

2019 Community Survey

Policy and Strategy | November 2019



Contents

1	Executive Summary	1
1.1	The Waimakariri as a place to live.....	1
1.1.1	Environment and sustainability.....	1
1.1.2	Transport	1
1.1.3	Internet	1
1.1.4	Shopping and services	2
1.1.5	Being informed	2
1.2	Wellbeing, recreation, culture and community connections	2
1.3	Community and safety	2
1.4	Emergency preparedness	2
1.5	Final comments about living in the Waimakariri District	2
2	Introduction	3
2.1	Objectives.....	3
2.2	The survey.....	3
2.3	Interpretation	5
2.3.1	Presentation of results.....	5
2.4	Responsibility	6
3	Respondent Households	7
3.1	Household composition	7
3.1.1	Age and gender.....	7
3.1.2	Number of people per household	8
3.1.3	Ethnicity.....	9
4	The Waimakariri as a place to live.....	10
4.1	Length of time at current property	10
4.2	Number of bedrooms in current home.....	11
4.3	Reasons to live at current property.....	12
4.3.1	Location.....	13
4.3.2	Type and size of property.....	13
4.3.3	Lifestyle	13
4.3.4	Proximity to work and schools.....	13
4.3.5	Family reasons	13
4.3.6	Earthquake relocation	13
4.4	What is liked most about present property	14
4.4.1	Environment	14
4.4.2	Location.....	14

4.4.3	Proximity to facilities	14
4.4.4	House and garden	14
4.4.5	Community	14
4.4.6	Lifestyle	14
4.5	What is disliked most about present property.....	15
4.5.1	Environment	15
4.5.2	Roading	15
4.5.3	Commuting issues	15
4.5.4	Social.....	15
4.5.5	Council level of service.....	15
4.5.6	Shingle roads	15
4.5.7	Broadband/Cell phone.....	16
4.5.8	Dogs	16
4.5.9	Public transport	16
5	Environment and sustainability	17
5.1	Sustainability	17
5.2	Environmental challenges	18
5.2.1	Climate Change.....	19
6	Transport	22
6.1	Comments about public transport.....	23
6.1.1	No suitable service	23
6.1.2	No service	23
6.1.3	Bus stops too far away	24
6.1.4	Would prefer a train service	24
6.1.5	Current service is good	24
6.1.6	Cost and frequency	24
6.1.7	Car still more convenient.....	24
6.1.8	Other	24
7	Internet.....	25
7.1	Internet connection	25
7.2	Satisfaction with the quality of internet services	27
7.2.1	Broadband via fibre	28
7.2.2	Broadband via wireless (RBI or Rural Broadband)	28
7.2.3	Broadband via copper line (DSL/VDSL).....	28
8	Shopping and Services	29
8.1	Shopping centres for goods and services	29
8.2	Household satisfaction with shopping and services	32

8.3	Comments regarding shopping and services	32
9	Being Informed	33
10	Wellbeing, recreation, culture and community connections	34
10.1	Volunteering	34
10.2	Opportunities to participate.....	35
10.3	A sense of community	35
10.3.1	Getting to know other people	36
10.3.2	Level of social connectedness	36
10.3.3	Activities creating positive social connections.....	36
10.4	Participation in local body elections.....	36
11	Community and safety	38
11.1.1	Personal safety.....	39
11.1.2	Drivers and driving	40
11.1.3	Cycling and cycle lanes.....	40
11.1.4	Increased Police presence	40
11.1.5	Burglaries and crime	40
11.1.6	Road condition	40
11.1.7	Other	40
12	Emergency preparedness	41
12.1	Household preparation for emergencies	42
12.1.1	Potential major emergencies identified	42
12.1.2	Earthquake	43
12.1.3	Widespread power failure for an extended time	43
12.1.4	Windstorm	43
12.1.5	Flood	43
12.1.6	Snow storm	44
12.1.7	Wild fire	44
12.1.8	Severe drought.....	44
12.1.9	Pandemic	44
13	Final comments about living in the Waimakariri District.....	45
13.1.1	Waimakariri – a great place to live	45
13.1.2	Council services	45
13.1.3	Roading issues.....	45
13.1.4	Rates affordability.....	45
13.1.5	Shopping and activities	46
13.1.6	24 Hour medical facility	46

Appendix 1	47
------------------	----

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Surveys distributed and returned by Ward	4
Figure 2: Area locations for survey distribution	5
Figure 3: Age and gender of household members.....	7
Figure 4: Proportion of respondents by age compared with Statistics NZ, 30 June 2018 population estimate for the Waimakariri District.....	8
Figure 5: Number of people per household	8
Figure 6: Length of time at current property.....	10
Figure 7: Distribution for number of bedrooms in respondents' dwellings and for the District in 2013	11
Figure 8: Size of home for family and lifestyle	12
Figure 9: Sustainable living.....	17
Figure 10: Environmental challenges.....	18
Figure 11: Climate change concern	19
Figure 12: The extent to which climate change will affect this District	20
Figure 13: Use of public transport by age range.....	22
Figure 14: Purpose for using public transport	23
Figure 15: Type of household internet connection	25
Figure 16: Percent of households for each type of internet connection	26
Figure 17: Overall satisfaction with quality of the internet service (%).....	27
Figure 18: Level of satisfaction with type of internet connection.....	27
Figure 19: Shopping.....	29
Figure 20: Eating out, banking and motor vehicle services	30
Figure 21: Health and veterinary services	31
Figure 22: Percentage of households satisfied with shopping and services.....	32
Figure 23: Being informed – importance of knowing what is going on in this District	33
Figure 24: Being informed – satisfaction with information available about what is going on in this District.....	33
Figure 25: Involvement in voluntary work	34
Figure 26: Satisfaction with opportunities to participate.....	35
Figure 27: Voter participation.....	37
Figure 28: Perception of safety around the District.....	39
Figure 29: Percentage of households prepared for a disaster	42
Figure 30: Emergency most likely to affect household	43
The Questionnaire	52

Preface

It is with great pleasure that I welcome the publication of this report on Council's 2019 Community Survey.

There continues to be significant change in our District as a result of the earthquakes and, as more and more people choose to live in Waimakariri, we will continue to see change over the coming ten years.

Change is not a bad thing, but it is something we need to be prepared for and ensure appropriate planning in advance.

With this in mind, this survey is one way to make sure the Council understands the desires and expectations of the community.

It explores attitudes towards issues, what residents see as priorities, and asks questions which will assist us in developing the future direction of the District.

The results of this survey contribute to many facets of the Council's work, including the representations it makes on the community's behalf to the organisations that fund and/or provide health, transport and infrastructure services for the District. This is as well as the Council's own work in such areas as emergency management, the provision of recreation facilities and the management of parks and other open space areas.

In surveying the community, we are dependent on the goodwill of the people approached to fill in the questionnaire so I thank those who helped by completing it.



Dan Gordon
Mayor

1 Executive Summary

This survey report gives an overview of the attitudes of Waimakariri District residents about aspects of their environment and community. Topical issues such as sustainability, climate change, internet services, shopping and services, community involvement and safety are explored.

The response rate for this survey was 43% with 426 of the 1,000 questionnaires completed for analysis. The 426 households represent 1,063 individuals.

1.1 The Waimakariri as a place to live

Location and type and size of property were the dominant reasons for choosing their current property with most households' needs are being met with a variety of sections/properties being available. A change in lifestyle has prompted some respondents to move into the District with some coming to retire and others for the rural space and quiet neighbourhoods.

The environment is enjoyed with many commenting on the rural outlook, space, peace and quiet. The easy access to Christchurch, schools and recreational facilities is valued too.

Environmental concerns are mentioned with the impact of urban subdivisions, the amount of work associated with lifestyle blocks and trees that are too small or large. Increased traffic, noise and speed is a concern along with commuting at peak hours.

1.1.1 Environment and sustainability

Sustainable living is important for 91% of respondent households and many activities are used to improve their sustainability. Energy efficient methods are used in homes of over 90% of respondents with just under the same number not using, or limiting the use, of plastic bags. Similarly just under 90% of households recycle.

Environmental challenges identified for this District are: climate change, water quality and the impact of natural hazards. The level of concern about climate change is clear with 74% of respondents indicating they are concerned. In respondents opinions increased temperatures, sea level rise, coastal erosion and extreme weather events are impacts of climate change most likely to affect this District.

1.1.2 Transport

Just under 23% of households indicated they use public transport. Seniors are more likely to use public transport on a fortnightly or monthly basis whereas teenagers are more likely to use it daily or several times a week. Teenagers predominantly use public transport for education followed by socialising or recreation. Barriers to using public transport centre are: no, or no suitable, service, bus stops too far away, prefer a train, cost and frequency and the car is still more convenient.

1.1.3 Internet

Most households (77%) have an internet connection with the majority using broadband via fibre. 19% of households have tried to get broadband via their home phone without success, the majority of these households are in the more rural areas of the District.

Just over 70% of households are satisfied with the quality of their internet service. Those who are most satisfied are households with broadband via fibre.

1.1.4 Shopping and services

Respondents are doing more of their shopping, eating out and obtaining health services within the District. The exception is specialist health care which is more likely accessed in Christchurch. There has been an overall increase in satisfaction from 2015 in the shopping and services available in the District.

1.1.5 Being informed

Respondents think it is important for them to be informed about what is going on in the District and 81% of them are satisfied with the information that is available.

1.2 Wellbeing, recreation, culture and community connections

Over 50% of respondents are satisfied with their opportunities to participate in recreation and sport, community groups and arts and cultural activities.

A sense of community is important for 90% of respondent households with 67% of them finding that getting to know other people in the District is easy and 80% being satisfied with their level of social connectedness.

A wide range of activities contributing to social connection are enjoyed with respondents acknowledging there are many opportunities available.

Local body elections are held every three years and in 2019 voter turnout in the Waimakariri District was 46.4%, an increase of 7% from the 2016 elections. Just under 90% of respondents to this survey indicated they voted in local body elections. To encourage voter participation respondents suggest better and more accessible (candidate) information with online/internet voting as an opportunity to promote more engagement.

1.3 Community and safety

Generally people from respondent households feel most safe at home, day or night, and when traveling in their cars, urban or rural. The District's parks, reserves and town centres are also noted as safe areas. Walking at night in rural or urban areas is seen as less safe as is cycling, particularly on rural roads.

1.4 Emergency preparedness

Respondents are generally positive about their ability to cope in the short term with an emergency. The major emergencies identified for our District are: earthquake, power failure and windstorm. Fewer households identified flooding, snowstorm and wild fire as events that could affect them. Most respondents have a clear idea on the response needed for the emergency most like to affect their household.

1.5 Final comments about living in the Waimakariri District

Final comments mentioned a wide variety of views and concerns with just under half of the respondents taking the opportunity to express their thoughts. Overall the majority of people thought the Waimakariri District was a great place to live. Some qualified their enthusiasm with suggestions for improvement around roading, a 24 hour medical service, internet services, subdivisions and rates affordability.

2 Introduction

2.1 Objectives

The Waimakariri District Council's 2019 Community Survey was conducted in June 2019.

The main objective of the survey is to obtain an overview of the attitudes of Waimakariri District residents about aspects of their community and environment. The survey explored several topical issues such as sustainability, climate change, internet services, shopping and services, community involvement and safety. The survey did not explore most topics in depth as the Council conducts more targeted, in depth research on topical issues as required.

The survey also collected key characteristics of the respondent households. This data helps with the assessment of the reliability of the survey results. The extent to which the key characteristics of the people included in the sample resemble those of the population from which the sample is drawn is indicative of the overall accuracy of the survey results.

The results of this survey will assist the Council to meet its statutory obligations under the *Resource Management Act 1991(s 35)* for monitoring progress on the state of the environment. More generally, it will assist to keep councillors and other decision-making agencies in the District informed about community trends and emerging issues.

The Community Survey has been undertaken at three yearly intervals and reported in 2007, 2011 and 2016. These earlier surveys were conducted as random postal surveys. In 2019 just over half of the people drawn from the property valuation roll had email addresses available and they were sent an invitation to participate using this medium.

2.2 The survey

The Council's Community Survey is a survey of residents. The sample did not include non-resident ratepayers, or commercial enterprises based in the District's Business Zones. It is accepted, however, that there are many home based businesses in the District as well as farms, and households associated with these were included in the sample.

The questionnaires were directed to households and covered the following:

- Views about personal safety
- The level of household emergency preparedness
- Availability of internet access
- Views about sustainability, environment and climate change
- Views about the range of shops and services in the District
- Levels of community and civic participation
- The use of public transport
- Key characteristics of respondent households

This survey was conducted in May/June 2019. There were 1,000 self-administered questionnaires distributed by email and post to randomly selected households from the Council's property valuation roll.

Opinions Market Research Limited managed the distribution of the email questionnaires, successfully emailing 558 households. The email had a link to the online database. Over 50% of the recipients completed the survey online which is a significant increase compared with the 2015 survey when 13% of questionnaires were completed online.

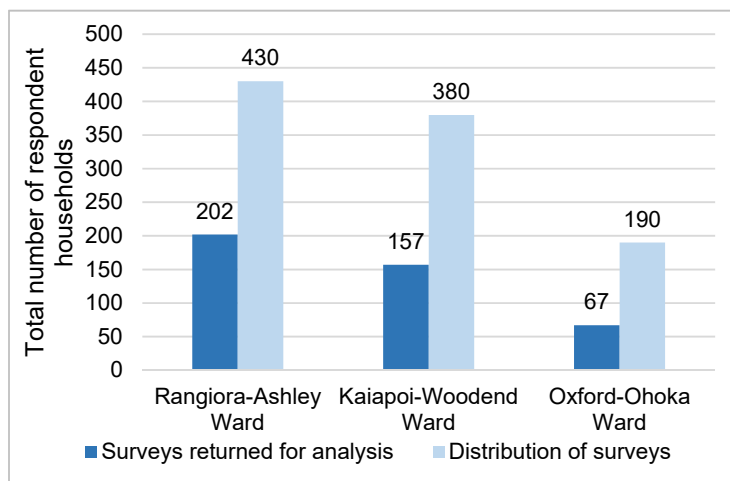
The questionnaires were identified by area, and a unique numbering system to allow access to the online database. Responses cannot be traced to any household or individual. It was designed for all members of the household and respondents were encouraged to indicate any differences in experience or opinion they might have.

The response rate for this survey was 43%, with 426 of the 1,000 questionnaires completed for analysis. The sampling error for the survey is +/-4% at 95% confidence for the survey as a whole. This means that the results in the middle of the percentage range are likely to be accurate within 4%, but there is about one chance in 20 that the results are outside this range. The sampling error for sub-samples drawn from the overall survey data will be larger. The household is the 'unit of analysis'.

With a response rate of 43% there could be a "non-response" bias in the results, i.e. there is a difference between the characteristics of the households that chose to respond compared with those that declined to do so.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of returned surveys across the area with proportion for each area shown.

