WAITANGI TRIBUNAL
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Tribunal Reports, Publications and
Research Reports Presented in Evidence

1975-2018

Part 1:
Waitangi Tribunal Reports,
Statements and Publications

Waitangi Tribunal
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Foreword by the Chairperson of the
Waitangi Tribunal

The Waitangi Tribunal has now been part of our legal landscape for 36 years. This first on-line version of our bibliography marks a further step in making an important part of our work, and the research produced as part of our process, more accessible to claimants, historians, lawyers, Maori and the general public. Throughout its life the Tribunal has been a forum to hear and record the history of the partnership between Maori and the Crown, as well as to make recommendations regarding this ongoing partnership. The process has resulted in official Tribunal reports, technical research reports presented in evidence, and publications produced by the Tribunal, as well as tangata whenua evidence and technical research presented by claimants and the Crown. This continues to build a unique and major resource of information and insight into Crown-Maori relations from 1840 to the present day.

This version of the bibliography is complete until the end of 2011. As we finish our large district historical inquiries and move our focus to contemporary and kaupapa claims it will continue to be updated to include further reports and evidence produced as part of our ongoing inquiry programme. Official Tribunal reports can already be viewed on our website soon after they are released. It is intended that Tribunal-commissioned technical reports produced in evidence before inquiries will also be available on-line in the near future. It is my hope that on-line access will continue to encourage a greater understanding of the Tribunal’s work and facilitate the use of what has become a major resource relating to New Zealand’s history.

Chief Judge Wilson Isaac
Chairperson
Waitangi Tribunal

19 June 2012
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Preface

The Waitangi Tribunal bibliography was first published in book form in 2005. The author was Tim Shoebridge, then a member of the Waitangi Tribunal Unit’s research staff. At that time, it was intended that regular updates would be produced. The first of these, covering additions from 2006 and 2007, was published as a supplement in 2008.

This second, fully revised edition covers the period to the end of 2011. It also marks a new departure in that it is being made available for the first time as an on-line publication in a searchable PDF format. The purpose remains the same, that is, to provide an accessible guide to the Tribunal’s official reports on its inquiries, to the research reports presented as evidence before Tribunal inquiries, and to other publications commissioned by the Tribunal or produced by the Tribunal’s administration.

This first on-line edition continues the previous work undertaken by Tim Shoebridge. It provides a comprehensive, indexed listing of reports and other publications for the first 36 years of the Tribunal’s operation, since its creation in 1975. The on-line bibliography will continue to be periodically updated.

[As noted the bibliography will be periodically updated. This current version is complete to the end of 2018.]
Introduction

The Waitangi Tribunal was established under the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 as a permanent commission of inquiry to provide an independent, impartial and public forum for Maori to bring claims against Crown policies, acts and omissions which they allege contravene the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

This bibliography documents the work of the Tribunal’s first 36 years from 1975 to 2011, providing a listing of its reports and publications, and of research reports presented as evidence in its inquiries.

Origins and functions of the Waitangi Tribunal

The Waitangi Tribunal was created in 1975 to inquire into Maori claims alleging breaches of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi by the Crown and, if it determines that these claims are well-founded, to recommend that the Crown take action to compensate for, or remove, the prejudice suffered. According to the preamble to the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975, the Tribunal was created to ‘make recommendations on claims relating to the practical application of the principles of the Treaty, and, for that purpose, to determine its meaning and effect and whether certain matters are inconsistent with those principles.’

As well as its primary function as set out above, the Tribunal is also able to report on proposed legislation or regulations in relation to the principles of the Treaty when referred to it by the House of Representatives. On claims adjudged well-founded, it has the power to make binding recommendations for the return to Maori ownership of specific classes of land, currently or formerly owned by the Crown, as remedy for the prejudice suffered.

The Tribunal is led by a Chairperson, who is either the Chief Judge of the Maori Land Court or a judge, or retired judge, of the High Court. The Chairperson is responsible for planning the direction of future inquiries, and for appointing presiding officers and members to particular inquiries. In addition to the Chairperson, the Tribunal consists of a pool of up to 20 members (from 2008) appointed by the Governor-General, usually on three-year renewable warrants. The membership is approximately equal numbers of Maori and Pakeha, men and women, and members are chosen for their expertise in matters likely to come before the Tribunal.

