



Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Emergency Readiness and Response Plan

Version 1.1 October 2025



Scan here or visit
aem.govt.nz/local-plans for
the most up-to-date Emergency
Readiness and Response Plan

**Devonport-Takapuna
Local Board**
Auckland Council





Key contacts & emergency information



Dial **111** for emergencies where there is serious, immediate, or imminent risk to life or property and request Police, Fire or Ambulance.

* If you have difficulty hearing or talking on the phone, register to use **'111 TXT'**, the emergency texting service at [police.govt.nz/111-txt/how-register-111-txt](https://www.police.govt.nz/111-txt/how-register-111-txt)

* For urgent marine assistance, contact the Coastguard Marine Assistance on **VHF Channel 16**.



Auckland Emergency Management

Dial **0800 222 200**

[aucklandemergencymanagement.govt.nz](https://www.aucklandemergencymanagement.govt.nz)

aeminfo@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Social media:

[@aklcdem](https://www.facebook.com/aklcdem)

[@AucklandCEM](https://twitter.com/AucklandCEM)

Dial **(09) 301 0101** for Auckland Council

[aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)



Radio Stations for emergency information

- [Radio New Zealand 756 AM or 101.4 FM](#)
- [Newstalk ZB 89.4 FM](#)
- [The Hits 97.4 FM](#)
- [More FM 91.8 FM](#)
- [Radio Samoa 1593 AM](#)
- [Radio Waatea 603 AM](#)
- [Radio Spice 88 FM](#)
- [Humm 104.2 FM](#)
- [Radio Tarana 1386 AM](#)
- [Planet FM 104.6 FM](#)
- [Pacific Media Network 531 AM](#)
- [New Zealand Chinese Radio 90.6 FM](#)
- [Radio Tama-Ohi 87.7 FM](#)



Local accident and urgent care clinics

- [North Shore Hospital Emergency Department](#) open 24 hours | phone **(09) 486 8900**.
- [Shorecare Urgent Care Smales Farm](#) open 24 hours | phone **(09) 486 7777**.
- [Northcare Accident & Medical](#) open daily from 8am-6.30pm | phone **(09) 479 7770**.

Report a problem

If life is at risk dial **111**.



Electricity and gas

If you can smell gas, dial **111** and ask for Fire.

For outages and faults, call Vector on

0800 764 764 or report online at

[vector.co.nz/personal/outages-faults](https://www.vector.co.nz/personal/outages-faults).

Also report outages to your electricity provider.



Internet

To report a problem with your broadband, contact your provider. To view real time broadband outages go to [chorus.co.nz/outages](https://www.chorus.co.nz/outages)



Flooding

To report flooding to Auckland Council call **(09) 301 0101**.



Water supply and wastewater

To report a problem, contact Watercare via Live Chat at [watercare.co.nz](https://www.watercare.co.nz) or call **(09) 442 2222** and press **1**.

For outages or faults go to

[watercare.co.nz/Faults-outages/Current-outages-and-upcoming-shutdowns](https://www.watercare.co.nz/Faults-outages/Current-outages-and-upcoming-shutdowns)



Fallen trees or debris

To report fallen trees or debris, go to Auckland Council's 'Report a Problem' tool.

[aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/report-problem/Pages/report-a-problem.aspx](https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/report-problem/Pages/report-a-problem.aspx)



Roads

To report an urgent State Highway issue, call NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi on **0800 44 44 49**.

To report a non-urgent issue, go to [nzta.govt.nz/contact-us/email-us/state-highway-issue-or-feedback](https://www.nzta.govt.nz/contact-us/email-us/state-highway-issue-or-feedback)

To report an urgent Auckland arterial road issue, call Auckland Transport on **(09) 355 3553**.

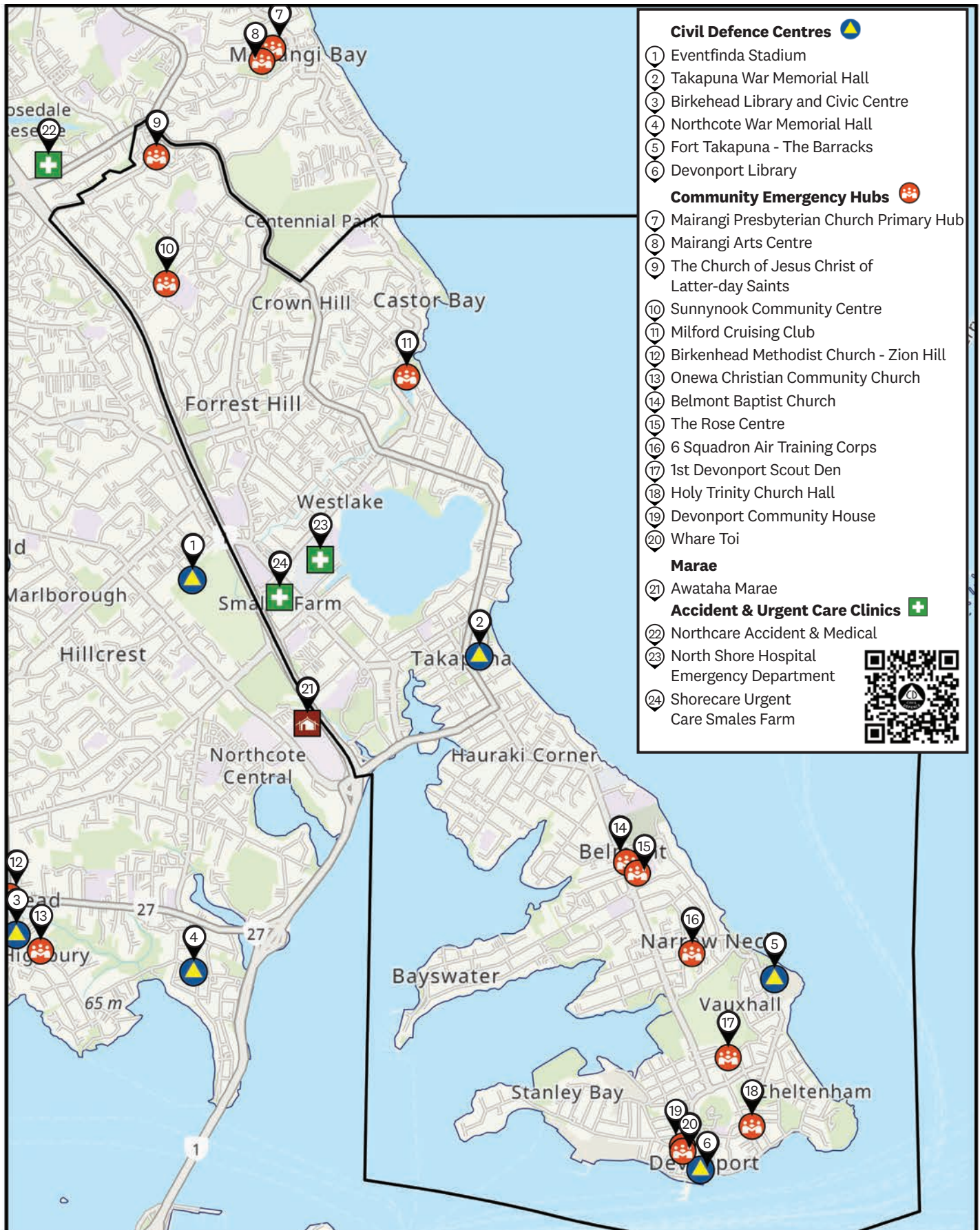
To report a non-urgent issue, go to Auckland Transport's website [contact.at.govt.nz](https://www.contact.at.govt.nz)

Access NZ Transport Agency's Waka Kotahi journey planner at [journeys.nzta.govt.nz/journey-planner](https://www.journeys.nzta.govt.nz/journey-planner) to see disruption on State Highways.

Access Auckland Transport's roadworks and disruptions at [at.govt.nz/projects-initiatives/roadworks-and-disruptions](https://www.at.govt.nz/projects-initiatives/roadworks-and-disruptions) to see disruption on arterial roads.

If you need to evacuate

If possible, stay with whānau/family or friends who are safe. Then check which Civil Defence Centres or Community Emergency Hubs are open on social media channels, websites or radio.



Map demonstrating places to receive support or evacuate to around Devonport-Takapuna



Top tips to get ready for an emergency



Know your hazards. Check Auckland Emergency Management's [Hazard Viewer](#) for your whare/home, work & school.



Learn where you can go if you need to evacuate.



Create a [household plan](#), including evacuation.



Prepare a [grab bag](#) in case you have to evacuate.



Keep [emergency supplies](#) in your whare/home and car.



Get ready with your community and know your community's emergency plan.



Keep spare cash.



Know your neighbours and look out for each other.



Check your insurance and keep electronic & hard copies.



Get your business ready.



Plan your evacuation routes.



Get prepared for [specific hazards](#) including storms, floods, earthquakes and volcanoes.



Emergency actions

Put your family/whānau emergency Household Plan into action.

IF YOU ARE SAFE AT HOME











If life is at risk dial 111.

IF YOU ARE UNSAFE AT HOME

Stay at home.

Use your emergency supplies.

Stay informed through official sources:

- Auckland Emergency Management   
- National Emergency Management Agency   
- Radio stations (RNZ, Newstalk, The Hits, MoreFM)
- Met Service   & app.
- GeoNet   & app.

Check on your neighbours and others nearby.

Stay connected to your whānau/family and friends.

Use text or social media, keep phones lines clear for people who need urgent assistance.

Take your grab bag.

Use your evacuation routes.

If possible, stay with whānau/family or friends who are safe or go to your closest Community Emergency Hub/Civil Defence Centre. Check radio stations or Auckland Emergency Management's website/social media to see what locations are open. Telephone language interpreters are available at Civil Defence Centres.



Do not wait for emergency services to tell you to evacuate.



Interested in volunteering during an emergency?

Reach out to your local Community Emergency Hub or go to Auckland Emergency Management's website for volunteering opportunities.



Contents

Key contacts & emergency information	3
Top tips to get ready for an emergency	5
Emergency actions	6
Introduction	8
The Devonport-Takapuna area	8
Roles	11
Emergency management plans.....	14
Reduction	16
What is reduction?	16
Why is reduction important?	16
Roles in reduction – who does what?.....	16
Readiness	17
What is readiness?	17
Why is readiness important?	17
Roles in readiness – who does what?.....	17
Get your household ready for an emergency.....	18
Get your community ready for an emergency	24
Get your business ready for an emergency.....	25
Get ready for specific hazards	25
Response	29
What is response?	29
Why is response important?.....	29
Roles in response – who does what?.....	29
Emergency information, updates & warnings.....	30
How to evacuate and where to go	31
Interested in volunteering in an emergency?.....	36
Recovery	37
What is recovery?.....	37
Why is recovery important?.....	37
Roles in recovery – who does what?.....	37
Recovery tips.....	38
References	41
Appendix 1 – Useful Links	42
Appendix 2 – Maps	45

Introduction

This plan provides information and advice for people living and working in the Devonport-Takapuna local area to get ready for and respond to an emergency.

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland is exposed to numerous potential hazards. A hazard is something that may cause, or contribute substantially, to an emergency. A hazard has the potential to adversely affect people, property, the economy, the environment or other assets that we value. Climate change is increasing the frequency and impact of severe weather events that create an emergency in our communities.

This plan has been prepared in a collaboration between Auckland Council's Auckland Emergency Management department and the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board as a guide for:

- how to **reduce** the impact of a hazard
- how to be **ready** for an emergency situation
- how to **respond** during an emergency.

This plan also includes tips that will help an individual, a whānau/family, a community or a business start the **recovery** journey after an emergency.

Maungauika/North Head a volcano located in Devonport

The Devonport-Takapuna area

The Devonport-Takapuna local board area is a coastal community. With 26km of coastline, our wellbeing benefits from our connection to coastline.

The area is prosperous, dynamic and diverse, offering a range of quality lifestyles with numerous education, recreation, business and employment opportunities.

It comprises the following areas: Devonport, Belmont, Bayswater, Hauraki, Takapuna, Milford, Castor Bay, Forrest Hill and Sunnynook, each with unique characteristics.

Devonport attracts tourists who take the ferry across from Auckland central to experience this seaside village.

The Devonport Peninsula, including Belmont and Bayswater, is a socially active area with many sports and library clubs.

Takapuna is the main suburb in the local board area with shops, businesses and hospitality venues alongside the popular beach.

Milford has a thriving town centre with a variety of retail and hospitality venues.

Sunnynook has excellent connectivity with the Sunnynook Community Centre serving as a focal point for residents.

Forrest Hill has a growing population with a flourishing community hub in the Grow Forrest Hill Community Gardens, who support food resilience in the community.