Figure 1: Surveys distributed and returned by Ward



Response proportion by Community Board area

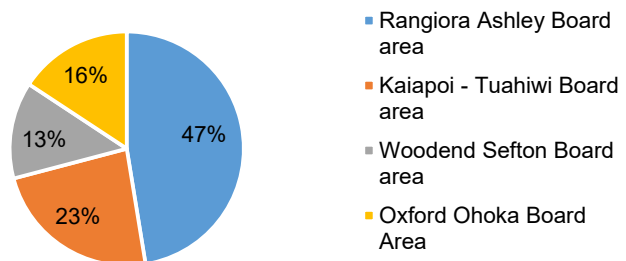
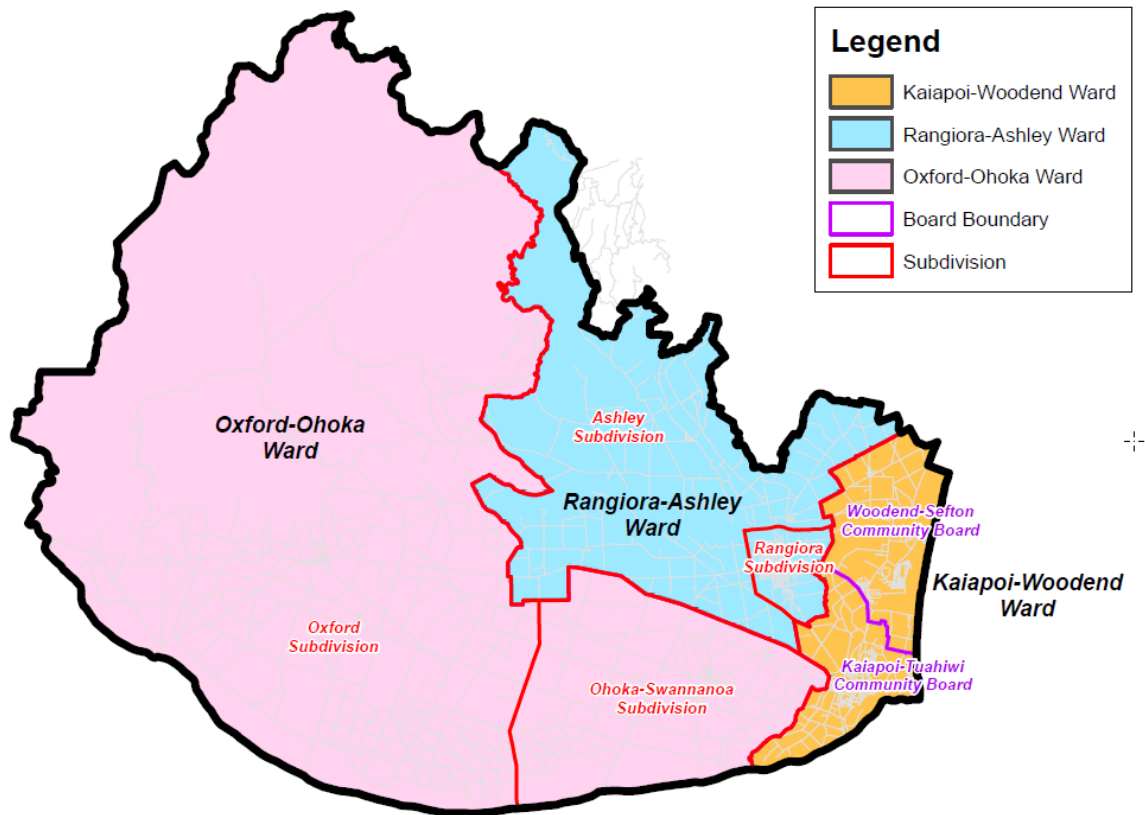


Figure 2: Area locations for survey distribution



2.3 Interpretation

2.3.1 Presentation of results

All attitude tables in this report include the responses of those who indicated they had no opinion and those who failed to answer the question concerned. This is considered the most appropriate way to report the results of a self-administered questionnaire. It is seen as unreasonable to distinguish between those who indicate no opinion or fail to provide an answer. The inclusion of all responses in all the tables reporting levels of satisfaction provides the most realistic view of the probable range of opinion in the community as a whole because it is unreasonable to expect all respondents to hold views on all the issues canvassed by the survey.

Open questions have been used in the survey. These invited comments or suggestions for change. In most cases there were a limited number of comments on a particular matter, but the number of comments under a general heading is reported where this is warranted.

Where graphs are used to illustrate results, the associated tables are available in Appendix 1.

Information from other sources such as Statistics NZ 30 June Population Estimates and the Canterbury Wellbeing Survey is also reported where it contributes to the wider understanding of the Waimakariri community.

2.4 Responsibility

Questionnaire development, survey administration, analysis and report presentation were undertaken by the Council's Policy and Strategy Team. Every care has been taken to ensure the results are accurately reported, and fairly reflect the views of a representative sample of the District's households.

The raw data is not available to anyone other than Council staff and is stored securely outside of the document management system. The final report will be published and available through the Council's document management system or website. Methods such as rounding or consolidation of data into wider categories mean that no individual or household will be able to be identified through the information published in the report.

Policy and Strategy Team
Waimakariri District Council

November 2019

3 Respondent Households

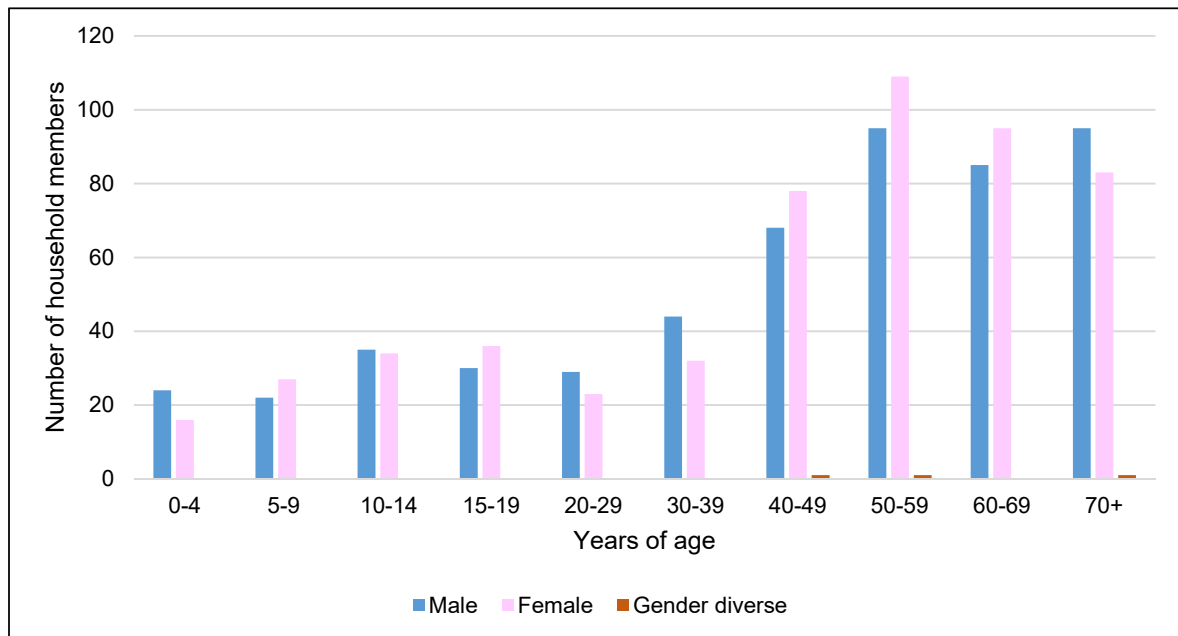
3.1 Household composition

3.1.1 Age and gender

The following figure represents 1,063 individuals by age and gender.

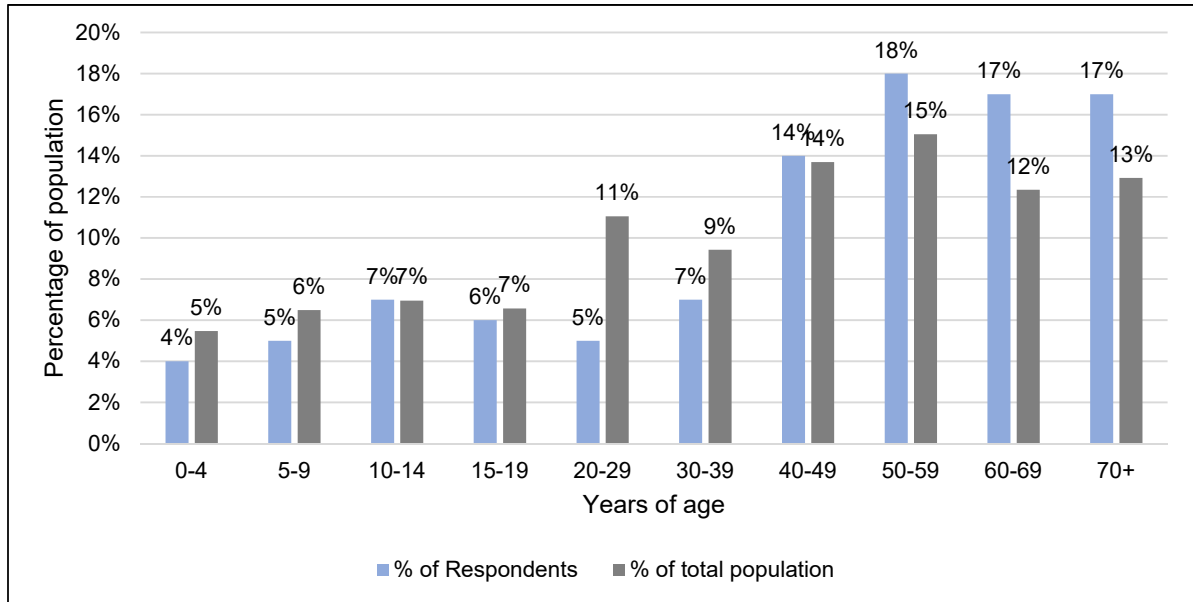
Please note that the under-19 years age groups are in five year bands whereas the over 20 years are in ten year bands.

Figure 3: Age and gender of household members



In this survey people in the 20 – 39 age group are under-represented and those in the over 50 age group are over-represented when compared to the District's total estimated population as at 30 June 2018.

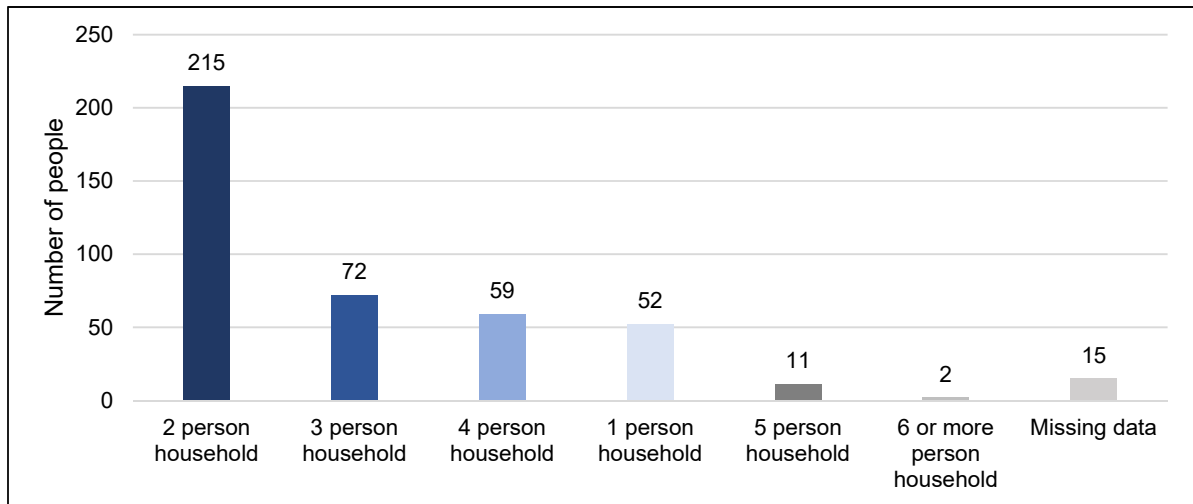
Figure 4: Proportion of respondents by age compared with Statistics NZ, 30 June 2018 population estimate for the Waimakariri District



3.1.2 Number of people per household

The following figure shows the number of people per household with the majority of households being two person; followed by three and four person households.

Figure 5: Number of people per household



3.1.3 Ethnicity

The majority of household members identified themselves as New Zealand European (880) a further 52 household members indicated Maori or (8) Cook Island Maori as their ethnicity. There is a broad spread of 'other' ethnicities including British, Welsh and Scots, Australian, Dutch and other European. A much smaller number indicated their ethnicity as Pacific Island and South African. Many of these 'other' households indicated a mix of ethnicities in their families.



4 The Waimakariri as a place to live

Respondent households have provided a wealth of information about their attitudes, homes, lifestyle, communities and their quality of life in the District. This enables Council to explore the broader aspect of 'housing quality' with reference to the interconnected elements of the housing quality framework (Statistics New Zealand, "Framework for housing quality"¹).

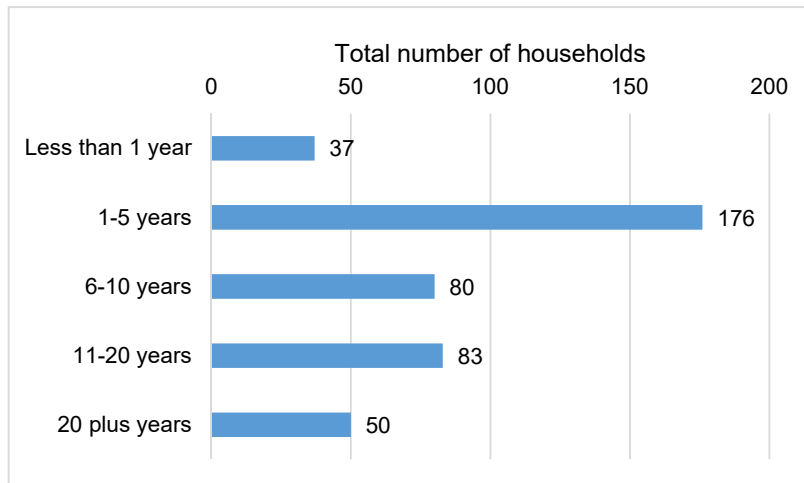
This framework defines housing quality as "the degree to which housing provides a healthy, safe, secure, sustainable, and resilient environment for individuals, families, and whanau to live in and to participate within their kainga, natural environment, and communities."

A holistic view of housing quality is taken with individuals, families and whanau in their kainga and communities at the centre of four interconnected elements: housing habitability, housing functionality, environmental sustainability, and social and cultural sustainability.

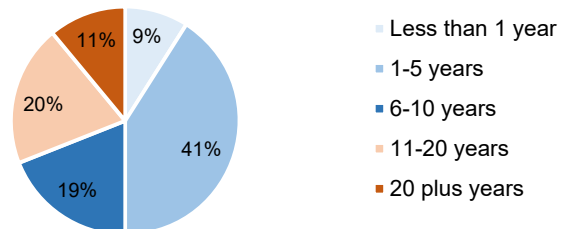
4.1 Length of time at current property

The following figure shows the length of time respondent households have lived in their current home with the majority being in the 1-5 year bracket.

Figure 6: Length of time at current property



Length of time at current property
Percentage of households



¹ Stats NZ (2019), *Framework for housing quality*. Retrieved from www.stats.govt.nz.

4.2 Number of bedrooms in current home

To gain an indication of the size of homes occupied in the District, respondents were asked to indicate the number of bedrooms in their home. The following table sets out the distribution of bedrooms in respondent's homes and the distribution for number of bedrooms for the District as a whole recorded at the 2013 Census.

Figure 7: Distribution for number of bedrooms in respondents' dwellings and for the District in 2013

Bedrooms	Respondent's dwellings		District 2013 percentage
	Number	Percent	
1 or 2	31	7%	19%
3	162	38%	41%
4	191	45%	32%
5 or more	41	10%	8%
Total	425	100%	100%

This table shows that when compared with the overall distribution 'dwellings by number of bedrooms', there is a lower percentage of one and two bedroomed homes and a higher percentage of four bedroom homes lived in by respondents when compared with the overall distribution for the District in 2013.

