



Marewa-Napier South Preliminary Community Resilience Plan

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Supported by  HAWKE'S BAY
CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP

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Introduction

Resilient communities understand the risks they face, have reduced these if possible, are prepared to use local resources and expertise before, during and after an emergency, and are able to adapt and grow following a crisis. This Community Resilience Plan (CRP) has been developed by residents of the Marewa-Napier South community as a strategy to develop and increase our resilience. The Marewa-Napier South community includes people who live, work or have a connection to Marewa-Napier South

Purpose

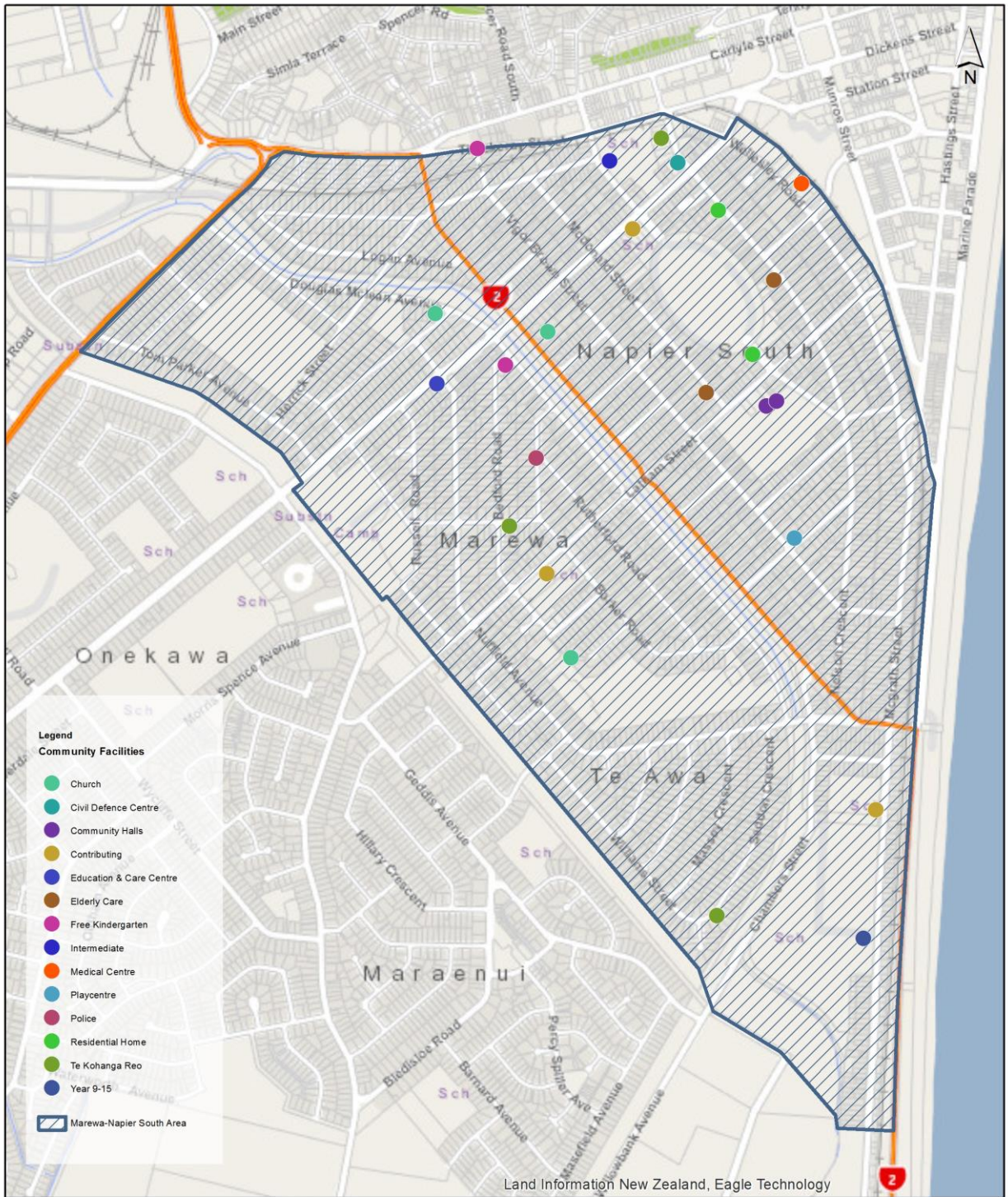
This plan describes our community, our hazards and the potential impacts we may face, what resources we may have available to us to respond to an emergency, and what is important to us in recovery from an emergency event. It aims to make Marewa-Napier South residents better prepared to manage the hazards in our community and, in the event of an emergency, to take independent action in order to look after ourselves. There is a high chance our community may be isolated following a major emergency. However, we will not be on our own – we will be with our friends, family, co-workers and neighbours. In an emergency, the people in our community will want to come together to assist one another. This plan helps to coordinate and speed up this process. It is a living document and will be regularly reviewed. We have also included projects to help increase the resilience of our community at the end of the plan.

