

## DISCOVERING OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD -PHILLIPSTOWN COMMUNITY MAPPING

## Author

Phillipstown Community Centre Charitable Trust

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## 1. Introduction

Discovering Our Neighbourhood is a project to map the community of Phillipstown run by the Phillipstown Community Centre Charitable Trust (PCCCT) from June 2021 to January 2023. The aim of the project is to create a detailed map of Phillipstown, its people, places, businesses and associations, and their assets, skills, needs and aspirations.

For the community mapping project, Phillipstown was defined as the area bound by Fitzgerald Avenue to the west, Cashel Street to the north, Aldwins Road (and partly Linwood Avenue) to the east, and Ferry Road to the south; this covers an area of approximately 1.28 km<sup>2</sup>.

This report is split into four sections, covering Phillipstown's businesses and other organisations; green spaces, features and assets; residents; and housing developments.



*Figure 1. Map of Phillipstown as defined for the community mapping project. The Phillipstown Community Hub (the former Phillipstown School site) is marked in orange.* 

## 2. Timeline and methodology

The Discovering Our Neighbourhood community mapping project began in June 2021, after receiving funding from the Lottery Community Sector Research Fund through an application in March 2021.

Data were originally planned to be gathered through a number of methods, including appointments and interviews with businesses and organisations; engagement with residents at roving events such as barbecues; focus groups with both particular demographics (e.g., particular age, ethnic, or

religious groups) or gatherings of a wider range of people; workshops for (for example) breadmaking; annual events such as Gala Days or Matariki celebrations; guided walks around the Phillipstown neighbourhood; and surveys, both online and face-to-face.

As per the funding application document, the mapping project was planned to begin on June of 2021 and run until January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022, with the results to be presented on a community gala day in March 2022. However, due to the spread of and response to COVID-19, this planned timeframe could not be followed.

Planning for the mapping project began while New Zealand was using the four-level COVID-19 Alert Level system, particularly while areas outside of Auckland were at Alert Level 1, which did not restrict personal movement or gathering numbers. However, soon after the beginning of the mapping project, New Zealand moved to Alert Level 4 on August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2021, with social distancing, significant restrictions on movement and travel, and gatherings prohibited. New Zealand (south of Auckland) then moved to Alert Level 3 on August 31<sup>st</sup>, which still significantly restricted travel and gathering numbers, followed by Alert Level 2 on September 7<sup>th</sup>, with freer travel and gatherings restricted to 100 people in a defined space.

These changes to the COVID-19 alert level significantly impacted data collection for the mapping project. Many planned events, such as Community Conversations and Play Streets events, were cancelled, and methods to gather data face-to-face had to be abandoned. More emphasis was then placed on advertising and collecting data with the online survey. This was done with posts to social media, such as Facebook and Neighbourly, as well as flyers delivered to houses throughout Phillipstown. Community Conversations resumed in October at Alert Level 2, though some other events remained cancelled; October also saw the first two Phillipstown Walks, which provided another opportunity to gather data and point people to the online survey. A series of lucky draws were also held from October to November 2021, which people could enter by submitting a response to the survey. On November 6<sup>th</sup> the Phillipstown Whānau Day was held, though the community mapping project was put aside for this, as more focus was put on vaccination.

The COVID-19 Alert Level system was replaced with the colour-coded "traffic light" system on December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2021, and began at Orange. This did not make much material difference at first; however, this was shifted to Red on January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2022, which carried much the same restrictions as high Alert Levels, such as social distancing and gathering restrictions. Due to this, the PCCCT ran essential services only, and no opportunity beyond social media was given to advertise the community mapping and its survey. On March 18<sup>th</sup> a neighbourhood clean-up day was held with Kāinga Ora, which was a contactless event for residents to clean their houses out and get rid of rubbish. For this event, neighbourhood kits were made and given out; these kits included useful information and pamphlets and flyers for various services, as well as information on the community mapping survey. Neighbourhood kits would continue to be distributed at subsequent events involving the PCCCT and Hub.

The mapping project was originally created with one survey for both residents and businesses and organisations; in April 2022 this was retooled, with separate surveys for each. In the same month, on April 13<sup>th</sup>, the COVID-19 level was moved to Orange, allowing more gatherings and contact once again. The following day, April 14<sup>th</sup>, saw the PCCCT hold an easter event, with more face-to-face data gathering and flyers given out.

Mapping the businesses of Phillipstown began in August 2022. The first step to create a spreadsheet database of the businesses present in the area; this was added to with information gathered by

walking local streets and by searching websites such as Google. An email was sent to these businesses inviting them to fill out the mapping survey. For those which either did not respond or had no available email address, volunteers went door-to-door and dropped off letters about the survey. Continuing into September, email addresses for more businesses were found online and door-to-door.

Other features and points of interest in the Phillipstown area, such as parks, public art, toilets, and bins, were also added.

The COVID-19 traffic light system was ended on September 12<sup>th</sup>, which had a small effect on the door-to-door gathering of information (such as no longer requiring masks to be worn).

After local elections held on October 8<sup>th</sup>, contact was made with the elected Councillor for the Central Ward, Jake McLellan, to write a letter to be delivered to registered voters in the Phillipstown area of the ward, as a means to obtain more responses for the residents' survey.

These letters were delivered in November and December, with survey responses being submitted at a slow but steady pace through these months and into January 2023. Submissions to the survey were also sought through the Hub's monthly newsletter, as well as continuing social media posts such as on the Hub's Facebook page. Time was given until January 16<sup>th</sup>, 2023, for residents to submit survey responses.

## 3. Businesses and other organisations

This part of the mapping is centred on the businesses and other organisations, such as educational or religious institutions, with a site in Phillipstown. This site may be trading to the public, with other businesses, or only be manufacturing or warehouse space; it may be the only site of that business, or one of many branches. This part of the mapping project also includes other assets and resources in Phillipstown, such as parks, artwork, toilets, and bus stops.

For this, a public survey was created using ArcGIS Survey123. Businesses and organisations were directed to this survey by both email and door-to-door information-gathering. Additionally, information was gathered about businesses and other community assets through this door-to-door surveying, as well as from business websites, business registrations, and Google Maps.

In all, 260 businesses and organisations were emailed about the community mapping project (including emails that were undeliverable); of these, 26 (or 10%) responded.

Because of this, the information provided by these organisations has been supplemented with publicly available information about other businesses for much of the mapping project. Businesses in Phillipstown were mapped and data on them gathered into a spreadsheet concurrently with being sent emails about the mapping project and survey. While every care was taken to find and confirm correct information, some data may be missing or inaccurate in places. For example, a few businesses were found marked in the Phillipstown area in sources such as Google, but had limited, scattered, or missing information and contact details; others were confirmed to be in Phillipstown by door-to-door volunteers, but also had little available information. Of the 323 businesses and organisations included in this data set that did not respond to the survey, 27 proved particularly difficult for finding contact information or confirmation that their business was actually located in

Phillipstown at the time of the survey. For this section, these businesses are still included in the data set of 323; including the 26 respondents to the survey, this totals 349 businesses and organisations in the Phillipstown area. However, due to missing or unlocatable information, some numbers in the below sections may not total to 349. Additionally, many of the survey's questions can necessarily only be examined using the 26 received responses, and so it is important to state that the results of this survey are only a sample of businesses in Phillipstown, and especially of businesses and organisations that are open to responding to such a survey, which may skew the results somewhat.

## 3.1. Type of business

Respondents were asked which type of business they represented out of five options (hospitality, retail, tradies (i.e. tradespeople), professional services, healthcare), along with an "other" option. Of the 26 respondents, one (3.85%) responded with "hospitality"; four (15.38%) with "retail"; three (11.54%) with "tradies"; seven (26.92%) with "professional services"; zero with "health"; and eleven (42.31%) with "other". Of those that responded "other", three gave responses indicating some kind of trade or manufacturing business ("woodworking machinery", "manufacturing", "reupholstery factory"); two indicated activities that may be classed as "professional services" ("fitness and wellbeing" and "food delivery"); and one of "retail" ("wholesaler"). The remaining responses included "charity", "NGO – NFP" (non-government organisation – not for profit), "education", and "cultural".



For the wider set of data not gathered through the survey, businesses and organisations were sorted differently; the main trade of each business was identified, and then sorted into groups (though each of these groups is still narrower in scope than the corresponding survey question). The results

Figure 2. Categories of businesses among survey respondents



Figure 3. Categories of Businesses in Phillipstown.

of this can be seen in the pie graph in Figure 3. The single largest group is "vehicles", with 54 such businesses (16.72% of the dataset). The next biggest group, "fittings/decoration", includes building fittings such as window and door installation, flooring, joinery, painting and decorating, and so on; 44 businesses (13.62%) fall into this group. The third biggest is "services", which covers a range of professional services such as accounting and finance, employment agencies, property management, and insurance, totalling 29 businesses and organisations (8.98%). Numbers for each group and the makeup of the three largest groups can be found in Tables 1 to 4 below.



Figure 4. Branch (business has sites elsewhere) vs. local (business is located in Phillipstown only)

The non-survey set also included information on whether a business was based in Phillipstown only, or if their Phillipstown site was part of a wider chain; of the 323 in the set, 221 (68.42%) were in Phillipstown only, and 86 (26.63%) had other sites outside of Phillipstown; for sixteen (4.95%) the data for this were missing or unclear.

