

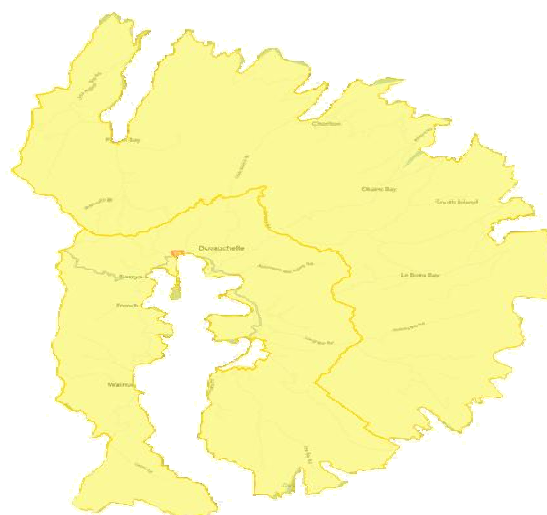
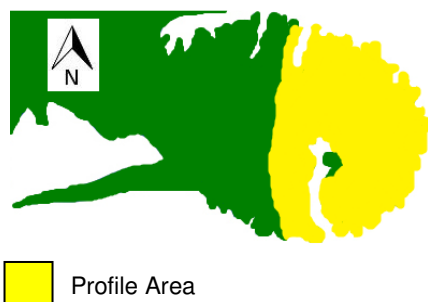
Community profile - November 2014

Akaroa Inner Harbour

**Takamatua – Land's End; Outer Harbour (Whakamoa – Island Bay)
and Eastern Bays (Pigeon Bay – Akaroa Heads)**

(Census area units: Akaroa Harbour, Banks Peninsula Eastern Bays)

Banks Peninsula



Along with Little River/Wairewa, this zone is one of the largest geographic areas of Banks Peninsula. The inner harbour zone stretches from the Akaroa Harbour heads in the south-east, including the Eastern Bays from Flea Bay in the south to Pigeon Bay in the north-east; from the hilltop north to the south-western heads and including the southern bays to Island Bay; and from Takamatua to Wainui around the inner harbour. Most communities are within a two-hour drive from Christchurch and within 40 minutes of Akaroa, which is 84 kilometres from Christchurch.

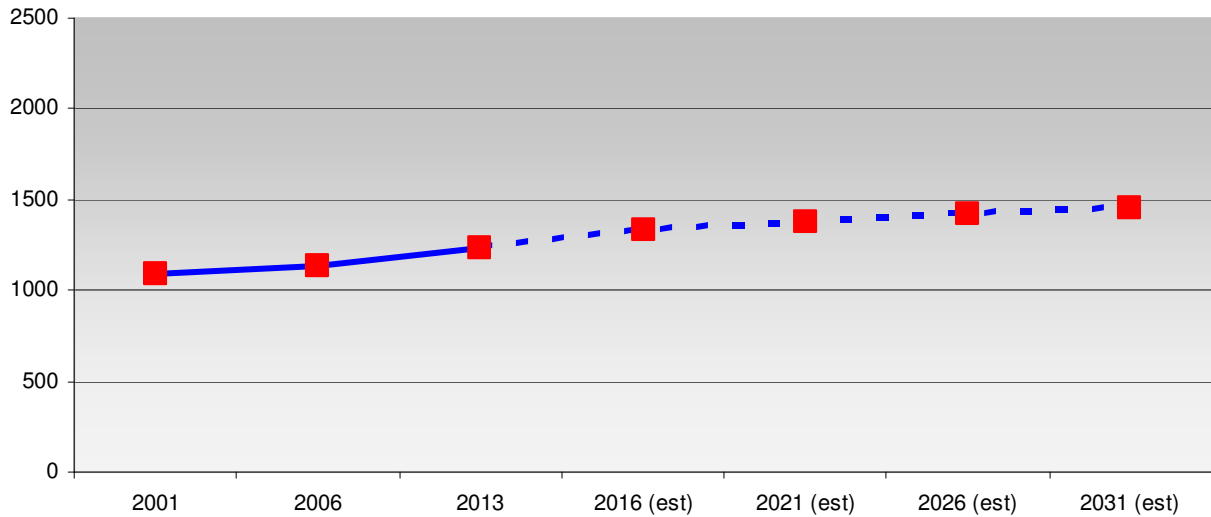
The population for this zone is 1,236, scattered over more than 15 bays and small settlements. The median age is 50. At the 2013 Census the demographics were: 63 people aged under five years; 132 aged 5 to 14 years; 69 aged 20 to 29 years; 183 aged 30 to 44 years; 192 aged 45 to 54 years; 240 aged 55 to 64 years; and 300 in the over 65 age group.

The New Zealand Deprivation Index 2006 for the inner harbour zone is varied, with the south-west bays and Pigeon Bay at two (10 being the most deprived); the south-east bays and inner harbour at five; and Okains Bay and adjoining settlements at nine. The settlements in this area are a mix of agricultural farming, forestry, marine farming, horticulture, some small tourism businesses such as farmstays, and residential communities, situated within numerous valleys leading down to the sea or harbour edge. Employment opportunities are limited, particularly for young people. Farms are not always economic-sized units, with families supplementing their incomes with seasonal work in Akaroa, tourism activities and occasionally commuting to Christchurch for work.

