

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
WELLINGTON REGISTRY**

**I TE KŌTI MATUA O AOTEAROA
TE WHANGANUI-A-TARA ROHE**

CIV-2017-485-218

IN THE MATTER OF An application by HORI TURI
ELKINGTON, trustee of Ngāti Koata Trust,
for recognition orders under the Marine and
Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS LISTED IN
THE SCHEDULE TO THIS
MEMORANDUM

Hearing: 10 May 2024

Counsel:

R Douglas and H K Irwin-Easthope for Ngāti Awa, Te Kaahui
Rauru Trust, Te Rarawa, Ngāpuhi and Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa
T B Afeaki and G S G Erskine for Ngā Hapū o Tangaroa and Ngā
Hapū o Ngāti Kahu

R A Siciliano for Ngāti Whakamarurangi, Ngā Hapu o Kōkau ki
Runga, Ngāti Tara Tokanui, Te Whānau a Mokomoko, Ngā Pōtiki
a Tamapahore, Te Whānua a Ruataupare and Rangitāne Tū Mai
Rā

E K Rongo for Owners of Hongoeka Blocks, Okahu Inuawai
Hapū, Kanihi-Umutahi Hapū, Ngāti Manuhiakai (Robinson), Te
Hikutu Hapū, Ngāi Tai and Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Gp N)

A Cameron and A Samuels for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai

K A van Wijngaarden for Ngātiwai

L Thornton for Ngāti Kawau, Ngāti Kawhiti, Ngāti Haiti,
Ngaitupango and Ngāti Rongo o Mahurangi

C M T Panoho-Navaja for Ngāi Tamahaua, Te Hapu Tītoko o
Ngāi Tama, Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha, Rongowhakaata Iwi Trust,
Ngāti Ruatakenga, Ngāti Ira o Waioweka Rohe, Ngāti Patumoana,
Ngā Hapū O Te Moutere O Motiti

B R Lyall Te Rauhina Marae and Hapū, Ngā Whānau o Hauiti,
Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki, Panoho whānau and beneficiaries of Te
Rae Ahu Whenua Trust, Ngāti Awa and Ngāpuhi, Te Whānau
Tima (Seymour) and Ngā Ahi Kā o Te Mateawa, Ngā Hapū o
Taiamai ki te Marangai, Te Ūpokorehe Treaty Claims Trust, Mana
Ahuriri Trust, Te Roroa Iwi, Ngāi Tūmapūhia-ā-Rangi ki
Mōtūwairaka Incorporated, Ngāi Tūmapūhia-ā-Rangi ki Ōkautete

Incorporated, The Craven Whānau, The Karaitiana Whānau and the Kawakawa 1D2 Ahu Whenua Trust
D A C Bullock for Ngāti Hāua
L Black for Te Patutokotoko
J M Pou for Ngāti Pīkiao/Ngāti Makino, Ngāti Manuhiri, Whakatōhea Maori Trust Board
M Chen and C J Saunders for Te Runanga of Ngāti Whātua
C Hirschfeld for Te Aitanga O Ngā Uri O Wharekauri, Ngāti Hei, Te Hika O Pāpāuma, Ngāti Huarere Ki Whangapoua, Ngāti Pū, Nga Tini Hapu o Maniapoto, Ngāti Hako, Te Ihutai Ki Ōrirā and Ngāti Oneone
M Sreen and H J Fletcher for Ngāi Tukoko Ngāti Moe, Ngāti Tūmāpūhia a Rangi Hapū, Ngā Hapu a Tokomaru Akau, Ngāti Tara, Te Wānau o Rataroa, Ngāi Tupango, Ngāti Kawau and Ngāti Awa, Ngāitawake and Te iwi o te Rarawa Ki Ahipara
R Enright and M Enright for Te Parawhau Hapū
T Castle for Ngāi Taiwhakaea Hapū
S M Henderson for Marokopa me Kiritehere and Ngāti Tu Ki Ngāpuhi
T H Bennion for Muaūpoko Tribal Authority, Ngāti Pūkenga, Ngāti Apakura, Ngāi Te Hapū and Ngāti Hinewaka
C H Leunga for Ngāti Te Wehi
J Cole for Whāingaroa Moana Collective
T Sinclair for Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Wai Iwi, Ngāti Kahu, Te Rarawa and Te Uriohina, Ngāti Manu and Ngāti Rangi, Te Whakatōhea, Whakatōhea Pākōwhai and Hiwaru, Turangapikitoi and Ohiwa of Whakatōhea
J P Kahukiwa for Te Waiariki, Ngāti Kororā and Ngāti Takapari, Ngāti Whakaue, Ngāti Te Ata and Ngāti Torehina Ki Matakā
J Innes for Ngāti Ruanui, Te Whānau o Topi and Ruapuke Island Group
T I M Hautapu for Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga, Pāpāuma Marae Trustees and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua
R N Zwaan for Whakarara Maori Committee
J N Gear for Nāa Hapū o Ngāi Te Rangi

