

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Workshop Programme

Date of Workshop: Tuesday 28 November 2023
 Time: 12.30pm – 4.30pm
 Venue: Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Office, Ground Floor, 1 The Strand, Takapuna and MS Teams
 Apologies:

Time	Workshop Item	Presenter	Governance role	Proposed Outcome(s)
12.30 – 1.30	1. Auckland Emergency Management - Updated Devonport-Takapuna response plan Attachments: 1.1 Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Response Plan Draft Nov 2023 1.2 DTLB follow up workshop 20231128	Zoe Marr Principal Supply Chain & Partnerships Adam Maggs Head of Capability and Public Awareness	Local Initiative	Receive update on progress
1.30 – 2.30	2. Maori Outcomes - Te Kete Rukuruku Tranche One update Attachments: 2.1 DTLB Memo Te Kete Rukuruku update Nov2023	Dawn Bardsley Naming Lead	Keeping informed	Receive update on progress / Define board position and feedback
2.30 – 4.30	3. Parks and Community Facilities - Local Parks Management Plan Attachments: 3.1 DTLB LPMP Management intentions discussion continued	Tommo Cooper-Cuthbert Service and Asset Planner	Local initiative / preparing for specific decisions	Provide direction on preferred approach

Next workshop: 5 12 2023

Role of Workshop:

- (a) Workshops do not have decision-making authority.
- (b) Workshops are used to canvass issues, prepare local board members for upcoming decisions and to enable discussion between elected members and staff.
- (c) Members are respectfully reminded of their Code of Conduct obligations with respect to conflicts of interest and confidentiality.
- (d) Workshops for groups of local boards can be held giving local boards the chance to work together on common interests or topics.

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Workshop Record

Date of Workshop: Tuesday 28 November 2023
Time: 12.50pm – 3.54pm
Venue: Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Office, Ground Floor, 1 The Strand, Takapuna and MS Teams

Attendees

Chairperson: Toni van Tonder

Deputy Chairperson: Terence Harpur

Members: Peter Allen
Gavin Busch
Melissa Powell
George Wood, CNZM

Staff: Trina Thompson – Local Area Manager
Maureen Buchanan – Senior Local Board Advisor
Rhiannon Guinness – Local Board Advisor
Henare King – Democracy Advisor

Apologies

None

Workshop item	Presenters	Governance role	Summary of discussion and Action points
<p>Auckland Emergency Management Updated Devonport-Takapuna response plan</p>	<p>Zoe Marr Principal Supply Chain & Partnerships Adam Maggs Head of Capability and Public Awareness</p>	<p>Provide Feedback</p>	<p>The local board was provided with an update on the Emergency Response Management Plan for Devonport-Takapuna Local Board area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is intended to be a live document that is agile and can be changed and updated as needed. AEM staff are working with community groups to assist in the development of response plans. Staff note they are taking care not to dictate to the community. <p>The local board raised the following points and questions in response to the presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend that staff work with the newly established community activator roles to assist with development. Request that translations for the plan are available in Korean and Mandarin
<p>Maori Outcomes Te Kete Rukuruku Tranche One update</p>	<p>Dawn Bardsley Naming Lead</p>	<p>Keeping Informed</p>	<p>The local board was provided with an update on Te Kete Rukuruku Tranche One.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is only \$4k remaining from initial \$20k investment from the local board in 2021. \$16k was absorbed by emergency budget and not spent by Te Kete Rukuruku. There is enough to pay four iwi involved at this stage. The project is still in the shared interest stage, which will conclude at the end of February 2023. To progress further there will be additional budget required. <p>The local board raised the following points and questions in response to the presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall support to continue this project.

<p>Parks and Community Facilities</p> <p>Local Parks Management Plan</p>	<p>Tommo Cooper-Cuthbert Service and Asset Planner</p>	<p>Oversight and Monitoring / Provide Feedback</p>	<p>The local board was provided with an opportunity to feed into development of their Local Parks Management Plan</p> <p>The local board raised the following points and questions in response to the presentation:</p> <p>Allenby Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support activities that lead to nature-based play • Clarified Scout Den and Girl Guide Halls are heritage assets • Is the Lion's community leased building part of the reserve? Would like this clarified. • Is there a potential discrepancy of names between Allenby and Allison? <p>Balmain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like to ensure that key open space is preserved and not planted out in future. <p>Bath Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarified boat launching area across the road not part of the reserve. • Council ecologist did not raise any issues on the health of the trees here. • AT are responsible for the toilets on this site. <p>Calliope Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is different to Stanley Bay Beach reserve. • Essentially the site is a planted road berm <p>Cheltenham Beach Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pontoons and other coast assets to be discussed with Coastal and Legal Teams at later date. <p>Devonport Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove reference to bowling club site – will be opened up and become part of the reserve. • Concern Tui street too prescriptive • Request for a dedicated workshop on the Domain to get clarity on a few issues. • Within the Plan, indicating owners/managers of the land/assets would help for future in the absence of knowledgeable staff. • Discussion around weeding and spraying is too operational for the plan. • Consideration for events outside of sports? • Sports parks booking team of Council manage. • Board planning to provide a steer early next year on their views on advertising in parks. <p>King Edward Parade Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern with alarming the Yacht Club with point 1, recommend removing. <p>Mount Vic Cemetery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patuone gravesite a key feature • There seems to be some naming discrepancy. Please get site involved with Te Kete Rukuruku programme. • Need to clarify the ownership of the Catholic Cemetery.
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<p>Parks and Community Facilities</p> <p>Local Parks Management Plan continued</p>			<p>Stanley Bay Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note Tennis club desire to increase their Tennis provision here. <p>Windsor Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioned the heritage status of the toilets. <p>Secret Cove.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like clarification on this site and its designation. <p>Next Steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further workshops are booked in on 13 February and 5 March.
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The workshop concluded at 3.54pm



Devonport-Takapuna Local Board

Response Plan DRAFT

He Tāpui Tāngata Hei Āhuru Mōwai Mo Tāmaki Makaurau

Working Together To Build A Resilient Auckland

November 2023, Version 2.0

aem.org.nz



**Auckland
Emergency
Management**
Tokonga Mate Ohotata o Tāmaki Makaurau



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Introduction

This plan has been prepared in collaboration between Auckland Emergency Management (AEM) and Devonport-Takapuna Local Board to provide a guide for how people living and working in the Devonport-Takapuna rohe can respond to emergencies. This plan provides localised procedures and advice to prepare and respond to hazards faced by this specific local board area.

Included in this plan is advice on how to get through emergencies with the confidence that you know what to do when something unexpected happens.

Not all emergency events become Declared States of Emergency, but that doesn't mean that authorities are not responding to the situation, and you may still need to take action to keep yourself and your whānau safe.

- To download emergency information in different languages, visit <https://www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/resources>
- Audio descriptions of emergency information is also available at <https://www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/resources> or by calling the Telephone Information Service by dialling 09 302 3344 menu option 4116.

The types of hazards which might be experienced in the Devonport-Takapuna rohe include, but aren't limited to:

- Flooding
- Thunderstorms and tornado
- Severe storms
- Coastal inundation, and
- Tsunami.



Emergency Supplies, Grab Bags and Household Plans

In an emergency, you may be stuck at home for several days. Figure out what supplies you need and make a plan to work out what you need to get through.

To see which hazards are most likely to impact your where, workplace or school, check out the [Auckland Emergency Management Hazard Viewer](#)

Get to know your neighbours.

Your neighbours are the closest people who can help you in an emergency. Getting to know the people in your street provides the first level of community support.

Other local organisations, such as North Shore Neighbourhood Support, can help you get to know the people who live near to you.

- Visit <https://nswaitakere.org.nz/> to find out more.

Some community trusts have their own emergency guides, such as [Devonport Peninsula Trust](#).

Emergency Supplies to survive at home.

Did you know?

Never use a BBQ or camping stove indoors.

You probably have most of the things you need already. You don't have to have them all in one place, but you might have to find them in a hurry and/or in the dark.

- Water for three days or more — make sure you have at least nine litres of water for every person. This will be enough for drinking and basic hygiene. Check expiry dates regularly on bottled water and if you choose to use your own storage containers, plastic soft-drink bottles are best.
 - Do not use plastic jugs or cardboard containers that have had milk in them. Milk protein cannot be removed from these containers. They provide an environment for bacterial growth when water is stored in them.
 - Thoroughly clean the containers with hot water. Don't use boiling water as this will destroy the bottle.
 - Fill them to the top with regular tap water until it overflows. Add five drops of non-scented liquid household chlorine bleach per litre to the water. Do not use bleaches that contain added scent or perfume, surfactants, or other additives. These can make people sick. Do not drink for at least 30 minutes after disinfecting.
 - Tightly close the containers using the original caps. Be careful not to contaminate the caps by touching the inside of them with your fingers.
 - Place a date on the outside of the containers so that you know when you filled them. Store them in a cool, dark place.

- Check the bottles every 6 months. You can do this when the clocks change over at daylight savings.
- If the water is not clear, throw it out and refill clean bottles with clean water and bleach.
- Long-lasting food that doesn't need cooking, or spare gas for your camping stove or BBQ and food for babies and pets. Include any dietary needs.
- Never use a camping stove or BBQ indoors.
- Toilet paper and large plastic buckets for an emergency toilet.
- Work gloves and a properly-fitted P2 or N95 mask.
- Use torches instead of candles for lighting, to reduce fire risk, and keep spare batteries.
- Keep a power bank charged to charge mobile phones and rechargeable torches if the power is out for some time.
- Battery powered radio.
- First aid kit.
- Large plastic bin bags (for use in an emergency toilet).
- Unscented bleach, cloths, and rubber gloves.

Don't forget that you and your neighbours can help each other by sharing supplies too.

By looking after yourself and your household, you'll also be helping emergency services focus their limited resources on the people who need the most help.

Emergency toilets

In an emergency, the water supply may be cut off, or water and sewerage lines may be damaged. You may need to use improvised emergency toilets.

- To make an emergency toilet, use sturdy, watertight containers that can hold approximately 15 – 20 litres. For example, a rubbish bin or an empty paint bucket. Your container should have a snug-fitting cover.
- If the container is small, keep a large container with a snug-fitting cover for waste disposal.
- Line buckets with plastic bags.
- Pour or sprinkle a small amount of regular household disinfectant (such as chlorine bleach) into the container each time the toilet is used. This will reduce odour and germs. If you don't have disinfectant, you can use dirt and dry materials.
- Replace the lid after each use.
- After using the toilet, wash your hands thoroughly using soap and water, or use hand sanitiser.
- When your toilet reaches capacity, dispose of the waste following public health advice.

Grab Bags

Have grab bags ready for everyone in your family. A grab bag is a small bag with essential supplies that can be carried with you if you need to evacuate.

Each bag should have:

- Walking shoes, warm clothes, raincoat and hat
- Water and snack food (remember pets too)
- Hand sanitiser
- Power bank and phone charger
- Cash
- Photo ID
- Baby items including food, formula, and nappies.
- Medications
- First aid kit
- Torch
- Battery radio
- Pets' medications, food, carrier/leash.

If you have special dietary needs, make sure you have the food you need in your grab bag too.

Car Kit

Plan ahead for what you will do if you are in your car when an emergency happens, you may be travelling away from home. A flood, snowstorm or major traffic accident could leave you stranded in your vehicle for some time.

Keep essential emergency survival items in your car, including:

- walking shoes
- waterproof jacket
- essential medicines
- snack food
- water
- phone charger
- torch.

If you are driving in extreme winter conditions, add:

- a brush
- a shovel
- tire chains
- windshield scrapers
- warm clothing and a blanket.

Keep up to date with weather and road information when planning travel.

For advice on how to prepare at lifestyle block for emergencies, visit <https://www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/lifestyle-block> to download a copy of the Lifestyle Block Emergency Preparedness Handbook.

Household Plans

Every household's plan will be different, because of where we live, who lives with us and who might need our help.

When you're making your household plan, remember to include everyone. Think about the requirements of disabled people, older people, babies, young children, pets and other animals.

Use the template at Appendix 1 to make your household plan.

Caring for babies in an emergency

Babies are more at risk of becoming dehydrated or getting an infection. They need special care and attention in an emergency.

In an emergency, roads and shops may be closed for three days or more. You'll need to have supplies to get your baby through. These should include:

- Disposable nappies
- Wipes
- Food and formula
- Alcohol-based hand sanitiser
- Rubbish bags for dirty nappies.
- Any medicines or creams your baby needs.
- Disposable gloves
- Spare clothes
- A blanket
- A special toy.

Make sure you also have supplies for your baby in a Grab Bag in case you need to leave home in a hurry.

If your baby often stays with family or carers, have some emergency supplies at their place as well as at home.

Caring for young children in an emergency

You can involve young children in planning for an emergency by giving them small tasks to do. For example, get them to check the date on your stored water or test the torch is working.

Talk to them in an honest, practical, and calm way about:

- what might happen in an emergency,
- what you can do to keep safe, and
- what your plan is if you can't get home.

This can help to reduce fear and anxiety and helps everyone know how to respond. The more involved children are in planning, the less scared they will be when an emergency happens.

Make sure you have supplies for young children in a Grab Bag in case you must leave home in a hurry. The Grab Bag should have warm clothing, water and snack food, and a favourite toy or game to keep them occupied.



Iwi & Māori Relationships

Marae

Te Taua Moana o Aotearoa Marae – Royal New Zealand Navy

The mission of Te Taua Moana o Aotearoa marae is to provide an understanding of Māori customs, supporting the needs of Te Taua Moana Marae, embracing a unity of all cultures within the RNZN and the wider naval community, by sharing, experiencing, and respecting others' values and beliefs. (<https://health.nzdf.mil.nz/our-locations/devonport/devonport-te-taua-moana-o-aotearoa-marae/> accessed 29/8/23)

Sacred Sites

Te Uru Tapu / Sacred Grove: At the northern end of Takapuna beach, Māori prepared bodies for burial in a wāhi tapu area where the 19 ancient pōhutukawa grow. This area is of great significance to mana whenua.