Category	Count	Percentage
Vehicles	54	16.72
Fittings/decoration	44	13.62
Services	29	8.98
Food and drink	27	8.36
Electric/Audio/Visual	21	6.5
Gym/dance/social groups	18	5.57
Hair and beauty	17	5.26
Other commercial	15	4.64
Construction/landscaping/architecture	14	4.33
Tools/machinery	13	4.02
Printing and Signage	9	2.79
Material work	7	2.17
Clothing	6	1.86
Art/décor	6	1.86
Religious	6	1.86
Pet care	5	1.55
Health	5	1.55
Storage/moving	4	1.24
Second-hand	4	1.24
Education	3	0.93
Photography	2	0.62
Accommodation	2	0.62
unknown	12	3.72
Total	323	100.01

Table 1. Businesses in Phillipstown by category (N.B. percentages sum to more than 100% due to rounding)

Table 2. Subcategories of vehicle-related businesses

Subcategory	Count	% of all businesses
Maintenance/repair	18	5.57
Dealer	14	4.33
Parts	9	2.79
Paint and panel	6	1.86
Rental	2	0.62
Washing and grooming	2	0.62
Dismantling	1	0.31
Petrol station	1	0.31
Towing	1	0.31

Table 3. Subcategories of building fittings and decoration businesses

Subcategory	Count	% of all businesses
Paint and plaster	6	1.86
Joinery	6	1.86
Plumbing and bathroom	4	1.24
Flooring/carpets	4	1.24
Curtains and blinds	4	1.24
Tiling	3	0.93
Windows and doors	3	0.93
Furniture	3	0.93
Supplies and materials	2	0.62
Asbestos/decontamination	2	0.62
Filtration, HVAC, air	2	0.62
Fire protection/pumps	1	0.31
Solar water heating	1	0.31
Design	1	0.31
Exterior	1	0.31
Insulation	1	0.31

Table 4. Subcategories of service businesses

Subcategory	Count	% of all businesses
Accounting and finance	7	2.17
Employment and recruitment	4	1.24
Property management	3	0.93
Marketing and advertising	2	0.62
insurance	2	0.62
Driver training	1	0.31
Drug and alcohol testing	1	0.31
Legal advice	1	0.31
Disability services & support	1	0.31
Port/shipping agency	1	0.31
Post	1	0.31
Video production	1	0.31
Foster care services	1	0.31
Cultural consulting	1	0.31
Web design	1	0.31
Funerals	1	0.31



Figure 5. Clients of survey respondents



Figure 6. Location of clients of survey respondents

The survey asked if businesses were retailers for the general public, or primarily supplied other businesses. To this question, eleven respondents (42.31%) stated they primarily were retailers for the general public; five (19.23%) that they served other businesses; and eight (30.77%) that they served both the public and other businesses. Two respondents (7.69%) put "other"; these were a school and a charity.

Two questions in the survey asked about businesses' clients; specifically, what areas a business served, and their clientele's split between other businesses and the general public. When asked where their business's clients were from, only one respondent said Phillipstown or nearby; nineteen (73.08%) stated that their clients were from the wider Christchurch city area. Six respondents (23.08%) gave other answers; of these, one (the school) gave a list of suburbs in southeastern Christchurch; two said the South Island; two said New Zealand; and one said overseas. For whether businesses served the public or other businesses, eleven (42.31%) said the primarily served the general public; five (19.23%) that they served other businesses; eight (30.77%) that they served both; and two put "other", with one being the school and the other not being a retailer. The survey also asked if businesses "connect[ed] with other businesses in the area"; seven (26.92%) responded with "yes", three (11.54%) with "no", and sixteen (61.54%) with "sometimes".

## 3.2. Location

The map in Figure 7 below marks were each business, including respondents to the survey, is (approximately) located within Phillipstown. As can be seen on the map, the majority of businesses are located close to the central city, in an area typically seen as a commercial or light industrial area; in total, 289 businesses are located west of Nursery Road. Other clusters of businesses are present on main roads that border the area of interest; seven are located at the former Edmonds Factory location at the Aldwins Road/Ferry Road corner, plus a further eleven on Ferry Road east of Nursery Road; another six businesses are located on the small section of Linwood Avenue included in the area. This leaves thirty other businesses and organisations scattered across the more residential areas east of Nursery Road and away from Ferry and Aldwins Roads and Linwood Avenue, including eight sited along Tuam and Harrow Streets.

Respondents to the survey were asked how long they had been in the Phillipstown area. Six respondents (23.08%) stated that they had been in Phillipstown for less than two years; three (11.54%) that they had been in the area for between two and five years; eight (30.77%) had been in Phillipstown for six to ten years; and nine (34.62%) that they had been in Phillipstown for more than ten years.

The next question asked why businesses had chosen to operate in Phillipstown. Eight respondents (30.77%) indicated that it was a convenient location for their business; five (19.23) stated that it was affordable (i.e. to rent); three (11.54%) that their business owned a location (whether a building or a section) in Phillipstown already; and eight (30.77%) that the building they had taken up in Phillipstown fitted the needs of their business. Two (7.69%) responded with "other"; these were the school, and one business operator working from home.

Next, respondents were asked whether they owned or rented their premises. Fifteen respondents (57.69%) stated they rented their site, while eight (30.77%) owned their site. Of the remaining three respondents, one did not reply to this question; one stated they sub-leased their premises, while one (the school) stated that their site was government-owned.







Figure 8. Length of time survey respondents have been located in Phillipstown

Respondents were then asked, if they were to leave Phillipstown, what the motivation for moving would be. The most common response (mentioned in ten responses) was for a larger or more suitable building or premises; four respondents also stated that finding a more suitable location elsewhere would make them move (one respondent mentioned both buildings and location). Four respondents mentioned costs or renting/leasing expenses (including one which mentioned cost alongside finding a more suitable building), and two mentioned parking and accessibility as reasons they would move, while one mentioned vandalism, and another said they would move out due to retirement. Four said that they had no intention or did not expect to move out, though one added that, if they were to move, "it would have to be another natural disaster that displaces us once again". Three more responded with some form of "not applicable", possible also indicating that they have no intention to move out of Phillipstown. One respondent gave the answer "unsure", while another stated "none that I can think of". One respondent stated that they were, in fact, moving out of the Phillipstown area, due to their building being sold.

When asked what made Phillipstown an attractive place for businesses to stay, the most common response was location and/or accessibility, which were mentioned in twenty of the responses. Other responses were affordability (mentioned in five responses), the presence of other businesses, particularly cafés (four responses), and the community and diversity in Phillipstown (three responses). Four respondents gave no answer to this question.



Figure 9. Reasons why businesses have located themselves in Phillipstown



Figure 10. Owning or renting premises

## **3.3.** Other questions

When asked whether they would be interested in being part of a local business association, respondents were generally ambivalent to negative; only three (11.54%) responded "yes", compared with eleven noes (42.31%) and twelve maybes (46.15%). In comparison, when asked if they would "be interested in being part of a collective of businesses, local residents and organisations working for the betterment and revitalisation of the neighbourhood", the response was somewhat more positive, with ten (38.46%) responding "yes", eight (30.77%) "no", and eight "maybe". Respondents were similarly ambivalent when asked if they would support initiatives such as community days or gala days; eight (30.77%) responded "yes", five (19.23%) responded "no", and thirteen (50%) responded "maybe".

At the end of the survey, respondents were asked if they had any positive or negative experiences that they and their business or organisation had had in Phillipstown, to which ten respondents gave answers (Though one simply responded with "Yes"); many respondents gave a mix of both positive and negative comments. Negative responses typically mentioned safety concerns and criminal activity on or near their business's premises; these included graffiti, theft, break-ins, as well as "issues with clients being accosted ... asking for money" and a car being "burnt out in our carpark". This last respondent also mentioned "prostitutes us[ing] our carpark for business on the weekends". One respondent stated the "biggest barrier to all is car parking". Positive comments mentioned having a good relationship within the neighbourhood and nearby businesses and neighbours, and the help and support they can find in the area; one respondent mentioned good foot traffic, while another specifically cited Vivace café as a positive for the area, and said the area has "scope for more food outlets".

## 4. Neighbourhood features and facilities

This section of the summary concerns other assets, features, and facilities in Phillipstown, such as parks, artwork, toilets, and bus stops, for which information was gathered in the course of the business survey.

Important to the collection of information, especially for this section, are the Phillipstown Walks. These are a series of walks, run by the PCCCT and led by residents of the area, which explore the Phillipstown area and its history and culture. The first walk, developed with Te Pūtahi for the Eastside Neighbourhood Walks series in 2021, followed Ferry Road and the sights and history related to it; subsequent walks have explored Phillipstown's educational, religious, and communal sites, the history of workplaces in the area, op-shops and second-hand shops, and murals and art of the area. Maps of the walks have been printed and included in neighbourhood kits, made available to print online, and adapted for the Actionbound app, an app focusing on user-made scavenger hunts and guided walks. These maps have been included below.

The neighbourhood kits, along with the Neighbourhood walks maps, contain useful information and pamphlets and flyers for various services for residents of Phillipstown and nearby. These kits have been given out at many events run by the PCCCT and/or at the Hub since 2022; they have also been used to advertise the surveys for this project.