G Melvin for Attorney-General (Interested Party)
M Andrews for Te Arawhiti (Interested Party)
J Little for Great Mercury Island Limited (Interested Party)
B Scott for Seafood Representatives (Interested Party)
L Burkhart for Western Bay of Plenty District Council (Interested Party)
E Ellis for Channel Infrastructure (Whangārei Hearings) (Interested Party)
T Greensmith-West for Whakatāne District Council, Waikato District Council and Thames-Coromandel District Council (Interested Parties)
R Boyte for Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Interested party)
L Murphy for Port of Tauranga (Interested Party)

Minute: 15 May 2024

**MINUTE OF CHURCHMAN J
CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE**

Background

[1] In 2003 the Court of Appeal, in the case of *Ngāti Apa v Attorney-General*¹ held that customary property rights in the foreshore and seabed might survive the Crown's acquisition of radical title on cession of sovereignty under the Treaty of Waitangi, with the result that the Māori Land Court had jurisdiction to determine claims to customary ownership.² This resulted in Parliament passing the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 which restricted the ability of tangata whenua to obtain legal recognition of their customary rights in the foreshore and seabed.

[2] This Act was repealed and replaced in 2011 with the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA). This Act set out a process for claimant groups (iwi, hapū and whānau) to have their customary legal rights to the foreshore and seabed recognised by way of the granting of two types of recognition orders Customary Marine Title (CMT) and Protected Customary Rights (PCR).

[3] If applicants wanted to have their customary rights legally recognised, they must participate in the processes under MACA.

[4] MACA provided for two different pathways. One was direct negotiation with the Crown and the other was litigation in the High Court.

[5] Although the majority of applicants opted for direct negotiation as their preferred course, as far as the Court is aware, no recognition orders have yet been agreed by the direct engagement process.

¹ *Ngāti Apa v Attorney-General* [2003] 3 NZLR 643 CA.

² At [31] and [91] per Elias CJ.

[6] Some 210 applications for recognition orders were filed with this Court, most being filed shortly before the six year time limit expired in early April 2017.

[7] As many of the applicant groups did not have the financial capacity to engage in litigation in the High Court of the type required in order to achieve a recognition order, the Crown instituted a Financial Assistance Scheme—the Takutai Moana Funding Assistance Scheme (the Scheme). The Scheme provides payments for the costs incurred by applicants (and in some instances, interested parties) in respect of applications for recognition orders under MACA.

[8] The existence of the Scheme has facilitated the hearing of several major group hearings and a number of smaller, less complex hearings. This minute addresses recent developments in relation to the Scheme.

Recent developments

[9] Mr Melvin, counsel for the Attorney-General, has filed memoranda dated 22 April 2024, 3 May 2024, 7 May 2024 and 9 May 2024. They all deal with the topic of Crown funding of applications under MACA, through Te Arawhiti—the Office for Māori Crown Relations (Te Arawhiti).

[10] The Scheme broadly covers two different types of payments; the first is described as “activities costs” and the second “court costs”. “Activities” cover things like:

- (a) Project planning and project-management costs.
- (b) Gathering and preparing evidence.
- (c) Carrying out historic research.
- (d) Legal advice and expert witness costs.

[11] The memorandum of 22 April 2024 advised that since the inception of the Scheme in 2013, the fund allocated by the government to it was consistently

underspent by an average of \$3 million per financial year. This resulted in the fact that when Cabinet considered revised settings for the Scheme in 2022, a \$12 million annual forecast was expected to be sufficient.

