



Local Board Emergency Readiness and Response Plan



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.org.nz](https://www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz)

aeminfo@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Social media:

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

[@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](#)

Report a problem

If life is at risk dial 111.



Electricity

For Vector Electricity outages and faults, report online at [vector.co.nz/personal/outages-faults](https://www.vector.co.nz/personal/outages-faults)

For Counties Energy outages and faults, report online at [countiesenergy.co.nz/outages/report-an-outage-on-our-network/](https://www.countiesenergy.co.nz/outages/report-an-outage-on-our-network/)



Gas

If you can smell gas or toxic fumes dial 111 Fire and Emergency NZ in the first instance.

You may also contact your gas supplier directly:

Vector Gas: 0800 764 764

Counties Energy: 0800 100 102



Internet

To report a problem with your broadband, contact your provider.



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**.

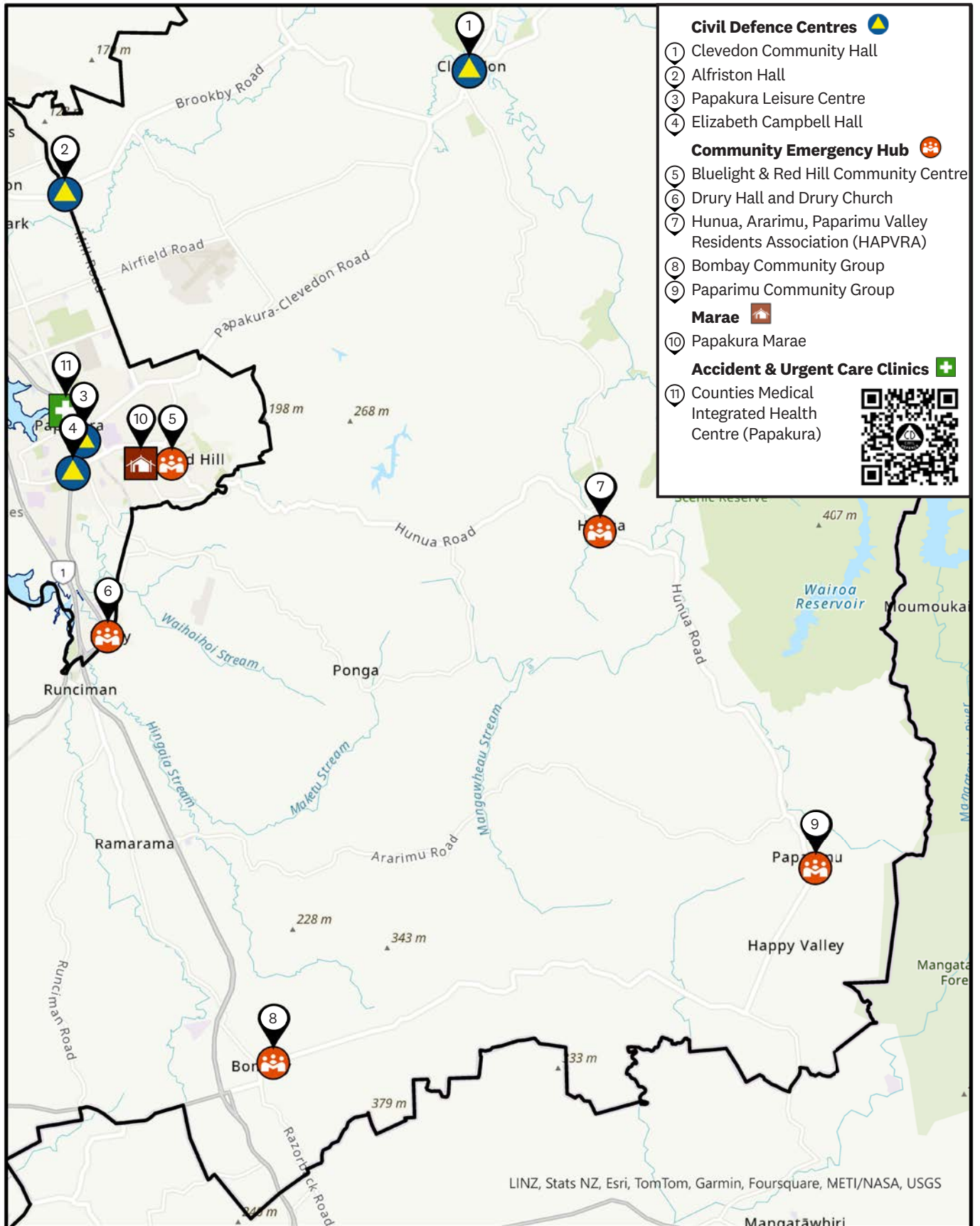
To report a non-urgent issue, go to [nzta.govt.nz/contact-us/email-us/state-highway-issue-or-feedback](https://www.nzta.govt.nz/contact-us/email-us/state-highway-issue-or-feedback)

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

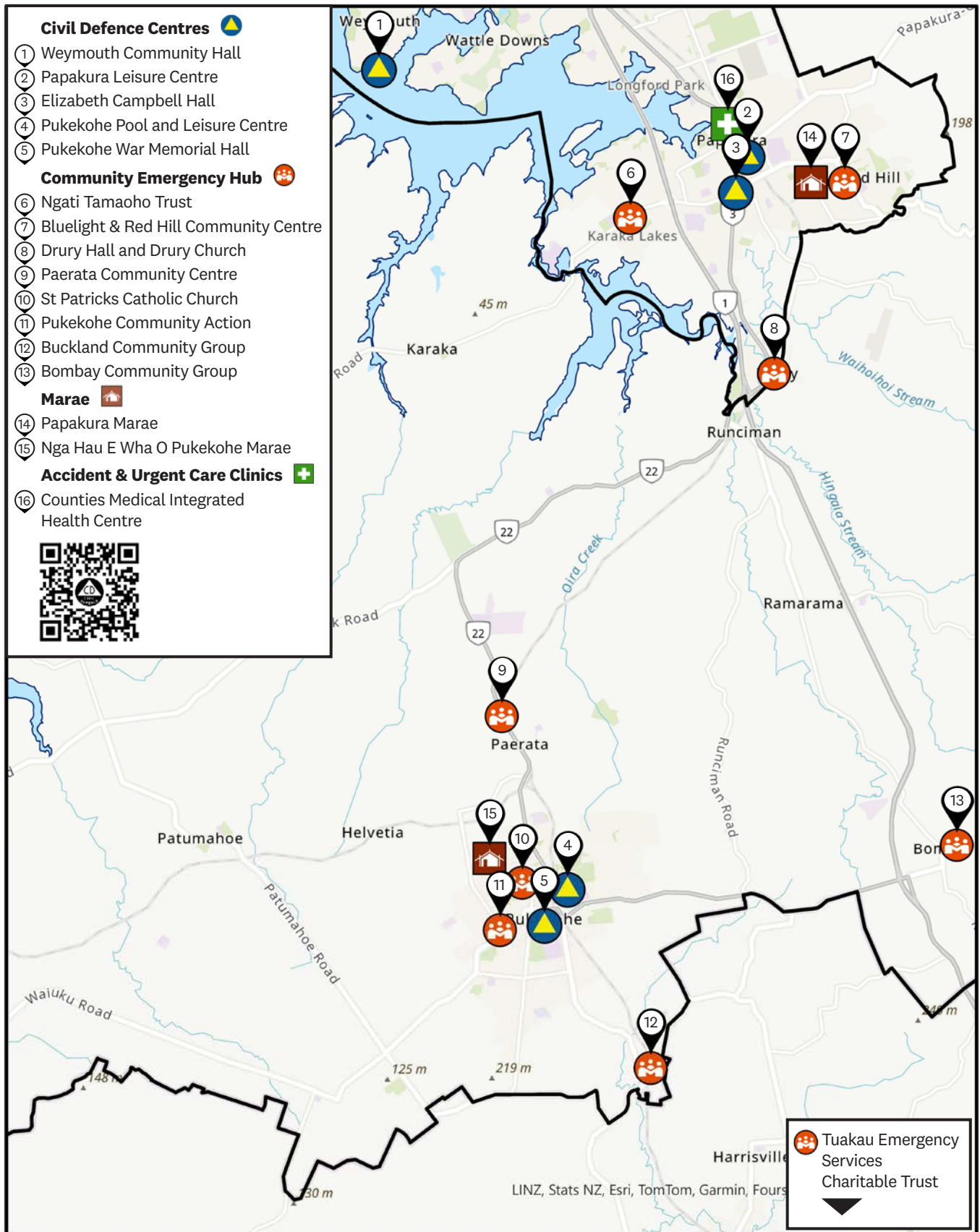
To report a non-urgent issue, go to Auckland Transport's website [contact.at.govt.nz](https://www.contact.at.govt.nz)

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.

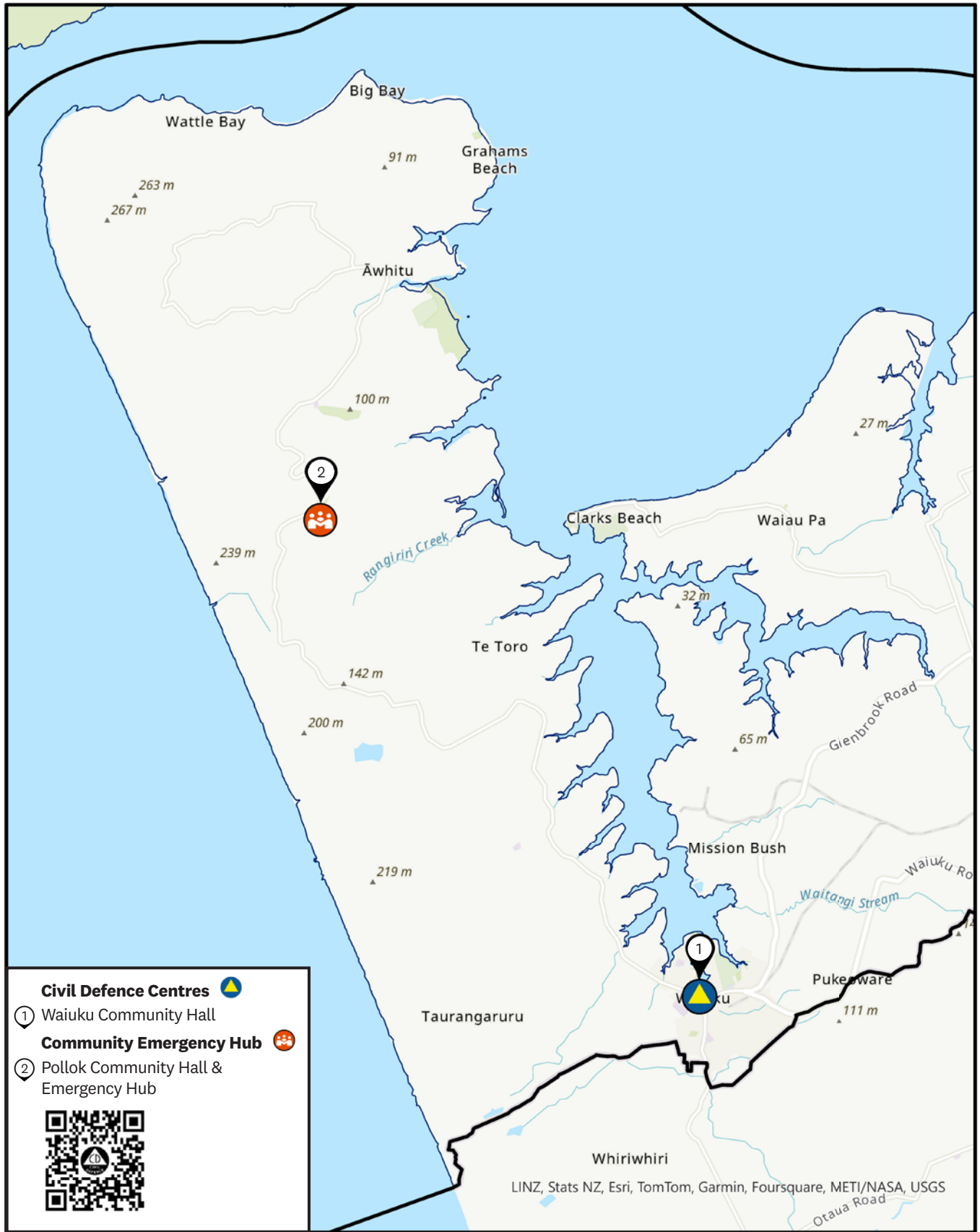
Access Auckland Transport's roadworks and disruptions at [at.govt.nz/projects-initiatives/roadworks-and-disruptions](https://www.at.govt.nz/projects-initiatives/roadworks-and-disruptions) to see disruption on arterial roads.



Map demonstrating places to receive support or evacuate to around Franklin South East



Map demonstrating places to receive support or evacuate to around Franklin South



Map demonstrating places to receive support or evacuate to around Franklin West



MARY THOMAS
CENTRE

CHANGING ROOMS



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 Centers.



