structure plans and town plans, the matters in Method 6.1.7 will be given due consideration, as appropriate to the scale and potential effects of the development.

### **1.9 Other party involvement**

Where development planning mechanisms are being produced, territorial authorities should ensure that Waikato Regional Council, neighbouring regional and territorial authorities, infrastructure providers, tāngata whenua and affected land owners are provided the opportunity to have meaningful involvement in development planning.

### **1.10 Economic instruments**

Territorial authorities should investigate and implement as appropriate, economic instruments which could help to direct rural-residential development to locations identified in the district plan for rural-residential development.

### **1.11 Co-ordinated approach**

Waikato Regional Council will seek opportunities to align its own activities, including the development of strategies such as the Regional Land Transport Strategy, the provision of works and services, education programmes and environmental initiatives, with the principles in section 6A.

## **Policy 2 Planning for development in the coastal environment (PWRPS Policy 6.2)**

New development of the built environment in the coastal environment occurs in a way that:

- a) ensures sufficient development setbacks to protect coastal natural character, public access, indigenous biodiversity, natural physical processes, amenity and natural hazard mitigation functions of the coast;
- b) protects hydrological processes and natural functions of back dune areas;
- c) is in keeping with local coastal character;
- d) allows for the potential effects of sea level rise, including allowing for sufficient coastal habitat inland migration opportunities;
- e) protects the valued characteristics of remaining undeveloped, or largely undeveloped coastal environments;
- f) ensures adequate water and wastewater services will be provided for the development;
- g) avoids increasing natural hazard risk associated with coastal erosion and inundation;
- h) has regard to the potential effects of a tsunami event, and takes appropriate steps to avoid, remedy or mitigate that risk;
- i) avoids ribbon development along coastal margins;
- j) does not compromise the function of current or anticipated coastal infrastructure; and

### Council Decision

- Reject decision sought by submitter 62.

13 ✓

### 2.3.6 Tangata Whenua Concerns

#### 73 DECISION

Submitter 55 Waikato Federated Farmers

Submitter 55 requests that the proposed RPS be amended to reflect the rights of all landowners alongside tangata whenua concerns.

#### Reasons

Section 6 of the RMA notes the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga as a matter of national importance. Under s7 in achieving the purposes of the RMA Environment Waikato shall have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga, and have taken account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi under s8. It is clear from these sections that the RMA establishes a special relationship with Maori. Maori have particular cultural concerns as noted in section 2.3.6. However, Maori are covered by the same environmental performance standards that apply to all resource users. The submitter's request is accepted in part by amending the third paragraph of section 2.3.6 to include the words "use land in their ownership" and integrating this section into section 2.3.1.

### Council Decision

- Accept in part decision sought by submitter 55.

### RPS Changes

Integrate section 2.3.6 into 3.3.1 of the RPS and amend the third paragraph to read as follows "*In managing the land resources of the Waikato, it is acknowledged that Maori are able to use land in their ownership....*"

#### 74 DECISION

Submitter 74 The Minister of Conservation  
Supported by 97 Tongariro Taupo Conservation Board

Submitter 74 requests the following additional paragraph: "In 1887 the Paramount Chief of Ngati Tuwharetoa, Te Heiheu Tukino, gifted the sacred peaks of Ruapehu, Ngaruhoe and Tongariro to the nation as a nucleus of New Zealand's first national park." Submitter 74 considers the gift of the central mountains to the nation in 1887 by Ngati Tuwharetoa was a momentous event in history of this country and should be referred to.

#### Reasons

It is considered that the requested comment is appropriate to include in the RPS in section 2.2.2, which gives an overview of the people of the Region including the tangata whenua.

E W  
2006-2016

**Sustainable environment** *Van M. P. H. W.*

- 1 Protection and respect for natural features of our environment as taonga.
- 2 The acknowledgement of, respect for and enabling of, the traditional role of iwi and hapu as kaitiaki.
- 3 The restoration of the ecological balance of the natural environment with the improvement of air, soil and water quality together with the enhancement of its native biodiversity.
- 4 The restoration and preservation of coastal and waterway environments together with the maintenance of access to them.
- 5 Improving environmental awareness and ensuring action.
- 6 The use of energy from renewable sources in all areas.
- 7 The promotion of waste reduction, recycling, energy conservation and energy efficiency.

**Quality of life**

- 8 Equitable outcomes in terms of the quality of health, education, housing, employment and economic growth.
- 9 The ability to live on ancestral land in quality, affordable housing.
- 10 Support for, and encouragement of, healthy active lifestyles and a total sense of well-being.

**Sustainable economy**

- 11 Acknowledgment and support for the growth and uniqueness of the Māori economy within the Maniapoto region.

**Identity**

- 12 Pride in a regional distinctive identity, including Māoritanga, and a rich and diverse cultural heritage.
- 13 Preservation of sites of significance.

**Participation and equity**

- 14 Local government systems should recognise and provide for the representation of the iwi/hapu Treaty partner.
- 15 Iwi, hapu and Māori work together with central government, local government and community organisations in mutually beneficial partnerships.

NO 16  
Page 19 12 vi

- 16 Communities understand partnerships under the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 17 Opportunities to participate in community development and decision-making at marae, hapu and iwi levels.

**Waikato (Tainui)**

The natural and physical resources within the tribal area of Waikato-Tainui are of significant cultural and historical importance to the iwi. Waikato-Tainui relationship with the Waikato River and west coast harbours, in particular, has extended over many generations since the time of the first inland explorations of their ancestors who brought the Tainui canoe to Aotearoa in the fourteenth century.

Their relationship with the river is unique. The Waikato River is regarded as a tuupuna awa, the ancestral river of the people representing the mana and the mauri of the people. It is central to our tribal identity, and to our spiritual and physical well being. Its power is both protective and healing.

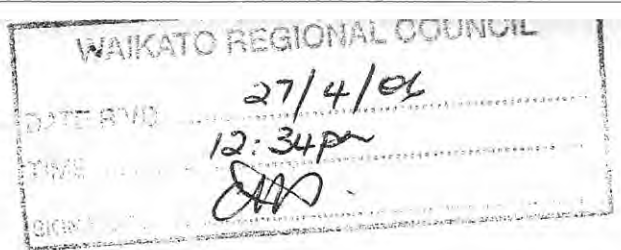
The importance of this relationship is evident in many whakatauki and waiata, and in oral histories, which record the association of the ancestors with places, events, daily activities, thoughts, emotions, and everything that touched their lives.

Over the generations Waikato-Tainui have developed tikanga that embody their profound respect for the river and all life within it. Their tikanga recognises that if they care for the river, the river will continue to sustain the people. Waikato-Tainui has mana whakahaere over the river. Accordingly, Waikato-Tainui has a duty to past, present and future generations to protect the river and Waikato-Tainui is obliged to satisfy that duty.

It is important to recognise that for Waikato-Tainui the Waikato River means the whole river. Waikato-Tainui regards the river as an entire living entity, which includes not just its banks, beds and waters but also its many streams, lakes and tributaries, its catchments and flood plains, and its flora and fauna, as well as its metaphysical being.

As with the Waikato River, the west coast harbours of Manukau, Whaingarua, Aotea and Kawhia have significant historical and cultural importance to Waikato-Tainui, particularly for the mana whenua who reside around them.





Submission to

Environment Waikato

Draft Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016.

13 i

Submission from M.Hill.

Objection to the following;

Page 19.

"It is important to recognise that for Waikato-Tainui the Waikato River means the whole river. Waikato-Tainui regards the river as an entire living entity, which includes not just its banks, beds and waters but also its many streams, lakes and tributaries, its catchments and flood plains." ( present day farms and towns).

Page 20.

"Waikato-Tainui exercises mana-whakahaere over its taonga." (authority).

Page 20.

"Waikato-Tainui hold a unique status as tangata whenua of the Waikato district."

1.00.

- i) Under the Treaty of Waitangi Maori can not have authority over natural water ways, nor can they have authority of any other person or that person's property.
- ii) Under the Treaty of Waitangi Councils can not take way rights that were given to the then new settlers, people who are now farmers or urban dwellers.
- iii) The original Treaty spells it out that Europeans would be protected and the Second Article gives white farmers the sole right to run their properties.

2.00.

- i) Maori history is that Maori were not the first people to live in New Zealand and that Maori history is backed up by substantial evidence, such as world maps that prove Europeans had found and settled New Zealand over 800 years before Kupe.
- ii) Therefore Maori are not the aboriginal people of New Zealand.

- \* Under the Treaty all New Zealanders have the same rights.
- \* Ownership of our heritage, rivers etc, must remain for all New Zealanders.
- \* Maori are just as capable of doing damage to the environment. Remember the moa.
- \* Then take a look at Whangamata were pipis have gone green due to long drops.
- \* Even Environment Waikato have been caught polluting the environment.

**Our heritage belongs to all New Zealanders. The Treaty gave the same rights to all.**

## LETTERS

# Pre-Maori and fair-skinned

What did Waikato University's Dr Richards hope to gain with his letter of denial concerning the presence of fair-skinned pre-Maori people?

New Zealanders now have to accept that part of our ancient past has come back to haunt us, with the findings of DNA tests carried out in 2013. An elderly lady who was tired of being told by Maori to go away for Maori did not want to accept what had happened to her people made public her DNA results in January this year. She is not Maori and her fair-skinned people pre-date the Maori.

Since this news first broke in January 2014, even Maori Television has informed its listeners that the old Maori history had been made public that the Patupaiarehe live on in New Zealand. These fair-skinned people once lived in the Waikato and according to Maori history lived in large numbers around Lake Taupo. Other pre-Maori people were the Moriori and the Waitaha.

And it is the Waitaha who are recorded on a 1995 New Zealand government map as still living in the South Island in 1840. This I know, for I am Waitaha. My people's ancient canoe was the Huru-huru Manu and to this day I carry the mano of Upoko Ariki.  
HORO KUPENGA MANUKA  
Ngaruawahia

### Reluctance with truth

Further evidence can be found that disputes Dr Raymond Richards claim, May 3, 2014, *Waikato Times*, that Maori were the first people to New Zealand.

It appears Dr Richards missed the very public statement made in December 2012 to Fairfax Media by well-respected Nga Puhī paramount chief David Rankin.

The media were told: "Who were those people who greeted our waka and were red-headed, fair skinned people? You can't deny your history. If we try to as Maori, we're actually denying our history."

This is what David Rankin had to say about some of our New

Zealand universities: "The 'academic Taliban' are conspiring to hide the truth. If we believe our histories, then we as Maori are not the indigenous people of New Zealand".

Mr Rankin is quoted as informing the news media: "This is why other Maori were unwilling to speak out on these issues. Academics had also misrepresented the country's ancient past. They are worried that their own research will be exposed so they have worked hard to ridicule and suppress any Maori history which disagrees with their views."

I hope these few lines help Waikato University to correct its views.

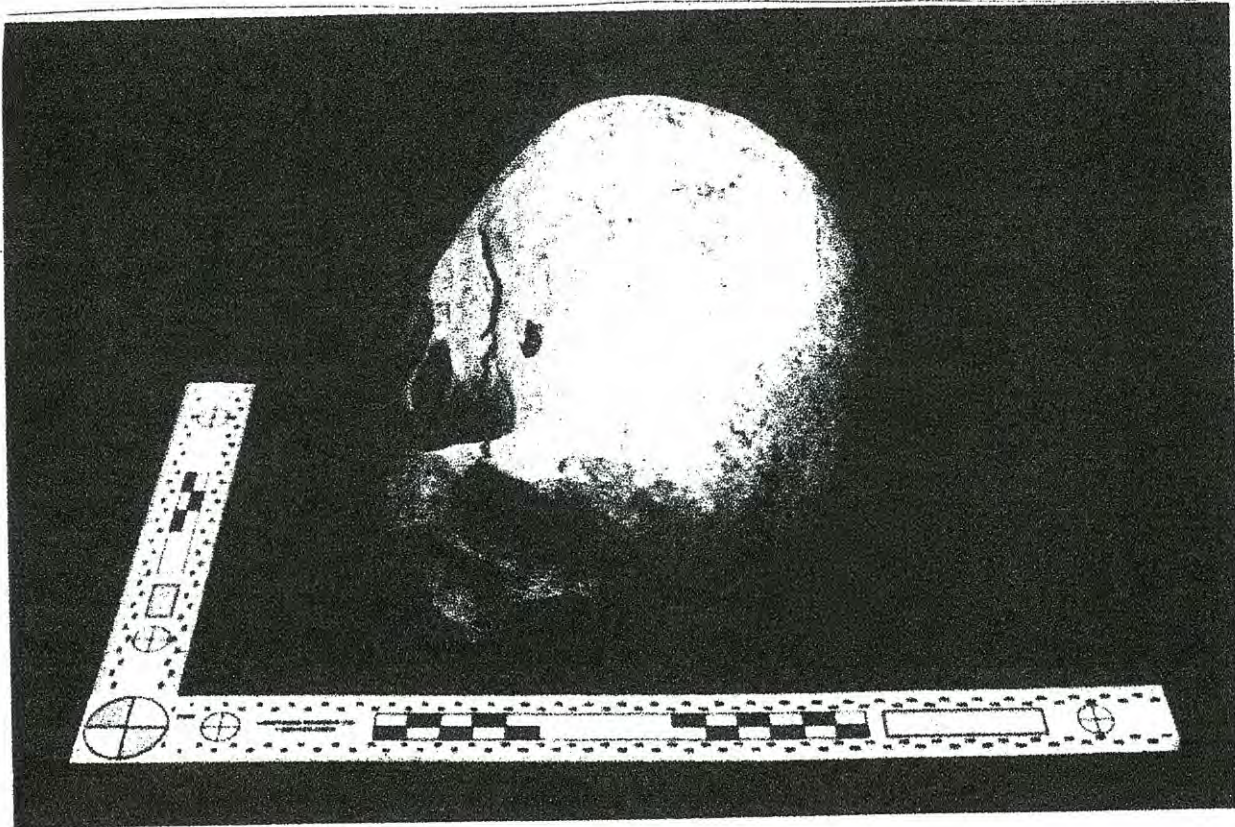
M HILL  
Hamilton

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 2014 | 17

[www.waikatotimes.co.nz](http://www.waikatotimes.co.nz)

  
**Waikato Times**

## An ancient European skull.



**At the coroner's court on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2008 at Masterton, North Island New Zealand, the above skull was determined by experts to be European female aged 40-45 years and had been violently killed some 300 years ago.**

That is the findings of the evidence presented to Masterton coroner John Kershaw on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2008.