[12] The memorandum said that the number of High Court hearings that have been scheduled in the 2023/2024 financial year and consequential requests for reimbursement has led to significant cost pressures on the Scheme that have greatly exceeded forecast expenditure.

Procedural history

[13] In the seven years since the cut-off date for the filing of applications, the Court has worked to progress the applications towards hearing. In order to ensure that all matters before the Court are dealt with in a just, speedy and inexpensive way, a special list dealing with the 200 plus applications was established. Since 2017, all MACA cases have been subject to intensive case management with the purpose of bringing the cases on for hearing in an orderly and timely manner.

[14] Each application requires extensive historical research given that the test for CMT in s 58(1)(a)(i) requires an applicant to establish that they exclusively used and occupied the specified area in the takutai moana from 1840 to the present day without substantial interruption.

[15] In addition to detailed historical research, evidence from experts such as archaeologists and cartographers, as well as tangata whenua evidence, is also necessary.

[16] All of the applications are overlapped by cross applicants. In areas such as the Bay of Plenty or Tāmaki Makaurau there can be many overlapping applications.

[17] In order to ensure that all parties claiming interests in a particular area have a fair opportunity to present their case, the claims of neighbouring applicant groups along with the case of the cross claimants are heard together. The hearings therefore often involve a number of parties, extensive written and oral evidence and at times, complex legal arguments. For example, the first of the major MACA cases was the

Re Edwards (Whakatōhea) case³ which was heard between August and October 2020. It involved some 12 applicants and several cross applicants and interested parties including local authorities and the Attorney-General. The nature and size of the MACA cases has also resulted in matters being scheduled for hearing two or more years ahead of the actual hearing date. For example, the Whangārei Harbour hearings, which have just been completed after 10 weeks and two days of hearing, took over two years of intensive case management to get to hearing.

[18] Hearings are either underway or scheduled for:

- (a) Wairarapa Coast—two day fixture from 29—30 July 2024;
- (b) the rehearing of parts of the *Re Edwards (Whakatōhea)* application—one week from 29 April—3 May 2024;
- (c) Kapiti Manawatu—scheduled for seven weeks, started 13 May 2024—27 June 2024;
- (d) Aotea Harbour—three weeks from 17 June—5 July 2024;
- (e) Tokomaru Bay stage 2—five day fixture from 15—20 July 2024;
- (f) Whangārei Coast—12 week fixture from 22 July—14 October 2024;
- (g) South Taranaki—five week fixture from 17 February—21 March 2025;
- (h) Wairarapa 1B—one week fixture from 17—21 February 2025;
- (i) Ruapuke Island—three week fixture from 24 March—11 April 2025;
and
- (j) Central Bay of Plenty—10 week fixture from 5 May—11 July 2025.

[19] Awaiting the allocation of fixtures in late 2025/2026 are:

³ *Re Edward (Whakatōhea)* [2022] 2 NZLR 772.

- (a) Manaia Harbour—three week hearing to take place at earliest available date after 1 July 2025;
- (b) Whāingaroa Harbour—three week hearing to take place at earliest available date after 18 July 2025;
- (c) Mokau—four week hearing not to start before 1 February 2026;
- (d) Taupō Bay to Matauri Bay—12 week hearing not to start before 1 February 2026;
- (e) Waihi Beach to Mt Maunganui—12 week hearing to take place at earliest available date after 1 February 2026;
- (f) Houhora Harbour to Taupō Bay—12 week hearing to start no earlier than 1 February 2026; and
- (g) Kōtare to Hokianga—10-12 week hearing to start no earlier than the third quarter of 2026.

[20] These scheduled and yet to be allocated hearings do not represent all the MACA claims filed with the High Court. There remain a significant number of hearings that have been progressing through case management and are not yet ready to have a hearing date scheduled.

[21] The planning involved in preparing groups of cases for hearing, ensuring that all parties are complying with timetable directions, resolving the interlocutory applications, and coordinating hearing dates and venues that suit the Court, counsel and parties is a major undertaking.

What has happened?

