DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL | kaunihera a-rohe o Ōtepoti

Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board will be held on:

Date:	**Wednesday 28 October 2026**
Time:	**5:30pm**
Venue:	**Meeting Room, Blueskin Library, Waitati**

Richard Briggs
Chief Executive Officer

Waikouaiti Coast Community Board

PUBLIC AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	Alasdair Morrison	
Deputy Chairperson	Anna Knight	
Members	Andy Barratt	Sonya Billyard
	Cr John Chambers	Danny Hailes
	Geraldine Tait	
Senior Officer	Heath Ellis, Group Manager Parks and Recreation	
Governance Support Officer	Rebecca Murray	

Rebecca Murray
Governance Support Officer

Telephone: 03 477 4000
governance.support@dcc.govt.nz
www.dunedin.govt.nz

Note: *Reports and recommendations contained in this agenda are not to be considered as Council policy until adopted.*

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1 PUBLIC FORUM

1.1 Warrington Mail Boxes

Chris Skellett wishes to address the Board regarding the Warrington mailboxes

2 APOLOGIES

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

3 CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Note: Any additions must be approved by resolution with an explanation as to why they cannot be delayed until a future meeting.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Members are reminded of the need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

2. Elected members are reminded to update their register of interests as soon as practicable, including amending the register at this meeting if necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board:

a) **Notes/Amends** if necessary the Elected Members' Interest Register attached as Attachment A; and

b) **Confirms/Amends** the proposed management plan for Elected Members' Interests.

Attachments

	Title	Page
⇩A	Waikouaiti Coast Community Board Register of Interest	6

Waikouaiti Coast Community Board Register of Interest - 2025-2028 Triennium				
Name	**Responsibility (ie: Chairperson etc)**	**Declaration of Interests**	**Nature of Potential Interest**	**Proposed Management Plan**
Alasdair Morrison (Chairperson)	Member	Blueskin A & P Society	No conflict identified	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table if a conflict of interest is identified. Seek advice on actual or potential conflicts of interest prior to the meeting.
	Secretary	Waitati Hall Society Inc	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee and Secretary	The Rainbow Preschool Trust (South Dunedin)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Waikouaiti Golf Club	No conflict identified	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table if a conflict of interest is identified. Seek advice on actual or potential conflicts of interest prior to the meeting.
	Member	South Dunedin Baptist Church	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Dwelling at Waitati	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Andy Barratt	Owner	Residential Property Merton	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Market Garden Business, 303 Apes Road	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Moana Gow Pool Trust	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Sonya Billyard	Owner	Residential Property Waikouaiti	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	East Coast Plumbing Ltd	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Commercial Property Waikouaiti	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Employee	POWA	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Community Garden	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Community Response Group	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Secretary	East Otago Blokes Shed	No conflict identified	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table if a conflict of interest is identified. Seek advice on actual or potential conflicts of interest prior to the meeting.
Danny Hailes	Board Member	Presbyterian Support Otago	Possible conflict	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table if a conflict of interest is identified. Seek advice on actual or potential conflicts of interest prior to the meeting.
	Director	PSO Retirement Villages Ltd	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Council Member	ACC Motorcycle Safety Advisory Council	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner/Trustee	Two Residential Properties, Dunedin	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner/Trustee	24ha Forestry Farm Block, Blueskin Bay	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner/Trustee	8ha Residential Lifestyle Property, Blueskin Bay	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Committee member	The Moana Tennis Club	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Committee member	Waikouaiti District Museum Society Incorporated	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Blueskin Bay Watch Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Blueskin A&P Society	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Danny Hailes (cont)	Member	Green Hut Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Secretary	Belleknowes Golf Club Men's Club Committee	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Green Hut Group	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Anna Knight (Deputy Chairperson)	Owner	Vacant Land, Dunedin	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Residential Property, Warrington	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Knight Family Trust	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Blueskin Bay Watch Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Volunteer	Halo Project	Possible conflict	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table if a conflict of interest is identified. Seek advice on actual or potential conflicts of interest prior to the meeting.
	Member	Green Hut Group	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin and Coast Catchment Action Plan (as part of the ORC Integrated Catchment Programme)	Possible conflict	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table if a conflict of interest is identified. Seek advice on actual or potential conflicts of interest prior to the meeting.
	Candidate for Taieri	Alliance Party	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Executive Committee of Unions Otago	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Keep Dunedin Beautiful	Possible conflict	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table if a conflict of interest is identified. Seek advice on actual or potential conflicts of interest prior to the meeting.
Geraldine Tait	Owner	Property at Reservoir Road, Warrington	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Committee member	Grey Power Otago	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	OneCoast	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	East Otago Catchment Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Blueskin Bay Watch	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Cr John Chambers	Owner	Residential Property Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Rental Property Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Ōtākou Golf Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Otago Opera	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Hereweka Harbour Cone Trust (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Okia Reserve Management Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Waikouaiti Coast Community Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

WAIKOUAITI COAST COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING - 12 AUGUST 2026

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board:

a) **Confirms** the minutes of the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board meeting held on 12 August 2026 as a correct record.

Attachments

	Title	Page
A⇩	Minutes of Waikouaiti Coast Community Board meeting held on 12 August 2026	9

DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL | kaunihera a-rohe o Ōtepoti

Waikouaiti Coast Community Board

MINUTES

Minutes of an ordinary meeting of the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board held in the Plaza Conference Room, Civic Centre, the Octagon, Dunedin on Wednesday 12 August 2026, commencing at 5:30pm

PRESENT

Chairperson	Mr Alasdair Morrison	
Deputy Chairperson	Ms Anna Knight	
Members	Mrs Sonya Billyard	Cr John Chambers
	Mr Danny Hailes	Ms Geraldine Tait

IN ATTENDANCE Heath Ellis (Group Manager Parks and Recreation), Jonathan Rowe (Manager Climate Adaptation and Resilience) and Brandy Saxton (Senior Advisor Climate Adaptation and Resilience)

Governance Support Officer Rebecca Murray

1 PUBLIC FORUM

1.1 Blueskin A&P Show

Katie Peppercorn, on behalf of the Blueskin A&P Show, spoke to the funding application and responded to questions. She commented that greater clarity regarding available funding would be beneficial and indicated that they would welcome any level of financial contribution towards the project.

1.2 Waitati Volunteer Fire Brigade

Charles Abraham, on behalf of the Waitati Volunteer Fire Brigade, spoke to the funding application and responded to questions. He advised that the training mannequin would support training exercises in scenarios where health and safety requirements prevented the use of an actual person, and outlined examples of incidents where the equipment would enhance firefighter training and operational readiness.

2 APOLOGIES

An apology was received from Andy Barratt.

Moved (Mr Alasdair Morrison/Ms Geraldine Tait):

That the Board:

Accepts the apology from Andy Barratt.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/040)

3 CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Moved (Mr Alasdair Morrison/Ms Geraldine Tait):

That the Board:

Confirms the agenda with the following addition:

Item 9 - Governance Support Officers Report:

Letter from the Board to Mayor Sophie regarding the Local Government Reform

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/041)

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members were reminded of the need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arose between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

Moved (Mr Alasdair Morrison/Mrs Sonya Billyard):

That the Board:

a) **Notes** the Elected Members' Interest Register; and

b) **Confirms** the proposed management plan for Elected Members' Interests.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/042)

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

5.1 WAIKOUAITI COAST COMMUNITY BOARD MEETING - 10 JUNE 2026

Moved (Ms Anna Knight/Cr John Chambers):

That the Board:

Confirms the minutes of the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board meeting held on 10 June 2026 as a correct record with minor amendments to Item 13.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/043)

PART A REPORTS

6 CITYWIDE CLIMATE RESILIENCE - CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Jonathan Rowe, Manager Climate Adaptation and Resilience, and Brandy Saxton, Senior Advisor Climate Adaptation and Resilience, provided an update on the Council's climate adaptation and resilience programme, including climate risk assessment and adaptation planning relevant to the Board area, and responded to questions.

7 ORC CATCHMENT ACTION PLAN

Sophie Fern, Catchment Action Planner, Otago Regional Council, updated the Board on the Dunedin and Coast Catchment Action Plan development process, including progress arising from stakeholder workshops. She reported on the second workshop held in July, which considered environmental pressures and key ecological indicators, and responded to questions from members.

8 BOARD DISCRETIONARY FUND UPDATE AND FUNDING APPLICATIONS

The report presented the funding applications for the Board's consideration and an update on the balance of the Board's Discretionary Fund.

The Blueskin Agricultural & Pastoral (A&P) Society has requested $5,000.00 towards the replacement of the toilet facilities at Bland Park, Waitati.

Mr Alasdair Morrison and Mr Danny Hailes withdrew from this item. Ms Anna Knight Chaired the meeting.

Moved (Ms Anna Knight/Mrs Sonya Billyard):

That the Board:

a) **Approves** the funding request from the Blueskin A&P Society for $1,500.00 towards the replacement of the toilet facilities at Bland Park, Waitati, with payment of the grant contingent upon confirmation that the project has secured all necessary funding and is able to proceed. The applicant is to provide an update to the Board within six months on progress towards securing the remaining funding.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/044)

Mr Alasdair Morrison and Mr Danny Hailes returned to the meeting. Alasdair resumed the Chair.

The Waitati Volunteer Fire Brigade has requested $1,500.00 towards the purchase of a LifeTec training mannequin.

Moved (Mrs Sonya Billyard/Ms Anna Knight):

That the Board:

b) **Approves** the funding request from the Waitati Volunteer Fire Brigade for $1,500.00 towards the purchase of a LifeTec training mannequin.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/045) with Mr Danny Hailes recording his vote against.

Moved (Mr Danny Hailes/Ms Anna Knight):

That the Board:

f) **Writes** a letter to FENZ advising that funding for volunteer fire brigades for training resources should be more readily available to ensure the needs of communities are covered rather than the volunteers having to source funding from highly utilised community board funding.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/046)

The Otago Catchment Group funding application was withdrawn by the applicant.

Moved (Mr Alasdair Morrison/Mrs Sonya Billyard):

That the Board:

d) **Approves** the revised Project Fund Application and Project Completion Forms for the 2026/27 financial year onwards, adding the following:

Annual discretionary fund is $10,000.00

Adds the two categories for allocation from the Board's community plan

e) **Notes** the Discretionary Fund update.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/047)

9 GOVERNANCE SUPPORT OFFICER'S REPORT

The report from Governance informed the Board of activities relevant to the Board area.

Moved (Mr Alasdair Morrison/Mr Danny Hailes):

That the Board:

b) **Recommends** to the Dunedin City Council that funding of $3,913.56 be approved for the Waikouaiti Community Resilience Group (umbrella organisation POWA for payment) for the purposes outlined in its equipment request.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/048)

Moved (Mr Alasdair Morrison/Mrs Sonya Billyard):

That the Board:

a) **Notes** the Governance Support Officer's Report.

c) **Decides** not to submit to the Keeping of Animals (excluding Dogs) and Birds Bylow Review.

d) **Decides** to submit to the proposed State Highway Speed Limit Change - Waitati, noting that it will be ratified at the next Board meeting being held on 28 October 2026.

e) **Decides** not to submit to the Otago Coast Issues and Opportunities consultation which closed 10 August 2026.

f) **Retrospectively ratifies** the Board's submission on the Otago Regional Councils' Public Transport Fare Changes Consultation 2026.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/049)

10 CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

The Chairperson provided a verbal update on items of interest at the meeting, which included:

Board site visit to the Waikouaiti Water Treatment Plant (23 July)

Community Board Chairs/Mayor/CEO meeting – 8 July (feedback)

ORC Public Transport fare change proposal (closed 29 July)

NZ Post service delivery to Board area

Warrington basketball court – update

Karitāne wharf area

ORC bus stop at Hawksbury Village

Moved (Mr Alasdair Morrison/Ms Anna Knight):

That the Board:

Notes the Chairperson's update.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/050)

11 COUNCILLOR UPDATE

Councillor John Chambers provided a verbal update on matters of interest for the Board area. This included updates on key topics considered at Council meetings since the previous Community Board meeting, namely:

Bylaws

Adoption of the Annual Plan

South Dunedin Futures

Student education fees

Taieri Mouth Road speed limit changes

The Long-Term Plan (10-Year Plan)

The HeadStart Programme

Future Development Strategy

Moved (Cr John Chambers/Mr Alasdair Morrison):

That the Board:

Notes the update from Councillor John Chambers.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/051)

12 BOARD REPRESENTATION AND ROLES

Board members provided an update on activities, which included:

Community Resilience Groups (CRG) Waikouaiti, Karitāne, Waitati, Warrington
Danny Hailes advised that progress was being made on the development of a draft plan for the Waitati CRG and that further discussions were planned with Cr Mandy Mayhem.
Geraldine Tait provided an update on the activities being undertaken by the Karitāne and Warrington CRGs.
Sonia Billyard noted that a meeting of the Waikouaiti CRG had been organised. Information was also shared regarding the national ShakeOut earthquake drill to be held in October, with the possibility of the Waikouaiti community hub participating in the event and engaging with local school students.

Cycleways
Anna Knight provided an update on a fundraising initiative involving the sale of Coastal Communities t-shirts.
Geraldine Tait advised that a planting day would be held at Bennett's land. She also updated the Board on a meeting attended with DCC staff regarding the Ōtepoti Pathways project.
Geraldine Tait noted the condition of the walkway between Warrington and Evansdale and expressed concerns about sections being affected by coastal erosion. She suggested that the DCC consider upgrades to the pathway and encouraged the Board to make a submission on the matter when public consultation on the project opens.

East Otago Catchment Group
Danny Hailes circulated the draft minutes from the East Otago Catchment Group and updated the Board on the appointment of a new Chairperson and revised committee structure. He also advised that a funding application had been submitted to the Board to support upcoming work being undertaken by the group.

Freedom Camping
Alasdair Morrison noted that the grounds were currently closed.

Keep Dunedin Beautiful
Anna Knight advised the Board that the Keep Dunedin Beautiful Awards were scheduled to be held on 15 August.

Truby King Recreation Reserve Management Committee

The Board was advised that committee members were planning an event for the following year and intended to submit an application for funding to support the event. Board members were encouraged to support an application to the Dunedin City Council Community Events Fund.
Alasdair Morrison raised the matter of public toilet facilities at the reserve. He advised that he had identified a former railway station toilet block and was exploring options for its potential use at the reserve.

North Coast Promotion
Sonya Billyard provided an update on North Coast promotion activities, advising that while the wider North Coast area was being considered, current efforts were focused on Waikouaiti.

Warrington Spit
Anna Knight provided an update on the Blueskin Bay Watch Annual General Meeting and advised the Board on sediment testing currently being undertaken in the area.

Moved (Mr Alasdair Morrison/Mrs Sonya Billyard):

That the Board:

Notes the Board updates.

Motion carried (WCCB/2026/052)

13 COMMUNITY PLAN

The Community Board Plan was tabled for discussion.

14 ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CHAIR

There were no items for consideration by the Chair.

The meeting concluded at 8.02pm.

.....
CHAIRPERSON

PART A REPORTS

WAIKOUAITI MAIN STREET TREES UPDATE

1 The DCC Field Officer – Trees and Open Spaces, Zane Unverferth, will be in attendance to provide an update on street trees located at the southern entrance to Waikouaiti.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

BOARD DISCRETIONARY FUND UPDATE AND FUNDING APPLICATIONS

Department: Civic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 This report presents a funding application for the Board's consideration and provides an update on the balance of the Board's Discretionary Fund.

2 As this is an administrative report, a Summary of Considerations is not required.

3 One funding application has been received for the Board's consideration:

The East Otago Catchment Group has requested $860.00 towards five DOC200 traps, potting mix and seed-raising mix for students at Waikouaiti Primary School to use for growing native plants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board:

a) **Considers** the funding request from the East Otago Catchment Group for $860.00 towards five DOC200 traps, potting mix and seed raising mix for students at Waikouaiti Primary School to use for growing native plants.

b) **Notes** the Discretionary Fund update.

c) **Notes** the thank-you letter received from Warrington School for the funding received to help refurbish the swimming pool.

DISCRETIONARY FUND

4 The Board has been allocated $10,000.00 for the 2026/27 financial year. Following allocations made to date, the balance of discretionary funding available for distribution is $8,125.00.

5 A payment of $375.00 for the Board Project has been included in the 2026/27 Board Discretionary Fund expenditure. Although funding was approved in the previous financial year, unforeseen circumstances prevented the payment from being processed before the June ledger closed. As a result, the expenditure was recorded in the current financial year.

6 Allocations made to date for the financial year 2026/27 are as follows:

Meeting Date	Amount	Recipient/Purpose
10 June 2026	$375.00	Board project – production of a sign by Speed Signs Dunedin to advise of restricted parking at the Evansdale bus stop area.
12 August 2026	$1,500.00	Waitati Volunteer Fire Brigade - towards the purchase of a LifeTec training mannequin.
Total	**$1,875.00**	

Funding Application

7 A funding application has been received from the East Otago Catchment Group for $860.00 towards the purchase of five DOC200 traps, potting mix and seed-raising mix for students at Waikouaiti Primary School to use for growing native plants (Attachment A).

Project Outcome/Completion Update

8 A thank-you letter has been received from Warrington School acknowledging the funding provided towards the refurbishment of its swimming pool (Attachment B).

Signatories

Author:	Rebecca Murray - Governance Support Officer
Authoriser:	Heath Ellis - Group Manager Parks and Recreation

Attachments

	Title	Page
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⇩B	Warrington School Thank You Letter	20

APPLICATION FOR FUNDING FROM THE WAIKOUAITI COAST COMMUNITY BOARD

Date: 4 Aug 2026

Name of group applying for funds: East Otago Catchment Group

Contact person: Steph Scott **Position held:** EOCG co-ordinator

Address: [redacted]

Otago **Post Code:** 9471

Contact Phone Number [redacted] **Email** eocatchmentgroup@gmail.com

Short description of the project you are seeking funding for: We are seeking funding for 5 x DoC200 traps and potting mix and seed raising mix for students at Waikouaiti Primary School to use for growing natives.
The DoC200 traps will be put in place around the Hawksbury lagoon to extend the trapping network.

Please attach any additional information, which may be useful in explaining the project e.g.: quotations or itemised budget.
Please note if considered necessary the Board may seek additional information prior to making a decision.

Amount sought from Waikouaiti Coast Community Board: $ $860 ($600 for DoC200 traps and $260 for seed raising and potting mix)

Total cost of project: $ 860

Amount already raised: $ —

How will the rest of the project cost be funded? Currently have existing DoC200 traps in place and seeds, seedlings and pots ready for students.

