
Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee

AGENDA

Notice of Meeting:

A meeting of the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee will be held on:

Date: Friday 13 May 2022
Time: 9am
Venue: Council Chamber, Environment Canterbury,
200 Tuam Street, Christchurch

Due to Covid protocols attendance capacity will be limited. Members of the public who wish to attend the meeting can do so via audio-visual link, please request access details from the committee advisor at nathaniel.heslop@ccc.govt.nz

6 May 2022



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Committee Members

Independent Chair

To be elected

Minister of Local Government

Hon Nanaia Mahuta

Minister of Housing

Hon Megan Woods

Christchurch City Council

Mayor Lianne Dalziel, Councillors Mike Davidson and Sara Templeton

Environment Canterbury

Chair Jenny Hughey, Councillors Phil Clearwater and Grant Edge

Selwyn District Council

Mayor Sam Broughton, Councillors Malcolm Lyall and Sophie McInnes

Waimakariri District Council

Mayor Dan Gordon, Councillors Niki Mealings and Neville Atkinson

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri and Ngāti Wheke)

Dr Te Maire Tau, Jane Huria and Gail Gordon

Canterbury District Health Board

Sir John Hansen

New Zealand Transport Agency (Non-Voting Member)

James Caygill

Partnership Manager

Katherine Snook
ph 941 6214

Committee Adviser

Nathaniel Heslop
ph 941 6444

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE NGĀ ĀRAHINA MAHINGA

1.1. The role of the Committee is to:

- i. Provide strategic direction for the priorities and functions of the Committee.
- ii. Foster and facilitate a collaborative approach between the Partners to address strategic urban challenges and opportunities for Greater Christchurch which are cross boundary or of sub-regional importance.
- iii. Enable partners to better understand national and Greater Christchurch context.
- iv. Enable partners to identify shared objectives and areas of alignment.

1.2. The priorities of the Committee are to:

1.2.1. Create a well-functioning¹ and sustainable urban environment

1.2.2. In achieving this, priority will be given to:

- a. Decarbonising the transport system
- b. Increasing resilience to natural hazards and the effects of climate change
- c. Accelerating the provision of quality, affordable housing
- d. Improving access to employment, education and services.

1.3. The functions of the Committee are to:

- i. Provide a forum to collaborate on strategic urban challenges and opportunities.
- ii. Oversee the development and review of a joint spatial plan and implementation of an associated joint work programme.
- iii. Oversee the development and review of other strategies and plans as necessary to enable partners to deliver on the priorities of the Committee.
- iv. In the development of, and to give effect to, the implementation of a joint spatial plan, associated work programme and development of any other strategies and plan as necessary as set out in 9.3 ii-iii, the Committee will:
 - a. Recommend to Partners how funding and resources should be applied to support their development and implementation.
 - b. Undertake wider engagement and consultation as necessary, including where appropriate holding hearings, to assist the development and implementation.
 - c. Recommend to Partners for ratification at individual partner governance meetings.
 - d. Undertake monitoring and reporting on the delivery of adopted strategies and plans.
 - e. Undertake any reviews or updates.

¹ Well-functioning has the meaning as defined in Policy 1, [National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020](#).

- f. Ensure alignment with council plans and planning processes, strategies and policies, and evidence.
 - g. Identify and manage risks associated with implementation.
 - v. Ensure integrated planning of land-use, housing and infrastructure, including alignment with government policy, such as the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, and advancing opportunities to implement new urban development tools, such as the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020 and the Urban Development Act 2020.
- 1.4. In undertaking its role and performing its functions, the Committee will consider seeking the advice of the Chief Executives Advisory Group.

2. QUORUM AND CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

- 2.1. The quorum at a meeting of the Committee consists of the majority of the voting members and must include one of the Ministers of the Crown or their alternate.
- 2.2. Other than as noted in this Agreement, the standing orders of the administering Council at the time shall apply.
- 2.3. Voting shall be on the basis of the majority present at the meeting, with no alternates or proxies, aside from those attending as alternates to the Ministers of the Crown.
- 2.4. For the purpose of clause 6.2, the Independent Chairperson:
 - i. has a deliberative vote; and
 - ii. in the case of equality of votes, does not have a casting vote (and therefore the act or question is defeated and the status quo is preserved).

3. MEETING FREQUENCY

- 3.1. The Committee shall meet quarterly, or as necessary and determined by the Independent Chair in liaison with the Committee.
- 3.2. Notification of meetings and the publication of agendas and reports shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Part 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

4. DELEGATIONS

- 4.1. Establishing, and where necessary amending, protocols and processes to support the effective functioning of the Committee.
- 4.2. Preparing communication and engagement material relevant to the functions of the Committee.
- 4.3. Commissioning and publishing reports relevant to the functions of the Committee.
- 4.4. Undertaking engagement and consultation exercises in support of the functions of the Committee

- 4.5. Selecting an Independent Chair and Deputy Chair in accordance with any process agreed by the Committee and the requirements of the LGA 2002.
- 4.6. Appointing, where necessary, up to two additional non-voting observers to the Committee.

5. FINANCIAL DELEGATIONS

- 1.1 The Committee can make financial decisions within an agreed budget envelope and as long as the decision does not trigger any change to the statutory plans prepared under the LGA 2002, the RMA 1991, or the LTMA 2003.

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KARAKIA MŌ TE TĪMATATAKA

OPENING INCANTATION

Tūtawa mai i runga	I summon from above
Tūtawa mai i raro	I summon from below
Tūtawa mai i roto	I summon from within
Tūtawa mai i waho	and the surrounding environment
Kia tau ai te mauri tū,	The universal vitality and energy to infuse
te mauri ora ki te katoa	and enrich all present
Haumi e, hui e, tāiki e	Unified, connected and blessed

1. Apologies Ngā Whakapāha

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

2. Declarations of Interest Ngā Whakapuaki Aronga

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant and to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

3. Election of Independent Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 22/573619

Report of / Te Pou

Matua:

Chief Executives Advisory Group

1. Purpose of Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to explain the process for the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee to elect an Independent Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, as required by the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee's Memorandum of Agreement and the Local Government Act 2002.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee:

1. **Adopts** either System A or System B for the election of the Independent Chairperson.
2. **Proceeds** to elect an Independent Chairperson.
3. **Adopts** either System A or System B for the election of the Deputy Chairperson.
4. **Proceeds** to elect a Deputy Chairperson.

3. Context/Background Te Horopaki

- 3.1 The Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee Memorandum of Agreement is the constituting agreement of the Committee and specifies:
 - 6.1 *The Independent Chairperson will be appointed by the Committee and will continue in the role unless otherwise resolved by the Committee or upon a resignation being received.*
 -
 - 6.4 *A Deputy Chairperson will be appointed by the Committee at the commencement of each triennium, and who shall be a voting member of the Committee. The Deputy Chairperson will continue in the role for the duration of the triennium unless otherwise resolved by the Committee or upon a resignation being received.*

4. Procedure for electing the Independent Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

- 4.1 Clause 30A(2)(b) Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, requires the constituting agreement of a joint committee to specify how the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson is appointed. The Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee's constituting agreement states that the Committee has delegated authority to elect the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.
- 4.2 Therefore, the Committee must follow the procedure for electing the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson prescribed in clause 25 Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. It states that the Committee must determine by resolution that the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson be elected or appointed by using one of the following systems of voting:

System A:


- (a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the local authority or committee present and voting; and
- (b) has the following characteristics:
 - (i) there is a first round of voting for all candidates; and
 - (ii) if no candidate is successful in that round there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and
 - (iii) if no candidate is successful in the second round there is a third, and if necessary subsequent, round of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded; and
 - (iv) in any round of voting, if 2 or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

System B:

- (a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate; and
- (b) has the following characteristics:
 - (i) there is only one round of voting; and
 - (ii) if two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

- 4.3 The Committee is required to select a voting system even if it is likely that only one candidate will be nominated for the roles. Practical application of clause 25 is included as **Attachment A**.

Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Page
A 	Practical application of clause 25 Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002	11

Attachment A - Practical application of clause 25

Practical application of clause 25

- The Committee must first determine, by resolution, which system of voting it will use, that is System A or System B.
- Nominations for the position are called for.
- If there is only one candidate then the Committee may resolve that that person be elected.
- If there is more than one candidate the Committee must then put the matter to a vote according to the system it has adopted. The Committee members are then asked to vote on each candidate.

The following examples may be useful to illustrate the two systems:

System A

- **Example 1**

Three nominations are received and upon the votes being counted the result is:

A (4) B (2) C (1). In this case A is elected to the relevant position.

- **Example 2**

Three nominations are received and upon the votes being counted the result is: A (3) B (3) C (1). In this case no candidate is successful so a second round of voting is held for candidates A and B. The lowest polling candidate, C, is excluded. Upon the votes being counted in the second round the result is: A (4) B (3). In this case A is elected to the relevant position.

System B

- **Example 1**

Three nominations are received and upon the votes being counted the result is:

A (4) B (2) C (1). In this case A is elected to the relevant position.

- **Example 2**

Three nominations are received and upon the votes being counted the result is: A (3) B (3). In this case a lot is held to determine who between A and B will be elected to the relevant position.

4. Focus for the year ahead

Reference / Te Tohutoro: 22/575755

Report of / Te Pou
Matua:

Chief Executives Advisory Group

1. Purpose of Report Te Pūtake Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to set out the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee's (the Committee) focus and key projects for the coming year, specifically:
 - a. The key overarching priorities of the Committee; and
 - b. The focus and next steps for Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan and Mass Rapid Transit projects.

2. Officer Recommendations Ngā Tūtohu

That the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee:

Role and priorities of the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee

1. **Note** the purpose and priorities of the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee, as set out in the joint Memorandum of Agreement, are to:
 - a. Create a well-functioning and sustainable urban environment
 - b. In achieving this, priority will be given to:
 - i. Decarbonising the transport system
 - ii. Increasing resilience to natural hazards and the effects of climate change
 - iii. Accelerating the provision of quality, affordable housing
 - iv. Improving access to employment, education and services

Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan

2. **Adopt** the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan Foundation Report as the context for the Spatial Plan.
3. **Adopt** the Ngā Kaupapa report.
4. **Agree** the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan Strategic Framework (Figure 2).
5. **Agree** to the next steps for the Spatial Plan as set out in this report.
6. **Note** the key milestones for the Spatial Plan work programme are:
 - a. Complete Urban Form Options Analysis and Advice by Q3 2022.
 - b. Draft Spatial Plan agreed in early 2023 for the purposes of public consultation.
 - c. Final Spatial Plan adopted in mid-2023.

Mass Rapid Transit Business Case

7. **Note** the staged approach and timeframes to deliver the Mass Rapid Transit Indicative Business Case as set out in this report.
8. **Note** the study area and scope for Stage 1 of the Mass Rapid Transit Indicative Business Case is for Riccarton Road and Papanui Road corridors to be delivered by Q3 2022.

9. **Note** the intention for Stages 2 and 3 of the Mass Rapid Transit Indicative Business Case to explore the incremental value for money proposition of expanding MRT to the districts and/or adopting the heavy rail or limited stop scenarios.

Communications

10. **Note** the communications clauses set out in the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee Memorandum of Agreement.
11. **Agree** that Mayor Dalziel is the spokesperson for the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan and Mass Rapid Transit projects.

3. Role and priorities of the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee

- 3.1 Urban Growth Partnerships are being progressed as part of the Government's Urban Growth Agenda. These partnerships provide a forum for central government, local government, and mana whenua to align decision making processes, collaborate on the strategic direction for New Zealand's high growth urban areas, and improve coordination across housing, land use and infrastructure planning.
- 3.2 Specifically, the role of the Committee as set out in the joint Memorandum of Agreement are to:
- a. Provide strategic direction for the priorities and functions of the Committee.
 - b. Foster and facilitate a collaborative approach between the partners to address strategic urban challenges and opportunities for Greater Christchurch which are cross boundary or of sub-regional importance.
 - c. Enable partners to better understand national and Greater Christchurch context.
 - d. Enable partners to identify shared objectives and areas of alignment.
- 3.3 The priorities of the Committee are to:
- a. Create a well-functioning² and sustainable urban environment
 - b. In achieving this, priority will be given to:
 - i. Decarbonising the transport system
 - ii. Increasing resilience to natural hazards and the effects of climate change
 - iii. Accelerating the provision of quality, affordable housing
 - iv. Improving access to employment, education and services

4. Facing the challenges and opportunities ahead

- 4.1 With a population of over 500,000, Greater Christchurch is New Zealand's second largest urban area by population. Greater Christchurch experienced strong population and business growth in the period post the 2010/11 earthquakes and has benefited from significant private and public sector investment over the last decade, particularly through the rebuild of the central city.
- 4.2 Greater Christchurch has a strong foundation to develop a sustainable and modern city which provides a place for people to have high levels of wellbeing and make a greater contribution to national wellbeing and prosperity:

² Well-functioning has the meaning as defined in Policy 1, [National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020](#).

- a. Greater Christchurch is the primary economic, service and logistics hub for the South Island – home to New Zealand’s second largest airport and third largest seaport, four tertiary, six Crown Research Institutes, and a strong and diverse economic base that is strongly inter-connected with the wider regional economy.
 - b. Greater Christchurch currently has the most affordable housing of New Zealand’s major urban centres, with a lifestyle that is highly valued by residents.
 - c. The significant investment in modern and resilient infrastructure, civic assets and urban redevelopment post-earthquakes means that Greater Christchurch has capacity to cater for greater economic and population growth.
- 4.3 This foundation provides a strong base to address the following challenges through partnership of local government, mana whenua and central government:
- a. Greater Christchurch continues to experience strong population growth. Statistics New Zealand projections suggest Greater Christchurch will need to accommodate 30% more people, 77,000 more households, over the next 30 years. If Greater Christchurch continues to grow at the rate of the previous 15 years, then the urban area could have a population of 700,000 within the next 25 years and achieve a population of one million people within the next 60 years.
 - b. Greater Christchurch’s employment and housing is relatively dispersed, with this becoming more acute following the 2010/11 earthquakes.
 - c. Greater Christchurch has amongst the highest dependency on private motor vehicles for transport of the major urban areas in New Zealand.
 - d. Housing affordability, while still relatively good in comparison to other major urban areas in New Zealand, has declined significantly over the past two years with low income households particularly impacted.
 - e. The performance of Greater Christchurch’s economy in terms of productivity is relatively poor given its economic strengths and assets, and economic role in the South Island.
 - f. Greater Christchurch is the most exposed urban area in New Zealand to coastal inundation and flooding due to climate change, and this will affect some of the most vulnerable communities more significantly. Many natural habitats have been lost and are vulnerable, with urban rivers impacted by pollution and low levels of indigenous biodiversity.
- 4.4 In responding to these challenges Greater Christchurch needs an urban form which reduces dependency on car travel, houses people more sustainably and affordably, uses land efficiently, realises the benefits of economic agglomeration, and continues to provide a high quality of life for its residents.

National Policy Context

- 4.5 The work of the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee is being undertaken in the context of new and emerging changes in central government policy direction and major reform programmes, such as resource management reform. The Committee’s priorities and work programme needs to be cognisant and responsive to this.

5. Focus and next steps to progress the Committee’s priorities

- 5.1 The Committee’s priorities will be progressed through two interrelated projects:
- a. The Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan; and

- b. The Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Indicative Business Case.
- 5.2 These projects are strongly interdependent, recognising the relationship between transport investment and land use decisions in creating a well-functioning urban environment.
- 5.3 Other current interrelated projects of the Greater Christchurch Partnership include work on Social and Affordable Housing, the development of the Greater Christchurch Transport Plan and associated Investment Programme, and the mana whenua led development of a Kāinga Nohoanga strategy. These projects will provide important strategic direction to the Greater Christchurch Partners and inform the work of the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee.
- 5.4 The Greater Christchurch Partnership has also been developing a new strategic framework and vision for Greater Christchurch – Greater Christchurch 2050, which has intergenerational wellbeing at its core and is reflective of community aspirations for the future of the urban area and provides emerging direction that guides the outcomes of the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan.

Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan

Context

- 5.5 A key project of the Committee is the development of a new Spatial Plan for Greater Christchurch. The Spatial Plan will consider how Greater Christchurch can cater for a population of 700,000, which is the projected population in 30 years' time, as well as considering how to cater for a larger population – in a way that future-proofs the urban area, provides for the wellbeing of the community, drives productivity, and is resilient in the context of climate change and shocks.
- 5.6 This Spatial Plan will build on the clear spatial direction set by the Greater Christchurch Partnership through the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy (UDS) which provided a strong framework for the response following the Canterbury earthquakes.
- 5.7 Below is a summary of work undertaken to date to develop the strategic context and evidence base for the Spatial Plan and the next steps for the work. The Committee are asked to adopt two documents that are key outputs from this work.

Foundation Report

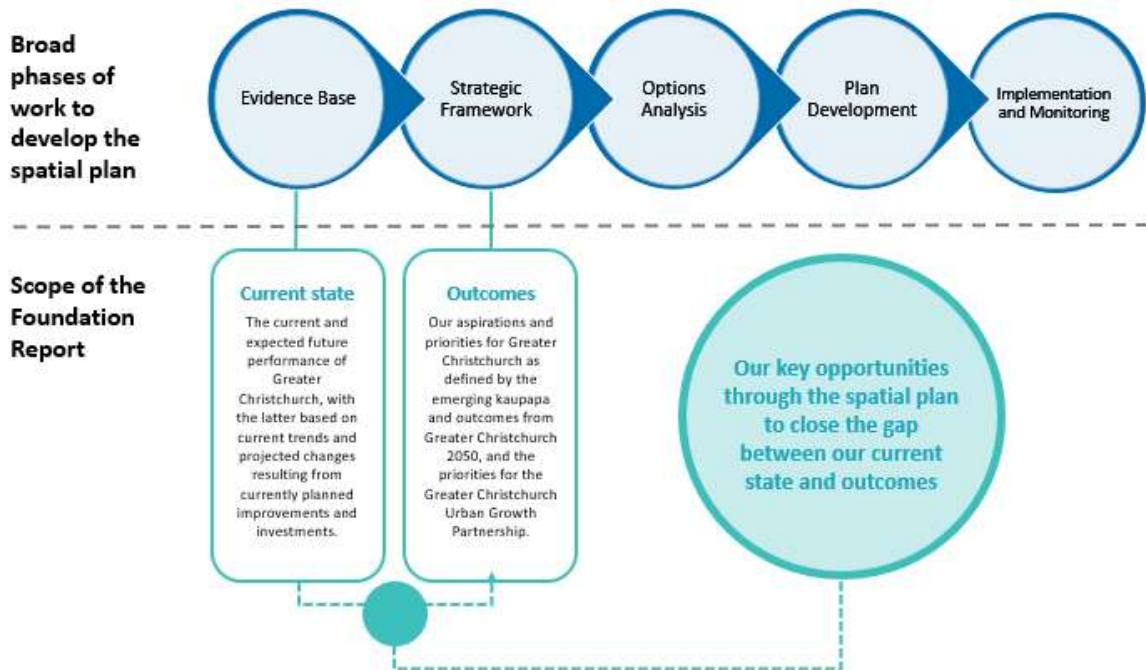
- 5.8 The Foundation Report, provided in **Attachment A**, summarises work undertaken to identify urban opportunities and challenges, and to develop the strategic framework to guide the Spatial Plan. The Foundation Report sets out:
 - a. The context and approach to the development of the Spatial Plan.
 - b. An assessment of current state across a range of spatial and wellbeing aspects including the natural environment, people and communities, homes and places, economy and jobs, and access and mobility.
 - c. An articulation of the opportunities for Greater Christchurch's urban area which describe why change is required and what needs to be done to achieve it.

Context Scope and Methodology

- 5.9 The development of Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan provides the opportunity to undertake a first-principles reconsideration of Greater Christchurch's urban form since the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy was produced during the mid-2000s. The Spatial Plan will address both how the urban area will change over the next 30 years and beyond, and what policies, investment and other tools are required to support transition from the current urban form.

- 5.10 The Spatial Plan is informed by the policies and strategies of central government, local government and mana whenua, and will guide the development of a joint work programme which will inform investment and policy decisions for both local and central government.
- 5.11 The key phases of the Spatial Plan work programme, and the scope of the Foundation Report, are summarised in the diagram below (Figure 1).

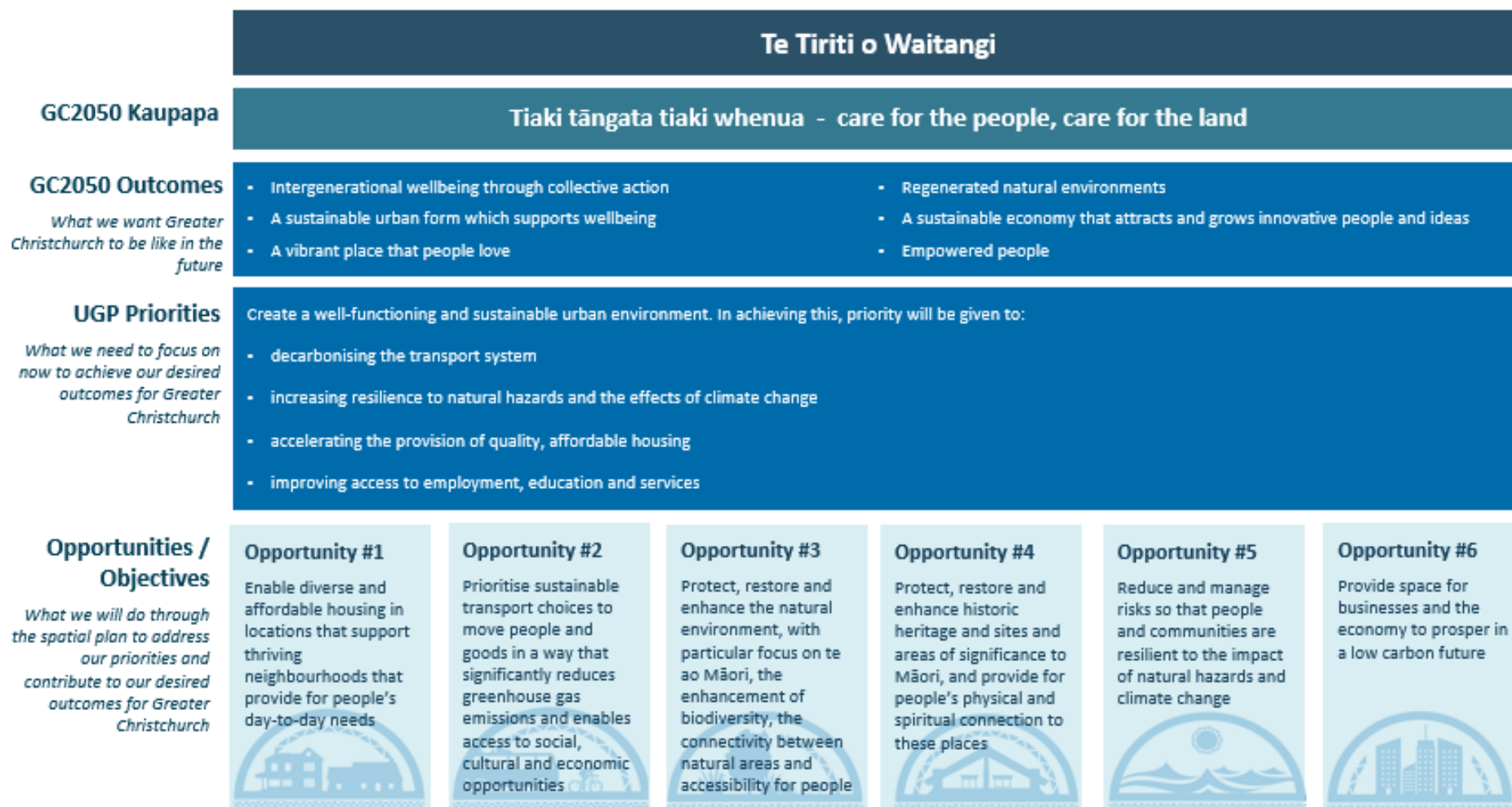
Figure 1: Broad phases of the Spatial Plan and Scope of the Foundation Report



Strategic Framework for the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan

- 5.12 The diagram below depicts the Strategic Framework for the Spatial Plan (Figure 2). The development of the Spatial Plan is guided by the emerging kaupapa and outcomes of Greater Christchurch 2050, and the agreed priorities of the Committee. The Greater Christchurch 2050 kaupapa, tiaki tāngata, tiaki whenua, recognises the inter-relationship between people and nature which underpins a focus on intergenerational wellbeing. The Greater Christchurch 2050 outcomes describe the desired future for Greater Christchurch and the Committee's priorities describe the key focus areas to achieve these outcomes. The opportunity statements articulate how to close the gap to achieve these outcomes and priorities.

Figure 2: Strategic Framework for the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan



Ngā Kaupapa report

- 5.13 The Ngā Kaupapa report, provided in **Attachment B**, was prepared by Mahaanui Kurataiao on behalf of mana whenua, which identifies and describes:
- The cultural values within the boundary of Greater Christchurch;
 - Relevant cultural principles; and
 - An assessment of relevant Iwi Management Plan policies and other strategy documents to inform and guide the development of the Spatial Plan.
- 5.14 The Ngā Kaupapa report was prepared to be part of / to inform the Foundation Report. The primary purpose of the report is to ensure that the Spatial Planning team and partners understand the legal framework underpinning the Treaty partnership and some core mana whenua principles and values for the Greater Christchurch area. It is not a representation of mana whenua priorities and expectations.

Next steps

- 5.15 The current focus of the Spatial Plan work programme is the options analysis of urban form scenarios. This work focuses on consideration of three scenarios for future urban form – compact, consolidated and dispersed.
- 5.16 The consolidated scenario reflects an urban form consistent with the current policy direction. The compact scenario provides an urban form focused on greater intensification in centres and along transit corridors. The dispersed scenario places less emphasis on intensification. Three transport layers will be evaluated in relation to the three urban form scenarios – the existing planned transport policy and investment, the addition of Mass Rapid Transit, and finally, further transport policy interventions and changes that are associated with reduced car travel.
- 5.17 This options analysis will inform urban form direction advice that will be presented to this Committee in Q3 2022, which will in turn inform the development of the draft Spatial Plan.
- 5.18 The remainder of 2022 will be focused on engagement with stakeholders and developing the draft Spatial Plan, which will be presented to this Committee in early 2023 ahead of public consultation.
- 5.19 The final Spatial Plan will be presented to the Committee for formal agreement in mid-2023. These timeframes align with the requirement in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development to produce a Future Development Strategy.

Mass Rapid Transit Indicative Business Case

Context

- 5.20 Alongside the Spatial Plan, the Committee is also progressing the Mass Rapid Transit Indicative Business Case which aims to identify whether a future investment in Mass Rapid Transit in Greater Christchurch is justified, and the most suitable route. Set out below is a summary of work undertaken to date and the next steps in the business case development.