Description of the Community

Marewa-Napier South (for the purpose of this plan), is bounded by Marine Parade, Riverbend Road, Taradale Road, Thackery St and Wellesley Road.

Prior to the 1931 Hawke's Bay earthquake the Marewa area was a tidal lagoon. Napier South was a settlement at the southern end of Seinde Island, which was part of the Ahuriri Block purchased from Ngāti Kahungunu in 1851 by Donald Mclean, the Native Minister and Government Land Commissioner. Substantial development took place from the 1930s on re-claimed land following the 1931 earthquake. Marewa is named from a Māori word meaning 'raised up', referring to the raising up of the area after the 1931 Hawke's Bay earthquake. Further development occurring from the 1970s as additional zones were drained and infilled. The population increased again from 2001 as new dwellings were added to the area.

There are just over 4000 households in this area, approximately 10 000 residents, with a high school, an intermediate, three primary schools, and fourteen early childhood centres. There are a couple of small shopping centres, an active Menz Shed and many other organisations and small businesses. There are several large parks; McLean Park Nelson Park Whitmore Park, and Marewa park. Kennedy Park is a holiday park providing camping and accommodation.

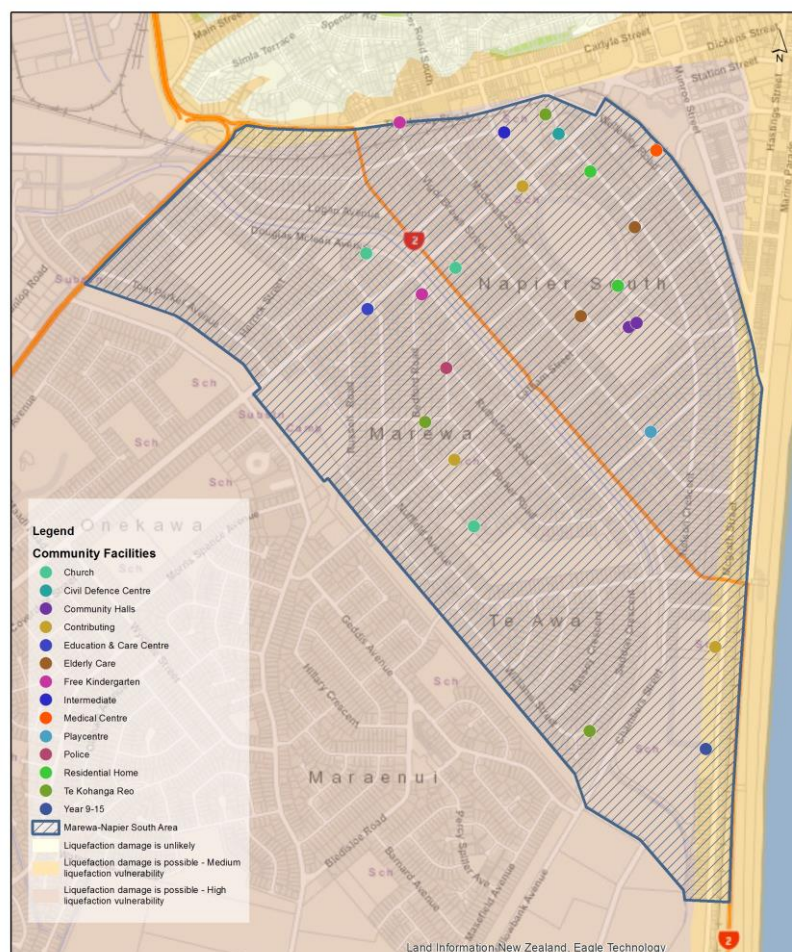


Map A – [Marewa – Napier South]

Hazards and implications

Earthquakes: The area is prone to earthquakes, with many fault lines located in the region. A severe earthquake could lead to injury or loss of life and damage to buildings, sewage, electricity, water, telecommunications, bridges and roads. Workplaces are advised to have an emergency response plan and a business continuity plan. All residents and staff of local businesses are advised to have household plans in place to manage collection of children and alternate household meeting places, should access routes be compromised. In the event of an earthquake, everyone should drop where they are (under a piece of furniture if less than a few steps away), cover and hold their heads (or hold onto the furniture if sheltering under something). Be prepared for ongoing aftershocks

The probability of the area suffering from liquefaction is high. Many residents commute in and out of the area and liquefaction damage to roads and bridge ramps may result in residents finding it difficult to return home and residents, visitors and workers in local businesses may find it difficult to leave the area.