Local Board Relationships with iwi

Local Board to advise.

Stay informed before, during and after an emergency.

Radio

If the power goes out, a solar- or battery-powered radio (or your car radio) can help you keep up to date with the latest news. Local radio stations to listen to during an emergency:

- Radio New Zealand National 756 AM OR 101.4 FM
- Newstalk ZB 89.4 FM
- The Hits 97.4 FM
- More FM 91.8 FM

Online

Auckland Emergency Management official social media channels

- [Facebook: Auckland Emergency Management](#)
- [Twitter: Auckland Emergency Management](#)
- [Website: aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz](http://aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz)

Find the latest emergency updates, official emergency information and advice on how to better prepare for emergencies, cope during an event and recover quickly.

National Updates

- [National Emergency Management Agency Website \(civildefence.govt.nz\)](http://civildefence.govt.nz)
Find more about the National Emergency Management Agency
- [Facebook: NZ Civil Defence](#)
Find official emergency information and advice on how to be better prepared for disasters in New Zealand.
- [Twitter: National Emergency Management Agency](#)
Find emergency and disaster updates.
- [Twitter: Get Ready](#)
For advice on preparing for disasters.

Emergency Alerts

Emergency Mobile Alert

Emergency Mobile Alerts are messages about emergencies that are sent by authorised emergency agencies to capable mobile phones. The alerts keep people safe and are broadcast to all capable phones from targeted cell towers.

The alerts are targeted to areas affected by serious hazards. They will only be sent when there is a serious threat to life, health or property, and, in some cases, for test purposes.

You don't have to download an app or subscribe to a service. Just ensure your phone is capable and the operating system software is up to date. If your phone is on, capable and inside the targeted location, you should get the alerts.

If you get an alert, read the message and follow the instructions. This is important. It will tell you what the emergency is and what to do. It will also tell you which agency sent the message and, if needed, where to go for more information.

For more information about the Emergency Mobile Alert, or to check that your phone is capable of receiving these alerts, visit [Getready.govt.nz/ema](https://getready.govt.nz/ema).

Red Cross Hazard App

The Red Cross Hazard App can help you prepare for and respond to hazards in New Zealand. The app is a useful tool to help you get through emergencies and also receive disaster alerts for your selected area (such as your home or workplace).

You can download The Red Cross Hazards App for free from your mobile app store and follow the instructions to customise your alerts. This will help keep you and your family informed of events that may affect you.

For more information about the Red Cross Hazards App, visit RedCross.org.nz.



Advice for Disabled People

The section below outlines some of the things you can do to prepare yourself for, and what to do during, an emergency. If you need additional help or support, there are several agencies who can assist you. These include:

- Taikura Trust (for those under 65)
 - Call 0800 824 5872
 - Visit www.taikura.org.nz
- Te Whatu Ora (for older persons). Access this support through your GP or family doctor.
- Whaikaha Ministry of Disabled People
 - Call 0800 566601
 - Email contact@whaikaha.govt.nz
 - Text 4206

Steps to get ready

Talk with your household and your support network about:

- the types of supplies you might need,
- the support you need, and
- where you will go if you can't stay at home and how you will get there.

Think about what you will do if:

- things have moved around or broken, or there is debris,
- familiar landmarks move or are destroyed,
- if your support workers were not able to assist you for a while,
- your service animal is hurt or too frightened to work.

Make a plan

Make a plan to get through emergency. You should decide what you will be able to do for yourself and what help you may need before, during and after an emergency.

A Make a Plan template is provided at the end of this document. Make a list of your personal needs and your resources for meeting them in an emergency. An emergency can change your ability to deal with your environment. It's important you plan for your lowest level of functioning.

Make sure you're familiar with the plans for your work, school or any other places you spend a lot of time. If your work or school's current plan doesn't make arrangements for disabled people, make sure management knows your needs.

Emergency preparedness information is available in audio, large print and Easy Read at <https://getready.govt.nz/en/alternate-formats/>

Build a Personal Support Network

Build a support team of people who will help you in an emergency, before you need them. In an emergency, you may need to ask for help to do the things you usually do independently.

The first people to help in an emergency are often your neighbours, friends, caregivers and co-workers. They should be people who are often in the same area as you.

Get to know your neighbours.

Share contact details so you can get in touch if an emergency happens. Tell them about your emergency plan and ask about their plans.

Do not depend on one person. That person may not be able to contact you or be available when you need them.

Your support network can help you get ready for an emergency. For example, they can help you check your home or workplace to make sure it is safe and suitable.

Build a support team at each place where you spend a large part of your day. Talk with your support team about your emergency plan. This can help your network members learn the best way to help you and give you other ideas to think about.

Practice your plan with your support network. Include how you will evacuate if you are in a tsunami or flood zone.

Agree on how you will contact each other during an emergency. How will you contact each other if internet and phone lines are down?

Get your network to check on you immediately if you are advised to evacuate.

Make sure you have any supplies you may need.

In an emergency, roads and shops could close for days. Make sure you have supplies for at least three days. Include any medicine or special equipment you may need.

- If you need to refrigerate your medical supplies, make sure you have an alternative power supply or refrigeration system.
- Wear a medical alert tag or bracelet so people can know what assistance you may need if you are not able to tell them.
- Have essential supplies in a grab bag in case you need to leave in a hurry.
- If you are traveling, let a hotel or motel manager know your needs in case of an emergency.
- Know where to go for help if you are dependent on life-sustaining equipment or treatment that might not work in an emergency.
- If you have dietary requirements or food allergies, make sure you have enough food for up to three days. You should also include snack food in your grab bag and make sure your meeting place is stocked with long-lasting, suitable foods, including for your support animal.
- If you have asthma or a respiratory disorder, make sure your grab bag has dust masks (rated P2 or N95). Emergencies like volcanic eruptions and earthquakes can make it harder to breathe.

If you are Deaf or hard of hearing

Make sure you have a way to find warnings, information, and advice in an emergency.

- Emergency Mobile Alerts provide text-based alerting, including links to further advice online if applicable. Download the Red Cross Hazards App for text-based alerts to your mobile phone for a wide variety of hazards.
- Give a trusted neighbour or someone in your support network a key to your house so they can alert you.
- Put a writing pad, pencils and a torch with batteries in your grab bag so you can communicate with others.
- Keep spare hearing aid batteries in your Grab Bag.

Videos in New Zealand Sign Language on hazards and emergencies in Aotearoa New Zealand are available at <https://getready.govt.nz/en/prepared/advice-for-disabled-people/deaf-or-hard-of-hearing/>

If you are blind or have a visual impairment

Be prepared if you have to evacuate.

You may have to depend on others if you have to evacuate or go to an unfamiliar Civil Defence Centre.

- If you have a guide dog, make sure you have a grab bag for them with food, medications, vaccination records, identification and harnesses.
- Keep extra canes at home and in the workplace, even if you use a guide dog. Animals may become confused or disoriented in an emergency.
- Guide dogs can stay in emergency shelters with their owners.
- Mark emergency supplies with Braille labels or large print. Keep a list of your emergency supplies and where you bought them on a portable flash drive or make an audio file that is kept in a safe place where you can access it.

Audio files about hazards and what to do to be better prepared.

Listen to audio recordings about the hazards we face and emergency preparedness at <https://getready.govt.nz/en/prepared/advice-for-disabled-people/blind-or-visual-impairment/> and <https://www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/resources>

If you have a speech disability

- If you use an augmentative communications device or other assistive technologies plan how you will evacuate with the devices or how you will replace equipment if it is lost or destroyed. Keep model information and note where the equipment came from (which provider, etc).
- Plan how you will communicate with others if your equipment is not working, including laminated cards with phrases and/or pictogram.

If you have a mobility disability

- Show others how to assemble, disassemble and operate your wheelchair.
- Keep an extra mobility device such as a cane or walker if you use one.
- Keep a portable air pump for wheelchair tyres.

- If you use a seat cushion to protect your skin or maintain your balance, consider keeping an extra cushion on hand in case you need to evacuate.

If you have an intellectual or learning disability

- Keep handheld electronic devices charged and loaded with videos and activities.
- Purchase spare chargers for electronic devices and keep them charged.
- Include a small pop-up tent with your Grab Bag to decrease visual stimulation in a busy room or to provide instant privacy.
- Include comfort snacks in your Grab Bag.
- Consider a pair of noise-cancelling headphones to decrease auditory stimuli.

If you or someone you support have a cognitive disability such as dementia

- Do not leave the person alone. Even those who aren't prone to wandering away may do so in unfamiliar environments or situations.
- If evacuating, help manage the change in environment by bringing a pillow and blanket or other comforting items they can hold onto.
- When at a Civil Defence Centre, try to stay away from exits and choose a quiet corner.



Advice for businesses

Auckland Emergency Management has provided 4 steps to being Work Ready, at <https://www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/work-ready>

These steps are:

- Understand the risks to your business.
- Prepare for an emergency.
- Have a business continuity plan.
- Get involved in your community.

Visit the website to make sure your business is prepared for an emergency and your staff know what to do.



Hazards in Devonport-Takapuna Local Board

A hazard is something that has the potential to adversely affect our people, property, economy, environment, or other assets we value. Hazards are assessed based on their likely hood of occurrence and their resulting impacts.

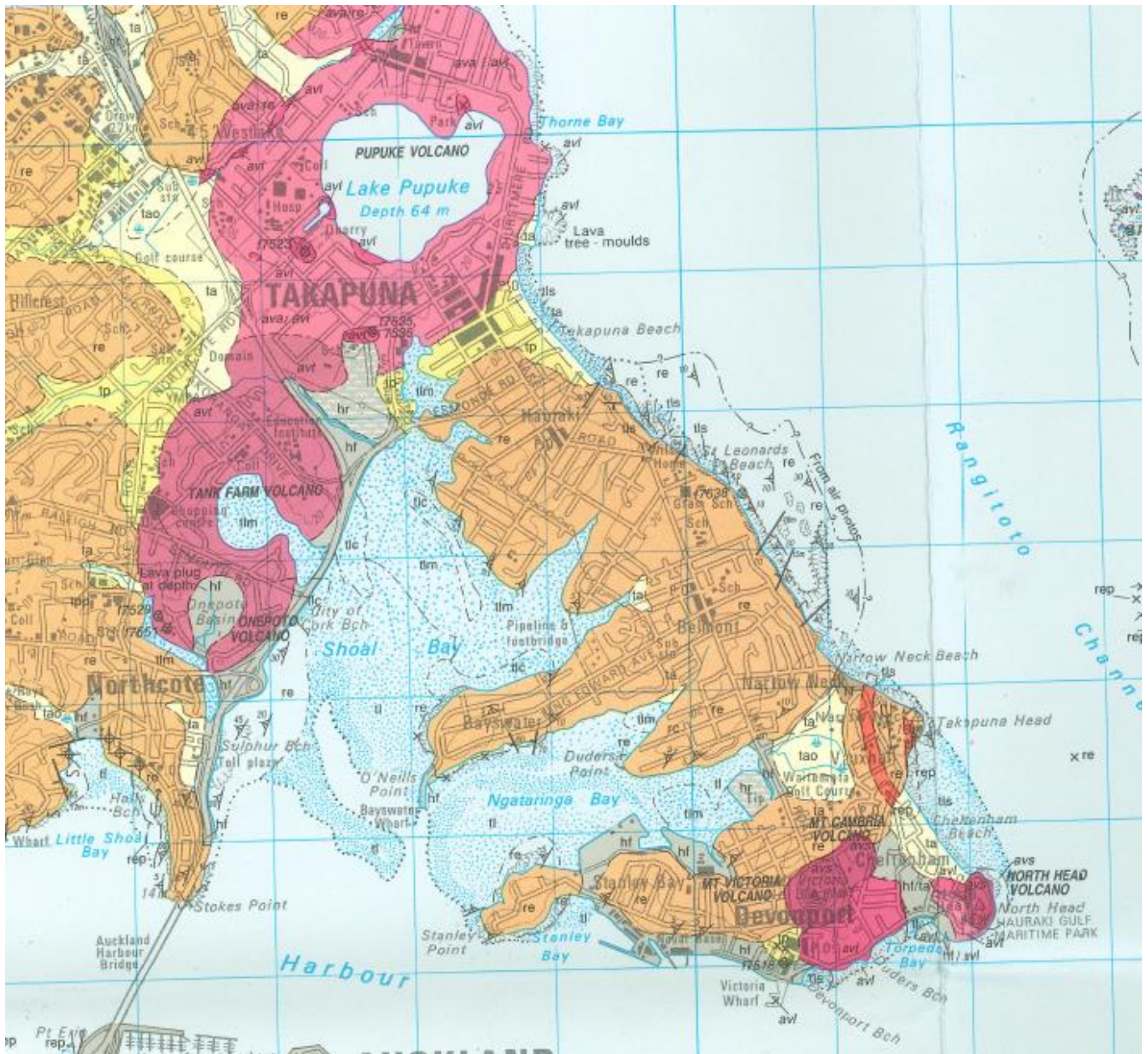
Auckland's location means as a region it is exposed to a range of hazards. Being on a narrow isthmus surrounded by two harbours means exposure to hazards such as tsunami and coastal inundation is relatively high compared to other regions around Aotearoa New Zealand. Auckland's sub-tropical climate and latitude means we see our share of severe weather, and a changing climate will only increase this risk. Aotearoa New Zealand is in a geologically active location, being on the boundary of two tectonic plates provides a range of hazards. Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland is above the Auckland Volcanic Field and is at risk from the effects of earthquakes outside of our region.

The geology of the Devonport – Takapuna local board consists of five main geological formations/groups. Most of Bayswater, Belmont, and western Devonport consists of the East Coast Bays Formation (ECBF), comprised of alternating muddy sandstone and mudstone layers. The ECBF underlays most of Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland and when exposed on costal cliffs it is weathered and prone to coastal erosion.