## Suburb of Charleston

Edmonds Factory Garden

Rd, Ferry Rd, Ensors Rd and roughly bordered by Wilsons The suburb of Charleston is

government Community the 1980s as part of the Charleston was created in Housing Improvement Laurence St

At the time, it was a poorer area sitting on the outskirts of Roimata, Waltham, Phillipstown & Opawa. The name Grafton St, two main roads in this area. "Charleston" was created by combining Charles St & Programme (CHIP)

even the first in NZ to have a 40k residential speed limit overhead cables moved underground. This suburb was street frontages, road berms were landscaped, and offered cheap loans to help make improvements to their redeveloping existing urban areas. Residents were The CHIP scheme aimed to rejuvenate cities by

the locals have resisted creeping industrialisation and based). Thanks to their strong residents' association. by local engineering firm Moffat Limited (now Rolleston 30+ years. They were paid for by Council & constructed kept this area relatively green & peaceful. The distinctive metal signs are still going strong after

## Lancaster Park

**30 Stevens St** AMI Stadium Formerly Jade Stadium/



a local sports club in 1880 Lancaster, who on-sold it to landowner Benjamin purchaser, wealthy English named after its first Pākehā This park was originally

Ownership of the site passed to City Council in 2008 marble Memorial Gates (built 1924) to commemorate all the Crown via the 1919 Victory Park Act, funding the off the debt and arranged for ownership to be vested in the playing fields. A local tradesmen's association paid and resulting costs forced the club into bankruptcy Events onsite were halted by World War I (1914-18) Canterbury soldiers & sports enthusiasts lost in the war despite fundraising efforts such as growing potatoes on

memories of exciting events here - everything from rugby & cricket to Pink Floyd and a visit by the Popel Christchurch residents have enormously varied

The site was shut for a decade following severe damage from the Feb 2011earthquake. When public green space & sports fields. The site officially and work began in Apr 2021 to convert the land to concluded, the stadium was finally demolished in 2019 insurance negotiations & community consultations reopened in Jun 2022. For more, see the Council's webpage: <a href="https://ccc.govt.nz/rec-and-sport/projects">https://ccc.govt.nz/rec-and-sport/projects</a>

## Māori Cultural Centre P Waipounamu



only Māori girls' boarding Phone: (03) 389 1683 Access by request 290 Ferry Road school, founded at Ohoka by 1909 as the South Island's Te Waipounamu began in

wooden chapel, Te Whare Tapu a Tumuki, still survives missionary training for women. The original 1927 language & culture, providing higher education and had a reputation for excellence in teaching Māori Rd in 1921, accommodating pupils from all over NZ. It The school moved to Ferry

the Anglican Church

chaplaincy. As at June 2021 the Church plan to build a additional information, please visit the diocese website: new combined conference centre/church onsite.For Whare Wananga (training centre) for social work & the diocese (Te Hui Amorangi o Te Waipounamu) and a Girls. The site was then reused to house the offices of Between 1965 & 1990 the site became a residential https://huiamorangiwaipounamu.wordpress.com/ nostel with students commuting to lessons at Avonside

# **Slick Burgers & Catering**

254 Ferry Road

Sat-Wed, 12pm-late



Slick Burgers are well-known slinging tasty burgers & over the past 5+ years for amongst the late- night Phone: 027 281 0756 They've become famous denizens of Ferry Road.

ordering, visit them on Facebook: https:// www.facebook.com/SlickBurgers/ service and deliver to the central city area. For menus & both takeaway & dine-in. They also run a catering gluten-free, vegan, vegetarian & carnivorous options, as From their home in a rebuilt fish & chip shop, Slick offer

thanks to both is easily spotted friendly" (supportive of legalising cannabis use) and his Ferry Rd site Proprietor & chef Rick Harden is known for being "420



Community Hub Phillipstown



**39 Nursery Rd** This site was previously Phone: (03) 379 3256 Mon-Fri 8.30am-4.30pm

state co-educational primary which was first opened in the Phillipstown School,

earthquakes, the school finally closed in Dec 2014 merge with nearby Woolston School after the 2010-11 1877. Despite resisting a Ministry of Education edict to

groups use the Hub. Its gardens & pantry help feed Since then the Phillipstown Community Hub have residents in need, and regular community events provide this area). Many different essential services & community space for locals to connect (something sorely lacking in continued to operate out of the site, providing ongoing

support and advocacy by locals is really valuable. In the dependent on future Ministry of Education planning, so much-needed free fun for local families on low incomes. The site's long-term fate is still uncertain, being

enthusiasm & creativity! local community with great volunteers keep serving the



## Suburb of Phillipstown

Aldwins Rd, Ferry Rd, Fitzgerald Ave. Phillipstown is bordered by Cashel St

wetlands between Otākaro (Avon) and This area began as part of extensive

for the local Ngãi Tahu iwi/tribe. providing rich sources of food & fibre Opāwaho (Heathcote) Rivers,

George Seymour in 1850 (with his wife and 6 of 12 Phillips, a rich English settler. He immigrated on the Sin The suburb and Phillips St are both named after Henry

subject to rapid infill building. In comparison to nationa with many vegetable gardens & fruit trees, but it's now In the past Phillipstown was made up of large sections

Charitable Trust are helping to form a community is more effective. Phillipstown Community but others believe building a more diverse & connected Some believe gentrification will help rejuvenate the area currently industrial, and population tends to be transient residents association (POP, People



meantime, the Hub's staff & https://www.phillipstown.org

**D W W** 

children), purchasing extensive tracts of the local land

incomes and lower house prices. A third of the space is averages it has more overseas-born residents, lower





AMI Stadium **30 Stevens St** Formerly Jade Stadium/

local sports club in 1880. Lancaster, who on-sold it to a landowner Benjamin purchaser, wealthy English named after its first Pākehā This park was originally

11/1

Ownership of the site passed to City Council in 2008 Canterbury soldiers & sports enthusiasts lost in the war Memorial Gates (built 1924) to commemorate all Crown via the 1919 Victory Park Act, funding the marble playing fields. A local tradesmen's association paid off resulting costs forced the club into bankruptcy, despite Events onsite were halted by World War I (1914-18) and the debt and arranged for ownership to be vested in the fundraising efforts such as growing potatoes on the

& cricket to Pink Floyd and a visit by the Pope! memories of exciting events here - everything from rugby Christchurch residents have enormously varied

in Apr 2021 to convert the land to public green space & sports fields. The site officially reopened in Jun 2022. For more, see the Council's webpage: <u>https://ccc.govt.nz/rec</u> stadium was finally demolished in 2019 and work began negotiations & community consultations concluded, the from the Feb 2011 earthquake. When insurance and-sport/projects/lancaster-park The site was shut for a decade following severe damage

## Linwood Congregational Church Phone: (03) 389 2909 **Cnr Ferry Rd/Leyden St** Services Sun 10.30am

and its long-serving church officers. As at 2022, Moe has been there for at least 20 years! the Church Secretary has served for 36 years, and Rev Phillipstown. It's known for its international congregation This church, also known as Linwood Multicultural, is actually located in the middle of Audrey

served as a National Reserve padré (military pastor) stepped in to cover her husband's absence whilst he WWII, the current minister's wife (Mrs Garner) actually church from NZ, England, Australia & even Peru. During influenza epidemic. Past reverends have come to the to her hard work nursing those stricken by the global the family of Miss Florence Boon, who died in 1918 due moved to this site in 1885, and adjacent hall was built in Congregational (now defunct). Current chapel was 1892. The pulpit & communion table were donated by The church began in 1864 as an offshoot of Trinity

to a Temperance League; an active choir & Sunday Scouts! Rev. Moe & his wife are wives; and even troops of Boy & Girl school; social groups for girls, young men & young At various times In the past, the church has been home

& Māori residents, through events like Sat afternoon Pasifika Ladies Group. Samoan, and the church currently has a strong focus on reaching out to Pasifika



# 32 Cross St: In Memory of Mr Hu

Queen's Service Medal (QSM). master mariner, and recipient of the Hu was a NZ T'ai chi legend, skilled Mr. Loo-Chi Hu, nicknamed 'Huloo'. This property was the former home of . Mr

father advised he stay there for safety Mao Zedong came to power, he was in Taiwan working as a fisherman & his Huloo was born in China in 1924. When

USA, after the current Taiwanese government also began to be oppressive. Despite a brush with Typhoon Annie & fishing and navigational equipment. working as a marine industry consultant, designing Heyerdahl & crew in 1970. Hu moved to Chch in 1967 onboard survived! He also helped rescue explorer Thor never having previously crewed a sail ship, all those His famous exploits included sailing a 65 year-old junk Free China from Taiwan to freedom in the

converted shed behind his house in Cross St. held at Phillipstown School, Hagley Park, and later in a ensure economic barriers didn't stop people accessing Hu offered free t'ai chi instruction for years, wanting to potential health benefits . His daily 6am classes were its

a QSM in 2002. He was also the subject of Huloo, a 2008 Chi Association, and his charitable efforts were awarded demolished in 2022... but his memory and legacy live on. property, deteriorating under poor ownership & being away in Sep 2013. His house later became a rental documentary film by Robin Greenberg, Mr Hu passed Hu's former students helped found the NZ National Tai



