



Taiwānanga

Community Resilience Plan

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Supported by  **HAWKE'S BAY**
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT **GROUP**

For further information contact enquiries@hbemergency.govt.nz

Kupu arataki (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 has been developed by whānau of the Taiwānanga community as a strategy to develop and increase our resilience. |

Kaupapa (Purpose)

This plan describes our community, our hazards and what resources we may have available to us to respond to an emergency. It aims to make Taiwānanga whānau and visitors better prepared and in the event of an emergency, to take action in order to look after ourselves. There is a chance our community may be isolated following a major emergency, however, we will not be on our own – we will be with each other. In an emergency, the people in our community will come together to assist one another, and we will also look after visitors who may also be here. This plan helps to coordinate and speed up this process. It will be regularly reviewed.]

Te hāpori (Description of the Community)

Ko Taupiri te maunga
Ko Taiwānanga te moana
Ko Kurahaupo te waka
Ko Te Atihau te marae
Ko Kaihau te whare tipuna
Ko Te Kahika te urupā
Ko Taiwānanga te whenua
Ko Ngāti Hikairo te hapū
Ko Rongomaiwahine te iwi

This community is located at the end of Wainuiorangi Road on the Mahia Peninsula, about an hours drive from Wairoa township. It is beachfront with only one permanent elderly male resident living on the Cooper land past the Ehu homestead. However, during the Christmas and New Year period it can swell to at least 200 or more at any one time with whānau, and holiday makers returning for the Summer. Whānau also return during long weekends and school holidays, and many visitors frequent the beach throughout the year to collect kaimoana, fish, swim, or just to walk along the beach.

One of the oldest whānau connected to this area are the Ehu whānau who resided here since at least the early 1800's up until the late 1990's. The Ehu tamariki attended Tawapata School and when that closed attended Te Mahia Māori School, this name later changed in the 1970's to Te Mahia School. Although the Ehu whānau no longer live here permanently some of them return most weekends and during long weekends and holidays.

Another whānau were the parents of the Cotton whānau who moved to reside at their beach bach in the 1970's up until their passing. Their bach is only used from time to time now, and is the first bach past the Ehu homestead. They are the only whānau with a landline. The Ataria whānau are another whānau connected to this area through the Ehu whānau and they return during the Summer break and sometimes on long weekends. Their bach is situated next to the Cotton bach. There is only walking track access to the beach, as access to these properties is through a locked gate on the Ehu property. There are also beach baches to the left of the Ehu property that are only occupied during the holiday season.

In the 1970's many surfers frequented this beach to surf from all over the world. Surfers nicknamed this area "Diana's Beach" after Diana Ehu, who was a resident here for over 50 years and allowed them to access the beach through her property. Diana kept a record of every visitor to the area for many years through autograph books, which one of her grand daughters now looks after. Diana herself named this area "Sunrise Valley" because the morning sun would rise out over the sea in the summer and over the hill in the direction of Nukutaurua in the winter and stream into her kitchen and was a very nice sunny spot. Taiwānanga is no longer a good surfers beach as the weather seems to have changed and now the waves for surfing are few and far between.

Although the Ehu property had many fruit trees including golden queen peaches and nectarine trees on it back in the 1960's and 70's, there is now a very strong North Easterly wind making the growing of fruit trees virtually impossible without overall shelter. This wind can wreak havoc, and the young fruit and leaves on the trees dry up and fall off.

The sand dunes have also eroded considerable and the creek that was crossable by stepping over it back in the 1970's has now become very deep and is impossible to cross unless you climb down into it and then climb up out the other side. The culvert crossing to reach some of the properties here has to be cleaned after storms or heavy rains as debris from the Te Kahika Forest gets caught in and around it and piles up, which could cause the culvert to weaken. There are no rubbish collection services or toilet facilities of any type here for residents or visitors.

Lovey and Boydie at Te Kahika Station are the closest permanent neighbours with a phone, power, woolshed and shearers quarters. They are about 2 to 3 minutes up the road. Will and Cathy Coop at Okepuha Station are about 5 minutes away they also have a phone and power shearers quarters and buildings.



