



# Christchurch City Fact Pack 2007



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## General Information

- Christchurch City is located on the east coast of New Zealand's South Island (Map 1). On the 6th of March 2006, Banks Peninsula District Council amalgamated with the Christchurch City Council. Neighbouring territorial authorities are the Waimakariri and Selwyn districts (Map 2).
- At March 2006, 8.7 per cent of New Zealand's Usually Resident Population lived in Christchurch. Christchurch has the second largest population of all New Zealand territorial authorities after Auckland and is the largest urban centre in the South Island.
- Christchurch City has a land area of 141,260 hectares. Around 70 per cent of this land is located in Banks Peninsula.
- Christchurch City was named after Oxford University's Christchurch College, which was attended by John Robert Godley, who is regarded as the founder of Canterbury.
- The Maori name for Christchurch is Otautahi. The name is derived from a Ngai Tahu chief, Tautahi, who built a settlement on the banks of the Otakaro (Avon River) in the Avon Loop area.
- Christchurch City is known as the Garden City due to its expansive parks and public gardens.
- Christchurch's sister cities are: Adelaide, Australia; Christchurch, England; Kurashiki, Japan; Seattle, USA; Gansu Province, Republic of China; and Songpa-Gu, South Korea.
- Canterbury Anniversary Day is the second Friday after the first Tuesday in November each year. The day commemorates the first two Canterbury Association ships arriving in Port Cooper, Lyttelton, in 1850.
- Christchurch became New Zealand's first city by Royal Charter in 1856.

**Map 1. Location of Christchurch City**



## Historical Information

- Maori oral tradition states that Maori first inhabited the Christchurch area around 1,000 years ago. The iwi (tribe) Ngai Tahu claim traditional rights over the vast majority of the South Island (Te Waipounamu). This iwi has their origins in three main migration streams: the Waitaha; the Ngati Mamoe; and the Ngai Tahu peoples. From the arrival of the Waitaha people, the present area of Christchurch became an important mahinga kai or food gathering area.
- A significant Maori settlement, Puari, once stood in the area now occupied by the Canterbury Provincial Council Buildings and Law Courts. An urupa or burial site for Puari was in the Cambridge Terrace/ Hereford Street area where the former public library is located.
- The first European settlers on the Canterbury Plains arrived in 1840 but, by 1841, had abandoned the settlement near what is now Hagley Park. William and John Deans established a farm at Riccarton in 1843. Farm buildings and two dwellings remain today.
- The City of Christchurch, conceived in the late 1840s in England, was planned as a model Anglican (church) settlement. It was established as a colony in 1850. These English links are still visible in the design of older buildings and gardens.
- The first four Canterbury Association ships, the Charlotte Jane, Randolph, Sir George Seymour and Cressy, arrived in December 1850. A memorial to these ships and settlers is situated in the south-west quadrant of Cathedral Square.
- The original municipal district was bounded by the Four Avenues: Bealey Avenue; Moorhouse Avenue; Fitzgerald Avenue; and Rolleston Avenue. It was laid out in a north/south, east/west grid pattern.
- In March 2006, Banks Peninsula District Council amalgamated with Christchurch City Council to form the seventh ward in the local authority.
- Local government elections occur every three years. The city is divided into seven wards and eight community boards. The six metropolitan wards form six community boards, while Banks Peninsula ward is split into two community boards. Each board has five elected community board members, and two elected councillors, with the exception of the two Banks Peninsula boards which share one councillor. An elected mayor brings the total number of elected representatives in Christchurch City to 54.

## The City's People

### Population Change

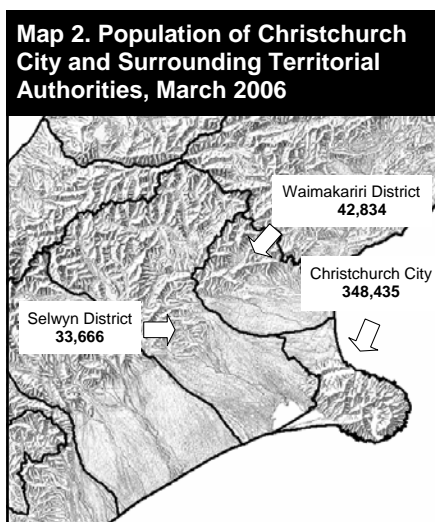
- At March 2006, 348,435 people lived in Christchurch. An additional 76,500 people lived in the surrounding territorial authorities (Map 2, Table 1).
- Between 2001 and 2006, the City's population increased by 7.5 per cent (a rate of 1.5% per annum).
- Migration of people from overseas to Christchurch has become an important factor in the City's population growth over the past decade. In the year to June 2006, Christchurch City had a net external migration gain of 1,505 people.
- Between 2001 and 2006, 37,041 people from other Territorial Authorities within New Zealand moved to Christchurch and 36,006 people moved away from Christchurch, resulting in a net internal migration gain of 1,035 people. The most significant population losses were to the Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts.
- The City's population is expected to reach 450,000 people by the year 2041. Between 2006 and 2041 the population is projected to increase by over 25 per cent (Figure 1).