Map B – [Liquefaction Marewa – Napier South]

Tsunami: A tsunami could result in wide spread devastation. Everyone is advised to evacuate immediately by foot (or bicycle) following a long (over a minute) or strong (difficult to stand up in) earthquake. Evacuation by vehicle is not recommended due to potential liquefaction and gridlock. All schools, workplaces and households are advised to have an evacuation plan and a grab bag with basic items for evacuation. Parents of school children should not enter an evacuation zone but collect their children from the school's tsunami evacuation meeting place. All households are advised to have a tsunami evacuation plan, a grab bag with basic items and to test their evacuation route. When evacuating, people should be mindful of hazards that may be present following a large earthquake, including damaged roads and bridges, electricity lines and chemical substance leaks.

If a tsunami is coming from a distant source (e.g. South America) there will be time for an official warning to evacuate. Following an official warning about a regional or distant source tsunami people should follow the directions of Civil Defence. Once evacuated, people are advised to listen to the radio or monitor the hbemergency.govt.nz website or Facebook page for updates. There are no houses located in the red zone in this area, so if an alert is downgraded to a beach threat only (red zone), all residents may return home. If a red zone warning is in place the beach, domain and Freedom Camping areas should remain evacuated. It is recommended that people continue to monitor the situation, as things can change due to aftershocks and new information coming to light. People need to remain ready to evacuate.

Please note: For a local source tsunami, there will not be time for an official warning or managed evacuation. **After a long or strong earthquake, immediately evacuate all zones.** It is important that the community knows where to evacuate to. The following map shows the evacuation zones for the Marewa-Napier South area. There are more detailed tsunami evacuation maps at the end of this plan and on the Hawke's Bay Hazard Information Portal (www.hbemergency.govt.nz/hazards/portal).

Tsunami warning systems

In the case of an impending tsunami, warning messages and signals to the public can come from several sources – natural, official or unofficial.

Natural warnings

Natural warning signals are of key importance in response to local source tsunami and they may be the *only* warnings possible for local or regional source tsunami.

- Strong earthquake shaking (i.e. it is hard to stand up or walk steadily, there is significant household contents damage and building damage [classified as Modified Mercalli MM6-MM7])
- Weak, rolling earthquake shaking of unusually long duration (i.e. a minute or more)
- Out of ordinary sea behaviour, such as unusual and sudden sea level fall or rise
- The sea making loud and unusual noises, especially roaring like a jet engine

When experiencing any of the above go immediately to high ground or, if the surrounding area is flat, go as far inland as possible, evacuating all coastal areas or, where present, all evacuation zones. The first wave may arrive within minutes. Once away from the water, listen to a radio station for information from local Civil Defence about further action you should take.

Do not wait for an official warning. Instead, let the natural signs be your warning and wait for official all clear before returning.