The skull had originally been found in October of 2004 in the Ruamahunga River by a South Wairarapa man walking with his dog after the October floods.

Between 2004 – 2008 experts examined this skull including tests using radiocarbon dating by GNS Science confirmed that this person was most definitely a European female aged around 40 years of age who ~~was~~ died a violent death 300 years before 2008.

Historians from the Wairarapa report that according to conventional New Zealand history the Wairarapa was not meant to have been settled by any Europeans before 1840.

Whereas New Zealand's conventional history is the first European to land in New Zealand was Captain James Cook in 1769.

**Many years before that date this European female had been killed in 1704.**

The above photo shows that this person had received a blow to the right side of her skull, resulting as a major fracture to her skull. To finish her off she then received another blow to her skull with a weapon with a sharp point.

One local newspaper reported that maybe she was killed with buck shot.

This notion was dismissed by a ESR expert and it well known that Maori did not have any type of weapons such as buck shot.

72. **Vaka Moana.**

In 2006 the book Vaka Moana was published. In 2007 this book was awarded, The Montana New Zealand Book Award 2007, History Winner.

Edited by Professor Kerry Howe, the main contributors are as follows;

- B. Finney, Professor of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i.
- K.R. Howe, Professor of History, Massey University, Auckland New Zealand.
- G. Irwin, Professor of Archaeology, University of Auckland New Zealand.
- R. Neich, Curator of Ethnology/Professor of Anthropology, Auckland War Memorial Museum/University of Auckland New Zealand.
- Dame Anne Salmond, Professor of Maori Studies and Social Anthropology, University of Auckland New Zealand.
- R. Taonui, Head of School of Maori and Indigenous Studies, University of Canterbury New Zealand.

This book sets out on page 48 the order of arrival, by the different people to settle New Zealand.

A people called **Patupaiarehe** are recorded as being the **first** people to find the Waikato and to settle this large area of the North Island.

Quote page 48:

**"The Patupaiarehe and Ngati Kahupungapunga feature as early people in the traditions of the Waikato region."**

This quotation carries on to state that their, the Patupaiarehe & Kahupungapunga's canoe, is the Tainui.

On the same page of this research, Vaka Moana refers to a people in the northern part of the North Island as being known as, "**Turehu.**"

Then further on, on the same page it is written that the;

**"Aotea is a most important post-first canoe."**

To be post-first means to be the first, after the originals had already settled New Zealand.

This then confirms that when the people from the Aotea first arrived in the Aotea Harbour sometime between 1100-1150AD New Zealand had already been settled. Maori and Moriori history confirms that the Patupaiarehe and the Turehu were fair skinned peoples, who were totally different people to the Polynesians.

The question some now ask is; Are the Patupaiarehe and the Turehu the same people?

Form No:	2803052
Sampled:	17-Sep-2008
Received:	17-Sep-2008
Reported:	24-Sep-2008

Any interpretation or recommendations are prepared independently by your consultant

**Client Details**

MC & SL Hill  
 1659 Gordonton Road  
 RD 1  
 TAUPIRI

Telephone: 07 824 3455

Property Name Unknown

**Consultant Details**

14

New Zealand Laboratory Services Ltd  
 Ruakura Research Centre  
 PO Box 281  
 East Street  
 HAMILTON

Water Sample 08W01754 ~ Domestic ~ River Water			
Test	Units	Results	Comments
Nitrate_N	ppm	0.5	The nitrate nitrogen level is satisfactory at less than 11 ppm. [Maximum Acceptable Value is 11 ppm]

[] Values from 'Drinking-Water Standards for New Zealand 2005'

Test Units and Test Methods			
Test	Unit	Unit Description	Test Method
NO3_N	ppm	mg/l (g/cubic metre)	Filtered (<0.45µm). Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B, 21st Ed., 2005.

0.5 ppm  
 = 10.8 ppm

\* Indicates tests which are not IANZ Registered

^Indicates Subcontracted Tests

Signed

*K Wykes*

Kelie Wykes - Senior Lab Technician



RUAKURA RESEARCH CENTRE, East Street, PO Box 281, Hamilton.

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 FREEPHONE: 0800 655 126 Tel: 07 838 5920 Fax: 07 838 5160 Email: [Hamilton@nzlabs.co.nz](mailto:Hamilton@nzlabs.co.nz)

Max Hill  
1659 Gordonton Rd.  
R.D.1.  
Taupiri  
22<sup>nd</sup>. May 2008.

15

Attention  
Amehe Manson.

Office of Treaty Settlements  
P.O. Box 919  
Wellington.

Dear Amehe Manson,

**RE:                    The Waikato River.**

Please Note.

In a public advertisement, the public were informed to send submissions to a particular office's fax number.

However the fax number given does not receive faxes therefore the public can not make submissions concerning the Waikato River.

I have obtained a copy of the Aotea New Zealand submission filed with Environment Waikato.

Please find enclosed a copy of this report along with the report that I mailed at Huntly, today being 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2008, as the given fax did not receive my report after three attempts to send the report over two different days.

The question is why did Tainui give an address that does not receive correspondence?

I thank you for your attention and await your reply.

Yours sincerely  
Max Hill.



16 i

**To Whom it may Concern:**

I Chief Phillip Ranga, Waka of Aotea, appoint the following two persons to over see the running of the Waikato River Guardians Committee.

Historian M. Hill is my appointed chairman to over see the Guardians of the Waikato River Committee.

&

N. Ranga is appointed as the secretary of the Guardians of the Waikato River Committee.

In August of 2007 I approached Mr. M. Hill, as a historian, and requested that he research the history of the greater Waikato and what had happened to peoples who pre-dated the coming of the 1350AD Maori people. Those who arrived in 1350 now call themselves Tainui.

As we the people of Aotea pre-date the coming of the 1350 Maori then we are the sole remaining peoples, in the greater Waikato, once known as tangata whena.

As the crown has given funding for the 1350 Maori to research their history and Waitangi claims, then the Crown should cover Mr. Hill's costs for his research.

Signed... *P. Ranga* .....

Dated... *20.1.009* .....

# The Waikato River 2008 Management Plan.

WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL  
DATE 9/5/08  
TIME 1.05 pm  
[Signature]

P. Ranga  
Aotea PARAMOUNT CHIEF  
New Zealand.

SECRETARY  
[Signature] 9/5/08



16 ii

**The Waikato River 2008 Management Plan.**

**3.00.** The Government, at their sole expense, shall remove all Canada geese from the North Island.

**Land owners may assist;**

- i)** Any land owner or occupier of land may kill Canada geese by shooting these pest birds with a shot gun or any type of rifle.
- ii)** Any method to destroy these pest birds may be considered.
- iii)** The Government shall compensate for all physical costs to kill these pest birds.

**3.01.** The Government, at their sole expense, shall under take all possible steps to stop the further spreading of kio carp & the new hybrid kio/gold carp in the North Island.

**3.02.** The Government, at their expense, shall immediately start extensive trapping and killing of the two above fishes.

**3.04.** Any other fish that Environment Waikato considers a pest may also be included in this removal operation.

  
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16 ii

**Why the Waikato lakes have died.**

Articles have been published stating that lakes in the Waikato have died. Other publications confirm that the lakes now have the **toxic green blue algae**. The enclosed photos confirm that these local farmers had fenced off their lake frontages many years ago. In fact these farmers had then planted trees in 1974, being **34 years ago**.

Old time farmers do not recall seeing green blue algae 30 years ago. It is accepted that around 1975 kio carp were deliberately released into the Waikato lakes. At much the same time Canada geese were also deliberately released onto the Waikato.

**Research confirms that where farmers have fenced off their boundaries and have planted trees then there is no run off from these properties into rivers or the lakes.**

Where livestock have been prevented from entering lakes then it is not the cattle who have removed aquatic weeds from these lakes.

These enclosed photos show that all aquatic weeds have been removed from this lake and other photos show piles of Canada geese crap on the dried lake bed.

Note:

These photos were taken in April 2008 after the lake level had dropped, proving that these geese droppings are only about a month old.

&

The aquatic weeds have been completely removed from this lake by kio carp.

Before the 1970's when these local farms were open to the lakes cattle could walk into these lakes. Any then run off from these farms was taken up by the then aquatic weeds.

By the introduction of the kio carp and the Canada geese these pests have removed the aquatic weeds that once removed run off entering these lakes. So the pollution now present is from the droppings by these pests. Hence the reason for these lakes to die

It is generally accepted that three geese equals one ewe and six ewes equals one beef cow.

**Statistics New Zealand Records;**

In 1985 the total stock unit numbers for ewes, beef cows, and dairy cows was 74,746,691. In 1990 the total S/Us for ewes, beef cows and dairy cows was now 67,833,781 S/Us. By 2005 the total S/Us in New Zealand for ewes, beef cows and dairy was 62,711,600. Between 1985 to 2005 New Zealand lost 12,035,091 S/Us and that equates to 1,719,298 dairy cows. **Therefore New Zealand's stock numbers have dropped.**

On that these lakes have died as a direct result of the introduction of pests in the 1970's.

**These lakes run back into the Waikato River and in time the city of Auckland takes water from the Waikato for the people of Auckland to drink.**

  
21

16 ii

**Damaged Water Ways Within the Waikato.**

The Waikato Lakes have died due to the wild life.

**Top photo:**

Note the high water mark on the sand, bottom right corner of photo.  
The high water mark lines up with the left hand edge of the weeds.  
The kio carp have stripped this lake of aquatic weeds.

**Bottom photo:**

Goose shit from the Canada geese.  
These geese have turned these lakes into open sewers.  
The dried green marking is that of green blue algae.

**These lakes runs back into the Waikato River, before Auckland takes water.**



22



Farmers have protected this lake. Wild life have killed the lakes:

Over thirty years ago these farmers, at their expense, fenced off this lake.

Both photos.

In both these photos the local farmers have planted trees.

Natural vegetation has grown between the trees down to the lake edge.

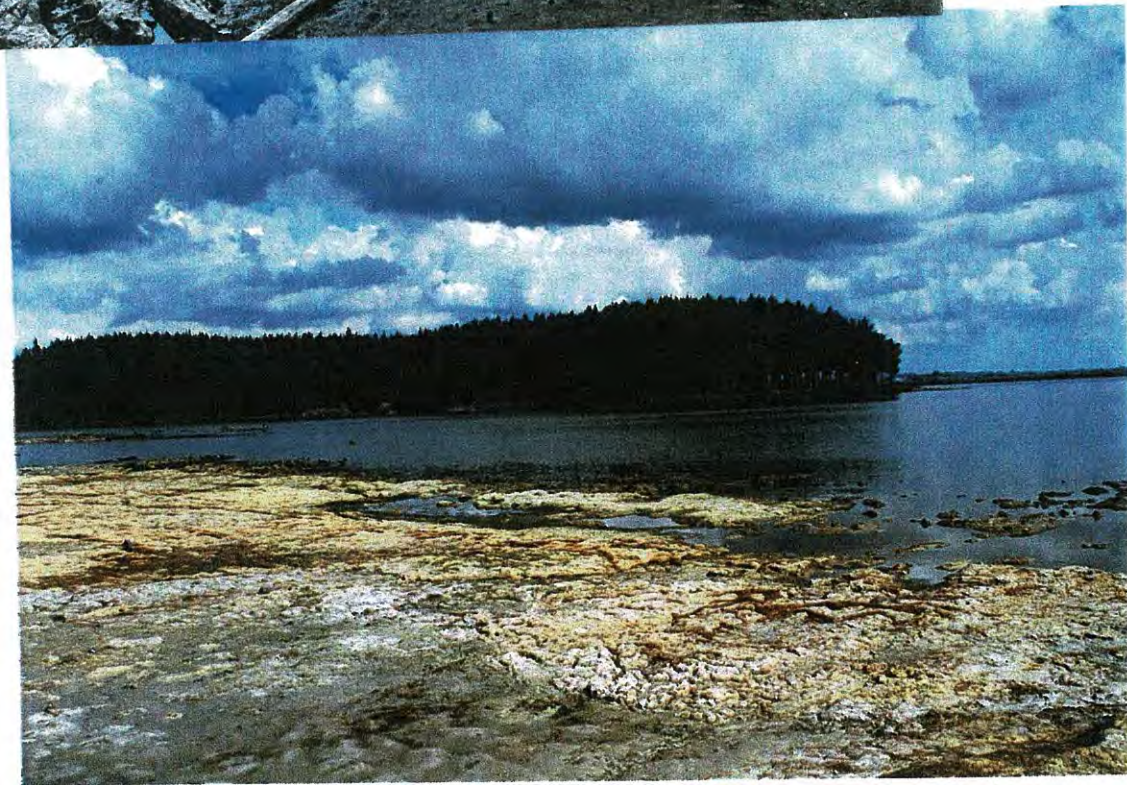
However there are now no aquatic weeds. The kio carp have stripped this lake.

Both these photos were taken in April 2008, while the lake level had dropped.

Non of the old time farmers recall seeing green blue algae twenty years ago. This major environmental problem started appearing about 15 years after farmers had already fenced off their lake edge and had planted trees. The algae appeared after the kio carp and the geese were deliberately let go into these Waikato lakes.



*[Handwritten signature]*  
23



16ii

## Wildlife polluters.

The following article published April 9, 2008, quotes Auckland/Waikato Fish and Game officer Mr. John Dyer as confirming that Lake Waikare, has a present concentration of 50,000 waterfowl. There are a number of lakes in the north Waikato.