### Age Structure

- Christchurch City has an ageing population (Figure 2 and 3). This trend is reflected in the City's growing median age which increased from 27 in 1976 to 36 years in 2006. It is forecast to increase to 42.5 years in 2026 (Figure 4).

### Ethnicity

- Christchurch's population is predominantly European. Proportionately, the City has fewer Maori and Pacific Islanders than New Zealand as a whole (Table 3, Figure 5).



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

### Education

- In 2006, 70 per cent of Christchurch residents aged 15 years and over had a secondary school, vocational or university qualification, compared with 67.2 per cent nationally (Table 4, Figure 6).

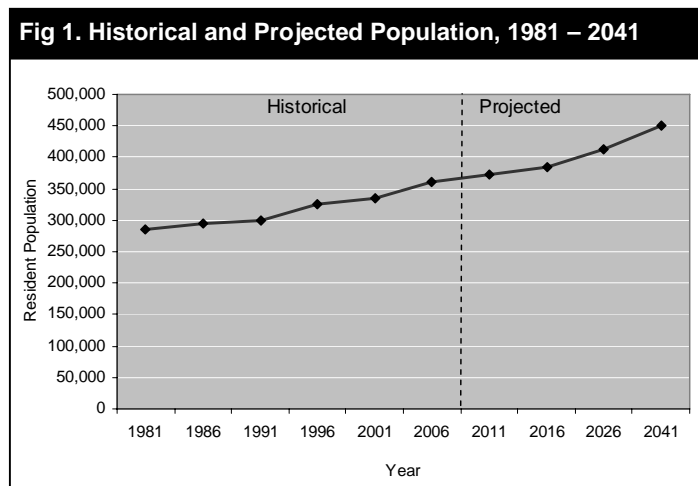
### Households

- In March 2006, there were 133,746 households in Christchurch City. This number is projected to increase to 195,970 in 2041 (Table 5).
- The average number of people per household in 2006 was 2.5. This is projected to decrease to around 2.2 people per household in 2041 (Figure 7).
- In 2006, the most common household type comprised one family (65.5 %) (Table 6, Figure 8). The dominant family type was the 'couple without children' family, comprising 41.9 per cent of all families (Table 7, Figure 9).

### Family Income

- In 2006, the median annual income for Christchurch families was just over \$58,000. Almost 20 per cent (19.6%) of families received \$30,000 or less and 51 per cent of families received \$50,000 or more (Table 8, Figure 10).

## Population Change



Note: These projections are calculated using the June 2001 population. Therefore, interpret with caution. Historical figures are estimates. Pre-1996 figures are for the March year and exclude undercount. Post-1996 figures are for the June year and include undercount.

Sources: Statistics New Zealand, *Population Estimates*; Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy, 2007 (*Preferred Option, Adjusted 2001 Base*).



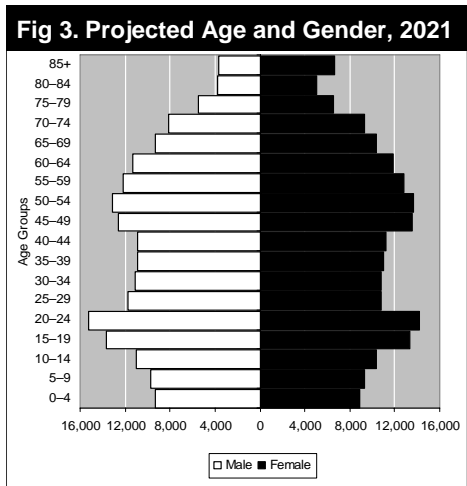
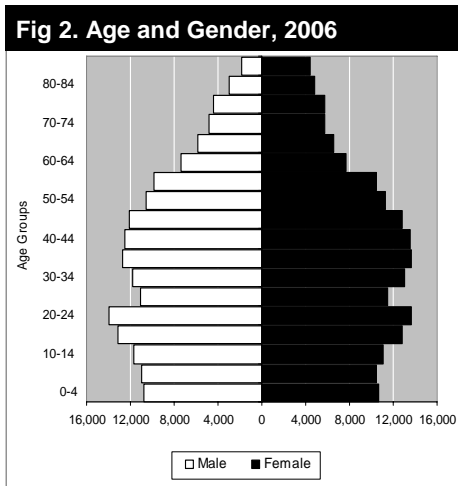
<b>Table 1. Population Change for Selected Local Authorities, 2001 - 2006</b>				
<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Change 2001-2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
Auckland City	368,790	404,658	35,868	9.7
<b>Christchurch</b>	<b>324,063</b>	<b>348,435</b>	<b>24,372</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Manukau	281,514	328,968	47,454	16.9
North Shore	182,367	205,605	23,238	12.7
Waitakere	167,211	186,444	19,233	11.5
Wellington	163,581	179,466	15,885	9.7
Hamilton	114,966	129,249	14,283	12.4
Dunedin	115,503	118,683	3,180	2.8
Tauranga	90,390	103,632	13,242	14.6
Lower Hutt	94,326	97,701	3,375	3.6
Rodney District	76,146	89,559	13,413	17.6
Palmerston North	72,366	75,543	3,177	4.4
Whangarei	67,557	74,463	6,906	10.2
Hastings	67,932	70,842	2,910	4.3
New Plymouth	65,925	68,901	2,976	4.5
Rotorua	65,277	65,901	624	1.0
Franklin District	51,495	59,932	7,437	14.4
Far North	55,203	55,845	642	1.2
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>3,737,277</b>	<b>4,027,947</b>	<b>290,670</b>	<b>7.8</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001 and 2006.