Map A – Taiwananga

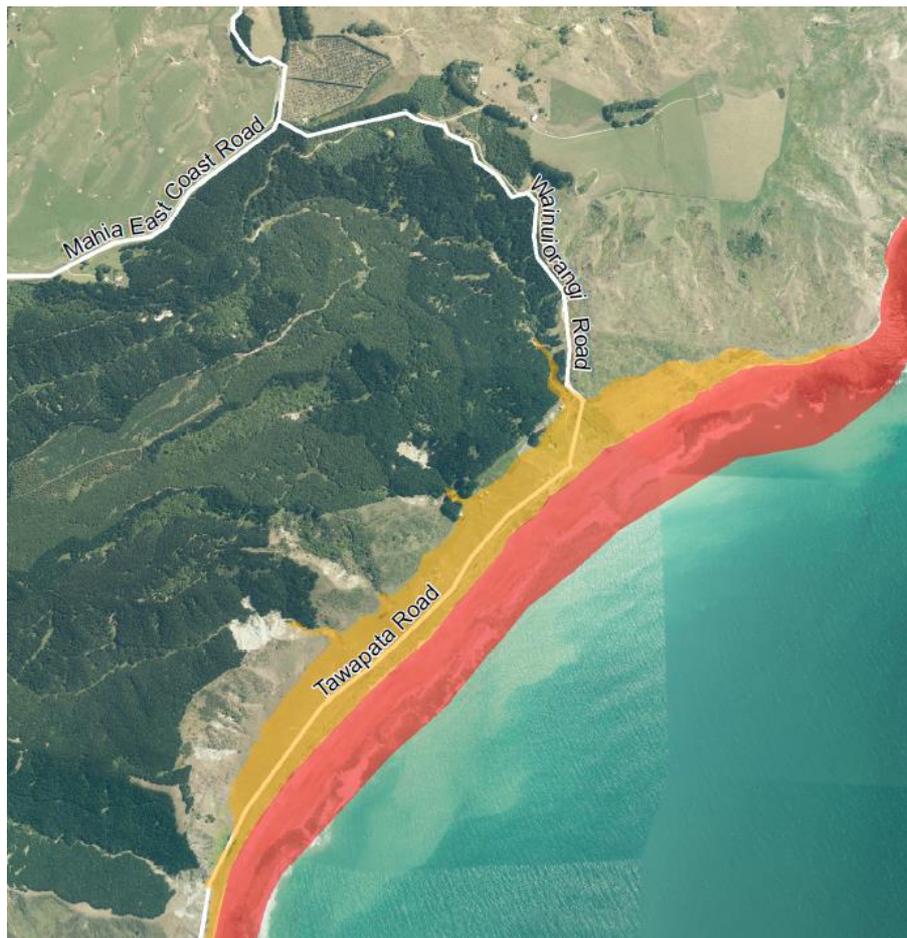
Pūmate (Hazards and implications)

All whānau are advised to have a whānau emergency plan.

Rūwhenua (Earthquake): The East Coast of New Zealand is prone to earthquakes. A severe earthquake could lead to injury and damage to buildings and roads. In the event of an earthquake, everyone should drop where they are (moving away from hazards and under a piece of furniture if available), cover and hold their heads (or hold onto the furniture if sheltering under something as furniture tends to move in an earthquake). Be prepared for aftershocks. There is a low liquefaction risk in this area. However, there is some liquefaction risks between Mahia and Wairoa, so there could be damage to roads and bridge ramps in this area. This may result in whānau and visitors being unable to get to Wairoa township if damage is severe. |

Ngaru taitoko (Tsunami): A tsunami could result in wide spread devastation of the community and a strain on resources for inland residents looking after evacuees. If an earthquake is long or strong, get gone. Everyone in the tsunami evacuation zone is advised to evacuate immediately following a long (over a minute) or strong (difficult to stand up in) earthquake, strange sounds or movement of the sea. A wave may arrive within minutes. All whānau are advised to have a tsunami evacuation plan, a grab bag with basic items and to test their evacuation route. When evacuating, be mindful of hazards that may be present following an earthquake, such as damaged roads. Once evacuated, 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), everyone may return to the settlement. 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. If a tsunami is coming from a distant source (e.g. South America) there will be time for an official warning to evacuate.

