



HE MAHERE OHOTATA MŌ TE HAPORI

Community Resilience Plan



hbemergency.govt.nz

Date:



HAWKE'S BAY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

GROUP

RĀRANGI TAKE

Contents

Kupu arataki	
INTRODUCTION	1
I te wā o te ohotata	
WHAT TO DO DURING AN EMERGENCY	2
Setting up a Community Response	2
Community Hubs	2
What might people need us to do?	3
Health and Safety	5
Response costs	5
Ngā mōhiotanga mō te hapori	
LOCAL INFORMATION	6
Community Hub locations	6
Communication	7
Community resources	8
Potential vulnerabilities	8
What hazards do we have?	10
Te Whakaheke Tūraruru	
RISK REDUCTION	13
Te Haumanu	
RECOVERY	14
Te Mahere Mahi	
WORK PLAN	15
Ngā Tāpiritanga	
APPENDICES	16
Appendix 1 Community Response Plan Template	16
Appendix 2 Status Report Template	17
Appendix 3 Impacts	19
Appendix 4 Hazards	25
Appendix 5 Maps	33

Click page number to jump to that page.

If you would like to have your own community inspired photo or image as the cover page, please contact Hawke's Bay Emergency Management at enquiries@hbemergency.govt.nz

How to use this document

This is a digital document designed for you to be able to type into all text boxes. Please use the contents page to help you navigate through the different sections. If you would like photos or maps inserted, please contact the HB Emergency Group. A community may be a geographic community or a community of interest. A community plan is best done with the input of a wide range of people from the community. If you would like support to develop this plan, or would like it to be available on the HB Emergency website, please contact HB Emergency on enquiries@hbemergency.govt.nz.

Please note that any personal information in the plan will be blanked out if it is made available on our website.

Click the pale yellow boxes to take you to that section of the document.



KUPU ARATAKI

INTRODUCTION

This Community Resilience Plan has been developed by the community to ensure measures are in place to help us look after each other before, during, and after an emergency.



Description of our community

*He waka eke noa
We are all working together*

I TE WĀ O TE OHOTATA WHAT TO DO DURING AND AFTER AN EMERGENCY

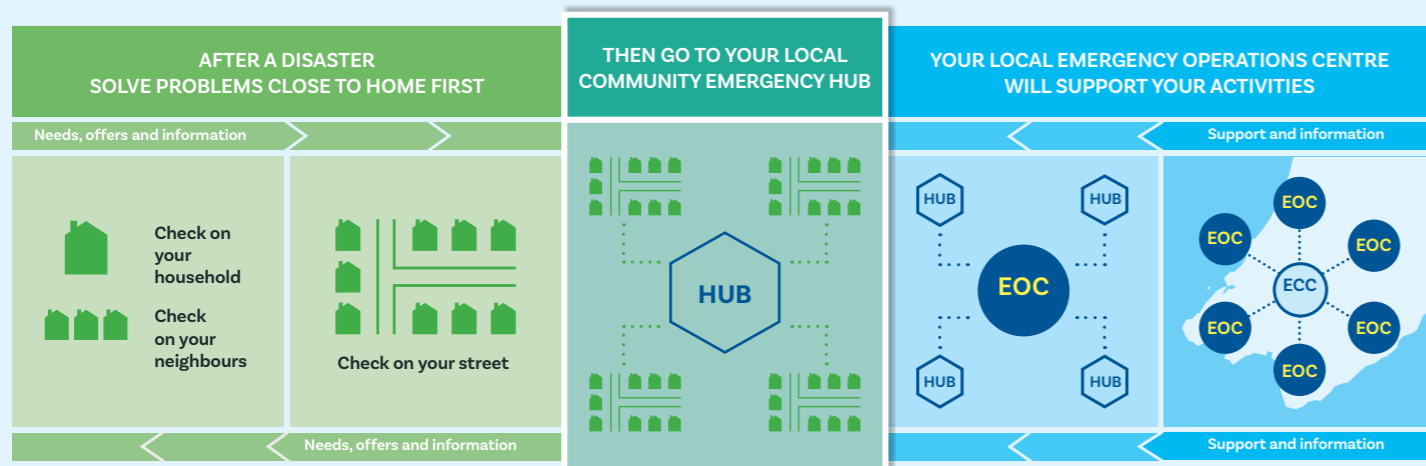


First! Check on your family, your friends and your neighbours, then see if others in the community need help.



