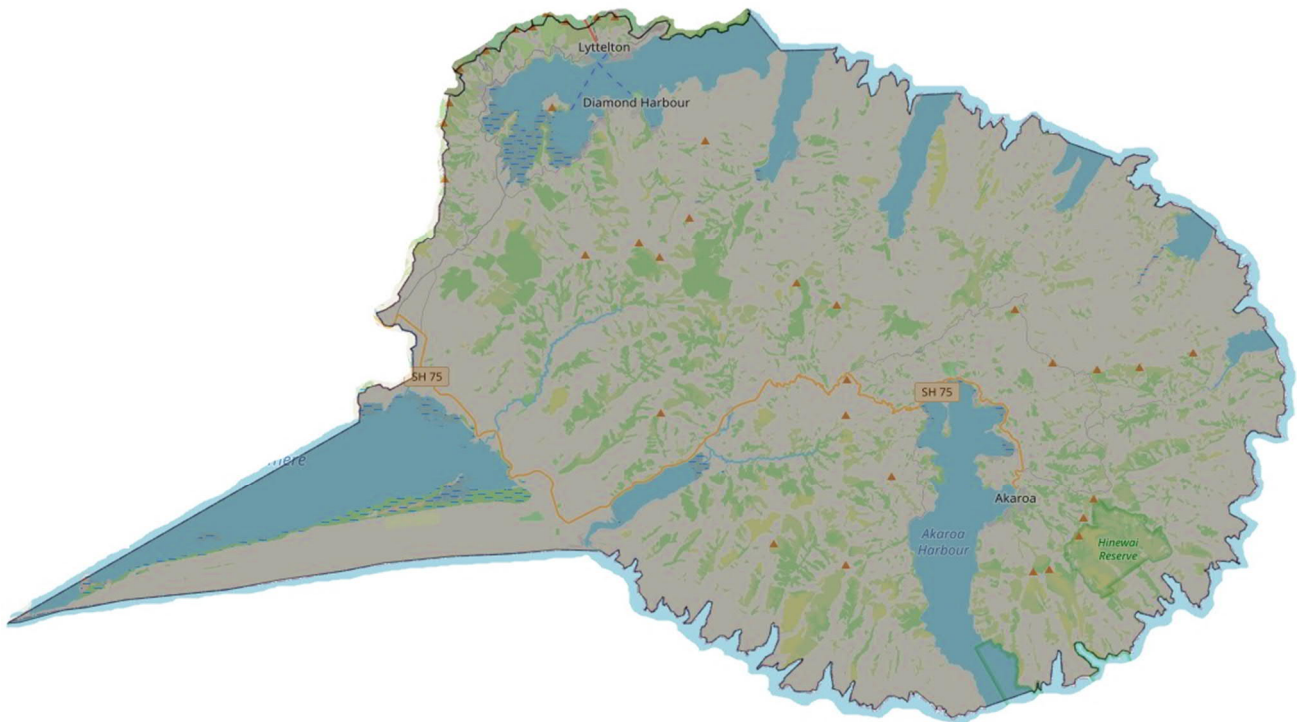


BANKS PENINSULA WARD PROFILE



The Banks Peninsula Ward is comprised of eight census area units – Akaroa, Akaroa Harbour, Banks Peninsula Eastern Bays, Diamond Harbour, Lyttelton, Governors Bay, Little River, and Port Levy. The geographical boundaries for this area encompass the whole of the Peninsula from the summit of the Port Hills from Evans Pass to Gebbies Pass, and along State Highway 75 to the Selwyn District Council border at the Halswell River.

This Ward is predominantly rural, including 70 percent of the total land area of the Christchurch City Council, with just over two percent of the population (8,850 residents). The resident communities demonstrate a high level of engagement and resourcefulness, as often found in rural areas. The largest township is Lyttelton (2,982) the port of Christchurch which has almost regained its 2006 population - and increasing by 212 from 2013. The second largest township is the historically French settled Akaroa (756) which has doubled its increase over the last two censuses increasing by 111 residents between 2013 and 2018.

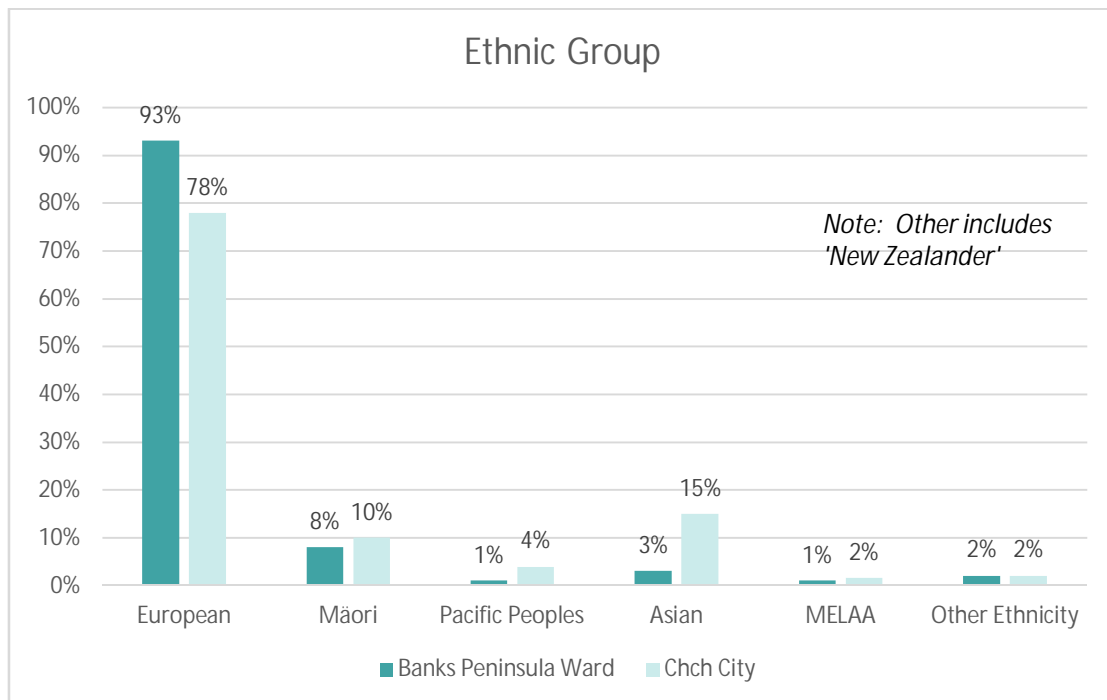
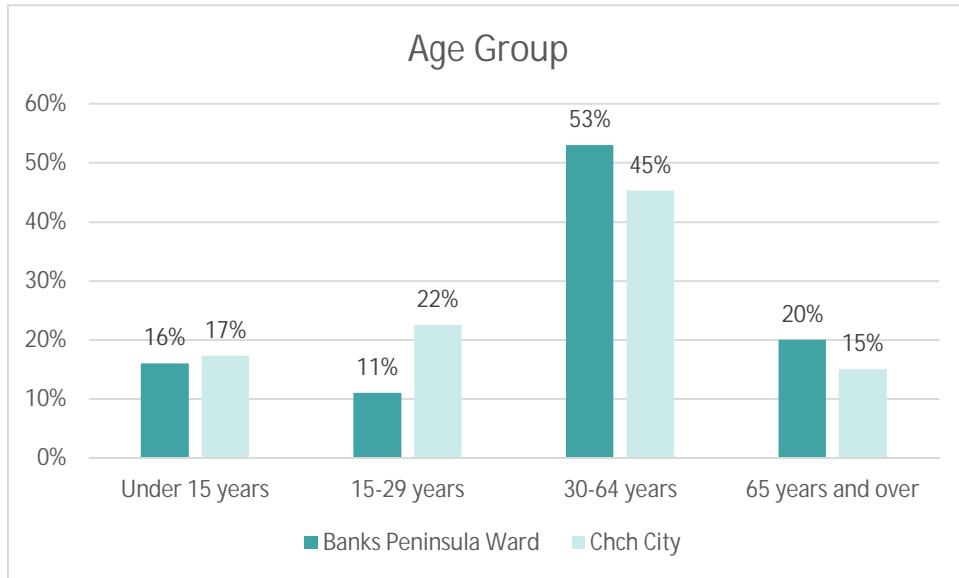
Heritage is a major focus for the ward. Four Ngāi Tahu Papatipu rūnanga are based on the Peninsula. The cultural, environmental and built heritage of the area is highly valued. Of particular importance are the scenic landscapes, tangata whenua's taonga, local stories and historic buildings. Lyttelton Township and Akaroa Historic areas are listed with Heritage New Zealand as are many buildings and structures. Local heritage groups flourish in many of the communities as do museums of various sizes and particular focus.