## Kidsfirst Kindergarten 533 St Asaph St

Phone: (03) 366 7233 Mon-Fri 8.30am—2.30pm

hundred years! The photo below, dating from 1941, This site has been the home of

is a key networking serves kids aged 2-5 & shows the same building which now houses Kidsfirst The current preschool



point for the local

particularly after neighhourhood

the children help to maintain), a mud hill and even a flock of very freekitchen, sand & gravel pits, small bike activities & facilities including a veg & fruit garden (which Kidsfirst Phillipstown provides an amazing range of

primary school

tikanga Māori (Māori language and traditions) are engage with their learning environment. Te reo and develop problem solving skills, and uninterrupted & sustainable play, Staff encourage children to engage in

range chickens!

incorporated into the daily curriculum.

https://www.kidsfirst.co.nz/christchurch/phillipstown For more on enrolling kids, see their website:

## Welcome Rest Reserve (Corner of Tuam St & Nursery Rd)

of unknown origin, small green space is The name of this

old dairy here. there was once an although we do know

a sort of outdoor urina drinking & drug abuse, and use of the giant flax bush as Antisocial behaviour became a problem with night-time was demolished, the site was converted to a basic park After that building

away in 2017, Gerard & his successfully block off the flax bush. After Heath moved resident Gerard began planting rose bushes to with his daughter. Heath and long-term Phillipstown friends and neighbours This worried local resident Heath, who lived next door

In June 2022, the Community continued maintaining the park

support from staff & volunteers community will continue with Council sign to recognise the Board approved installation of

at the nearby Phillipstown

Community Hub

weeding & planting by local

park's name. Watering,

an official Christchurch City



Suburb of Phillipstown Phillipstown is bordered by Cashel St, Aldwins Rd, Ferry Rd, Fitzgerald Ave. It began as part of extensive wetlands between Ötäkaro (Avon) and Öpäwaho (Heathcote) Rivers, providing rich

Ngāi Tahu, the local Māori iwi/tribe sources of food & fibre for the people of

children), purchasing extensive tracts of the local land George Seymour in 1850 (with his wife and 6 of 12 Phillips, a rich English settler. He immigrated on the Sir The suburb and Phillips St are both named after Henry

zoned industrial & the population tends to be transient building. In comparison to national averages it has houses were built in the 1970s. In the past Phillipstown constructed in the 1890s, and the majority of the current house prices. A third of the suburb's land is currently more overseas-born residents, lower incomes & lower gardens & fruit trees, but it's now subject to rapid infill was made up of large sections with many vegetable The earliest colonial residences in the area were

a more effective collective voice: connected community will be more effective. area, but others believe that building a more diverse & Phillipstown) so locals can develop association (POP, People of helping to form a residents Some believe gentrification will help to rejuvenate the The Phillipstown Community Charitable Trust are



groups/150535015520567

https://www.facebook.com/

## (Former Church of the Good Shepherd site) St Mary's Romanian Orthodox 40 Phillips St

(Former Phillipstown Primary School site) Phillipstown Community Hub

hilipstow

Mon-Fri 8.30am-4.30pm **39 Nursery Rd** 

Phone: (03) 379 3256

Statement of the local division of the local

This site was previously the

Phone: 021 181 3978 Services Sun 9.30am

after the 1989 revolution. This parish was founded in 2004 and is the farthest in the world from Romania history. Most Romanian families in Christchurch arrived separated out in 1865 and has had a very eventful Romanian branch of the Eastern Orthodox Church Theotokos (i.e. death of Mary Mother of Jesus). The St Mary's official name is the Church of the Dormition of the

the Good Shepherd) was Services were originally held in the local Greek purchased from the Maor Orthodox building, until this site (formerly the Church of

designed by Benjamin Mountfor chapel (photo at right) was the Dating from 1885, the old historic Anglican Diocese in 2008 last surviving brick church

After severe damage from the



chapel was built in 2014 adjacent parish hall until the new replacement wooder and the congregation met in the 2011 quake it was demolished

new church: https://saintmary-christchurch.co.nz/ See the Church's website for photos of the inside of the













## creativity! enthusiasm &

## https://www.phillipstown.org

## community with great keep serving their staff & volunteers will













need, and regular community events provide muchuse the Hub. Its gardens & pantry help feed residents in this area). Many different essential services & groups space for locals to connect (something sorely lacking in continued to operate out of the site, providing ongoing Since then Phillipstown Community Hub have 11 earthquakes, the school finally closed in Dec 2014. edict to merge with nearby Woolston School after 2010opened in 1877. Despite resisting Ministry of Education Phillipstown School, a state co-educational primary

association (POP, People of Phillipstown) The site's long-term fate is still uncertain, as it's

support & advocacy is therefore really valuable. In the dependent on Ministry of Education planning. Outside



meantime, the Hub's





## **Colonial residence-businesses** (388-396 Tuam St)

this section of Tuam St in the 1880s and 1890s. European settlers began building wooden villas along

employee, electrician and engine fitter (mechanic). labourer, painter, whitesmith (tin metal-worker), railway carpenter, draper (cloth seller), clothes presser longer exist today. The men's occupations included these residents did. Some of them are jobs which no we can see a wide cross-section of the kind of work By looking at the occupations of the owners & tenants

craze for the occult and worked as a advantage of the contemporary Other women living in Tuam St took washing as a nome-based laundry out property and rented rooms to boarders, or took in ways to make money. Widows & married women leased have worked outside the home. However, they still found As was usual for that time, the women don't seem to

shoe-shaped glass ink-well (used with a dip pen) interesting items, including this clay tobacco pipe and Overground Underground Archaeology found all sorts of

Credit Overground Underground Archeeolog

component manufacturer founded in the 1990s The site is now used by Vynco Industries Ltd, electrical

# **Tuck (Tuam St Cloud Kitchen)**

event venue & structures are an These beautiful Phone: 389 6638 8am-4.30pm 544 Tuam St Mon-Fri, 9-1 Sat

offices can be seen in the martial arts adjacent historical Ernest Adams Elements of the baking factory

Currently housing commercial kitchens, it actually began life as a is a great new Tuam St landmark.

The extremely colourful Tuck building Phone: 021 272 7776 10am - 12am Mon-Sun 466 Tuam St

facility next door (photo at right) Tuck is short for "Tuam Cloud Kitchen



commercial kitchens, with all variously-sized, fully-equipped The company offers 24-hour leases on

out smaller kitchens for one-off event catering. maintenance & waste removal included. They also hire

find cheaper premises due to covid-19's impact on the hospitality industry. As at Jun 2022, at least 14 different caterers have needed extra cooking & prep space. It's pandemic. Many restaurants, takeaway outlets and delivery requests have soared during the covid-19 businesses are already operating out of the building also a good solution for smaller operators who had to Food delivery apps like Uber Eats and general home

meeting rooms and shared refrigeration space The premises also include a delivery drivers' lounge

https://www.tuck.kiwi

21

AFE & BA Purple Weka Cafe

The Purple Weka really reflects how Chch Phone: 366 0258 48 Fitzgerald Ave 6am-3pm M-F, 8am-3pm Sat-Sun

small businesses have had to

continuously adapt over recent years - first to the 2010campaign, they were voted NZ's Most Popular Café! Purple Weka triumphs: in Stuff's 2022 'Love Your Local Both have been particularly tough on hospitality, but the 11 quakes & rebuild then to the covid-19 pandemic

after his son & daughter-in-law found they were expecting a baby. The cafe's always been at #48 but had to operate out of a carpark shipping container for 2 Current owner Stewart McDougall took over in 2011. years while the building was repaired. Weathering 6am

Stewart specialises in traditional 'Kiwi tucker' dishes back into their cosy downstairs space in 2013. starts through the wind, rain & snow, they finally moved

from as far afield as Rolleston & Rangiora. Weekday traffic is mostly from adjacent businesses & such as lambs fry, mince on toast, and whitebait fritters Fitzgerald Ave passersby but weekend regulars come in

shortened opening hours to The cafe's current focus is on surviving covid-19, using

once the pandemic eases? potential food truck expansion, Perhaps the future might bring a help manage statting disruptions











## Falsgrave St Carpark



international artists into Christchurch to participate. 2014 & Spectrum 2015, the 2016 event brought various again organised by Oi YOU!. Building on the success of Rise 2016, again street art festival

Seth was born in Paris, France, and began creating street art des Arts Décoratifs and founded the Wasted Talent publishing in the mid-90s. He graduated from the French Ecole National time personal hobby. advertising, cartoons & comics, and did street art as a parthouse. Prior to becoming a full-time painter Seth worked in

In 2003 he set off on a 5-year global trip to exchange ideas with artists from different cultures. His travels were captured in Canal+ doco series Les Noveaux Explorateurs.

a means to advance positive change use urban painting to alert viewers to the state of the world, as Seth's work often centres around the theme of childhood sociopolitical reality. Seth's work is never cynical. His aim is to imagination, and interaction with the difficult world of using a central child's figure to connect to ideas of innocence

Oi YOUI: https://www.streetart.co.nz/ Website: https://seth.fr/en/ Instagram: @seth\_globepainter

