

Port Hills Fires Recovery Plan

June 2017



Foreword

Christchurch and wider Canterbury have experienced a number of natural disaster events over the past few years. The resilience of our people to respond and recover from such events, continues to astound and impress others within New Zealand and around the world.

The Port Hills fires that burnt through part of the iconic back drop to the City over those few February days and nights were devastating for those home and business owners directly impacted by the fires. Our thoughts and admiration go out to those affected as they rebuild their lives, their homes and their businesses.

We all looked in dismay as we saw the hillsides ablaze and the smoke and flames so close to the hillside suburbs. We owe an immense gratitude to the fire response teams for the tireless work they put in over very long hours to contain the fire in very difficult circumstances and over very difficult terrain.

We should all remember that the fire response teams are largely made up of volunteers who turn out at a moment's notice, endangering their own lives to safeguard our community. This cannot be illustrated more deeply than the loss of Steve Askin, who was tragically killed when the helicopter he was piloting crashed whilst he was fighting the fires.

As we gather ourselves and move on from the immediate event we now have the task of clearing the damaged areas and looking to see how we can replant the hillsides. Replanting is not without its challenges but we have a opportunity to look at things a little differently. This allows us to support the planting of native species that will thrive and create a great habitat for our wildlife. In the near future, the Port Hills can provide an even better back drop for the City and a place where many of us wish to spend our recreational and leisure time, be it walking and admiring the views or peddling frantically up or down one of the many bike tracks.

Together let's accept the challenges that lie ahead and take up the opportunities that will unfold.

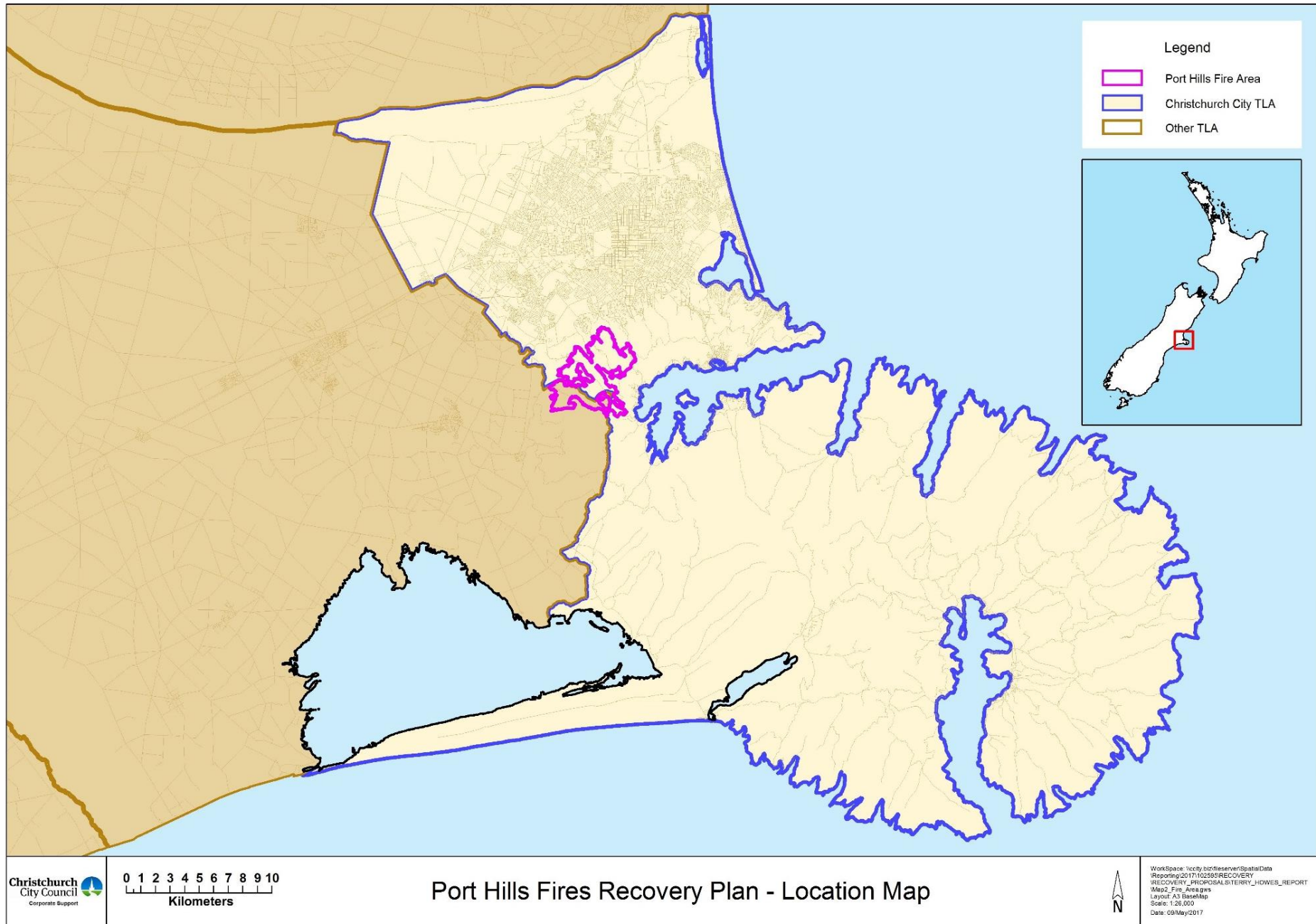
Contents

Foreword	1
Contents	2
Glossary of Terms.....	4
Summary of the Port Hills Fires.....	6
Purpose of the Port Hills Fires Recovery Plan (the Plan)	8
Recovery Mandate	8
Recovery Goals.....	8
Factors of Success	9
Recovery Management Team.....	10
Recovery Managers.....	10
Social Environment Task Group.....	10
Natural Environment Task Group.....	10
Built Environment Task Group	10
Economic Environment Task Group.....	10
Role of the Recovery Management Team:	11
Port Hills Fires Recovery Structure.....	12
Feedback on the Fire Response	13
Social Environment Recovery	15
Impact on the Social Environment	15
Issues Arising for the Social Environment.....	15
Support Required for the Social Environment	17
Other issues that have been identified.....	17
Actions and Recommendations - Social Environment Recovery.....	19
Natural Environment Recovery	24
Impact of the Fires on the Natural Environment.....	24
Issues Arising for the Natural Environment.....	24
Support Required for the Natural Environment	25
Actions and recommendations - Natural Environment Recovery	28
Built Environment Recovery	33
Impact on the Built Environment.....	33
Issues Arising for the Built Environment	34
Support Required for the Built Environment.....	36
Built Environment Recovery Issues, actions and recommendations	39
Economic Environment Recovery	44
Impact on the Economic Environment	44
Issues for the Economic Environment	44
Support Required for the Economic Environment	44
Economic Environment Recovery issues, actions and recommendations.....	46

Cultural Values & Recovery	48
Cultural Recovery Issues, actions and recommendations.....	50
Information & Communication.....	54
Impact of the Fires.....	54
Issues Arising from the Fires	54
Actions taken to date	54
Help and Support Required	55
Information & Communication Issues, actions and recommendations	56
Moving on from Recovery	59
Appendix 1. Cultural Values Report – Port Hills Fires (Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd).....	60
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996	65
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Declaration of Membership) Order 2001	65
Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi	65
Resource Management Act 1991	67
Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013	67
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	67
Mauri	68
Tikanga.....	68
Whakapapa	68
Kaitiakitanga	68
Manaakitanga	68
Wairua	68
He tapu te mahunga	68
Ki uta ki tai	69
Pono and Tukurū	69
Wāhi Ingoa	69
Wāhi taonga/tapu.....	69
Ara Tawhito	69
Waimāori-Freshwater.....	70
Waitai-Coastal water.....	70
Ngā Wai.....	70
Taonga Species.....	70
Mahinga kai	71

Glossary of Terms

BPCT	Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust
CCC.	Christchurch City Council
CDC	Canterbury Development Corporation
CDEM	Civil Defence Emergency Management
CDHB	Canterbury District Health Board
DoC	Department of Conservation
CTOC	Christchurch Transport Operations Centre
ECan	Environment Canterbury
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FENZ	Fire and Emergency New Zealand
MBIE	Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment
MCDEM	Ministry of Civil Defence Emergency Management
MPI	Ministry of Primary Industries
MSD	Ministry of Social Development
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NCRST	North Canterbury Rural Support Trust
SDC	.Selwyn District Council
SRS	Summit Road Society



Summary of the Port Hills Fires

The initial Port Hills fire was reported at 16:44hrs on Monday, 13 February 2017, near the boundary of Selwyn District Council and Christchurch City Council, in Early Valley Road. A second fire, about 5 kilometres away at Marley's Hill was reported at 19:11hrs.

Just after 10:00hrs on Wednesday, 15 February 2017, following a significant wind change to the north east, the two fires merged and started a series of downslope runs to the north and west.

A state of emergency was declared on Wednesday, 15 February 2017 (18:05hrs) for a period of 7 days. The state of emergency was extended on Tuesday, 21 February 2017 (18:05hrs) for a further seven days i.e. until Tuesday, 1 March 2017 (18:05hrs).

The fire covered an area of 1,645 hectares with a perimeter of 51 kilometres. At its worst, the fire area stretched from Early Valley Road in the west through to Victoria Park in the east, including the hill slopes above Governors Bay/Allandale, above Kennedys Bush, Hoon Hay Valley, Westmoreland urban/rural interface, Worsleys Road, and Cashmere Valley.

The fire that originated in Early Valley Road (SDC area) was managed by the Selwyn Rural Fire Authority. An Incident Management Team (IMT) was established at the SDC to manage the fire response.

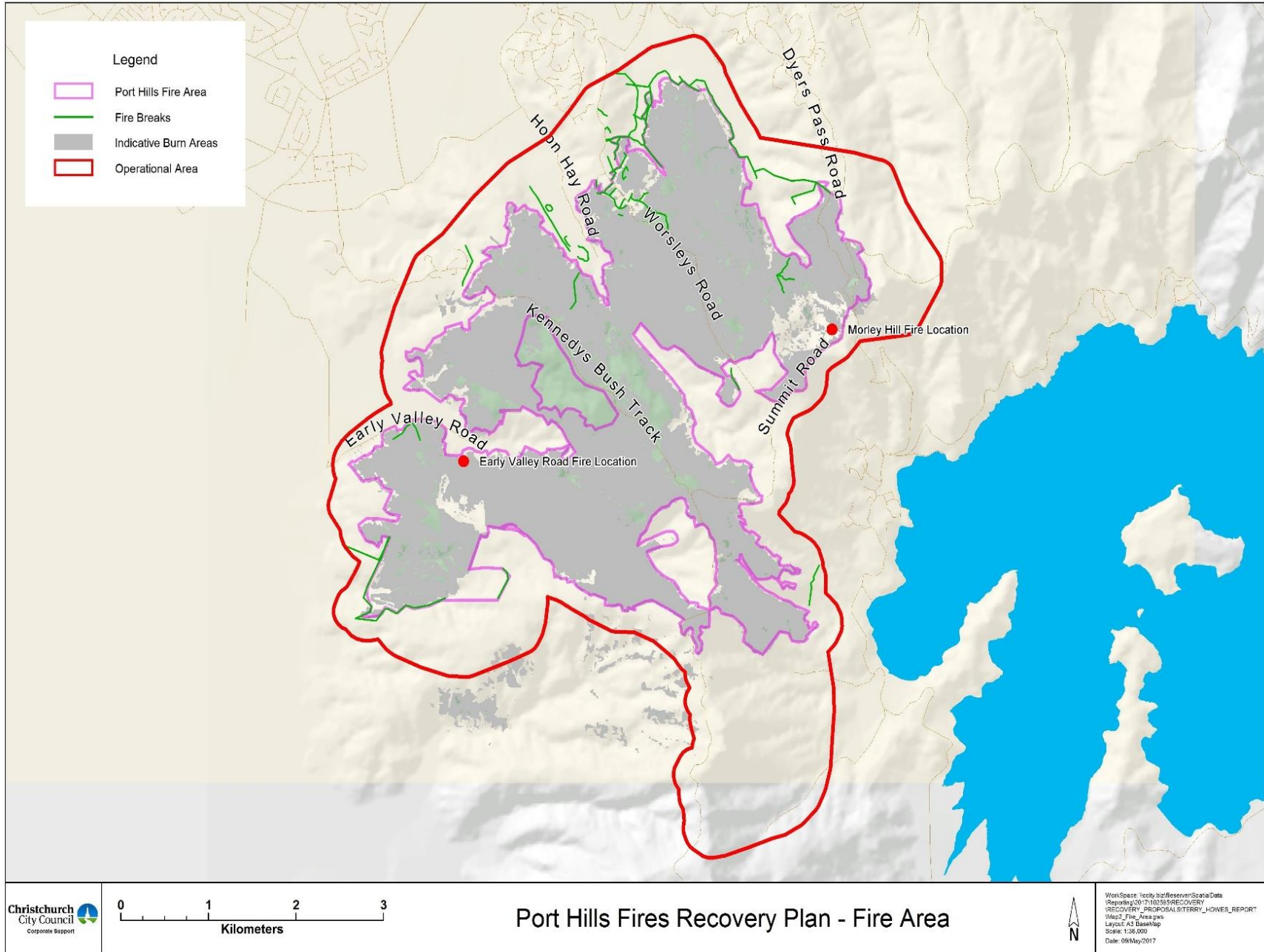
The fire that started at Marley's Hill was the responsibility of the DoC (as another Rural Fire Authority) – as the origin of the fire fell within the Department's one kilometre safety margin. However both fires were managed as one from the single IMT located at the SDC offices. An EOC was established at the Council's Civic Office to support the fire response and those residents evacuated from their homes.

Assets compromised included communication repeaters, electricity infrastructure, residential properties, some of the Christchurch Adventure Park infrastructure, water supply infrastructure, recreation tracks, commercial forestry blocks, ecological reserves, pasture land and areas of native bush.

Nine homes were completely destroyed, two of which were within the SDC area. Two further homes were partially damaged and three other properties had damaged or destroyed outbuilding/sheds. Many other dwellings were impacted by smoke inundation.

An estimated 450 homes were evacuated in the affected areas (about 1000 people). It is estimated that a further 1800 people were required to be evacuated from Westmoreland.

Kennedys Bush track, Worsleys track (from the end of the sealed road) to the Summit Road and Old Dyers Pass mountain bike track will have access restrictions in place until such time that they pose no risks to public safety.



Purpose of the Port Hills Fires Recovery Plan (the Plan)

The purpose of this Plan is to provide the framework for the coordinated effort that needs to be, or has been, put in place to manage the immediate, medium and long term social, built, economic and natural issues following the Port Hills fires.

The Plan's recommendations focus on the geographical area of the Port Hills across the upper reaches of the Ōpawaho / Heathcote and Huritini / Halswell River and Governors Bay catchments, from Sugar Loaf and Victoria Park in the north, to Holmes Road in the south. This is the area over which the Local Recovery Manager has been given authority. The Plan also includes some recommendations that cover the wider Banks Peninsula area, having similar landscapes and similar risks of future wild fire events.

Recovery Mandate

At the Canterbury CDEM Group Joint Committee meeting, held 24 February 2017, the following appointments were made:

1. Canterbury Group Recovery Manager (Sandra James),
2. Local Recovery Manager, Christchurch City (Murray Sinclair), and
3. Local Recovery Manager, Selwyn District (Al Lawn).

These appointments were made in response to the Port Hills fires that started on 13 February 2017.

Immediately on the expiry of the State of Emergency, a notice of a 'Local Transition Period' was put in place on Tuesday, 1 March 2017 (effective from 18:05hrs) by the Chairperson of the Canterbury CDEM Group (Mayor Lianne Dalziel) for a period of 28 days i.e. until 29 March 2017.

Recovery Goals

The Recovery Goals based on the Director of Ministry of Civil Defence guidelines are:

1. Hardship is minimised and well-being enhanced for individuals and communities who have suffered losses or damage as a result of the Port Hills fires.
2. Recovery efforts are credible, effective and are supported by robust and transparent processes.
3. Recovery actions are affordable now and in the future.
4. Recovery actions improve the resilience of communities, businesses, environment, and infrastructure into the future.

Factors of Success

It is important that the actions in the Plan are achievable, it is clear who the lead and support agencies / organisations are and they have an appropriate timeframe in which to be completed. It is also important that the actions are coordinated, in order to support the successful implementation of the Plan.

