

# Greater Christchurch Earthquake Recovery: Transition to Regeneration

Transition Recovery Plan  
October 2015

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**Published in October 2015 by**

Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority  
Christchurch, New Zealand  
PUB331.1510

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**Citation**

Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (2015). *Greater Christchurch Earthquake Recovery: Transition to Regeneration*. Christchurch: Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority.

**ISBN**

ISBN 978-0-908343-15-7 (Print)  
ISBN 978-0-908343-16-4 (Online)



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# Minister's Message

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Greater Christchurch is entering a new and exciting phase as we move from recovery to regeneration. We are growing a city, which is as much about building community as it is about construction and infrastructure. This is the biggest and most inspiring urban renewal opportunity in New Zealand's history.

We are now more than five years on from the start of 13,000 earthquakes, spread over a two year period, which changed the make-up of Christchurch and the region forever. It was a sequence of greater length and intensity than any earthquake event in the country's history and its impact on people's lives has been profound. The psychosocial effects of a disaster can be as damaging to communities as the loss of buildings. And, like recovery of the built environment, psychosocial recovery is a journey that progresses through phases.

Yet there is much we can, and should, celebrate. Many people have been able to move on with their lives, and are feeling positive about the new growth around them. The bones of Christchurch are strong again, the infrastructure repair is almost complete and the landscape is filled with new residential and commercial buildings.

It is time for central government's role in the recovery and regeneration of greater Christchurch to evolve. This Plan, and the decisions within it, mark a substantial shift in thinking and a change in role of central government. Together with local partners, we will create a thriving city with economic, social and lifestyle opportunities for residents, businesses, visitors, investors and developers.

The regeneration of Christchurch requires new leadership arrangements to empower local people and organisations. It requires new legislation to facilitate large scale urban regeneration, and requires a new way of understanding progress. This Plan sets out these new arrangements.

We have come a long way in five years and, in another five years, the progress will be even more impressive. The groundwork has been laid for regeneration and we are now at a point where we can take significant steps forward in the development of a truly vibrant region that will meet the needs of this and future generations.



Hon Gerry Brownlee  
**Minister for Canterbury  
Earthquake Recovery**  
22 October 2015



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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 What is the purpose of this Recovery Plan?

This Transition Recovery Plan (the Plan) sets out the transition of the Government's role in greater Christchurch. Its purpose is to provide a clear picture of the changes being made for the exit of the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA) and the arrangements over the next five years.

The Plan includes key contextual information, new recovery arrangements between local and central government (new entities to enable ongoing regeneration in Christchurch), legislative proposals in the Greater Christchurch Regeneration Bill (the Bill) before Parliament, and a new approach for reporting on priority issues.

In essence, it confirms the importance of local leadership and joint cooperation between local and central government to drive greater Christchurch's regeneration.

## 1.2 What is a Recovery Plan?

The Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011 (CER Act) provides for the Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery (the Minister) to direct the development of recovery plans for all or part of greater Christchurch. Recovery plans can deal with any social, economic, cultural or environmental matter; or any particular infrastructure, work or activity.

A recovery plan allows for a robust statutory process, including the opportunity for the public to provide written comment. The process to develop a recovery plan helps to ensure all relevant information has been considered before final decisions are made by the Minister.

This Plan relates to greater Christchurch, as defined in section 4 of the CER Act.

## 1.3 What was the process for developing this Recovery Plan?

The Advisory Board on Transition to Long-Term Recovery Arrangements (the Advisory Board) was set up in December 2014 to advise the Minister on the:

- implications of the expiry of the CER Act on 18 April 2016; and
- transfer of functions undertaken by CERA to more permanent agencies and arrangements.

The Advisory Board provided its first report to the Minister in June 2015. A copy of this is available online – see *Links to further information* at the back of this document.

In May 2015 the Minister directed the Chief Executive of CERA to prepare a draft Transition Recovery Plan. The draft Transition Recovery Plan was developed in consultation with:

- the Advisory Board;
- the Strategic Partners (Christchurch City Council, Environment Canterbury, Selwyn District Council, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Waimakariri District Council); and
- central government agencies.

The draft Transition Recovery Plan was a public discussion document. It set out proposals for new recovery legislation, a set of new recovery arrangements and an approach for reporting on priority recovery issues. For completeness, it also set out the Government's decisions on the transfer of recovery responsibilities from CERA to other central government agencies.

The Minister publicly notified the draft Transition Recovery Plan on 2 July 2015 and invited public comment over a 20 working day period. In total, 2810 written comments were received, many of which came through the ActionStation website (a digital community collective). The written comments were received from a wide range of individuals and organisations, including from community, business, non-governmental organisations and four

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Strategic Partners. A submission summary report, prepared by an independent research company, is available – see *Links to further information* at the end of this document.

The Minister considered the range of input, including public comments on the draft Transition Recovery Plan and the requirements of the CER Act, in deciding to approve this final Plan.

#### **1.4 What is the effect of this Recovery Plan?**

The Plan was developed under the CER Act and is a statutory document. It does not direct changes to Resource Management Act 1991 documents or other instruments relating to local government, transport and conservation matters.

This Plan confirms decisions about new legislation needed to support recovery and regeneration over the next five years. This new legislation will, among other things, establish a new entity to enable ongoing regeneration in Christchurch.

The Plan is consistent with the Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch: Mahere Haumanutanga o Waitaha (the Recovery Strategy) and other existing Recovery Plans (the Christchurch Central Recovery Plan, the Land Use Recovery Plan and the Residential Red Zone Offer Recovery Plan).