Setting up a Community Response

In a major emergency, official responders will need to prioritise the most urgent issues, so it is likely that for the first few days you will need to help each other within your local community. The Hub is a designated place where you can gather, connect with one another and solve problems using the skills and resources which already exist among your community.



Community Emergency Hubs

Community Emergency Hubs are a way for people to work together to solve problems locally while still coordinating with councils about really big problems

For more info [\(link to map once added\)](#)

Ideas and Solutions

Ideas and Solutions for challenges you may face

Life threatening situations

- try to call 111
- inform people if there is a hazard
- evacuate the area if necessary
- report details back to the Community Emergency Hub
- report details back to the Emergency Coordination Centre

Checking on people and damage

- contact everyone in the community as soon as possible
- record and report information as soon as possible
- recheck in the following days as circumstances may change

How can you make sure everywhere has been checked?

- start with the worst affected areas
- draw upon local knowledge and contact lists
- coordinate a street by street, house by house check using Hub maps or setup Neighbourhood Support

Medical assistance

- identify and coordinate community resources that can be used to assist and treat the injured
- identify and check on people with day-to-day medical needs
- direct the community to medical providers that are known to be open



In life threatening situations, attempt to call 111 first.

- identify and coordinate people in the community with medical skills who can help
- take injured or sick people to the nearest medical centre if one is open
- anyone with first aid skills should go to the nearest open medical centre or Hub
- coordinate transport for those who are in need and cannot get to the medical centre

Water

- people need access to clean water for drinking, cooking and hygiene
- inform the public in as many ways as possible about how to treat drinking water
- arrange a place where water can be distributed if needed
- try to locate large water tanks which may have excess water
- if in doubt - boil; filter through a clean cloth if you need to, then boil water for one minute
- if you cannot boil water, use bleach to treat it; filter through a clean cloth if you need to, then add two drops of unscented bleach per litre of water

*Mā whero mā pango ka oti ai te mahi
Working together we will go further*

Ideas and Solutions



Help if you can, but do not put yourself in unnecessary danger to save someone else. You don't want to become a casualty as well.

Shelter

- ensure the community has somewhere safe and comfortable to stay
- find places people can shelter from the weather, rest and sleep
- if people do need to leave their homes, encourage them to take as much bedding as possible
- encourage people to stay with friends, family and neighbours
- consider the needs of visitors to your community – they may require accommodation
- encourage the community to make spare rooms available
- don't wait for a perfect solution, shelter from the weather is a priority over comfort
- inform the Emergency Coordination Centre how many people require shelter



To ensure public health, everyone needs access to an appropriate place to go to the toilet.

Food

- encourage people to share food with others
- organise a way to feed large groups of people who are displaced or do not have food of their own coordinate food supplies in the community
- tell people to use foods in the refrigerator first, then the freezer and finally goods from the pantry
- encourage street BBQ's or communal gatherings



Small repairs may make homes safe enough.

Sanitation

- organise long drop toilets throughout the community, and near groups who may not be able to organise themselves
- identify resources and supplies to build emergency toilets
- identify people who can dig or build toilet facilities
- identify a location for a long drop toilet at the Hub
- encourage regular handwashing and the use of gloves
- long drop toilets should be one metre deep and 30-40 centimetres wide; after each use, cover waste with soil or other mulch
- alternatively use a two-bucket system, one for liquid and one for solid waste; mix with sawdust

Communication



Our community may use a variety of methods for information gathering or for communicating with each other and external people and agencies.

Ways to stay informed...



Television



Radio



Social Media



Internet



Telephone

Who will we need to communicate with? How will we get information?