Members are appointed by the Chairperson to inquiry panels, each of which comprise between three and seven members. It is usual for a number of inquiries to be active simultaneously and for a number of members to be sitting on more than one inquiry at the same time. Members whose warrants expire continue to serve on the inquiry panels to which they have been appointed until the inquiries conclude. Each inquiry is led by a presiding officer, who is either a legally qualified member or, more commonly, a judge of the Maori Land Court. Judges serving as presiding officers are members of the Tribunal for the duration of their inquiries.

Early Tribunal inquiries, 1975-1985

Between 1975 and 1985, the Tribunal had the statutory duty to hear claims pertaining to issues arising from Crown actions since 1975. The Tribunal originally had three members led by Chief Judge Gillanders-Scott and first sat in 1977. It issued its first report in 1978. Prior to 1980, the Tribunal heard and reported on just four claims. Following the appointment of Chief
Judge Edward Taihakurei Durie as Chairperson of the Tribunal in 1980, the Tribunal released a series of reports which significantly impacted on government policy and public debate. Most of the early Tribunal inquiries concerned planning and development issues, particularly regarding areas of Maori customary interest. These included, for example, reports on Fisheries Regulations (1978) and the Motonui-Waitara claim (1983).

The beginning of historical inquiries, 1985-1995
In 1985, the Tribunal was granted retrospective powers to hear claims about Treaty grievances dating back to 6 February 1840. This significantly expanded the Tribunal’s jurisdiction, and Maori began to submit large numbers of historical claims in addition to the continuing business of hearing contemporary grievances. The Tribunal’s membership was increased to seven to cope with a growing workload and from the late 1980s it acquired a dedicated support unit of administrative staff and researchers. This unit was initially provided by the Department of Justice and then, after the department was restructured in 1995, by the Department for Courts. This in turn was merged into the new Ministry of Justice in late 2003. The current Waitangi Tribunal Unit provides a range of registrarial, inquiry facilitation, research, library, administrative and report writing support services to the Tribunal for the conduct of its inquiries.

From the mid-1980s, the Tribunal’s work programme was organised into three main types of inquiry. First, the Tribunal continued to hear claims relating to small, specific grievances. Many of these inquiries were brief and resulted in short reports. Alongside these, the Tribunal undertook a series of inquiries into particular government policies. An early instance was the Tribunal’s interim report on the State-Owned Enterprises Bill. Released in December 1986, the report led to the inclusion of section 9 in the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986, which bound the Crown to act consistently with the principles of the Treaty. This interim report also encouraged the New Zealand Maori Council to take the historic Lands case to the Court of Appeal in 1987. Other major inquiries undertaken by the Tribunal, during the decade following, addressed issues as varied as te reo Maori, fisheries regulations, the allocation of radio frequencies, railway lands and geothermal resources. The third type of inquiry focused on major tribal claims and early historical claim issues, including early extensive land loss and raupatu. These began to dominate the hearing programme and in the decade from 1985 the Tribunal commenced major inquiries into the Ngai Tahu, Muriwhenua, Ngati Awa, Taranaki, Te Whanganui a Tara (Wellington) and Rekohu (Chatham Islands) claims. In 1988, the Tribunal membership was increased to 16.

District inquiries and the casebook method, 1996-2011
As the number of claims continued to multiply and increase in diversity, it became apparent that hearing claims one by one was no longer sufficient. In the mid-1990s the Tribunal’s Chairperson, Chief Judge Durie, determined that too many interrelated and relevant claim issues would be left out if the focus remained on a single issue for a tribe or group of tribes. He responded by reorganising the Tribunal’s long-term hearing programme under a district framework for inquiry hearings. Each district inquiry would hear and report on all claims, both historical (pre-1992) and contemporary (post-1992), that arose within the district. Before hearings began, research and relevant documents were to be compiled into an evidential casebook. This method was designed to ensure that shared and overlapping claims were treated fairly, that the Tribunal was fully informed of all the issues before it in each district, and that each district Tribunal panel could report jointly on all the claims. The approach was also designed to assist claimants to prepare for the negotiation of comprehensive settlements of their claims.
Supporting this hearing programme was the Rangahau Whanui series of research reports, which the Tribunal had begun commissioning in 1993. The reports were intended to provide a preliminary overview of historical issues by district and by national theme. At the start of each inquiry the Tribunal consulted the parties on the additional research needed to cover the issues likely to be heard. The resulting district casebook research programme generally involved the preparation of a substantial set of technical, mainly historical, research reports.