A key set of “Indicators of Success” were agreed with the Community to drive the Plan. These indicators are listed below:

- That those property owners who lost their homes are able to rebuild in a timely and supported manner if they wish to do so and that those wishing to move on are supported through the transition
- That commercial property owners and operators are able to recover from the fires and make future returns on their investments
- That all reasonable steps are taken to protect and secure access to utility lifelines traversing the Port Hills ensuring that site installations are suitably safeguarded and pose no increased risk of fire events
- That the concerns of property owners directly affected by the emergency, regarding the way in which emergency agencies dealt with the fires are fully addressed and explained
- That residents who live within and close to the Port Hills have a better and more informed understanding of the environment in which they live, in particular fire risks, and have a greater awareness of how they can protect themselves, their properties and their neighbours
- That any future emergency responses from agencies are coordinated, provide adequate information to those persons directly affected, use established lines of communication, and establish robust control points and effective registration centres
- That the special backdrop the Port Hills provides to the City is restored or is better than before the fires, and that the hills continue to be a great place for recreational and leisure activities
- That agencies work with landowners to ensure that surface water runoff and sedimentation risks are managed until regeneration of damaged areas is established and that the felling, clearing and disposing of damaged vegetation is undertaken with minimal adverse effects on the environment and is seen as best practice in its field
- That opportunities to enhance the landscapes of the Port Hills as regeneration occurs are well coordinated and encourage native planting and flourishing of wildlife
- That agencies involved in the long term monitoring of the Port Hills landscapes take appropriate and timely action in conjunction with land owners, to ensure that unwanted plant species are actively managed and controlled to reduce the risks of extreme fire events
- That as part of developing the future landscape of the Port Hills, opportunities are taken (where practical) to minimise the risks of future extreme fire events

Recovery Management Team

A single Recovery Management Team for Selwyn District Council and Christchurch City Council was established. The Recovery Management Team was co-chaired by the two Local Recovery Managers.

The Local Recovery Managers are supported by the Group Recovery Manager.

Recovery Managers

- Murray Sinclair (CCC Local Recovery Manager)
- Al Lawn (SDC Local Recovery Manager)
- Sandra James (Canterbury CDEM Group Recovery Manager)

Social Environment Task Group

The group responsible for psychosocial and physical health of the community, losing recreational, leisure and cultural locations consists of:

- CCC
- SDC
- Canterbury CDEM Group

Natural Environment Task Group

The group responsible for the loss of biodiversity, native bush and exotic forestry which provided the iconic back drop to the City, exposing natural hazards and concerns for the environment consists of:

- CCC
- SDC
- CCC City Services Land Drainage
- ECan
- CCC Parks and Open Spaces
- Rāpaki Rūnanga
- Taumutu Rūnanga and Tūahuriri Rūnanga
- Department of Conservation
- CCC Geotech

Built Environment Task Group

The group responsible for the impact on communities on or adjacent to the Port Hills, individual properties and businesses, transport links and infrastructure consists of:

- CCC
- SDC
- CCC City Services Roading
- CCC City Services Solid Waste
- CCC City Services Water & Waste
- CCC City Services Land Drainage
- CCC Geotech
- CTOC
- Utility Operators

Economic Environment Task Group

The group responsible for short term impact on local businesses, the adequacy of insurance and the significant disruption to individual commercial businesses, farms and lifestyle block owners consists of:

- CDC
- CCC

The contributions made by each of the representatives on the Recovery Teams in the development of the Plan is acknowledged. Furthermore, the support provided by all agencies involved in meeting the immediate needs of those affected by the Port Hills fires is also acknowledged.

Role of the Recovery Management Team:

The role of the Recovery Management team was to:

1. Prioritise areas of recovery action and ensure the delivery of 'immediate' actions are carried out in a coordinated fashion.
2. Be responsive and compassionate to the needs and concerns of those affected so that they feel respected and encouraged.
3. Lead the development of the Plan so that recovery is undertaken effectively and in a timely manner. The Plan must identify recovery actions required to be undertaken immediately or in the medium to long term.
4. Maintain effective exchange of information between those residents who lost their homes or were impacted by the fires and the recovery agencies.
5. Liaise with key stakeholders to ensure community participation in the recovery process.
6. Ensure effective coordination of recovery actions between those agencies with mandated responsibilities.
7. Liaise with the Group Recovery Manager to access support from government agencies and NGOs for recovery activities.

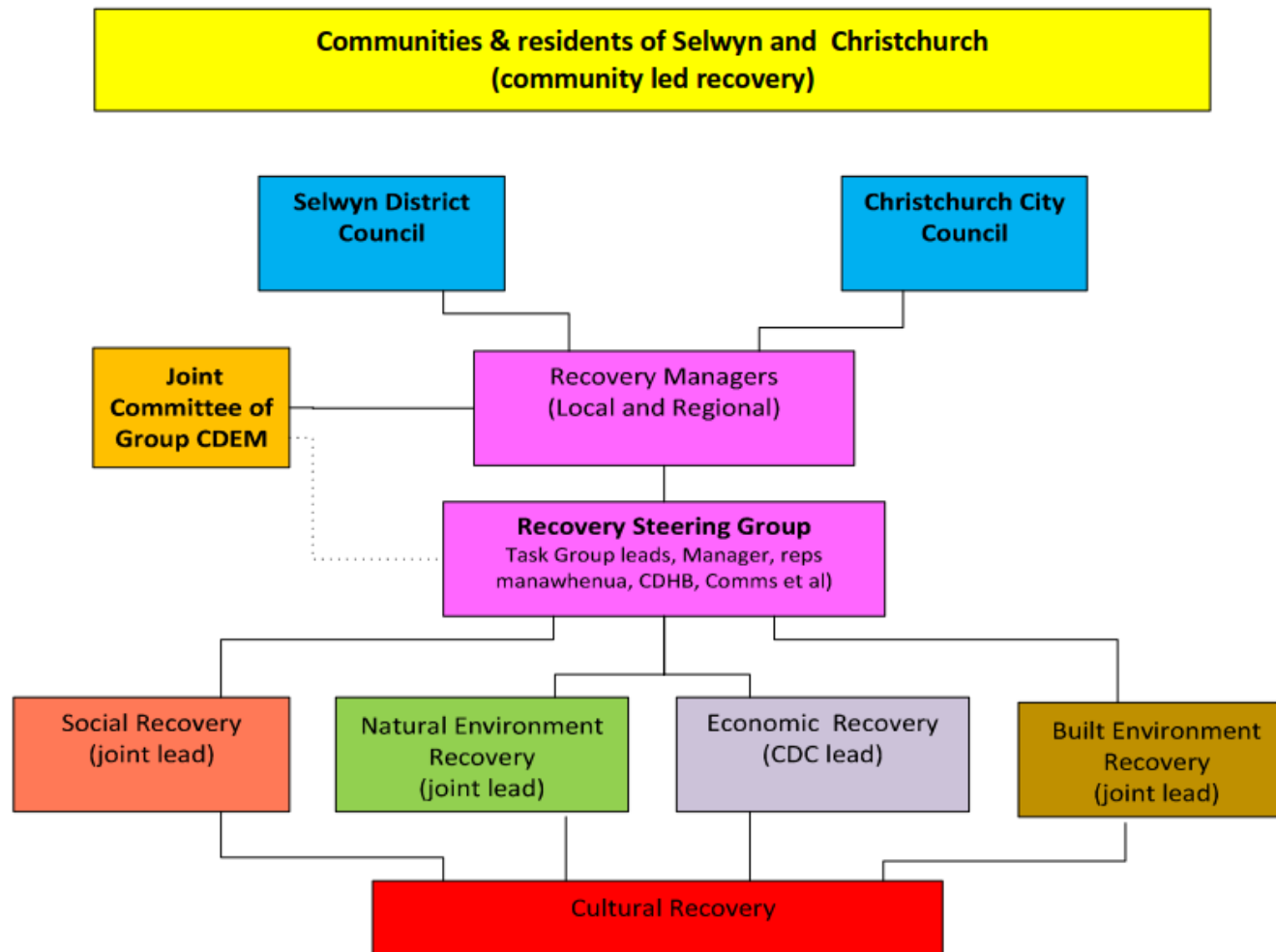
The Recovery Management Team met regularly to ensure that all members were working in an informed, effective and coordinated manner.

The Task Groups generally met once a week to identify recovery issues and met with various stakeholders and residents affected by the fires.

A key focus of the Recovery Management Team was to develop a Plan which included the immediate actions, together with the medium and long term issues that need to be addressed. The ownership of this Plan will transfer into business as usual tasks for those responsible agencies identified in the Plan.

The Plan sets out the future recommendations and actions needed to achieve the "Success Indicators" listed earlier and identifies the lead agencies responsible for each of them. The overall coordination of implementing the Plan rests with General Manager Customer and Community, Council.

Port Hills Fires Recovery Structure



Feedback on the Fire Response

This section provides some of the issues raised by the property owners directly affected and the wider community about the response to the fires. The feedback is included as part of the Plan so that it is formally acknowledged.

Praise was given to the work that the fire fighters did on the ground to control the fires spreading further and destroying more properties. However, some property owners have been critical of the fire management.

During the initial recovery phase, it became evident that home and business owners directly impacted by the fires had numerous questions and concerns relating to how response to the fire was managed.

Feedback received by those who lost their homes and from the Kennedys Bush, Westmoreland, Worsleys and Marley Hill, and Upper Dyers Road communities included the following:

- *There was confusion between Rural Fire and Urban Fire and who was responsible at what time and how the decision was made, why was that?*
- *Why did it take so long for a fire appliance to arrive at Worsleys Rd?*
- *Will there be an enquiry about why no fire appliances were on Worsleys Road before 3.00 pm?*
- *Why was my home destroyed but my neighbours saved?*
- *Would you not have recognised Worsleys Road was in the middle of the two fires and so therefore might have been a bit at risk?*
- *Why did it get to the point that embers were settling in the gutters?*
- *My house survived the whole firestorm and the whole night - why wasn't there anyone there attending hotspots on the Thursday morning? (NB: house destroyed on Thursday).*
- *Why weren't fire breaks put in at the beginning?*
- *There is no way a fire could have come from Hoon Hay Valley to take us out - why weren't fire breaks put in?*
- *It was so long after the safety briefings that it took to get going (to the fires).*
- *Why weren't more resources pulled together straight away on the Monday evening?*
- *Why weren't there more resources on the ground?*
- *Where we were in Early Valley the only firefighters were the helicopters.*
- *Is it possible to find out how many fire fighters were on the ground at different times?*
- *Tell us about rural fire fighters - volunteers from Geraldine, Woodend etc. that weren't called until Wednesday and then were stood down while things were organised.*
- *Could you have had more helicopters in the air fighting this?*

- *Given we are in the Christchurch urban fire district why did we have to wait for fire engines to come from Woodend? And why such a long wait?*
- *Hierarchy of Fire Service was hopeless. (We are) not knocking the fire fighters on the ground, but the hierarchy in the organisations.*
- *Army should have been mobilised earlier.*
- *Dreadful times. Could have saved more houses had they (residents) been allowed to stay and help fight the fires.*
- *What is the definition of 'a contained fire'? (This term was used during the fire response but gave a false sense that the fire was under control).*
- *What future plan is in place for minimum firefighting requirements (monsoon bucket response) at peak fire season time?*
- *Can residents get a record of the process - residents don't want opinions/recommendations, just exactly what happened - when, where, why?*
- *How do residents go about getting an independent inquiry?*
- *Will agencies seek public feedback (on process and events)?*

The NZ Fire Service and National Rural Fire Authority have arranged an 'Operational Review of the Port Hills Fires'. The terms of reference for the 'Operational Fire Review' states that the following are out of scope of the review:

- The origin and cause of the Port Hills fires;
- The circumstances of the helicopter accident on 14 February 2017;
- Any aspect of the civil defence response to the Port Hills fires that are subject of review or investigation by the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management.

The feedback summarised above has been provided to the Operational Fire Review Team for consideration as part of their review.

The Emergency Operational Centre established at the SDC offices in Rolleston was jointly staffed by personnel from various Rural Fire Authorities, emergency services, and local authority personnel. The Emergency Operational Centre in Christchurch was jointly staffed by Canterbury CDEM Group and Council staff along with emergency services and welfare agencies. There was some confusion by the public as a result of having EOCs operating at Rolleston and Christchurch. There was also confusion as to who was responsible for which aspects of the fire response.

A multi-agency EOC is being built within the Justice & Emergency Services Precinct. It would be prudent to use the Port Hills fires response as a case study in relation to how this new facility should operate. This case study should use the lessons learnt from the response to the Port Hills fires to inform:

- Operating procedures;
- Terminology to be used where more than one EOC is operating;
- Process for coordination of communications to affected persons and the wider community;
- Systems / tools that would improve the overall response functions.

Social Environment Recovery

Impact on the Social Environment

As a result of the Port Hills fires seven homes within the Council's area were completely destroyed and a further two properties sustained loss of outbuildings. The destruction of these homes has had a profound adverse impact on the families who owned the properties with many of them questioning why their homes were not saved from the fires.

Around 450 homes were originally evacuated in the affected areas (about 1000 people). It is estimated that a further 1800 people did not have access to their homes for a period of time during the evacuation of Westmorland.

The necessity to evacuate homeowners was questioned. Many felt apprehensive leaving their homes without knowing if the fire response would protect their property. Many residents who left quickly on the instructions of the response agencies were worried about animals and pets left behind. Others left forgetting medication. In both cases this meant some homeowners needed short controlled return visits to their properties.

Several community meetings were held with those residents directly affected by the fires or evacuated during the response to the fires. A separate meeting was held with those seven families whose homes were destroyed by the fire.

Issues Arising for the Social Environment

Many questions regarding the response were raised at the various meetings. Feedback received from these meetings included the following:

Cordon Management

- *Why couldn't Civil Defence and cordon staff tell us who to contact with specific requests?*
- *Lack of information available from staff at cordons...how were affected people supposed to find out information?*
- *How was it that some people were able to get access through cordons and others not?*
- *How is it that members of the public had information about cordons being closed/open before the Police?*
- *Registration wasn't taken at cordons as some residents were allowed back.*
- *When allowing people back into their homes for a short period, cordon staff weren't registering people as they were entering/leaving or telling them how long they could stay.*

Information & Communications

- *Why wasn't I informed my home had been destroyed before actually seeing it?*

- *There was a lack of information available from staff at cordons...how were people supposed to find out information?*
- *After registering as an affected household, those people were not informed when the cordon was lifted to allow people to get back to our homes to collect items.*
- *Why was the information about the fire status and evacuation procedures not being given to the people at the cordons*
- *Why was the information about the fire status and evacuation procedures not being given to the people at the cordons*
- *There needs to be one source of truth.*
- *Why did it take until Saturday for any proper communication channels to start?*
- *Why did people directly affected by the fires get treated as if they were ordinary members of the public, when they required specific information and support?*
- *How often was the Civil Defence website updated? Is there a policy as to how frequently it should be updated?*
- *Can Civil Defence put in a transparent information system that reassures the public that lessons have been learnt?*
- *Why were some people contacted by text and others door knocked?*
- *Is there an Emergency text system?*
- *The text/email communication was great once it got going - it just took too long to be sorted.*
- *After the State of Emergency was declared, if we went to the CCC or Civil Defence website, we had to go to Facebook for answers. This is ridiculous as we have no intention to ever have any association with Facebook.*
- *Co-ordination between services was pathetic. People weren't getting information about when they could go home etc. No one seemed to know (even at the Welfare Centre). What was the level of coordination between Emergency Services?*
- *Should be able to be access property owner information from Council rates database and Library's database etc. This would include mobile phone numbers, email addresses...*

Registration

- *Was there a registration process for evacuees? Could residents register at some point?*
- *The registration system took a while to set up and should be reviewed under lessons learned.*
- *Why was the Council so slow in setting up a register for affected residents?*

Community Preparedness

- *What can residents do to avoid future events?*

- *What can we do in terms of risk management to prevent a repeat of this event in the future?*
- *How can residents who have appropriate understanding of the landscape etc., be better activated in the response?*

Other

- *Given the extreme risk, we hoped that a decision to involve Civil Emergency would be made very promptly. We felt much more comforted after that call was made. Beforehand not at all sure things were under control.*
- *What is Civil Defence, how do you contact them, and who are the organisations involved?*

The comments and questions have been considered within the Plan and a number of the immediate actions taken and the recommendations included endeavour to cover many of the issues

Support Required for the Social Environment

'One on one' relationships have been maintained with the families who lost their homes through assigning two Council staff members as acting Liaison Managers to help these residents recover from the significant loss they have experienced. The Liaison Managers provide one point of contact into Council and to the other agencies that are able to provide support.

Salvation Army personnel have been in attendance at all the post-fires community meetings to provide support to affected home owners and residents.

There will be a need for on-going support for those property owners who lost their homes until such time as homes are re-built. This should include the assignment of a Council 'case manager' to assist with the process of rebuilding their homes.

The psychosocial consequences of the Port Hills fires have added to the existing issues present since the 2010-11 earthquakes. These were exaggerated again following the 2016 Kaikoura earthquake when many Christchurch people felt the ground shaking and were worried about more potential damage to their homes and further disruption to their lives.

Other issues that have been identified

The Port Hills fires have highlighted the need for regular public education programmes for those living in a rural environment. Public education should include what mitigation measures individuals should undertake to lessen the risk of losses occurring e.g. having a defensible space around their property, types of trees/scrubs to plant, evacuation plan, etc.

Raising awareness amongst rural residents regarding having adequate insurance cover was also identified. It would appear that most lifestyle property owners chose not to insure fences or standing timber. This is effectively a decision to self-insure which means the cost to repair or reinstate falls upon the property owners.