Referring to Lake Waikare he states;

“Over the last 40 years this has steadily eroded by unchecked pollution and it is but a shell of its former self.”

There is major problem with waterfowl waste as it has not been treated whereas in the case for dairy shed waste, the waste has been treated.

Most farmers pump their dairy shed waste onto their paddocks.

With the destruction of the aquatic weeds that were once abundant in these lakes and with the raw waste added to these lakes, from these introduced pest fish and the Canada geese, Lake Waikare and other north Waikato lakes were destined to die.

By taking into consideration these above mentioned problems then Lake Waikare has probably been hit on a daily basis with a discharge from wildlife waste equivalent to a dairy herd of several hundred dairy cows.

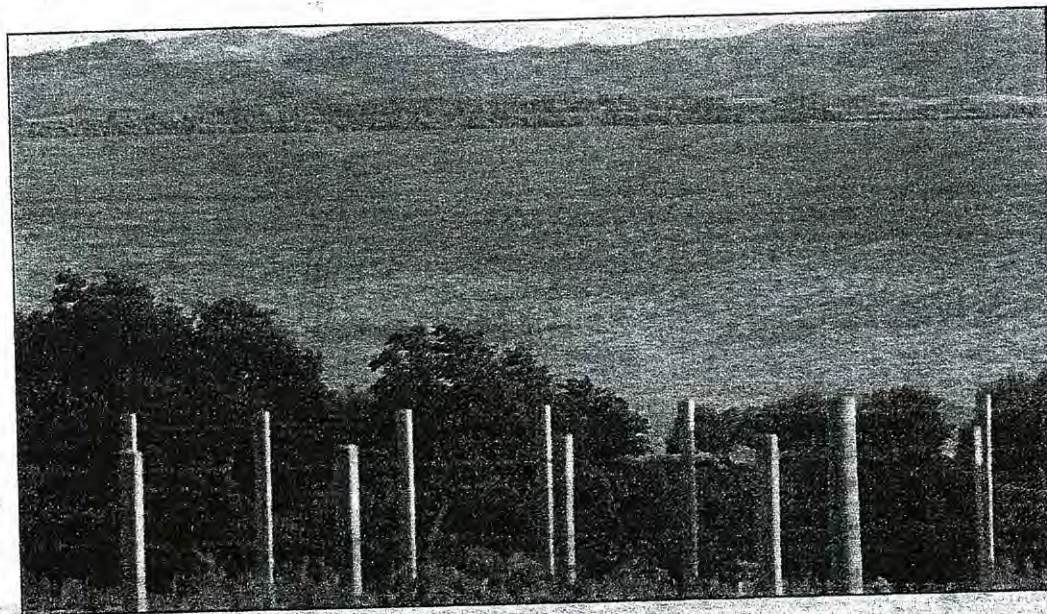
# Fears for lake's future

By DANIELLE SMITHERS

Auckland/Waikato Fish and Game officer John Dyer says pollution is causing a major problem for lakes such as Waikare, with future developments threatening the environment even more.

“Lake Waikare was once known by wildlife experts as a national icon, a veritable paradise on earth. As one of the largest of the lower Waikato lakes, it had the largest concentration of wildlife of any lake in New Zealand, with 50,000 or more waterfowl in just recent times.

“Over the last 40 years, this has been steadily eroded by unchecked pollution and it is but a shell of its former self,” he says.



**LAKE DEBATE:** Lake Waikare near Huntly is under threat from pollution, claims Fish and Game.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
21

*Take raupatu or conquest*

The causes of the disputes which precipitated inter-tribal incidents and warfare were many. For various reasons, however, successful conquests and prolonged occupation of *whenua raupatu* (confiscated lands) were not common, and most of the boundaries established by the original waka are still intact. Conquest without successful occupation did not give the conqueror a right to those lands.

*Te ahika*

The principle of *ahika* or right of occupation and use was most important in traditional Maori society. It confirmed and was a co-requirement of all other rights to land. But while occupation was often cited as a necessary means of maintaining ownership over land, this could also be done by cultivating the land or by collecting food and other resources from it.

*Take tupuna*

Another means of establishing rights to land, and a logical consequence of the above three, was *take tupuna* or ancestral right. Succession to customary land was based on being able to prove unbroken descent from an ancestor whose right was recognised. This was done through an accurate recital of one's *whakapapa* or genealogy.

*Take tuku or gifting*

Many forms of land appropriation took place in this way. The rules, however, were clearly known by all those taking part. The person giving the land had to have sufficient rights to be able to do so, and the tribe had to agree to the transaction. As well, such lands had to be occupied or used by the person to whom they given. *Take ohaki*, or gifts made by a person who was close to death, were a common form of this type of transaction. High-ranking members of a tribe, usually the *rangatira* (chief), made appropriate use of gifting, often to cement alliances with neighbouring tribes or other groups who had assisted them in various ways.

**Retaining Occupation**

It was generally accepted that the fires of occupation had gone out if a member of the tribal group or the group itself ceased to occupy and use a particular piece of land for three generations or more. In a similar way, a defeated tribe could still lay claim to their land if survivors were still at large in the tribal territory or even if they were still on it as slaves or vassals of the conquerors.

But the best guarantee of maintaining the tribal land and heritage was through having the military strength to successfully defend it.

The mana of a tribe was associated with a clearly defined territory. Boundaries were marked by physical features such as mountains, rivers, lakes, outcrops of rocks or specially erected boundary markers. The integrity of the tribal territory was maintained by the ability of the group to hold and defend it against other tribes. For this reason the precedence of the group over the individual was expressed in the aphorism "a house that stands alone will be

## **The submission.**

**RE: The Waikato River.**

This submission is against claims that Maori should have;

1. Special rights of ownership to any part of the river.
2. Special rights or joint rights of administration to any part of the river, including all catchments within the present region administered by Environment Waikato.

2.01. No 2 does not apply to lands that Tainui own.

However Maori have the same rights as any other person to be elected to Council.

## **The solution.**

**1. Ownership of the Waikato River remains with the Crown on behalf of all the people of New Zealand.**

**2. Administration of the Waikato River is the sole responsibility of Environment Waikato, with out special administration roles based on race.**

**2.01. That 6 (six) Trustees be elected to ensure that Environment Waikato staff carry out Environment Waikato's by laws.**

- i) All trustees must live within boundaries of Environment Waikato.
- ii) The Government can not appoint Trustees.
- iii) A Trustee's term runs for three years and only two terms may be served by each Trustee.
- iv) The Government is to cover the costs to run the office of Trustee's Six Trustees and say one office person. Costs to be worked out.
- v) Trustees do not form policy. They are there to ensure EW's policy is carried out. Trustees are not there to inspect any property, that is the duty of EW's staff.
- vi) Trustees can not award compensation.
- vii) To be worked out;  
The powers of the Trustees.  
If EW fail to carry out their policy do the Trustees have the right to sack the CEO?

**2.02. Any member of the public has the right to make submissions to EW.**

**3.00. Special funding from Government.**

- i) Any compensation money that the Crown considered in paying to Tainui should be put into a special holding account that could be used to fence and plant in agreed to locations that maybe subjected to erosion. Or to go towards further flood protection works. Or to remove old troublesome rubbish dumps.

*P. Ranga.*

*Hemanga*

16/10/07



Guardians Establishment Committee

16 10

28 May 2008

Piripi Ranga  
460B Whitikahu Road,  
RD1,  
TAUPIRI 3791

*Toku awa koiora me ona pikonga he kura tangihia o te matamuri.  
The river of life, each curve more beautiful than the last.*

**SUBMISSION ON THE PROPOSED VISION AND STRATEGY**

Teena koe. We acknowledge receipt of your submission to the proposed Vision and Strategy for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

Unfortunately due to the time restrictions and the overwhelming response, there will not be an opportunity to hear submissions. However, your submission will be carefully considered by the Guardians Establishment Committee in finalizing the Vision and Strategy for Waikato-Tainui and the Crown to consider.

Thank you very much for taking the time to present your submission to the Guardians Establishment Committee. Your effort is most appreciated.

Kia ora

Tukoroirangi Morgan  
Co-Chairperson

Gordon Blake  
Co-Chairperson



The Secretary  
Aotea New Zealand  
460B Whitikahu Rd  
R.D.1.  
Taupiri.

Attention  
The Minister.  
Treaty of Waitangi  
Parliament Buildings  
Wellington.

Dear Minister,

**RE: Moriori Research.**

I draw to your attention the agreement that the Government made in 2008, to provide funding up to \$6,000,000 for the Mori

ori people of New Zealand to have their history researched.

Please find enclosed a report that has just been completed headed;

**“Mori**

ori. From Homeland to New Zealand.”

Please compensate our researcher directly.

Due to this very well researched document we request that Mr. Hill be compensated for his in depth research at the same hourly rate that is paid to the Chairman of the Waitangi Tribunal.

He has travelled to Rarotonga and around the North Island museums and libraries to obtain historical facts for our people.

Mr. Hill has made 15 trips from Hamilton to Raglan to brief our Chief of his progress plus he has had a number of meetings with myself as Secretary for Aotea New Zealand. He has spent close to 1300 hours researching from where did the Mori

ori people originally come from and to which waka the Mori

ori originally belonged to.

His report is based solely on fact and is presented within the enclosed file.

The people of Aotea New Zealand thank you for your attention.

Yours Sincerely



The Secretary  
Aotea New Zealand.



## Lindsay Tisch

Member of Parliament for Waikato  
Assistant Speaker House of Representatives

22 May 2015

17

Mr Max Hill  
1659 Gordonton Rd  
RD 1  
**TAUPIRI 3791**

Dear Max

Thank you for contacting the Te Kauwhata electorate office. I have made the following appointment for you to meet with Lindsay Tisch, MP Waikato:

**Time:** 9.30am  
**Date:** Monday 29 June 2015  
**Address:** Waikato Electorate Office  
19 Main St  
Te Kauwhata  
Ph: 07 826 4198

Please advise if you are unable to attend this appointment either by telephoning the office or by email [tisch.tekauwhata@xtra.co.nz](mailto:tisch.tekauwhata@xtra.co.nz)

Yours sincerely,

Toni Grace  
Electorate Agent

71 Duke Street  
Cambridge  
ddi +64 7 823 2264  
fax +64 7 823 2268  
49 Broadway  
Matamata  
ddi +64 7 888 6786  
fax +64 7 888 8675



19 Main Street  
Te Kauwhata

ddi +64 7 826 4198

Chief Phillip Ranga  
Waka of Aotea  
12 Bankart St.  
Raglan  
25.8.2008.

18~~th~~i

To the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi.  
Dr. Michael Cullen  
Parliament Buildings  
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

My understanding of the Treaty of Waitangi is, the Crown would protect the aboriginal, the original, people of New Zealand.

And we the Moriori people are such a people.

Our waka was the Aotea, we landed in the Waikato at a place our navigator, Turi, named Hawaiiiki and Hawaiiiki is found in the Aotea Harbour.

We settled this region some 200 years before the coming of Tainui.

So why then has the Crown taken our lands, our rights and our river and given these to Tainui?

Heoi ano na

*P. Ranga.*

Chief Phillip Ranga.

The Secretary  
Aotea New Zealand  
460B  
Whitikahu Rd,  
R.D.1.  
Taupiri  
29<sup>th</sup> July 2009.

18 11

Attention  
The Manager  
Treaty Settlements  
Te Puni Kokiri  
PO Box 3943  
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

I refer to the enclosed photo copy concerning the Maniapoto Maori Trust Board claim to water ways that Maniapoto believe they have a right under the Treaty of Waitangi.

The people of Aotea New Zealand draw to your attention that these so called river claims have been disputed.

1. These water ways have already been gifted to the Crown to hold for ever, for all New Zealanders.
2. Please note that Mr. Morgan refused to consult with other New Zealanders who very clearly have a major interest in these rivers and lakes.

Any communications that your office issues involving these rivers and lakes must be sent to;

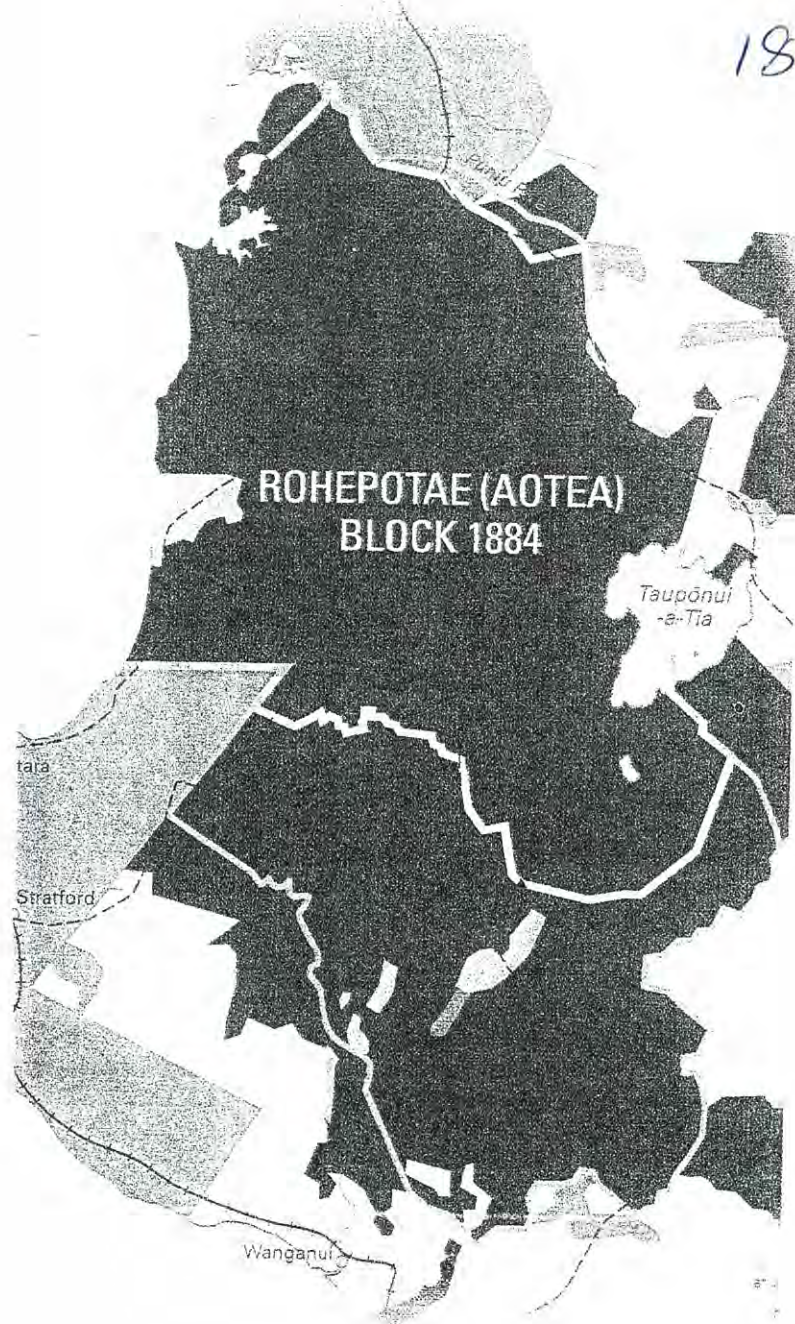
The Secretary  
Aotea New Zealand  
460 B Whitikahu Rd.  
R.D. 1.  
Taupiri.