Need/Issue	Who	How (Contact Details)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk to people or property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire • Police • Ambulance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 111 • 105 - non urgent • www.105.police.govt.nz
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about council services, e.g. roads, water • Report issues to local Council • Request support and information from local Council • Send the status report to the Emergency Operation Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Council • During an emergency local Emergency Operation Centres (Civil Defence) are run by local council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warnings, alerts, advice and key information before, during and after an emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawke's Bay Emergency Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.facebook.com/hbemergency • www.hbemergency.govt.nz
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing and finding out information within the community • Checking on vulnerable people • Organising working bees • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents • Businesses • Marae • Sports clubs • Schools • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eg Community Facebook pages • • • • • •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State highway information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waka Kotahi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.journeys.nzta.govt.nz/traffic • www.facebook.com/wakakotahiHBG • 0800 4 HIGHWAYS / 0800 44 44 49
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity outages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local electricity provider 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates during an emergency • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Stations • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newstalk ZB 90.3FM or 1278AM • The Hits 89.5FM (Wairoa 99.7FM) • More FM 88.7FM • Central FM 106FM (Dannevirke 105.2FM) • Radio NZ News 630AM or 101.5FM • Radio Live 106.3FM or 1368AM • Radio Kahungunu 765AM or 94.5FM

Community resources



Our community is the best source of resources to help each other.

What items or skills can we identify within our community?

Spaces

Hills
Parks
Sport fields
Farms/paddocks

Water

Rivers (boil water)
Lakes (boil water)
Water tanks
Private bores
Swimming pools (for washing)
Toilet cisterns (for washing)

Organisations

Social support organisations
Service groups eg. Rotary
Businesses
SPCA
Neighbourhood Support

Shelter

Marae
Community halls
Sport clubrooms
Motels/hotels
Camping grounds
Churches
Schools
Pubs
Homes/baches
Caravans
Tents

Food

Supermarket
Dairy/Four Square
Fruit and vege shops
Fish and meat supplies
Pub, restaurant, bakery
Farms, orchards
Pantry and freezers
Vege gardens and fruit trees
Wild food (bush, river, sea)
Pet & livestock food

General

Fire extinguishers
BBQs
4WDs
Trailers
Tractors
Spades
Chainsaws
Generators
Fuel
Torches
Radio
Tables and chairs
Mattresses
Blankets
Clothing
Children's gear - books, toys, sports, and music equipment

Medical

Medical Centre
Pharmacy
Doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, pharmacists, vets, etc
First aiders
Defibrillators
First aid kits

People

Builders
Electricians
Mechanics
Plumbers
Handymen/other tradies
Teachers
Business owners and staff
Social workers
Teachers
Religious leaders
Counsellors

Potential vulnerabilities



Every community has things, people or groups that may need checking on or assistance in an emergency.

Who may need support? What do we need to check?

Social

Example: People living alone

- | | |
|---|---|
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |

Environmental

Example: Trees across roads, livestock - dead or roaming

- | | |
|---|---|
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |

Infrastructure

Example: Tank Water / Water contamination, blocked drains/culverts

- | | |
|---|---|
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |
| • | • |

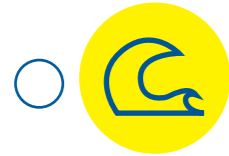
*He kai kei aku ringa
We have skills and
resources to succeed*

What hazards do we have?



Have a brainstorm session with people in your community to fill in the next section. Tick the the hazards and impacts that apply to your community.

Click the icons to learn more about the hazards and impacts



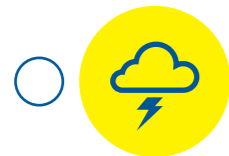
Taiāniwhaniwha
Tsunami



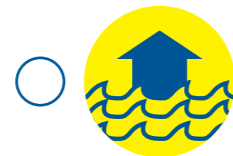
Rūwhenua
Earthquake



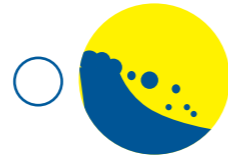
Pungarehu Puia
Volcanic Ash



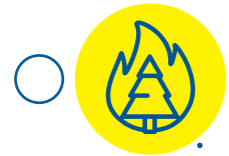
Paroro
Storm



Waipuke
Flood



Horo Whenua
Landslide



Ahi
Forest Fire

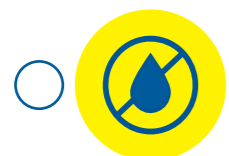


Matū Mōrearea
Hazardous Substances



Mate Urutā
Pandemic

What are the impacts that we might need to manage?



Kāore he wai
No water



Kāore he hiko
No power



Kāore he waea, he
ipurangi rānei
No internet or phone



Kāore e taea te
hoki ki te kāinga
Can't get home



Me whakatahi atu
Have to evacuate



Kua mau ki
te kāinga
Stuck at home

What might happen in our community?