Official warnings

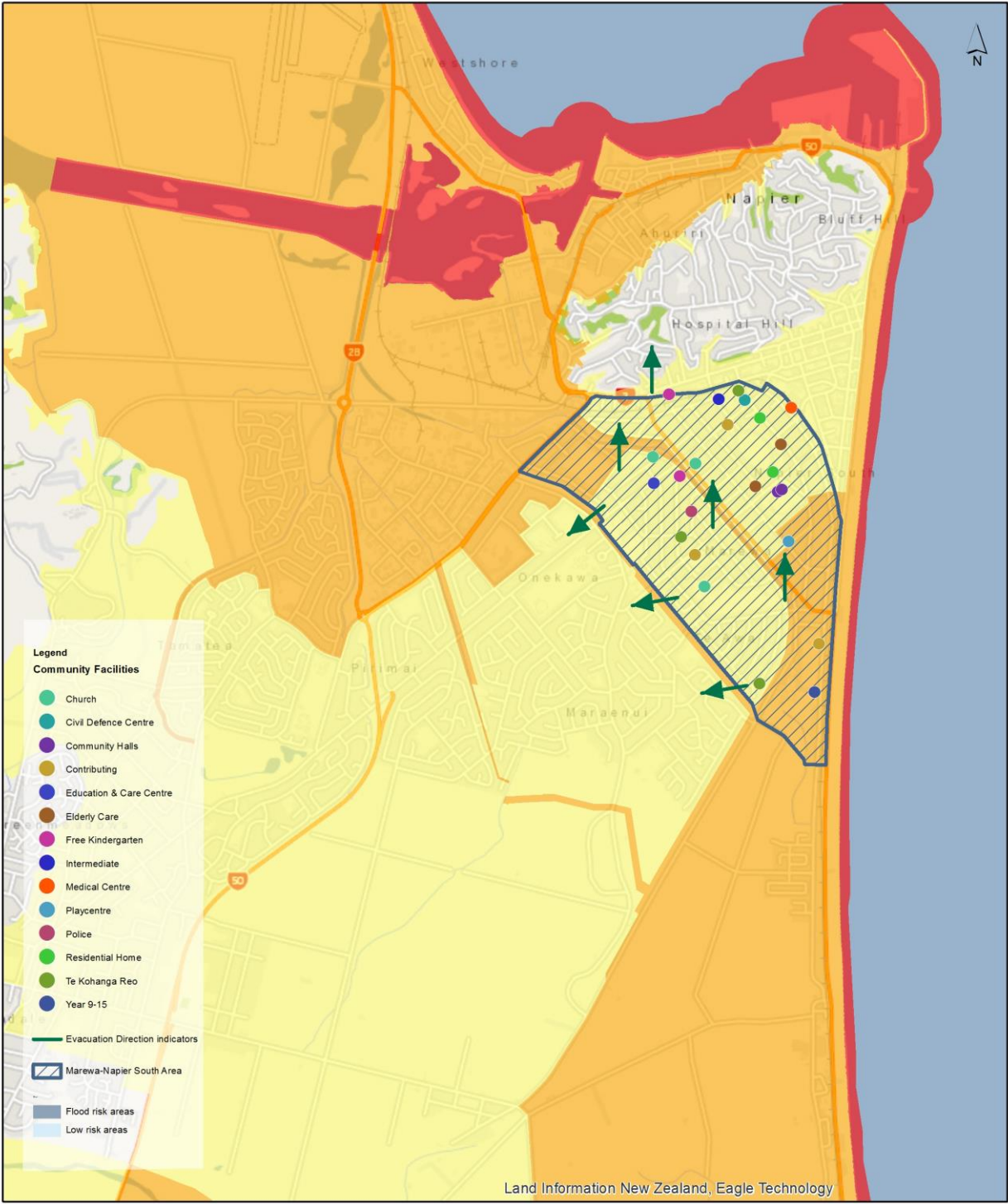
Official warnings are expected to come for sources that are more than three hours of tsunami travel time away from Hawke's Bay.

- An official warning from Civil Defence Emergency Management may be issued through radio or television broadcasts.
- Warnings may also be through siren, telephone, loud hailer or other local arrangements.
- You may receive warnings from one, or several sources. Respond to the first warning, do not wait for more messages before you act.
- Listen to your radio and follow any official instructions.
- Evacuate from the areas or zone(s) stated in the warning.
- Take your 'Getaway Kit' with you.
- Stay out until the official 'all-clear' is given.