Chief Phillip Ranga.....*P. Ranga*.....

Country, 1880s to 1920s

LAND AND AUTONOMY

18 iii



map by Bateman.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

1810

10th October, 2008

Dear Chief Ranga,

The Queen has asked me to thank you for your letter of 12th September, and to say that Her Majesty has taken careful note of the views you express regarding the lands of your ancient New Zealand tribe, the *Mori*.

Perhaps I might explain, however, that this is not a matter in which The Queen would intervene. As a constitutional Sovereign, Her Majesty acts through her personal representative, the Governor-General, on the advice of her New Zealand Ministers and it is to them that your appeal should be directed.

I have, therefore, been instructed to forward your letter to the Governor-General of New Zealand, so that he may be aware of your approach to The Queen and may consider the points you raise.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Sonia Bonici  
Senior Correspondence Officer

Chief Phillip Ranga.



1921

### Waikato Maori sold their rivers and lakes

It may come as a shock to learn that in 1864 at Raglan Waikato Maori sold their rivers and lakes to the Crown "as a lasting possession absolutely for ever and ever" What's more this sale included that important waterway, the Waikato River.

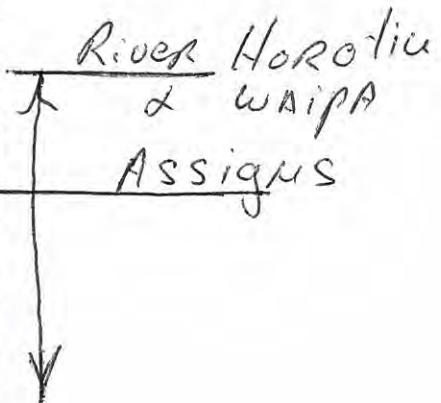
Few New Zealanders know about this of course, because the deed of conveyance cited below, which proves the deal, has long been kept from public view. To further obscure the matter this document refers to the Waikato River as the "River Horotiu".

But for old Maori the "Waikato River" only began at Ngaruawahia, ran north and concluded at Port Waikato. Upstream from Ngaruawahia all the way to Lake Taupo the correct and ancient name for the river was the Horotiu River.

"Horotiu" is the name used in the deed of conveyance, a translation of which appears below. And that being the correct nomenclature it calls into question recent claims made by some people to control the Waikato rivers, streams and the Waikato lakes. A copy of the original document appears in the appendix at back of this book.

#### Translation:

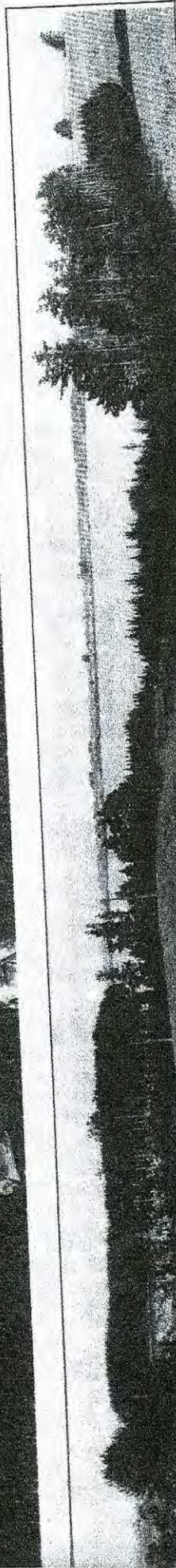
"This deed written on this fifteenth day of September in the Year of our Lord 1864 is a full and final sale conveyance and surrender by us the Chiefs and People of the Tribes Ngatimahanga, Ngatitainu and Ngatihourua whose names are hereunto subscribed And Witnesseth that on behalf of ourselves our relatives and descendants we have by signing the Deed under the shining sun of this day parted with and for ever transferred unto Victoria Queen of England Her Heirs the Kings and Queens who may succeed Her and Her and their Assigns for ever in consideration of the Sum of One Thousand Pounds (£1000.00) to us paid by Henry Hanson Turton Special Commissioner on behalf of the Queen Victoria (and we hereby acknowledge the receipt of the said monies) all that piece of our Land situated between the River Horotiu and Waipa the boundaries whereof are set forth at the foot of this Deed and a plan of which Land is annexed thereto with its trees minerals waters rivers lakes streams and all appertaining to the said Land or beneath the surface of the said Land and all our right title claim and interest whatsoever thereon To hold to Queen Victoria Her Heirs and Assigns as a lasting possession absolutely for ever and ever. And in testimony of our consent to all the conditions of this Deed we have hereunto subscribed our names and marks. And in testimony of the consent of the Queen of England on her part to all the conditions of this Deed the name of Henry Hanson Turton Special Commissioner is hereunto subscribed. These are the boundaries of the Land commencing at Ngaruawahia, situated at the junction of the Rivers Horotiu and Waipa: starting thence it goes along the Horotiu River, until you reach its source. This is one Boundary. Then returning to Ngaruawahia it passes up the River Waipa until its source be reached - This is the second boundary. All our pieces of land within these two Boundaries, that is, the Land of Ngatimahanga, of Ngatitainu, of Ngatihourua are surrendered to the Queen within the terms of this sale.



Witnesses to the payment and signatures -  
Wm. Harsant, J.P., Raglan  
Richard Todd, Dist. Govt. Surveyor.  
Hy. J. Falwasser, Govt. Interpreter (Raglan).  
H. Hanson Turton, J.P., Special Native Titles Commissioner."



# Rural Lifestyle



OFFICIAL: Lake Rotongaro, which is no longer safe for humans to use. Nor was it safe for animals. In 2005, nine cattle broke into Rotongaro, and the next day all nine were dead.

## Wildlife damaging Waikato lakes: Hill

By Anne Clarke

Those who grew up in rural Waikato before the 1970s will remember the importance the lakes played in everyday life – they were frequently used for swimming, fishing and other water activities.

Taupiri man Max Hill is one of those people, having been brought up on a farm north of Huntly. He, his family and friends enjoyed the use of Lake Rotongaro, the lake at the back of their property, often when friends stayed with Max, they would barbecue freshwater mussels.

However, as far as Max is concerned, 1973 was the beginning of the end for Waikato's lakes after an influx of wildlife. He believes the mess that koi carp fish and Canada geese have left throughout the Waikato region is an environmental hazard, and something needs to be done.

In 2004, Max's love of the water prompted him to head a committee that aimed to bring a major aquatic sporting event to New Zealand. While the event did not go ahead in the end, as part of preparation the committee looked at the quality of the water sources around the Waikato.

deteriorated in the last decade because of Canada geese, and introduced species of fish such as trench, perch, goldfish and koi carp.

In 1973, Max says a group of people deliberately let go koi carp into Waikato lakes. Koi carp contribute hugely to water quality deterioration. The way they feed stirs up the bottom of ponds, lakes, and rivers, muddying the water and destroying native plant and fish habitat.

They feed like a vacuum cleaner, sucking up everything and blowing out what isn't wanted. Aquatic plants are dislodged in the process and unable to re-establish. Koi carp cause habitat loss for plants, native fish and water fowl.

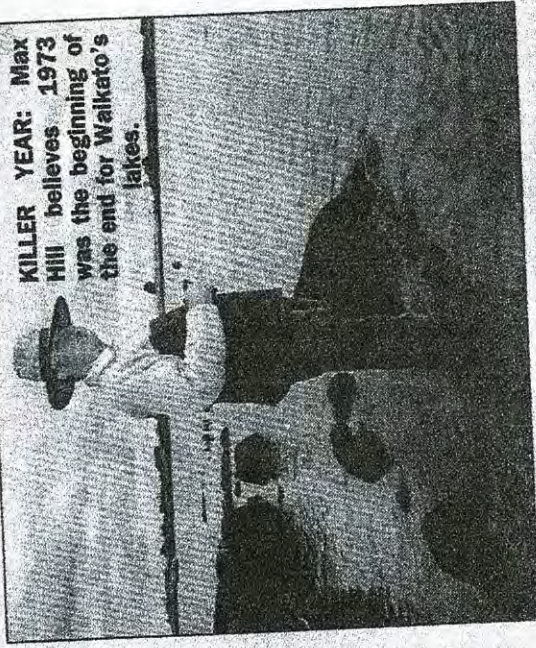
To help stop their spread, a containment area between Auckland and Hamilton was created, but despite this, the problem continues. Some people believe that farm effluent run-off is responsible for the death of the lakes, but Max says no phosphates or nutrients have gone into Lake Rotongaro for many years. Max's family fenced off the lake 35 years ago and planted trees around their boundary.

"Six years ago there was an increase in the use of synthetic

are skilled marksmen such as the SAS with silenced weapons that can take out large numbers at a time."

Max also supports the work of the Huntly-based koi carp bow hunters, and believes Environment Waikato should encourage them with monetary prizes.

"The problem the people who released the koi carp and Canada geese have created is massive. If these pests are not removed then the amount of damage to come to Waikato lakes is enormous," Max says. "Many in our community have been working away doing their bit, but we are facing a losing battle with the carp and geese."



**KILLER YEAR:** Max Hill believes 1973 was the beginning of the end for Waikato's lakes.

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20 i

99 YEARS AGO



Quiet lake: Mr Frear and Mrs Bathgate enjoying an outing on Hamilton Lake. Notice the absence of birdlife.

Photo: HAMILTON CENTRAL LIBRARY

WAIKATO FOCUS

# City lake a haven for canny ducks

Published March 8 1911

The Hamilton Domain Board placed two white swans upon the Lake this morning. The birds, which came from Kaikoura, are at present in an enclosure, and should they escape the board will be grateful for any information regarding them, while anyone interfering with them will be severely dealt with. It is to be hoped they will not share the fate of the last occupants of the enclosure. Mr Thomas Holden, who takes an interest in such matters, built at his own expense a wire-netting enclosure and placed therein a number of mallard ducks. Soon afterwards a local sportsman came along, and after an enjoyable bit of shooting returned home with a good bag; he was one of those who like to have their game tethered for them. Unfortunately his identity never transpired; otherwise he would have probably paid dearly for that Sunday's dinner.

### Update

Today, Hamilton Lake is home to hundreds of birds including mallards, coots, pukeko, shags and a few others besides.

But Waikato Ornithological Society member Barry Friend says it was not always this way.

"If you look back at the photographs from 100 years ago you'll see there really were not very many birds on the lake." Mallard ducks are currently the most common birds he says, because they breed easily and had a bit of help from the Auckland Acclimatisation Society. Plus, they have us humans figured out.

"Ducks are quite clever. They know that where there are people, there's food. They've also worked out that it's safe in the city, and when the shooting season starts in May they all come to Hamilton Lake."

The coot and pukeko have also done well on the lake. "Hamilton Lake used to be the largest inland breeding lake for coots. They disappeared entirely for a few years following 1989 when the aquatic plants died off, but the council has done some excellent work and the coot have

E4 SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 2010

## Algae health risk in lake water

Children and dogs are being told to stay away from Hamilton's Lake Rotoroa because algae has been detected in the water.

The National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research is investigating whether the blue-green algae in the lake is toxic.

The Hamilton City Council is warning that pets and people should avoid contact or drinking

the water because it can lead to diarrhoea and vomiting, or cause eye, ear and throat irritations, a rash, and affect hayfever and asthma sufferers. The algae appeared in the lake in February last year and warnings were in force for several weeks.

The algae appears in still, hot weather and disappears when the weather changes.

2010

Waikato Times

3/13/11

Paikou

2011

IN BRIEF

# Farmers eye having jobless clean up lakes

**Chris Gardner** Farming editor  
chris.gardner@waikatotimes.co.nz

Unemployed youth could be put to work cleaning up the Waikato's dirty lakes, benefiting farmers and the rest of the community.

Waikato Federated Farmers is exploring putting a \$152 million package, announced by Prime Minister John Key in August, to use clearing the lakes of koi carp and Canada geese droppings.

The idea came from Taupiri farmer Max Hill after hearing about the Youth Opportunities package and the Community Max package from Work and Income New Zealand.

The Youth Opportunities Package is designed to create new work, education and training opportunities for unemployed young people.

Meanwhile Community Max provides a six-month wage subsidy to help young people with community projects.

"North Waikato lakes are infested with koi carp and the only way we are going to get rid of these fish would be to direct 50 young guys to go in and collect them," Mr Hill, who blames Canada geese for much of the muck in New Zealand lakes, said.

Stuart King, chairman of Te Aroha Federated Farmers, said the scheme was a really good idea since it would help young people get some on-farm experience which would make them more attractive to employers.

Waikato Federated Farmers president Stew Wadey said it was hard to judge people from their CV.

He had employed a farm worker with a criminal record in the past, and he had turned out to be one of his best workers.