Homes destroyed on Worsleys Road – 28 March 2017

Actions and Recommendations - Social Environment Recovery

Short term recovery issues	Actions	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
S1. Public perception and understanding of the Port Hills Fires	<p>Presentations by experts are shared with the community.</p> <p>Check that the terms of reference for any emergency services operational reviews or investigations cover all aspects of Community concerns, if they don't consider whether any additional investigations are necessary</p> <p>Community feedback on the fire response is provided to the Chair Person of the Fire Agencies formal operational review</p>	<p>Scion</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>By 30 June 2017</p> <p>Completed</p>
S2. Opportunity to raise issues/concerns in relation to the fire response by those most significantly affected by the fires need	<p>Community meetings are held to provide opportunities for questions to be asked and explanations given.</p> <p>Issues/concerns raised at the various community recovery meetings are forwarded to the Port Hills Fires Operational Review Team for their consideration as part of the review.</p> <p>Those significantly affected by the fires have the opportunity to meet with the Port Hills Fires Operational Review Team to discuss their concerns as part of the review process.</p>	<p>Multi-agency</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>Port Hills Fires Operational Review Team</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>By 31 May 2017</p>
S3. Clear provision of information to support those affected during the recovery	<p>Processes are in place to enable the sharing of information across the Council and other agencies as necessary to support those affected</p>	<p>CCC</p>	<p>By 30 June 2017</p>

Short term recovery issues	Actions	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
S4. Support for the most significantly affected	Contact is made with owners and meetings held to identify key issues of concern and help required, so that ongoing support is provided where needed	CCC	Completed
	The most significantly affected have been identified and agencies have provided immediate support during initial recovery phase.	CCC	Completed
	A liaison manager is assigned as appropriate.	CCC	Completed
	The liaison manager makes regular contact with those property owners most affected to understand their key issues,	CCC	Ongoing
	Individuals needing support are referred to the appropriate welfare agencies (e.g. CDHB\, MSD etc.).	CCC	Completed
	Follow up is made with agencies to confirm referrals are actioned	CCC	Completed
	Welfare agencies collaborate to support families and individuals as appropriate.	CCC	Ongoing

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
S5. Evacuation/registration process and systems	<p>Registration processes and tools, used to gather information on those evacuated, are reviewed to ensure a timely exchange of details/needs of those evacuated.</p> <p>Different mechanisms are explored for a user friendly registration process including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration by phoning Council; • On-line • At welfare centres <p>Timely information is able to be provided for those evacuee seeking information at 'movement control points'.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p>	<p>by 30 June 2018</p> <p>by 30 June 2018</p> <p>by 30 June 2018</p>
S6. Pre-planned evacuations processes for all Port Hills communities	Pre-planned Community Emergency Plans are developed with the Governors Bay, Worsleys, Marley's Hill, Kennedys Bush, Hoon Hay and Early Valley communities living on or close to the Port Hills where wildfire risks exist	CCC	by 30 June 2018
S7. Community support: engaging and harnessing the energy of individuals, community groups who want to help in the recovery of private property clean up	<p>Council's Community Governance Team deliver the support programme to affected residents, organisations and community groups.</p> <p>Council works with the Local Rūnanga re He tangata he tangata – to support the needs and well-being of the communities affected.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>Local Rūnanga / CCC</p>	<p>by 30 June 2018</p> <p>by 30 June 2018</p>

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
S8. Those most significantly affected by the fires have the opportunity to raise issues/concerns in relation to the fire response.	Fires Operational Review conclusions are shared with the property owners that were most affected by the fires, prior to the findings being released to the public.	Port Hills Fires Operational Review Team	On completion of the final draft of the report.
S9. Support provided to assist with property owner's recovery needs	Mechanisms are in place to support affected property owners to help them rebuild their homes and clear and replant fire damaged areas.	CCC	by 31 December 2017
S10. Public education re: preparedness	Affected communities are linked to work around community response plans.	CCC	by 30 June 2018
S11. Understanding the role that Victim Support has during an emergency event and how they are contacted	Civil Defence Emergency Management Group liaises with Victim Support to clearly define and explain to other Civil Defence agencies the role that Victim Support play and the mechanism to engage them in emergency responses	CDEM Group	by 31 December 2017
S12. Lessons learnt used to strengthen community resilience across the City and Banks Peninsula.	'Fire Smart' public education programmes run at local and regional levels incorporate the lessons learnt from this wildfire event.	FENZ/CCC/Insurance Council NZ	by 30 June 2018
	Greater Christchurch Resilience Plan is updated to include lessons learnt from the Port Hills Fires 2017.	CCC	by 30 June 2018
	Promotion of the need for appropriate and adequate insurance cover for those living in rural environments.	CCC	by 30 June 2018
S13. Improved coordination and communication between those agencies to be co-located in the Justice and Emergency Services Emergency	A case study be undertaken using the lessons learnt from the response to the Port Hills fires to inform operating structures, procedures, terminology, process for coordination of communications, and systems/tools.	Canterbury CDEM Group/CCC	by 30 December 2017

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
Operations Centre (currently being built within the Justice and Emergency Services Precinct).			

Long term recovery issues	Long term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
S14. Pre-planned evacuations processes in place for all Port Hills communities	<p>Community Emergency Plans are completed for the remaining communities living on Banks Peninsula where wildfire risks are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Lyttelton Harbour Settlements • Akaroa Harbour Settlements • Other Banks Peninsula Settlements 	CCC	by 30 June 2020

Natural Environment Recovery

Impact of the Fires on the Natural Environment

The fires caused significant damage to private and public lands in the central and southern Port Hills areas. They also caused damage to a number of properties and infrastructure in the area.

Around 95% of the fire damaged area was private land and these owners are entitled to manage the regeneration of the burnt areas within the rules and conditions set by the District and Regional Plans.

The impact on the natural environment included burnt pine forests, native vegetation, restoration sites, and grasslands. Wildlife within these habitats have been affected. There is significant concern about erosion following de-vegetation of the hills because they primarily consist of unstable loess soils. The downstream waterways are likely to be adversely impacted until regeneration and regrowth of the burnt and damaged areas occurs.

Some recreation features are also affected. The most significant being the Christchurch Adventure Park. The fires burnt part of the forest where the walking and bike tracks were located. Some of the Park infrastructure was undamaged. However, the Park will be closed for some time to enable repair of damaged areas and removal of burnt trees to recreate the bike tracks.

The parts of the Port Hills impacted by the fires have a diverse range of amenity values, including residential housing, conservation areas, farming, forestry and recreation and tourism industry. They include indigenous biodiversity, iconic landscapes, heritage places, and public and private reserves run in an almost continuous line along the crest of the Port Hills. The lower slopes include a mix of pastoral, forestry, conservation and residential land uses. Framing the southern side of Christchurch City the Port Hills and fire site is visually obvious to most of the City. Some of the Port Hill reserves (less than 10 percent of total fire damaged area) and a significant part of the Summit Road Society land was also affected by the fires.

Issues Arising for the Natural Environment

As part of the recovery process a workshop was held with ecological stakeholders to identify the key issues to support the recovery of the Port Hills landscape.

Questions raised at the 'Ecological Restoration Workshop' include:

- *All different vegetation types had extreme fire behaviour in general, which types are more volatile?*
- *How deeply does the intense heat from the fires penetrate into the soil?*
- *Will there be areas that seeds will not have survived?*
- *CCC Rangers going to assess the area, freshwater ecology - getting into streams and into Halswell River. Want to know how much vegetation is left to help capture sediment?*
- *Have you thought of aerial application of soil stabilisers?*

- *Worry that sediment will not settle out of water. Have you thought about the depth that is needed?*
- *Has anyone looked at other grass species that aren't such fierce competitors to native regeneration?*
- *How are you going to get some of this good information out to landowners?*
- *Is there any advice that can be given out to the farmers for pastureland?*
- *The use of monsoon buckets of salt water and fire retardant - was quite negative on the environment.*

Additional feedback was received from the community meetings included the following:

- *Will a list of fire "safe" plants / landscaping be made available?*
- *What steps will CCC take regarding at-risk grass, fire breaks, plantings, communication of fire bans?*
- *What is happening with the bare sections regarding gorse including the huge amount of gorse that was up Worsleys Track?*

The fire event has created an opportunity to co-ordinate restoration and recovery work of native and threatened species to be carried out on both private and public lands. Guidance on weed invasion strategies will be important to prevent an increase in the fire hazard and minimise the impact on pastoral and native vegetation sites.

Geotechnical and land erosion issues have always been a concern on the Port Hills due to its basalt substrate, covered by a layer of loess (wind-blown dust). The Plan has identified a number of recommendations to reduce the likelihood of ash and increased sediment being washed from the many catchments into the local waterways and rivers.

The Plan provides recommendations to support the rehabilitation of public land damaged by the fires and the fire suppression activities. It also suggests putting in place individualised assistance and advice on forest fire recovery, including pasture management and erosion prevention.

A review of the Port Hills and Lyttelton Harbour Basin Strategic Tactical Fire Management Plan (SFTMP) is highly recommended.

There is the potential for waste materials, from old land fill sites, damaged houses and buildings and burnt vegetation and forests to be dispersed following the fire. The Plan recommends that the appropriate agencies remain vigilant and continue to monitor the natural environment, particularly after extreme weather events to ensure any adverse effects are minimised.

Support Required for the Natural Environment

The following suggestions relate to support that is required for the natural environment:

- Work with land owners to develop a coordinated planting and landscape plan that will reduce the risk of potential wildfire events and support native planting and wildlife. (almost 95% of the damaged land area rests within private ownership).
- Work with forestry block owners to determine best regeneration options.
- Collaboration with stakeholders to restore the damaged part of the Port Hills to a great recreational area for the local community and visitors.

- Clearance and regeneration of the damaged areas safely to ensure no significant adverse impacts on the environment.
- Integration of community volunteer groups into the restoration projects so that they have a sense of ownership.

There is a need to recognise that there is a significant lead in time for nurseries to collect seeds and grow native plants to support the regeneration.

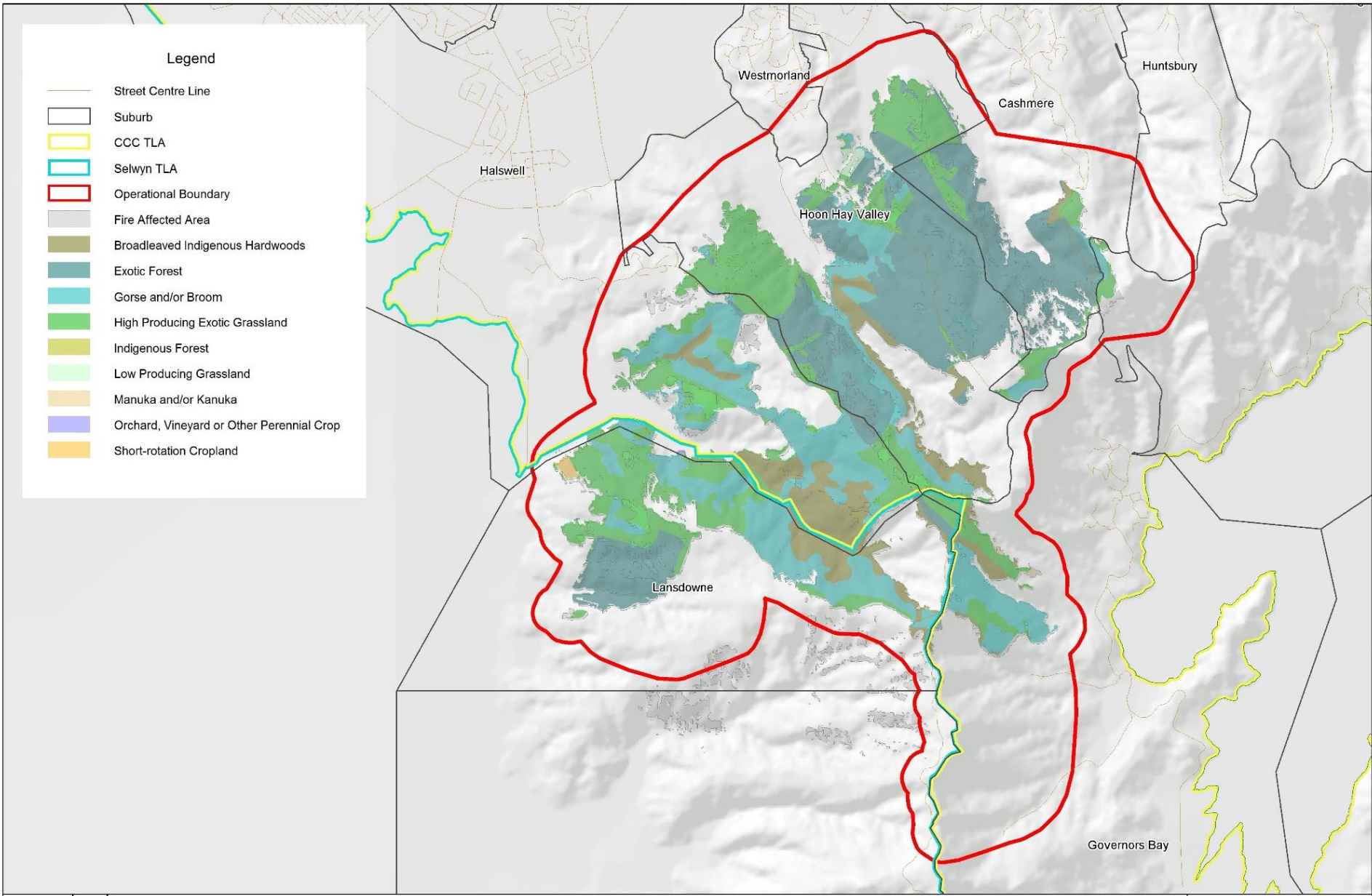
MKT has a general mandate to facilitate the representation of the interests of the primary Papatipu Rūnanga of Canterbury, who hold mana whenua rights and interests over the lands and waters within their respective takiwā and can provide knowledge and support.



Cashmere Stream entering the Heathcote River (7 April 2017).



Run-off from fire break (20 April 2017).



- Legend**
- Street Centre Line
 - Suburb
 - CCC TLA
 - Selwyn TLA
 - Operational Boundary
 - Fire Affected Area
 - Broadleaved Indigenous Hardwoods
 - Exotic Forest
 - Gorse and/or Broom
 - High Producing Exotic Grassland
 - Indigenous Forest
 - Low Producing Grassland
 - Manuka and/or Kanuka
 - Orchard, Vineyard or Other Perennial Crop
 - Short-rotation Cropland

Actions and recommendations - Natural Environment Recovery

Short term recovery issues	Actions	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
N1. Understand the impact of the fires on the natural resources.	Mapping of area to show location of damage is undertaken	CCC	Completed
	An assessment of the damaged areas is initiated and completed	CCC	Completed
N2. Increased risks of sedimentation and surface water runoff associated with sites in the fire damaged areas could adversely affect water quality.	Priority areas including the fire breaks created are identified that require immediate and medium term mitigation	CCC/ECan	Completed
	An initial assessment is undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures identified with costs for each priority location	CCC	Completed
	Initial mitigation measures including seeding and polymer stabilisation are undertaken	CCC	Completed
	A system in place to monitor sediment runoff and ecology impacts is in place.	CCC/ECan	by 30 June 2017
	An application for funding be made to Ministry for the Environment from the Freshwater Improvement Fund	CCC	Completed
	Additional CCC funding for sedimentation control is provided for in the 2017/18 Annual Plan	CCC	by 30 June 2017
N3. Increased risk of rock fall and slope stability issues within the fire damaged areas.	Priority rock fall areas that require immediate and medium term mitigation are identified	CCC	Completed
	An initial assessment is undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures identified with costs for each priority location	CCC	Completed

Short term recovery issues	Actions	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
	<p>Initial mitigation measures on Council land be undertaken</p> <p>A system to monitor rock fall risks during a significant rainfall or earthquake event is put in place</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>by 30 June 2017</p>
<p>N4. Increased contamination and nuisance issues such as air borne particulate.</p>	<p>Systems to undertake environmental monitoring when climatic conditions may cause issues are put in place</p>	<p>ECan</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>N5. Regeneration of the fire damaged areas on the Port Hills</p>	<p>Priority work to be carried out on Council land during the 2017 planting season be identified</p> <p>Individuals, property owners, community groups and volunteers who want to help in recovery are engaged. That volunteer planting and plant cage programme has commenced</p> <p>Initiate liaison with native plant nurseries around seed collection</p> <p>Additional CCC funding for the restoration and regeneration programme be provided for in the 2017/18 Annual Plan, including provision for an additional 1.0 FTE to assist with re-vegetation /community programmes and landowners with replanting</p> <p>A stakeholder / landowners list is compiled to assist with the required engagement.</p> <p>A fund is set up through the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust to support regeneration of the fire damaged areas.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust/CCC</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>by 30 June 2017</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p>

Short term recovery issues	Actions	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
	<p>The Banks Peninsula and Christchurch West Melton Zone Committees support regeneration programme through immediate steps programme</p> <p>A Cultural Values Report to support the Recovery Plan is developed</p>	<p>Banks Peninsula and Christchurch West Melton Zone Committees</p> <p>Local Rūnanga</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p>
<p>N6. Opening of Council Tracks and Parks for recreational use</p>	<p>Assessments of tracks and parks are undertaken and opened when safe to do so.</p> <p>Council staff support and work with the Christchurch Adventure Park to re-establish the recreational facilities.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>by 30 June 2017</p>
<p>N7. Reinstatement of fencing on Council reserves adjoining private land.</p>	<p>Fences damaged are identified and appropriate repair work is planned.</p> <p>Priority repairs are undertaken</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p>	<p>by 30 June 2017</p> <p>Completed</p>
<p>N8. Keeping Councillors and Zone Committees informed.</p>	<p>Regular updates are provided to elected members and key stakeholders</p> <p>Field trips are conducted of the areas impacted by the fires.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p>	<p>Completed</p>

