

Porangahau and Surrounding Area Community Resilience Plan



Date _____. To be reviewed within two years

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 Porangahau and Surrounding Area community as a strategy to develop and increase our resilience. The Porangahau and Surrounding Area community includes people who live, work or have a connection to Porangahau, Te Paerahi, Whangaehu, Mangaorapa, Wallingford, Wanstead and Flemington

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 Porangahau and Surrounding Area 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

Ko Te Awaputahi te maunga - Te Awaputahi is the mountain

Ko Taurekaitai te awa - Taurekaitai is the river

Ko Rongomaraeroa te marae - Rongomaraeroa is the Marae

Ko Te Poho o Kahungunu te whare tipuna - Te Poho o Kahungunu is the ancestral house

Ko Ngāti Kere, ko Ngāti Pihere, ko Ngāti Manuhiri ngā hapū - Ngāti Kere, Ngāti Pihere, Ngāti Manuhiri are the hapū

Ko Ngāti Kahungunu te iwi - Ngāti Kahungunu is the iwi

Porangahau and the surrounding communities are situated in a river valley, with a mixture of coastal and rural communities, located at the southern end of the Central Hawkes Bay District. These communities are closely knit 'hubs' where people are resourceful and look out for each other. It is a sparsely populated area with the main service centre of Porangahau village being home to 195 people. Porangahau township has a marae, a pub, a dairy and a garage. There is also a school with a roll of 47 students, a playgroup, rugby and netball club, park, church and fire/ambulance station.

The marae is for many the heart of the community. In an emergency the marae is a place for the community to go, with facilities that enable it to look after large numbers of people.

Te Paerahi is a small beach community with some permanent residents, but the majority of dwellings are baches. It has a toilet block, a campground, a golf course and a freedom camping area. There is also a Country Club at Te Paerahi that has over 400 members and includes golf, tennis bowling, fishing and art clubs.

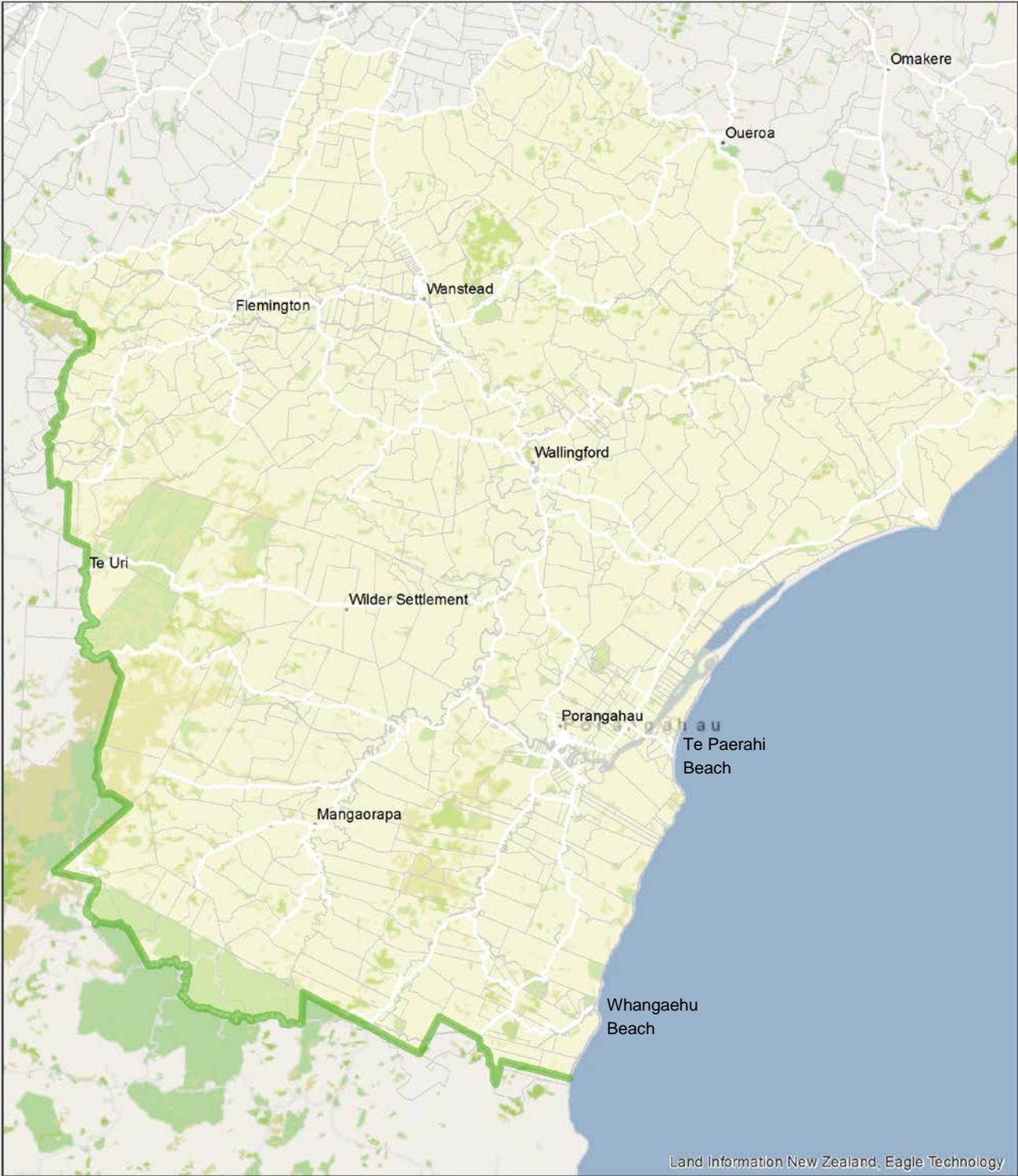
Whangaehu is a rural beach community. Dwellings at the beach are mostly baches, with the Hawke's Bay Revival Centre Camp located a couple of kilometers back from the beach.