Te Aroha farmer Ivan Knyvett was not optimistic that the packages could be of help.

"There's a group of people out there that do not work or will not work," he said.

2010

## Farm Dairy Effluent ... *Bob Franks*



Dairy farmers need to effectively use or dispose of dairy effluent from the farm dairy or feed pad. The 20% of farms holding a resource consent, discharge into water after suitable treatment, usually through a 2 pond or barrier ditch treatment system. These are monitored, the discharge sampled and tested to ensure it meets the consent conditions specific to that farm.

Other farms operate under the permitted activity rule where effluent is directly applied to land. Farmers can do this as of right providing they meet the outcome conditions. The effluent irrigation rules were produced as a poster and sent to all dairy farms in July 2005. This was a joint initiative between Federated Farmers, Fonterra, Tatua and Environment Waikato. Most farms have a sump or temporary holding facility and irrigate onto pasture as conditions permit. Farms are monitored by Environment Waikato throughout the whole dairy season. This involves a farm visit to look at the outcomes. Last season helicopter monitoring was also used to identify farms with potential problems.

All these methods of monitoring will continue this season. Farmers and farm workers are encouraged to take a look at how their own systems are operating right now. Avoid the serious problems that force the Regional Council to take action.

- Sumps or holding ponds overflowing. Ensure you have enough capacity or freeboard going into spring when you are busy with other activities on the farm and usually we can have prolonged wet periods. You need to manage your effluent storage so it never overflows.
- Avoid any discharge of raw effluent into any drain or waterway.
- Take a look at your spray irrigator. Is it moving fast enough or moved regularly to avoid over application, ponding or run off? Identify which staff are responsible for this operation and that they are trained to conduct this work.
- When irrigating onto hump and hollow, sloping land or rain sodden pastures you will not be able to apply the normal maximum of 25mm per application. You may need to significantly speed up the travelling irrigator or apply less.

If you have a feed pad or feeding supplements the general rule of 4Ha per 100 animals for the effluent irrigation area will not be enough. Seek some advice on this otherwise you will be over applying effluent.

Please check your systems now before the real work pressures come on.

Bob Franks,  
Resource Officer  
Environment Waikato

200

# of Love



THE adze that Ernest returned.

02CN  
1940  
stone

Monte Cassino and was one of the veterans who returned to Italy two years ago with a party to acknowledge the 60th anniversary of the battle. Ernest has a stack of albums packed with dried photos from the war. Ernest has no Maori blood in him and his ancestors were among the first to come to New Zealand on a sanitation scheme. There were plans to build a city on the river in the 1850s and call it Britannia. The area flooded and so the settlers, including my ancestors, moved to Wellington. Ernest is a man who speaks his mind. He admits he has "stirred up trouble over Marina and the mangroves" about 28 years ago. I told the council the sewerage plant should go mechanical and I was chucked out of a meeting on the issue. Ernest has lots to say about mangroves and sewage disposal, but that's another story.

# Toilets, tanks 'pollute' Otahu

LONGDROP toilets and septic tanks are contributing to pollution of the Otahu Estuary in Whangamata and Whangamata Ratepayers Association president Ross Wightman is sick of inaction over the problem by Environment Waikato.

Mr Wightman told the recent annual meeting of the association that he and the association committee had been in contact with Environment Waikato and had written letters to the regional council, Thames Coromandel District Council, the health department and other agencies in an effort to get some action.

But to date nothing has been done, he said. The first letter was sent in March last year, and other letters have been sent since then.

"This has been going on for almost 12 months," he said, "and we still have no action." "I was asked by Environment Waikato, when one of the council's representatives contacted me by telephone, to keep it quiet, but we've kept it quiet for long enough.

"We were told by the health department that there would be an inspection. I don't think that's happened.

"We also understand that in the same area there are a number of buildings that have been erected without building consents and we have asked that these be investigated as well."

Mr Wightman said it was a TCDC requirement that all properties be connected to the sewerage system and he could not see why there was a rule for some and not for others.

"It's been going on for 12 months. Where do we go from here?"

Coromandel MP Sandra Goudie, who was at the meeting, suggested that approaches should be made to the Minister for the Environment and she would recommend a request for help.

WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL

DATE R'VD. 27/4/06

TIME 12:34pm

SIGNATURE [Signature]

Submission to  
Environment Waikato

Draft Long-Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016.

Submission from M.Hill.

## Summary.

20

Environment Waikato have advised Federated Farmers in writing;

“Avoid any discharge of raw effluent into any drain or waterway.”

1. Cows on beaches and cows in the sea.
  - i) This land is owned by DoC.
  - ii) Raw effluent on beaches and raw effluent discharged into the sea water.
  - iii) Environment Waikato staff have been aware of this situation for several years.
  
2. Three photos show cattle underpasses. There are several more where Council have had these underpasses cut under Council roads and into Council drains.
  - i) These under passes feed the cattle waste directly into the water ways that in turn feeds Auckland's drinking water.
  - ii) Council have been aware of this situation for many years.
  - iii) Farmers can not afford the huge costs to install these types of underpasses.
  
- 2.01. Council must at their costs correct all these underpasses.
  - i) At say \$75,000.00 per underpass to correct problems.
  - ii) Council most also contribute the same to all other underpasses.
  - iii) There could be some 50 units x \$75,000.00ea = \$3,750,000.00.
  
- 2.02. There are other problems with costs that Environment Waikato will be responsible for.
  
3. Council allows Maori owned long drop toilets to continue to leak into the Otahu Estuary.
  - i) The shell fish in this estuary have turned green due to human waste.
  - ii) Environment Waikato's staff tell Whangamata locals to keep this situation quite.
  
4. High water tables cause nitrates to leak into Waikato River.
  - i) Water table too high due to stop bank wash out and then pumps being raised causing flooding to local farm land for over 40 years.
  
5. Maori dump disused cars into Waikato River waters.

Max Hill  
129 Patuwai Drive  
Whangamata 3620  
24<sup>th</sup> October 2016.

**Copy for The Prime Minister**

MP Peeni Henare  
PO Box 18 888  
Parliament Buildings  
Wellington 6160.

261

Dear Peeni Henare,

Thank you for your letter of 20<sup>th</sup> October 2016 regarding the secret burial site on the western side of the Waikato River at Rangiriri.

You write that you have faith that Tainui will carry out appropriate protocols to inter those who fell during the battle.

Sadly I and others have to watch what has been going on in the Waikato.  
I draw your attention to the following points:

1. While doing research for my new history book about New Zealand's past I found out about the above mentioned burial site.
2. I spoke to the person who attended the meeting on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1993, the writer of the report on file in the Waikato District Council.
3. I was told that before his farm was sold he received a visit from a car load of large Maori men who informed him his house would be burnt if he went to the news media about what had happened on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1993.

Having read that report and spoken to the writer of the above mention report I have now formed the view there are some who will do all they can to cover up our past.

May I suggest that as Tainui have broken their agreement of 1<sup>st</sup> January 1993 the following protocol be worked towards resolve this matter.

**The secret burial site remains unmarked.**

**A special notice board should be raised at the battle site.**

**A small church burial service be held to bless the raised notice board and to honour ~~has~~ those Maori from outside the Waikato who were killed during the battle.**

It appears that those Maori killed during the battle and did not originally come from the Waikato have been snubbed. As I and others now learn about such matters there is a growing belief there has been a massive cover up about our history.

The notice board would read:

**It is recorded a number of Maori who were not Waikato lost their lives during the 1863 Battle of Rangiriri. Their bodies were buried on the western side of the Waikato River. We shall remember them.**

**In 1858 Waikato Maori wrote to the Crown and it is possible that Maori letter was the reason why General Duncan Cameron was ordered into the Waikato.**

21 i

I thank you for your attention and await your reply.

Yours sincerely  
Maxwell C. Hill  
Historian.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Maxwell C. Hill".





## Office of the Prime Minister

**Prime Minister**

Minister for National Security and Intelligence

Minister of Tourism

Minister Responsible for Ministerial  
Services

21 11

2 November 2016

Mr Maxwell C Hill  
Historian  
129 Patuwai Drive  
**WHANGAMATA 3620**

Dear Mr Hill

On behalf of the Prime Minister, Rt Hon John Key, I acknowledge receipt of an information copy of your letter dated 24 October 2016, to Peeni Henare MP concerning the secret burial site on the Waikato River at Rangiriri.

Yours sincerely

**A Ireton**  
**Correspondence Manager**

Max Hill  
129 Patuwai Drive  
Whangamata 3620  
27<sup>th</sup> October 2016.

Hon Christopher Finlayson  
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations  
Private Bag 18041  
Parliament Buildings  
Wellington 6160.

221

Dear Minister,

**RE: Waikato River Claim of May 2010.**

As you are aware before the Waikato River Settlement bill was past in May of 2010 I had been approached by people who claimed they were Moriori and they had land rights from the Waipa River out to the west coast.

You are aware that you paid Mr. Morgan, who claimed he was from Tainui, large amounts to cover his claim for costs, for work he claimed he did. However you have not covered any of costs for massive amounts of research given to the Aotea people.

I wish to point out that the elderly chief for the Moriori people was nominated for a New Zealand honour and that I received a letter confirming that Chief Ranga would be considered for a New Zealand honour this year. Sadly he did not receive such an award when the list of awards was made public in June this year.

Please Note:

I have enclosed copy from a New Zealand government department that fully backs up what I had uncovered about Phillip Ranga's people. See Turi map.

I have also enclosed copy of a map that confirms the Upper Waikato River had been known as the Horotiu River and on following page there is no such tribe known as Tainui. The Horotiu River was sold in 1864 by Waikato Maori.

Please note the letter Chief Ranga wrote on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2011.

Frankly when one looks at the above mentioned and other research I have found then these questions need to be put:

Has perjury been committed in parliament?

Are Maori the only ones to receive New Zealand honours?

Are Maori the only ones to have their costs covered for historical research?

I thank you for your attention and await your reply.  
Yours sincerely





## Office of Hon Christopher Finlayson

07 NOV 2016

22 ii

Max Hill  
129 Patuwai Drive  
WHANGAMATA 3620

Dear Mr Hill

On behalf of Hon Christopher Finlayson, Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations, thank you for your letter of 27 October 2016 regarding Waikato River Claim of May 2010. Your correspondence is with Minister Finlayson for his consideration.

Yours sincerely

G Power Gordon | Private Secretary (Advisor)  
Office of Hon Christopher Finlayson

Reference: 13310

Max Hill  
129 Patuwai Drive  
Whangamata 3620  
2<sup>nd</sup> November 2016.

Hon Christopher Finlayson  
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations  
Private Bag 18041  
Parliament Buildings  
Wellington 6160.

22 111

Dear Minister,

**RE: Tainui.**

To help you understand why there was no such canoe called *Tainui* I have enclosed a photo copy of a map showing the island of Raiatea.

This map shows no such mountain as to where Tainui people maintain they had cut down a tree to construct a canoe called *Tainui*.

In fact the buried canoe at Kawhia is made from a New Zealand native timber and that canoe is the replacement canoe belonging to the Aotea people. I have in the past informed you about Chief Phillip Ranga and his people who still live along the west coast around Raglan.

I have also enclosed a photo copy of a book I purchased a few days ago. Please note the author of that book lists the major Maori tribal groups found in the North Island.

Please Note:

There is no such tribal group called Tainui.

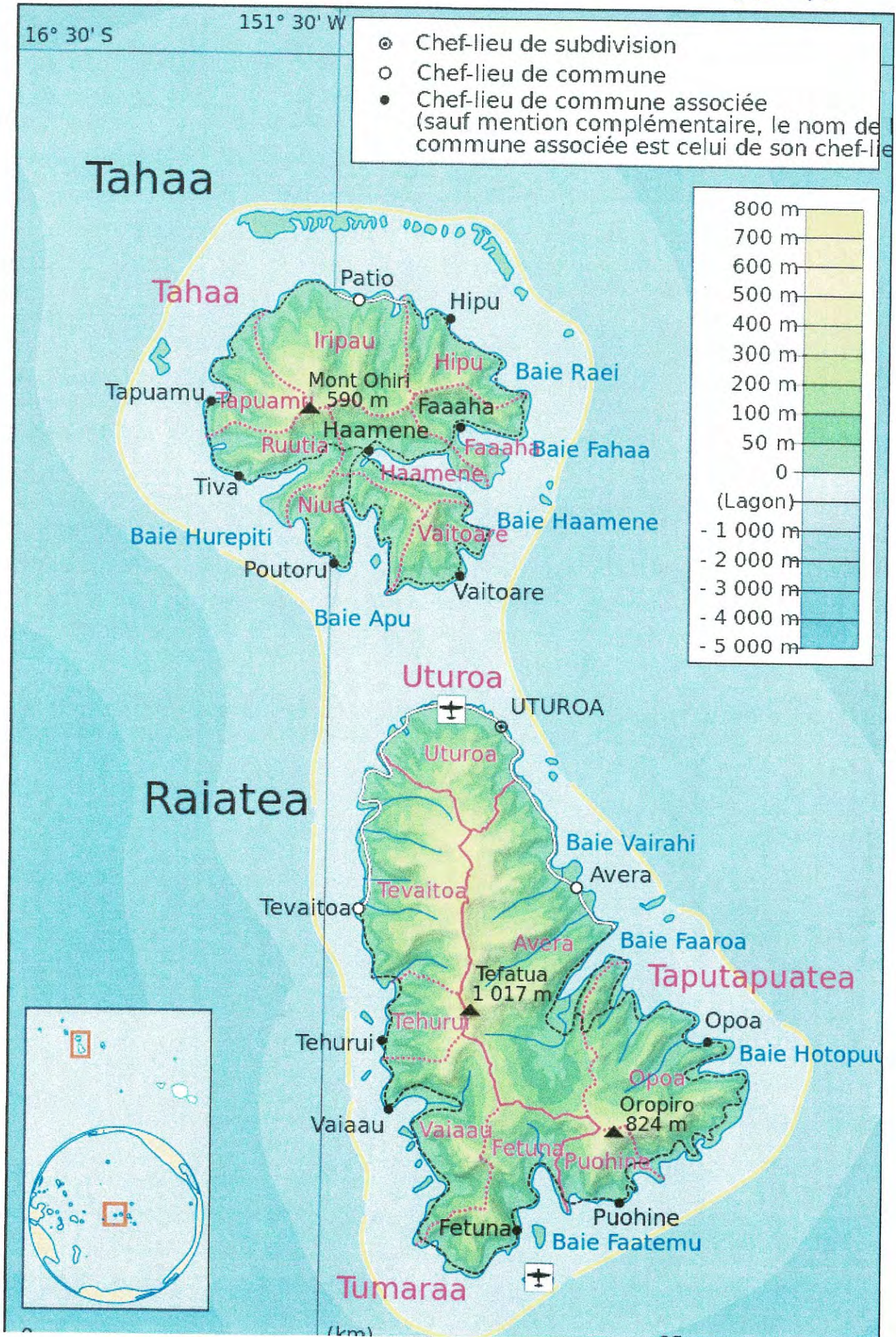
Now do you consider perjury has been committed in parliament?