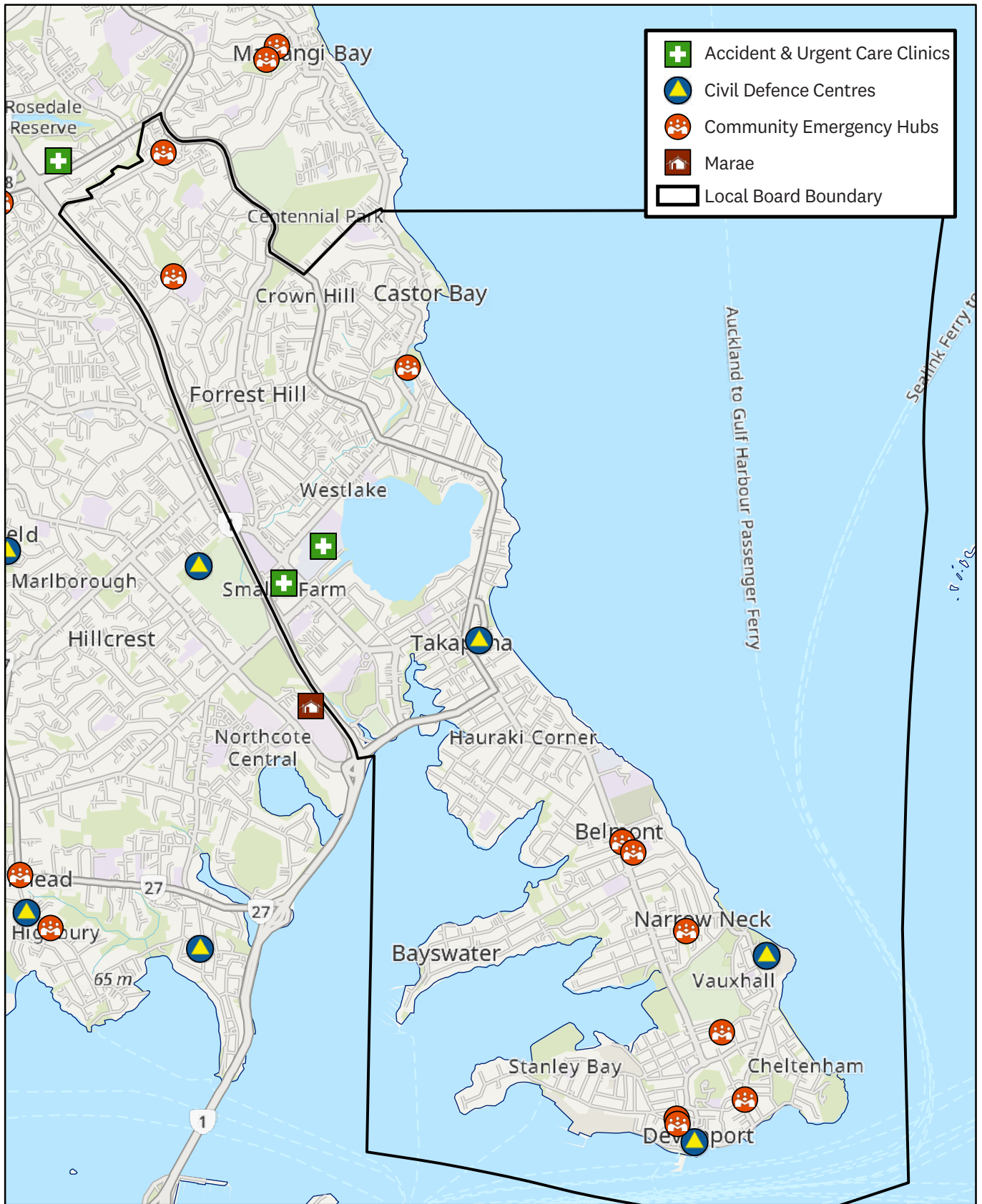


Figure 1: Devonport-Takapuna local board area – Boundary map

Our geography

The Devonport-Takapuna local board geographical area is largely coastal with some low-lying topography.

The types of hazards that might occur in the area include, but are not limited to:

- flooding
- severe storms, thunderstorms and tornadoes
- coastal inundation
- tsunami.

The Wairau Estuary is where freshwater mixes with the sea. The fresh water comes from the inland Wairau Valley Catchment starting in Sunnynook and stretches several kilometres through the Wairau Valley and the Wairau Creek which flows into the Wairau Estuary where the water meets the sea.

Takapuna is founded on deposits from the volcanic eruption that formed Lake Pupuke and is made up of tuff (welded volcanic ash). 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 features tuff (welded volcanic ash) and lava flows. The Devonport Wharf and Naval Base, and the area in between Mt Victoria and North Head, consist of fill (reclaimed land).

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.

Sites of significance

The Devonport-Takapuna local board area has cultural and heritage sites of significance for Māori including the natural features and landscapes of Rahopara Pā and the lava flow and fossil forest along the coastline between Takapuna and Black Rock. These special areas, as well as others, are identified by mana whenua and mātāwaka as requiring care and consideration¹, so they can be preserved to help tell the story of the local area and retain their significance to Māori.

Our population

Figure 2 shows the diversity of our Devonport-Takapuna local community.²

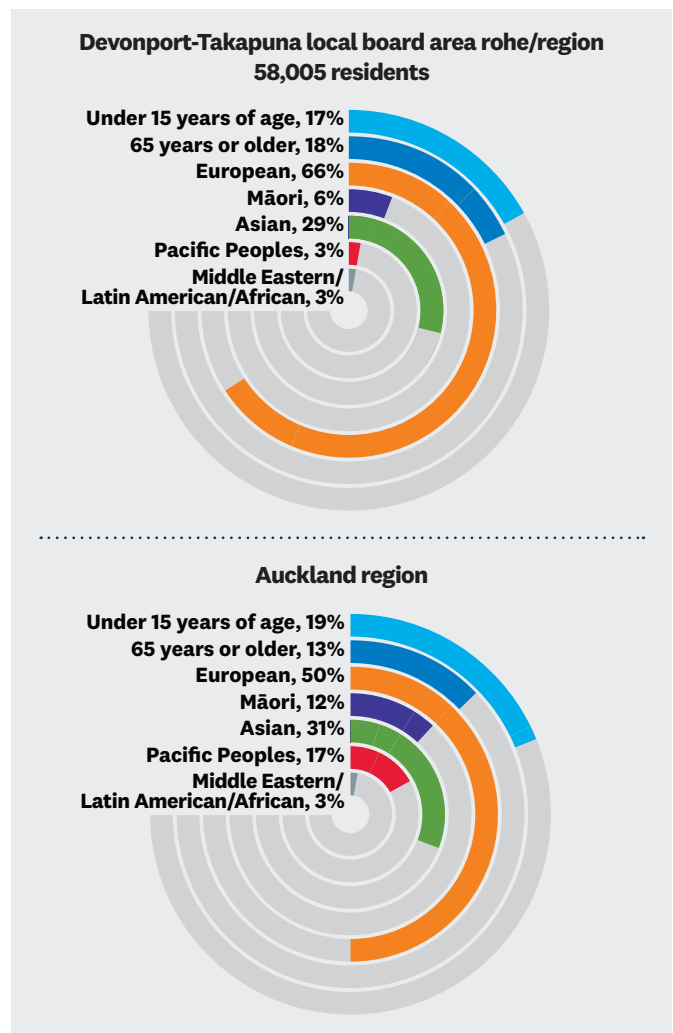


Figure 2: Two diagrams demonstrating ethnicity percentages in the Devonport-Takapuna local board region and wider Auckland

While disasters impact all individuals, they frequently highlight enduring inequalities faced by refugees, asylum seekers, tourists, international students, migrants with limited English or English as a second language, those with limited financial means, females and marginalized communities lacking sufficient power and resources. Auckland Emergency Management endeavours to support these communities by offering resources in various languages, promoting accessibility of preparedness through essential messaging, access to phone interpreters at Civil Defence Centres, culturally and linguistically diverse representation within our Emergency Coordination Centre and engagement with a diverse array of community leaders to further identify strategies to reduce inequalities for those disproportionately affected by disasters.

¹ Devonport-Takapuna Local Board. (2023). Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Plan 2023.

² Statistics New Zealand. (2024). 2023 Census Results.

Auckland Emergency Management provides coordination of significant risks and hazards in the Auckland rohe/region using the four Rs framework: reduction, readiness, response and recovery as shown in the diagram below.

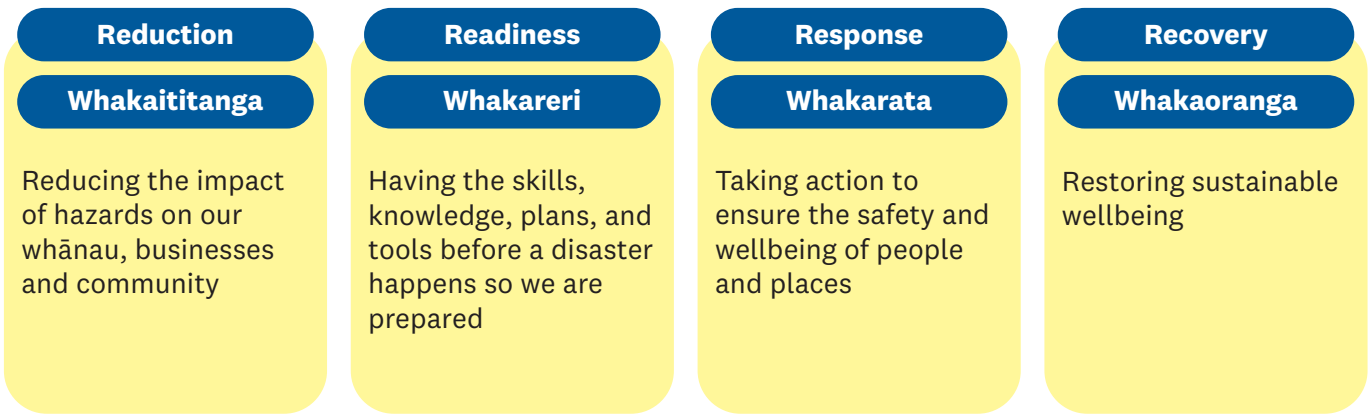


Figure 4: Diagram of 4Rs of the emergency management framework

In an emergency, Auckland Emergency Management coordinates the response from the Auckland Emergency Coordination Centre.

Auckland Council staff across the organisation can be deployed from their usual roles to assist the coordination of the emergency or support Civil Defence Centres.

Depending on the type of emergency, some responses are led by other agencies, for example Ministry of Health (e.g. pandemic), Ministry of Primary Industries (e.g. Biosecurity), Police (e.g. civil unrest) or Fire and Emergency New Zealand (e.g. Wildfire).

Where an emergency response is led by one of these agencies, Auckland Emergency Management is a support agency, as opposed to leading and coordinating the emergency response.

If an emergency needs extra coordination and resources, [a state of emergency](#) can be declared which gives the relevant Civil Defence Emergency Management Group special powers to respond to the event.

For widespread emergencies, the Minister for Emergency Management can declare a state of national emergency.

Staff in the Auckland Emergency Coordination Centre during a response





The role of mana whenua and marae

An emergency situation occurs in a geographical area and sometimes in a specific location or place.

Mana whenua hold mātauranga mai rā anō or the traditional and historical lived-experience and knowledge of an area, place or space.

It is important to acknowledge and build on the strengths of integrating kaupapa Māori, mātauranga Māori and tikanga Māori into resilience building and emergency management within the community.

Marae are a taonga and an integral part of any community. Auckland Emergency Management supports marae in their mahi/work to build marae and community resilience and their contribution to emergency management.

Upon activation of an emergency event, the Auckland Council's Emergency Coordination Centre will be resourced with Iwi liaison poutiaki, to communicate and coordinate response activity with mana whenua and marae.



The role of community

Community groups, organisations and marae assist the emergency response in Devonport-Takapuna by:

- running or assisting with Community Emergency Hubs
- providing resources e.g. bedding, food, clean up supplies etc
- communications:
 - being a key point of contact for Auckland Emergency Management to understand the needs of affected communities
 - to spread the key messaging from Auckland Emergency Management
 - to provide feedback to the Emergency Coordination Centre on Auckland Emergency Management's communications to ensure information is meeting the community's needs
- volunteering with the clean up after an emergency.



The role of local board members

Local board members assist Auckland Emergency Management in encouraging household, community and business preparedness. Local board members are an important link for information to flow between emergency management agencies and the community. Local board members are advocates for their community.

Emergency management plans

There are many plans that provide guidance for the management of emergencies from a national, regional and local perspective. These plans are identified and explained in this section.

The diagram below demonstrates how emergency management plans cascade and are linked to one another in a comprehensive framework.