Alongside completion of several of the earlier historical inquiries, claims grouped into district inquiries and using a casebook approach became the dominant focus of the Tribunal’s inquiry programme. The Tribunal launched five district inquiries between 1996 and 2000: Kaipara, Hauraki, Tauranga, Mohaka ki Ahuriri, and Northern South Island (Te Tau Ihu). A second set of nine inquiries – Te Urewera, Turanganui a Kiwa (Gisborne), East Coast, Wairarapa ki Tararua, Whanganui, Tongariro National Park and the three Central North Island districts (Rotorua, Kaingaroa and Taupo) – started between 2001 and 2005. Since 2005, four further inquiries have been initiated: Te Rohe Potae (King Country), Taihape, Porirua ki Manawatu and Te Paparahi o Te Raki (Northland). By 2011, 29 of the Tribunal’s 37 districts nationwide, covering 91 per cent of New Zealand’s land area, had received Tribunal reports or were in preparation for inquiry.

Refining the district inquiry system

In 2001, Chief Judge Joseph Williams, who became the Tribunal’s Deputy Chairperson in 1999 and Chairperson in 2004, launched a refinement of the casebook method for district inquiries. This became known as the ‘new approach’ to inquiry into historical claims. Its aims were to speed up and improve the quality of district inquiries by strengthening process efficiency, establishing claimant priorities and Crown concessions, and clearly defining the issues to be heard and reported on. It was expected to assist the timely preparation of claimant communities for settlement of their claims through a now expanding Crown negotiation regime.

The new approach method was implemented in several inquiries that were already well advanced in casebook research preparation. The first was Turanganui a Kiwa (Gisborne), which completed its issue-refining interlocutory phase and hearings during 2001-2002 and released its report in 2004. Other district inquiries to follow suit were Tauranga Stage 2 (post-1886), Te Urewera, East Coast and Wairarapa ki Tararua. Whanganui and Tongariro National Park were the first district inquiries to adopt new approach methods from the start, including the research phase. The design of casebook research programmes and post-casebook gap-filling research was shaped by a stronger focus on main district-wide issues and thematic overview reports, with fewer land block histories and studies of local claim issues.

Over the last decade, inquiry processes have increasingly been tailored to meet the objectives and preferences of the participating claimant groups and the Crown, who in some cases may not want a full inquiry and in others may request a shortened inquiry so as to make an early entry into settlement negotiations. The Central North Island inquiry introduced three major innovations under Judge Fox. It combined three districts into a single large region. It divided the inquiry into a first generic stage with a second specific claims stage to follow if desired. It also organised the proceedings (research/issue, definition/hearing/reporting) into modular phases with claimants being afforded the option at the end of each phase to decide whether to proceed with the next. The principal aim of this fast-moving, modular approach was to enable the claimants to have their principal issues heard before entering into settlement negotiations. The casebook research was concentrated into an integrated set of overview reports that
addressed the major issues shared by most claimants across the region. A broadly similar approach was adopted in Te Paparahi o Te Raki, for which the Crown Forestry Rental Trust funded a programme of large thematic overview reports on issues shared across the region or salient in one part of the region.

Further innovations have been adopted in recent inquiries. In Whanganui, in 2009, Judge Wainwright introduced a ‘hot-tubbing’ process in 2009 in which a panel of expert historians with an appointed facilitator prepared a joint statement on Native Land Court issues to assist the parties. Judge Wainwright also introduced a process to advance discrete remedies for particular local claims ahead of the Tribunal’s report and the general negotiations to settle the district’s claims. In Te Rohe Potae, Judge Ambler instituted an early round of Nga Korero Tuku Iho hui to hear claimant traditional evidence, thereby making such evidence available to researchers preparing casebook research reports. In the Te Paparahi o Te Raki regional inquiry, the Tribunal under Judge Coxhead held a preliminary round of hearings into understandings of He Whakaputanga/The Declaration of Independence (1835) and Te Tiriti/The Treaty of Waitangi as a matter of special importance to Ngapuhi and other claimants. This large inquiry is currently moving into Stage Two, which is planned to commence with a round of hearings on generic, district-wide issues.