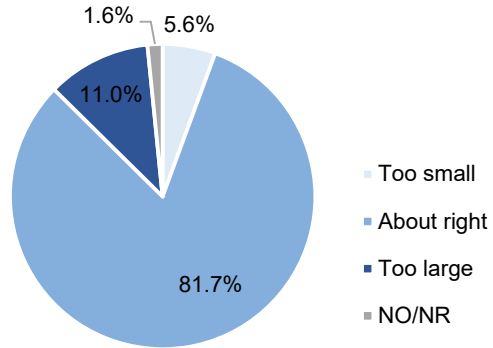
To understand whether respondent's homes suit their family and lifestyle they were asked to identify whether their house was: too small, about right or too large. Of the 98% of respondents who provided this information: 6% (24) said their home was too small; and 11% (47) said it was too large with the remainder (82%) confirming their home as 'about right'.



Of those who said their home was too small; the majority (4%) had three bedrooms and four (1.4%) or one/two bedrooms (0.5%).

Houses identified as being too large had either four or five plus bedrooms (9.4%) with a further 1.6% of houses having three bedrooms.

Figure 8: Size of home for family and lifestyle



A number of respondents took the opportunity to comment on their future plans. Schooling options for children featured for a lot of households with decisions to be made once children reached secondary or tertiary levels.

Similarly, households were intending to reassess their situation once children left home, or they reached retirement age. Some people recognised their ability to cope in their current home may become compromised as they aged (into the 80 plus age group). Health and 'being on their own' also featured as a reason to consider other options.

4.3 Reasons to live at current property

People have a variety of reasons for choosing their property and these reasons have been collated into broad themes with the number of households mentioning them in parenthesis. Often, more than one reason was cited therefore the total is greater than the number of questionnaires returned.

Location	(178)
Type and size of property	(133)
Lifestyle	(81)
Proximity to work/school	(36)
Family reasons	(29)
Earthquake relocation	(24)

4.3.1 Location

The location of the property was mentioned most often as the reason households chose their current home. A rural outlook, smaller subdivision, proximity to beaches, and rivers attracted many people. Others enjoy the proximity to Christchurch and the District's towns for work and education purposes and the availability of public transport services.

4.3.2 Type and size of property

The ability to build a new home attracted a number of households to the District. A variety of sections being available, from those in new subdivisions, to the large or rural properties mean that most households' needs are being met. Some households are down-sizing and/or upgrading and others are enjoying the freedom of a rural lifestyle.

4.3.3 Lifestyle

A rural lifestyle with space and quiet neighbourhoods attracted a lot of households to their current property. Others have moved to the District to retire and are enjoying being close to services and being part of the community.

4.3.4 Proximity to work and schools

The attraction of being close to schools/preschools for children and work for adults resonates with a number of households. The importance of a good bus service and proximity of Christchurch city was also identified.

4.3.5 Family reasons

The proximity of family encouraged a lot of households to the District with some older people returning to the District to retire.

4.3.6 Earthquake relocation

The Canterbury earthquakes of 2010/11 forced the relocation of some households and this District was seen as a desirable location to rebuild homes and lives.

LOCATION

Where the house is situated is an important part of all four elements of housing quality but may interact with them in different ways.

- *Location may be an essential part of safety.*
- *Interaction between location and habitability can also affect health and wellbeing.*
- *Can be linked with environmental sustainability.*
- *Can affect people's ability to access services, employment and green spaces.*

(Statistics NZ, Framework for housing quality)

4.4 What is liked most about present property

Respondents were asked to identify what they liked most about living at their present property and their answers have been collated into broad themes with the number of people mentioning each in parenthesis:

Environment	(169)
Location	(113)
Proximity to facilities	(88)
House and garden	(83)
Community	(61)
Lifestyle	(50)

HOUSING FUNCTIONALITY

The degree to which the design, construction, and location of housing support the specific physical, mental, emotional, cultural, and social needs of individuals, families and whanau in their kainga and communities.

(Statistics NZ, Framework for housing quality)

4.4.1 Environment

The wider environment is enjoyed by the majority of respondents with many commenting on the rural outlook, space, peace and quietness of their surroundings. They also comment on the accessibility of Christchurch, schools and recreational facilities from their homes and having good neighbours but not too close.

4.4.2 Location

The location of their property is important to a number of respondents with the proximity to town centres, rural areas, walking tracks and more urban facilities such as medical centres being mentioned. Those in rural areas enjoy the privacy and surroundings but also mention the ease of access to shopping and entertainment. Those in more urban areas appreciate their subdivisions and convenience of community services and activities.

4.4.3 Proximity to facilities

Being close to facilities is enjoyed by a lot of households with the convenience of being close to town centres, beaches, work and schools all being mentioned. Being able to walk to the shops and community facilities is seen as a positive opportunity as is the proximity to Christchurch.

4.4.4 House and garden

Respondents are satisfied with the home they have chosen. Those in the more rural areas comment on the space, privacy and countryside whereas those living in more urban environments are appreciating the lack of maintenance and more manageable sections. A home that is safe and warm is mentioned by a number of households.

4.4.5 Community

A safe and supportive community is valued by respondents in both the rural and urban areas.

4.4.6 Lifestyle

People living in the more rural areas are enthusiastic about the lifestyle this affords them. The ability to raise animals, have space around them and the privacy this enables is mentioned by a number of respondents. Those living in more urban areas appreciate the convenience of living close to towns and essential services.

4.5 What is disliked most about present property

Respondents were asked what they did not like about their present property and their answers have been collated into broad themes with the number of people mentioning each in parenthesis.

Environment	(79)
Roading	(60)
Commuting issues	(53)
Social	(53)
Council level of service	(40)
Shingle roads	(21)
Broadband	(11)
Dogs	(10)
Public transport	(10)



4.5.1 Environment

A variety of environmental concerns are mentioned by respondents with the impact of urban subdivisions, the amount of work involved in keeping up with a lifestyle block, trees that are too large and trees that are too small. The condition of the lake at Pegasus concerns some and the impact of neighbouring businesses is detrimental to lifestyle for others. Natural hazards such as wind, flood, snow and drought are issues for some.

4.5.2 Roothing

Increased traffic, the associated noise and speed is of concern to respondents with cars parked on narrow streets also being mentioned. Speeding vehicles concern both rural and urban households.

4.5.3 Commuting issues

The commute to and from Christchurch is a concern with heavy traffic at peak hours mentioned as a particular issue.

4.5.4 Social

Neighbours are mentioned as an issue for some respondents – either they are too close or are they feel disconnected. Others complain about the lack of family near-by or that their property is now too big for them to manage.

4.5.5 Council level of service

The cost of rates in the District is mentioned by a number of respondents along with issues around rubbish collection and recycling. Water and sewerage systems are also issues for a smaller number of respondents from the rural areas where the cost of maintaining these systems is challenging.

4.5.6 Shingle roads

A smaller number of respondents complained about shingle roads in their area with issues around dust and people driving too fast.

4.5.7 Broadband/Cell phone

Poor connectivity both with the internet and cell phone coverage is a concern to some respondents with one person commenting that they are only 4 km from Rangiora town centre and still have “*really poor cell phone coverage and slow internet*”.

4.5.8 Dogs

Barking dogs are an irritant for a small number of respondents with one person commenting that there seems to be an increasing number of dog owners going to work all day and leaving their dog(s) barking in the driveway.

4.5.9 Public transport

The distance from public transport is an issue for a small number of respondents with some commenting on the discontinued Blue Bus routes.

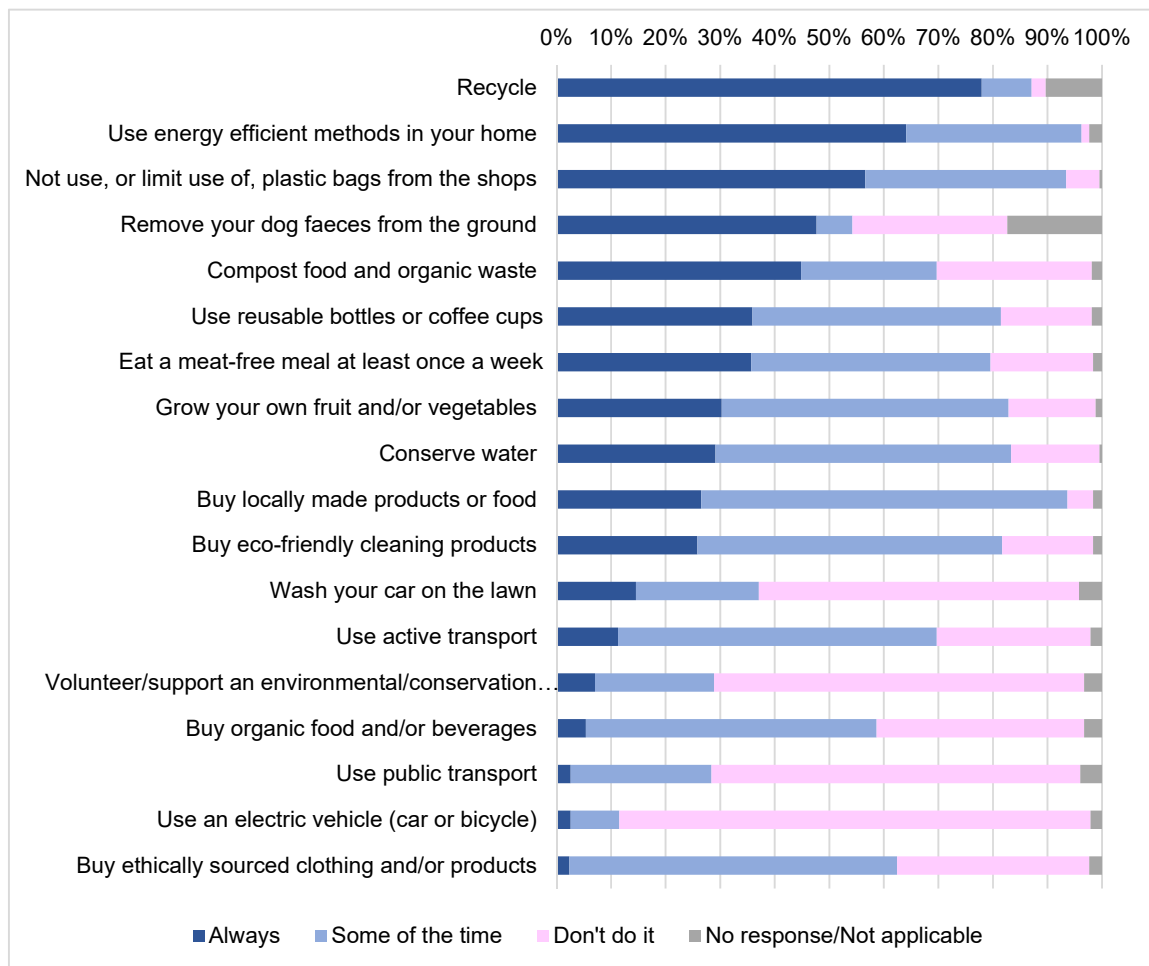
5 Environment and sustainability

5.1 Sustainability

The concept of sustainability is composed of three pillars: economic, environmental and social. Sustainability refers to the quality of a state or process that allows it to be maintained indefinitely. At present the way we are living is not sustainable and concern throughout the community is growing about global warming, waste production and disposal, and social inequality.

Living in an environmentally sustainable manner is considered important to 91% of respondent households. A number of activities can be used by households to improve their sustainability, the following graphs indicate the commitment of respondent households to environmental sustainability.

Figure 9: Sustainable living



This graph shows that respondent households are taking positive action towards living more sustainably. There are opportunities to improve household sustainability particularly around transport, purchase of locally grown fruit and vegetables and buying locally made products or food.

Flushable wipes are known to cause problems in sewer systems because, even though they are disposable, they don't break down in the sewers. Just over 70% of households don't use flushable wipes but 24% indicate they always (9%) or sometimes (15%) use these products.

The domestic use of herbicides and pesticides can be a problem if they leach into the storm water system. There is an indication from the community that the use of herbicides (in particular those glyphosate based) should be stopped because of the risk of pollution of waterways. Just over 24% of respondent households don't use either herbicides or pesticides with 64% using these 'sometimes' and nearly 9% 'always' using this method to control weeds and unwanted insects.

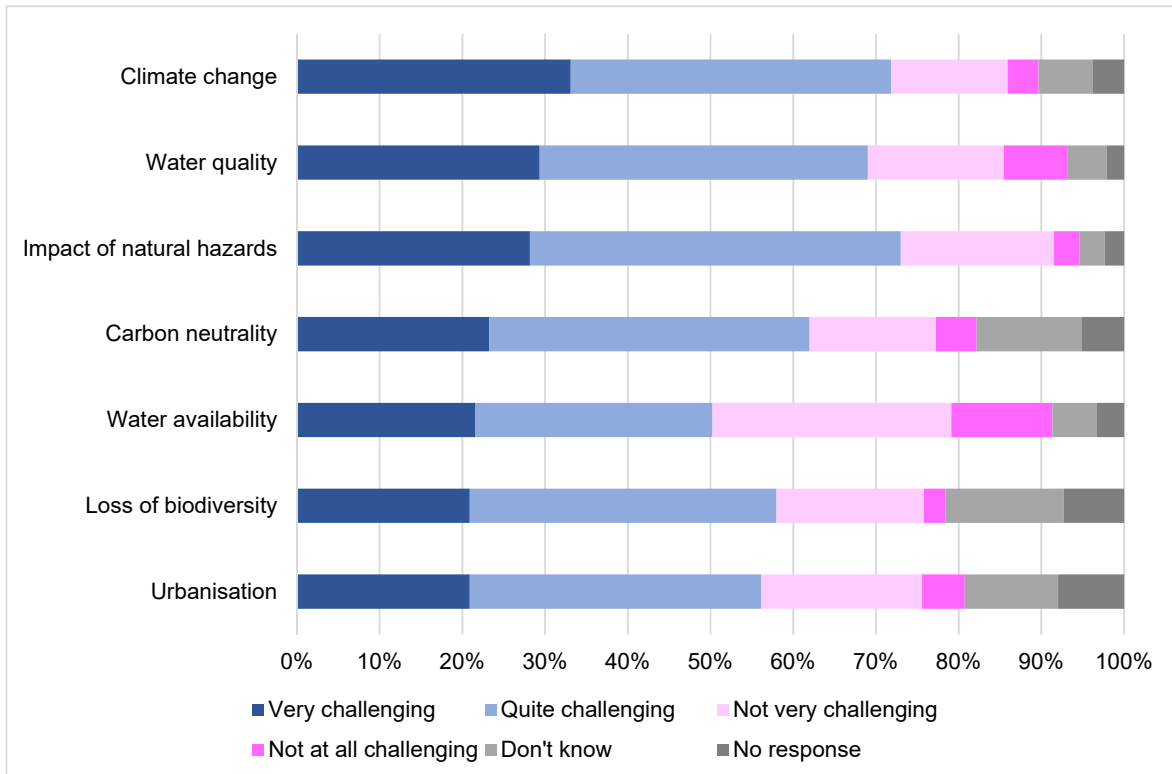
A range of comments were received and covered a wide variety of topics. The increased level of service expected with the arrival of the three bins roadside collection is keenly anticipated. Other respondents are working on reducing their waste by shopping more selectively and growing their own vegetables and fruit. Electric cars (decreasing our dependence on fossil fuels) and solar power are also identified as ways to improve household sustainability but their use is limited because of the current cost.