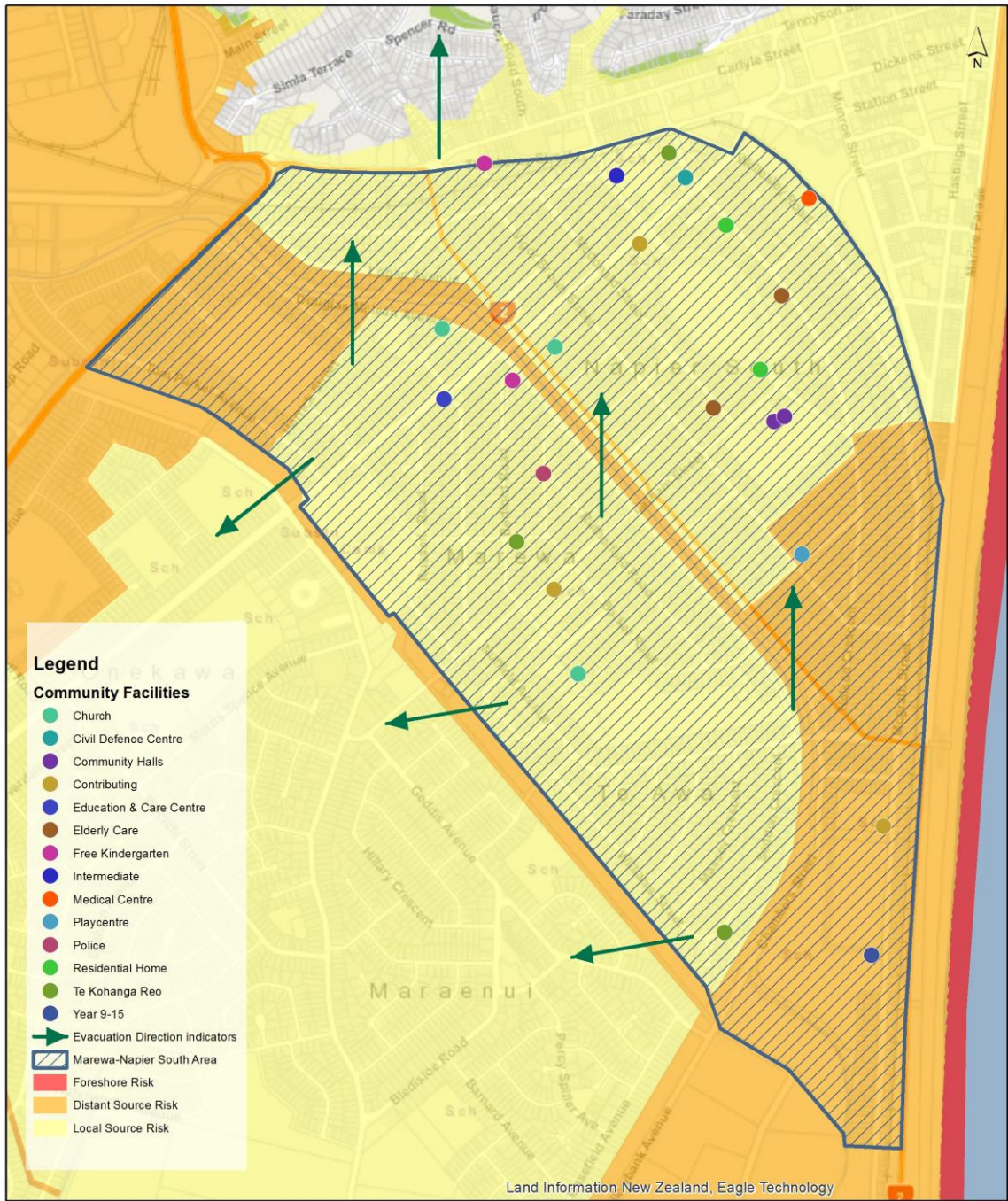
Unofficial/Informal warnings

There are several ways by which people may receive unofficial or informal warnings of an impending tsunami, for example

- media coverage, following release of a watch/warning bulletin from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC). People may receive unofficial warnings either directly through local or international media, or from friends in New Zealand or overseas that have heard their broadcasts;
- from people (e.g. by phone) who have already experienced the arrival of the tsunami on coastline closer to the source, or observed a natural warning sign. *Warnings from friends, other members of the public, international media, internet, etc. may be correct; informal communication may be your only warning, especially for tsunami sourced from less than three hours tsunami travel time away from you.*
- If you are in an evacuation zone and you feel the threat is imminent, evacuate to high ground and/or inland immediately, or as directed by officials.
- Verify the warning only if you can do so quickly (via NZ TV/Radio broadcasts, internet, Civil Defence Emergency Management, Police, Fire).
- The first or largest wave may not arrive for 6 hours after the forecast arrival time.
- If New Zealand Civil Defence Emergency Management warnings are available, trust their message over informal warnings.