Figure 5: Emergency Management plans hierarchy

National Framework | Civil Defence Emergency Management in Aotearoa



The national framework for CDEM in Aotearoa is established under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002. The framework provides for the effective delivery of emergency management through the roles and responsibilities of prescribed entities. The national framework is supported by the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015 (and Guide), the National Disaster Resilience Strategy 2019 and Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Planning Director’s Guidelines [DGL 09/18].

The Auckland Emergency Management Group Plan 2024 - 2029



Under a statutory requirement of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, each Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group in New Zealand is required to have a group plan.

Our Group Plan - Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group Plan 2024-2029,

presents the vision and goals of the Auckland CDEM Group, how we will achieve them and a framework for measuring progress. Our group plan outlines Auckland’s CDEM members’ roles and responsibilities and key actions that will take place over the five-year period.

Auckland’s group plan is used by the CDEM Group, partners and stakeholders. It also provides the public with information on how these organisations work together, and how they can build individual and community resilience.

The Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Plan



Under the Auckland Council governance structure, each local board develops a local board plan every three years, outlining their strategic direction in alignment with council’s plans, policies and strategies.

They are developed in consultation with the community and set the direction for the area reflecting community aspirations and priorities. Their purpose is to guide funding and investment decisions on local activities, projects, services and facilities.

One of Devonport-Takapuna Local Board’s initiatives is that communities live more sustainably and are prepared for the impacts of climate change. The local board help to prepare communities for the impact of climate change and other emergencies by working with Auckland Council’s emergency management team to educate communities on emergency preparedness and by enabling communities to take a greater role in the preparation of local community resilience plans.⁴

⁴ Devonport-Takapuna Local Board. (2023). Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Plan 2023.

The Local Board Emergency Readiness and Response Plan

The Local Board Emergency Readiness and Response Plan provides information and advice for people living and working in the local area to get ready for and respond to an emergency.

It provides clarity on the roles and responsibilities of Auckland Emergency Management, Auckland Council, the local board, individuals and communities across the four Rs of emergency management: reduction, readiness, response and recovery.

Community Response Group Plan and Community Hub Plans



A Community Response Plan is prepared by the community, for the community.

The purpose of a Community Response Plan is to:

- Provide information that enables, empowers and supports individuals and communities to take ownership of their own emergency preparedness.

- Promote problem solving and encourage self-sufficient communities through strong social networks and a culture of mutual help and support.
- Reduce the reliance on first responder agencies following an emergency.

A Community Emergency Hub Plan is an operational document for those community members who will provide immediate help for people who have been impacted by an emergency. Refer to the Response section for more information.

Household or Business Plan



A Household or Business Plan provides a place to compile key information for use during an emergency such as: contact details, where supplies are kept, what to do if there is no power or water and where to go if evacuation is necessary.

Having a plan helps make the emergency much less stressful for everyone.



Reduction

What is reduction?

Risk reduction involves analysing risks to life and property from hazards, taking steps to eliminate those risks if practicable, and, if not, reducing the magnitude of their impact and the likelihood of their occurrence to an acceptable level.

Why is reduction important?

Reduction saves lives and property. If we know of a risk and it has not been acted on, one of the first questions asked after an incident is – why did we let this happen?

Many things can be rebuilt or restored, but some losses are irreplaceable and can have a deep and lasting impact on communities, businesses and people’s wellbeing.

Effective reduction and hazard risk management can help reduce long-term impacts and support recovery after an emergency is over.

Roles in reduction – who does what?

<p>Whānau & individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the hazards and risks in your local area, place of work, school and anywhere else you regularly visit. • Reduce the risk of landslides by ensuring areas within your property are stable, and retaining walls are maintained. • Reduce flooding on your property by keeping your drains clear. 	
<p>Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and help communicate the hazards and risks of the local area. • Host local events to increase public awareness of hazards and preparedness. • Help those not able to clear drains on or near their property. • Get involved in a community planting event. 	
<p>Auckland Council</p>	<p>The local board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate and support the community through preparedness measures. • Promote community activities and events to increase public awareness of hazards and preparedness such as stream plantings, food security projects, active transport initiatives.
	<p>Auckland Emergency Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to promote region-wide hazard information to improve knowledge and understanding of hazards. • Provide warnings and alerting tools to stakeholders and the public.
	<p>Auckland Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake risk reduction initiatives across council departments, such as the Making Space for Water programme led by Healthy Waters. • Ensure planning for the built environment is consistent with national policy, and informed of current and future hazards.

Readiness

What is readiness?

Readiness means having a plan in place that supports a fast and effective response to an emergency that will minimise the risk to life and property. This means everyone knows what they need to do in an emergency.

Being emergency ready includes:

- understanding the hazards and risks
- designating roles and responsibilities
- identifying resources that are available
- creating plans and procedures
- organising activities, initiatives and education that improve emergency readiness in the wider community
- knowing where to evacuate to
- knowing how to keep informed.

Why is readiness important?

Readiness is about knowing what to do when an emergency happens. It involves understanding the risks of hazards and making plans to address and minimise them during an emergency.

Being ready also reduces the impact on life and property of an emergency situation and enables a faster and stronger recovery.

Roles in readiness – who does what?

<p>Whānau & individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop emergency household plans for your household, whānau/family and friends. • Keep enough emergency supplies to last three days. • Know where the nearest Civil Defence Centres are or your local Community Emergency Hub. • Connect with neighbours. • Understand your local hazard risks. • Identify local resources and support networks. 	
<p>Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host getting to know your neighbours days and discuss support in an emergency. • Develop Community Response Plans. • Establish Community Emergency Hubs as a place of shelter, connection and information during an emergency. • The establishment of street coordinators from North Shore Neighbourhood Support. 	
<p>Auckland Council</p>	<p>The local board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage communities to prepare for emergencies. • Support agencies involved in emergency management. • Promote events that support emergency planning and readiness. • Identify who in the local community might be disproportionately affected by an emergency and support them.
	<p>Auckland Emergency Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and refine contingency plans for dealing with high priority hazards. • Train staff and partners. • Identify and mitigate gaps within lifeline utilities. • Assist community readiness through training, scenario exercising, preparedness information and helping community planning.
	<p>Auckland Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train council staff to assist Auckland Emergency Management in responding to an emergency. • Healthy Waters provides information regarding risks of flooding on property.

Get your household ready for an emergency

In an emergency, unless it is unsafe, you may be required to stay in your whare/home. You will need to have supplies for at least three days.

This section tells you how to be ready and prepare for an emergency.



Know your hazards



Learn about the potential hazards in your area



Being prepared involves understanding the likelihood of hazards that may create an emergency near you.

To see which hazards are most likely to impact your whare/home, workplace or school, check out the Auckland Emergency Management [Hazard Viewer](#) and Auckland Council's [Flood Viewer](#).

Check out **the hazard maps at the end of this plan.**



Create a Household Plan



Develop a Household Plan for your whānau using our template



A Household Plan provides a template for emergency information such as: contact details, where supplies are kept, what to do if there is no power or water and where to go if you need to evacuate.

Every Household Plan will be different because of where we live, who lives with us and who might need help.

Visit the [Get Ready website](#) to download a copy of [Make a Plan](#) which is available in several languages, or use the QR code above.

Having a plan helps make emergencies less stressful for everyone. It is particularly beneficial to include children in making your plan, as it encourages

discussion in an honest, practical and calm way about:

- what might happen in an emergency
- what you can do to keep safe
- what your plan is if you can't get to your whare/home
- what you can do if you cannot communicate via mobile, landline or internet.

When you're making your household plan remember to include everyone. Think about the requirements of people with disabilities, older people, babies, young children, pets and other animals, or your specific needs if you live in an [apartment](#).

If you live in an apartment building, store some emergency supplies in compact containers that will fit at the back of a cupboard or under furniture.

Make sure you have contact details for your landlord, body corporate or building owner. Get to know your neighbours and consider leaving a door key and access instructions with a friend.



Extra steps to take for vulnerable whānau



Ensure your plan and supplies cater to your whānau who are older or who have disabilities or medical conditions.

Check the plans for your whānau/family in aged-care facilities or supported living.

- ✓ Understand the extra supplies needed and put in your grab bag.
- ✓ Keep ice packs in the freezer and a smaller cooler bag for refrigerated medical supplies.
- ✓ Wear a medical alert tag or bracelet so people know what assistance may be needed.
- ✓ Know who to call for help if you're dependent on life-sustaining equipment or treatment. Ensure your electricity retailer or telecommunications provider know if you are dependent on these services for life-sustaining support.





- ✓ Let Watercare know if you need a continuous supply of high-quality water.
- ✓ Have an extra mobility device such as a cane or walker.
- ✓ Ensure your whānau know how to assemble and disassemble your wheelchair. Keep a portable air pump for tyres.

- ✓ If you use a seat cushion to protect your skin or maintain your balance, keep a spare one.
- ✓ Emergency preparedness information is available in audio, large print and Easy Read on the National Emergency Management Agency's (NEMA) [Get Ready website](#).



The following table suggests supplies to include in your plan for those in your whānau who:

Are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech impediment	Are blind or with a visual impediment	Have an intellectual or cognitive disability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Keep spare hearing aid batteries in your grab bag. ✓ Give others a house key so they can alert you. ✓ Put a writing pad, pens, laminated cards with phrases etc in your grab bag to help communication. ✓ If you use an augmentative communications device, or other assistive technologies, plan how you will evacuate with the device or how you will replace equipment if it breaks. Keep model information and note where the equipment came from, such as the name of the provider. ✓ Videos in New Zealand Sign Language on hazards and emergencies in Aotearoa New Zealand are available on NEMA's Get Ready website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mark emergency supplies with Braille labels or large print. ✓ Keep an audio list of your emergency supplies and where you bought them. ✓ Make sure there is a grab bag for your guide dog with food, medications, vaccination records, identification and harnesses. Guide dogs can stay in emergency shelters with their owners. ✓ Keep extra canes at your whare/home or work, even if you have a guide dog as it may become disoriented in an emergency. ✓ Listen to audio recordings about the hazards we face and emergency preparedness on NEMA's Get Ready website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Keep handheld electronic devices charged and loaded with videos and activities. Have spare chargers. ✓ 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 and sunglasses to decrease visual stimuli. ✓ Include comforting items in your grab bag that are familiar, such as a pillow or blanket.



Looking after pets and animals



Ensure [pets and animals](#) are part of your plan and you have extra supplies for them.

- Make sure you have pet food and leashes in your grab bag.
- Have a pet carrier for cats and small dogs.

In an emergency, bring your pets indoors as soon as possible and confine them to one room. Pets may try to run if they feel threatened so keeping them inside and in one room will allow you to find them quickly if you need to evacuate.

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. If you live on a lifestyle block or rural property, have a look at our Lifestyle Block Emergency Preparedness Guide for further information.

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.



Email your household plan to your whānau/family and keep a copy on your fridge



Keep emergency supplies

➤ Have emergency supplies for three days



Have a stock of [supplies](#) such as water, food, and essential items, for at least three days, that you can access in a hurry and find in the dark.

Emergency supplies to keep at your whare/home include:

- ✓ At least nine litres of water for each person in your household, enough for drinking and basic hygiene for 3 days.
- ✓ Long-lasting food that doesn't need cooking, especially for babies and young children.
- ✓ Spare gas for your camping stove or BBQ (never use these indoors).
- ✓ Toilet paper, plastic bags and large plastic buckets for an emergency toilet.
- ✓ Prescribed medications.
- ✓ Unscented bleach (often the cheaper supermarket brands), cloths, and rubber gloves for hygiene.
- ✓ Heavy-duty work gloves.
- ✓ Face mask.
- ✓ Torches and spare batteries. Use torches rather than candles to reduce the risk of fire.
- ✓ A power bank to charge electronic or mobile devices.
- ✓ A battery powered radio.
- ✓ A first aid kit.

Remember you can use your car to listen to the radio and charge devices.



How to store water for emergencies

- Check expiry dates regularly on bottled water and if you choose to use your own storage containers, clean 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 bottles 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 saving. If the water is not clear, throw it out and refill clean bottles with clean water and bleach.

Keep spare cash

Have cash available

During an emergency, electricity outages may occur which means ATMs and EFTPOS machines may not work. Keep an appropriate amount of cash available for the purchase of necessary supplies or services.

Check your insurance

Review your insurance and have a copy in your grab bag

Review insurance policies on a regular basis in preparation for an emergency.

It is a good idea to have a copy of insurance documents in your grab bag.

Prepare a grab bag in case you have to evacuate

Make a grab bag



A **grab bag** is a small backpack with essential supplies that you can take with you if you need to evacuate. Have a grab bag ready for each member of your whānau/family.

Your grab bag should not be too heavy so you can carry it on foot for a considerable distance.