Takapuna is founded on Auckland Volcanic deposits from the volcanic eruption that formed Lake Pupuke and is made up of welded volcanic ash/tuff. These volcanic deposits are usually very strong and more resistant to erosion. Eastern Devonport consists of two volcanic cones (Takarunga/Mt Victoria and Maungauika/North Head) and again this features welded ash/tuff and lava flows. A small section of this local board area consists of Tauranga Group deposits, that contain pumice sourced from volcanic eruptions in the central Volcanic Zone of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Narrow Neck is made up of alluvium (muds, silts and organic material) and used to be a shallow area below the harbour, but due to sea level change has been exposed. This area is prone to flooding due to being low lying. Devonport wharf/Navy base and the area in between Mt Victoria and North Head consist of fill (reclaimed land) that includes quarried volcanic deposits, compacted clay and construction waste (concrete, brick, asphalt etc).

In the sections below, you will find advice on how to prepare for and get through the hazards most likely to impact Devonport-Takapuna. This is not a definitive list, and it is important to be prepared for the unexpected.



Geological map of the Takapuna – Devonport area (Kermode, L.O. 1992). The pink colour indicates Auckland Volcanic Field deposits, Orange indicates East Coast Bays Formation deposits, Yellow indicates Taranga Group Deposits, light yellow indicates Alluvium Deposits and grey indicates reclaimed land/fill deposits.

Flooding

Floods are usually the result of continuous heavy rainfall overwhelming the capacity of natural or designed drainage systems but can also be caused by coastal inundation or even tsunamis. They become dangerous if:

- Water is very deep or travelling very fast
- Floodwaters have risen very quickly
- Floodwater contains debris, such as trees or building materials.

Did you know?

Never drive through floodwater!

Floods can cause injury and loss of life, local evacuations, damage to property and lifeline utility disruption.

There are different types of flooding:

- River flooding generally happens during heavy rain, when rivers overflow their banks into the floodplain. A floodplain is the flat section next to a river, and these can flood quite regularly. Normal rainfall soaks into the soil, is taken up by trees and plants, and runs off the land to form our streams and rivers. Floods happen when there is too much water and the run-off is too much to be carried by the rivers.
- Surface flooding can happen when heavy rain falls either in a small area or in an urban area with lots of hard surfaces that stop rainwater from soaking into the ground. Usually, surface flooding starts quickly but doesn't last very long. It is often associated with thunderstorms and short, intense rainfall.
- Groundwater flooding can happen during periods of unusually high rainfall, when the rising water table causes water to rise out of the ground. Groundwater flooding can bubble up and start flowing along the surface, and can also rise up directly in homes.
- Flash floods occur rapidly. They are usually the result of intense rainfall which overwhelms natural or urban drainage systems, and they usually affect small areas. Flash floods often appear as a torrent, can carry rocks, mud and other debris, and can sweep away most things in their path.
- Storm surges are produced when high winds push water onshore. They can cause beach erosion and threaten life and property. Storm surges are most common at the coast, where severe weather can cause extreme tides. Storm surges can also happen at large lakes.

Visit the [Auckland Emergency Management Hazard Viewer](#) to see flood plains and flood prone areas.

Get Ready

Make and practise your emergency plan, make a grab bag and have emergency supplies in case you need to evacuate.

Find out from the [Auckland Emergency Management Hazard Viewer](#) what the flood risk is in your area and know how to stay informed.

Stay up to date with the latest weather information from MetService, Te Ratonga Tiorangi, Pay attention to Watches and Warnings.

Get Thru

Put safety first. Don't take any chances. Act quickly if you see rising water.

Floods and flash floods can happen quickly. If you see rising water, do not wait for official warnings. Head for higher ground and stay away from floodwater.

Do not try to walk, play, swim, or drive in floodwater: even water just 15 centimetres deep can sweep you off your feet, and half a metre of water will carry away most vehicles. Flood water is often contaminated and can make you sick.

Help others if it is safe to do so, especially people who may require special assistance.

If flooding is possible in your area:

- Be ready to act quickly. Floods and flash floods can happen quickly and without warning.
- Be prepared to evacuate and keep your [grab bag](#) close.
- Leave mobile phones on and charged so you can receive [Emergency Mobile Alerts](#).
- Listen to the radio for updates and check the [Auckland Emergency Management website](#) and social media pages.
- Listen to emergency services and local authorities and follow any instructions regarding evacuation of your area.

Get your whare/home or business ready:

- Move valuable and dangerous items, including electrical equipment and chemicals, as high above the floor as possible. Use watertight containers to store important items.
- Lift curtains, rugs and bedding off the floor.
- Secure outdoor possessions including outdoor furniture and trampolines that can be swept away in floodwaters, when you are warned flooding is possible. Do not enter flood water to do this.
- Clear debris and leaves from external drains and gutters.
- Take photos of your ground floor rooms and outdoor areas, for insurance purposes.
- If you can, attach sheets of waterproof plastic around exterior doors using duct tape.
- Consider using sandbags to keep water away from your house or other buildings.
- Move vehicles to higher ground, or park vehicles in garages, if you can.
- Help neighbours who may need assistance.
- If you have been evacuated, it may not be safe to return home even when the floodwaters have receded. Listen to emergency services and local Civil Defence authorities and don't return home until they tell you it is safe to do so.

Protecting pets and other animals

- Bring your pets indoors as soon as possible. Ensure you keep control of your pets.

- Confine pets to one room. Pets may try to run if they feel threatened. Keeping them inside and in one room will allow you to find them quickly if you need to leave.
- Get pet carrier boxes and leashes ready.
- Where possible, move livestock to higher ground.
- Take your pets with you when you evacuate – if it is not safe for you, it is not safe for them. Leaving them behind may endanger you, your pets, and emergency responders.
- Consider an early evacuation of pets and other animals. Waiting to evacuate animals until the last minute can be fatal for them and dangerous for you.

Using sandbags

Sandbags can be used to divert water away from your house or other buildings. Sandbags and fill material are available from retail hardware stores such as Bunnings or Mitre 10. They can be used to block doorways, drains, and other openings into properties, as well as to weigh-down manhole covers, garden furniture, and to block sink, toilet, and bath drains, to prevent water backing up.

Sandbags require time and effort to fill and place, so they need to be filled and placed in advance of flooding, rather than in the middle of a flood or a storm. They also won't stop water coming from under a house, through floorboards or other access points.

If you don't have sand, any fine material including soil can be used. You can also use pillowcases as makeshift sandbags.

Filling the bags:

- Fill bags with sand or any other fine material. Don't use gravel or rocky soils as they will let the water through.
- It's easiest if two people are involved - one to hold the bag and the other to shovel the sand in.
- Only fill bags to half or two-thirds full. This gives the sand room to expand as it absorbs the water.
- Don't tie or seal the bag when you put it in place, fold the flap into a triangle and tuck it under the bag.

Placing the bags:

- Clear any debris from the area where the bags will be placed.
- If you can, put a large sheet of heavy-duty waterproof plastic between the sandbags and the building or surface.
- Place your first row of sandbags lengthwise and flat to the ground, butting each end to the next, folding the open end of the sandbag underneath.
- Place bags in layers like a brick wall, overlapping each row. Place the second row of sandbags on top staggering the joints.
- Stamp bags firmly into place to eliminate gaps and create a tight seal.
- Bags can be placed like this to a height of three layers, if further height is required, place sandbags behind to add strength to your wall.

Disposing of the bags:

- You can also take your debris and damaged items to a Waste Transfer station in Auckland. The closest to the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board rohe is North Shore Transfer Station, 117 Rosedale Road, Pinehill.

- If you are unable to take it to a facility, please phone Auckland Emergency Management on 0800 22 22 00 so we can assess the best option for collecting your waste.

During a flood:

- Stay out of flood water. **Never try to walk, swim, drive through or play in flood water.** Many flood deaths are caused by people attempting to drive through water, or people playing in high water.
- Slow-flowing, deep water or fast-flowing, shallow water, can unbalance people and sweep them away. Even water just 15 centimetres deep can sweep you off your feet.
- Keep children away from flood waters. It is not safe for them.
- Do not put yourself at risk to take photos or videos of the flood.
- Always assume that all flood water is contaminated with farm run-off, animal and human sewage and chemicals. Flood water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- If you come into contact with flood water, thoroughly clean hands, clothes and any property touched.

If you are driving:

- **Never try to drive through flood waters.** Most deaths from floods are vehicle related.
- If you come to a flooded area, turn around and go another way. Avoid already flooded areas, and areas subject to sudden flooding. Do not attempt to cross fords, flowing streams, or water-covered roads.
- If your vehicle stalls during a flood, abandon it immediately and climb to higher ground. Many deaths have resulted from attempts to move stalled vehicles.

Driving through water also puts other people's lives and properties at risk. Driving through flood water causes waves which can wash into other vehicles, other people's property and over pedestrians.

Thunderstorms and Tornado

Get Ready

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland experiences isolated, high intensity thunderstorms. These form when warm moist air rises rapidly into unstable conditions in the atmosphere.

MetService classifies a severe thunderstorm as:

- rainfall of 25mm/hr or more
- hailstones of 20mm or more in diameter
- gusts of wind of 110km/h or stronger
- damaging tornadoes of at least 116km/h windspeed.

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- rainfall of 25mm/hr or more
- hailstones of 20mm or more in diameter
- gusts of wind of 110km/h or stronger
- damaging tornadoes of at least 116km/h windspeed.

These are intense but relatively compact and unpredictable, making forecasting their exact impact area challenging. They can produce localised flooding and damage buildings and trees, and occasionally cause injuries and deaths. Severe thunderstorms may become more intense and frequent as a result of climate change.

Get Thru

Thunderstorms form incredibly quickly. A Severe Thunderstorm Watch is typically issued within 6-12 hours of the event. Severe Thunderstorm Warnings are issued once a severe thunderstorm is observed on weather radar and provide information on where the storm will move in the next 60 minutes. Because a severe thunderstorm has the potential to cause substantial impacts, damage and disruption, a Thunderstorm Warning will always be depicted with a Red colour-code.

If you see a tornado nearby, take shelter immediately.

If you are inside:

- Move to an interior room or hallway without windows, on the lowest floor. This can be a centre hallway, bathroom or closet. Putting as many walls as you can between you and the outside will provide additional protection.
- Stay away from windows and exterior doors.
- For added protection, get under something sturdy such as a heavy table or workbench. If possible, cover your body with a blanket, mattress or sleeping bag, and protect your head with your hands.

If you are outdoors:

- Lie down flat in a nearby gully, ditch or low spot on the ground. Protect your head with an object or with your arms.

- Tornadoes cause a lot of debris to be blown at very high speeds. Dangerous flying debris can be blown under overpasses and bridges, and the structures themselves can be destroyed. You will be safer lying flat in a low-lying area where the wind and debris will blow over you.

If you are in a car:

- Pull safely onto the shoulder of the road, stop, and get out. Do not try to outrun a tornado in your car.
- Lie down flat in a nearby gully, ditch, or low spot on the ground. Do not get under your vehicle.
- Protect your head with an object or with your arms.

Severe storm

Storms are a combination of many different hazards occurring at the same time, including high winds, storm surge and heavy rain. They can also cause other hazards such as lifeline utility failure and transport accidents.

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland can experience storms all year around including tropical cyclones that track down from the tropical latitudes in summer, and strong polar blasts that come up from the 'Roaring 40s' and southern latitudes in the winter. These storms bring high rainfall.

As well as flooding, storms can cause landslides which damage buildings and the lifeline utility networks.

Storms can bring low atmospheric pressures that when combined with high tides or strong winds, could cause coastal inundation and storm surge. How we are impacted by widespread severe storms will change as we continue to experience the impacts of climate change. Rainfall rates and wind speeds associated with severe storms may become more intense in the future as global temperatures continue to rise.

Get Ready

- Make and practise your emergency plan, make a grab bag and have emergency supplies.
- Stay up to date with the latest weather information from MetService, Te Ratonga Tīrangi. Pay attention to Watches and Warnings, which are also available on the MetService mobile app.
- Make a list of items to bring inside or tie down when strong winds are forecast. A list will help you remember anything that can be broken or picked up by strong winds.
- Identify a safe location in your home for household members to gather during a severe storm. This should be a place away from windows, skylights, or glass doors, which can be broken by strong winds or hail.
- Keep materials at hand for repairing windows, such as tarpaulins, boards and duct tape.
- If you have livestock, know which paddocks are safe to move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides and power lines.

Severe Weather Watches and Warnings

Severe Weather Watches and Warnings are issued by MetService, Te Ratonga Tīrangi. They are available through radio, television, the MetService website and mobile app, by registering for email, via radio and television, also on social media from @MetService on Facebook and X, formerly known as Twitter.

As a weather event gets closer, MetService will issue a 'Severe Weather Watch' (with colour-code Yellow) or a 'Severe Weather Warning' (with colour-code Orange or Red depending on the severity of the event).

- **Severe Weather Watch – Yellow:** Bad weather is coming. Either the weather will be substantial, but not serious enough to reach ‘warning’ criteria, or MetService are more confident about what might happen but there is still some uncertainty.
- **Severe Weather Warning – Orange:** MetService are confident about what is going to happen. They warn about when and where the impacts of this weather will be significant.
- **Severe Weather Warning – Red:** This event is extreme and is among the worst that we get – it will have substantial impacts and it is possible that a lot of people will be affected. This may be similar to Cyclone Gita in February 2018, the Fiordland/Southland floods of February 2020, the Canterbury flood of May 2021, or the Buller flood of July 2021.

Get Thru

If there are warnings of severe weather for your region:

- Bring inside or tie down anything that can be broken or picked up by strong winds, such as outdoor furniture.
- If you have a trampoline, turn it upside down to minimise the surface area exposed to wind.
- Remove any debris or loose items from around your property. Branches and firewood may become dangerous in strong winds.
- Clear debris and leaves from external drains and gutters to prevent overflow or water damage in heavy rain.
- Bring pets indoors. They can be unsettled by storms, and it is more comforting and safer for them to be with you.
- Ensure livestock are not gathered under an isolated tree or anything that presents a risk from a lightning strike.
- Moor boats securely or move to a designated safe location.
- Use rope or chain to secure boat trailers. Use tie-downs to anchor a trailer to the ground or to a building.