Porangahau, Te Paerahi and Whangaehu all have a significant population swell during the summer months.

Wallingford and Flemington are rural farming communities, both with a volunteer fire station and a community hall. Wallingford has an historic homestead and Flemington has a school with a roll of 88 students.

Mangaorapa and Wanstead are also rural communities, consisting of farms and lifestyle blocks.

The farming community in the area is a mixture of multi-generational farmers and newer lifestyle block residents.

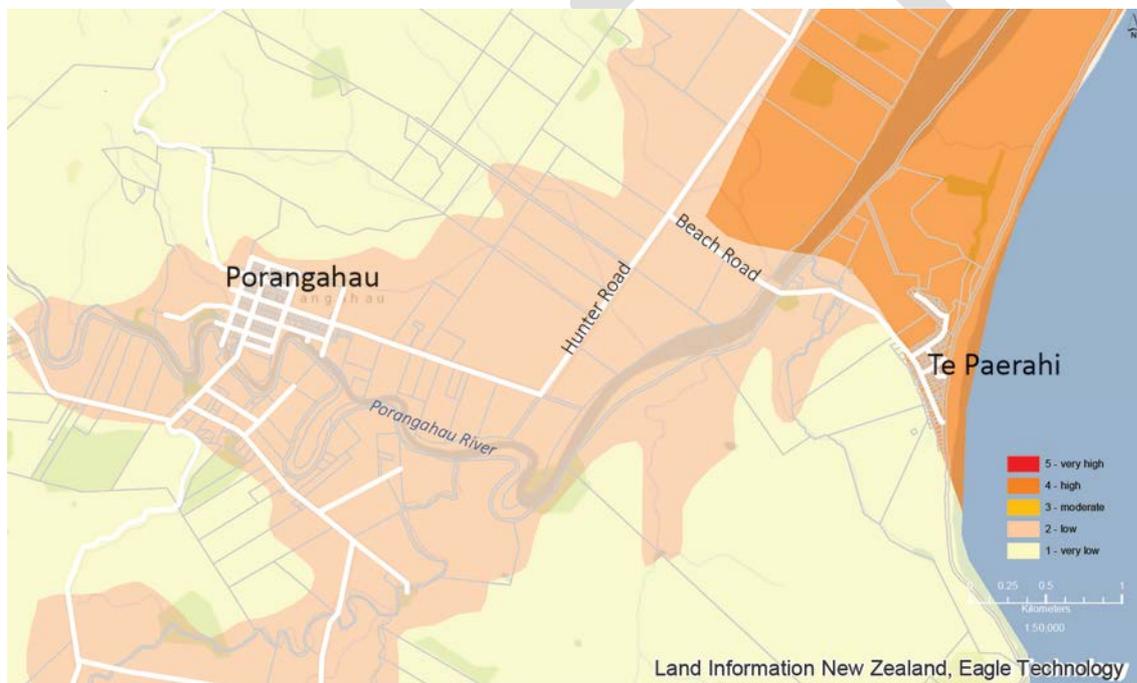


Map A – [Porangahau and Surrounding Area]

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, sewerage, electricity, water and telecommunication systems, bridges and roads. Community facilities and workplaces are encouraged to have an emergency response and business continuity plan. All residents 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

Some areas are prone to liquefaction (see Map B). 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 - Porangahau and Surrounding Area]

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 in a tsunami evacuation zone 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 in a tsunami evacuation zone 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 hazardous substance leaks, e.g. farm chemicals, fuel, etc..

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. . If a red zone warning is in place the beach 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 Porangahau and Surrounding 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 will only 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.
- The Porangahau Fire Station siren will be sounded for 3 to 5 minutes. When this occurs residents, who hear it should tune to a local radio station (Central FM 105.2 or 106) or the HB Emergency website and listen for Civil Defence advice. It will not be used as an evacuation warning.
- 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.