I thank you for your attention and await your reply.

Yours sincerely  
Maxwell C, Hill.



22 10



Monday, 7<sup>th</sup> October, 1901

Place the Same

Present the Same

[Mr Maxwell absent in morning]

Court opened at 10.a.m.

No. 27. Otioro & Te Topuni  
For Investigation of Title  
(Continued from K.M.B. 9 P.37)

Claimants Case

Anaru Wiapo said that he would call Wi Wiapo

Wi Wiapo -o-f-o- xamd by Anaru Wiapo.

[To Court] The evidence what I gave on the 26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> August last K.M.B. 8 PP.80/92] is correct. When the "Tainui" canoe came from Hawaiki, there were two principal men on board, with the persons under them of those two Hotunui was the principal & Hoturoa ranked next.

The canoe reached New Zealand at Ngunguru. [Court said not necessary to go over same ground again, can now supplement statement made on 27<sup>th</sup> August, if thought necessary.-] (P.47) I will start from the naming of the three sons of Hotunui. After that the three Hapus under them separated.

Those under Tahu were called Ngai Tahu. [To Court] He was originally called Te Tahuhu after the Tahuhu of the house & the Hapu was Ngai Tahu. In latter times they have been spoken of as Tahu & Ngai Tahu. [To Assessor] It was the Uri of Tahuhu who were called Ngai Tahuhu. The Uri of Kura were called N/Kura, & the Uri of Tahinga were called N/Tahinga.

Those were Hapus under Hotunui. [To Court] I heard that other Hapus were under Hoturoa. They went South Ward to Kawhia, I do not know their names.

[To Assessor] I am now speaking of Iwi of that Ancestor. [Court & Assessor said desirable to proceed clearly not to jump about] [To Court] I cannot say what was the total number of persons on board Tainui, nor how many were under Hotunui & Hoturoa respectively.

From page 6  
Kaipara Minute Book 9

Note

Tainui captain is given  
as "Hotunui"

Tainui now maintained he  
lived in late 1500s

Also on board were

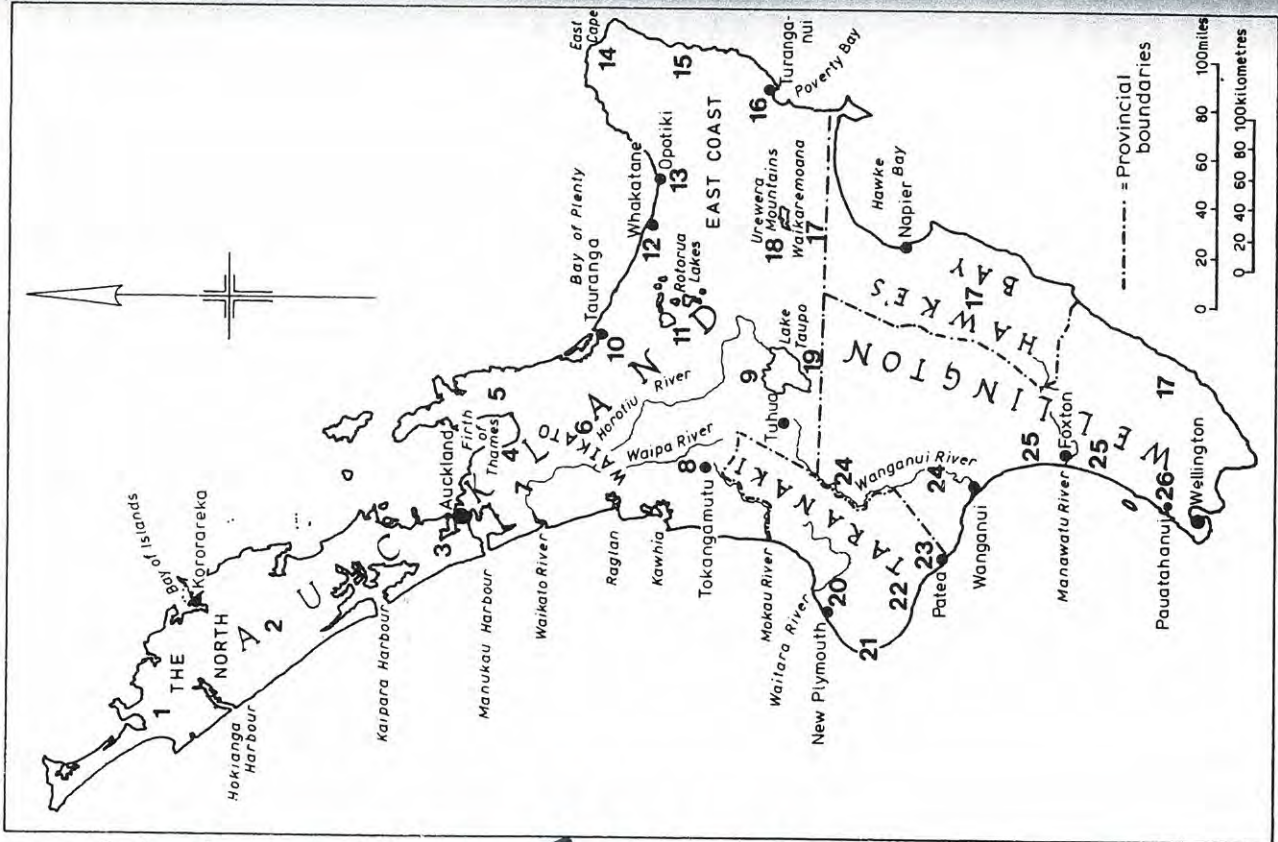
Ngai Tahu who are  
TAKI TIMU

23 i

The first Maori reaction to contact with Europeans was, unambiguously enough, to kill and eat them. The Dutch explorer Abel Tasman, who visited the coast in 1642, had one of his boats attacked and four of his men killed. After contact recommenced in 1769, with the visits of Cook and de Surville, a series of similar incidents dotted the history of Maori-European relations. These made it easy to assume that uncontrolled European contact had reduced New Zealand to a state of chaos. But in relation to the sum total of contact, these incidents were exceptional. The norm was peaceful, though sometimes uneasy, co-existence and trade.

There was a simple reason for this. The Maoris wanted what the Europeans (*Pakeha*) had to offer in terms of knowledge and goods, Luxuries, particularly the musket, rapidly became necessities. All Europeans in New Zealand, both visiting and resident, were more-or-less traders—even the missionaries had to exchange goods for food, land, and protection. Consequently, they were highly valued, and carefully safeguarded. The Maoris were unlikely to eliminate the goose that laid the golden egg. But European numbers were so small, and the visits of warships so infrequent, that they could easily do so if they wished. This coercive power balanced the Maori side of the equation. If Europeans mistreated Maoris, they would be killed. If Maoris mistreated Europeans, trade would stop.

The balance was not as unequal as it seemed, because the absence of such trade goods as muskets and ammunition could be fatal for the Maoris; tribes which did not have muskets were at the mercy of those which did. For some time, few Maoris could envisage a limit to their need for European goods, and consequently a common attitude was that the more *Pakeha*, the better. The Treaty of Waitangi and British 'annexation' in 1840 did not im-



Note MO TAIMUI

Principal locations and major tribal groups (see list opposite)

MAJOR TRIBAL GROUPS

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 Rarawa           | 15 Ngati Porou                           |
| 2 Ngapuhi          | 16 Rongowhakaata and Aitanga-a-Mahaki    |
| 3 Ngati Whatiua    | 17 Ngati Kahungunu                       |
| 4 Ngati Paoa       | 18 Tuhoe                                 |
| 5 Ngati Maru       | 19 Ngati Tuvharetoa                      |
| 6 Ngati Haua       | 20 Te Atiawa                             |
| 7 Waikato Proper   | 21 Taranaki                              |
| 8 Ngati Maniapoto  | 22 Ngati Ruamui                          |
| 9 Ngati Raukawa    | 23 Ngarauru                              |
| 10 Ngati-re-Rangi  | 24 Wanganui                              |
| 11 Arawa           | 25 Ngati Raukawa, Ngati Apa, and Muapoko |
| 12 Ngati Awa       | 26 Ngati Toa, Te Atiawa, and Ngati Ira.  |
| 13 Whakatohea      |  |
| 14 Whanau-a-Apanui |  |

23 ii

MO TAIMUI

CHAPTER ONE.

PREAMBLE TO THE MAIN STORY

Far back in the history of our Maori people is Hawaiki, so far back indeed, that it is only a name, a tradition, that cannot be shown on any map, nor localised in the world that we know to-day. Though spoken of with reverence it is not spoken of with emphasis on any particular century. So we leave Hawaiki for the present and proceed to Tahiti.

Here there came to manhood a restless soul named Kupe. Not for Kupe the indolent life of the South Sea island village. He was no beachcomber, but born to search beyond the far horizons, if haply he might find what lay beyond, and to dare the waves of Tangarua if haply he should find those waves breaking upon other unknown shores.

Kupe, it is stated, was chief of Tahiti and Raratonga, but his home appears to have been in Rai-atea Island in the Society Group. He was on one of his periodical visits to Raratonga when circumstances arose which started him on his voyage of discovery to the south-west. The reason why he took this particular course, as in many other tales, savours of the miraculous. (It had been revealed to him in a dream by the Supreme God Io.) The true reason, however, is that Kupe had observed in his many voyages the flight of *Kohoperoa*, or the long-tailed cuckoo, year after year, always coming from the south-west, and wintering in the Central Pacific Islands. He and his compeers would know at once that this was a land bird, and consequently that land must lie to the south-west. By following the course preserved in the *Whare Wamanga* (Maori College) in his time, viz:—"In sailing from Raratonga to New Zealand, let the course be to the right hand side of the setting sun, moon, or Venus, in the month of February", he would certainly strike New Zealand. These directions are quite correct, as may be proved on a suitable chart. According to our modern reckoning, it would be about the year 925 A.D. that Kupe fitted out the two canoes. One named



## THE STORY OF TAKITIMU

canoe. The canoe was made by the brothers, using the adzes Te Manokuha, Te Waiheke and Te Warawara-tai-o-Tane. It was named TE-ARA-TAWHAO, thus commemorating the fact that the canoe was made from driftwood.

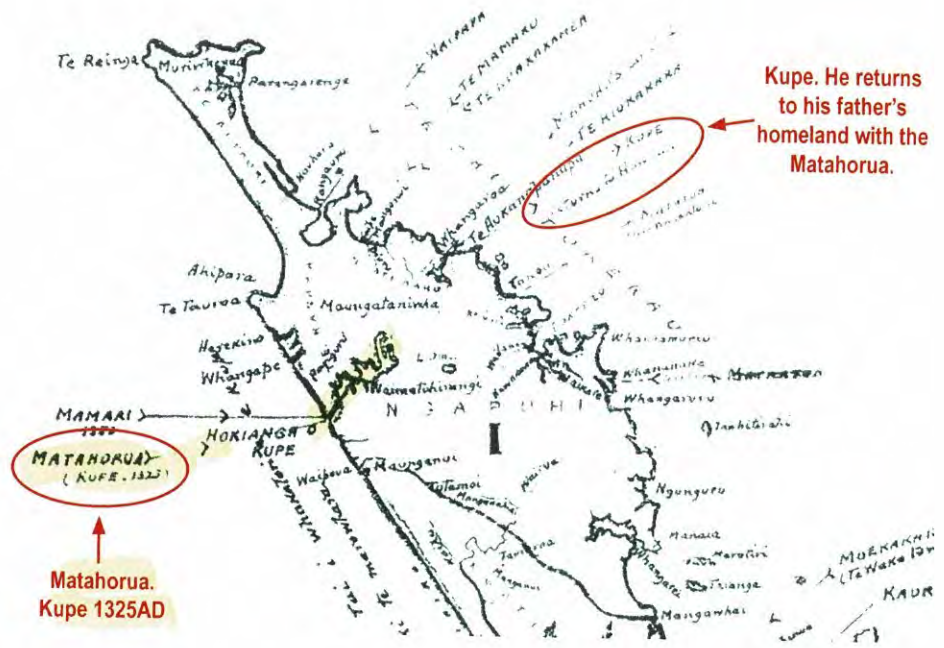
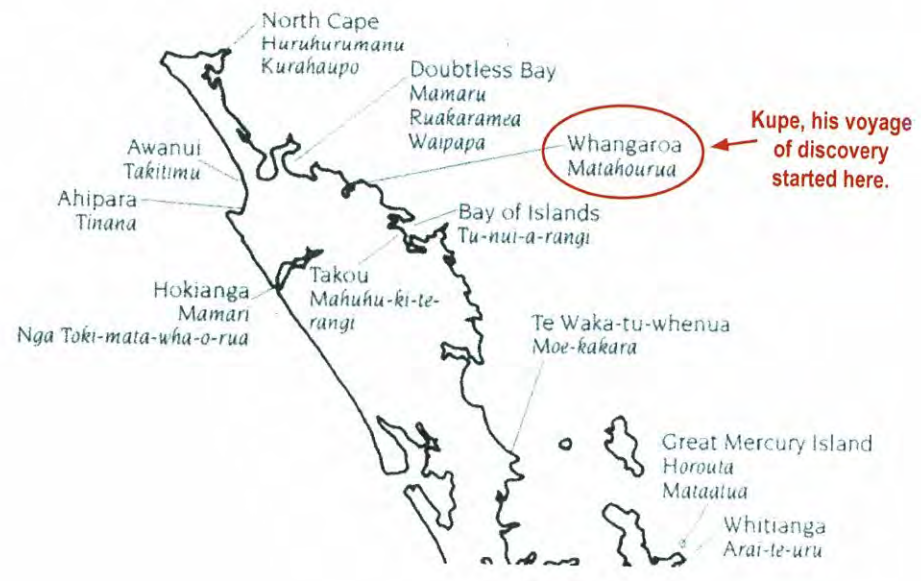
At length the canoe was readied for the return voyage to his home but the while Tama-ki-Hikurangi accompanied it was that they who rejoiced at the return of Hoaki, welcomed too the *rangatira*, who, born in the southern land, had come to give them first-hand news of the country still only vaguely known as "the land that Kupe found."