Facts and figures

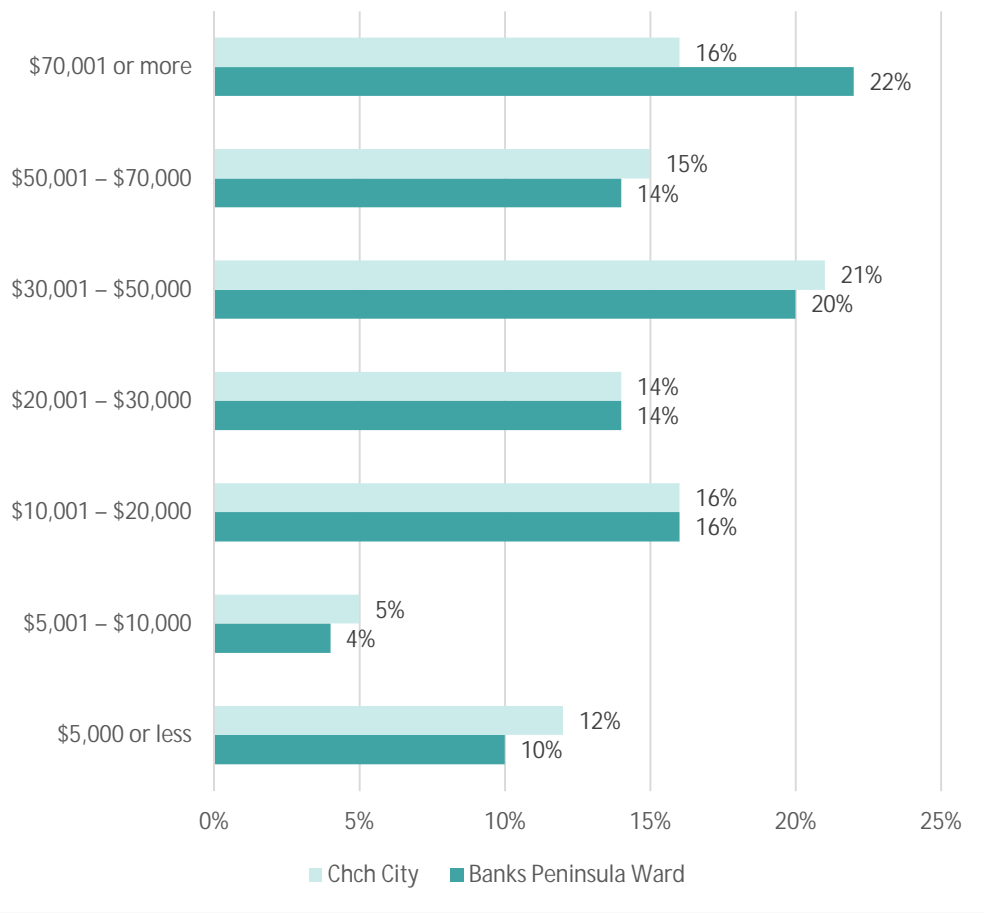
Demographic Summary (2018 Census Data)

Population

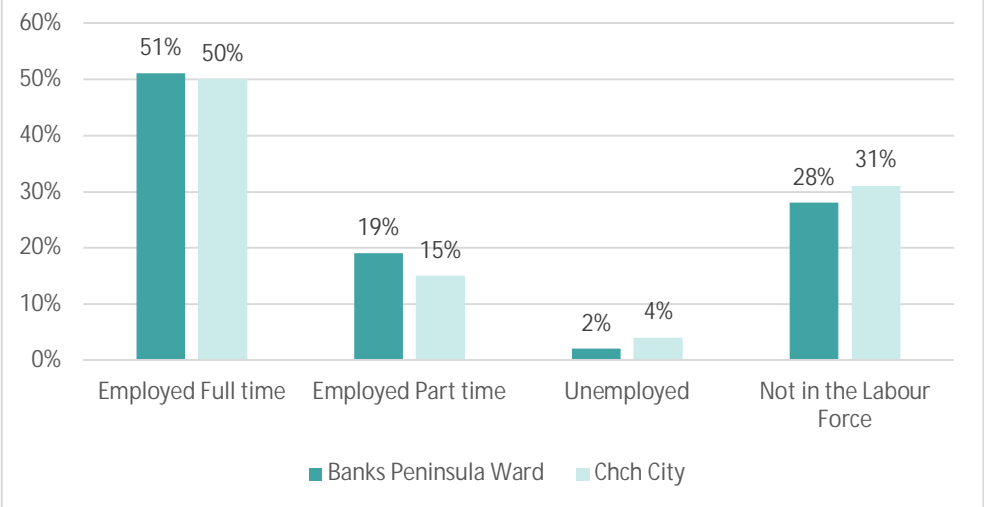
The population within the Banks Peninsula Board area is: 8,850