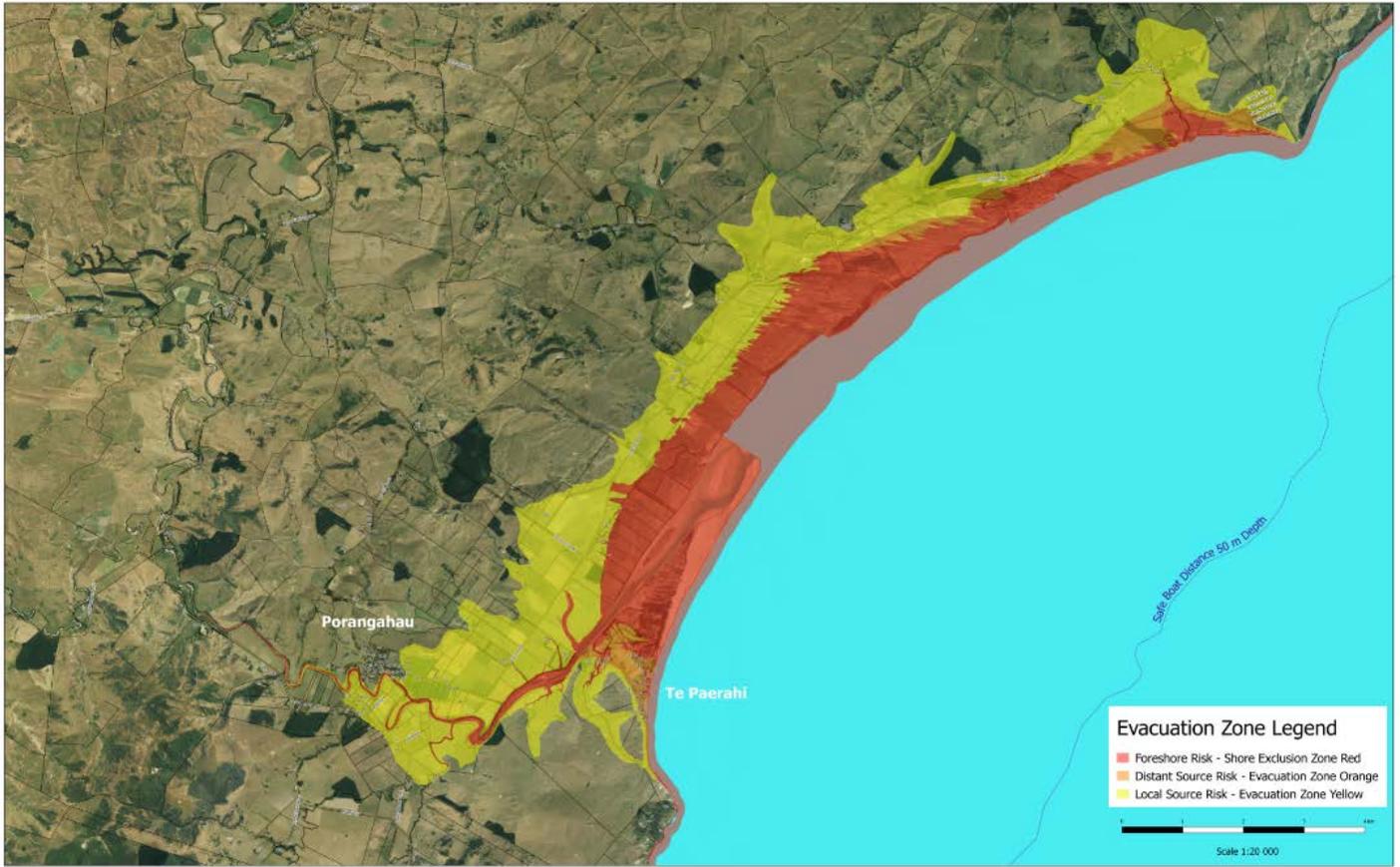
Unofficial/Informal warnings

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.

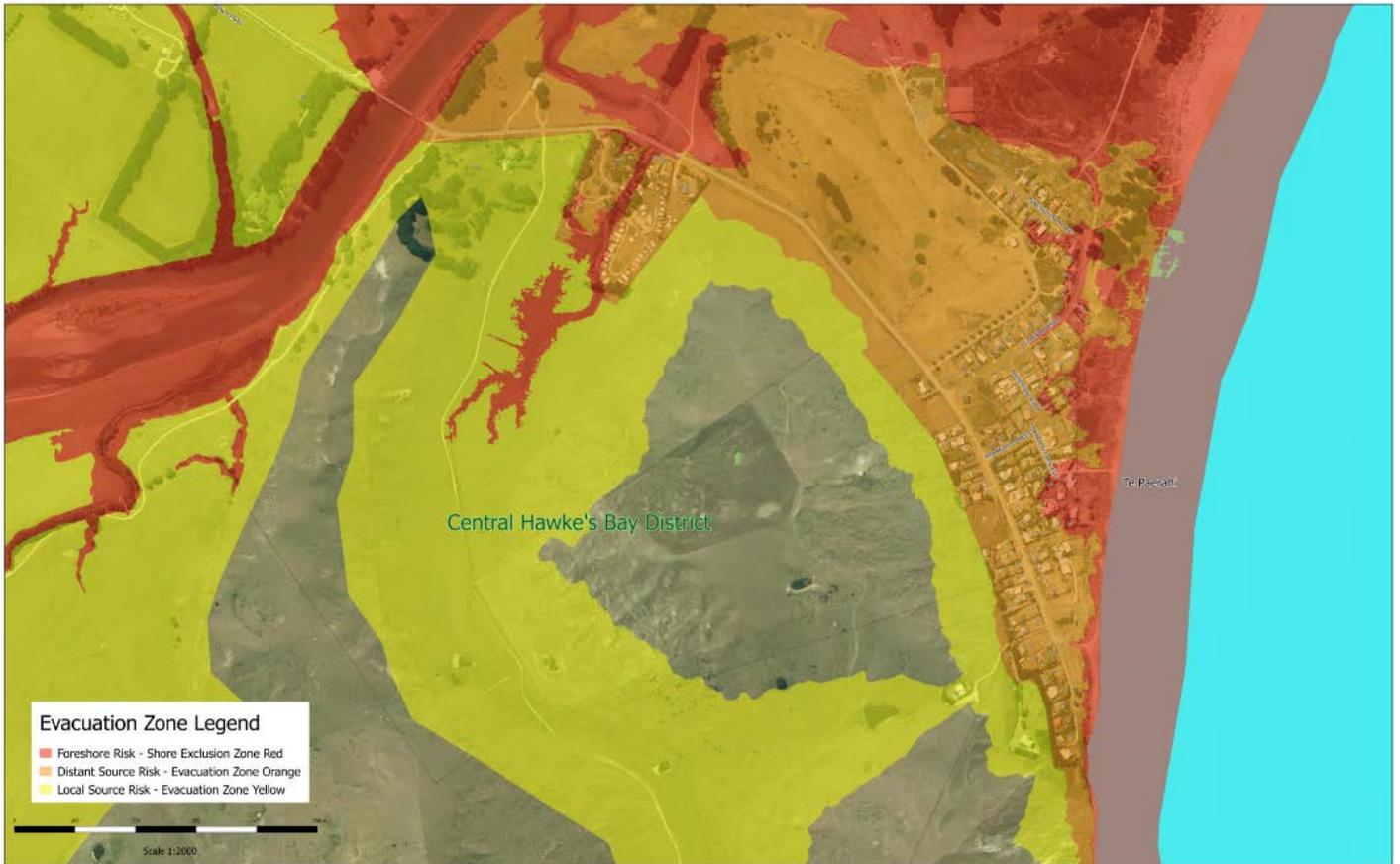
- If you are in an evacuation zone and you feel the threat is imminent, evacuate to high ground and/or inland immediately, or as directed by officials.
- Verify the warning only if you can do so quickly (via NZ TV/Radio broadcasts, internet, Civil Defence Emergency Management, Police, Fire).
- The first 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: Tsunami Evacuation Zones – Porangahau – Te Paerahi