What is the timeframe for completing the project? [OR What is the date of your even/project?] DoC200 traps will be put in place in next couple of months Seed raising mix and potting mix will be purchased to students can start growing asap

Is your project a one-off, annual or biennial event? One off

Detail the benefits to your organisation and/or the wider community which will result from this project.
The network of DoC200 traps will be extended meaning more captures of pests and more of the community engaged.
The whole school will benefit from the seed raising mix etc as they will be able to grow natives and seeds for the Hawksbury Lagoon and Waipaku Catchment.

Has your group made an application to the Board for funding within the last five years?

☐ Yes ☑ No

If granted, how much and what was that money used for? _____

All approved funding is subject to the following:

1. *Where an application is for part funding of a project the funds will not be released until the Board is satisfied the project or the stage of the project to which the application relates will proceed.*
2. *The organisation/group must report back to the Board within six months of the project completion or six monthly until completed.*

NOTES: Applications will be considered on their merits, regard will also be had to ensuring a fair allocation over all the Board area.
Any funds approved MUST be paid directly into the organisation's bank account, please supply a copy of the bank account name and number separately.

This application form is also available on www.dunedin.govt.nz and should be returned to, Governance Support, Dunedin City Council, PO Box 5045, Moray Place, Dunedin 9058
Email:governance.support@dcc.govt.nz
Or contact: Alasdair Morrison (Board Chairperson) Telephone 027 435 4384

Warrington School
3 Ferguson Street
Warrington 9076
Otago New Zealand

Ka eke te ngaru - ride the wave
14th September 2026

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing first of all to thank you for supporting the re-development of our small but mighty swimming pool at Te Kura o Ōkahau/ Warrington School. Our pool was replaced and re-opened in time for Term 1 this year. It was used each day by all 3 classes during Term 1 before closing for winter. Since them several refinements have taken place that have brought this project to completion.

Our main costs for replacing the pool were lower than projected due to a significant donation of time and resources by parents and businesses. This enabled an upgrade of the pump filter and oxidizing plates that was required because the new pool that was supplied is of a greater volume than the previous pool. We were also able to modernize our pool shed and poolside to improve health and safety for both our students and the for the parents who donate their time in maintaining the pool. As our new pool is deeper, our smallest students now wear life vests that we provide. Our new pool is bigger, deeper, cleaner and safer thanks to your help.

Please find our complete accounting attached.

Again, our community thanks you for your support

Yours sincerely,

Lucy Wing

Warrington School
Board of Trustees (Community Liaison)

FUNDRAISING		
Type	Source	$
Fundraising	2023 Bingo Night	2435.74
	2023 Blueskin Show Cafe	1300
	2024 Blueskin Show BBQ	1570
	Warrington Hall Quiz	2000
	2025 Blueskin Show Cafe	1725
	Warrington Hall Committee Donation	2000
	Raffles and Bingo August 2025	5000
Donation	Private Donation	540
Grants	Otago Community Trust	10000
	Waikouaiti Coast Community Board	3000
	The Callis Charitable Trust	12000
	Dunedin Casino Charitable Trust	1400
	Mercy Hospital	7058
BOT	Warrington School Board Uncomitted Funds	10000
	TOTAL	60028.74

PROJECT BUDGET	
Pool Projected costs	$
Big Six Pool Only 38 x15	15917.21
Safety Ladder	786.37
Duokote Thermal Blanket	3673.71
River Sand (incl.delivery)	314.53
Pool installation incl travel	14537.63
Deconstruction/ removal and concrete	23353.00
Pump shed	2357.66
TOTAL	60940.11

Main Pool	Invoices Received	$ Incl GST
	Halls	327.75
	Flanders Marlow	1779.75
	M3 Concrete	1982.95
	Poolquip	31221.76
	Pump shed	2637.67
	Pump/filter	9601.50
	Cover	4167.00
	Sub-total	**51718.38**
Other Expenses		
Operations/upgrade	Enviroswim oxidiser plates	1080.00
	Pool chemicals & supplies (see breakdown)	242.94
	Backwash pipe	69.54
Chemcial H&S upgrade	Spill kit	101.46
	PPE - gloves	54.77
	Safety sign (shed)	53.83
	Chemical storage	144.32
Pool H&S	Safety step	79.00
	Non slip mats	62.98
	Life jackets	251.89
	Sub-total	**2140.73**
	TOTAL	**53859.11**

Pool chemicals & supplies breakdown	$
Pool salt	61.20
Liquid chlorine	29.99
Silocone grease	29.00
Outdoor broom	20.97
Timer hose tap	42.38
TDS meter	21.08
Chem scoops	22.32
Telescopic broom for chem	16.00
TOTAL	242.94

GOVERNANCE SUPPORT OFFICER'S REPORT

Department: Civic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 This report is to inform the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board of activities relevant to the Board area including:

- DCC Unmarked Graves Project (*contains sensitive subject matter)*
- Representation Review
- Homeless Outreach Service
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Otago Community Resilience Guides
- Letter of Support Request – Waikouaiti Coast Heritage Centre
- SH1 Waitati Speed Limit Change Submission - Retrospective Ratification
- What Dunedin City Council is Currently Consulting On
  - Hereweka Harbour Cone Management Plan Stage 2
  - Review of Alcohol (Control of Alcohol in Public Places) Bylaw
  - Proposed Speed Limit Change
  - Proposed Parking Changes
- Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency Consultation
  - Heavy Over Dimension Vehicles and Load
- Dunedin City Council and Waka Kotahi NZTA Roadworks Schedule
- Dunedin City Council Updates

2 As this is an administrative report, no options or summary of considerations are required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board:

a) **Notes** the Governance Support Officer's Report.

b) **Decides** if the Board will write a letter of support for the Waikouaiti Coast Heritage Centre

c) **Retrospectively ratifies** the Board's submission to the SH1 Waitati – Proposed Speed Limit Change – 100kph to 80kph.

d) **Decides** if the Board will prepare a submission to the Hereweka Harbour Cone Management Plan Stage 2, noting that it will be ratified at the next Board meeting being held on 2 December 2026.

e) **Decides** if the Board will prepare a submission to the review of Alcohol (Control of Alcohol in Public Places) Bylaw, noting that it will be ratified at the next Board meeting being held on 2 December 2026.

f) **Decides** if the Board will prepare a submission to the Proposed Speed Limit Change consultation, noting that it will be ratified at the next Board meeting being held on 2 December 2026.

g) **Decides** if the Board will prepare a submission to the Proposed Parking Changes consultation, noting that it will be ratified at the next Board meeting being held on 2 December 2026.

h) **Decides** if the Board will prepare a submission to the Heavy Over Dimension Vehicles and Load, noting that it will be ratified at the next Board meeting being held on 2 December 2026.

Unmarked Graves Research Project (*contains sensitive subject matter)*

3 Dunedin City Council has received funding from the Department of Internal Affairs to undertake research into unmarked graves of people who died while in institutional care in the Dunedin area.

4 As part of this project, Community Boards are being encouraged to help raise awareness through their communication channels and local networks.

5 The project may be of particular interest to the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board area, as Waitati Cemetery, the former Seacliff Asylum, and Cherry Farm Hospital are located within, or have strong historical connections to, the Board's area.

6 The research seeks to identify and document unmarked graves associated with individuals who died while in institutional care and to encourage anyone with relevant information, knowledge, family connections, or historical records to contribute to the project. The Council is also seeking community feedback on appropriate ways to recognise and memorialise those who died while in institutional care.

7 Further information is available on the Dunedin City Council website at: www.dunedin.govt.nz/unmarked-graves-project

8 Should the Board wish to share information about the project through its communication channels, promotional material and images are available. Due to the sensitive nature of the subject matter, any related communications should include appropriate content warnings.

Representation Review

9 All local authorities are required by law to review their representation arrangements at least once every six years, and the next review is due ahead of the 2028 elections. Dunedin City Council has issued a public call for expressions of interest in membership of an independent panel to lead this review.

10 The review will consider possible changes to the shape of local government in Dunedin, including:

- the total number of councillors;
- whether councillors are elected at large, by wards or a combination of both and, if through wards, the ward names, boundaries and number of councillors elected from each ward;
- whether community boards should be retained, created, changed or disestablished.

11 The Review will undertake a substantial programme of work, including population analysis, communities-of-interest work, mapping, options development and testing, engagement, development of statutory resolutions and notices, submissions, hearings and potentially appeals or objections to the Local Government Commission.

DCC Homeless Outreach Service

12 The newly established Homeless Outreach Team works with social service and health providers, Police, businesses, and community organisations to support people experiencing homelessness and connect them with appropriate services (Attachment A).

Civil Defence Emergency Management Otago Community Resilience Guides

13 The Community Resilience Guides (CRG) for Blueskin Bay, Karitāne and Waikouaiti, are attached for the Board' information (Attachments B – D).

14 The Waikouaiti and Karitāne CRG guides provide information specific to those communities, while the Blueskin Bay guide covers the communities of Waitati, Warrington, and Evansdale.

15 The guides have been developed by Emergency Management Otago to support communities in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergency events. They provide practical information on household preparedness, emergency planning, local hazards, evacuation considerations, emergency supplies, communication, and community support networks. The guides also identify local emergency hubs and include hazard mapping for risks such as flooding, earthquakes, tsunamis, severe weather, land instability, fire, and pandemics.

16 Board members may wish to familiarise themselves with the guides and share them through their networks to help promote community preparedness and resilience across the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board area.

Letter of Support Request – Waikouaiti Coast Heritage Centre

17 A request has been received from the Waikouaiti District Museum Society Incorporated, which operates the Waikouaiti Coast Heritage Centre, seeking a letter of support from the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board for a heritage restoration project involving the former 1869 BNZ bank building in Waikouaiti (Attachment E).

18 The building is a Category 1 heritage-listed building on the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Register and is recognised as the last remaining rural bank designed by architect R. A. Lawson that remains largely in its original condition.

19 Since the completion of the Heritage Centre in 2021, the Society has undertaken significant preparatory work to support restoration of the building, including seismic assessments, conservation planning, detailed design work, and structural strengthening. The estimated cost of the restoration project is approximately $1 million plus GST, with the Society currently seeking funding support from a range of organisations, including the Lotteries Community Facilities Fund and the Dunedin Heritage Fund.

20 The Society has advised that letters of support will assist with upcoming funding applications and has requested that the Board consider providing a letter supporting the restoration and preservation of this significant heritage building for future generations. A copy of the request letter is attached for the Board's consideration.

SH1 Waitati Speed Limit Change Submission - Retrospective Ratification

21 The Board is requested to retrospectively ratify a submission made to Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency regarding the proposed speed limit reduction on State Highway 1 at Waitati. The submission was lodged by the Chair, Alasdair Morrison, on behalf of the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board (Attachment F).

What Dunedin City Council is Currently Consulting On

22 The Board may wish to note the following Dunedin City Council consultation opportunities currently open for public feedback. Details of these and other active consultations are available on the Council website: https://www.dunedin.govt.nz/council/currently-consulting-on.

Hereweka Harbour Cone Management Plan Stage 2

23 The Dunedin City Council is seeking public feedback on the draft Hereweka Harbour Cone Management Plan 2026, which will guide the future use, protection, and management of the 328-hectare Hereweka Harbour Cone reserve area on the Otago Peninsula. The current management plan was adopted in 2012 and is now being comprehensively reviewed.

24 Key proposals within the draft plan include:

- Gazetting the land as a reserve to strengthen its long-term protection and management framework.
- Increasing the focus on ecological restoration, catchment health, and the protection of landscape, heritage, and cultural values.
- Providing a stronger partnership framework with mana whenua.
- Improving guidance for recreation and visitor management.
- Introducing more flexible and future-focused management approaches.

25 The consultation seeks feedback on whether the draft plan appropriately addresses the issues, challenges, and opportunities facing Hereweka Harbour Cone and whether it provides clear direction for the area's future management. Public submissions are open until 10 November 2026.

26 While the area sits outside the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board area, Board members may wish to be aware of the consultation due to its significance as a city-wide natural, cultural, and recreational asset.

Review of Alcohol (Control of Alcohol in Public Places) Bylaw

27 The Review of Alcohol (Control of Alcohol in Public Places) Bylaw is currently open for public consultation and closes on 23 October 2026.

28 The review is being undertaken as part of the Council's statutory review requirements under the Local Government Act 2002. The current bylaw was introduced in 2004 and prohibits the possession, consumption, or bringing of alcohol into a designated public area of central Dunedin, with certain exemptions. The bylaw is enforced by New Zealand Police.

29 The key proposals are to:

- Retain the existing permanent alcohol ban in central Dunedin.
- Introduce a permanent alcohol ban within the Logan Park sports hub area.
- Make a range of administrative and drafting amendments to modernise, simplify, and clarify the bylaw.
- Update explanatory notes and references to better align with current legislative requirements and enforcement provisions.

30 The proposed amendments are intended to support public safety, reduce alcohol-related crime and disorder, and provide greater clarity for the public, Police, and Council. The consultation material notes that while alcohol bans in other areas have been considered, no additional alcohol ban areas are proposed at this time due to insufficient evidence of crime and disorder to justify further restrictions.

31 While the proposed alcohol ban areas are not located within the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board area, Board members may wish to be aware of the consultation given its district-wide application and the potential implications for Council's approach to managing alcohol-related harm in public places.

32 Further information, including the Statement of Proposal and draft bylaw, is available on the Dunedin City Council website. Submissions close on 23 October 2026.

Proposed Speed Limit Changes

33 The Dunedin City Council is seeking public feedback on proposed speed limit changes for five roads within the Dunedin district. Consultation is open until 30 November 2026, with any changes to be considered by Council following public submissions and hearings.

34 The proposals arise from work previously undertaken through the draft Speed Management Plan and subsequent requirements introduced under the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2024. The review identified a number of roads where changes are proposed to better reflect current road use, safety risks, pedestrian and cyclist activity, residential growth, and community concerns.

35 The proposed changes are:

- John Wilson Ocean Drive and Kettle Park Road: reduce the speed limit from 50km/h to 30km/h.
- Dalziel Road: reduce the speed limit from 70km/h to either 50km/h or 60km/h.
- McMaster Road: reduce the speed limit from 100km/h to 60km/h.
- Three Mile Hill Road: reduce the speed limit from 80km/h to 60km/h on a 1.82km section of road.

36 Public feedback will be considered by a Hearings Committee before recommendations are made to Council. Hearings are currently scheduled for February 2027, with final decisions to be made by Council thereafter.

37 While none of the roads identified are located within the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board area, Board members may wish to be aware of the consultation as part of wider district transport and road safety initiatives. Further information, including the submission form and supporting material, is available on the Dunedin City Council website https://www.dunedin.govt.nz/services/roads-and-footpaths/projects/proposed-speed-limit-changes

Proposed Parking Changes

38 The Dunedin City Council is seeking public feedback on a range of proposed parking changes across the city. The proposals are intended to improve road safety, accessibility, traffic flow, and parking management, while responding to changes in land use, transport needs, and community requests.

39 The consultation includes proposed amendments to parking restrictions at various locations throughout the district, such as changes to time-restricted parking, mobility parking, loading zones, bus stops, no-stopping restrictions, and other parking controls. The proposed changes are assessed on a site-by-site basis, taking into account safety, accessibility, network efficiency, and community needs.

40 Community members are invited to provide feedback on the proposed changes before Council makes any final decisions. Following the close of consultation, submissions will be considered and recommendations presented to Council for determination.

41 While the specific parking changes currently proposed are not within the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board area, Board members may wish to be aware of the consultation as part of Council's ongoing management of the district's transport network and public parking infrastructure.

42 Further information, including maps, proposed changes, and submission details, is available on the Dunedin City Council website: https://www.dunedin.govt.nz/services/roads-and-footpaths/projects/parking-changes

Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency - Proposed State Highway Speed Limit Change - Waitati

43 Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency is seeking public feedback on a proposed speed limit reduction on a section of State Highway 1 through Waitati. The proposal responds to long-standing community concerns regarding safety and local access within the settlement, where there are residential properties, bus stops, a local business, pedestrian movements, and an intersection adjacent to the highway.

44 Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency is seeking feedback on proposed changes to requirements for over-dimension vehicles and loads as part of Phase 3 of the Heavy Vehicle Productivity programme. The proposals include changes to travel time restrictions, route planning requirements, pilot vehicle requirements, and the management of over-dimension vehicle operations. While primarily relevance is to freight operators and road controlling authorities, the proposals may have indirect implications for heavy vehicle movements on roads within the Waikouaiti Coast area. Consultation closes 30 November 2026, further information is available on the Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency website:https://nzta.govt.nz/projects-and-consultations/have-your-say/current-consultations/heavy-vehicle-productivity-phase-3

Have Your Say (online)

45 Members of the public can submit their views, objections to applications or general feedback to Council via the "Have Your Say" page on the DCC website: https://www.dunedin.govt.nz/do-it-online/have-your-say.

Roadworks Schedule

46 Information on current roadworks, road closures, and travel disruptions affecting both Council-maintained roads and state highways is available on the Dunedin City Council and NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi websites via the links below:

DCC Roadworks Schedule:
https://www.dunedin.govt.nz/news-and-events/public-notices/roadworks-schedule
DCC Notified Road Closures:
https://www.dunedin.govt.nz/news-and-events/public-notices/notified-road-closures
NZTA Highway Conditions and Roadworks (Otago):
https://www.journeys.nzta.govt.nz/highway-conditions/otago/warnings/523989

Dunedin City Council Updates

47 Board members and members of the public are encouraged to report operational issues or service requests, such as potholes, overgrown vegetation, damaged infrastructure, or water leaks, to the Dunedin City Council Customer Services Centre on 03 477 4000 or via email at dcc@dcc.govt.nz.

48 Non-urgent service requests can also be lodged online using Council's Fix It form: https://www.dunedin.govt.nz/do-it-online/report/fix-it-form.

49 Where Board members consider that a reported issue has not been addressed within an appropriate timeframe, they are encouraged to raise the matter with the Governance Support Officer or the Senior Staff Member appointed to the Board for follow-up.

Signatories

Author:	Rebecca Murray - Governance Support Officer
Authoriser:	Heath Ellis - Group Manager Parks and Recreation

Attachments

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Concerned about someone who is sleeping rough?

DCC Homeless Outreach Advisors are working with social service and health providers, police and businesses to help homeless whānau in our community.

Sleeping outside is not illegal but we can try to help people who want support.

Email homeless@dcc.govt.nz or call (03) 477-4000

If you witness behaviour that is aggressive, threatening, or anti-social, call the Police on 105 for non-urgent matters. Dial 111 for urgent concerns and emergencies.

DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL | kaunihera a-rohe o Ōtepoti

Emergency Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumaru Ōtākou

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE GUIDE

BLUESKIN BAY



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Rautaki ā-Motu Manawaroa Aituā
National Disaster Resilience Strategy

Introduction

The goal of this Community Resilience Guide is to strengthen the resilience of Otago by managing risks, being ready to respond to and recover from emergencies, then enabling, empowering, and supporting individuals, organisations, and communities to act for themselves and others, for the safety and wellbeing of all.