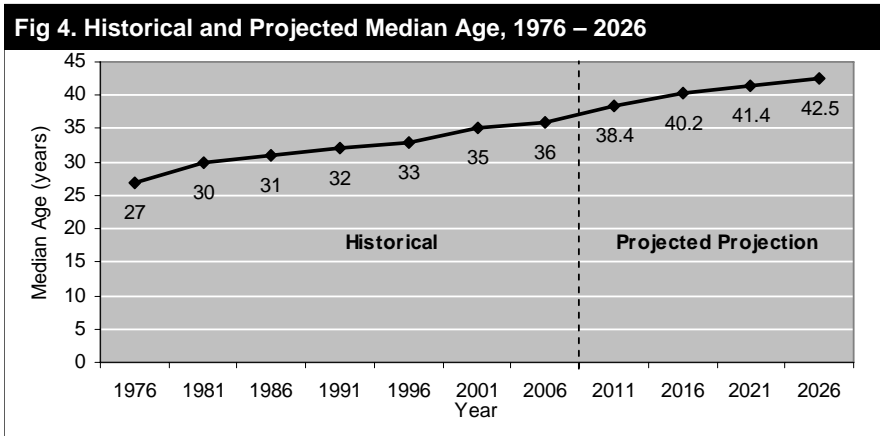
## Age Structure

	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-39 years	40-64 years	Over 65 years	Total
Number	65,670	53,472	73,674	108,423	47,196	348,435
Per cent	18.8	15.3	21.1	31.1	13.5	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.



Note: These projections are calculated using the June 2001 population. Therefore, interpret with caution.  
 Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings; Sub-national Population Projections (Adjusted 2001 Base).



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 Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings; Sub-national Population Projection (Adjusted 2001 Base).

## Ethnicity

**Table 3. Ethnic Composition (Total Responses\*), 2006**

Ethnic Group	Number of Responses	Per cent of Respondents
European	255,366	75.3
Māori	25,725	7.6
Pacific Island	9,465	2.8
Asian	26,631	7.9
MELAA**	2,862	0.8
Other***	43,782	12.9
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>338,748</b>	

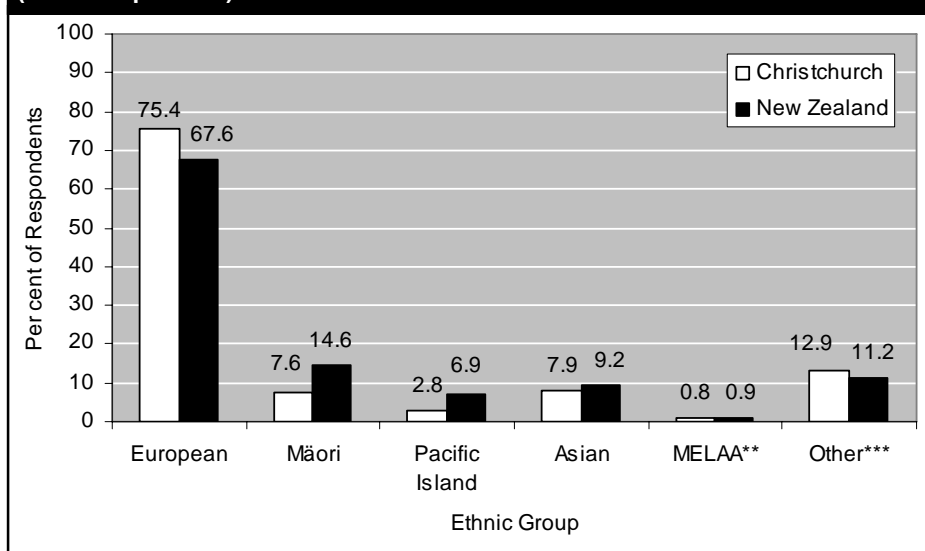
\* Total responses includes all the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group. Excludes 'Not Stated'.

\*\* Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

\*\*\* 99.7% of people included in the 'Other' category reported their ethnicity as 'New Zealander'.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

**Fig 5. Ethnic Composition: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2006 (Total Responses\*)**



\* Total responses includes all the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group. Excludes 'Not Stated'.