During a storm:

- Listen to advice provided by Auckland Emergency Management and emergency services and follow their instructions.
- Secure your whare/home and critical buildings by closing windows. Pull curtains and blinds over windows. This can prevent injury from flying glass if the window breaks.
- Close all interior and external doors. Closed doors will help prevent damaging winds from entering rooms.
- Take extreme care with items that may conduct electricity if your whare/home is struck by lightning.

- Using electric lights is safe, but unplug appliances and avoid using the telephone or any other electrical appliance, especially television sets.
- Turn off air conditioners and heat pumps, which can be overloaded by power surges from lightning.
- If you live in an old house with metal plumbing, avoid using bathtubs, water taps and sinks as these may conduct electricity.
- Use battery-powered radios and water from your emergency supplies.
- Stay up to date with the latest information and updates from MetService. Heavy rain and thunderstorms can be tracked on the MetService radar.

If you are caught outside during a lightning storm:

- If you hear distant thunder or see a flash of light, get indoors immediately.
- A sturdy building is the safest location during a severe thunderstorm.
- Avoid gazebos, rain or picnic shelters and other isolated structures. These offer little protection from large hail, can be struck by lightning, and are often poorly anchored and subject to being uprooted and blown around in strong winds.
- If you are boating, fishing or swimming, get to land, get off the beach, and find shelter immediately.

If you are in a car:

- Pull safely onto the shoulder of the road and stop, making sure you are away from any trees or other tall objects that can fall on the vehicle. Turn your hazard lights to alert other drivers that you have stopped.
- Stay in the vehicle with your windows closed. You are safer from lightning in a vehicle than out in the open.
- Avoid contact with metal or other conducting surfaces inside and outside the vehicle to reduce your chance of being shocked.

If you are in the bush:

- Find an area protected by a low clump of trees.
- Never stand beneath a single large tree in the open.
- Be aware of the potential for flooding in low-lying areas.
- If you cannot find any suitable shelter, as a last resort, find a low-lying, open place away from trees, poles, or metal objects. Make sure the place you pick is not subject to flooding. If you are physically able to, crouch low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands on your knees and your head between your knees. Minimize your body's surface area and minimize your contact with the

ground. Lightning currents often enter a victim through the ground rather than by a direct overhead strike.

Places and objects to avoid:

- Tall structures or elevated areas such as towers, tall trees, or hilltops, as lightning normally strikes the tallest objects in the area.
- Open spaces or exposed spaces such as exposed sheds or construction sites. Move to a location beneath a solid roof and avoid openings such as windows or doors.
- Any electrically conductive objects such as metal fences, clothes lines and power and telephone lines.
- Objects in metallic contact with the ground. Machinery such as tractors are often struck by lightning, so do not seek shelter under equipment such as this.
- Call 111 immediately if someone is struck by lightning.

If you are near the coast:

- Storms can cause inundation (flooding) in coastal areas, depending on the timing of high tides and their relative height, storm surges and accompanying wave/swell conditions.
- Be ready to act quickly. Coastal inundation can happen quickly, and the warning time may be short.
- Follow instructions and advice from Auckland Emergency Management.
- If you feel unsafe, evacuate to higher ground or away from coastal areas. You do not need to wait for an evacuation order to move to safety.
- If you have evacuated, it may not be safe to return home even when the water has returned to normal. Listen to emergency services and Auckland Emergency Management and don't return home until they tell you it is safe to do so.

If there is surface flooding in your area:

- Rain associated with a storm can lead to overloading of the stormwater system and surface flooding, particularly in urban areas. Even though thunderstorms are relatively short, the suddenness and sheer intensity of the rainfall over a localised area can be hazardous.
- Be prepared to evacuate and keep your grab bag.
- Listen to the radio for updates and check the Auckland Emergency Management website and social media channels.
- If you see rising water, do not wait for official warnings. Head for higher ground and stay away from floodwater.
- Do not try to walk, play, swim, or drive in floodwater: even water just 15 centimetres deep can sweep you off your feet, and half a metre of water will carry away most vehicles. Flood water is often contaminated and can make you sick.
- Help others if it is safe to do so, especially people who may require special assistance.

- If you have been evacuated, it may not be safe to return home even when the floodwaters have receded. Listen to emergency services and Auckland Emergency Management and don't return home until they tell you it is safe to do so.

Landslides

Severe storms can lead to landslides.

Get Ready

Make and practise your [emergency plan](#), have a [grab bag](#) and [emergency supplies](#).

Regularly inspect your property, especially after long dry spells, earthquakes or heavy rainfall.

- Look for signs of instability including: doors and windows that start to stick, gaps appearing, decks moving or tilting away from the house, new cracks or bulges on the ground, leaning trees or fences, slope movement.
- Watch the land around where you live for signs of increased threat. Look at the hillsides around your home for any signs of land movement (like rockfall, small landslides or debris flows) and any trees that start to tilt over time.
- Watch the patterns of storm water drainage on slopes near your home, and especially the places where runoff water converges, increasing flow over soil-covered slopes. Noticing small changes can alert you to an increased threat of a landslide.
- If you are near a stream or waterway, be alert to any sudden increase or decrease in water flow, and to a change from clear to muddy water. Such changes may indicate landslide activity upstream, so be prepared to move quickly. Save yourself, not your belongings.
- Be especially alert when driving. Embankments along roadsides are particularly susceptible to landslides. Watch the road for collapsed areas, mud, fallen rocks, and other indications of a possible debris flow.
- Ensure livestock are in safe paddocks if there is heavy rain. Consider precautionary evacuation of livestock if you believe there is a risk of landslide.
- If you notice any of these changes, seek professional advice as soon as possible. There may be some problems you can fix yourself, but many will require expert help.

Other things you can do:

- Keep gutters, downpipes and drains free of dirt, leaves and other blockages. Trim back or remove vegetation blocking drains and gutters.
- Inspect swimming pools regularly for leaks.
- Regularly empty septic tanks.
- Check retaining wall drainage for blockages and water build-up behind the wall.
- Regularly check and clear drains.

Get Thru

Recognise the warning signs and act quickly.

Landslides can occur without any warning signs. Be aware of the potential for landslides, particularly in the weeks after potential triggering events, such as heavy rainfall, earthquakes, and previous landslides.

If you see a landslide, move quickly out of its path and stay away from it. It is important to recognise the warning signs and act quickly.

If you suspect that a landslide is occurring, or is about to occur in your area:

- Evacuate immediately if it is safe to do so. Seek higher ground outside the path of the landslide. Getting out of the path of a landslide or debris flow path is your best protection.
- If you cannot leave safely, move out of the path of the debris. The side of your house furthest from the landslide is likely to be the safest location within the property.
- Take your pets with you, and move livestock to safe paddocks, if you can do so without endangering yourself.
- Alert your neighbours. They may not be aware of the potential hazard. Advising them of a threat may save their lives. Help neighbours who need assistance to evacuate if you can do so without putting yourself in danger.
- Contact Auckland Council. Council engineers or other geotechnical engineers are the people best able to assess the potential danger.

What to do if a landslide occurs:

- Move quickly out of its path and stay away from it.
- If lives are in danger, evacuate immediately and dial 111. Alert your neighbours if you can do so safely. If you can't get outside, move away from the slide area and dial 111. Stay away from the landslide area. Further landslides may occur.
- Check for injured and trapped persons and animals near the landslide, without entering the landslide area. Direct rescuers to their locations.

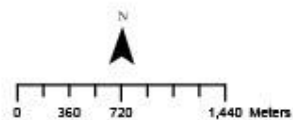
Flooding Hazard Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Area



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Flooding Hazard
Flood Plains
Flood Prone Areas



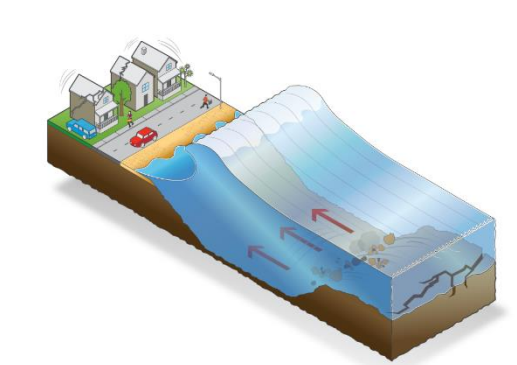
Tsunami

Tsunami are series of large ocean waves that can cause significant destruction along coastlines. They are usually caused by underwater disturbances such as earthquakes, landslides or volcanic eruptions, creating waves that travel out in all directions. These waves can appear small and travel at high speeds across the deep ocean, but slow and grow in height and destructive power as they approach the coast.

All of New Zealand, including Auckland, is at risk from tsunami due to our position in the Pacific Ring of Fire. This is a geologically active area surrounding the Pacific Ocean marked by frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions because of the collision and subduction of the Earth's tectonic plates.

The National Emergency Management Agency separates tsunami into three types, depending on where they form, with each type creating unique challenges:

- distant source tsunami e.g., generated from Chile, could take 14 hours or more to arrive.
- regional source tsunami e.g. generated from the southwest Pacific, could take between one and three hours to arrive.
- local source tsunami, generated very close to New Zealand, could arrive in minutes.



Get Ready

Find out from the [Auckland Emergency Management Hazard Viewer](#) if the places where you live, work or frequently visit are in tsunami hazard areas. Be aware of tsunami evacuation zones, tsunami evacuation routes, warning methods and signage.

If you are visiting an area at risk from tsunami, check with the hotel, motel or campground operators for tsunami evacuation information, and find out what the local warning system is for tsunami.

Know your tsunami evacuation zones:

- A tsunami evacuation zone is an area that you may need to leave if you feel a long or strong earthquake, or if there is an official tsunami warning.
- Make sure you know where to go, whether you are at home, at mahi/work or out and about. Search for your home, work or school address on the [Auckland Emergency Management Hazard Viewer](#) to find out if they are in a tsunami evacuation zone.

Most regions have three tsunami evacuation zones – red, orange and yellow – based on the areas that can be affected in different sized tsunami.

- The Red Zone is the marine and beach exclusion zone (includes beaches, harbours, rivers and estuaries). This is the zone that will be evacuated in the event of any expected tsunami and therefore the one we most often ask people to stay out of when a tsunami warning is issued.
- The Orange Zone is the area which may be inundated in a distant or regional-source tsunami.
- The Yellow Zone is designed to keep people safe from the largest tsunami we could experience and includes the highest impact tsunami events.

If you feel a long or strong earthquake, you must move immediately to the nearest high ground or as far inland as you can, out of tsunami evacuation zones. Do not wait for an official warning. The earthquake itself is your only warning.

In a regional or distant source tsunami where there is time for an official warning to be issued, you may be advised which zones you need to leave by Auckland Emergency Management.

If you live near the coast but are not located in a tsunami evacuation zone, you do not need to evacuate. Your whare/home could be a safe location for friends and family who live inside an evacuation zone and need to evacuate.

Plan your evacuation routes:

- If your whare/home, farm, kura/school, wāhi mahi / workplace, or any other place you frequently go is in a tsunami evacuation zone, you should plan an evacuation route.
- Your evacuation route needs to take you out of tsunami evacuation zones. Even if you can't get out of your evacuation zone, go as far or as high inland as you can. Every metre makes a difference.
- You should be able to reach your safe location as soon as possible. Your safe location could be a friend or relative's house in short distance outside of the tsunami evacuation zones. Follow posted tsunami evacuation routes where present - these will lead to safety.
- Plan to evacuate on foot or bicycle if you can. After an earthquake, roads and bridges may be damaged or blocked. Plan different evacuation routes to account for this.

Practise your tsunami hīkoi:

- Practise your evacuation route or tsunami hīkoi. A tsunami hīkoi is a walk that takes you along your tsunami evacuation route either inland or towards high ground. Being familiar with your route may save your life.
- Practise your evacuation walk to high ground or inland by foot or bicycle.
- Make sure you can follow your route at night and during bad weather.
- Practising your tsunami evacuation route helps your muscle memory kick in when an event occurs, even in a very stressful situation.

Kura/School evacuation plan:

- If your children's kura/school is in a tsunami evacuation zone, find out what the kura/school evacuation plan is. Do not travel through tsunami evacuation zones to your children's kura/school during an event.
- Parents and guardians need to know, in advance, all emergency procedures especially the safe locations and family reunification procedures.

- Find out where the kura/school's safe location is so you know where your children can be picked up from, after the "all-clear" is given.

Get Thru

Natural warning signs: Long or Strong, Get Gone

For a local-source tsunami which can arrive in minutes, there is not enough time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.



Remember, LONG or STRONG, GET GONE:

If there is earthquake shaking, [drop, cover and hold](#). Protect yourself from the earthquake first, then act as soon as the shaking stops.

If you are near the coast, you need to act immediately if you 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 water level.
- **Hear** loud and unusual noises from the water.

Move immediately to the nearest high ground or as far inland as you can, out of tsunami evacuation zones. Do not wait for official warnings.

- Walk, run or cycle, if you can. This reduces the chances of getting stuck due to damaged roads or traffic congestion.
- While evacuating, be aware of other hazards. For example, a large local earthquake may damage powerlines and bridges and create liquefaction and landslides.

- Do not return until an official all-clear message is given by the National Emergency Management Agency. Tsunami activity can continue for several hours, and the first wave may not be the largest. If there was an earthquake, expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, drop, cover, and hold. Aftershocks may generate another tsunami.
- Listen to the radio and/or TV for updates, Auckland Emergency Management website and social media.

Official warnings

- When tsunami travel across the ocean from far away, there is time to issue official warnings.
- The National Emergency Management Agency is responsible for issuing tsunami warnings in New Zealand.
- Tsunami warnings are published on www.civildefence.govt.nz and social media channels. Tsunami warnings will also be broadcast on radio and television.
- If there is a land threat, Emergency Mobile Alerts (EMA) will be issued by the National Emergency Management Agency and Auckland Emergency Management to areas under threat.
- If strong and unusual currents and unpredictable surges are expected near the shore, a local EMA may be issued by your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group.
- **Immediately follow the advice of any emergency warning. Do not wait for more messages before you act.**
- Depending on the location of the earthquake, you may have several hours in which to take appropriate action.