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
N9. Ensure that clearing and replanting of damaged forest areas does not adversely impact on the natural environment (particularly the waterways).	<p>Provide support to land owners to plan for clearing and replanting of damaged areas</p> <p>Continue undertaking environmental monitoring as necessary</p>	<p>CCC/ECan</p> <p>CCC/ECAN</p>	by 30 June 2018
N10. Reinstatement of fencing on Council reserves adjoining private land.	Repairs to fences be completed	CCC	By 30 June 2018
N11. Regeneration of the fire damaged areas on the Port Hills	<p>A Regeneration and Planting Plan for the fire damaged areas be developed</p> <p>Work with local Rūnanga re. Healing Papatūānuku – via restoring where possible original native vegetation</p> <p>Funding for the restoration / regeneration works for 2018/19 and beyond is provided for in the 2018-2028 LTP including contestable fund for restoration on private lands</p> <p>Implement the Regeneration and Planting Plan programme over the medium term in conjunction with key stakeholders and land owners</p>	<p>CCC/ECan/Local Rūnanga</p> <p>Local Rūnanga / CCC</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p>	<p>by 31 December 2017</p> <p>by 30 June 2018</p> <p>by 30 June 2018</p> <p>by 30 June 2018</p>
N12. Increased risks of sedimentation and surface water runoff associated with sites in the fire damaged areas could adversely affect water quality.	<p>Long term priority areas that may require mitigation be identified</p> <p>Undertake an assessment and recommend appropriate mitigation measures with updated costs for the long term.</p> <p>Work with the Local Rūnanga re. Waimāori a ngā awa – mitigating the resulting sedimentation and entry of contaminants into the water-ways</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>Local Rūnanga /CCC</p>	<p>by 31 December 2017</p> <p>by 31 December 2017</p> <p>by 30 June 2018</p>

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
	Undertake medium term mitigation measures. Secure funding for any long term mitigation measures and implement works programme through the 2018-28 LTP process	CCC	by 30 June 2018
N13. Increased risk of pest animals and plants	Develop a plan to manage pest animals and plants.	ECan	by 31 December 2017
N14. Lack of widespread understanding of fire risk issues including the potential changes with global warming	Review recommendations contained in all Strategic Tactical Fire Management Plans developed in light of the recent Port Hills fires.	CCC	by 31 December 2017

Long term recovery issues	Long term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
N15. Increased risks of sedimentation and surface water runoff associated with sites in fire damaged areas that could adversely affect water quality.	Deliver long term mitigation measures as per the work programme.	CCC	by 30 June 2020
N16. Lack of widespread understanding of fire risk issues including the potential changes with global warming	Secure funding through the 2018-28 LTP process for implementing priority recommendations following the review of the Strategic Tactical Fire Management Plans	CCC	by 30 June 2018

Built Environment Recovery

Impact on the Built Environment

Of the seven residential properties destroyed by the fires in the CCC district, four were located on Worsleys Road, two on Hoon Hay Valley Road, and one in Early Valley Road. The property owners are all believed to hold insurance cover for their homes but some damage to wider property assets may not be covered.

Two further properties located in Worsleys Road suffered damage to out-buildings, sheds and garages.

The City Council has provided dedicated support and advice to the affected property owners. Case managers have also been identified to help these owners through the consenting processes as they plan to rebuild their homes.

In addition to the damage caused to residential properties, significant damage occurred to:

- Infrastructure belonging to the Christchurch Adventure Park (note: none of the buildings associated with the Park were damaged) along with 200 hectares of commercial forest which formed the setting for the bike trails. As a result of the damage the Park has been closed since the fires and it is expected that it could take a significant period of time before the Park is able to recommence operations;
- About 200 hectares of commercial forestry in the McVicars forestry plantation. The forestry owners are planning to recover and mill the damaged trees prior to embarking on a replanting programme that is likely to take two or three growing seasons;
- Two other smaller forestry blocks along Worsleys Road and Kennedys Bush Road. The owners are also planning to clear / harvest the damaged trees as soon as possible;
- A number of the larger farms and lifestyle blocks suffered a significant loss of woodland, native bush areas and pasture, forcing the affected owners to temporarily cease their normal day to day business activities. Additionally, a significant length of fencing was destroyed by the fires or the actions taken to control the fires spreading. In total almost 17km of fire breaks were created as part of the fire response to control the fires. These issues have caused significant concerns to the individual property owners. In most cases the farming and lifestyle block infrastructure destroyed is not covered by insurance. The current fire legislation does not require the fire authorities to reinstate land where earthworks was done when establishing fire breaks or repairing fences damaged while putting in the fire breaks. In recognising this both CCC and SDC are endeavouring to develop support mechanisms to help property owners resolve these issues in a timely and economic manner.
- The fires also caused temporary disruption and loss of earnings to a number of other businesses that were located within and outside the fire zone.

The fires threatened and caused damage to utility lifelines including water supplies, power supplies, roading and transport links. Examples include:

- Water supply pipes to six properties were damaged in Worsleys Road and to one property in Hoon Hay Valley Road. In addition, the mains water reticulation system was damaged in three locations.
- The mains power cable feeding the 'Worsleys 2' reservoir was damaged.

- The main power transmission lines crossing the fire zone suffered some minor damage to insulators on the overhead lines. These have since been repaired by TransPower. TransPower are undertaking an internal review to identify and capture any lessons learnt following the fires.
- Significant communications installations are located within the wider fire zone. None of these installations suffered any direct damage, but were at times under threat from the fires. Interventions undertaken by the fire crews to protect these installations.
- The Orion power supply network suffered damage at a number of locations.
- As part of the response, cordons were set up to secure the operational fire area and restrict access and ensure the safety of the public. These cordons were gradually lifted on the direction of the fire authorities as the risks to the public reduced to an acceptable level. The roads impacted by the cordons were:
 - Dyers Pass Road
 - Summit Road
 - Early Valley Road
 - Hoon Hay Valley Road
 - Kennedys Bush Road
 - Worsleys Road
- Restricted access remains in place to the Worsleys and Kennedys Bush tracks so that risk assessments can be completed and until the risk of proposed logging operations has ceased.
- The old Dyers Pass Road mountain bike track (partially on CCC land) remains closed.
- Dyers Pass Road which provides a key link to the Lyttelton Harbour settlements including Governors Bay was reopened. Initially, speed and no stopping restrictions were in place along part of its length due to rock fall risk.

Issues Arising for the Built Environment

Feedback received from the community meetings relating to the built environment included the following:

Roading

- *What is the plan with Worsleys Track? What is happening with the erosion of the land on the track?*
- *How are the CCC going to stop 4WD's going up Worsleys Track? There is an opportunity to make this a fantastic walking/biking track with native plants.*
- *What action will be taken to repair the berms and damage on Worsleys Rd?*

Sediment Control

- *Are CCC planning to build multi-purpose ponds to capture hill sediment and create water holding capacity for firefighting?*

Damage to property

- *The fire authorities chopped trees on my property - who is responsible for clearing large stumps / mulching / removal and who pays for this?*
- *What support is available to repair the fire break areas on landowner land?*

Planning

- *What is Council doing about fire planning going forward?*
- *How do we ensure we create and maintain fire breaks?*
- *What are future council initiatives/regulations to contain wilding pines, gorse and broom on the recently burnt land?*
- *Is it really a good idea having commercial pine plantations that close to settlements? Is it something that can be changed?*

The first priority for the built environment is to support and help property owners who have lost their homes. They will require help with the clear up of the damage and guidance through the rebuilding process.

Significant areas of forestry also need to be cleared as quickly as possible, which will impact on the local communities in the short to medium period.

The closure of the Christchurch Adventure Park is also a major loss as a local, national and international recreational venue, it will require support so that it is able to reopen as soon as possible.

As part of the fire response, new fire breaks (totalling almost 17 kilometres) were created to manage and control the spread of the fires. Consideration should be given as to whether these breaks will need to be maintained for future fire controls and whether retrospective resource consents will be required for the fire breaks created in some locations, where it is deemed necessary. These fire breaks damaged numerous fence lines and many land owners require help and support to re-establish and repair the fence lines to enable areas to be restocked.

The resulting damage to the forestry areas and the burning of vegetation over an area of 1645 hectares has led to a potentially serious situation in the management of surface water run-off from the fire damaged areas of the Port Hills into the Heathcote River, Halswell River and the Lyttelton Harbour. Investigations and survey work has been undertaken to identify:

- The immediate risks and the associated short term mitigation measures that can be carried out to reduce / minimise the risks;
- What other works may be necessary over the medium term to safe guard the situation until the vegetation recovers.

The fires have impacted on the stability of some rock outcrops. The risk of rock fall is considered to have increased particularly in the event of further earthquake events or significant rain events. Work has been completed to identify the key areas of risk. Mitigation works to reduce the risk have also been undertaken. It was assessed that there was no increased risk to residential properties however there were enhanced risks to the Christchurch Adventure Park and to some roads and tracks that cross the fire area.

Other issues that have been identified include:

- The replacement of fencing on boundaries that exist between property owners and council reserves;

- The repair of a damaged retaining wall at Westmoreland East Reserve and a damaged fence on Worsleys Road;
- Single access to properties along Worsleys Road and the need to investigate other possible access routes;
- In light of the experiences gained in fighting the fires in the rural environment of the Port Hills, and the difficult terrain involved, it may be necessary to review the requirements and rules set out in the District Plan to identify if there are opportunities to reduce the impacts of future fires, particularly relating to:
 - Adequacy of fire breaks;
 - Planting and landscaping around buildings;
 - Access to buildings and tracks, that will allow emergency vehicles unhindered access to properties;
 - The availability of water for fire-fighting;
 - Fire protection systems for remote properties.
- Telecommunication providers should undertake a review to identify if there are any lessons learnt that need to be incorporated into their future plans;
- Other utility lifeline providers are undertaking their own internal reviews to further develop their understanding with regard to the risks posed by wildfire events on the Port Hills.

Support Required for the Built Environment

It is important for those owners that lost their properties to have time to reflect on the impact the fire event. They need to consider how best and over what time frame to rebuild their homes, or whether to move and start a new chapter in their lives. Whatever the owners decide, they will need support, help and guidance over the short to medium term. They may require help with the clear up, engaging professional, dealing with consenting processes, etc.

Many residents living within the fire damaged area did not have a full understanding of the natural hazards around them and in particular the risks around wildfire. It is important that property owners have a better and more informed understanding of the risks that surround their homes and the steps they can take to minimise these hazards.

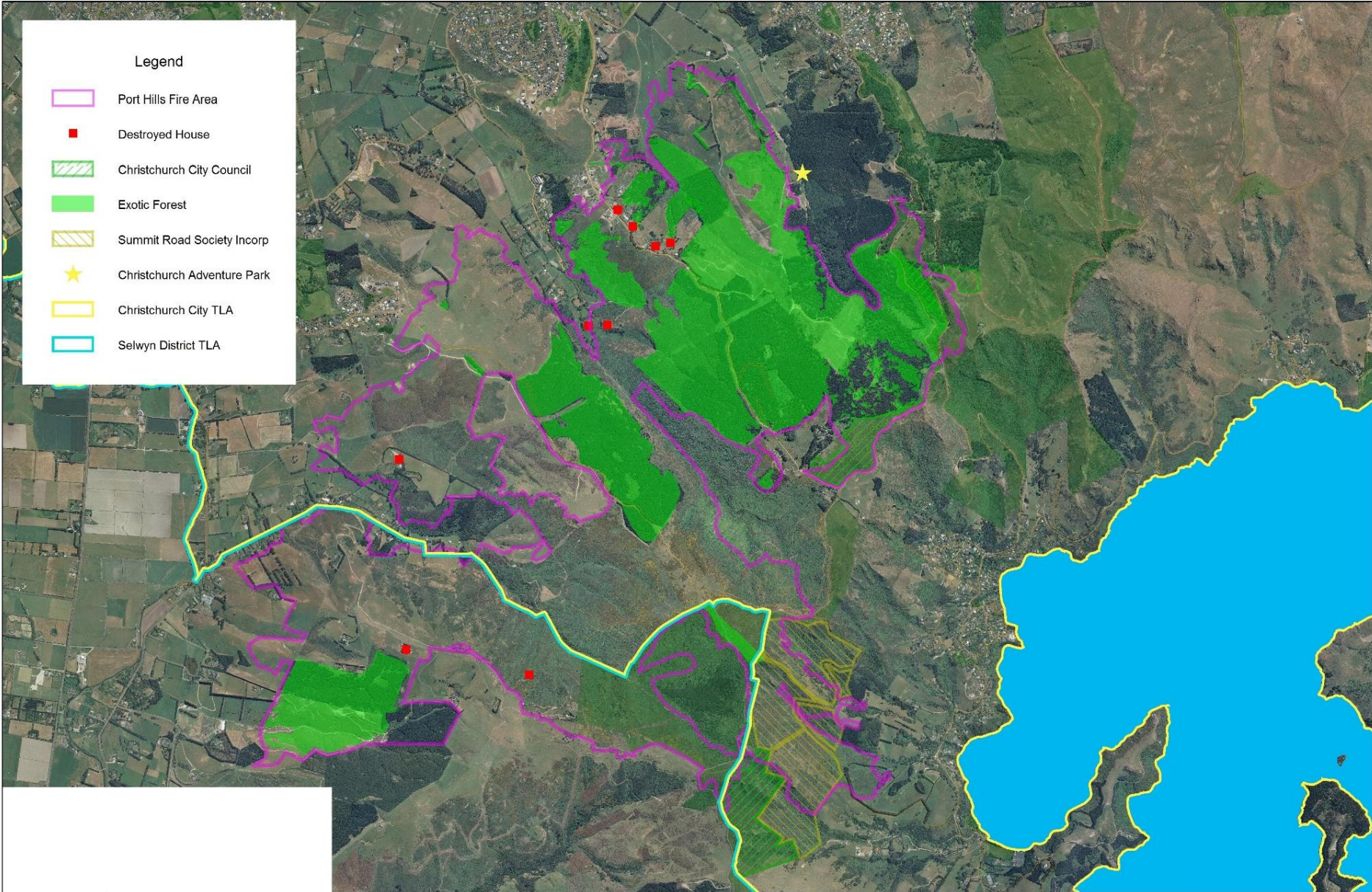
Many property owners face a significant task in clearing their properties and re-landscaping due to the creation of fire breaks and the damage directly caused by the fires. Many are questioning the approach they should adopt. They are likely to require help and support to achieve the best outcomes.

The major commercial forestry blocks damaged by the fires require harvesting and clearing as quickly as possible. This will further impact the local residents along Worsleys Road and Kennedys Bush Road as the logging operations are undertaken. The forestry owners also need help to ensure that any consents necessary are approved as quickly as possible so that the work can commence. The harvesting and clearing of the forest areas also creates other issues that need to be managed, including ensuring that:

- the works are managed so that they do not significantly increase the risks to the environment and water quality;
- the works do not significantly adversely impact on the local communities;
- there will be an opportunity to regenerate the forest areas differently and this will require a partnership approach to get the best outcomes possible.

The Christchurch Adventure Park operators will need to work closely with its landowner to prioritise the clearing of the damaged forest areas so it can be re-established as quickly as possible. In planning for the reopening, the Park will need a number of organisations and agencies to work together to meet the desired time frames.

The rules and provisions of the Christchurch District Plan should be reviewed, where possible, to ensure that appropriate conditions are placed on subdivisions and developments in or adjacent to the rural environment and parks to minimise or mitigate damage from wildfires and also reflect the impact on cultural sites.