Communities and hapū

Understand your risk

Seek to build a collective understanding of your risks: the hazards or disruptions you could face, your collective exposure of people, animals, property, and assets, and your vulnerabilities – how these could be adversely affected.

Reduce your risk factors

Consider ways to reduce your community's exposure or vulnerabilities – it needn't cost money, but there may be options if it does.

Keep the long-term in mind

Consider the longer-term changes in your environment, for example, the impact of climate change, and what you can do about them.

Benefit today, benefit tomorrow

Try to find risk reduction, readiness, and resilience solutions that have an everyday benefit to your community. As well as being prepared for tomorrow, you'll have a richer community today.

Learn about response and recovery

Understand how response to and recovery from emergencies will work in your city or district.

Understand your collective resources

Think about what resources you have, now or in an emergency, and how you could put them to work.

Make a plan and practice it

Community response and recovery planning helps communities understand how they can help each other after a disaster. Ask your local emergency management office for help if you need it, and practice any plans, as much as you can.

Organise community events

Communities who know each other are stronger communities – in good times and in bad.

3 THINGS TO MAKE SURE YOU ARE READY

Step 1 - Plan

A household emergency plan will help protect what matters most - you, your loved ones, and your pets. It includes knowing the best way to leave your home in an emergency, where to meet and how to contact one another if separated.



Step 2 - Create

Whether you're just starting out or you're a preparedness pro, gathering your emergency supplies is easy. A good rule of thumb is to have supplies for about seven days. You'll be surprised at how much you already have.



Step 3 - Connect

In an emergency or disaster situation you'll need to know how to get information and how to connect with people around you in your community. Now is a good time to connect so you'll be ready if it occurs.



STEP 1 - PLAN

Household Emergency Plan

Plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least seven days or more.

Many emergencies will affect essential services and possibly disrupt your ability to travel or communicate with each other. You may be confined to your home or forced to evacuate your neighbourhood. In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, emergency services will not be able to get help to everyone as quickly as needed. This is when you are likely to be most vulnerable. So, it is important to plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least seven days or more in the event of an emergency.

Get your family or household together and agree on a plan. A functional emergency plan helps alleviate fears about potential emergencies and can help you respond safely and quickly when an emergency happens.

IF LIFE OR PROPERTY IS THREATENED, ALWAYS DIAL 111

Your plan will help you work out:

- What you will each do in the event of emergencies such as an earthquake, flood, or storm.
- How and where you will meet up during and after an emergency.
- Where to store emergency survival items and who will be responsible for maintaining supplies.
- What you will each need to have in your getaway kits and where to keep them.
- What you need to do for members of the household, family, or community with a disability or special requirement.
- What you will need to do for your pets, domestic animals, or livestock.
- How and when to turn off the water, electricity, and gas at the main switches in your home or business.
- Turn off gas only if you suspect a leak, or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on and it may take them weeks to respond after an event.
- Which local radio stations to tune in to for information during an event.
- How to contact your local council's emergency management office for assistance during an emergency.

STUCK AT HOME

In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home if it is safe to do so. But that may mean being without power and water or any way to get supplies for three days or more.

Do you have enough food? What about family members who need medication? Do you have enough food for pets to get through too?

Light up

Your emergency supplies don't have to be in a kit, but you might have to find them in the dark. Make sure everyone knows where the torches and batteries are.

Fridge first

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

Know your neighbours

Get to know your neighbours. In an emergency, they may need your help or you may need their help, and you may be able to band together to get through.

Top tip

Keep up to date with emergency information by listening to a radio (get one with batteries) and checking your local council and/or Emergency Management Otago group's websites and social media. Follow the official instructions and emergency services.

CAN'T GET HOME

In an emergency, public transport may not be able to operate, roads may be closed, and streets or neighbourhoods might be blocked off.

If you can't take your normal route home, how will you get there? Who will you go with? Where will you meet up if your street is a no-go zone?

Second meeting place

Agree on a meeting place if you can't get home. It might be the school, a friend's place, or with whānau.

Travel together

If you work away from home, find workmates who live in your area. In an emergency, you could travel together.

Pack a getaway bag

Have a getaway bag at work or in your car, with walking shoes, warm clothes, some snack food and a bottle of water. A torch, batteries and radio are useful too.

Top tip

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

What would you do?

HAVE TO EVACUATE

In an emergency, some houses, streets, and neighbourhoods may not be safe to stay in and you may have to leave home in a hurry.

If your street was evacuated, where would you go? What would you take? What about pets? Do you have neighbours who might need your help?

Pack a getaway bag

Have a getaway bag ready for everyone in your family with warm clothes, a bottle of water, snacks, copies of important documents and photo ID. Remember any medications you might need and keep your first aid kit, torch, radio, and batteries somewhere you can grab them in a hurry.

Decide where to go

Decide where you will go (and make sure everyone in your family knows in case you're not all together). Your evacuation place will probably be with friends or family, so make sure they know your plans.

Check your zone

If you live in a tsunami zone, make sure your evacuation place is outside of the zone (check with your council for zone maps).

Top tip

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

NO POWER

What would you do if the power was out for days? How will you see, cook, keep warm?

Power cuts could affect EFTPOS and ATM machines, so make sure you have some cash at home, or enough supplies to see you through three days or more.

Light up

Make sure you have torches and batteries, either in your emergency kit or somewhere everyone can find them in the dark.

Stay tuned in

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

Stock up

Have a stock of food that doesn't need to be cooked (canned is good) or something to cook your food on (BBQ, camp stove). Don't forget food for babies and pets.

Fridge first

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

Top tip

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

NO WATER

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

Bottling water

Keep your empty water, juice and fizzy drink bottles, give them a good clean and fill them with water – you need three litres of water for each person for each day that you are without water. Don't forget to store water for babies and pets too.

Long term water storage

You can keep stored drinking water for up to a year if you add non-scented household bleach (half a teaspoon for every ten litres of water and don't drink for at least half an hour after mixing).

Stay fed and washed

Remember to store water for cooking and cleaning as well. You can use the water in your hot water cylinder but store some extra in large plastic containers.

Top tip

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

NO PHONE OR INTERNET

If the phone and internet lines were down, how would you keep in touch, arrange to meet up, keep up with news and weather alerts?

In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home, so make your home your meeting place and have an alternative in case you can't get there.

Plan a meeting point

Talk to your family about how you will get in touch and where you will meet up in an emergency if the phone lines and/or internet are down.

If you have kids

If you have kids, make sure you know the school/day care's emergency plans and give the school the names of three people who could pick the kids up if you can't get there.

Stay tuned in

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

Out of town contact

Have an out of town contact that everyone knows about (sometimes when local phone lines are down you can still reach people outside your area). Get everyone to check in with your out of town contact by text or online messaging in an emergency if you can.

Keep a list

Keep a written list of important phone numbers.

Top tip

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

What would you do?

CARING FOR PETS AND LIVESTOCK

If you have pets, domestic animals, or livestock, include them in your emergency planning.

- Attach a permanent disc to your pet's collar that clearly states your phone number, name and address. Microchip your pets.
- Ensure you have a carry box, towel or blanket, emergency food, a lead and muzzle as part of your pet's emergency getaway kit. Put your name, phone number and address on the box.
- In the event of an evacuation take your pets with you if you can safely do so. Take their vaccination records and essential medications with you as this will help your pet be re-housed if necessary.
- Welfare or evacuation centres generally will not accept pets except for service animals such as guide dogs. Some communities have established sheltering options for pets.
- Make in-case-of-evacuation arrangements with friends or relatives outside your neighbourhood or area.
- Keep a list of "pet-friendly" hotels and motels and their contact details in case you have to evacuate your home or neighbourhood.
- If you have domestic animals (such as horses, pigs or poultry) or livestock, know which paddocks are safe to move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides and power lines. In the event of an evacuation, ensure you have a plan in place so that they will be secure and have food, water and shelter. The responsibility for animal welfare remains with the owner.
- Check with your council about local arrangements for assisting with domestic animal issues.

GET READY **MAKE A PLAN**



Who is this plan for?

Household members

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Does anyone have special requirements?

Will anyone in your household need assistance to evacuate, or while stuck at home during an emergency? Does anyone rely on mobility or medical devices or other special equipment? Does anyone rely on prescription medicine? Do they have supplies to last three days or more or alternatives if power is not available?

Any babies or young children?

Do you have nappies, formula, etc. to last three days or more if shops and roads are closed? Do you have supplies in a grab bag in case you need to leave in a hurry as well?

Any pets?

Your animals are your responsibility, so make sure you include them in your emergency planning. Do you have food and water to last three days or more? Do you have cages or carriers to transport them and keep them safe? Do you have someone to collect and look after your animals if you can't get home?

Anyone else who might need help?

Are there any friends, family or neighbours who might need your help to get through an emergency at home or to evacuate?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

GET READY **MAKE A PLAN**



Useful contacts

Always dial 111 in an emergency. Think about your council's emergency hotline, medical centre/doctor, landlord, insurance company, power company, day care/school, work and family members.

Name: Emergency Services Contact Details: 111

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

If we can't get home

Our meeting place

Where will you meet if you can't contact each other and are separated when an emergency occurs? How will you get there?

Add an address and instructions.

Who will pick up the kids?

If you are not able to pick children up from school, day care, afterschool care, etc., who will? Do they know? Does the school / day care have their details?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

If we can't get hold of each other

Who will you check in with (someone out of town in case local phone lines are down)?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

We will get updates by

How will you find the latest news/alerts? Which radio stations will you listen to? Which websites and social media pages will you check?

Radio station/website/social media channel:

Radio station/website/social media channel:

Radio station/website/social media channel:

GET READY **MAKE A PLAN**



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, a radio, and batteries for both? 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.

Make detailed notes on where these items are stored

Do we know how to turn off water, power and gas?
Only turn these off if you suspect a leak or damaged lines or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.

Details on how to turn off the water, power and gas

If we have no power

What will you need to do if there is no power? How will you cook, stay warm, see at night (do not use candles as they are a fire hazard)? Do you have spare cash in case ATMs are not working? Do you have enough fuel in case petrol pumps are not working?)

Make notes on what your household needs to do

If we have no water

What will you need to do if there is no water? Do you have enough drinking water stored (three litres per person per day for three days or more)? Do you have water for your pets? What will you cook and clean with? What will you use for a toilet?

Make notes on what your household needs to do

If we have to leave in a hurry

Do we have grab bags?
Does everyone have grab bags* in case you need to evacuate? At home, at work, in the car?
*** A small bag with warm clothes, a torch, radio, first aid kit, snack food and water.**

Make detailed notes on where the grab bags are stored

GET READY **MAKE A PLAN**



Where will we go?

Where you will go in case you have to evacuate? How will you get there? If you live near the coast, make sure it is outside of all tsunami evacuation zones. Where will you stay if you can't get back to your home?

Make detailed notes on where you will go and how you will get there

STEP 2 - CREATE

Emergency Kit

In most emergencies you should be able to stay in your home. Plan to be able to look after yourself and your household for at least seven days or more. Assemble and maintain your emergency survival items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit in case you need to leave in a hurry. You should also have essential emergency items in your workplace and in your car.

Getaway Kit

Everyone should have a packed getaway kit in an easily accessible place at home and at work which includes:

- Torch and radio with spare batteries.
- Any special needs such as hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses, or mobility aids.
- Emergency water and easy-to-carry food rations such as energy bars and dried foods.
- First aid kit and essential medicines.
- Essential items for infants or young children such as formula and food, nappies and a favourite toy.
- Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes).
- Toiletries – towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper.
- Blankets or sleeping bags.
- Face and dust masks.
- Remember to take all your pets with you including pet supplies.

Top Tip

Keep strong black garbage bags and kitty litter in your response bag. You can put the black bag and some kitty litter in it then place into your toilet or a bucket and use as emergency toilet if you have no flushing toilet available.

Get Ready - Preparing your plan

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

In an emergency, you could be stuck at home for seven days or more. You probably have most of these things already, and you don't have to have them all in one place, but you might have to find them in a hurry and/or in the dark. Make a plan (page 9) to work out what you will need to get your family through.

Basic supplies to have at home:

- Water for seven days or more - make sure you have nine litres of water for every person. (Save large fizzy and juice bottles, give them a good clean and overfill them with water from the tap, replace every 6 months).
- Long lasting food that doesn't need cooking (unless you have a camping stove or BBQ), and food for babies and pets.
- Toilet paper and large plastic buckets for an emergency toilet.
- Dust masks and work gloves.



STEP 3 - CONNECT

CONNECT WITH YOUR NEIGHBOURS

Communities that recover best from emergencies are those that have good social networks.

Connect with a few people on your street so in an emergency you can:

- Check on your neighbours if you are evacuating to ensure they are also aware of the situation.
- Remember to take all your pets with you.
- Make sure everyone is looked after, especially those who might need extra help.
- Share resources and skills to help each other – three families cooking on one BBQ uses a lot less gas than three families cooking by themselves.
- Recover faster with less chaos or duplication of effort.
- Even better, you'll be helping build a friendlier, more resilient community every day of the year.

Start with a simple smile and introduction. The first step is always the hardest! Then suggest a few of you exchange contact details in case of an emergency.

STEP 3 - CONTINUED CONNECT

HOW TO STAY IN TOUCH

- **In a power outage**, analogue phones on a copper wire network only will continue to operate (Fibre Optic networks will fail).
- Cell phone communications can become easily overloaded in a crisis. **Texting** is a better way to communicate with friends and family.
- **Use your car** to listen to radio broadcasts if you do not have a battery-operated radio.
- **Use your car** for charging your cell phone/computer. A 12-volt charger is required for this. Make it part of your kit or keep one in the car.

Telephone Tree

- A phone tree is a network of people organised in such a way that they can quickly and easily spread information amongst each other.

KEY HAZARDS - **FLOODING**

See appendix A for flooding map

General Information:

Floods are the most common Civil Defence emergency in Otago. Our communities often experience flooding from rivers and streams. Floods are usually caused by continuous heavy rain or short, intense thunderstorms. Flooding occurs at any time of the year. During major coastal storms, the sea can cause flooding of low-lying areas all along Otago's coast.

Floods can cause injury and loss of life, damage to property and infrastructure, loss of stock, and contamination of water and land. Treat all flood water as dangerous.

Never try to walk, swim, drive through or play in flood water.

- Many flood deaths are caused by people attempting to drive through water, or people playing in high water.
- Slow-flowing, deep water or fast-flowing, shallow water, can unbalance people and sweep them away. Even water just 15 centimetres deep can sweep you off your feet.
- Keep children away from flood waters. It is not safe for them.
- Do not put yourself at risk to take photos or videos of the flood.
- Always assume that all flood water is contaminated with farm run-off, animal and human sewage and chemicals. Flood water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- If you come in contact with floodwater, thoroughly clean hands, clothes and any property touched.

Potential Local Impacts

- Flooding may block key roads like SH1 near Waitati, affecting access to the Blueskin Bay area.
- Low-lying areas within the Blueskin Bay area, including Warrington and parts of Waitati, are vulnerable to flooding, which could damage homes and businesses.
- Flooding risks disrupting water, power, and essential services.
- Flooding could impact local wetlands and waterways around the Blueskin Bay area, affecting wildlife and ecosystems, including rare wading birds.

For Your Information:

- Cumec = cubic metres per second, that is, how much water is flowing.
- Which side of the river? The right or the left side of the river is as you would see it by looking downstream.

Recommended Actions

- It may not be safe to return home even after floodwaters have receded.
- Help others, if possible, particularly those who require special assistance.
- Do not attempt to drive or walk-through floodwaters unless it is your only escape route.
- Avoid drinking or preparing food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated. If in doubt, check with your local council or public health authority.
- Look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- If your property is damaged, take notes and photographs for insurance purposes.
- If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.

Weather

Check out what the weather is doing in your part of the region by keeping up to date with the latest information from MetService. **metservice.co.nz**

Rain and river

For up-to-date rainfall and river flow data check out **orc.govt.nz/waterinfo**

Road Updates

Keep an eye on the latest road information, including road closures, at **nzta.govt.nz.**

KEY HAZARDS - **EARTHQUAKE**

See appendix B for fault line map

General Information:

Large earthquakes can injure and sometimes kill people, and damage or destroy property and lifelines utilities.

Earthquake hazards include ground shaking, land deformation, and liquefaction.

Ground shaking is the shaking of the ground during an earthquake. and is one of the main causes of earthquake damage to buildings and critical infrastructure.

Land deformation is changes to the ground surface, such as swelling, sinking, or cracking. Land deformation can damage buildings, structures and lifelines utilities, cause landslides and change the risk of flooding as the ground moves.

Surface fault rupture is the ripping and warping of the ground surface along a fault as the ground on one side moves sideways and/or up relative to ground on the other side. This only happens in moderate to large earthquakes (larger than about magnitude 6.5) where the fault movement is large enough to deform the ground surface.

Liquefaction is a process where loose soils below the groundwater level substantially lose strength and stiffness, in response to earthquake shaking. This causes the soil to behave like a pressurised liquid. In some cases, this soil/water mixture is ejected up to the ground surface.

A large, damaging earthquake could occur at any time, and can be followed by aftershocks that continue for days or weeks.

Check out **geonet.org.nz** for the latest information on earthquakes in New Zealand.

Potential Local Impacts

- Earthquakes may cause damage or blockages on SH1 and local roads, this could isolate areas within Blueskin Bay.
- Older buildings within the Blueskin Bay area, particularly in Waitati, are at higher risk of structural damage.
- Slopes around the Blueskin Bay area, including the coast road in Warrington, are prone to landslides, which could impact properties and roads. The Waitati Valley and Silver Peaks forestry area may also be affected.
- Potential loss of power and water services across the Blueskin Bay area.
- The Blueskin Bay area, particularly dwellings in Waitati, faces a significant tsunami threat following a major earthquake.

Recommended Actions

- You can reduce the impacts of earthquakes by making sure objects that can fall, damage and hurt are either placed somewhere else, or fixed and fastened.
- Make and practise your emergency plan, have a grab bag and emergency supplies.
- Drop, Cover and Hold is the right action to take during an earthquake. It stops you being knocked over, makes you a smaller target for falling and flying objects, and protects your head, neck and vital organs.
- Practise Drop, Cover and Hold at least twice a year. You can do this when the clocks change for daylight savings and take part in New Zealand's annual ShakeOut drill.
- In a major earthquake, masonry and glass falls off buildings and into the streets. If you are inside, Drop, Cover and Hold – do not run outside or you risk getting hit by falling bricks or concrete and glass.
- If you are outside, move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and power lines, then Drop, Cover and Hold. Stay there until the shaking stops.
- It is important to recognise the natural warning signs of a tsunami and remember, if an earthquake is Long or Strong, Get Gone.
- Expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, drop, cover, and hold.