Findings and recommendations of the interim report

- 5.21 The MRT Interim Report³ completed in June 2021 explored three rapid transit scenarios within the northern and south-western corridors that balanced access to the rapid transit system

³ [Mass Rapid Transit Interim Report June 2021](#)

against the competitiveness with private vehicles (refer to **Attachment C** for illustration). The report explored:

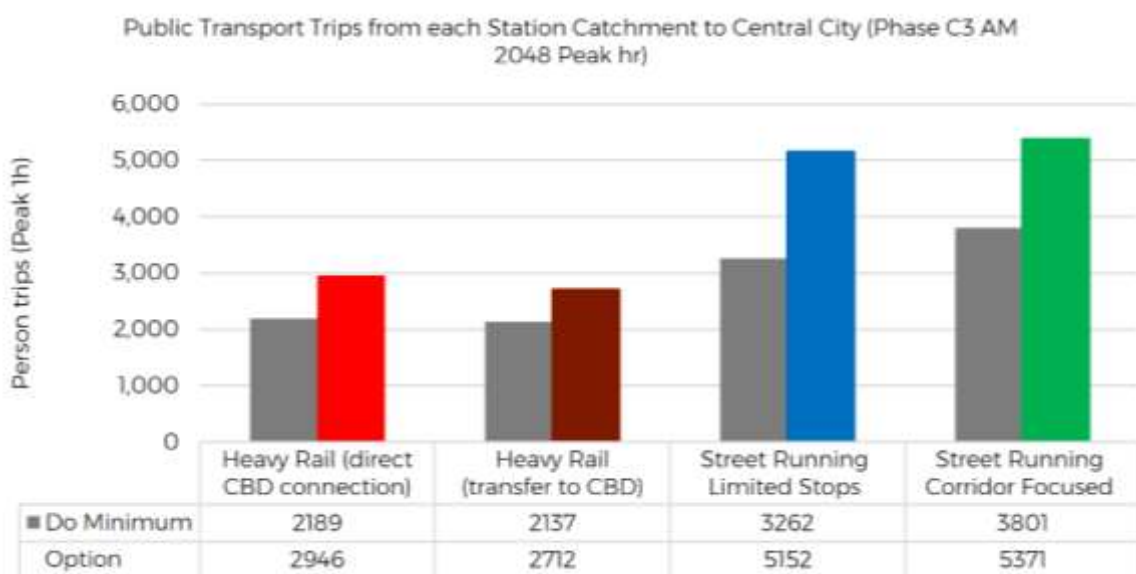
- A heavy rail scenario with limited stop opportunities but very competitive travel times.
- A street running scenario with limited stops focused on competitive travel times that generally follows the motorway corridors; and
- A street running scenario with more frequent stops focused on placing more households within the walk-up catchment, at the expense of travel time competitiveness (especially for the communities at the end of the line). This scenario generally follows urban arterials of Riccarton Road and Papanui Road.

5.22 The Interim Report shows that any MRT solution requires supportive urban development patterns to enable walk-up catchments to the station locations in combination with wider transport policy interventions (like congestion pricing) to enhance the feasibility of the MRT system in Greater Christchurch.

5.23 The key conclusions of the modelling were that:

- Greater intensification along each corridor had the potential to increase ridership across all three scenarios.
- The street running limited stops and corridor focused scenarios generate very similar peak ridership with both having a strong focus on serving the city centre.
- The street running scenarios attracted approximately 70% more ridership than the heavy rail corridor given the frequency of stops and its better integration with land use.
- The corridor scenario strengthens all day access to the existing Key Activity Centres (Hornby, Riccarton and Papanui) whereas the limited stops scenario bypasses these and might require new activity centres along its routes.
- The heavy rail scenario enables very high capacities but attracts the lowest ridership of the three MRT scenarios due to limited development opportunities adjacent to the corridor and therefore reduced ability to access the system.

Figure 3: Total public transport trips from station catchment areas to central city



- 5.24 The Interim Report confirms that demand will exist in 2048 for rapid transit but it requires a sizeable investment. The report notes that it did not explore options to stage or optimise the investment and recommends that consideration be given to target rapid transit investment to areas along the corridor with the highest demand.⁴

Approach for MRT development

- 5.25 The next stages of the Indicative Business Case (IBC) will focus on reviewing the likely outcomes of each of the three scenarios against the changes in the strategic environment that have occurred since the interim report has produced (for example, changes in central government policy direction).
- 5.26 The IBC will test the value proposition of all three scenarios. However, the initial focus (Stage 1), integrated with the Spatial Plan work, is to focus on the section of the street running corridor scenario which have the highest forecast use in public transport ridership and connects existing Key Activity Centres (Riccarton Road and Papanui Road). These sections have high potential to demonstrate value for money and contribute meaningfully to outcomes sought as summarised below.
- 5.27 The objective of Stage 1 of the IBC is to refine cost, outcomes, and risk through the identification of the best route and mode along these corridors and the progression pathway to expand the system to the Waimakariri and Selwyn Districts. The nature and timing of this expansion will be influenced by the pattern of future development adopted through the Spatial Plan.
- 5.28 The IBC will be developed in stages as follows:

Stage 1 of the IBC, which will be integrated with the Spatial Plan development, will focus on the identification of preferred mode and route along Riccarton and Papanui Road corridors. Stage 1 will also consider connecting strategic land uses like the airport and university to this MRT system as well as adjustments needed to the bus and cycle network to ensure an integrated system.	Completion Q3 2022
Stage 2 will then explore the value proposition and best way to expand MRT to Selwyn and Waimakariri. This stage explores the pros and cons of extending the preferred mode identified in Stage 1 to Selwyn and Waimakariri, or a complementary service (e.g. express buses and direct services).	Completion by December 2022
Stage 3 will consider the benefits and risks over Stages 1 and 2 by adopting heavy rail as the headline mode, or by adjusting the route to run along the motorway corridors as envisaged with the limited stops scenario. Stage 3 will provide the final gateway to lock in the preferred MRT scenario as it allows decision makers the opportunity to consider the scenario that delivers the best benefits and lowest risk alongside the development of the Spatial Plan.	

- 5.29 The Canterbury Regional Transport Committee have asked staff to report on the progress of passenger rail in Canterbury. The next Regional Transport Committee is in May 2022. Once

⁴ MRT Interim Report, Executive summary p5, (18 June 2021)

that work-stream is agreed, staff will consider how best to integrate it with a potential MRT option.

6. Communications protocol







- 6.1 The Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee Memorandum of Agreement sets out the following in relation to communications:

16. COMMUNICATIONS

- 16.1. *For general matters the Deputy Chair and a nominated Minister of the Committee or their delegate shall be the spokesperson.*
- 16.2. *For Partner-specific matters the relevant Partner representatives shall be the spokespeople.*
- 16.3. *For specific projects the Committee may nominate a spokesperson.*
- 16.4. *For day-to-day operational matters the Partnership Manager shall be the spokesperson.*

- 6.2 Clause 16.3 enables the Committee to nominate a spokesperson for specific projects. It is proposed that Mayor Dalziel is the governance spokesperson for the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan and Mass Rapid Transit projects.

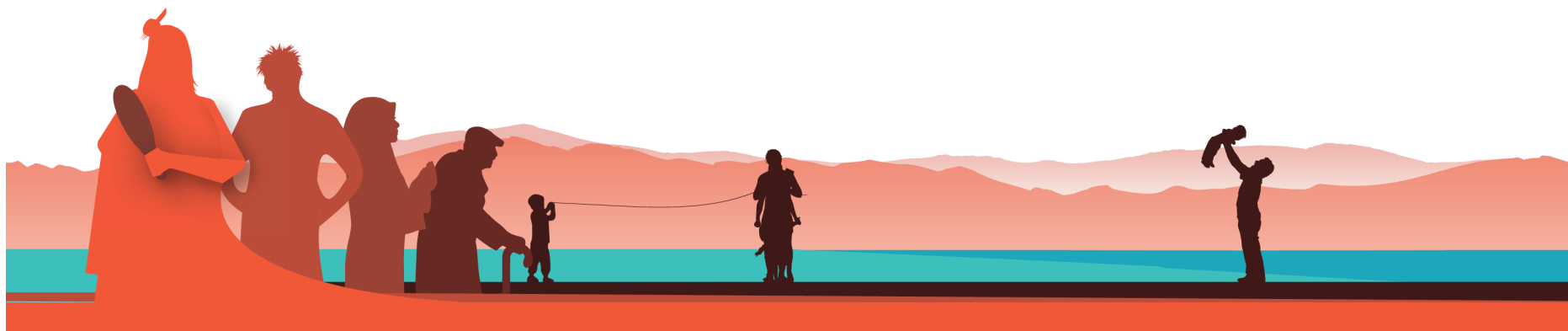
Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

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GREATER CHRISTCHURCH SPATIAL PLAN

FOUNDATION REPORT

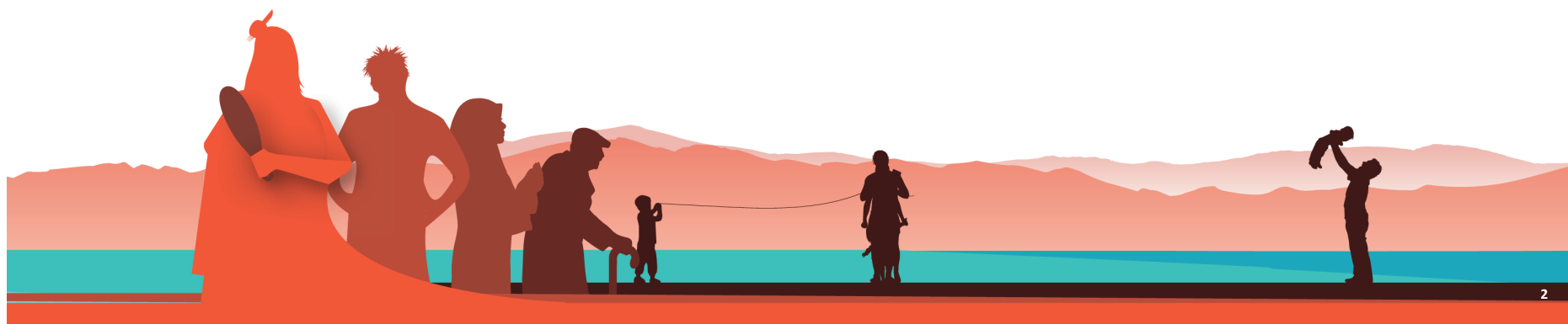
APRIL 2022



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Introduction

This Foundation Report provides the collective summary by the Spatial Plan partners of the context for the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan – the strategic and policy context, and the opportunities and challenges facing the Greater Christchurch urban area now and into the future.

A new spatial plan for Greater Christchurch

Greater Christchurch is Aotearoa New Zealand's second largest urban area with a population of over half a million people – 10% of the national population and 45% of the South Island population. It is the principle economic, logistics and service hub for the Waitaha / Canterbury region and the South Island.

Greater Christchurch has seen more than a decade of strong population and employment growth. This growth, combined with the redistribution of people and business displaced by the earthquakes in 2010 and 2011, and significant investment in recovery and regeneration, has resulted in major changes within our urban areas.

We expect this strong growth rate to continue, so we need a plan for how our urban areas will accommodate more people living here while providing our people – now and into the future – with what they need to live well.

This includes ensuring people have access to suitable and affordable homes that meet their needs, jobs and economic opportunities that enable them to prosper, and transport and other infrastructure that help them live fulfilling lives in ways which are sustainable and respect our natural environment.

A big challenge we face in Greater Christchurch is how we promote healthier and more socially connected, resilient and sustainable ways of living. This includes how we evolve where and how we live, how we protect and restore the environment, adapt in the context of a changing climate, and shift to a net zero emissions future.

Looking forward, we need to find ways to leverage our inherent strengths to turn our challenges into opportunities. Greater Christchurch has a strong foundation to develop a sustainable and modern city which provides a place for people to have high levels of wellbeing for our people and makes a greater contribution to national wellbeing and prosperity.

A strong partnership between central government, local government and manawhenua is essential to us being able to effectively respond to the opportunities and address the challenges we face. This includes leveraging the tools, resources and investment required to make transformative change in Greater Christchurch.

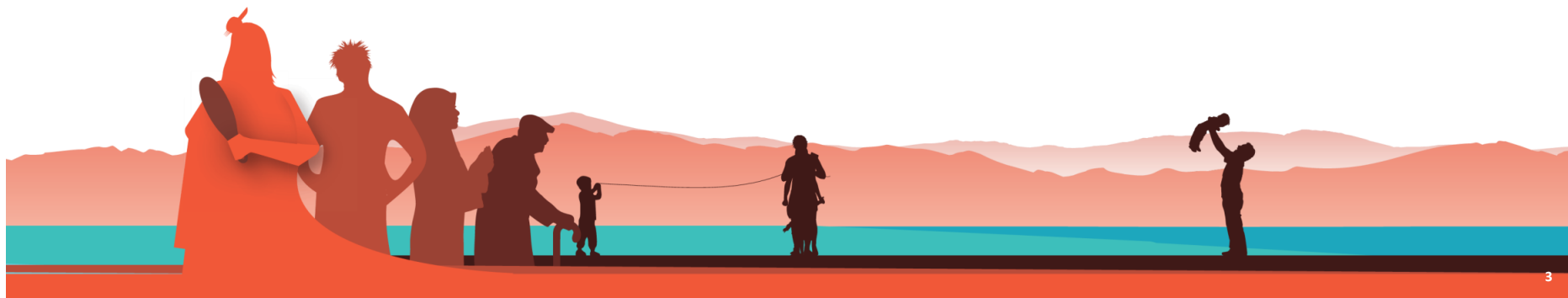
The Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee is a partnership of the Greater Christchurch Partnership – a voluntary coalition of local government, iwi, health and government agencies in Greater Christchurch – and the Crown to achieve greater alignment, integration and coordination around housing, land-use, infrastructure planning and investment in high-growth urban areas.

The Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan is the first joint project of the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee.

This spatial plan will set the long-term direction for how Greater Christchurch will grow and change over the next 30 years and beyond in the context of the significant opportunities and challenges we face.

It will broadly aim to:

- provide a shared view of the key urban issues facing Greater Christchurch and the priorities that need to be advanced to address them
- integrate policy, planning and investment decisions across central and local government, as well as across different legislative functions
- support quality, well-functioning urban areas by identifying areas appropriate for future development and their related infrastructure requirements.



Partnering to develop the spatial plan

The Greater Christchurch Partnership and the Crown have established an Urban Growth Partnership – the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee – to formalise the relationship between central government, local government and manawhenua in Greater Christchurch.

Urban Growth Partnerships are being progressed as part of the Government's Urban Growth Agenda. These partnerships provide a forum for central government, local government, and manawhenua to align decision making processes, collaborate on the strategic direction for New Zealand's high growth urban areas, and improve coordination across housing, land use and infrastructure planning. Spatial planning is an important tool to drive joint action.

The development of a new spatial plan for Greater Christchurch will be done through the Whakawhanake Kāinga Committee. The partners involved include:

- Environment Canterbury
- Manawhenua
- Christchurch City Council
- Selwyn District Council
- Waimakariri District Council
- Canterbury District Health Board
- Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency
- Kāinga Ora
- Crown (led by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development with support from the Department of Internal Affairs)



What is the strategic context for the spatial plan?

National

The spatial plan will be developed to give effect to relevant national policy direction. This includes, for instance, from the Urban Growth Agenda; the government policy statements on housing and urban development, and land transport; the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020; and the emerging Emissions Reduction Plan for Aotearoa New Zealand.

It will also be cognisant of the emerging directions from the resource management system reforms, especially from the proposed Strategic Planning Act which, to date has indicated that the development of long-term regional spatial strategies will be required.

Sub-regional

The spatial plan will build on the extensive work already undertaken to consider the future of Greater Christchurch. This includes recent work of the Greater Christchurch Partnership to develop Our Space 2018-2048 (a future development strategy under the superseded National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016) and Greater Christchurch 2050 – a new strategic framework and vision for Greater Christchurch, which has intergenerational wellbeing at its core and is reflective of community aspirations for the future of the urban area.

It will contribute to the vision and outcomes being developed for Greater Christchurch through Greater Christchurch 2050, and address the priorities identified for the Greater Christchurch Urban Growth Partnership. These outcomes and priorities will strongly guide the development of the spatial plan.

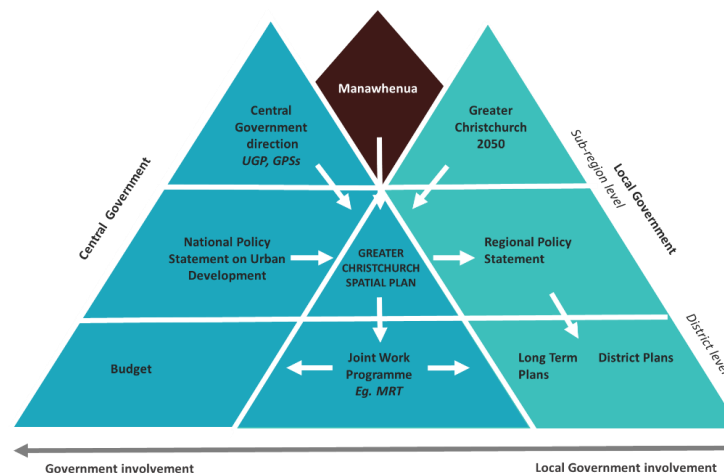
Local

The spatial plan will draw on the comprehensive planning work undertaken by partners, including as part of district plans and growth strategies. It will provide a shared view of Greater Christchurch's future that will enable councils to undertake more detailed planning at a local level. It will also provide useful work and context ahead of a review of the Regional Policy Statement.

Manawhenua

The spatial plan will be developed in accordance with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and in recognition that Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga hold rangatiratanga in their respective takiwā. It will provide for the protection of wāhi tapu and opportunities for the restoration of some wāhi taonga.

How the spatial plan fits within the wider planning and policy context for Greater Christchurch

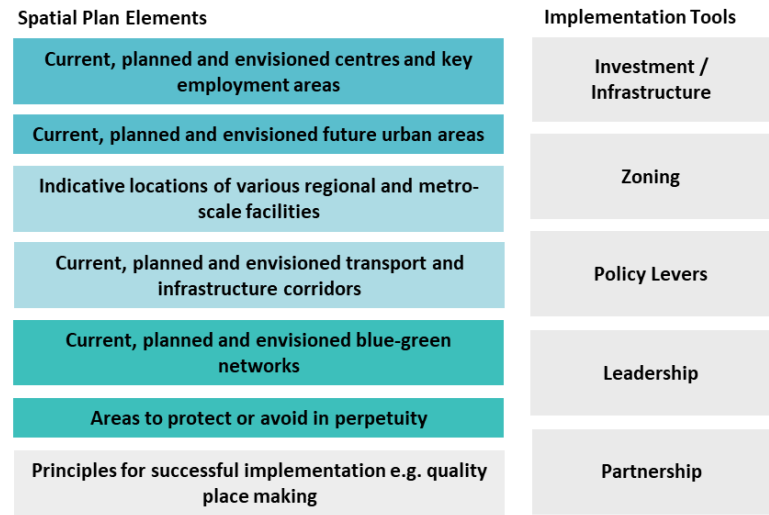


What is the scope of the spatial plan?

Future urban form

The development of the spatial plan provides the opportunity to undertake a first principles reconsideration of Greater Christchurch’s urban form since the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy was produced during the mid-2000s.

The spatial plan will address both how our urban area will change over the next 30 years and beyond, and what policies, investment and other tools are required to support transition from our current urban form. This is illustrated in the diagram below, which sets out the elements of the spatial plan and the potential tools available to support the achievement of this future urban form.



Future Urban Form Scenarios

Future urban form scenarios will be developed which consider the implications of different settlement patterns and transport interventions on the performance of our future urban form. The scenarios will be evaluated to understand how they contribute to our desired outcomes (refer to the *Strategic context* and *Our opportunities* sections below).

These scenarios will also consider the implications of a greater population, beyond the 30-year projections, living in the sub-region.

Transition Pathway

The spatial plan will identify the timing and sequencing of key actions to support the transition of the urban form across the short, medium and long term.

Geographic focus

The Greater Christchurch area encompasses Christchurch and the surrounding areas within the Selwyn and Waimakariri districts – from Rolleston to Rangiora. This geographic area (see the map on page 8) is the focus of the spatial plan.

The spatial plan will also consider Greater Christchurch’s inter-connections and role within Waitaha / Canterbury and Te Waipounamu / South Island.

Implementation

The key actions required to implement the spatial plan will be outlined in a joint work programme.

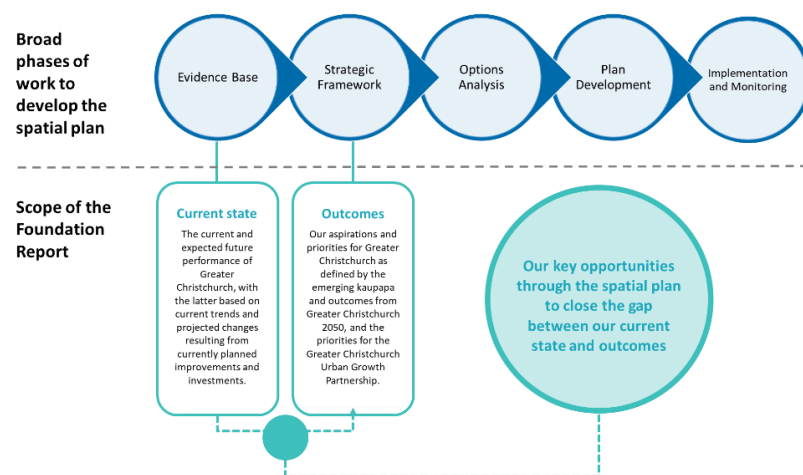


How are we developing the spatial plan?

Our approach to developing the spatial plan will demonstrate good policy development practice by evaluating the benefits of different options for how Greater Christchurch could grow and change. This requires us to have robust evidence to underpin the analysis and direction of the spatial plan, including the consideration of different urban form scenarios.

Our approach is guided by the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 for preparing a future development strategy, which the spatial plan will represent for Greater Christchurch.

There are five phases of work to our approach to developing the spatial plan (see the figure below). The focus of our work to date has been on the first two phases of work – preparing an evidence base and a



Scope of this report

This Foundation Report summarises the key outputs of the first phases of work related to developing an evidence base and a strategic framework for the spatial plan. It provides the foundation on which the next phases of work will be undertaken.

The *Current state* section highlights the current and expected future performance of Greater Christchurch across a number of areas relevant to the spatial plan. This includes the natural environment, people and communities, homes and places, economy and jobs, access and mobility, and the values of Ngāi Tahu whānui and policies of the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan.

The *Strategic context* section defines our collective aspirations and priorities for the future of Greater Christchurch. This adopts the outcomes set for Greater Christchurch through Greater Christchurch 2050, and the priorities established for the Greater Christchurch Urban Growth Partnership.

Finally, the *Our opportunities* section builds on the previous sections to identify key opportunities we have through the spatial plan to close the gap between our current state and desired future state. Responding to these opportunities will be our focus when developing the spatial plan.



Current state

Greater Christchurch in context

Greater Christchurch is found at the meeting point of the Waitaha / Canterbury Plains, the Pacific Ocean, and the volcanic remnants of Whakaraupō / Lyttelton and Te Pātaka a Rākaihautū / Banks Peninsula.

The lands and waters of Greater Christchurch have been occupied and accessed by Māori for a thousand years. The earliest peoples in the area were the Waitaha, who were succeeded by Ngāti Mamoe. Ngāti Mamoe were followed soon after by those hapū who came to be known as Ngāi Tahu.

The coastline of Te tai o Mahaanui acted as an important route for trade and travel, with the waterways and forests providing a rich source of mahinga kai. Ngāi Tahu migration into central parts of Waitaha / Canterbury was led by the hapū Ngāi Tuhaitara. The marae associated with each Papatipu Rūnanga are described as the beating hearts of tribal identity and centres for cultural, social and economic activities.

The abundance of resources in the area also attracted Europeans from the 1800s. Christchurch became a centre for provincial government, as well as a market, logistics, service and education hub for the wider region. Waves of migration from other nationalities have followed to create a city of increasing diversity, particularly during the post-earthquake years.

Today, Greater Christchurch is a defined area that includes and surrounds Christchurch – Aotearoa New Zealand's second largest city and the largest city in Te Waipounamu / South Island. The sub-region includes parts of three territorial authorities: Christchurch City, Selwyn District and Waimakariri District, which have highly inter-connected environments, economies and communities; and traverses the takiwa of three Papatipu Rūnanga being Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Taumutu and Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki).

The towns in Selwyn and Waimakariri that form part of Greater Christchurch include Rolleston, Rangiora and Kaiapoi, while other settlements include Lincoln, West Melton, Prebbleton, Tai Tapu, Woodend and Pegasus. Lyttelton and its harbour are also part of Greater Christchurch.

Approximately 537,000 people live in Greater Christchurch (based on the population of the three territorial authorities). This represents more than 80% of the Waitaha / Canterbury population and 45% of the Te Waipounamu / South Island population.

Greater Christchurch is the primary economic and logistics hub of Te Waipounamu / South Island and the main service centre for Waitaha / Canterbury. It has significant economic assets including a large business sector, four tertiary institutions and a number of research institutions.

Greater Christchurch has wellbeing levels that are on par or better than the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand. Our inherent strengths, both in terms of our people and place, provide us with a strong foundation to build upon.

The Canterbury earthquake sequence

During 2010 and 2011, a series of earthquakes struck Greater Christchurch that resulted in death and serious injury, and substantial damage to land, buildings and infrastructure.

More than 8,000 households in Greater Christchurch were permanently displaced as a result of land damage, 90% of residential properties were damaged in some way and 80% of the buildings in the Central City had to be demolished.

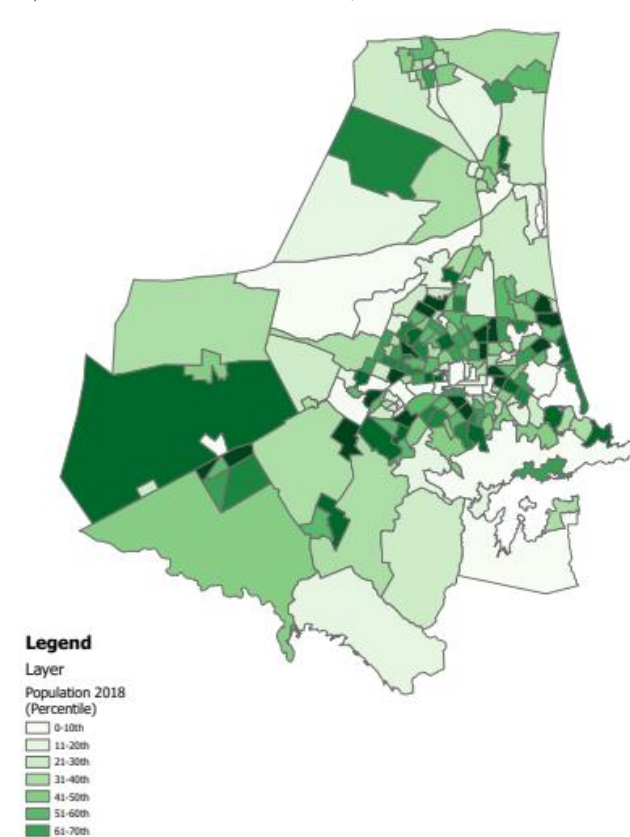
The extensive earthquake damage required many households to find new places to live and businesses to relocate, especially from the Central City, eastern areas of Christchurch and Kaiapoi. Much of this need for more housing and commercial property was provided for in the less affected western parts of the city, on the urban fringe of Christchurch, and in nearby towns in Selwyn and Waimakariri.