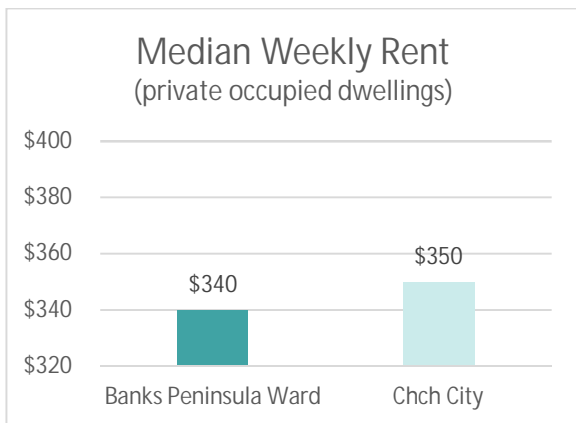
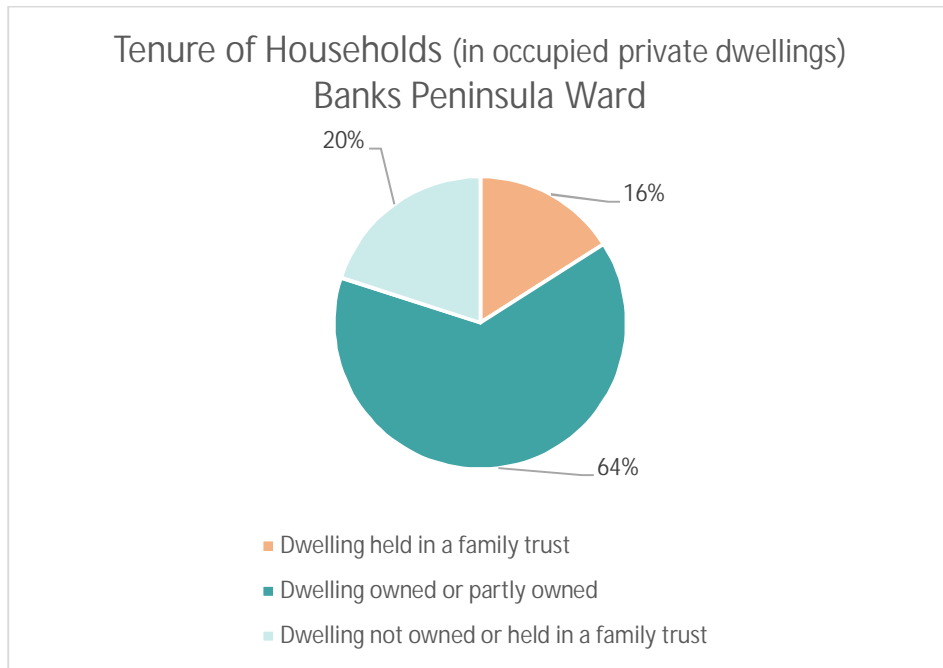


Total Personal Income - aged 15 years and over



Work and Labour Force Status





Number of Occupied Private Dwellings: 3,843

Facilities and Amenities

- 4 Council libraries: Diamond Harbour, Little River, Akaroa, Lyttelton
- 3 Council Service Centres: Little River, Akaroa, Lyttelton
- 145 Council owned parks: 116 local/community parks, 8 garden and heritage parks, 6 sports parks, 15 regional parks
- Major sport and recreation amenities: Norman Kirk Memorial Pool, Charteris Bay Golf Club, Charteris Bay Yacht Club, Lyttelton Recreation Centre, Quail Island, Orton Bradley Park, Living Springs Camp & Conference Centre, YMCA Wainui Park Camp, Naval Point and Akaroa Boat Ramps, Little River Rail Trail, Akaroa Golf Club, and walking and biking tracks
- 14 cemeteries
- 6 Council owned social housing complexes with 26 units
- 5 shopping areas: Akaroa, Lyttelton, Church Bay/Diamond Harbour, Duvauchelle and Little River
- 7 schools: 6 primary, 1 composite year 1-13
- 4 Marae: Te Wheke (Rāpaki), Koukourārata (Port Levy), Wairewa (Little River), Ōnuku (Akaroa)
- Approximately 1400 businesses employing 2700 people (2018)

NZ Deprivation Index

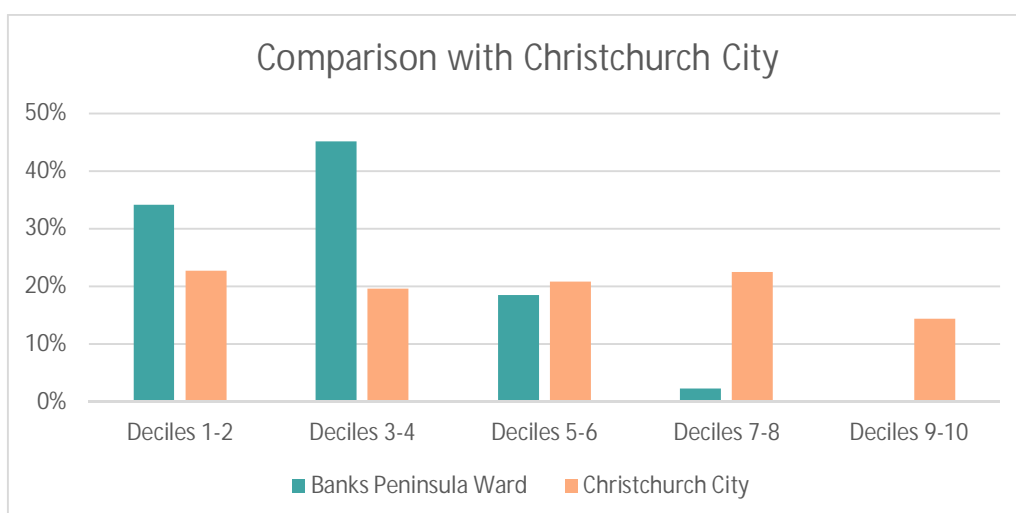
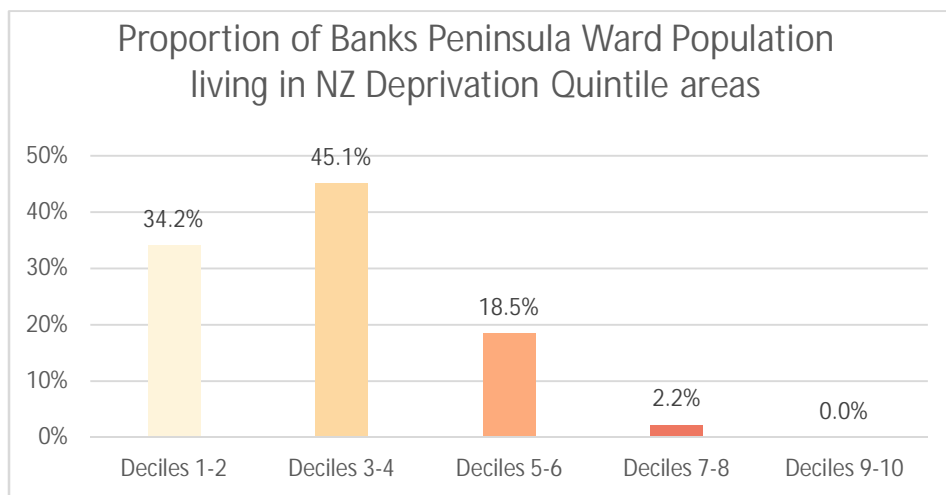
The aim of the NZ deprivation index research programme is to develop indexes of socioeconomic deprivation for New Zealand, to support and inform:

- Application in funding formulas
- Research in especially health and other social services. For example, in the health sector, many researchers use the indexes to describe the relationship between socioeconomic deprivation and health outcomes
- Community groups and community-based service providers to describe the populations they serve, and to advocate for extra resources for community-based services.

The nine variables included in the 2018 deprivation index are as follows:

- People aged 18-64 receiving a means tested benefit
- People living in households with equivalised income below an income threshold
- People with no access to the Internet at home
- People aged 18-64 without any qualifications
- People aged <65 living in a single parent family
- People not living in own home
- People living in household with equivalised bedroom occupancy threshold
- People aged 18-64 unemployed
- People living in dwellings that are always damp and/or always have mould greater than A4 size.

The scale of deprivation ranges from 1 to 10: 1 represents the areas with the least deprived scores. 10 represents the areas with the most deprived scores.





In comparison with Christchurch City as a whole the Banks Peninsula Ward population experiences lower levels of socioeconomic deprivation with 79 percent of the area being rated as 1-4 on the deprivation index. The percentage of people earning over \$70,000 per annum is higher (22 percent) than for the City as a whole (16 percent). At Statistical Area 2 (as per the map above), Banks Peninsula Ward has a deprivation index of 1-4. However, at Statistical Area 1 we can see that there are pockets on the Peninsula where there are higher levels of deprivation with scores of 5, 6 and 7. In addition, there are some communities that are small to the extent that there are no statistics available, such as Port Levy. In general the Lyttelton and Mt Herbert subdivisions are the least deprived areas of the Peninsula with the majority of the area being rated as decile 1-2.



Lyttelton: Parts of Lyttelton township have a deprivation index of 5-6. The shaded zone encompasses the central commercial centre and its surrounding older area of Lyttelton with more closely packed dwellings. This area is mixed use, commercial, light industrial and residential, with residential/rental accommodation above the shops and a number of social housing complexes.

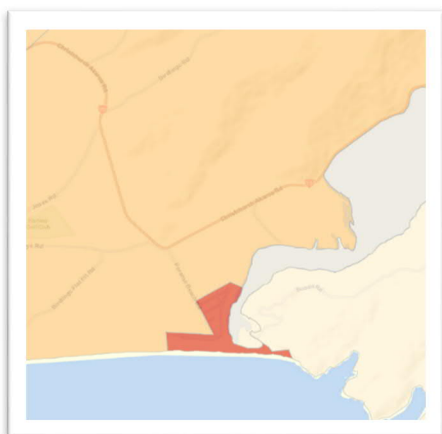
2013 census figures show the resident population had dropped nearly 8 percent from the 2006 Census figures (2991 residents) after many houses were damaged in the earthquakes. The 2018 population shows the area had all but regained this deficit.

The 15-29 year age group in Lyttelton constitutes 12 percent of the population compared with 22 percent in Christchurch. All secondary students attend schools and receive tertiary study out of the area (generally in Christchurch). Many work out of the area. Conversely, the 30-64 age group is higher in Lyttelton at 57 percent of the population as opposed to 45 percent in Christchurch.

Akaroa: The Akaroa and Wairewa subdivisions are predominantly rated as decile 3-4 on the deprivation index. However, parts of Akaroa township have a deprivation index of 5. This area is a mix of commercial and residential properties and this includes affordable accommodation for workers servicing the business and tourism sector. Nearly a third (32 percent) of Akaroa's population is aged from 65 years. This compares with 15 percent of the Christchurch population. Broken down, in Akaroa, the personal income bracket of \$25,000-\$40,000 is 24 percent compared with 16.3 percent in Christchurch.



Akaroa also has a higher rate showing those not in the labour force at 35 percent compared with Christchurch at 20.9 percent.)



Birdlings Flat: The residential area of Birdlings Flat has the highest levels of deprivation on the peninsula with a deprivation index of 7.

There are no discrete statistics for this area due to the size of the population.

Okains Bay/Little Akaloa: The areas of Okains Bay and Little Akaloa have a deprivation index of 5. This is a sparsely populated area with intermittent/poor broadband speed and poor or no cell phone coverage. The eastern Bays have the highest level of part-time employed in the Banks Peninsula Ward (23 percent), compared with Christchurch (15 percent).



Community Infrastructure



Although the population of Banks Peninsula is relatively low compared to other wards, there are many discrete communities across 1,150 square kilometers of harbours, hills, bays, and coves. These disparate communities take great pride in the management of 15 of the peninsula's 42 reserves, and 16 of the 19 Council-owned community facilities. Likewise, these engaged yet far-flung settlements have created almost 100 sports and recreation groups, 18 community/residents groups and 8 community development/support organisations, which affirms their values of connection and community strength.

In addition to the eight dedicated community support and development organisations there are a number of community groups/organisations on the peninsula representing a wide range of interests from environmental protection to civil defence/community response and tourism support. In addition, there are five volunteer fire brigades (Akaroa, Little River, Diamond Harbour, Governors Bay and Lyttelton) providing support for fire emergencies including as first responders.