## **Tuck (Tuam Cloud Kitchen)** 466 Tuam St (near Stanmore Rd)

Kitchen<sup>\*</sup>. This firm leases out fullyspaces, from the former Ernest equipped commercial kitchen Tuck is short for "Tuam Cloud

Jacob Yikes created an optical Artists Guy Ellis (aka Dcypher) and art festival & event specialists and coordinated by OiYOU!, street Adams factory building. The mural's was created late 2000

nternational trend for "anamorphic effects" in murals shadows. This work reflects an site filled with beams, recesses and illusion of a colourful construction

Jacob is a well-known mural painter whose unique works can (intentional distortions which rely on a specific perspective).

combines graffiti art & graphic design skills Angeles but is now back in NZ. He be found all over Chch. Guy has lived in Los

Base pizza pickup window is also worth a second look! The steampunk-style sculpture around the

Guy: https://www.dcypherart.com/abou Jacob: http://www.planetyikes.com/ OiYou!: https://www.streetart.co.nz







Wicked Campers

campervans to locals & Wicked Campers are remarkable not just for They specialise in renting out affordable familiar sight on South Island rural roads occasionally rather controversial paint jobs, a for their vehicles' brightly painted, quirky & their mural-covered Ferry Rd building, but also



side was painted in 2012 by Napier-based The inquisitive face on the building's west Cinzah paints from & for the environment artist & event producer Cinzah Merkens.



mythology, and the power of storytelling. exploring themes around inter-relationship of humans & nature

post-quake 'Gapfiller' movement was still gaining momentum, but interestingly, no Christchurch artists appeared in that. The At the time Cinzah's work was featured in street art doco Dregs

have its current reputation as a major street art showcase installations hadn't yet happened, and so Otautahi didn't yet Oi YOU!'s incredibly successful festivals & museum

Dregs doco: https://www.facebook.com/dregsmovie. Cinzah Merkens: https://www.cinzah.com/ Wicked Campers: https://www.wickedcampers.co.nz/

# Essex Reserve Lupins





Sam was asked to repeat it at full size on the reserve fence. (still visible as at Nov 2022). However, t was so popular that Billings as a street art piece, slightly further up Stanmore Rd The original mural of this beautiful design was painted by Sam

because they seed very heavily, choking out native plants & Island NZ back-country. They're considered an invasive species Russell lupins are from North America, but run rampant in Sth

damaging our braided river systems

Buffing

art. This practice is known as 'buffing' neutral paint colours, as they consider it vandalism rather than Graffiti or tagging is often painted out by business owners, using

its own right... Such as this cheeky new unique art pieces in also occasionally lead to However, buffing can

Fitzgerald Ave! "buff-alo" spotted off



Included in this survey are Lancaster Park and Linwood Park, which lie outside of the definition of Phillipstown used for this survey, but are nonetheless important large green spaces for the residents of Phillipstown. Information on size and available facilities for each park was taken from the Christchurch City Council, the Council's SmartView Christchurch tool, and Find:Chch; where such information was missing, supplemented with information from Google Maps or measured on Canterbury Maps.

The parks and green spaces listed here have a total area of 210,311 m<sup>2</sup>, including Lancaster Park and Linwood Park; excluding these two parks, the total area of green spaces within Phillipstown is 32,275 m<sup>2</sup>. This covers about 2.5% of the defined Phillipstown area of approximately 1.28 km<sup>2</sup>. This is comparable with other central suburbs in Christchurch, being slightly higher than in Riccarton (1.70% green space) and slightly lower than St Albans (2.85%) and Sydenham (3.25%); other suburbs had higher percentages due to encompassing particular large green spaces, such as Addington (7.97% when including Addington Raceway and Orangetheory Stadium), Linwood (9.18% including Linwood Park and Linwood Cemetery), and Fendalton (9.52% including Riccarton House and Bush).<sup>1</sup>

Name	Location	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Features
Buccleugh Reserve	Cashel St/Buccleugh St	512	Seating, planting
Cross Reserve	Cross St/Nursery Rd	3783	Playground, seating
Edmonds Gardens	Ferry Road	7934	Bookable spaces, parking, public toilets, garden seating
Edmonds Park	Ferry Road (behind gardens)	15365	Playing fields, public toilets, parking
Essex Reserve	Stanmore Rd/Tuam St	459	Green space, plantings
Lancaster Park	Stevens St/Wilsons Rd Nth/Lismore St	72414	Heritage gates, green space, seating, (Planned/potential:) sports fields, basketball half court, plantings, rose beds, parking, pavilion, toilets, training block/practice nets
Linwood Park	Linwood Ave/Aldwins Rd	105622	Playground, toilets, seating, sports grounds, basketball half court, skateboard area
Olliviers Reserve	Olliviers Rd/Tuam St	2619	Playground, seating
Raglan Reserve	Cashel St/Raglan St	1164	Green space (possibly not publicly accessible)
Welcome Rest	Nursery Road/Tuam St	209	Seating, plantings
Unnamed corner green space	Aldwins Rd/Marlborough St	230	Green space, seating

Table 5. Parks and green spaces of Phillipstown

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Definitions for each suburb were taken from Google Maps, though with boundaries aligned to roads and other features such as waterways.

Table 6 lists artwork found in public spaces around Phillipstown. Information for this list was gathered through Phillipstown Walks (particularly walk #5, "Wonderwalls", which focused on public art and murals) and through the SmartView Christchurch tool, as well as surveys on foot and with Google Maps and Streetview. However, this list is not likely to be exhaustive, as many examples of artwork in Phillipstown may not be mentioned or easily discoverable through the above means.

Location, name/description	Artist	Date
Wicked Campers, 135 Ferry Rd, murals	Cinzah Merkens (part)	2012 (part)
Bronski's More Than a Dairy, 243 Ferry Rd,	Alias Mick & Leo (Tim	2013 (based on
murals	Croucher & Richard Fahey)	original from
	(original)	1987)
Phillipstown Courts toilets, 263 Ferry Rd		
HireKing, 30 Fitzgerald Ave, mural	Mayonaize ?	
Salt Lane, 361 Tuam St	Joel Hart	2020
TUCK, 466 Tuam St, murals	Guy Ellis (Dcypher) and	2020
	Jacob Yikes; OiYOU! Street	
	Art	
48 Fitzgerald Ave, multiple works	Jacob Yikes; Dside; Vesil;	c. 2013
	Dove Manuka Finch; others	
Canterbury Steamworks, 11 Harrow St, cog		2009
fence		
Edmonds Gardens, 357 Ferry Rd, Urban and		
Environmental (one work), Commemorative		
(four works)		
Essex Reserve, 2 Stanmore Rd, lupins mural	Sam Billings	c. 2000
2 Clothier St, Phillipstown School mural	Alicia Ward	2015
Phillipstown Community Hub, 39 Nursery Rd,	collaborative	
"Jungle Broke" mural		
Phillipstown Community Hub, 39 Nursery Rd,	Richard "Pops" Baker	2012-2013
"Qui docet discit – Who teaches, learns!" mural		
Phillipstown Community Hub, 39 Nursery Rd,	Nick "Ikarus" Tam	2018
shipping container mural		
Phillipstown Community Hub, 39 Nursery Rd,		2018
Kotahitanga gathering space		

Table 6. Artwork in Phillipstown



Figure 11. Some of the artwork to be found in Phillipstown

Table 7. C	Other items of	interest in	Phillipstown
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Item	Location	Route/notes	Other features
Bus Stop 11206	139 Aldwins Rd	140 out, 80 out	Seat
		Orbiter anticlockwise	
Bus Stop 11309	Aldwins/Marlborough st	140 out, 80 out	Seat, shelter
		Orbiter anticlockwise	
Bus Stop 15152	218 Linwood Ave	5 in	Seat, bin
Bus Stop 18495	27 Harrow St	80 out	
Bus Stop 18702	407 Tuam St	80 out	
Bus Stop 18718	367 Tuam St	80 out	Seat
Bus Stop 18787	410 St Asaph St	80 in	
Bus Stop 18815	70 Harrow St	80 in	Bin
Bus Stop 18827	42 Harrow St	80 in	Seat
Bus Stop 18938	450 Tuam St	80 in	Seat
Bus Stop 18955	Tuam St (by Olliviers Reserve)	80 in	Seat
Bus Stop 23513	354 Ferry Rd	3 in, 140 in	Seat, shelter
Bus Stop 23521	290 Ferry Rd	3 in, 140 in	Seat, shelter
Bus Stop 23566	256 Ferry Rd	3 in, 140 in	Seat, shelter
Bus Stop 36891	Aldwins Rd (by WINZ Linwood)	140 in, 80 in	Seat, shelter, bin
		Orbiter clockwise	
Bus Stop 36901	116 Aldwins Rd	140 in, 80 in	
		Orbiter clockwise	
Bus Stop 36917	68 Aldwins Rd	140 in	Seat, shelter
		Orbiter clockwise	
Bus Stop 36929	20 Aldwins Rd	140 in	Seat
		Orbiter clockwise	
Bus Stop 37029	517 Tuam St	80 out	Seat, shelter
Bus Stop 37750	37 Aldwins Rd	140 out	Seat, shelter
		Orbiter anticlockwise	
Bus Stop 37853	85 Aldwins Rd (by Te Aratai	140 out	
	College)	Orbiter anticlockwise	
Bus Stop 40491	327 Ferry Rd	3 out, 140 out	Seat, shelter
Bus Stop 40946	463 Tuam St	80 out	
Bus Stop 41002	500 Tuam St	80 in	Seat, bin
Bus Stop 44183	257 Ferry Rd	3 out, 140 out	Seat, bin
Bus Stop 46146	227 Linwood Ave	5 out	Seat, bin
Bus Stop 53222	187-211 Ferry Rd	3 out	
Bus Stop 53233	168 Ferry Rd	3 in	
Edmonds Gardens	357 Ferry Rd		
Toilets			
Edmonds Park Toilets	357 Ferry Rd		
Phillipstown Courts	263 Ferry Rd		
Public Toilet			
Rubbish bin	211 Aldwins Rd (by Burger King)		
Rubbish bin	Aldwins Rd/Linwood Ave		
Rubbish Bin	339 Cashel St (by dairy)		
Rubbish Bin	492 Tuam St (by dairy)		
Rubbish Bin	500 Tuam St		
Rubbish bin	70 Harrow St		
Rubbish bin	241 Ferry Rd (by Linwood Congragtional Church)		
Rubbish bin	Mathesons Rd/Ferry Rd		
Rubbish bin	257 Ferry Rd		
Rubbish bin	21 Aldwins Rd (by Thirsty Liquor)		
Rubbish bin	218 Linwood Ave (by dairy)		
Seat	211 Aldwins Rd (by Burger King)		
Spark Phone Box	492 Tuam St (by dairy)		Seat