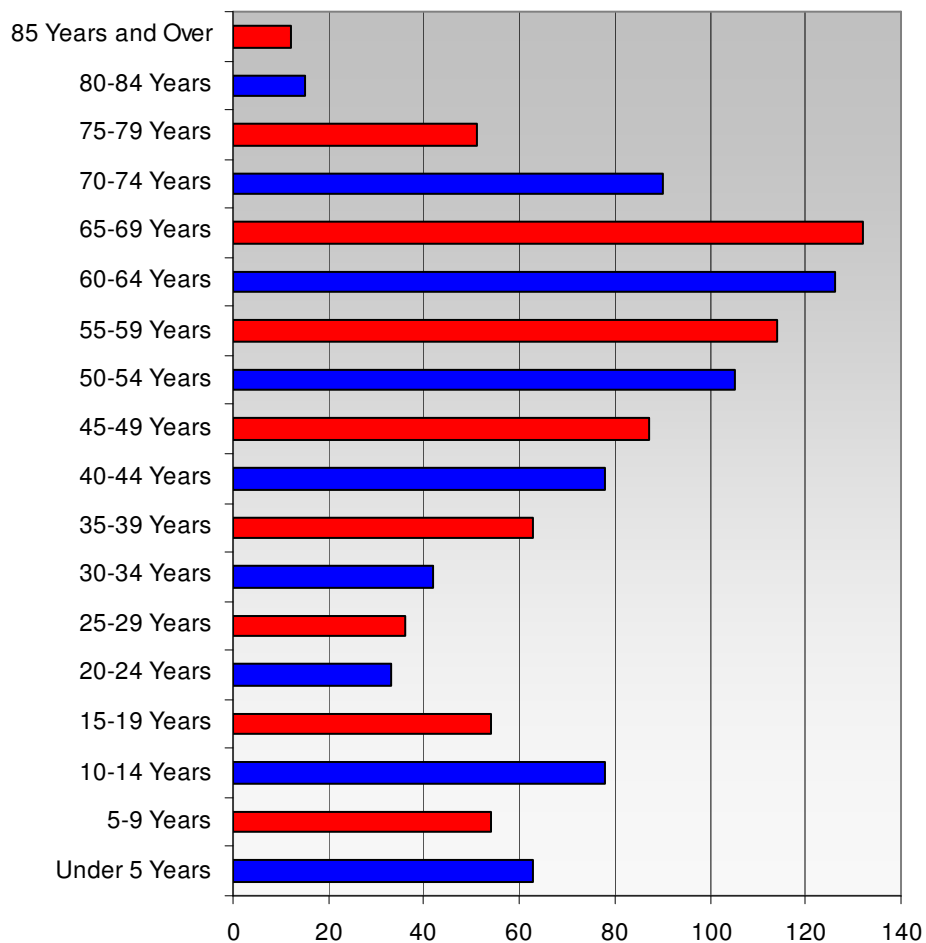
Koukourārata at Port Levy is the marae base for the Eastern Bays. There is also one small marae on the Okains Bay Māori and Colonial Museum site. The Okains Bay Māori and Colonial Museum is an integral part of the Okains Bay community, both economically and socially. The schools in Okains Bay and Le Bons Bay provide a focal hub for these communities. There are three primary schools in this zone reflecting deprivation in the respective areas: Le Bons Bay School (years one to six, decile four) has four pupils and voluntarily closed at the end of 2013; Okains Bay School (years one to eight, decile three); and Duvauchole School (years one to six, decile nine). There is one preschool based in Duvauchole. Secondary schooling is at Akaroa Area School or Christchurch schools. Many children from these rural settlements travel by bus to school daily. There is no public transport.