Tribunal reports have also evolved. Where specific claims in a district inquiry are shown to have a degree of urgency, Tribunals have been prepared to produce issue-specific reports ahead of their general report on the inquiry. Examples include the reports on Napier Hospital and health services and the Haane Manahi Victoria Cross claim. Tribunals have also published preliminary reports (e.g. Te Tau Ihu), advance chapters (e.g. Wairarapa ki Tararua, Wai 262), or prepublication versions of parts or the whole of their final report (e.g. Central North Island, Te Urewera). In so doing, Tribunals have usually had the aim of assisting claimant groups and the Crown where settlement negotiations have started before the completion of what are often large and complex Tribunal reports.

**Urgent and remedies inquiries**

Exceptions to the ordinary hearing programme are made where the claimants or the Crown can demonstrate that without an urgent hearing there is a risk of imminent and irreversible prejudice. In these cases, where an urgent inquiry is allowed, urgent inquiries take precedence over the regular inquiry programme. This can also involve claims concerning generic or kaupapa issues which would otherwise be held over until the district and historical inquiries are completed.

A number of urgent inquiries have concerned current government policy and action. Amongst the wide range of issues reported on under urgency are claims concerning kiwifruit marketing, Te Whanau o Waipareira and Maori involvement in urban social service provision, the capital funding of wananga, radio spectrum management and development, dairy industry reform, aquaculture, the ownership and management of the petroleum resource, and the government foreshore and seabed policy. The most recent and far-reaching of these inquiries is the Tribunal’s whole-of-government report in 2011 on the Wai 262 claim, concerning law and policy affecting Maori culture and identity and indigenous flora and fauna.

Another major category of urgency inquiries concern claims seeking urgent Tribunal scrutiny of Crown negotiation processes and settlement terms. As the number and pace of such negotiations have escalated, so have applications seeking an urgent inquiry. Often these have involved overlapping claimant groups or claims that it is alleged may be extinguished in large
settlements without the claimants’ consent. Examples include the 2007 Tamaki Makaurau and Te Arawa settlement process inquiries.

Applications can also be made for the Tribunal to hold remedies hearings where the Tribunal has inquired into substantive issues and determined a claim to be well founded. In these cases, claimants can ask the Tribunal for recommendations on appropriate remedies to compensate for a Treaty breach. There have been relatively few Tribunal remedies inquiries to date, the principal instances being Te Whanganui-a-Orotu and Turangi Township in the late 1990s. Applications for remedies hearings have increased in recent years, many of them also under urgency, as claimants having concerns with Crown settlement negotiations exercise their right to return to the Tribunal to seek specific recommendations for relief.

It should be noted that until 2010 the Tribunal had only granted, on average, one or two urgent inquiries per year. Since 2010, the Tribunal has experienced a significant rise in the number of applications for urgent hearing before it, with a number of these applications being granted. This has led to a reprioritisation of resources to support these urgent inquiries, and has meant that the timeframe to complete the district inquiries in progress has been extended.

Kaupapa (Generic) inquires
More recently, the Tribunal has begun to plan for kaupapa (generic) claims involving thematic or national issues that have in large part been held over until district and historical claims inquiries were completed. These claims involve issues arising both from current and historical Crown policies and actions that have broad application to all Maori and from contemporary Crown policies affecting a particular group of Maori. They have always been a fundamental part of the Tribunal’s jurisdiction and the Tribunal has already inquired into a number of such issues on an urgent basis. These inquiries include the te reo Maori inquiry reported on in 1986 and such generic issues as Maori rights in the broadcasting and radio spectrum, in fisheries, in natural resources including gas and petroleum, in education policy, in criminal sentencing, in the provision of social services to urban Maori, in flora and fauna and culture and identity, and electoral rights. Tribunal findings and recommendations on kaupapa claims have also led to important changes and developments in government policy including the establishment of Maori television, Crown legislative action to make te reo Maori an official language and Treaty clauses in the State-owned Enterprises Act. Recommendations are also taken account of in the settlement negotiation process. As the Tribunal completes its district inquiry programme, the kaupapa and contemporary claims will become a greater centre of focus. Outstanding claims in this area already involve issues as diverse as healthcare, housing, education, water rights, environmental legislation, social welfare, mana wahine and mana tane, Maori land succession, Maori war veterans and regulation of gambling.