\*\* Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

\*\*\* 99.7% of people included in the 'Other' category reported their ethnicity as 'New Zealander'.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

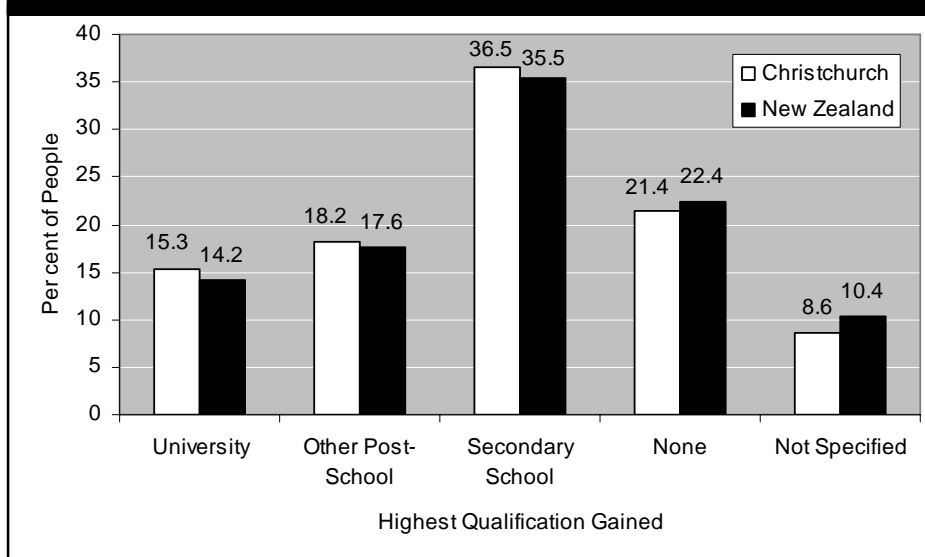
## Education

Qualification	Number of People*	Per cent
University	43,284	15.3
Other Post-School	51,504	18.2
Secondary School	103,170	36.5
None	60,408	21.4
Not Specified	24,399	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>282,765</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

**Fig 6. Highest Qualification\*: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2006**



\* Population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

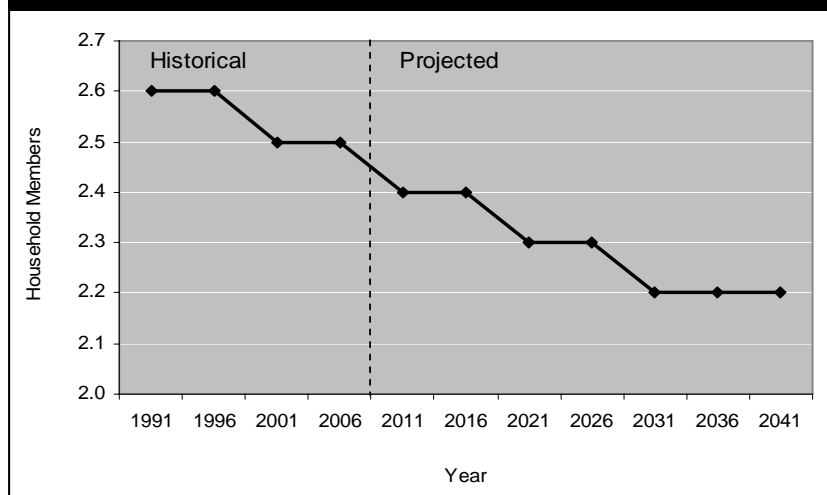
## Household Structure

Year	Number of Households
<b>Historical</b>	
1991	109,449
1996	118,809
2001	125,034
2006	133,746
<b>Projected (Med-High)</b>	
2011	150,155
2016	157,810
2026	175,900
2041	195,970

Note: These projections are calculated using the June 2001 population. Therefore, interpret with caution.

Sources: Statistics New Zealand; Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy, 2007 (Preferred Option, Adjusted 2001 Base).

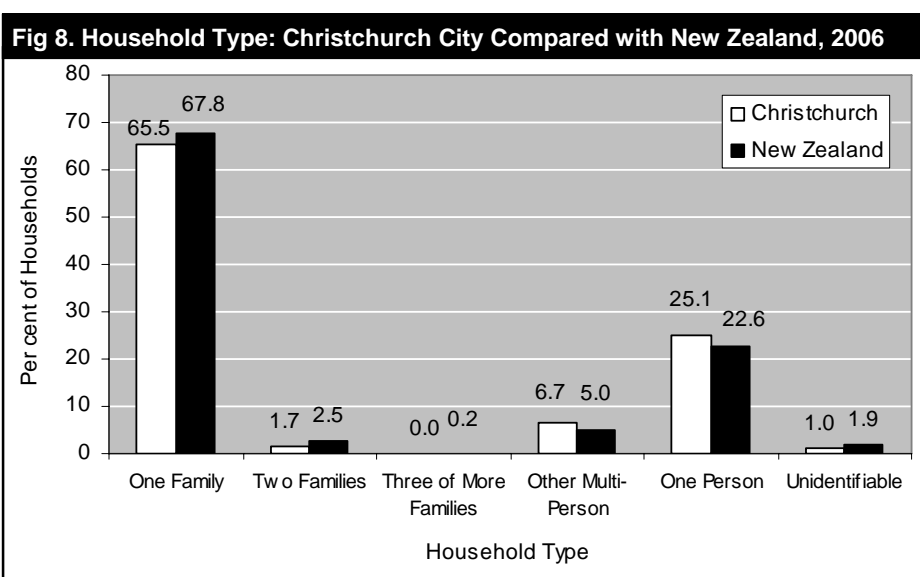
**Fig 7. Historical and Projected Average Number of People Per Household, 1991 - 2041**