Tama, Hoaki, and their men were royally treated after their long voyage. Their prowess was told and retold in Haka and song. And, as the days slipped by, the tales of the southern land of the distant cloud gripped the imagination and stirred the wanderlust of some of those who lived in ease around the lagoon. There was the alluring prospect of a land by its emptiness inviting settlement. There was land sufficient for all. Here at home there was already overcrowding, resulting in quarrels and bitterness. Out there was the promised land of plenty for all. Slowly the idea took shape in the minds of several of the leaders, until finally the building of six great canoes was in hand and other arrangements made for one of the most remarkable migrations in the history of the world. These South Sea beach dwellers whom we today would term ignorant savages, put in train the organization necessary to build and equip seven ocean-going transports which, great as they were to the Maori, were in reality only frail dug-out canoes tied together with home-made lashings prepared from flax or vines. So close did they live to nature that they were prepared to navigate these vessels with their knowledge of the sun, moon and stars. They pitted their knowledge of one realm of nature against the furies of another realm of that same world mother. They dared if haply they might find.

The Maori will read in the very word "canoe" all that is venerable in ancestry and sacred in tradition. Pakeha readers generally, do not realise the depth of regard that the Maori people have for the history that is wrapped up in the story of the vessels of the migration. The *waka*, or canoe, is the only bond joining them to their ancestral home, Hawaiki. If an Englishman boasts of his ancestry in terms of "William the Conqueror" or "Viking Blood", then the Maori will speak of TAKITIMU, or


230

### The coming and going of Kupe



Note: See chapter 28 map (c)

24i

[www.waikatotimes.co.nz](http://www.waikatotimes.co.nz)



Valley Authority, from the Waikato River into a number of the North Waikato lakes as part of the Waikato flood protection system. The object was to allow the river, when flooded, to spill into these lakes and in doing so this would help to protect towns and farm properties close to the river.

To a degree this system worked well until some totally stupid person deliberately put koi carp into these lakes. And at much the same time Canada geese were deliberately released in the Waikato. Six years ago university officials worked out there were more than 851 tonnes of koi carp in just one lake, that being Lake Waikare. Before these pests were put into these lakes the weeds helped to hold the lake beds.

However, today wave action stirs up sediment from these lakes, add to that the waste from these unwanted pests and today these lakes now produce green/blue algae. (Abridged)

M HILL  
Hamilton

## Mining questions



Two statements have been made by opposing sides of the mining debate that I'd like the facts on. One by opponents: there are dangerous poisons produced as a byproduct of mining, such as heavy metals. I don't like that. Is this true or false? If true, name these poisons, heavy metals.

What happens to them? Are they left to cause problems? Are they taken out, neutralised? Is the system for this reliable, safe?

Is it under close scrutiny?

One by the miners: the cyanide we use today is safe. Does it biodegrade, is it rendered safe, neutralised (I'm not sure of the term used), true or false?

The facts of these two matters I believe to be very important.

Could someone give us the scientific facts and at the time give their qualifications to give the facts. If this doesn't happen could the *Times* do some research?

COLIN JENKINS

Te Awamutu

■ More letters E6

## Lake pollution

In February the *Waikato Times* published my letter concerning problems with the North Waikato lakes. After my letter was published I, again, gave research and photos to Environment Waikato as to why these lakes have died. So the council is fully aware that it has played a part in the death of these lakes.

Some 50 years ago drainage systems were cut, by the Waikato

**huntly.editor@wrcn.co.nz**

24ii

## Cattle deaths reinforce health warnings

The death of nine cattle from drinking from a contaminated North Waikato lake reinforces the public health warnings in place for lakes in the area, says Waikato medical officer of health Dr Dell Hood.

Lake Rotongaro, where the stock died, and Lakes Whangape, Waahi, Hakanoa and Kainui in the North Waikato all have health warnings in place.

Environment Waikato staff sampled Lake Rotongaro after the dead cattle were found and very high numbers of cyanobacterial cells and

high levels of cyanobacterial toxin were present.

This is the first known incident where cattle deaths have been ascribed to cyanobacterial poisoning in the Waikato District Health Board's area says Dr Hood.

She says human deaths are unlikely unless people were drinking untreated water containing toxins but other harmful effects such as hepatitis and forms of nerve damage could occur as well as short-term effects such as eye and skin irritation.

## No change to Huntly's town name

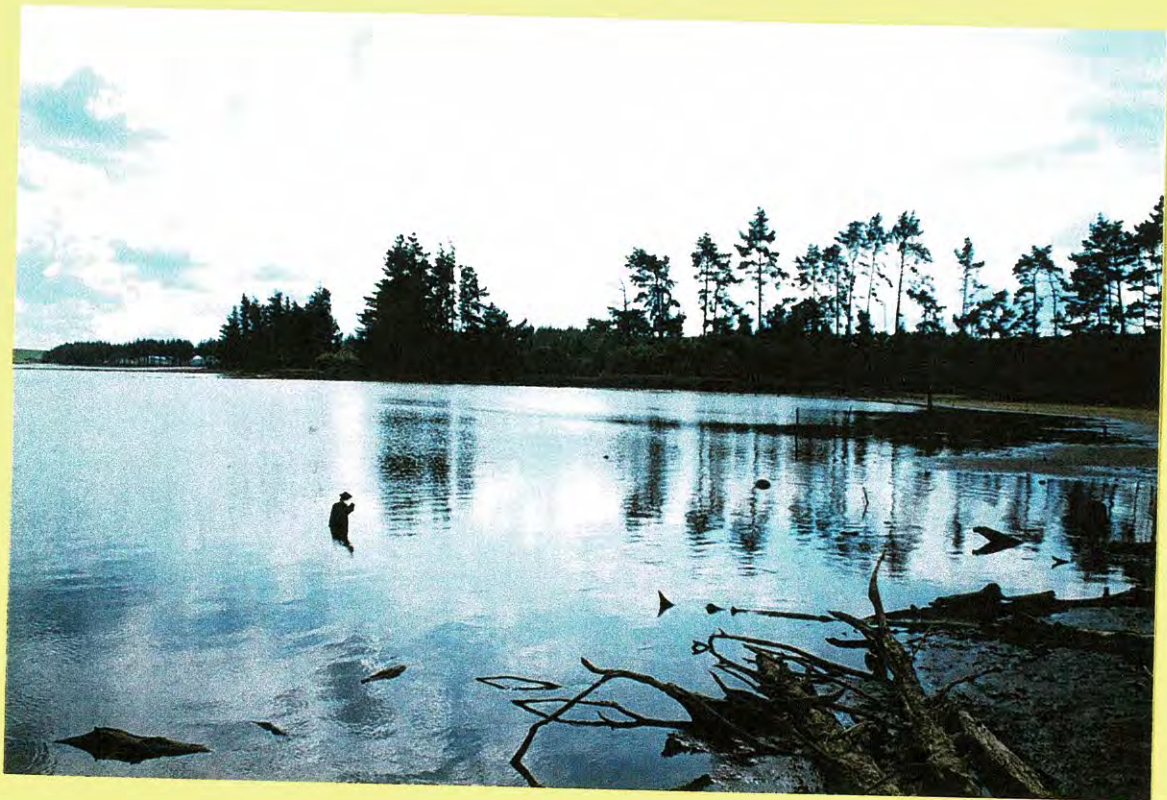
Huntly will be called Huntly into the future following the Huntly Community Boards decision not to support a change to the town's name.

The suggestion to revert to the name of the original settlement, Rahui Pokeka, was raised by Huntly residents Dave and Fransiska Falconer. The couple, residents of Huntly for 27 years, say they

learned the history of the town's name while helping their children with a school project.

Board member Bob Tukiri says while the board understood where the Falconers were coming from the suggestion was not supported.

"It would be a very drastic step to change names, there would be huge financial and logistical costs involved."



24 iii

## Koi carp damage

Full marks for the outstanding article written by Ben Stanley regarding Waikato waterways and the damage that has been done by koi carp (*Waikato Times*, May 24). The work being undertaken to first understand these pest fish and then to start to control them is one great step forward. Many thanks to Dr Adam Daniel and others who have undertaken to research the damage these fish have already done to the Waikato.

I quote from his report: "It is thought around 72 million tonnes of carp can be found in the Waikato River itself."

During 2004 I headed a committee that looked into ways of bringing a major aquatic sporting event to the area. Lakes and the river were checked to see if the event could be held there. It was during that time I saw the damage being done by the carp. They rip out the aquatic plants, turning clear water to mud.

It's not that long ago the leader of the Green Party made comment about the state of the Waikato River, blaming farmers for the sediment.

When one considers the tonnage of carp, just for the river, it would be interesting to work out just how many cattle equated to the amount of nitrate generated by these fish.

M HILL



**River damage:** The results of a koi carp bowhunt in Waikato waterways.

Photo: TIMES FI

## Sick river facts

The Green Party is adept at headlining alarmist statements about our environment with scant regard to scientific facts. The article and letter by Stuart King (*Waikato Times*, May 17) is an example whereby he easily rebutted by scientific facts the statements by Green MP Russel Norman, who referred to the Waikato River as "sick". I wonder where Dr Norman obtains his scientific information from.

W R H WEST  
Hamilton

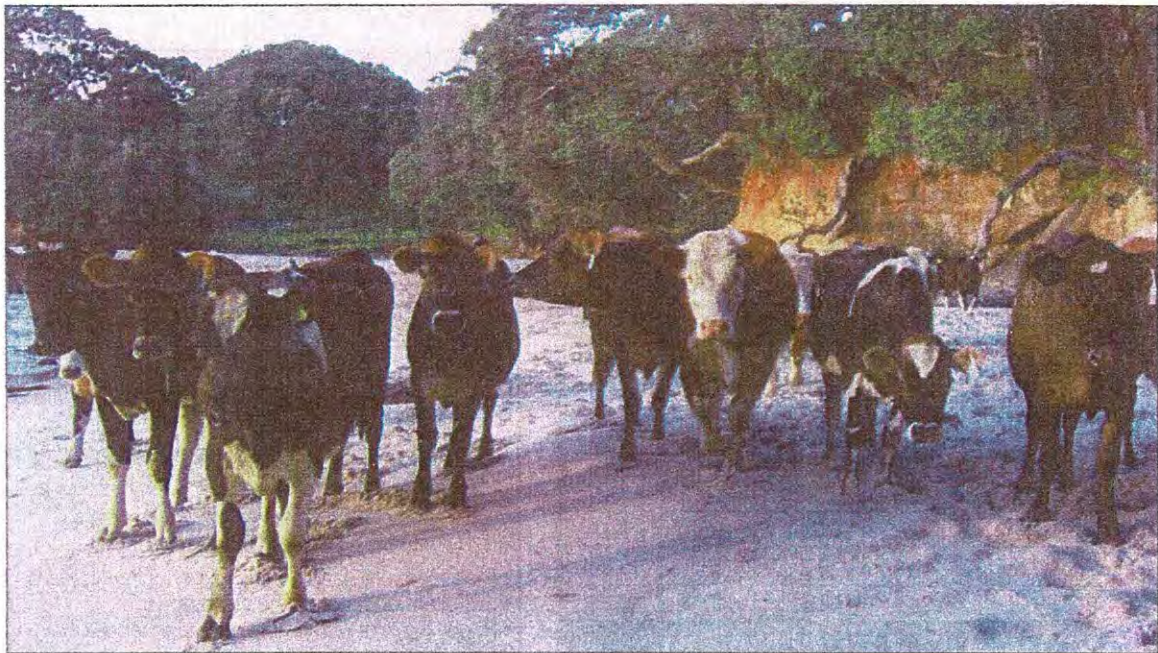
# Environment Waikato.

251

**Breaching the environment laws.**

**Photo shows herd of some 70 cattle on the beach at Waimana Bay.  
The land is officially owned by DoC.**

**This problem of cattle relieving themselves on this public beach has been ongoing for some 20 years.**



**Cattle continue to relieve themselves on the beach.**

**Cattle can be seen relieving themselves while standing in knee deep water.**

**In the last 20 years what have Environment Waikato done to put an end to this problem?**

WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL	
DATE R'VD.	4/10/06
TIME	10:56
SIGNATURE	H. Haas

Page One.

Row cow  
shit in



E.W.  
Fence corners  
to post

Row cow shit  
into water



Council approved under passes.  
Council must accept full responsibility.

25 iii





25 iv

### FLOOD DAMAGE :

This photo shows major flood damage has been caused by the Council to the Hill's Huntly farm .

The photo was taken around 1963 .