Waitangi Tribunal official reports
This bibliography includes a list of the Waitangi Tribunal’s official reports. These reports are produced by Tribunal panels after inquiry into the claims before them. The reports contain findings on any breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and, where prejudice has resulted, may recommend remedies. The Tribunal had released 112 reports (not including pre-publication versions) by the end of 2011, most of them issued as bound publications. Tribunal reports vary in size from a few pages, in the style of a judicial decision, to lengthy multi-volume works addressing a wide range of historical and contemporary issues.
Statements and publications issued by the Chairperson of the Waitangi Tribunal

The bibliography lists the statements periodically issued by the Chairperson of the Tribunal concerning the Tribunal’s process and future direction.

Tribunal research publications

Having built up a considerable body of knowledge and experience regarding common claim issues by the early 1990s, the Tribunal sought to create a solid base of scholarship on which to base its inquiries. A number of research publications have been published under the Tribunal’s imprint. Some of these were intended to assist the Tribunal’s inquiries into common issues, and others were printed versions of research reports commissioned for different inquiries. These are described below.

Rangahaua Whanui series

In September 1993, the Tribunal launched the Rangahaua Whanui research series in order to provide an overview of historical issues by district and by national theme. The Tribunal commissioned 12 reports relating to common themes of Treaty claims, such as customary land tenure, rating law, and public works takings. It commissioned a further 12 reports to cover the history of Crown-Maori relations in the districts of New Zealand which had not yet been the subject of a Tribunal district inquiry. These reports were completed between 1995 and 1997. Professor Alan Ward’s three-volume National Overview of the research findings was published in 1997.

Research publications

The Tribunal has also published a number of other research reports since the early 1990s. The 1993 and 1995 ‘research series’ and the 2001 ‘publication series’ reprinted research reports which had previously been commissioned for Tribunal inquiries. The ‘occasional publications’ series of 1993 and 1994 were efforts to expand the knowledge base of Tribunal inquiries in a similar way to the Rangahaua Whanui reports. The 1997 review series, actually a single report, discussed and assessed the research for the Muriwhenua inquiry. The 2001 series comprises a set of overview reports prepared for the Wai 262 inquiry into the indigenous flora and fauna and Maori cultural and intellectual property claim.

Miscellaneous publications

At various times since the 1980s, the Tribunal has communicated the progress of its work to the public through publications which address various aspects of its inquiry process. During the late 1990s and early 2000s the Tribunal’s administration published annual business and strategic plans. Educational resource kits and charts were produced in the mid-1990s to give a practical explanation of the Tribunal’s work to schoolchildren. A series aimed at claimants and their lawyers explained technical elements of Tribunal process; these included the Tribunal’s Guide to Practice and a research guide for claimants.

Research reports produced as evidence for Waitangi Tribunal inquiries

During the course of its inquiries, the Tribunal, as an independent commission of inquiry, is empowered to hear witnesses and receive evidence to assist in the investigation of claims made to it. Part of this evidence is submitted by parties involved in the inquiry in the form of research reports prepared by expert witnesses. The Tribunal may itself commission research to be used in evidence. These research reports are thus formal evidence before the Tribunal. They reflect the views of their authors, not of the Tribunal. The authors can be called to
present and be cross-examined on the content of their reports at Tribunal hearings and the panels may reject or accept the evidence in the reports presented.

A large number of evidential research reports have been produced for the various inquiries held by the Tribunal, in particular the major historical inquiries of the last 25 years. Both the Tribunal and the Crown Law Office established their own research units to report on historical claims after the Tribunal was granted powers from 1985 to inquire into historical claims. In 1988, the Crown established the Treaty of Waitangi Policy Unit to develop policy on Maori issues and negotiate settlements with claimant groups. The Unit also undertook limited research for some inquiries, before it was transformed in 1995 into the Office of Treaty Settlements and focused upon the negotiation and settlement of Treaty claims.