Items to include in your grab bag are:

- Trainers/walking shoes (put them on), a raincoat, a hat and warm clothes.
- Water and snacks.
- Hand sanitiser.
- Power bank and phone charger.
- Cash.
- Photo ID.
- Medications.
- A first aid kit.



- A torch.
- A battery radio.
- Pet food, medication and a carrier or leash.
- Baby items, such as food, formula and nappies.

***If you have asthma or a respiratory disorder, make sure your grab bag has masks and any medication required.**

Tailor your grab bags to your whānau/family's needs. For children, you might want to pack a toy, book or something to keep them entertained. Torch, battery radio and first aid kit could be per household, rather than for each grab bag. Remember, you don't need extra supplies of each item. We understand it can be expensive, so let's get creative:

- When you evacuate, put on your trainers or walking shoes.
- Put old warm clothes into your grab bag or in the back of your car.
- Some items you may still need to buy, but you don't need to buy them all at once. You could put aside \$10 a week for a few weeks to build up your spare cash, or buy an item or two of non-perishable foods.
- Keep your first aid kit and torch in your grab bag.
- Use your car radio or check if your neighbours have a radio.



Keep some essential supplies in your car



You may be stuck in your car during an emergency, so keep essential supplies such as a blanket, energy bars and hand sanitiser in the boot.

Consider taking your grab bag with you when traveling, particularly if bad weather is predicted.

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

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. Immediately follow the advice of any emergency warning. Do not wait for more messages before you act.



Plan your evacuation routes



Know how you will get to high ground

If your whare/home, school/kura, workplace/wāhi mahi, or any other place you frequently go is in a tsunami evacuation zone or at risk of flooding, plan your evacuation route to a safe location. Your evacuation route needs to take you out of the tsunami or flood zone or at least as far or as high inland (for tsunamis) as you can get, following the posted tsunami evacuation routes where present.

A safe location could be a friend or relative's whare/home, or any place where you can find refuge a short distance outside of the tsunami or flood evacuation zone.



Know the emergency procedures and safe locations of your children's schools



Learn where you can go if you need to evacuate



Know where your closest Civil Defence Centres and Community Emergency Hubs are



Find out where your Civil Defence Centres and Community Emergency Hubs are located before an emergency.

In an emergency, check Auckland Emergency Management's social media, [website](#) and radio stations to learn which Civil Defence Centres and/or Community Emergency Hubs are open. See the section 'How to evacuate and where to go' for more details.



Practise your tsunami hīkoi

A tsunami hīkoi is a walk that takes you along your tsunami evacuation route either inland or towards high ground.

Practise your tsunami evacuation route either by foot or by bicycle, in good and bad weather to help your muscle memory to kick in when tsunami happens.



Get your community ready for an emergency



Members of the [community](#) are often the first to help fellow residents in an emergency.

Auckland Emergency Management encourages all communities to come together and plan how to get ready and what to do if an emergency occurs in their area.

Some Auckland communities have created a Community Response (or Resilience) Plan to respond to a local emergency. These plans, as well as tips and templates on emergency response planning, are on Auckland Emergency Management’s website.

Contact aeminfo@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz for help developing a Community Response Plan.

To help your community get ready for an emergency, think about:

- what resources the community has (e.g. places, spaces, assets, businesses, services, infrastructure, volunteer groups, community organisations)
- what hazards are the biggest risks for the community, and what areas are particularly vulnerable
- how you can support your community for three days without government help (food and shelter)
- how will you communicate with each other (remembering that there may be power outages)
- who in your community may need more support in an emergency (e.g. people with English as a second language, tourists, babies/children, older people, people with disabilities).

Community event





Know your neighbours

Your neighbours are the closest people who can help you in an emergency.

Getting to know the people in your street is the first level of community support in an emergency. If you feel comfortable doing so, we recommend you:

- ✓ share contact details with your neighbours
- ✓ tell your neighbours about your emergency plan and ask about theirs
- ✓ find out who amongst your neighbours may be able to help you or may need your help
- ✓ create a network with four other people in your neighbourhood to share emergency resources and provide support.

Local organisations, such as [North Shore Neighbourhood Support](#), can help you get to know the people who live near to you.



Get your business ready for an emergency

To help your [business](#) or workplace get ready, think about:

- the risk to the business and its staff if it operates during an emergency
- creating a business continuity plan
- having basic supplies on hand
- getting to know the community around you.

Visit [Work Ready](#) for resources and tools that help businesses plan for an emergency and support their staff to know what to do.



Get ready for specific hazards

This section will support you and your whānau/family to understand how to get ready for different hazards.



Get ready for a major storm or flood

- ✓ Go to the [Flood Viewer](#) to understand how flooding might impact your area and how to stay safe during floods.
- ✓ Take photos of your rooms and outdoor areas, for insurance purposes.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Bring inside or tie down anything that can be broken or picked up by strong winds or floods, such as outdoor furniture. If you have a trampoline, turn it upside down to minimise the surface area exposed to wind.
- ✓ Clear debris and leaves from external drains and gutters to prevent overflow or water damage in heavy rain.
- ✓ Remove any debris or loose items from around your property. Branches, firewood and other items may become dangerous in strong winds or cause blockages if your property floods.
- ✓ Move vehicles to higher ground.
- ✓ Moor boats securely or move them 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.
- ✓ Sandbags can be used to divert water away from your property. Sandbags and fill material are available from hardware stores such as Bunnings or Mitre 10. They can be used to block doorways or to weigh-down manhole covers, garden furniture, and to block sink, toilet and bath drains to prevent water coming back up the outlet.



Sandbags

Sandbags require time and effort to fill and place, so they need to be used in advance of flooding to be effective, rather than during a flood or a storm. Sandbags won't stop water coming up under a house through floorboards.

If you don't have sand, use a fine material such as soil and use pillowcases as makeshift sandbags.

Filling sandbags

- 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 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.

Stacking sandbags

- Clear any debris from the area where the bags will be stacked.
- Put a large sheet of heavy-duty 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.
- Stack bags in layers like a brick wall, overlapping each row. Stack the second row of sandbags on top of the first, staggering the joints.
- Stamp bags firmly into place to eliminate gaps and create a tight seal.
- If more than three layers are required, place sandbags behind to support the wall of sandbags.

Disposing of sandbags

- Sandbags must be disposed of after use due to contamination risk. Take them to a waste transfer station in Auckland. The closest waste transfer station to the Devonport-Takapuna local board area is the North Shore Transfer Station located at **117 Rosedale Road, Pinehill.**

Get ready for an earthquake

Get your where/[home ready for an earthquake](#) by:

- ✓ sticking items onto shelves with Blu-Tack
- ✓ using strong materials for hanging pictures/photo frames
- ✓ putting restraints on TVs and heavy furniture.
- ✓ **Identify safe spaces to Drop, Cover and Hold within your where/home, school, work and other places you often visit.**
The safe space should be:
 - somewhere close to you, no more than a few steps away to avoid injury from flying debris
 - under a strong table with legs that you can hold on to, so it doesn't move
 - away from windows that may shatter and cause injury
 - away from tall furniture that could fall on you
 - not in a doorway, most doorways are not stronger than any other parts of a building.
- ✓ Practise the Drop, Cover and Hold exercise at least twice a year so you remember what to do when an earthquake happens. A good time to do this is when the clocks change and remember to take part in ShakeOut, our national earthquake drill.

Get ready for a tsunami

Know your tsunami evacuation zones

Tsunami evacuation zones are areas that you may need to leave if you feel a long or strong earthquake, or if there is an official tsunami warning.

Search for your where/home, work or school address on the [Auckland Emergency Management Hazard Viewer](#) to find out if they are in a tsunami evacuation zone.

Make sure you know where to go, whether you are at where/home, at work or out and about.





Know the tsunami signs

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.

Do not wait for official warnings. Immediately follow the advice of any emergency warning. Do not wait for more messages before you act.

Get your boat ready for an emergency

Tsunami of all sizes can be especially destructive in bays, harbours and marinas, not just due to the waves and strong currents. Tsunami's can pick up large amounts of debris, making it even more dangerous.

If you're on land or tied up at a dock/marina and receive a tsunami alert or notice natural warning signs of a tsunami, leave your boat and move immediately to higher ground or as far inland as possible, outside of tsunami evacuation zones.

Maritime New Zealand will issue Urgent Marine Information Broadcasts on VHF Channel 16. Coastguard will relay warnings on their local channels.

For more information, including what to do if you at sea, visit NEMA: What to do during a tsunami.



Get ready for a volcanic eruption

During ash fall from a volcano, you may need to remain indoors for several days.

- Take steps to keep ash out of your indoor environment:
 - close doors and windows, where possible
 - if possible, seal up large gaps and spaces to the outdoors. For example, you could use tape and plastic sheeting, or rolled-up towels
 - try to set up a single entry/exit point for the building. Leave any clothes or shoes covered in ash outside
 - do not use any appliances (e.g. air conditioners) which suck in air from the outside
 - if the indoor environment is ashy, try to gently clean away the ash using damp cloths
 - don't use vacuum cleaners as they can blow out fine ash, back into the indoor space.
- If you are staying indoors for a long time:
 - make sure that the indoor environment does not get too hot. If it gets too hot, consider evacuating
 - don't use cooking and heating stoves, or other appliances, which produce smoke
 - do not smoke cigarettes or other products.
- Do not use gas heaters that do not have a flue, or use outdoor appliances such as gas patio heaters or barbecues, due to the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.



Get ready for a landslide

High intensity or prolonged rain fall, earthquakes, flooding or other hazards can lead to landslides.

Investigate the risk of a landslide by doing the following:

- Regularly inspect your property if you are located on or near a slope for any indication of movement, especially after heavy rain fall or an earthquake. Signs of instability include 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.
- Look at the hillsides around your whare/home for any signs of land movement (like rockfall, small landslides or debris flows and unusual cracking) and any trees that start to tilt over time.
- Watch the patterns of storm water drainage on slopes near your whare/home especially the places where runoff water converges. Noticing small changes can alert you to an increased threat of a landslide. Most small landslides are caused by water runoff so changes in water runoff patterns can indicate ground movement.
- 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. If you notice any of these changes, seek professional advice as soon as possible.



Get ready for a wildfire

Embers can travel for more than two kilometres from a wildfire, igniting fire on properties not close to the wildfire.

Wildfire travels faster uphill, so properties on a steep slope, or at the crest of a hill, are at the greatest risk.

The following are simple steps to reduce the risk of wildfire impacting property.

- ✓ Create a 10-metre safety zone around your whare/home and other structures by:
 - clearing excess combustible materials and vegetation such as leaves, dead branches and stacks of firewood

- keeping your lawns short
- regularly clearing material from gutters spouting, and areas around decks
- planting low flammability plants and trees which have moist supple leaves, little accumulation of dead wood and dry dead material within the plant, and low levels of sap.



Get ready for a pandemic

To get ready for a pandemic:

- ✓ Make a plan with whānau/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 whānau/family if they don't live nearby (for example, who could deliver groceries or meals to sick whānau/family members)
 - who would look after your children/dependents if they need to stay at whare/home
 - how to check on friends, whānau/family and neighbours who might need help.
- ✓ Think about whether you could work from whare/home and what you would need to do this.
- ✓ Have contact numbers in an obvious place, such as on the fridge, for:
 - neighbours to call if you need help
 - your local doctor or health clinic/provider
 - Healthline (freephone: **0800 611 116**)
 - your workplace.
- ✓ Keep first aid kits up to date.
- ✓ Have a supply of food to last for at least a week.
- ✓ Have a supply of masks to help stop the spread of germs.
- ✓ Have tissues and plastic bags available for used tissues.
- ✓ Think about activities if you and your whānau/family have to stay at whare/home for more than a week (e.g. books, games and streaming services).



Response

What is response?

Response is the action taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency that saves lives and protects property.

Why is response important?

The quicker we respond to events and the more coordinated the approach, the less the community will be impacted.

Working together in a coordinated way can save time and resources, which in turn, can save lives and money.

Roles in response – who does what?

<p>Whānau & individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that whānau/family are safe. Use social media and text to free phone lines for emergency services. • Check in with neighbours and offer support to each other. 	
<p>Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact Auckland Emergency Management regarding needs in the community. • Set up Community Emergency Hubs. • Connect with organisations that have trained volunteers to help meet community needs. 	
<p>Auckland Council</p>	<p>The local board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify high-level needs of the community and communicate this to Auckland Emergency Management. • Direct community members towards the right place to get the support they need. • Act as a conduit for information as requested by the Emergency Coordination Centre. • Facilitate and help the community work together.
	<p>Auckland Emergency Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor potential emergencies through the 24-hour Duty Team. • Activate the Emergency Coordination Centre to coordinate the response to an emergency. • Lead the coordination of response activities for geological, meteorological, and infrastructure hazards. • Liaise with stakeholders and communities to prioritise response efforts. • Set up Civil Defence Centres.
	<p>Auckland Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If needed, the mayor declares a state of local emergency. • The mayor is the principal spokesperson for an emergency to the public. • Auckland Council to provide consistent and accurate information to communities and the media. • Council staff deployed from their normal roles as resource for response effort.