5.2 Environmental challenges

A number of environmental challenges are facing our communities brought about by climate change, sea level rise, unsustainable farming practices and unfettered use and disposal of plastics. This survey sought information from respondent households regarding their level of awareness around potential outcomes of global warming and the degradation of our environment.

The following graph shows how challenging respondents think the potential environmental effects may be for the District.

Figure 10: Environmental challenges



The top three issues identified as most challenging for this District are: climate change, water quality and the impact of natural hazards with around 70% of respondent households identifying these as ‘very’ or ‘quite’ challenging.

The intensification of dairy farming, waste and pollution of water, breaking up of farms into 4 hectare blocks and improved sustainability of new builds were all ‘other’ issues identified by respondents as creating a challenge for this District.

5.2.1 Climate Change

The Ministry for the environment has identified that New Zealand is already being affected by climate change and many significant changes are being seen across the country².

Changes to our climate are already being felt in our land, freshwater, and marine environments. We can expect further wide-ranging consequences for our culture, economy, infrastructure, coasts, and native species.

Contributing to global climate change is the build-up of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Although New Zealand makes a small contribution to global emissions, we have a high emissions count per person because of methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture, our high rate of car ownership and our ageing vehicle fleet.

Respondent households were asked to identify their level of concern regarding climate change and the following table indicates their response.

Figure 11: Climate change concern

Level of concern	Number	Percent
We are very concerned and believe it is a real threat	162	38.0%
We are quite concerned, however other issues are more important right now	153	35.9%
We are not very concerned, we believe solutions to issues will be found	63	14.8%
We are not at all concerned	20	4.7%
We don't have an opinion	19	4.5%
Other	9	2.1%
Total	426	100.0%

The majority of households that selected the ‘other’ option had concern around how little individually they could do to mitigate the effects of climate change. Others felt that the

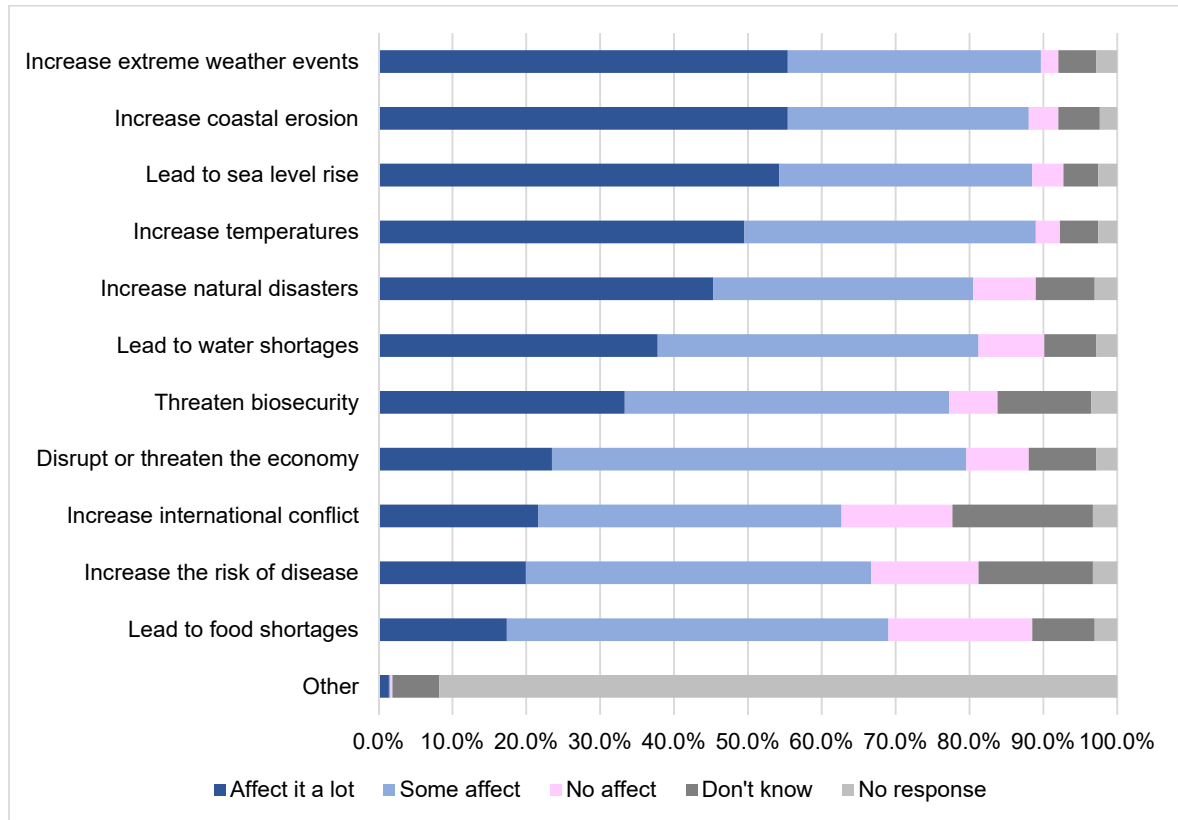
² Climate change is already affecting Aotearoa New Zealand <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/Environment-Aotearoa-2019-Summary#issue-9>

agricultural sector was being unfairly targeted by government when solutions in the area of air traffic and general transport should be explored.

Respondents were asked to consider what the impact(s) of climate change might be for our District. Just under 90% of responses identified an increase in extreme weather events, increased coastal erosion, sea level rise and increased temperatures as the main issues.

The following figure shows the response to how much the impacts identified will affect this District.

Figure 12: The extent to which climate change will affect this District



Climate change and its ramifications has been discussed by scientists and politicians for many years culminating in the 2015 Paris Agreement that provided a framework for the global response to climate change. Since that time there have been dissenting voices presenting alternate views on climate change and the potential impact. Some of these views have been very persuasive and have added to confusion and uncertainty.

To identify whether or not respondent households are clear about climate change and the emerging issues they were asked to respond to two statements:

We are confused about climate change because we hear conflicting views:





- Agree (n=207) 49% (we are confused)
- Disagree (n=200) 47% (we are not confused)

We do not believe climate change is a threat:

Agree (*n*=89) 21% (climate change is not a threat)
Disagree (*n*=300) 73% (climate change is a threat)

A number of respondents took the opportunity to comment on climate change and expressed a wide variety of views. Some felt that climate change is a natural course of events as it always has been with “*previous heating and cooling periods in earth’s history*”. Others feel very concerned for the future of their grandchildren. Households are looking for direction from local and central government.

Canterbury

	<p>Low emissions scenario: 0.7 °C warmer by 2040 and 0.7 °C warmer by 2090.</p> <p>High emissions scenario: 1.0 °C warmer by 2040 and 3.0 °C warmer by 2090.</p>
	<p>There is likely to be little change in annual rainfall in Christchurch and Hanmer by the end of the century. In Tekapo, annual rainfall is likely to increase by 5 per cent by 2040 and 7 per cent by 2090.</p> <p>Winter rainfall is likely to decrease by 6 per cent in Christchurch and 5 per cent in Hanmer, but increase by 16 per cent in Tekapo by 2090.</p>
	<p>There may be an increase in the frequency of westerly winds over the South Island, particularly in winter and spring.</p>
	<p>Significant decreases in snowfall are projected. The number of snow days may decrease by up to 30 days per year by the end of the century.</p>

[Find out more](#)

Source: Ministry for the Environment (<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/likely-impacts-of-climate-change/likely-climate-change-impacts-nz>)

6 Transport

Key components of the New Zealand Transport Strategy

Increasing the availability and use of public transport, cycling, walking and other shared and active modes is important in reducing congestion, fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions from transport. Active modes will also contribute to improving public health and the vibrancy of urban areas. Increasing the availability and accessibility of shared and active modes will help improve people's ability to participate in society.

The New Zealand Transport Strategy 2008

(<https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Import/Documents/fe435c0ddf/NZTS2008.pdf>)

The Council is responsible for providing and maintaining bus stops, shelters and seats to support the public transport system while Environment Canterbury is responsible for managing the bus service.

During May 2019 Environment Canterbury consulted the Waimakariri community on proposed changes to their bus service. These changes looked at how the existing bus services could be tailored to cover a bigger area in growing towns like Rangiora and Kaiapoi and provide better connections between townships. Changes have been made to the routes as a result of the feedback received.

Later this year Environment Canterbury will be consulting on the types of commuter services that could use the Northern Arterial Motorway when it opens in 2020, and how these services would be funded.

Just under 23% ($n=97$) of respondent households indicated that they use public transport. Of the total number of household members represented in this survey ($n=1,063$) only 17% ($n=185$) reported that they use public transport.

The following table shows how frequently these household members use public transport.

Figure 13: Use of public transport by age range

Use of public transport	Number of people from household			
	Children (under 13 yrs)	Teenagers (13 – 18 yrs)	Adults (19 – 64 yrs)	Seniors (65+ yrs)
Daily	0	22	3	1
Several times a week	11	10	6	4
Fortnightly	0	8	5	13
Monthly	0	1	7	30
Every six months	8	0	23	11
Yearly	1	0	8	2
Less frequently than yearly	3	0	7	1
Total	23	41	59	62

This shows that seniors are most likely to use public transport on a fortnightly or monthly basis whereas teenagers are more likely to use this daily or several times a week. Children

use public transport several times a week whereas adults are more likely to use it once every six months.

The following table shows the purpose for which household members use public transport.

Figure 14: Purpose for using public transport

Purpose for use of public transport*	Number of people from household			
	Children (under 13 yrs)	Teenagers (13 – 18 yrs)	Adults (19 – 64 yrs)	Seniors (65+ yrs)
Work/work related (e.g. commuting)	0	5	16	3
Education	5	37	2	0
Shopping	2	8	7	29
Social/recreational	8	13	36	47
Shopping/personal business/medical	2	3	8	34
Total	17	66	69	113

*Note: respondents could choose more than one option

Seniors (65+) are most likely to use public transport for a number of activities except for education and work or work related commuting. Adults are more likely to use public transport for socialising or recreation followed by work or work related commuting. Teenagers predominantly use public transport for education followed by socialising or recreation.

6.1 Comments about public transport

A range of comments were made about public transport, these have been collected into general topics with the number of comments per topic in parenthesis.

No suitable service	(66)
No service	(51)
Bus stops too far away	(26)
Would prefer a train service	(25)
Current service is good	(21)
Cost and frequency	(14)
Car still more convenient	(11)

6.1.1 No suitable service

Having to catch more than one bus to reach their destination, not having a bus timetable that coincides with working hours or a route to their place of work are barriers to using public transport.

6.1.2 No service

Oxford, Loburn and rural areas do not have public transport immediately available and respondent households are less likely to consider public transport as a viable alternative.

6.1.3 *Bus stops too far away*

Bus stops being too far to walk to is a barrier for (particularly) elderly people to use public transport. Silverstream and west Rangiora are identified as areas that are not well served by public transport with bus stops too far away for residents to walk.

6.1.4 *Would prefer a train service*

A train service (rail or light rail) is identified as an ideal mode of transport as it does not use the road and could potentially be much quicker to travel between this District and Christchurch city. The cost of this service is not seen as an issue although some respondents do acknowledge that trains may not necessarily go where people want them to.

6.1.5 *Current service is good*

The respondents that use the bus service are happy with the timetable and routes provided with one acknowledging recent consultation and the improvement in the service that is planned.

6.1.6 *Cost and frequency*

The cost of using the bus is a barrier to some with one respondent indicating that for a family of four it is cheaper to take their car into Christchurch from Kaiapoi.

6.1.7 *Car still more convenient*

Respondents, particularly those from rural areas, are still finding it is more convenient to drive their own cars into Christchurch with one person commenting “*by the time I reach an urban area and wait for a bus I can be at my destination by car.*”

6.1.8 *Other*

A small number of respondents supported the Park and Ride concept (4), would like more bus shelters/seats (1), would like to have a ‘user-pays’ service rather than a cost to ratepayers (5) and would like to see more express services into Christchurch (3).

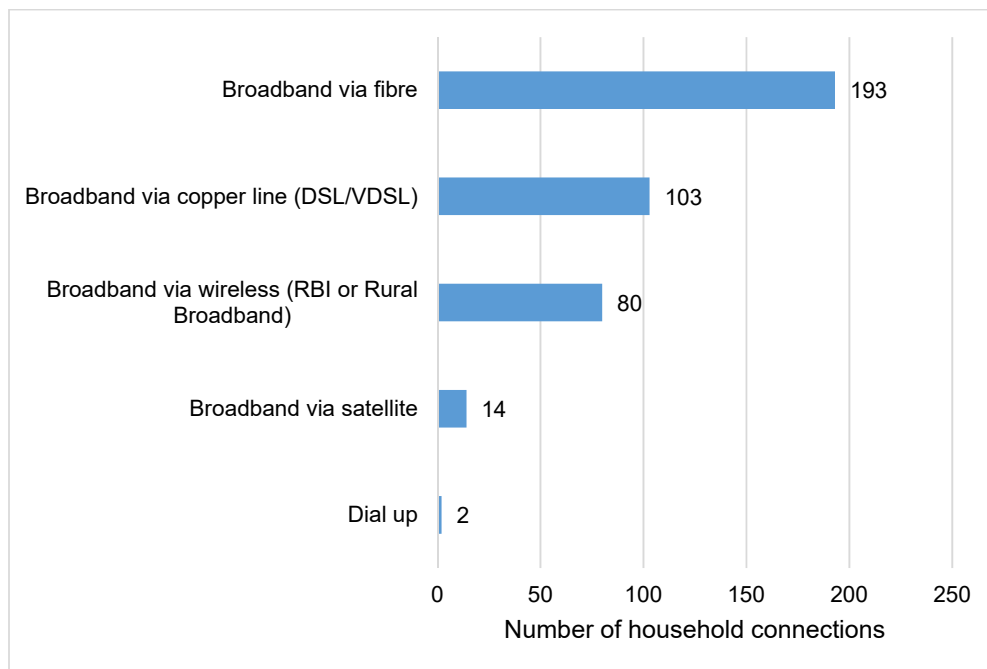
7 Internet

Respondents were asked if they had an internet connection, and if they do, the type of connection it is. They were also asked whether they wanted broadband via their phone line and found they could not get it, and do describe their level of satisfaction oval with the quality of the internet connection available to their household.

7.1 Internet connection

The following figure shows the distribution of the various methods of connection to the internet.