Hazards	What might happen?	Can this occur in our community?	
Tsunami	Flooding and debris from the wave	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Earthquake	Damage to buildings and roads Liquefaction	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Volcanic Ash	Problems with electricity, water & roads Breathing problems	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Storm	Drains overflowing Trees down Roads blocked	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Flood	Water in homes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Landslide	Damage to houses and roads	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Forest Fire	Damage to houses and roads closed	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Chemical Hazards	Noxious fumes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Pandemic	Sick people, self-isolation required	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Impacts

Have to evacuate	People and animals without food, water, medicine. Families not together	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Stuck at home/work	People and animals without food, water, medicine. Families not together	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Can't get home	People and animals without food, water, medicine. Families not together	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
No water	Dehydration (people and animals), can't cook food, can't wash or clean anything	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
No power	No lights, heating, cooking, eftpos or petrol	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
No internet or phone	Can't get information Can't check on people or run your business	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

List other hazards

List other impacts

What are issues that we have in our community and who might be impacted?

Issue	Previous event?	Impact	Who/where?
Example: Drainage overflow	Yes/No	In heavy rain the drain blocks and overflows through houses	23 and 25 Tui Rd

***Nāu te rourou, nāku te rourou,
ka ora ai te iwi***
*With your basket, and my basket,
the people will thrive*

TE WHAKAHEKE TŪRARU RISK REDUCTION



Reducing our risks is one of the best ways to reduce the impact of hazards on our community
What can we do now?

Hazard/Issue	Preparedness tips
Example: Drainage overflow	Check the drain for leaves and rubbish if heavy rain is forecast
New residents	Community Facebook group to keep everyone up to date. Annual street party to meet new people. Start or invite people to join Neighbourhood Support groups.

TE HAUMANU RECOVERY



Following an emergency we have an opportunity to build back better than before. If our community was rebuilding after an emergency, what would be important to us?



What do we love about our community?

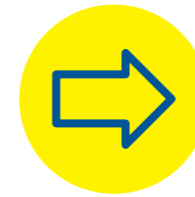
Example: Community Halls



What would make our community better?

Example: Better bridges, more playgrounds

TE MAHERE MAHI WORK PLAN

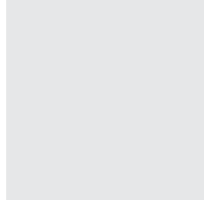


- Funding for projects may be covered by your local council where it falls in their work programme.
- Other projects may require fundraising or the application for funding from other areas. Your local council or the Department of Internal Affairs may be able to give advice about creating and funding community projects.

Suggested Projects	Notes	Who will look after this
<i>Example: Christmas Street Party</i>	<i>To increase our sense of community and connection with each other</i>	<i>Residents Association</i>
<i>Tsunami evacuation routes</i>	<i>So people know which direction to go in a tsunami warning</i>	<i>Hawke's Bay Emergency Management Group</i>

HUB STATUS REPORT

Scan this QR code
Need text here



Community Hub Status Report

Date: _____ Time: _____
Community Hub (address): _____

Current Situation (in your community emergency hub)

Outstanding Issues / Challenges / Problems

Anticipated Priorities / Actions

Other Comments / Issues

Report prepared by: _____ Name: _____
Hub role: _____
Contact number: _____



Kua mau
ki te kāinga
Stuck at home

APPENDIX 3 - IMPACTS

In most emergencies it's best to stay in your own home if it is safe to do so. But that may mean being without power and water or any way to get supplies for three days or more. Do you have enough food? What about family members who need medication? Do you have enough food for pets to get through too?

GET READY

- 1** Your emergency supplies don't have to be in one place, but you might have to find them in the dark. Make sure everyone knows where the torches and batteries are.
- 2** If the power is out, eat the food from your fridge, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.
- 3** Get to know your neighbours. In an emergency they may need your help or you may need their help, and you may be able to band together to get through.

TOP TIP

Keep up to date with emergency information by listening to a radio (get one with batteries), and checking your local council and emergency management group websites.

Follow the instructions of civil defence and emergency services.