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.





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:

Contents

Key contacts & emergency information	3
Top tips to get ready for an emergency	9
Emergency actions	10
Make a plan	11
Introduction	14
Roles	19
Emergency management plans.....	22
Reduction	24
What is reduction?	24
Why is reduction important?	24
Roles in reduction – who does what?.....	24
Readiness	25
What is readiness?	25
Why is readiness important?	25
Roles in readiness – who does what?.....	25
Get your household ready for an emergency.....	26
Get your community ready for an emergency	32
Get your business ready for an emergency.....	33
Get lifestyle block ready	33
Get ready for specific hazards	37
Response	41
What is response?	41
Why is response important?.....	41
Roles in response – who does what?.....	41
Emergency information, updates & warnings.....	42
How to evacuate and where to go	43
Interested in volunteering in an emergency?.....	52
Recovery	53
What is recovery?	53
Why is recovery important?.....	53
Roles in recovery – who does what?.....	53
Recovery tips.....	54
References	57
Appendix 1 – Useful Links	58
Appendix 2 – Maps	61



Introduction

This plan provides information and advice for people living and working in the Franklin 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 Franklin 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.



Figure 1: Franklin local board area – Boundary map (Franklin North)

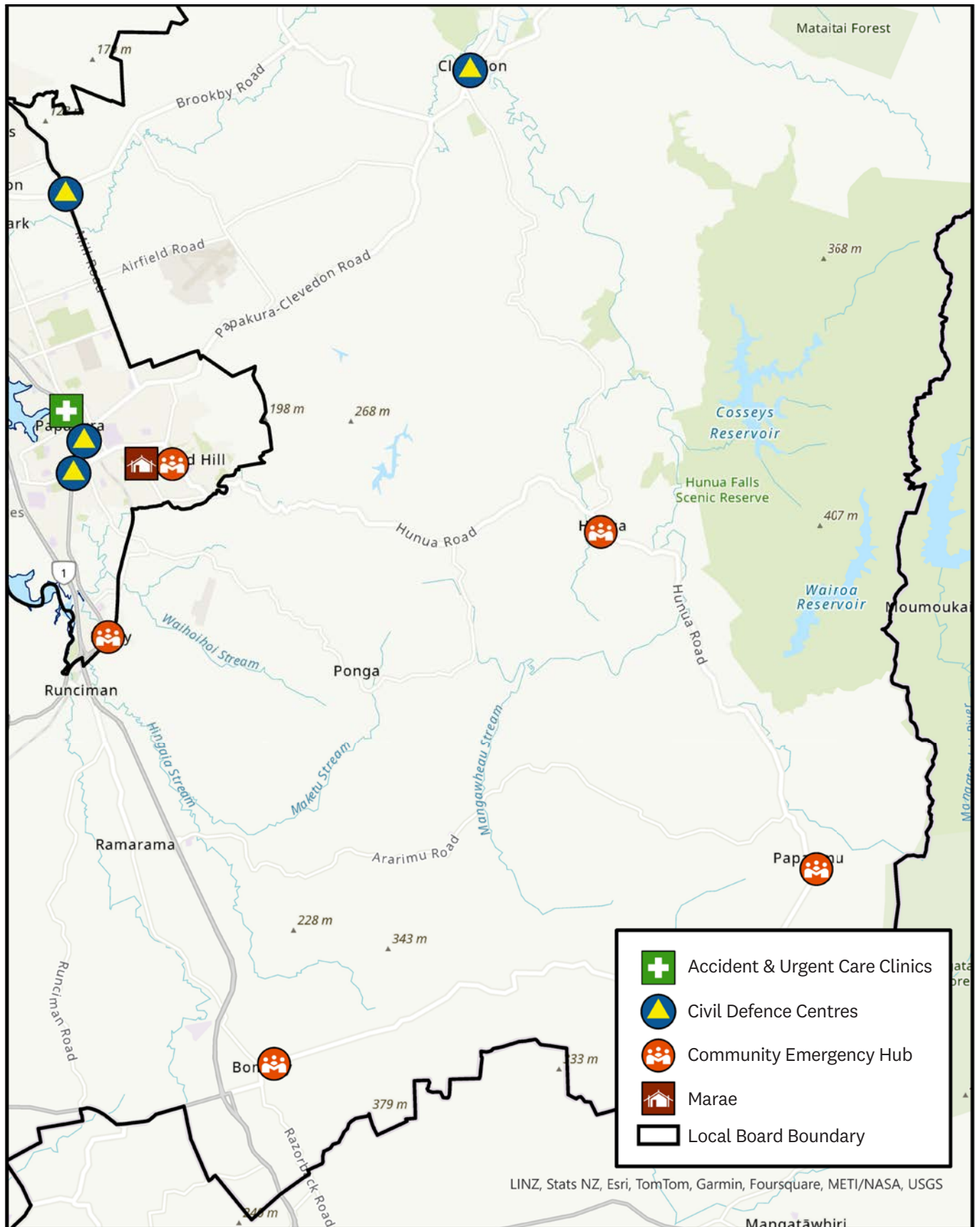


Figure 2: Franklin local board area – Boundary map (Franklin South East)

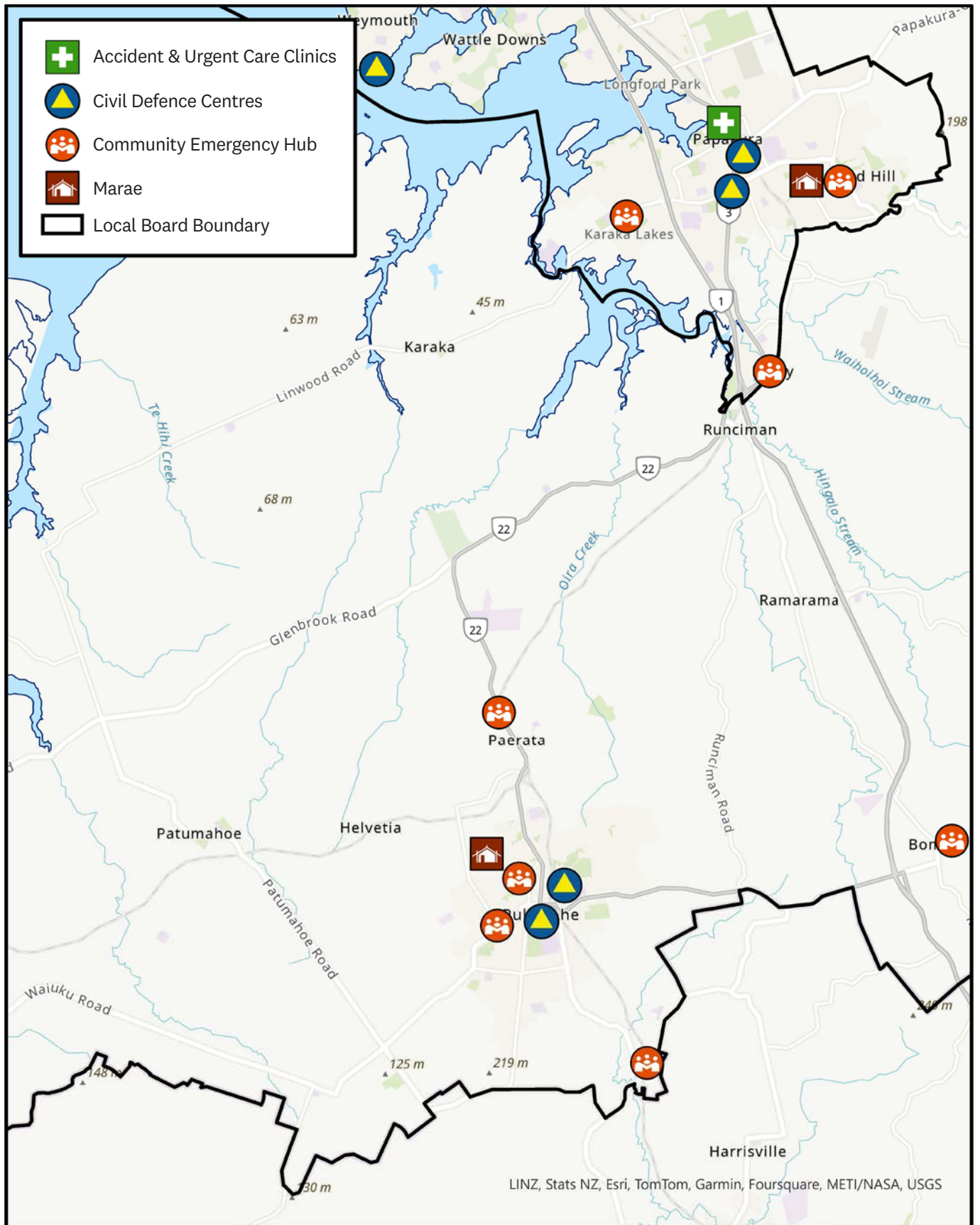


Figure 3: Franklin local board area – Boundary map (Franklin South)

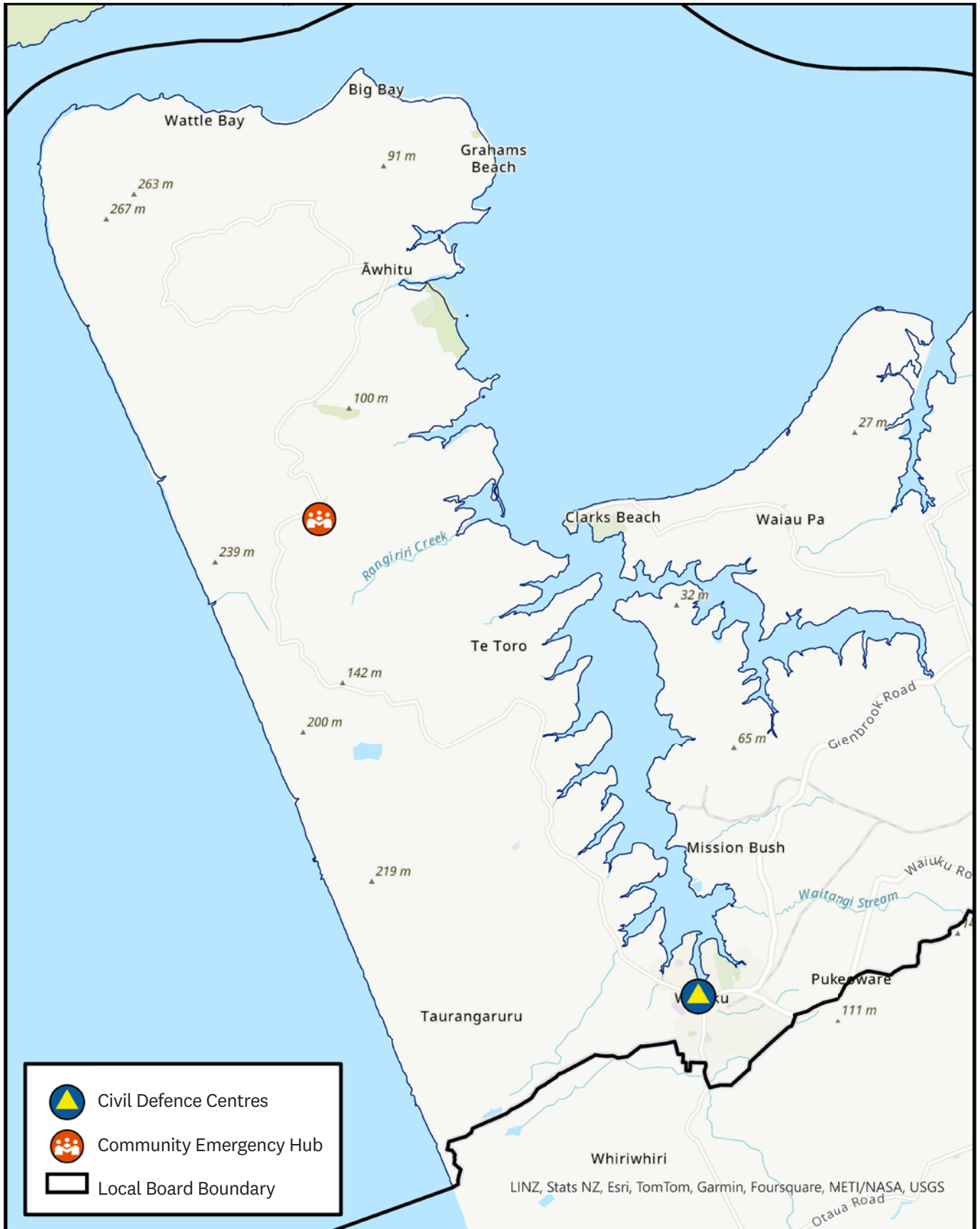


Figure 4: Franklin local board area – Boundary map (Franklin West)

Roles

Auckland Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM) Group

Auckland Council is the administering authority for the Auckland Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM) Group. Auckland Emergency Management is the Auckland CDEM Group Emergency Management Office responsible for day-to-day planning, project work and operational arrangements on behalf of the Auckland CDEM Group.