Table 7 lists other items of interest in Phillipstown, such as bus stops, bins, and toilets. Bus routes serving the Phillipstown area include 3 (along Ferry Road), 5 (on Linwood Avenue), 80 (Tuam Street, Harrow Street, and Aldwins Road), 140 (Ferry Road and Aldwins Road), and the Orbiter (on Aldwins Road). Phillipstown therefore has bus routes on many of the area's main thoroughfares, particularly Aldwins Road.

## 5. Residents

This section focuses on the residents of Phillipstown. Data were collected through a survey created with ArcGIS Survey123. Many of the submissions (about sixty) were gathered through an earlier version of the survey, which had been used for both residents and businesses, before the two were split into separate surveys; these earlier submissions were added into the new survey by hand. Some questions differed between the two surveys, and as such these earlier submissions may be missing data in some parts. In total, 107 responses were received; one was removed as a spam response, leaving 106 responses.

The number of possible responses (i.e., residents able to complete the survey) is uncertain. The information provided for delivering letters to registered voters, specifically the "delivery block reports", provides some clue, however some of these were missing at the time of writing. Of the reports to hand, 1,229 residents were registered in the area and as such had a letter addressed to them (this number excludes some which were included in a report but whose address lay outside of the Phillipstown area). The area for which no report is available is similar in size to an area with 327 registrations; it can then be extrapolated that about 300 registered voters live in the report-less area. This gives a total of 1,529 registered voters; this is a very rough estimate of the population of the area, as, in addition to the issue with missing block reports, it excludes residents of the area who are not voters registered to an address in the area, such as minors, those without houses, and those who have refused to register, amongst others; this number also includes some who were registered as being within the Phillipstown area but were resident elsewhere (including other addresses around Christchurch and New Zealand, and even further afield, such as Perth, Australia). Taking this number as a rough guide, 106 responses out of 1,529 gives a response rate of about 7%.

The data gathered with the survey have been supplemented and compared with data taken from the results of the most recent completed census, 2018. However, it is important to note that the statistical area of Phillipstown used in the census only covers part of the definition of Phillipstown used for the survey, and does not include the area west of Nursery Road and Stanmore Road. Though this area is mostly commercial and/or industrial, it does include some households; however, the vast majority of homes in Phillipstown lie east of these roads and are included in both areas, and as such, the census data are still comparable to the survey results. The census recorded a population of 4,014 in Phillipstown in 2018; this value is much higher than the number reached in the previous paragraph, though it does include children and people otherwise not enrolled to vote.

## 5.1. Ethnicity, age, language

Survey respondents were asked to select their ethnicity, and were able to select more than one response. A majority (77 respondents, 72.64%) selected New Zealand European/Pākehā; the next two largest ethnic groups were Māori and Pacific Islanders, with nine respondents (8.49%) each. These three ethnic groups also included all respondents who selected more than one ethnicity, with two selecting Māori and New Zealand European/Pākehā, and one selecting Pacific Islander and New



Figure 12. Ethnicity of survey respondents



Figure 13. Ethnicity in Phillipstown and Christchurch in the 2018 Census. Note: MELAA is "Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

Zealand European/Pākehā. Five respondents (4.72%) stated they were European (i.e. not New Zealand European); three (2.83%) North American; two (1.89%) Asian; and one each (0.94%) African and South American. One respondent selected Other and stated "English". One respondent indicated that they preferred not to state their ethnicity.



When comparing these responses to the census data, it should be noted that different categories are used for the two different data sets. Despite this, there are clear differences between survey

Figure 14. Ages of survey respondents



Figure 15. Ages of Phillipstown population (2018 Census and survey)

respondents and the general population; the 2018 census found that the European population (covering both the New Zealand European/Pākehā and European categories used in the survey) in Phillipstown was 61.8% of the total population. Compared to the survey results, this shows that Europeans/Pākehā responded to the survey at a higher rate than other ethnicities, and are over-represented in the survey results. The total percentage of the two European groups in the survey (77.36%) is closer to the Christchurch-wide percentage (77.9%) than that of Phillipstown. Under-represented in the survey are Māori (16% of the Phillipstown population, compared to 8.49% of survey respondents) and Asians (23.2% versus 1.89%); in contrast, the percentages for Pacific Islanders (8.2% in the census, 8.49% in the survey) are quite similar.



Figure 16. Languages spoken by survey respondents (excluding English)



Figure 17. Languages spoken by Phillipstown and Christchurch residents (excluding English), 2018 Census

The breakdown of survey respondents by age can be seen in Figure 13. Two respondents (1.89%) were in the 16-21 age group; twelve (11.32%) were 22-25; thirty (28.3%) were 26-29; twenty-three (21.7%) were 30-39; eighteen (16.98%) 40-49; seven (6.6%) 50-59; ten (9.43%) 60-69; and four (3.77%) were 70 or older.

No respondents to the survey were in the under 16 age group. Because of this, the proportions of each age group as compared to the general population are somewhat skewed, as can be seen in Figure 14; the percentage of survey respondents in the middle two age groups are higher than the percentages for the general population, and even more different compared to the percentages for the Māori population, while missing any respondents in the youngest age group.

Survey respondents were also asked what languages they used at home. English was by far the most common response, spoken by 101 respondents (95.28%). Six respondents (5.66%) stated they spoke at least some reo Māori at home, though all six also stated they spoke English at home, and all but two respondents indicated in some way that they only use a small amount of Māori. Also mentioned by multiple respondents were Hindi (two speakers, 1.89%) and Fiji Hindi (three speakers, 2.83%), and there was one respondent each who mentioned Bengali, French, Spanish, Samoan, Fijian, and Garhwali. Figures 15 and 16 show the languages spoken in Phillipstown and Christchurch by percentage in each dataset, excluding English; of note is the fact that no survey respondent respondent responded with the most common non-English language in the census data (Tagalog) or the fifthmost common (Panjabi), and only one mentioned the third-most common (Samoan).

## 5.2. Relationship status, children, family and friends

When asked for their relationship status, sixty respondents (56.6%) stated they were in a relationship (married or otherwise), thirty-three (31.13%) that they were single, and nine (8.49%) that they were separated or divorced. Three respondents (2.83%) selected Other, while one (0.94%)



Figure 18. Relationship status of survey respondents



Figure 19. Relationship status of Phillipstown and Christchurch residents, 2018 Census

that they preferred not to say. No respondents indicated that they were widowed. Comparison with the census is again complicated by the different answer categories available. In the 2018 census, 30.2% of the Phillipstown population were recorded as married; this is lower than the most comparable category in the survey, though the category in the survey includes relationships other than marriages or civil unions. 52.4% in the census were never married or in a civil union; this is higher than the survey respondents who were single, but is again complicated by the difference in language used. Of note in the census data is the difference between Phillipstown and Christchurch as a whole; Phillipstown has a much lower rate of marriage (30.2% against Christchurch's 44.5%), and a higher percentage of people who have never been married (52.4% against Christchurch's 38.7%).

Survey respondents were asked if they had any children living with them. 44 respondents (41.51%) stated that they had children in their household, while 62 (58.59%) did not. Those who did have children living with them were also asked which school those children attended; excluding five respondents who have children but did not indicate any school, the most common answer was Te Waka Unua, the school resulting from the merger of the former Phillipstown School with Woolston, with ten responses mentioning the school; the next-most common, with six mentions, was Ao Tawhiti, which has a wide age range, covering primary- to secondary-age students. The third-most common answer was Te Aratai College (the former Linwood College), the only school above early-learning age to still lie within the Phillipstown area. Each other school given in this answer was mentioned at most twice; these schools are mostly distributed across the east of Christchurch, with only a handful elsewhere (for example, Christchurch Boys' High School). When broken down by school level, twelve of the mentioned schools were primary and/or intermediate schools, seven were secondary schools (possibly including intermediate-level students), three covered levels from primary through to secondary, and six were early learning facilities.