Legend

-  Port Hills Fire Area
-  Destroyed House
-  Christchurch City Council
-  Exotic Forest
-  Summit Road Society Incorp
-  Christchurch Adventure Park
-  Christchurch City TLA
-  Selwyn District TLA

Built Environment Recovery Issues, actions and recommendations

Short term recovery issues	Actions taken	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
B1. Access management	<p>The remaining access restrictions on Worsleys and Kennedys Bush Tracks are managed until such time that they are no longer necessary</p> <p>Manage access to fire damaged areas as necessary</p>	CTOC	Ongoing
B2. Supply of infrastructure services interrupted or damaged	<p>Services are restored to properties impacted by the fires and for those properties destroyed, services are disconnected or made safe</p> <p>Property owners repair damage to their private systems</p>	<p>Service providers</p> <p>Property owners</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p>
B3. That access and egress from the fire damaged areas and neighbouring areas around the Port Hills is maintained and safe	Traffic management plans are in place where required	CTOC	Completed
B4. That key tele-communication sites located on the Port Hills remain operational	<p>Tele-communication sites are inspected and immediate risks to installations minimised</p> <p>Fire breaks are strengthen or created to protect installations as part of the fire response</p>	Property owners and site operators	Completed
B5. That key lifeline services are maintained	Utility lifeline routes across the Fire area are inspected and remedial actions taken where necessary	Utility Suppliers	Completed

Short term recovery issues	Actions taken	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
B6. Public safety	Public access is restricted to fire damaged areas where appropriate	CCC	Completed
B7. Understanding damage to commercial forestry blocks	<p>Liaise with forestry block owners as they undertake damage assessment and understand the impact of the fires on standing timber.</p> <p>CCC provides support where required and regular meetings held to review and update situation</p>	CCC	By 30 June 2017
B8. Establishing the scale of damage to properties in terms of fencing and landscaping as a result of the fire response	<p>Discussions br held with the property owners affected to establish needs and support required to finalise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mapping of fire area • mapping of fire breaks created • the extent of fencing damaged caused by the fire response 	CCC	Completed
B9. Understand slope stability issues and rock fall on the built environment e.g. properties, roads, utilities, and communications installations	<p>Identify priority areas that require immediate mitigation</p> <p>Undertake initial assessment and recommend appropriate mitigation measures with costs for each priority location</p> <p>Undertake mitigation works to reduce the risks</p> <p>A system is in place to monitor rock fall risks during a significant rainfall or earthquake event.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>CCC</p>	Completed

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
B10. Understand future risks of infrastructure service interruptions	<p>A risk assessment of utility installations and infrastructure be undertaken to minimise future disruptions to supplies and prepare an implementation plan if additional mitigation measures are identified.</p> <p>A review of the provision of public water supply infrastructure to support firefighting capabilities on the Port Hills be completed and if appropriate prepare an implementation plan to strengthen the network</p>	<p>Utility providers</p> <p>CCC/FENZ</p>	<p>by 30 June 2018</p> <p>by 30 June 2018</p>
B11. Public safety	Worsleys track and Kennedys Bush tracks remain closed, with the tracks open once risks are minimised and discussions with land owners are completed and logging access has been verified and completed	CCC	by 30 June 2018
B12. Understand future risks to tele-communications installations	A review of the fire hazards to tele-communication installations located on the Port Hills be undertaken to minimise future risks to sites, prepare implementation plan if risks identified.	Tele-communication Operators	by 30 June 2018
B13. Support for property owners that lost their homes/outbuildings	Council provide on-going support for those property owners that lost their homes and /or outbuildings through the rebuild process.	CCC	by 30 June 2018
B14. Support the Christchurch Adventure Park to reopen	Council provides support to enable the Adventure Park to be opened as quickly as possible	CCC	by 31 December 2017
B15. That clearing and restoration of forestry blocks is undertaken appropriately	The owners of forestry blocks damaged by the fires have appropriate plans and consents in place to undertake work to clear and replant the areas.	Forestry Block owners, CCC, & ECan	by 31 December 2017

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
B16. Education and information on fire risks	Regular public education programmes be delivered to those living in rural environments to reduce the risk of losses occurring during a wildfire.	FENZ/CCC	by 30 November 2017
B17. Understand slope stability issues and rock fall on the built environment e.g. properties, roads and utility and communications installations	Further assessments be undertaken and recommend appropriate mitigation measures should further issues be identified	CCC	by 30 June 2018
B18. Ensure the MCDEM Director's Guideline 'Emergency Movement Control' {DGL18/15} is implemented and used by appropriate agencies during future emergencies.	Multi-agency planning be undertaken to adopt the Director's Guideline	CDEM Group	by 30 June 2018
B19. Future requirements and retrospective consenting for fire breaks created during the fire response	The location of the fire breaks created be reviewed and decisions are made as to their future use and how they should be managed. Retrospective resource consents be obtained for fire breaks if deemed necessary	FENZ/CCC DoC & SDC Rural Fire Authorities	by 30 June 2018 by 30 December 2017
B20. Access and use of Worsleys and Kennedys Bush tracks	Council initiate a review to determine the future status and use of the Worsleys and Kennedys Bush tracks	CCC	by 31 December 2017
B21. Damage to Worsleys Road and Kennedys Bush Road caused by fire response activities	Council undertake regular inspections of Worsleys and Kennedys Bush Roads and carry out maintenance works necessary to ensure road is safe, whilst logging truck operations are ongoing	CCC	by 31 December 2017

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
	Council undertake any maintenance works to Worsleys and Kennedys Bush Road to return them to the same standards that existed prior to the fires, once logging truck operations are completed	CCC	by 30 June 2018
N17. Single access route for properties along Worsleys Road	Council explores potential options for an additional access route when considering further local subdivision applications	CCC	by 30 June 2018

Long term recovery issues	Long term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
B22. Planning opportunities to reduce wildfire hazard in high risk areas	Additions or changes to the current rules and provisions within the Christchurch District Plan that place conditions on subdivisions and developments in or adjacent to the rural environment and parks to minimise or mitigate damage from wildfires be identified	CCC	by 30 June 2019

Economic Environment Recovery

Impact on the Economic Environment

The Port Hills fires have had little impact on the overall Christchurch and Canterbury economy. However, for businesses and property owners directly impacted by the fires, the economic issues have been significant.

Some businesses suffered relatively short disruptions during the fires and while the cordons and evacuations were in place.

The McVicar Holdings Ltd forestry operation and the Christchurch Adventure Park, the two largest commercial businesses affected by the fires, have suffered considerable disruption with the Park closed and the forestry block severely damaged. These two businesses are inextricably entwined both operationally and financially. Their recovery issues are therefore interdependent.

Issues for the Economic Environment

McVicar Holdings Ltd is a large family owned forestry business that manages the commercial forest around the Adventure Park operations. McVicar Holdings Ltd leases to the Adventure Park and is a shareholder in the Adventure Park along with Christchurch City Council and other large and small investors. The bike trails created through the forest areas were a unique feature upon which the Adventure Park was successfully operating. The fire has destroyed this popular environment and it will take a significant period of time for it to be recreated.

The loss of the forest area and subsequent financial impact is covered to some degree by insurance. McVicar's will also incur costs to reinstate the forest that will not be recoverable and this together with the disruption to their long term business plans means that the financial impact may exist for a considerable period of time.

For the smaller rural property owners that operated in the fire damaged area the immediate and future impact is significant. However, their total costs (net of any insurance recoveries) is not considered large in terms of the overall economic recovery following the fires. The main concerns for these owners lies with the clearing of fire damaged and fire response areas and deciding what and how they should manage their properties in the future. Much of this is not covered by insurance.

Support Required for the Economic Environment

The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) and the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) are the lead Government agencies that fund financial support to businesses that have been impacted by natural disasters. Past events around New Zealand that have triggered government funding to support businesses have been more catastrophic, with a wider reach or significance than that experienced by the Port Hills Fires.

Canterbury Development Corporation, as the Economic Development agency for the Christchurch City Council, will remain in contact with McVicar Holdings and the owners of the Christchurch Adventure Park and will be available to assist them through the recovery process. For the smaller land holders and businesses, agencies will continue to provide help and support where they can, particularly relating to:

- The clearing and re-establishing of properties through new planting
- The management of fire breaks and repair of fencing.
- The restoration of fencing



Damage to commercial forest and Chch Adventure Park cycle tracks above Cashmere Valley (April 2017).

Economic Environment Recovery issues, actions and recommendations

Short term recovery issues	Actions taken	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
E1. Ensure that businesses disrupted by the fire, cordons and evacuations are able to reopen as quickly as possible to minimise their losses	Support local businesses impacted by the fires to re-establish as quickly as possible if practical to do so	CCC	Completed
E2. Support those businesses suffering significant impacts caused by the fires	Understand business owners concerns and insurance situation and provide assistance	CCC	Completed

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
E3. Understand the impact of the Fires on the Christchurch Adventure Park to ensure it remains a great local, national and international venue	Continue to support the Christchurch Adventure Park to reopen	CCC	by 30 June 2018
E4. Understand the impact of the Fires on the commercial forestry blocks	Continue to provide support where possible	CCC	by 30 June 2018

Long term recovery issues	Long term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
E5. That the damaged forestry blocks are re generated successfully and continue to support the iconic back drop to the City	Agencies liaise closely with the Forestry Owners and provide help and assistance where appropriate	CCC	by 30 June 2019

Cultural Values & Recovery

The Port Hills hold significant value for mana whenua. The areas affected by the fires and the areas immediately adjacent come under the shared mantle of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Taumutu Rūnanga. The three rūnanga agreed to work collaboratively with Mahaanui Kurataiao to develop the cultural values report (refer to Appendix 2).

Manaakitanga is not only about hosting, it also speaks of collaboration, sharing and learning. For the purposes of this report, the affected area primarily rests with the three identified rūnanga. It should also be noted that the other local rūnanga share interests on other parts of the Port Hills and Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū. Wāhi taonga, wāhi tapu and ara tawhito may be present within the vicinity of the affected and immediate surrounding areas. Appropriate action will be required should archaeological material become apparent.

The three rūnanga are concerned about the health and wellbeing of the land, waterways and air. In particular, they are concerned about the effects of erosion and the scarring of Papatūānuku as a result of the fires. The mauri of Papatūānuku needs to be appropriately restored and measures put into place to remediate the scarring to decrease the opportunity for continued erosion.

The three rūnanga are also concerned about the water quality and quantity on the Port Hills and within the surrounding catchments occurring on both sides of the Port Hills. Immediate action is required to reduce the input of sediment into waterways and to improve the quality of water and flow within the catchment areas. Improved health and quality of the waterways will make a significant impact on the viability and health of the mahinga kai further downstream.

The design of the work/revegetation programme will help to restore the mauri of Papatūānuku and Tangaroa. It should also reflect the cultural values of whakapapa, manaakitanga, wairuatanga, kaitiakitanga, mahinga kai and tikanga and pono. Examples include the planting of endemic plant stock to ensure the whakapapa of the Port Hills is reinforced and enhanced. All of the values will be reinforced by a net gain in indigenous biodiversity.

As previously stated, in some instances it is believed that the mountains are ancestors and the peaks are their heads. It is a breach of the principles of tapu to interfere with someone else's head. Minimising and/or disallowing future consents for new structures to be built upon peaks that are believed to be the heads of our ancestors will assist to reinforce the significant cultural values of tapu and noa.

Future proofing the Port Hills will be essential going forward. Our native plants have had generations to adapt and regenerate. Science confirms that some natives are more fire retardant than the exotic species. Prudent use of proven natural green breaks and education and support of the landowners and Port Hill communities will make a significant difference to the future resilience of the Port Hills.

Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (MKT) has a general mandate to facilitate the representation of the interests of the primary Papatipu Rūnanga of Canterbury, who hold mana whenua rights and interests over the lands and waters within their respective takiwā and provides commercial planning and environmental services to private clients and the general public.

Recommendations should be considered within the context of the following themes:

1. Ongoing and continued input by and from (and consultation with), Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Taumutu Rūnanga representatives.
2. Healing Papatūānuku – via restoring where possible original native vegetation.

3. Waimāori a ngā awa – mitigating the resulting sedimentation and entry of contaminants into the water-ways.
4. He tangata he tangata – to support the needs and well-being of the communities affected.

In general, mana whenua expect that the associated initiatives going forward will recognise and provide for mana whenua values, including kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga and mahinga kai, and will address the protection and restoration of the land, freshwater systems and habitats, and sites of cultural significance to mana whenua.



Aftermath of fire above Allandale (April 2017).

Cultural Recovery Issues, actions and recommendations

Short term recovery issues	Actions taken	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
<p>C1. Ki uta ki tai</p> <p>Whole system approach to the Port Hills</p> <p>a. Need to resettle the mauri due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarring of Papatūānuku resulting from the fire • Denuding of Papatūānuku e.g. erosion and sediment • Degradation of wai e.g. sediment into the waterways • Burning of our ancestors i.e. recognition that mountains are our ancestors <p>b. Need to address as a priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiora – the health of the waterways • Hauora – the health of all affected communities – physical, mental and spiritual health • Oranga – the recovery of Papatūānuku e.g. stabilisation of the land, seeding, weed control. • Regularly monitoring of regenerating indigenous biodiversity 	<p>Initiate Cultural Values Report to help with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of mauri, tapu, noa, ki uta ki tai, manaakitanga, kaitiakitanga, mana, wairua and other cultural concepts. • Understanding of Māori worldview re the continuous connection from the heavens to land/sky/water to people. • Ngāi Tahu communities (rūnanga) have a desire to be an active part of the solution – is there a role for tangata tiaki? <p>Information sharing with individual rūnanga</p> <p>Instruction from individual rūnanga to Mahaanui Kura Taiao on the expectations in the environmental space</p> <p>Increased awareness of the rūnanga to drive solution based responses.</p> <p>Resourcing of rūnanga champions to drive the engagement, discussion and enacting of solutions</p> <p>Monitoring systems in place.</p> <p>Public information prepared to explain the merits of different restoration planting options</p>	<p>Te Ngāi Tūahuriri</p> <p>Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke</p> <p>Te Taumutu Rūnanga</p> <p>Mahaanui Kurataiao</p>	<p>by 30 June 2017</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly monitoring of the improving health of the waterways, land, habitats and people 			
--	--	--	--

Short term recovery issues	Actions taken	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
c. Improved communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With and for all communities on Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū, Christchurch and Selwyn Early warning system for all rural communities Understanding and respecting the cultural values of the Port Hills. Recognition of the volunteers, staff and services 			

Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
C2. Kaitiakitanga <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for regeneration of Papatūānuku <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green breaks Fire breaks Ripian plantings Port Hills planting plan which takes into account the needs of: 	<p>Completed Cultural Values Report is used to inform cultural needs and concerns</p> <p>Ongoing commitment by the Crown to assist with healing Papatūānuku</p> <p>Government and agencies to work alongside individual rūnanga on future proofing</p>	<p>Te Ngāi Tūahuriri</p> <p>Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke</p> <p>Te Taumutu Rūnanga</p> <p>Mahaanui Kurataiao</p>	by 30 June 2018

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational use • Commercial • Private • Community • Coastal • Inland • Farming • Forests • Urban/Rural 	<p>Public information prepared to explain the merits of different restoration planting options</p> <p>Development of plans for Taukahara and Rāpaki Recognition of sites of cultural significance Development of plans for future proofing the Banks Peninsula</p>	<p>CCC / SDC / Ecan / DoC</p>	
<p>c. Addressing the needs of the Māori reserves and sites of cultural significance</p> <p>d. Future proofing the Banks Peninsula</p> <p>e. Monitoring the ecosystem, looking for taonga species and identifying the health indicators that mauri is being restored.</p> <p>f. He tangata, he tangata - ensuring our communities are well, healthy, and thriving – their warua is regenerated.</p> <p>g. Early warning system for all rural communities in place</p> <p>h. He tapu te mahunga – keeping the heads of our ancestors sacred.</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring systems in place and resourcing</p> <p>Limited consents for structures built on the heads of our ancestors.</p>		

Long term recovery issues	Long term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
<p>C3. Mō kā uri a muri ake nei</p> <p>a. Long term plans to ensure the mauri of Papatūānuku is nurtured and enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right species in the right places • Everything is back in balance • Healthy waterways • Abundance of taonga species <p>b. Future proofing of the Banks Peninsula – fire breaks, green breaks, protection of thriving habitats, water.</p> <p>c. He tangata, he tangata – the health and wellbeing of the people and communities is restored, the wairua of the people is restored.</p> <p>d. Mō ngā uri – the plantings are looked after for our future generations and we have left the place in a better state than we found it.</p> <p>e. Ki uta ki tai - indicators of a healthy, bountiful environment and mahinga kai.</p> <p>f. Mahi tahi – the community, agencies, trusts, business and private land owners working collaboratively towards a common goal of ki uta ki tai.</p>	<p>As per recommendations in the Cultural Values Report.</p>	<p>Te Ngāi Tūahuriri</p> <p>Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke</p> <p>Te Taumutu Rūnanga</p> <p>Mahaanui Kurataiao</p> <p>CCC / SDC /Ecan / DoC</p>	<p>by June 2020</p>

Impact of the Fires

The fire events triggered a need to provide information and advice to neighbouring residents and the wider community of Christchurch. As the fires merged and increased in scale and seriousness the messaging required and the target audiences changed. Those residents that were directly affected needed sound and clear advice but there was also interest in the fires from the wider Christchurch population and the neighbouring townships.

Issues Arising from the Fires

During the initial response phase the task of providing clear and concise messaging to those directly impacted was difficult and systems and process were not up and running as quickly as they needed to be.

Many of the residents impacted by the fire or within the evacuation area complained that the messaging was inadequate and made them feel vulnerable. There was also considerable criticism that the cordon points and welfare centres had no up-to-date information that could be passed on to the concerned residents. Difficulty arose in identifying the most effective way to provide information to those directly affected and many residents became frustrated about the lack of regular updates.

Actions taken to date

Communication with various key stakeholders and affected persons and the wider community has been by the following means:

- Face-to-face meetings
- Small group meetings
- Large community meetings
- Community events
- Articles on the Council's Newsline website page
- Phone calls
- Social media
- Media releases
- Creation of a dedicated fire website
- Elected member updates
- FAQs online and to call centre
- Internal Council channels

Help and Support Required

Council will continue to utilise the methods above as appropriate. This will enable the community and affected/interested parties to lead their own recovery effort as well as generating support for and involvement in projects.

In addition, there is a need to educate people and promote ways in which they can protect themselves and their properties from natural hazards.

Audiences can be categorised into broad categories: those directly affected by the fire, collaborating agencies, recreational users and interest groups, and the general public.

Maintaining a close working relationship with the Christchurch Adventure Park is important to share its story of recovery.



Christchurch City & Selwyn District Councils' Mayors being interviewed (February 2017).