The following map shows the evacuation zones for Taiwānanga. To get an up-close evacuation map, use the Hawke's Bay Hazard Portal at www.hbemergency.govt.nz/hazards/portal



Map B: Taiwānanga Tsunami Evacuation Zones |

Paroro (Storm): In the event of a storm, the community is advised to keep up to date with forecasts and official information. There are some hills in the area that may be prone to landslide or rock fall following a large storm. Watch for warning signs such as small slips and rock falls, cracks, tilting trees or fences. In addition, trees could be blown over in high winds. Caution should be used on roads following a large storm. Areas between Mahia and Wairoa are prone to flooding. If this occurs, access to Wairoa could be compromised. |

Ahi (Fire): There is a forest fire risk in the surrounding forest. Be aware of fire restrictions. Should a fire occur everyone should evacuate. The safest place to evacuate to is the beach.

Pungarehu Puia (Volcanic ash): The region is downwind of the volcanic plateau, giving potential for ash fall. The impacts could be: difficulties with breathing, damage to vehicle engines and damage to roofs. If outside during ash fall, cover your mouth and nose with a mask, or damp cloth and seek shelter. Seal windows and doors. Disconnect rainwater tanks. In heavy ash, avoid driving. Seek advice on the removal of ash from roofs and cars and on the management of fruit and vegetables from gardens. | |

To be prepared, visit the www.hbemergency.govt.nz website – it is the best source of information for local hazards and hazard maps.

Warning Systems

- Informal warnings from family and friends
- Radio – Frequency 945 AM or 1278 AM
- HB Emergency website and Facebook page
- Long or strong earthquake, unusual sounds or movement of the sea!

Communication Systems

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. If boats have a VHF radio, these could be used for communication purposes.

A phone is located in the Cotton beach bach, which is the second bach past the gate. Lovey and Boydie at Te Kahika Station and Will and Cathy Coop at Okepuha Station also have a phone and electricity.

Community Gathering Places

Following an emergency, we will look after each other, until outside help arrives. Before deciding to use any location as a community-gathering place, it is important to make sure the location is safe. It is also important that 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, Civil Defence may open a Civil Defence Centre. These are run by council staff and volunteers and would be located where there are large numbers of people needing assistance. 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.

Resources

Resource availability will be dependent on the type, scale, and time of the event. Potential local resources are listed below. Access to resources will be dependent on people with permission to use the resources being present.

Table One: Community resources

Resource	Capacity
Whānau emergency plans	Everyone knows what to do in an emergency and have a grab bag to be able to evacuate quickly
Maunga (Hills)	Tsunami evacuation points
One (Beach)	Fire evacuation area
Moana (Sea)	Kaimoana
Large open spaces	Helicopter landing place – coordinates X2026500, Y 5654000
People with first aid training	Medical assistance

Adults and children	Fixing and helping with repairs or rescue
Whare (Homes in the community)	Providing shelter to people.
Hoiho (Horses)	Transport
Waka (Boats)	Transport
Fishing and hunting equipment	Food
Solar panels	Power

Health and Safety

Assuring people's safety is the priority for all members of the community. Nominating a person to oversee health and safety should be considered. 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, **SPENDING OF MONEY MUST BE PRE-APPROVED** by the Civil Defence Controller.

Recovery

The things that we value about the Taiwānanga community are:

- No Power
- Isolation
- Space
- Relaxing
- No cell phone coverage
- Unlimited access to the beach
- Support and help from one and other whenever required

Some suggested improvements are:

- Emergency communication (eg Bgan unit)
- Sealed Road
- Toilet
- Helipad with coordinates
- Solar lights
- Rubbish bins for visitors

Forward Work Plan

The following have been identified as projects that could increase the resilience of the Taiwānanga community.

Table two: Identified Projects for Increasing the Resilience of the Taiwānanga Community

Project	Notes
Tsunami zones information board	Showing where the zones are and what they mean. Could be in Te Reo. Board could be a glow in the dark one or have solar lights so it can be read in the dark?
Composting toilet at domain	As long as it doesn't affect rates and does not become a mapped location for Freedom Campers
Repair and protection of Fish rocks near White Rock	These rocks tell of an earthquake where the land rose and cut off access back to the sea. The first rock (which has been broken) is the matua making a channel back to the sea, followed by the baby, and the whaea behind, pushing the baby. The whaea has broken her tail in the quest to return her baby to the deep water. Would like the matua fixed and to find out about protection of the rocks, as they are significant to the area
Rubbish bins at domain	For visitors use

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 may be covered by local council if it falls in their work programme. Other projects may require fundraising or the application for funding from other areas.