Civil Defence

We all have a role to play in an emergency. Everyone, including individuals, whānau, family and communities, shares the responsibility for reducing risk and strengthening resilience.

After a large emergency, it could be days before emergency services can respond to all communities, and several weeks or months before normal infrastructure and utilities are up and running. The most immediate source of help will be your neighbours, together with the preparedness actions you took in your household before an event.

Auckland Emergency Management

Auckland Emergency Management is the part of Auckland Council that works in partnership with emergency services and other organisations to coordinate civil defence and emergency management within the Auckland rohe/region.

The aims of Auckland Emergency Management are to:

- understand Auckland's hazards and the risks they pose
- coordinate planning activities related to hazard and emergency management
- encourage cooperation within the rohe/region
- help our communities to be aware of hazards and ready for emergencies.



You can read more about Auckland Emergency Management's role in the Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group Plan 2024-2029.

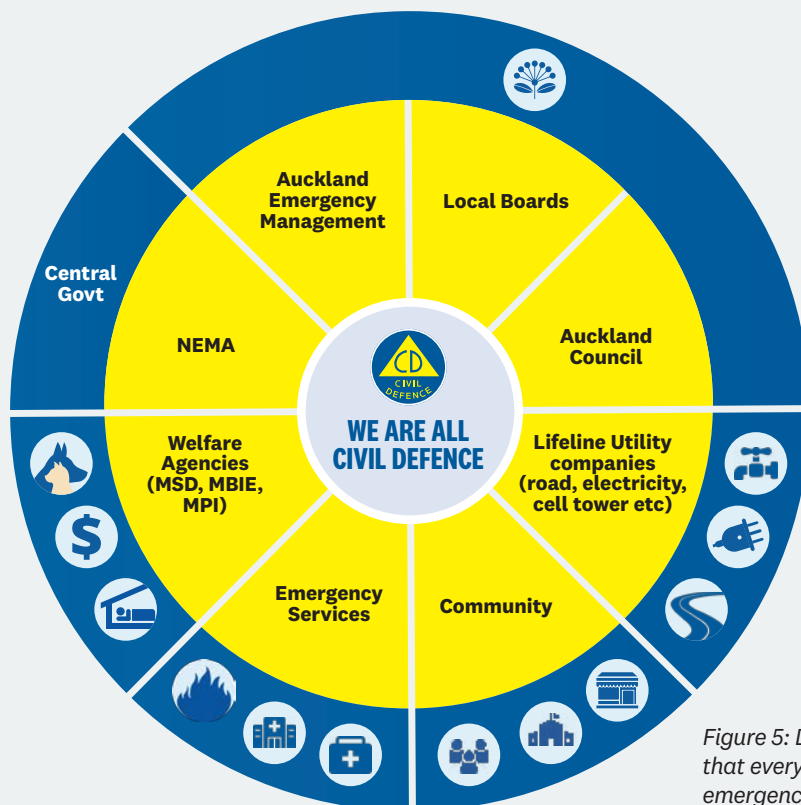


Figure 5: Diagram demonstrating that everyone has a role in managing emergencies. We are all Civil Defence¹

¹ National Emergency Management Agency [NEMA]. (2024). Together we are all Civil Defence: Facebook post

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.

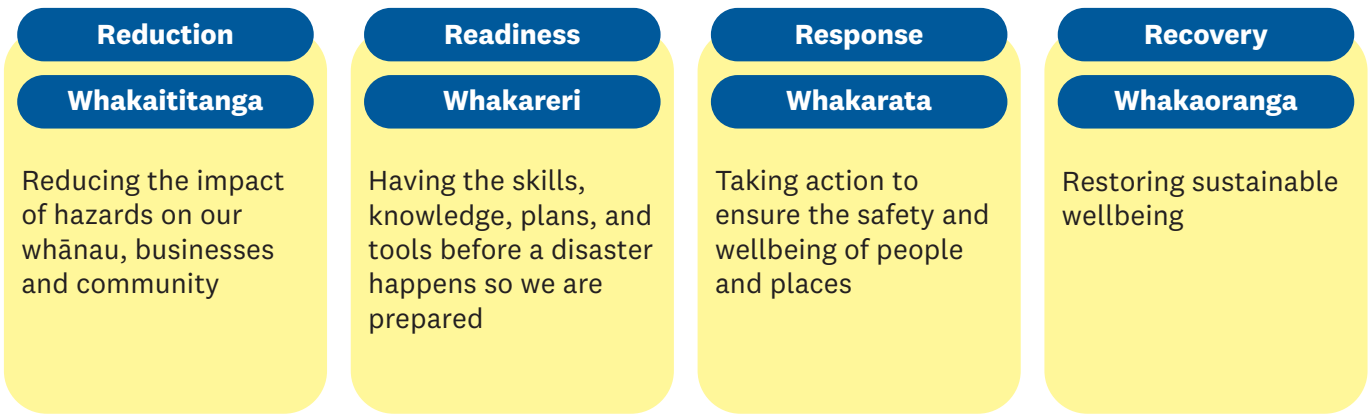


Figure 6: Diagram of 4Rs of the emergency management framework

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.

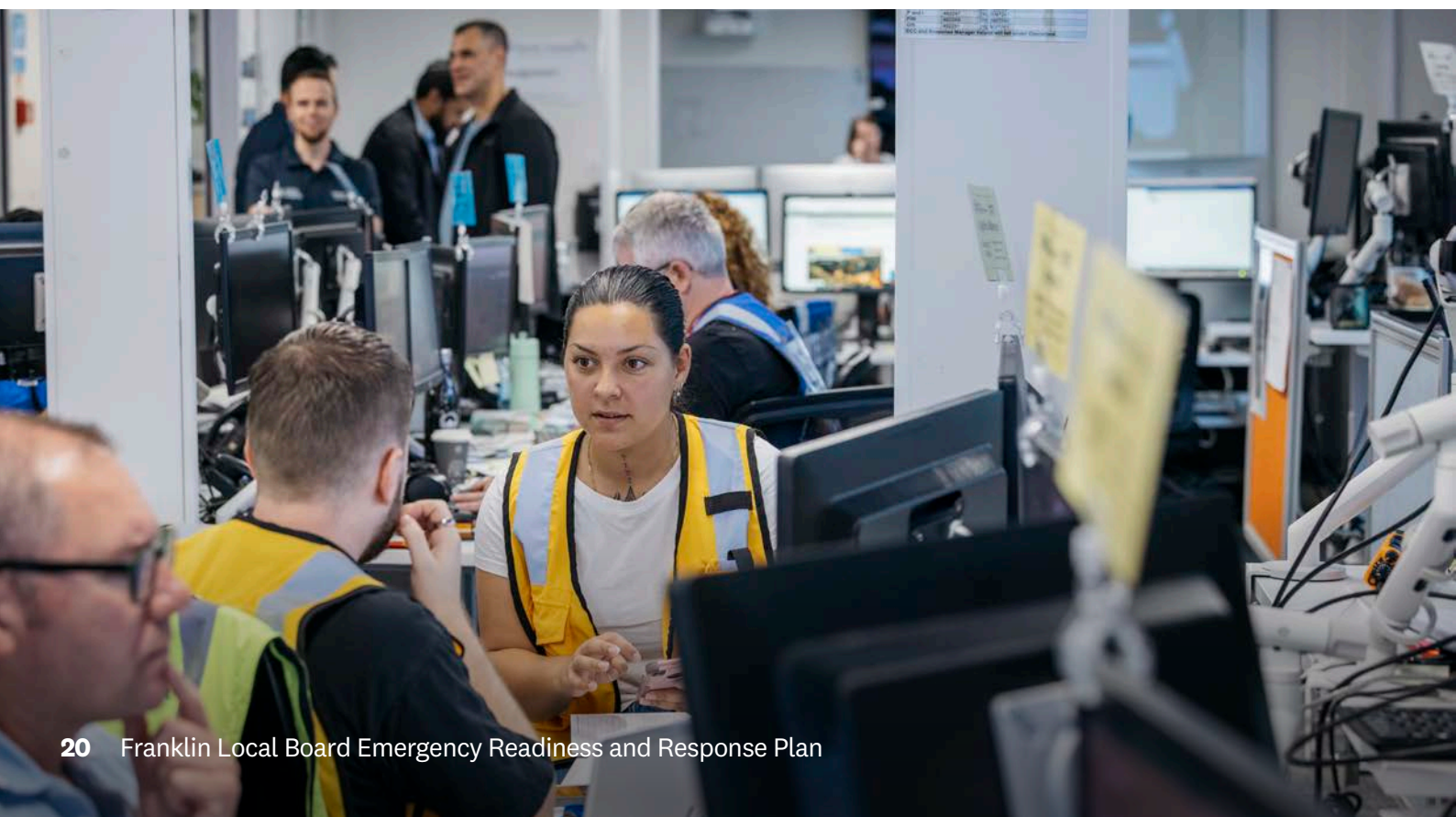
Depending on the type of emergency, some responses are led by other agencies, for example Ministry of Health (e.g. pandemic), Ministry of Primary Industries (e.g. Biosecurity), Police (e.g. civil unrest) or Fire and Emergency New Zealand (e.g. Wildfire).

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 Franklin 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 7: Emergency Management plans hierarchy

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 Franklin 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 Franklin 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.²

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,

² Franklin Local Board. (2023). Franklin 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 Franklin Bocal 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. 	
<p>Auckland Council</p>	<p>The Franklin Bocal 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 work/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.



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.



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.

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.



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.



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 [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 your lifestyle block ready for an emergency

Living on a lifestyle block gives you the space to live the way you'd like to, but it does come with added responsibilities and potential hazards. Auckland Emergency Management has created a [Lifestyle Block Emergency Handbook](#) which gives you practical, detailed information for those living on lifestyle blocks and rural properties on how to prepare, plan and recover from emergencies. Key information from the handbook has been provided below:



Taking Care of Animals

As an animal owner you have certain legal responsibilities when it comes to animals and livestock. The Animal Welfare Act 1999 states that you, the animal owner, or person in charge of the animal, must take all reasonable steps to ensure the animal's physical, health and behavioural needs are met. This 'duty of care' applies under all circumstances including during and following an emergency.



Your animals are your responsibility, so you need to include them in your emergency planning. Check out mpi.govt.nz/getpetsthru for checklists and emergency plan guides to help you plan for all your animals.



Think about the best way to evacuate your animals including transportation to a safe place and plenty of provisions like food and water. Also make plans for someone to care for your animals if you can't get home. With a well thought out plan you'll be prepared to evacuate fast or stay put with sufficient supplies when a disaster strikes – and avoid putting your life and others at risk.



Pets

Make sure your pets are microchipped and your dogs are **registered** and wearing their current registration tag. Also check your animal ID is current and your personal details are up to date on relevant microchip databases. Go to animalregister.co.nz for more information.



Livestock

Ensure your **National Animal Identification and Tracing system (NAIT)** details are up to date. Go to [mpi.govt.nz/ animals/national-animal-identification-tracing-nait-programme](http://mpi.govt.nz/animals/national-animal-identification-tracing-nait-programme) for more information.




Only take your animals with you if it won't delay you. Don't spend time looking for them and do not return to get them if you're not at home. When planning, consider the time needed to collect and transport your animals or the time needed to move them to a safe place to shelter.


Transporting your animals to a safe, secure place

Lead/halter/harness/muzzle
 Know where these things are as well as any other equipment that will help you move your pets and animals, particularly horses, in an emergency evacuation. Make sure the device is sturdy and has an ID tag attached. Dogs may need to be muzzled. Even if your dog is friendly, emergency personnel may refuse to handle them unless they're restrained.

Cage/carrier
 You'll need these for safe transportation and to prevent your animals, particularly pets, from escaping. The cage or carrier should be sturdy, e.g. made from metal or plastic, not cardboard, which might disintegrate if it gets wet. The cage or carrier should be large enough for animals to comfortably stand in, turn around, lie down and have adequate ventilation. Your pet may have to stay in there for some time so include bedding, blankets and a favourite toy to reduce stress levels.

Float
 Floats are the safest form of transportation for horses and will ensure they can't escape. Keep in mind the horse may need to stay in the float for some time.

Euthanising animals
 Sometimes, no matter how well you've planned and prepared, the unexpected will happen, and you'll be faced with having to humanely kill (euthanise) one or more of your animals. Ideally, this should be done by a trained professional like a veterinarian, however, during a rapidly developing emergency event that might not be possible. In order to avoid causing unnecessary pain and distress to the animal, and to minimise the risk to yourself, it's important you either know how to properly euthanise an animal and are willing to do so, or have identified someone in your support network (see section one for more information) who's willing and competent to perform euthanasia. It's a difficult thing to have to contemplate, but it's important to be prepared. You'll find information on how to conduct euthanasia humanely and correctly in the relevant Codes of Welfare, published by the Ministry for Primary Industries.