Steps to take in an emergency



Figure 6: Steps to take in an emergency

Emergency information, updates & warnings

Either a solar or battery-powered radio, or your car radio can help keep you up to date with the latest news if the power goes out.

Local radio stations to listen to during an emergency include:

- [Radio New Zealand 756 AM or 101.4 FM](#)
- [Newstalk ZB 89.4 FM](#)
- [The Hits 97.4 FM](#)
- [More FM 91.8 FM](#)
- [Radio Samoa 1593 AM](#)
- [Radio Waatea 603 AM](#)
- [Radio Spice 88 FM](#)
- [Humm 104.2 FM](#)
- [Radio Tarana 1386 AM](#)
- [Planet FM 104.6 FM](#)
- [Pacific Media Network 531 AM](#)
- [New Zealand Chinese Radio 90.6 FM](#)
- [Radio Tama-Ohi 87.7 FM](#)

Online sites for information

Auckland Emergency Management official channels

- 📺 [@aklCDEM](#)
- 📺 [@AucklandCDEM](#)
- 🌐 [aucklandemergencymanagement.govt.nz](#)

National Emergency Management official channels

- 📺 [@NZCivilDefence](#)
- 📺 [@nzcivildefence](#)
- 🌐 [civildefence.govt.nz](#)



Other channels

- [Our Auckland](#) will have information on where to get support and other important information.
- New Zealand Transport Agency [Waka Kotahi](#) and [Auckland Transport](#) will provide updates on road closures.



Emergency Mobile Alerts

Emergency Mobile Alerts (EMAs) are emergency alerts sent by authorised agencies to mobile phones. The alerts provide immediate warning and are broadcast to all capable phones from targeted cell towers. You do not need to download an app.

EMAs are targeted to areas affected by serious hazards. They are only sent when there is a serious threat to life, health or property, and during annual tests.

The EMA will tell you what the emergency is, what to do and where to get further information.

Most phones manufactured after 2017 can receive an EMA.



Earthquake & Volcano information from GeoNet

GeoNet provides information on recent earthquakes and volcano activity around New Zealand.

 [@geonetnz](#)

 [geonet.org.nz](https://www.geonet.org.nz)

Members of the public can receive earthquake and volcano notifications on their phone by installing the free GeoNet app and enabling notifications from the main menu. [geonet.org.nz](https://www.geonet.org.nz)



Weather information from MetService / Te Ratonga Tirorangi

MetService is New Zealand's only authorised provider of severe weather watches and warnings.

 [@MetService](#)

Members of the public can receive severe weather watches and warning notifications on their phone by installing the free MetService app and enabling notifications from the main menu. You can also sign up for severe weather emails at metservice.com/warnings/home#sign-up



Yellow Watch

A yellow weather watch is used when severe weather is possible, but not imminent or certain. It is a weather watch in that it is less severe compared to orange and red weather warnings.

Severe weather warnings for heavy rain, strong wind or heavy snow are classified into categories based on severity of the weather and recommended actions:

- **Orange Warnings – be prepared to take action**
- **Red Warnings – act immediately.**



Orange Warning – be prepared to take action

An orange weather warning is used when the forecast indicates bad weather will meet severe weather criteria. Be prepared to take action to minimise potential risk to people, animals and property.



Red Warning – act immediately

A red weather warning is reserved for only the most extreme weather where significant impact and disruption is expected, such as a tropical cyclone. Act immediately to protect people, animals and property from the impact of the weather.

Red weather warnings will most often be accompanied by advice and instructions from official authorities and emergency services.

How to evacuate and where to go



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

- If you are experiencing a landslide, do not stop to pick up supplies, get out of your where/home immediately.
- If your where/home is flooding, leave immediately.
- If you are told to evacuate, move immediately and follow official advice.
- Pick up your grab bag(s) if it is safe to do so.
- Go to the place you have identified in your Household Plan. If possible, plan to stay with friends or whānau first. Otherwise, go to your closest open Community Emergency Hub or Civil Defence Centre for support. Check radio stations and Auckland Emergency Management's website or social media to see what locations are open.

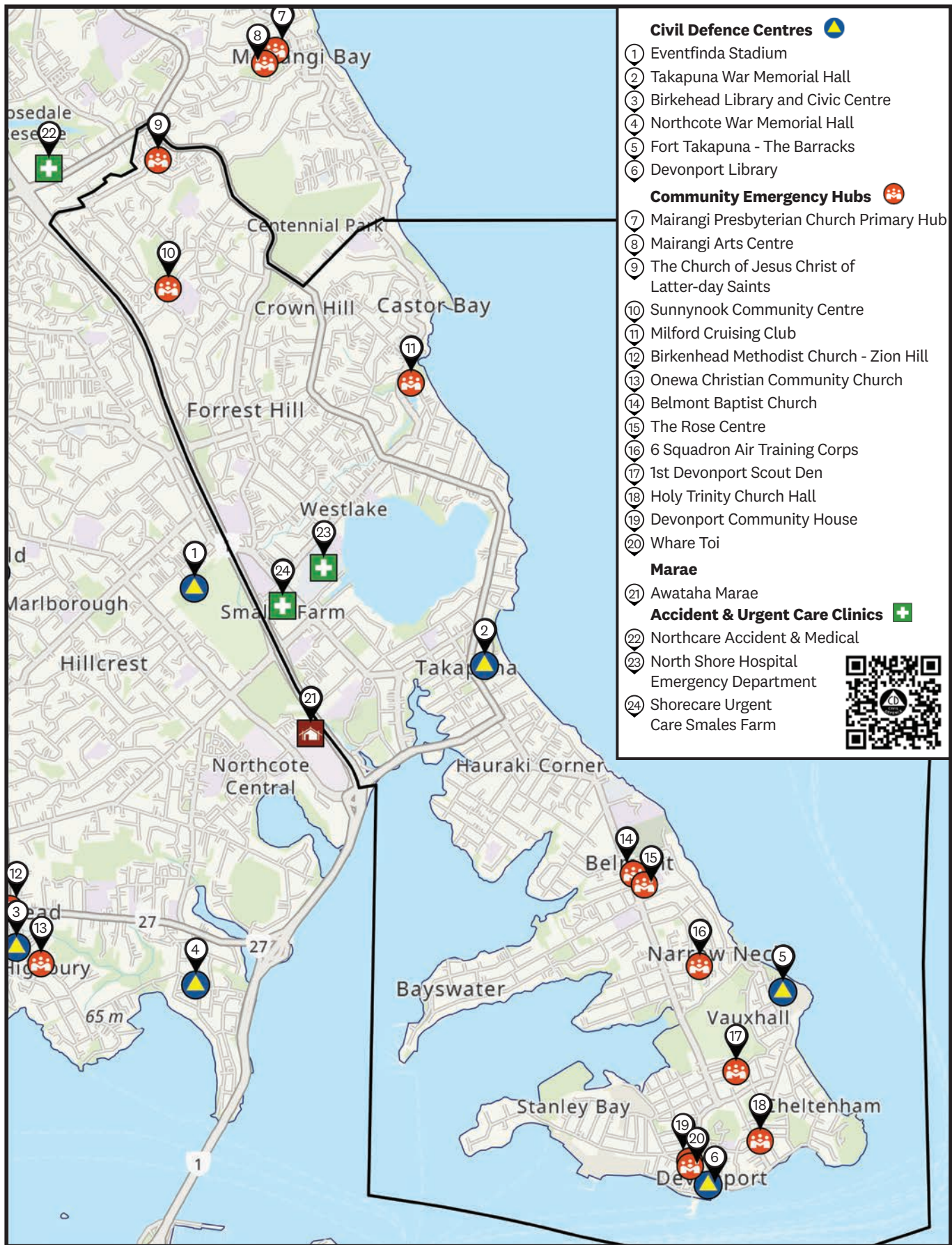


Figure 7: Map demonstrating accident and urgent care centres, marae, Civil Defence Centres & Community Emergency Hubs in the Devonport-Takapuna local board area and nearby areas



Civil Defence Centres

Civil Defence Centres are opened based on community need and are equipped to provide affected people with a safe place to shelter and access essential support services.

Services can vary depending on the emergency, and may include provision of overnight shelter and access to welfare support agencies. Civil Defence Centres are managed by Auckland Emergency Management and staffed by central government agencies, welfare organisations and Auckland Council.

Auckland Emergency Management is currently reviewing the suitability of Civil Defence Centres across the whole rohe/region to ensure facilities are fit for purpose. Civil Defence Centres themselves may be impacted by an emergency, so it is important to check which centre is open before you go.

Potential Civil Defence Centres in and around the Devonport-Takapuna area

The location of Civil Defence Centres will be informed by the emergency and proximity of impacted communities. The following table provides a list of the potential Civil Defence Centres in the Devonport-Takapuna area, however other locations may be used. Radio stations and Auckland Emergency Management’s website and social media pages will list which centres are open.

Check which location is open before going to a Civil Defence Centre

Location	Services provided	Accessibility
Takapuna War Memorial Hall 3 Gibbons Road, Takapuna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Fort Takapuna - The Barracks 170 Vauxhall Road, Narrow Neck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Devonport Library 2 Victoria Road, Devonport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> food access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Eventfinda Stadium Argus Place, Wairau Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Northcote War Memorial Hall 2 Rodney Road, Northcote Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Birkenhead Library and Civic Centre Corner Rawene Road & Hinemoa Street, Birkenhead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> food access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly



Marae

Marae are a taonga and should be considered as such. They are an integral part of the community often going out of their way to respond to community needs when disaster strikes. The marae listed below are part of Auckland Emergency Management’s Whakaoranga Marae programme, which supports marae in their emergency preparedness.

Marae in the Devonport-Takapuna area

Location	Contact details
Awataha Marae 58 Akoranga Drive, Northcote	awataha.co.nz facebook.com/awatahamarae info@awataha.co.nz 0800 2928242 (0800 Awataha)



Community Emergency Hubs

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

Community Emergency Hubs are opened and operated by people within the community, not by official authorities, when there is desire for community action. This is often in the initial 24 to 36 hours of an emergency.

Auckland Emergency Management will train communities who wish to pre-identify a place for a Community Emergency Hub (such as a church, sports club or hall) to set it up and operate.

A Community Emergency Hub offers a place where people can meet, support and help each other to look after their community during an emergency.

Figure 8: Diagram demonstrating communications between individuals and whānau/family, communities and the Emergency Coordination Centre

Potential Community Emergency Hubs in and around the Devonport–Takapuna area

*Please check if they are open before evacuating to these Community Emergency Hubs

Location	Contact details
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 313 Sunset Road, Mairangi Bay	Mid Bays Resilient Communities: facebook.com/profile.php?id=61551507774860 local.churchofjesuschrist.org/en/nz/auckland/313-sunset-road 022 016 2445
Sunnynook Community Centre 148 Sycamore Drive, Sunnynook	facebook.com/SunnynookCommunityCentre/ office@sunnynookcomcentre.co.nz (09) 410 4902
Milford Cruising Club 24 Craig Road, Milford <i>*Note: unlikely to be used in a flood or tsunami</i>	facebook.com/MilfordCruisingClub/ (09) 489 6837
Devonport Community House 32 Clarence Street, Devonport <i>* Note: unlikely to be used in a flood</i>	facebook.com/CommunityDevonport info@devonportcomhouse.co.nz (09) 445 3068
The Rose Centre 4 School Road, Belmont	rosecentre.co.nz facebook.com/rosecentre kiaora@rosecentre.co.nz (09) 445 9900
Belmont Baptist Church 168 Lake Road, Belmont	belmontbaptistnz.org facebook.com/belmontbaptistnz belmontbaptistchurch@xtra.co.nz