Map D: Tsunami Evacuation Zones - Porangahau

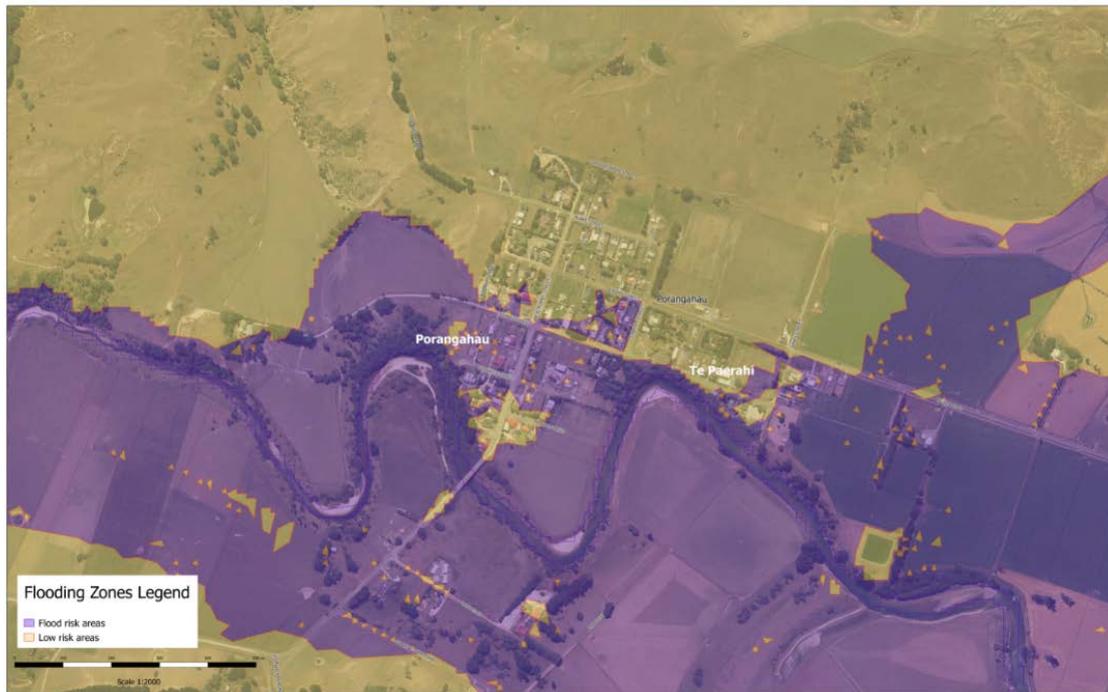


Map E: Tsunami Evacuation Zones – Te Paerahi



Map F: Tsunami Evacuation Zones – Whangaehu

Storm/Flood: In the event of a flood, those residents in a flood zone need to be prepared to evacuate. However, things may escalate quickly with intense rain. 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. Debris may block culverts, causing flooding to occur. 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 strong winds.