See **Codes of Welfare** for more information, go to [mpi.govt.nz/ animals/animal-welfare/codes](http://mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-welfare/codes)



Water Supply

If you're not connected to the municipal water supply, the supply of water for use in your home and on your property is your responsibility. It's really important you have the right number and type of water tanks for your property. Rainwater tanks come in different shapes and sizes and the right tank for you will depend on several factors:

- What you use water for (drinking, hygiene, outdoor use, laundry, toilet, livestock, etc.)
- How much water you can collect from your roof
- How much space there is for a tank (underground or above ground)
- The number of household occupants and/or animals the tank will cater for

Monitoring your water use

It's important to keep an eye on the water level in your tanks, especially during the drier summer months. You'll find a range of inexpensive and easy to install water tank level gauges available at most DIY stores. Fit them to all your water tanks and check the levels regularly.

Think about installing flow restrictors on taps and showers as well. They're cheap to buy and can seriously reduce the volume of water used without affecting the quality of your shower or waterflow from taps. Don't forget that drier than normal conditions often result in long wait times for private operators to deliver water. Long dry spells could get more frequent due to the impacts of climate change.

Keeping water safe for use

Unless you keep an eye on them, water supplies can become unsafe. Roof water can be corrosive or become contaminated with ash, dust, leaves, agricultural spray, and bird or possum droppings. Sediment can become an issue when tank water levels are low.

To improve the quality of rainwater you collect from your roof:

- Ensure your roof surface is suitable for collecting quality rainwater
- Inspect your tanks annually and get them cleaned if necessary. Ideally, tank cleaning should be carried out by tank cleaning contractors.

- Install a filter or screen to prevent leaf debris getting into your water tank from the roof. If you can't cover all the guttering, make sure you have the filter or screen over the spouting downpipes
- Keep a copy of your tank operation and maintenance manual
- If you're concerned about the quality of your drinking water, contact an Environmental Health Officer at Auckland Council. Even if your property is connected to the municipal water supply, you might want to consider installing a rainwater tank. It'll save you money and ensure you have water if the network is damaged.

Wastewater

A septic tank, or onsite wastewater system, works by separating wastewater into three layers:

- scum, which floats on the surface
- liquid, middle layer
- solids/sludge, which sink to the bottom of the tank.

WARNING: If you enter the tank to clean it, ensure there is adequate ventilation, and another person is present.

WARNING: If you enter the tank to clean it, ensure there is adequate ventilation, and another person is present. The liquid layer is treated in the tank, reducing pathogens and excess nutrients. The liquid is then distributed into the disposal field where it can soak into the ground. Your whole septic system needs to be checked and serviced every three years to keep it working well. Several companies can help with servicing your wastewater system. Sludge and excess scum should be pumped out of your tank as needed so it continues to work well. High-tech treatment systems are available if a standard septic tank isn't compatible with your needs.

These systems are designed to treat wastewater to a higher quality using pumps, aeration or filters and need maintenance and servicing every six months. They're a good option for smaller sites. You could also consider composting toilets and vermiculture systems. They still need regular checks but are generally more resilient to power cuts and provide an option for greywater separation.

It's worth noting that powered wastewater systems won't operate in the event of a power cut. They're generally built with additional capacity so they can cover at least one day without power.



"Help protect our special places by maintaining your septic tank or high-tech on-site wastewater systems" – A Homeowner's Guide by Auckland Council
bit.ly/maintain-septic-tank



Power and phone outages

Power outages

Storms, floods, slips, fallen trees, lightning strikes on transformers, washed out bridges and even traffic accidents can cause power outages. Occasionally, major faults at substations or with transmission lines some distance away can cut power and take a long time to repair.

What will a power outage mean?

If you don't have a back-up generator, power outages could have significant implications for your property.

Water pumps not working

Where possible make sure you can retrieve water from your tank if there's a power outage. Having some gravity flow to the house is great, or a tap you can turn on to get water from your tank without the pump running. Also think about storing bottled water.

To get water from an underground tank, you'll need a bucket and rope to draw up water through the lid. Your toilet can still operate if you have a source of water to manually flush with. If your septic tank system isn't operational, and you don't have other options, call a company to hire a temporary toilet.

Impacts on stock drinking water

If your stock drinking water supply is reliant on power to fill troughs, you'll need to ensure an emergency supply of water. Portable troughs can be used during prolonged power outages. They're smaller than regular troughs and can be refilled manually. Also consider gravity fed water systems which pull water from a creek or pond or your water tanks.

Losing power to electric fences

If you have animals, they might stray onto roads or unsafe areas on your property. Your neighbours' animals could also push through boundary fences and enter your property. Think about installing 7-wire, post and batten fencing or an electric fence power system that doesn't require electricity (e.g. solar, battery or generator).

Keep away from affected sites

Don't go near affected sites until they've been properly inspected, and authorities have given the all-clear. Stay well away and don't attempt to cut or move trees that are in contact with power lines. Call 111 to report this as a risk to life and/or property. Report trees down on public land to Auckland Council on **(09) 301 0101**.

Contact your neighbour

Phone a neighbour and check if they have power. If they do, the fault may be with your property – perhaps a fallen tree. A quick check for obvious problems before phoning the power company could pinpoint the location and save a lot of time. Treat all electricity as live and never touch exposed electrical equipment.

Check with your electricity company

Your electricity company's power outage website will normally have information on the extent of the outage and estimated restorage time.



Vector - vector.co.nz/personal/outages-faults/power-outages



Counties Energy - countiesenergy.co.nz/outages

Electricity companies are only responsible for connecting power to your property at the road. You, as a homeowner, are responsible for repairing any damaged lines from the road to your house or other dwellings on your property.



Loss of phone or internet connection

Check the cell phone service

Most cell phone towers have back-up power systems to maintain operations for a few hours, or days, in a power cut. If the cellular network is down, it's likely there are widespread problems. Listen to the local radio for information and consider a trip to the nearest town if that's feasible, to make any important calls.

Be prepared – get a UHF radio

If you don't already own a Public Radio Service (PRS) UHF radio, now could be the time to buy one. PRS radios are a great option for short range radio communication and can be purchased relatively cheaply from your local hardware or outdoor store. Check with your neighbours to see who has a PRS radio and what channel you'll use to communicate with each other in an emergency. A good channel to use is 11, as it's available on both the newer and older radios and is easy to remember.

Satellite wifi options

Your community group may also wish to investigate Satellite wifi options. There are various options out there including Starlink and VSAT. If you wish to learn more about these options, please reach out to Auckland Emergency Management and we can help talk you through what option might be best for your community. Email us on aeminfo@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz



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 stations to the Franklin local board area are the **Pukekohe Waste Transfer Station** and the **Whitford Landfill**.



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. Visit Auckland [Hazard Viewer](#) to find out if the places where you live, work or frequently visit are in tsunami hazard areas.
- Plan your evacuation routes. If your home, farm, school, workplace, or any other place you frequent is in a tsunami evacuation zone, plan your evacuation route.
- Make sure you have a grab bag ready if you need to evacuate.
- If you feel a long or strong earthquake, or see a sudden rise or fall in water level, move immediately to high ground or as far inland as you can. **Do not wait for an official warning.**
- 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.

- If your children's school is in a tsunami evacuation zone, find out what the school evacuation plan is. Do not travel through tsunami evacuation zones to your children's kura/school during an event.
- 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.



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 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 Franklin Bocal 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 8: 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.org.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](#)

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](#)



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.

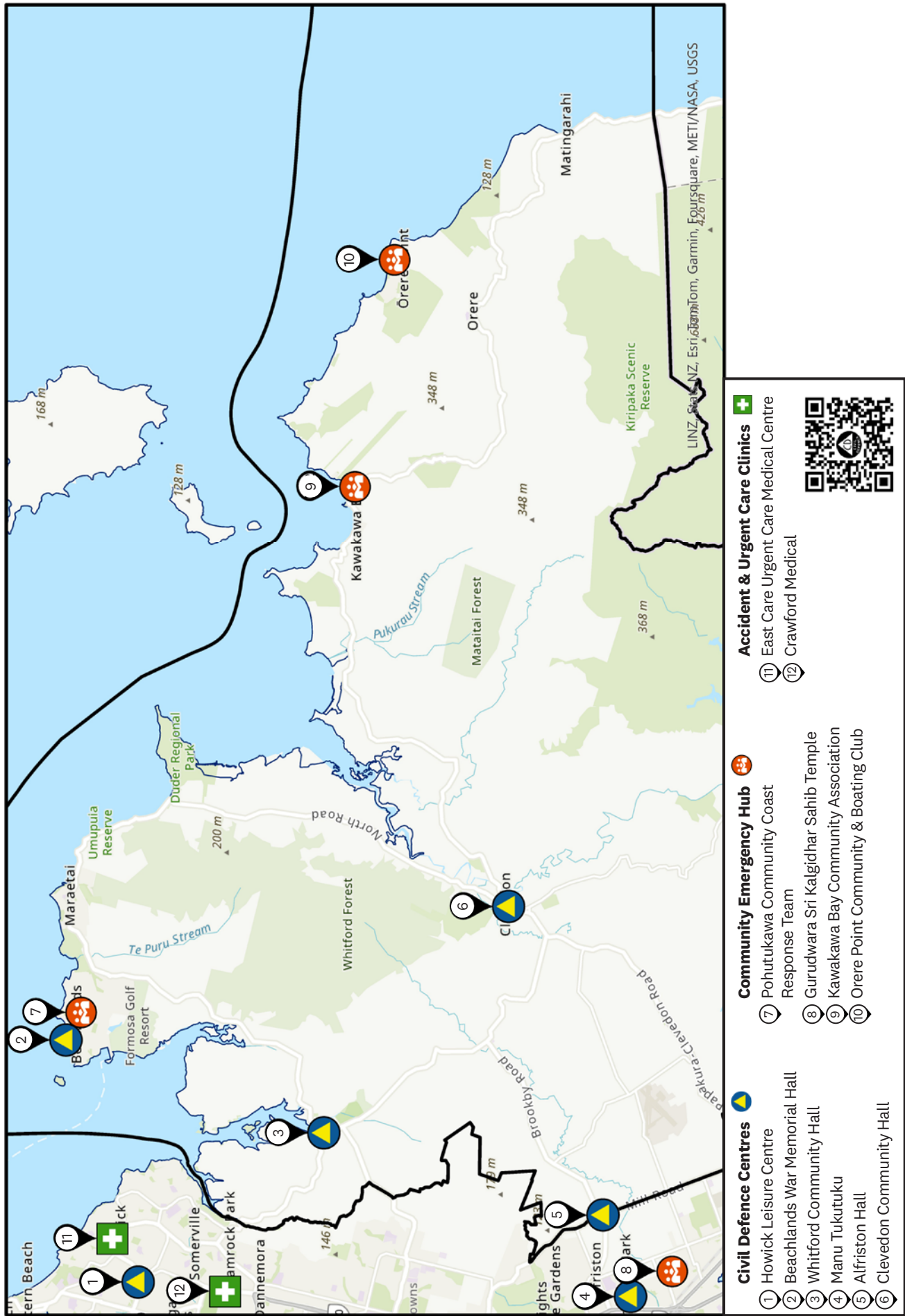


Figure 9: Franklin North

Figure 9-12: Map demonstrating accident and urgent care centres, marae, Civil Defence Centres & Community Emergency Hubs in the Franklin local board area and nearby areas

