



Waikato Regional Council

Attention Policy Team;

401 Grey Street
Private Bag 3038
Waikato Mail Centre
Hamilton 3240
New Zealand

Vaughan.Payne@waikatoregion.govt.nz, info@waikatoregion.govt.nz

Greetings Policy Team.

RE: Privatisation, trading, and other environmental issues of Maniapoto Mana Moana, Mana Awa, Mana Whenua.

With respect to *He Whakaputanga o Nga Rangatiratanga o Niu Tirenī (NZ Declaration of Independence) 1835 and Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ 1840* it has come to our attention that Waikato Regional Council is privatising our Mana moana via the RMA resource consent process and allowing the consents to be traded.

We are also concerned with the aspect of 1080 poison being dumped on our forests in our Rohe Potae. We have seen an ecological holocaust happen on Mt Pirongia, Pururoa, Tongariro and elsewhere through the use of 1080 poisoning.

We direct you to desist on poisoning our whenua and waterways in the name of " pest management" and privatising our mana moana, mana awa, and mana whenua. Failure to do so is a breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840 , and international law.



(source Ban 1080 monitoring group)

trust boards are constituted under the New Zealand legal system and are corporate entities unlike hapu/whanau who descend directly from our tupuna that signed *Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840*.

The NZ government is required to uphold the laws and constitution of the land including that of *He Whakaputanga o Nga Rangatiratanga o Niu Tirenī 1835 me Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840*.

Halbary (1st Edition, volume 16-volume paragraph 229 at page 127 of that volume)

11. As for the supremacy of New Zealand Parliament, the basic statement of principle as a first principle of law can be found in Halbary (1st Edition, volume 16-volume paragraph 229 at page 127 of that volume) as follows:

229. Legislative supremacy of Parliament: The legislative authority of the Sovereign in Parliament is supreme (1). A statute, whether public or private (2), can define or override the common law (3), abrogate local customs (4) and amend or repeal the provisions of earlier statutes (5). Thus, however, many Parliaments in supreme, one Parliament cannot derogate from a power of a subsequent Parliament (6), and it follows that a statute can neither provide that it shall be incapable of repeal (7) nor abrogate the form of subsequent legislation (8).

12.1 As can be found in (1) of above, (para. 12). New Zealand Parliament cannot derogate from the Sovereign. Sovereignty of England and England cannot derogate from the Sovereign. Sovereignty of the Maori Nation established in Parliament at Waitangi and following the principle found in (1) a statute does not need to state that it cannot be repealed because as found in (3) once put into force it cannot be repealed by any later Parliament, its provisions can merely be brought forward into current legislation, because a later Parliament cannot derogate from its immediate legislation.

This is the mana whenua and mana moana of the principle tipuna of Maniapoto that Taonui and other Maniapoto chiefs described in 1883.

"Tawata i Kawhia, Ka rere mai ki Whitiwira, Tapahi tonu i runga o Pirongia, Ka heke iho ki runga o Pukehoua, Ki te puu o Mangawaka, Haere i roto o Waipa, te puu o Punia, haere i roto o Punia, te puu awharua haere tonu Mangakareni, Haere i uta, Mangara, ka mahere ki roto o Waikato, Haere tonu te puu o Mangakino, haere tonu i roto o Waikato, te puu o Waipapa, Haere i uta, Te Parakiri, rere tonu Whangamata, Tapararua, Ka mahere ki roto o Taupo, te au o Waikato i waenganui o Taupo, Ki Motuoupa, Te tahakopuru, Ngutunui, Te Kopaha, Te whakamoenga, te Riaka, te Matau, rere tonu hirihiri tauranga, rere tonu i roto o Tauranga te matapuna, ka tapahi i runga o Kaimanawa, te matapuna o Rangitikei, haere i roto o rangitikei, te akeake, haere i te rohe o Ruamataua, te matapuna o Moemuhanga, haere te rohe o Rangipo, Waipahia, Ka mahere ki Waikato ka haere i te au o Waikato, Nukuhanga, Ka kati ki Paretetaitonga, ka huri ki tua o Paretetaitonga, Te Kohatu, Mahuta, te Rerenga o Tookaru, Te Tukatai, Piopiotea, te Ihakarua, Hautawa, Te Hunua, Manganui, Te marumaru, Te Iringa o te Whiu, Te Makakiroi, Pukehou, Huirau, Ka mahere roto o Whangau, Paparua, Haere i roto o te ara o Paparua, Makahikataa rere tonu, Ka piki i te Upoki o Purangi, Te Ruakerikeri, Te Puta o te Hickie, Ka mahere ki Ohura rere tonu te whauwhau, Kakapa, Ohara, Haere i roto i aheaa, Te Motu-maire, piki tonu i te hivi o te Motu maire, Ka heke ki Taungaraka Rere tonu te puu o te Waitanga, Haere tonu, Te Rerepahupaku haere, Opukuhoua, Te Hunua, Te Rotonuhua, Te Matai,

Maniapoto Hapu -Aotearoa Rohe Potae - Partners to Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840, Kawhia.

*Waitara te Matawhai o Waipiangao, Ka puta ke te puaha, e ruatakau maero ki te Moana niu, rere atu
iwaenga moana, ki te toka kararo, Ka huri mai ano ki Kawhia ki te Timatanga" (AHJR ,1853)*

A pictorial representation of our mana whenua and mana moana is shown below.



Te Moana o Maniapoto - The Sea Territory of Maniapoto under the Tiao Rangiahoranga and Mana of Te Atihika Tekeu, Keri, and Waitara (18)

Failure to observe our Treaty rights will lead to "Treaty Infringement" notices being issued.

Nga mihi

Catherine Pioletti

MSolTech|HonMMS(Distinction)

Georgina Marchioni

**Mokopuna of Taonui Hikaka /
Paramount Chief of Ngati Maniapoto
Signatory to Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840**

**Mokopuna of Rawiri Te Hauperoa
Chief of Ngati Maniapoto and Treaty Signatory**

Mokopuna of Chiefs Rewi Munga Maniapoto, Rangituroa, Makareti Hinewai, and Hamueva

CC: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II