Note: Projections are calculated using the June 2001 population. Therefore, interpret with caution.  
Source: Statistics New Zealand Household Projection, Adjusted 2001 Base)

Household Type	Number of Households	Per cent
One Family	87,663	65.5
Two Families	2,232	1.7
Three or More Families	63	0
Other Multi-Person	8,895	6.7
One-Person Household	33,519	25.1
Unidentifiable	1,377	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,746</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

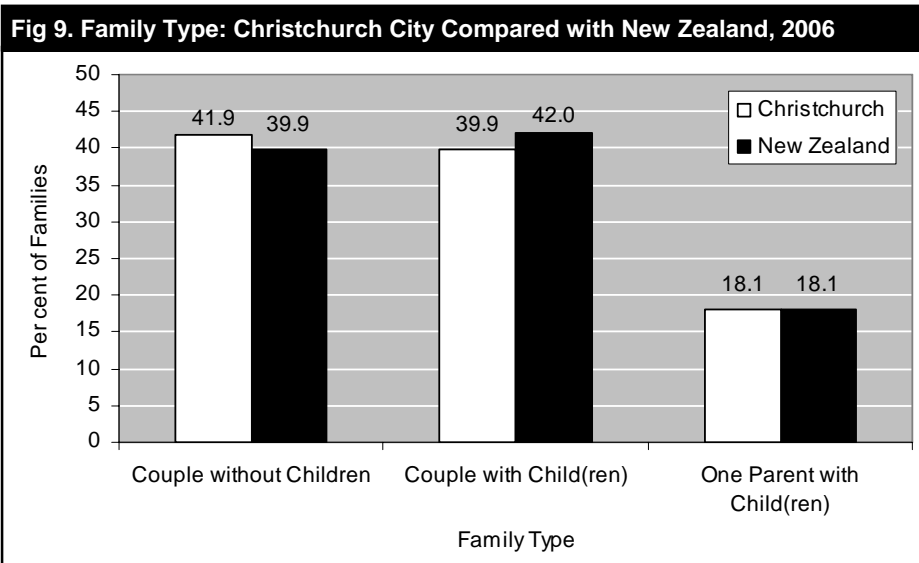


Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

## Family Type

Family Type	Number of Families	Per cent
Couple without Children	38,706	41.9
Couple with Child(ren)	36,873	39.9
One Parent with Child(ren)	16,740	18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,319</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

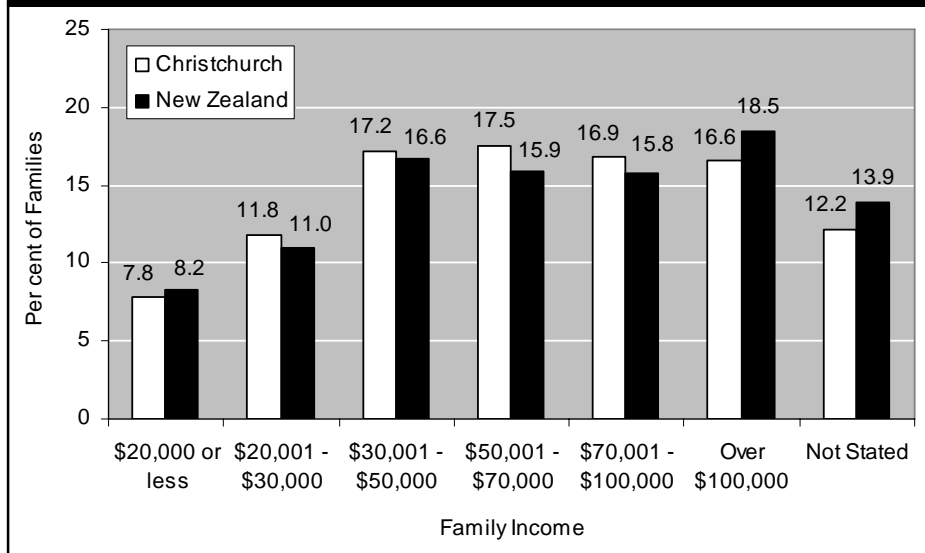
## Family Income

**Table 8. Family Income, 2006**

Family Income	Number of Families	Per cent
\$20,000 or less	7,194	7.8
\$20,001 - \$30,000	10,905	11.8
\$30,001 - \$50,000	15,891	17.2
\$50,001 - \$70,000	16,125	17.5
\$70,001 - \$100,000	15,579	16.9
Over \$100,000	15,357	16.6
Not Stated	11,265	12.2
<b>Total Families</b>	<b>92,319</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Family Income</b>	<b>\$58,100</b>	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

**Fig 10. Family Income: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2006**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.



## **The City's Natural and Physical Environment**

### **Climate**

- Christchurch's temperature ranges between a mean annual maximum of 33.0 degrees Celsius and a mean annual minimum of -5.0 degrees Celsius (measured at Christchurch International Airport) (Table 9).