Map G: Flood Zones - Porangahau



Map H: Flood Zones – Te Paerahi

Landslide: There are some unstable hills in the area that may be prone to landslide or rock fall following a large storm or earthquake. This may make roads unpassable and alternative routes may need to be used. Caution should be used when using 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.

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.

Animal Pandemic: Wide spread disease amongst farm animals may result in the culling of stock and emotional and financial hardship on farmers, farmworkers and their families. The Ministry of Primary Industries will manage any such event.

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 and horticultural 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. In areas where drinking water comes from roof collection disconnect downpipes from the roof that go to water storage tanks

Chemical substance: Any number of events could lead to a hazardous/chemical substance incident. Threats include: local farms where chemicals are used, local fuel stations, trucks and agricultural equipment going through the area, top dressing aircraft, etc. In the event of a hazardous/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 Fire and Emergency NZ.

Fire: Any community faces an urban fire risk, and this area faces severe rural fire risk. Be aware of fire restrictions by checking 'checkitsalright.nz'. All houses should have working smoke alarms, rural RAPiD numbers should be clearly displayed and driveways maintained to permit access by emergency vehicles like fire appliances. Any fire event is managed by Fire and Emergency NZ

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

Emergencies that affects rural communities

In an emergency Civil Defence looks after the needs of both people and animals where assistance is required. There is a HB Rural Advisory Group that works alongside HB Civil Defence to ensure support for *any* emergency that impacts rural communities is well coordinated and meets the needs of rural people and their animals. This group is made up of a wide selection of agencies and organisations that work within the rural sector.

Vulnerabilities in the community

Social vulnerabilities

These people that may need checking on and supporting following an emergency.

- Elderly
- Children
- People living alone
- People with medical conditions (e.g. on dialysis)
- People with physical disabilities
- People that rely on others
- People that are hearing impaired
- People that struggle with anxiety and panic
- People with no vehicles
- People who live at the end of a rural road (more likely to be cut off)

Environmental vulnerabilities

These factors may cause issues following an emergency.

- Rivers
- Streams
- Fast moving and high water levels
- Trees
- Landslides/slips
- Erosion
- Livestock – dead stock or uncontained stock if fences damaged
- Liquefaction

Infrastructure vulnerabilities

- Bridges and bridge approaches
- Power
- Sealed and un-sealed roads
- Powerlines
- Internet
- Phone
- Water supply
- Waste water (sewage)
- Culverts – impact on accessibility
- Radio

Warning Systems

- Emergency Mobile Alerts – pushes warnings and information to compatible phones if life or property is in danger
- HB Emergency website and Facebook page
- Television and radio media
- Red Cross Hazards App - pushes warning and information if signed up
- Informal warnings from family, friends and social media
- The continual sounding of the Porangahau Fire Station siren for 3 – 5 minutes will be used to advise residents who can hear it to listen to a local radio station or visit the HB Emergency website for Civil Defence advice.

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

Central FM (105.6/106/99.4) is the local station that will broadcast information during an emergency.

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. **If life or property is in immediate danger, dial 111.** The HB Emergency Facebook page is a good avenue for giving and receiving information.

For information about local roads and other local council services such as water and sewerage, use the Central Hawke's Bay District Council website, www.chbdc.govt.nz, or phone 06 857 8060. Information about state highways can be found at www.nzta.govt.nz; weather, www.metservice.com; electricity www.centralines.co.nz; rural sector matters www.mpi.govt.nz (and other rural sector agencies such as federated farmers may also have websites with information)

VHF radios provide long-distance communication throughout the district if other forms of contact are not available. There are a number of VHF radios in the Porangahau and surrounding areas operated by Civil Defence and can be used by the operators to relay necessary information to a Civil Defence Emergency Operations Centre. The locations of these radios are listed below. Most boats will have a VHF radio, and if there are no other options these can also be used for communication purposes. Channel 16 is the distress channel and is monitored by Maritime NZ. They will advise the

call be switched to another working channel after the initial response in order to keep channel 16 available to others.