Points to note in the photo are as follows :

- a. The Council built pump station has been installed in the main drain .
- b. Note the level of the water in the drain , not possible to use the pump station . Causing flooding to the Hill farm in 1963 .
- c. Sand bags on top of stop bank .
- d. Temporary pump is required as aqueduct has been filled with sand bags . The aqueduct was built after the wash out as all the pump station discharge pipes were <sup>smashed</sup> ~~shattered~~ when the Waikato River washed the incorrectly built stop bank away. Flooding the local farm owned by Mr. Hill in 1960 .
- e. Cow shed in top left hand corner .
- f. Note gap between station and left side of drain bank , caused by the major wash out when the station was first built as the stop bank had not been built correctly for the pump station .

Council built the pumping station around 1960 .



← Dam. in watch.

## Flood Protection.

25K

Photo shows that this flood protection stop bank did not hold.

This stop bank was built by using reject drain cleanings.

The stop bank lasted 28 days after the stop bank was first built.

When the stop bank failed local farm land was flooded.

The pumping station completely failed due to the wash out and required to be realigned.

Instead of correctly realigning the pumps the Council took the pumps future out of alignment and as a result the farm land continued to flood for another 40 years. A high water table will see a major leaking problem happen and as a result the Waikato River was subjected to pollution due to the water table being far too high.

As both pumps were mounted far too high both pumps continued to break down costing one farmer over \$40,000.00 to have these pumps repaired.



c

2008

25vi

Hills Drainage District



WUA built step bank with  
drain elements.

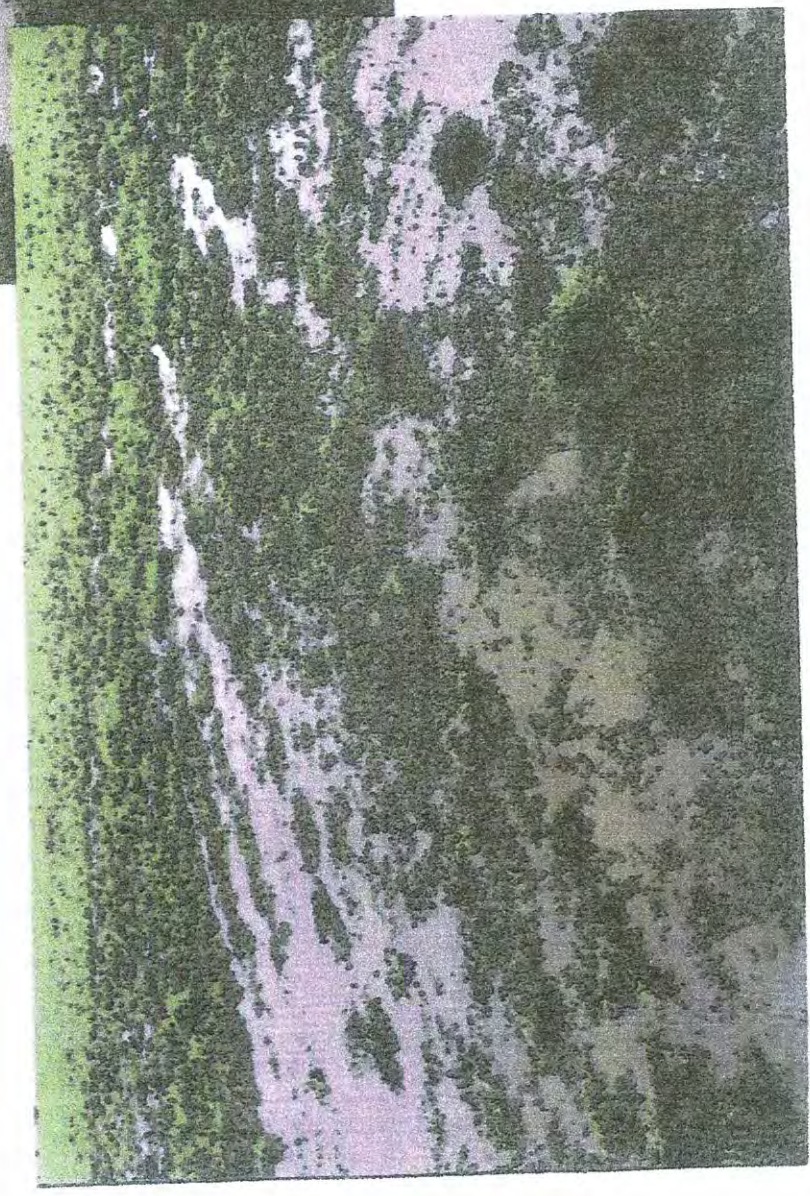


From still floods.

Mar 24/03



Roll path from 2000  
before the morning snow  
slip ball - some of  
some snow



250ii

**Old cars dumped in the Waikato River.**

**Cars have been dumped for over 20 years.  
Land is owned by Maori people.**

**When the river level comes up these cars are covered in water.  
Environment Waikato have done nothing to have these old cars removed.**



## **New Zealand's history**

## **A person called Kupe**

**The key to our history is the date Maori give for Kupe's voyage.**

Refer to part two no. 23v – see **two Maori maps Matahourua (Kupe 1325)**

Northern Maori record Kupe started his voyage on the east coast and sailed into the Hokianga Harbour in 1325AD. See bottom map as Kupe's canoe is spelt Matahorua.

### **Tainui**

**Court records dated 7<sup>th</sup> October 1901 records the first principle on board the *Tainui* was a man called Hotunui.**

**These records state there were a people on board the canoe called Ngai Tahu.**

### **Ngai Tahu**

**Today Ngai Tahu are a large tribal people of the South Island who now maintain their canoe was *Takitimu***

### **Takitimu**

**Recorded their history in 1944. "-- the canoe was made from driftwood".**

Refer to part two no. 23 iv – see page 29 Takitimu first published in 1944.

**Again refer to part two no. 23 v - *Takitimu* recorded as landing on west coast. Where as the 1901 court records has the *Tainui* landing at Ngunguru which is on the east coast just south of Waitangi – a short walk from where Ngai Tahu maintain they first landed aboard: "driftwood".**

In 2015 the remains of a massive Chinese ship was measured at 412feet long. This ship is found on the west coast of the upper North Island. What happened to the crew as the ship started to break up?

### **Dates of interest:**

**Kupe entered the Hokianga Harbour in 1325AD.**

**Hotunui was the first principle of *Tainui*.**

**Tainui record Hotunui lived in the late 1500s.**

**Tainui maintain they first arrived some 300 years after Kupe's voyage.**

Add 300 years to the date Maori give to Kupe entering the Hokianga in 1325 = **1600AD**.  
By adding Ngai Tahu & Tainui on one voyage no canoe would stay afloat and it is known the buried canoe at Kawhia had been made from a New Zealand native timber.

**Tangata whenua** Refer part two no.12 v. – 13 i. – 13 ii. – 13 iv = Pre Maori people.

## Improvements

As farmers have been blamed as the polluters of our rivers & lakes apply the following. The follow projects would be funded from funds as stated on following page. The present WRA would be done away with. A new committee of five members would over see such projects as suggested below:

### Effluent ponds

**Start at Te kauwhata follow south along the Waikato River.  
All dairy farms within two k of river would have their effluent ponds enlarged and lined at no cost to the farmers.**

### Old sheep dips

**It is not known if there are any old sheep dips that have been left open.  
If a farmer finds such a hazard on their property the hazard would be closed at no cost to the property owner.**

### Retire steep land or gorse covered land

**Farmers would be encouraged to retire such land.  
Such retired lands would be planted with manuka plants to foster bees.  
Rather growing animals or gorse the farmer would be paid for grazing hives.  
The land would remain in ownership of the farmer. And all costs for such a project would be covered by the special funds provided to clean up the rivers.**

In China a small jar of manuka honey sells for over \$200 a jar. A new work force would be created in positive farming – to grow new manuka plants – to clear gorse – to water manuka plants – to make new hives – harvest honey – to maintain weeds.

### Reducing pests

**There are a number of pest fish in the Waikato water ways such as kio carp.**

A new venture should be looked into to turn these pests into fish pellets with the view of supplying fish pellets to South Island fish farms. Again a new jobs would be created.

### Geese

**Canada geese have become a major problem with the damage they cause to the water ways. Reduce their numbers at such times as during the mould.**

To dispose their bodies see if it is possible to turn them into fish pellets or pet food.

**Consider planting trees in some of the lakes. To stop wave motion – dirty waters.**

*Correct Flood pumps*

*Farmer should be given right to build dams/pond and to take water for storage at peak floods – to irrigate like*

## Funding

### The Crown

Will contribute \$7,000,000.00 per year to help reduce further pollutants entering the rivers, Waikato & Waipa.

### Waikato/Tainui

It is noted Waikato Maori sold the Upper Waikato & Waipa Rivers in September 1864. And that tax payers in 1995 gave to Tainui some \$175,000,000.00 on the pre text land rivers and lakes were taken from Waikato Maori after the Battle of Rangiriri.

It is noted that Waikato/Tainui Maori do not pay tax.

As it was Tainui Maori who demanded these rivers now need to be cleaned up then Tainui should contribute not less than a further \$14,000,000.00 pre year

### Funding

To reduce and to help clean up both these rivers and surrounding lakes funding would amount to not less than a further **\$21,000,000.00 pre year.**

### Administrators

These above mentioned funds will be over seen by a new committee consisting of five members headed by Mr. Jim Cotman and one or more further members from Waikato Federated Farmers.

### Tangata Whenua

It is noted that the correct meaning to the term tangata whenua is Pre-Maori people.

And clearly Tainui Maori or not the tangata whenua for they, Tainui, record in their history when they first arrived they found the North Island had already been settled.

As author of this submission I reserve the right to add further research if I find there is a need before the date of the hearing.

Dated at *Te Kauhanga* ..... *18/11/2017* ..... signed..... *[Signature]*.....

*[Signature]*



**To the Commissioners**

**Submission to WRC Healthy Rivers Plan Change One.**

This Submission is a Summary of Part One (filed September 2016) and Part Two (filed along with this summary document)

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**Recent Publications**

**Book One**

To The Ends of The Earth Published in 2014

ISBN 978-0-473-31073-8

ISBN 978-0-473-31074-5

The Foreword to this book was written by Professor David Bellamy

The book has already become a New Zealand best seller

**Book Two**

To The Ends of The Earth and Back Again Published in 2016

ISBN 978-0-473-35257-8

This book is now with the National Library of Australia.

### **This submission:**

- **Supports a desire to continue to improve water quality across the region.**

#### **Water Quality**

I have a strong belief in the ongoing need for us all to manage our impacts on water in a sensitive manner that is socially and economically acceptable. The proposed Plan Change does not do so and in imposing unattainable regulatory requirements in fact adversely impacts on the ability of landowners to contribute to the economic requirements of our diverse society.

- **Sets out a factual record of the “ownership” status of the Waikato River.**

#### **Ownership of Waikato River**

It's unfortunate that the basis for the Healthy Rivers Plan Change is based on mistruths that have been perpetuated on an incorrect knowledge of the history of the Waikato. Tainui are incorrect in promoting the 'ownership' of the Waikato River as a Maori right. I present a detailed history of the World travelers who came to our shore far preceding the Maori arrivals. My research also validates the background to the true original 'Tangata Whenua' who were later mostly slaughtered by the marauding Maori warmongering tribes.

- **Proposes that the 'Vision & Strategy' that forms the basis for the CSG recommendations for this Plan Change is fraudulent and thus without credibility.**

#### **Proof of sale documents**

Documents I attach to my submission unquestionably prove that the River was sold and is not an Iwi right. Given that the Government has been informed of this and yet takes no action to readdress the mistruths, one has to question the credibility of the Government continuing to support this fraud. Perpetuating and supporting this fraud within the local Government arena adds to the major con job of the current efforts by some IWI to rewrite history and has led to the promotion of the current unworkable Proposed Plan Change 1.

#### **The Moriori People**

I submit letters from Chief Phillip Ranga a Moriori Chief who outlines a trail of deceit and torture at the hands of the Tainui people, who attempted to silence his voice.

I submit correspondence with the Minister of Treaty settlements that point out the myth of the Tainui claims.

I submit that the Settlement with the Crown with Tainui is fraudulent and thus the 'Vision and Strategy' that is the founding basis for the current plan change is unlawful and thus untenable.

- **Notes that the major contributors to poor water quality in the Lower Waikato – Koi Carp, Catfish, Canada Geese and current urban discharges (sewerage and Stormwater) are ignored in the proposed plan.**

#### **Major Polluters**

My submission records the rationale on why the Lowland lakes have died. I note the incursion of huge numbers of Canada Geese & Koi carp into the lakes and river. These predators not only foul the waterways from above but the Koi carp are causing possible irreparable damage to these lakes and rivers in terms of sediment buildup and disturbance. The growing threat of catfish should be of major concern as these predators attack our native fish species.

It is of note that urban discharges of both sewerage and stormwater is not being held fully accountable under this proposed Plan. It appears that they may have a 'consent to pollute'.

- **Presents achievable options for progressing an 'accord' for good environmental management**

#### **This submission proposes the radical rethink of the implementation of the Regional Plan Change One.**

**Discard** the 'Vision and Strategy' as the basis for this Plan Change and instead recognise that Landowners hold the key to success and are prepared to continue the good stewardship many already demonstrate but require support and recognition not whipping and derision.

**Remove** the regulations on farming and replace with recommended permitted Farm Plan options that are sector led through promotion of education of good environmental practice.

**Promote** Catchment led solutions that are targeted at the 'hot spots' within each catchment. Clearly the 'One size fits all' Plan as proposed will not work and will not get landowner buy-in.

**Place emphasis** on the eradication of Canada Geese, Koi carp and Catfish in all waterways including our lakes.

**Immediately allocate funds** from the Waikato River Authority to achieve this outcome.

**Note and address** the pollution from current urban sources.

**Allocate Waikato River Authority funds** to scope, and recommend economic options for retiring steep land into uses such as Manuka (Manuka Honey appears to be a valuable new export opportunity).

**Thank you for hearing this Submission.**

**I have provided a full copy of the factual evidence for your perusal and while I recognise the enormity of your task, I urge you to read the information and draw your own conclusions to the historical evidence as presented.**

**Mr. Max Hill**