Key demographics

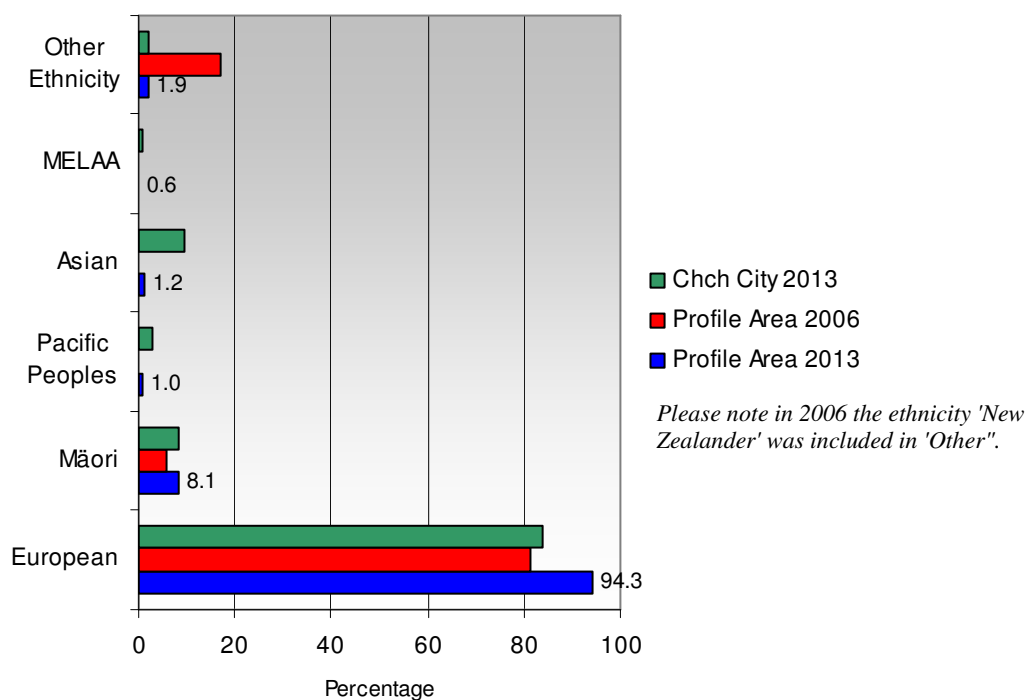
Usually resident population count
(Data from Statistics NZ)



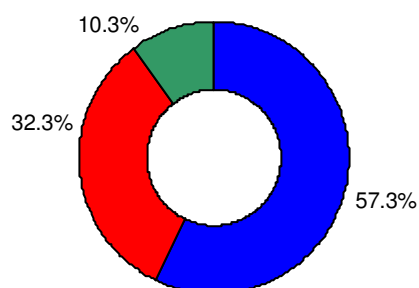
Age for usually resident population (number of people)
(Data from 2013 Census, Statistics NZ)
Profile Area



Ethnicity for usually resident population (%)
(Data from 2013 Census, Statistics NZ)

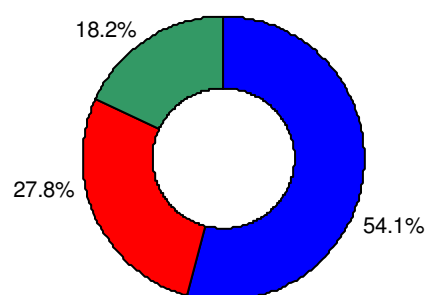


Family type (%)
(Data from 2013 Census, Statistics NZ)



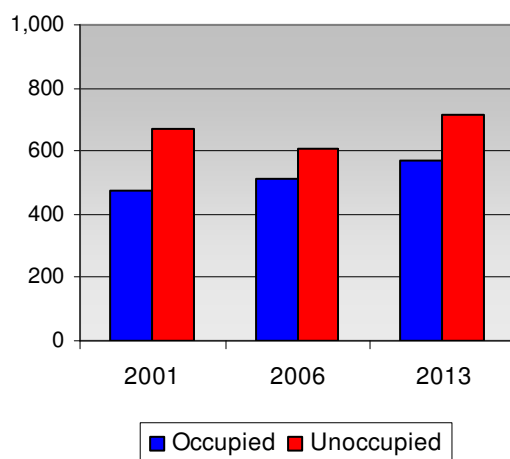
■ Couple without children ■ Couple with child(ren)
■ One parent with child(ren)

Home ownership (%)
(Data from 2013 Census, Statistics NZ)