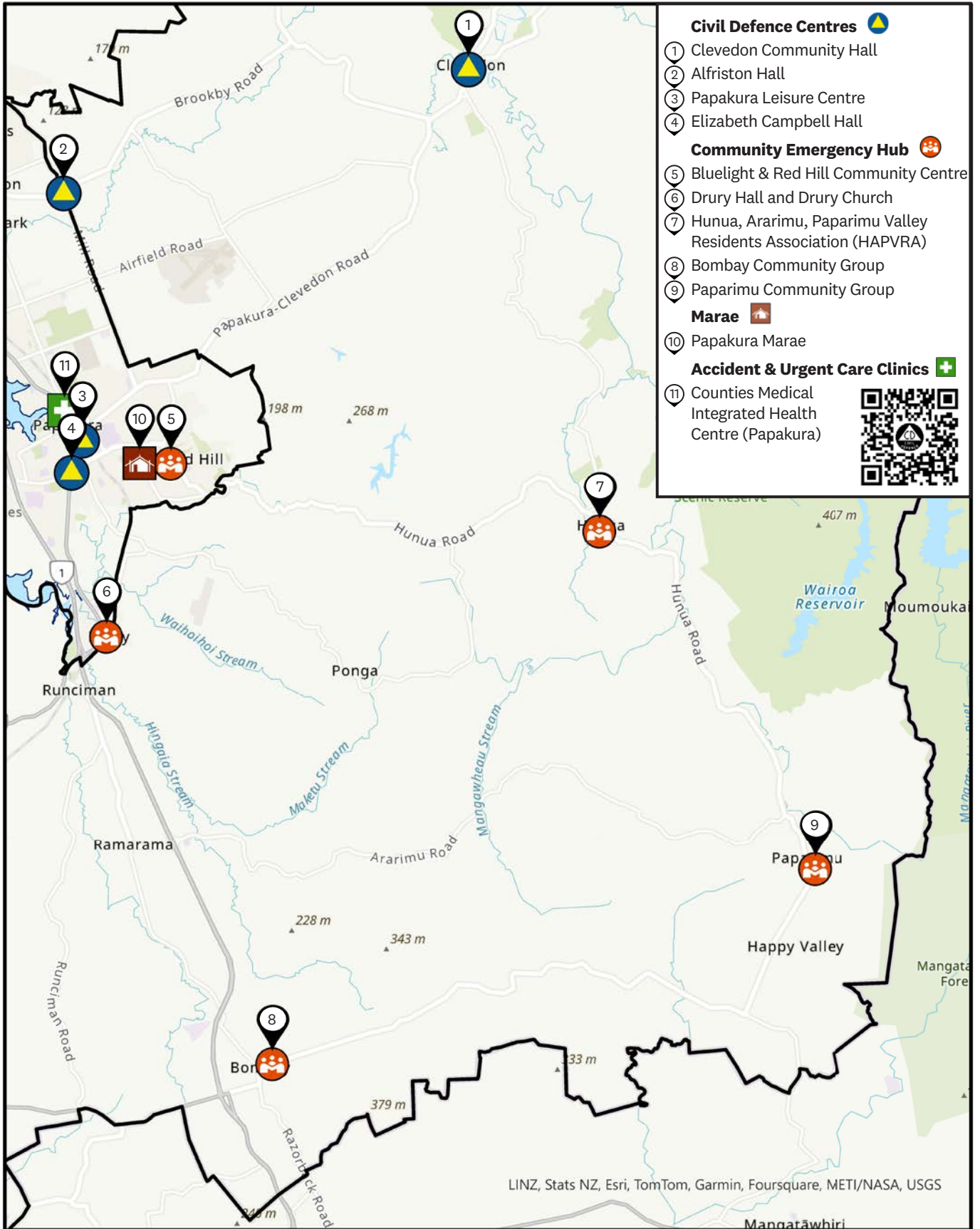


Figure 10: Franklin South East

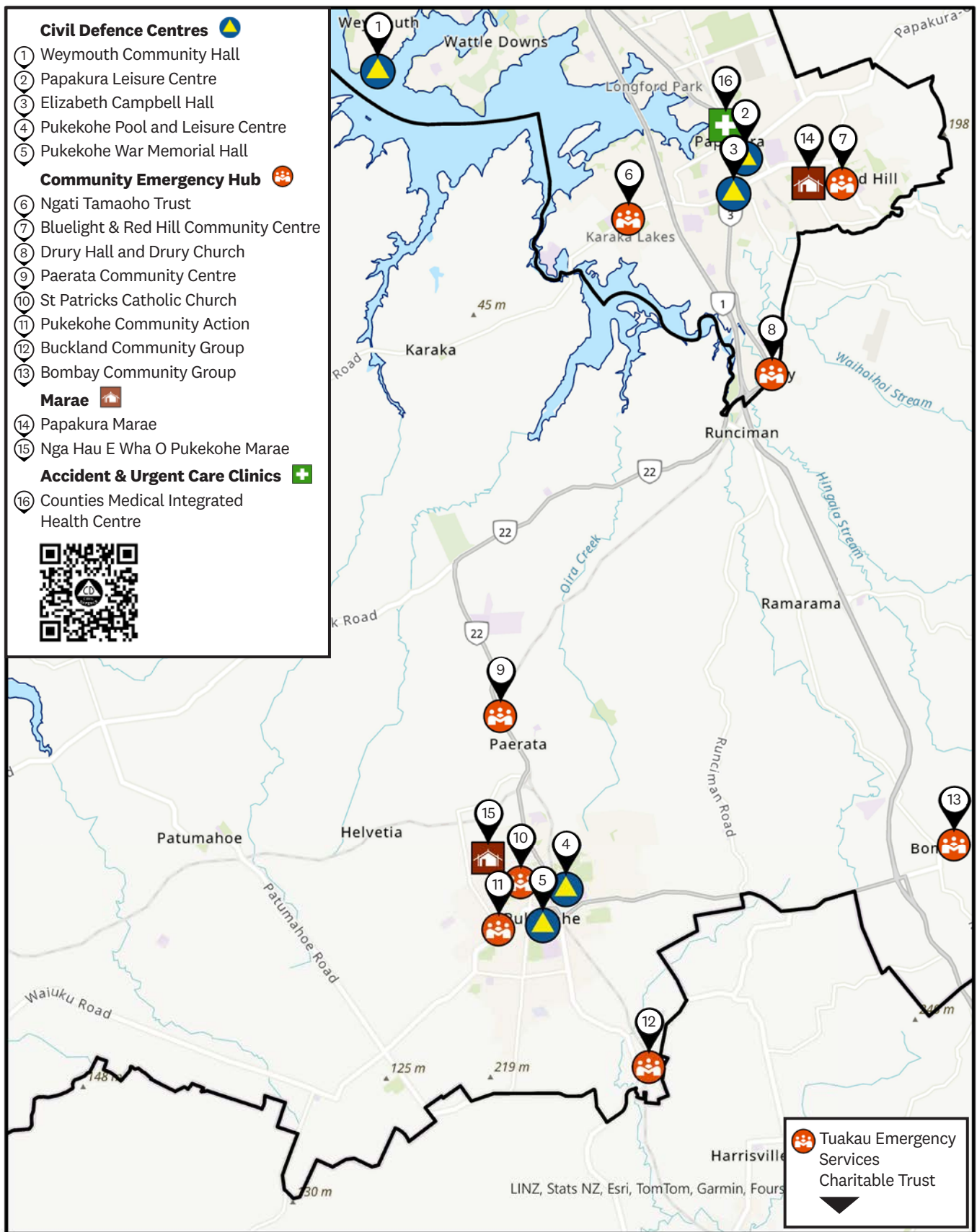


Figure 11: Franklin South

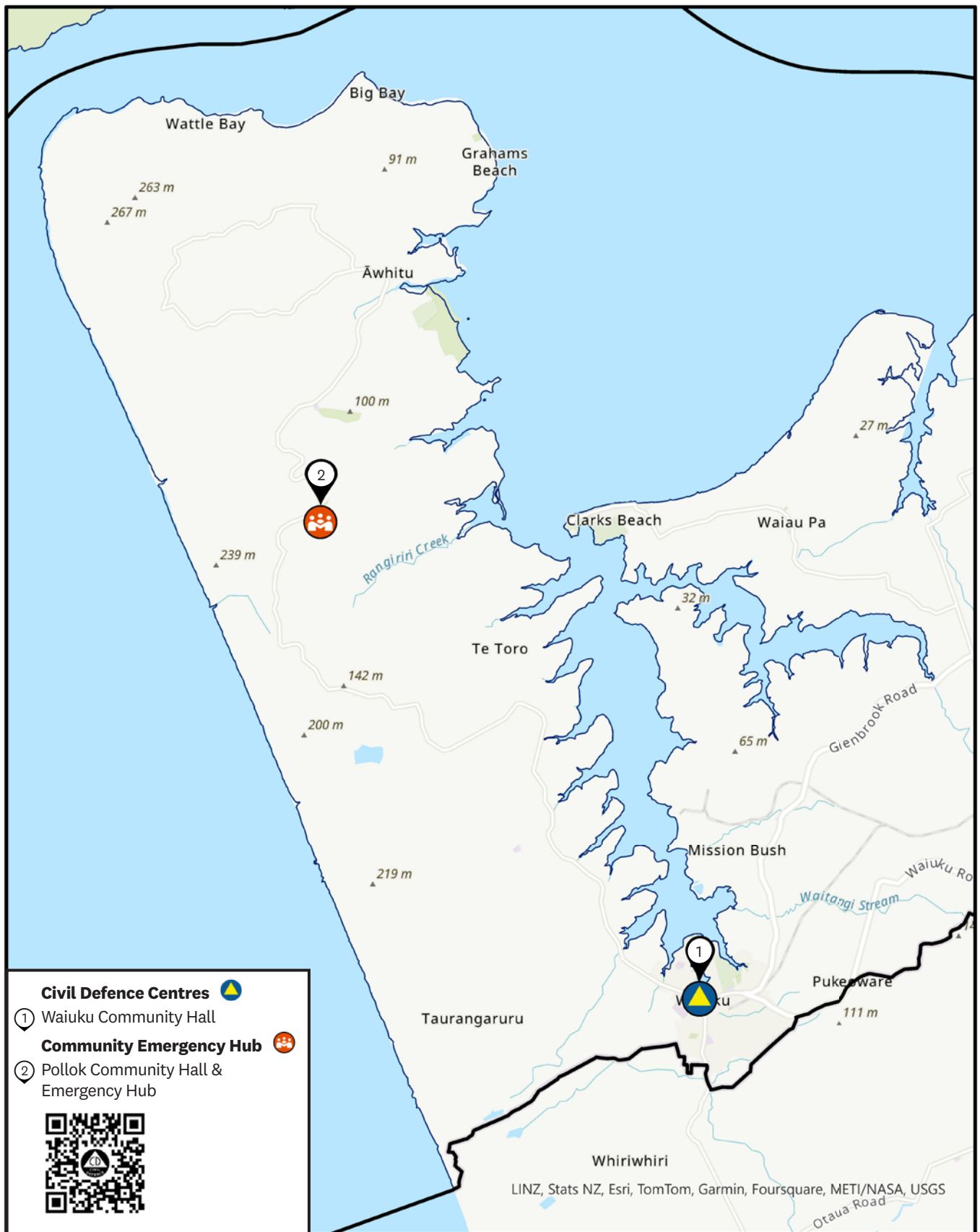


Figure 12: Franklin West





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 the Franklin 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 Franklin 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
Alfriston Hall 300 Mill Road, Takanini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food and drink access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Whitford Community Hall 1 Whitford-Maraetai Road, Whitford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food and drink access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Clevedon Community Hall 1 Papakura - Clevedon Road, Clevedon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food and drink access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Pukekohe Pool and Leisure Centre 29 Franklin Road, Pukekohe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food and drink access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Pukekohe War Memorial Hall 23 Massey Road, Pukekohe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food and drink access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited accessibility
Waiuku Community Hall 8 King Street, Waiuku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food and drink access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible toilet wheelchair friendly
Beachlands War Memorial Hall 49 Wakelin Road, Beachlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter food and drink 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 Franklin local board area

Location	Contact details
Nga Hau E Wha O Pukekohe Marae 88 Beatty Road, Pukekohe	facebook.com/@NHEWMarae



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



Potential Community Emergency Hubs in and around the Franklin area

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

Location	Contact details
Pohutukawa Community Coast Response Team 36 Bell Road, Beachlands	facebook.com/pohutukawacoastcrt
Orere Community and Boating Club Orere Point Library located at 52 Howard Road, Orere Point	orerepoint.com/
Buckland Community Group 18 Logan Road, Buckland	bucklandhall.nz info@bucklandhall.nz
Pukekohe Community Action 43 Queen Street, Pukekohe	facebook.com/pukekohecommunity
Paerata Community Group 1022 Paerata Road, Paerata	lebaker@gmail.com
St Patricks Catholic Church 119-129 Sneddon Street, Pukekohe	facebook.com/StPatsPukekohe Phone: (09) 238 6641
Hunua, Ararimu, Paparimu Valley Residents Association (HAPVRA) 2314 Hunua Road, Hunua	hapvra.nz/ facebook.com/HAPVRA/
Paparimu Community Group Paparimu Hall, 3 Matheson Road, Paparimu	sarahmckball@gmail.com
Bombay Community Group 30 Paparata Road, Bombay	bombaycommunitygroup@gmail.com
Kawakawa Bay Community Association 9 Kawakawa Orere Road, Kawakawa Bay	kawakawabay.com/community-association kkbwhispers@gmail.com
Pollok Community Hall & Emergency Hub Pollok Hall, 4 Cemetery Road, Pollok	pollokhall@gmail.com

Community Emergency Hubs located in Waikato

**Community Emergency Hubs located in Waikato may be closer for some Franklin residents. Please check if these are open before evacuating to these Community Emergency Hubs*

Location	Contact details
Tuakau Emergency Services Charitable Trust 69 George Street, Tuakau	facebook.com/TuakauEmergencyServicesCharitableTrust

Your local residents association, citizen advice bureau 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. 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.

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.

New Zealand Response Team swift water car rescue training



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.³

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?

Whānau & individuals	<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. 	
Communities	<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. 	
Auckland Council	The Franklin Bocal Board	<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.
	Auckland Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake debriefs incorporating lessons learned into future work programmes. • May lead a local recovery response.
	Auckland Council	<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.

³ 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.



To report a problem

If life is at risk dial 111.

