

Anniversary of the 1931 Hawke's Bay earthquake

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This year marks the 85th anniversary of one of the worst disasters in New Zealand's history.

On 3 February 1931, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake occurred in the Hawke's Bay region of New Zealand, causing extensive damage to much of Napier city and Hastings (*The Daily Telegraph* 1931, Dowrick 1998). The total death toll was 256 and much of Napier's CBD was destroyed by fires that began within minutes of the earthquake and rapidly swept through the city (Callaghan 1933, Thomas *et al.* 2006).

This event caused the largest loss of life and most extensive damage of any quake in New Zealand's history. However, behind this tragedy is a remarkable recovery story. The Hawke's Bay we see today is a reflection of a host of key decisions and strategies in the reconstruction following the 1931 event.

The recovery process following the Hawke's Bay earthquake was one of the first large-scale examples (in New Zealand) of embedding techniques to reduce the risk of future disaster in the reconstruction of a city. These activities were underpinned by three key strategies:

- reconstruction was initiated immediately after the disaster
- reconstruction relied on a decentralised, integrative decision-making process
- reconstruction was a balance between continuity and change (Hill & Gaillard 2013).

Response activities persisted for a month after the earthquake hit and were facilitated by the creation of the Napier Citizens Control Committee. 'The methods adopted were to co-operate both local residents and outside experts and workers.' (*The Daily Telegraph* 1931, p. 91).

The committee was later superseded by the Napier Reconstruction Committee, led by two commissioners, to facilitate the permanent reconstruction. The committee comprised of local architects, lawyers, planners and businesses (*The Daily Telegraph* 1931, Conly 1980, Annabell 2012). Interestingly, even 80 years ago, Napier was following what is now thought of as international best practice—a city that paid attention to

long-term recovery in the immediate days following the disaster, and to a process where locals were an active part of the long-term recovery.

Many architectural, engineering and infrastructure solutions were considered after the event to reduce the risk of further disasters. Some of these included widening streets and restricting the height of buildings within the CBD, splaying of building corners, abandoning cornices, regulating the construction of verandas and placing lifelines underground (Annabell 2012, Campbell 1975, Conly 1980, McGregor 1998). Many more initiatives were explored but due to the earthquake occurring in the great depression, funds were limited (Chapple 1997). There was also a balance in play with ensuring that 'every citizen was to get his business going again as soon as possible' (Barton 1932, p. 73).

The reconstruction of Napier, not only contributed to disaster risk reduction at a local level, but also at the national level. The disaster was a catalyst for some key national legislation: a national building code by-law, a Town and Planning Act giving jurisdiction to local authorities to implement regulations on design



Wairoa River Bridge, Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, under repair after the 1931 Hawke's Bay earthquake.

standards, and a nationwide insurance scheme that covered all New Zealanders (most people did not have insurance at the time) (O’Riordan 1971, Britton 1981, New Zealand Standard Institution 1935, Childs 1972).

For those in Hawke’s Bay, this year is a time to remember those who lost their lives, their family and friends in the disaster. It is also a time for New Zealand to reflect on the lessons the Napier event taught. This event changed the future for New Zealand and paved a way for how disaster risk reduction can be successfully implemented post-disaster as a balance of continuity and change.

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Men working on the road and buildings in Emerson Street, Napier, after the earthquake of 1931.



One of many memorial boards scattered throughout Napier City to commemorate the earthquake.

Image: Sorrell, Percy, *Evening Post*, 1845-2002, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Image: Mischka Hall