Claimant organisations have also commissioned and written research reports relating to their own claims. The principal source of support for claimant research and preparation has been the Crown Forestry Rental Trust, which was established in 1990 and came to be of major importance in the funding and commissioning of research for Tribunal inquiries. The Trust is guided by a Trust Deed to ‘assist Maori in the preparation, presentation, and negotiation of claims before the Waitangi Tribunal’ with the interest deriving from the annual revenue from Crown forestry rentals.1 The Trust began to commission research in 1991, and since then has provided a large proportion of the research funding for Waitangi Tribunal inquiries. As forest settlements have been concluded and the Trust’s asset base reduced, the amount of Trust funding available for research has recently begun to decline.

The research reports submitted as evidence in inquiries vary in length, subject matter and substance. Some are relatively short narratives of small land blocks over a limited period of time. Others cover many different issues over a century or more and run to many hundreds of pages. Some are accompanied by substantial document banks of primary material. Together, they constitute an extensive and substantial collection of research on Crown-Maori relations in New Zealand.

Most of these research reports are available for public inspection on the public record of Tribunal inquiries, with a few exceptions where confidentiality has been granted because of the sensitive nature of the material. The original edition of this bibliography provided the first readily accessible listing of these reports. It is intended that this online bibliography will further enhance public accessibility to these reports and the information in them.

Further reading


W H Oliver, Claims to the Waitangi Tribunal, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal Division, Department of Justice, 1991)


Statements and publications issued by the Chairperson of the Waitangi Tribunal


Waitangi Tribunal, *The Waitangi Tribunal and the Settlement of Historical Treaty Claims*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 2005), 7pp (the full text of this publication is also included in *The New Approach Revisited*)

Waitangi Tribunal, *Waitangi Tribunal Practice Note: Guide to the Practice and Procedure of the Waitangi Tribunal*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 2000), 30pp; amendment to paragraph 2.5 of this publication published as *Waitangi Tribunal Practice Note: Urgent Inquiries*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 2004), 3pp


Accessing research reports
The Waitangi Tribunal’s official reports are available on the Tribunal website: https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/WT/reports.html

These reports can be accessed through larger public libraries and are also available for purchase from the publisher, Legislation Direct.

Copies of statements of the Waitangi Tribunal can be obtained by contacting the Tribunal on WaitangiTribunal@justice.govt.nz
Some statements are available on the Tribunal website.

Documents on the Tribunal’s official records of inquiry, such as research reports, are managed by the Registrar of the Waitangi Tribunal and are open to public inspection unless they have been allocated confidential status by the Tribunal.

Research reports that were commissioned by the Waitangi Tribunal, and those produced in evidence for current inquiries are available on the Tribunal’s website: https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/WT/

Any requests to view confidential material or to reproduce material that is commissioned by claimants should be addressed to the Registrar.
Waitangi Tribunal reports

Official reports by inquiry (Wai) number

Wai 1

Wai 2

*Report on Proposed Discharge of Sewage at Welcome Bay*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1990), 2pp
Wai 3

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Wai 11

*In the Matter of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 and in the Matter of a Claim by the Patuwai*


Report on Tokaanu Building Sections, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1990), 1p Wai 14


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*Report on Proposed Sewage Scheme at Kakanui*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1990), 2pp

Wai 34


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*Report on Kaimaumau Lands*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1991), 9pp

Wai 45


Wai 45

*Recommendations With Respect to the Muriwhenua Land Claim*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1990), 9pp

Wai 45

*Ngati Kahu Remedies Report*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2013), 181pp

Wai 45

*Ngati Awa Raupatu Report*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 1999), 195pp

Wai 46

*Recommendations re the Disposal of Land in the Eastern Bay of Plenty*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1994), 5pp

Wai 46


Wai 55

Wai 55

Decision of P.J. Trapski re the Claim to Halt the Sale of Wharekauri Station, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1991), 4pp

Wai 64

Rekohu: A Report on Moriori and Ngati Mutunga Claims in the Chatham Islands, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2001), 329pp