Information & Communication Issues, actions and recommendations

Short term recovery issues	Actions taken	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
11. Input into Recovery through effective Communications Plan to update community	A Communications Plan is developed that supports the on-going Port Hills Fires recovery.	CCC	Completed
	The various communication channels are co-ordinated to ensure information is accurate and up to date.	CCC	Completed
12. Keep communities and affected residents informed	Targeted information and advice is provided through agreed channels	CCC	Completed
Medium term recovery issues	Medium term recovery recommendations	Lead Agency	Date to be completed
13. Lack of adequate public information	<p>Develop processes and implement systems that will improve information provided to those affected by an emergency, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly significant impacted (suffer a loss); • Those who are required to be evacuated; • The wider community; • The media. 	CCC	by 30 June 2018

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons who register at Civil Defence Welfare Centres; • Personnel that manage any movement control points (cordons etc.). 		
14. Improved communications between response agencies	A review be undertaken to determine what improvements are necessary with respect to the exchange of information between response agencies and key stakeholder, welfare centre staff, and personnel manning cordons.	CCC	by 30 June 2018
15. Public perception and understanding of the Port Hills Fires	All Port Hills fires reviews, made available to the public, be placed on the Council website	CCC	by 30 June 2018
16. Ongoing communications during recovery	Appropriate communications mechanisms during on-going recovery phase be identified using the Communications Plan.	CCC	by 30 June 2018
17. Ensure the community stays involved and is able to support and contribute to the recovery of the natural landscape damaged by the fires	<p>A medium to long term communications strategy be developed.</p> <p>Work with the Local Rūnanga continues regarding the ongoing input by and from (and consultation with), Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Taumutu Rūnanga representatives.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>Local Rūnanga / CCC</p>	<p>by 30th June 2018</p> <p>by 30 June 2018</p>
18. Keep communities and affected residents informed	The Communication Plan is regularly reviewed to ensure it remains effective	CCC	by 30 June 2018

19. Improve and target communications to affected property owners when evacuations occur	Processes and systems be developed that reach the affected community/persons.	CCC	By 30 June 2018
110. Measuring the success of the Recovery Plan	A targeted 'satisfaction survey' be undertaken for those significantly impacted by the fires	CCC	By 30 June 2018

Moving on from Recovery

Moving on from recovery and integrating into core Council and support agency day to day activities should include:

1. Implementing and reporting on the medium to long term actions; and
2. Ongoing targeted information and communications to these most affected by the Port Hills fires; and
3. Opportunities for communities to discuss unresolved issues and to continue to participate in their recovery; and
4. Opportunities for communities and those most impacted by the fires to provide regular feedback on progress of the recovery; and
5. Opportunities for communities to remain involved in recovery activities; and
6. Improved response and communications during future emergency events.

Appendix 1. Cultural Values Report – Port Hills Fires (Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd)

Cultural Values Report: Port Hills Fire Recovery



11 May 2017

Nā,
Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd.

Contact person
Kyle Davis
Email: Kyle.davis@ngaitahu.iwi.nz

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Executive Summary.....	4
2.	Introduction.....	4
3.	Report Scope.....	4
4.	Methodology.....	6
5.	Mana whenua.....	6
6.	Legal and Policy Context.....	6
7.	Important concepts in Te Ao Māori.....	9
8.	Cultural Values Descriptions.....	10
9.	Background to Port Hills Area.....	12
10.	Traditional history.....	14
11.	Place-names.....	14
12.	Archaeological Record.....	15
13.	Mahinga Kai.....	16
14.	Ara Tawhito/Trails.....	17
15.	Taonga Species.....	18
16.	Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna.....	18
17.	Conclusions.....	18
18.	Bibliography.....	20

Appendix 1: Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 – Taonga Species Schedule 97 and 98

Disclaimer

The cultural information in this CVR is the intellectual property of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke, Te Taumutu Rūnanga. Christchurch City Council and Selwyn District Council are able to use this CVR for the purposes and processes related with the Port Hill Fire Recovery Plan, only. Use of the report in other circumstances will be subject to written approval from all parties.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Cultural Values Report (CVR) was mandated by Kaitiaki representatives of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Taumutu Rūnanga, and commissioned by Christchurch City Council (CCC) and Selwyn District Council (SDC). The information within this report is based on conversations with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Taumutu Rūnanga representatives and Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd staff.

The purpose of outlining such cultural values in this report is to inform, primarily, project convenors, designers, planners and other parties relevant to Port Hills Fire Recovery.

2. INTRODUCTION

Monday February 13th 2017 major fires caused significant damage to private and public lands in the central and southern Port Hills areas. They also caused damage to a number of the residences and infrastructure in the area. The fire burnt 1645 ha and has a perimeter of 51 km.

It is to be noted that Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Taumutu Rūnanga have a shared interest in activities within the geographic space that falls within the fire affected area.

The impacts of the fire, and the ensuing remediation initiatives are all seen to have an impact on environs, including those waters found within the Huritini and Ōpawaho catchment areas and the coastal environment and waters of Whakaraupō on the opposing side of the hills.

Identified cultural values are outlined in this report fall within the ancestral lands and takiwā of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū Ngāti Wheke and Te Taumutu Rūnanga.

3. REPORT SCOPE

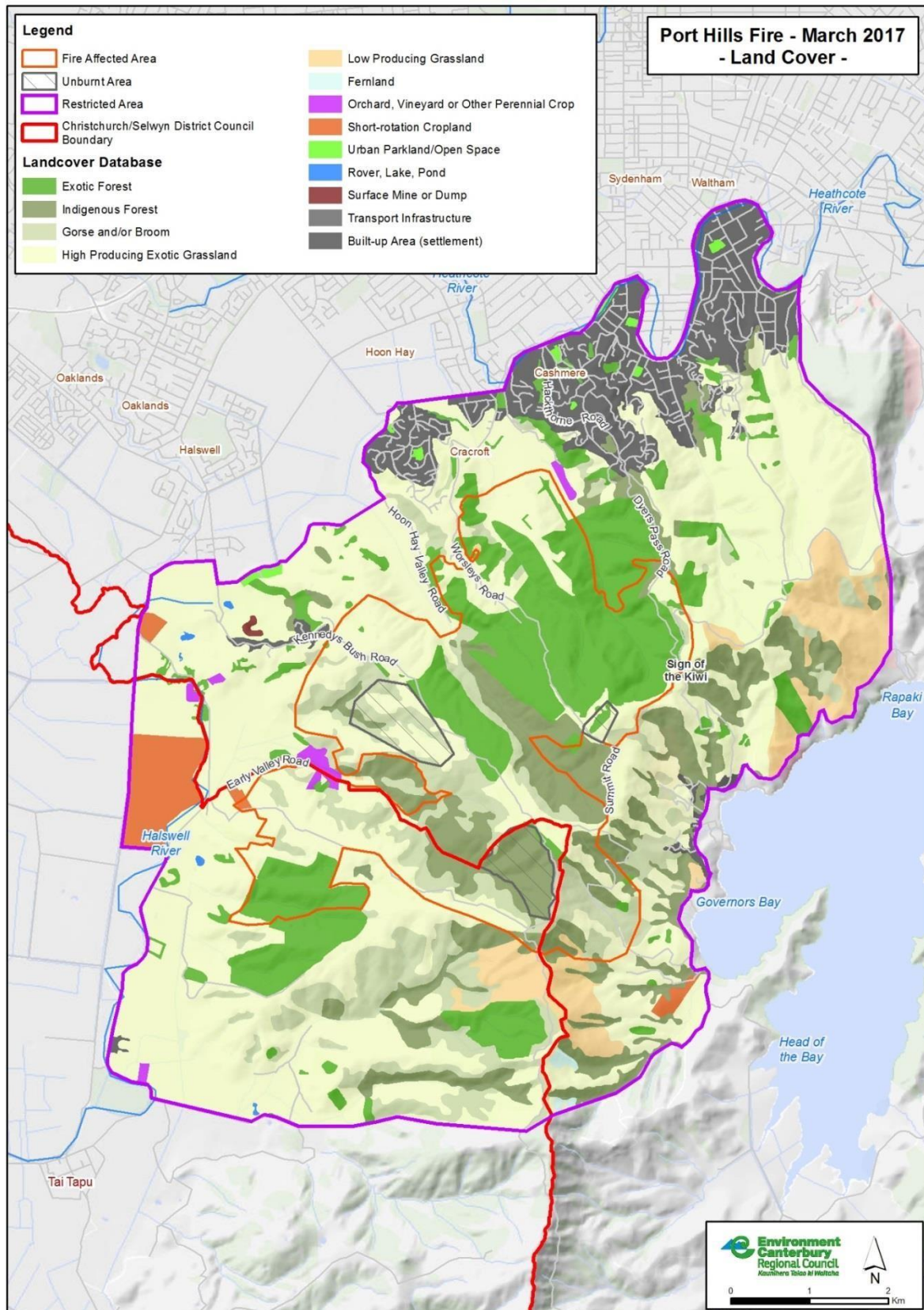
As previously stated this report documents cultural values associated with the areas/environs within, adjacent to, and associated with the fire affected area. CVRs are a mechanism to assemble and summarise cultural values held by mana whenua for a particular area or situation. CVRs also form part of the iwi consultation process as per principle 7 under the Treaty of Waitangi.

The cultural values outlined below are contextualised by the self-determined concepts from within, and from, Te Ao Māori („The Māori World/World-view“). These concepts are listed in section 7 (pg. 8-9) of this document and can be regarded as the “lenses” through which Ngāi Tahu see the world.

Cultural values include, but are not limited to, traditional history and associations, place-names, the archaeological record, mahinga kai associations, taonga species, silent files and contemporary cultural regard.

Various legislation and policies are involved in the protection and recognition of mana whenua cultural values that could potentially be affected by a future proposal. These are summarised and outlined also.

Preliminary recommendations and advice are provided at the conclusion of this report.



Map 1 – ECan Port Hills Fire Map with land cover

4. METHODOLOGY

The information contained within this assessment is based on available literature and conversations held with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke, Te Taumutu Rūnanga kaitiaki.

The reviewed literature included, Iwi management plans, relevant policy documents, Ngāi Tahu cultural and environmental mapping, ethnographic texts, historic texts and ecological reports. Mapping analysis was also undertaken.

5. MANA WHENUA

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996

The Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 establishes Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as representing the tribal collective of Ngāi Tahu whānui. This act directs membership of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to be composed of the Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu whānui. This act effectively gives Ngāi Tahu legal identity.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (Declaration of Membership) Order 2001

This order is supplementary to the above act and superseded schedule one of said act. The Papatipu Rūnanga and their respective takiwā are set out in this order. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Taumutu Rūnanga and Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke are thus established as Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu.

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga is the modern day assemblage and representative of the hapū, Ngāi Tūāhuriri. The takiwā of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga is described as centring on "...Tuahiwi and extends from the Hurunui to Hakatere, sharing an interest with Arowhenua Rūnanga northwards to Rakaia, and thence inland to the Main Divide".

Te Hapū Ngāti Wheke is the modern day assemblage and representative of the hapū, Ngāti Wheke. The takiwā of Te Hapū Ngāti Wheke is described as centring on "...Rāpaki and includes the catchment of Whakaraupō and Te Kaituna".

Te Taumutu Rūnanga is a modern assembly of Ngāi Te Ruahikihiki. The takiwā of Te Taumutu Rūnanga centres on Taumutu and the waters of Te Waihora and adjoining lands and shares a common interest with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua in the area south to Hakatere.

6. LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi

The first formal intervention by Britain in New Zealand was an immediate and direct outcome of the brig Elizabeth incident which occurred in 1830. The captain of the brig Elizabeth John Stewart transported Te Rauparaha and his men to undertake incursions in Akaroa Harbour, and particularly at the Ngāi Tahu kāinga at Takapūneke (Te Rauparaha and his forces also made incursions at Kaiapoi Pā and Ōnawe Pā). This intervention led in turn, through a series of events between 1833 and 1840, to the dispatching of Lieutenant-Governor Hobson to New Zealand, the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi and the assumption by Britain of sovereignty over New Zealand.

The treaty signing formalized an agreement between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Māori Chiefs of Aotearoa allowing British subjects to settle in areas such as Te Waipounamu, under formal British colonial rule.

The fact that at Ōnuku, in Akaroa Harbour, the treaty was signed by Iwikau and Hone Tikao (John Love) on 30th May 1840, puts Canterbury and the various hapū of Canterbury Ngāi Tahu, generally, in a unique position within the nationally significant history related with Treaty of Waitangi, and Māori – Pākehā relations. The modern variant of the Ngāi Tahu claim, Te Kerēme, which sought remediation for historic treaty breaches, was filed with the Waitangi Tribunal in 1986, by then Upoko Rūnanga of Ngāi Tūāhūriri - Rakihia Tau. Negotiations between the Crown and Ngāi Tahu on the claims began in 1991, after the release of the tribunal's Ngāi Tahu Land Report, and claims were settled in 1998.

The Treaty also guaranteed to Māori the protection of their taonga (possessions), including waters, lands, fisheries and mahinga kai. These rights are affirmed in Article 2, as follows:

Māori text:

“Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka whakarite ka whakaae ki ngā Rangatira, ki ngā hapū, ki ngā tangata katoa o Niu Tirani, te tino rangatiratanga o rātou whenua o rātou kāinga me o rātou taonga katoa. Otiia ko ngā Rangatira o te Whakaminenga me ngā Rangatira katoa atu, ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o ērā wāhi whenua e pai ai te tangata nōna te whenua, ki te ritenga o te utu e whakarite ai e rātou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei i te Kuini hei kai hoko mona”

English text:

“Her Majesty the Queen of England confirm and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates, Forests, Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession...”

Ultimately Te Tiriti o Waitangi recognises and guarantees the protection of tino rangatiratanga (sovereignty) and so empowers kaitiakitanga as customary trusteeship to be exercised by mana whenua/tangata whenua over their taonga, such as sacred and traditional places, built heritage, traditional practices, and cultural heritage resources. Council/Crown responsibilities in relation to the Treaty are defined in statute, particularly the Local Government Act 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991, Conservation Act 1987 as well as iwi settlement legislation (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996, and Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998).

With the exception of the Conservation Act requiring the Department of Conservation to give effect to the principles of the Treaty, the other legislation require administering bodies to take into account/have regard for Treaty Principles, being:

- (1) The acquisition of sovereignty in exchange for the protection of rangatiratanga
- (2) The Treaty established a partnership, and imposes on the partners the duty to act reasonably and in good faith
- (3) The freedom of the Crown to govern
- (4) The Crown's duty of active protection
- (5) Crown duty to remedy past breaches
- (6) Māori to retain rangatiratanga over their resources and taonga and to have all the rights and privileges of citizenship

- (7) Duty to consult

Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is set out in Section 5(1) as „to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.“ „Sustainable management“ is defined in Section 5(2) as managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, and any adverse effects of activities on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated. It is inclusive of the “cultural wellbeing” of people and communities. The RMA also recognizes the relationship between Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga as a matter of national importance (Part II s. 6(e)), including the protection of sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu (s.6(f) historic heritage). Section 7 of the Act identifies kaitiakitanga as a matter that particular regard must be given in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, and section 8 establishes that all persons exercising functions and powers under the Act shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. The Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013 sets out policy recognising the appropriate tangata whenua entities that may seek to exercise the aforementioned provisions. It is the task of those who have duties in relation to the RMA ensure active protections towards improved outcomes for all parties.

Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013

The purpose of the Mahaanui IMP is to be a tool for ngā rūnanga to ensure the recognition and protection of Ngāi Tahu values. It is a mana whenua planning document that reflects the key values of the six papatipu rūnanga who hold mana whenua rights over lands, skies and waters. The IMP covers the range of environmental issues that impacts on the Ngāi Tahu values and looks into the different policies within the 6 rūnanga area and catchments. The plan provides a values-based, policy framework for the protection and enhancement of Ngāi Tahu values.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

At its 61st session and 107th plenary meeting of 13 September 2007, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This was done to enshrine (according to Article 43) the rights that “constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.”

The declaration recognizes Indigenous peoples” rights to self-determination, freedom to pursue development and rights to traditionally owned land and resources. The Declaration is the product of almost 25 years of deliberation by U.N. member states and Indigenous groups. It was adopted by 144 countries initially with Aotearoa/New Zealand (and Canada, U.S.A and Australia) now supporting the declaration since 2009/2010.

The Declaration does not override the rights of Indigenous peoples contained in their treaties and agreements with individual states, and it commands these states to observe and enforce the agreements.

7. IMPORTANT CONCEPTS / VALUES IN TE AO MĀORI

The te ao Māori concepts/values and cultural values associated with sites/areas outlined below all conceivably relate to the six values identified by CCC.

Mauri

Mauri or the life force present in all things (animate and inanimate) air, forests, waters and the life supported by them, is a central concept within the Māori environmental worldview. It is important to note this as this concept is something that is seen to be disturbed by past development and land-use and may be further disturbed by future developments.

Tikanga

Tikanga Māori are the customs and traditions that have been handed down over the generations. The first aspect of tikanga Māori is a set of principles, ideas and beliefs based on traditional knowledge about a particular tikanga that has been passed down generation to generation from tupuna. The second aspect is the practice or operational usage of tikanga by a group or individual.

It is important to note that ideas and practices relating to tikanga Māori can differ between hapū and iwi. The concept of the base word “tika” means to be correct or right.

Whakapapa

Whakapapa explains the origins, inter-connections and relationships in the Māori world. Whakapapa accounts for the way in which the universe, earth, sky, oceans, rivers, elements, plants, animals and humans have been created. Ultimately it is whakapapa that connects people to each other, to their ancestors, to the and natural resources. For Ngāi Tahu it is whakapapa that links their descent from the gods of creation.