Map of Greater Christchurch



Population Distribution in Greater Christchurch, 2018



Ngā Kaupapa values and policies

The contemporary relationship between the Crown and Ngā Tahu whānui is defined by three core documents; Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Ngā Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997 and the Ngā Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

In making its apology in 1998, the Crown acknowledged that Ngā Tahu holds rangatiratanga within the Ngā Tahu takiwā. Further, the Te Rūnanga o Ngā Tahu Declaration of Membership Order 2001 establishes individual Papatipu Rūnanga as the entities with responsibility for resources and protection of tribal interests within their respective takiwā. This includes rangatiratanga of their taonga as well as lands, waters, habitats and species. These statutory provisions inform the nature and manner of engagement and collaboration between the Papatipu Rūnanga and the partner agencies in development of a Spatial Plan for Greater Christchurch.

Greater Christchurch is part of a wider cultural landscape that holds significant historic and contemporary cultural associations and importance for Ngā Tahu whānui. The most significant of these have been recognised in the district plans of Christchurch City, Waimakariri and Selwyn Districts through the use of mapped overlays which are classified as Wāhi Tapu, Wāhi Taonga, Ngā Tūrangā Tūpuna and Ngā wai.

Wāhi tapu are sites and places that are culturally and spiritually significant to manawhenua history and identity. They may include sites such as urupā, pā, maunga tapu, kāinga, tūrangā waka and places where taonga have been found. The term is generally applied to places of particular significance due to an element of sacredness or some type of restriction as a result of a specific event or action. Wāhi tapu sites are to be protected according to tikanga and kawa to ensure that the sacred nature of those sites is respected.

Wāhi taonga are 'treasured places' with high intrinsic values and are valued for their capacity to shape and sustain the quality of life and provide for the needs of present and future generations. Access to these areas is important to Ngā Tahu identity.

Ngā Tūrangā Tūpuna are broader landscapes within which there are concentrations of a range of culturally significant sites. The maintenance of the integrity of these environments is a key outcome.

Ngā wai encompasses water bodies and their margins and include ngā awa/rivers, ngā roto/lakes, ngā hāpua/coastal lagoons, ngā repo/wetlands and ngā puna/springs.

Within Greater Christchurch the entire coastline Te Tai o Mahaanui is defined as a Statutory Acknowledgement and mapped as a Ngā Wai. Within Christchurch City Te Ihutai, the Ōtākaro/Avon Ōpawaho/Heathcote, and Pūharakekenui/Styx Rivers and a number of their tributary streams are identified as Ngā Wai. Throughout Selwyn and Waimakariri, a range of rivers are classified as Ngā Wai, including the Waimakariri and some of its tributaries, Waikirikiri/ Selwyn, and Hurutini/Halswell along with and Te Waihora.

Section 6(e) of the Resource Management Act 1991 requires that the relationship of manawhenua with all of these landscapes and features are recognised and provided for in the development of the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan.

The policies of the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan further underline the importance of the cultural health of waterways and groundwater in Greater Christchurch and the necessity for decision-makers to recognise, protect and restore wetlands, springs and riparian environments as part of urban planning. The relationship of Ngā Tahu whānui with freshwater can only be restored where extensive setbacks from waterways is integrated into land use planning as a key method for both improving water quality and recognising the taonga status of waterbodies.

Policies also consistently refer to the need to consider the interests and needs of future generations in urban land use and ensuring that urban growth can be supported by the capability of the land and condition of surface and ground water bodies. Sustainable transport methods and urban intensification are supported within that context along with actions to retain natural landforms, enhance biodiversity and further green urban environments.

The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan also describes the need to recognise and provide for marae based communities. The 1848 Canterbury Deed of Purchase between the Crown and Ngā Tahu provided for the setting aside of Māori Reserves as kāinga nohoanga or settlements. These were intended to include schools, churches, cemeteries and hospitals as well as provide a base for economic activity. Planning legislation from the 1950s however, typically zoned the Māori Reserves as rural land, preventing manawhenua from realising the original intent of these areas. Whilst this zoning has been addressed through recent plan changes, the provision of infrastructure for housing on Māori Reserve land remains a barrier to future development.

Historically, there is also a reluctance by policy planners to acknowledge kāinga nohoanga as its own form of land use that is distinctive from the traditional land use categories of rural, residential, business and industrial. This has resulted in kāinga nohoanga being left out of urban development strategies or being identified as future development areas where infrastructure is directed towards.

National policy direction does however now recognise that the majority of Māori live in urban areas and there is a need for housing typologies to include options for housing based on cultural values and principles. The new national policy direction requires spatial planning to anticipate and provide for kāinga nohoanga and papakāinga within urban areas and to dispense with policies that previously limited cultural housing initiatives to Māori Reserves.



Natural environment

Water

The state of waterways and waterbodies in Greater Christchurch has been degraded over time due to contamination from a combination of stormwater, wastewater overflows and other inputs. Most of our rivers, streams, lakes and coastal waters are in a poor state of cultural health and have water quality issues that require improvement.

Greater Christchurch has one of the best supplies of pristine drinking water in the world. However, this groundwater supply is also at risk from changes in land use and increasing demand for water. The protection of our groundwater aquifers is fundamental for Greater Christchurch being able to continue to access high quality drinking water.

Biodiversity

Greater Christchurch is blessed with a diversity of natural capital within the sub-region itself, as well as through easy access to the rest of Waitaha / Canterbury.

Greater Christchurch’s biodiversity has significantly declined since the arrival of humans. More recently, the development of our urban areas has made our natural environment more vulnerable to irreversible damage, including as green spaces and natural habitats have been polluted, encroached on or lost, and tree canopy reduced. It is critical our significant ecosystems are protected and restored for future generations.

Productive land

Land that is particularly good for food production is a scarce, finite resource.

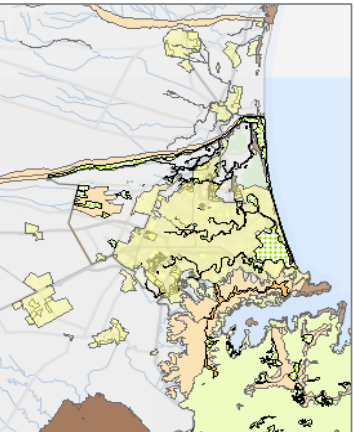
High class soils are being lost across Aotearoa New Zealand, including in Greater Christchurch, as a result of urban expansion and land fragmentation. The growing demands for housing will continue to put pressure on our urban areas to expand outwards over time.

Air quality

Many different air pollutants are produced in our urban areas, including from home heating, traffic and industry. These pollutants increase risks to human health.

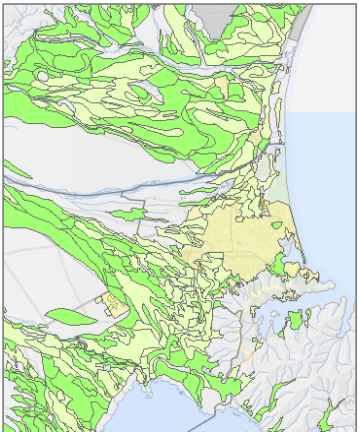
Greater Christchurch’s air quality has significantly improved over the last decade. However, parts of our urban areas still experience poor air quality during colder months of the year due to higher emissions from home heating. Industry and traffic emissions also contribute to poor air quality in parts of Greater Christchurch.

Outstanding natural features and landscapes



- Summit Road Protection
- Significant Rural Landscape
- Esplanade Reserve
- Urban Area
- Coastal Landscape
- Natural Landscape

Highly versatile land



- Land Use Capability (LUC) classification of land according to its long term capability to sustain productive uses, with Class 1 land being considered the most versatile multiple-use land.
- LUC Class 1
 - LUC Class 2
 - LUC Class 3
 - Urban Area



Greenhouse gas emissions

Christchurch City's greenhouse gas emissions per person is similar to Auckland and higher than in Wellington. The per capita emissions for Greater Christchurch would likely be higher due to the longer travel distances and the greater role of agriculture in Selwyn and Waimakariri.

The transport sector contributes just over half of the total emissions in Christchurch City, with 36% coming from road transport. Other key contributors include 19% from homes, buildings and businesses, and 15% from agriculture. To reduce our emissions, there will need to be fundamental changes to the way we travel; build and power our homes, buildings and infrastructure; deal with waste; grow our food; and transition to a low emissions economy.

Changing climate

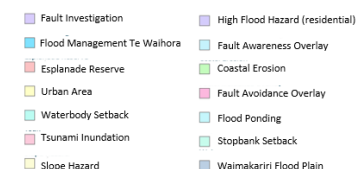
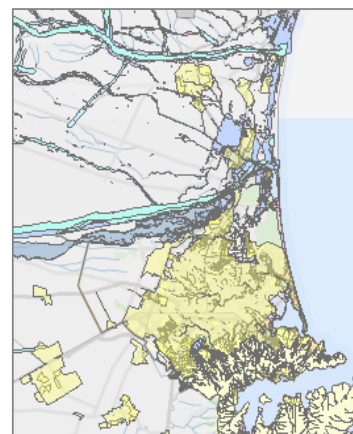
Climate change is already affecting our weather, natural environment, mahinga kai, food production, taonga species, biosecurity, infrastructure, economy, health and wellbeing. Significant changes to our climate are likely to continue. Our summers are likely to become hotter, dryer and longer, and our winters shorter and milder. Greater Christchurch is likely to have more extreme weather, including heatwaves and very heavy rainfall.

Natural Hazards

Greater Christchurch is at risk from a range of natural hazards, including flooding, coastal inundation, storm surge, earthquakes, winds, fires and droughts. Climate change will increase the frequency and severity of most of these hazards.

Our urban areas is the most exposed urban area in Aotearoa New Zealand to coastal inundation and flooding. The predicted sea level rise will have major impacts on our low-lying communities in the eastern areas, cause significant drainage issues, and place considerable strain on our infrastructure.

Natural hazards in Greater Christchurch



People and communities

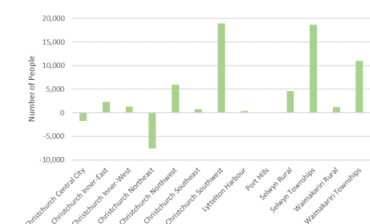
Population growth

Greater Christchurch's population grew by 15% between 2006 and 2018, making it the second fastest growing area in Aotearoa New Zealand outside Auckland. Our fastest growing areas have been in the south-western areas of Christchurch, and the surrounding towns in Selwyn and Waimakariri.

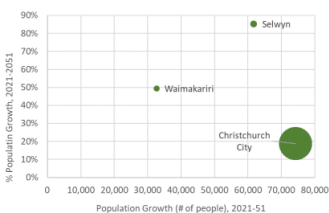
According to Statistics New Zealand projections, our population is projected to increase by a further 31% over the next 30 years, which is equivalent to 169,000 more people and 77,000 more households. This would mean more than 705,000 people would be expected to be living in Greater Christchurch by 2051, with most of this projected growth the result of net migration.

However, if our population continues to grow at the rate estimated over the last three years (2018-2021), our population in 2051 could be closer to 785,000.

Population Growth, 2006-2018



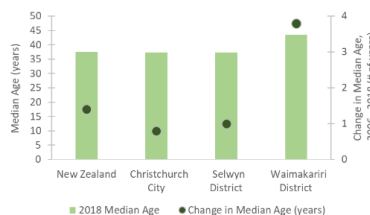
Projected household growth by TA, 2021-2051



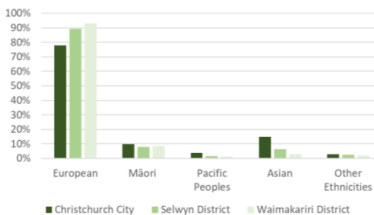
Demographics

Greater Christchurch's population is becoming more diverse, with 30% of people expected to identify as non-European by 2038. This is an increase from 25% of people in 2018.

Median age by TA, 2018



Ethnicity breakdown by TA, 2018

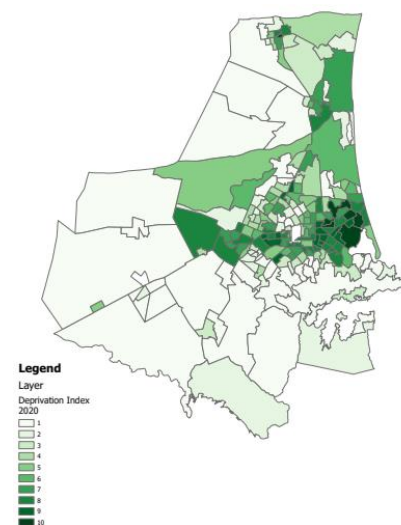


The average age of Greater Christchurch residents is relatively old, at 38.5, when compared with Auckland and Wellington. Waimakariri has the oldest average age and Selwyn the youngest. By 2038, 40% of our population is expected to not be of working age, meaning they will likely be dependent in some way. 58% of these residents will be senior citizens (65 years or older).

Socio-economics

There is relatively high levels of social wellbeing in Greater Christchurch, with the sub-region outperforming other major urban areas in measures of housing, safety and deprivation. Christchurch City has a greater share of households living on low incomes compared with Selwyn and Waimakariri, with a concentration of low income households in Christchurch's eastern areas. These areas also have a greater share of people living in high deprivation, while other pockets of high deprivation is also evident in Hornby, Rangiora and Kaiapoi.

Deprivation levels in Greater Christchurch, 2018



Health-care

Waitaha / Canterbury has a strong primary health care network with a number of hospitals, including the largest tertiary, research and teaching hospital in Te Waipounamu / South Island located in Christchurch. However, our health system is under pressure from an ageing population and workforce, demand for more expensive and expansive health solutions, and a range of disease determinants.

The Christchurch catchment population is fairly well serviced by health and welfare facilities. There are sparser services in the more deprived eastern areas of Christchurch, indicating poorer accessibility to health care in these areas. Areas in the east of Christchurch also have poor access to GPs by public transport. This highlights a key issue for groups known to have greater dependence on public transport and poorer health outcomes.

Education

There are more than 200 schools and four tertiary institutions in Greater Christchurch. Educational facilities are very well distributed across Christchurch's catchment population, with essentially all the catchment is within easy access of an educational facility. Almost 90% of the catchment within a 10 minute walk to an educational facility and 95% within a 20 minute walk.

To cope with high population growth, the Ministry of Education has identified the requirement for significant additional educational resources for Greater Christchurch's fast growing catchments of Halswell, Lincoln and Rangiora.

Parks and green spaces

Waitaha / Canterbury is perceived as having the most accessible recreational open space in Aotearoa New Zealand, with 73% of residents in the region believing it is very easy to access their nearest park or green space.

Greater Christchurch has good access to green spaces. Urban parks provision in Christchurch is very good compared to other major urban areas in Aotearoa New Zealand. Further planning and investment into parks and open space is likely to be needed as our population increases, in particular within higher density residential areas. Fast growing townships also experience some pressures to provide and develop additional sports and neighbourhood parks.

Community facilities

Greater Christchurch is well served by community facilities, including libraries and community centres, and sports and recreation facilities. There has been significant investment in our community and civic facilities since the earthquakes.

Nearly all of Christchurch's catchment population is within easy access of a sports and recreation facility, and the vast majority is within a 10 minute walk. There are some gaps in provision of community facilities in Selwyn and Waimakariri, although plans are in place to meet the growing demands of these local communities.

There are also a range of cultural facilities located across Greater Christchurch. This includes cultural centres, museums, art galleries and more.



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Homes and places

Housing supply

There was approximately 213,200 dwellings in Greater Christchurch in June 2021, with 75% of these dwellings located in Christchurch City, 13% in Selwyn and 12% in Waimakariri.

The significant increase in new homes being built in Greater Christchurch after the earthquakes has remained at high levels over the last decade. Between 2018 and 2020, there were over 4,000 net new dwelling building consents per annum in Greater Christchurch (based on the full area of the three territorial authorities), which compares with only 1,700 per annum between 2009 and 2011.

More than half of the net new dwelling building consents in Greater Christchurch between 2018 and 2020 was in Christchurch City, with 30% in Selwyn and 13% in Waimakariri. Rolleston was our most significant housing growth area with 17% of all consents, followed by the south-west of Christchurch with 13%.

There has been a steady rise in the share of building consents in Greater Christchurch that are for attached dwellings. Prior to the earthquakes about 20% of consents were for attached dwellings, while now the share is closer to 30%. About half of the consents in Christchurch City over the last few years has been for attached dwellings, while the share in Selwyn and Waimakariri remains low.

There is estimated to be sufficient housing capacity in Greater Christchurch as a whole to meet the projected demand from 77,000 additional households over the next 30 years. This includes significant housing capacity available in Christchurch City over this period, but projected housing capacity shortfalls in Selwyn and Waimakariri over the next ten years. While there may be capacity overall, there may be unmet demand for some typologies, price points, and sub-areas. This could be exacerbated if current growth trends continue.

If our population grows at a rate higher than those projected by Statistics New Zealand, the demand for houses will be higher. In addition, while there may be capacity overall, there may be unmet demand for some typologies and at some price points.

Current processes underway will enable additional housing capacity in Greater Christchurch to help meet projected housing demands. This includes through the district plan reviews for Selwyn and Waimakariri, and the implementation of the intensification policies from the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 and the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill.

The impact of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act, 2021

In 2021, new legislation set new medium density residential standards (MDRS) across urban areas in New Zealand. This legislation enables medium density housing (up to three storeys) across most urban residential areas in Christchurch city, Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Rolleston, Lincoln, and Prebbleton from August 2022.

Housing demand

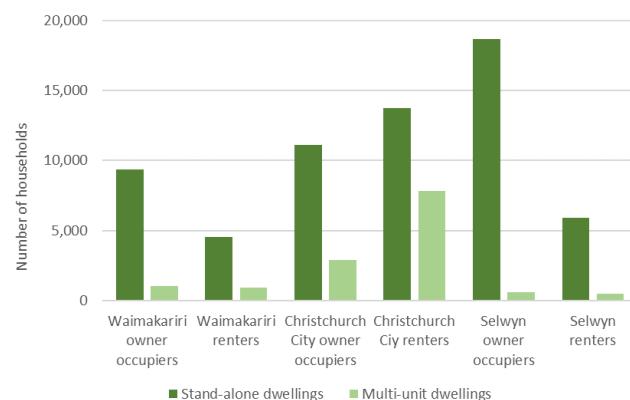
The projected changes to our demographics and household composition over the next 30 years will have a significant impact on our housing demand. The largest growing group over this period is projected to be households aged over 65 years, which are typically either single person households or couples without children.

The average size of households in Greater Christchurch is projected to decrease as the composition of our households change. By 2051, the average household size in Waimakariri is expected to be 2.34 people, 2.45 in Christchurch City and 2.65 in Selwyn. The slightly larger household size in Selwyn reflects the recent trend of new families choosing to move to the district.

Reflecting current trends, the majority of the demand for multi-unit dwellings in Greater Christchurch over the next 30 years is projected to be in Christchurch City, while significant demand for standalone dwellings in Selwyn is projected over this period. The majority of the demand for multi-unit dwellings in Greater Christchurch is expected to come from renters.



Projected housing demand by typology in Greater Christchurch, 2021 – 2051



Affordability

Prior to the last two years, Greater Christchurch's house prices remained relatively stable since the earthquakes, while house prices in other urban areas in Aotearoa New Zealand increased substantially. Anecdotally, this seems to be due to far greater housing and land supply relative to demand in Greater Christchurch than in other urban areas.

However, housing affordability is declining in Greater Christchurch. Rents have increased slightly faster than incomes over the last two decades; while house prices have increased 3.4 times faster than incomes in Selwyn over this period, 2.7 times faster in Christchurch City and 2.2 times faster in Waimakariri. This has been particularly acute over the last few years. This has continued to place pressure on housing affordability for first home buyers.

The decline in housing affordability has resulted in a fall in home ownership. This trend is likely to continue, meaning the number of renters will continue to rise in Greater Christchurch. The highest number and share of stressed renters are in Christchurch City, though notable numbers are also evident in Selwyn and Waimakariri.

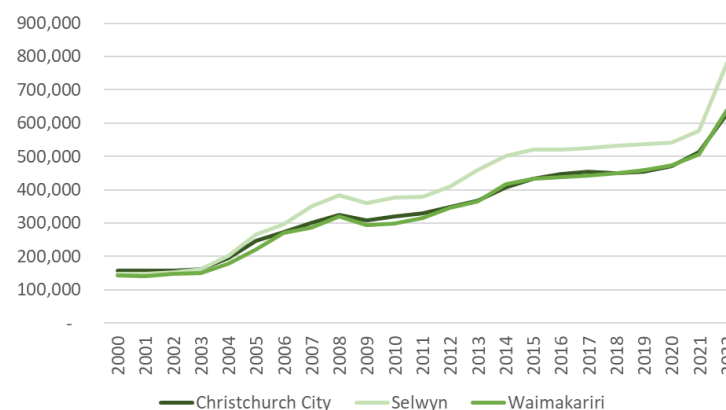
Understanding the drivers of the recent growth in house prices

House prices in Christchurch increased by 48% in the two years to December 2021, with similar increases experienced in Selwyn and Waimakariri, and in other urban areas in Aotearoa New Zealand.

At a national level, the drivers of house price increase include a lack of housing supply, supply chain issues, low interest rates, and availability of credit and disposable income for investment in property.

Understanding the short and long-term drivers of housing affordability in Greater Christchurch will be a key input into the Greater Christchurch spatial plan.

Dwelling Sales Prices (actual) – 12-month rolling average



Social housing

Households with acute housing needs includes stressed renters and those with social and other housing needs (homeless or emergency housing). About 20% of all households in Christchurch City are estimated to have acute housing needs, while the share in Selwyn and Waimakariri are much lower.

More than 10,200 households had social or other housing needs in Greater Christchurch in 2020, with 93% of these households being in Christchurch City. Our public housing register has increased by 327% over the last five years.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure includes water supply, wastewater, storm water, land transport and other infrastructure, transport, electricity, gas and telecommunications. Infrastructure is provided by both local government and commercial providers.

The key issues facing our infrastructure include responding to growth; the servicing of Māori Reserve land and our communities' needs and expectations; adapting to climate change; responding to our shifting regulatory environment; and delivering within financial constraints.

The cost of expanding or upgrading infrastructure to provide for growth and development varies significantly across the sub-region.

Centres

Greater Christchurch's urban area includes a network of urban centres.

The Christchurch Central City is the primary sub-regional employment centre and a key leisure destination for both residents and visitors. The redevelopment of the central city over the last decade has provided a modern, highly liveable central city with a strong emphasis on public spaces, quality commercial and residential property and world-class leisure facilities and civic assets.

The central city is supported by a range of key activity centres – both suburban centres and townships – that are key service and employment centres for their local communities. The ongoing renewal and development of a number of these centres, particularly post earthquakes, has strengthened the character and viability of these centres. Neighbourhood centres serve as the next tier down, which focus more on serving surrounding households.

Development needs to be of an appropriate scale and quality to support great places in Greater Christchurch, and contribute to a strong network of urban centres that meet the needs of our communities and businesses. Community development will also improve people's sense of belonging and wellbeing in the places they choose to live.



Economy and jobs

Economic activity

Greater Christchurch is the primary economic hub for Waitaha / Canterbury and Te Waipounamu / South Island and a key urban centre for Aotearoa New Zealand. It is the main logistics hub for the Te Waipounamu / South Island and a strategic centre for tertiary education and research.

The manufacturing; construction; and professional, scientific and technical services industries are the biggest contributors to our economy. Manufacturing has been the largest of these, although its contribution to Gross Domestic Product has declined over the last two decades. Our recent economic growth has been below national rates following significantly higher economic growth rates during the early stages of the earthquake recovery and rebuild.

Our economy has proven to be highly resilient and adaptable to drastic economic and social changes over recent periods – not least from the impacts of the earthquakes in 2010 and 2011, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, Greater Christchurch's economy has relatively poor productivity levels, on a Gross Domestic Product per capita basis compared to other main urban centres in New Zealand. This reflects an industry base that has a relatively higher proportion of economic activity in manufacturing, including agricultural processing and logistics, and a lower proportion of economic activity in knowledge-intensive services – particularly those that reach beyond the local market such as finance and insurance, IT and, telecommunications.

Our industries will face further challenges from our changing climate. This includes greater risks from natural hazards, impacts on the supply of resources, government regulation, and changes in consumer preferences. Greater Christchurch is relatively reliant on industries which are vulnerable to climate change – due to high emissions and/or dependence on the climate, including logistics and high inter-connectedness with the region's agricultural economy.

Some industries will also face challenges from technological changes. Greater Christchurch has a relatively higher share of employment in industries that are vulnerable to disruption from automation, and a relatively lower share of employment in knowledge intensive services compared with other major urban areas.

Research and innovation

Greater Christchurch has significant tertiary education and research capability. This includes four tertiary and several research institutes, including six of the seven Crown Research Institutes in Aotearoa New Zealand. There are approximately 18,000 tertiary students across the four tertiary in Greater Christchurch. The majority of these institutions are located outside of the main commercial or employment areas of Greater Christchurch.

While Greater Christchurch's levels of research and innovation are similar to other urban areas in Aotearoa New Zealand, the rates of commercialisation are lower, suggesting there are opportunities to achieve greater economic returns from the sub region's research capacity and investment.

Commercial

Christchurch is the main commercial hub for Greater Christchurch, with most commercial activity (office, retail and hospitality, and public services) occurring in the Central City and its various key activity centres.

The central city remains the principal business centre for Greater Christchurch and the wider Waitaha / Canterbury with 42,520 employees working there, despite a decline in its number of businesses and jobs following the earthquakes. The central city has experienced significant commercial and retail property development in the last decade, creating a modern commercial centre, with significant capacity for further growth in commercial and mixed-use development remaining.

The vast majority of retail spending in Greater Christchurch occurs in Christchurch City, with 85% of spending in the city, 9% in Waimakariri and 6% in Selwyn.

The central city is the primary destination for shopping, dining and night life, entertainment, guest accommodation, cultural activities, and tourism activities. Recent investment has contributed to an enhanced regional leisure offering. This includes new regional public assets, such as Te Pae (convention centre), Tūranga (central library), the Parakiore Recreation and Sport Centre, and the under construction Te Kaha/ Canterbury Multi-Use Arena.



Industrial

The majority of Greater Christchurch's industrial activity (logistics and manufacturing) is distributed along the southern and western parts of Christchurch City with key hubs at Hornby and the airport. Across existing industrial areas, Christchurch airport, and the inland port and iZone in Rolleston, there is significant capacity for further industrial growth.

Employment

Greater Christchurch's employment grew by 43,300 or 21% between 2006 and 2020, with almost 70% of this growth occurring in Christchurch's western areas and 14% in Selwyn. Much of the growth in these areas has occurred since the earthquakes, partly reflecting the shift away from the Central City during this period.