Electricity

For Vector Electricity outages and faults, report online at vector.co.nz/personal/outages-faults

For Counties Energy outages and faults, report online at countiesenergy.co.nz/outages/report-an-outage-on-our-network/

Gas

If you can smell gas or toxic fumes dial 111
Fire and Emergency NZ in the first instance.

You may also contact your gas supplier directly:

Vector Gas: 0800 764 764

Counties Energy: 0800 100 102

Internet

To report a problem with your broadband, contact your Internet provider.

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 Franklin area there is:

Pukekohe Transfer Station **10 Austen Place, Pukekohe** | environz.co.nz/facilities/pukekohe-resource-recovery-centre | **(09) 237 1901**

Waiuku Community Recycling Centre (run by Waiuku Zero Waste) | **5 Hosking Place, Waiuku** | waiukuzerowaste.co.nz | **09 235 8413**

Whitford Landfill | 301 Whitford-Maraetai Road | wastedisposalservices.co.nz/our-sites/whitford-landfill-energy-park | **(09) 530 8774**

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.





References

Auckland Emergency Management. 2024. Group Plan Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group Plan 2024 – 2029. Auckland, New Zealand.

aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/media/1wbpk1si/aem-group-plan-2024-2029.pdf

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.

Franklin Local Board. 2023. Franklin Local Board Plan 2023. Auckland, New Zealand.

aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/about-auckland-council/how-auckland-council-works/local-boards/all-local-boards/franklin-local-board/Documents/franklin-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:

facebook.com/photo/?fbid=811217734386190&set=a.309296027911699

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
- Franklin Local Board Plan 2023 aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/about-auckland-council/how-auckland-council-works/local-boards/all-local-boards/franklin-local-board/Documents/franklin-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 wremo.nz/get-ready/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](https://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
- 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 hummmfm.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 tewhatuora.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/information-about-ecover-claims-for-storm-flood-and-landslip-damage
- Localised localised.nz/our-enterprises/wairau-zero-waste-hub

Emergency Services

If life is at risk dial 111.

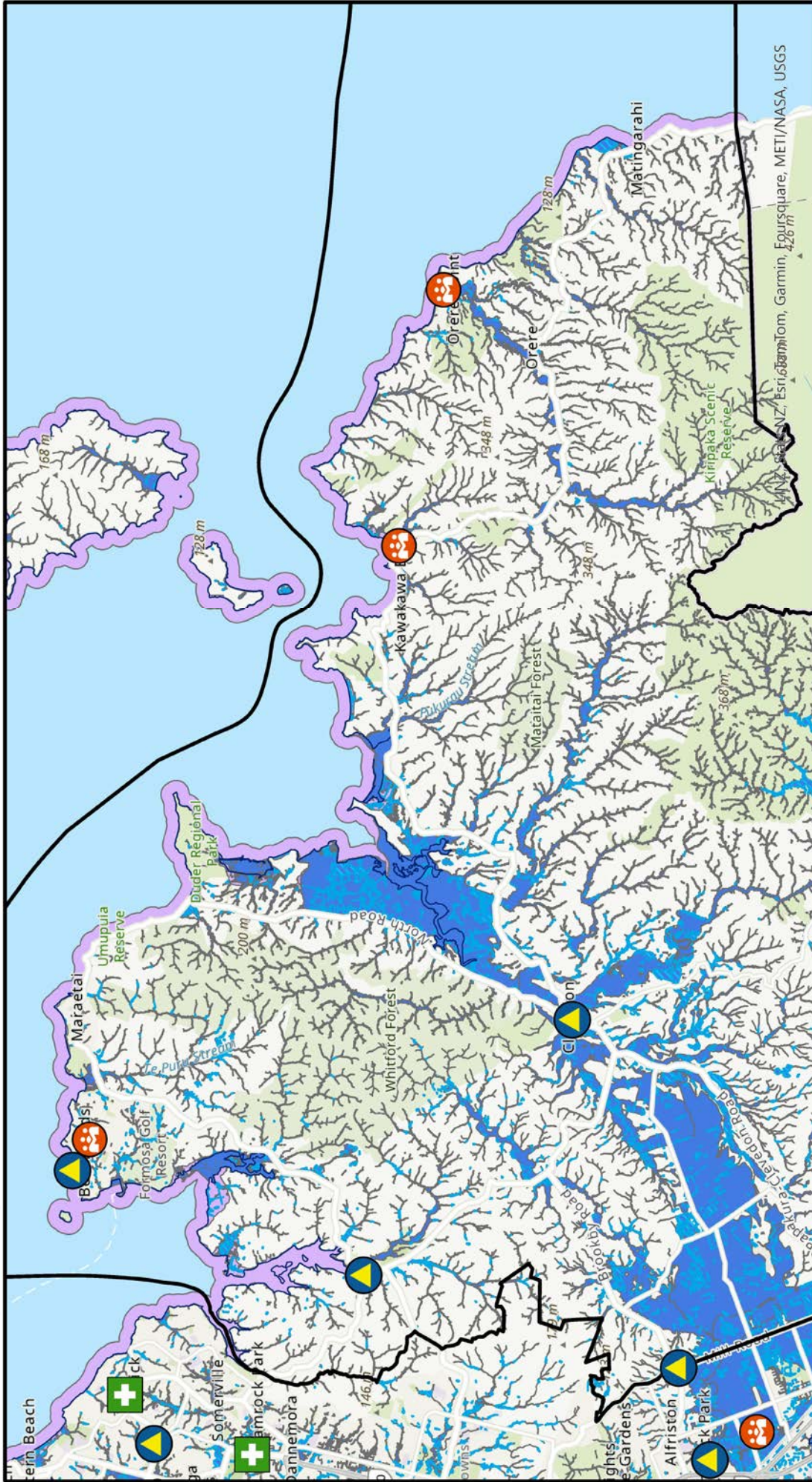
For information and updates visit:

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

Franklin (North) Flood and Coastal Inundation

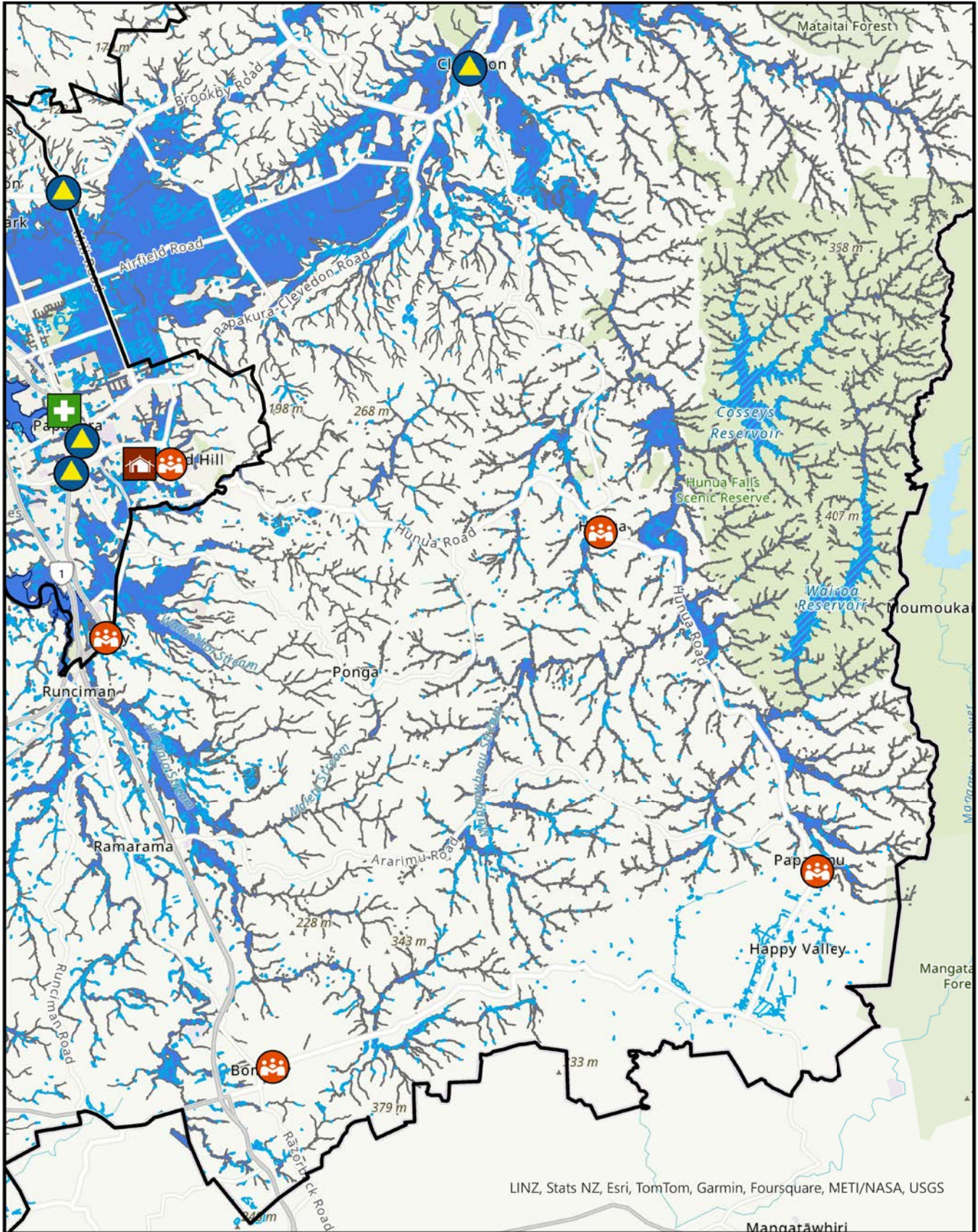


DO YOU KNOW YOUR FLOOD RISK? SCAN NOW



-  Accident & Urgent Care Clinics
-  Civil Defence Centres
-  Community Emergency Hub
-  Local Board Boundary
-  Flood Prone Areas
-  Flood Plains
-  Coastal Inundation
-  Coastline

Franklin (South East) Flood and Coastal Inundation



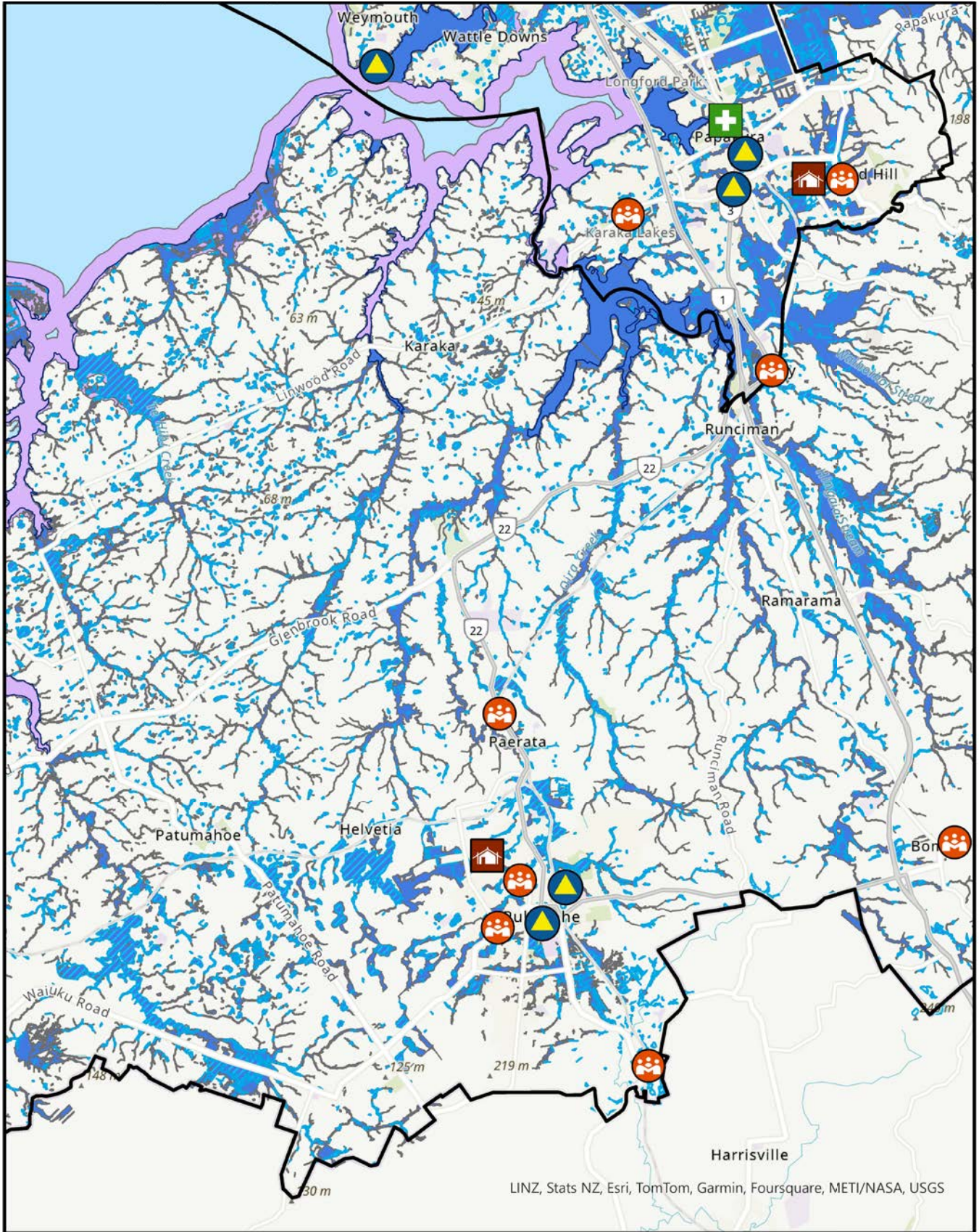
-  Accident & Urgent Care Clinics
-  Civil Defence Centres
-  Community Emergency Hub
-  Marae
-  Local Board Boundary
-  Flood Prone Areas
-  Flood Plains
-  Coastal Inundation
-  Coastline