### **Land Use**

- The City's topography comprises two distinct geological areas - Banks Peninsula and the Canterbury Plains. The majority of the metropolitan area is located on the Plains.
- A total of 86.5 per cent of Christchurch City's land area is dominated by non-urban land use (Table 10).
- Putaringamotu ('the place of an echo') or Riccarton Bush is the only stand of remnant floodplain forest in the Christchurch area. There are also small pockets of native bush on Banks Peninsula.

### **Built Environment**

- The Christchurch City Plan lists around 600 heritage items that have a special significance to the City. These items include buildings, places and objects.
- The oldest existing European building in the City, and on the Canterbury Plains, is Deans Cottage. It was built in 1843 and is located at Riccarton Bush.
- Christchurch Cathedral is located in the City Centre and forms the basis of Cathedral Square. It was designed by architect Sir George Gilbert Scott and the first foundation stone was laid on 16 December 1864. Consecrated in 1881, the cathedral was not completed until 11 November 1904. Its spire is 62m high.
- The Lyttelton road tunnel was opened on 27 February 1964, and has since improved access to Lyttelton Port. At the time of construction it was New Zealand's longest road tunnel.
- At 76.3 metres, the Price Waterhouse Centre is Christchurch's tallest building.

### **Housing**

- New units and apartments comprised about 65 per cent of all residential construction between 1992 and 2000. In the June 2000 year, consents for dwellings exceeded units for the first time; a trend which has continued to 2006 (Figure 11).
- Average dwelling density for Christchurch's urban area was 7.5 private occupied dwellings per hectare in 2006. This is low by international standards.
- In 2006, there were 135,261 dwellings in Christchurch, of which 134,718 (99.6%) were private and 543 (0.4%) were non-private dwellings. The most common dwelling type was the separate house.

### **Facilities**

- In 2006, there were 9,911 hectares of public open space in Christchurch, which equated to 27.5 hectares of open space per 1,000 people. The largest park in the metropolitan area is Hagley Park, which is 161 hectares in area.
- There are nine major hospitals currently in Christchurch City, and most of these are administered by the Canterbury District Health Board (Table 11).
- In July 2006, Christchurch had a total of 164 schools providing education and training for 59,925 pupils (Table 12).
- The major tertiary institutions in and near Christchurch are: the University of Canterbury (including the former Christchurch College of Education), Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology, and Lincoln University. A total of 28,942 students were enrolled for formal study at these institutions at July 2005.
- Christchurch's public library network includes one central, eighteen community and one mobile library.
- There are eight Council-owned leisure centres that offer recreation and/or aquatic facilities. There are an additional five outdoor swimming pools that are open to the public during the summer. Christchurch residents are active users of a wide range of facilities in the City (Table 13).

**Infrastructure**

- Groundwater aquifers are the main source of drinking water in the City. This water is of very high quality and no treatment is needed before use. Approximately 50 million cubic metres of water is used annually, with residential use accounting for 55 per cent of the total.
- In 2006, per capita abstraction of water was 145.9 cubic metres per person.
- The City's sewerage system processes approximately 160,000 cubic metres of effluent per day.
- In the year ending 30 June 2006, Christchurch City produced 272,195 tonnes of landfill waste (excluding green composted waste and recycling). This equates to 777 kilograms per person per year, which is the highest since 1995.
- In 2006, approximately 35,800 tonnes of waste was recycled or reused in Christchurch.
- As at August 2006, the total length of roads in Christchurch was 1,625 kilometres, and the total length of cycleways was 154 kilometres (lanes on-road and paths off-road).
- In 2006, bus patronage equated to 43 trips per person per year.
- Average population density for Christchurch's urban area was 19.4 people per hectare in 2006. Areas close to the Central City or around some of the suburban commercial centres, such as Riccarton, tend to have higher population densities.

## Climate

**Table 9. Summary of Christchurch City's Main Climatic Features\*, 1977 - 2006**

	Airport	Botanic Gardens	Akaroa (Rue Lavaud)
<b>Temperature (°C)</b>			
Mean Daily Maximum : January	22.6	22.7	22.9
: July	10.9	11.3	11.9
Mean Daily Minimum: : January	11.9	12.2	12.0
: July	0.7	1.9	2.9
Mean Annual Maximum	33.0	32.4	32.3
Mean Annual Minimum	-5.0	-3.2	-2.4
<b>Sunshine</b>			
Mean Hours : January	238.5	not measured	not measured
: July	126.1	not measured	not measured
Mean Sunshine Hours (per annum)	2133.4	not measured	not measured
<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>			
Average Rain Days 1mm or more	82	86	99
Average Annual Rainfall	614	643	1017
<b>Relative Humidity</b>			
Average Relative Humidity (9am) : January	73	81	75
: July	88	92	88
<b>Frost</b>			
Average Days of Screen Frost (minimum air temperature less than 0 °C)	49	27	10
<b>Winds (1995 - 2006)</b>			
Average Number of Days with Gusts Exceeding 63 km/h (Gale force)	45.0	not measured	not measured
Average Number of Days with Gusts Exceeding 96 km/h (Storm force)	0.6	not measured	not measured

\* Data are averages except where stated.

Source: National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, June 2007.