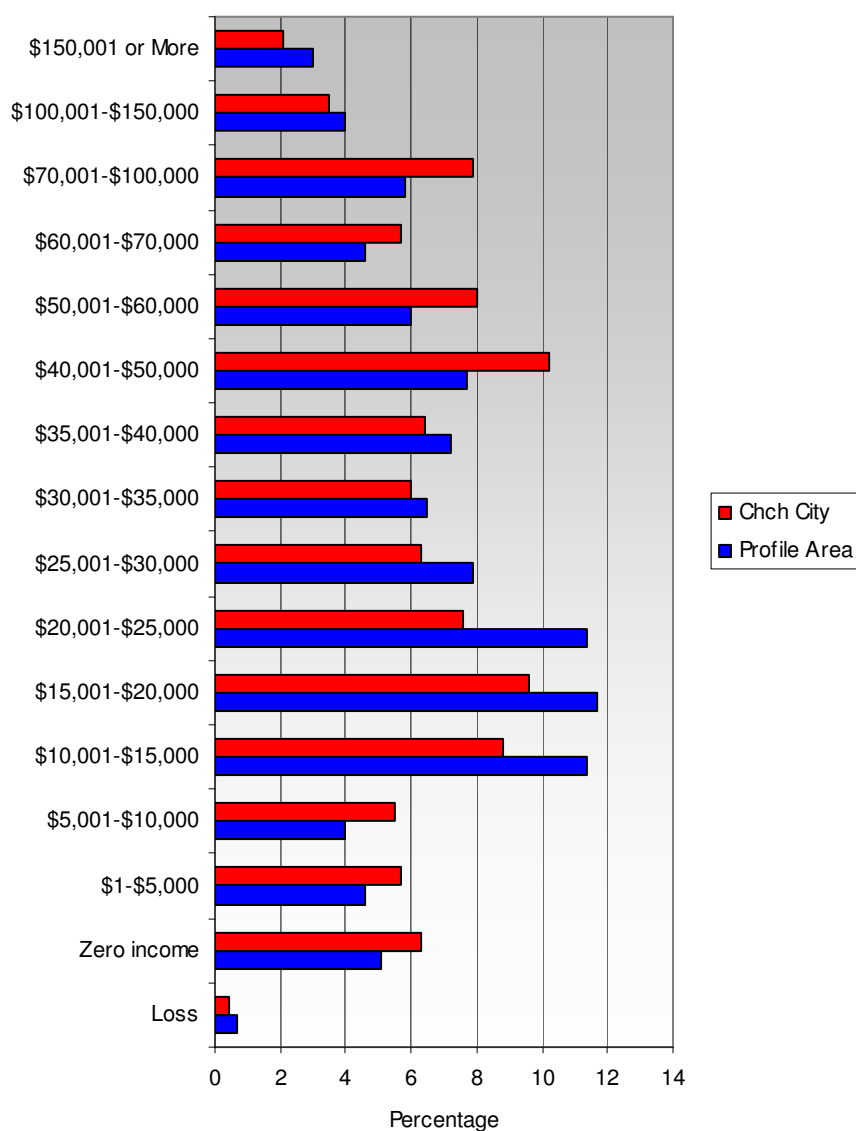


■ Dwelling owned or partly owned ■ Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust
■ Dwelling held in a family trust

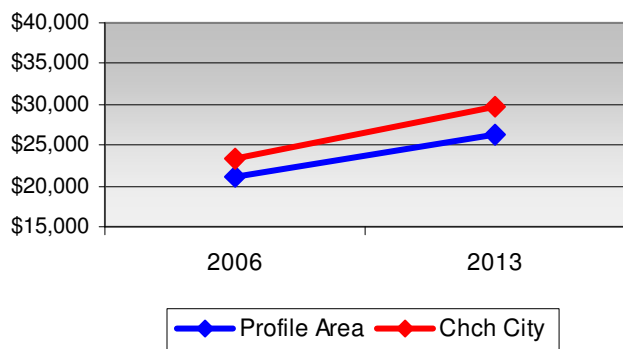
Occupied and Unoccupied Dwellings
(Data from Statistics NZ)



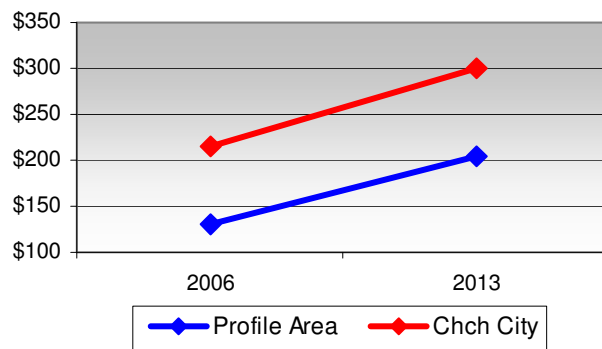
Personal income for Profile Area compared to Christchurch City (%)
(Data from Statistics NZ)



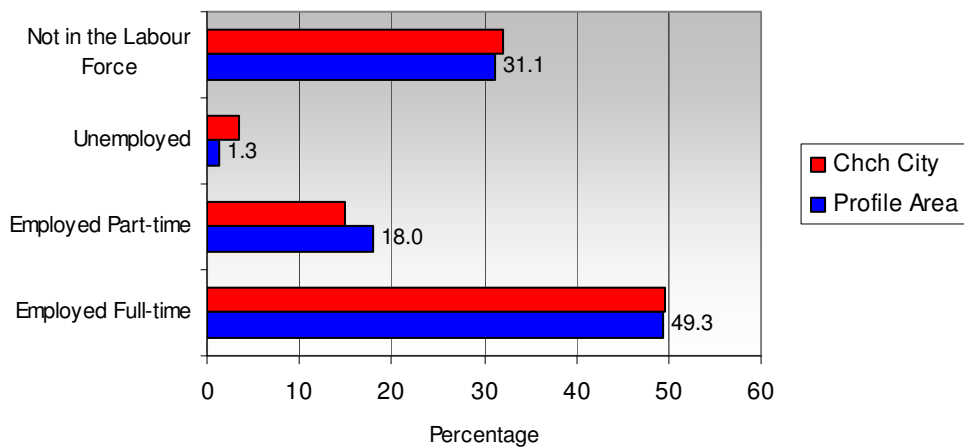
Median Personal Income for Profile Area compared to Christchurch City
(Data from Statistics NZ)