For more information visit:
eqc.govt.nz
getready.govt.nz



KEY HAZARDS - **TSUNAMI**

See appendix C for tsunami map

General Information:

A tsunami is a series of waves generated after a large disturbance of the sea caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or underwater landslides. The source of the disturbance may be close to the New Zealand coastline or across the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

A near-source tsunami is generated close to the coastline. The water level will fall rapidly past the low tide mark and then quickly return. If this happens, there won't be enough time to issue a warning.

An earthquake centred on the Puysegur Trench, off the coast of Southland, could trigger a near-source tsunami which may affect coastal communities south of Otago Peninsula.

A distant source tsunami may start as far away as South America, taking much longer to reach New Zealand and affecting more of the coastline. National warnings will be issued by the National Emergency Management Agency and Emergency Management Otago.

These warnings are sent to the police, Emergency Management and emergency management organisations, and may be broadcast on radio and television. Some communities will have alert sirens.

Distant source tsunami may affect coastal communities in Otago. People living near the mouth of rivers such as the Taieri and Clutha could also be affected as a tsunami wave can travel up a river. Tsunami can threaten lives, property and essential services.

Tsunami Warnings

Warning messages and signals about a possible tsunami can come from several sources – natural, official or unofficial.

Natural Warnings

For a local source tsunami which could arrive in minutes, there won't be time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.

Official Warnings

Official warnings are only possible for distant and regional source tsunami.
Official warnings are disseminated by National Emergency Management Agency & Emergency Management Otago to the national media, local authorities and other key response agencies. Your local council may also issue warnings through local media, siren and other local arrangements.

EVACUATION ZONE GUIDE - otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/tsunami

RED: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a beach and marine threat with wave height of 0.2 metres and above.

ORANGE: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a wave height 1-3 metres

YELLOW: Evacuate after an official warning for a wave height more than 3 metres.

Unofficial or informal warnings

You may receive warnings from friends, other members of the public, international media and from the internet. Verify the warning only if you can do so quickly. If official warnings are available, trust their message over informal warnings.

Recommended Actions

- For a local-source tsunami which can arrive in minutes, there is not enough time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.
- Remember, LONG or STRONG, GET GONE: If you are near the coast and experience any of the following:
  - Feel a strong earthquake that makes it hard to stand up, or a weak rolling earthquake that lasts a minute or more.
  - See a sudden rise or fall in water level.
  - Hear loud and unusual noises from the water.
- Move immediately to the nearest high ground or as far inland as you can, out of tsunami evacuation zones. Do not wait for official warnings.
- Walk, run or cycle, if you can. This reduces the chances of getting stuck due to damaged roads or traffic congestion.
- Emergency Management Otago has evacuation zones which you can find here: otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/tsunami
- Make sure you know where to go, whether you are at home, at mahi/work or out and about.
- Plan evacuation routes from your whare/home, farm, kura/school, wāhi mahi/ workplace, or any other place you frequently go, that is in a tsunami evacuation zone.
- Once you have evacuated, follow official advice from your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group about when it is safe to return to tsunami evacuation zones. Do not return until an official all-clear message is given by Civil Defence Emergency Management. Tsunami activity will continue for several hours and the first wave may not be the largest.

For up to date information, including Tsunami Evacuation Zone maps for all of Otago, please visit: **otagocdem.govt.nz.**

KEY HAZARDS - **MAJOR STORM/SNOW STORMS**

General Information:

A storm is a weather system with strong winds. It will be likely to cause heavy rain and can also bring hail, lightning, tornadoes, heavy swells, coastal inundation and storm surges.

Storms can make driving dangerous. They can also cause road damage, power supply disruption and damage to buildings. As a result, storms can isolate communities and cut off communications and power supply.

Storms can last for days or may be short-lived. Thunderstorms exist for no more than one or two hours.

A **tornado** is a narrow, violently rotating wind column, which extends down to the ground, from the base of a thunderstorm. Every year, a few tornadoes are observed in New Zealand. they can cause severe localised damage, injuries and death. They are usually around a few tens of metres wide, have tracks a few kilometres long, and exist for just a few minutes.

A **cyclone** is a large storm that develop in the tropics. Cyclones are also called hurricanes or typhoons. A cyclone has a wind-speed of more than 120 kilometres per hour. Cyclones usually weaken as they meet the cooler sea temperatures around New Zealand, These "ex-tropical cyclones" remain dangerous storms, and cause major damage in New Zealand.

A **snowstorm** is a very heavy snowfall, sometimes accompanied by strong winds that can create blizzard-like conditions and severe wind chill. Snowstorms can make driving dangerous. On mountains, snowstorms can increase the risk of avalanches, which can fall onto roads and ski fields.

Severe weather warnings are issued by the MetService and available through the broadcast media, by email alerts, and online at metservice.com

Potential Local Impacts

- Severe storms or heavy snow could block SH1 and local roads, particularly affecting the Blueskin Bay area, including Warrington and Waitati.
- High winds or snow could disrupt power supplies, especially in rural areas like the Waitati Valley and beyond.
- Homes and buildings within the Blueskin Bay area, particularly in Waitati and Warrington, may suffer damage from high winds or snow accumulation.
- Storms can impede travel and emergency response, particularly in isolated areas like the upper Waitati area.
- Cold conditions and storms can impact livestock and wildlife, particularly in rural and coastal areas around Blueskin Bay.

Recommended Actions

- Listen to advice provided by Emergency Management Otago and emergency services and follow any instructions.
- Secure your whare/home and critical buildings by closing windows and shutters, if you have them. Pull curtains and blinds over windows. This can prevent injury from flying glass if the window breaks.
- Close all interior and external doors. Closed doors will help prevent damaging winds from entering rooms.
- Take extreme care with items that may conduct electricity if your whare/home is struck by lightning:
    - Using electric lights is safe, but unplug appliances and avoid using the telephone or any other electrical appliance, especially television sets.
    - Turn off air conditioners and heat pumps, which can be damaged by power surges from lightning.
    - If you live in an old house with metal plumbing, avoid using bathtubs, water taps and sinks as these may conduct electricity.
    - Use battery-powered radios and water from your emergency supplies.
- Stay up to date with the latest information and updates from MetService.
- Postpone outdoor activities if a snowstorm is imminent.
- If you are outside, seek shelter.
- Bring pets inside. Move domestic animals and stock to shelter.
    - Make sure there is good ventilation and that your animal can freely move away from any external heat sources. Keep animals away from coming in contact with heat sources, such as fires, to reduce the risk of burns.
    - Do not keep your animal in a garage or room with running vehicles or unflued gas heaters. Even small amounts of carbon monoxide will kill them.
- At home, check fuel supplies for heating, wood burners, gas heaters, generators and barbeques.
- If you have to travel, make sure you are well prepared with snow chains, sleeping bags, warm clothing and essential emergency items that you will find in your emergency items.
- If you are caught in your car or truck during a snowstorm, stay in your vehicle. Run the engine every ten minutes to keep warm. Drink fluids to avoid dehydration. Open the window slightly to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make yourself visible to rescuers by tying a brightly coloured cloth to your radio aerial or door and keeping the inside light on.

KEY HAZARDS - **LAND INSTABILITY**

See appendix D for landslide map

General Information:

A landslide is the movement of rock, soil and/or vegetation, down a slope. There are many different types, and they can range in size from a single boulder in a rock fall, to a very large avalanche of debris with huge quantities of rock and soil that spreads across many kilometres. They are common in both rural and urban settings.

Landslides are commonly classified by the material involved (e.g., rock, debris, soil or mud) and the way they move (e.g., fall, topple, slide, spread, or flow). All these types of landslides may occur in New Zealand. Listed below are some typical examples of different landslide types.

- Rockfall - individual rocks that detach and rapidly fall from steep slopes and cliffs.
- Debris Avalanche - a shallow flow of rock and debris that detach from steep slopes and cliffs to form an avalanche.
- Debris Flows - rapid surging flows of saturated debris that occur in channels. They are often triggered by heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.

Landslides can occur without any trigger but are most commonly associated with heavy rainfall and earthquakes. Human activities including mining, construction, removal of trees and vegetation, steep roadside cuttings or leaking water pipes can also cause or increase the likelihood of landslides.

Some landslides move rapidly, while others are slow and gradual, causing damage to property and infrastructure, but have the potential to injure people.

Potential Local Impacts

- Landslides and erosion can affect roads, particularly around the Blueskin Bay area, including the coast road in Warrington, leading to potential blockages and disconnection from Seacliff.
- Homes on slopes and near cliffs within the Blueskin Bay area are at risk of landslides and ground movement.
- Water and sewage systems could be disrupted by shifting ground, affecting local services.
- High-risk areas, particularly near unstable slopes in Waitati, may require evacuation.
- Land movement could alter landscapes and disrupt local ecosystems around Blueskin Bay, including the Orokonui Ecosanctuary.

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

Some warning signs before landslides occur:

- Small slips, rock falls, and sinking land, at the bottom of slopes.
- Sticking doors and window frames, which may mean the land is slowly moving under the house.
- Gaps where window frames are not fitting properly.
- Steps, decks, and verandas, moving or tilting away from the rest of the house.
- New cracks or bulges on the ground, road, footpath, retaining walls and other hard surfaces.
- Tilting trees, retaining walls, or fences.

Recommended Actions

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

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

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

For more information visit: eqc.govt.nz

KEY HAZARDS - **PANDEMIC**

General Information:

An epidemic occurs when a disease infects many people at the same time. A pandemic is the spread of an epidemic between many countries.

A pandemic can impact all services. People may need to stay away from others and businesses may be temporarily closed by health officials to stop the disease spreading.

Recommended Actions

- Follow instructions and advice of health officials.
- Cover your mouth when coughing or sneezing. Do so into the crook of your elbow rather than your hand. Use tissues, dispose of them properly, and then wash your hands.
- Wash your hands after coughing and sneezing, wiping children's noses, preparing food, and eating, going to the toilet, or looking after sick people. Do so for at least 20 seconds - with soap or alcohol gels and, if possible, warm water, and dry thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
- Maintain a personal space from those who may be ill to avoid infection.
- Stay home if you become ill.
- Make a plan with family and friends that includes:
- Who will help with food and supplies if you and your household are ill
- Who will look after your extended family if they don't live nearby (for example, who could deliver groceries or meals to sick family members)
- Who would look after your children/ dependents if they need to stay at home and you must go to work.
- Think about whether you could work from home and what you would need to do this.
- Learn more about infectious disease prevention and control.
- Make a plan with family and friends that includes:
    - Who will help with food and supplies if you and your household are ill.
    - Who will look after your extended family/whānau if they don't live nearby. (for example, who could deliver groceries or meals to sick family members)
    - Who would look after your children/dependents if they need to stay at home and you must go to work.
- Think about whether you could work from home and what you would need to do this.
- Learn more about infectious disease prevention and control.

For more information visit: health.govt.nz/

List key contacts

Have key contact numbers in a place that is easy to find (for example, on the fridge door).

Include the phone numbers of:

- the people living nearby who you could call if you needed help
- your doctor
- HealthLine (freephone: 0800 611 116)
- your workplace.

Build up your emergency supplies

- Keep at least a week's supply of food, tissues, and your usual medicines so you don't need to make trips out in public.

If you have an existing medical condition make sure that you:

- don't run out of your regular medications
- take medications to keep any medical condition under control.

Potential Local Impacts

- Local health services in Dunedin and the Blueskin Bay area may experience increased demand.
- Businesses, particularly in tourism and local services within the Blueskin Bay area, could see reduced income.
- Restrictions and health measures could impact travel to and from Blueskin Bay, affecting access.
- Vulnerable populations in rural areas may face challenges accessing healthcare and support.
- Schools and educational institutions in the Blueskin Bay area may face closures or shifts to remote learning.



KEY HAZARDS - **FIRE/WILDFIRE**

General Information:

Rural property owners face a higher risk of wildfire than city dwellers.

If a fire starts, it may not be detected as quickly, and emergency services take longer to respond due to the greater travel distances.

For information about fire danger, fire season status, and requirements for fire permits visit: fireandemergency.nz/.

Potential Local Impacts

- High fire risk areas, especially around dry grasslands within the Blueskin Bay area, may require evacuations.
- Homes in rural and semi-rural areas within the Blueskin Bay area are at higher risk of fire damage.
- Fires could block SH1 and local roads, affecting access to affected communities within the Blueskin Bay area.
- Power and communication lines in more remote areas around Blueskin Bay could be damaged by fires.
- Wildfires could impact native bush and wildlife habitats in the Blueskin Bay area, including the Orokonui Ecosanctuary.

During a fire:

- Crawl low and fast to escape smoke. 'Get Down, Get Low, Get Out.'
- Shut doors behind you to slow the spread of fire
- Meet at the planned meeting place
- Once out, stay out, never go back inside
- Phone (111) Fire and Emergency New Zealand from a safe phone

Tell Fire and Emergency New Zealand:

1. House number
2. Street
3. Nearest intersection
4. Suburb and City
5. Rapid ID number if you have one

Recommended Actions

If you see smoke or fire and believe there's a risk to people or property, call 111 and ask for 'Fire' immediately. If you're not sure whether it's a real emergency or not, call 111 and ask.
When in doubt, call 111

Smoke alarms
Install smoke alarms and test them every month.

Escape plan
Design an escape plan for you and your family to get out of the house and off the property. Test it regularly.

Access
Make sure your driveway clearance is at least four metres wide and four meters high. Ensure there is adequate turning space for fire trucks and easy access to water.

Landscaping
Keep the grass near your home green and mown. Select plant species that are more fire resistant.

Home maintenance
Fires can start when embers get on your roof and under your house. Clean your gutters and make sure there is nothing flammable beneath the house.

Signs
Make it easy for emergency services to find you by making sure your RAPID rural property identification number is on your signpost and clearly visible from the road.

Fire extinguishers
Install dry powder extinguishers near heat and fuel sources in your home and out buildings.

Sprinklers
Sprinklers are the fastest way to put out a fire. Consider installing a sprinkler system in your home. Modern sprinklers can be easily installed by a plumber and are less expensive than you might think.

Water source
Ensure there is access to an adequate supply of water for fire trucks. Make sure your garden hose is connected and is long enough to reach around the house.

Firewood
Store your firewood and other flammable material away from the house.

Fuel
Safely handle and store liquid fuels and gas.

Machinery
Make sure your machinery and equipment is properly maintained and in good working order. Check there are no birds' nests in or around your machinery — they are a common cause of machinery fires.

Ash
Dispose of ash in a metal container or wet down with water. Ashes can stay hot enough to start a fire for up to five days.

For more information visit: fireandemergency.nz

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

GROUPS AND COMMUNITY EMERGENCY HUBS

In an emergency, it is vital that communities come together to support and help each other.

Community Response Groups are local people who come together, during and after an emergency, to support the community. They may do this by setting up a Community Emergency Hub.

What is a Community Emergency Hub?

A Community Emergency Hub is a place for the community to come for information, reassurance, to have a hot drink, and to meet with each other and talk.

A Community Emergency Hub may be opened by members of the community to support people who have been affected by the event.

Using their discretion, a Community Response Group can open a Community Emergency Hub to meet their local needs.

Community Emergency Hubs are not for overnight stays or delivery of a formal welfare response. If required, the district Emergency Operations Centre will open a Civil Defence Centre to provide for formal emergency welfare support.

Community Emergency Hubs	Civil Defence Centres
• Entirely owned and led by the local community within guidelines set by Emergency Management Otago. • Community resourced. • Local community focused. • In communication with the local Emergency Operations Centre or Incident Control Point. • Not for overnight stays. • Run by members of the community.	• Established and run by the Emergency Operation Centres. • Provides government and support agencies a facility to offer services. • Provides the formal and official welfare response. • May be established as an emergency shelter if appropriate for the emergency. • Staffed by trained and vetted personnel.

Volunteering NZ (volunteeringnz.org.nz)

Volunteer in your community. Volunteering New Zealand is an association of volunteer centres and national organisations with a commitment to volunteering.

Neighbourhood Support (neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz)

Join a Neighbourhood Support Group on the Neighbourhood Support website or calling 0800 463 444.

New Zealand Red Cross (redcross.org.nz)

Joining as a member and volunteering is at the core of the New Zealand Red Cross and has been for over 100 Years.

Through volunteering, you can build valuable skills and assist people in their time of greatest need.

Community Response Groups (otagocdem.govt.nz)

Join a local Community Response Group to support your local community when emergencies happen

Contact Emergency Management Otago to find out more about how to get involved



KEY INFORMATION SOURCES

Facebook:
- OtagoCDEM
- Dunedin City Council

Twitter:
- @OtagoCDEM
- @DnCityCouncil

Websites:
- orc.govt.nz
- metservice.com
- otagocdem.govt.nz

Smart phone applications:
- MetService

Radio:
- Newstalk ZB (1044AM)
- The Hits (89.4FM)
- More FM (97.4FM)
- OAR FM (105.4FM)
- Radio Live (96.6FM)
- NZ Radio National (101.4FM & 810AM)
- Radio Dunedin (95.4FM, 106.7FM & 1305AM)

Two-way radio:
- NZ UHF PRS Channel 15

Community Emergency Hubs:
- Waitati Hall
  28 Harvey Street,
  Waitati 9085
- Waiputai Hub
  10 Stevenson Street,
  Warrington 9471

Emergency Services

New Zealand Police
police.govt.nz

Fire and Emergency New Zealand
fireandemergency.nz

St John Ambulance
stjohn.org.nz

Emergency Management

Emergency Management Otago
otagocdem.govt.nz

National Emergency Management Agency
civildefence.govt.nz

Be Prepared
getready.govt.nz

Local Council

Dunedin City Council
03 477 4000
dunedin.govt.nz

Otago Regional Council
03 474 0827
orc.govt.nz

In an emergency, if life or property is threatened, call 111.

Only call 111 in an emergency.

Do not call 111 for information and advice.

Calling 111 unnecessarily may put others who are in a genuine emergency situation at risk.

