



## ChristChurch Cathedral: Timeline

Set out below is a simplified timeline, including significant resolutions passed by CPT, Standing Committee and Synod, with regard to the damaged Cathedral building in the Square.

### 2010/11:

- ChristChurch Cathedral sustains serious damage from the Canterbury earthquake sequence.
- Project Control Group appointed.
- Expert consultants [engineers and quantity surveyors] engaged to report on the damage and options for the damaged building.
- October 2011 – Receipt of CERA s38 “make safe” notice. CERA considers the building to be in a critically dangerous state, giving notice to CPT to deconstruct for safety reasons.
- November 2011 – the Cathedral is deconsecrated.

### 2012:

- March 2012 – CPT and Standing Committee review documentation prepared in response to the CERA s38 notice and resolve to deconstruct the damaged Cathedral building to a safe level.

*Moved that further to the receipt of the Section 38 Notice from CERA, the 23 December events and subsequent assessments and review, it is with great regret and sadness that the **Church Property Trustees** resolve that the ChristChurch Cathedral is to be partially deconstructed and partially demolished with great care and respect down to a level of approximately 2 – 3 metres to meet the required safety standards for an un-propped site. This will allow safe retrieval of taonga and heritage items to the extent possible.* CARRIED

*Further to the receipt of the Section 38 Notice from CERA, the 23 December events and subsequent assessments and review, it is with great regret and sadness that **Standing Committee** resolve that the ChristChurch Cathedral is to be partially deconstructed and partially demolished with great care and respect down to a level of approximately 2 – 3 metres to meet the required safety standards for an un-propped site. This will allow safe retrieval of taonga and heritage items to the extent possible.* CARRIED

- April 2012 – Synod supports the deconstruction and supports an inspirational Cathedral on the site by passing the following resolution:

#### **That this Synod**

- (1) Acknowledges with gratitude the work to date of the Cathedral Project Group
- (2) Affirms the decision announced on Friday 2 March 2012 that the ChristChurch Cathedral will be deconstructed to a safe level
- (3) Supports the building of an inspirational Cathedral on the current site to the glory of God
- 4, (a) Affirms the Design Guidelines for the ChristChurch Cathedral to take account of its Christ-centred mission, heritage, and relationship with the Diocese, city and province
- 4, (b) Undertakes a comprehensive dialogue and feedback process with the citizens of Christchurch and its City Council, Canterbury and the West Coast toward determining the form of the city’s future Anglican Cathedral.



- (5) *Accepts the inspiring challenge of Bishop Victoria in her announcement on 2 March 2012: "It is now up to all of us to show that we are the living Cathedral of Christchurch; and that we carry within us and live out the Gospel of Jesus Christ wherever we go and wherever we are."*  
CARRIED

- The Great Christchurch Buildings Trust [GCBT] commences legal challenges to stop deconstruction. High Court orders a stay on deconstruction.

**2013:**

- CPT embarks on a comprehensive community engagement process regarding three identified options for the Cathedral –
  - (a) Maximum Retention (estimated cost \$104m)
  - (b) Traditional Form (estimated cost \$63m)
  - (c) Contemporary (estimated cost \$63m), all estimated to take 7.5 years.
- Engagement included – over 19,000 visits to the Cathedral Conversations website; 3,819 submissions; 500 attendees at public forums in Christchurch and Auckland.
- September Synod – A show of hands, given as a guide to CPT as to the thinking of the Diocese as CPT considers a final decision, overwhelmingly favours the Contemporary option.
- September – CPT resolves to build a Contemporary Cathedral on the site within the Cathedral insurance proceeds. The resolution includes –

*... accordingly, the Church Property Trustees resolves to:*

- a. *confirm its prior decisions to deconstruct the existing Cathedral and construct a new Cathedral;*
- b. *commit to a contemporary design for a Cathedral that is represented by the Option 3 design concept in the analysis and high level design work performed:*
  - i. *subject to the budget constraints of the Cathedral Trust;*
  - ii. *while remaining open to contemporary design alternatives or design adjustments that meet the criteria noted above, and which are covered in the supporting decision material, and which mean the contemporary design will best serve the spiritual dimensions of the Cathedral and uses of the Church; ...*

CARRIED

**2014:**

- High Court lifts the stay allowing deconstruction to continue.
- CPT approves proceeding with archaeological authority and resource consent processes:  
*That the Church Property Trustees having received the recommendations from the Cathedral Project Group and a verbal report from the Church Property Trustees representatives on the Cathedral Project Group, resolves that:*
  - a) *It will prepare its application for an archaeological authority, as part of which it will seek a suitable archaeologist/heritage expert from overseas to assist with the application and;*
  - b) *It will seek a resource consent from the Christchurch City Council for the deconstruction work to be carried out, and;*
  - c) *It delegates to the General Manager and Cathedral Project Group the authority to make decisions necessary to prepare the application for an archaeological authority and to prepare necessary resource consent applications but that no applications will be filed without further resolution of Church Property Trustees.*

CARRIED



**2015:**

- CPT & GCBT experts meet, and GCBT agrees the cost of reinstatement of the Cathedral is around \$100m and will take around 7.5 years.
- The government is asked to assist with breaking the deadlock.
- Miriam Dean QC Report of November 2015 confirms previous advice to CPT that the building could be reinstated – at a cost of around \$100m and taking around 7.5 years.

**2016:**

- CPT rescinds its 2014 resolution to proceed with an archaeological authority and resource consents to demonstrate good faith in discussions with finding a way forward.
- The government appoints the Cathedral Working Group [CWG] to recommend a viable way to reinstate the damaged Cathedral building.
- The CWG Recommendations Report of November 2016 advises that the building could be reinstated – at a cost of around \$104m and taking around 7.5 years. The report makes 14 recommendations.
- CPT enters into negotiation with the government to put in place the recommendations of the CWG.
- By late December CPT is prepared to approve the negotiated agreement.
- December 20<sup>th</sup> – the government withdraws the offer on the table and unilaterally replaces it with a 'Statement of Principles'.

**2017:**

- March – the government clarifies its position with an offer of a \$10m grant, legislative assistance for reinstatement and a \$15m loan to be repaid on completion of the project.
- CPT reviews its options in light of the amended government offer.
- May – Bishop Victoria, Chair of CPT, reserves for the decision of Synod the future of the damaged Cathedral building.
- September 2017 – Synod meet to consider the two options –
  - (a) Reinstatement, or
  - (b) New Cathedral.