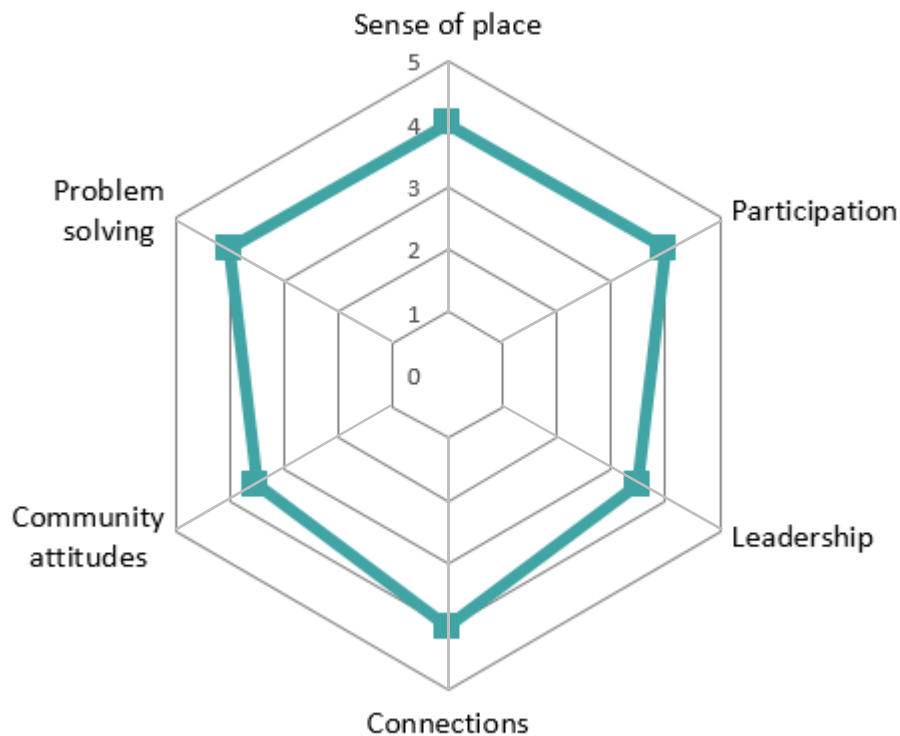
The large number of sport, recreation and leisure groups provide a good variety of recreational activities for people, both locally and from across the city and region, to participate in. These range from large sports clubs and facilities, such as yacht clubs, through to smaller recreation and leisure activities such as walking and mountain bike groups.

Four of the 18 regional Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga (marae-based communities) spread throughout Te Waipounamu (the South Island) are situated on the Banks Peninsula. These are Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke, whose marae is in Rāpaki, Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, with a marae in Port Levy, Wairewa Rūnanga,

whose marae is in Little River and Ōnuku Rūnanga, with a marae in Akaroa Harbour. Each rūnanga has its own governance structure and appoints a member to represent its interests at Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the governing council overseeing the iwi's activities. Each rūnanga works to uphold the mana of their people over the land, the sea and the natural resources of Banks Peninsula.

The Banks Peninsula Community Board has 19 groups in its governance structure, including 15 Reserve Management Committees (RMCs), Lyttelton and Akaroa Design Review Panels, the Head to Head Walkway Working Party and the Akaroa Museum Advisory Committee. In order to deliver projects across such a vast geographical distance, the Board leverages the energy and engagement of the Banks Peninsula community through RMCs, which consist of volunteers who take on the governance and management of reserves. The Design Review Panels provide free, local and independent design advice for developers, property owners and Council, in order to promote quality design outcomes that contribute to the built character of their historic townships.

Community Capacity Map



Scale: 1 = Low 5 = High

Measures and Indicators

Sense of place - Residents are familiar with their town's (local) history and have an affinity with the place. (4)

Participation - Residents support local groups with their money or time. (4)

Leadership - Leadership is strong and participatory; leaders are accessible. (3.5)

Connections - Residents are trusting and inclusive of others. (4)

Community attitudes - Residents have a positive attitude towards their community and its future. (3.5)

Problem assessment - Residents communicate to identify problems and take action. (4)

Note:

The above ratings have been allocated based on a number of factors including:

- Residents' responses to the above indicators in the Christchurch City Council's annual Life in Christchurch Survey.
- The Council's Community Development Adviser's and Community Recreation Adviser's knowledge and experience of working in the local area.

Community Outcomes

The Community Outcomes have been developed as part of the Council's Strategic Framework, which provides a big picture view of what the Council is trying to achieve for the community.

The Community Outcomes describe what we aim to achieve for Christchurch. They are:

- Resilient communities
- Liveable city
- Healthy environment
- Prosperous economy

You can view the Council's Strategic Framework and read more about the Community Outcomes here:

<https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/20182028-vision/strategic-framework>

The narrative below provides an overview of the area in relation to each of the outcomes.

Resilient Communities

There is a strong sense of community amongst the residents of Banks Peninsula. Being predominantly rural and geographically distant from the City and from each other, the residents of many settlements have developed groups and organisations to provide community programmes and activities to look after themselves, each other and the local environment. A particular focus for the area is its heritage identity, its valued historical features and built heritage. Although the impact of earthquake damage to 30 of its heritage buildings is still evident in Lyttelton, some have been repaired, whilst others rebuilt.

This resilience has been evident again during the recent Covid-19 restriction levels when residents pulled together to support one other. Some areas of the Peninsula, such as Akaroa and Diamond Harbour have a large percentage of the resident population aged 65 or over (32 percent and 35 percent respectively), putting a large proportion of the community in the higher risk to COVID category. Local community support organisations, health centres, businesses and Papatipu rūnanga all worked hard to support their local community, supported by the Council and Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) where necessary.

However, only the two major settlements, Lyttelton and Akaroa, have any social service provision and outreach to those outside of these communities is an ongoing challenge, not only in times of crisis. Little River has some informal social service provision in terms of a foodbank and frozen meals for people in times of crisis. In terms of health provision, there are no hospitals in Banks Peninsula. There are three health centres in Lyttelton, Diamond Harbour and Akaroa, none of which have acute beds.

Schools provide a significant way for young people and their families to connect with the local community. This three-way connection is especially important for wellbeing. The Akaroa Area School caters for children from the age of 5 to 18 years and is the only school catering for those of secondary school age within the four ward subdivisions. Students not attending this school need to travel outside the ward for secondary tuition, travelling to Lincoln or Christchurch, with those in the Lyttelton Harbour area attending a wide range of schools in the city. This lack of local post-primary provision may negatively impact on resilience, adversely affecting young people's sense of community connection. Some of the larger settlements have youth groups which can help to mitigate this.