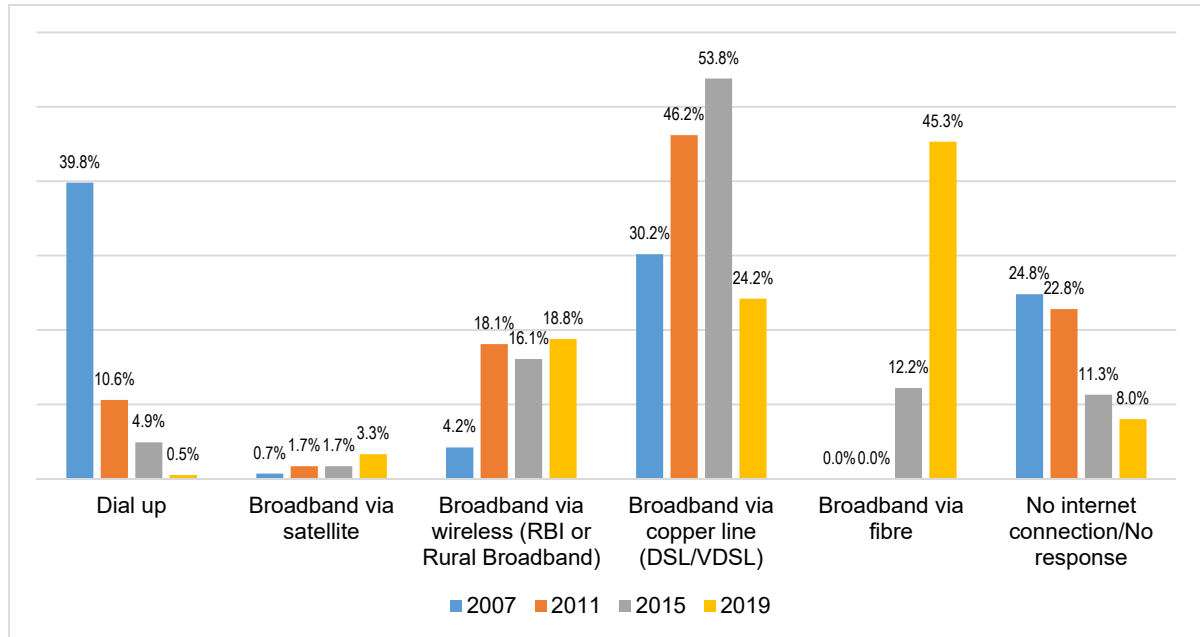
Figure 15: Type of household internet connection



A total of 392 (77%) of households have an internet connection with a further 14 (3%) of households indicating they do not. There was no response to this question by 20 households.

The following graph shows the changes in internet connection type since the 2007 Community Survey.

Figure 16: Percent of households for each type of internet connection



This shows that the number of households responding to this survey reporting that they do not have an internet connection (or who did not respond to this question) has decreased from just under 25% in 2007 to 8% in 2019. The uptake of fibre in the District is indicated by the 45% of respondent households reporting this method of internet connection in 2019 compared with 12% in 2015.

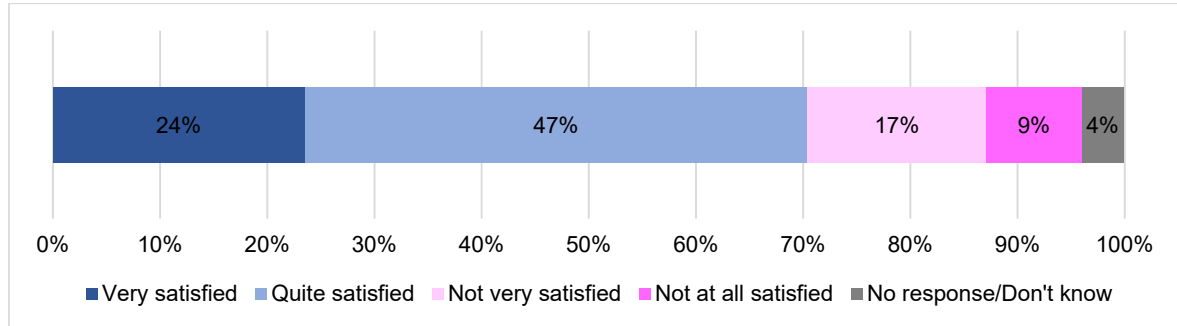
Just under 19% (80) of households indicated they had tried to get broadband via their home phone without success. The majority of these households live in the more rural areas of the District, in particular Ashley, followed by Woodend-Sefton, rural Oxford, Ohoka and Swannanoa.



7.2 Satisfaction with the quality of internet services

The following figure shows the overall satisfaction with the quality of their household's internet service as a percentage.

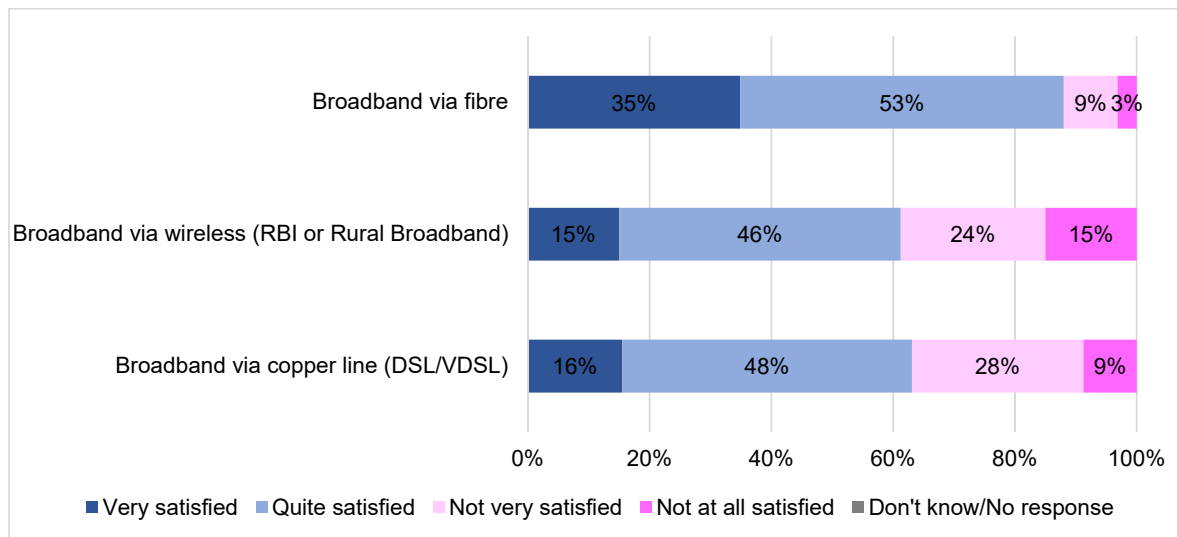
Figure 17: Overall satisfaction with quality of the internet service (%)



Just over 70% of respondent households are satisfied with the quality of their internet service. The majority of those who are less than satisfied come from the rural areas of the District.

The following figure shows the level of household satisfaction with the type of internet connection they have. Only two households reported they were using dial-up with one of these being satisfied and the other not satisfied with this connection. A further 14 households get their broadband via satellite and seven of these households were satisfied with this service and seven were not.

Figure 18: Level of satisfaction with type of internet connection



7.2.1 Broadband via fibre

This service has not lived up to its promise for a number of households with complaints about slow connections, 'drop outs' particularly with telephones, the cost of the service and the lack of reliability.

7.2.2 Broadband via wireless (RBI or Rural Broadband)

Households using this method of connection are complaining about the cost and limitations of the service with frequent 'drop outs' and data limitations.

7.2.3 Broadband via copper line (DSL/VDSL)

Very few comments were received about this service and those that did choose to respond indicated their dissatisfaction with the connection and their desire to move to high speed fibre.

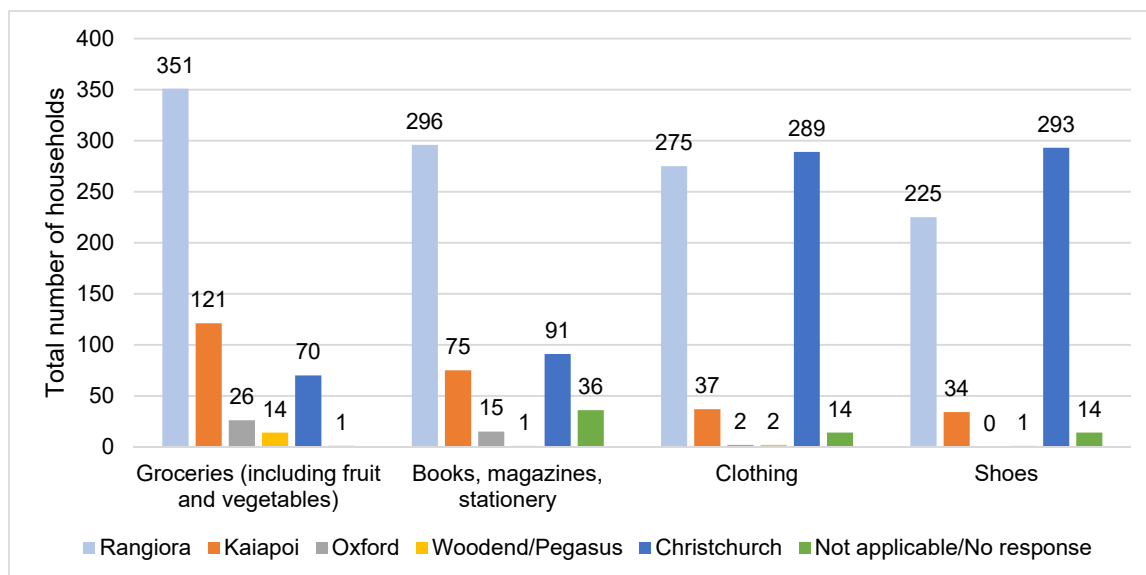


8 Shopping and Services

8.1 Shopping centres for goods and services

Every household shops for a variety of goods and services, the proximity of Christchurch means the majority of Waimakariri residents have a multiple options within an hour of their homes. A lot of households have one or more members working outside of the District which means their spending may well be spread widely.

Figure 19: Shopping

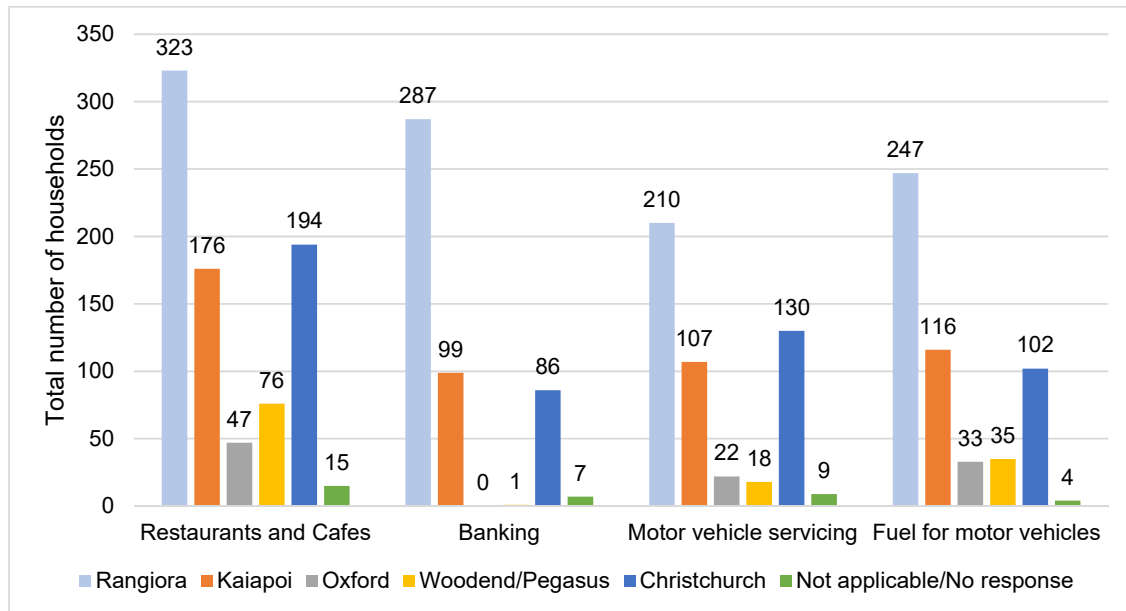


The majority of households do their grocery shopping and purchase of books, magazines and stationery in the Waimakariri District. Other shopping outlets for groceries included green grocers, (farm) gate sales, farmers markets and the Tuahiwi market garden as well as online.

The proportion of households purchasing clothing and shoes in the District has increased with 52% (41% in 2015) of households purchasing clothing in the Waimakariri and 48% (59% in 2015) buying clothes in Christchurch. Similarly, households purchasing shoes in the District rose from 38% in 2015 to 47% in 2019. Those purchasing shoes in Christchurch decreased from 62% in 2015 to 53% in 2019. Other methods of purchase for these items included: online, overseas and Ebay.

Respondent households are more likely to purchase their appliances in Christchurch and Rangiora whereas hardware purchases are made predominantly in Rangiora with fewer purchases being made in Christchurch and Kaiapoi. Similarly, garden supplies are generally purchased in Rangiora followed by Christchurch and Woodend.

Figure 20: Eating out, banking and motor vehicle services

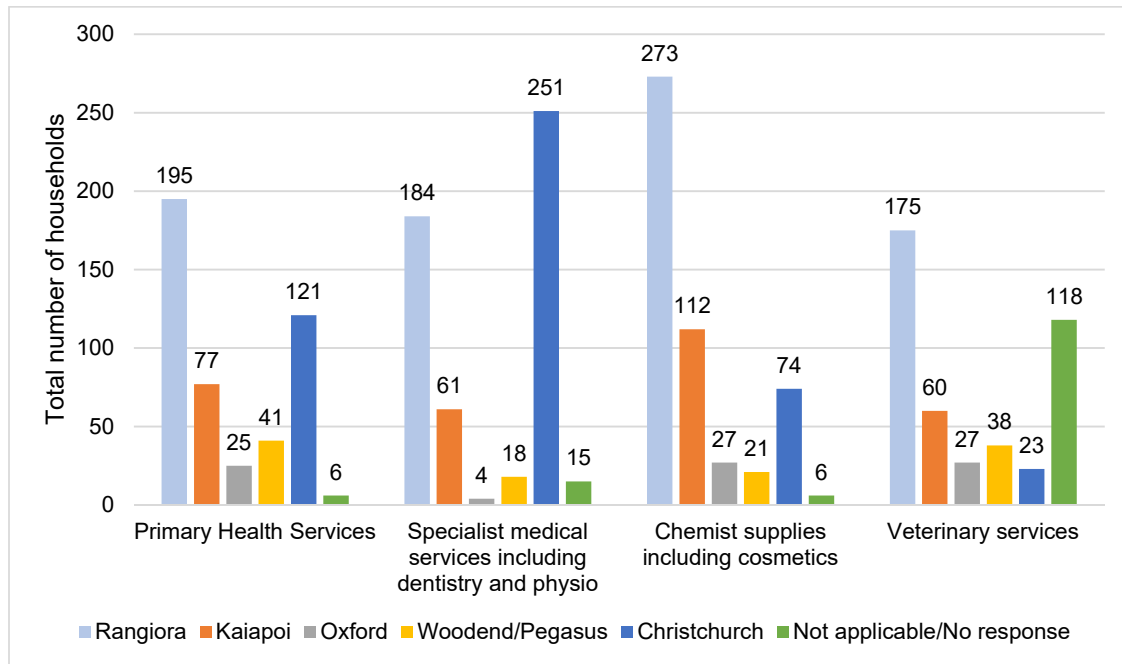


Restaurants and cafes across the District are being patronised by household members with Woodend/Pegasus becoming more popular since 2015. Recent development of new premises in both Woodend and Pegasus are likely to be contributing to this result.

Banking services mainly used by households are in Rangiora followed by Kaiapoi and Christchurch with online banking mentioned as the 'other' service used.

Motor vehicle servicing is undertaken around the District and in Christchurch with more rural residents taking advantage of mechanics in Cust, Mandeville, Ohoka, West Eyreton and Swannanoa. Some respondents go further afield to Darfield and West Melton for this service. Similarly, the purchase of fuel is made around the District, predominantly in Rangiora followed by Kaiapoi and Christchurch.

Figure 21: Health and veterinary services



Members of respondent households are more likely to access primary health care services within the District but typically see specialist medical practitioners in Christchurch. Dental and physio services are grouped with specialist medical services and this could account for the higher number of households who said they access specialist services in Rangiora. The Health Hub in Rangiora and the specialist services offered there may also have some influence on this response.