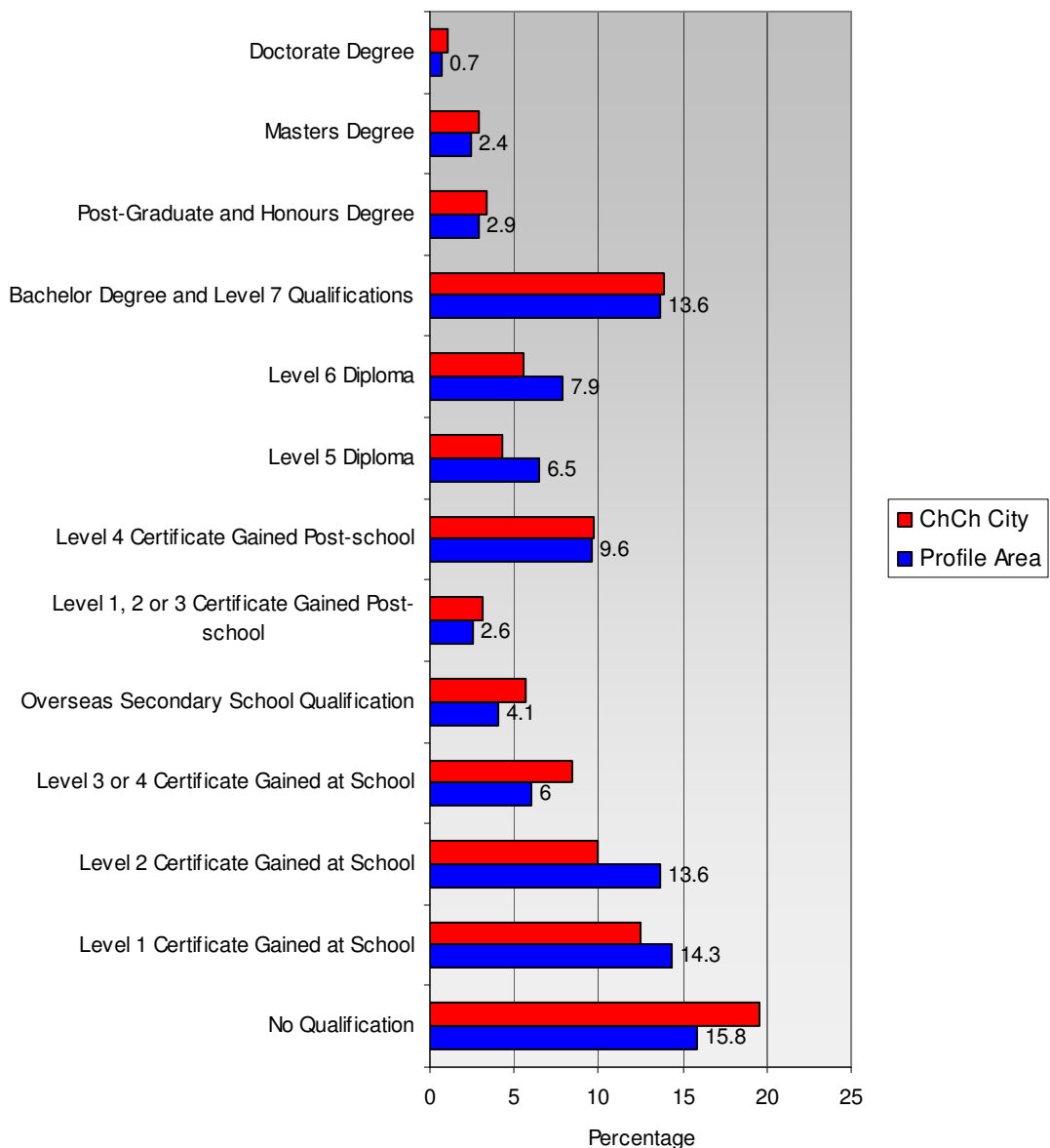
Median Weekly Rent for rented households, in private occupied dwellings
(Data from 2013 Census, Statistics NZ)