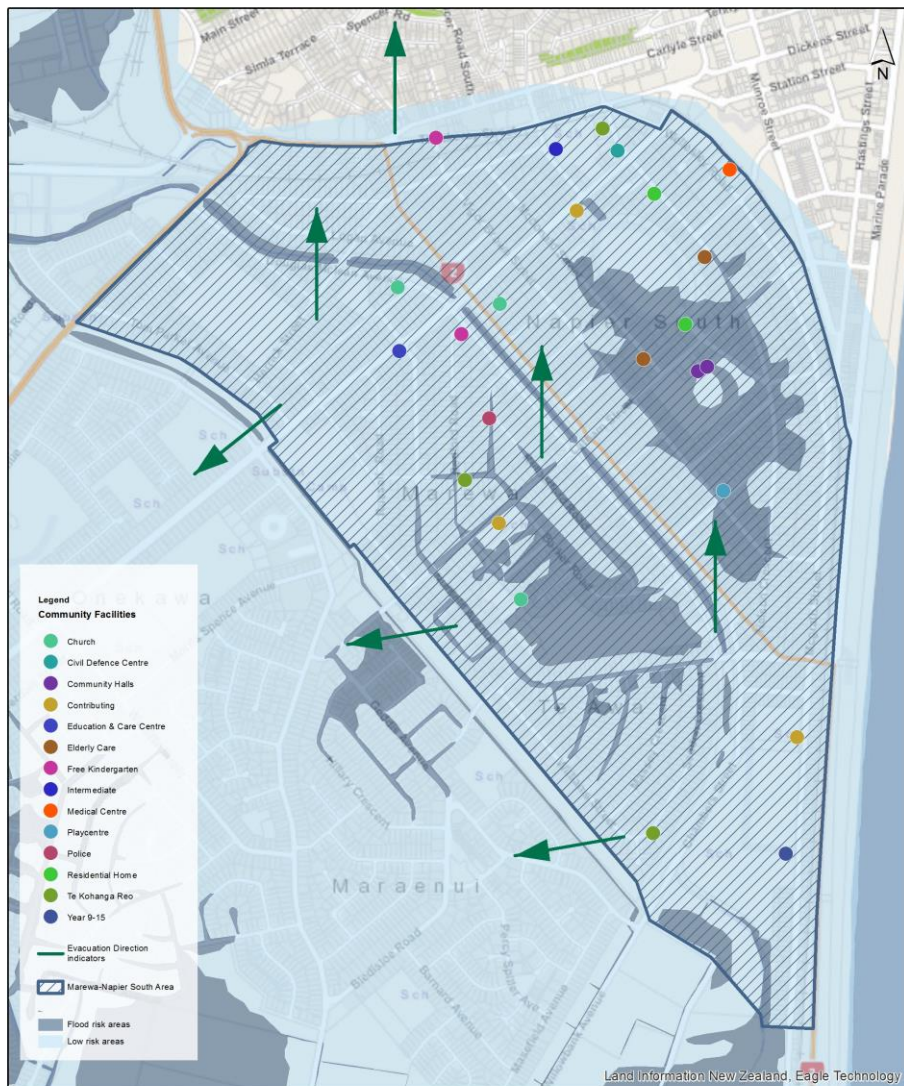


Map C: Marewa-Napier South Tsunami Evacuation Zones



Map D: Marewa-Napier South Tsunami Evacuation Zones

Storm/Flood: Properties in parts of MacDonald St, Morris St, Latham St, Nelson Cres, Vigor Brown St, McVay St and Ashridge Rd are located in a flood zone. In the event of a flood, these residents need to be prepared to evacuate. Do not attempt to drive or walk through floodwaters. Floodwater may be contaminated and should not be drunk. In the event of a storm, the community is advised to keep up to date with forecasts and official information. In a storm, electricity and water supplies may be compromised, and the impact of this needs to be managed at a household level until power can be restored. There are many large mature trees in the area that could be vulnerable in high winds.



Map E: Marewa-Napier South Flood Zones

Human pandemic: [In the event of wide spread illness in the community, residents will be advised to limit movement and stay in their homes. Shops and schools may be shut. Pandemic events are managed by the District Health Board.]

Volcanic ash: [The region is downwind of the volcanic plateau, giving potential for significant ash fall. The impacts could be: difficulties with breathing, loss of electricity, damage to vehicle engines, damage to roofs, and impact on the agricultural, horticultural and viticultural industries. If outside during ash fall, use a mask, handkerchief or damp cloth and seek shelter. Seal windows and doors, and shut off air conditioners. Avoid driving. Seek the right advice on the removal of ash.]

Chemical substance: [Any number of events could lead to a chemical substance incident. Threats include: local businesses where chemicals are used, local fuel stations, trucks going through the area, and the nearby airport. In the event of a chemical substance incident people will either be evacuated or advised to seal windows and doors and turn off air conditioning units. Chemical substance events are usually managed by the Fire Service.]

Fire: All communities face an urban fire risk. Ensure smoke alarms are working and be aware of fire restrictions. In the event of a fire get out and stay out. Any fire event is managed by the Fire Service.]

Landslide: There are some unstable hills on Napier Hill that may be prone to landslide or rock fall following a large storm or earthquake. This may make nearby roads unpassable and alternative routes may need to be used. Caution should be used near roads prone to landslide or rock fall following a large storm or earthquake. Watch for warning signs such as small slips & rock falls, cracks, tilting trees or fences.]

www.hbemergency.govt.nz is the best source of information for local hazards and hazard maps.