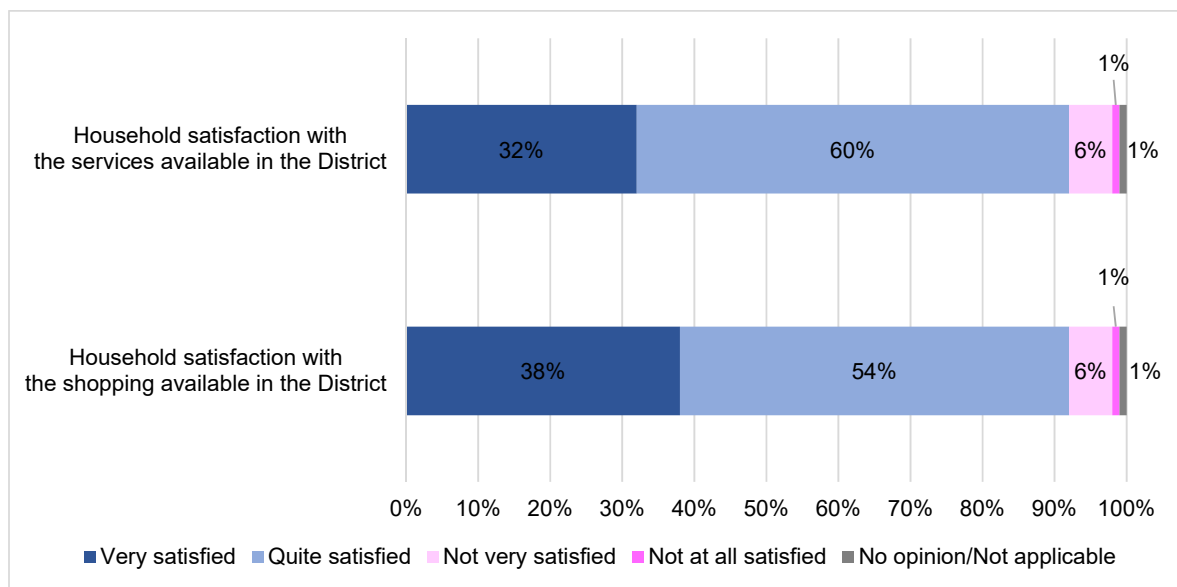
8.2 Household satisfaction with shopping and services

Overall, respondent households are satisfied with the shopping and services available in the District with 92% being satisfied with shopping (79% in 2015) and 92% being satisfied with services (87% in 2015).

Those households indicating they were 'very satisfied' with shopping in 2019 (38%) is a notable improvement from 2015 at 19%. Similarly, those 'very satisfied' with services in 2019 (32%) is an improvement from 18% in 2015.

The reason for this improvement in satisfaction is likely to be the re-opening of Farmers in Rangiora and the building and/or upgrading of a number of other shops and the increase in businesses in the retail and commercial areas of the District.

Figure 22: Percentage of households satisfied with shopping and services



8.3 Comments regarding shopping and services

The majority of respondents who commented on the provision of shopping and services in the District felt these had improved markedly since the earthquakes and find their needs can be met particularly in Rangiora. Of concern is the lack of an after-hours medical service at the Health Hub in Rangiora. A number of respondents are looking for more variety in Kaiapoi with more 'big box' retail such as K-Mart, Briscoes and the Warehouse. Some concern is expressed about the number of 'fast food' outlets in the towns.

9 Being informed

The Council communicates with residents in a variety of ways through electronic media, newspapers, flyers, text messages, meetings as well as the more formal Local Government Act and Resource Management Act processes.

To gauge the effectiveness of Council communications a recent communication survey has been undertaken and this shows 83% (n=300) of respondents thought it was important to know what the Council is doing. This survey also asked about the level of satisfaction with the information available about Council activities and 72% (n=300) of respondents were satisfied.

Similarly, respondents to this Community Survey shows that 92% (n=426) think it is important to be informed about the work Council does and 81% (n=426) are satisfied with the information available.

Figure 23: Being informed – importance of knowing what is going on in this District

Importance of being informed		
	Number	Percent
Very important	179	42.0
Quite important	215	50.5
Not very important	25	5.8
Not at all important	3	0.7
Don't know/no response	4	1.0
Total	426	100.0

Figure 24: Being informed – satisfaction with information available about what is going on in this District

Satisfaction with information available		
	Number	Percent
Very satisfied	67	15.7
Quite satisfied	282	66.2
Not very satisfied	59	13.8
Not at all satisfied	4	0.9
No opinion/no response	14	2.8
Total	426	100.0

10 Wellbeing, recreation, culture and community connections

In 2018 the Labour Government introduced the *Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Bill* to reinstate the promotion of social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities to the statutory purpose of local government³. Local Government Minister Nanaia Mahuta said that “*Reintroducing an emphasis on the four well-beings will engage councils and citizens on an intergenerational approach to improving quality of life outcomes in our towns and cities.*”

10.1 Volunteering

Volunteers perform a critical and hugely varied role in our District. Organisations such as St John Ambulance, civil defence and the fire brigades have volunteers as the backbone of their operations. The contribution of volunteers in the District are acknowledged and celebrated by Council with the annual Community Service Awards.

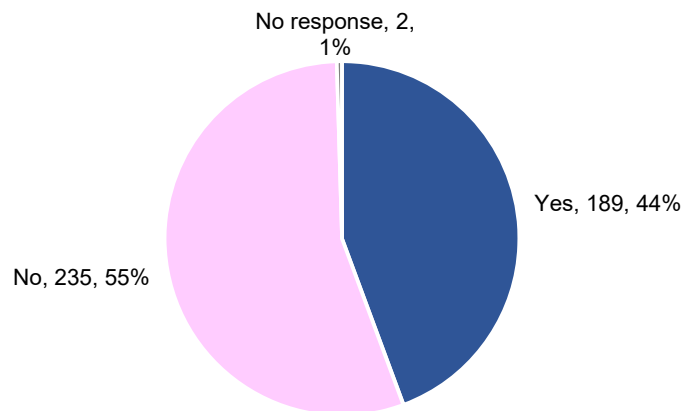
Just under half of the respondents to this Community Survey questionnaire indicated members of their household were involved in voluntary work.

Volunteers are the heart of our community

Ma tini, ma mano, ka rapa te whai

Source: 2017 State of Volunteering Report

Figure 25: Involvement in voluntary work

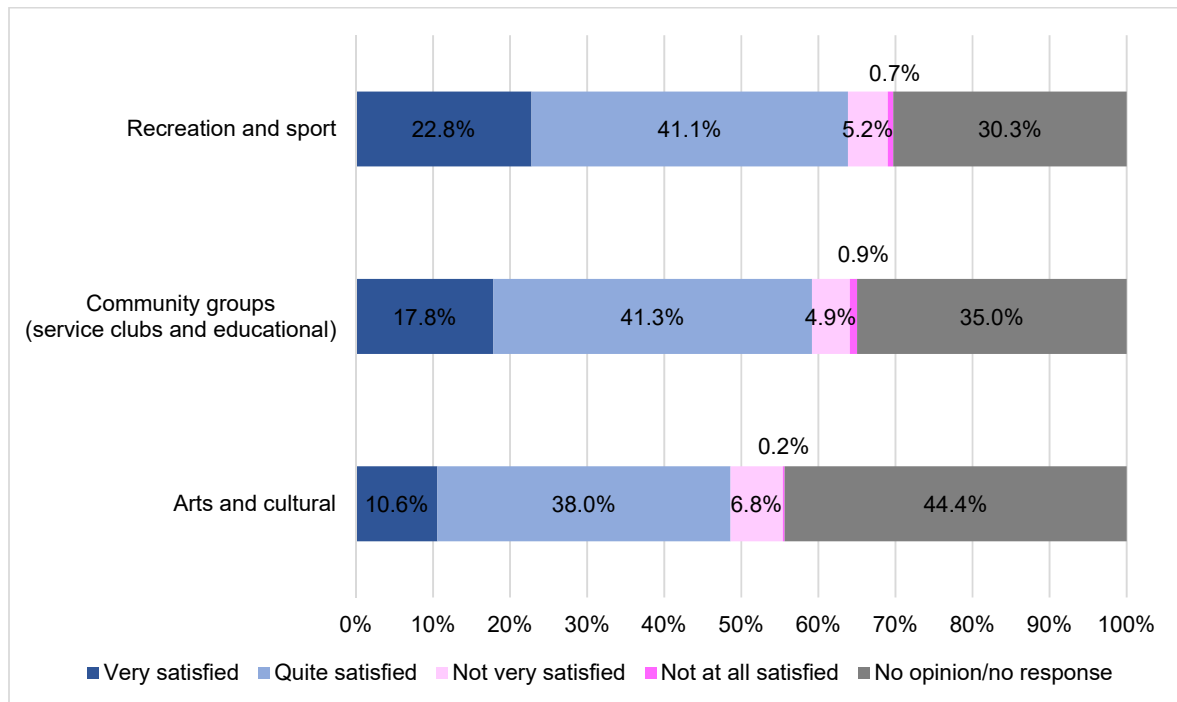


³ <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/four-well-beings-core-local-government%E2%80%99s-role>

10.2 Opportunities to participate

The following graph shows respondents satisfaction with opportunities to participate in organisations, activities and events in the District. It is noted there is around a 45% 'no opinion' result for the Arts and Cultural category and with this level of response the information is only indicative of the wider population's satisfaction with this opportunity.

Figure 26: Satisfaction with opportunities to participate



10.3 A sense of community

Feeling a sense of community with the people living in their area was important for 90% of respondent households.

Sense of community

- A sense of community focuses on the experience of community rather than its structure, form or physical features
- It involves a feeling that members have of belonging and connection to one another and the group
- A sense of community is often a “sense of belonging”, aka “community spirit”
- It can be maintained, strengthened or weakened

Source: VCE Sociology
Unit 3 Outcome 1
Community and society

10.3.1 Getting to know other people

Getting to know other people in the District was easy for 67% (287) households with a further 30% (124) not finding this at all easy, 3% of households chose not to comment.

10.3.2 Level of social connectedness

Just under 80% (337) of households are satisfied with their level of social connectedness with a further 14% (60) households not being satisfied, 6% (29) households chose not to comment.

Of those who were not very satisfied with their level of social connection 38 (9%) have not found it easy to get to know other people living in our District.

10.3.3 Activities creating positive social connections

Households enjoy a wide range of activities that contribute to social connection including:

- Church and service groups
- Schools, school pools and bike tracks
- Walking and cycling and in particular dog walking and parks
- Coffee groups and volunteering
- Neighbourhood barbeques and get-togethers
- Sporting activities generally
- Libraries and community gardens
- Newcomers groups and Menz Sheds

One respondent comments “*There are many opportunities for those who are willing to get out and join in....*” Others like to “do their own thing” enjoying walks around the District and their garden after working in Christchurch during the week.

A very small number of respondents complain that they do not receive any information about what is going on in the District as they don't seem to receive local newspapers and/or feel the Council could do more to pass this information on to residents.

10.4 Participation in local body elections

“Local government is not solely a matter of the management of local services, it provides the democratic machinery for the expression of local opinion on all matters of public policy.”
(Prof John Roberts VuW, 1968)⁴

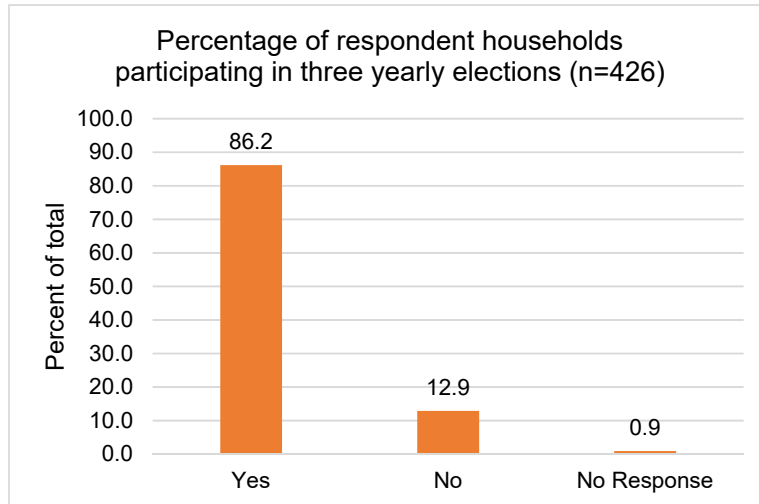
Local body elections are held every three years. Voter participation has been low (under 50%) since 1989 and a ten month *Vote 2019* campaign ran this year to encourage more New Zealanders to get involved in the Local Authority Elections. In the Waimakariri District voter turnout in 2019 was 46.4%, an increase of 7.0% from the 2016 elections.

The *Local Government Act 2002 S42(da)* (a change made in 2019), requires the Chief Executive of a local authority to facilitate and foster representative and substantial elector participation in elections and polls held under the *Local Electoral Act 2001*.

⁴ Local democracy: quick facts 2019 Local Government New Zealand
(<https://www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/21be72b868/Elections-Fact-sheet-19.pdf>)

The following graph shows the participation of household members in the 3 yearly elections. Considering that this District has under a 50% participation rate in local body elections, this result suggests that people who are likely to complete (self-administered) surveys are also likely to vote.

Figure 27: Voter participation



The main reason reported for people not voting is that they do not know the candidates. This is followed by those who are new to the District and haven't had the opportunity as yet.

Suggestions as to what would encourage them to vote were around better and more accessible information. Online/internet voting was also highlighted as an opportunity to get more engagement.

11 Community and safety

The Waimakariri District is accredited as an International Safe Community, which the World Health Organisation recommends as an effective approach for community injury/violence prevention.

Safe Communities

A Safe Community is one in which all sectors of the community work together in a coordinated and collaborative way to promote safety: forming partnerships; managing risk; educating and informing; increasing community well-being and the overall safety especially for its most vulnerable; and reducing their fears of harm.

The key feature is the building of local capacity (i.e. coalition of community, business, government and non-government leaders) that combines their resources and interests to address local concerns about injuries, crashes, anti-social behaviour, violence and crime in a coordinated and sustainable manner. With a focus on increasing well-being, SCFNZ was established to support and inspire communities in New Zealand to create safe environments and increase adoption of safe behaviours.