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga is the exercise of guardianship/stewardship by mana whenua over their area and resources in accordance with tikanga Māori (protocols and customs). Kaitiakitanga governs the way people interact with the environment, with the concept of maintaining best possible dynamic equilibrium within cultural uses and practices. Kaitiaki are seen to be the interface between the natural and spiritual realm of resource management. Being able to facilitate, wherever possible during the process, the voices and views of mana whenua may contribute to mana whenua being able to fulfil their kaitiaki responsibilities.

Manaakitanga

Manaakitanga the act, or actions by a group or individual, relating with a display of respect, humility and hospitality. The value or principle applies to all social occasions when mana whenua/tangata whenua or officials are put into the role of looking after guests.

Wairua

Wairua denotes the soul or spirituality of a person, ancestor or entity. Wairua can be sensed as part of a person and place.

He tapu te mahunga

The head is sacred. In some instances it is believed that the mountains are ancestors and the peaks are their heads. It is a breach of the principles of tapu to interfere with someone else's head.

Ki uta ki tai

Ngāi Tahu whānui use „ki uta ki tai“ (mountains to the sea) as an overall approach to resource management. Ki uta ki tai encompasses the wider creation traditions, whakapapa and acknowledges the interconnectivity of environs, species, humans and other elements constituting and interacting from the mountains to the sea.

Pono and Tukurū

The concept of pono refers to the quality of an entity or situation that is true, genuine or authentic. Tukurū denotes something that is fixed, permanent or enduring.

8. CULTURAL VALUES DESCRIPTIONS

This section aims to describe the additional cultural values and interests associated with geographic features, for example sites, areas, and landscapes (e.g. mahinga kai associations, important landscape features, wāhi tapu, place names and archaeological sites).

Wāhi Ingoa

Māori place names on the landscape exemplify the Māori relationship with landscape. Names can occur as species indicators, tupuna commemorations, transposition of ancient Hawaiki names and commemoration of the deeds of atua.

Many place names occur within the Ngāi Tahu takiwā. There are a minimum of nine place-names associated to the general area where the works are to take place. These place-names refer to features like wāhi taonga / wāhi tapu, mahinga kai areas, natural features, ancestor commemorations, pā and kāinga. Use of wāhi ingoa occurs throughout this report where appropriate.

Wāhi taonga/tapu

Wāhi tapu denotes those sites/areas that are wāhi tapu – places that are linked with death, ceremonies, atua and any other places with special constructions on them or within them, wāhi taonga – places that are treasured or valued by mana whenua/tangata whenua.

Wāhi taonga can include archaeological sites of Māori origin in the Ngāi Tahu takiwā, as these are generally culturally regarded as “ngā tapuae o ngā tūpuna/footsteps of our ancestors” and are culturally significant.

Ara Tawhito

A network of Ngāi Tahu trails are known throughout Te Waipounamu. These functioned, among other things, as corridors for whānau and hapū travelling on seasonally migrating mahinga kai initiatives, envoys by high-ranking hapū members, enabling the maintenance of links between settled and frequently visited areas.

A number of trails existed in association with the Port Hills. These trails linked settlements, camping spots, urupā and resource gathering areas. The presence of these trails also corroborates the history of Māori settlement in the area.

Waimāori-Freshwater

The Ministry for the Environment (2016) notes that "...iwi, hapū and whānau interests and values are not adequately considered in planning and resource management decision-making.." and in addition states government perspectives including ensuring "...iwi and hapū are able to participate in decision-making about fresh water in their rohe..." and "...the relationship of iwi and hapū with, and values for, particular freshwater bodies is recognised." (Ministry for the Environment/ Manatū Mō Te Taiao: 2016)

A viewpoint of the Iwi Chairs forum states that "...our wai (water) is an inseparable part of our whakapapa and our identity, and is a fundamental part of what drives our very existence. The future health and wellbeing of our waters are a matter of utmost importance to all iwi, as well as all New Zealanders..." (Iwi Chairs Forum: 2017)

Waimāori/freshwater is of significance to Ngāi Tahu. Water appears in Ngāi Tahu creation traditions, for example Mākū (moisture/water) mated with Mahoranuiatea and begat Ranginui – his tears, resulting from continued separation from Papatūānuku, are the rains. Water is a promoter of all life and is as the circulatory blood system of Papatūānuku, and thus represents the life blood of the environment. Its condition and treatment are a reflection on the health and regard for Papatūānuku.

Waitai-Coastal water

The whole system approach to kaitiakitanga, ki uta ki tai, reinforces the need to address the impacts upon the waitai, coastal waters of Whakaraupō. There are concerns about the impacts of sediment, discharges, land management impacting on water quality, interference of natural stream flow and fire material flowing into the harbour and the devastating effects on mahinga kai and the mauri of Tangaroa.

Ngā Wai

Water is seen as central to all Māori life and is a taonga cared for and passed on by ancestors to provide and sustain life. It is for the present generation to ensure this taonga is in the same or an improved state for future generations.

As stated in previous sections, the impacts of the fire, and the ensuing remediation initiatives are all seen to have an impact on those waters found within the Huritini and Ōpawaho catchment areas and the coastal environment and waters of Whakaraupō on the opposing side of the hills.

For the three rūnanga water quality and quantity on the Port Hills and within the surrounding catchment area on both sides of the hills is of paramount concern, including for, but not limited to, the above reasons.

Taonga Species

Taonga species are native birds, plants and animals of special cultural significance and importance to Ngāi Tahu. Taonga species are largely treasured and prized in a contemporary sense as they link to traditions and whakapapa, and are customary food sources with varying degrees, as directed by statute and relative abundance, of "harvestability". The Crown's settlement with Ngāi Tahu (Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998) included recognition of the special traditional relationship Ngāi Tahu have with taonga species (listed in schedules 97 and 98, see appendix 1 of this document).

In addition paragraph three in the South Island Freshwater Eel Fisheries Plan recognises tuna/eels as a taonga species for tangata whenua. Ngāi Tahu, seeks to or, directly participates in the management of those species in many ways, including representation on species recovery groups and environmental advocacy. (See appendix 1)

Mahinga kai

Mahinga kai is defined in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (NTCSA) 1998 as “the customary gathering of food and natural materials, and the places where those resources are gathered” (s. 167). Mahinga kai may be birds, fin-fish and shellfish taken for food. It may also be plants such as pīngao or harakeke, used for weaving, or paru (mud) used for dying fibres. Throughout history authorities have quite often relegated the definition of mahinga kai to apply to cultivations only. Addressing this, a more appropriate definition, in 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 fern root which is not usually cultivated; there is no cultivation necessary; it only requires to be dug up. Fern root grew all the way between Kaiapoi and Purehurehu, and the people used to get fern root between those two places. There were also wood hens 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” (Tau and Tau:nd)

The continuation of mahinga kai is of great significance to Ngāi Tahu, as it is intrinsically linked to the continuation and understanding of the culture. Mahinga kai was, and is, central to the Ngāi Tahu way of life, being an important social and economic activity. Many sites and environs are associated with mahinga kai, in particular mahinga kai associated with freshwater and coastal waters are of immense cultural significance as they represent some of the last remaining intact habitats and species occurrence where Ngāi Tahu can exercise customary food gathering rights and authority.

9. BACKGROUND TO PORT HILLS AREA



Fig.1 The Sign of the Kiwi and Marley's Hill from Rathmore Rock, Port Hills, Christchurch (date unknown), photo – CDX-IMG0050, reproduced with permission from Christchurch City Libraries)

The Port Hills generally is a significant cultural landscape due to the history that reflects the origins that developed the Port Hills today. The Port Hills Range and the Banks Peninsula system of mountains are considered to be a remarkable range as there is nothing like them outside the northern volcanic regions. Without the vast volcanic convulsion Canterbury and the whole east coast of the South Island would be a very gentle slope from the Alps to the sea.

The Port Hills share the story of the fire-made ranges where its history and origin can be seen in the landscape of today through the evident solid volcanic rock.

Māori gave the place a name which blends history with legend, “Wheke’s Sleeping Place”. This name was given due to the imagination to reconstruct that fire-cup as it must have appeared in the era when the fantastic hills were still in the making and shaping.

All along the fire-fused line of these Summit Peaks from the Lighthouse to the Seven Sleepers and beyond there are amazingly bold bits of rock and cliff scenery. Deep down the twisting gullies below the straight cut harbour-facing cliffs, there still lingers the primitiveness and a suggestion of ancient adventure.

The Port Hills are now a lively bold range of heights between the Canterbury Plains and Whakaraupō connected by recreational tracks. As the population and size of Christchurch grows the Port Hills use is continually growing as a result. The fragments of the native bush which survive in the valleys will

be of surpassing botanical interest in another generation or two, but the vegetation of the hills inevitably will suffer many changes.



Fig.2 Cooper's Knob from Kennedy's Bush (date unknown), photo – CDX-IMG0092, reproduced with permission from Christchurch City Libraries)

10. TRADITIONAL HISTORY SUMMARY

Major episodes of iwi traditional history occur in the vicinity of and in association to the Port Hills generally.

The Ngāi Tahu creation story and the shaping of Te Waka o Aoraki by Tūterakiwhanoa are two such examples. After committing various works around Te Waka o Aoraki, Tūterakiwhanoa sought to sweep the area that became the Canterbury plains. The resulting pile up of material became the Port Hills and Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū.

Additionally, the Tamatea Pokai Whenua tradition explains the fire trail along the top of the Port Hills. After losing his sacred fire Tamatea Pokai whenua appealed to Ngātoro i Rangī, an ariki of the northern volcanic mountains Tongariro and Ngāruhoe, to send flames from his mountains. Ngātoro i Rangī sent these flames which reached Tamatea on the Port Hills, bringing the warmth that saved his life.

Well-known Ngāi Tahu traditional history specific to the fire affected area includes those episodes associated with Te Rakiwhakaputa and his children. After the migration of Ngāi Tuhaitara into Canterbury, Te Rakiwhakaputa (of Ngāti Kurī) established at Rāpaki, he "...crossed over the south-western Port Hills and destroyed the Ngāti Mamoe Pā of Mānuka, on the flat about Taitapu..." (Carrington in Tau & Anderson: 2008)

Tikao in Beattie (1939) relates that Wheke, son of Te Rakiwhakaputa, established a number of Pā around Whakaraupō, and thus usurping primary Ngāi Tahu as Ōtutohukai („The place where food was pointed out). When Ngāi Tuhaitara and Ngāi Kurī began the occupation of what is now called Canterbury, Waitai brought Manuwhiri and his siblings (the children of Te Rakiwhakaputa who had succeeded mana whenua of Whakaraupō) to show them the mahinga kai of the plains area as he had already explored much of Te Waipounamu.

Additionally, Cowan (1923) notes the ridge running southwards from Dyer’s Pass (including „Marley’s Hill“) is known to Ngāi Tahu as Ōtutohukai („The place where food was pointed out). When Ngāi Tuhaitara and Ngāi Kurī began the occupation of what is now called Canterbury, Waitai brought Manuwhiri and his siblings (the children of Te Rakiwhakaputa who had succeeded mana whenua of Whakaraupō) to show them the mahinga kai of the plains area as he had already explored much of Te Waipounamu.

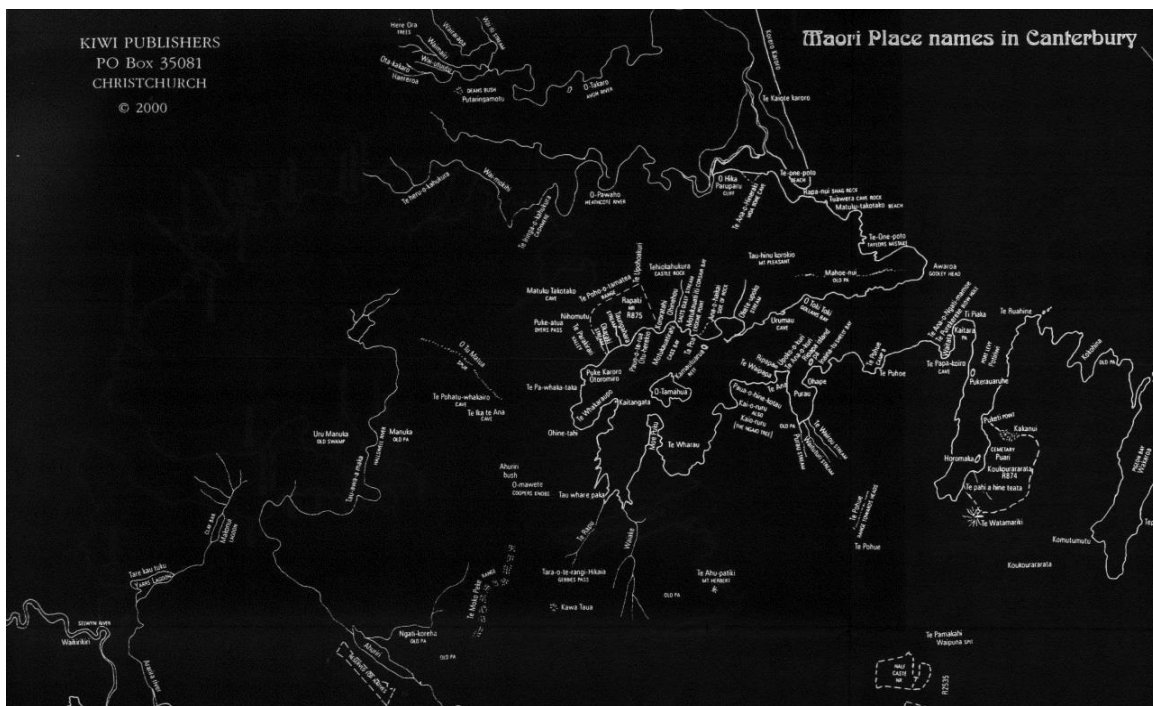
Many other traditional histories and versions exist, further research and consultation with mana whenua representatives would allow for further articulation and expansion in appropriate educative contexts.

11. PLACE-NAMES

As previously mentioned place-names for geographic and oceanographic features are an important part of Māori associations with places. Listed below are those place-names that are found in, or adjacent to, the fire-affected Port Hills area, this list is by no means exhaustive:

Te Ahi a Tamatea, Te Pōhue, Ōrongomai, Ōhinetahi, Te Iringa o Kahukura, Te Ika Te Ana, Te Pōhatu Whakairo/Te Ana Whakairo, Ōtūmatua, Pukeatua, Omawete/Omawiti, Mānuka, Huritini, Te Tauawa a Maka, Ōpāwaho, Whakaraupō.

These place-names can be further articulated by mana whenua representatives in the appropriate context. Papatipu Rūnanga, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, SDC and CCC project convenors and planners may wish to initiate and/or support applications to the New Zealand Geographic Board for restoration of one or a number of these original Māori names.



12. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

From the time of their arrival, European naturalists and ethnographers were interested in the Māori history of the Canterbury area. A number of archaeological sites of Māori origin have been recorded and taonga have been found during various activities on the Port Hills.



Fig.1 – Toki found on the “Hoon Hay Spur” (presumably the spur running above what is today Westmorland), and held in Canterbury Museum (Photo – courtesy of Author)

13. MAHINGA KAI

As previously mentioned various mahinga kai formerly existed within and adjacent to the fire affected area.

Potential activities that are carried out for remediation and re-development of the fire affected area could potentially have an impact on mahinga kai values associated with remnant stands of native vegetation and waterways as receiving environments.

Contemporary taonga species valued as previous, and potential future, mahinga kai are listed, as previously stated in appendix 1, and below.

14. TAONGA SPECIES WITHIN THE FIRE-AFFECTED AREA

As previously mentioned taonga species consist of finfish, shellfish, marine mammals, birds and plants.

The fire breached over Ōrongomai/Cass Peak and into the Cass Peak Reserve and down into Ōhinetahi. Later the fire jumped over the Summit Road at the Eastern corner of Kennedys Bush and rapidly burnt across Mt Ada and down through Ōhinetahi toward Governors Bay. The fire destroyed over 80ha of this private reserve including regenerating podocarp (tōtara and mataī), kanuku, and

coastal species as well as many trees planted by volunteers. Affected species include lizards (possibly all five-endemic species), invertebrates, and bird species.

Here we list the known taonga species that occurred as part of the Kennedy's Bush flora that are likely to have been affected by the fires. These are as follows:

Round-leaved coprosma *Coprosma rotundifolia*,
White pine/Kahikatea *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*,
Narrow-leaved houhere *Hoheria angustifolia*,
Poataniwha/Melicope simplex, Mahoe *Melicytus ramiflorus*,
Red matipo/Māpou *Myrsine australis*,
Kanuka *Kunzea ericoides*
Kōwhai *Sophora microphyla*,
Golden akeake/Akiraho *Olearia paniculata*,
Black matipo/Māpou/Rautāwhiri/Kōhūhū *Pittosporum tenuifolium*,
Cabbage tree Tī kōuka *Cordyline australis*,
Pepper tree/Horopito *Pseudowintera colorata*,
Pate *Scheffera digitata*,
Lancewood/Horoeka *Pseudopanax crassifolius*,
Broadleaf/Raurapa *Griselinia littoralis*,
Hall's totara *Podocarpus hallii*,
Ribbonwood/Mānatu *Plagianthus regius*
Kaikomako *Pennantia corymbosa*,
Wineberry/Makomako *Aristotelia serrate*,
Yellow-wood *Coprosma linariifolia*,
Hebe Banks Peninsula Koromiko *Hebe strictissima*,
Mountain akeake *Olearia avicenniifolia*,
Westland tōtara *Podocarpus acutifolius*.