# 2. Recovery to regeneration

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## 2.1 Where is greater Christchurch on the recovery pathway?

Greater Christchurch is at a pivotal stage. In 2015, the recovery of the built environment is well underway, and personal recovery for most people and communities affected by the earthquakes is going well. While there is still some work left to do, for example, completing housing, demolitions and infrastructure repairs, the focus is now on the regeneration of Christchurch and retaining its critical role as New Zealand's second largest city.

Growing a city is about building community as much as it is about physical buildings and infrastructure. A new approach is needed to undertake the biggest urban renewal opportunity New Zealand has ever seen. This is not just about creating a vibrant central city with world class facilities and exciting public spaces, but also about breathing new life into urban centres.

The ongoing psychosocial effects of a disaster can damage communities as much as the loss of buildings, public spaces and infrastructure. For those who lost their loved ones or who were seriously injured, the pathway through recovery may never truly end. For those who are still working through the issues of repairs and rebuilds, the challenge continues.

## 2.2 What has been achieved in the recovery to date?

International experience indicates that the process of full recovery from a disaster such as the earthquakes typically takes decades. The scale and impact of the earthquakes in greater Christchurch are well documented and are unprecedented in New Zealand's history. Progress through the four typical phases of recovery (emergency response, restoration, reconstruction and vision) did not follow a linear path. The phases have been overlapping, rather than moving from one phase to the next. This is partly because, unlike many natural disasters worldwide, there was not just one event but a sequence of earthquakes and aftershocks over a two year period.

Huge achievements have been made in the last five years since the first major earthquake in September 2010, and Christchurch residents have been remarkably resilient.

- The unemployment rate in Christchurch is at a national low and economic growth is higher than the national average.
- 79 per cent of people report their quality of life is good or very good.
- Civic centres in Kaiapoi, Rangiora and Oxford have reopened.
- The Earthquake Commission has settled 96 per cent of dwelling claims under \$100,000; private insurers have settled 66 per cent of claims over \$100,000.
- Building activity has increased threefold.
- Hagley Cricket Oval and the new Bus Interchange have opened.
- 98 per cent of the property owners eligible for the original Crown residential red zone offer have accepted the offer. On 30 July 2015, the Crown revised the offer, making a further 274 properties eligible, of which 9 per cent have already accepted.
- 99 per cent of Crown-owned properties in the flat land residential red zone have had their built structures cleared and a lot of properties have been grassed.
- Stronger Christchurch Infrastructure Rebuild Team (SCIRT) has completed 79 per cent of its horizontal infrastructure repairs (roads, stormwater, drinking water and sewerage pipes).
- The demolition and clearance of dangerous buildings in the central city is almost complete.
- \$1.4 billion worth of building consents have been issued in the central city and \$12.1 billion in all of greater Christchurch.



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### **2.3 What is still needed?**

In thinking about future arrangements, the key questions are: what still needs to be done to ensure the long term regeneration of greater Christchurch, and what role (if any) should central government play?

The challenges facing greater Christchurch have changed over time as recovery has progressed. While some problems have been fixed, others continue to need attention and some are still emerging. Looking forward over the next five years, different arrangements are required with varying degrees of local and central government partnership and collaboration. The rest of this document discusses these new arrangements.

## 3. Crown–local cooperation 2016–2021

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### 3.1 Local leadership: What was the proposal?

For recovery to be sustainable in the long term, it needs to be ‘owned’ and led by local communities and institutions. The draft Transition Recovery Plan proposed that overall leadership and coordination be the responsibility of local institutions (primarily local authorities and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu); and that support for community-led resilience activities will be the responsibility of local authorities for their respective communities.

**The Advisory Board said:**

*“We believe it is time for CERA to step back and for relevant local agencies to pick up responsibility again for the general wellbeing of their respective communities...”*

### 3.2 What did the public comments say?

There was clear and consistent support for the proposal that leadership responsibilities be with local institutions.

*Locally led recovery effected by “returning leadership to the local council and communities.”*

**Extract from submissions received via ActionStation website**

In their submissions Strategic Partners also emphasised the importance of central and local government relationships, but recognised the need for ongoing central government support.

### 3.3 Local leadership supported by central government

Government recognises that it is time to refresh powers, roles and responsibilities. This Plan clearly signals that central government will step back so local institutions are back in the ‘driving seat’ of the regeneration of greater Christchurch. This means CERA will cease to exist. Its responsibility for brokering, leading and coordinating the recovery effort will wind down and any residual work will transfer. See **Appendix 1** for information on the government agencies responsible for delivering residual work.

Local institutions will also lead community-led recovery, as is the case across New Zealand. Community-led recovery work includes supporting communities to shape and lead their own recovery through building leadership capability, participating in decisions, developing neighbourhood response plans and providing opportunities for communities to connect.

Greater Christchurch continues to be a top priority for Government. Locally-led recovery does not mean that central government has no role. Central government is supporting the shift to local leadership by:

- **Ensuring an appropriate legal framework is in place:** New legislation is required to support the work that will continue after the expiry of the CER Act on 18 April 2016. The needs of greater Christchurch are broad and evolving and it is important that the new legislation is increasingly future-focused to facilitate regeneration. **Chapter 4** outlines key details of the new legislation.