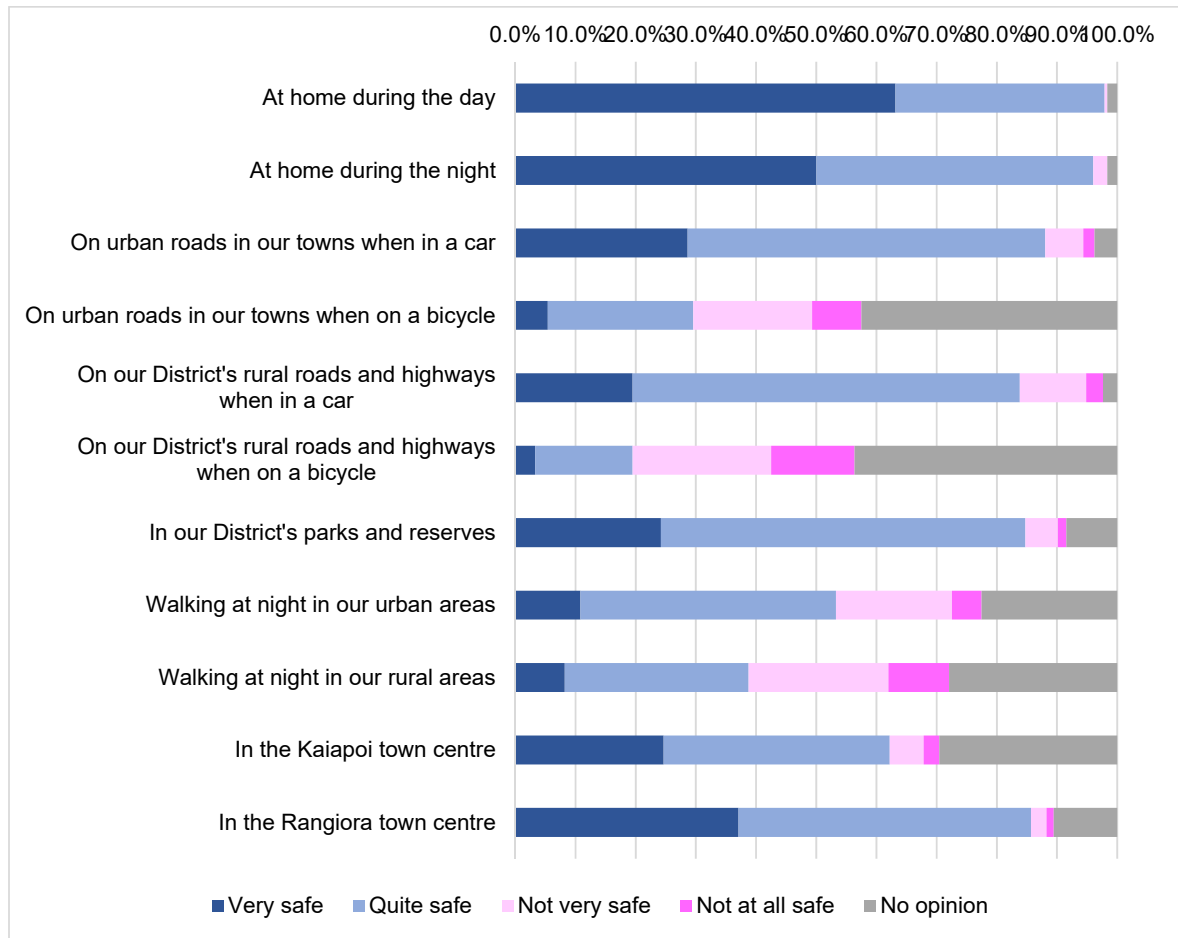
Source: Safe Communities Foundation NZ <http://safecommunities.org.nz/>

Community safety in the Waimakariri District includes:

- *Injury prevention*
- *Rural safety*
- *Alcohol-related harm prevention*
- *Road safety*

The following figure shows respondents perception of their safety in different environments. They generally feel most safe at home, day or night, and when traveling in their cars, urban or rural. The District's parks and reserves and town centres are also noted as safe areas. Walking at night in rural or urban areas is seen as less safe as is cycling, particularly on rural roads.

Figure 28: Perception of safety around the District



A variety of views were expressed about safety in the District, these have been sorted into broad themes with the numbers mentioning each in parenthesis:

Personal safety	(22)
Drivers and driving	(19)
Cycling and cycle lanes	(17)
Increased Police presence	(11)
Burglaries and crime	(8)
Road condition	(7)

11.1.1 Personal safety

The need to be vigilant and cautious with a helping of common sense is the message from most people around protecting themselves. A small number are worried about uncontrolled dogs when out walking.

11.1.2 Drivers and driving

Road safety and protection from drivers who either exceed or drive well below the speed limit concerns the majority of the people who commented. Poor driving skills, failure to stop at 'stop' signs, impatience and lack of consideration for other road users are also mentioned. One person urged drivers to have care at pedestrian crossings. Pineacres and the Ohoka/Island Road intersections, and the highway through to Woodend were identified as areas of concern for some respondents with one person commenting "...Makes us all nervous travelling through (there) daily due to the amount of accidents or near misses".

11.1.3 Cycling and cycle lanes

Cycle safety on rural roads is a recurring theme for households with many being concerned about vehicles passing too quickly and close for comfort. The cycleways are appreciated but the area along Southbrook to Fernside Road is identified as challenging with the road being too narrow for both bikes and cars.

11.1.4 Increased Police presence

A visible Police presence and active traffic monitoring is requested by households with some identifying an increase in rural break-ins and anti-social behaviour contributing to anxiety. Whites Road reserve has been identified as a gathering place for "youths drinking and doing drugs and doing burnouts" which is concerning this household.

11.1.5 Burglaries and crime

An increase in burglaries is identified as an issue for some households with additional criminal activity and the use of 'P' being of particular concern.

11.1.6 Road condition

Pot holes and rough edges of roads are difficult for cyclists and drivers alike with some identifying the increase in heavy traffic as a contributing factor.


11.1.7 Other

Congestion at Southbrook concerns a few people with comments about the school traffic and inability to turn onto Southbrook Road from the side streets. Natural hazard and disaster management concerned one household with a suggestion that it could be helpful to hold community meetings to advise people where to go in a disaster.

12 Emergency preparedness

take steps to make sure you're prepared.

Te mōhiotia ahea, ki hea rānei te ohotata. Whakaritea tō whānau. Kia mataara.



Get Prepared | Me takatū

When an emergency happens, civil defence and emergency services will be busy helping the people who need them most.

Get your household ready for an emergency – it is up to you to make sure your family, and the people you care about, know what to do and that you have what you need to get through on your own.

To get your household ready:

- *Talk about the impacts*
- *Work out what supplies you need*
- *Make a plan*
- *Tailor your plan*
- *Stay informed*
- *Make your home safer*

Source: <https://getready.govt.nz/>

“The Waimakariri District is exposed to a range of hazards and threats that may require a civil defence response. The hazards that have the potential to affect our community include flooding, earthquakes, snowstorms, tsunami, fire, landslips and pandemic.”⁵

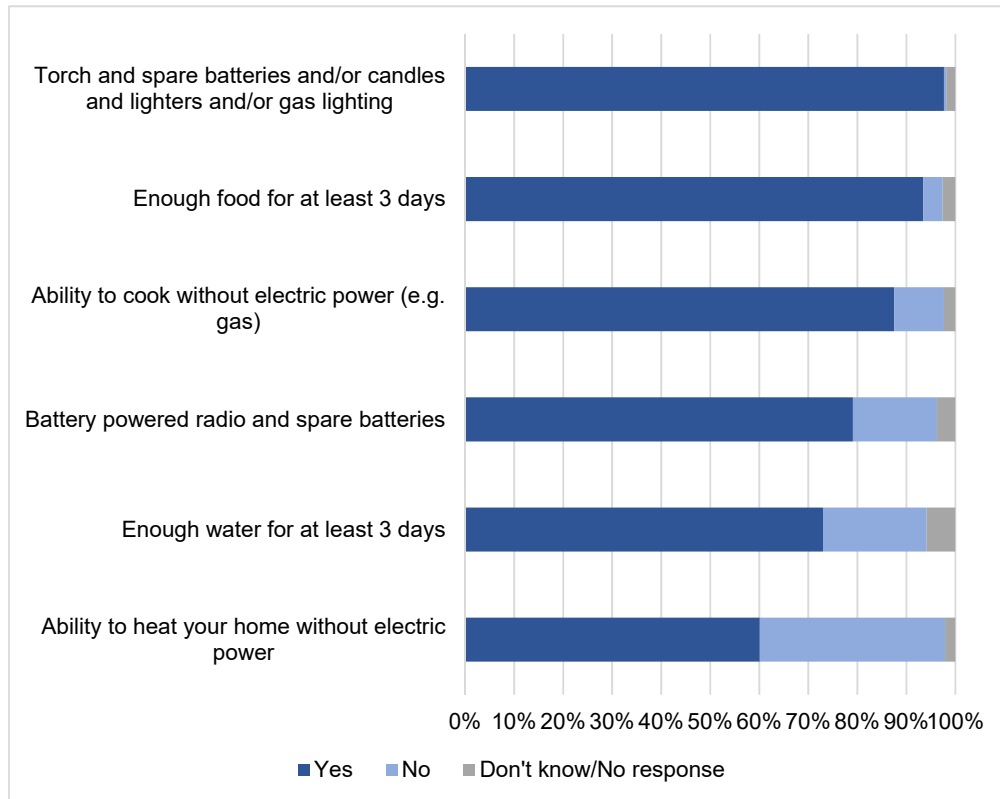
The Council recommends an emergency survival kit to ensure households can achieve self-reliance for 72 hours to protect themselves whatever the emergency is.

⁵ Waimakariri District Council, Emergencies and Recovery:
<https://www.waimakariri.govt.nz/services/emergencies-and-recovery/in-case-of-an-emergency>

12.1 Household preparation for emergencies

Respondents were asked whether or not they were prepared for a disaster by collecting together emergency survival items, having a store of food and water, and being able to heat their homes and cook without electricity.

Figure 29: Percentage of households prepared for a disaster



This figure shows that overall respondent households are reasonably well prepared in case of an emergency. The number of new homes being built in clean air zones and the removing on non-compliant log burners and open fires in the older residential areas may be influencing the number of households reliant on electricity for home heating.

Respondents who commented on their household preparations for an emergency were generally positive about their ability to cope in the short term. Some had emergency packs but others were using this survey as a reminder to prepare or update their supplies. The reliance on electricity to heat homes is a concern with one household addressing this by having wiring for a generator installed.

12.1.1 Potential major emergencies identified

Respondents were asked to identify which three of the major emergencies (flood, earthquake, pandemic, windstorm, snowstorm, wild fire, severe drought, widespread power failure for an extended period) are most likely to affect their household and what actions they might take to reduce the impact of these.

The following figure shows that most respondents think that an earthquake, widespread power failure or a windstorm are the most likely events to impact their household. Slightly fewer households identified flooding, snowstorm and wild fire as the events that could affect them. Severe drought and pandemic were identified as a threat by fewer households again.

Figure 30: Emergency most likely to affect household

Emergency	Number	Percent
Earthquake	346	81%
Widespread power failure for an extended time	244	57%
Windstorm	154	36%
Flood	137	32%
Snowstorm	105	25%
Wild fire	85	20%
Severe drought	70	16%
Pandemic	46	11%

12.1.2 Earthquake

Most respondents have a very clear idea of how to manage in the event of an earthquake with the majority ensuring their furniture is secure, their emergency kit provisions up-to-date and an emergency plan prepared for their household. Many also mentioned they would check on neighbours, friends and family and use the Civil Defence messages to keep informed. A smaller number identified improvements to their homes to ensure they are as 'earthquake-proof' as possible. Of concern is a few households (10) who do not know what they would do, or have no plans to do anything to reduce the impact of an earthquake on their home and family.

12.1.3 Widespread power failure for an extended time

Households are a little less certain about their ability to cope with an extended period without power. Most do have access to alternative heating and cooking methods with generator, solar, gas and wood fires all being mentioned. Others will use camping equipment including motor homes, tents and caravans if necessary. Extra supplies in the form of candles, batteries and gas bottles are ready in preparation by a number of households with going to friends/family/neighbours also being an option. People are aware of conserving energy by ensuring fridges/freezers have good seals and not opening the doors unnecessarily. Eleven households didn't know what they would do in the event of a long term power failure.

12.1.4 Windstorm

Securing loose items outside is high on the list of actions to take in the event of a wind storm. Respondents also mentioned topping trees and planting more shelter belts to protect their homes and gardens. Having an emergency plan and complete emergency kit is also mentioned to mitigate the effect of such a storm. Ensuring outside buildings and fixtures are secure was a priority for some respondents as was checking on neighbours and seeking shelter. Ten households weren't sure what to do in the event of a wind storm.

12.1.5 Flood

Moving to higher ground and ensuring valuables are stored in a high place are priorities for respondents as is ensuring the drains around their properties are clear and free-flowing. Having a plan for this sort of event is also important as well as having access to, and using, sand bags. Listening to civil defence messaging and being prepared to evacuate is also important. Of the 84 households that commented on managing a flood event seven were not sure of what they should do.

12.1.6 Snow storm

Ensuring their emergency kit is adequate and extra food and water available is the priority for most respondents. Others ensure their homes are safe with snow straps on gutters, roofs, paths and driveways cleared of snow as well. Checking on neighbours and ensuring animals are safe and cared for is also important.

12.1.7 Wild fire

Respondents have identified the need to ensure all flammable material around their houses is kept to the minimum with grass cut and no hazardous material stored nearby. Having sufficient water ready to be used is also considered important as is the need to evacuate in a timely fashion. Respecting and abiding by the fire restrictions is also mentioned.

12.1.8 Severe drought

Conserving water and using grey and rainwater for gardens are a priority for some households to mitigate the effects of drought. Some have considerable water tank capacity and others are planting drought tolerant gardens and using mulch to minimise water loss.

12.1.9 Pandemic

Staying at home and ensuring all family members are inoculated is important for a number of respondents. Listening to official information and limiting social contact is seen as useful. Having masks and gloves available as part of the emergency kit is also suggested.

13 Final comments about living in the Waimakariri District

Just under half (n=202) of the respondent households chose to make a final comment about living in the Waimakariri District with a variety of topics with many households mentioning more than one. The following figure shows the broad themes covered, with the number of households mentioning each in parenthesis:

Great place to live	(140)
Council services	(50)
Roading issues	(25)
Rates affordability	(24)
Shopping and activities	(9)
24 hour medical services	(6)

13.1.1 Waimakariri – a great place to live

The majority of comments are positive about the experience of living in this District. This support comes from around the District, rural and urban with one person commenting “*We love it here and hope to be here for a good while yet. We are also building a new house for my elderly parents and bringing them into the District to be close and cared for by family. I hope they love North Canterbury as much as we do. We love the river, the walks, the parks and the recreation areas as well as the community feel of both Kaiapoi and Rangiora. The pace is slower and the people friendlier. Our own slice of paradise...*”

Other respondents, while enjoying living in the District, qualified their enthusiasm with suggestions for improvement particularly around roading, a 24 hour medical service, internet services, subdivision of 4 ha blocks and rates affordability.

13.1.2 Council services

A range of Council and other services are highlighted in the comments. Some services are viewed very positively such as the new three bin service, civil defence operations and Council service centres and library facilities; others negatively such as lack of street lighting in Mapleham (Pegasus), nuisance dogs, lack of internet coverage, more subdivisions and less subdividing.

13.1.3 Roading issues

A variety of roading issues concerned respondents with requests to increase the number roads being sealed, and sorting out the congestion at Southbrook around the schools. Improving the travel into Christchurch is important to a number of households with suggestions of another bridge across the Waimakariri River, looking at ways to reduce the number of cars on the road, and four laning Lineside Road. Other issues highlighted are road repairs, grading of shingle roads, pedestrian crossings too close to roundabouts, and reducing the number of cars on the road by providing more walking and cycling tracks.

13.1.4 Rates affordability

A number of respondents compare cost of Waimakariri rates with neighbouring districts (Selwyn and Hurunui) suggesting rates in this district are too high and increasing. Some feel they are not getting the (Council) services they should when they consider the amount they are paying.

13.1.5 Shopping and activities

Most people are happy with the shopping and services available but some suggest additional activities such as ten pin bowling and a cycle park. Another respondent would like to see more emphasis (given) *“to the arts and wellbeing as well as sport”* with future development.

13.1.6 24 Hour medical facility

The difficulty in accessing Christchurch Hospital and an aging population drives the requests for a 24 hour medical facility in Rangiora.

