WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

Wai 1917

CONCERNING	the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
AND	a claim by Lucy Dargaville, on behalf of the descendants of Ngatau Tangihia

MEMORANDUM-DIRECTIONS OF THE ACTING CHAIRPERSON

The Registrar will please enter this matter on the register of claims and give it the next available Wai number. The claim was received on 1 September 2008.

Claimants please take note of the 'Wai' number reference at the top of the page. Use this claim number in any communication with the Tribunal.

The Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 requires that:

- the claimant is a Māori, or one of a group of Māori; and
- they claim that the Crown (Government) has done something, or not done something, that is inconsistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi; and
- the action or inaction has, or is likely to have, prejudicially affected the person or group.

This claim is being registered because it satisfies these basic requirements.

The Tribunal's focus is on the Crown. This means that it inquires into what the Crown has or has not done; its inquiries do not focus on the actions of local authorities, or on other Māori whānau, hapū or iwi.

This claim will probably need to be amended at some time in the future. Usually, this happens when the Tribunal is preparing the relevant district inquiry, and after claimants have consulted a lawyer.

Claimants need to be aware that there are some matters that the Tribunal is not allowed to inquire into, such as any Bill that has been introduced into Parliament (unless the Bill has been referred to the Tribunal under section 8 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975). Also, when historical claims are settled, the settlement legislation usually forbids the Tribunal from inquiring further into the matters that have been settled. That is why the Tribunal is not allowed to inquire into:

- commercial fishing or commercial fisheries (within the meaning of the Fisheries Act 1983); the Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Māori dated the 23rd day of September 1992; and any Act to the extent that it relates to commercial fishing or commercial fisheries;
- the Central North Island Forests Land Collective Settlement Act 2008;
- the Ngā Rauru Kītahi Claims Settlement Act 2005;
- the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
- the Ngāti Awa Claims Settlement Act 2005;
- the Ngāti Mutunga Claims Settlement Act 2006;
- the Ngāti Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003;
- the Ngāti Tama Claims Settlement Act 2003;
- the Ngāti Tūrangitukua Claims Settlement Act 1999;
- the Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Claims Settlement Act 2005;
- the Pouakani Claims Settlement Act 2000;
- the Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006;
- the Te Roroa Claims Settlement Act 2008;
- the Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002; and
- the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995.

When the time comes for the claim to be prepared for hearing, the Tribunal will decide whether there are any matters in the present claim that the Tribunal may not inquire into (such as those listed above).

The Tribunal runs a district inquiry programme, where claims are grouped by district. A Presiding Officer leads the inquiry, and sits with a panel of Tribunal members. He or she decides which claims are included in the inquiry district. If an inquiry is already underway, a new claim will only be included with the Presiding Officer's approval.

This claim relates to land blocks in the Whangaroa and Bay of Islands regions, and may be included in the Tribunal's Te Paparahi o Te Raki inquiry district, which is currently in preparation for hearing. The claimants should contact the Tribunal with any questions about the Tribunal's inquiry programme.

Claimants also need to be aware that the Tribunal does not make settlements. After the Tribunal has completed an inquiry into claims, it writes a report making recommendations to the Crown. It cannot tell the Crown what to do; it may only recommend that the Crown acts to address the negative consequences of its breaches of the principles of the Treaty.

There are some recommendations that the Tribunal is not allowed to make. It may not recommend that private land be returned to Māori ownership. There are a few exceptions such as where the land is Crown forest land, or where land is owned by a state-owned enterprise. Tribunal recommendations about Crown forest and state-owned enterprise land are in a special category, because they may be binding on the Crown. Claimants should obtain legal advice about whether any of the exceptions in sections 8A to 8HJ of the Act apply to this claim.

The Registrar will please send a copy of this direction to the claimant, and ensure that these claimants are added to the relevant distribution list/s. She will also please give notice of the claim to:

Crown Forestry Rental Trust
Crown Law Office
Māori Land Information Office
Office of Treaty Settlements
Te Puni Kōkiri
Legal Services Agency

Any questions about the contents of this document should be directed to The Registrar, Waitangi Tribunal, PO Box 5022, Wellington; phone (04) 914 3000, fax (04) 914 3001; email wt.registrar@justice.govt.nz.

DATED at Wellington this 23rd day of February 2009

Judge C M Wainwright
Acting Chairperson
WAITANGI TRIBUNAL