Social vulnerabilities

These people may need checking on and support following an emergency

- People who only have electric heating
- People with limited mobility
- People with mental health and drug, alcohol and addiction issues
- People with intellectual disabilities
- Elderly residents
- Single parents
- Low income households
- Young children
- Tourists who do not know the area

These factors may cause issues following an emergency

Environmental vulnerabilities

- Marewa creek (not clean water)
- Large trees
- Pump Stations
- Fuel stations
- Underwater bores
- Liquefaction
- Chemicals from industrial businesses

Infrastructure vulnerabilities

- Overwhelmed storm water systems
- Overhead verandas at shops
- Concrete roof tiles
- Brick chimneys
- Bridges
- Railway lines
- Electrical substation (Sanders Ave)
- Gas Switch (Taradale Road)
- Gas and water pipes
- Underwater culverts

Warning Systems

- Public Alerting System (Siren) (rises for 10 seconds falls for 20 seconds, repeated for 5 minutes) means seek more information from official sources (eg www.hbemergency.govt.nz or radio)
- Emergency Mobile Alerts – pushes warnings and information to compatible phones if life or property is in danger
- HB Emergency website and Facebook page
- Emergency Mobile Alerts – pushes warning and information to capable phones
- Television and radio media
- Red Cross Hazards App - pushes warning and information if signed up
- Informal warnings from family, friends and social media

The only warnings for **locally-generated tsunami** events are long (more than one minute) or strong (hard to stand up in) earthquakes (**Long or Strong, Get Gone**), or strange/unusual movement or sounds from the sea. There will not be time to activate an official warning for locally-generated tsunami events and residents are instructed to self-evacuate without waiting for any official warning. **If in doubt - get out!**

Communication Systems

If the landline, cellular and internet networks are still operating, this should be the primary means of communication. In a major event, if using a mobile phone, texting rather than phoning is recommended so the cellular network is not overloaded (**SMS in times of DISTRESS**). Using social media sites such as Facebook can be a good method of communicating with others. Facebook messenger can be used to send messages and posting on your status can inform others where you are and what is happening. Neighbourhood Support networks and Neighbourly are also good means of communicating with others.

Establishing communication with Civil Defence in the event of an emergency is very important. They will need to know the situation in order to be able to support and assist the community. Listen to the radio or go to www.hbemergency.govt.nz for contact information and advice. The hbemergency Facebook page is another good avenue for giving and receiving information. VHF radios provide long-distance communication throughout the district if other forms of contact are not available. Both the community constable and Fire Station have VHF radios. Most boats will have a VHF radio, and if there are no other options these can also be used for communication purposes.

Community-led Gathering Places

Following an emergency, people are asked to look after their household, check their neighbours, and if able, support the wider community. The community may establish community-led gathering places, in order for people to get information, support one another, and to coordinate a response to the needs of the community.

Pre-identified possible locations are:

- Nelson Park
- Kennedy Park
- McLean Park
- Whitmore Park
- Botanical Gardens (following a tsunami evacuation)
- Sports Clubrooms
- Palm City Motel
- Ashridge Rd Playcentre
- Napier Boys High School
- Te Awa School
- Napier Intermediate
- Nelson Park School
- Marewa School Hall
- St Luke's Village

Before deciding to use any location as a community-led gathering place, ensure the site is safe to use. Talk to others for information. Clarify what is known and what needs to be known, identify what resources there are and what is needed, and ensure communication is occurring with Civil Defence, so they know what is happening in the area and can give assistance and support.

Civil Defence Centres

In a large-scale emergency, an official Civil Defence Centre (CDC) may be established. These are run by council staff and volunteers. Their purpose is to provide information, assess and meet the needs of the community. It may take time for a CDC to be set up, and the location of a CDC is dependent on resources and priorities. If a community has already established a community-led gathering place, Civil Defence will endeavour to support the community, but if needs in the community are greater than the community can manage, a CDC may also be set up.

Resources

Resource availability will be dependent on the type, scale, and time of the event. Potential local resources are listed on the following page. Access to resources will be dependent on people with permission to use the resources being present. Local businesses' first priority will be looking after their staff. Although there is a fire station and an army base located in the community, response services will be directed by emergency services and may not be available to be part of a community-led response.