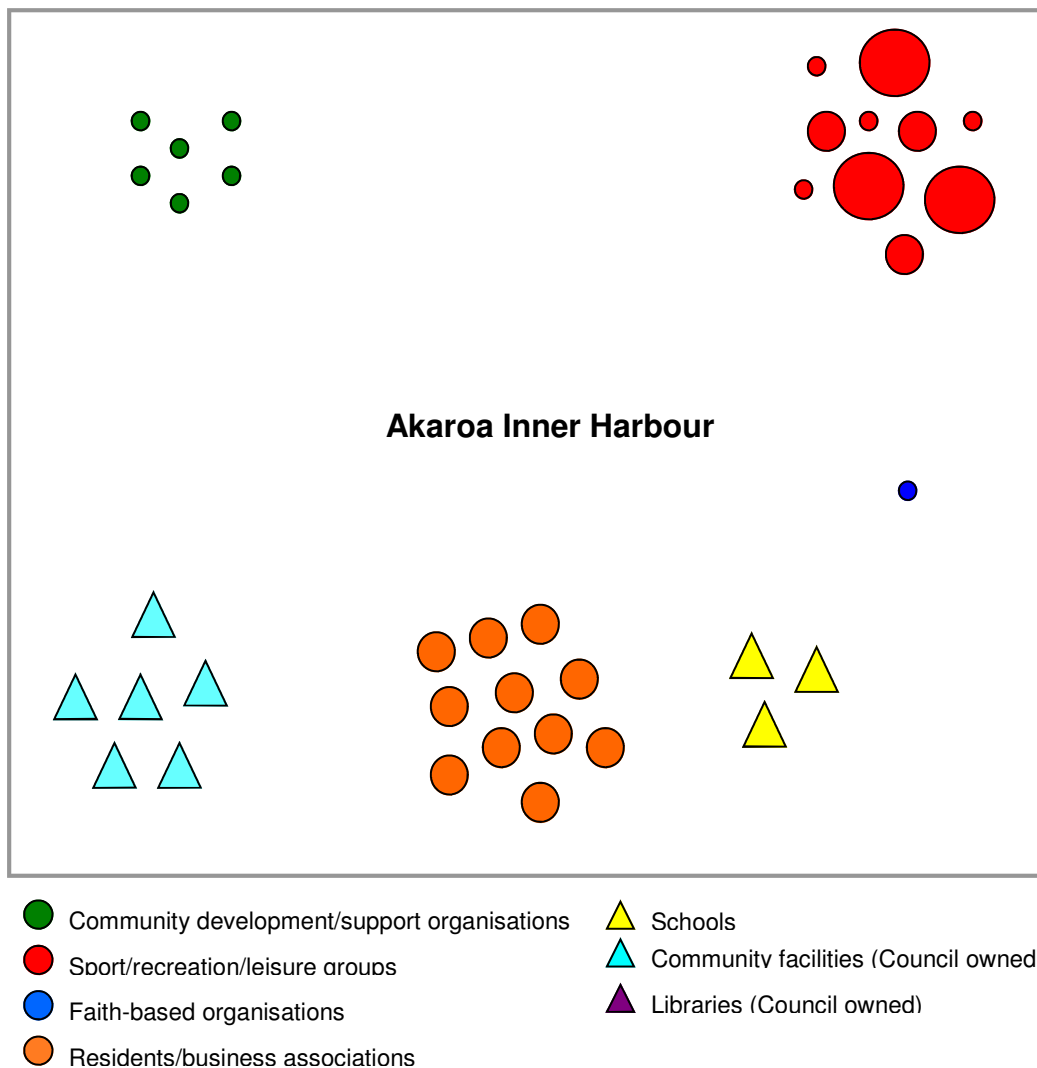
Work and Labour Force status (%)
(Data from 2013 Census, Statistics NZ)



Highest Educational Qualification for the census usually resident population, aged 15 years and over
(Data from 2013 Census, Statistics NZ)



Community infrastructure mapping



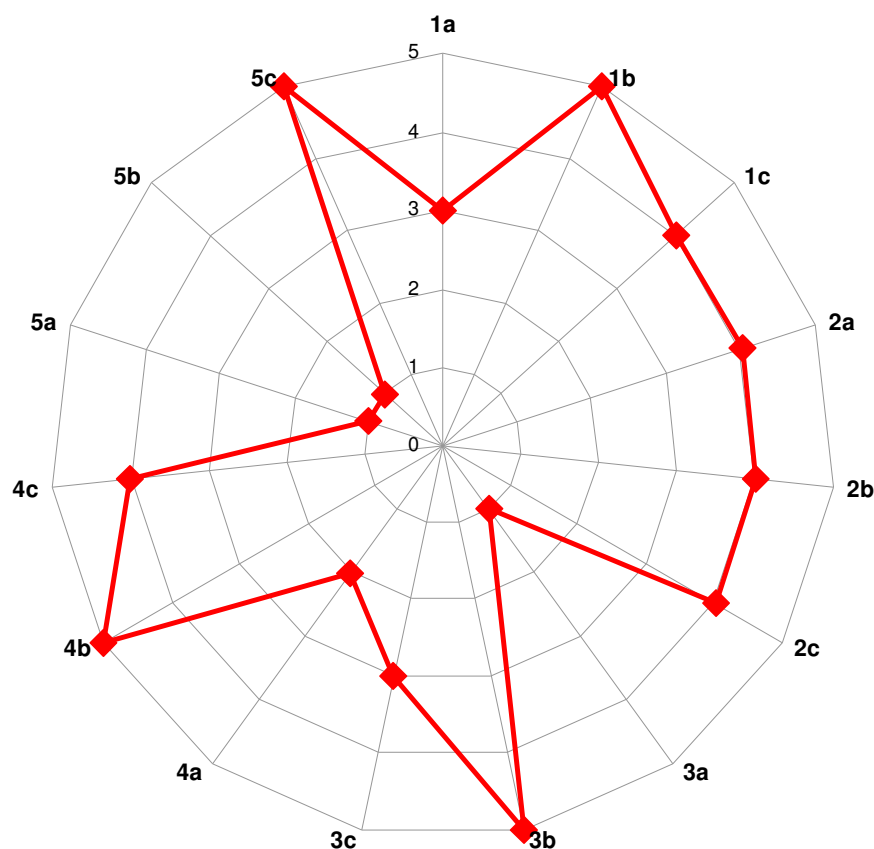
The above ratings have been based on reach, diversity and participation. For example, bigger circles tend to be groups that provide a wider range of services, or have large numbers of participants. They also tend to be groups that are well networked within the community.