Location	Contact details
6 Squadron Air Training Corps 9 Achilles Crescent, Narrow Neck	6sqnatc.org.nz/about facebook.com/SixSquadron (09) 445 6668
1st Devonport Scout Den Allenby Avenue, Devonport	facebook.com/people/Devonport-Peninsula-Emergency-Support-Group/61556850430437 dpes@dpt.nz
Holy Trinity Church Hall 20 Church Street, Devonport	facebook.com/people/Devonport-Peninsula-Emergency-Support-Group/61556850430437 dpes@dpt.nz
Whare Toi 28 Clarence Street, Devonport	facebook.com/people/Devonport-Peninsula-Emergency-Support-Group/61556850430437 dpes@dpt.nz
Mairangi Bay Presbyterian Church Primary Hub 10 Penzance Road Mairangi Bay	Mid Bays Resilient Communities facebook.com/profile.php?id=61551507774860 Mairangi Bay Presbyterian Church (09) 478 6180 bayspresbyterian.org.nz facebook.com/bayspresbyterian
Mairangi Arts Centre (back up hub) 20 Hastings Rd, Mairangi Bay	Mid Bays Resilient Communities facebook.com/profile.php?id=61551507774860 Mairangi Arts Centre (09) 478 2237 facebook.com/MairangiArts mairangiarts.co.nz
Onewa Christian Community Church 172 Hinemoa Street, Birkenhead	onewacc.org.nz facebook.com/onewachristiancommunity 021 0919 7097
Birkenhead Methodist Church – Zion Hill 237 Onewa Road, Birkenhead	methodist.org.nz/directory/auckland/birkenhead-methodist-parish facebook.com/zionhillchurchnz (09) 419 0272

The community groups, organisations and marae who assist with the community emergency response in the Devonport-Takapuna are:

- **Devonport Peninsula Emergency Support Group**
facebook.com/people/Devonport-Peninsula-Emergency-Support-Group/61556850430437
facebook.com/DevonportPeninsulaTrust
dpes@dpt.nz
- **Sunnynook Community Centre** | organise the community-led response for Sunnynook.
sunnynookcomcentre.co.nz | facebook.com/SunnynookCommunityCentre
- **Milford Residents Association** | a community response group in the development stages. Milford Resident's Association will share key emergency information with their residents and provide any updates on the Milford Emergency Response Network's development on their Facebook page.
facebook.com/groups/2051203725183533
- **Open & Connect** | communicate emergency information to the Chinese community
facebook.com/openandconnectnz
- **Citizens Advice Bureau**, cab.org.nz | **Phone: 0800 367 222**

Your local residents association and places of worship may also be able to offer you support, advice or may be able to help connect you to other support agencies or services.

Interested in volunteering in an emergency?

There are many organisations where you can receive training and assist with an emergency response.

Community Emergency Hub and Community Response Group volunteers help their community set up and run Community Emergency Hubs and other community response initiatives. Contact your local Community Emergency Hub for more information on how to get involved.



New Zealand Response Team (NZRT)

volunteers are qualified responders who assist in emergency services during emergencies. In Auckland, we have three Response Teams who serve the wider Auckland community. NZ RT5 North Shore is based in Sunnynook. Email aeminfo@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz for more information.

Taskforce Kiwi deploys teams of suitably trained and experienced volunteers into the field before, during and after disasters, providing a variety of services to impacted communities, working alongside existing emergency management staff and volunteers. Go to taskforcekiwi.org/get-involved for more information.

Fire and Emergency New Zealand's volunteers

help communities prevent, prepare, respond and recover from emergencies. As well as firefighting, volunteers attend medical incidents, motor vehicle accidents, severe weather events and other requests for help. Go to fireandemergency.nz/volunteering for more information.

New Zealand Response Team swift water car rescue training

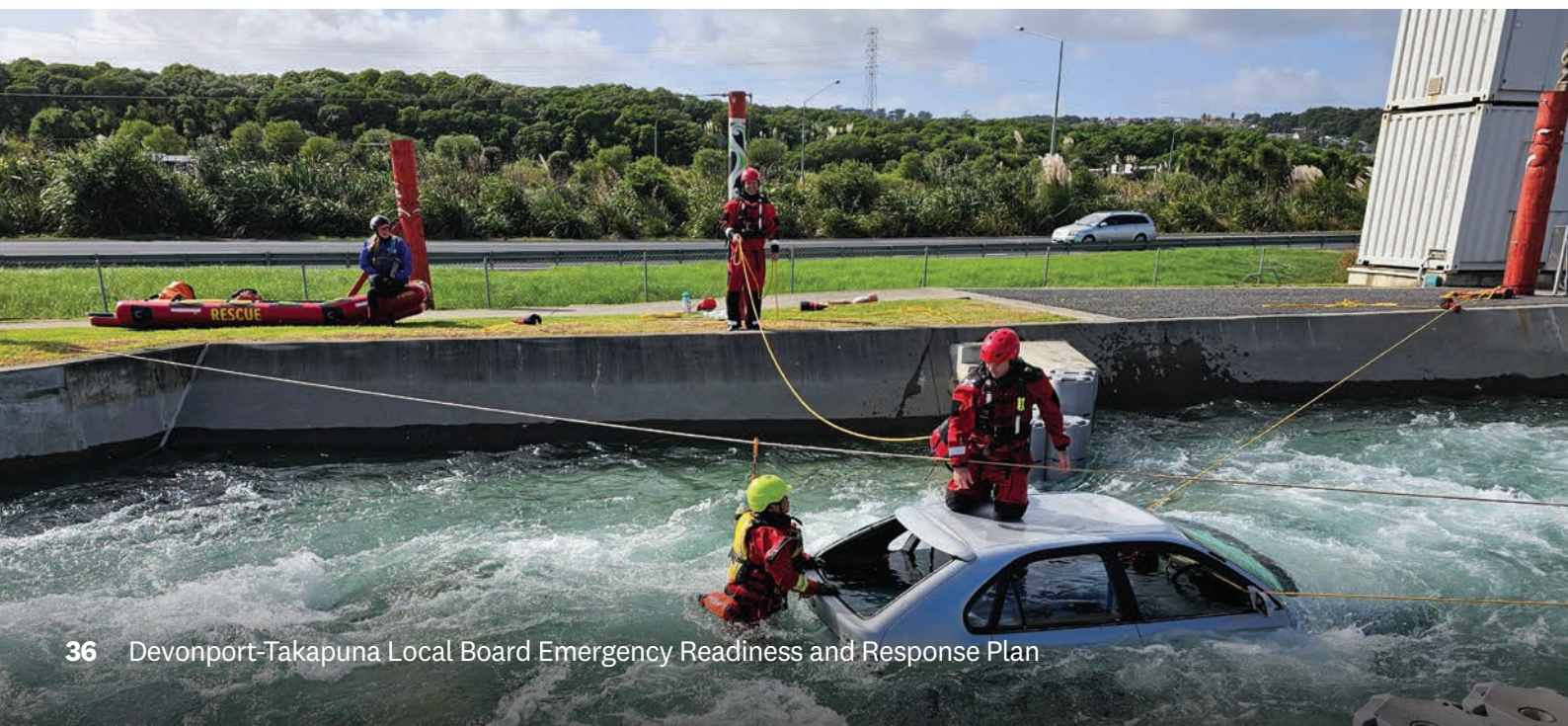
Land Search and Rescue (LANDSAR) volunteers provide search and rescue assistance to the lost, missing and injured across New Zealand. Go to landsar.org.nz/volunteer-with-land-search-and-rescue for more information.

Coastguard volunteers serve in different capacities depending on their skills, interests and other commitments. Most people who volunteer for Coastguard want to make their contribution out on the water, but there are also plenty of shore-based opportunities for volunteers to support their local community. Go to volunteers.coastguard.nz/volunteer-roles for more information.

Surf Life Saving New Zealand volunteers lead beach and coastal safety, drowning prevention and rescue authority in Aotearoa. Go to surflifesaving.org.nz/join-us for more information.

Student Volunteer Army volunteers make tangible differences in the world every day – whether it's simply mowing a neighbour's lawn or taking action to reverse the effects of climate change. Through their work in crises across Aotearoa over the last decade, they have evolved to become leaders of second wave crisis response, helping communities recover after disaster. Go to volunteer.sva.org.nz for more information.

If you are not a volunteer with one of these organisations or another umbrella group, ask how you can support your neighbours. Organisations such as **Volunteering Auckland** may have opportunities to assist communities during emergencies.



Recovery

What is recovery?

During recovery from an emergency, arrangements are made to address its impacts and consequences. The length of time varies for each recovery, which may be weeks, months or years depending on the emergency.

Community is at the centre of recovery and their values and priorities must be considered. This is done by:

- supporting cultural and physical well-being of individuals and communities
- minimising the escalation of the consequences of the disaster
- reducing future exposure to hazards and their associated risks
- regenerating communities in ways that will meet future needs.

Why is recovery important?

The recovery process is about supporting people to rebuild their lives and restore their emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing. It is more than simply building back infrastructure.⁵

Recovery can be an opportunity for positive change. Lessons can be learned, vulnerabilities reduced, and action can be taken to be more resilient in future emergency events.

Recovery is complex. Achieving a recovery's intended outcome requires communication, coordination, collaboration and time.

Roles in recovery – who does what?

<p>Whānau & individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay informed, share recovery information for those impacted, and find creative ways to support those who have been impacted. • Attend training, such as psychological first aid, to learn how to assist those that are struggling. 	
<p>Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host events, such as coffee mornings, to foster continued connection. • Review and refine community response or resilience plans, identifying what did and what did not work, and what can be improved. 	
<p>Auckland Council</p>	<p>The local board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to local awareness and help identify problems and vulnerabilities. • Help set up support recovery efforts and ongoing recovery teams. • Provide political leadership and champion the issues the community is facing.
	<p>Auckland Emergency Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake debriefs incorporating lessons learned into future work programmes. • May lead a local recovery response.
	<p>Auckland Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If needed, establish a Recovery Office to coordinate recovery efforts. • Liaising with other recovery support agencies on behalf of communities.

⁵ National Emergency Management Agency. 2019. Recovery Preparedness and Management Director's Guideline for Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups.

Recovery tips

Stay Informed

Auckland Council's *Our Auckland* newsletter and website provide up to date recovery information and help you find out where to access resources and support. Go to ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Medical help and advice

If life is at risk dial 111.

Contact your doctor or call Healthline on **0800 611 116** if you need medical help or are concerned about health issues.

Contact your health provider if you need help with whare/home support services.

Looking after your mental wellbeing is important. It's normal for you and your whānau to be upset and to feel drained during and after emergencies.

For more help:

- Text or call **1737** to speak with a trained counsellor.
- Speak to a health professional such as your doctor or mental health provider.
- Use online resources including All Right allright.org.nz and He Waka Ora hewakaora.nz

Housing assistance

If you have had to evacuate your whare/home, only return if a building inspector or emergency services have said it is safe to do so.

If your house has received a red or yellow [placard](#) (sometimes called a sticker), the whare/homeowner will be contacted by a [rapid building assessment](#) case manager at Auckland Council. For more information go to aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery-extreme-weather-disasters/recover-disaster/help-buildings-land-compliance/Pages/rapid-building-assessments.aspx

[Tenancy Services](#) has advice for tenants and landlords on what to do if your rental property is damaged in a disaster. Call **0800 836 262** (0800 TENANCY) or visit tenancy.govt.nz/maintenance-and-inspections/repairs-and-damages/what-to-do-after-a-natural-disaster

If you are a Kāinga Ora customer, contact your Housing Support Manager or call **0800 801 601**.

The [Temporary Accommodation Service \(TAS\)](#) offers temporary support for those displaced from their damaged homes, working towards returning home or finding a new place to live.

Call **0508 754 163** or visit tas.mbie.govt.nz

Financial assistance

The Ministry of Social Development may make Civil Defence Payments available after an emergency. You don't have to be on a benefit to qualify for a Civil Defence Payment or be a New Zealand resident. Call **0800 559 009** or visit workandincome.govt.nz/products/a-z-benefits/civil-defence-payment.html

Insurance

Insurance policies vary according to the type of event, damage, and what is covered by a claim. Call your insurance company as soon as you know your property has been damaged.

Some insurers cover the cost of temporary accommodation if residents can't stay at whare/home due to an emergency.

Take photos of damaged items as soon as possible for an insurance claim, and your insurance company may send an assessor to visit your property.

The New Zealand Claims Resolution Service provides free legal advice for people dealing with home insurance claims because of a disaster. Call **0508 624 327** or email contact@nzcrs.govt.nz.

The [Natural Hazards Commission Toka Tū Ake](#) provides advice on insurance claims for natural disaster damage. Call **0800 326 243** (0800 DAMAGE) or email info@naturalhazards.govt.nz.

Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) can support you to connect with local recovery organisations, your insurers and relevant Council or Government departments. CAB will provide you with free impartial advice and assistance, such as helping you to complete necessary applications and to understand your rights, as you and your whānau navigate your recovery from an emergency. For your local CAB visit cab.org.nz or phone **0800 367 222**.



To report a problem

If life is at risk dial 111.

Electricity and gas

If you can smell gas, dial 111 and ask for Fire, then call Vector on **0800 764 764**.

For outages and faults, go to Vector's website vector.co.nz/personal/outages-faults

You can also report outages to your own electricity provider.