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- **Crown-local cooperation:** Greater Christchurch, particularly the central city, faces significant challenges in the next five years and requires additional support from central government. In particular, a new set of recovery arrangements are required to ensure regeneration occurs. These arrangements are set out **below**.
  - **Establishing a joint leadership forum:** A new forum will be established to provide an avenue for the Mayor and Councillors from Christchurch City Council to discuss issues relevant to greater Christchurch with relevant government Ministers. These arrangements are set out **below**.
  - **Reporting on priorities:** Maintaining attention on the priority recovery issues and the continued delivery of the functions and programmes that have been transferred to other agencies is still required. The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) will ensure that the most critical issues are prioritised by the agencies tasked with those responsibilities, and will also deliver a new reporting framework. **Chapter 5** sets out more information on monitoring and reporting.

### 3.4 Leadership forum

A Christchurch leadership forum will be held at least annually and be attended by relevant Ministers and the Christchurch Mayor and Councillors. This forum will consider issues relevant to Christchurch and not be limited to earthquake recovery and regeneration. This will improve Government's visibility of Christchurch's issues.

The forum also recognises the significant joint interests that the Crown and Christchurch City Council have in Regenerate Christchurch (**see 3.7**). Central government's relationship with the other local authorities and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is now on a normalised basis and specific engagement structures are therefore not required.

### 3.5 Crown-local cooperation: What was the proposal?

The draft Transition Recovery Plan proposed the establishment of an appropriate entity or entities to deliver and develop the Government's and Christchurch City Council's objectives for regeneration. The establishment of a shared entity was considered to be the 'step-change' needed to deliver on the ambitions for Christchurch and collaboratively solve the key challenges being faced.

The five key challenges that will face Christchurch, and in particular Christchurch central, between 2016 and 2021 are:

1. Attracting investors in to the city and maintaining momentum;
2. Bringing greater commercial discipline and acumen to the delivery of major projects;
3. Ensuring that the Christchurch Central Recovery Plan's programme of work in the central city continues in a coordinated way;
4. Ensuring sufficient funding from a range of sources (including Crown, local government and private sector) is available; and
5. Implementing a fit-for-purpose central city regulatory planning and consenting framework.

**The Advisory Board said:**

*"We must have a step-change in this area that will build confidence, deliver a real change in sentiment, attract potential investment and deliver streamlined compliance processes."*

### 3.6 What did the public comments say?

The majority of submitters considered that the proposed arrangements would not create the ‘step-change’ needed to address the challenges in the central city. Submitters did not necessarily disagree that the creation of new entities would encourage investment and business confidence, but were of the view that any entity would be far more successful if it were locally operated rather than government operated. In contrast, the Strategic Partners and key business organisations were in support of the proposed arrangements.

*“Collectively the Crown and Council must develop a more coherent and transparent governance and leadership environment that improves levels of confidence in the community and in the private sector and ensures that there is a coherent strategy and implementation plan for the next recovery and regeneration phases.”*

**Extract from Christchurch City Council submission**

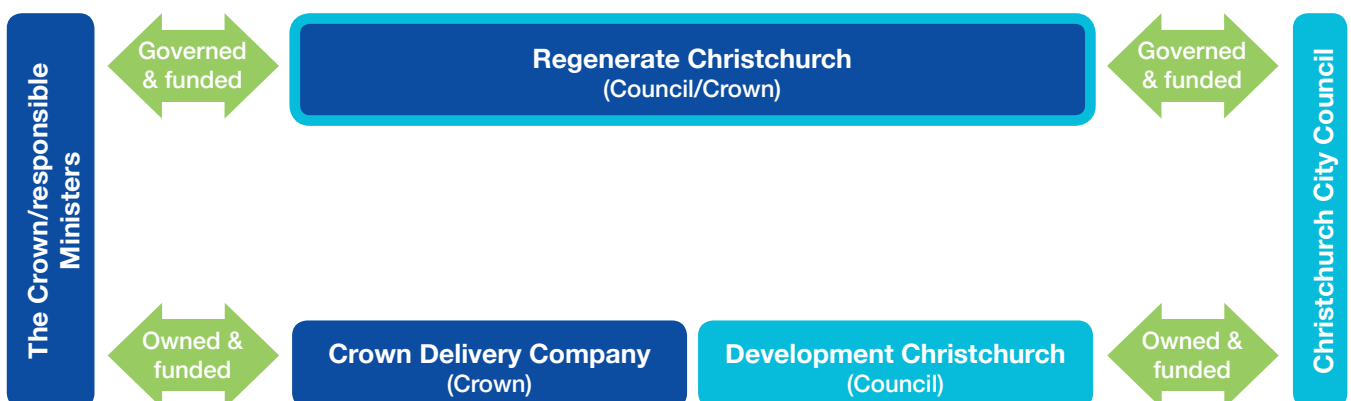
### 3.7 New entities to regenerate Christchurch

The Government and Christchurch City Council have collaboratively developed a new set of recovery arrangements and responsibilities to maintain momentum, better address the challenges faced by the central city and drive regeneration.

These new arrangements (indicated in the diagram below) include:

- A new joint Crown-Council entity called ‘Regenerate Christchurch’ which will oversee the long-term development and enhancement of the central city, Christchurch’s residential red zone and New Brighton.
- A new Crown company which will complete the delivery and management of defined major projects, and future land divestment.
- Council-led arrangements for the attraction of private sector investment (Development Christchurch Ltd) and better facilitation of consent approvals with developers (Partnership Approvals).