In addition to those plants listed above, which largely comprise a typical hilly native scrub vegetation stand, it should be noted that configurations of coastal plant species occur, and have occurred, on the Whakaraupō side of the Port Hills. It should also be noted that a high quantum of native vegetation, comprising configurations of coastal species, was lost as a result of the fires.

Native bird species observed at Kennedys Bush, and listed as taonga species for Ngāi Tahu, can be considered as representative of the Port Hills avifauna generally. These are as follows:

Harrier/Kāhu *Circus approximans*,
New Zealand Falcon/Kārearea *Falco novaeseelandiae*,
Black-backed Gull/Karoro *Larus dominicanus*,
New Zealand Pigeon/*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*,
Shining Cuckoo/Pīpīwharau *Chrysococcyx lucidus*,
Fantail *Rhipidura fuliginosa*,
Tomtit/Miromiro *Petroica macrocephala*,
Bellbird *Anthornis melanura*.

Native invertebrate taxa and fish species are present throughout the catchment of the Huritini/Halswell and Ōpawaho/Heathcote River, including species of conservation concern, such as

kēkewai/Freshwater Crayfish, Tuna, Longfin Eel, Koukoupapa/Bluegill Bully, Kōura, Kākahi/Freshwater Mussel and Inanga/Whitebait.

Additionally in the coastal environment native invertebrate taxa and fish species are present throughout Whakaraupō and include, but is not limited to pioke, pātiki, makō, pipi, kōiro, tuaki and pāpaka.

15. ARA TAWHITO/TRAILS

With regards to the coastal and riverine environment waka and mōkihi provided the primary means of transport, the estuary also formed part of a major transport route which enabled navigation from the sea coast, through the estuary channels, up the Ōpawaho and thence Huritini rivers to Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) (Jacomb and Brown:2007). Multiple trails over the Port Hills existed in former times also. The main documented trail is the one documented in Taylor (1950), now known as the Dyers Pass trail. Another is recorded in tradition going over the hills from Governors Bay to Tai Tapu area. (See map 2 below)



Map 2 – Silent Files and examples of ara tawhito/trails (generalised).

16. NGĀ TŪRANGA TŪPUNA

On the Whakaraupō side of the affected area, a portion of this area falls within Ngā Tūranga Tūpuna/Cultural site of significance under Chapter 9 of the Christchurch District Plan. In work undertaken to restore tracks and replacement of signs (bilingual) there is an opportunity to include and to learn the values rich Ngāi Tahu history of the Port Hills, in particular the relationship of the community and mana whenua with Ōhinetahi. Future consideration should be given to potential slips within this area and appropriate restoration of native plantings of original native vegetation types.

17. CONCLUSION

The Port Hills hold significant value for mana whenua. The areas affected by the fire and the areas immediately adjacent come under the shared mantle of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Taumutu Rūnanga. The three rūnanga have agreed to work collaboratively with Mahaanui Kurataiao to develop this cultural values report.

Manaakitanga is not only about hosting, it also speaks of collaboration, sharing and learning. For the purposes of this report, the affected area primarily rests with the three identified rūnanga. It should also be noted that the other local rūnanga share interests on other parts of the Port Hills and Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū. Wāhi taonga, wāhi tapu and ara tawhito may be present within the vicinity of the affected and immediate surrounding areas. Appropriate action will be required should archaeological material become apparent.

The three rūnanga are concerned about the health and wellbeing of the land, waterways and air. In particular, they are concerned about the effects of erosion and the scarring of Papatūānuku as a result of the fires. The mauri of Papatūānuku needs to be appropriately restored and measures put into place to remediate the scarring to decrease the opportunity for continued erosion.

The three rūnanga are also concerned about the water quality and quantity on the Port Hills and within the surrounding catchments occurring on both sides of the Port Hills. Immediate action is required to reduce the input of sediment into waterways and to improve the quality of water and flow within the catchment areas. Improved health and quality of the waterways will make a significant impact on the viability and health of the mahinga kai further downstream.

The design of the work/revegetation programme will help to restore the mauri of Papatūānuku and Tangaroa. It should also reflect the cultural values of whakapapa, manaakitanga, wairuatanga, kaitiakitanga, mahinga kai and tikanga and pono. Examples include the planting of endemic plant stock to ensure the whakapapa of the Port Hills is reinforced and enhanced. All of the values will be reinforced by a net gain in indigenous biodiversity.

As previously stated, in some instances it is believed that the mountains are ancestors and the peaks are their heads. It is a breach of the principles of tapu to interfere with someone else's head. Minimising and/or disallowing future consents for new structures to be built upon peaks that are believed to be the heads of our ancestors will assist to reinforce the significant cultural values of tapu and noa.

Future proofing the Port Hills will be essential going forward. Our native plants have had generations to adapt and regenerate. Science confirms that some natives are more fire retardant than the exotic species. Prudent use of proven natural green breaks and education and support of the landowners and Port Hill communities will make a significant difference to the future resilience of the Port Hills.

Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd (MKT) has a general mandate to facilitate the representation of the interests of the primary Papatipu Rūnanga of Canterbury, who hold mana whenua rights and interests over the lands and waters within their respective takiwā and provides commercial planning and environmental services to private clients and the general public.

Recommendations should be considered within the context of the following themes:

1. Ongoing and continued input by and from (and consultation with), Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke and Te Taumutu Rūnanga representatives.
2. Healing Papatūānuku – via restoring where possible original native vegetation
3. Waimāori a ngā awa – mitigating the resulting sedimentation and entry of contaminants into the water-ways

4.

5. He tangata he tangata – to support the needs and well-being of the communities affected.

In general mana whenua expect that the associated initiatives going forward will recognise and provide for mana whenua values, including kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga and mahinga kai, and will address the protection and restoration of the land, freshwater systems and habitats, and sites of cultural significance to mana whenua.

18. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andersen, J. (1927) *Place-names of Banks Peninsula: A Topographical History*. New Zealand Board of Science and Art. Manual No.6. Wellington. NZ

Beattie, H & Anderson, A.J. (ed.) (1920) *Traditional Life-ways of the Southern Māori*. Otago Museum Ethnological Project. Otago Museum. Dunedin. NZ

Beattie, H. (1938) *Tikao Talks*. Cadsonbury Publications. Christchurch. NZ

Cowan, J. (1923) *Maori Folk-tales of the Port Hills, Canterbury, New Zealand, Whitcombe & Tombs, Auckland, NZ*

Taiaroa, H.K. (1880) *Ngāi Tahu Report*. Smith Nairn Commission. NZ

Taylor, W.A. (1952) *Lore and History of the South Island Māoris*. Bascands. Christchurch, N.Z.

Tau, R.T.M, Goodall A, Palmer, D & Tau, R. (1990) *Te Whakatau Kaupapa Summary: Ngāi Tahu Resource Management Strategy for the Canterbury region*. Aoraki Press. Wellington. NZ

Tau, R.T.M. & Anderson, A.J. (2008) *Ngāi Tahu - A Migration History: the Carrington Text*. Bridget Williams Books in association with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. Wellington. NZ

Schedule 97 Taonga species

s 287

Birds

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Hoiho	Yellow-eyed penguin	<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>
Kāhu	Australasian harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
Kākā	South Island kākā	<i>Nestor meridionalis meridionalis</i>
Kākāpō	Kākāpō	<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>
Kākāriki	New Zealand parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus spp</i>
Kakaruai	South Island robin	<i>Petroica australis australis</i>
Kakī	Black stilt	<i>Himantopus novaezelandiae</i>
Kāmana	Crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Kārearea	New Zealand falcon	<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i>
Karoro	Black-backed gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
Kea	Kea	<i>Nestor notabilis</i>
Kōau	Black shag	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
	Pied shag	<i>Phalacrocorax varius varius</i>
	Little shag	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris</i>
Koekoeā	Long-tailed cuckoo	<i>Eudynamys taitensis</i>
Kōparapara or Korimako	Bellbird	<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>
Kororā	Blue penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
Kōtare	Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
Kōtuku	White heron	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Kōwhiowhio	Blue duck	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos</i>
Kūaka	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Kūkupa/Kererū	New Zealand wood pigeon	<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>
Kuruwhengu/Kuruwhengi	New Zealand shoveller	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>
Mātā	Fernbird	<i>Bowdleria punctata punctata</i> and <i>Bowdleria punctata stewartiana</i> and <i>Bowdleria</i>

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
		<i>punctata wilsoni</i> and <i>Bowdleria punctata candata</i>
Matuku moana	Reef heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>
Miromiro	South Island tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala</i> <i>macrocephala</i>
Miromiro	Snares Island tomtit	<i>Petroica macrocephala</i> <i>dannefaerdi</i>
Mohua	Yellowhead	<i>Mohoua ochrocephala</i>
Pākura/Pūkeko	Swamp hen/Pūkeko	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
Pārerā	Grey duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Pateke	Brown teal	<i>Anas aucklandica</i>
Pīhoihoi	New Zealand pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
Pipīwharau	Shining cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>
Pīwakawaka	South Island fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i> <i>fuliginosa</i>
Poaka	Pied stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pokotiwaha	Snares crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes robustus</i>
Pūtakitaki	Paradise shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>
Riroriro	Grey warbler	<i>Gerygone igata</i>
Roroa	Great spotted kiwi	<i>Apteryx haastii</i>
Rowi	Ōkārito brown kiwi	<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>
Ruru koukou	Morepork	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
Takahē	Takahē	<i>Porphyrio mantelli</i>
Tara	Terns	<i>Sterna spp</i>
Tawaki	Fiordland crested penguin	<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>
Tete	Grey teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
Tieke	South Island saddleback	<i>Philesturnus carunculatus</i> <i>carunculatus</i>
Titi	Sooty shearwater/Muttonbird/ Hutton's shearwater Common diving petrel South Georgian diving petrel Westland petrel Fairy prion Broad-billed prion White-faced storm petrel Cook's petrel	<i>Puffinus griseus</i> and <i>Puffinus</i> <i>huttoni</i> and <i>Pelecanoides</i> <i>urinatrix</i> and <i>Pelecanoides</i> <i>georgicus</i> and <i>Procellaria</i> <i>westlandica</i> and <i>Pachyptila</i> <i>turtur</i> and <i>Pachyptila</i> <i>vittata</i> and <i>Pelagodroma</i> <i>marina</i> and <i>Pterodroma</i> <i>cookii</i> and <i>Pterodroma</i> <i>inexpectata</i>

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
	Mottled petrel	
Tītīpounamu	South Island rifleman	<i>Acanthisitta chloris chloris</i>
Tokoeka	South Island brown kiwi	<i>Apteryx australis</i>
Toroa	Albatrosses and Mollymawks	<i>Diomedea</i> spp
Toutouwai	Stewart Island robin	<i>Petroica australis rakiura</i>
Tūī	Tūī	<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>
Tutukiwi	Snares Island snipe	<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica huegeli</i>
Weka	Western weka	<i>Gallirallus australis australis</i>
Weka	Stewart Island weka	<i>Gallirallus australis scotti</i>
Weka	Buff weka	<i>Gallirallus australis hectori</i>

Plants

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Akatorotoro	White rata	<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>
Aruhe	Fernroot (bracken)	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var <i>esculentum</i>
Harakeke	Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Horoeka	Lancewood	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>
Houhi	Mountain ribbonwood	<i>Hoheria lyalli</i> and <i>H. glabata</i>
Kahikatea	Kahikatea/White pine	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
Kāmahi	Kāmahi	<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>
Kānuka	Kānuka	<i>Kunzia ericoides</i>
Kāpuka	Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
Karaeopirita	Supplejack	<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>
Karaka	New Zealand laurel/Karaka	<i>Corynocarpus laevigata</i>
Karamū	Coprosma	<i>Coprosma robusta, coprosma lucida, coprosma foetidissima</i>
Kātote	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea smithii</i>
Kiekie	Kiekie	<i>Freycinetia baueriana</i> subsp <i>banksii</i>
Kōhia	NZ Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>
Korokio	Korokio Wire-netting bush	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Koromiko/Kōkōmuka	Koromiko	<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>
Kōtukutuku	Tree fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>
Kōwahi Kōhai	Kōwhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>
Mamaku	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>
Mānia	Sedge	<i>Carex flagellifera</i>
Mānuka Kahikātoa	Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Māpou	Red matipo	<i>Myrsine australis</i>
Mataī	Mataī/Black pine	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>
Miro	Miro/Brown pine	<i>Podocarpus ferrugineus</i>
Ngaio	Ngaio	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Nīkau	New Zealand palm	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>
Pānako	(Species of fern)	<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i>
Pānako	(Species of fern)	<i>Botrychium australe</i> and <i>B. biforme</i>
Pātōtara	Dwarf mingimingi	<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>
Pīngao	Pīngao	<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>
Pōkākā	Pōkākā	<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>
Ponga/Poka	Tree fern	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>
Rātā	Southern rātā	<i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>
Raupō	Bulrush	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>
Rautāwhiri/Kōhūhū	Black matipo/Māpou	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>
Rīmu	Rīmu/Red pine	<i>Dacrydium cypressinum</i>
Rimurapa	Bull kelp	<i>Durvillaea antarctica</i>
Taramea	Speargrass, spaniard	<i>Aciphylla</i> spp
Tarata	Lemonwood	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>
Tawai	Beech	<i>Nothofagus</i> spp
Tētēaweka	Muttonbird scrub	<i>Olearia angustifolia</i>
Tī rākau/Tī Kōuka	Cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
Tīkumu	Mountain daisy	<i>Celmisia spectabilis</i> and <i>C. semicordata</i>
Tītoki	New Zealand ash	<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>
Toatoa	Mountain Toatoa, Celery pine	<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Toetoe	Toetoe	<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>
Tōtara	Tōtara	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>
Tutu	Tutu	<i>Coriaria</i> spp
Wharariki	Mountain flax	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>
Whīnau	Hīnau	<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>
Wī	Silver tussock	<i>Poa cita</i>
Wīwī	Rushes	<i>Juncus</i> all indigenous <i>Juncus</i> spp and <i>J. maritimus</i>

Marine mammals

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Ihupuku	Southern elephant seal	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>
Kekeno	New Zealand fur seals	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>
Paikea	Humpback whales	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>
Parāoa	Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>
Rāpoka/Whakahao	New Zealand sea lion/ Hooker's sea lion	<i>Phocarctos hookeri</i>
Tohorā	Southern right whale	<i>Balaena australis</i>

Schedule 98 Customary fisheries

s 297

Part A Taonga fish species

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Kāeo	Sea tulip	<i>Pyura pachydermatum</i>
Koeke	Common shrimp	<i>Palaemon affinis</i>
Kōkopu/Hawai	Giant bully	<i>Gobiomorphus gobioides</i>
Kōwaro	Canterbury mudfish	<i>Neochanna burrowsius</i>
Paraki/Ngaiore	Common smelt	<i>Retropinna retropinna</i>
Piripiripōhatu	Torrentfish	<i>Cheimarrichthys fosteri</i>
Taiwharu	Giant kōkopu	<i>Galaxias argenteus</i>

Part B Shellfish Species

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Pipi/Kākahi	Pipi	<i>Paphies australe</i>
Tuaki	Cockle	<i>Austrovenus stutchburgi</i>
Tuaki/Hākiari, Kuhakuha/ Pūrimu	Surfclam	<i>Dosinia anus, Paphies donacina, Mactra discor, Mactra murchsoni, Spisula aequilateralis, Basina yatei, or Dosinia subrosa</i>
Tuatua	Tuatua	<i>Paphies subtriangulata, Paphies donacina</i>
Waikaka/Pūpū	Mudsnail	<i>Amphibola crenata, Turbo smaragdus, Zedilom spp</i>

Schedule 98

Customary fisheries

s 297

Part A

Taonga fish species

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Kāeo	Sea tulip	<i>Pyura pachydermatum</i>
Koeke	Common shrimp	<i>Palaemon affinis</i>
Kōkopu/Hawai	Giant bully	<i>Gobiomorphus gobioides</i>
Kōwaro	Canterbury mudfish	<i>Neochanna burrowsius</i>
Paraki/Ngaiore	Common smelt	<i>Retropinna retropinna</i>
Piripiripōhatu	Torrentfish	<i>Cheimarrichthys fosteri</i>
Taiwharu	Giant kōkopu	<i>Galaxias argenteus</i>

Part B

Shellfish Species

Name in Māori	Name in English	Scientific name
Pipi/Kākahi	Pipi	<i>Paphies australe</i>
Tuaki	Cockle	<i>Austrovenus stutchburgi</i>
Tuaki/Hākiari, Kuhakuha/ Pūrimu	Surfclam	<i>Dosinia anus, Paphies donacina, Mactra discor, Mactra murchsoni, Spisula aequilateralis, Basina yatei, or Dosinia subrosa</i>
Tuatua	Tuatua	<i>Paphies subtriangulata, Paphies donacina</i>
Waikaka/Pūpū	Mudsnail	<i>Amphibola crenata, Turbo smaragdus, Zedilom spp</i>