Employment Change in Greater Christchurch, 2006-2018

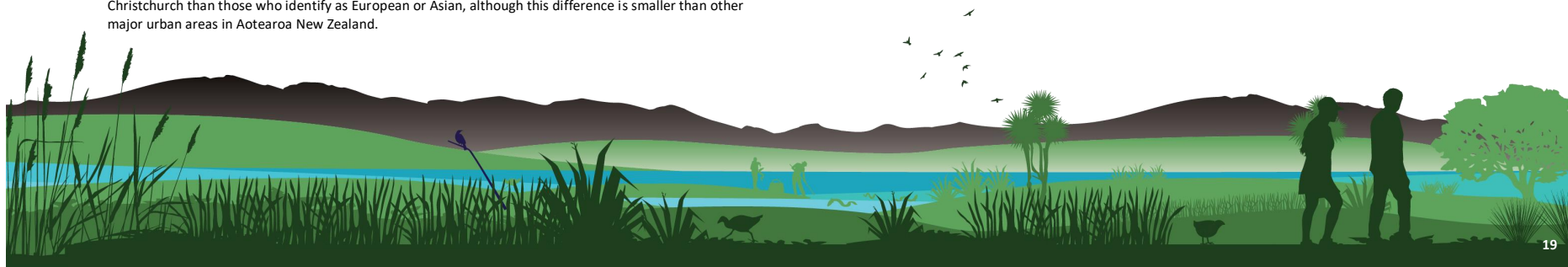
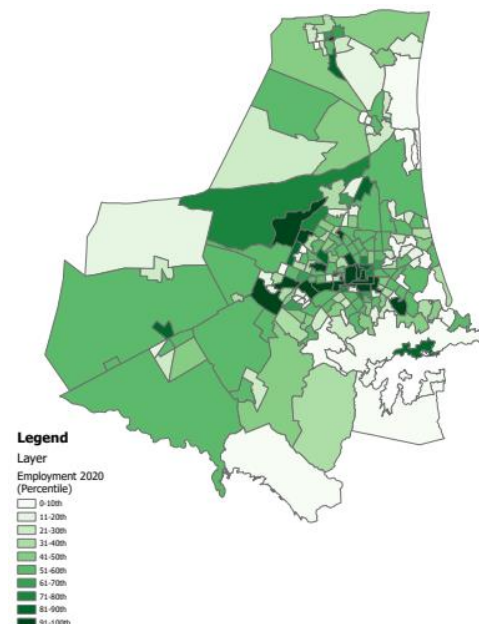


About 86% of our employment was located in Christchurch City in 2020 with the remainder split evenly between Selwyn and Waimakariri.

The share of employment by industry in Christchurch City is highly aligned with the national economy, meaning there are no particular specialisations in the city in employment terms. This reflects the highly diversified nature of our economy.

Our unemployment rate is sitting around the national average. People identifying as Māori, Pacifica or Middle Eastern/African/South American have significantly higher rates of unemployment in Greater Christchurch than those who identify as European or Asian, although this difference is smaller than other major urban areas in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Employment Distribution in Greater Christchurch, 2020

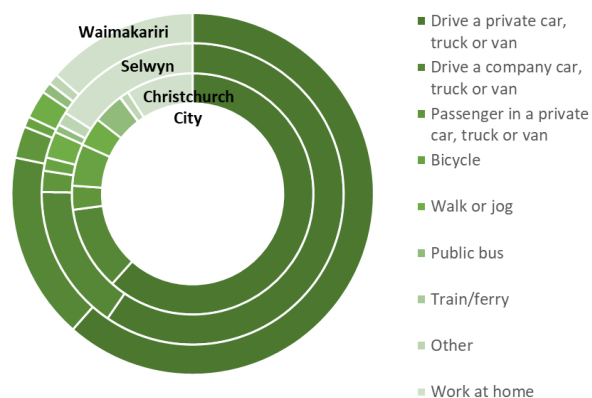


Access and mobility

Travel patterns and behaviours

Around three quarters of commuter trips in Greater Christchurch in 2018 was as a driver of a private or company vehicle, with this proportion slightly higher for Selwyn and Waimakariri compared with Christchurch City. The prevalence of working from home is also higher in Selwyn and Waimakariri.

Mode of Transport by TA, 2018 Census

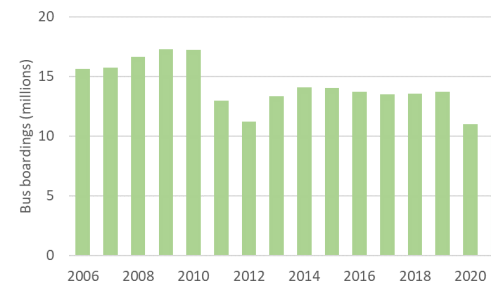


There has also been an increase in transport costs in Christchurch when compared to the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand. This is likely due to a range of reasons, including changes to our urban form over the last decade resulting in greater reliance on private vehicles, which have a higher total cost (including external societal costs) per kilometre than public and active transport.

While congestion is not currently as significant problem in Greater Christchurch as in other main urban areas, population growth with our existing urban form, patterns of growth and travel choices will result in a significant increase in congestion.

Shifting our dominant mode of transport away from private vehicles towards public and active transport will require improvements in public transport frequency and coverage and improved cycle infrastructure, as well as measures that encourage people to change their behaviour and transport choices. An urban form which enables people to live close to their employment, education and the services which provide for their daily needs is critical to support a shift in transport modes away from the private vehicle.

Public transport bus boardings (millions), 2006-2021

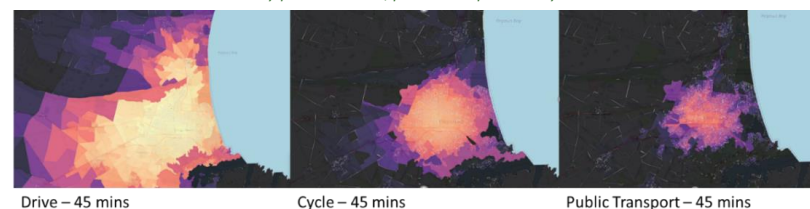


Accessibility

The number of jobs that are accessible within 45 minutes by different transport modes highlights that if you have access to a private vehicle – and choose to use it – then you can access nearly all of the jobs in Greater Christchurch within a 45 minute drive wherever you live in the sub-region.

This is in contrast to the accessibility by public transport in Greater Christchurch, which provides good access to jobs in the Central City, but provides less accessibility, particularly for outlying suburbs and employment centres, smaller townships and more rural areas. Cycling provides slightly better accessibility than public transport, although again significantly less than the accessibility by private vehicle. The greater level of access afforded by private vehicles by the transport system in Greater Christchurch significantly impacts our travel choices.

Jobs accessible within 45 minutes by private vehicle, public transport and cycle in Greater Christchurch



Private vehicles

Based on forecast travel patterns, vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) in Greater Christchurch is expected to increase over 2018 levels by more than 30% by 2038. This is in the context of the target in the emerging Aotearoa New Zealand Emissions Reduction Plan for VKT by cars and light vehicles to reduce by 20% by 2035, with likely greater reductions required in major urban areas. Travelling by private vehicles has major implications for our safety, amenity, economic productivity and natural environment.

Public transport

Public transport has relatively low use in Greater Christchurch compared to other modes. Our public transport system services about 2.5% of peak hour travel demand, which equated to 13.5 million passenger trips per year in 2019. Patronage peaked at 17.2 million trips per year in 2010 before dropping sharply after the earthquakes. Patronage in Greater Christchurch has stabilised in recent years, but still well below the levels experienced prior to the earthquakes. Consistent with other urban areas, COVID has reduced demand to public transport in the last few years, with only 11 million passenger trips in 2021.

Cycling

Christchurch is known as Aotearoa New Zealand's cycling city. About 6% of people in Christchurch City used a bicycle as their main means to travel to work in 2018, while 9% used a bicycle as their main means to travel to education. Significant investment has taken place in Greater Christchurch to build major cycle routes connecting the city and districts, as well as urban cycleways, to help ensure people can cycle more safely. This has contributed to a significant increase in cycling in Greater Christchurch in recent years.

Freight

Greater Christchurch is an important freight hub for Waitaha / Canterbury and Te Waipounamu / South Island, with Christchurch International Airport, the Port of Lyttelton and inland ports acting as gateways for the movement of produce and people. Greater Christchurch is also a strategic transport hub for Aotearoa New Zealand, with the country's second largest airport and three largest seaport.

Our strategic road and rail networks also play a key role in the distribution of freight.

Trucks are a big contributor to road transport emissions. The volume of freight is forecast to increase while our freight network remains highly road dependent.



In summary

With a population of over 500,000, Greater Christchurch is Aotearoa New Zealand's second largest urban area by population. Our urban area experienced strong population and business growth in the period post the 2010/11 earthquakes and has benefited from significant private and public sector investment over the last decade, particularly through the rebuild of the central city.

Greater Christchurch has a strong foundation to develop a sustainable and modern city which provides high levels of wellbeing for our people and makes a greater contribution to national wellbeing and prosperity:

- We are the primary economic, service and logistics hub for the Te Waipounamu / South Island – home to Aotearoa New Zealand's second largest airport and third largest seaport, four tertiary, six Crown Research Institutes, and a strong and diverse economic base that is strongly inter-connected with the wider regional economy.
- We currently have the most affordable housing of Aotearoa New Zealand's major urban centres, with a lifestyle that is highly valued by our residents.
- The significant investment in modern and resilient infrastructure, civic assets and urban redevelopment post-earthquakes means that Greater Christchurch has capacity to cater for greater economic and population growth.

This foundation gives us a strong base to address the following challenges through partnership of local government, mana whenua and central government:

- Greater Christchurch continues to experience strong population growth. Statistics New Zealand projections suggest Greater Christchurch will need to accommodate 30% more people, 77,000 more households, over the next 30 years. If Greater Christchurch continues to grow at the rate of the previous 15 years, then the urban area could have a population of 700,000 within the next 25 years and achieve a population of one million people within the next 60 years.
- Greater Christchurch's employment and housing is relatively dispersed, with this becoming more acute following the 2010/11 earthquakes.
- Our urban form has amongst the highest dependency on private motor vehicles for transport of the main urban areas in Aotearoa New Zealand.
- Housing affordability, while still relatively good in comparison to other major urban areas in Aotearoa New Zealand, has declined significantly over the past two years with low income households particularly impacted.
- The performance of Greater Christchurch's economy in terms of productivity is relatively poor given its economic strengths and assets, and economic role in the Te Waipounamu / South Island.
- Greater Christchurch is the most exposed urban area in Aotearoa New Zealand to coastal inundation and flooding due to climate change, and this will affect some of the most vulnerable communities more significantly. Many of our natural habitats have been lost and are vulnerable, with urban rivers impacted by pollution and low levels of indigenous biodiversity.



Strategic context

Strategic framework for the spatial plan

The development of the spatial plan will be guided by a strategic framework describing the priority issues we need to start to address now in Greater Christchurch, and the collective aspirations we have for the future of our people and place. These priorities and outcomes have been previously agreed through the establishment of the Greater Christchurch Urban Growth Partnership and emerging direction of Greater Christchurch 2050. The decisions we make about how Greater Christchurch will grow and change over the next 30 plus years will be made in the context of giving effect to this strategic framework.

Outcomes

Greater Christchurch 2050 is being produced by the Greater Christchurch Partnership to provide a new strategic framework and plan to improve intergenerational wellbeing in Greater Christchurch.

The emerging strategic framework for Greater Christchurch 2050 provides a Kaupapa for Greater Christchurch of Tiaki Tāngata, Tiaki Whenua – care for the people, care for the land which recognises the inter-relationship between people and nature that underpins a focus on intergenerational wellbeing and positions Greater Christchurch to be a place that supports the wellbeing of future generations. The set of outcomes define where we want Greater Christchurch to be in 2050 in the context of this Kaupapa.

This set of outcomes are included in the strategic framework for the spatial plan to define our aspirations for the future of Greater Christchurch.

The strategic framework also identifies the key opportunities we have through the spatial plan to address our priorities and contribute to our desired outcomes for Greater Christchurch. These opportunities essentially represent the key ways we can close the gap between our current state and our desired future state through the spatial plan. They are discussed in further detail in the following section. The strategic framework for the spatial plan is shown overleaf.

Priorities

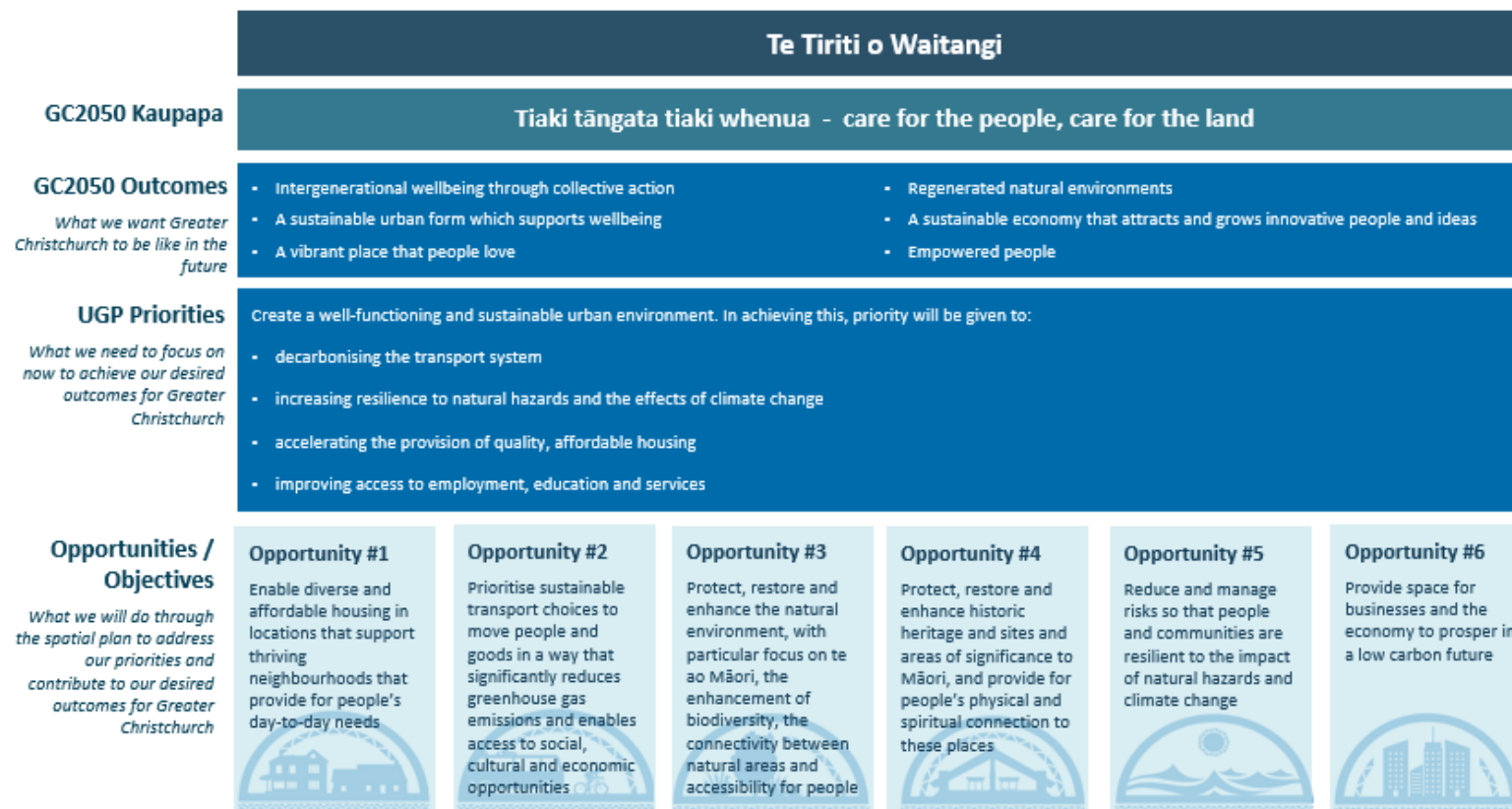
Urban Growth Partnerships have been set up between central government, local government and iwi across Aotearoa New Zealand to deliver the objectives of the Urban Growth Agenda.

The priorities for the Greater Christchurch Urban Growth Partnership strongly align with the objectives of the Urban Growth Agenda, but have been tailored to the particular issues we are facing in Greater Christchurch.

These priorities are included in the strategic framework for the spatial plan to define those key issues we need to start to address now to ensure we can realise our desired future for Greater Christchurch.



Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan Strategic Framework



Our opportunities

#1: Support thriving communities with diverse and affordable housing



Opportunity statement

Enable diverse and affordable housing in locations that support thriving neighbourhoods that provide for people's day-to-day needs.

Why do we need to change?

Christchurch's housing market has started to move towards more compact forms of urban living, primarily in the inner city and in some of the city's new growth areas. However, the market is not yet fully matured in terms of higher density housing.

Meanwhile, Selwyn and Waimakariri have experienced rapid population growth over the last decade, fuelled by internal migration. Detached dwellings continue to be the preferred housing typology in suburban areas in the districts and city.

The availability of shovel ready greenfield land has enabled the market to deliver new housing that is relatively affordable for middle to high income households, especially when compared with other parts of the country. However, the market is not currently delivering enough affordable housing options for lower income households in Greater Christchurch.

As a result, the number of households with acute housing need is increasing with a lack of affordable and public housing projected over the next 30 years. Māori also observe limited or no housing options that have been designed and developed to meet the needs of whānau.

The projected changes to our demographics and household composition over the next 30 years will also create a shift in demand for housing, health care, social and community facilities. The accessibility of these services and amenities will have an influence on lifestyle choices in Greater Christchurch.

Currently, around 43% of our households occupy a dwelling with two or more spare bedrooms. This may suggest that older generations currently have little incentive to downsize their larger properties. Subsequently, new families seeking larger properties struggle due to limited supply and rising costs. Younger generations are also priced out of being first time buyers due to limited "property ladder" pathways to ownership.

The provision of a more diverse housing stock at a wider price range and in suitable locations will provide more options for low income households and encourage occupiers to consider adjusting their dwelling to better accommodate their needs as their situation changes.

It would also enable more people to live closer to where they work, be able to walk and cycle to the services they frequently need, and be able to utilise public transport to satisfy most of their travel needs. Such changes would help reduce our overall travel costs and transport emissions.

What do we need to do?

- Incentivise and accelerate housing developments in locations that are able to deliver a range of housing types and contribute to good quality living in well-functioning urban environments.
- Actively seek opportunities to provide or advocate for amenities, including key community facilities, supermarkets, health care, education and green spaces, close to new communities and in neighbourhoods where there are gaps.
- Provide for kāinga nohoanga with the required infrastructure and where this includes amenities by Māori for Māori.
- Identify land to create new and attractive development opportunities through investments in infrastructure, flood management, ground conditions or equivalent.



#2: Prioritise more sustainable modes of travel

Opportunity statement

Prioritise sustainable transport choices to move people and goods in a way that significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions and enables access to social, cultural and economic opportunities.

Why do we need to change?

There is an opportunity to evaluate and change our current travel behaviours to be more sustainable.

Greater Christchurch's current settlement pattern of dispersed housing and employment has encouraged high levels of private vehicle use, as demonstrated by our commuting patterns. This situation has been exacerbated by a large proportion of our recent new housing supply being detached dwellings in greenfield suburban areas located on our urban periphery.

These trends have contributed to our low uptake of public transport. Our public transport system is currently not competitive against journeys made using private vehicles. Public transport patronage remains lower than our pre-earthquake levels.

This all signals a misalignment between our goals in Greater Christchurch for housing supply and affordability, and those we have for a sustainable urban form and emissions reduction.

Greater Christchurch is also a key freight hub for Waitaha / Canterbury and Te Waipounamu / South Island, with the Port of Lyttleton, Christchurch International Airport, and a number of inland ports acting as major transport gateways.

The strategic road and rail networks play a key role in the distribution of freight within Greater Christchurch, as well as to neighbouring regions and the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand. Effective accommodation of growing and changing demands for freight transport will be important for economic sustainability and prosperity over the coming decades.



Our current forecast of travel demands in Greater Christchurch shows an increasing trend that does not align with the emerging national emissions reduction targets.

A realistic and feasible pathway that contributes to the emerging national targets for reducing vehicle kilometres travelled by cars and light vehicles by 20% by 2035, and reducing emissions from freight transport by 25% by 2035, is considered highly important for Greater Christchurch.

What do we need to do?

- Accelerate higher density housing options at locations close to key urban destinations and public transport hubs.
- Identify opportunities to provide better transport connections to Māori Reserve land.
- Make best use of the existing transport network by prioritising active and public transport movements, and provide access to public transport that connects people to key urban destinations.
- Enable consolidated ways for people and goods to travel, such as mass rapid transit, distribution centres, rail freight or coastal shipping, which have the potential to be decarbonised at scale.



#3: Restore and enhance the natural environment

Opportunity statement

Protect, restore and enhance the natural environment, with particular focus on te ao Māori, the enhancement of biodiversity, the connectivity between natural areas and accessibility for people.

Why do we need to change?

The natural environment of Greater Christchurch has been modified and degraded through land use development for food production, farming and urban development. There has been a significant loss of habitat and decline in indigenous biodiversity. Waterbodies have been physically altered and water is polluted.

This reduction in the extent and quality of the natural environment has had a significant detrimental effect on manawhenua and their relationship to water and natural resources, particularly with regard to mauri, mahinga kai and cultural wellbeing.

Christchurch has seen a decline in its urban tree canopy cover, due in part to increased residential intensification. There is a risk that more infill development will reduce private green space and further reduce tree coverage. The public realm plays an important role in providing tree canopy and natural habitats.

The communities within Greater Christchurch have expressed a desire for the natural environment to be restored and enhanced to enable people living within urban areas to be more connected to nature and to support human health. We do not wish to see any further decline in the quality of our natural environment due to human activities or any reduction in the level of accessibility to the outdoors.

Green spaces provide important benefits for wellbeing and enhance resilience to the effects of climate change. This includes through improved air quality, regulation of local temperatures and improved water quality. Greater extents of planting assist with management of erosion and enhance soil formation, function and nutrient cycling.



An increase in biodiversity will also positively contribute to the restoration of mahinga kai within Greater Christchurch. Mahinga kai is of great significance to Ngāi Tahu whānui, being intrinsically linked to the continuation, understanding, and passing down of whānau traditions and way of life.

When planning for future urban development and land use change, te ao Māori offers a holistic and integrated approach to using, managing and protecting natural resources, compared with the western approach of prioritising economic use and mitigation or minimisation of effects over the fundamental protection of the environment.

What do we need

- Actively maintain and introduce new green spaces and natural features in urban environments and enhance indigenous biodiversity within these spaces.
- Enhance and connect blue and green spaces into a network, and link up with the wider region to improve both habitat connectivity and accessibility for people by integrating active travel routes.
- Actively seek suitable ways to protect and enhance assets of ecological significance.
- Actively seek opportunities to maximise the functional elements of green spaces to provide a range of benefits for people, wildlife and the environment, including reducing the impacts of the changing climate.
- Apply te ao Māori principles to urban development to achieve integration with, and provide for the enhancement of the natural environment as part of growth.



#4: Protect historic heritage and sites and areas of significance to Māori



Opportunity statement

Protect, restore and enhance historic heritage and sites and areas of significance to Māori, and provide for people's physical and spiritual connection to these places.

Why do we need to change?

Greater Christchurch has many sites and areas of significance to Māori, reflecting the occupation and movement across this landscape by Māori for a thousand years. The recognition of a cultural landscape is important to Ngāi Tahu identity, affirming connections to place and in some instances the opportunity for continuation of cultural practices. Historically, planning has focused on protecting specific sites at the expense of understanding and valuing the relationship of manawhenua to the broader environment.

Similarly, people arriving in Aotearoa New Zealand following colonisation have developed connections with landscapes and sites within Greater Christchurch. These provide the context for understanding our colonial/post-colonial history and are typically recognised through legislative mechanisms relating to particular buildings or individual sites.

Protecting both Māori and European historic heritage contributes to our national identity and provides context to our society and economy. It is important that these values are recognised and provided for as part of Greater Christchurch's development for the benefit of future generations.

The Spatial Plan Partners acknowledge that Papatipu Rūnanga hold rangatiratanga within their respective takiwā and that these takiwā traverse Greater Christchurch. Papatipu Rūnanga have responsibility for resources and protection of tribal interests within their respective takiwā; which includes rangatiratanga of their taonga as well as lands, waters, habitats and species.

Papatipu Rūnanga have assisted the respective Councils in fulfilling their duties to recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga by identifying cultural landscape overlays in the respective district plans.

Wāhi tapu are culturally and spiritually significant to manawhenua history and identity, often being places of particular sacredness or restriction. Wāhi taonga are 'treasured places' with high intrinsic values and are valued for their capacity to shape and sustain the quality of life and provide for the needs of present and future generations.

Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna are broader landscapes within which there are concentrations of a range of culturally significant sites. Ngā Wai encompasses water bodies and their margins and include ngā awa/rivers, ngā roto/lakes, ngā hāpua/coastal lagoons, ngā repo/wetlands and ngā puna/springs.

Identifying landscapes not only provides for the protection of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, but also the opportunity to integrate te ao Māori as part of the design of future urban development and re-establishing a cultural presence in Greater Christchurch.

What do we need to do?

- Meet the statutory obligations to Māori as set out in Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997, the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Ensure that future development recognises and provides for buildings, sites and areas important to recognising and appreciating the history and development of Greater Christchurch through and post-colonisation.
- Actively seek suitable ways to protect, enhance and appropriately manage landscapes and sites of cultural significance.
- Improve opportunities for people to physically and spiritually connect with places of significance without regulatory barriers.



#5: Reduce risks from hazards and climate change

Opportunity statement

Reduce and manage risks so that people and communities are resilient to the impact of natural hazards and climate change.

Why do we need to change?

Greater Christchurch faces significant impacts from natural hazards, both now and in the future. Our communities live with risks from earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, landslides, storms, heat waves and snowfall, and a number of these hazards will be exacerbated by our changing climate.

We have some of the most vulnerable urban areas in the country to flooding and sea level rise, with communities in the low-lying eastern areas of Christchurch and along the coast being particularly exposed. Essential infrastructure is also at risk with possible disruptions to power, transport and water supply during extreme events. These impacts could impose serious consequences on human health, livelihoods, assets and the liveability of places.

There are significant economic advantages of us taking an early and planned approach to managing known risks. Our recent history with the devastating series of earthquakes has increased our awareness of the need to be proactive in understanding and planning for natural hazards and the associated risks to people and property.

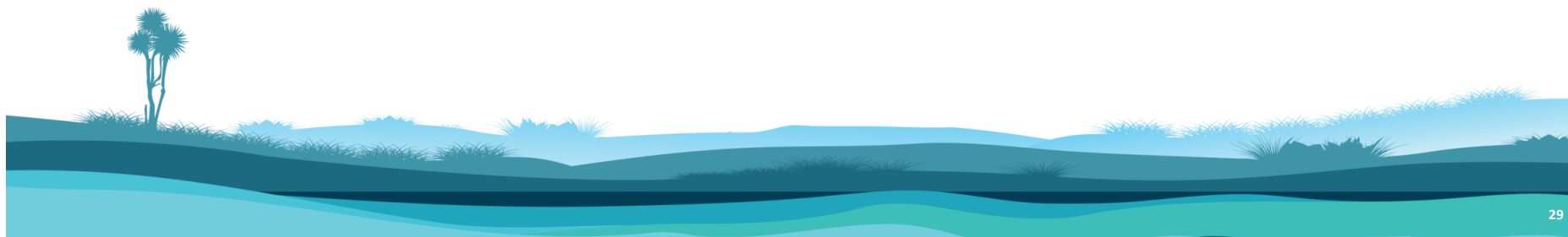
The decisions made now on the location and form of our urban areas will influence patterns of exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards over the coming decades.