#### Entities Focusing on Regeneration



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It is important that the various entities and interests work well together. This will be achieved through:

- setting consistent expectations;
- working together towards common regeneration goals; and
- sharing governance, skills and resources (where appropriate).

### **3.8 Regenerate Christchurch**

Regenerate Christchurch's purpose is to support a vibrant, thriving Christchurch with economic, social and lifestyle opportunities for residents, businesses, visitors, investors and developers. As well as supporting the Christchurch City Council to achieve a city-wide vision, Regenerate Christchurch will place particular focus on, and lead work in, Christchurch central, Christchurch's residential red zone and New Brighton. The Crown and Christchurch City Council may agree to add other areas in the future.

Regenerate Christchurch's functions are likely to include developing plans and strategies to assist with regeneration, monitoring regeneration outcomes and interventions, facilitating investment, and providing independent advice to Christchurch City Council and the Minister.

Regenerate Christchurch is a new kind of entity that is governed and funded by the Crown and Christchurch City Council. It will be overseen by an independent Board, members of which will be appointed by both parties. The Board will be responsible for making decisions within a single set of expectations also agreed by both parties.

Regenerate Christchurch will have access to the statutory tools in the proposed legislation in similar ways to the Strategic Partners. That is, it may propose and develop Regeneration Plans and request the use of Ministerial powers to amend relevant plans and bylaws. It is expected that Regenerate Christchurch would have the support of the Christchurch City Council if it were to make such requests.

Achieving regeneration is a long term activity. Monitoring progress is critical to make sure the current actions are moving the city in the right direction. Regenerate Christchurch will monitor and report progress. If further or different actions are required, Regenerate Christchurch will raise this with the Christchurch City Council, Crown, and others who have a key role to play in the city's regeneration.

In five years, it is expected that Regenerate Christchurch will have helped the Crown deliver on a number of its commitments and made significant progress towards a vibrant and thriving central Christchurch. At that time, Regenerate Christchurch will become a Council Controlled Organisation – fully owned and funded by the Christchurch City Council.

### **3.9 Delivery of Crown major projects**

A new company will be established to deliver defined major projects and manage and divest defined parcels of land owned by the Crown to achieve optimal returns. To be successful, the company will require strong commercial skills, effective project delivery and programme management capabilities. It does not need new legislation to be set up and it will not have access to special statutory powers.

### **3.10 Local planning and strategy**

Local authorities are reviewing their plans and strategies to better respond to the post-earthquake context. This means that the Recovery Strategy is no longer needed and will expire with the expiry of the CER Act.

Strategy and planning work includes a planned refresh of the greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy by all its partners. Christchurch City Council is well underway with the review of the Christchurch District Plan. The

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Waimakariri District Council has started a Recovery Plan process to identify the intended long-term uses of the Waimakariri residential red zone. This Recovery Plan will continue to have statutory effect under the new legislation.

Regenerate Christchurch has a role in developing plans and strategies for the regeneration areas in its scope (for example for the future use of the Christchurch residential red zone). The structure of the new entity allows for community engagement in the decision-making process. Community participation will be important in the development of Regenerate Christchurch's vision, plans and strategies.

### **3.11 What does success look like?**

Christchurch's regeneration will continue for many years as projects are completed, plans and strategies are implemented and new responsibilities are embedded. Over time, as local agencies build up capability and capacity, the support provided to them by central government will decrease.

By 2021, the aim is that the Crown will have a normalised relationship with Christchurch and with local authorities. That means:

- no special legislation;
- central government agencies will deliver any remaining recovery-related services as business as usual;
- local authorities will be working within the same parameters as other local authorities throughout New Zealand;
- Regenerate Christchurch will be entirely controlled by Christchurch City Council; and
- the Crown's role will be limited to completing the last few pieces of public sector rebuild.

# 4. Legal framework for regeneration

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## 4.1 New legislation: What was the proposal?

The CER Act will expire on 18 April 2016 along with all Orders in Council and the Recovery Plans and the Recovery Strategy made under it. The draft Transition Recovery Plan proposed a set of legislative powers and provisions needed to support continuing work after the expiry of the CER Act.

**The Advisory Board said:**

*“Regeneration and development will stall without the expedited processes and ability to ‘cut through’ that the CER Act has provided.”*

## 4.2 What did the public comments say?

The need for new legislation following the expiry of the CER Act was generally supported by the public and the Strategic Partners. Comments were made in relation to specific powers and provisions proposed.

*“[The Council supports] the provision for new ‘regeneration’ plans of equivalent to recovery plan standing. We can see potential opportunities to further our town centres’ recovery presented by this option.”*

**Extract from Waimakariri District Council submission**

*“... the Minister should not have the ability to amend relevant plans and bylaws directly...”*

**Extract from submissions received via ActionStation website**

## 4.3 New legislation for Christchurch’s regeneration

New legislation, titled the Greater Christchurch Regeneration Bill (the Bill) was introduced into Parliament on 19 October 2015 and became publicly available the same day. See *Links to further information* at the end of this document.

The proposed new legislation, which will exist for five years, provides a legal framework for regeneration. It will have stronger consultative processes to ensure the powers are exercised in a way that reflects shared and locally driven recovery objectives.

The powers in the CER Act related to the emergency phase of recovery will expire. Some of the special powers in the CER Act will also expire, such as the power to amend primary legislation through Orders in Council and the power for the Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery to direct councils to take or stop taking any action, or to make or not make a decision.

These decisions are supported by the Strategic Partners and the Advisory Board, and take into account the public comment received.