[22] The Attorney-General's memorandum of 22 April 2024 advised the parties to MACA hearings and the Court that the appropriation allocated for the Takutai Moana

Financial Assistance Scheme was inadequate to fund all but a small number of current applications.

[23] The memorandum from the Attorney-General recorded that the Scheme appropriation was \$12.023 million annually and that the Government had approved additional funding of \$17.3 million for the financial year 2023/2024. The memorandum noted that the Government has not approved additional funding for the financial year 2024/2025 and the years after that. The consequence of this is that Scheme funding for the period 1 July 2024—30 June 2025 and each year after that is therefore capped at \$12.023 million for financial year 2024/2025 and at \$13.236 million for the financial year 2025/2026 and beyond.

[24] The memorandum also noted that the appropriation was intended to cover not only litigation before the High Court but the costs of all direct Crown engagement applications. The latest information the Court has is that there were 368 direct engagement applicants. None of the claims appear to have been resolved. Some 188 direct engagement applicants also have proceedings under MACA in the Court, that leaves 186 direct-engagement-only applicants, which the Court also understands would need to be funded by the Scheme.

[25] Te Arawhiti's financial modelling has indicated that one hearing as large as the Whangārei Coast hearing (due to start on 22 July 2024), would cost more than the entire appropriation for the next financial year.

[26] The memorandum also noted that Cabinet has instructed Te Arawhiti to review the Scheme to urgently consider changes in order to manage costs within the appropriation. It is not clear what the outcome of that review will be.

[27] The memorandum acknowledges that the annual appropriation of \$12 million from 1 July 2024 will cause "significant disruption to the Senior Court's scheduling, and to applicants, interested parties and counsel".

[28] The nature of hearings under the MACA Act, particularly the larger ones, is that they proceed in stages. The first and largest hearing is to decide which applicants,

if any, qualify for CMT or PCR recognition orders. Once the identity of the successful applicants for those orders is known, then further hearings are necessary to address the detail of the order and the complex mapping standards that MACA requires the parties to meet before an order can be issued.

[29] The net result of this is that there are presently several applications where the main hearings have taken place but further hearings will be required in order to finalise the grants of recognition orders. Those stage two hearings are allocated to the Judges who presided over the earlier hearings, given those Judges have acquired a detailed understanding of the applications. Difficulties are likely to arise if the Judge who has heard stage one of a hearing is no longer available to hear the stage two hearing, particularly if that may now take place some considerable time after the first stage hearing.

Attorney-General's request

[30] On 3 May 2024, the Attorney-General filed and served some 207 applicants with a memorandum advising them and the Court that the appropriation for the Scheme for the 2024/2025 financial year was not sufficient to meet the projected costs of the hearings that the Court has scheduled for that year. The Attorney-General requested that the Court schedule a CMC involving all applicants who have hearings scheduled for 2024/2025 financial year to attend. The Attorney-General also proposed inviting applicants that have hearings set down for the 2025/2026 financial year.

[31] As a result of the Attorney-General's request, a CMC involving all those parties was scheduled for 10 May 2024, the Attorney-General filed further memoranda on 7 and 9 May 2024.

[32] The 9 May 2024 memorandum had attached to it a financial modelling document prepared by Te Arawhiti. It forecast anticipated activity and litigation costs for the year ended 30 June 2025 at a lower estimate of overspend on appropriation of \$21.867 million and an upper range of \$22.816 million.

[33] At the 10 May 2024 CMC (which was attended either in person or by VMR by 34 counsel representing some 109 separate applicants and nine counsel representing

11 interested parties), Mr Melvin for the Attorney-General confirmed the information set out in the four memoranda. Some 22 individual memoranda had been filed by counsel for applicants or interested parties in response to the Attorney-General's memoranda. A summary of the theme of those memoranda was that counsel had acted in good faith on the representations by Te Arawhiti that it would pay for the costs of their involvement in CMC activities in relation to the preparation of both expert and tangata whenua evidence. The memoranda also recorded that counsel had also made arrangements to organise their professional obligations so as to make themselves available for the lengthy periods of time involved in the many hearings that had been scheduled over the coming years.