Internet

To report a problem with your broadband, contact your provider. To view real time broadband outages go to chorus.co.nz/outages

Flooding

To report flooding, call Auckland Council on **(09) 301 0101**.

If flooding is on a highway or motorway, call the NZ Transport Agency | Waka Kotahi on **(09) 969 9800**.

Water and wastewater

To report a problem, contact Watercare via Live Chat on their website watercare.co.nz or call **(09) 442 2222** and press 1.

For outages or faults go to watercare.co.nz/Faults-outages/Current-outages-and-upcoming-shutdowns

If the sewage system is damaged, you may need to make an emergency toilet.

- To make an emergency toilet, use sturdy, watertight containers of 15 – 20 litres, such as a rubbish bin or an empty paint bucket, with a snug-fitting cover.
- Line buckets with plastic bags.
- Pour a small amount of regular household disinfectant, such as bleach, into the container each time the toilet is used to reduce odour and germs. If no disinfectant is available, use dirt and dry materials.





Fallen trees or debris

To report fallen trees or debris, go to Auckland Council's 'Report a Problem' tool.

aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/report-problem/Pages/report-a-problem.aspx



Roads

To report an urgent State Highway issue, call NZ Transport Agency | Waka Kotahi on **0800 444 449**

To report a non-urgent issue, go to nzta.govt.nz/contact-us/email-us/state-highway-issue-or-feedback

To report an urgent Auckland arterial road issue, call Auckland Transport on **(09) 355 3553**.

To report a non-urgent issue, go to Auckland Transport's website contact.at.govt.nz

Access NZ Transport Agency's | Waka Kotahi journey planner at journeys.nzta.govt.nz/journey-planner to see disruption on State Highways.

Access Auckland Transport's roadworks and disruptions at at.govt.nz/projects-initiatives/roadworks-and-disruptions to see disruption on arterial roads.



Security and crime

Do not put yourself in harm's way.

Unfortunately, emergencies can attract criminal activity.

To report a crime in progress, dial **111** and ask for police. Note the licence number if a vehicle is involved.



Disposal of waste

It is important to remove damp items from your ware/home as soon as possible for health reasons.

Take debris and damaged items to the closest waste transfer station. For the Devonport-Takapuna area, this is the North Shore Transfer Station located at **117 Rosedale Road** in Pinehill. Call Auckland Council on **(09) 301 0101** if you need advice.



Donations

If you would like to donate items to those in need, check Localised's website, to see what items they are able to accept during a disaster recovery.





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Auckland Emergency Management. 2023. Elected Members' Guide. Auckland, New Zealand.

aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/media/wxslin1a/20230804-aem-elected-members-guide_v1_rev2.pdf

Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board. 2023.

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Plan 2023.

Auckland, New Zealand.

aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/about-auckland-council/how-auckland-council-works/local-boards/all-local-boards/devonport-takapuna-local-board/Documents/devonport-takapuna-local-board-plan-2023.pdf

Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management. 2019. National Disaster Resilience Strategy. Wellington, New Zealand.

civildefence.govt.nz/cdem-sector/plans-and-strategies/national-disaster-resilience-strategy

National Emergency Management Agency. 2024. Together we are all Civil Defence:

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Statistics New Zealand. (2024). 2023 Census Results. stats.govt.nz/2023-census

Appendix 1 – Useful Links

Introduction

- State of Emergency getready.govt.nz/emergency/who-does-what-in-an-emergency
- National Framework civildefence.govt.nz/cdem-sector/plans-and-strategies
- Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan 2024-2029 aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/media/1wbpk1si/aem-group-plan-2024-2029.pdf
- Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Plan 2023 aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/about-auckland-council/how-auckland-council-works/local-boards/all-local-boards/devonport-takapuna-local-board/Documents/devonport-takapuna-local-board-plan-2023.pdf
- Community Response (Resilience) Plans aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/community-ready#item2
- Household Plan aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/home-ready#item0
- Business Continuity Plan aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/work-ready#item2

Reduction

- Auckland’s Hazard Viewer aucklandcouncil.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=81aa3de13b114be9b529018ee3c649c8
- Reduce the risk of landslides aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery-extreme-weather-disasters/get-ready-disaster/Pages/reduce-risk-landslides.aspx
- Reduce the risk of flooding aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/looking-after-aucklands-water/flooding-blockages/Pages/prevent-flooding-blockages-on-property.aspx

Readiness

Home Ready (grab bags, household plans, essential supplies)

- Auckland’s Hazard Viewer aucklandcouncil.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=81aa3de13b114be9b529018ee3c649c8
- Auckland Council’s Flood Viewer experience.arcgis.com/experience/cbde7f2134404f4d90adce5396a0a630
- Household Plan getready.govt.nz/prepared/household/make-a-plan
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/home-ready#item0
getready.govt.nz/prepared/resources
- High Rise Building (Apartment) Ready aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/get-prepared/get-home-ready/high-rise-buildings
- For people with disabilities or older persons:
 - Auckland Emergency Management Resources aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/resources
 - Advice for Disabled People (NEMA) getready.govt.nz/prepared/advice-for-disabled-people/deaf-or-hard-of-hearing
 - Audio, Large Print and Easy Read getready.govt.nz/alternate-formats/audio (or call the Telephone Information Service by dialling **09 302 3344** menu option **4116**.)
 - Taikura Trust (for those under 65): **0800 824 5872** | taikura.org.nz
 - Whaikaha Ministry of Disabled People: **0800 566 601** | Text **4206** | contact@whaikaha.govt.nz
 - Te Whatu Ora (for older persons). Access this support through your GP or whānau/family doctor.
- Preparing Animals for Emergencies: mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-welfare/animal-welfareemergency-management/preparing-animals-for-emergencies
Lifestyle Block Ready (AEM) aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/lifestyle-block

- Emergency Supplies
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/home-ready#item1
- Grab bags
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/home-ready#item2
- Emergency information in different languages:
ethniccommunities.govt.nz/resources/videos/emergency-preparedness-and-response
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/resources
getready.govt.nz/prepared
**change language in top left corner*

Community Ready

- Community Ready (AEM):
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/community-ready
- Community Response [Resilience] Plan templates
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/community-ready#item2
- Community Response [Resilience] Plans/Local Board Response & Readiness Plans
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/auckland-emergency-management/local-boards
- North Shore Neighbourhood Support
neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz/member/neighbourhood-support-north-shore
- Resilient Auckland North: Community Plans
resilientaucklandnorth.org.nz/community-plans
- Devonport Peninsula Emergency Readiness Plan
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/media/xxulemiu/devonport-peninsula-emergency-readiness-plan.pdf
- Citizen Advice Bureau cab.org.nz/

Work Ready (Businesses)

- Work Ready (AEM)
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/work-ready
- Work Ready (NEMA)
getready.govt.nz/prepared/work
- Business:
business.govt.nz/risks-and-operations/planning-for-the-unexpected-bcp/emergency-planning-for-businesses

Hazard Ready

- Flood Viewer
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer
- Make Your Home Safer getready.govt.nz/prepared/household/make-your-home-safer
- Drop Cover and Hold getready.govt.nz/emergency/earthquakes/drop-cover-hold
- Shake Out
getready.govt.nz/involved/shakeout
- Protection from breathing ash
ivhhn.org/ash-protection
- Protect yourself from breathing volcanic ash
ivhhn.org/ash-protection

Response

- State of Emergency getready.govt.nz/emergency/who-does-what-in-an-emergency
- Radio New Zealand rnz.co.nz
- Newstalk ZB newstalkzb.co.nz
- The Hits thehits.co.nz
- More FM morefm.co.nz/home.html
- Radio Samoa radiosamoa.co.nz
- Radio Waatea waateanews.com/listen-online
- Humm FM hummmf.com
- Radio Spice radio.org.nz/spice
- Radio Tarana radio.org.nz/tarana
- Planet FM planetaudio.org.nz
- Pacific Media Network 531 AM pmn.co.nz/radio-stations/531-pi
- New Zealand Chinese Radio 90.6 FM fm906.co.nz
- Radio Tama-Ohi 87.7 FM radio.org.nz/tama-ohi
- Facebook (AEM) facebook.com/aklcdem
- X [previously Twitter] (AEM)
twitter.com/AucklandCDEM
- Auckland Emergency Management website
aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz
- Facebook (NEMA) facebook.com/NZCivilDefence
- X [previously Twitter] (NEMA)
twitter.com/NZcivildefence
- NEMA's Get Ready website getready.govt.nz/en

- Our Auckland Council ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
- Waka Kotahi nzta.govt.nz/traffic-and-travel-information
- Auckland Transport at.govt.nz/projects-roadworks/roadworks-and-disruptions
- Safe Swim safeswim.org.nz
- Emergency Mobile Alert getready.govt.nz/prepared/stay-informed/emergency-mobile-alert
- GeoNet geonet.org.nz | facebook.com/geonetnz
- Met Service metservice.com facebook.com/MetService

Volunteer Organisations

- Auckland Emergency Management Response Teams aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/get-involved/auckland-response-team
- Taskforce Kiwi taskforcekiwi.org/get-involved
- FENZ fireandemergency.nz/volunteering
- LandSAR landsar.org.nz/volunteer-with-land-search-and-rescue
- Coastguard volunteers.coastguard.nz/current-vacancies
- Surf Life Saving NZ surflifesaving.org.nz/join-us/become-a-surf-lifeguard
- Student Volunteer Army facebook.com/StudentVolunteerArmy
- Volunteering Auckland volunteeringauckland.org.nz

Recovery

- Our Auckland ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
- Wellbeing support
Te Whatu Ora info.health.nz
All Right allright.org.nz/coping-tough-times
He Waka Ora hewakaora.nz
- Vector vector.co.nz/personal/outages-faults
- Chorus chorus.co.nz/outages
- Watercare watercare.co.nz/Faults-outages/Current-outages-and-upcoming-shutdowns
- Fallen trees or debris aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/report-problem/Pages/report-a-problem.aspx
- Roads Auckland Transport at.govt.nz/projects-roadworks/road-works-disruptions

- Waka Kotahi nzta.govt.nz/traffic-and-travel-information
- Emergency toilets tewhatoru.govt.nz/our-health-system/environmental-health/environmental-health-in-emergencies/during-an-emergency/making-a-temporary-toilet-or-long-drop
- Placards (stickers) aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery-extreme-weather-disasters/recover-disaster/help-buildings-land-compliance/Pages/placards-issued-properties-after-natural-disaster.aspx aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery-extreme-weather-disasters/recover-disaster/help-buildings-land-compliance/Pages/rapid-building-assessments.aspx
- Tenancy Services tenancy.govt.nz/maintenance-and-inspections/repairs-and-damages/what-to-do-after-a-natural-disaster
- Kāinga Ora kaingaora.govt.nz/en/NZ/contact-us
- Temporary Accommodation Service (TAS) tas.mbie.govt.nz
- Work and Income workandincome.govt.nz
- New Zealand Claims Resolution Service nzcrs.govt.nz
- The Natural Hazards Commission Toka Tū Ake Factsheets naturalhazards.govt.nz/our-publications/factsheet-your-natural-hazards-cover
- Citizens Advice Bureau cab.org.nz **Ph 0800 367 222**
- Localised localised.nz/our-enterprises/wairau-zero-waste-hub

Emergency Services

If life is at risk dial 111.