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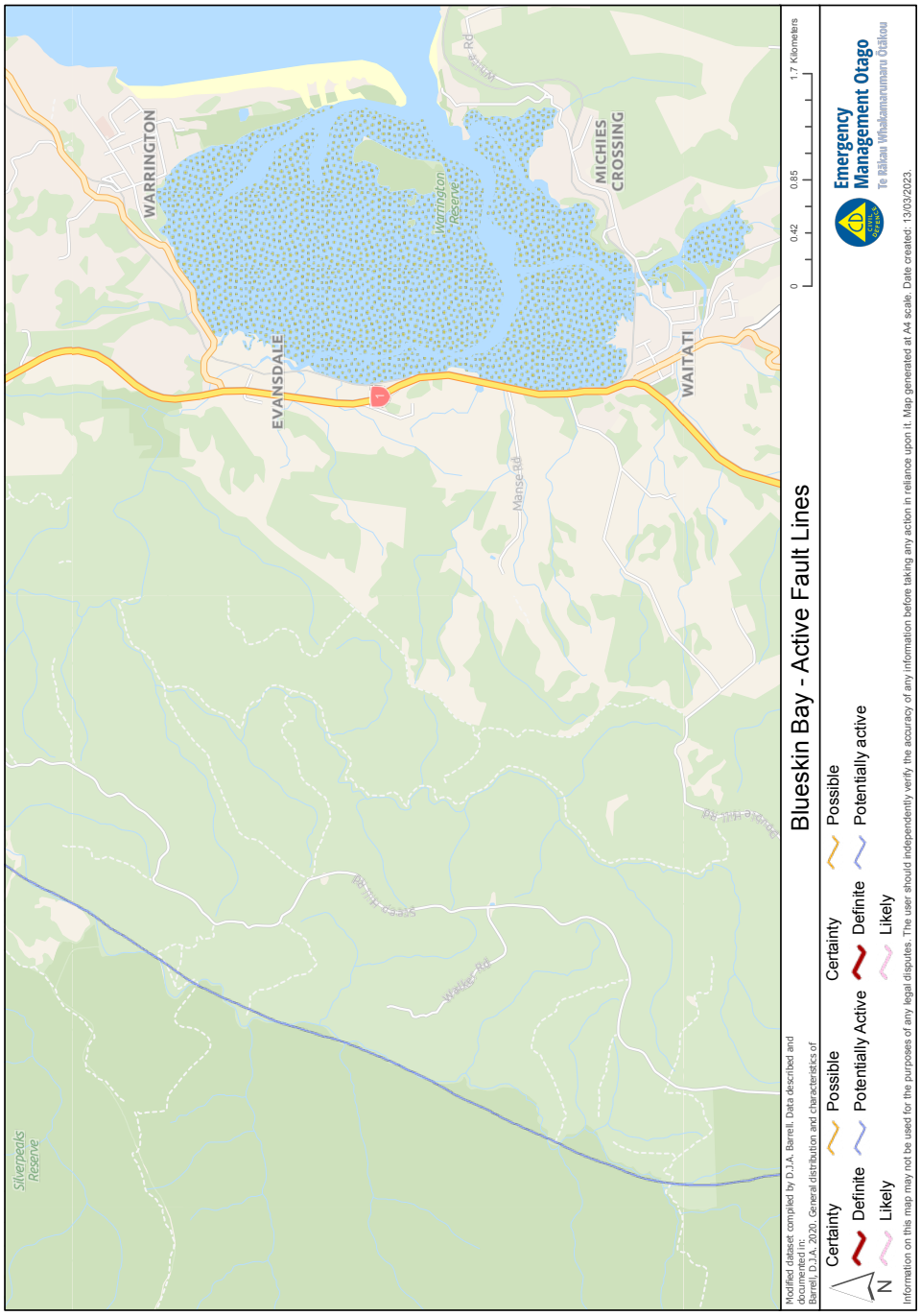
FLOOD HAZARD MAP - BLUESKIN BAY

Appendix A



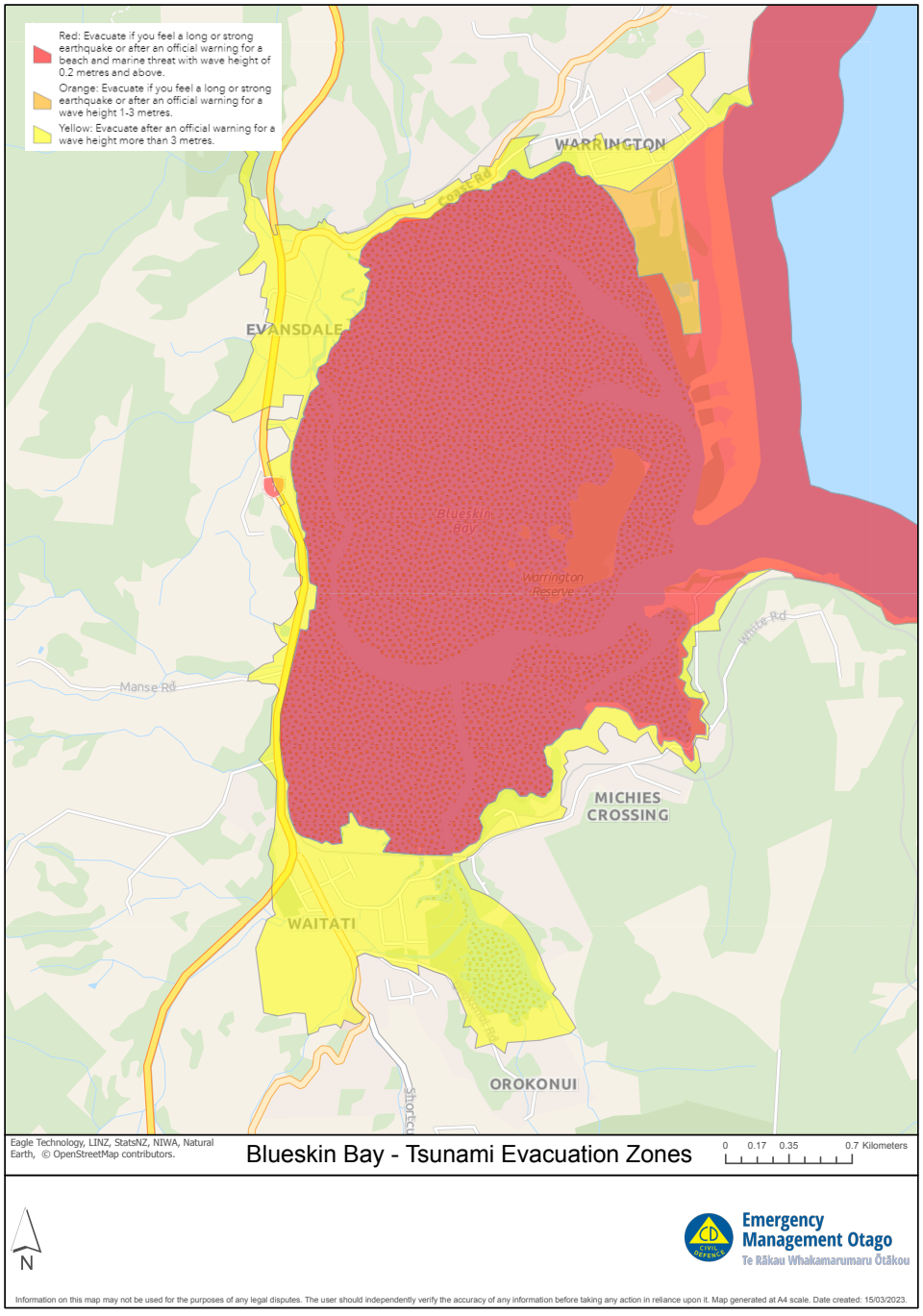
FAULT LINES MAP - BLUESKIN BAY

Appendix B



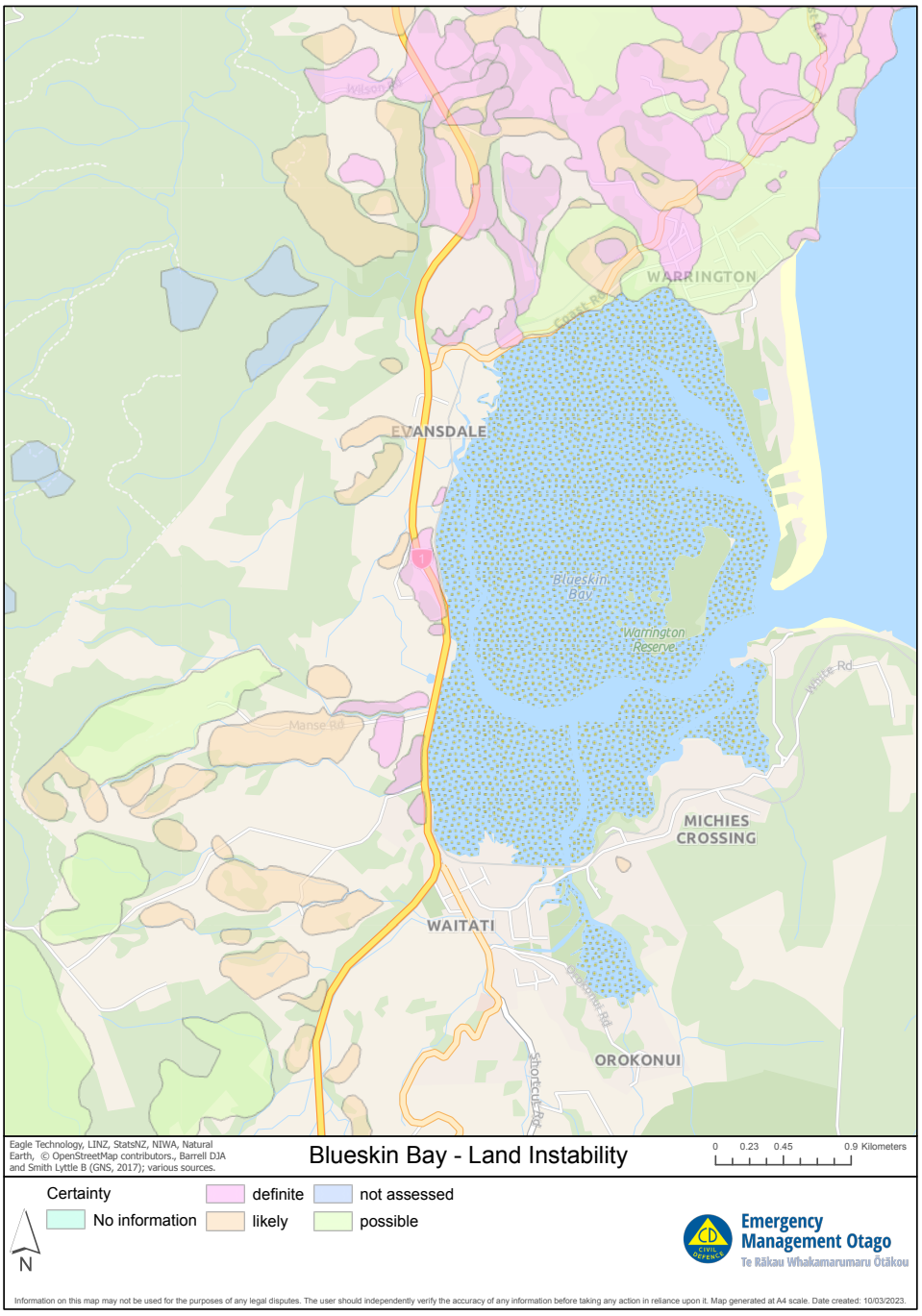
TSUNAMI HAZARD MAP - BLUESKIN BAY

Appendix C



LANDSLIDE HAZARD MAP - BLUEKSIN BAY

Appendix D



Notes:

Notes:

Emergency Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumaru Ōtākou

Emergency Management Otago
Phone **0800 474 082**
Web **otagocdem.govt.nz**
Facebook **OtagoCDEM**

Emergency Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumaru Ōtākou

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE GUIDE

KARITANE



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Rautaki ā-Motu Manawaroa Aituā
National Disaster Resilience Strategy

Introduction

The goal of this Community Resilience Guide is to strengthen the resilience of Otago by managing risks, being ready to respond to and recover from emergencies, then enabling, empowering, and supporting individuals, organisations, and communities to act for themselves and others, for the safety and wellbeing of all.

Communities and hapū

Understand your risk

Seek to build a collective understanding of your risks: the hazards or disruptions you could face, your collective exposure of people, animals, property, and assets, and your vulnerabilities – how these could be adversely affected.

Reduce your risk factors

Consider ways to reduce your community's exposure or vulnerabilities – it needn't cost money, but there may be options if it does.

Keep the long-term in mind

Consider the longer-term changes in your environment, for example, the impact of climate change, and what you can do about them.

Benefit today, benefit tomorrow

Try to find risk reduction, readiness, and resilience solutions that have an everyday benefit to your community. As well as being prepared for tomorrow, you'll have a richer community today.

Learn about response and recovery

Understand how response to and recovery from emergencies will work in your city or district.

Understand your collective resources

Think about what resources you have, now or in an emergency, and how you could put them to work.

Make a plan and practice it

Community response and recovery planning helps communities understand how they can help each other after a disaster. Ask your local emergency management office for help if you need it, and practice any plans, as much as you can.

Organise community events

Communities who know each other are stronger communities – in good times and in bad.

3 THINGS TO MAKE SURE YOU ARE READY

Step 1 - Plan

A household emergency plan will help protect what matters most - you, your loved ones, and your pets. It includes knowing the best way to leave your home in an emergency, where to meet and how to contact one another if separated.



Step 2 - Create

Whether you're just starting out or you're a preparedness pro, gathering your emergency supplies is easy. A good rule of thumb is to have supplies for about seven days. You'll be surprised at how much you already have.



Step 3 - Connect

In an emergency or disaster situation you'll need to know how to get information and how to connect with people around you in your community. Now is a good time to connect so you'll be ready if it occurs.



STEP 1 - PLAN

Household Emergency Plan

Plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least seven days or more.

Many emergencies will affect essential services and possibly disrupt your ability to travel or communicate with each other. You may be confined to your home or forced to evacuate your neighbourhood. In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, emergency services will not be able to get help to everyone as quickly as needed. This is when you are likely to be most vulnerable. So, it is important to plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least seven days or more in the event of an emergency.

Get your family or household together and agree on a plan. A functional emergency plan helps alleviate fears about potential emergencies and can help you respond safely and quickly when an emergency happens.

IF LIFE OR PROPERTY IS THREATENED, ALWAYS DIAL 111

Your plan will help you work out:

- What you will each do in the event of emergencies such as an earthquake, flood, or storm.
- How and where you will meet up during and after an emergency.
- Where to store emergency survival items and who will be responsible for maintaining supplies.
- What you will each need to have in your getaway kits and where to keep them.
- What you need to do for members of the household, family, or community with a disability or special requirement.
- What you will need to do for your pets, domestic animals, or livestock.
- How and when to turn off the water, electricity, and gas at the main switches in your home or business.
- Turn off gas only if you suspect a leak, or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on and it may take them weeks to respond after an event.
- Which local radio stations to tune in to for information during an event.
- How to contact your local council's emergency management office for assistance during an emergency.

STUCK AT HOME

In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home if it is safe to do so. But that may mean being without power and water or any way to get supplies for three days or more.

Do you have enough food? What about family members who need medication? Do you have enough food for pets to get through too?

Light up

Your emergency supplies don't have to be in a kit, but you might have to find them in the dark. Make sure everyone knows where the torches and batteries are.

Fridge first

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

Know your neighbours

Get to know your neighbours. In an emergency, they may need your help or you may need their help, and you may be able to band together to get through.

Top tip

Keep up to date with emergency information by listening to a radio (get one with batteries) and checking your local council and/or Emergency Management Otago group's websites and social media. Follow the official instructions and emergency services.

CAN'T GET HOME

In an emergency, public transport may not be able to operate, roads may be closed, and streets or neighbourhoods might be blocked off.

If you can't take your normal route home, how will you get there? Who will you go with? Where will you meet up if your street is a no-go zone?

Second meeting place

Agree on a meeting place if you can't get home. It might be the school, a friend's place, or with whānau.

Travel together

If you work away from home, find workmates who live in your area. In an emergency, you could travel together.

Pack a getaway bag

Have a getaway bag at work or in your car, with walking shoes, warm clothes, some snack food and a bottle of water. A torch, batteries and radio are useful too.

Top tip

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

What would you do?

HAVE TO EVACUATE

In an emergency, some houses, streets, and neighbourhoods may not be safe to stay in and you may have to leave home in a hurry.

If your street was evacuated, where would you go? What would you take? What about pets? Do you have neighbours who might need your help?

Pack a getaway bag

Have a getaway bag ready for everyone in your family with warm clothes, a bottle of water, snacks, copies of important documents and photo ID. Remember any medications you might need and keep your first aid kit, torch, radio, and batteries somewhere you can grab them in a hurry.

Decide where to go

Decide where you will go (and make sure everyone in your family knows in case you're not all together). Your evacuation place will probably be with friends or family, so make sure they know your plans.

Check your zone

If you live in a tsunami zone, make sure your evacuation place is outside of the zone (check with your council for zone maps).

Top tip

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

NO POWER

What would you do if the power was out for days? How will you see, cook, keep warm?

Power cuts could affect EFTPOS and ATM machines, so make sure you have some cash at home, or enough supplies to see you through three days or more.

Light up

Make sure you have torches and batteries, either in your emergency kit or somewhere everyone can find them in the dark.

Stay tuned in

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

Stock up

Have a stock of food that doesn't need to be cooked (canned is good) or something to cook your food on (BBQ, camp stove). Don't forget food for babies and pets.

Fridge first

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

Top tip

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

NO WATER

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

Bottling water

Keep your empty water, juice and fizzy drink bottles, give them a good clean and fill them with water – you need three litres of water for each person for each day that you are without water. Don't forget to store water for babies and pets too.

Long term water storage

You can keep stored drinking water for up to a year if you add non-scented household bleach (half a teaspoon for every ten litres of water and don't drink for at least half an hour after mixing).

Stay fed and washed

Remember to store water for cooking and cleaning as well. You can use the water in your hot water cylinder but store some extra in large plastic containers.

Top tip

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

NO PHONE OR INTERNET

If the phone and internet lines were down, how would you keep in touch, arrange to meet up, keep up with news and weather alerts?

In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home, so make your home your meeting place and have an alternative in case you can't get there.

Plan a meeting point

Talk to your family about how you will get in touch and where you will meet up in an emergency if the phone lines and/or internet are down.

If you have kids

If you have kids, make sure you know the school/day care's emergency plans and give the school the names of three people who could pick the kids up if you can't get there.

Stay tuned in

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

Out of town contact

Have an out of town contact that everyone knows about (sometimes when local phone lines are down you can still reach people outside your area). Get everyone to check in with your out of town contact by text or online messaging in an emergency if you can.

Keep a list

Keep a written list of important phone numbers.

Top tip

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

What would you do?

CARING FOR PETS AND LIVESTOCK

If you have pets, domestic animals, or livestock, include them in your emergency planning.

- Attach a permanent disc to your pet's collar that clearly states your phone number, name and address. Microchip your pets.
- Ensure you have a carry box, towel or blanket, emergency food, a lead and muzzle as part of your pet's emergency getaway kit. Put your name, phone number and address on the box.
- In the event of an evacuation take your pets with you if you can safely do so. Take their vaccination records and essential medications with you as this will help your pet be re-housed if necessary.
- Welfare or evacuation centres generally will not accept pets except for service animals such as guide dogs. Some communities have established sheltering options for pets.
- Make in-case-of-evacuation arrangements with friends or relatives outside your neighbourhood or area.
- Keep a list of "pet-friendly" hotels and motels and their contact details in case you have to evacuate your home or neighbourhood.
- If you have domestic animals (such as horses, pigs or poultry) or livestock, know which paddocks are safe to move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides and power lines. In the event of an evacuation, ensure you have a plan in place so that they will be secure and have food, water and shelter. The responsibility for animal welfare remains with the owner.
- Check with your council about local arrangements for assisting with domestic animal issues.