In addition, Cholmondeley Children's Centre in Governors Bay offers short-term respite care for whānau with children aged 3-12 years from across Canterbury and caters for onsite learning so that children can continue with their education whilst staying at the Centre.

The existence of a range of community facilities across the peninsula provides an important network of “bumping spaces” for community members. These include libraries, recreation and sports centres and community centres/halls. These social connection opportunities, which are important for everyone, are perhaps even more important for those living rurally who are often isolated from others for the majority of the time.

Sports and recreation participation on the peninsula is consistent with national trends with modern lifestyles and time pressures strongly influencing participation. Clubs are community driven and are reliant on volunteers to develop, organise and maintain them. This local voluntary involvement in the running of activities is critical for more distant communities where there is limited access to larger organisations due to geographical isolation. There is a wide range of ways to recreate on the peninsula with the hills, sea and lakes providing many opportunities. There are also well-established rugby, cricket, football, golf, netball, bowling and croquet clubs. Recreational opportunities are further enhanced by a range of private tutors, a number of outdoor swimming pools and the recreation centre in Lyttelton providing a gym and squash courts.

Communities in the Lyttelton Harbour area have access (within 40 minutes) to Christchurch and its facilities and capacity, and which allow for all levels of participation to be catered for, from social through to competitive. In the Akaroa area sport and recreation organisations focused on internal competition and casual participation continue to do well, meeting the needs of their membership whilst focusing on local needs. A number of boating clubs provide an important community focus.

The Banks Peninsula Community Board provides funding to a range of projects across the ward to support activities of local organisations. These include funding for community projects which have location specific significance and have included FrenchFest, Diamond Harbour 'Live at the Point', Lyttelton Seafarers, Stoddart Cottage, Art classes supporting vibrancy within the community and which support local arts/artists. The Board also has a Youth Development Fund which provides a small amount of funding to individual young people who are undertaking recreational or personal development activities.

Banks Peninsula residents are highly engaged and expect high levels of involvement in Council and other statutory bodies' decision-making. These high levels of engagement can also be seen in the large numbers of people involved in their community and volunteering. Education levels are frequently a driver of high civic engagement. The last three censuses show increasing percentage levels of higher education in the ward, with tertiary attainment (up to and including doctorate level) for the 2018 Census recorded at 39.6 percent for Diamond Harbour, 42.9 percent for Governors Bay and 37.6 percent for Lyttelton compared with 26.1 percent for Christchurch as a whole.

The one community board for the ward meets in Akaroa, Lyttelton and Little River in a rotation. This eases access for the many small communities, enabling them to engage regularly at its meetings where issues of local importance are discussed and decisions made – mitigating some of the inequities due to distance. In addition, community members have started to use the virtual technology where available in some of these spaces.

Liveable City

Banks Peninsula has been described as the vibrant, dynamic, place of connection and possibilities. Often described as the 'playground' of Christchurch it is valued for its recreational opportunities – water-based and land-based – for which it is a magnet. Balancing infrastructure capacity and pressure on resources has a continued spotlight for attention. Along with maintaining three-water infrastructure, rural road maintenance is an ongoing issue. During the summer, along with the seasonal increase in visitors, daily return bus trips are taken by cruise ship passengers along the winding hilly roads to Christchurch and

beyond (These are on hold during the COVID-19 period, but are expected to resume once international travel begins again). Maintenance and renewal of marine structures (jetties, wharves, seawalls etc.) are ongoing issues.

Many make the lifestyle choice to live in the Banks Peninsula Ward. The beauty of the environment, recreational opportunities and proud history, along with its small and rural communities, are a drawcard for many. This includes retirees, immigrants from Europe and those returning after moving away for education and work experience. (In Banks Peninsula the 15-29 year age group stands at 11 percent of the population - significantly less than the 22 percent in Christchurch; but 53 percent in the 30-64 year age bracket compared with lesser 45 percent in Christchurch). In the township of Akaroa in particular, but also for some other bays, a proportion of the properties are holiday houses for non-resident (or 'absentee') land-owners. Connection of residents within the communities is supported by local halls, schools and reserves; and where community groups cater for a huge range of interests - many are fully run by volunteers. Health hubs/centres provide services in some communities, but many fourth age residents relocate closer to services that meet their needs.

Public transport for the whole of Banks Peninsula includes a rather infrequent bus service connecting the settlements between Rāpaki and Lyttelton (three per day, Monday to Friday only), the ferry connecting Diamond Harbour to Lyttelton and the bus service from Lyttelton to Christchurch. The rest of the peninsula has no formal public transport at all. The Governors Bay community (approximately 900 people) has established its own community transport system run through a trust and operated by volunteers and talks are underway in the Birdlings Flat/Little River community to establish a similar system.

In Akaroa 62 percent of homes are unoccupied dwellings and rental properties are difficult to secure long-term, limiting opportunities for young people and families to establish themselves permanently in the community. Property ownership for this group is often out of reach due to 'inflated' property prices and demand for holiday homes outstripping availability. Akaroa experienced the highest median house price increase in New Zealand up 58 percent year-on-year to \$830,000 for the three months to November 2021, compared to \$525,000 in the same period the previous year.

The gentrification of Lyttelton post-quake has meant that many of the more affordable homes have been demolished and rebuilt or repaired to a standard that allows higher rents to be set. The result is similar to that in Akaroa, with single-income households and young people struggling to find accommodation in the town.

The whole of the peninsula has the challenge of extremely limited social and retirement housing meaning that many are forced to leave their community as they grow older. The current capacity includes six Council owned complexes located in Lyttelton (20 units) and Akaroa (8 units).

Healthy Environment

The Banks Peninsula Ward accounts for 70 percent of the land area of the Christchurch City Council. With its two harbours and largely rural environment, people who live in the ward value the resources and opportunities they provide for recreation and the local economy. Environmental sustainability is a high priority for the Peninsula with multiple organisations focused on biodiversity, pest control and natural resource management. Significant environmental and conservation work is carried out by volunteer groups like the Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust, the Rod Donald Trust, Pest Free Banks Peninsula and the Summit Road Society. There is an understanding of the need to balance use to ensure the quality of this natural resource is maintained.