In this inner harbour zone residents/business associations are a mix of residents groups and Reserve Management Committees. Reserve Management Committees have a cross-representation of residents and often act for the community, as does an urban residents' group.

As at November 2012, Christchurch education facilities, including Banks Peninsula, were facing significant restructuring. The Le Bons Bay School roll dropped to four pupils and opted to close at the end of the 2013 school year. The Duvauchelle and Okains Bay facilities will remain individual schools rather than becoming satellite classrooms of the Akaroa Area School as signalled in the Ministry of Education review document.

The Duvauchelle preschool suffered some earthquake damage and can no longer proceed with a planned extension/expansion to meet demand on the current building. The committee has negotiated successfully with the Ministry of Education, Duvauchelle School and the Plunket Society to build a new facility on Ministry of Education land adjacent to the school.

Community resilience mapping



Scale: 1 = Low 5 = High

15 measures of resilience

Community Support Organisations (rating)

- 1a # of organisations (3)
- 1b strength of organisations (5)
- 1c community development principles (4)

Volunteering (rating)

- 2a investment in volunteers (4)
- 2b # of volunteer hours from Fundforce (4)
- 2c # of volunteer hours from Census (4)

Connectedness (rating)

- 3a # of Neighbourhood Support groups (1)
- 3b # of residents' associations (5)
- 3c access to networking groups/forums (3)

Participation (rating)

- 4a community events (2)
- 4b Fundforce participation rates (5)
- 4c club membership #s (4)

Preparedness (rating)

- 5a # of Neighbourhood Support groups (1)
- 5b # households in Neighbourhood Support (1)
- 5c capability of groups to lead local response (5)

Note: 2b, 4b - These ratings only take into account figures from community projects funded by Council.
 2c - These figures are based on 2006 Census data as this information is not yet available for 2013.
 3a, 5a, 5b - These ratings are based on groups and households registered with Christchurch Gets Ready as at November 2013.

Community environment

Social environment

All community activities and organisations continue to operate. The Akaroa Heartland Centre has been particularly proactive in ensuring those living outside the 'urban' Akaroa area have equal access to social services and advice. Rural communities respond to disasters, traditionally building resilience, capacity and supportive environments for their residents and neighbours.

Initially community resilience was tested and while some people remain 'emotionally-fractured', in general the rural communities are coping and moving forward. During the latter half of 2013 an increase in fragility and decreased coping capacity was noted. This is in line with literature and research which shows that people's resilience erodes in the third and fourth year following an extreme, adverse event.

During September and October 2012 Christchurch City Council-owned community halls in Pigeon Bay, Okains Bay, Little Akaloa and Duvauchelle failed their detailed engineering evaluations, forcing their closure. Most had little or no earthquake damage, but fell below the required 34 per cent of the new building standard. In these communities, schools and community halls provide a hub for their communities, a venue for social gatherings, meetings and the civil defence base. Following the Council's reconsideration in 2013 the decision was made to allow these halls to reopen on the grounds that they are not unsafe to occupy.

Built environment

A small number of houses in the area suffered extensive damage and required demolition. Included in the 17 heritage buildings damaged in Akaroa/Wairewa was the Anglican Church in Little Akaloa, which has been restored and re-consecrated; the historic Duvauchelle Hotel which has been rebuilt and has now reopened; and Rowandale Homestead in Okains Bay. Numerous residences lost chimneys and sustained internal, mostly 'cosmetic', damage. The Earthquake Commission (EQC) commenced full assessments of residential properties on 26 September 2011. The repair programme is continuing and a small number of people continue to negotiate with insurance companies.

Economic environment

There are only a few retail shops within the zone. Most of these are dependent on local patronage, for example Okains Bay store and Duvauchelle store and café, but they also rely on visitor spending for economic survival. Barry's Bay Cheese Factory, the Okains Bay Māori and Colonial Museum and rural bed and breakfast accommodation also have a symbiotic relationship with tourism.

Some people still feel a level of uncertainty over seasonal employment opportunities.

The farming community is dependent on the national economic situation, including interest rates, the value of the New Zealand dollar, and weather conditions such as floods, wind storms or drought impacting on returns. There are support networks available, such as Federated Farmers and the Rural Support Group.

Natural environment

The inner harbour zone was minimally affected by the earthquakes. Roads remained open; however, there were some minor rock falls on valley ridges and rural roads. Le Bons Bay had some sand volcanoes and some household/farm water-supply wells experienced altered flow rates.