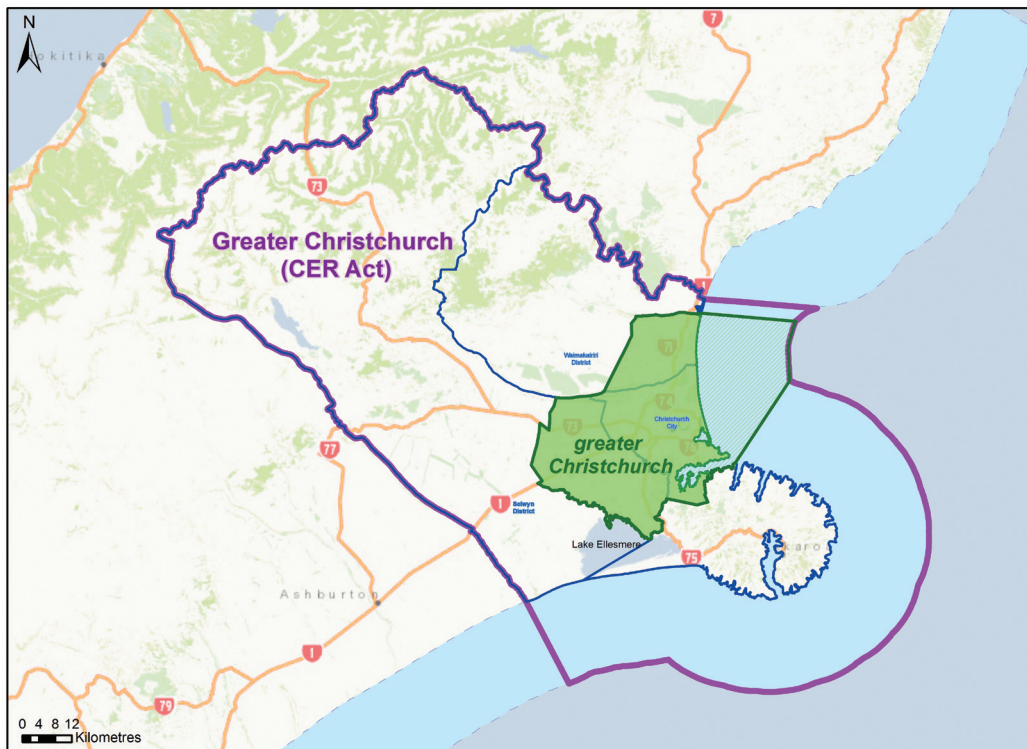
#### 4.4 The powers and provisions of the proposed new legislation

Key powers and provisions in the new legislation are summarised below.

**Purposes:** It is becoming increasingly difficult to unbundle the direct effects of the earthquakes from wider urban renewal and development issues that have been exacerbated by the earthquakes. The purposes of the Bill are focussed on regeneration which is defined to include urban renewal and development. This will provide greater scope and flexibility to deal with the various difficulties being faced by urban centres in greater Christchurch. In addition, the purposes clause in the legislation will expressly recognise the community and the local leadership of the Strategic Partners.

**Geographic scope:** The geographic scope of the Bill will be limited to Christchurch City and the Lyttelton Basin, the urban areas of Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts, and adjacent coastal marine areas. It excludes rural Selwyn, rural Waimakariri and the remaining areas of Banks Peninsula.

The map shows the geographic scope of the CER Act compared with the reduced geographic scope of the new Bill (in green).





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**General provisions:** The Bill carries forward existing appeal rights, protections from liability and saving provisions from the CER Act. It provides flexibility for powers to be held by relevant Ministers and central government chief executives, as responsibility for work will be spread across different central government agencies. An annual report on the use of the new legislation will be presented to Parliament.

The provisions in the current CER Act that preserve the operation of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 will be carried forward in the new legislation.

**Land ownership powers:** The Crown will continue to have powers to acquire (voluntarily and compulsorily), hold, mortgage, lease, dispose of, amalgamate, subdivide, re-subdivide, improve and develop land acquired by the Crown under the CER Act or the new legislation.

**Land management powers:** Given the significant amount of land acquired by the Crown in greater Christchurch under the CER Act, the Bill provides for land management powers including subdivisions and amalgamation. The Bill also provides the Crown with the ability to remove any special status or restrictions from land owned by the Crown or by a local authority (with the local authority's consent). The Crown will be able to amalgamate it with adjacent land that was acquired by the Crown under the CER Act or the new legislation. Offer back obligations under the Public Works Act 1981 or CER Act, and any rights of first refusal under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, would need to be met before any amalgamation takes place.

**Works and public safety powers (including demolitions and access restrictions):** Highly complex demolition and clearance work is still required, particularly in the Port Hills residential red zone and Christchurch central. There is also potential for works to be undertaken to enable regeneration. As such, the Crown will continue to have operational powers to undertake works on public or private land, erect temporary buildings, restrict access, stop and close roads, and transfer Crown contracts to local authorities or Regenerate Christchurch.

**Regeneration Plans:** The power to develop Regeneration Plans (known as Recovery Plans in the CER Act) will continue and existing Recovery Plans will remain in effect. To reflect the transition of leadership to local institutions, the process for developing Regeneration Plans has been amended. As well as the Minister, Strategic Partners and Regenerate Christchurch will be able to propose that a Regeneration Plan be developed (or that an existing Recovery or Regeneration Plan be amended or revoked). The Minister retains the power to approve or not approve a plan. Unlike the provisions in the CER Act, the Minister will no longer have the power to make changes to a plan. The Minister can approve the plan or decline it with reasons. Where the plan is not approved, the entity developing the plan can then submit a revised version for the Minister's approval.