Water quality is a particular focus and includes: potable water and ensuring supply especially in areas not linked to the municipal reticulated supply; dealing with waste water and sewerage; and mitigating

measures reducing run-off from the hills and sedimentation into streams and ultimately the harbours/sea. The Akaroa Harbour communities face frequent water restrictions over the summer months with many settlements' water supply being stream-fed.

The Whaka-ora Healthy Harbour is a catchment management plan with the aim of the five partner agencies involved and the community 'working together to improve the health of Whakaraupo/Lyttelton Harbour'. This is an example of the significant focus local communities and agencies have on maintaining and improving the natural environment and water bodies.

This ward has 15 Reserve Management Committees (RMCs) overseeing reserve assets as diverse as camping grounds, sports fields, community facilities, tracks and halls. These volunteers work with Council staff to manage and develop the Council owned reserves often coordinating working bees etc. and harnessing considerable local volunteer effort. It is estimated 10,000 hours are volunteered per year.

In addition, myriad groups flourish in the communities with often niche focus and expertise. These along with the RMCs provide a conduit for ecological education and other projects across the ward such as locally sourced seed propagation and pest control/trap setting. The 'Lyttelton Library of Tools and Things' and the Little River Trap Library are examples of groups using resources sustainably and providing an opportunity for people to meet, connect and learn. Riparian planting projects, maintenance of native plantings and the removal of willows and other pest plants from streams and waterways are also a focus.

The risk of fire has been a continual concern. Land use and plantings, and new water storage requirements are seen as ways to mitigate/reduce this danger, along with seasonal fire restrictions. The five local volunteer fire brigades (and first responders) provide support for the many peninsula communities where distance and time are crucial factors in ensuring safety.

Concerns about disturbance of the seabed in Akaroa Harbour caused by cruise ships has resulted in Environment Canterbury issuing guidance about the size of vessels, and the associated number of visits that may be made within any 12-month period, without breaching rules regarding seabed disturbance. This will take effect from November 2021.

Prosperous Economy

As at February 2019, the Banks Peninsula Ward had approximately 1,400 businesses employing 2,600 people.

Out of those 1,400 businesses, the top six industry types (in order) are as follows:

1. Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services
2. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
3. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
4. Construction
5. Accommodation and Food Services
6. Health Care and Social Assistance

According to 2018 Census data, 51 percent of people aged over 15 years are in full-time employment, 19 percent in part-time employment, 2 percent are unemployed and 28 percent are not in the labour force. Just under 17 percent are in receipt of NZ Superannuation, which is on par with the citywide figure.

29 percent of people in the Banks Peninsula Ward are self-employed or work in a business that they own. This is significantly higher than the city wide figure of 12 percent.

32 percent of people in the Banks Peninsula Ward receive income from interest, dividends, rent or other investments which again is significantly higher than the citywide figure of 18 percent.

22 percent of people in the Banks Peninsula Ward have an annual income over \$70,000 which is higher than the city wide figure of 16 percent.

The impact of tourism/visitors to peninsula communities is significant to the economic viability of the ward. Forty five per cent of tourists were international visitors pre-COVID-19. Cruise ship visits had increased to around 90 ships in the 2019/20 season before the borders closed. With international borders still closed, business owners, especially in Akaroa, remain uncertain about the future. However, Akaroa has benefited from an increase in domestic tourism, especially in the off season of 2020. A dedicated cruise ship terminal has been built in Lyttelton but the anticipated positive impact on the local and regional economy has yet to be realised due to COVID-19 restrictions on international travel.

The development of a destination management plan taking into account current and future economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts was identified by the Community Board as a priority for funding in the Christchurch City Council 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

Across the ward, businesses and community groups are often staffed by local residents, providing employment close to home and a local economy.

A number of community groups rely on community funding from various funders/philanthropic trusts – and many provide an opportunity for local people to contribute by volunteering their expertise and time. The Lyttelton Time Bank provides a vehicle for community members to contribute and share their skills. This has been shown to be a significant community 'builder' and resilience tool.

Low rainfall and dry conditions are creating challenges for farmers requiring stock numbers and milking to be reduced. Reliable water supply is an ongoing issue and a number of working groups have been set up to work through issues. This provides opportunities for those in this sector to connect and share information.

Last year, in monetary terms, Lyttelton's regionally significant seaport provided double the imports (\$3,788m) and nearly triple the export capability (\$5,922m) of the airport. This industry has a significant bearing on the surrounding community and its residents due to its central position within the township. The working port visually dominates the area and truck movements, noise levels and floodlighting also have an impact. In addition, the Lyttelton Seafarers' Centre caters for the needs of domestic and international seafarers when they enter port, many of whom will also purchase items from the local shops and use the free Wi-Fi available.

Current Community Issues

Issue	Progress to date / outcomes – February 2021
<p>Access to safe drinking water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okains Bay Water Scheme is underway to provide a water supply to replace the ailing and inadequate community water supply. • Contaminated reservoir in Akaroa – tanked water being supplied for residents until work is complete to bypass the contaminated reservoir. • Some drinking water in Lyttelton and Akaroa is supplied through older lead-jointed cast iron pipes. The use of these pipes is being reduced and replacement sped up through the pipe renewals programme. • Water Quantity: Many communities and private residences are reliant on stream water which, with the effects of climate change, is becoming less reliable. Level 4 restrictions are now introduced virtually every year and there is always a very real concern that not enough water would be available for a serious urban fire.
<p>Coastal Inundation from Climate Change</p> <p>Many of the Banks Peninsula communities are likely to be impacted by sea level rise through coastal erosion, inundation and rising groundwater.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with the Ministry of Environment Coastal and Climate Change Guidance for Local Government, CCC has developed a Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning Programme. • Christchurch and Banks Peninsula have been divided up into 7 Adaptation Areas, with 23 Priority Communities identified which are at higher risk to coastal hazards. • Lyttelton Harbour communities have been included in the first tranche of adaptation planning work. • The public can now access an online map which shows the area at risk and the grouping and prioritization.
<p>Godley House</p> <p>The status and use of the former Godley House site is unresolved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council staff are working in partnership with the community to make an approach to the Department of Conservation (DoC) about the revocation of reserve status on a small part of this land. If successful this will enable the community to pursue their desire for a licenced café/restaurant on site to replace Godley House, which was destroyed in the 2010/11 earthquakes, whilst protecting most of the reserve.
<p>Master Plans /Community Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an agreed need and community requests for a Plan of some sort for the waterfront/business area of Akaroa. • Outstanding aspects of approved Plans for Lyttelton, Diamond Harbour and Little River need implementing.
<p>Tourism management</p> <p>Balance tourism management with community and environmental needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Board is advocating for the development of a Destination Management Plan to consider economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts of tourism on the peninsula.