We can reduce some of our risks to natural hazards in Greater Christchurch by directing growth away from our most hazardous locations, investing in infrastructure that reduces exposure, and adapting our urban areas by incorporating functional elements into our blue and green networks that help control the flow of water, reduce flooding and reduce temperatures on hot days.

What do we need to do?

- Identify suitable land using risk sensitive land use planning to create new and attractive housing and business development opportunities, with investments in infrastructure, flood management, ground conditions or equivalent.
- Actively restrict inappropriate development in areas prone to hazards to reduce the chances of people being unnecessarily exposed to severe events.
- Identify sustainable interventions to protect people and assets from future harms related to climate change, such as opportunities for strategic flood risk management solutions, connectivity to the blue and green networks, land use management planning, and three waters provision.
- Continue to support local climate change adaptation efforts.



#6: Provide space for businesses and the economy to prosper



Opportunity statement

Provide space for businesses and the economy to prosper in a low carbon future.

Why do we need to change?

Our changing climate, technological advancements and demographic changes will affect our economy and employment over the next 30 years. Being knowledgeable of the trends, incentivising an acceleration of our pathway to a more sustainable future, and identifying where and what facilities we may require will empower our businesses to better adapt and change.

Greater Christchurch is the gateway to Waitaha / Canterbury and Te Waipounamu / South Island. We are a logistics and services hub, have the second largest manufacturing and tech sectors in Aotearoa New Zealand, and are a hub of quality health and education facilities that support the wellbeing of a large population.

The agricultural hinterland of Greater Christchurch is a foundation of the region's economy and dominant export base. The region's top exports include dairy, meat and forestry products, and tourism (prior to COVID-19). It is considered important to safeguard our ability to use our highly productive soils for food production purposes.

Goods produced in Waitaha / Canterbury for export are primarily distributed through the Port of Lyttelton, Christchurch International Airport, and the inland ports at Rolleston and Woolston. An efficient and sustainable logistics network is considered critical to our transition to a low emissions future.

Greater Christchurch has the largest hospital in Te Waipounamu / South Island. It is estimated that our health care industry will require a larger workforce and operation due to our ageing population that will significantly shift our health care needs.

There are four tertiary education facilities and six of Aotearoa New Zealand's seven Crown Research Institutes located in Greater Christchurch. These institutions will be key drivers to us creating and adopting innovations, and more sustainable ways for our communities and businesses to operate.

Greater Christchurch's ageing population means that there will be a heavier burden on our working age population in the future to support society and those generating no income, through taxes and spending on infrastructure and services. This will put pressure on our businesses to better utilise our existing labour resource or to enrich the labour market through migration.

What do we need to do?

- Identify suitable land to create new and attractive business development opportunities, with investments in infrastructure, flood management, ground conditions or equivalent.
- Encourage economic agglomeration and collaboration among business, education and research to improve innovation, productivity and sustainability of our businesses and economy, and adopt more sustainable ways or new operations to accelerate our carbon reduction pathways.
- Enable redevelopment opportunities to repurpose under-utilised land for more efficient and sustainable uses.
- Enable kāinga nohoanga on Māori owned land, recognising the growing scale and importance of the Māori economy.
- Enable logistics operations in accessible locations on or near the strategic transport network, and efficiently integrate with the wider transport network.
- Recognise the value of highly productive soils for food production, and acknowledge the connection between the urban settings and rural activities.



Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd

Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan Ngā Kaupapa

February 2022

Item 4

Attachment B



This report has been prepared by Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd for the Greater Christchurch Partnership Spatial Plan project.

It provides an overview of Ngāi Tahu's historical occupation of the Greater Christchurch area along with a description of cultural values and policies applicable to spatial planning. It been prepared in accordance with a specific brief from the Greater Christchurch Partnership.

No part of this report may be summarised, copied, or used for any other purpose, including by any of the Partner agencies, or other third parties, without the express permission of Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd.



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Section 1 Executive Summary

The Greater Christchurch Partnership (GCP) and central government are working in partnership to develop a new spatial plan for Greater Christchurch.

As part of its work programme the GCP has engaged Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (Mahaanui) to provide a report which identifies and describes:

- the cultural values within the boundary of Greater Christchurch;
- relevant cultural principles; and
- an assessment of relevant Iwi Management Plan policies and other strategy documents to inform and guide the development of the spatial plan.

The report also sets out the relevant legislative framework within which territorial authorities and the Crown must work with mana whenua. The Supreme Court has determined that tikanga is an integral strand of New Zealand's common law, and Councils must take tikanga into account when making decisions.

The area that comprises Greater Christchurch has been inhabited and utilised by Ngāi Tahu whānui and their predecessors for settlement, resource gathering and exercising of cultural practices for over 1200 years.

The assessment of Iwi Management Plan policies identifies the matters that are to be reflected in the spatial plan. These are further emphasised in other policy and strategy documents prepared by or in partnership with Ngāi Tahu whānui:

Elevation of the importance of protecting the cultural health of waterways and groundwater in Greater Christchurch is a key outcome. The spatial plan needs to incorporate significantly wider corridors along all water bodies and create opportunity for biodiversity enhancement across the plains, between and within urban areas.

Urban intensification is supported, but not at the expense of achieving density without equal weight being given to the capacity and quality of the environment. Intensification of urban areas and urban expansion needs to be managed holistically having regard to the condition of surface and ground water bodies, biodiversity, retention of trees, retention of springs and



natural landforms all of which contribute to the quality of the environment and the distinctive character and values of specific locations.

Sites and area of cultural significance are to be protected and enhanced. Wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga include rivers, wetlands, lagoons, estuaries and springs, many of which have not historically been afforded protection status in spatial planning.

National policy direction requires spatial planning to anticipate and provide for kāinga nohoanga and papakāinga within urban areas.

This report **does not** identify any priorities or specific outcomes sought by Papatipu Rūnanga. These will be the subject of further reports and engagement.



Section 2 Scope and Structure

The Greater Christchurch Partnership (GCP) and central government are working in partnership to develop a new spatial plan for Greater Christchurch. This spatial plan will set the long-term direction for how Greater Christchurch will grow and change over the next 30 plus years.

As part of its work programme the GCP has engaged Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (Mahaanui) to provide a report which identifies and describes the cultural values within the boundary of Greater Christchurch along with an assessment of relevant Iwi Management Plan policies and other policy and strategy documents prepared by Ngāi Tahu whānui of relevance to the Greater Christchurch spatial plan project.

For the purposes of this report:

- the boundaries of Greater Christchurch are those defined in the map attached as Appendix A; and
- references to Partners, means any of the Partner agencies in the GCP who has a statutory responsibility for delivery and operation of infrastructure and/or the statutory management of land and water resources.

The report is to be at a high level, providing guidance on the nature and significance of cultural values. The report **does not** identify any priorities or specific outcomes sought by Papatipu Rūnanga. These will be the subject of further reports and engagement.

The report has been prepared as a desk-top study and is informed by existing publicly available sources of information such as the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan, published histories, statutory planning documents and reports. It provides an overview of the cultural values and interests across Greater Christchurch and in particular, those to which a spatial plan process should integrate into its development.

This report has been structured as follows:

- a. An overview of the legal framework that provides the foundation for the relationship between the Greater Christchurch Partnership and Papatipu Rūnanga



- b. A cultural narrative of the traditional history and occupation of Greater Christchurch by manawhenua and the association held with the landscape, land, water and ecology of this locality;
- c. Identification of the respective takiwā which overlay the spatial extent of Greater Christchurch
- d. Identification of specific kāinga nohoanga and papakāinga located within the spatial extent of Greater Christchurch
- e. Description of those values and interests that extend across the full extent of Greater Christchurch, including:
 - i. The Māori world view of environmental management;
 - ii. A summary of relevant policy considerations from the Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan in relation to land use, water and urban development and their application to spatial planning;
 - iii. The presence of taonga species and location across the extent of Greater Christchurch;
- f. Identification of sites or areas identified as Statutory Acknowledgements in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1996
- g. Identification of wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, ngā wai and ngā turanga tupuna as identified in the Christchurch District Plan, the Proposed Selwyn District Plan, the Proposed Waimakariri District Plan and the Canterbury Regional Land and Water Plan.
- h. A summary of any relevant strategies or policies that have been developed by, or in partnership with Papatipu Rūnanga;
- i. A summary of any relevant policies developed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu;
- j. An overview of the policy direction in relation to kāinga nohoanga/papakāinga.



Section 3 Legal Framework

The following legal framework informs the basis of the relationship between Ngāi Tahu whānui and the Greater Christchurch Partnership, and the way in which the Partners are expected to engage and work with Papatipu Rūnanga on the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan.

3.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi & the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1996

The contemporary relationship between the Crown and Ngāi Tahu whānui is defined by three core documents; Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Ngāi Tahu Deed of Settlement 1997 and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (“NTCSA”). These documents form an important legal basis for the relationship between the Crown, its agencies and Papatipu Rūnanga, entrenching the principles of Treaty partnership and imposing obligations on local authorities.

Papatipu Rūnanga expect the Crown and its agencies will honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the principles upon which it is founded, including principles of Partnership and recognition of the rangatiratanga status of Ngāi Tahu whānui

The Ngāi Tahu Settlement marked a turning point, and the beginning for a “new age of co-operation” between the Crown and Ngāi Tahu. In making its apology (attached as Appendix B), the Crown acknowledged that Ngāi Tahu holds rangatiratanga within the Ngāi Tahu takiwā. This apology acts as a guide for the post-Settlement relationship with the Crown and all of its agencies, and should therefore inform the nature and manner of engagement and collaboration.

Tau (2017) states that “..Tino rangatiratanga means that the chief and the hapū have full authority over the resource...”, therefore rangatiratanga can be equated with authority and control.

Further, the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Declaration of Membership Order 2001 establishes individual Papatipu Rūnanga as the entities with responsibility for resources and protection of tribal interests within their respective takiwā. This includes rangatiratanga of their taonga as well as lands, waters, habitats and species.



3.2 The Local Government Act 2002

Section 4 of the Local Government Act 2002 states:

“In order to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes.”

These principles and requirements are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes in order to give effect to the Crown's obligations under Te Tiriti.

The Local Government and Environment Select Committee in its report to Parliament on the Act clarified that:

“The ... clause makes clear that Treaty responsibilities lie with the Crown, which is the Treaty partner. When powers are delegated to local authorities, requirements need to be put in place to ensure that the Treaty is observed. The clause 12 principles and a set of mechanisms in Part 2 and Part 5 have been included in the bill in order to give effect to the Crown's obligations.”¹

This approach accords with the principle that the Crown cannot evade its obligations under the Treaty by conferring authority on some other body that is inconsistent with the Crown's Treaty obligations.²

¹ Local Government Bill (191-2) (Select Committee report) at 18.

² Waitangi Tribunal, “Rangahau Whanui Overview Report”, Vol. II, p 485 BS “Ngawha Geothermal Resource Report”, Wai 304, Waitangi Tribunal.



3.3 Partnership with local authorities

Parts 2 and 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 are intended to facilitate participation of Māori in local government. Local government has therefore been charged with the responsibility to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute as partners to decision-making processes.

While there are general requirements for consultation contained in the Local Government Act 2002, the requirement to consult with iwi in accordance with the principles of Te Tiriti is relevant to the duty to be informed and the principle of good faith, but is not an end to itself.³

Partnership requires an equitable relationship, where the partners act reasonably, honourably, and in good faith.

3.4 The Resource Management Act 1987

The duties in the Resource Management Act (RMA) in respect of the relationship of Māori, kaitiakitanga, and the principles of the Treaty, are strong directions to be borne in mind at every stage of the planning process.⁴

Section 6 Matters of national importance, requires Partners who are exercising functions and powers under the Resource Management Act (RMA) to recognise and provide for, as a matter of national importance, “the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga”. Customary rights are to be protected.

Section 7, Other matters, similarly requires Partners have “regard to” kaitiakitanga. It is noted however that values such as kaitiakitanga are now the subject of caselaw arising from the Supreme Court of New Zealand which directs the Partners to adjust their approach to consideration of matters such as kaitiakitanga. See section 3.4.1 below.

Section 8 Te Tiriti has both procedural and substantive implications for decision-making under this Act⁵.

³ New Zealand Māori Council v Attorney-General [1987] 1 NZLR 641

⁴ *Living Earth Ltd v Auckland Regional Council* NZEnvC Auckland A 126/06, 4 October 2006 at [273].

⁵ *Environmental Defence Society Inc v New Zealand King Salmon Co Ltd* [2014] NZSC 38 at [88].



3.4.1 Caselaw

The Supreme Court has determined that tikanga is an integral strand of New Zealand's common law.⁶, and Councils must take tikanga into account when making decisions. The Court of Appeal has provided some direction on how decision-makers should apply tikanga.

A decision-maker should engage with elements of tikanga (such as kaitiakitanga) as understood and applied by the iwi with manawhenua status. This requires the decision-maker to identify and address the relevant aspects of tikanga, analyse how those concepts are understood and applied by Māori (as that is the only perspective from which a tikanga concept can be described and understood), identify the extent to which the activity will be consistent or otherwise with tikanga and give reasons for a decision that adversely affects tikanga.

3.5 Resource Management Reform

It is acknowledged that the RMA is subject to reform within the coming two years of preparation of this report. Whilst the content of the proposed new legislation is not known, the Exposure bill signals that the statutory requirements to recognise and give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and joint decision-making with Māori will not be diminished to a level less than what already exists, and is more likely to be strengthened.

With this strengthened statutory direction combined with caselaw emerging from the Supreme Court, it is recommended that the Spatial Plan project is highly cognisant of, and responsive to, the cultural values and interests expressed in this report.

⁶ *Trans-Tasman Resources Limited (TTR) v Taranaki Whanganui Conservation Board* [2021] NZSC 127



Section 4 Traditional History

The area that comprises Greater Christchurch has been inhabited and utilised by Ngāi Tahu and their predecessors for settlement, resource gathering and exercising of cultural practices for over 1200 years.

Greater Christchurch is part of a wider cultural landscape that holds considerable cultural and spiritual significance to Ngāi Tahu whānui. This is reflected in the pūrākau (legend) that describes the creation of Te Wai Pounamu through the fall of Aoraki's waka from the heavens. The landscape was subsequently shaped by Atua headed by Tūterakiwhanoa for occupation by humans, animals and vegetation.

Māori of three main tribal phases occupied Te Wai Pounamu. The Waitaha are recognised as the earliest phase, followed by Ngāti Māmoe and later by those hapū who came to be known collectively as Ngāi Tahu. These tribal entities were assimilated through conflict, marriage and political alliances.

The earliest phase within cultural memory describes the travels and arrival of the Waitaha people led by Rākaihautū on the waka Uruao. Uruao then became one of the stars in the tail of the Scorpio constellation used for navigation. Rākaihautū is attributed with the creation of the lakes of the South Island, digging and shaping the whenua with his enchanted kō, Tūwhakaroria.

Ngāti Māmoe migrated in the early 17th century from the east coast of Te Ika a Maui/the North Island and were followed by Ngāi Tahu. Hapū of various groups moved back and forth between the motu in several stages. One stream of Ngāi Tahu migration was initiated by the hapū of Ngāi Tūhaitara and led by Tūāhuriri's second son, Tūrākautahi.

Tūrākautahi founded Kaiapoi Pā as their principle kāinga and settled the surrounding district. The positioning of the pā near to overland trails made it ideal as a trading post, while the proximity to the Waimakariri ensured ample provision of kai. Kaiapoi also became central to the Ngāi Tahu economy in Canterbury through the working and trade of pounamu.

All hapū and rūnanga from Canterbury descend from the ancestress Tūhaitara through Tūāhuriri and his sons, Tāne Tiki, Tūrākautahi and Moki. The chiefs Moki, Te Ake, Te



Rakitaurewa, Mako, Te Ruahikihiki and others each claimed portions of Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula.

Each hapū had a defined territory, determined by natural boundaries and marked with posts or stones. Within each area, whānau groups had exclusive rights to resources within demarcated areas known as wakawaka. Land was clearly delineated and allocated to specific whānau for their use. Continued occupation was both a condition of and confirmation of resource rights. The trade of these resources between other hapū was known as kai-hau-kai.

Ngā Pākihi Whakatekata o Waitaha/The Canterbury Plains would have provided a wealth of resources of food and fibre from the swamps, grasslands and podocarp forests that were important mahinga kai for manawhenua and their kāinga. The area now covered by central Christchurch was utilised during the warmer months for harvesting of food by Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri before whānau would overwinter at Kaiapoi Pā.

The natural resources available meant that life for southern Māori generally revolved around mahinga kai, trade and kinship. The seasonal gathering, cultivation and exchange of food was a means of reinforcing familial links and traditional values, as well as maintaining connections with the past.

This relationship of the people with the land was expressed through tikanga (customs and traditions), kaitiakitanga (guardianship), whakapapa (genealogy), manawhenua (territorial rights) and wāhi ingoa (naming). The history and identity of the iwi is tied to the landscape through whakapapa. Whakapapa refers to the layering of generations and determines who has rights to land and resources while emphasising the interconnectedness of spirits, humans and nature. Māori trace their connection to the environment through their whakapapa.

The naming of natural features venerating important tupuna further reinforced the relationship of the hapū with that environment and solidified their claim as manawhenua. This connection to land established personal identity and conferred dignity and rank.

The distribution of Pā was generally organised around waterways and bays. Pā were also located within the area now covered by Christchurch Central Business District (CBD). Puāri and Tautahi were two such significant kāinga nohoanga (villages) with Puāri believed to have been established by the Waitaha more than 700 years ago. The name Ōtautahi originally referred to the specific site of Tautahi kāinga. The kāinga was established by Tautahi, son of Huikai of Koukourarata and was used seasonally for kai gathering.



Water, its sources and tributaries are hugely important to Māori and bodies such as Ōtākaro/the Avon River, Ōpāwaho/Heathcote River and Ihutai/the Avon-Heathcote Estuary are still highly valued areas of cultural significance, both for their ancestral associations, as well as their natural and cultural values.

The coastal environment was famous for its abundance of fish and shellfish. Manawhenua have utilised Te Ihutai for the gathering of mahinga kai for over fifty generations. The estuary served as a place for gathering and a trading ground between whānau.

Throughout Māori occupation, the coastline has formed and changed. Te Ihutai would have been an open bay at the time of arrival. A change in position of the Waimakariri between 1250 and 1500 AD shaped Te Karoro Karoro/New Brighton Spit. Although no physical evidence remains today, radiocarbon dating shows evidence of occupation of the spit in the 11th and 12th centuries. Te Karoro also acted as an important travel route between Kaiapoi Pā and the settlements of Whakaraupō and Te Pātaka a Rākaihautū.

The Waimakariri was part of a network of ara tawhito (ancestral trailways) which linked the coasts of Te Waipounamu and allowed for access to pounamu. Travel routes and nohoanga (settlements) were often sited near water due to the abundance and variety of mahinga kai available. Archaeological sites are therefore generally concentrated beside river and stream corridors.

Kōiwi tangata (human remains) and taonga have been found in several places around Christchurch city and the outer reaches. Middens and umu recorded across Greater Christchurch also illustrate the seasonal harvesting of resources even where there may be no apparent physical evidence of settlement remaining.

Identified middens have illustrated the variety of mahinga kai species available to tangata whenua with evidence of cockles, mussels, pāua, kekeno, and fish species such as patiki, kahawai and aua (mullet). Pūtangitangi and parera were taken from the surrounding swamps while the surrounding catchment would have provided moa, aruhe (fern root) and ti kouka.

Te Rakiwhakaputa of Ngāti Kuri defeated the resident Ngāti Mamoe at Whakaraupō and established Pā at Rāpaki and Governors Bay/Te Pā Whakataka to harvest kai such as pioke (sand shark) and tuangi (cockles). Rāpaki became a central mahinga kai due to the variety and abundance of resources within the harbour and availability of taonga species such as mikimiki (coprosma) and tutu (*Coriaria arborea*).



By the time of Ngāi Tahu arrival the landscape of the plains was already largely altered. Lowland podocarp forests were replaced by remnant patches among grasslands. When the first Europeans arrived, they found a district primarily covered with areas of swamp, raupō and flax. The landscape and coastal boundaries have since been heavily modified through urbanisation, farming, drainage of wetlands and clearance of indigenous species.

Ngāi Tahu tribal authority was devastated by the signing of the Canterbury Purchase (Kemp's Deed) in 1848. The rangatira believed that their mahinga kai would be set aside as promised in the Māori text, but the narrow definition of mahinga kai applied in the English translation meant that only cultivations were included. Mahinga kai was not taken to mean the places where resources are obtained, and the philosophies and practices that surround them.

Areas such as Pūtaringamotu (Dean's Bush) were not reserved despite being a highly valued mahinga kai and kāinga nohoanga, while Puāri, Tautahi and their associated mahinga kai were simply ignored. These omissions were also at odds with the guarantees laid out in the purchase agreement as well as the Treaty of Waitangi. The arrival of settlers further alienated Māori from their lands through prevention of participation in run holding. Claims put to the Native Land Court were again dismissed in 1968 on account of the lands having been sold by the Crown. Another unsuccessful claim was part of the wider Ngāi Tahu claim (Wai 27) of 1986.



Section 5 Takiwā

Takiwā denotes an area or locality over which a particular manawhenua grouping of various whānau have rangatiratanga or authority. The takiwā of Ngāi Tahu whānui has been legally recognised in the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 with the takiwā of respective Papatipu Rūnanga described in the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Declaration of Membership) Order 2001.

Local authority boundaries and takiwā are not consistent, and there are multiple takiwā, parts of which traverse Greater Christchurch to varying extent. The following table identifies those takiwā relevant to Greater Christchurch, noting that the majority of Greater Christchurch falls within the takiwā of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga.

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga	The takiwā of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga centres on Tuahiwi and extends from the Hurunui to Hakatere, sharing an interest with Arowhenua Rūnanga northwards to Rakaia and with Taumutu Rūnanga inland to the Main Divide.
Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki) Rūnanga	The takiwā of Rāpaki Rūnanga centres on Rāpaki and includes the catchment of Whakaraupō and Te Kaituna.
Taumutu Rūnanga	The takiwā of Taumutu Rūnanga centres on Taumutu and the waters of Te Waihora and adjoining lands, including Kaitōrete and shares a common interest with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua in the area south to Hakatere and inland to the Southern Alps.



Section 6 Kāinga Nohoanga/Papakāinga

In 1848 the Crown acquired some 20,000,000 acres of land from Ngāi Tahu for £2000. This is known as the 1848 Canterbury Deed of Purchase and is also often referred to as Kemp's Deed. This land purchase encompasses the greater part of what is now known as modern Canterbury and extends towards Otago.

These Deeds specified in detail the terms agreed as part of each land purchase. These terms included:

- the setting aside of kāinga nohoanga (translated as places of residence) as reserves;
- rights to mahinga kai;
- the right to develop land, including subdivision, communal facilities, and other community activities;
- the right to develop a sustainable and growing economic base within the community to sustain future generations; and
- an enduring timeframe i.e., the reserves would belong to the people and their descendants without impediment for all of the future.

The wording of the Canterbury Purchase and its translation is set out as follows:

Ko o matou kainga nohoanga kai, me waiho marie mo matou, mo a matou e tamariki, mo muri iho ia matou; a ma ta Kawana whakrite mai hoki tetahi wahi mo matou a mua ake nei a tew ahi e ata ruruitia ai te whenua ngā Kai Ruri.

Our places of residence and our food gathering places are to be left to us without impediment for our children, and for those after us. We leave to the Government the power and discretion of making us additional Reserves of land.



Evidence presented by TM Tau at the Christchurch Replacement District Plan hearings describes how the concept of kāinga nohoanga was first applied to the Kaiapoi Māori Reserve and how this became the blueprint for other Māori reserves throughout Canterbury⁷.

The Crown had anticipated that the Reserve would be similar to a rural English village and land was required to be set aside for a school, church, cemetery and hospital. This was complemented in the 1860s by the Crown contemplating that the reserves would be self-governing with similar powers to provincial councils. The evidence of TM Tau traverses the history of negotiation between Ngāi Tahu and the Crown, and the formation of Rūnanga as an entity with responsibility for the management, governance and enforcement of order upon their land⁸.

It is noted that the term kāinga nohoanga is used interchangeably with papakāinga by some entities and persons.

The location and status of Māori Reserve land, and its potential for broad land uses is a matter of significance in the Greater Christchurch spatial plan.

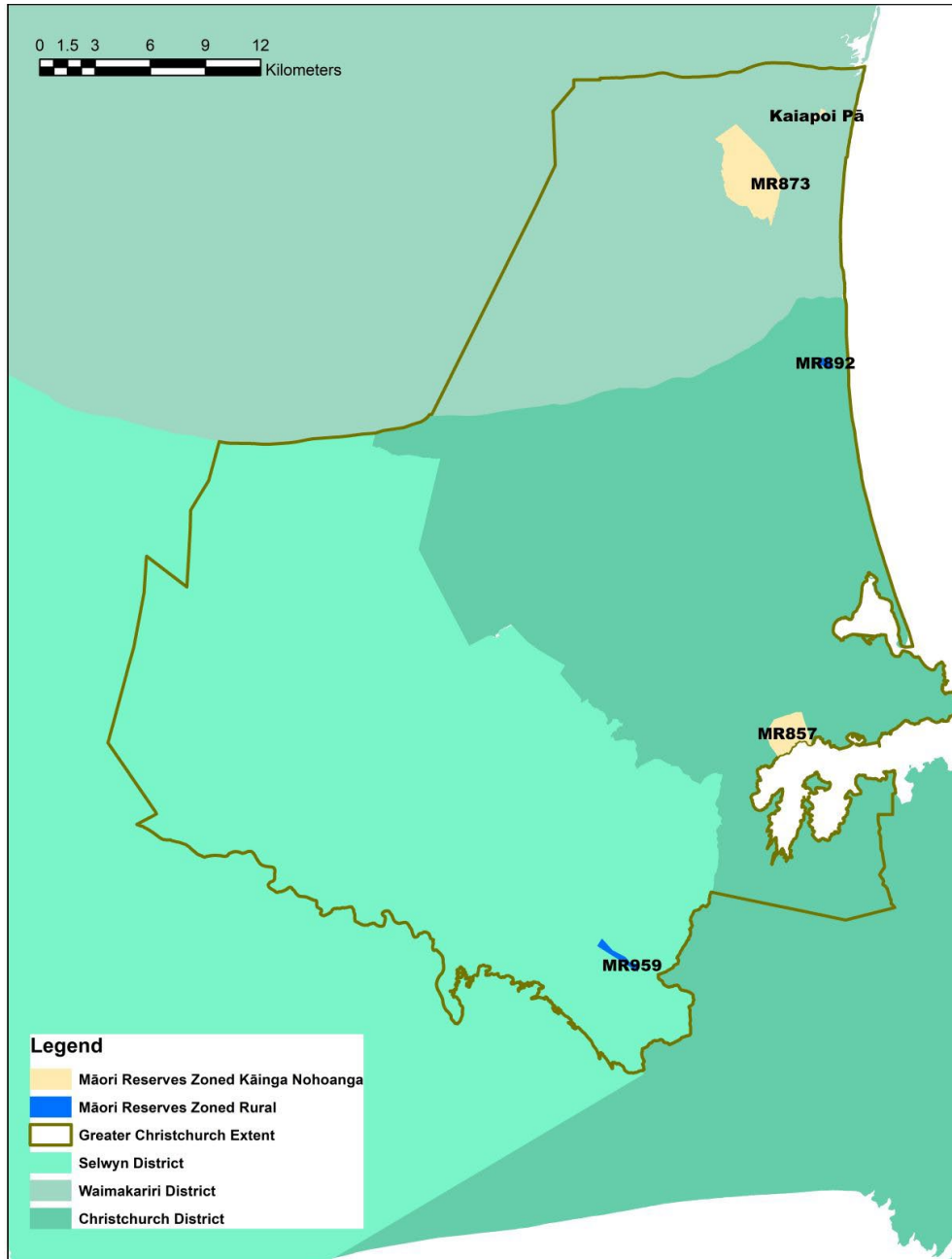
Within Greater Christchurch, Māori Reserve land is located at:

- MR875, Rāpaki (zoned Papakāinga/Kāinga Nohoanga)
- Tuahiwi MR873, (zoned Special Purpose Kāinga Nohoanga)
- Kaiapoi Pā (zoned Special Purpose Kāinga Nohoanga)
- Pūharakekehenui MR892 (zoned Rural)
- MR959 east side of Te Waihora (zoned Rural)

In addition Ihutai MR900 existed within Greater Christchurch and the taking of this land by the Christchurch City Council for public works remains an outstanding grievance to be resolved.