The survey also asked respondents if they had family or friends in the neighbourhood. Nineteen respondents (17.92%) stated that they had many family members and/or friends in or close to

Phillipstown; forty-nine (46.23%) had some, but not many, family members or friends in the neighbourhood; and thirty-eight (35.85%) had no friends or family members nearby.



Figure 20. Households of survey respondents with or without children



Figure 21. Family and/or friends of survey respondents in the Phillipstown area
### 5.3. Employment

Due to a change in the questions when the original mapping survey was split into two, the earlier responses for the residents' survey did not have any information about respondents' employment status. As such, analysis of this question is restricted to a subset of 49 respondents, and must be taken with a bigger grain of salt than usual.

For those that had responses to this question, twenty-six (53.06% of the 49 respondents) were in full-time employment, nine (18.37%) worked part-time, six (12.24%) were unemployed or not working, six were retired, and two (4.08%) responded with Other, though both indicated they were involved with some form of voluntary work. Additionally, three respondents (6.12%) indicated they were studying or training; of these three, two were concurrently working full-time, and one was not working. In comparison, in the 2018 census, 52.9% of Phillipstown residents worked full-time, 12.7% worked part-time, 6.3% were unemployed, and 28% were not in the labour force (i.e. were retired, did unpaid housework or childcare, studied, or were unable to work). While comparison is complicated slightly by a difference in category naming, it can be seen that the percentages of those in full-time and part-time work are quite similar across both datasets.

The census also recorded information on what occupations residents had, which is shown in Figure 23. Overall, Phillipstown residents were less likely to be in managerial, professional, or clerical and administrative roles (9.7%, 14.5%, and 7.5% in Phillipstown respectively, versus 14.9%, 23.8%, and 10.8% across Christchurch), and were found more in technical and trade roles (17.5% versus 14.3% across Christchurch), sales (13.1% versus 10%), machinery operation and driving (10.5% versus 6.3%), and as labourers (16.2% versus 9.9%).



Figure 22. Employment status of survey respondents



Figure 23. Employment status of Phillipstown and Christchurch residents, 2018 Census



Figure 24. Occupations of Phillipstown and Christchurch residents, 2018 Census

### 5.4. Homes and living in Phillipstown

Survey respondents were asked for how many years they had lived in Phillipstown. Sixteen respondents (15.09%) stated that they had lived in the area for one year or less; twenty-one (19.81%) that they had lived in Phillipstown for two to three years; nine (8.49%) for four to five years; twenty-two (20.75%) for six to ten years; and thirty-eight (35.85%) for more than ten years.

The census data do not have a question with directly comparable categories, but it does include a question about residents' usual place of residence one year prior to the census date. For this, 68.7% of Phillipstown residents were at the same residence one year earlier, while 29.8% were living elsewhere (25.3% in New Zealand, 4.5% overseas); 1.6% of residents were not yet born one year prior to the census. In comparison, across Christchurch, 76.4% of people were residing in the same place as one year prior to the census. Note that the data for this question are rated as poor quality; notably, the percentage marked as having no fixed abode in Phillipstown one year before the census is zero.

Another question asked whether respondents owned or rented where they lived. For this question, sixty-one respondents (57.55%) said that they owned their home; conversely, forty-five respondents (42.45%) were renting. Of those who were renting, thirty-seven (34.91% of all respondents) rented the whole house they lived in, and seven (6.6%) rented and shared their home with (e.g.) flatmates. One respondent put Other, and stated that they rented half of their house.

In the census data, 32.6% of Phillipstown residents owned or partially owned their home, 64.9% did not own their home, and 2.5% had their home owned by a family trust. This rate of home ownership is significantly lower than that reported by respondents to the survey; it is also much lower than the Christchurch-wide home ownership rate of 52% (plus 11.5% in family trusts), a number which is much closer to the survey result.



Figure 25. Number of years survey respondents have lived in Phillipstown



Figure 26. Home ownership of survey respondents



Figure 27. Home ownership of Phillipstown and Christchurch residents, 2018 Census

Respondents were also asked why they had come to live in Phillipstown. Respondents were able to select multiple answers to this question; of these, fifty-six (52.83%) selected that the area was affordable; forty (37.74%) that Phillipstown was convenient for transit, i.e. by bus or bicycle; twenty-nine (27.36%) that they lived in the area because Phillipstown is centrally located within Christchurch; fourteen (13.21%) because they found Phillipstown to be a welcoming neighbourhood; fourteen (13.21%) because they had family and/or friends in the area whom they wanted close by;

and forty-nine (46.23%) did not have much reason, had found a good opportunity, or "just happened" to end up living in Phillipstown. Twelve respondents (11.32%) selected Other; of them, five gave responses that could be sorted into other categories – one for affordability, one for convenience of transit, one of family and friends, and two of "just happened" or had a good opportunity. For the other responses in this category, four said that they or their family had a property in the Phillipstown area already, two that they had been given accommodation in the area,



Figure 28. Survey respondents' reasons for living in Phillipstown



Figure 29. Survey respondents thinking about moving out of Phillipstown

one that the neighbourhood (or, at least, their area) was quiet, and one that they had moved to Phillipstown to be close to where they grew up.

Next, respondents were asked if they were thinking of moving out of Phillipstown, and their reasons for staying or leaving. Seventy-seven respondents (72.64%) stated they had no intention to or were not thinking of leaving Phillipstown; common elements of their reasoning were how central the area was in the city and the convenience and accessibility when travelling elsewhere, liking their neighbours and neighbourhood, finding the area affordable or having good value in their property, or just having no desire to move. Eleven respondents (10.38%) stated that they were thinking of moving out of Phillipstown, while eighteen (16.98%) selected Maybe. Common amongst many of the explanations for considering leaving Phillipstown was concern about crime and safety; also common were comments on housing, particularly finding better-quality housing or a bigger property, and mention of densification in Phillipstown through the construction of new townhouses.

#### 5.5. Interests

One question in the survey asked what respondents' interests were; on the form created after the survey was split into two, this question replaced two separate but similar questions in the earlier version, which had asked both what respondents did as hobbies or for fun, and what they considered themselves to be good at doing; responses to these questions in the older version of the survey were combined in the answers to this question in the newer version. Respondents were able to select more than one answer.

For this question, fifty-six respondents (52.83%) said that they were interested in gardening; fiftyfive (51.89%) were interested in cooking and baking; fifty-three (50%) in arts and crafts; forty-four (41.51%) in DIY; forty-four in learning new things; forty (37.74%) in board games and cards; thirtynine (36.79%) in socialising; thirty-six (33.96%) in outdoor sports and exercise; thirty-six in singing, dancing, playing an instrument, or music; thirty-five (33.02%) in volunteering or giving back to the community; thirty-three (31.13%) in indoor sports and exercise; and seventeen (16.04%) in video games and LAN parties. Ten respondents (9.43%) responded with "other"; responses added to this include reading, writing, beekeeping, bike riding, cars, social work, "being with my pets", the respondent's children's interests in music, sports, and as Navy cadets, and "go with the flow".



Figure 30. Interests of survey respondents

#### 5.6. Using Phillipstown's spaces

This series of questions in the survey concerned how people used facilities and spaces available to them in Phillipstown. The first question asked about walking around the neighbourhood; to this question, sixty-five respondents (61.32%) stated that they did walk around the neighbourhood; twenty-six (24.53%) that they did so only sometimes; and fifteen (14.15%) that they did not walk around the neighbourhood. Amongst those who did walk in the neighbourhood, common reasons and explanations given include walking for exercise, walking their dogs, commuting, and visiting local shops, cafés, and other facilities, as well as simply observing the neighbourhood and its changes. Some mentioned concerns with safety or crime in the area; also mentioned were concerns with traffic on busy roads such as Ferry Road. Many of those who selected "sometimes" mentioned that they occasionally walked or ran in the area; many of the same reasons were given for walking, such as visiting shops or walking dogs. Among those who selected "no", and to a degree among "sometimes" responses, concerns about safety and crime were more common; also present were health and disability reasons for not walking, as well as some using other transport (such as biking, driving, or a mobility scooter), or simply having no desire to walk.

The next question asked about green spaces and pocket parks in and around Phillipstown. For this, forty-one respondents (38.68%) stated that they did use green spaces and parks; twenty-five (23.58%) that they sometimes did; and forty (37.74%) that they did not. For those who did not, concerns about crime and safety were again fairly common, as was the belief that the area's green spaces were unclean or poorly maintained. Also somewhat common was a lack of awareness of the areas green spaces. Other responses mentioned a lack or poor quality of facilities or play equipment, a preference for staying on one's own property, or visiting green spaces elsewhere in the city. Many of these responses were laso common among those who selected "sometimes"; also included in these responses were reasons for using green spaces, such as walking dogs, finding the green spaces appealing to be in (visually or otherwise) or good for walking, and as places to take their children or grandchildren. The more negative concerns above were infrequently mentioned by those who



Figure 31. Survey respondents' use of green spaces and pocket parks



Figure 32. Walking in Phillipstown by survey respondents

selected "yes"; more common were the positive responses, such as finding the green spaces appealing, walking dogs and exercising them, taking children or grandchildren to them; some mention was made about accessing them being difficult or feeling unsafe, such as having to travel on Ferry Road to access Edmonds Gardens.