[34] Counsel noted that given that the hearing of these cases may well now take decades, many of their witnesses are likely to have passed by the time their hearing takes place with the resulting the loss of important customary knowledge. They also noted the terms of s 113(b) of MACA which provides that a recognition order cannot be sealed before the disposal of any appeal. If appeals are unable to be dealt with promptly the issue of recognition orders and the ability to exercise the rights granted by those orders could be delayed indefinitely.

Next steps

[35] It is not appropriate or necessary for the Court to comment on Cabinet decision-making as to the funding of hearings under MACA.

[36] The timetabling of any litigation before the High Court is a matter for the High Court. The Court will hear and take into account any submissions the parties wish to make on the order in which MACA cases are to be heard, and whether particular hearings should or should not be adjourned. However, to the extent any funding issues result in applications to adjourn any of the currently scheduled MACA hearings, the Court will need to deal with these applications on an individual basis, in the ordinary way.

[37] There is also the further complication that s 125 of MACA requires the Court to give priority to applications that were made under the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 and transferred to this Court. One of those applications (South Taranaki) is

scheduled for a five-week fixture commencing 17 February 2025. Another, applicant, Te Uri o Hau is participating in relation to that part of its application covered by the Whangārei Coast hearing scheduled to commence on 22 July 2024 and last for 12 weeks. The Court will need to take into account this statutory directive in the context of any adjournment applications it is relevant to. A dilemma also arises as to what the Court can do with the large cases already scheduled for hearing which Te Arawhiti has calculated will cost more to run than the entire annual funding allocation.

Costs

[38] A great many of those who attended the CMC on 10 May 2024 applied for costs of the CMC. My preliminary view is that as the necessity for the CMC arose solely from the actions of the Attorney-General in requesting such a conference and requesting the attendance of such a large number of parties, it is appropriate for the Attorney-General to make a contribution to the costs of those parties who attended either in person or by way of VMR, as would be the case in any litigation where attendance at a CMC has been required by one party's actions. The 22 who filed memoranda may receive more than those who just attended the CMC.

[39] Mr Melvin indicated that some provision might be available by way of costs, and I invite him to file a memorandum within 10 working days of the date of this minute containing the Attorney-General's proposal in relation to costs.



Churchman J

Schedule

Applications and Court numbers

Court Number	Applicant
CIV-2017-485-196	Ngāti Awa
CIV-2017-485-183	Te Kaahui Rauru Trust
CIV-2017-485-290	Te Rarawa
CIV-2017-485-236	Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa
CIV-2017-404-579	Ngā Hapū o Tangaroa
CIV-2017-485-268	Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Kahu
CIV-2017-485-216	Ngā Hapū o Mōkau ki Runga
CIV-2017-485-222	Ngāti Tara Tokanui
CIV-2017-485-355	Te Whānau a Mokomoko
CIV-2011-485-793	Ngā Pōtiki ā Tamapahore
CIV-2017-485-302	Te Whānau a Ruataupare
CIV-2017-485-224	Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā
CIV-2017-485-258	Owners of Hongoeka Blocks
CIV-2011-485-803	Ōkahu Inuāwai Hapū
CIV-2011-485-814	Kanihi-Umutahi Hapū
CIV-2011-485-797	Ngāti Manuhiakai (Robinson)
CIV-2017-404-570	Te Hikutu Hapū
CIV-2017-485-270	Ngāi Tai
CIV-2017-485-248	Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai
CIV-2017-485-283	Ngātiwai
CIV-2017-485-249	Ngāti Kawau, Ngāti Kawhiti, Ngāti Haiti and Ngaitupango
CIV-2017-485-276	Ngāti Rongo o Mahurangi
CIV-2017-485-262	Ngāi Tamahaua
CIV-2017-485-377	Te Hapū Tītoko o Ngāi Tama
CIV-485-321	Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha
CIV-2017-485-289	Rongowhakaata Iwi Trust
CIV-2017-485-292	Ngāti Ruatakenga