Kāore e taea te hoki ki te kāinga Can't get home

In an emergency public transport may not be able to operate, roads may be closed and streets or neighbourhoods might be blocked off. If you can't take your normal route home, how will you get there? Who will you go with? Where will you meet up if your street is a no-go zone?

GET READY

- 1 Agree on a meeting place if you can't get home. It might be a school, a friend's place or with whānau.
- 2 If you work away from home, find workmates who live in your area. In an emergency you could travel together.
- 3 Have a grab bag at work or in your car. It should have walking shoes, warm clothes, some snack food and a bottle of water. A torch, batteries and a radio are useful too.

TOPTIP

Give your school or day care a list of three people who can pick the kids up if you can't get there.



Me whakatahi atu Have to evacuate

In an emergency, some houses, streets and neighbourhoods may not be safe to stay in and you may have to leave home in a hurry. If your street was evacuated where would you go? What would you take? What about pets? Do you have neighbours who might need your help?

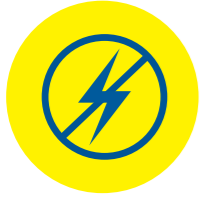
GET READY

- 1 Have a grab bag ready for everyone in your household, including pets. It should have warm clothes, a bottle of water, snacks, copies of important documents and photo ID. Remember any medications you may need and keep your first aid kit, torch, radio and batteries somewhere you can grab in a hurry.
- 2 Decide where you will go (and make sure everyone in your household knows, in case you're not all together). Your ideal evacuation location will be with friends or family, so make sure they know your plans.
- 3 If you live in a tsunami or flood zone, make sure your evacuation location is in a safe location. Check www.hbemergency.govt.nz for hazard maps.

TOPTIP

If you have to leave home, take your pets with you. If it's not safe for you, it's not safe for them. Make sure your evacuation place will take your pets or have the contact details for kennels, catteries and pet friendly motels.





Kāore he hiko
No power

What would you do if the power was out for days? How will you see, cook, keep warm? Power cuts could affect EFTPOS and ATM machines, so make sure you have some cash at home, or enough supplies to see you through three days or more.

GET READY

- 1 Make sure you have torches and batteries, either in your emergency kit or somewhere everyone can find in the dark.
- 2 Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.
- 3 Have a stock of food that doesn't need to be cooked (canned is good) or something to cook your food on (gas bbq or camp stove). Don't forget food for babies and pets.
- 4 If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

TOP TIP

Talk to your neighbours about what they'll do if the power is out. You might find they have a gas bbq and you have enough food to share (or the other way round).



Kāore he wai
No water

Imagine having no water for three days or more. How would you wash, cook, clean? What would you drink?

GET READY

- 1 Keep your used water and fizzy drink bottles, give them a good clean and fill them with water - you need three litres of water for each person for each day that you are without water. Don't forget to store water for babies and pets too.
- 2 You can keep stored drinking water for up to a year if you add non-scented household bleach (half a teaspoon for every ten litres of water). If you are not sure if the water is safe to use, you can boil it to kill any germs.
- 3 Remember to store water for cooking and cleaning as well.

TOP TIP

You can also fill plastic containers with water and keep them in the freezer. These can help keep food cool if the power is off and can also be used for drinking.





Kāore he waea,
he ipurangi rānei
**No internet or
phone**

If the phone and internet lines were down how would you keep in touch, arrange to meet up, keep up with news and weather alerts? In most emergencies it's best to stay in our own homes, so make your home your meeting place and have an alternative in case you can't get there.

GET READY

- 1 Talk to your family about how you will get in touch and where you will meet up in an emergency if the phone lines and/or internet are down.
- 2 If you have kids, make sure you know their school/day care's emergency plans and give the school names of three people who could pick the kids up if you can't get there.
- 3 Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.
- 4 Have an out-of-town contact that everyone knows about (sometimes when local phone lines are down you can still reach people outside your area). Get everyone to check in with your out of town contact by text or online messaging in an emergency if you can.
- 5 Keep a written list of important phone numbers.

TOP TIP

In an emergency phone lines can become overloaded quickly. Keep them clear so emergency calls can be made and, if you can, use text or online messaging to keep in touch with each other.



APPENDIX 3 - HAZARDS

Information in this section focuses on what to do during an emergency. For more information about what to do before, during and after an emergency, visit www.getready.govt.nz



Taiāniwhaniwha
Tsunami

A tsunami is a series of waves caused by large earthquakes. All of New Zealand's coast line is at risk of tsunami. A tsunami wave can grow to become a fast moving wall of water.