Next, respondents were asked about shopping locally in Phillipstown. Seventy-three respondents (68.87%) stated that they did shop locally; thirty (28.3%) that they shopped locally only sometimes; and three (2.83%) that they did not shop in the area. Common among comments by both "yes" and "sometimes" respondents were concerns about safety and crime, and difficulty and safety issues due to (e.g.) traffic when travelling to shops. Many commented on both the price and available range at local shops; while some of this comments were negative (i.e. some found shops to be lacking or to be overpriced for what they were selling), many left positive comments on these points. Respondents also generally reported having positive and friendly interactions with staff at local shops. Shops within Phillipstown which were frequently mentioned by respondents include Coupland's, Mad Butcher, and Harvest Market on the Ferry Road-Aldwins Road corner, and Bronski's More Than A Dairy on Ferry Road, as well as many dairies and op-shops around the neighbourhood. Commonly mentioned shops near to Phillipstown include Eastgate Mall (and shops there such as Countdown and the Warehouse); shops in the Linwood Village On Stanmore Road and Worcester Street, such as Hibbard's Butchery and Linwood Village Pharmacy; and Liberty Market on the Fitzgerald Avenue-Moorhouse Avenue corner.

The next question asked about using the Phillipstown Community Hub. Thirty respondents (28.3%) said that they used the Hub; twenty-six (24.53%) only sometimes used it; and fifty (47.17%) did not use the Phillipstown Community Hub. For those that did use the Hub, commonly mentioned were family days, events, and market days; also mentioned were a variety of clubs and classes that are held or have been held at the Hub, such as te reo Māori classes, craft groups, drumming, and FitClub (though the latter is no longer held at the Hub). Some mention was made of the community garden, Community Conversations meetings, and the community pantry. Among those who did not use the



Figure 33. Survey respondents' use of the Phillipstown Community Hub

Hub, the most common responses were of not knowing about the Hub or anything taking place there, and not having the chance to go or getting around to going; many who responded in this way stated they intended to use the Hub or were interested in it. Many also mentioned other commitments, such as work or family, which took up their time and prevented them from going to the Hub. A few also mentioned having no interest in the Hub. Respondents who selected "sometimes" had responses which are generally a mix of the "yes" and "no" responses; many mentioned family days, events, and markets, and some of the programmes at the Hub, as well as interest in using the Hub more; also mentioned were similar reasons for not using the Hub, such as having other commitments. Some respondents also mentioned feeling unwelcome at the Hub, or that the Hub was not meant for them.

### 5.7. Improving Phillipstown, residents' association, and other comments

Respondents were asked if they were interested in being a part of a residents' association. Thirty (28.3%) said they would be interested, while thirty-eight (35.85%) were not interested. Thirty-eight responded with "maybe/other", for which they were invited to give more explanation; of these, many were unsure about what such an organisation would entail in terms of both its effect on the community and their role in an association, and many were also unsure about time or how much they would have to commit to a residents' association.

Two questions at the end of the survey were about what else people wanted to be known, and what else they thought could be done to improve the neighbourhood; as many answers for the former question fed into the latter question, the responses to these two questions have been examined together here. Common elements in these responses include:



Figure 34. Survey respondents' interest in a residents' association

- crime and safety concerns, ranging from responses of (for example) less crime, less drugs/drug dealers or removing the homeless in some way, to a larger police presence and more community patrols and tougher stances on many of these issues;
- improvements to streets and roads in the area, though with some conflicting comments on the cycleway installed on some streets through the north of the neighbourhood, as well as other specific suggestions such as improvements to gutters, and a pedestrian crossing on Ferry Road;
- keeping the neighbourhood cleaner and tidier, with specific mentions of untidy berms and green spaces, rubbish, maintenance of trees and plantings, and dumping of (e.g.) furniture and shopping trolleys; concerns about densification and housing development, with a particular desire to keep older houses and slow the rate of new townhouse development in Phillipstown;
- suggestions for some shops, such as a bakery, to come to the area;
- and calls for community support and discussion and interconnections between neighbours and residents of Phillipstown.

# 6. Housing developments

In recent years, Phillipstown has seen a large number of new developments being built, particulary new, multiple-household townhouses being built on sections which were previously occupied by single dwellings, following a trend of such development across Christchurch and other urban centres in New Zealand. In particular, Phillipstown may be an attractive location for new developments because of its comparatively low land value; an article<sup>2</sup> published by Stuff, citing data by property analysis firm CoreLogic, says that Phillipstown has the lowest median property value in Christchurch, at \$440,550, compared to a city-wide median value of \$751,105.

The pace of new development in Phillipstown appears to have picked up in pace in the five years since the 2018 Census. Data from that census state that there were, at that time, zero dwellings under construction in Phillipstown (and 1560 under construction in Christchurch); Though that number may or may not be particularly accurate. In any case, a quick investigation exploring the neighbourhood both on foot and with Google StreetView found at least eighteen new townhouse developments that have appeared since 2019 or are in the process of being built. Table 8 shows screenshots of sections across Phillipstown taken in 2019 or 2020 before redevelopment, and in 2022 after or during redevelopment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "City suburbs buck national house price trend", Jan 23, 2023; https://www.stuff.co.nz/the-press/news/131028470/city-suburbs-buck-national-house-price-trend

Table 8. Redevelopment of sections in Phillipstown. Left: Google StreetView screenshots in 2019-2020. Right: screenshots in2022.

















Two more properties are waiting to be developed:



# 7. Conclusion

The community mapping project was begun with the aim to reach and hear the voices of those who are usually not heard – those whose views, opinions and experiences are often absent or ignored, with regard to the community and neighbourhood and how it runs and functions. Unfortunately, the project has largely failed in this goal. This can be seen in the demographics of the survey respondents versus data taken from the 2018 census, as detailed above. Europeans/Pākehā were over-represented in the survey, while Māori and Asians were under-represented; those who do not own their home were also under-represented, and conversely, those who do own their home were over-represented.

While it cannot be blamed entirely, COVID-19 and its effects are a major reason for this. Due to COVID-19 and the subsequent response to it, many planned methods for data collection could either not be done at all, or had a severely reduced impact, as face-to-face opportunities for data collection became next to impossible during lockdowns and travel and gathering restrictions. The online surveys therefore became the primary method of data collection; while these surveys can be a useful and convenient way to collect responses, as respondents can fill out the surveys at their leisure, their reach is limited, as they can be difficult for those less comfortable with a computer- or device-based survey method, with unreliable internet connections, poor literacy or English-language skills, or with little time or opportunity to fill out such a survey.

As a suburb, Phillipstown has often been seen in a negative light, with a reputation for crime and for being run-down and unclean. Contrary to this, the surveys found many positives in Phillipstown; the neighbourhood is home to many murals and artworks, has a long history in the city as both a place to live and a place to work, and is centrally-located in Christchurch and well-connected to the rest of the city by road, bus, and cycleway, and a lot of potential is present in the neighbourhood.

Among respondents, the survey found that:

- residents were settled into the area, with little intention of moving out, at least among those who responded to the survey;
- businesses showed little interest in a local business association;
- residents also showed little interest in a residents' association;
- both residents and businesses were more interested in more fluid and less structured methods of support; one example of this already in place is Phillipstown Community Conversations, which provides a place to raise issues and discuss the neighbourhood without forming a structured association.

Respondents to both the residents' and business surveys had similar concerns about Phillipstown, such as:

- crime and safety;
- rubbish and cleanliness;
- the presence and visibility of begging;
- among residents, the quality of the neighbourhood's green spaces;
- traffic and improvement to roads, especially Ferry Road.

The Phillipstown neighbourhood is currently undergoing a lot of change with new development increasing in pace since 2019. These new developments, with multiple townhouses on sections previously occupied by single dwellings, are changing the make-up of the area, with Phillipstown

steadily becoming a medium-density suburb. The densification of Phillipstown, along with other issues brought up by respondents, show a number of challenges the neighbourhood will have to face in the near future; these challenges can be met together by the neighbourhood, which the survey respondents, in their own way, show their desire for.

## 8. Action Plan

The results from the Discovering Our Neighbourhood – Phillipstown Community Mapping project will be used to guide the Phillipstown Community Centre Charitable Trust in strategic planning for the neighbourhood. Outlined below are a number of approaches already being considered by the PCCCT.

Issue	Plan
Hearing voices not usually heard	Voices of Phillipstown podcast with Plains F.M.
Building connection between residents and businesses	Voices of Phillipstown podcast (e.g. advertising space) Phillipstown residents discount card for local
Sense of belonging and pride in the neighbourhood	businesses Neighbourhood kit (connection with real estate agents in the area) Working bees and clean-up days <i>Voices of Phillipstown</i> (showcasing the neighbourhood)
Densification and gentrification	Research on the effect of medium-density development in Phillipstown (e.g. internship with University of Canterbury)
Crime, safety, rubbish, roads, general issues	Community Conversations meetings Developing easy methods of engagement with local communities