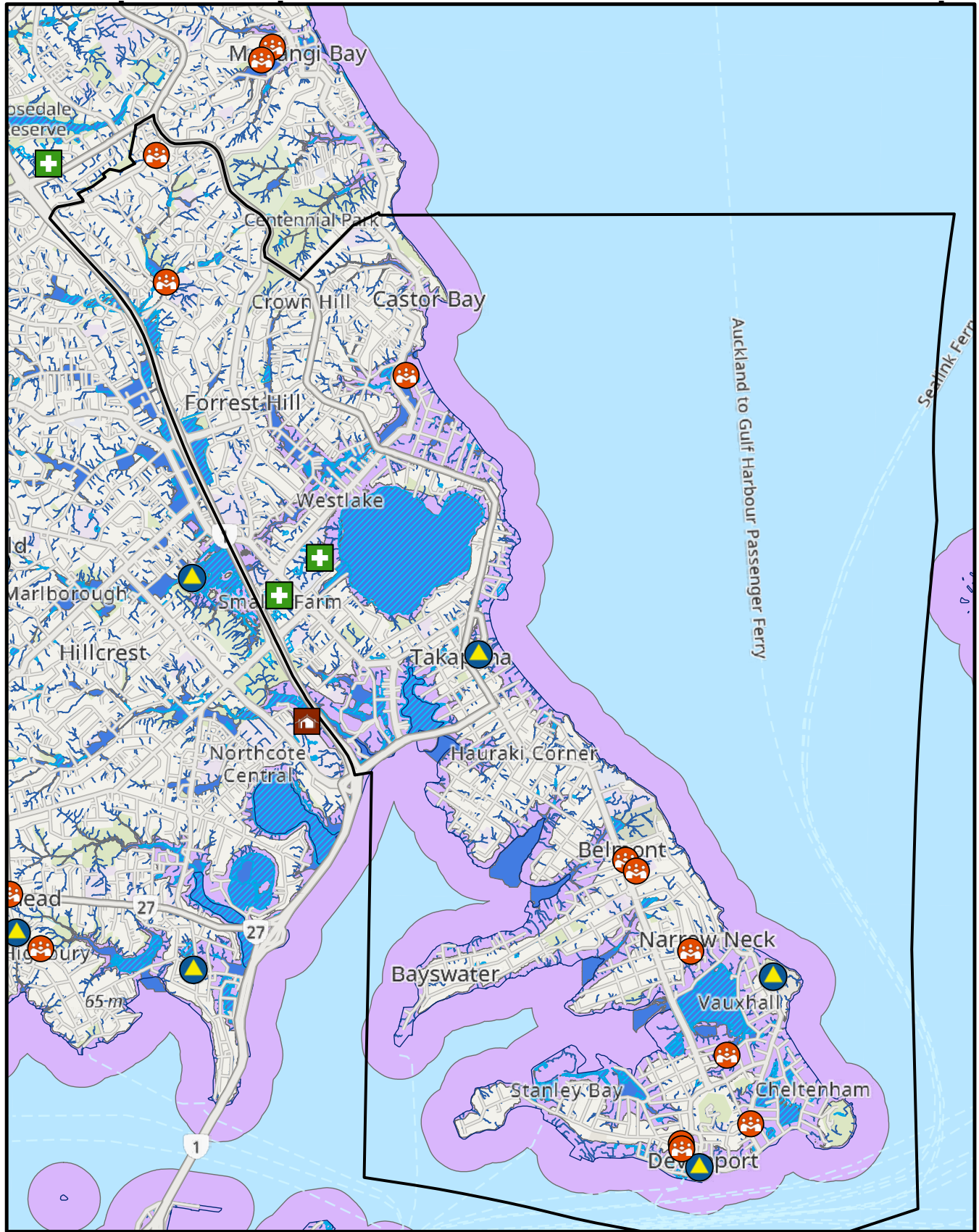
For information and updates visit:

NZ Police	police.govt.nz
Fire and Emergency NZ	fireandemergency.nz checkitsalright.nz
St John	stjohn.org.nz
Coastguard Marine Assistance	coastguard.nz/boating-safely/in-an-emergency



Appendix 2 - Maps

Devonport-Takapuna Flood and Coastal Inundation



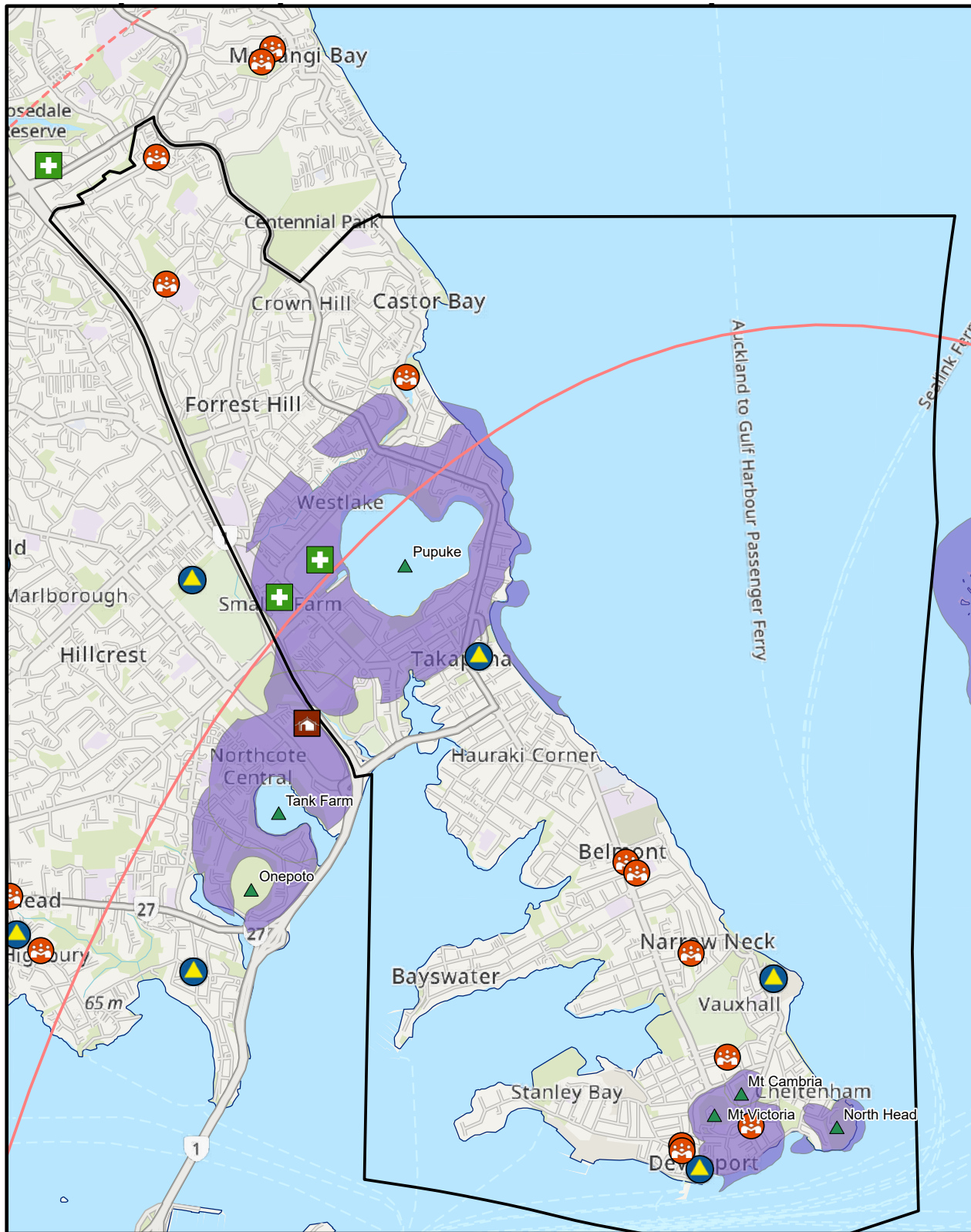
-  Accident & Urgent Care Clinics
-  Civil Defence Centres
-  Community Emergency Hubs
-  Marae
-  Local Board Boundary
-  Flood Prone Areas
-  Flood Plains
-  Coastal Inundation
-  Overland Flow Paths
-  Coastline



DO YOU KNOW YOUR FLOOD RISK?
 Scan here or visit aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer to explore local flood risk information.



Devonport-Takapuna Volcanic Hazard Map



-  Accident & Urgent Care Clinics
-  Civil Defence Centres
-  Community Emergency Hubs
-  Marae
-  Local Board Boundary
-  Volcanic vents
-  Past volcanic deposits
-  Boundary of current Auckland Volcanic field
-  5km buffer of the Auckland Volcanic Field boundary
-  Coastline



DO YOU KNOW THE RISK OF AUCKLAND'S VOLCANIC HAZARDS?

Scan here or visit aem.govt.nz/volcanoes to explore local volcanic hazard information.

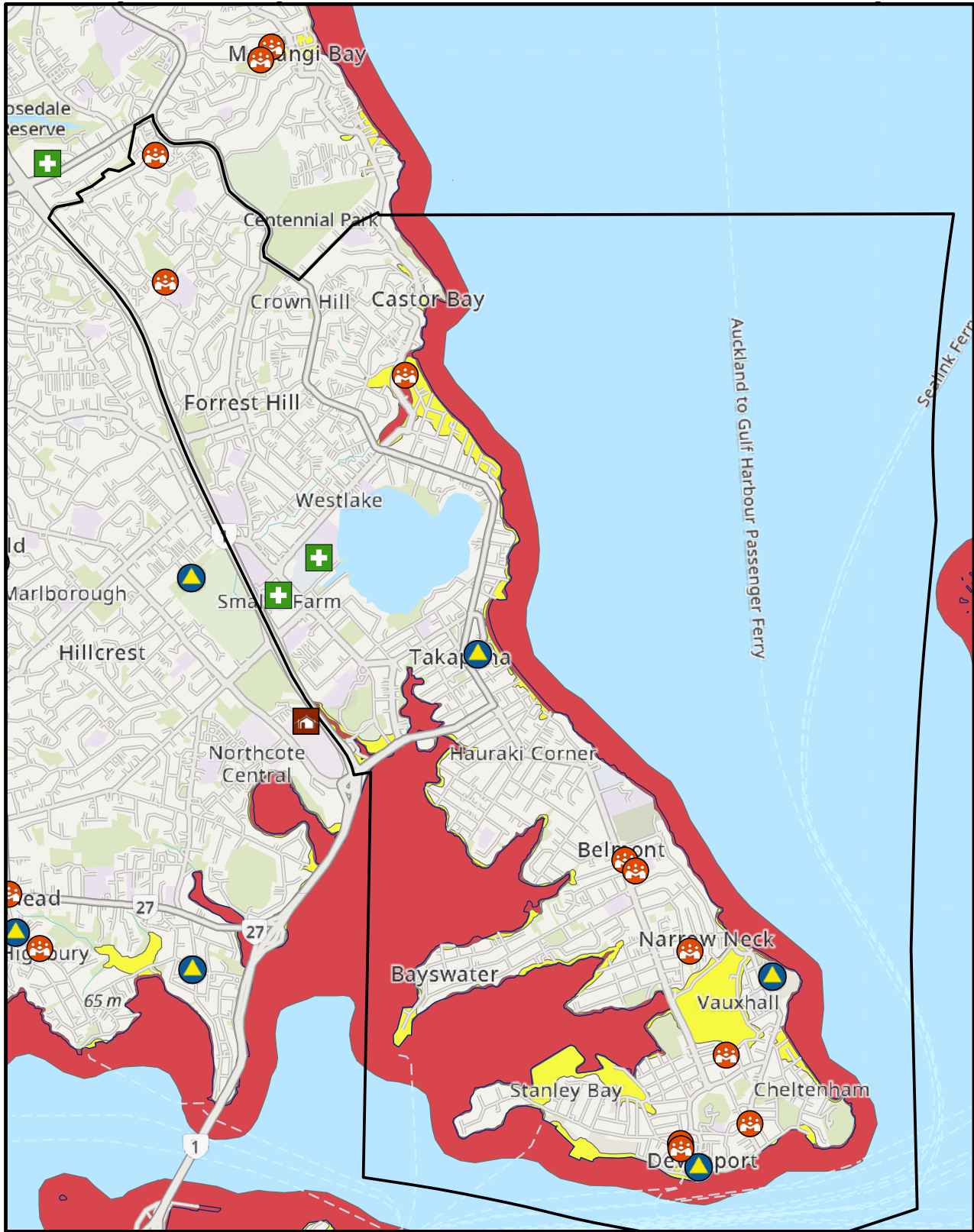
Volcanic vents show the known locations centres of currently identified Auckland Volcanic Field eruptions .

Existing volcanic deposits show the current mapped extent of the rocks, thick ash and lava flows associated with the vents of the Auckland Volcanic Field.

Current Auckland Volcanic Field boundary shows the current extent of eruption sites, and marks the area where scientists believe the next eruption within the Auckland Volcanic Field is most likely to occur.

5 km buffer of Auckland Volcanic Field boundary takes into account the uncertainty around the extent of the Auckland Volcanic Field.

Devonport-Takapuna Tsunami Evacuation Zone Map



-  Accident & Urgent Care Clinics
-  Civil Defence Centres
-  Community Emergency Hubs
-  Marae
-  Red Shore and Marine Threat Zone
-  Yellow Land Threat Zone
-  Coastline
-  Local Board Boundary



DO YOU LIVE, WORK, OR PLAY IN A TSUNAMI EVACUATION ZONE?
 Scan here or visit aem.govt.nz/tsunami to explore local tsunami hazard information.

Red is a shore and marine threat zone: This includes the shore and adjacent low-lying areas most likely to be affected by a tsunami. You should avoid this area following any tsunami alert for the Auckland rohe/region until you are told it is safe to return.

Yellow is a land threat zone and is the area that would need to be evacuated. You should evacuate this area if directed, or if you notice any natural warnings. Do not return until you are told it is safe to do so.

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Emergency
Readiness and Response Plan Version 1.1

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Management, New Zealand

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Emergency
Management**
Tokonga Mate Ohotata o Tamaki Makaurau