Issue	Progress to date / outcomes – February 2021
<p>Cruise Ship impacts</p> <p>200,000+ cruise ship visitors put pressure on local communities and council infrastructure every year (when international borders are open).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lyttelton cruise ship berth completed, but unused due to Covid-19 restrictions. • The Community Board continues to advocate for a Cruise Ship Plan, to address traffic management, maintenance and infrastructure ahead of their anticipated return late 2021.
<p>Purau reserve and urupā</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu have requested that part of the reserve which has been found to contain kōiwi be returned to them to manage as an urupā.
<p>Housing</p> <p>Access to affordable and social housing for families and older adults is limited on Banks Peninsula.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Akaroa Community Health Trust provides some permanent older persons beds in the Akaroa Health Hub. • The Little River Big Ideas community recognises that affordable housing for older residents is a serious and ongoing issue in the Wairewa area. This has yet to be addressed. • The small number of dedicated housing for older adults forces people out of their communities and away from their social support networks. • A shortage of affordable and social housing on the peninsula has been blamed for driving out families and single-income households.
<p>Facilities and Services availability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents, especially older residents, have raised concerns regarding proposals in the Long Term Plan to close the Customer Service desks in Akaroa and Lyttelton. The Akaroa BNZ Branch is due to close between April – June 2021. • Some Council owned community facilities on Banks Peninsula are aging and in need of expensive updating and ongoing maintenance to remain fit for purpose. Work has been undertaken on some facilities (Pigeon Bay, Kaituna Valley, Le Bons Bay) while others are awaiting important maintenance. These are often managed by small groups of volunteers with limited resources to engage in enhancement work themselves. • A number of Council owned facilities are managed by community groups without a formal lease agreement that would clearly define where the responsibility for maintenance and upkeep lies.
<p>Maintenance of Rural Roads and Roding network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Inner Harbour Road Improvement Project' is underway to improve the road from Lyttelton to Diamond Harbour. • There was an increase in the annual budget for rural road maintenance in the 2020/21 Council budget. • The maintenance of unsealed roads and bridges remains an issue in some communities, including Pigeon Bay, Birdlings Flat, Little River and other small and often isolated settlements. • Dyers Pass Road improvements to a critical road network link

Issue	Progress to date / outcomes – February 2021
<p>Wastewater</p> <p>A number of peninsula wastewater systems are old and no longer compliant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On track to ensure that all planned discharge of wastewater into Lyttelton Harbour ends by 2021. • A new system, where highly treated wastewater from Akaroa will be used to irrigate new areas of native trees at Robinsons Bay, Takamātua and Hammond Point, and to irrigate public parks and flush public toilets, was agreed by Council on 10 December 2020. • A new system where highly treated wastewater from Duvauchelle is proposed to be used to irrigate the Akaroa Golf Course is under investigation. • A number of other settlements have ageing and/or non-compliant systems that need to be addressed in the future. • Work is needed to consider the impact of sea level rise on septic tanks in many low-lying peninsula communities.
<p>BP Meats Site – Akaroa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased in 2000, this is a strategically located 2,970m² Council-owned block of land in Akaroa Town Centre. Its development has been the subject of debate among the wider community since 2002. • A study in 2011 identified possible uses for the site, with many options now being provided for elsewhere. The site remains undeveloped.
<p>Little River Road Safety, Drainage and Flooding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Little River speed limit was lowered from 70 km/hr to 60 km/hr in 2017. • The traffic and pedestrian safety measures outlined in the Little Rivers Big Idea community plan and finalised in partnership between a Village Planning Working Group and Council staff was completed in 2020 in the car parking area adjacent to the main shopping centre in Little River. • An uncovered drainage ditch remains on the southeast side of SH 75 in the centre of the township. • Work is underway on a plan to repair damaged and non-functional drains, pipes and culverts in the village centre, including the possibility of covering the drain which is seen as a safety and parking hazard by the local community. • This issue is made more complex by the ownership of SH75 sitting with Waka Kotahi, New Zealand Transport Agency.
<p>Marine Structures Renewal and Maintenance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Naval Point Development Plan has been signed off by the Council and now requires allocated funding to be implemented. • Akaroa and Diamond Harbour wharf upgrades are in process. • 'Save the Jetty Trust' is fundraising for and overseeing the repair and reinstatement of the Governors Bay Jetty.

Issue	Progress to date / outcomes – February 2021
Natural Hazards and isolation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical distance creates isolation during emergencies. • The topography of the peninsula means that most of the communities could easily become cut off. Many settlements have only one road in and out. Communities therefore need to be as self-reliant as possible. • Hazards facing peninsula communities include earthquakes, tsunami, flooding/storms, wildfire, drought, land instability and rock fall. • Following a number of wildfires within a few months, residents are becoming increasingly concerned about fire risk. The Banks Peninsula Community Board is being asked to advocate for a Fire Plan for areas where reserves border residential houses. • CCC has produced a series of information material on weed, erosion and sediment control, and what to plant to mitigate fire risk to property. • Banks Peninsula community members have long-standing involvement with Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM), some as part of the Emergency Support Team, other focussing on local community response planning. • There is no longer a community based Civil Defence Team in Akaroa which is a community that can easily be physically isolated. There is a community response team though.
Telecommunications gaps There are a number of areas on the peninsula where there is no mobile phone coverage and limited internet access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canterbury Mayoral Forum created an app to identify mobile black spots on Canterbury state highways. • The Community Board advocates for technology to enable remote attendance at meetings • Lyttelton Board room is now Zoom enabled. Akaroa board room has an older style virtual meeting capability. Little River has no remote technology with no plans to install any. • There is still nil to very limited mobile phone coverage in Okains Bay, Pigeon Bay and Le Bons Bay, with patchy coverage in many other areas. • Internet access is slow and intermittent in a number of Peninsula communities.
Access to Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canterbury DHB built an Integrated Family Health Centre in Akaroa in place of the hospital which closed following the 2011 earthquakes. Unhappy with this reduction in service the Akaroa & Bays community extended this capacity by funding an aged care facility. A new community-owned business – Akaroa Health Limited – was established which operates the Health Centre. • The Birdlings Flat Community Centre, completed in 2017, includes a purpose built room that can be used as a clinic for

visiting health practitioners. This has yet to be put to use for this purpose.

- While there are dedicated medical centres in Lyttelton, Diamond Harbour and Akaroa, many smaller and more isolated communities do not have immediate access to health facilities or practitioners.