Cancellations

Once you have evacuated, follow official advice from Auckland Emergency Management about when it is safe to return to tsunami evacuation zones. Do not return until an official all-clear message is given by Civil Defence Emergency Management. Tsunami activity will continue for several hours and the first wave may not be the largest. Aftershocks may cause additional tsunami events.

If you have a boat

Tsunami are often most destructive in bays and harbours, not just because of the waves, but because of the strong currents they generate in local waterways. Tsunami dangers for boats include:

- Strong and unpredictable currents and surges that can affect ports and marinas even during small tsunami.
- Grounding of vessels, as water levels can suddenly drop.
- Capsizing from incoming surges (bores), complex coastal waves, and surges hitting grounded boats.
- Collision with other boats, docks, debris and changes to the seafloor (e.g. movement of sand bars, wrecks, reefs and boulders).

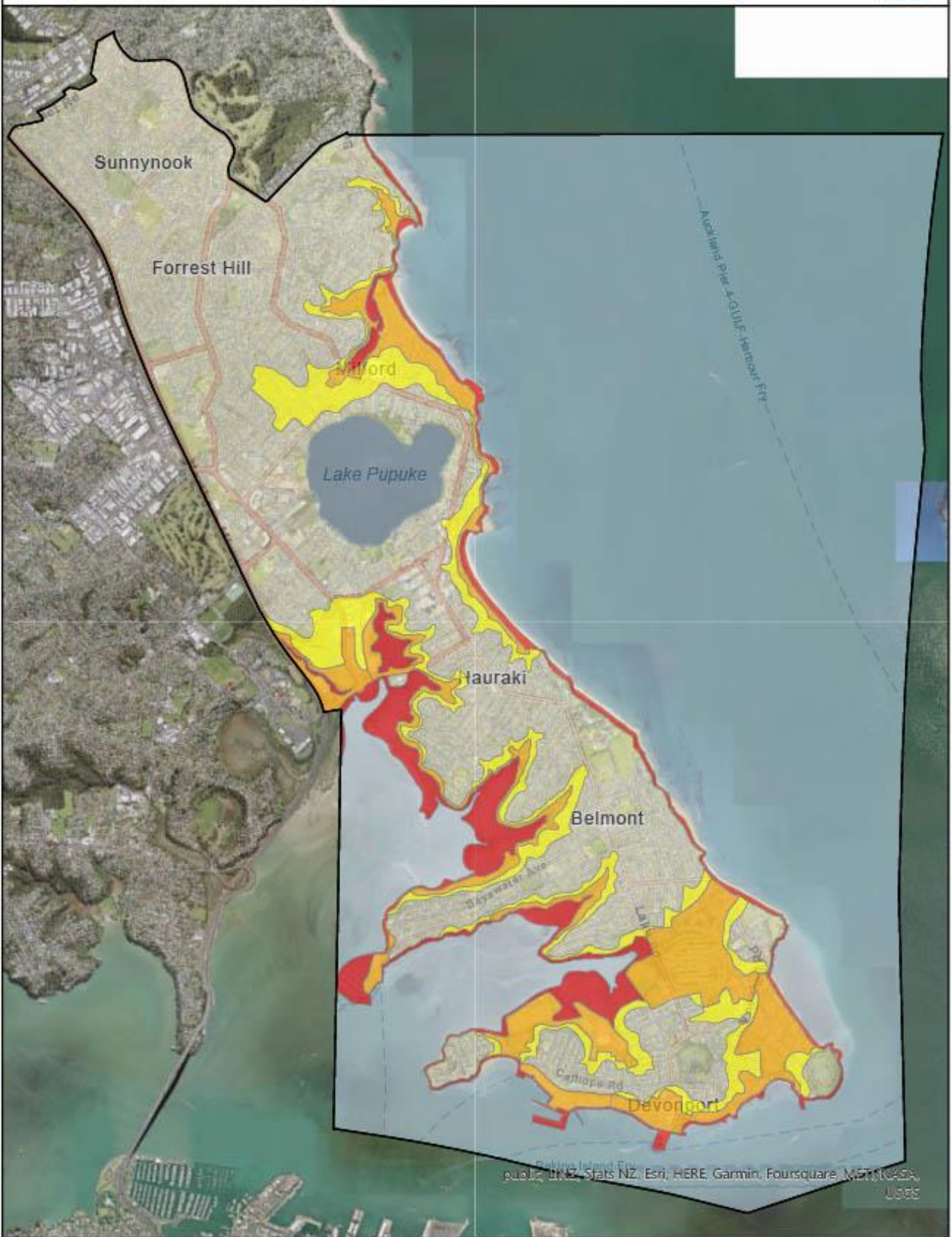
Depending on the nature of the tsunami and your location, you may need different action plans.

- What would you do if you were getting ready to head out? Out on the water? Coming back in?
- What would you do if you had minutes until a tsunami hit – or an hour, or a few hours?

Tsunami Evacuation Zones Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Area



Auckland
Emergency
Management
Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri o Te ōhanga Kaitiaki

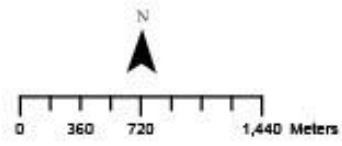


public, INZ, Stats NZ, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, Mapbox, Microsoft, Swatch, UBB

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- Tsunami Evacuation Zone**
- Red Evacuation Zone
 - Orange Evacuation Zone
 - Yellow Evacuation Zone



Biological e.g. pandemic

A pandemic is an outbreak of an infectious disease that spreads across a very large region, multiple countries, or worldwide. The direct impact on human life can be immense, with vulnerable populations, including the elderly and those with underlying health conditions, being particularly at risk.

The risk and impacts of a pandemic extend beyond the immediate health crisis. Education systems face disruptions, as schools and universities close or transition to remote learning. Social interactions are strained, with physical distancing measures and lockdowns impacting social gatherings, cultural events, and everyday interactions.

While the Ministry of Health is the lead agency for human pandemics, Auckland Emergency Management assists in providing regional inter-agency coordination of welfare support.

In a pandemic you may need to stay at home because:

- you are sick
- you are caring for a sick family or household member
- you are caring for a dependant (for example, if schools close).

Get Ready

Here are some simple things you can do to make sure that you and your family/ whānau/ household are prepared for a pandemic.

Have a plan

Make a plan with family and friends that includes:

- who will help with food and supplies if you and your household are ill,
- who will look after your extended family if they don't live nearby (for example, who could deliver groceries or meals to sick family members)
- who would look after your children/ dependents if they need to stay at home and you must go to work.

Think about whether you could work from home and what you would need to do this.

List key contacts

- Have key contact numbers in a place that is easy to find (for example, on the fridge door).
- Include the phone numbers of:
 - the people living nearby who you could call if you needed help,
 - your doctor
 - HealthLine (freephone: 0800 611 116)
 - your workplace.

Build up your emergency supplies

- Have a supply of food and drinks to last for at least a week. Choose long-lasting foods in cans and packets, and dried foods.
- Paracetamol or Ibuprofen are good for bringing down a fever and reducing aches and pains. Do not use anything else for children unless you talk to your doctor or pharmacist first.

- Masks worn by sick people can help stop the spread of germs. You can buy masks from a pharmacy. If there is a pandemic, people will be told how and when to use their masks. A mask can be worn only for a short time and needs changing when wet from sneezing and coughing.
- Have tissues and plastic bags for used tissues.
- Think about things to do, if you and your family have to stay home for more than a week (eg, books, games and streaming services).

Get Thru

Hygiene – keeping clean:

- Washing and drying your hands properly is one of the best ways of protecting yourself against the spread of germs. Wash hands for at least 20 seconds with soap or an alcohol-based rub. Drying hands well is important too.
- Wash and dry hands:
 - before preparing food and eating
 - after coughing or sneezing, blowing noses, wiping children's noses, visiting the toilet or looking after sick people.
- Keep your coughs and sneezes covered. Put tissues straight into a covered, lined rubbish bin or a plastic bag.
- Try to stay a metre away from sick people to reduce the spread of germs.

Volcano

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland could be affected by volcanic eruptions from both inside and outside of the Auckland region. The Auckland Volcanic Field contains 53 known volcanic centres. Unlike the volcanoes of the central North Island, eruptions in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland have occurred at different locations and could occur anywhere within the volcanic field in the future.

There are a range of volcanic hazards which could affect Aucklanders including lava flows, toxic gases, earthquakes, and clouds of fast-moving volcanic debris, depending on where the next eruption occurs.

While scientists consider the probability of an eruption of the Auckland Volcanic Field occurring within our lifetimes to be very low, the field is active and the consequences of a future eruption in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland could be very high.

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland is also at risk from volcanic eruptions originating from elsewhere in Aotearoa New Zealand and around the world. The most likely hazard is volcanic ash which can impact lifeline utilities, transportation routes and human and animal health.

Get Ready

Make and practise your emergency plan, make a grab bag and have emergency supplies. Be aware that in the event of ash fall, you may need to remain indoors for several days. Add the following to your emergency supplies:

- Properly-fitted effective dust masks (rated P2 or N95) and goggles without side vents.
 - Be aware that masks can make breathing more difficult for some people. Speak to your doctor if you are unsure if you should wear a mask.
 - Adult masks do not fit smaller children well, so may offer little protection.
 - [You can learn how to fit a dust mask correctly on the International Volcanic Health Hazard Network \(IVHHN\) website.](#)
- Plastic wrap or plastic sheeting (to keep ash out of electronics).
- Cleaning supplies, including air dusters (available at hardware stores), a broom, a shovel, and spare bags and filters for your vacuum cleaner.

You could be stuck in your vehicle, so remember to store emergency supplies there.

Get Thru

If there is volcanic activity, follow official advice provided by Auckland Emergency Management, and emergency services.

If ash fall is forecast

If there has been a volcanic eruption in New Zealand, GeoNet will provide ash fall forecasts at geonet.org.nz/volcano. These will also be communicated in the media.

If ash fall has been forecast for your region:

- Before ash fall starts, if possible, go home to avoid exposure to, and driving during, ash fall.
- Move pets and pet water bowls indoors.
- If you have respiratory or heart conditions, keep your relief and preventer medication handy, and use as prescribed. If you have any concerns, call your doctor.

- Take steps to keep ash out of your house:
 - Set up a single entry/exit point for your house. Place damp towels by the door to prevent ash being tracked indoors on your shoes.
 - Close all remaining doors and windows.
 - Close other entry points, such as cat doors and air vents.
 - Shut down heat pumps and air conditioning units, to prevent ash from being blown indoors, and to prevent ash from damaging the units by clogging filters and corroding metal.
- Cover electronics and leave covered until the indoor environment is free of ash.
- Move vehicles and machinery under cover (if possible), or cover them, to avoid ash-causing corrosion damage.
- Cover spa pools and swimming pools, as ash can clog filters.
- Disconnect downpipes from gutters, to allow ash and water to empty from gutters onto the ground.
- Disconnect roof catchment rainwater storage tanks from downpipes, to prevent contamination.
- Seal any openings in water storage tanks (e.g. poorly-fitted covers), to prevent the entry of ash.
- Cover any open gully traps or drains with a sheet of plywood or similar, to prevent ash from entering the wastewater or stormwater systems.
- Cover vegetable gardens with tarpaulins, to prevent ash contamination.

Protecting livestock

- Move livestock to shelter, where possible. Airborne ash can cause eye and skin irritation and accumulate in sheep fleece.
- Ensure that animals have supplementary feed. Ash ingestion can be hazardous to livestock. It can cause physical problems such as tooth abrasion and gut blockages and toxicity problems such as fluorosis.
- Ensure livestock have access to clean drinking water. Cover open water troughs with a sheet of plywood or similar, to avoid contamination by ash fall.
- Further information on protecting livestock from ash fall is available on the Ministry for Primary Industries and International Volcanic Ash Impacts websites.

During ash fall

- Stay indoors.
- Keep pets indoors.
- Do not attempt to clear ash from your roof while ash is falling.
- Avoid non-essential driving. If you must drive, drive slowly, maintain a safe following distance behind other traffic, use headlights on low beam, and avoid using wipers as ash can scratch windscreens.
- Put your emergency plan into action.
- Listen to the radio for updates and the Auckland Emergency Management website. Follow instructions from emergency services.
- Do not use unflued gas heaters indoors while your house is sealed to keep out ash, as there is a risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Coastal Inundation

Coastal erosion and inundation can have significant impacts on coastal areas. Coastal erosion refers to the gradual wearing away of land, beaches, and cliffs due to natural processes like wave action, tidal currents, and wind. This erosion can lead to the loss of valuable land, destruction of infrastructure, and the displacement of coastal communities.

Coastal inundation, on the other hand, occurs during severe weather events when strong winds and low atmospheric pressure cause a temporary rise in sea level (storm surges), often associated with powerful waves that inundate coastal areas. Coastal inundation caused by storm surges can cause extensive flooding, damage to buildings, infrastructure, and ecosystems, as well as pose risks to human life and safety. Both coastal erosion and inundation can contribute to the loss of coastal habitats, increased vulnerability to future extreme weather events, and economic hardships for coastal communities that rely on tourism, fishing, and other coastal-based industries, such as in Devonport-Takapuna Local Board rohe. Rising sea levels due to climate change are expected to exacerbate these impacts, making it more challenging for coastal communities to adapt and recover from these events.

Storms can cause inundation (flooding) in coastal areas, depending on the timing of high tides and their relative height, storm surges and accompanying wave/swell conditions.

- Be ready to act quickly. Coastal inundation can happen quickly and the warning time may be short.
- Follow the instructions and advice of Civil Defence Emergency Management authorities. Local authorities are the most informed about areas most likely to experience coastal inundation and will inform you if an evacuation is required.
- If you feel unsafe, evacuate to higher ground or away from coastal areas. You do not need to wait for an evacuation order to move to safety.
- If you have evacuated, it may not be safe to return home even when the water has returned to normal. Listen to emergency services and local Civil Defence authorities and don't return home until they tell you it is safe to do so.