## Land Use

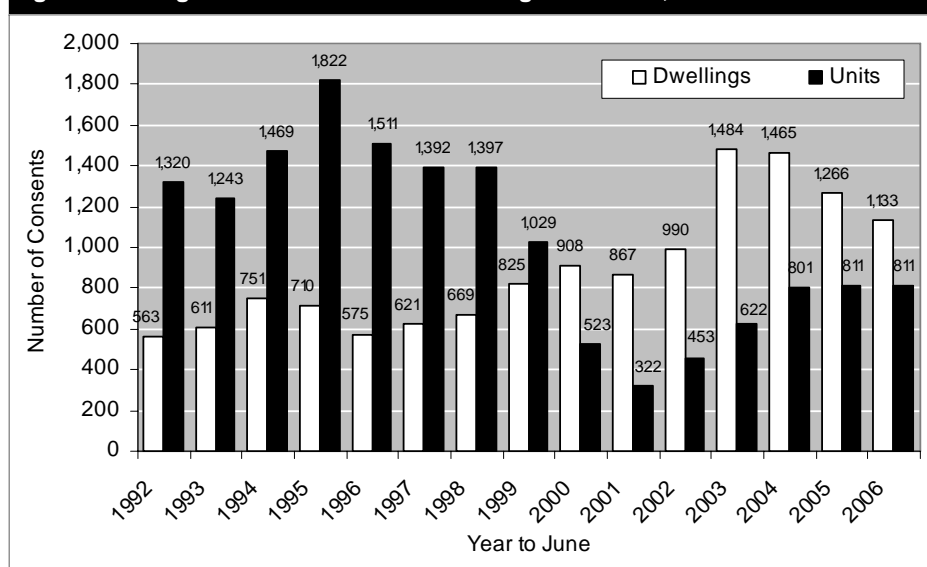
**Table 10. Zoned Land Use by Area, 2006**

Urban Land Use	Area (ha)	Per cent
Residential	13,616	9.6
Industrial and Commercial Use	2,176	1.5
Conservation and Open Space	1,925	1.4
Other Urban Land Uses	1,383	1.0
<b>Subtotal Urban Land Uses</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Non Urban Land Use	Area (ha)	Per cent
Rural	110,852	78.5
Open Space and Conservation	10,200	7.2
Other Non-Urban Land Uses	1,109	0.8
<b>Subtotal Non-Urban Land Uses</b>	<b>122,161</b>	<b>86.5</b>
<b>Total Land Use</b>	<b>141,261</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Christchurch City Council.

## Housing

**Fig 11. Building Consents Issued for Dwellings and Units, 1992 - 2006**



Source: Christchurch City Council.

## Facilities

**Table 11. Hospitals, 2007**

Type	Number
Public Hospitals	5
Private Hospitals	3
Psychiatric Hospitals	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

Note: Excludes hospices and hospitals in private rest homes.  
Source: Canterbury District Health Board, 2007.

**Table 12. Number of Schools and Students, 2006**

Type of School	Schools	Students
Full Primary (Year 1 - 8)	67	16,625
Contributing (Year 1 - 6)	44	12,707
Intermediate (Years 7 - 8)	11	4,590
Secondary (Year 7 - 15)	4	2,201
Secondary (Year 9 - 15)	18	18,640
Composite (Year 1 - 15)	10	4,677
Special Schools	9	462
Teen Parent Unit	1	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>59,925</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, 2007.

**Table 13. Number of Residents Who Visited or Used Council Owned Sports and Recreation Facilities, 2005 - 2006**

Pools and Leisure Centres	2005	2006
QEII	1,561,279	2,079,491
Centennial Leisure Centre	314,675	437,268
Pioneer Leisure Centre	777,117	899,330
Jellie Park	370,264	290,988
Wharenui Pool	119,966	201,719
Suburban and Summer Pools	86,198	99,914
Stadia and Sporting Facilities		
Cowles Stadium	54,680	91,121
Rawhiti Golf Links	25,006	26,074
Ascot Golf Course	30,131	34,278
Sockburn Recreation Centre	14,906	37,799
<b>Total Visitor Numbers to All Council Owned Sports and Recreation Facilities</b>	<b>3,354,222</b>	<b>4,134,742</b>
<b>Visits Per Capita</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: Christchurch City Council.