KNOW THE NATURAL WARNING SIGNS

If you are at the coast in a tsunami evacuation zone and experience any of the following:

- Feel a strong earthquake that makes it hard to stand up, or a weak rolling earthquake that lasts a minute or more,
- See a sudden rise or fall in sea level,
- Hear loud and unusual noises from the sea,

Move immediately to the nearest high ground, or as far inland as you can. **LONG or STRONG, GET GONE**

DURING A TSUNAMI WARNING

- Move immediately to the nearest high ground or as far inland as you can.
- Walk or bike if possible.
- Do not go sightseeing. Never go to the shore to watch for a tsunami.
- Listen to the radio and follow the instructions of emergency services.
- Stay away from at-risk areas until the official all-clear is given.

Listen to the radio, monitor the HB Emergency Facebook page, and follow the instructions of emergency services



MORE INFORMATION

For more information on what to do before, during and after a tsunami, visit www.getready.govt.nz/en/emergency/tsunami/





Rūwhenua Earthquake

Aotearoa has over 150 earthquakes that are large enough to be felt each year. A large damaging earthquake could happen any time and can be followed by aftershocks that continue for a long time. Liquefaction can also occur after a large earthquake, which may damage roads, bridge approaches and other infrastructure.

DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

- If you are inside, Drop, Cover and Hold – do not run outside or you risk getting hit by falling masonry and glass.
- If you are outside, move no more than a few steps away from buildings, trees, streetlights and power lines, then Drop, Cover and Hold.
- Drop, Cover and Hold until the shaking stops.
- If an earthquake was longer than a minute or strong enough to make it difficult to stand, move quickly to the nearest high ground, out of all tsunami evacuation zones, or as far inland as you can as there may be risk of a tsunami.
- Many injuries happen after the shaking stops, be careful of broken glass and sharp objects.
- Be prepared for ongoing aftershocks.

Listen to the radio, monitor the HB Emergency Facebook page, and follow the instructions of emergency services



MORE INFORMATION

For more information on what to do before, during and after an earthquake, visit www.getready.govt.nz/en/emergency/earthquakes/



Pungarehu Puia Volcanic Ash

An eruption in the Volcanic Central Plateau could result in significant ash fall in the area. Volcanic ash can damage property and impact people, animals, water and power supplies.

DURING VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

- Seal windows and doors.
- Avoid driving.
- If you use rainwater collection for your water supply, disconnect the downpipes from the tank.
- If outside during ash fall use a mask, handkerchief or damp cloth or avoid going outside.
- Listen to the radio, monitor the HB Emergency Facebook page, and follow the instructions of emergency services.
- Keep animals inside.

Listen to the radio, monitor the HB Emergency Facebook page, and follow the instructions of emergency services



MORE INFORMATION

For more information on what to do before, during and after a volcanic eruption, visit www.getready.govt.nz/en/emergency/volcanic-activity/





Paroro Storm

Major storms and severe weather can happen any time of the year and affect wide areas. They can bring strong winds, heavy rain or snow, thunder, lightning, tornadoes and rough seas. Storms may damage buildings, roads and the supply of water and electricity. Keep up to date with forecasts and official information. MetService puts out severe weather watches and warnings through news services and on their website www.metservice.com.

DURING A STORM

- Bring inside or tie down anything that can be broken or picked up by strong winds (like garden furniture or trampolines).
- Close windows and doors, close curtains to prevent injury from breaking windows.
- Stay inside and bring your pets inside. If you have to leave, take them with you.
- Listen to the radio and follow the instructions of emergency services.
- Do not drive unless necessary.

Listen to the radio, monitor the HB Emergency Facebook page, and follow the instructions of emergency services



MORE INFORMATION

For more information on what to do before, during and after a storm, visit www.getready.govt.nz/en/emergency/storms/



Waipuke Flood

Floods can cause a lot of damage. Floods are usually caused by heavy rain or thunderstorms. They can cause injury and loss of life, damage property and pollute our water and land.

Floods become dangerous if the water is very deep or travelling very fast. Flood water can contain debris like tree branches and sheets of iron.