Get Thru

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Power Outage

All broken or downed power lines should be treated as live. You should stay well away and not attempt to cut or move trees that are in contact with lines. Call 111 to report this as a risk to life and property.

Report trees down on public land to Auckland Council on 09 301 0101.

Food safety and illness prevention

Take care with food from your fridge and freezer to avoid food poisoning and manage spoilage issues. Eat perishable foods first, the contents of your freezer second, and then canned foods.

After more than two days without power, highly perishable foods may not be safe to eat.

- Throw out rotten or contaminated food quickly so it doesn't spoil other food in the fridge.
- You can still eat food like raw vegetables, cheese, and bread.
- Dispose of any food from the freezer which has thawed out and been at room temperature for longer than two hours.
- When the power comes back on, it is important not to refreeze food that has defrosted.
- If the frozen food still has ice crystals and the packaging is intact, then it can be refrozen.
- If you are unsure, have a closer look and smell. If the colour has changed, it has a slimy texture or if it smells off, it probably is off.
- If you eat food that has gone off, you can risk infection from salmonella, campylobacter and a range of food poisoning bacteria.

Maintaining hygiene around food preparation and cooking requires more thought than normal.

- Always wash and dry your hands before preparing food – if water is in short supply keep some in a bowl with disinfectant.
- Ensure all utensils are clean before use.
- Cook food thoroughly.

Heating, lighting and cooking

DON'T be tempted to use unsafe ways to heat your home. Only use fireplaces that have been safety checked, follow the manufacturer's advice when using gas heaters.

NEVER use outdoor gas heaters inside or try to use your BBQ for indoor heating.

DO boil water on your camp stove or BBQ for hot water bottles. Wear extra layers of clothing and use extra blankets, close internal doors and curtains to retain heat.

DO use camp stoves or your BBQ outside and make sure food is cooked thoroughly before eating. Take care with candles or use battery-powered lanterns or torches instead, to prevent fire risk. If using a generator, ensure you have enough fuel to keep it going.

Animal welfare

Pets are just as likely to become unwell by consuming unsafe food. If you are disposing of food due to the power outage and it is not safe for you to eat, it is not safe for your pets to eat. If you are boiling water to drink, do the same for your pets. If medication for your pets requires refrigeration, have a backup plan in place.

If your stock drinking water supply is reliant on power to fill troughs, you will need to ensure it does not run out. Keep your pets away from flooding or contaminated water.

For more information about preparing and planning for your animals in an emergency, visit www.mpi.govt.nz/animals-in-emergencies

Medical help and advice

Contact your doctor or call the Healthline on 0800 611 116 if you're concerned about health issues. Contact your health provider if you need support such as home support services (including those you currently receive).

If life is at risk, call 111.

Security and crime prevention

Unfortunately, emergency situations can also prompt criminal activity. Check that neighbours' properties are secure and remember, if you see anyone committing a crime or behaving suspiciously, phone 111 and report it to Police. If they are in a vehicle, write down the number plate, vehicle description and any other information. DO NOT put yourself in harm's way.

Hot water

Electric hot water in some parts of Auckland is on a separate lines network to electric power. This means you may have power but no hot water. If your power and hot water lines have been restored but your hot water cylinder is not reheating after six hours of the hot water line being reconnected, contact your lines provider Vector on 0508 832 867 or Counties Power on 0800 100 202 for advice.

Staying up to date and in touch

Listen to the radio for up to date news and advice. If you don't have a battery operated radio, perhaps listen in your car. Conserve phone battery by limiting mobile calls and data use.

Make use of local community facilities

If your local library or community centre has power, consider dropping in to meet friends, charge your phone, using the free internet, staying warm and read a book!

If you're driving and traffic lights are out, remember to follow the road code and give way rules.

Financial assistance

The Ministry of Social Development (Work and Income) might be able to help with urgent or unexpected costs such as petrol, food, furniture or living expenses like medical costs, appliance replacement, bedding, food and rent.

You don't have to be on a benefit. You may have to pay the money back depending on your situation. Phone them on 0800 559 009 to discuss your situation.

Insurance

Some insurers provide cover for food spoilage because of a power outage. They may also cover the cost of temporary accommodation if you can't stay at home and your home or property been damaged during the storm. Check your policy, phone your insurer for advice and take photographs of damaged items you're claiming for.

Toilet facilities

If your septic tank system is no longer operational, and you don't have alternative options, call a company to hire a temporary toilet.

Help each other out.

Think about visiting neighbours, friends and family that could need your help or consider inviting them to your place. Share what you can.

Here are some ideas of what you could provide: thermos of hot water for tea and coffee, a hot meal, fresh food, hot water bottles, blankets, a camp stove or BBQ, batteries for torches and radios, access to alternative power sources to charge a mobile phone.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes in Auckland can be caused by volcanic unrest, and you may also be travelling in another part of Aotearoa which experiences an Earthquake. We can't predict when one will happen, but we can protect ourselves and our whānau.

Get Ready

Practise Drop, Cover and Hold at least twice a year. You can do this when the clocks change and by taking part in New Zealand ShakeOut([external link](#)). It's important to practise the right action to take so that when a real earthquake happens, you know what to do.

Identify safe spaces to Drop, Cover and Hold([external link](#)) within your home, school, work and other places you often visit.

- Somewhere close to you, no more than a few steps away, to avoid injury from flying debris.
- Under a strong table. Hold on to the table legs to keep it from moving away from you.
- Away from windows that can shatter and cause injury. And from tall furniture that can fall on you. Protect your head and neck with your arms.
- Not in a doorway. In most homes, doorways are not stronger than any other part of a house and a swinging door can cause more injury.

Get Thru

Drop, Cover and Hold is the right action to take in an earthquake.

DROP down on your hands and knees. This protects you from falling but lets you move if you need to.

COVER your head and neck (or your entire body if possible) under a sturdy table or desk (if it is within a few steps of you). If there is no shelter nearby and cover your head and neck with your arms and hands.

HOLD on to your shelter (or your position to protect your head and neck) until the shaking stops. If the shaking shifts your shelter around, move with it. If there is no shelter near you, crawl to an inside corner of the room and cover your head and neck with your hands and arms. Do not run outside or stand in a doorway. Many people are injured while trying to move DURING the shaking. It is safer to Drop, Cover, and Hold until the shaking is over.

Drop, Cover, Hold:

- stops you being knocked over
- makes you a smaller target for falling and flying objects, and
- protects your head, neck and vital organs.

Do not run outside or you risk getting hit by falling bricks and glass.

If you are near the coast remember, Long or Strong, Get Gone([external link](#)).

- Drop, Cover and Hold until the shaking is over.
- If the earthquake lasts longer than a minute or is strong enough to make it difficult to stand, move quickly to the nearest high ground or as far inland as you can out of tsunami evacuation zones.

What to do after an earthquake

Expect more shaking. Each time you feel earthquake shaking, Drop, Cover and Hold. More shaking can happen minutes, days, weeks, months and even years following an earthquake.

- Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if necessary.
- Do not run outside. It is frightening to stay in a building immediately after an earthquake, but it is much safer than going outside. An earthquake is not like a fire. You do not have to evacuate a building straight away unless it is showing obvious signs of distress or you are in a tsunami evacuation zone.
- Turn off water, electricity and gas if advised to. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window, get everyone out quickly and turn off the gas if you can.
- If you see sparks, broken wires or evidence of electrical system damage, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box if it is safe to do so.
- If you can, put on protective clothing that covers your arms and legs, and sturdy footwear. This is to protect yourself from injury by broken objects.
- If you are in a store, unfamiliar commercial building or on public transport, follow the instructions of those in charge.
- Use social media or text messages instead of calling to keep phone lines clear for emergency calls.
- Keep control of your pets. Protect them from hazards and protect other people from your animals.
- Check on your neighbours and anyone who might need your help.

How to Evacuate and Where to Go

If you are told to evacuate, move immediately and follow official advice.

If it not safe for you to stay in your home, you do not need to wait for an official notice to evacuate. Get out immediately.

Pick up your Grab Bags if it is safe for you to do so. If you are experiencing a landslide, do not stop to pick up supplies, get out of your home immediately.

Go to the place you have identified in your household emergency plan. If possible, plan to stay with friends or whānau.

Note: In large events, mass evacuation centres may be opened. If this is the case, this will be communicated via media channels and community networks.

If you do not have a place to go, the following options are available.

Civil Defence Centres and Shelters

Civil Defence Centres (CDCs) and Shelters are opened based on community need.

Civil Defence Centres are equipped to provide affected people with a safe place to eat, sleep and access essential support services. These are run by Auckland Emergency Management and staffed by Auckland Council staff, welfare organisations and central government agencies.

Shelters are also run by Auckland Emergency Management and staffed by Auckland Council staff and offer a more basic level of support. Blankets and hot drinks are available.

Devonport—Takapuna Civil Defence Centres

Note: these locations may be subject to change based on the impact of the emergency, so always check official sources to find out where to go.

Current CDC Assets (Managed in Conjunction with Parks and Community Services asset management team)

Type	Name	Address	Capacity	Kitchen	Seismic Rating
CDC	Takapuna War Memorial Hall	7 The Strand, Takapuna	150	Urn, stove	TBC
	Takapuna Service Centre & Library				
	Takapuna Community Hub				

Potential CDC Assets (being investigated in conjunction with Community Facilities team)

Type	Name	Address	Capacity	Kitchen	Seismic Rating
Shelter (option 1)	Devonport Library	2-4 Victoria Road			Not yet assessed
Shelter (Option 2)	Shore Junction	2 Mary Poynton Crescent			45%NBS IL2
Shelter (Option 3)	The Rose Centre	4 School Road, Belmont			Not yet assessed

Shelter (Option 4)	Sunnynook Community Centre	90 Sunnynook Road			40% NBS IL2
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Known Gaps in the Local Board area (Local Board feedback and ideas sought)

Type	Name	Local board feedback and input
CDC (Area of concern) DEVONPORT	Would like to explore use of any Navy assets outside the wire	
CDC (Area of concern) WAIRAU VALLEY	No suitable facilities available that Council can source. Westlake Boys School could be an option	
CDC (Area of concern) CASTOR BAY	No suitable facilities available that Council can source. Cambells Bay School could be an option	

Community Emergency Hubs

Community Emergency Hubs are pre-identified, community-led places that can support a community to coordinate their efforts to help each other during and after an emergency.

Community Emergency Hubs will be opened and operated by people within the community, not official authorities, when there is a desire and capability for the community to help itself often in the initial 24 to 36 hours. Auckland Emergency Management can advise and work with communities who wish to pre-identify a place, such as a church, sports club or hall, and plan to set up and operate a Community Emergency Hub

These hubs offer a place where the community can meet, support and help each other and make decisions together about how to best ensure the safety and comfort of everyone in their community during an emergency.

Devonport-Takapuna Community Emergency Hubs

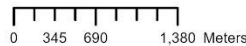
Name	Location	Contact details	Website/social media
Narrow Neck - 6 Squadron Air Training Corps	9A Achilles Crescent, Narrow Neck	6sqn@cadetforces.org.nz	https://www.6sqnatc.org.nz/
Whare Toi	Takarunga/Mount Victoria, Devonport	09 963 2328 Wharetoi@depot.org.nz	https://depot.org.nz/whare-toi/
Holy Trinity Church	20 Church Street, Devonport	09 445 0328 admin@holytrinity.gen.nz	https://holytrinity.gen.nz/
Stanley Bowling and Pétanque Club	20 Stanley Point Rd, Stanley Point	stanleybowling@gmail.com	https://www.sporty.co.nz/stanleybowls/Home
1 st Devonport Scout Den	Allenby Reserve, Allenby Avenue, Devonport	1stdevonport@group.scouts.nz	https://scouts.nz/groups/1st-devonport-scout-group/

This map, showcasing potential Civil Defence Centres (CDC), Community Emergency Hubs (CEH), and Shelters, is produced based on the information available to Auckland Emergency Management at the time of publication. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information presented, Auckland Emergency

Management does not guarantee that the map is free from errors or omissions. The locations indicated are deemed as potential sites for use in emergency situations. Decisions will be made about the most appropriate sites to activate based on the specifics of each emergency event and will be communicated through official channels.

It is the responsibility of community leaders and citizens to consult the most current and updated information during times of emergency. Over time, information and locations may change, and it is possible that the map may not reflect the most recent data or designations. We strongly recommend regularly checking with Auckland Emergency Management or other official sources for the most up-to-date information, especially in anticipation of or during emergency situations. Auckland Emergency Management disclaims any responsibility or liability for any direct or indirect damages resulting from the use of the information on this map.

Civil Defence Centre Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Area



- Legend**
- CDC
 - Community Emergency Hub
 - Potential CDC Asset

- Local Board CDC**
- 5 - Takapuna War Memorial Hall
- Potential Community Emergency Hubs**
- 7 - Hearts and Minds
 - 8 - Milford Resident Association
 - 9 - Narrow Neck - 6 Squadron Air Training Corps
 - 10 - Sunnynook Community Centre
 - 11 - Takapuna Community Service Building

- Potential CDC Assets**
- 70 - Sunnynook Community Centre
 - 71 - Devonport Library
 - 72 - Shore Junction
 - 73 - The Rose Centre
- Nearby CDC list**
- 12 - Northcothe War Memorial Hall (Shelter)
 - 13 - Glendfield Pools and Leisure (Shelter)
 - 14 - Birkenhead Pools and Leisure
 - 66 - Freemans Bay Community Hall
 - 67 - Ellen Melville Centre

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Published by: Auckland Emergency Management

Key Contacts

Emergency Services

NZ Police	Dial 111 (emergencies only) Dial 105 (non-emergencies) www.police.govt.nz Takapuna Police Station 17 Anzac Ave
Fire and Emergency NZ	Dial 111 (emergencies only) www.fireandemergency.nz www.checkitsalright.nz
St John	Dial 111 (emergencies only) www.stjohn.org.nz
Coastguard Marine Assistance	Dial *500 from your mobile Urgent Marine Assistance VHF Channel 16

Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Council

Dial 09 301 0101 or visit www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz	
Local Board	Chairperson Toni van Tonder toni.vantonder@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz Deputy Chairperson Terence Harpur Terence.harpur@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz Local Board Relationship Manager

Auckland Emergency Management

Dial 0800 222200 (emergencies only)	Website: www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz Email: aeminfo@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz Social Media: Facebook @aklcdem X (formerly Twitter) @AucklandCEM
(AEM specific contacts to be redacted before public release)	
General Manager Paul Amaral 021 342162 paul.amaral@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz	
Group Controller (Duty) 027 3431157	
CEM Group Committee Chairperson Sharon Stewart 021 282 1144 Sharon.stewart@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz	
Chairperson Toni van Tonder toni.vantonder@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz	
Deputy Chairperson Terence Harpur Terence.harpur@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz	

Local Board Relationship Manager

Te Ratonga Tirorangi MetService

Visit www.metservice.com and download the MetService mobile app.