DO YOU KNOW YOUR FLOOD RISK?
SCAN NOW



Franklin (South) Flood and Coastal Inundation



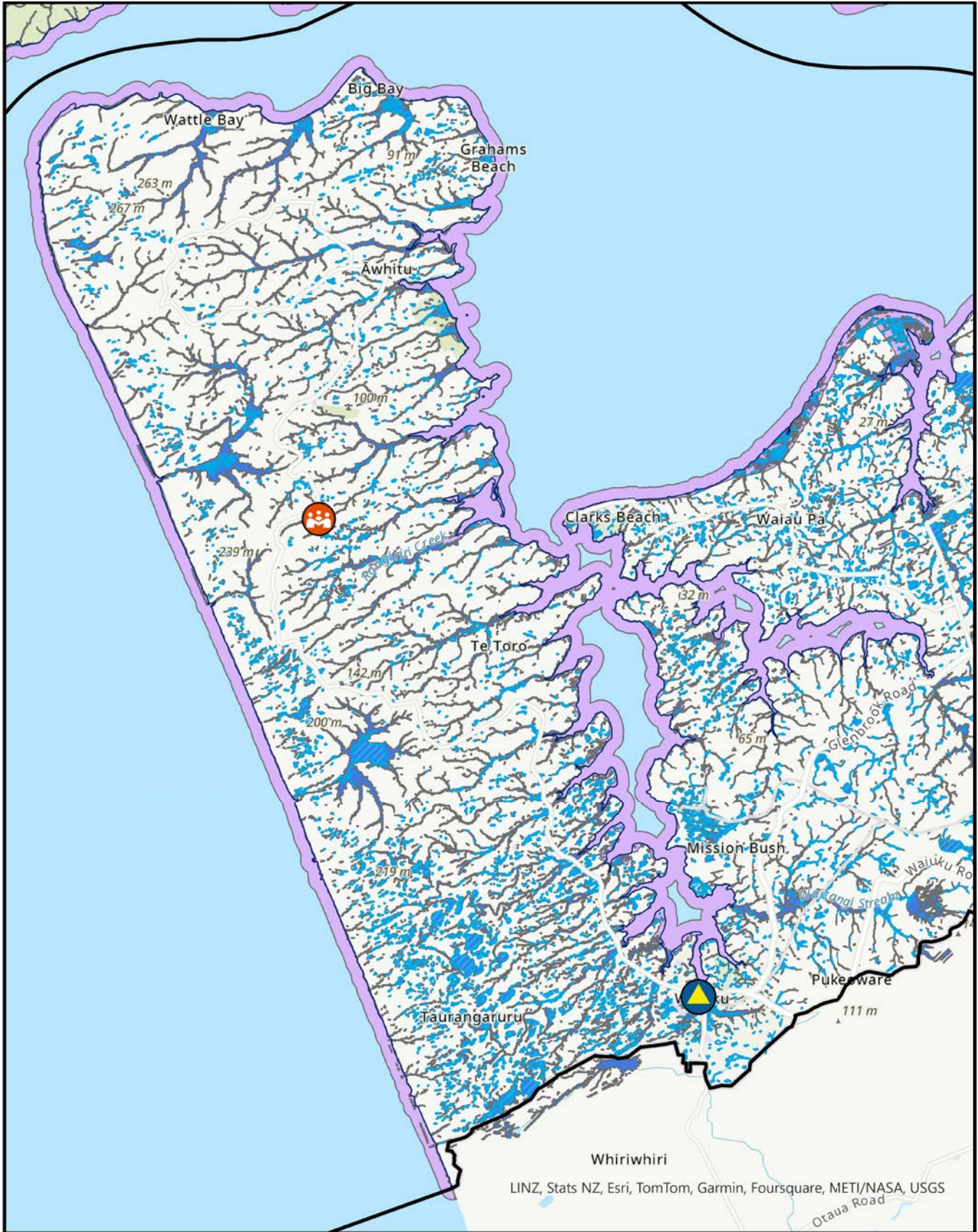
LINZ, Stats NZ, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, METI/NASA, USGS

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



DO YOU KNOW YOUR FLOOD RISK?
SCAN NOW

Franklin (West) Flood and Coastal Inundation



LINZ, Stats NZ, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, METI/NASA, USGS

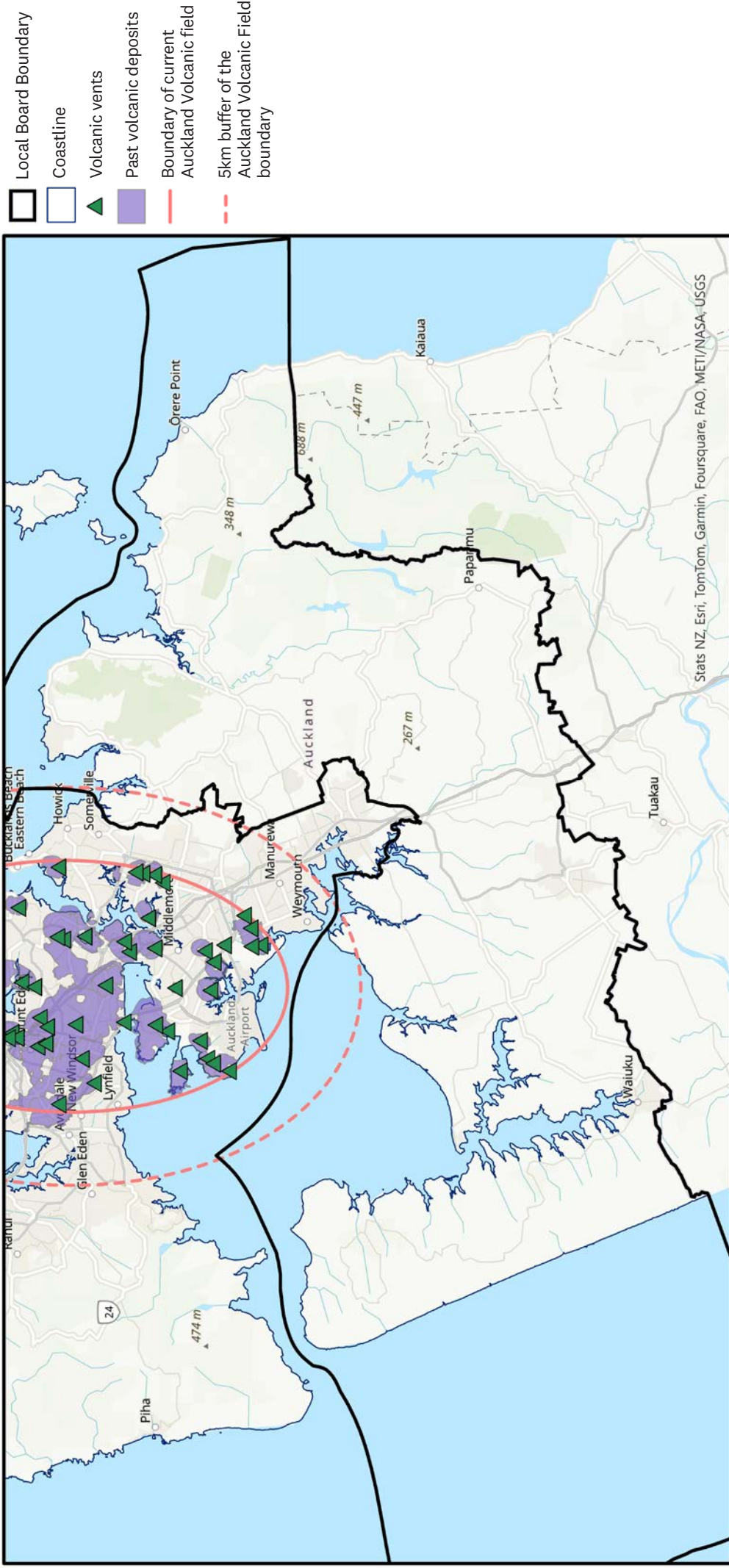
-  Accident & Urgent Care Clinics
-  Civil Defence Centres
-  Community Emergency Hub
-  Local Board Boundary
-  Flood Prone Areas
-  Flood Plains
-  Coastal Inundation
-  Coastline



DO YOU KNOW YOUR FLOOD RISK?
SCAN NOW



Franklin Volcanic Hazard Map

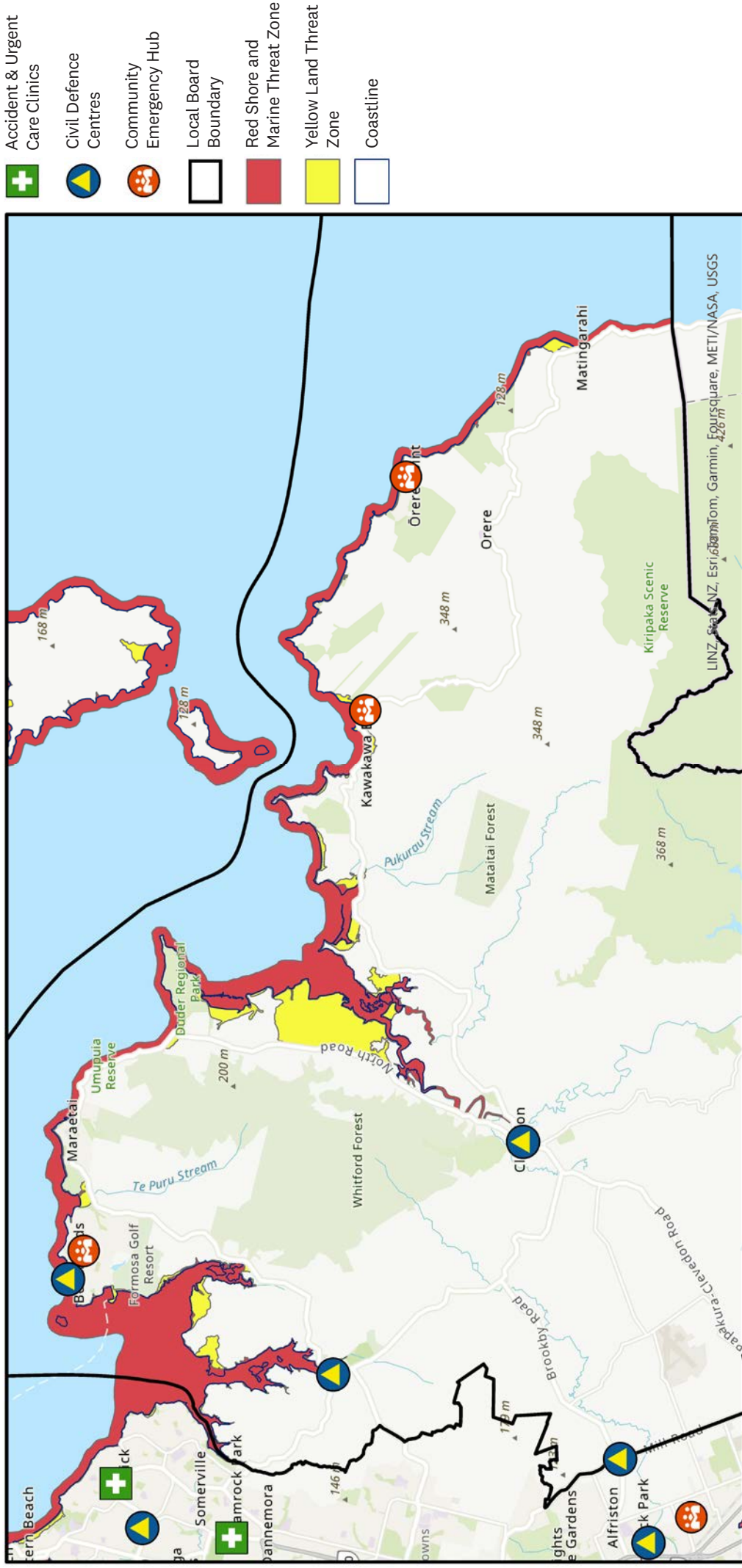


Volcanic vents show the known locations centres of currently identified Auckland Volcanic Field eruptions . Existing volcanic deposits show the current mapped extent of the rocks, thick ash and lava flows associated with the vents of the Auckland Volcanic Field. Current Auckland Volcanic Field boundary 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.