⁷ Paragraph 31, Brief of Evidence of TM Tau before the Independent Hearings Panel

⁸ Paragraphs 45 to 61, Brief of Evidence of TM Tau before the Independent Hearings Panel



Full extent of Māori Reserves - Greater CHCH



There are marae located at both Tuahiwi MR873 and at Rāpaki at MR875.

The marae is at the heart of cultural identity. They are a focus for cultural practices and customs as well as housing and education, the administrative requirements of Papatipu Rūnanga and facilitating services that support hapū wellbeing.

The presence, role and function of marae should be explicitly recognised in the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan and be supported in terms of accessibility to infrastructure and transport. The website of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu states that “The vitality of our marae communities is often reliant on there being sufficient opportunities and infrastructure for whānau to be able to live close to the marae.”

The provision of infrastructure to marae and Māori land is a fundamental issue for the Greater Christchurch spatial plan to respond to and provide for.



Section 7 Te Ao Māori

The key values and principles of Ngāi Tahu whānui relevant to the Greater Christchurch spatial planning project are described in this section.

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga is fundamental to the relationship of Ngāi Tahu and the environment. The responsibility of kaitiakitanga is twofold: first, there is the ultimate aim of protecting mauri and, second, there is the duty to pass the environment to future generations in a state which is as good as, or better than, the current state. Having regard to the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan, mauri can be understood as a measure or an expression of the health and vitality of a place. Priority should therefore be placed on the regeneration of indigenous ecosystems and waterways throughout Greater Christchurch to enhance the wellbeing of the environment and people.

To Ngāi Tahu, kaitiakitanga is not a passive custodianship, nor is it simply the exercise of traditional property rights but entails an active exercise of responsibility in a manner beneficial to the resource.

The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan provides a policy framework for effective recognition of kaitiakitanga that should be reflected in the process of developing the Greater Christchurch spatial plan.

This policy refers to the institutional capability of Partner agencies to recognise and provide for the principle of kaitiakitanga⁹; along with leadership and support for engagement with Papatipu Rūnanga¹⁰. More particularly, Policy K3.3 requires local authorities to engage with Papatipu Rūnanga in the spirit of Te Tiriti at operational and political levels, increase kaitiaki control, partnership or influence over taonga, including through joint or co-management, or through the transfer of powers, duties and/or functions.

⁹ Policy K3.1, Chapter 5.1, page 64, Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan

¹⁰ Policy K3.2, Chapter 5.1, page 64, Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan



Wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga

Wāhi tapu are places of particular significance that have been imbued with an element of sacredness or restriction (tapu) following a certain event or circumstance. Wāhi tapu sites are treated according to tikanga and kawa that seek to ensure that the tapu nature of those sites is respected. Of all wāhi tapu, urupā are considered to be the most significant.

Wāhi taonga are “places treasured” due to their high intrinsic values and critical role they have in maintaining a balanced and robust ecosystem (e.g., spawning grounds for fish, nesting areas for birds and freshwater springs). They are prized because of their capacity to shape and sustain the quality-of-life experience and provide for the needs of present and future generations, and as places that connect and bind current generations to their ancestral land and practices.

See Section 10 in this report for more information on wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga in the context of Greater Christchurch. These are areas and sites that must be recognised and protected under s6 of the Resource Management Act.

Ki Uta Ki Tai

The principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai reflects the holistic nature of traditional resource management, particularly the interdependent nature and function of the various elements of the environment within a catchment.

Ki uta ki tai therefore requires a ‘whole of system’ view of the environment acknowledging the interdependencies between the various elements of the natural world and the function of natural processes.

In a spatial plan context, particular consideration should be given to waterways as the corridors connecting terrestrial and marine environments. Their condition reflects the state of activities on the terrestrial plain and will adversely impact on the ecosystems found in the coastal environment.

Similarly, the achievement of density should not be at the expense of the condition of surface and ground water bodies, biodiversity, retention of trees, retention of springs and the retention of natural landforms, all of which contribute to environmental quality and preserve the physical distinctiveness of specific locations. Recent experience with urban expansion within Greater



Christchurch has demonstrated little priority from territorial authorities to protect springs, frequently viewed as inconvenient wet areas that reduce residential density.

Mahinga Kai

Generally, mahinga kai refers to the rights and interests of Ngāi Tahu whānui in traditional food and other natural resources, and the places where those resources are obtained. Additionally, mahinga kai is defined in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 (NTCSA) as “the customary gathering of food and natural materials, and the places where those resources are gathered”.

Historically, it has not been uncommon for the definition or interpretation of mahinga kai to be limited by agencies and persons to cultivations only. A more appropriate definition, preceding that defined in the NTCSA, was given by Natanahira Waruwarutū in the 1879 Royal Commission:

“Mahinga kai is not confined to land cultivated, but it refers to the places from which we obtain the natural products of the soil without cultivating. You know the plants that grow without being cultivated by man. The whole of this country was covered with Ti or cabbage trees in former times. There was also fernroot which is not usually cultivated; there is no cultivation necessary; it only requires to be dug up. Fernroot grew all the way between Kaiapoi and Purehurehu, and the people used to get fernroot between those two places. There were also woodhens all the way between Kaiapoi and Purehurehu and people used to catch them between these places. There were also all different berries the natives use to get from the forest trees. Those were the “Mahinga kai” the natives meant”.

The continuation of mahinga kai is of great significance to Papatipu Rūnanga, as it is intrinsically linked to the continuation, understanding, and passing down of whānau traditions. Mahinga kai was, and is, central to the manawhenua way of life as an important social and economic activity. Many sites and environs are associated with mahinga kai. Freshwater and coastal waters are of immense significance as they represent some of the last remaining intact habitats and species occurrence where manawhenua can exercise food gathering rights and authority.

Mahinga kai activities occur relative to the health and abundance of the surrounding environs and habitats. The careful and meaningful management of activities in relation to these environs and habitats is needed to satisfy tikanga, and the reciprocity of respect. Furthermore,



the health of these habitats is intrinsically linked to the health of manawhenua, with the harvesting of traditional medicinal plants being an expression of mahinga kai practices.

Summary

These values and principles should be reflected in a spatial plan with the following outcomes:

- Greater protection of waterbodies. This should be achieved with wider corridors/setbacks for all forms of built development from the waterbody concerned with significantly enhanced restoration of indigenous planting within, across and interconnecting all urban areas;
- An emphasis on integrating and enhancing vegetation both across Greater Christchurch and within development sites subject to intensification;
- Intensification should not prioritise density standards as the primary outcome – experience through consenting processes, has demonstrated that achievement of density standards is valued more highly than providing for the features of the natural environment. Intensification of land use needs to be managed holistically in response to the capacity of the natural environment i.e., the achievement of density should not be at the expense of the condition of surface and ground water bodies, biodiversity, retention of trees, retention of springs and natural landforms all of which contribute to the quality of the environment and the distinctive character and values of specific locations.
- Protection of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga.



Section 8 Taonga Species

Taonga species are those treasured by manawhenua, acknowledging their importance as mahinga kai sources or their roles in the wider ecosystem; and prized in a contemporary sense as they provide links to traditions and whakapapa. The interpretation of taonga species will differ between and throughout hapū and whānau.

The geophysical features of Greater Christchurch provide for a multitude of ecosystems and habitats. Significant landscapes that define these ecosystems within the Greater Christchurch area are dominated by freshwater and coastal environs: Braided rivers with alpine origins, spring-fed rivers and streams that meander through the urban environment, estuaries and hāpua, the southern extent of Pegasus Bay and the northernmost part of Te Pā o Rakaihautū/Banks Peninsula, including Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour. The Port Hills backdrop Ihutai with the dry grasslands of the Plains connecting Greater Christchurch to wider Canterbury.

Te Waihora is a vast but shallow, brackish coastal lake which represents one of the most ecologically and culturally significant features in Te Waiponamu, and supports many taonga species. The north-eastern shores of Te Waihora are captured in the spatial extent of Greater Christchurch.

Urbanisation and intensive rural land use have resulted in widespread degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems and an overall reduction in the diversity and abundance of taonga species throughout Greater Christchurch. Despite this widespread habitat modification and biodiversity loss, numerous taonga species are supported throughout the terrestrial, freshwater, and coastal ecosystems of the Greater Christchurch area.

Terrestrial ecosystems are poorly represented, due to the clearance of lowland podocarp forests, drainage of wetlands, and engineering of waterways to accommodate Christchurch City and the rural townships of the Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts. Riccarton Bush/Pūtaringamotu is a rare remnant of the podocarp forest that once dominated the Christchurch flood plain. The forest is 7 hectares and the ancient kahikatea, totara, matai and hinau support taonga species including kereru/wood pigeon, korimako/bellbird, and piwakawaka/fantail.



The Ashley/Rakahuri and Waimakariri Rivers develop their distinct braided form as they descend across the plains of North Canterbury. The braiding of shingle refuges, and active channels support, the seasonal feeding and nesting of taonga bird species, including the Kuaka (bar-tailed godwit) and Karoro (black backed gull).

The two rivers form a complex network of wetlands, streams, and hāpua which are populated with diverse vegetation, shellfish, finfish, and birds. The Rakahuri and associated waterways were historically regarded as the food basket for nearby Kaiapoi Pā. Pāteke/flounder and tuna/eels remain in the estuary, though significantly reduced in abundance as evidenced in the accounts of manawhenua.

The Pūharakekenui (Styx River) catchment is a spring fed river network in northern Christchurch of great importance to manawhenua. It was utilised as a travel route, and for a range of cultural practices. The lowland rivers and streams of the Pūharakekenui flow into Te Riu o Te Aika Kawa (Brooklands Lagoon), and the Waimakariri River before joining the coastal waters of Te Tai o Mahaanui (Pegasus Bay). Taonga plant species including harakeke (flax), Whauwhaupaku (Five Finger), and ti kouka (cabbage tree) are found throughout the catchment. Pūtakitaki (Paradise Shellduck), and pūkekō are common taonga bird species associated with the area. Tuna are the most abundant taonga fish species in the catchment, which also houses a small population of waikoura/freshwater crayfish.

The coastal confluence of the Ōtakaro (Avon) and Ōpāwaho (Heathcote) Rivers forms Te Ihutai, a large estuary that is heavily impacted by land use across Christchurch City. Urban infrastructure and development, including the large-scale earthworks accelerated by the post-earthquake rebuild, have contributed to the accumulation of heavy contaminant loads in the estuary. Of particular concern is the fine sediment that smothers ecosystems and reduces clarity, and heavy metals which persist in food chains and result in chronic and acute health effects on species.

Te Ihutai is renowned for taonga bird species, including pied stilt/poaka, white heron/kotuku, little black shag/kawau, tūi and white-faced heron/ matuku moana. The estuary also supports flounder, eel/tuna, yellow eyed mullet, whitebait/inaka and numerous invertebrates that would be regarded as taonga. Between 1840 and 2014, Ihutai has had 144 bird species recorded including a large number of migratory species. A 1996 survey recorded 34 fish species (both marine and freshwater), however only 16 were recorded in 2011.



Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) is the area of Pātaka-o-Rākaihautū/Banks Peninsula that is included in Greater Christchurch. The iconic harbour environment is associated with taonga species including marine mammals such as kēkeno/fur seals and tutumairekurai/hector's dolphins. The Lyttelton Port operations have contributed to the degradation of the harbour environment through land reclamation, dredging, and hydrocarbon runoff. On-going residential development has also had a substantial impact. The deforested surrounds make the harbour sensitive to sediment losses from land-use, and the previously abundant shellfish that once contributed to the manaakitanga of Ngāti Wheke are now extremely limited.

Te Waihora is one of the most significant natural features of the South Island for Ngāi Tahu, and is highly regarded for mahinga kai. The lake is subject to both urban and rural pressures through the Selwyn/Waikirikiriri and Halswell/Hurutini catchments that flow into the lake. The area of the lake margin that is within the Greater Christchurch area includes important bird habitat for a variety of endemic taonga species.

Taonga species represent an important component of cultural identity and practice for manawhenua. Greater Christchurch spatial planning should have particular regard to the effects of land use on taonga species and the ecosystems that support them, ki uta ki tai.

The following summary is not intended to be an exhaustive list of the taonga species, but to offer some description of their presence throughout Greater Christchurch.

Table 1: Rākau/plant species of Greater Christchurch

Ingoa Māori	Common name	Scientific name
Ti kouka	Cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
Mākaka	Saltmarsh ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>
Harakeke	Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Wī	Silver tussock, tussock	<i>Poa cita. P. laevis</i>
Toetoe	Toetoe	<i>Austroderia sp.</i>
Ngaio	Ngaio	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Mikimiki	Mikimiki	<i>Coprosma sp.</i>
Kōwhai	Kowhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>
Akeake	Akeake	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Ti kouka	Cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
Kānuka	Kanuka	<i>Kunzea ericoide</i>



Tōtara	Totara	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>
Horoeka	Lancewood	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>
Koromiko/Korokio	Hebe	<i>Hebe</i> sp.
Mānuka	Manuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Kahikatea	Kahikatea	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
Mānatu	Ribbon wood	<i>Plagianthus</i> sp.
Mataī	Black pine	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>
Raupō	Bullrush	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>
Kiokio	Belchum fern	<i>Belchum novae-zealandia</i>
Pūkio	Tussock sedges	<i>Carex secta</i>
Whauwhaupaku/ Puahou	Five finger	<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>
Matipo/māpou	Red matipo	<i>Myrsine australis</i>
Kawakawa	Kawakawa	<i>Macropiper excelsium</i>
Titoki	Titoki	<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>
Tororaro, Pohuehue	Toroaro, Pohuehue	<i>Muehlenbeckia</i> sp.
Tūmatakuru	Matagouri	<i>Discaria toumatou</i>

Table 2: Freshwater species of Greater Christchurch

Ingoa Māori	Common name	Scientific name
Kanakana	Lamprey	<i>Geotria australis</i>
Tuna heke/Tuna kuwharuwharu	Longfin eel	<i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>
Tuna	Shortfin eel	<i>Anguilla australis</i>
Tīpokopoko/Toitōi	Common bully	<i>Gobiomorphus cotidianus</i>
Tīpokopoko/Toitōi	Upland bully	<i>Gobiomorphus breviceps</i>
Koukoupāra/Tīpokopoko/Toitōi	Bluegill	<i>Gobiomorphus hubbsi</i>
Tīpokopoko/Toitōi	Redfin	<i>Gobiomorphus huttoni</i>
Toitōi	Giant bully	<i>Gobiomorphus gobioides</i>
Kōkopu	Banded kōkopu	<i>Galaxias fasciatus</i>
Kōkopu	Shortjaw kōkopu	<i>Galaxias postvectis</i>
Koaro	Koaro	<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>
Īnanga	Īnanga	<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>
Kātaka	Yellow-eyed mullet	<i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i>
Paraki/Kehakeha	Common smelt	<i>Retropinna retropinna</i>
Piripiripōhatu/Panoko	Torrentfish	<i>Cheimarrichthys fosteri</i>



Kākahi	Freshwater mussels	<i>Echyridella menziesi</i>
Kēkēwai	Freshwater crayfish	<i>Parenephrops. sp</i>
Kōura	Freshwater shrimp	<i>Paratya curvirostris</i>

Table 3: Manu/Bird species of Greater Christchurch

Ingoa Māori	Common name	Scientific name
Hiraka/Tauhou	Silver eye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
Kereru	Wood pigeon	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>
Koitereke/kotoreke	Marsh crake	<i>Porzana pusilla affinis</i>
Kōtare	Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
Kōparapara/Korimako	Bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura</i>
Kuruwhengi	Shoveller	<i>Anas rhynchotis variegata</i>
Matuku	Australasian bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>
Pīpīwharau	Shining cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>
Pīwakawaka/Pīwaiwaka	Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
Pūkeko	Swamp hen	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>
Pāraera	Grey ducks/Mallards	<i>Anas superciliosa/ A. platyrhynchos</i>
Pūtangitangi/Pūtakitaki	Paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>
Raipo/Papango	Scaup	<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>
Riroriro	Grey warbler	<i>Gerygone igata</i>
Tōrea tai	Variable oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>
Tōrea	Pied oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
Tūturiwhatu	Banded dotterel	<i>Charadrius obscurus</i>
Ngutu pare	Wrybill	<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>
Rīrīwaka	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Ruru	Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
Pōūwa	Black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
Kōau	Black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Kawau	Little black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Poaka	Pied stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus</i>
Tūī	Tui	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>

Table 4: Marine species of Greater Christchurch

Ingoa Māori	Common name	Scientific name
Tutumaerekurai/Ahoaho	Hectors dolphin	<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i>
Kekeno	Fur seal	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>
Kōura	Crayfish	<i>Jasus edwardsii</i>



Whai repo	Stingray	<i>Dasyatis thetidis</i>
Kororā	White flippered penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
Pioke	Rig	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>
Kūtai	Mussels	<i>Perna canaliculus</i>
Hokarari	Ling	<i>Genypterus Blacodes</i>
Pāpaka	Crab	<i>Ovalipes catharus</i>
Kōiro	Conger eel	<i>Conger verreauxi</i>
Tūaki	Cockles	<i>Austrovenus stutchburgi</i>
Tuatua	Tuatua	<i>Paphies subtriangulata</i>
Aua	Mullet	<i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i>
Pātiki/Mohoao	Black flounder	<i>Rhombosolea retiaria</i>

Table 5: Reptiles/Ngārara species of Greater Christchurch

Ingoa Māori	Common name	Scientific name
Moko	Common skink/Northern grass skinks	<i>Oligosoma aff. polychroma</i>
Moko	McCanns skink	<i>Oligosoma maccanni</i>
Moko-pāpā	Canterbury gecko	<i>Woodworthia brunnea</i>
Moko	Jewelled gecko	<i>Naultinus gemmeus</i>
Moko	Spotted skink	<i>Oligosoma lineaoocellatum</i>



Section 9 Statutory Acknowledgements

The NTCSA provides for Statutory Acknowledgements.

These are acknowledgements made by the Crown in respect of statements made by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu of the particular cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with statutory areas. The statutory areas include rivers, lakes, wetlands and general locations described in schedules to the NTCSA.

The only Statutory Area within Greater Christchurch is Te Tai o Mahaanui. This is the coastline between the Waimakariri River and the Rakaia River, of which the Greater Christchurch coastline is a part.

The presence of a statutory area imposes a duty on Councils to forward resource consents for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on the statutory area.

The full text of Schedule 101 pertaining to Te Tai o Mahaanui in the NCTSA is attached as Appendix C.



Section 10 Sites and Areas of Cultural Significance

The applicable district plans within the Greater Christchurch area contain schedules of sites and areas of significance. These are intended to inform environmental decision-making when considering the nature and significance of effects from land development on cultural values.

It is important note that the sites and areas in the relevant district plans do not represent all sites and areas of significance to Ngāi Tahu, which may be known or unknown. For example, Ngā Wai are specific waterways which are listed in the schedules. However in Te Ao Māori, *all* waterways are culturally significant. Historical sites and areas of significance continue to be discovered, and Ngāi Tahu have enduring relationships with the Greater Christchurch area in a contemporary sense. However these schedules do provide some representation for those sites that are of a high degree of importance and sensitivity.

A Cultural Landscape/Values Management Area additionally applies to Te Waihora, its margins and wetlands and 20m either side of rivers listed as flowing to the lake in the Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan¹¹. For consenting purposes, the Regional Council otherwise relies on a GIS layer called “Rūnanga Sensitive Areas” which incorporates the District Plan sites and areas of significance, and Statutory Acknowledgement areas.

The operative Christchurch District Plan contains three site classifications: Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Taonga, Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna, and Ngā Wai. The proposed Selwyn and Waimakariri District Plans have adopted the same approach. A schedule of the sites and areas of significance to Māori within the boundaries of Greater Christchurch is provided in Appendix D.

Section 6 of the RMA requires that the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga are recognised and provided for as a matter of national importance. The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan also contains policies to recognise cultural landscapes, reflecting the concentration, distribution and nature of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga, significant associations and relationship to the place (Policy CL1.1). These landscapes also provide the basis for management of significant cultural sites and areas (Policy CL1.2).¹²

¹¹ Table 11(n), page 277, Canterbury Land and Water Regional Plan

¹² Section 5.8 Ngā Tūtohu Whenua, page 164, Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan



Accordingly, it is anticipated that the Greater Christchurch spatial plan will ensure these cultural landscapes are recognised and provided having regard to the outcomes of engagement with manawhenua.

Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Taonga

Wāhi tapu are sites and places that are culturally and spiritually significant to manawhenua history and identity. They may include sites such as urupā, pā, maunga tapu, kāinga, Tūranga waka and places where taonga have been found. The term is generally applied to places of particular significance due to an element of sacredness or some type of restriction as a result of a specific event or action. Wāhi tapu sites are to be protected according to tikanga and kawa to ensure that the sacred nature of those sites is respected.

Wāhi taonga are 'treasured places' with high intrinsic values and valued for their capacity to shape and sustain the quality of life and provide for the needs of present and future generations. Access to these areas is important to Ngāi Tahu identity.

Wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga are not confined to the physical boundaries of a site, but are to be viewed in the context of their surroundings and community. They include Silent Files, Maunga Tapu (mountains), Ngā Puna (springs), important Pā and Kāinga as well as mahinga kai sites.

As a site classification for district and regional planning purposes, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga are intended to denote a particular sensitivity, and therefore a high level of engagement with manawhenua regarding activities that may impact the values associated with these sites such as development and earthworks.

Within the Greater Christchurch area, identified wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga are grouped as one classification for planning purposes. The sites include a number of urupā (burial grounds) and pā (settlement villages where significant events may have occurred). Wāhi tapu/wāhi taonga include silent file areas, which outline the general are of a site, but lack specificity. This lack of specificity is either deliberate (to protect sites from intentional disturbance), or due to a loss of identification markers (such as tī kouka/cabbage tree stands), and therefore a loss of knowledge of the precise location.

Within Greater Christchurch the areas containing silent files include Kaiapoi, Woodend, Pegasus, Belfast, and Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour. Other wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga sites include Tautahi and Puari Pā adjacent to the Ōtākaro/Avon River in the city centre and,



Mānuka Pā at Tai Tapu. The Selwyn/Waikirikiriri River is identified as wāhi tapu due to the cultural practices it historically provided for.

Sites identified as wāhi tapu/wāhi taonga typically contain high concentrations of identified Māori Archaeological sites. This indicates that there is often an elevated risk of uncovering taonga during earthworks in undisturbed sites.

Wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga sites are highly sensitive to the effects of a wide range of activities. Noting that such sites are subject to statutory protection, it is important that any possible or potential encroachment of urban development on these areas is either avoided or involves early engagement with manawhenua.

Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna

Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna is a cultural landscape approach to classifying sites and areas of significance. This classification intends to recognise the historic and contemporary relationship of Ngāi Tahu with these areas. These are generally broad landscapes within which there are concentrations of a range of culturally significant sites. A primary consideration within Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna is the integrity of the environment, but the classification does not represent a requirement for protection equivalent to that associated with sites and areas which are wāhi tapu.

The Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna identified throughout Greater Christchurch primarily relate to areas of historical occupation, and significant landscapes. In Waimakariri, Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna largely cover coastal settlements with significant clusters of recorded archaeology of Māori origin and silent files. The primary Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna in Christchurch City covers the Port Hills from Mt Pleasant to Godley Head, acknowledging the centuries of Māori settlement here. Te Waihora and its margins are identified as Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna in the Selwyn District Plan.

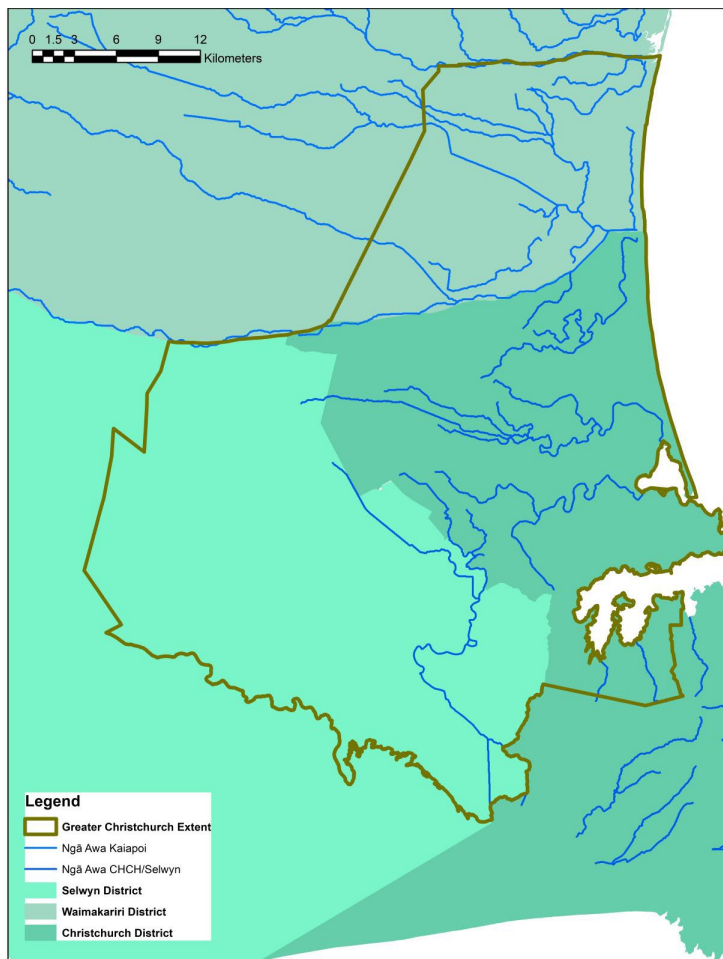
Ngā Wai

Ngā wai represents the essence of all life and is a source of mahinga kai. It has the highest of cultural values and is associated with significant events, access and travel routes and creation traditions. Ngā wai encompasses selected water bodies and their margins which have been significant areas of mahinga kai or other customary activities for manawhenua. These include Ngā awa/rivers, Ngā roto/lakes, Ngā hāpua/coastal lagoons, Ngā repo/wetlands and Ngā puna/springs. These all have ancestral and customary associations, including being former



trails, places of mahinga kai and nohoanga. Some are retained within cultural memory via ancestral place names.