The new legislation will clarify that Regeneration Plans are not mandatory for making and implementing regeneration measures.

**Changes to powers to directly suspend, amend or revoke relevant plans and bylaws:** Given the extent of regeneration activity that is yet to occur, the powers to suspend, amend or revoke relevant plans and bylaws will carry forward to the new legislation. However, as requested in the public comments on the draft Transition Recovery Plan, this power has been modified to strengthen local leadership and decision-making. Under the new legislation, Strategic Partners and Regenerate Christchurch can request the use of this power and the Minister must have particular regard to such a request. In addition, when exercising this power, the Minister must consult and have particular regard to the view of the Strategic Partners and Regenerate Christchurch. A public notification is also built in to increase community involvement in any exercise of the power.

**Checks and balances on the exercise of powers:** The Bill contains a number of checks and balances. The exercise of powers (except in relation to land acquisition and disposal) must be in accordance with the purposes of the Bill and where it is "reasonably considered necessary."

Formal public notification processes required for Recovery Plans under the CER Act will be continued for Regeneration Plans in the Bill. The powers to suspend, amend or revoke relevant plans and bylaws have an additional public notification requirement.

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The new legislation requires a more collaborative approach with Strategic Partners. For example, the Minister will be required to seek and have particular regard to the views of the Strategic Partners when making certain decisions. The new legislation will also place additional safeguards on the exercise of compulsory acquisition powers.

**Regenerate Christchurch:** The Bill establishes a Crown-Council entity called Regenerate Christchurch (**see 3.8**).

**Technical matters:** Powers and provisions relating to cadastral surveys in the CER Act will be carried forward. While the power to make new Orders in Council will not be carried forward, existing Orders in Council that are still needed will continue under the Bill (with the ability for the Minister to revoke the Orders).

# 5. Recovery reporting

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## 5.1 Recovery reporting: What was the proposal?

Continuing to support the rebuild of greater Christchurch remains one of Government's top four priorities. To ensure ongoing focus, central government needs to find a way to ensure that the most critical issues are prioritised by the agencies tasked with those responsibilities.

The draft Transition Recovery Plan proposed regular monitoring and public reporting, to Ministers and the public, on five priority areas:

1. improving people's wellbeing;
2. repairing and replacing housing;
3. repairing and replacing infrastructure and facilities;
4. revitalising central Christchurch; and,
5. maintaining economic performance in Canterbury.

These five areas have formed the basis of the ongoing monitoring and reporting approach. These five areas were chosen because they are most likely to present complex challenges or offer opportunities to better effect recovery and regeneration.

## 5.2 What did the public comments say?

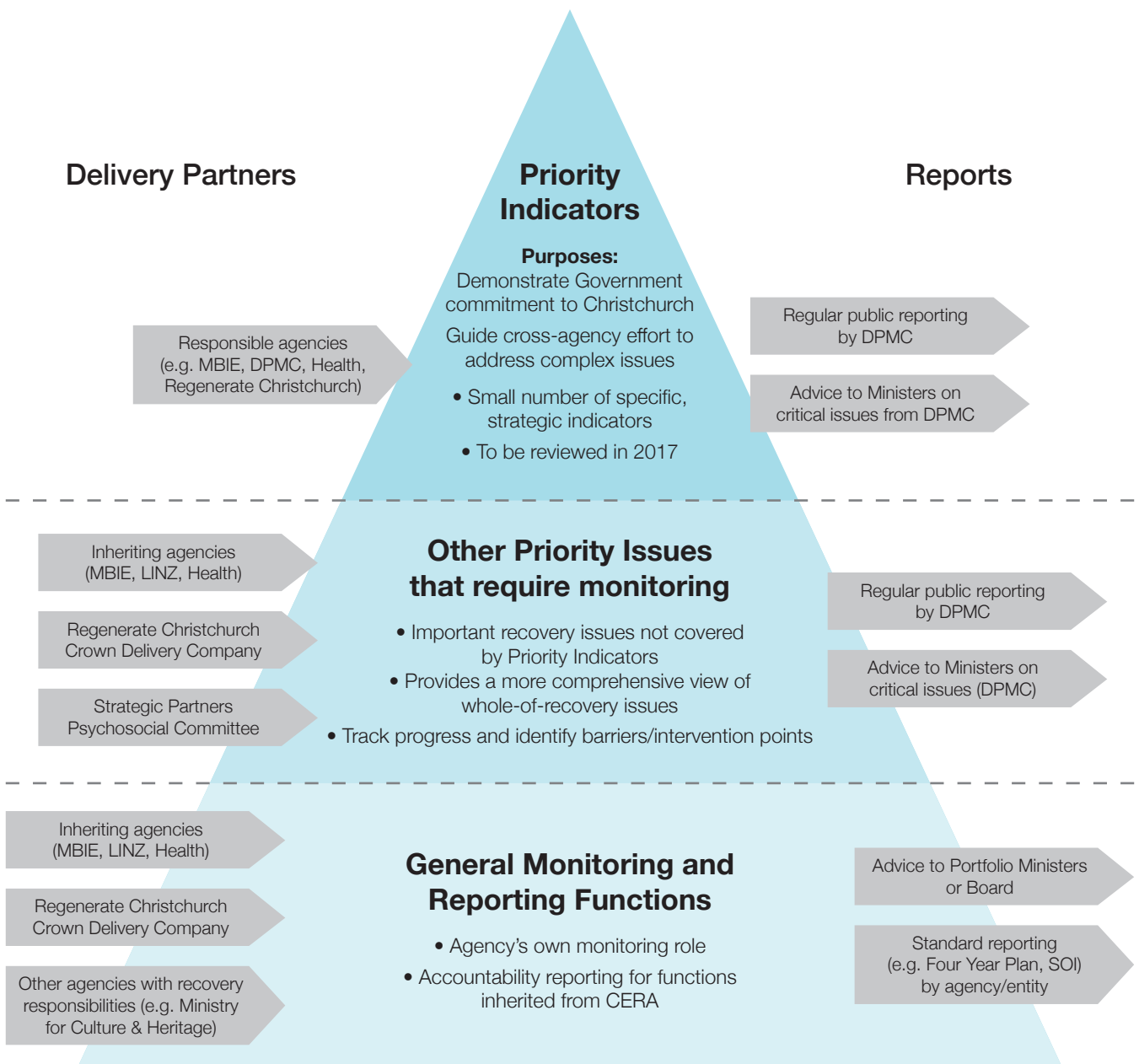
There was general support for regular monitoring and public reporting including improved communication, accessible information, transparency and accountability.