GET READY

MAKE A PLAN



Who is this plan for?

Household members

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Does anyone have special requirements?

Will anyone in your household need assistance to evacuate, or while stuck at home during an emergency? Does anyone rely on mobility or medical devices or other special equipment? Does anyone rely on prescription medicine? Do they have supplies to last three days or more or alternatives if power is not available?

Any babies or young children?

Do you have nappies, formula, etc. to last three days or more if shops and roads are closed? Do you have supplies in a grab bag in case you need to leave in a hurry as well?

Any pets?

Your animals are your responsibility, so make sure you include them in your emergency planning. Do you have food and water to last three days or more? Do you have cages or carriers to transport them and keep them safe? Do you have someone to collect and look after your animals if you can't get home?

Anyone else who might need help?

Are there any friends, family or neighbours who might need your help to get through an emergency at home or to evacuate?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

GET READY **MAKE A PLAN**



Useful contacts

Always dial 111 in an emergency. Think about your council's emergency hotline, medical centre/doctor, landlord, insurance company, power company, day care/school, work and family members.

Name: Emergency Services Contact Details: 111

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

If we can't get home

Our meeting place

Where will you meet if you can't contact each other and are separated when an emergency occurs? How will you get there?

Add an address and instructions.

Who will pick up the kids?

If you are not able to pick children up from school, day care, afterschool care, etc., who will? Do they know? Does the school / day care have their details?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

If we can't get hold of each other

Who will you check in with (someone out of town in case local phone lines are down)?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

We will get updates by

How will you find the latest news/alerts? Which radio stations will you listen to? Which websites and social media pages will you check?

Radio station/website/social media channel:

Radio station/website/social media channel:

Radio station/website/social media channel:

GET READY **MAKE A PLAN**



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, a radio, and batteries for both? 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.

Make detailed notes on where these items are stored

Do we know how to turn off water, power and gas?

Only turn these off if you suspect a leak or damaged lines or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.

Details on how to turn off the water, power and gas

If we have no power

What will you need to do if there is no power? How will you cook, stay warm, see at night (do not use candles as they are a fire hazard)? Do you have spare cash in case ATMs are not working? Do you have enough fuel in case petrol pumps are not working?)

Make notes on what your household needs to do

If we have no water

What will you need to do if there is no water? Do you have enough drinking water stored (three litres per person per day for three days or more)? Do you have water for your pets? What will you cook and clean with? What will you use for a toilet?

Make notes on what your household needs to do

If we have to leave in a hurry

Do we have grab bags?

Does everyone have grab bags* in case you need to evacuate? At home, at work, in the car?
*** A small bag with warm clothes, a torch, radio, first aid kit, snack food and water.**

Make detailed notes on where the grab bags are stored

GET READY

MAKE A PLAN



Where will we go?

Where you will go in case you have to evacuate? How will you get there? If you live near the coast, make sure it is outside of all tsunami evacuation zones. Where will you stay if you can't get back to your home?

Make detailed notes on where you will go and how you will get there

STEP 2 - CREATE

Emergency Kit

In most emergencies you should be able to stay in your home. Plan to be able to look after yourself and your household for at least seven days or more. Assemble and maintain your emergency survival items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit in case you need to leave in a hurry. You should also have essential emergency items in your workplace and in your car.

Getaway Kit

Everyone should have a packed getaway kit in an easily accessible place at home and at work which includes:

- Torch and radio with spare batteries.
- Any special needs such as hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses, or mobility aids.
- Emergency water and easy-to-carry food rations such as energy bars and dried foods.
- First aid kit and essential medicines.
- Essential items for infants or young children such as formula and food, nappies and a favourite toy.
- Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes).
- Toiletries – towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper.
- Blankets or sleeping bags.
- Face and dust masks.
- Remember to take all your pets with you including pet supplies.

Top Tip

Keep strong black garbage bags and kitty litter in your response bag. You can put the black bag and some kitty litter in it then place into your toilet or a bucket and use as emergency toilet if you have no flushing toilet available.

Get Ready - Preparing your plan

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

In an emergency, you could be stuck at home for seven days or more. You probably have most of these things already, and you don't have to have them all in one place, but you might have to find them in a hurry and/or in the dark. Make a plan (page 9) to work out what you will need to get your family through.

Basic supplies to have at home:

- Water for seven days or more - make sure you have nine litres of water for every person. (Save large fizzy and juice bottles, give them a good clean and overfill them with water from the tap, replace every 6 months).
- Long lasting food that doesn't need cooking (unless you have a camping stove or BBQ), and food for babies and pets.
- Toilet paper and large plastic buckets for an emergency toilet.
- Dust masks and work gloves.



STEP 3 - CONNECT

CONNECT WITH YOUR NEIGHBOURS

Communities that recover best from emergencies are those that have good social networks.

Connect with a few people on your street so in an emergency you can:

- Check on your neighbours if you are evacuating to ensure they are also aware of the situation.
- Remember to take all your pets with you.
- Make sure everyone is looked after, especially those who might need extra help.
- Share resources and skills to help each other – three families cooking on one BBQ uses a lot less gas than three families cooking by themselves.
- Recover faster with less chaos or duplication of effort.
- Even better, you'll be helping build a friendlier, more resilient community every day of the year.

Start with a simple smile and introduction. The first step is always the hardest! Then suggest a few of you exchange contact details in case of an emergency.

STEP 3 - CONTINUED CONNECT

HOW TO STAY IN TOUCH

- **In a power outage**, analogue phones on a copper wire network only will continue to operate (Fibre Optic networks will fail).
- Cell phone communications can become easily overloaded in a crisis. **Texting** is a better way to communicate with friends and family.
- **Use your car** to listen to radio broadcasts if you do not have a battery-operated radio.
- **Use your car** for charging your cell phone/computer. A 12-volt charger is required for this. Make it part of your kit or keep one in the car.

Telephone Tree

- A phone tree is a network of people organised in such a way that they can quickly and easily spread information amongst each other.

KEY HAZARDS - **FLOODING**

See appendix A for flooding map

General Information:

Floods are the most common Civil Defence emergency in Otago. Our communities often experience flooding from rivers and streams. Floods are usually caused by continuous heavy rain or short, intense thunderstorms. Flooding occurs at any time of the year.

Floods can cause injury and loss of life, damage to property and infrastructure, loss of stock, and contamination of water and land. Treat all flood water as dangerous.

Never try to walk, swim, drive through or play in flood water.

- Many flood deaths are caused by people attempting to drive through water, or people playing in high water.
- Slow-flowing, deep water or fast-flowing, shallow water, can unbalance people and sweep them away. Even water just 15 centimetres deep can sweep you off your feet.
- Keep children away from flood waters. It is not safe for them.
- Do not put yourself at risk to take photos or videos of the flood.
- Always assume that all flood water is contaminated with farm run-off, animal and human sewage and chemicals. Flood water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- If you come in contact with floodwater, thoroughly clean hands, clothes and any property touched.

Potential Local Impacts

- Flooding may block SH1 and local roads near Karitane, Hawksbury, and Seacliff, disrupting access.
- Low-lying areas, especially around Karitane and Seacliff, are vulnerable to flooding, potentially affecting homes and businesses.
- Risk of disruptions to water, power, and essential services in affected areas.
- Flooding could impact local wetlands and coastal areas near Karitane, affecting wildlife and ecosystems.
-

For Your Information:

- Cumec = cubic metres per second, that is, how much water is flowing.
- Which side of the river? The right or the left side of the river is as you would see it by looking downstream.

Recommended Actions

- It may not be safe to return home even after floodwaters have receded.
- Help others, if possible, particularly those who require special assistance.
- Do not attempt to drive or walk-through floodwaters unless it is your only escape route.
- Avoid drinking or preparing food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated. If in doubt, check with your local council or public health authority.
- Look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- If your property is damaged, take notes and photographs for insurance purposes.
- If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.

Weather

Check out what the weather is doing in your part of the region by keeping up to date with the latest information from MetService. **metservice.co.nz**

Rain and river

For up-to-date rainfall and river flow data check out **orc.govt.nz/waterinfo**

Road Updates

Keep an eye on the latest road information, including road closures, at **nzta.govt.nz.**

KEY HAZARDS - **EARTHQUAKE**

See appendix B for fault line map

General Information:

Large earthquakes can injure and sometimes kill people, and damage or destroy property and lifelines utilities.

Earthquake hazards include ground shaking, land deformation, and liquefaction.

Ground shaking is the shaking of the ground during an earthquake. and is one of the main causes of earthquake damage to buildings and critical infrastructure.

Land deformation is changes to the ground surface, such as swelling, sinking, or cracking. Land deformation can damage buildings, structures and lifelines utilities, cause landslides and change the risk of flooding as the ground moves.

Surface fault rupture is the ripping and warping of the ground surface along a fault as the ground on one side moves sideways and/or up relative to ground on the other side. This only happens in moderate to large earthquakes (larger than about magnitude 6.5) where the fault movement is large enough to deform the ground surface.

Liquefaction is a process where loose soils below the groundwater level substantially lose strength and stiffness, in response to earthquake shaking. This causes the soil to behave like a pressurised liquid. In some cases, this soil/water mixture is ejected up to the ground surface.

A large, damaging earthquake could occur at any time, and can be followed by aftershocks that continue for days or weeks.

Check out **geonet.org.nz** for the latest information on earthquakes in New Zealand.

Potential Local Impacts

- Earthquakes may cause damage or blockages on SH1 and local roads in Karitane, Hawksbury, and Seacliff, affecting accessibility.
- Older buildings in Karitane, Hawksbury, and Seacliff are at higher risk of structural damage.
- Slopes around Karitane and Seacliff are prone to landslides, which could impact properties and roads.
- Potential loss of power, water, and communications services across the area.
- Coastal areas like Karitane face potential tsunami threats following a significant earthquake.

Recommended Actions

- You can reduce the impacts of earthquakes by making sure objects that can fall, damage and hurt are either placed somewhere else, or fixed and fastened.
- Make and practise your emergency plan, have a grab bag and emergency supplies.
- Drop, Cover and Hold is the right action to take during an earthquake. It stops you being knocked over, makes you a smaller target for falling and flying objects, and protects your head, neck and vital organs.
- Practise Drop, Cover and Hold at least twice a year. You can do this when the clocks change for daylight savings and take part in New Zealand's annual ShakeOut drill.
- In a major earthquake, masonry and glass falls off buildings and into the streets. If you are inside, Drop, Cover and Hold – do not run outside or you risk getting hit by falling bricks or concrete and glass.
- If you are outside, move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and power lines, then Drop, Cover and Hold. Stay there until the shaking stops.
- It is important to recognise the natural warning signs of a tsunami and remember, if an earthquake is Long or Strong, Get Gone.
- Expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, drop, cover, and hold.

For more information visit:
naturalhazardsportal.govt.nz
getready.govt.nz



KEY HAZARDS - **TSUNAMI**

See appendix C for tsunami map

General Information:

A tsunami is a series of waves generated after a large disturbance of the sea caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or underwater landslides. The source of the disturbance may be close to the New Zealand coastline or across the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

A near-source tsunami is generated close to the coastline. The water level will fall rapidly past the low tide mark and then quickly return. If this happens, there won't be enough time to issue a warning.

An earthquake centred on the Puysegur Trench, off the coast of Southland, could trigger a near-source tsunami which may affect coastal communities south of Otago Peninsula.

A distant source tsunami may start as far away as South America, taking much longer to reach New Zealand and affecting more of the coastline. National warnings will be issued by the National Emergency Management Agency and Emergency Management Otago.

These warnings are sent to the police, Emergency Management and emergency management organisations, and may be broadcast on radio and television. Some communities will have alert sirens.

Distant source tsunami may affect coastal communities in Otago. People living near the mouth of rivers such as the Taieri and Clutha could also be affected as a tsunami wave can travel up a river. Tsunami can threaten lives, property and essential services.

Tsunami Warnings

Warning messages and signals about a possible tsunami can come from several sources – natural, official or unofficial.

Natural Warnings

For a local source tsunami which could arrive in minutes, there won't be time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.

Official Warnings

Official warnings are only possible for distant and regional source tsunami.
Official warnings are disseminated by National Emergency Management Agency & Emergency Management Otago to the national media, local authorities and other key response agencies. Your local council may also issue warnings through local media, siren and other local arrangements.

EVACUATION ZONE GUIDE - https://otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/tsunami

RED: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a beach and marine threat with wave height of 0.2 metres and above.

ORANGE: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a wave height 1-3 metres

YELLOW: Evacuate after an official warning for a wave height more than 3 metres.

Unofficial or informal warnings

You may receive warnings from friends, other members of the public, international media and from the internet. Verify the warning only if you can do so quickly. If official warnings are available, trust their message over informal warnings.

Recommended Actions

- For a local-source tsunami which can arrive in minutes, there is not enough time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.
- Remember, LONG or STRONG, GET GONE: If you are near the coast and experience any of the following:
  - Feel a strong earthquake that makes it hard to stand up, or a weak rolling earthquake that lasts a minute or more.
  - See a sudden rise or fall in water level.
  - Hear loud and unusual noises from the water.
- Move immediately to the nearest high ground or as far inland as you can, out of tsunami evacuation zones. Do not wait for official warnings.
- Walk, run or cycle, if you can. This reduces the chances of getting stuck due to damaged roads or traffic congestion.
- Emergency Management Otago has evacuation zones which you can find here: https://otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/tsunami
- Make sure you know where to go, whether you are at home, at mahi/work or out and about.
- Plan evacuation routes from your whare/home, farm, kura/school, wāhi mahi/ workplace, or any other place you frequently go, that is in a tsunami evacuation zone.
- Once you have evacuated, follow official advice from your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group about when it is safe to return to tsunami evacuation zones. Do not return until an official all-clear message is given by Civil Defence Emergency Management. Tsunami activity will continue for several hours and the first wave may not be the largest.

For up to date information, including Tsunami Evacuation Zone maps for all of Otago, please visit: **otagocdem.govt.nz**

KEY HAZARDS - **MAJOR STORM/SNOW STORMS**

General Information:

A storm is a weather system with strong winds. It will be likely to cause heavy rain and can also bring hail, lightning, tornadoes, heavy swells, coastal inundation and storm surges.

Storms can make driving dangerous. They can also cause road damage, power supply disruption and damage to buildings. As a result, storms can isolate communities and cut off communications and power supply.

Storms can last for days or may be short-lived. Thunderstorms exist for no more than one or two hours.

A **tornado** is a narrow, violently rotating wind column, which extends down to the ground, from the base of a thunderstorm. Every year, a few tornadoes are observed in New Zealand. they can cause severe localised damage, injuries and death. They are usually around a few tens of metres wide, have tracks a few kilometres long, and exist for just a few minutes.

A **cyclone** is a large storm that develop in the tropics. Cyclones are also called hurricanes or typhoons. A cyclone has a wind-speed of more than 120 kilometres per hour. Cyclones usually weaken as they meet the cooler sea temperatures around New Zealand, These "ex-tropical cyclones" remain dangerous storms, and cause major damage in New Zealand.

A **snowstorm** is a very heavy snowfall, sometimes accompanied by strong winds that can create blizzard-like conditions and severe wind chill. Snowstorms can make driving dangerous. On mountains, snowstorms can increase the risk of avalanches, which can fall onto roads and ski fields.

Severe weather warnings are issued by the MetService and available through the broadcast media, by email alerts, and online at metservice.com

Potential Local Impacts

- Severe storms or heavy snow could block SH1 and local roads, particularly affecting Karitane, Hawksbury, and Seacliff.
- High winds or snow could disrupt power supplies, especially in more exposed areas like Seacliff and Hawksbury.
- Homes and buildings in Karitane, Hawksbury, and Seacliff may suffer damage from high winds or snow accumulation.
- Heavy snow and severe weather can impact the delivery of essential goods.
- Storms can impede travel and emergency response, particularly in the more isolated areas.
- Cold conditions and storms can impact livestock and wildlife, especially in rural areas.

Recommended Actions

- Listen to advice provided by Emergency Management Otago and emergency services and follow any instructions.
- Secure your whare/home and critical buildings by closing windows and shutters, if you have them. Pull curtains and blinds over windows. This can prevent injury from flying glass if the window breaks.
- Close all interior and external doors. Closed doors will help prevent damaging winds from entering rooms.
- Take extreme care with items that may conduct electricity if your whare/home is struck by lightning:
    - Using electric lights is safe, but unplug appliances and avoid using the telephone or any other electrical appliance, especially television sets.
    - Turn off air conditioners and heat pumps, which can be damaged by power surges from lightning.
    - If you live in an old house with metal plumbing, avoid using bathtubs, water taps and sinks as these may conduct electricity.
    - Use battery-powered radios and water from your emergency supplies.
- Stay up to date with the latest information and updates from MetService.
- Postpone outdoor activities if a snowstorm is imminent.
- If you are outside, seek shelter.
- Bring pets inside. Move domestic animals and stock to shelter.
    - Make sure there is good ventilation and that your animal can move away from any external heat sources. Keep animals from coming into contact with heat sources, such as fires, to reduce the risk of burns.
    - Do not keep your animal in a garage or room with running vehicles or unflued gas heaters. Even small amounts of carbon monoxide will kill them.
- At home, check fuel supplies for heating, wood burners, gas heaters, generators and barbeques.
- If you have to travel, make sure you are well prepared with snow chains, sleeping bags, warm clothing and essential emergency items that you will find in your emergency items.
- If you are caught in your car or truck during a snowstorm, stay in your vehicle. Run the engine every ten minutes to keep warm. Drink fluids to avoid dehydration. Open the window slightly to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make yourself visible to rescuers by tying a brightly coloured cloth to your radio aerial or door and keeping the inside light on.

KEY HAZARDS - **LAND INSTABILITY**

See appendix D for landslide map

General Information:

A landslide is the movement of rock, soil and/or vegetation, down a slope. There are many different types, and they can range in size from a single boulder in a rock fall, to a very large avalanche of debris with huge quantities of rock and soil that spreads across many kilometres. They are common in both rural and urban settings.

Landslides are commonly classified by the material involved (e.g., rock, debris, soil or mud) and the way they move (e.g., fall, topple, slide, spread, or flow). All these types of landslides may occur in New Zealand. Listed below are some typical examples of different landslide types.

- Rockfall - individual rocks that detach and rapidly fall from steep slopes and cliffs.
- Debris Avalanche - a shallow flow of rock and debris that detach from steep slopes and cliffs to form an avalanche.
- Debris Flows - rapid surging flows of saturated debris that occur in channels. They are often triggered by heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.