Within Greater Christchurch, both coastal and fresh waterbodies are identified as Ngā Wai. The entire coastline Te Tai o Mahaanui is Ngā Wai, along with Te Ihutai, and Te Waihora. In Christchurch city, the Ōtākaro/Avon Ōpawaho/Heathcote, and Pūharakekenui Rivers and a number of their tributary streams are identified as Ngā Wai. Throughout Selwyn and Waimakariri, a range of rivers are classified as Ngā Wai, including the Waimakariri and some of its tributaries, Selwyn/Waikirikiriri, and Halswell/Hurutini.



Ngā Wai - Greater CHCH



Section 11 Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan

The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan (the Plan) is an expression of kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga from the six Papatipu Rūnanga with manawhenua rights over lands and waters within the takiwā from the Hurunui River to the Hakatere River and inland to Kā Tirititi o Te Moana; of which Greater Christchurch is a part.

The Plan provides a values-based policy framework setting out the policies and priorities for managing the environment and protection of Ngāi Tahu values.

The cultural context that informs the policy framework is derived from:

- A body of knowledge about the land, water and resources that was developed over more than 40 generations of collective experience in Te Waipounamu;
- The relationship between tāngata whenua and the environment, and a worldview that sees people as part of the world around them and not masters-of-it; and
- The desire to protect key cultural values such as mauri and mahinga kai that are critical to identity, sense of place and cultural well-being.

The following is a high level overview of those policies relevant to the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan that should be applied to its development and implementation. Section 5 of the Plan concerns the elements of the environment eg water, land, forest and coast that apply more generally across Greater Christchurch. Section 6 more particularly refers to specific catchments. Reference should be made to the Plan to understand the policy suite more fully.

The following policies can be referred to when evaluating the extent to which options for a spatial plan have fulfilled obligations under Te Tiriti, and the expectations and priorities of manawhenua.

5.2 Ranginui

Air is a taonga derived from Ranginui (the Sky Father), of which the mauri or life supporting capacity must be protected. Policies with particular application to spatial planning include:

- The protection of sites and resources of significance to manawhenua and the protection of cultural amenity values from activities generating adverse air discharges i.e., avoid employment/industrial expansion or other activities with potentially high



levels of air discharges proximate to wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga (Policy R1.1, R1.2, R1.3, R2.2 and R2.3).

- Greater use of indigenous plantings and restoration to offset discharges to air from all activities (Policy R1.4).
- Urban planning that reduces transport emissions (Policy R3.4)

5.3 Wai Māori

The cultural health of waterways and groundwater in Greater Christchurch is described as evidence that water management and governance has failed to protect freshwater resources, with water quality degraded by urban and rural land uses. This significantly affects the relationship of manawhenua to water, particularly in regard to mauri, mahinga kai, cultural wellbeing and indigenous biodiversity.

Relevant policies in this section of the Plan that should be applied to the Greater Christchurch spatial plan include:

- To require and recognise water as essential to all life and is respected for its taonga value ahead of all other values (Policy WM2.2). (This means that greater setbacks from waterways is valued more highly than the achievement of household density standards).
- To require decision-making (on the Greater Christchurch spatial plan) is based on inter-generational interests and outcomes (Policy WM2.3).
- That plans and policies (such as the Greater Christchurch spatial plan) demonstrate an integrated catchment approach to urban growth that fulfils the principles of Ki Uta Ki Tai and Kaitiakitanga (Policy WM4.1).
- Recognition of the mana and intent of Statutory Acknowledgements (Policy WM5.1). Within the context of Greater Christchurch this concerns the coast, Te Tai o Mahaanui. Adopting the principles of Ki Uta Ki Tai and Kaitiakitanga, the interconnectedness of the waterways to the coast needs to be considered.
- Recognition, protection and restoration of wetlands, waipuna (springs) and riparian areas as wāhi taonga (Policy WM13.1).
- To require water quality to be of a standard that protects and provides for the relationship of Ngāi Tahu whānui with freshwater (Policy WM6.2) and to restore wetlands and riparian corridors to improve water quality (Policy WM6.19). These



policies will require spatial planning to incorporate extensive space around waterways for stormwater management.

The Plan specifies setbacks for river margins in the built/urban environment (WM12.5). These setbacks are no longer considered to be sufficient to achieve water quality standards that provide for the relationship between manawhenua and freshwater.

5.4 Papatūānuku

Section 5.4 of the Plan concerns the protection and maintenance of the mauri of the land. Papatūānuku can only sustain people, economically, socially and culturally, is where land use and development is managed within the capability of the land.

The majority of policies within this section of the Plan apply to more detailed subdivision of land and the management of earthworks, contamination and discharges. Higher level policies that should be applied to the Greater Christchurch spatial plan include:

- Urban land use is consistent with land capability, the assimilative capacity of catchments and the limits and availability of water resources (Objective 4).
- Wāhi tapu and other sites of significance are protected from damage, modification or destruction (Objective 8).
- Protection of sites of significance and waterways from new transport infrastructure and (Policy P16.3(b) and (c) and P16.4).
- Improved transport network infrastructure and services to support Tuahiwi and Rāpaki (P16.7).
- Support sustainable transport measures in urban design and development (Policy P16.8).
- Recognising the sites and places of cultural significance and providing for the specific values of those places; (as described in Section 10 above, Sites and Areas of Cultural Significance) and ensuring outcomes reflect cultural values (as described in Section 7 above, Te Ao Māori) (Policies P1.1 and P3.3).
- Require recognise and provide for traditional marae based communities (Policy P3.3).



5.5 Tāne Mahuta

This section of the Plan concerns indigenous biodiversity and mahinga kai.

Relevant objectives and policies in this section of the Plan that should be applied to the Greater Christchurch spatial plan include:

- Indigenous biodiversity within urban environments is enhanced both in rural and urban environments (Objective 3).
- Traditional and contemporary mahinga kai sites and species are protected and restored (Objective 6).
- Existing areas of indigenous vegetation are protected, and degraded areas are restored (Objective 7).
- To apply Ki Uta Ki Tai by managing whole ecosystems and landscapes and establishing, protecting and enhancing biodiversity corridors to connect species and habitats (Policy TM1.4).
- Protect, enhance and extend existing remnant wetlands, waipuna, riparian margins and native forest (Policy TM1.7).
- The integration of biodiversity in urban land use and planning (Policy TM2.8).

5.6 Tangaroa

This section of the Plan concerns the coastal environment. -

Relevant objectives and policies in this section of the Plan that should be applied to the Greater Christchurch spatial plan include:

- The wāhi taonga status of coastal wetlands, hāpua and estuaries is recognised and provided for (Objective 7 and Policy TAN3.1 and 3.2).
- The protection of coastal cultural landscapes and seascapes from inappropriate use and development (Objective 8, Policy TAN6.4 and TAN7.1 and 7.2).
- To require coastal water quality is addressed according to the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai by taking a catchment based approach to coastal water quality issues, recognising and providing for impacts of catchment land and water use on coastal water quality (Policy TAN2.8).



6.3 Rakahuri

Only a small part of the Rakahuri catchment falls within the northern extent of Greater Christchurch, but this is an area significantly impacted by urban development and land use intensification.

Policy directives that are significant to the development of the Greater Christchurch spatial plan include:

- Recognition and provision for the area between the Rakahuri and Waimakariri cultural landscape with significant historical, traditional, cultural and contemporary associations (Policy R5.1). This locality includes a number of settlements such as Pegasus, Ravenswood, Woodend, Pines Beach and Kairaki as well as regionally significant infrastructure.
- In this locality there are silent files, wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga. Any growth or intensification of urban development in this locality is highly sensitive. Policy R5.4 requires these wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga to be protected from land use, subdivision and development.

6.4 Waimakariri

Greater Christchurch occupies a part of the coastal plains within the Waimakariri catchment. This section of the Plan identifies significant adverse, cumulative effects arising from urban development, lifestyle blocks and farming on water quality in this catchment, and in particular lowland streams, wetlands and lagoons. Any intensification of urban development within this catchment must be managed in a way that avoids any further degradation of water resources.

The following objectives and policies are of importance in the development of the spatial plan:

- As for the Rakahuri, Objective 6 (and Policy WAI5.1) recognises that the coastal lowland from the Waimakariri to the Rakahuri is a cultural landscape of immense importance.
- The restoration and protection of the physical and cultural connectivity between the Waimakariri River and a number of lagoons and waterbodies is specified in Objective 7 (and Policy WAI5.2). The spatial plan needs to identify and accommodate these connections. Similarly, tributaries, springs and wetlands are to be protected and restored (Objective 4 and Policy WAI4.1).



- The wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga within the Waimakariri catchment are the responsibility of Papatipu Rūnanga and must be managed in accordance with the advice and direction of the Rūnanga. (Policy WAI4.4). Accordingly, any development of new infrastructure or urban growth that encroaches wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga in the area between the Rakahuri and the Waimakariri will require direct engagement with manawhenua.
- The management of land use intensification to avoid any further decline in water quality and to recognise the capacity and limits of the land (Policy WAI6.1).

6.5 Ihutai

The Ihutai catchment is of immense cultural and historical importance. Its catchment includes the Ōtākaro/Avon and Ōpāwaho/Heathcote Rivers and its boundaries largely follow the urban boundaries of Ōtautahi/Christchurch City. The Plan provides a comprehensive suite of policies concerning many aspects of development within the urban environment, particularly urban development which has adversely impacted water quality, modified waterways and resulted in a loss of indigenous biodiversity.

Policies relevant to the development of the Greater Christchurch spatial plan include the following:

- The protection of cultural landscape values and wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga within the urban environment (Policy IH1.1(d) and (g)).
- The protection of waipuna (springs) (Policy IH1.1(f) and Policy IH5.1).
- The protection of the margins of waterways with appropriate widths and indigenous planting (Policy IH3.4) and improving the cultural health of waterways (Policy IH1.1(e)).
- Enhance indigenous biodiversity within the urban landscape (Policy IH7.3).

6.6 Whakaraupō

With respect to Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour, objectives and policies relevant to the development of the Greater Christchurch spatial plan include the following:

- Protection of the sites and places of cultural significance including wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga (Objective 5) and recognising that Whakaraupō is a cultural landscape of historical, spiritual, traditional and customary significance (Policy WH1.1). Wāhi taonga



include waipuna, riparian margins and all waterways (Policy WH3.1 and Policy WH3.2).

- Recognising the cumulative effects of all activities on the cultural health of the harbour (Policy WH1.4).
- Concentrate settlement in areas able to absorb change, avoiding peaks, ridgelines and the coast (Policy WH6.1(b), (c) and (d)).
- Support restoration of indigenous biodiversity along waterways, areas of high erosion and to provide corridors between remnant native vegetation (Policy WH8.1).

6.11 Te Waihora

Te Waihora is described in the Plan as a tribal taonga, representing a major mahinga kai and important source of mana.

Whilst the majority of the Te Waihora is dominated by farming activities, the following objectives and policies are relevant to urban growth and the Greater Christchurch spatial plan:

- Land and water management in the catchment effectively provides for the obligations of Te Tiriti and the taonga status of Te Waihora (Objective 2).
- The relationship between land use, groundwater, surface water and Te Waihora is provided for in accordance with Ki Uta Ki Tai (Objective 6). This includes restoring the health of lowland waterways and protecting wetlands and waipuna (springs) (Objectives 8 and 9 and Policies TW8.1 and TW8.2). As well as recognising that the lake is a sink at the bottom of the catchment, absorbing pollutants from urban and rural land use (Policy TW7.2).
- The protection of wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga from inappropriate land use, subdivision and development (Policy TW9.1).



Section 12 Other Policy Guidance

The following documents also provide policy and strategic guidance relevant to the Greater Christchurch spatial plan.

Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Freshwater Policy is intended to be applied as a statutory planning document with the status of an Iwi Management Plan for the purposes of the RMA. It describes in general terms:

- The association of Ngāi Tahu with freshwater resources.
- Ngāi Tahu participation in the management of freshwater resources.
- The environmental outcomes sought by Ngāi Tahu.

The policy provides a foundation for resource management agencies and Papatipu Rūnanga planning for freshwater. It articulates the significance of water as a taonga and resource. It is explicit that Ngāi Tahu must have active participation in policy formation, decision-making, and monitoring in respect of water. This includes enhancing the role of mātauranga Māori which is often disregarded in resource management planning and decision making.

Land use has a profound impact on water quality, and in the Greater Christchurch area this has led to the degradation of freshwater to the extent that aspects of cultural wellbeing and identity are compromised. The policy highlights the need for an approach to spatial planning that integrates the connection between land use and water quality in order protect freshwater resources. Particular regard must be had to the capacity of catchments to support various land-use types without exacerbating water quality issues.

Te Waihora Joint Management Plan

Sections 167 to 182 and schedule 12 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (1998) gave Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu ownership of the bed of Te Waihora, and required that a joint management plan be developed between the Crown (The Department of Conservation) and the Iwi. It is the first joint statutory management plan of its kind and is particularly concerned with the loss of access to, and the degradation of, mahinga kai. The plan sets out an intention to “restore Te Waihora as a tribal food resource, to protect the conservation values of the area,



and to restore and protect Te Waihora for the use and enjoyment of all New Zealanders, now and in the future”¹³.

It describes the values and associations manawhenua have with the Te Waihora, and sets out objectives and methods to support lake management. The plan also defines the roles and responsibilities of Ngāi Tahu, the Crown, and a range of stakeholders.

The lake is heavily impacted by urban and rural activities up-stream, due to the high connectivity to ground and surface waters throughout its catchment. Key sources of contamination include intensive rural land use, and domestic wastewater discharges. Major tributaries of the lake in the Greater Christchurch area include the Selwyn/Waikirikiriri, Ararira/LII which flow through Lincoln, and the Halswell/Hurutini. Accordingly, it is vital that the Greater Christchurch spatial plan addresses the downstream effects of urban development and includes measures within the future spatial urban layout to restore and enhance waterways connecting to Te Waihora.

Whaka Ora Healthy Harbour Plan

The purpose the Whaka Ora Healthy Harbour Plan is to restore the ecological and cultural health of Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour as mahinga kai. The goals of the plan are expressed under the headings of ‘abundant’ – referring to the abundance of species; ‘healthy’ – being healthy kai that is safe to eat and water that is safe to swim in; and ‘interconnected’ – being accessibility and guardianship. The concept of “ki uta ki tai” is at the heart of the plan.

Whilst land use options are naturally constrained by the geography and topography of Whakaraupō, the key issues highlighted in the plan relevant to spatial planning include managing erosion and sedimentation, ensuring infrastructure minimises the impact of pollutants on the harbour, and enhancing biodiversity and habitat connectivity.

Ngāi Tahu Climate Change Strategy

He Rautaki Mō Te Huringa o Te Āhuarangi

The Ngāi Tahu Climate Change Strategy (the Strategy) provides a high-level direction in respect of Ngāi Tahu interests in climate change. This includes the changes in the

¹³ Page 2, Te Waihora Joint Management Plan



environment as well as the impacts on assets and activities. The Strategy provides for an inter-generational perspective, acknowledging the responsibilities to future generations.

Rather than being prescriptive, the Strategy sets in place a framework for preparing for and responding to climate change. The strategy anticipates a long-term timeframe (approximately 25 years) to gather information, raise awareness and develop options to respond to the changes. In the short term (by 2025) the priority is to develop marae centred climate change strategies. These are intended to focus on primary resources, being natural resources and infrastructure, and the activities, assets and practices that may be vulnerable to climate change. Communication and education are key and may include increased research, monitoring and reporting of the natural environment and taonga species.

The Strategy anticipates a close relationship with regional and local government, and in accordance with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement, the ability to influence climate change policy and response.

It is expected that the Greater Christchurch spatial plan will be developed with inter-generational responsibility as a key principle, consistent with the Ngāi Tahu Strategy. In addition, the spatial plan will need to respond to marae-centred climate change strategies as they are developed over time.

Haea Te Awa

Haea Te Awa is a regional development strategy focused on enhancing the mana, presence and economic outcomes for papatipu rūnanga. This strategy reflects the growing strength of the Māori economy and an intention to support and grow projects led by papatipu rūnanga in their takiwā.

The implementation of Haea Te Awa may see papatipu rūnanga develop resources and business on Māori Land outside the traditional land use zoning. This growth in Māori enterprise should not be discouraged or frustrated by the Greater Christchurch spatial plan.



Section 13 Policy Direction for Kāinga Nohoanga

Changes made to the Christchurch City District Plan; and new provisions in the Waimakariri and Selwyn District Proposed Plans to better enable the use and development of Māori Reserve land are acknowledged.

National Directives

The NPS-UD 2020 requires that a well-functioning urban environment has, or enables, a variety of homes. This includes homes that enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms¹⁴.

The Resource Management Act Enabling Housing Supply Amendment Act 2021, similarly allows amendments to district plans to enable papakāinga in a district¹⁵. This is not limited to any particular land classification or zoning.

Canterbury Regional Policy Statement

The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (CRPS) includes Papakāinga/Kāinga Nohoanga within its Settlement Chapter, but this has not prevented Māori Land from historically, being excluded from planned infrastructure programmes. It is acknowledged that territorial authorities within Greater Christchurch are now engaging with manawhenua on infrastructure needs for Māori Land.

The CRPS identifies that manawhenua have difficulty establishing housing, but lacks clarity as to where housing is to be enabled. Chapter 5 Land Use and Infrastructure refers to ancestral land which is informally defined within the Explanation as “generally land that has been owned by their ancestors”. Whilst this is broad and encompassing Chapter 6 of the CRPS limits expectations of papakāinga to Māori Reserve land. As a consequence, the CRPS does not enable papakāinga/kāinga nohoanga to be established in other areas or sites throughout Greater Christchurch, and in particular within urban areas, where the majority of

¹⁴ Policy 1, NPS-UD 2020

¹⁵ Section 80-DA(b)(ii) Meaning of Intensification Planning Instrument



Māori reside. The limitation that papakāinga is only suitable on Māori Reserve land appears out-of-date having regard to the more recent National Direction.

Māori Land Classification

Section 129 of the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 identifies a number of different categories that may be applied to Māori land, including Māori Customary land, Māori Freehold land, General land owned by Māori and Māori Reservation.

The CRPS and Our Space 2018-2048 both make incorrect and confused references to the classification of Māori land. Our Space erroneously describes there being only two parcels of land within Greater Christchurch classified as customary land, being MR873 and MR875. These are not parcels of land but Māori Reserves within which there are multiple parcels of land of varying classification, some of which may be classified under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. In addition, Our Space does not identify the other three Māori Reserves that exist within Greater Christchurch.

Definitions in the respective district plans have also made reference to narrow or incorrect classifications of Māori land. Unfortunately, this has resulted in Māori land owners requiring protracted and expensive consenting processes to establish homes. In the scenario where Māori land owners propose applications for partitions and occupation orders, the Māori Land Court requires evidence that a proposal will not contravene a district plan. If the district plan makes a proposal for papakāinga/kāinga nohoanga a discretionary or non-complying activity a Māori land owner may end up in a “catch-22”, where the considerations of neither the Court nor the district plan can be fulfilled.

In summary, the choice of words used to define and describe Māori land in planning documents has legal consequences and implications for the use of land for kāinga nohoanga.

The development of any new planning provisions following the adoption of a Greater Christchurch spatial plan concerning papakāinga/kāinga nohoanga would be best led, developed and reviewed by agencies with expertise in Māori Land development and mandated by papatipu rūnanga.



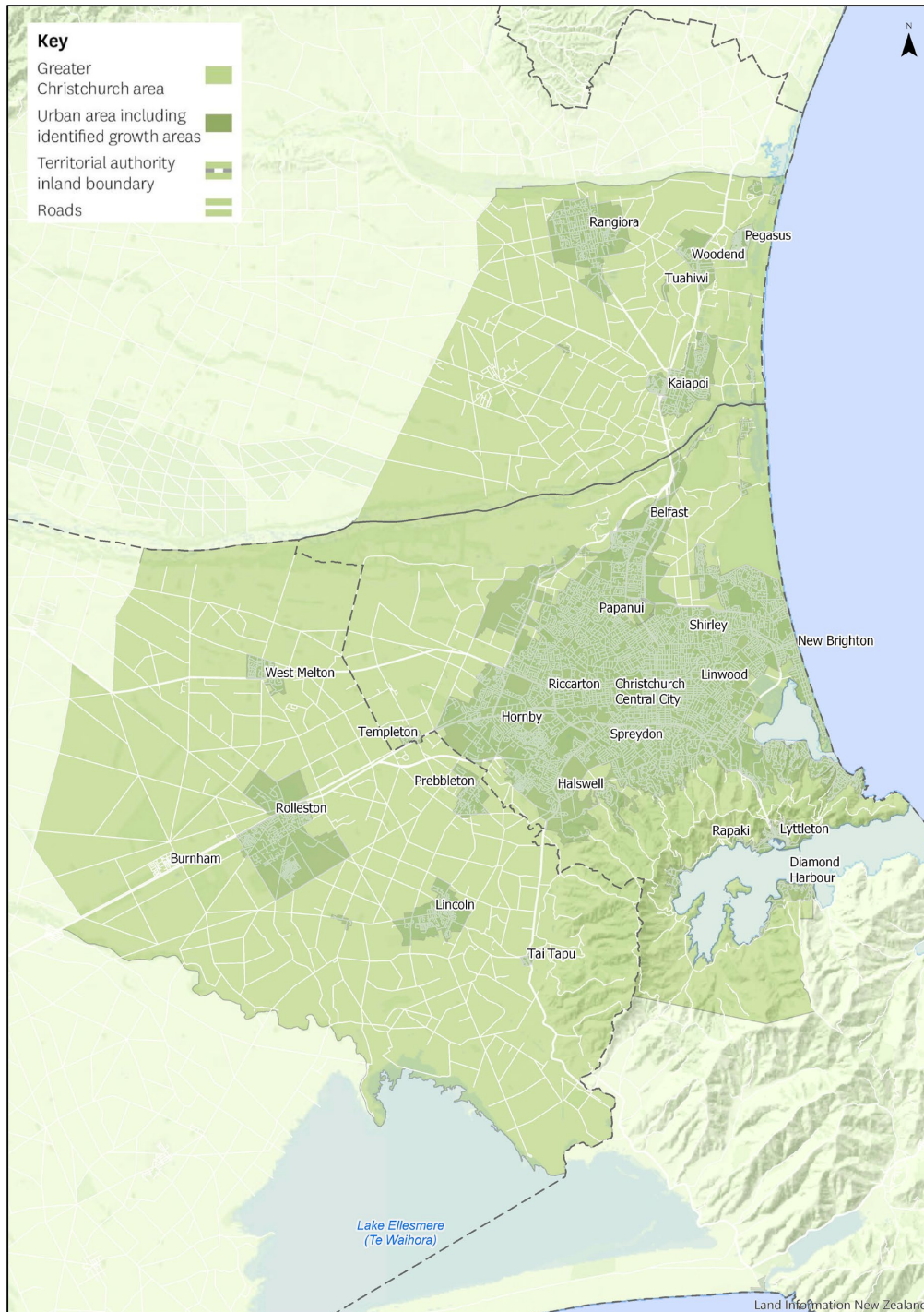
Appendices

Item 4

Attachment B



Appendix A Greater Christchurch Boundary





Appendix B Crown Apology

The following is text of the Crown apology contained in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

Part One – Apology by the Crown to Ngāi Tahu

Section 5: Text in Māori

Kei te mōhio te Karauna i te tino roa o ngā tūpuna o Ngāi Tahu e totohe ana kia utu mai rātou e te Karauna—tata atu ki 150 ngā tau i puta ai tēnei pēpeha a Ngāi Tahu arā: “He mahi kai tākata, he mahi kai hoaka”. Nā te whai mahara o ngā tūpuna o Ngāi Tahu ki ngā āhuatanga o ngā kawenga a te Karauna i kawea ai e Matiaha Tiramōrehu tana petihana ki a Kuini Wikitoria i te tau 1857. I tuhia e Tiramōrehu tana petihana arā:

‘Koia nei te whakahau a tōu aroha i whiua e koe ki runga i ēnei kāwana... tērā kia whakakotahitia te ture, kia whakakotahitia ngā whakahau, kia ōrite ngā āhuatanga mō te kiri mā kia rite ki tō te kiri waitutu, me te whakatakoto i te aroha o tōu ngākau pai ki runga i te iwi Māori kia noho ngākau pai tonu ai rātou me te mau mahara tonu ki te mana o tōu ingoa.’

Nā konei te Karauna i whakaae ai tērā, te taumaha o ngā mahi a ngā tūpuna o Ngāi Tahu, nā rēira i tū whakaiti atu ai i nāiane i mua i ā rātou mokopuna.

E whakaae ana te Karauna ki tōna tino hēanga, tērā i takakino tāruarua e ia ngā kaupapa o te Tiriti o Waitangi i roto i āna hokonga mai i ngā whenua o Ngāi Tahu. Tēnā, ka whakaae anō te Karauna tērā i roto i ngā āhuatanga i takoto ki roto i ngā pukapuka ā-herenga whakaatu i aua hokonga mai, kāore te Karauna i whai whakaaro ki tāna hoa nā rāua rā i haina te Tiriti, kāore hoki ia i whai whakaaro ki te wehe ake i ētahi whenua hei whai oranga tinana, whai oranga ngākau rānei mō Ngāi Tahu.

E whakaae ana te Karauna tērā, i roto i tāna takakino i te wāhanga tuarua o te Tiriti, kāore ia i whai whakaaro ki te manaaki, ki te tiaki rānei i ngā mauanga whenua a Ngāi Tahu me ngā tino taonga i hiahia a Ngāi Tahu ki te pupuri.

E mōhio ana te Karauna tērā, kāore ia i whai whakaaro ki a Ngāi Tahu i runga i te ngākau pono o roto i ngā tikanga i pūtake mai i te mana o te Karauna. Nā tāua whakaaro kore a te Karauna i puaki mai ai tēnei pēpeha a Ngāi Tahu: “Te Hapa o Niu Tīreni”. E mōhio ana te Karauna i tāna hē ki te kaipono i ngā āhuatanga whai oranga mō Ngāi Tahu i noho pōhara noa ai te iwi ia whakaturanga heke iho. Te whakatauāki i pūtake mai i aua āhuatanga: “Te mate o te iwi”.