Appendix 1 – Tables

The Waimakariri as a place to live

Figure 6: Length of time at current property

Years	Number
Less than 1	37
1-5	176
6-10	80
11-20	83
20 plus	50
Total	426

Environment and sustainability

Figure 9: Sustainable living

Living in an environmentally sustainable way	Always	Some of the time	Don't do it	No response/ Not applicable
Recycle	332	39	11	44
Use energy efficient methods in your home	273	137	6	10
Not use, or limit use of, plastic bags from the shops	241	157	26	2
Remove your dog faeces from the ground	203	28	121	74
Compost food and organic waste	191	106	121	8
Use reusable bottles or coffee cups	153	194	71	8
Eat a meat-free meal at least once a week	152	187	80	7
Grow your own fruit and/or vegetables	129	224	68	5
Conserve water	124	231	69	2
Buy locally made products or food	113	286	20	7
Buy eco-friendly cleaning products	110	238	71	7
Wash your car on the lawn	62	96	250	18

Living in an environmentally sustainable way	Always	Some of the time	Don't do it	No response/ Not applicable
Use active transport	48	249	120	9
Volunteer/support an environmental/conservation group	30	93	289	14
Buy organic food and/or beverages	23	227	162	14
Use public transport	11	110	288	17
Use an electric vehicle (car or bicycle)	11	38	368	9
Buy ethically sourced clothing and/or products	10	256	150	10

Figure 10: Environmental challenges

	Very challenging	Quite challenging	Not very challenging	Not at all challenging	Don't know	No response
Urbanisation	89	150	83	22	48	34
Loss of biodiversity	89	158	76	11	61	31
Water availability	92	122	123	52	23	14
Carbon neutrality	99	165	65	21	54	22
Impact of natural hazards	120	191	79	13	13	10
Water quality	125	169	70	33	20	9
Climate change	141	165	60	16	28	16

Figure 11: Impact of climate change

Impact	Affect it a lot	Some affect	No affect	Don't know	No response
Increased extreme weather events	236	146	10	22	12
Increased coastal erosion	236	139	17	24	10
Lead to sea level rise	231	146	18	20	11
Increased temperatures	211	168	14	22	11
Increased natural disasters	193	150	36	34	13
Lead to water shortages	161	185	38	30	12
Threaten biosecurity	142	187	28	54	15
Disrupt or threaten the economy	100	239	36	39	12
Increase in international conflict	92	175	64	81	14
Increase the risk of disease	85	199	62	66	14
Lead to other food shortages	74	220	83	36	13
Other	6	1	1	27	391

Figure 14: Overall satisfaction with quality of the internet service

Level of satisfaction	Number
Very satisfied	100
Quite satisfied	200
Not very satisfied	71
Not at all satisfied	38
Don't know/No response	17
Total	426

Figure 15: Level of satisfaction with type of internet connection

Type of internet connection	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know/No response	Total
Dial-up	0	1	0	1	0	2
Broadband via copper line (DSL/VDSL)	16	49	29	9	0	103
Broadband via wireless (RBI or Rural Broadband)	12	37	19	12	0	80
Broadband via satellite	1	6	3	4	0	14
Broadband via fibre	67	102	17	6	1	193
No internet connection	0	0	0	1	13	14
Don't know/No response	4	5	3	5	3	20
Total	100	200	71	38	17	426

Figure 19: Households satisfied with shopping and services

Shopping and services	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know/No response	Total
Satisfaction with shopping	162	231	26	3	4	426
Satisfaction with services	136	256	27	2	5	426

Figure 23: Satisfaction with opportunities to participate

Participation	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know/No response	Total
Recreation and sport	97	175	22	3	129	426
Community groups (service clubs and education)	76	176	21	4	149	426
Arts and cultural	45	162	29	1	189	426

Figure 25: Perception of safety around the District

How safe do you feel (total number of households)	Very safe	Quite safe	Not very safe	Not at all safe	No opinion
At home during the day	269	148	2	0	7
At home during the night	213	196	10	0	7
On urban roads in our towns when in a car	122	253	27	8	16
On urban roads in our towns when on a bicycle	23	103	84	35	181
On our District's rural roads and highways when in a car	83	274	47	12	10
On our District's rural roads and highways when on a bicycle	14	69	98	59	186
In our District's parks and reserves	103	258	23	6	36
Walking at night in our urban areas	46	181	82	21	96
Walking at night in our rural areas	35	130	99	43	119
In the Kaiapoi town centre	105	160	24	11	126
In the Rangiora town centre	158	207	11	5	45

Figure 26: Households prepared for a disaster

Prepared for a disaster	Yes	No	Don't know/No response
Ability to heat your home without electric power	256	161	9
Enough water for at least 3 days	311	90	25
Battery powered radio and spare batteries	337	73	16
Ability to cook without electric power (e.g. gas)	373	43	10
Enough food for at least 3 days	398	17	11
Torch and spare batteries and/or candles and lighters and/or gas lighting	416	2	8

Community Survey 2019

Thank you for agreeing to fill out this questionnaire. We have designed this survey to find out what members of your household think.

It is all right if more than one person in your household is involved with answering the questions.

Most of the questions ask you to choose a response from a set of responses. For these questions please choose the response that you believe most accurately reflects the opinion of members of your household. Please tick only one box.

There are a number of spaces for written comments. **You don't need to respond to every one of these questions.** If you want to put in additional comments please feel free to add as many comments as you want. We encourage you to include the different experiences or comments from other members of your household as well as your own.

Administration

1. Area: _____ 2. Online Code: _____

Your household and property information

3. Please indicate the age and gender for each of the people who usually live in your household, by entering this information in the table below:

Gender	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years
Male										
Female										
Gender Diverse										

4. Which ethnic group(s) do members of your household belong to?

Ethnicity	Number of household members	Ethnicity	Number of household members	Ethnicity	Number of household members	Ethnicity	Number of household members
New Zealand European		Maori		Samoan		Cook Island Maori	
Tongan		Niuean		Chinese		Indian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (such as Dutch, English, Irish, Japanese, Filipino). Please state: _____							

5. How long have you lived at your present property?

Less than 1 year
 1 – 5 years
 6 – 10 years
 11 – 20 years
 20+ years

6. What were your **main reasons** for choosing to live at your present property?

7. What do members of your household **like most** about living at your present property?

8. What do members of your household **dislike most** about living at your present property?

9. How likely is it that your household will **move away** from your current property in the next **five years**?

- Very likely Quite likely Quite unlikey Very unlikely Don't know

10. If your household moves away from your current property, which of the following would you be **most likely** to move to?

- A **larger** property, either in the Waimakariri District or elsewhere
- A **smaller** property, either in the Waimakariri District or elsewhere
- A **small settlement** in the Waimakariri District (e.g. Cust, Waikuku)
- One of the main **urban towns** in the Waimakariri District (i.e. Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Woodend, Pegasus or Oxford)
- Christchurch
- Other. Please specify: _____

Do you have any comments about your future plans?

11. How many bedrooms does your current home have? _____

12. For your purposes/lifestyle, your current home is:

- Too small About right Too large No opinion

Environment and sustainability

13. How important is it for your household to live in an **environmentally sustainable** manner?

- Very important Quite important Not very important Not at all important Don't know

14. How frequently does your household do each of the following:

	Always	Some of the time	Don't do it
Recycle			
Use energy efficient methods in your home (e.g. eco-friendly light-bulbs, efficient appliances)			
Compost food and organic waste			
Buy locally made products or food			
Grow your own fruit and/or vegetables			
Buy eco-friendly cleaning products			
Use active transport (e.g. walking, cycling)			
Use public transport			
Eat a meat free meal at least once a week			
Buy organic food and/or beverages			
Buy ethically sourced clothing and/or products			
Not use, or limit use of plastic bags from the shops			
Use reusable bottles or coffee cups			
Volunteer/support an environmental/conservation group			
Conserve water			
Use herbicides/pesticides			
Use an electric vehicle (car or bicycle)			
Remove your dog faeces from the ground			
Wash your car on the lawn			
Use flushable wipes			

Do you have any comments about **sustainability** and your household?

15. To what extent do members of your household believe each of the following are **environmental challenges** for this District?

Environmental Challenges	Very challenging	Quite challenging	Not very challenging	Not at all challenging	Don't know
Water quality					
Water availability					

Environmental Challenges	Very challenging	Quite challenging	Not very challenging	Not at all challenging	Don't know
Urbanisation					
Impact of natural hazards – earthquakes, damaging winds, floods, coastal erosion, tsunamis, drought, sea level rise					
Loss of biodiversity					
Carbon neutrality ¹ (see explanation below if you are not sure what this is)					
Climate change					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please describe: _____ _____					

¹ A carbon neutral activity is one that has a carbon footprint of zero. Some activities which produce a lot of greenhouse gases (measured as carbon dioxide) are sometimes linked to others which reduce the levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as switching land over to growing trees. This is known as carbon offsetting, and is one way activities or products can be presented as 'carbon neutral'.

16. How **concerned** is your household about climate change (please tick the statement that applies most closely to your household)?

- We are **very concerned** about climate change and believe it is a real threat.
- We are **quite concerned** about climate change, however other issues are more important right now.
- We are **not very concerned** about climate change because we believe solutions to issues will be found.
- We are **not at all concerned** about climate change.
- We don't have an opinion about climate change.
- Other. Please specify: _____

17. Do you **agree or disagree** with the following statements:

	Agree strongly	Agree slightly	Disagree slightly	Disagree strongly	Don't know
We are confused about climate change because we hear conflicting views.					
We do not believe climate change is a threat.					

18. To what extent does your household think the following possible impacts of **climate change** will affect the Waimakariri District?

Climate change in general will:	Affect it a lot	Some affect	No affect	Don't know
Disrupt or threaten the economy				
Lead to food shortages				
Increase international conflict				
Increase the risk of disease				
Increase coastal erosion				
Increase extreme weather events				
Increase natural disasters				
Lead to sea-level rise				

Climate change in general will:	Affect it a lot	Some affect	No affect	Don't know
Increase temperatures				
Threaten biosecurity				
Lead to water shortages				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please describe: _____ _____				

Do you have any comments about **climate change** from your household?

Transport

19. Do members of your household use the **public transport** system? Yes No

If “No” please go to question 22.

20. If “yes” how frequently do members of your household use public transport?

Use of public transport	Number of people from household			
	Children (under 13 yrs)	Teenagers (13 – 18 yrs)	Adults (19 – 64 yrs)	Seniors (65+)
Daily				
Several times a week				
Fortnightly				
Monthly				
Every six months				
Yearly				
Less frequently than yearly				

21. What do members of your household use public transport for? (select as many as apply)

Why do members of your household use public transport	Number of people from household			
	Children (under 13 yrs)	Teenagers (13 – 18 yrs)	Adults (19 – 64 yrs)	Seniors (65+)
Work/Work related (e.g. commuting)				
Education				
Shopping				
Social/Recreational				
Shopping/Personal business/Medical				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please state: _____				

22. Do you have any comments about **public transport** for your household?

Internet

23. Please indicate the type of **home internet connection** your household has:

- Dial up
- Broadband via wireless (RBI or Rural Broadband)
- Broadband via fibre
- Don't know
- Broadband via copper line (DSL/VDSL)
- Broadband via satellite
- No internet connection

24. Have members of your household tried to get **broadband via the phone line** and found you could not get it?

- Yes
- No
- Have not tried

25. How satisfied are members of your household overall with the **quality of the internet service** that is available to your household?

- Very satisfied
- Quite satisfied
- Not very satisfied
- Not at all satisfied
- Don't know

Do you have any comments about any aspects of your internet connection or why your household is not currently connected to the internet?

Shopping and services

26. When members of your household purchase the following, which **centre(s) do they typically visit?**

	Kaiapoi	Rangiora	Oxford	Woodend/ Pegasus	ChCh	Other (please specify)
Groceries (incl. fruit and vegetables)						
Chemist supplies (incl. cosmetics)						
Books, Magazines and Stationery						
Garden Supplies						
Fuel(s) for motor vehicles						
Clothing						
Shoes						
Appliances						
Hardware/building supplies						

27. When accessing the following, which **centres(s) do members of your household typically visit?**

	Kaiapoi	Rangiora	Oxford	Woodend/ Pegasus	ChCh	Other (please specify)
Restaurants and cafés (incl. takeaways)						
Primary health care services						
Specialist medical services (incl. dentistry and physiotherapy)						
Banking						
Veterinary services						
Motor vehicle servicing						

28. Overall how satisfied are members of your household with the **shopping available in the District?**

- Very satisfied Quite satisfied Not very satisfied Not at all satisfied No opinion/ not applicable

29. Overall how satisfied are members of your household with the **services available in the District?**

- Very satisfied Quite satisfied Not very satisfied Not at all satisfied No opinion/ not applicable

Does your household have any comments about the range of goods and services available in the District?

Being informed

30. How important is it for members of your household to **know what is going on in the District?**

- Very important Quite important Not very important Not at all important Don't know

31. How satisfied are members of your household with the **information available about what is going on in the District?**

- Very satisfied Quite satisfied Not very satisfied Not at all satisfied No opinion/ not applicable

Wellbeing, recreation, culture and community connections

32. Have members of your household been involved in **voluntary work** within the District (such as helping out at pre-school or school, with environment, emergency services or welfare agencies, sports/recreation groups, arts/cultural groups) in the last 12 months? Yes No

33. How satisfied are members of your household with **opportunities to participate** in any of the following organisations, activities or events in our District:

	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	No opinion
Arts and cultural					
Recreation and sport					

	Very satisfied	Quite satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	No opinion
Community groups (service clubs and educational)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please describe: _____ _____					

34. How important do members of your household think it is to feel a **sense of community** with the people living in your area?

Very important Quite important Not very important Not at all important Don't know

35. How easy is it for members of your household generally to **get to know other people** living in our District?

Very easy Quite easy Not very easy Not at all easy Don't know

36. How satisfied are members of your household generally with their **level of social connectedness**?

Very satisfied Quite satisfied Not very satisfied Not at all satisfied Don't know

Please comment on the places, spaces, groups and services or other activities that contribute to creating positive social connections for your household?

37. Does your household participate in the **three yearly elections** and vote for Waimakariri District Councillors?

Yes No

38. If members of your household **did not** participate in the local elections, please tell us why they/you decided not to.

39. What would encourage members of your household to participate in future elections?

Community and safety

40. How **safe** do members of your household generally feel in the places listed below:

	Very safe	Quite safe	Not very safe	Not at all safe	No Opinion
At home, during the day					
At home, during the night					
On urban roads in our towns when in a car					
On urban roads in our towns when on a bicycle					
On our District's rural roads and highways when in a car					
On our District's rural roads and highways when on a bicycle					
In our District's parks and reserves					
Walking at night in our urban areas					
Walking at night in our rural areas					
In the Kaiapoi town centre					
In the Rangiora town centre					

Do members of your household have any comments about their safety in our District?

Emergency preparedness

41. Please indicate whether your household has **each of the following** available in case of an emergency.

Emergency Supplies	Yes	No	Don't Know
Enough water for at least 3 days			
Enough food for at least 3 days			
Ability to cook without electric power (e.g. gas)			
Ability to heat your home without electric power			
Battery powered radio and spare batteries			
Torch and spare batteries and/or candles and lighters and/or gas lighting			

Does your household have any comment about its emergency preparations?

42. Please list **three of the following major emergencies** most likely to affect your household, and indicate what actions your household members could take to reduce the impact of these: flood; earthquake; pandemic; windstorm; snowstorm; wild fire; severe drought; widespread power failure for an extended period.

Major emergency	What actions would you and your household take
<hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Final comments

Does your household have any final comments about living in the Waimakariri District?