Lifeline utilities providers

- Vector (Electricity and gas) visit www.vector.co.nz
If you can smell gas indoors, dial Fire and Emergency NZ on 111 and then Vector on 0800 764764
- Watercare (water and wastewater) visit www.watercare.co.nz

Accident Clinics

North Shore Hospital , 124 Shakespeare Road, Takapuna, 09 486 8900

Shorecare Urgent Care Smales Farm, 74 Taharoto Road, Smales Farm, 09 486 7777



References

Kermode, L.O. 1992: Geology of the Auckland Urban Area. Scale 1:50 000. Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences Map 2. 1 Sheet + 63p. Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences Ltd., Lower Hutt, New Zealand.

North Shore Heritage - Thematic Review Report. Compiled by Heritage Consultancy Services for Auckland Council. 1 July 2011. Auckland Council Document TR 2011/010.



Appendix 1: Make a Plan

MAKE A PLAN



GET READY
.govt.nz

MY HOUSEHOLD PLAN

Your household members details

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:

IF WE CAN'T GET HOME

Our meeting place: Where will we meet if we can't get home (local and out of town)?

Add an address and instructions:

Who will pick up the kids? If you are not able to pick the kids up, who will?

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:

IF WE CAN'T GET HOLD OF EACH OTHER

We will leave a message with: Who will we check in with (someone out of town in case local phone lines are down)?

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:

Where to get updates: How will we find the latest news/alerts (which radio stations, websites, social media pages)?

Radio station/websites/social media:

WHO MIGHT NEED OUR HELP? Think about friends and neighbours who may need our help or who can help us

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:

WHO WILL WE NEED TO CONTACT? (ALWAYS DIAL 111 IN AN EMERGENCY)

Think about council emergency hotline, medical centre/doctor, landlord, insurance company, power company, day care/school, work, family members

Emergency Services

111

Name:

Telephone Number:

IF WE ARE STUCK AT HOME

Do we have emergency supplies? Food and drink for three days or more (for everyone including babies and pets)? Torches and radio with batteries? First aid/medical supplies? They don't all need to be in one big box, but you may have to find them in the dark. Do we know how to turn off water, power and gas.

Make detailed notes on where these items are stored:

Details on how to turn the water and gas off:

IF WE HAVE NO POWER

How will we cook, stay warm, see at night? Do we have spare cash in case ATMs are not working? Do we have enough fuel in case petrol pumps are not working?

Make notes on what you and your family need to do:

IF WE HAVE NO WATER

Do we have enough drinking water (3 litres per person per day for 3 days or more), change every 12 months. What will we cook and clean with? What will we use for a toilet?

What will you do? How have you prepared?

IF WE HAVE TO LEAVE IN A HURRY

Do we have Getaway Kits* for everyone? At home, at work, in the car?
* A small bag with warm clothes, torch, radio, first aid kit, snack food and water, to get you to your safe place.

Detail where you have stored your getaway kits:

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Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Elected Members' Response Plan Workshop

28 November 2023



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Response to feedback

- Plan will be professionally formatted to be more engaging once content is confirmed, including fact and information boxes.
 - This will include tag line posters.
- Devonport Emergency Guide mentioned and provided link. AEM is still supporting these plans, with key messaging taken from the Local Board Plan.

Make emergency plans

Make a home emergency plan

A home emergency plan lets each member of a household know what to do in an emergency and how to be prepared, this makes emergency situations less stressful while saving precious time.

How to make a home emergency plan

Decide where you will go in case you have to evacuate or can't get home.

Discuss and write down places to go:

- A safe meeting place if you can't get home. It might be a friend's home or with family.
- A place to stay out of town during or after an emergency.

Go here when you have time to evacuate from your neighbourhood (e.g. for a flood) or if you can't get back to your neighbourhood.



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Response to feedback

- Hazard Viewer and knowing your neighbours mentioned upfront.
- Grab Bag fridge magnet being designed.
- Inclusion of local accident clinics.
- Clarification around why a car kit is necessary.
- Auckland Council Flood Viewer link to be included.
- Instagram/Tiktok TBC



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Questions we would like you to consider

Which relationships are missing from the Plan?

Active community groups, and iwi Māori relationships held by the Board.

Mapping

What are the most important features to be included in the maps? How should they be presented?

Distribution Plan

Which languages are the most important for translation? Where should hard copies be available? How can it best be promoted?



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Ngā mihi nui | Thank you



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Management intentions discussion continued to inform Devonport- Takapuna Local Parks Management Plan

Tommo Cooper-Cuthbert – Service and Asset Planner

28 November 2023



Purpose of session

Continued discussion of draft management intentions

Format of presentation

- Further explanation of management intentions
- Draft management intentions for Devonport reserves
- Next steps

} 10 mins
} 100 mins
} 10 mins



Further explanation of management intention functions

- These are assigned to parks in the LPMP and apply to Vol 2 of the plan, which also lists park values (for example natural, recreational, heritage values), other information and management issues.
- Management intentions describe the approaches or desired outcomes for specific activities or experiences at a park and may also signal development opportunities that may be considered in the future (subject to availability of funding through the LTP processes).
- Not all parks will have individual management intentions. If there are no individual management intentions for a park, then its management is directed by the classification under the Reserves Act or the management focus area(s) it has been assigned (for parks held under the LGA).
- Simply put, management intentions **aim to protect valued features of the reserve currently, while also outlining future opportunities to enhance a park.**

Left - Sample of management intentions from the Rodney LPMP

Sandspit Reserve - Rodney
Sandspit Reserve - Rodney

CULTURAL VALUES

- Refer to main intent.

RECREATION VALUES

- The holiday park is a popular visitor destination bringing people to the area. The Holiday park supports a range of recreation activities including gardening, boating and other water recreation activities.
- A Rodney Play Provision Strategic Assessment Report was completed in 2016. The study describes the play space in the park as consisting of swings, slides, facilities for picnics and pathways, and recommends minor enhancements to make swings more accessible.
- The reserve provides scenic and open space values. It provides for the public to transit to Kawau Bay, coastal and natural areas nearby.
- The reserve also provides services and local access for the residents and ratepayers of Kawau Island.

NATURAL VALUES

- Park is adjacent to significant marine and terrestrial ecological areas. Multiple species occur, just here including spottail, dot-tail, common tern, variable shearwaters, South Island noddy, noddy tern, spotted shag and band-tail.
- Community groups helping to restore and protect environmental/natural features through activities such as planting and by controlling weeds and pests e.g. Sandspit Environmental Group, Sandspit Residents and Ratepayers Association and Friends of Awa Matahara.
- Geological / outstanding natural area or feature - Matahara River / Kawau Bay coastline - Area 36 reserved.
- Significant ecological area (SEA) M2 126200, SEA_T_3751, SEA_M2 126201, SEA_T_2374, SEA_M1 80, SEA_M1 80a1) within or adjacent to the parkland.
- The parkland includes notable tree(s), including Oak. Notable trees are scheduled for additional protection. Notable Tree Overlay (rules apply for work in the parkland).
- The following ecosystems are present within the parkland:
 - Saltwater Mangrove forest and scrub, (SAL2)

HERITAGE VALUES

- Fit the park's historical background relate to the previous Sandspit Reserve Management Plan 1997.
- A historic schoolmasters house from the 1880s is in the reserve.
- Following European settlement the Sandspit became, and still is, the main destination point for Kawau Island.
- The former schoolhouse and former schoolmasters house are council owned heritage assets.

OTHER INFORMATION

- A portion of Sandspit Holiday Park is located on the public reserve (ALLOT 324 PSH OF MAHURANGI SO 41561 and in ALLOT 342 PSH OF MAHURANGI SO 43479). The remainder of the holiday park is located on private land and unformed legal road. The holiday park only operates in Allotments 334 and 342. The holiday park is a privately run facility subject to any lease arrangements with council for the part of the holiday park operating on public land. There is no identified contaminated land in the holiday park area.
- Large numbers of visitors to Kawau Island transit through this reserve. The island contains a popular Historic Reserve (outstanding Mission House and other buildings) which is administered by the Department of Conservation, and an outdoor adventure camp accommodating up to 120 people who stay for multiple days.
- Sandspit Road hugs a large portion of the coastline on the legal road. A building is located on the end of the wharf. An unformed road also runs between Sandspit Reserve and the park at Enck Bay Drive. These areas are under the jurisdiction of Auckland Transport. The special policies and provisions in this plan will guide the local board's policies and any future use or site management or development of the area where it is sought.
- The following land parcels are not shown on the map: ALLOT 336 PSH OF MAHURANGI SO 43479 is in the Common Marine Coastal Area; LOT 4 DP 488583 is owned by Sandspit Yacht Club.
- Potentially contaminated land with further verification required on ALLOT 435 PSH OF MAHURANGI SO 50716, LOT 1 DP 207512 and ALLOT 340 PSH OF MAHURANGI SO 43479.
- Ground investigation activities may be considered to ensure the health and safety of the public and limit environmental risks. Activities or developments may require asset owner approval before works can commence. Contaminated land management plans may come and should be referred to.
- Continued use of provisions of the existing car parking.
- During storm events areas of the parkland may be subject to coastal inundation that will temporarily limit the use of some areas.
- Areas of the parkland are vulnerable to coastal erosion. Over time, this can impact on recreational use, park assets and facilities. The vulnerability of the parkland erosion is likely to be a challenge that will need to be managed appropriately.
- During storm events areas of the parkland may be subject to inundation from stormwater runoff.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- The park provides important coastal access in Rodney for locals, tourists to Kawau Island and visitors to the area.
- In the park, sandspit are under increasing threat through loss of nesting and breeding habitat, and direct predation upon breeding birds, their nests and young. These losses are mainly as a result of development, disturbance, harassment by the public and their dogs, and predation by introduced mammals such as cats, muskshoats, hedgehogs and rats.
- Four areas of retained land support use of the park, being Lots 1-4 DP 207512. These have been declared Crown land and are intended these will be vested in Council.
- In ALLOT 340 PSH OF MAHURANGI SO 43479 and in the vicinity of Council:
 - Legal status of vegetation being retained.
 - Multiple buildings require maintenance requirements.
 - Area of foreshore heavily used for boat launching. This has caused the foreshore to become uneven. Often boat trailers are parked on local roads when paid carpark on the island.
- In ALLOT 324 PSH OF MAHURANGI SO 41561 and in ALLOT 342 PSH OF MAHURANGI SO 43479, and in the vicinity of these areas:
 - Key issues to manage in the holiday park include water supply, wastewater, duration of stay and sea level rise. There is potential for holiday parks in Rodney to demonstrate environmentally friendly standards by conserving water supply, discharging wastewater carefully, using mobile structures that respond to sea level rise and ensuring turnover of guests to ensure the facility is maintained by its many users as possible.

MANAGEMENT INTENTIONS

- Manage and maintain the park as a recreation facility for the community, including the retention of the parking area. Work with the community to determine the best ways to improve recreation use including performance of the existing boat launching area. Work with residents and ratepayers of Kawau Island to identify the best ways to provide services and access to the island.
- Actively encourage people to take care of this valuable ecological area, to limit risk of damage to flora, fauna, habitat and ecology. Raise awareness of wildlife and ecology values in the park by continuing to support community initiatives providing stewardship over the natural environment.
- Enhance planting in grassy area surrounded by Significant Ecological Area (Allot 341 PSH OF MAHURANGI) for bird breeding habitat.
- Investigate temporary fencing around any areas where birds might be nesting to provide "ecological stands" for birds to nest safely in natural habitat, and easy access for shorebirds between land and water, and public education around this management approach.
- Continue the policy of charging a fee for parking as per the 1997 management plan.
- When buildings come to the end of their natural life cycle with the community to investigate rationalising buildings and options for any new facilities.
- Plan for and manage the heritage buildings on the park. The rationalisation of heritage buildings will need to consider the heritage impacts.
- Investigate rationalising buildings and signage in the future. Refer to Policy 11.13 Signage, Information and Interpretation for guidance.
- Consider the values, issues and interests outlined in the management plan and the community needs, including those of Kawau Island residents, when investigating community or commercial leases/licenses for the reserve. Refer to Policy 12.2 Commercial activities for guidance in relation to commercial activities.
- Investigate opportunities to improve the play space in the park with the community. Consider how to provide a diversity of play experiences in the area for a wide range of ages, shade, improving all ability access, and adding unique local references to fit the coastal network such as a playground themed around shorebirds/natural environment to raise awareness of shorebird presence and significant ecology of the area.
- Investigate incorporating into the park those areas of reclaimed land that currently support use of the park.
- Subject to the required statutory process, seek from the Crown the vesting in Council of the reclaimed parkland that support use of the park.
- Investigate with Auckland Transport incorporating the area of unformed road that is utilised as part of the holiday park into the reserve and formalising this as part of the lease arrangements.
- To work with Auckland Transport, which controls Sandspit Road and wharf, to ensure safe circulation of the loading zone at the end of the spit.