E whakaae ana te Karauna tērā, mai rāno te piri pono o Ngāi Tahu ki te Karauna me te kawa pono a te iwi i ā rātou kawenga i raro i te Tiriti o Waitangi, pērā anō tō rātou piri atu ki raro i te Hoko Whitu a Tū i ngā wā o ngā pakanga nunui o te ao. E tino mihi ana te Karauna ki a Ngāi Tahu mō tōna ngākau pono mō te koha hoki a te iwi o Ngāi Tahu ki te katoa o Aotearoa.

E whakapuaki atu ana te Karauna ki te iwi whānui o Ngāi Tahu i te hōhonu o te āwhitu a te Karauna mō ngā mamaetanga, mō ngā whakawhiringa i pūtake mai nō roto i ngā takakino a te Karauna i takaongetia ai a Ngāi Tahu Whānui. Ewhakaae ana te Karauna tērā, aua mamaetanga me ngā whakawhiringa hoki i hua mai nō roto i ngā takakino a te Karauna, arā, kāore te Karauna i whai i ngā tohutohu a ngā pukapuka ā-herenga i tōna hokonga mai i ngā whenua o Ngāi Tahu, kāore hoki te Karauna i wehe ake kia rawaka he whenua mō te iwi, hei whakahaere mā rātou i ngā āhuatanga e whai oranga ai rātou, kāore hoki te Karauna i hanga i tētahi tikanga e maru motuhake ai te mana o Ngāi Tahu ki runga i ā rātou pounamu me ērā atu tāonga i hiahia te iwi ki te pupuri. Kore rawa te Karauna i aro ake ki ngā aurere a Ngāi Tahu.

E whakapāha ana te Karauna ki a Ngāi Tahu mō tōna hēanga, tērā, kāore ia i whai whakaaro mō te rangatiratanga o Ngāi Tahu, ki te mana rānei o Ngāi Tahu ki runga i ōna whenua ā-rohe o Te Wai Pounamu, nā rēira, i runga i ngā whakaritenga me ngā herenga a Te Tiriti o Waitangi, ka whakaae te Karauna ko Ngāi Tahu Whānui anō te tāngata whenua hei pupuri i te rangatiratanga o roto i ōna takiwā.

E ai mō ngā iwi katoa o Aotearoa e hiahia ana te Karauna ki te whakamārie i ngā hara kua whākina ake nei—otirā, ērā e taea i nāiane i - i te mea kua āta tau ngā kōrero tūturu ki roto i te pukapuka ā-herenga whakaritenga i hainatia i te 21 o ngā rā o Whitu hei timatanga whai oranga i roto i te ao hōu o te mahinga tahi a te Karauna rāua ko Ngāi Tahu. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu



Section 6: Text in English

The text of the apology in English is as follows:

The Crown recognises the protracted labours of the Ngāi Tahu ancestors in pursuit of their claims for redress and compensation against the Crown for nearly 150 years, as alluded to in the Ngāi Tahu proverb 'He mahi kai takata, he mahi kai hoaka' ('It is work that consumes people, as greenstone consumes sandstone'). The Ngāi Tahu understanding of the Crown's responsibilities conveyed to Queen Victoria by Matiaha Tiramorehu in a petition in 1857, guided the Ngāi Tahu ancestors. Tiramorehu wrote:

"This was the command thy love laid upon these Governors ... that the law be made one, that the commandments be made one, that the nation be made one, that the white skin be made just equal with the dark skin, and to lay down the love of thy graciousness to the Māori that they dwell happily ... and remember the power of thy name."

The Crown hereby acknowledges the work of the Ngāi Tahu ancestors and makes this apology to them and to their descendants.

The Crown acknowledges that it acted unconscionably and in repeated breach of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in its dealings with Ngāi Tahu in the purchases of Ngāi Tahu land. The Crown further acknowledges that in relation to the deeds of purchase it has failed in most material respects to honour its obligations to Ngāi Tahu as its Treaty partner, while it also failed to set aside adequate lands for Ngāi Tahu's use, and to provide adequate economic and social resources for Ngāi Tahu.

The Crown acknowledges that, in breach of Article Two of the Treaty, it failed to preserve and protect Ngāi Tahu's use and ownership of such of their land and valued possessions as they wished to retain.

The Crown recognises that it has failed to act towards Ngāi Tahu reasonably and with the utmost good faith in a manner consistent with the honour of the Crown. That failure is referred to in the Ngāi Tahu saying 'Te Hapa o Niu Tirenī!' ('The unfulfilled promise of New Zealand'). The Crown further recognises that its failure always to act in good faith deprived Ngāi Tahu of the opportunity to develop and kept the tribe for several generations in a state of poverty, a state referred to in the proverb 'Te mate o te iwi' ('The malaise of the tribe').

The Crown recognises that Ngāi Tahu has been consistently loyal to the Crown, and that the tribe has honoured its obligations and responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi and duties as citizens of the nation, especially, but not exclusively, in their active service in all of the major conflicts up to the present time to which New Zealand has sent troops. The Crown pays tribute to Ngāi Tahu's loyalty and to the contribution made by the tribe to the nation.

The Crown expresses its profound regret and apologises unreservedly to all members of Ngāi Tahu Whānui for the suffering and hardship caused to Ngāi Tahu, and for the harmful effects which resulted to the welfare, economy and development of Ngāi Tahu as a tribe. The Crown acknowledges that such suffering, hardship and harmful effects resulted from its failures to honour its obligations to Ngāi Tahu under the deeds of purchase whereby it acquired Ngāi Tahu lands, to set aside adequate lands for the tribe's use, to allow reasonable access to traditional sources of food, to protect Ngāi Tahu's rights to pounamu and such other valued possessions as the tribe wished to retain, or to remedy effectually Ngāi Tahu's grievances.

The Crown apologises to Ngāi Tahu for its past failures to acknowledge Ngāi Tahu rangatiratanga and mana over the South Island lands within its boundaries, and, in fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the Crown recognises Ngāi Tahu as the tangata whenua of, and as holding rangatiratanga within, the Takiwā of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.

Accordingly, the Crown seeks on behalf of all New Zealanders to atone for these acknowledged injustices, so far as that is now possible, and, with the historical grievances finally settled as to matters set out in the Deed of Settlement signed on 21 November 1997, to begin the process of healing and to enter a new age of co-operation with Ngāi Tahu.



Appendix C Statutory Acknowledgment

SCHEDULE 101

STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR TE TAI O MAHAANUI (SELWYN – BANKS PENINSULA COASTAL MARINE AREA)

STATUTORY AREA

The statutory area to which this statutory acknowledgement applies is Te Tai o Mahaanui (Selwyn – Banks Peninsula Coastal Marine Area), the Coastal Marine Area of the Selwyn – Banks Peninsula constituency of the Canterbury region, as shown on SO Plan 19407, Canterbury Land District as shown on Allocation Plan NT505 (SO19901).

PREAMBLE

Under section 313, the Crown acknowledges Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's statement of Ngāi Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association to Te Tai o Mahaanui as set out below.

NGĀI TAHU ASSOCIATION WITH TE TAI O MAHAANUI

The formation of the coastline of Te Wai Pounamu relates to the tradition of Te Waka o Aoraki, which foundered on a submerged reef, leaving its occupants, Aoraki and his brothers, to turn to stone. They are manifested now in the highest peaks in the Kā Tiritiri o Te Moana (the Southern Alps). The bays, inlets, estuaries and fiords which stud the coast are all the creations of Tū Te Rakiwhānoa, who took on the job of making the island suitable for human habitation.

The naming of various features along the coastline reflects the succession of explorers and iwi (tribes) who travelled around the coastline at various times. The first of these was Māui, who fished up the North Island, and is said to have circumnavigated Te Wai Pounamu. In some accounts the island is called Te Waka a Māui in recognition of his discovery of the new lands, with Rakiura (Stewart Island) being Te Puka a Māui (Māui's anchor stone). A number of coastal place names are attributed to Māui, particularly on the southern coast.



There are a number of traditions relating to Te Tai o Mahaanui. One of the most famous bays on the Peninsula is Akaroa, the name being a southern variation of the word “Whangaroa”. The name refers to the size of the harbour. As with all other places in the South Island, Akaroa placenames recall the histories and traditions of the three tribes which now make up Ngāi Tahu Whānui: Waitaha, Ngāti Mamoe and Ngāi Tahu.

Waitaha traditions tell that after Rakaihautu had dug the southern lakes with his kō (a tool similar to a spade)—Tūwhakarōria—he and his son, Rokohouia, returned to Canterbury with their people. On the return, Rakaihautu buried his kō (a tool similar to a spade) on a hill overlooking the Akaroa harbour. That hill was called Tuhiraki (Bossu). Rakaihautu remained in this region for the rest of his life.

For Ngāi Tahu, traditions such as these represent the links between the cosmological world of the gods and present generations. These histories reinforce tribal identity and solidarity, and continuity between generations, and document the events which shaped the environment of Te Wai Pounamu and Ngāi Tahu as an iwi.

Because of its attractiveness as a place to establish permanent settlements, including pā (fortified settlements), the coastal area was visited and occupied by Waitaha, Ngāti Mamoe and Ngāi Tahu in succession, who through conflict and alliance, have merged in the whakapapa (genealogy) of Ngāi Tahu Whānui. Battle sites, urupā and landscape features bearing the names of tūpuna (ancestors) record this history. Prominent headlands, in particular, were favoured for their defensive qualities and became the headquarters for a succession of rangatira and their followers.

Ngāi Tahu connections to Akaroa came after the settling of Kaiapoi Pā in North Canterbury. Akaroa harbour was soon allocated to a number of chiefs by Tūrākautahi of Kaiapoi. One chief, Te Ruahikihiki, settled at Whakamoia near the Akaroa Heads at the south east end of the harbour. Te Ruahikihiki fell in love with the elder sister of his wife, Hikaiti. As it was customary at that time for chiefs to have several wives, Te Ruahikihiki took the elder sister, Te Ao Taurewa, as his wife.

Hikaiti fell into a deep depression and resolved to kill herself. She arose early in the morning, combed her hair and wrapped her cloak tightly around herself. She went to the edge of the cliff where she wept and greeted the land and the people of her tribe. With her acknowledgements made, she cast herself over the cliff where she was killed on the rocks.



The body remained inside the cloak she had wrapped around herself. This place became known as Te Tarere a Hikaiti (the place where Hikaiti leapt). After a long period of lamentation, Te Ruahikihiki and his people moved to the south end of Banks Peninsula to Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere).

Another one of the senior chiefs within the Akaroa harbour was Te Ake whose hapū was Ngāi Tuhaitara. Ōtokotoko was claimed by Te Ake when he staked his tokotoko (staff) at that end of the bay. Te Ake's daughter, Hine Ao, is now represented as a taniwha that dwells with another taniwha, Te Rangiorahina, in a rua (hole) off Opukutahi Reserve in the Akaroa harbour. Hine Ao now carries the name Te Wahine Marukore. These taniwha act as (kaitiaki) guardians for local fishermen.

The results of the struggles, alliances and marriages arising out of these migrations were the eventual emergence of a stable, organised and united series of hapū located at permanent or semi-permanent settlements along the coast, with an intricate network of mahinga kai (food gathering) rights and networks that relied to a large extent on coastal resources.

The whole of the coastal area offered a bounty of mahinga kai, including a range of kaimoana (sea food); sea fishing; eeling and harvest of other freshwater fish in lagoons and rivers; marine mammals providing whale meat and seal pups; waterfowl, sea bird egg gathering and forest birds; and a variety of plant resources, including harakeke (flax), fern and tī root.

The coast was also a major highway and trade route, particularly in areas where travel by land was difficult. Travel by sea between settlements and hapū was common, with a variety of different forms of waka, including the southern waka hunua (double-hulled canoe) and, post-contact, whale boats plying the waters continuously. Hence tauranga waka occur up and down the coast in their hundreds and wherever a tauranga waka is located there is also likely to be a nohoanga (settlement), fishing ground, kaimoana resource, rimurapa (bull kelp) with the sea trail linked to a land trail or mahinga kai resource. The tūpuna had a huge knowledge of the coastal environment and weather patterns, passed from generation to generation. This knowledge continues to be held by whānau and hapū and is regarded as a taonga. The traditional mobile lifestyle of the people led to their dependence on the resources of the coast.

Numerous urupā are being exposed or eroded at various times along much of the coast. Water burial sites on the coast, known as waiwhakaheketūpāpaku, are also spiritually important and linked with important sites on the land. Places where kaitāngata (the eating of those defeated



in battle) occurred are also wāhi tapu. Urupā are the resting places of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna and, as such, are the focus for whānau traditions. These are places holding the memories, traditions, victories and defeats of Ngāi Tahu tūpuna, and are frequently protected in secret locations.

The mauri of the coastal area represents the essence that binds the physical and spiritual elements of all things together, generating and upholding all life. All elements of the natural environment possess a life force, and all forms of life are related. Mauri is a critical element of the spiritual relationship of Ngāi Tahu Whānui with the coastal area.

PURPOSES OF STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Pursuant to section 215 and without limiting the rest of this schedule, the only purposes of this statutory acknowledgement are—

- (a) to require that consent authorities forward summaries of resource consent applications to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as required by regulations made pursuant to section 207 (clause 12.2.3 of the deed of settlement); and
- (b) to require that consent authorities, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, or the Environment Court, as the case may be, have regard to this statutory acknowledgement in relation to Te Tai o Mahaanui, as provided in sections 208 to 210 (clause 12.2.4 of the deed of settlement); and
- (c) to enable Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and any member of Ngāi Tahu Whānui to cite this statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāi Tahu to Te Tai o Mahaanui as provided in section 211 (clause 12.2.5 of the deed of settlement).

LIMITATIONS ON EFFECT OF STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Except as expressly provided in sections 208 to 211, 213, and 215,—

- (a) (A) this statutory acknowledgement does not affect, and is not to be taken into account in, the exercise of any power, duty, or function by any person or entity under any statute, regulation, or bylaws; and
- (b) (B) without limiting paragraph (a), no person or entity, in considering any matter or making any decision or recommendation under any statute, regulation, or bylaw, may give any greater or lesser weight to Ngāi Tahu's association to Te Tai o Mahaanui (as described in this statutory acknowledgement) than that person or entity would give



under the relevant statute, regulation, or bylaw, if this statutory acknowledgement did not exist in respect of Te Tai o Mahaanui.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not affect the lawful rights or interests of any person who is not a party to the deed of settlement.

Except as expressly provided in this Act, this statutory acknowledgement does not, of itself, have the effect of granting, creating, or providing evidence of any estate or interest in, or any rights of any kind whatsoever relating to, Te Tai o Mahaanui.

Schedule 101:amended, on 20 May 2014, by section 107 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 201 (2014 No 26).



Appendix D Schedule of Sites & Areas of Significance

Proposed Waimakariri District Plan Sites of significance		
Classification	Site ID	Name/description
Wāhi tapu/ Wāhi taonga (silent files)	SASM 001	Silent File 017
	SASM 002	Silent File 018
	SASM 003	Silent File 019
	SASM 004	Silent File 020
	SASM 005	Silent File 021
	SASM 006	Silent File 022
	SASM 007	Silent File WD1
	SASM 008	Silent File WD2
Wāhi tapu/ Wāhi taonga (other)	SASM 11	Wetlands/ Ngā Reporepo along northern bank of Waimakaririri from slightly upstream of Kaiapoi River and down to Kairaki Creek, This same SASM is also labelled along the estuary/mouth of Rakahuri/Ashley River.
Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna	SASM 13	Waimakariri ki Rakahuri (coastal settlements with significant clusters of recorded archaeology of Māori origin and silent files).
	SASM 14	Ngahere Manuka - Former mānuka bush that occurred adjacent to the former course of the Waimakariri River.



	SASM 15	Ngahere a Hohoka - The former podocarp forest extent which centred on present day Ohoka.
	SASM 16	Ngahere a Rangiora - The former podocarp forest extent which centred on present day Rangiora.
	SASM 17	Ngahere a Okohana - The former podocarp forest extent which occurred half-way along the south-west portion of the Tuahiwi Reserve MR 873.
	SASM 18	Ngahere a Tuahiwi - The former podocarp forest extent which dominated the bottom half of the Tuahiwi Reserve MR 873.
	SASM 19	Ngahere a Opiha - A small, former podocarp forest extent which occurred adjacent to the western portion of the Tuahiwi Reserve.
Ngā Wai	SASM 22	Waimakariri and tributaries= Courtneay Stream, Kaiapoi River, Kairaki Creek, Ohoka Stream, Cust River, part of Old Bed Eyre River.
	SASM 23	Waiarariki/Eyre River and part of Old Bed Eyre River.
	SASM 24	Ruataniwha/Cam River, North Brook, South Brook.
	SASM 30	Sea and coastline between Waimakariri and Rakahuri/Ashley.



Christchurch District Plan Sites of significance		
Classification	Site ID	Name/description
Wāhi tapu/ Wāhi taonga (silent files)	ID1	Ōtūkaikino (Belfast)
	ID2b	Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) - Rāpaki, excluding settlement
	ID3b	Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) - Taukahara, Ōhinetahi (Governors Bay), excluding settlement.
Wāhi tapu/ Wāhi taonga (other)	ID18	Tautahi Pā - encompassing the banks of the Ōtākaro between Madras and Barbadoes Streets, central city Christchurch.
	ID19	Location of the now St. Luke's Vicarage property - 185 Kilmore Street West, central city Christchurch.
	ID20	109 Cambridge Terrace (corner with Hereford Street), central city Christchurch.
	ID25	Main Road and Cave Terrace, Redcliffs, Christchurch.
	ID29	Rīpapa Island, Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour)
	ID30	Main Road, Redcliffs
	ID40	Maunga = Summit Road / Castel Rock reserve, Port Hills (Ngā Kōhatu Whakarakaraka o Tamatea Pōkai Whenua)
	ID41	Maunga = Te Poho o Tamatea overlooks Rapaki, (Port Hills) (Ngā Kōhatu Whakarakaraka o Tamatea Pōkai Whenua)



	ID43	Maunga = Te Ahu Pātiki (Mt Herbert), Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū (Banks Peninsula)
	ID66	Site on corner of Norwich Quay and Oxford Street, Lyttelton
	ID97	Within Ōmaru Stream Gully, Rapaki Bay, Lyttelton
Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna	ID39	Te Pā Whakataka- Pā associated with the tūpuna Manuwhiri.= Main Road, Governors Bay, Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour).
	ID44	Mt Pleasant, Redcliffs, Sumner to Taylors Mistake and including southern part of New Brighton Spit.
	ID46	Ōhinetahi Pā = Governors Bay to Teddington Road, Allandale, head of Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour).
	ID47	Includes Tautahi Pā= Centered on Ōtākaro (Avon River), between Manchester Street and Fitzgerald Ave, Central City Christchurch.
	ID48	Puāri Pā= Centered on Ōtākaro (Avon River) and encompassing the sites occupied today by the Provincial Chambers, Law Courts, Town Hall and Victoria Square, Central City Christchurch.
	ID49	Te Riu o Te Aika Kawa (Brooklands Lagoon) and surrounds to Pūharakekenui (Styx River), including Brooklands settlement and Pūharakekenui Māori Reserve, Christchurch North/East.



ID50	Ōruapaeroa (Travis Wetlands) - bounded by Mairehau, Frosts, and Travis Roads, Christchurch East.
ID51	Te Oranga / Waikākāriki= Waikākāriki (Horseshoe Lake), between New Brighton Road and Lake Terrace Road, Christchurch East.
ID52	Te Kai a Te Karoro (Pā)= South New Brighton reserve and estuary foreshore, Christchurch East
ID53	Te Karoro (South New Brighton) and spit, Christchurch East.
ID54	Ti Kouka Fishing Marker= Sites fronts Avonside Drive near the Corner of Fitzgerald Avenue, east of Central City Christchurch.
ID55	Market / Victoria Square, corner of Colombo and Amagh Streets, Central City Christchurch.
ID56	Waipapa (Little Hagley Park), Harper Avenue, west of Central City, Christchurch
ID57	Pūtārikamotu (Riccarton Bush), west Christchurch.
ID58	Waitākiri Drive, north-east Christchurch
ID59	Ōtamahua (Quail Island), Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour).
ID63	Ihutai (Avon-Heathcote Estuary), Christchurch.
ID65	Ōhinehou (Lyttelton) settlement and port.



	ID67	Aua (King Billy Island), Chateris Bay, Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour).
	ID70	Pā sites, kāinga, urupā and a former Māori reserve = Pūrau, southern side of Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour)
	ID71	Cultural landscape= Whakaraupō (Lyttelton).
	ID75	Tuawera (Cave Rock), Sumner.
	ID76	Rapanui (Shag Rock), Sumner.
Ngā Wai	ID78	Te Ihutai (Avon-Heathcote Estuary).
	ID79	Ōtākaro (Avon River)
	ID80	Ōpāwaho (Heathcote River)
	ID81	Te Heru o Kahukura= Upper tributary of the Ōpāwaho (Heathcote River), running at the back of the former Addington Hospital
	ID82	Waimokihi (Spreydon Stream)= Middle section of Ōpāwaho (Heathcote River) running through Spreydon / Hoon Hay.
	ID83	Kā Pūtahi (Kaputone Creek)= Upper tributary of the Pūharakekenui (Styx River)
	ID84	Otukaikino (South Branch of Waimakariri)
	ID85	Wairārapa= Tributary of Ōtākaro (Avon River)
	ID86	Waimaero (Waimairi Stream)= Tributary of Ōtākaro (Avon River).



	ID87	Ōrakipaoa= Main south branch of Ōtākaro (Avon River). Flows past Pūtārikamotu (Riccarton Bush).
	ID89	Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere).
	ID95	Pūharakekenui (Styx River).
	ID96	Te Tai o Mahaanui (Christchurch and Banks Peninsula Coastal Marine Area).

Proposed Selwyn District Plan Sites of significance		
Classification	Site ID	Name/description
Wāhi tapu/ Wāhi taonga (silent files)	SASM3	Ngāti Koreha Pā (Ngāti Koreha Pā, Ahuriri, Motukarara. Silent file area).
	SASM 13	Omawhete/Coopers knob. Silent file area.
	SASM 14	Ōrongomai/Cass Peak. Silent file area.
Wāhi tapu/ Wāhi taonga (other)	SASM 11	Waikirikiri/Selwyn River
	SASM 2	Manuka Pā (Ancestral Ngāti Mamoe settlement area. Southeast of Langdown Valley adjacent to Huritini.)
Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna	SASM 30	Part of Te Waihora margins and wetlands
Ngā Wai	SASM 35	Waikirikiri/Selwyn River (including Pouri/Ōrarau/Hawkins River, Whakaepa/Upper Selwyn, Waianiwaniwa River, Hororātā River).
	SASM 37	Huritini/Halswell River (including Ōpouira/Knights Stream).

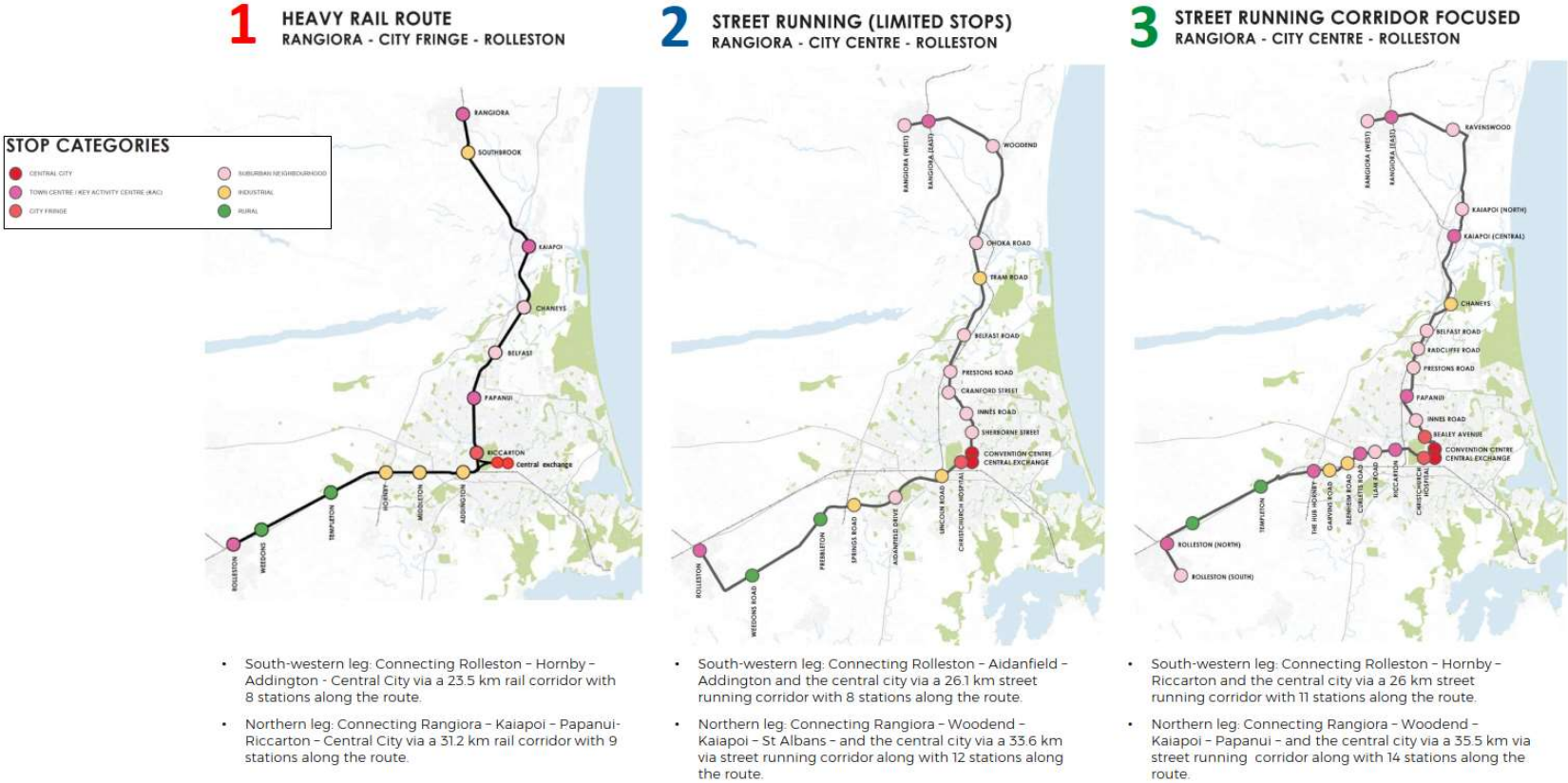


	SASM 47	Ararira/L11 River(including Te Tauawa and Te Kohaka a Wao).
	SASM 56	Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere



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Attachment C – Mass Rapid Transit scenarios explored in the Interim Report June 2021



HE KARAKIA WHAKAIRI I NGĀ KŌRERO CLOSING INCANTATION

Ka whakairia te tapu	Restrictions are moved aside
Kia watea ai te ara	So the pathway is clear
Kia tūruki whakataha ai	To return to everyday activities
Kia tūruki whakataha ai	
Hui e, tāiki e	Enriched, unified and blessed

Item