CIV-2017-485-299 Ngāti Ira o Waioweka Rohe
CIV-2017-485-253 Ngāti Patumoana
CIV-2015-485-767 Ngā Hapū O Te Moutere O Motiti
CIV-2017-485-288 Te Rauhina Marae and Hapū
CIV-2017-485-255 Ngā Whānau o Hauiti
CIV-2017-404-556 Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki
CIV 2017-485-239 Panoho whānau and beneficiaries of Te Rae Ahu Whenua Trust
CIV-2017-404-524 Ngāti Awa and Ngāpuhi
CIV-2017-485-273 Te Whānau Tima (Seymour) and Ngā Ahi Kā o Te Mateawa
CIV-2017-404-523 Ngā Hapū o Taiamai ki te Marangai
CIV-2017-485-201 Te Ūpokorehe Treaty Claims Trust
CIV-2017-485-293 Ngāti Hāua
CIV-2017-485-286 Patuharakeke
CIV-2017-485-254 Te Patutokotoko
CIV-2017-485-291 Ngāti Pikiāo/Ngāti Makino
CIV-2017-404-545 Ngāti Manuhiri,
CIV-2017-485-292 Whakatōhea Māori Trust Board
CIV-2017-404-563 Te Rūnanga of Ngāti Whātua
CIV-2017-404-479 Te Aitanga O Ngā Uri O Wharekauri
CIV-2017-404-480 Ngāti Hei
CIV-2017-404-481 Te Hika O Pāpāuma
CIV-2017-404-482 Ngāti Huarere Ki Whangapoua
CIV-2017-404-483 Ngāti Pū
CIV-2017-404-526 Nga Tini Hapu o Maniapoto
CIV-2017-404-528 Ngāti Hako
CIV-2017-404-522 Te Ihutai Ki Ōrirā
CIV-2017-404-571 Ngāti Oneone
CIV-2017-485-267 Ngāi Tūkoko and Ngāti Moe
CIV-2017-485-232 Ngāi Tūmāpūhia a Rangī Hapū
CIV-2017-485-247 Ngā Hapū a Tokomaru Akau
CIV-2017-404-578 Ngāti Tara
CIV-2017-404-529 Te Whānau ō Rataroa
CIV-2017-485-233 Ngāi Tupango

CIV-2017-404-539 Ngāti Kawau and Ngāti Awa
CIV-2017-404-558 Ngāitawake
CIV-2017-485-245 Te Iwi o te Rarawa ki Ahipara
CIV-2017-485-799 Te Parawhau Hapū
CIV-2017-485-185 Ngāi Taiwhakaea Hapū
CIV-2017-419-82 Marokopa me Kiritehere
CIV-2017-404-573 Ngāti Tu ki Ngāpuhi
CIV-2017-485-261 Muaūpoko Tribal Authority
CIV-2017-485-250 Ngāti Pūkenga
CIV-2017-485-207 Ngāti Apakura
CIV-2017-485-257 Ngai Te Hapū
CIV-2017-485-259 Ngāti Hinewaka
CIV-2017-485-202 Ngāti Hikairo
CIV-2017-404-534 Ngāti Tama
CIV-2017-404-540 Ngāti Torehina Ki Mataure Ō Hau
CIV-2017-419-81 Ngāti Te Wehi
CIV-2017-485-307 Ngā Hapū o Te Wahapū o Hokianga nui ā Kupe
CIV-2017-419-83 Whāingaroa Moana Collective
CIV-2017-404-554 Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Wai Iwi
CIV-2017-404-559 Ngāti Kahu, Te Rarawa and Te Uriohina
CIV-2017-404-525 Ngāti Manu and Ngāti Rangi
CIV-2011-485-817 Edwards, on behalf of Te Whakatōhea
CIV-2017-485-264 Whakatōhea Pākōwhai
CIV-2017-485-375 Hiwarau, Turangapikitoi and Ohiwa of Whakatōhea
CIV-2017-404-566 Te Waiariki, Ngāti Kororā and Ngāti Takapari
CIV-2017-404-568 Ngāti Whakaue
CIV-2017-404-569 Ngāti Te Ata
CIV-2017-404-572 Ngāti Torehina Ki Matakā
CIV-2017-485-282 Ngāti Ruanui
CIV-2017-485-295 Te Whānau o Topi
CIV-2017-485-296 Ruapuke Island Group

CIV-2017-485-229 Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga

CIV-2017-485-220 Pāpāuma Marae Trustees

CIV-2017-485-221 Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua

CIV-2017-485-298 Whakarara Maori Committee

CIV-2017-485-244 Ngā Hapū o Ngāi Te Rangi