LEASES AND LICENCES

Consent to occupy and lease with existing Authorities for:

- Marine related recreation and education activities, e.g., marina and yacht club

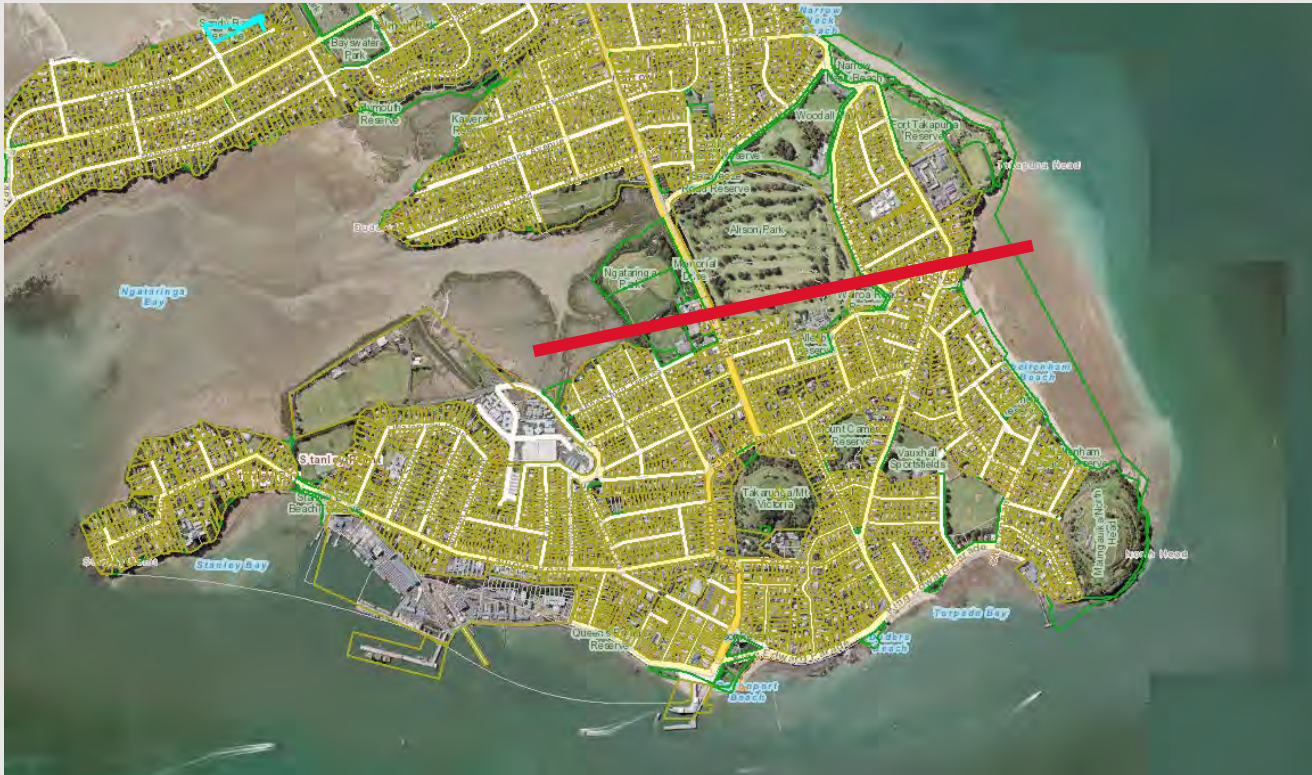
Contingented leases and licenses with existing ratepayers on recreation/reserve land for:

- Operation of a holiday park

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Draft management intentions for southern Devonport

- Focussing today on reserves within the southern part of Devonport to review draft management intentions.
- The reserves to be discussed today are shown on the map below.
- We will address other reserve areas and their respective draft management intentions in future workshops.



Above: GIS imagery showing focus area reserves to the south of red line



Draft management intentions for Allenby Reserve

1. Investigate access opportunities through northern part of reserve adjoining Alison Park to improve walking, cycling and micro-mobility connections.
2. Seek to formulate planting plans in conjunction with volunteers, mana whenua and contractors for appropriate low-growing vegetative species in suitable parts of the reserve to improve stormwater absorption.

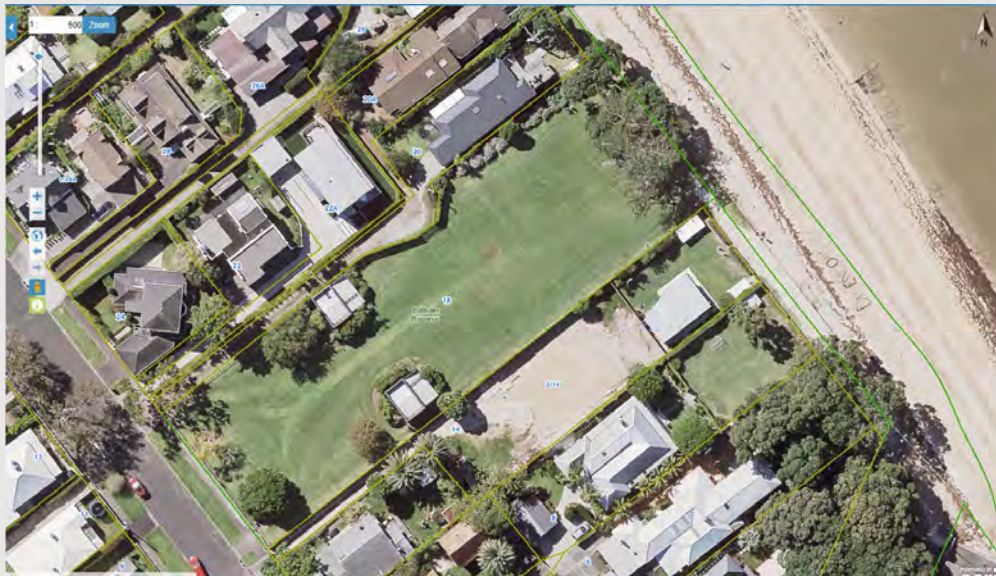


Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Balmain Reserve

1. Seek to protect the large trees at the coastal edge of the reserve for amenity and beachfront stability, avoiding modification (topping, canopy thinning etc) where possible.
2. Consider opportunities that promote the reserve for casual public use and community events.
3. Consider expanding play opportunities, including natural play.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Bath Street Reserve

1. Seek to protect the large trees at the coastal edge of the reserve site for amenity and beachfront stability, avoiding modification (topping, canopy thinning etc) where possible.
2. Seek to maintain the park for informal recreation activities, including children's play.
3. Consider expanding play opportunities, including natural play.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Calliope Reserve

1. Seek to stabilise the large, mature trees above the naval base, avoiding modification (topping, canopy thinning etc) where possible.
2. Seek to avoid underground activities within the rootzones of this coastal vegetation wherever possible.
3. Consider opportunities to support community and mana whenua efforts to implement weeding and pest control in reserve.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Cheltenham Beach Reserve

1. Seek to engage with mana whenua who have a special association with the area. This could include adding interpretative signage to reserve to raise awareness of cultural values.
2. Seek to protect the large trees adjoining the beach for amenity and beachfront stability, avoiding modification (topping, canopy thinning etc) where possible.
3. Consider opportunities to maintain the walkway adjoining the beach and investigate extending this where possible.
4. Seek to maintain the area for informal recreational activities.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Devonport Domain - continued

6. Work with Auckland Transport on the management of Tui Street to enhance pedestrian, cyclist and micro-mobility user safety and improve passive surveillance around reserve and street-facing boundaries of the bowling club site.
7. Continue to hold the properties at 52, 55 and 56 King Edward Parade through the tenancy agreements as per the Reserves Act status, until such time as the council requires these buildings to be removed or used for another purpose.
8. Work with mana whenua who have a special association with the area on how best to partner effectively to manage this park. This could include adding interpretative signage to reserve to raise awareness of cultural values.
9. Work with mana whenua to appropriately protect sites of interest including historical pā and sites of potential Māori settlement.
10. Seek to protect open space areas of the reserve for recreation, conservation and visual amenity purposes. Any further development of the reserve may be subject to public consultation. Refer to 'Authorisations for park use' section of plan – Volume 1, policy 12.
11. Seek to formulate planting plans in conjunction with volunteers, mana whenua and contractors for appropriate low-growing vegetative species in suitable parts of the reserve to improve stormwater absorption.
12. Continue to provide for boat parking in south-eastern corner of reserve.



Draft management intentions for Fuji Reserve

1. Seek to protect the large trees that occupy the site for amenity and stability, avoiding modification (topping, canopy thinning etc) where possible.
2. Consider opportunities that increase natural play possibilities on the rocks and trees within the site.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for King Edward Parade Reserve

1. Investigate removing visual and physical barriers that prevent view shafts, surveillance or access.
2. Consider opportunities that maintain the sea wall at coastal edge of site/placeholder for new management intention following discussions with the SAP team.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Kiwi Reserve

1. Seek to maintain visibility of reserve from the street.
2. Consider further opportunities for natural play.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Melrose Reserve

1. Seek to maintain reserve as a multi-use space, recognising a range of different uses.
2. Seek to protect and enhance mature reserve vegetation, avoiding modification (topping, canopy thinning etc) where possible.
3. Explore ways to promote the park for public use and community events.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Takāraro/Mount Cambria Reserve

1. Seek to provide for a wide variety of recreational uses.
2. Seek to maintain the existing access routes to the reserve.
3. Seek to protect open space areas of the reserve. The development of the reserve may also be subject to public consultation. Refer to 'Authorisations for park use' section of plan – Volume 1, policy 12.
4. Seek to provide ongoing support to the community garden where appropriate, to assist in its success.
5. Support efforts to enhance ecology and eradicate pests and weeds, including by encouraging volunteer assistance from community groups and mana whenua.
6. Work with mana whenua to raise awareness of the cultural values of the reserve and appropriately protect sites of interest, including those indicating Māori settlement.
7. Consider further opportunities for play, including natural play.

Right: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Mount Victoria (Takarunga) Cemetery

1. Seek to maintain amenity and character of cemetery site.
2. Support efforts to enhance ecology of mature trees and eradicate pests and weeds by mana whenua and volunteer groups.
3. Work with mana whenua to appropriately protect sites of interest including historical pā and places where other artefacts have been found indicating Māori settlement.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Ngataringa Bay Reserves

1. Maintain open space character and uphold coastal views from reserve where possible.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Stanley Bay Beach Reserve

1. Maintain existing trees for amenity and beachfront stability avoiding modification (topping, canopy thinning etc) where possible.
2. Seek to maintain weed and pest control, working with community groups and mana whenua.
3. Investigate opportunities to provide for a wide range of recreational uses.
4. Seek to maintain sea wall at coastal edge of site/placeholder for new management intention following discussions with the SAP team.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Stanley Bay Park

1. Seek to protect open space areas of the reserve from development for recreation, conservation and visual amenity purposes. It is noted that development of the reserve may be subject to public consultation. Refer to 'Authorisations for park use' section of plan – Volume 1, policy 12.
2. Seek to strengthen walking, cycling and micro-mobility connections with Jim Titchener Parade, adjoining New Zealand Defence Force-owned land to the north of the reserve, as outlined in the draft Devonport Takapuna Greenways Plan 2023.
3. Investigate opportunities to work with Auckland Transport to improve walking and cycling connections to Stanley Bay Beach Reserve.
4. Consider introducing further natural play opportunities.
5. Seek to formulate planting plans in conjunction with volunteers, mana whenua and contractors for appropriate low-growing vegetative species in suitable parts of the reserve to improve stormwater absorption.
6. Seek to manage the reserve to provide for a variety of active sport and recreation uses.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Cyril Bassett Lookout

1. Maintain amenity and views of lookout space.
2. Seek to maintain planting within this reserve to enhance clifftop stability, avoiding modification (topping, canopy thinning etc) where possible.
3. Consider opportunities to work with mana whenua to appropriately protect sites of interest including historical pā and places where other artefacts have been found indicating Māori settlement.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Stanley Point Esplanade Reserve

1. Seek to strengthen coastal access and ecological connections between these isolated reserve parcels and others they adjoin.



Above: Sites, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Torpedo Bay Reserve

1. Seek to protect the large trees at the coastal edge of reserve site for amenity and beachfront stability including avoiding modification (topping, canopy thinning etc) where possible.
2. Seek to manage the reserve to provide for a variety of informal recreation uses.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Wairoa Road Reserve

1. Seek to maintain and enhance the access connection through the reserve for pedestrians, cyclists and micro-mobility users.
2. Consider opportunities to protect the mature vegetation to the west of the reserve for amenity and streambank stability purposes. This protection includes avoiding modification of the vegetation (topping, canopy thinning etc) and preventing underground activities within the rootzones of this vegetation wherever possible.
3. Seek to support volunteer and mana whenua efforts to implement weeding and pest control around trees and grassed areas.



Above: Site, from Council GIS



Draft management intentions for Windsor Reserve

1. Seek to uphold pedestrian, cyclist and micro-mobility user safety and access within reserve.
2. Preserve and enhance the existing mature vegetation around the Devonport Library where appropriate, including avoiding modification of the vegetation (topping, canopy thinning etc) and preventing underground activities within the rootzones of this vegetation wherever possible.
3. Consider opportunities that promote the reserve for casual public use and community events.
4. Seek to maintain openness of reserve for recreation, conservation and visual amenity purposes. It is noted that development of the reserve may be subject to public consultation. Refer to 'Authorisations for park use' section of plan – Volume 1, policy 12.
5. Consider providing further natural play opportunities.
6. Seek to maintain sea wall and breakwater at coastal edge of site/placeholder for new management intention following discussions with the SAP team.



Right: Site, from Council GIS



Next steps and timeline

- In Quarter 2:
 - Discuss further draft management intentions with the local board on 13 February 2024 (workshop booked)
 - Discuss further draft management intentions and lease contemplations with the local board on 5 March 2024 (workshop booked)
 - Further engagement with mana whenua about draft management intentions
 - Update Volume 2 map sets with new information e.g. classification data and text amendments
- In Quarter 3:
 - Legal review of final draft plan
 - Final mana whenua review of draft plan
 - Final local board review of draft plan
- Aiming for public notification of draft plan mid-2024.