## The City's Economy

- In March 2006, 3 per cent of Canterbury's labour force was unemployed compared with 3.4 per cent nationally.
- In Christchurch in 2006, 32,004 businesses employed 183,200 people. The *Property and Business Services* sector comprised the greatest number of businesses and the *Manufacturing* sector employed the most people (Table 14).
- In September 2005, the average hourly earnings for employees in Christchurch City was \$21.47 for males and \$19.26 for females (Table 15a). These figures were lower than the national averages of \$22.57 for males and \$19.45 for females. In June 2006, people in the Canterbury region had an average weekly income of \$642 per week. This was higher than the national average of \$610 per week (Table 15b).
- The average house sale price in Christchurch at May 2007 was \$349,932. This was lower than both the Auckland and Wellington regions (Table 16).
- In Canterbury, the total weekly household expenditure for the year ending June 2004 was estimated at \$846 compared with \$917 for New Zealand. Housing costs were the greatest single expense (Figure 12).
- In June 2006, there were 405,476 registered vehicles in Christchurch City, or an average of 1.16 vehicles per person.
- The number of retail shops in the Central City is less than that in the main suburban centres. In 2006, there were 589 retail businesses in the Central City and a total of 769 in the 12 largest suburban centres.
- Floor space in the Central City Zone totalled 1,447,085 square metres, as at June 2006.
- The two largest suburban shopping centres in Christchurch are Papanui/Northlands and Riccarton, each with a gross floor space of approximately 85,000 square metres, as at June 2006 (Table 17).
- In 2006, a total of 1,528,735 international passengers (28%) and 3,926,575 domestic passengers (72%) arrived or departed through Christchurch International Airport.

## Business and Employment

**Table 14. Businesses and Employment, 2006**

Type of Business (ANZSIC96)*	Number of Businesses	Total Number Employed
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	379	400
Mining	19	320
Manufacturing	2,340	29,120
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	12	380
Construction	3,489	11,470
Wholesale Trade	2,355	12,050
Retail Trade	4,221	24,390
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	1,138	12,000
Transport and Storage	1,267	9,300
Communication Services	297	3,620
Finance and Insurance	1,119	4,800
Property and Business Services	10,480	24,330
Government Administration and Defence	124	4,550
Education	650	12,360
Health and Community Services	1,732	22,210
Cultural and Recreation Services	884	4,790
Personal and Other Services	1,498	7,060
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>32,004</b>	<b>183,200</b>

\*ANZSIC96 = Australian New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1996.

Note: Coverage is of all Economically Significant Enterprises (ESEs), generally defined as enterprises with greater than \$30,000 annual GST expenses or sales, or enterprises in a GST exempt industry.

Source: *Statistics New Zealand, Annual Business Frame, 2006.*



## Earnings and Expenditure

**Table 15a. Average Hourly Earnings (\$), September 2005**

Location	Male	Female
Wellington	29.76	24.05
Auckland	25.38	21.21
New Zealand	22.57	19.45
Dunedin	21.62	18.75
<b>Christchurch</b>	<b>21.47</b>	<b>19.26</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Quarterly Employment Survey, 2005.

**Table 15b. Average Gross Weekly Earnings (\$), June 2006**

Location	Weekly total (\$)
Wellington	672
Auckland	625
<b>Canterbury</b>	<b>642</b>
New Zealand	610

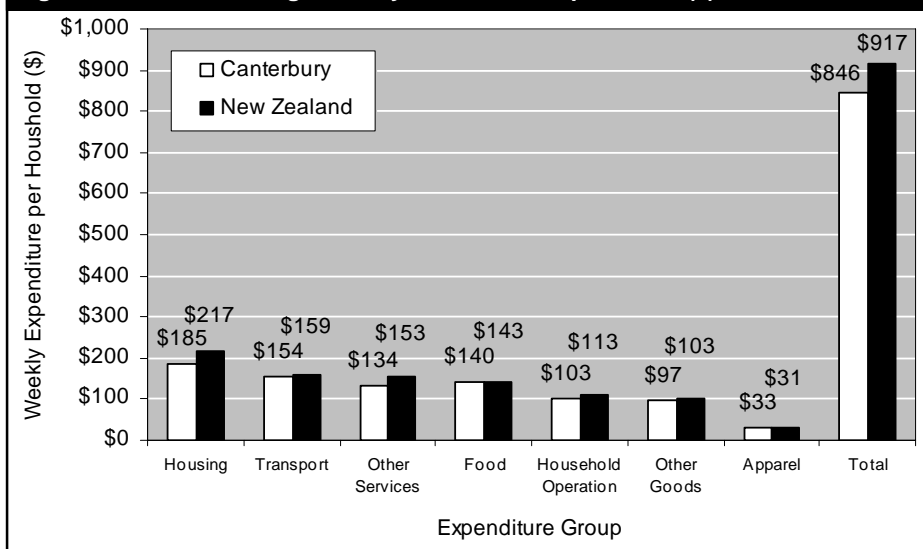
Source: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Income Survey, 2006: June 2006 Quarter.

**Table 16. Average House Sale Price (\$), May 2007**

Area	Average Sale Price
Auckland Region	\$484,739
Wellington Region	\$423,940
Christchurch City	\$349,932
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>\$372,552</b>

Source: Quotable Value New Zealand, 2007.

**Fig 12. Estimated Average Weekly Household Expenditure (\$), June 2004**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Economic Survey, June 2004.

## Shopping Districts

**Table 17. Total Floorspace\* of the Ten Largest Suburban Shopping District Centres, June 2006**

Shopping District Centre	Total Floorspace* (m <sup>2</sup> )
Riccarton	87,437
Papanui / Northlands	84,450
Sydenham	41,925
Hornby	39,556
Shirley	38,544
Linwood	37,408
Church Corner	36,607
New Brighton	31,940
Bishopdale	18,685
Merivale	17,741

\*Excludes residential floorspace.  
Source: Christchurch City Council.