Wai 64

Report on the Oriwa 1B3 Block, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1992), 1p

Wai 67

Wai 72: see Wai 276


Wai 83


Wai 84

The Turangi Township Remedies Report, (Wellington: Brooker’s Ltd, 1998), 122pp

Wai 84

Report on the Roadman’s Cottage, Mahia, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1990), 2pp

Wai 103


Wai 119

Wai 121: see Wai 276

Wai 142: see Wai 758


Wai 143

Te Whanganui a Tara me Ona Takiwa: Report on the Wellington District, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2003), 531pp

Wai 145

Wai 150: see Wai 126


Wai 153


Wai 167

The Whanganui River Report, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 1999), 387pp
Wai 167


Wai 176


Wai 201


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*Te Raupatu o Tauranga Moana; Report on the Tauranga Confiscation Claims*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2004), 509pp

Wai 215

*Tauranga Moana 1886-2006; Report on the Post-Raupatu Claims*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2010), 913pp

Wai 215


Wai 261


Wai 262


Wai 262

*Ko Aotearoa Tenei; Te Taumata Tuatahi*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2011), 268pp

Wai 262

*Ko Aotearoa Tenei; Te Taumata Tuarua*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2011), 787pp

Wai 262

*Report on Auckland Railway Lands*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1992), 1p

Wai 264

*Report on Railway Land at Waikanae*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1992), 2pp
Wai 264

*Report on South Auckland Railway Lands*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1992), 9pp

Wai 264


Wai 264

*Report on Tapuwae 1B and 4 Claim*, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 1993), 4pp

Wai 273


Wai 276, Wai 72, and Wai 121


Wai 304


Wai 307


Wai 315


Wai 321


Wai 322

*Maori Development Corporation Report*, (Wellington: Brooker’s Ltd, 1993), 127pp

Wai 350

*The Tarawera Forest Report*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2003), 383pp

Wai 411


Wai 413

*Te Whanau o Waipareira Report*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 1998), 266pp

Wai 414


Wai 449

*Report on Aspects of the Wai 655 Claim* (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2009), 137p
Wai 655


Wai 663

*The Kaipara Interim Report*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2002), 22pp

Wai 674

*The Kaipara Report*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2006), 420pp

Wai 674


Wai 686

*The Napier Hospital and Health Services Report*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2001), 428pp

Wai 692


Wai 718

*The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Report*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2001), 64pp

Wai 728

*The Pakakohi and Tangahoe Settlement Claims Report*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2000), 92pp

Wai 758 and Wai 142


Wai 776


Wai 776

*Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka a Maui; Preliminary Report on Customary Rights in the Northern South Island*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2007), 278pp

Wai 785

*Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka a Maui; Preliminary Report on Te Tau Ihu Customary Rights in the Statutory Ngai Tahu Takiwa*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2007), 203pp

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*Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka a Maui; Report on Northern South Island Claims*, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2008), 1463pp

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Wai 788 and Wai 800
The Mokai School Report, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2000), 152pp  
Wai 789

Taranaki Maori, Dairy Industry Changes, and the Crown, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2001), 50pp  
Wai 790

The Petroleum Report, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2003), 108pp  
Wai 796

Wai 796

Wai 800: see Wai 788

Wai 814

The Mangatu Remedies Report, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2014), 160pp  
Wai 814

The Wairarapa Ki Tararua Report, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2010), 1162pp  
Wai 863

Wai 893

Te Urewera (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2017), 3887pp  
Wai 894

The Priority Report concerning Maui’s Dolphin pre-publication, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 2016), 40pp  
Wai 898

Te Mana Whatu Ahuru: Report on te Rohe Potae Claims pre-publication, (Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, 2018), 1459pp  
Wai 898

Wai 903

Ahu Moana, the Aquaculture and Marine Farming Report, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2002), 102pp  
Wai 953

The Ngati Awa Settlement Cross-Claims Report, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2002), 99pp  
Wai 958
The Ngati Tuwharetoa ki Kawerau Settlement Cross-Claim Report, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2003), 87pp
Wai 996

The Offender Assessment Policies Report, (Wellington: Legislation Direct, 2005), 167pp
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