Landslides can occur without any trigger but are most commonly associated with heavy rainfall and earthquakes. Human activities including mining, construction, removal of trees and vegetation, steep roadside cuttings or leaking water pipes can also cause or increase the likelihood of landslides.

Some landslides move rapidly, while others are slow and gradual, causing damage to property and infrastructure, but have the potential to injure people.

Potential Local Impacts

- Landslides and erosion can affect roads, particularly around Seacliff and Karitane, leading to potential blockages.
- Homes on slopes and near cliffs in Seacliff and Karitane are at risk of landslides and ground movement.
- Water and sewage systems could be disrupted by shifting ground, affecting local services.
- High-risk areas, particularly near unstable slopes, may require evacuation.
- Land movement could alter landscapes and disrupt local ecosystems around Karitane and Seacliff.

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

Some warning signs before landslides occur:

- Small slips, rock falls, and sinking land, at the bottom of slopes.
- Sticking doors and window frames, which may mean the land is slowly moving under the house.
- Gaps where window frames are not fitting properly.
- Steps, decks, and verandas, moving or tilting away from the rest of the house.
- New cracks or bulges on the ground, road, footpath, retaining walls and other hard surfaces.
- Tilting trees, retaining walls, or fences.

Recommended Actions

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

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

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

For more information visit: naturalhazardsportal.govt.

KEY HAZARDS - **PANDEMIC**

General Information:

An epidemic occurs when a disease infects many people at the same time. A pandemic is the spread of an epidemic between many countries.

A pandemic can impact all services. People may need to stay away from others and businesses may be temporarily closed by health officials to stop the disease spreading.

Potential Local Impacts

- Local health services in Dunedin and the Waikouaiti area may experience increased demand, potentially impacting healthcare access.
- Businesses, particularly in tourism and local services in areas like Karitane, Hawksbury, and Seacliff, could see reduced income.
- Restrictions and health measures could impact travel to and from Karitane, Hawksbury, and Seacliff, affecting access.
- Vulnerable populations in rural areas like Hawksbury and Seacliff may face challenges accessing healthcare and support.
- Schools and educational institutions in the Karitane area may face closures or shifts to remote learning.

Recommended Actions

- Follow instructions and advice of health officials.
- Cover your mouth when coughing or sneezing. Do so into the crook of your elbow rather than your hand. Use tissues, dispose of them properly, and then wash your hands.
- Wash your hands after coughing and sneezing, wiping children's noses, preparing food, and eating, going to the toilet, or looking after sick people. Do so for at least 20 seconds - with soap or alcohol gels and, if possible, warm water, and dry thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
- Maintain a personal space from those who may be ill to avoid infection.
- Stay home if you become ill.
- Make a plan with family and friends that includes:
  - Who will help with food and supplies if you and your household are ill
  - Who will look after your extended family/whānau if they don't live nearby (for example, who could deliver groceries or meals to sick family members)
  - Who would look after your children/dependents if they need to stay at home and you must go to work.
- Think about whether you could work from home and what you would need to do this.
- Learn more about infectious disease prevention and control.

For more information visit: health.govt.nz/

List key contacts

Have key contact numbers in a place that is easy to find (for example, on the fridge door).

Include the phone numbers of:

- the people living nearby who you could call if you needed help
- your doctor
- HealthLine (freephone: 0800 611 116)
- your workplace.

Build up your emergency supplies

- Keep at least a week's supply of food, tissues, and your usual medicines so you don't need to make trips out in public.

If you have an existing medical condition make sure that you:

- don't run out of your regular medications
- take medications to keep any medical condition under control.



KEY HAZARDS - **FIRE/WILDFIRE**

General Information:

Rural property owners face a higher risk of wildfire than city dwellers.

If a fire starts, it may not be detected as quickly, and emergency services take longer to respond due to the greater travel distances.

For information about fire danger, fire season status, and requirements for fire permits visit: fireandemergency.nz.

Potential Local Impacts

- High fire risk areas, especially around dry grasslands near Hawksbury and Seacliff, may require evacuations.
- Homes in rural and semi-rural areas like Karitane, Hawksbury, and Seacliff are at higher risk of fire damage.
- Fires could block SH1 and local roads, affecting access to affected communities.
- Power and communication lines could be damaged by fires.
- Wildfires could impact native bush and wildlife habitats in the Karitane and Seacliff area.

During a fire:

- Crawl low and fast to escape smoke. 'Get Down, Get Low, Get Out.'
- Shut doors behind you to slow the spread of fire
- Meet at the planned meeting place
- Once out, stay out, never go back inside
- Phone (111) Fire and Emergency New Zealand from a safe phone

Tell Fire and Emergency New Zealand:

1. House number
2. Street
3. Nearest intersection
4. Suburb and City
5. Rapid ID number if you have one

Recommended Actions

If you see smoke or fire and believe there's a risk to people or property, call 111 and ask for 'Fire' immediately. If you're not sure whether it's a real emergency or not, call 111 and ask.
When in doubt, call 111

Smoke alarms
Install smoke alarms and test them every month.

Escape plan
Design an escape plan for you and your family to get out of the house and off the property. Test it regularly.

Access
Make sure your driveway clearance is at least four metres wide and four meters high. Ensure there is adequate turning space for fire trucks and easy access to water.

Landscaping
Keep the grass near your home green and mown. Select plant species that are more fire resistant.

Home maintenance
Fires can start when embers get on your roof and under your house. Clean your gutters and make sure there is nothing flammable beneath the house.

Signs
Make it easy for emergency services to find you by making sure your RAPID rural property identification number is on your signpost and clearly visible from the road.

Fire extinguishers
Install dry powder extinguishers near heat and fuel sources in your home and out buildings.

Sprinklers
Sprinklers are the fastest way to put out a fire. Consider installing a sprinkler system in your home. Modern sprinklers can be easily installed by a plumber and are less expensive than you might think.

Water source
Ensure there is access to an adequate supply of water for fire trucks. Make sure your garden hose is connected and is long enough to reach around the house.

Firewood
Store your firewood and other flammable material away from the house.

Fuel
Safely handle and store liquid fuels and gas.

Machinery
Make sure your machinery and equipment is properly maintained and in good working order. Check there are no birds' nests in or around your machinery — they are a common cause of machinery fires.

Ash
Dispose of ash in a metal container or wet down with water. Ashes can stay hot enough to start a fire for up to five days.

For more information visit: fireandemergency.nz

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

GROUPS AND COMMUNITY EMERGENCY HUBS

In an emergency, it is vital that communities come together to support and help each other.

Community Resilience Groups are local people who come together, during and after an emergency, to support the community. They may do this by setting up a Community Emergency Hub.

What is a Community Emergency Hub?

A Community Emergency Hub is a place for the community to come for information, reassurance, to have a hot drink, and to meet with each other and talk.

A Community Emergency Hub may be opened by members of the community to support people who have been affected by the event.

Using their discretion, a Community Resilience Group can open a Community Emergency Hub to meet their local needs.

Community Emergency Hubs are not for overnight stays or delivery of a formal welfare response. If required, the district Emergency Operations Centre will open a Civil Defence Centre to provide for formal emergency welfare support.

Community Emergency Hubs	Civil Defence Centres
• Entirely owned and led by the local community within guidelines set by Emergency Management Otago. • Community resourced. • Local community focused. • In communication with the local Emergency Operations Centre or Incident Control Point. • Not for overnight stays. • Run by members of the community.	• Established and run by the Emergency Operation Centres. • Provides government and support agencies a facility to offer services. • Provides the formal and official welfare response. • May be established as an emergency shelter if appropriate for the emergency. • Staffed by trained and vetted personnel.

Volunteering NZ (volunteeringnz.org.nz)

Volunteer in your community. Volunteering New Zealand is an association of volunteer centres and national organisations with a commitment to volunteering.

Neighbourhood Support (neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz)

Join a Neighbourhood Support Group on the Neighbourhood Support website or calling 0800 463 444.

New Zealand Red Cross (redcross.org.nz)

Joining as a member and volunteering is at the core of the New Zealand Red Cross and has been for over 100 Years.

Through volunteering, you can build valuable skills and assist people in their time of greatest need.

Community Resilience Groups (otagocdem.govt.nz)

Join a local Community Resilience Group to support your local community when emergencies happen

Contact Emergency Management Otago to find out more about how to get involved



KEY INFORMATION SOURCES

Facebook:
- OtagoCDEM
- Dunedin City Council

X (formerly Twitter)**:**
- @OtagoCDEM
- @DnCityCouncil

Websites:
- www.otagocdem.govt.nz
- www.orc.govt.nz
- www.metservice.com
- www.dunedin.govt.nz

Smart phone applications:
- MetService

Radio:
- Newstalk ZB (1044 AM)
- The Hits (89.4 FM)
- More FM (97.4F M)
- OAR FM (105.4 FM)
- Radio Live (96.6 FM)
- NZ Radio National (101.4 FM & 810 AM)
- Radio Dunedin (95.4 FM, 106.7 FM & 1305 AM)

Two-way radio:
- NZ UHF PRS Channel 15

Community Emergency Hubs:

Puketeraki Marae,
520 Apes Road,
Karitane 9471

Emergency Services

New Zealand Police
police.govt.nz

Fire and Emergency New Zealand
fireandemergency.nz

St John Ambulance
stjohn.org.nz

Emergency Management

Emergency Management Otago
otagocdem.govt.nz

National Emergency Management Agency
civildefence.govt.nz

Be Prepared
getready.govt.nz

Local Council

Dunedin City Council
03 477 4000
dunedin.govt.nz

Otago Regional Council
0800 474 082
orc.govt.nz

In an emergency, if life or property is threatened, call 111.

Only call 111 in an emergency.

Do not call 111 for information and advice.

Calling 111 unnecessarily may put others who are in a genuine emergency situation at risk.

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FLOOD HAZARD MAP - KARITANE

Appendix A



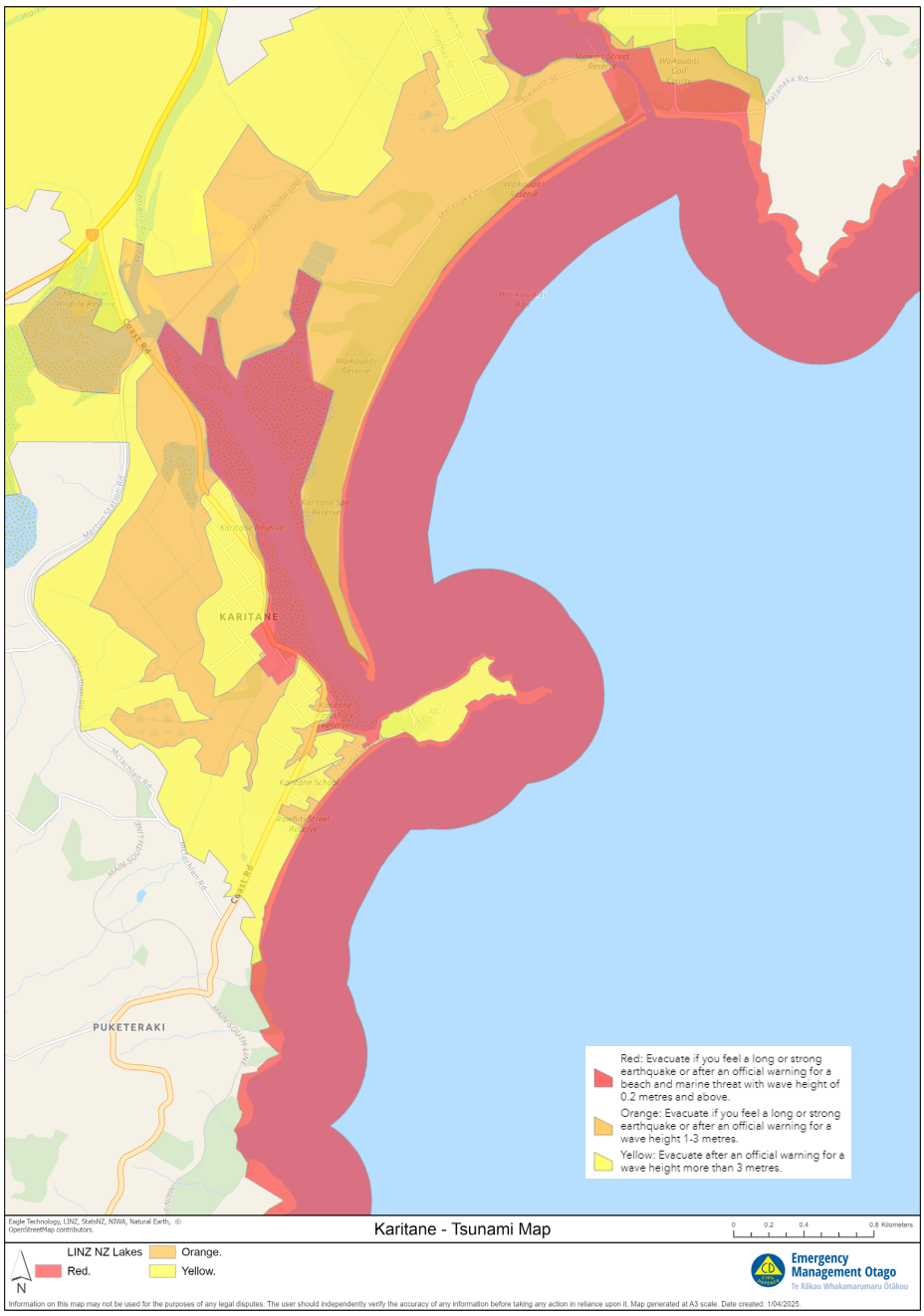
FAULT LINES MAP - KARITANE

Appendix B



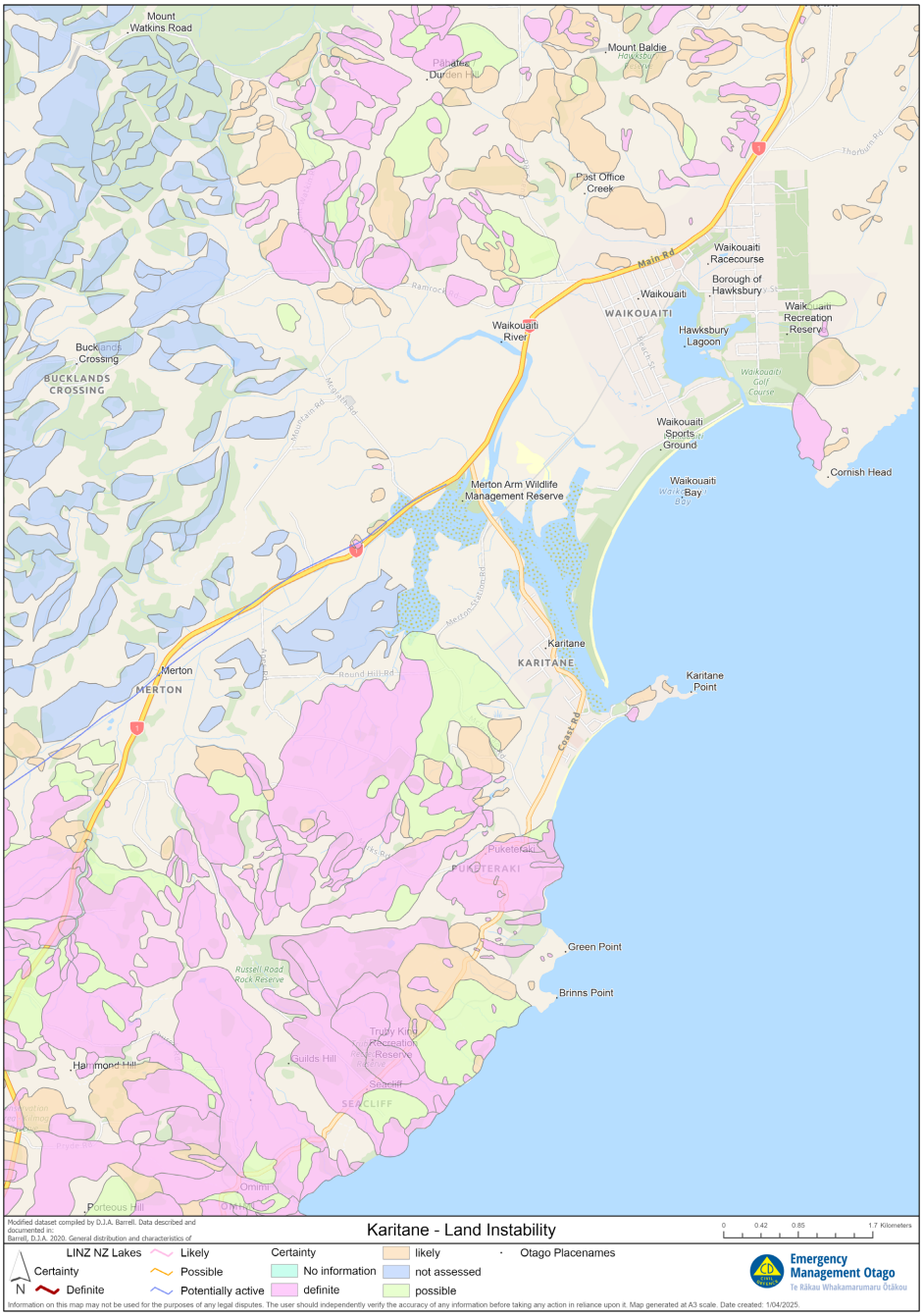
TSUNAMI HAZARD MAP - KARITANE

Appendix C



LANDSLIDE HAZARD MAP - KARITANE

Appendix D



Notes:

Notes:

Emergency Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumaru Ōtākou

Emergency Management Otago

Phone **0800 474 082**

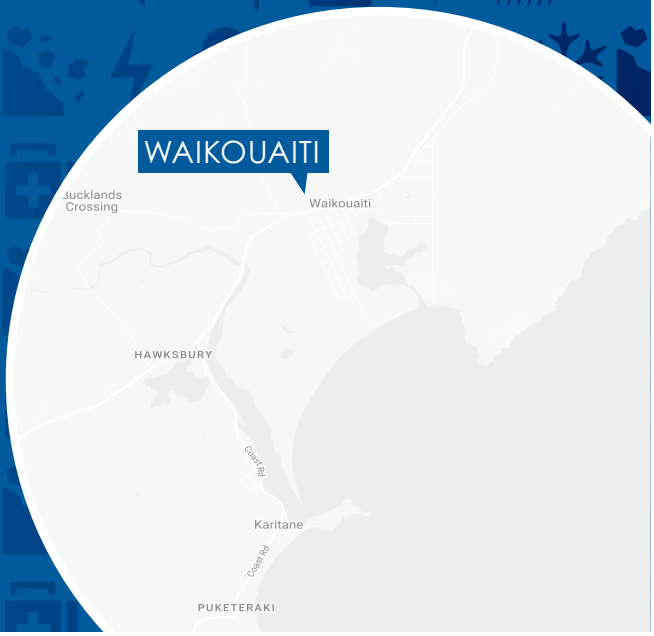
Web **otagocdem.govt.nz**

Facebook **OtagoCDEM**

Emergency Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumaru Ōtākou

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE GUIDE

WAIKOUAITI



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Rautaki ā-Motu Manawaroa Aituā
National Disaster Resilience Strategy

Introduction

The goal of this Community Resilience Guide is to strengthen the resilience of Otago by managing risks, being ready to respond to and recover from emergencies, then enabling, empowering, and supporting individuals, organisations, and communities to act for themselves and others, for the safety and wellbeing of all.