Location of Civil Defence VHF Radios:

- Porangahau Police Station
- Beach Road Holiday Park, Te Parerahi
- 631 Te Uri Road, Mangaorapa
- Wallingford Station Homestead, Wallingford
- 1344 Cooks Tooth Road, (Whangaehu)
- 791 Lake Road, Flemington
- 1494 Porangahau Road Wanstead

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. Using social media sites such as the What's On Porangahau Facebook page can be a good method of communicating with others. Facebook messenger and posting on your status can inform others where you are and what is happening. Neighbourhood Support networks and Neighbourly are also good for communicating with others.

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.

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:

- Schools (Porangahau and Flemington)
- Rongomaraeroa Marae
- Community Halls (Porangahau, Wallingford, Flemington)
- Fire Stations (Porangahau, Flemington, Wallingford)
- Porangahau Dairy
- Porangahau Pub
- Porangahau Police Station
- Old Hill Road (residents' houses)
- Country Club
- Beach Road Holiday Park, Te Paerahi
- Te Paerahi Hill (residents' houses)
- Hiwimaunga Hill (residents' houses)
- Te Ahurangi Services
- Revival Church Camp, Whangaehu
- Wallingford Station Homestead
- Mangamaire Hill (residents' houses)

Before deciding to use a location as a community-led gathering place, ensure the site is safe.

Community-led Response

A community-led response is any activity run by members of the community, to offer support and assistance to people affected by an emergency. A community-led response does not fall under the direction of Civil Defence but may be supported by or operate alongside a Civil Defence response. What might people need us to do? Talk to others in the community to gather 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

- Information: This is the most common need in any emergency. If you are able to, set up an information board where people will be able to find out what is happening. Facebook is another good way to share information (if you have a community Facebook page).
- Checking on vulnerable people: Checking (and rechecking) on people who are vulnerable (e.g. due to health issues or age) is a good idea.
- Medical assistance: Identify people in the community with medical expertise and ask them to help.
- Physical needs: food, water, shelter. Make a list of people who need assistance, and a list of people offering assistance. Coordinate to ensure people have their immediate needs met. If you require additional resources let Civil Defence know what you require.
- Emotional support: someone to talk to, someone to sit with. It can be a good idea to create a dedicated space for people to have a cup of tea and a chat, or to organise a community get-together or BBQ.
- Working bees: If there has been damage caused by the emergency event, working together to clean up can make everyone cope better.

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. Although there are fire stations located in the area (Porangahau, Wallingford and Flemington), volunteer firefighters will be directed by Fire and Emergency NZ and may not be available to be part of a community-led response.

Table One: Community resources

Resource	Capacity
Locals	Are able to pool together and identify skills – have common sense Local knowledge of high risk areas
Neighbours	Helping each other out, lending gear, working together
Medically/first aid trained people in community	Medical assistance
Trades people in the community (electricians, plumbers, builders, mechanics)	Fixing and helping with repairs or rescue
'People-people' in the community	Supporting people experiencing stress
Business people in the community	Assisting in organisation of community response
Teachers in the community	Helping with children and young people following an emergency event.