Keep up to date with forecasts and official information - in the event of a flood or storm, residents and businesses in a flood zone need to be prepared to evacuate.

DURING A FLOOD

- Do not drive or walk through flood waters. If you are driving through surface water drive slowly so your bow wave does not push water further into homes and other areas.
- Do not drink flood water.
- Move stock to higher ground.
- Move valuable or dangerous items as high as you can off the floor.
- Lift curtains, rugs and bedding off the floor.
- Listen to the radio and follow the instructions of emergency services.

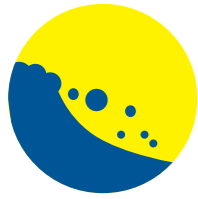
Listen to the radio, monitor the HB Emergency Facebook page, and follow the instructions of emergency services



MORE INFORMATION

For more information on what to do before, during and after a flood, visit www.getready.govt.nz/en/emergency/floods/





Horo Whenua Landslide

Landslides can range from a single boulder or rock, to a very large avalanche of earth and rock that can spread for kilometres.

They are caused by heavy rain, earthquakes and, in some cases human activity. Landslides often happen without warning.

Landslides may damage buildings, roads and disrupt the supply of water, electricity, and other services.

Caution should be used when using roads prone to landslides or rock fall following a large storm or earthquake.

Watch for warning signs such as small slips and rock falls, cracks, tilting of trees and fences.

DURING A LANDSLIDE

- Get out of the path of the landslide quickly.
- Warn neighbours and help others if you can.
- Contact emergency services and your local council.
- Do not go back into an impacted building or property until cleared as safe to do so by the council or emergency services.

Listen to the radio, monitor the HB Emergency Facebook page, and follow the instructions of emergency services



MORE INFORMATION

For more information on what to do before, during and after a landslide, visit www.getready.govt.nz/en/emergency/landslides/



Ahi Forest Fire

There are many benefits to living in the country, however, you will have a higher risk of fire than city dwellers.

If a fire does start, you may not detect it right away and emergency services could take longer to reach you.

Water supplies may also be more limited than in urban areas.

It's important to understand the fire risks of rural living and take actions to minimise them.

- Be aware of fire restrictions, check it's all right before you light.
- Install smoke alarms.
- Design and practice an escape plan.
- Make sure your driveway clearance is at least four metres wide and four meters high.
- Keep the grass near your home green and mown.
- Make sure your RAPID rural property identification number is on your signpost and clearly visible from the road.
- Install dry powder extinguishers near heat and fuel sources in your home and out buildings.
- Ensure there is access to water for fire trucks.
- Store firewood and other flammable material away from the house.
- Safely handle and store liquid fuels and gas.
- Make sure machinery and equipment is properly maintained and there are no birds' nests in or around your machinery.
- Dispose of ash in a metal container or wet down with water.
- Create a safety zone around your house.

DURING A FIRE

GET OUT STAY OUT - Evacuate to a safe location

Call 111 and follow the instructions of Emergency Services

Listen to the radio, monitor the HB Emergency Facebook page, and follow the instructions of emergency services



MORE INFORMATION

For more information on what to do before, during and after a fire/forest fire, visit www.fireandemergency.nz







Matū Mōrearea Hazardous Substances

In a hazardous substance event, you may be advised to evacuate or stay inside and close/seal windows and doors.

Hazardous substance events are usually managed by Fire and Emergency New Zealand.

Listen to the radio, monitor the HB Emergency Facebook page, and follow the instructions of emergency services 

MORE INFORMATION
For more information on what to do before, during and after an hazardous substances, visit www.fireandemergency.nz/hazardous-substances 



Mate Urutā Pandemic

In the event of widespread human illness in the community residents will be advised to limit movement and contact with others.

You may be required to isolate in your home and will need a plan to make sure you and your pets have food, medication and other essential supplies.

Have masks and means of cleaning your hands and or surfaces at home and work.

Human pandemic events are managed by Te Whatu Ora.

MORE INFORMATION
For more information on what to do before, during and after pandemic, visit www.ourhealthhb.nz www.getready.govt.nz/en/emergency/other-hazards 

APPENDIX 5 - MAPS

Access this website link to find out which natural hazards might affect the places you live and work 

- This document can include customised maps of your community and hazard zones. To arrange this please contact enquiries@hbemergency.govt.nz.