Table One: Community resources

Resource	Capacity
Household emergency plans	Families know where to meet if they can't get home and where to go if they need to evacuate
Business emergency and continuity plans	Staff know what to do in an emergency and there is a plan to get the business back up and running
Doctors/nurses/pharmacists in community	Medical assistance
Trades people in the community (electricians, builders, mechanics)	Fixing and helping with repairs or rescue
Counsellors/social workers, 'people-people'	Supporting people experiencing stress
Business people in the community	Assisting in leadership and logistics in a response
Teachers in the community	Helping with children and young people following an emergency event.
Neighbourhood support groups	Contact information and support for people in their area
Students	Able bodied helpers (e.g. NBHS)
Homes in the community	Providing accommodation to people unable to get home.
[Napier hill].	Tsunami evacuation points
Parks	Large space, parking
[Medical Centre	First aid and medical supplies
Menz Shed	Building knowledge and equipment, defribulator
Local businesses	Generators, machinery, vehicles, chainsaws, computers, telephones, paper and pens, staff.
[Fuel stations	Fuel, mechanical expertise
[Sports clubs].	Showers, kitchen, large space
[Churches	Large space, kitchen
[Local schools and early learning services	Large space, kitchen
[Creek on Georges Drive, hot water cylinders, toilet cisterns].	Water (should be boiled for over a minute)
]Swimming pools.	Water for washing
Supermarkets, 4 Square and dairies	Food and bottled water
[Takeaways	Food and drink, commercial kitchen
Restaurants and cafes	Car Parking, commercial kitchen, large space
[Camping grounds and hotels	Accommodation, cooking facilities, large spaces, restaurant, cafe.
BBQs	Cooking source
Vege gardens and fruit trees	Food source
[Kennels, catteries, pet stores, vets	Able to house/look after animals

Health and Safety

Assuring personal safety is the priority for all members of the community. Nominating a person to oversee health and safety at the onset of undertaking a community-led response should be a priority. All actions undertaken are voluntary and at the discretion and risk of those involved. In the event of the community leading a community response to an emergency, as the 'work' is for a community purpose and everyone is volunteering, there is no liability for any individual under the Health and Safety in the Workplace Act (2015).

Costs Incurred

Civil Defence is able to reimburse reasonable and necessary expenses directly related to responding to an emergency event. However, **the spending of money must be pre-approved**. Civil Defence may authorise the spending of money to assist the response (receipts must be provided) or arrange a credit line with a retailer to provide resources.

Recovery

The things that we value about the Marewa - Napier South community are:

- Parks: Kennedy Park, Marewa Park, Whitmore Park, Alexander Park, McLean Park, Nelson Park
- Grandstand at McLean Park
- Cricket Pavilion at Nelson Park
- Green strips, green spaces, playgrounds, trees, waterways (including drainage ditches)
- Cycle Paths
- Clear foreshore (no buildings)
- Clock tower
- Marewa shops, cafés and local shops and dairies
- Good transport options (e.g. bus routes)
- Good parking
- Access to CBD and Marine Parade
- Style and character of homes
- Mix of ages living in the area
- Repertory Theatre
- Napier Arts Group
- Local Police Station
- Early childhood centers and schools
- Aquarium
- Medical Centre

Some suggested improvements are:

- More/bigger parks, playgrounds, green areas, cycleways, skateparks
- More walking tracks (with fountains for humans and dogs)
- More rubbish bins in public areas
- More public toilets
- Community centre/gathering place for residents – dancing, music, art opportunities
- Vertical evacuation structures (especially at schools), with water
- Evacuation routes and signs
- Wider walkways up hills (would help with evacuation)
- Road marking to indicate where it is safe for different tsunami heights
- Wider streets
- Traffic calming (e.g. on Taradale/Kenney Rd)
- Better infrastructure (e.g. drainage)
- Food carts, restaurants
- Police Station (local community constable) open 24 hours
- More regular buses
- Day surgery/hospital facility (in Napier)
- Support for cottage industries
- Support for people working from home
- More people in the area during the day
- A new school
- Swimming pool
- Cinema
- Fishing shop

Forward Work Plan

The following have been identified as projects that could increase the resilience of the Marewa-Napier South community.

Table two: Projects for Increasing the Resilience of the Marewa-Napier South Community

Project		Notes	
Tsunami evacuation routes		To safe locations	
Tsunami evacuation signs		Showing where the routes are	
Tsunami zones information board		Showing where the zones are and what they mean	

Projects that are related to the local Civil Defence work programme, will be carried out with the support of, or in collaboration with, local Civil Defence Emergency Management Officers. Other projects may be carried out by individuals and groups in the community and may be supported by other council teams such as the community development team or district or town planning team. Funding for projects will be covered by local council where it falls in their work programme. Other projects may require fundraising or the application for funding from other areas.