Cooks	Help with feeding people
Farmers	Machinery, tractors, generators, drones, medical kits, fire extinguishers, pumps fuel, tents, 4 wheel drive vehicles, motorbikes, quad bikes, stock feed, equipment to fix things
Vet	Assistance and advice with animals
Heavy machine operators	Helping to clear trees and debris
Homes in the community	Providing accommodation to people unable to get home.
Rongomaraeroa Marae	Company, accommodation, kitchen, dining hall, toilets and showers
Beach Road Holiday Park, Te Paerahi	Accommodation, large spaces, kitchen, toilets, VHF radio
Porangahau Country Club, Te Paerahi	Large space, commercial kitchen, underground 'bunker room', defibrillator
Revival Church Camp, Whangaehu	Accommodation, kitchen, showers, toilets, space
Halls (Wallingford, Porangahau, Flemington)	Large space, kitchen, toilets
[Rugby and netball clubs].	Showers, kitchen, large space
[Schools and playgroups]	Large space, kitchen, radio, emergency kits, hall, class rooms
Porangahau Dairy	Food and bottled water
Duke of Edinburgh Hotel	Company, stress relief, comfort and assurance, food and drink, shelter, commercial kitchen
Te Ahurangi Services	Information, Red Cross van, Nurse (Tuesdays)
Water tanks	Sharing water with others
River	Water, form of transport
Chainsaws	Help with clearing of trees
Generators	Source of electricity
Park (Porangahau)	Large space
Porangahau Garage	Fixing cars and vehicles, fuel supplies
Farms/paddocks	Airstrip/helicopter pad
Community Gardens	Food
Defibrillator	For heart attacks. Located at Police Station, Fire Station and Country Club
Fire Brigade (Porangahau, Wallingford, Flemington)	Volunteers, truck, communications, defibrillator
St Johns Ambulance	Medical assistance, defibrillator
Helicopter Pad	
BBQs	Cooking source
Vege gardens and fruit trees	Food source
Tents	Shelter
Pantries and freezers	Food
VHF Radios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porangahau Police Station (and in vehicle) • Beach Road Holiday Park, Te Parerahi • 631 Te Uri Road, Mangaorapa • Wallingford Station Homestead, Wallingford • 1344 Cooks Tooth Road, (Whangaehu) • 791 Lake Road, Flemington • 1494 Porangahau Road Wanstead • Fire and Ambulance Station (and in vehicles)

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 looking after the needs of people due to an emergency event. However, **the spending of money must be pre-approved and receipts provided.**

To help you look after people Civil Defence may:

- organise the delivery of resources
- authorise the spending of money and reimburse individuals afterwards
- arrange a supply and credit line and pay the retailer afterwards

In an emergency it may take Civil Defence time to achieve coordination and resources will be distributed according to the information available to Civil Defence, with those with the greatest needs prioritised. Unless approved by Civil Defence, any costs incurred remain with individuals. If approved purchases are made, receipts must be provided when requesting reimbursement.

Work and Income may also be able to help with costs in an emergency. There is a set daily rate that may be available for those hosting evacuees, payment for food, clothing, and bedding costs may be available, and people may be able to claim for loss of income.

Recovery

The things that we value in this area are:

- Marae
- Fire stations
- Community halls
- Local schools
- Rural location
- People know and look out for each other
- People are self-sufficient

Some suggested improvements are:

- Better bridges
- Better cellphone and internet coverage
- Better drinking water
- Medical facilities
- Better radio frequencies

Forward Work Plan

The following have been identified as projects that could increase the resilience of Porangahau and Surrounding Areas.

Projects that are related to the Civil Defence work programme *may* be carried out with the support of or in collaboration with the Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group. 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 the Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group or local council where it falls in their work programme. Other projects may require fundraising or the application for funding from other sources. The Department of Internal Affairs is a good place to get advice about creating and funding community projects. Visit www.communitymatters.govt.nz for more information.

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

Suggested Projects		Notes
Tsunami projects		
Tsunami evacuation routes	To safe locations	
Tsunami evacuation signs	Showing where the routes are	
Tsunami information boards	Evacuation zones are and what people need to do	
Sirens	Do people expect sirens? Or will sirens unsettle people?	
Designated safe houses/sheds to	To provide shelter for tsunami evacuation	
Containers on hills	To store blankets/radio aerial/Water/BBQ	
CHB District Council / HB Regional Council / Government projects		
Cell phone/internet/radio coverage in rural areas	So rural people can contact emergency services and family during an emergency	
Culvert checks	To ensure they are clear of debris	
Valuing local knowledge/ Supporting communities' initiatives	Ensure council or others understands and values local knowledge. Supporting (not deter) residents with community-led initiatives e.g. clearing trees across roads.	
Willow tree cutting piles	Clear promptly to reduce amount of debris in storms.	
Flaxmill Bridge, Wanstead	Strengthen, raise and widen bridge. Very prone to flooding and debris build ups	