Key issues identified

Issue	Progress to date / outcomes
<p>Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There continues to be patchy telecommunication, cell phone, broadband, television (without satellite) and radio coverage for the whole area. Cell phone coverage, particularly for emergency services, is non-existent in the valley floors. 	<p><u>November 2012/13</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhoods already have good networks during adverse events which could be revisited and enhanced if necessary. "Lobbying" of telecommunication providers has not yet provided a solution. Although new transmitters have been installed there has been minimal change to broadband speed or cell phone coverage. <p><u>November 2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor broadband speed continues to be an issue especially for business.
<p>Civil Defence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although Civil Defence is co-ordinated from Akaroa, all the bays and communities have informal organisation and/or arrangements (some, such as Pigeon Bay, are more formalised than others). The risks are that people move in and out of rural communities, often taking their knowledge with them. When any event is over and/or forgotten, Civil Defence coordination may not be required for some months or years. Eastern bays are at risk from tsunamis, particularly arising from South America. 	<p><u>November 2012</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because each settlement tends to be clustered in valleys and on the beach fronts, this is the time for each valley to enhance their own Civil Defence plans and organise neighbourhood readiness for any future events, to supplement and strengthen their community's plan. It is hoped, along with the Akaroa organisation, groups will be able to initiate some ongoing development plans for each area and to establish links with the asset database being developed by Neighbourhood Support in Christchurch. <p><u>November 2013/14</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further changes have occurred however the bays communities are resilient and step-up when required.
<p>Violence/abuse</p> <p>There is a risk of increasing domestic violence and other abuse; historically, statistics show an increase following a disaster once people's coping mechanisms decline and with the increased pressures traditionally associated with Christmas, holidays, and/or financial commitments.</p>	<p><u>November 2012</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-key awareness campaigns for "It's not OK". Implementation (at source) of some social services to address issues for groups and individuals where identified. <p><u>November 2013</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services are continuing to be provided through the Akaroa Heartland Centre. Police have noted a small increase in reported family violence incidents. <p><u>November 2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services continue to be provided through the Akaroa Heartland Centre.

Issue	Progress to date / outcomes
<p>Rock falls/slips/flooding/snow/ice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There remains a risk of some minor rock falls associated with slips, which can occur at times of heavy rain. Seasonal snow and ice poses risks on rural roads. These factors limit safe access for emergency services, residents and other service vehicles. 	<p><u>November 2012/13</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action currently required. <p><u>November 2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are identified hazards taken into account by emergency planners
<p>Community facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural communities rely on their halls for social occasions, meetings and community conversations. These are the hubs of and for these communities. Closure of the halls following the detailed engineering evaluation process caused consternation throughout the bays however these halls were re-opened in mid-2013. Marine structures (wharves and jetties) were also closed precluding both community and visitor/holiday use. Council policy classifies these as if they are commercially-used structures, but the community believes that as they are for passive use they require a lesser degree of strengthening and/or maintenance. 	<p><u>November 2012/13</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents in the bays have offered to assist with funding and labour to hasten bringing their respective facilities up to the required building standard and therefore have it available for community use. Many halls require extensive maintenance. There is a future opportunity for Christchurch City Council to consider partnership/community ownership arrangements for many of these small halls whilst it retains ownership of the higher use Council facilities such as the Gaiety and Duvauchelle Halls. There is already a community will to work in partnership with the Council, particularly with marine structures, to bring them all to a standard suitable for their current use. There is local expertise available within these communities. <p><u>November 2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le Bons Bay community wants to retain use of the closed school buildings as a special outdoor education centre. The local community are in partnership with DOC to retain and preserve the Peace memorial Library.
<p>Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Banks Peninsula Community Plunket Preschool in Duvauchelle suffered some earthquake damage and can no longer proceed with a planned extension/expansion to meet demand on the current building. 	<p><u>November 2013</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preschool committee has negotiated successfully with the Ministry of Education, Duvauchelle School, and the Plunket Society to build a new facility on Ministry of Education land adjacent to the school. <p><u>November 2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preschool is due to open in new premises early 2015. Duvauchelle School now has its own school bus to collect pupils from outer bays instead of them sharing the Area school bus. This means the travelling time is shorter and the experience much improved for the students.

Issue	Progress to date / outcomes
<p>Community Connections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the closure of Le Bons Bay School at the end of 2013, one of the main foci for events and wider community connections was lost. This was also a way for new residents to be welcomed and integrated in to the whole community. 	<p><u>November 2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues of social isolation may develop. A local group is trying to take on the surplus school buildings as an outdoor education centre which may provide a way for community to connect and focus.
<p>Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tonkin and Taylor report "Effects of Sea Level Rise for Christchurch City" (November 2013) focused on sea level rise but noted that the Christchurch City Council area is prone to multiple natural hazards such as river flooding, landslides, liquefaction and tsunamis. The report has identified several areas of risk for this zone. Coastal erosion and shoreline retreat is likely to be exacerbated by climate change in all areas of Banks Peninsula due to a rise in mean sea level, possible increase in frequency of coastal storms, and possible re-orientation of shorelines in response to changes in wave action. Most public assets affected are low lying roads providing access to Duvauchelle and Takamatua. Current sea walls are likely to be overtopped more frequently during storm events. Potential effects could involve State Highway 75, Seafield Road, Ōnawe Flat Road, Duvauchelle School and Camping Ground; Wainui Main Road; Okains Bay Road; and Takamatua Beach Road from Old French Road seaward. 	<p><u>November 2013/14</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future development of and in identified areas will need to take into account projected sea level rise and the effects of projected climate change.