*"The UDS Partnership welcomes the proposed priority areas for Government (DTRP Chapter 8) as they provide local institutions with a clear understanding of the Crown's position and identify how central government agencies can be held accountable for ensuring delivery against them."*

**Extract from the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy Partnership submission**

### 5.3 A whole of recovery approach to monitoring and reporting

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) will take a whole of recovery view on progress and coordinate central government’s response according to the monitoring and reporting framework set out in the diagram below. DPMC will work closely with Strategic Partners who, over time, will take an increasing role in setting the strategic direction and leading the recovery progress.



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As the diagram indicates, there will be three levels of ongoing monitoring and reporting on recovery. Data collection responsibilities will be distributed across delivery partners. Overall, DPMC will coordinate the monitoring and reporting and prepare regular public reports on the progress of recovery.

The first level is monitoring and reporting on priority recovery indicators. Priority recovery indicators are being developed and will include a target (or trend) which defines the desired change for the next phase of recovery. Indicators will be selected that resonate with the community and relate to priority recovery issues. Each indicator will have a reporting agency that will track progress, make the data available, highlight any issues and take remedial action where appropriate.

The second level is related to the priority recovery issues that are not covered by priority recovery indicators. These issues will be monitored and included in reporting to the public and advice provided to Ministers.

The third level relates to monitoring and reporting on specific recovery functions by agencies. In the case where functions have been inherited from CERA, accountability measures will be included in agencies' relevant accountability documents (e.g. Four Year Plans and Statements of Intent) and reported annually. This will help Government and communities remain confident that agencies remain focused on, and are held accountable for, the delivery of recovery functions and programmes and are committed to supporting positive recovery outcomes.

# Appendix 1:

## New central government arrangements

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Under a locally-led recovery, some responsibilities remain within the role of central government's day-to-day work. The draft Transition Recovery Plan set out the Government's decisions on the transfer of recovery responsibilities from CERA to other central government agencies. Although public comment on these decisions was not specifically sought, feedback received generally supported the decisions outlined.

For reference and completeness, this section outlines future responsibilities for the delivery of central government's ongoing functions needed to coordinate and maintain momentum on important recovery issues. All of the inheriting agencies listed below have local offices for the delivery of the work. There have been no changes to these responsibilities since the draft Transition Recovery Plan.

### Supporting the residential rebuild

The residential repair and rebuild will continue beyond April 2016. Work is still needed to address the 'tail end' of complex unsettled insurance claims (including those relating to multi-unit buildings). In addition, there are other issues relating to owners who have taken cash settlements and are managing their own repairs.

The **Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)** will undertake the remaining residential rebuild work including:

- brokering solutions for emerging residential rebuild issues
- monitoring the pace and rate of insurance settlements
- participating in the Residential Advisory Service governance and operational delivery of services.

### Ensuring psychosocial recovery

Psychosocial recovery is going well for many people in greater Christchurch and their quality of life is continuing to improve – but there is still work to do to help the smaller, yet significant, proportion who are experiencing a slower recovery.

The **Ministry of Health (MOH)** will work closely with the **Canterbury District Health Board (CDHB)** to coordinate psychosocial recovery work. Key partners in this work programme also include the Ministries of Social Development and Education as well as the local authorities who lead community-led recovery. Ongoing work includes:

- continued provision of supports and services via the Community in Mind Strategy and Shared Programme of Action
- adjusting to emerging trends and issues and adapting services to address these
- reviewing governance arrangements
- monitoring and reporting on community wellbeing.

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## Completing demolitions and clearances

There are remaining works required to demolish and clear land owned by the Crown in (predominantly) the Port Hills. These demolitions are the most complex and dangerous to date, and their completion carries risk to life.

**Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)** will inherit remaining responsibilities for demolitions and clearances, including:

- coordinating demolitions and clearances
- providing specialist technical advice
- managing contracts
- managing health and safety risks
- administering compensation claims where required.

## Interim land management in the residential red zones

The Crown is responsible for the maintenance and management of the land owned by the Crown in the Christchurch residential red zone and this will continue until decisions are made on the future use and, if appropriate, lands are divested.

**Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)** will inherit remaining responsibilities for interim land management in the residential red zones, including:

- performing land ownership functions (holding, acquisition, disposal, amalgamation and subdivision)
- undertaking day-to-day maintenance
- dealing with requests for interim use of the land (in consultation with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet).

## Monitoring the procurement of the public sector rebuild

Strategic procurement and performance advice provides reliable information on progress and helps identify and address potential supply constraints and risks and is required while construction activities remains high.

The **Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)** will lead work on strategic procurement including:

- analysing progress of the rebuild, including of public sector agencies
- providing procurement advice and coordination functions
- informing and engaging with the construction market.

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## Providing advice to Government

Considering the ongoing level of Crown investment in the regeneration of Christchurch, Government still requires policy advice on issues, and monitoring and reporting information to understand overall progress.

In addition, the funding and governance of the horizontal infrastructure repairs will be completed in the short term and transferring responsibilities for it would create unnecessary costs and potentially interrupt momentum. The existing agreed programme of work is expected to be completed by June 2017. Further infrastructure work may be required in the residential red zones.

A business unit within the **Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC)** will provide advice to Ministers and Government. This includes:

- providing policy advice on the regeneration of greater Christchurch, including the future uses of the Christchurch residential red zone
- administering the new legislation
- monitoring and reporting on the overall progress of recovery
- part funding and/or joint governance of horizontal infrastructure repairs.



# Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Advisory Board on Transition</b>	Advisory Board on Transition to Long Term Recovery Arrangements.
<b>Canterbury earthquakes</b>	The earthquake sequence between 2010 and 2012, including the major earthquakes of 4 September 2010, 22 February 2011 and 13 June 2011.
<b>Christchurch Central Recovery Plan</b>	A statutory document that sets out the following initiatives to facilitate the delivery of a new vision for central Christchurch. See <i>Links to further information</i> for this plan.
<b>CER Act</b>	Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011. Expires at the end of 18 April 2016, five years after its enactment.
<b>CERA</b>	Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority. Since 1 February 2015, CERA has been a departmental agency hosted by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.
<b>Flat land residential red zone</b>	Areas of residential red zone in Christchurch and the Waimakariri district, extending along the Ōtākaro/Avon River corridor, Southshore, Brooklands, Kaiapoi, Pines Beach and Kairaki. This term is used to describe all the red zone areas apart from the Port Hills.
<b>'greater Christchurch'</b>	The districts of Christchurch City Council, Selwyn District Council and Waimakariri District Council, and the coastal marine area adjacent to these districts. In future, under the new legislation, greater Christchurch will refer to a smaller area as explained in Chapter four.
<b>Horizontal infrastructure</b>	Includes roads; and stormwater, drinking water and sewerage pipes.
<b>Local authorities</b>	Local authorities in this document refer to Environment Canterbury (regional council), Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri and Selwyn District Councils.
<b>Major projects</b>	Anchor projects and other projects associated with the delivery of the Christchurch Central Recovery Plan.
<b>Phases of recovery</b>	International research suggests there are four typical phases of recovery: 1. emergency response, 2. restoration (re-establishment of basic services and initial repairs), 3. reconstruction (planning and implementing recovery and long-term development and return to psychosocial wellbeing) and 4. setting a vision for the future
<b>Port Hills residential red zone</b>	Term used to describe the residential red zone areas in Christchurch that are in the Port Hills (i.e., excluding the flat land residential red zone).
<b>Strategic partners</b>	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Environment Canterbury, Christchurch City Council, Selwyn District Council and Waimakariri District Council.
<b>Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu</b>	The body corporate known as Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu established by section 6 of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.

# Links to further information

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## [Draft Transition Recovery Plan: Submission Summary Report](#)

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The draft Transition Recovery Plan was notified for public comment and 2,810 comments were received. The Submission Summary Report was prepared by BECA.

<http://cera.govt.nz/transition>

## [Greater Christchurch Regeneration Bill](#)

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The Greater Christchurch Regeneration Bill was introduced to Parliament on 19 October 2015. The Bill is available here:

<http://www.parliament.nz/en-nz/pb/legislation/bills>

## [The Advisory Board on Transition to Long Term Recovery Arrangements: First Report](#)

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The Advisory Board consists of 12 members, including representatives from the Canterbury business and community sectors. Its first report to the Minister is available here:

<http://cera.govt.nz/about-cera/advisory-board>

## [Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch](#)

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The *Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch: Mahere Haumanutanga O Waitaha* is an overarching, long-term strategy for the reconstruction, rebuilding, and recovery of greater Christchurch.

<http://cera.govt.nz/recovery-strategy/overview/read-the-recovery-strategy>

## [Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011](#)

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The Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011 (CER Act) came into force on 19 April 2011, and will expire on 18 April 2016.

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2011/0012/latest/DLM3653522.html>

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## Community in Mind Strategy and Shared Programme of Action

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The *Community in Mind Strategy: Hei Puāwai Waitaha* provides the context and shared vision and principles for psychosocial recovery in greater Christchurch. The *Shared Programme of Action* aligns and coordinates psychosocial recovery activities across greater Christchurch.

**<http://cera.govt.nz/recovery-strategy/social/community-in-mind>**

## Christchurch Central Recovery Plan

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The *Christchurch Central Recovery Plan: Te Mahere 'Maraka Ōtautahi'* is a statutory document that sets out a number of initiatives to facilitate the delivery of a new vision for central Christchurch.

**<http://ccdu.govt.nz/the-plan>**