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

Franklin (North) Tsunami Evacuation Zone Map



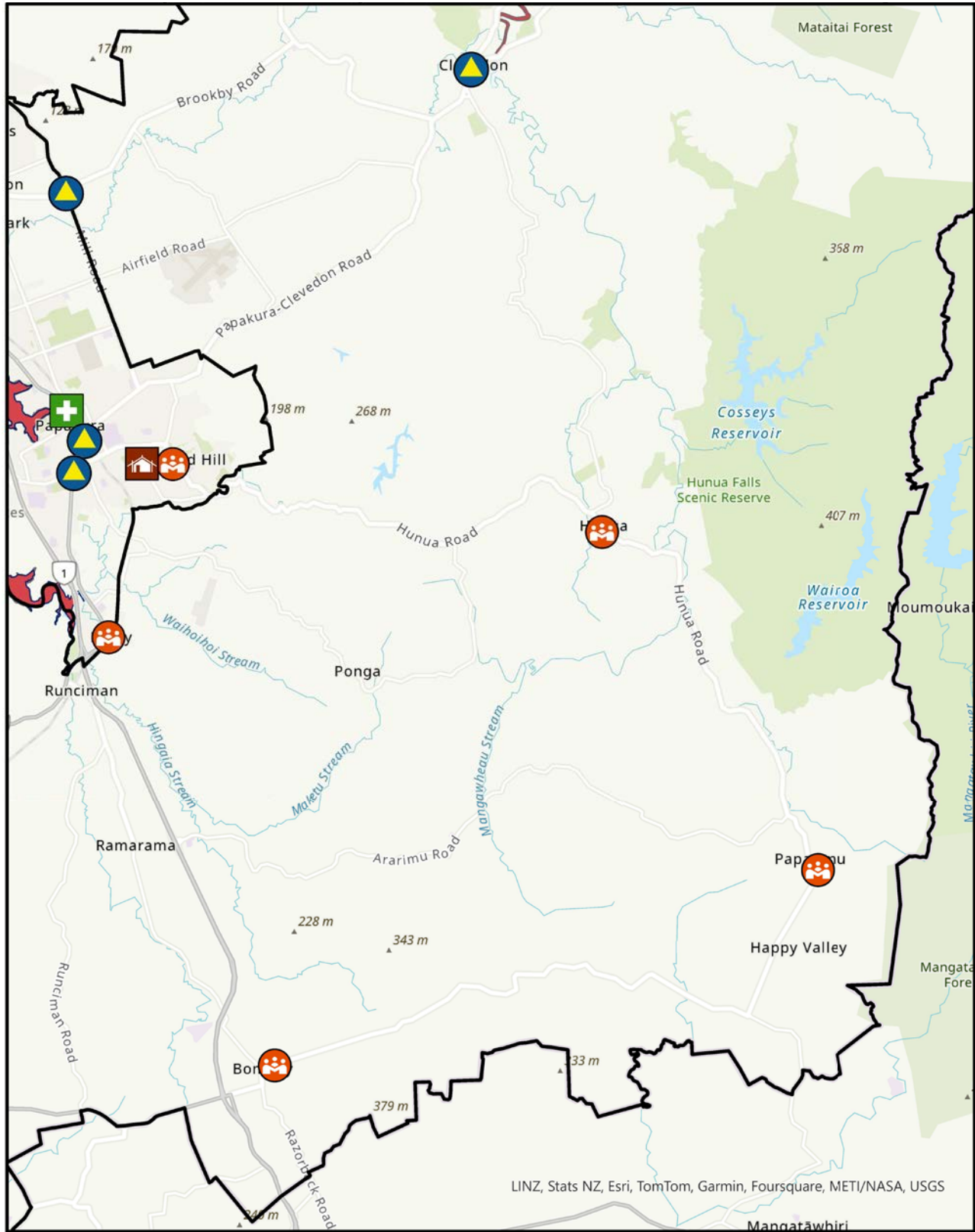
Red is a shore and marine threat zone: This includes the shore and adjacent low-lying areas most likely to be affected by a tsunami. You should avoid this area following any tsunami alert for the Auckland rohe/region until you are told it is safe to return.



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.



**DO YOU LIVE,
WORK, OR PLAY
IN A TSUNAMI
EVACUATION ZONE?**
SCAN NOW

Franklin (South East) Tsunami Evacuation Zone Map



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

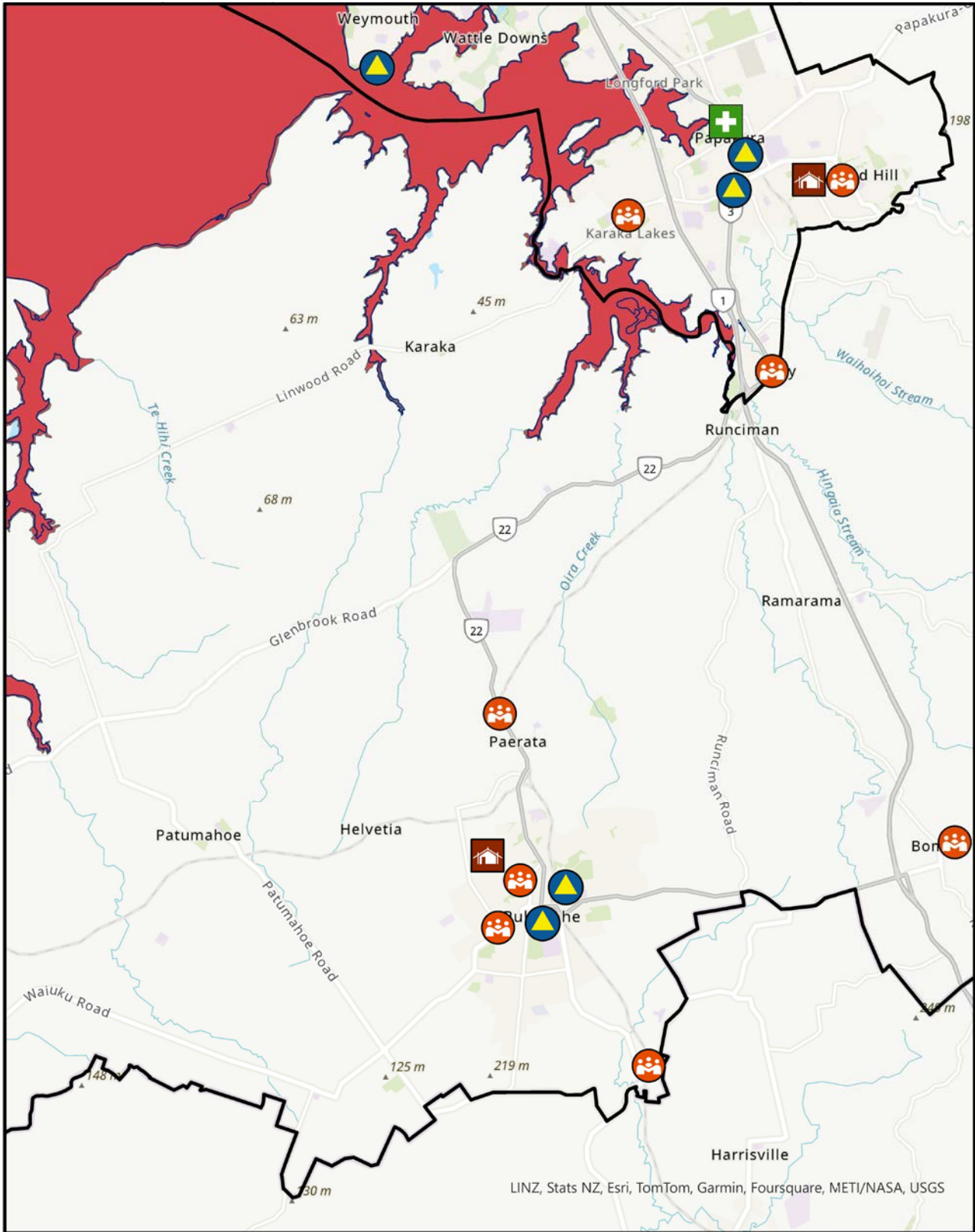


**DO YOU LIVE,
WORK, OR PLAY
IN A TSUNAMI
EVACUATION ZONE?
SCAN NOW**

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.

Franklin (South) Tsunami Evacuation Zone Map



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

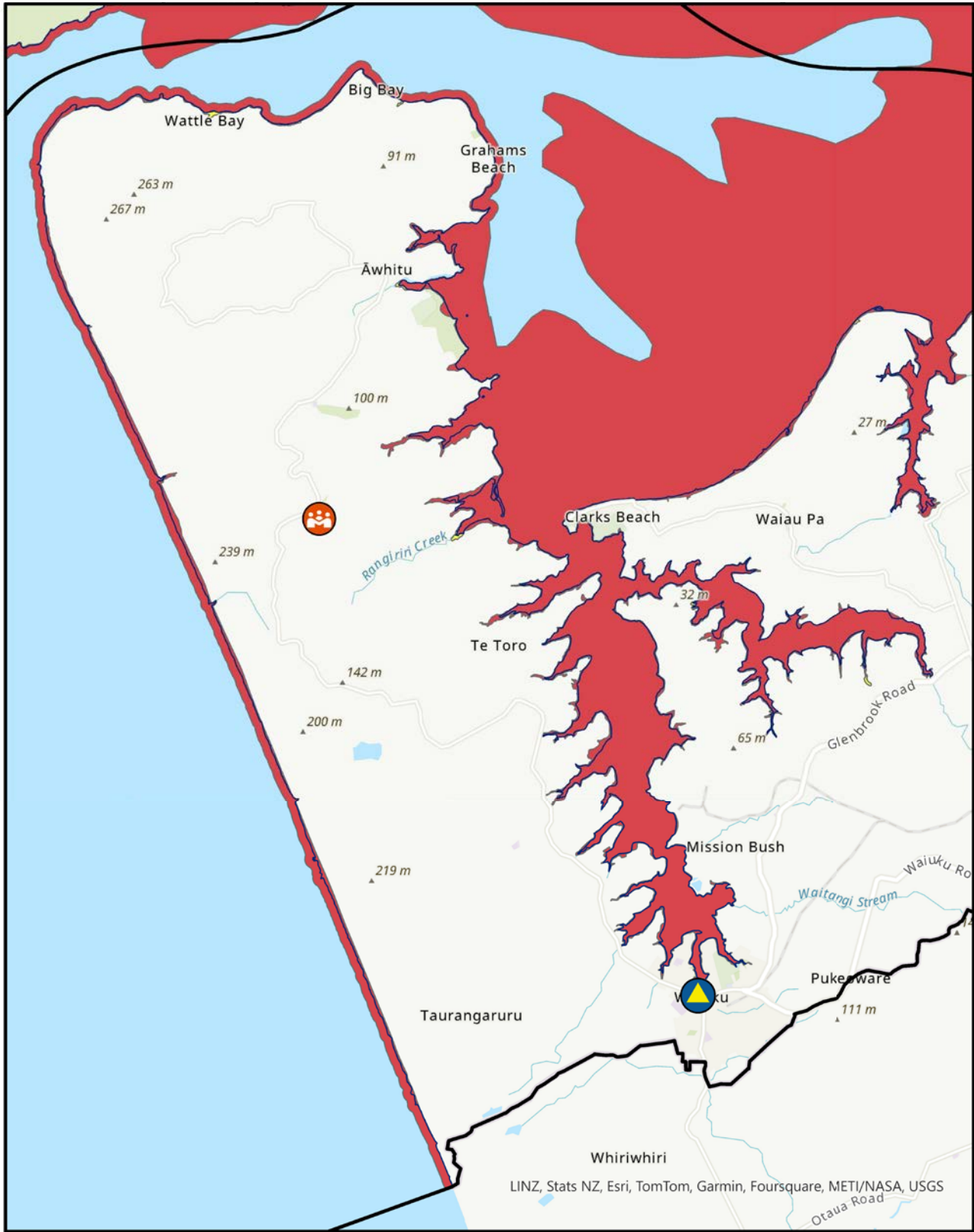








**DO YOU LIVE,
WORK, OR PLAY
IN A TSUNAMI
EVACUATION ZONE?
SCAN NOW**

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.

Franklin (West) Tsunami Evacuation Zone Map



-  Civil Defence Centres
-  Community Emergency Hub
-  Local Board Boundary
-  Red Shore and Marine Threat Zone
-  Yellow Land Threat Zone
-  Coastline



**DO YOU LIVE,
WORK, OR PLAY
IN A TSUNAMI
EVACUATION ZONE?
SCAN NOW**

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.

Franklin Local Board Emergency Readiness
and Response Plan Version 1

@ October 2024 Auckland Emergency
Management, New Zealand

Auckland Council disclaims any liability
whatsoever in connection with any action
taken in reliance of this document for any error,
deficiency, flaw, or omission contained in it.



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