Communities and hapū

Understand your risk

Seek to build a collective understanding of your risks: the hazards or disruptions you could face, your collective exposure of people, animals, property, and assets, and your vulnerabilities – how these could be adversely affected.

Reduce your risk factors

Consider ways to reduce your community's exposure or vulnerabilities – it needn't cost money, but there may be options if it does.

Keep the long-term in mind

Consider the longer-term changes in your environment, for example, the impact of climate change, and what you can do about them.

Benefit today, benefit tomorrow

Try to find risk reduction, readiness, and resilience solutions that have an everyday benefit to your community. As well as being prepared for tomorrow, you'll have a richer community today.

Learn about response and recovery

Understand how response to and recovery from emergencies will work in your city or district.

Understand your collective resources

Think about what resources you have, now or in an emergency, and how you could put them to work.

Make a plan and practice it

Community response and recovery planning helps communities understand how they can help each other after a disaster. Ask your local emergency management office for help if you need it, and practice any plans, as much as you can.

Organise community events

Communities who know each other are stronger communities – in good times and in bad.

3 THINGS TO MAKE SURE YOU ARE READY

Step 1 - Plan

A household emergency plan will help protect what matters most - you, your loved ones, and your pets. It includes knowing the best way to leave your home in an emergency, where to meet and how to contact one another if separated.



Step 2 - Create

Whether you're just starting out or you're a preparedness pro, gathering your emergency supplies is easy. A good rule of thumb is to have supplies for about seven days. You'll be surprised at how much you already have.



Step 3 - Connect

In an emergency or disaster situation you'll need to know how to get information and how to connect with people around you in your community. Now is a good time to connect so you'll be ready if it occurs.



STEP 1 - PLAN

Household Emergency Plan

Plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least seven days or more.

Many emergencies will affect essential services and possibly disrupt your ability to travel or communicate with each other. You may be confined to your home or forced to evacuate your neighbourhood. In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, emergency services will not be able to get help to everyone as quickly as needed. This is when you are likely to be most vulnerable. So, it is important to plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least seven days or more in the event of an emergency.

Get your family or household together and agree on a plan. A functional emergency plan helps alleviate fears about potential emergencies and can help you respond safely and quickly when an emergency happens.

IF LIFE OR PROPERTY IS THREATENED, ALWAYS DIAL 111

Your plan will help you work out:

- What you will each do in the event of emergencies such as an earthquake, flood, or storm.
- How and where you will meet up during and after an emergency.
- Where to store emergency survival items and who will be responsible for maintaining supplies.
- What you will each need to have in your getaway kits and where to keep them.
- What you need to do for members of the household, family, or community with a disability or special requirement.
- What you will need to do for your pets, domestic animals, or livestock.
- How and when to turn off the water, electricity, and gas at the main switches in your home or business.
- Turn off gas only if you suspect a leak, or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on and it may take them weeks to respond after an event.
- Which local radio stations to tune in to for information during an event.
- How to contact your local council's emergency management office for assistance during an emergency.

STUCK AT HOME

In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home if it is safe to do so. But that may mean being without power and water or any way to get supplies for three days or more.

Do you have enough food? What about family members who need medication? Do you have enough food for pets to get through too?

Light up

Your emergency supplies don't have to be in a kit, but you might have to find them in the dark. Make sure everyone knows where the torches and batteries are.

Fridge first

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

Know your neighbours

Get to know your neighbours. In an emergency, they may need your help or you may need their help, and you may be able to band together to get through.

Top tip

Keep up to date with emergency information by listening to a radio (get one with batteries) and checking your local council and/or Emergency Management Otago group's websites and social media. Follow the official instructions and emergency services.

CAN'T GET HOME

In an emergency, public transport may not be able to operate, roads may be closed, and streets or neighbourhoods might be blocked off.

If you can't take your normal route home, how will you get there? Who will you go with? Where will you meet up if your street is a no-go zone?

Second meeting place

Agree on a meeting place if you can't get home. It might be the school, a friend's place, or with whānau.

Travel together

If you work away from home, find workmates who live in your area. In an emergency, you could travel together.

Pack a getaway bag

Have a getaway bag at work or in your car, with walking shoes, warm clothes, some snack food and a bottle of water. A torch, batteries and radio are useful too.

Top tip

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

What would you do?

HAVE TO EVACUATE

In an emergency, some houses, streets, and neighbourhoods may not be safe to stay in and you may have to leave home in a hurry.

If your street was evacuated, where would you go? What would you take? What about pets? Do you have neighbours who might need your help?

Pack a getaway bag

Have a getaway bag ready for everyone in your family with warm clothes, a bottle of water, snacks, copies of important documents and photo ID. Remember any medications you might need and keep your first aid kit, torch, radio, and batteries somewhere you can grab them in a hurry.

Decide where to go

Decide where you will go (and make sure everyone in your family knows in case you're not all together). Your evacuation place will probably be with friends or family, so make sure they know your plans.

Check your zone

If you live in a tsunami zone, make sure your evacuation place is outside of the zone (check with your council for zone maps).

Top tip

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

NO POWER

What would you do if the power was out for days? How will you see, cook, keep warm?

Power cuts could affect EFTPOS and ATM machines, so make sure you have some cash at home, or enough supplies to see you through three days or more.

Light up

Make sure you have torches and batteries, either in your emergency kit or somewhere everyone can find them in the dark.

Stay tuned in

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

Stock up

Have a stock of food that doesn't need to be cooked (canned is good) or something to cook your food on (BBQ, camp stove). Don't forget food for babies and pets.

Fridge first

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

Top tip

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

NO WATER

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

Bottling water

Keep your empty water, juice and fizzy drink bottles, give them a good clean and fill them with water – you need three litres of water for each person for each day that you are without water. Don't forget to store water for babies and pets too.

Long term water storage

You can keep stored drinking water for up to a year if you add non-scented household bleach (half a teaspoon for every ten litres of water and don't drink for at least half an hour after mixing).

Stay fed and washed

Remember to store water for cooking and cleaning as well. You can use the water in your hot water cylinder but store some extra in large plastic containers.

Top tip

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

NO PHONE OR INTERNET

If the phone and internet lines were down, how would you keep in touch, arrange to meet up, keep up with news and weather alerts?

In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home, so make your home your meeting place and have an alternative in case you can't get there.

Plan a meeting point

Talk to your family about how you will get in touch and where you will meet up in an emergency if the phone lines and/or internet are down.

If you have kids

If you have kids, make sure you know the school/day care's emergency plans and give the school the names of three people who could pick the kids up if you can't get there.

Stay tuned in

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

Out of town contact

Have an out of town contact that everyone knows about (sometimes when local phone lines are down you can still reach people outside your area). Get everyone to check in with your out of town contact by text or online messaging in an emergency if you can.

Keep a list

Keep a written list of important phone numbers.

Top tip

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

What would you do?

CARING FOR PETS AND LIVESTOCK

If you have pets, domestic animals, or livestock, include them in your emergency planning.

- Attach a permanent disc to your pet's collar that clearly states your phone number, name and address. Microchip your pets.
- Ensure you have a carry box, towel or blanket, emergency food, a lead and muzzle as part of your pet's emergency getaway kit. Put your name, phone number and address on the box.
- In the event of an evacuation take your pets with you if you can safely do so. Take their vaccination records and essential medications with you as this will help your pet be re-housed if necessary.
- Welfare or evacuation centres generally will not accept pets except for service animals such as guide dogs. Some communities have established sheltering options for pets.
- Make in-case-of-evacuation arrangements with friends or relatives outside your neighbourhood or area.
- Keep a list of "pet-friendly" hotels and motels and their contact details in case you have to evacuate your home or neighbourhood.
- If you have domestic animals (such as horses, pigs or poultry) or livestock, know which paddocks are safe to move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides and power lines. In the event of an evacuation, ensure you have a plan in place so that they will be secure and have food, water and shelter. The responsibility for animal welfare remains with the owner.
- Check with your council about local arrangements for assisting with domestic animal issues.

GET READY

MAKE A PLAN



Who is this plan for?

Household members

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Does anyone have special requirements?

Will anyone in your household need assistance to evacuate, or while stuck at home during an emergency? Does anyone rely on mobility or medical devices or other special equipment? Does anyone rely on prescription medicine? Do they have supplies to last three days or more or alternatives if power is not available?

Any babies or young children?

Do you have nappies, formula, etc. to last three days or more if shops and roads are closed? Do you have supplies in a grab bag in case you need to leave in a hurry as well?

Any pets?

Your animals are your responsibility, so make sure you include them in your emergency planning. Do you have food and water to last three days or more? Do you have cages or carriers to transport them and keep them safe? Do you have someone to collect and look after your animals if you can't get home?

Anyone else who might need help?

Are there any friends, family or neighbours who might need your help to get through an emergency at home or to evacuate?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

GET READY **MAKE A PLAN**



Useful contacts

Always dial 111 in an emergency. Think about your council's emergency hotline, medical centre/doctor, landlord, insurance company, power company, day care/school, work and family members.

Name: Emergency Services Contact Details: 111

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

If we can't get home

Our meeting place

Where will you meet if you can't contact each other and are separated when an emergency occurs? How will you get there?

Add an address and instructions.

Who will pick up the kids?

If you are not able to pick children up from school, day care, afterschool care, etc., who will? Do they know? Does the school / day care have their details?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

If we can't get hold of each other

Who will you check in with (someone out of town in case local phone lines are down)?

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

Name: Contact Details:

We will get updates by

How will you find the latest news/alerts? Which radio stations will you listen to? Which websites and social media pages will you check?

Radio station/website/social media channel:

Radio station/website/social media channel:

Radio station/website/social media channel:

GET READY **MAKE A PLAN**



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, a radio, and batteries for both? 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.

Make detailed notes on where these items are stored

Do we know how to turn off water, power and gas?
Only turn these off if you suspect a leak or damaged lines or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.

Details on how to turn off the water, power and gas

If we have no power

What will you need to do if there is no power? How will you cook, stay warm, see at night (do not use candles as they are a fire hazard)? Do you have spare cash in case ATMs are not working? Do you have enough fuel in case petrol pumps are not working?)

Make notes on what your household needs to do

If we have no water

What will you need to do if there is no water? Do you have enough drinking water stored (three litres per person per day for three days or more)? Do you have water for your pets? What will you cook and clean with? What will you use for a toilet?

Make notes on what your household needs to do

If we have to leave in a hurry

Do we have grab bags?
Does everyone have grab bags* in case you need to evacuate? At home, at work, in the car?
*** A small bag with warm clothes, a torch, radio, first aid kit, snack food and water.**

Make detailed notes on where the grab bags are stored

GET READY

MAKE A PLAN



Where will we go?

Where you will go in case you have to evacuate? How will you get there? If you live near the coast, make sure it is outside of all tsunami evacuation zones. Where will you stay if you can't get back to your home?

Make detailed notes on where you will go and how you will get there

STEP 2 - CREATE

Emergency Kit

In most emergencies you should be able to stay in your home. Plan to be able to look after yourself and your household for at least seven days or more. Assemble and maintain your emergency survival items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit in case you need to leave in a hurry. You should also have essential emergency items in your workplace and in your car.

Getaway Kit

Everyone should have a packed getaway kit in an easily accessible place at home and at work which includes:

- Torch and radio with spare batteries.
- Any special needs such as hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses, or mobility aids.
- Emergency water and easy-to-carry food rations such as energy bars and dried foods.
- First aid kit and essential medicines.
- Essential items for infants or young children such as formula and food, nappies and a favourite toy.
- Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes).
- Toiletries – towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper.
- Blankets or sleeping bags.
- Face and dust masks.
- Remember to take all your pets with you including pet supplies.

Top Tip

Keep strong black garbage bags and kitty litter in your response bag. You can put the black bag and some kitty litter in it then place into your toilet or a bucket and use as emergency toilet if you have no flushing toilet available.

Get Ready - Preparing your plan

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

In an emergency, you could be stuck at home for seven days or more. You probably have most of these things already, and you don't have to have them all in one place, but you might have to find them in a hurry and/or in the dark. Make a plan (page 9) to work out what you will need to get your family through.

Basic supplies to have at home:

- Water for seven days or more - make sure you have nine litres of water for every person. (Save large fizzy and juice bottles, give them a good clean and overfill them with water from the tap, replace every 6 months).
- Long lasting food that doesn't need cooking (unless you have a camping stove or BBQ), and food for babies and pets.
- Toilet paper and large plastic buckets for an emergency toilet.
- Dust masks and work gloves.



STEP 3 - CONNECT

CONNECT WITH YOUR NEIGHBOURS

Communities that recover best from emergencies are those that have good social networks.

Connect with a few people on your street so in an emergency you can:

- Check on your neighbours if you are evacuating to ensure they are also aware of the situation.
- Remember to take all your pets with you.
- Make sure everyone is looked after, especially those who might need extra help.
- Share resources and skills to help each other – three families cooking on one BBQ uses a lot less gas than three families cooking by themselves.
- Recover faster with less chaos or duplication of effort.
- Even better, you'll be helping build a friendlier, more resilient community every day of the year.

Start with a simple smile and introduction. The first step is always the hardest! Then suggest a few of you exchange contact details in case of an emergency.

STEP 3 - CONTINUED CONNECT

HOW TO STAY IN TOUCH

- **In a power outage**, analogue phones on a copper wire network only will continue to operate (Fibre Optic networks will fail).
- Cell phone communications can become easily overloaded in a crisis. **Texting** is a better way to communicate with friends and family.
- **Use your car** to listen to radio broadcasts if you do not have a battery-operated radio.
- **Use your car** for charging your cell phone/computer. A 12-volt charger is required for this. Make it part of your kit or keep one in the car.

Telephone Tree

- A phone tree is a network of people organised in such a way that they can quickly and easily spread information amongst each other.

KEY HAZARDS - **FLOODING**

See appendix A for flooding map

General Information:

Floods are the most common Civil Defence emergency in Otago. Our communities often experience flooding from rivers and streams. Floods are usually caused by continuous heavy rain or short, intense thunderstorms. Flooding occurs at any time of the year.

Floods can cause injury and loss of life, damage to property and infrastructure, loss of stock, and contamination of water and land. Treat all flood water as dangerous.

Never try to walk, swim, drive through or play in flood water.

- Many flood deaths are caused by people attempting to drive through water, or people playing in high water.
- Slow-flowing, deep water or fast-flowing, shallow water, can unbalance people and sweep them away. Even water just 15 centimetres deep can sweep you off your feet.
- Keep children away from flood waters. It is not safe for them.
- Do not put yourself at risk to take photos or videos of the flood.
- Always assume that all flood water is contaminated with farm run-off, animal and human sewage and chemicals. Flood water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- If you come in contact with floodwater, thoroughly clean hands, clothes and any property touched.

Potential Local Impacts

- Flooding can impact SH1 and local roads around Waikouaiti, leading to potential road closures and isolated communities.
- Flooding from the Waikouaiti River to Flag Swamp (Pleasant River) may result in travellers being stranded and areas being cut off.
- Low-lying areas in Waikouaiti are vulnerable to flooding, which could damage homes and businesses.
- Risk of disruption to water, power, and essential services in affected areas.
- Flooding could affect wetlands and waterways in the Waikouaiti area, impacting local wildlife and ecosystems.

For Your Information:

- Cumec = cubic metres per second, that is, how much water is flowing.
- Which side of the river? The right or the left side of the river is as you would see it by looking downstream.

Recommended Actions

- It may not be safe to return home even after floodwaters have receded.
- Help others, if possible, particularly those who require special assistance.
- Do not attempt to drive or walk-through floodwaters unless it is your only escape route.
- Avoid drinking or preparing food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated. If in doubt, check with your local council or public health authority.
- Look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- If your property is damaged, take notes and photographs for insurance purposes.
- If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.

Weather

Check out what the weather is doing in your part of the region by keeping up to date with the latest information from MetService. **metservice.co.nz**

Rain and river

For up-to-date rainfall and river flow data check out **orc.govt.nz/waterinfo**

Road Updates

Keep an eye on the latest road information, including road closures, at **nzta.govt.nz.**

KEY HAZARDS - **EARTHQUAKE**

See appendix B for fault line map

General Information:

Large earthquakes can injure and sometimes kill people, and damage or destroy property and lifelines utilities.

Earthquake hazards include ground shaking, land deformation, and liquefaction.

Ground shaking is the shaking of the ground during an earthquake. and is one of the main causes of earthquake damage to buildings and critical infrastructure.

Land deformation is changes to the ground surface, such as swelling, sinking, or cracking. Land deformation can damage buildings, structures and lifelines utilities, cause landslides and change the risk of flooding as the ground moves.

Surface fault rupture is the ripping and warping of the ground surface along a fault as the ground on one side moves sideways and/or up relative to ground on the other side. This only happens in moderate to large earthquakes (larger than about magnitude 6.5) where the fault movement is large enough to deform the ground surface.

Liquefaction is a process where loose soils below the groundwater level substantially lose strength and stiffness, in response to earthquake shaking. This causes the soil to behave like a pressurised liquid. In some cases, this soil/water mixture is ejected up to the ground surface.

A large, damaging earthquake could occur at any time, and can be followed by aftershocks that continue for days or weeks.

Check out **geonet.org.nz** for the latest information on earthquakes in New Zealand.

Potential Local Impacts

- Earthquakes may cause damage or blockages on SH1 and local roads in Waikouaiti, affecting accessibility.
- Older buildings in Waikouaiti are at higher risk of structural damage.
- Slopes around Waikouaiti are prone to landslides, which could affect properties and roads.
- Potential loss of power, water, and communications services across Waikouaiti.
- Coastal areas in the Waikouaiti area face potential tsunami threats following a significant earthquake.

Recommended Actions

- You can reduce the impacts of earthquakes by making sure objects that can fall, damage and hurt are either placed somewhere else, or fixed and fastened.
- Make and practise your emergency plan, have a grab bag and emergency supplies.
- Drop, Cover and Hold is the right action to take during an earthquake. It stops you being knocked over, makes you a smaller target for falling and flying objects, and protects your head, neck and vital organs.
- Practise Drop, Cover and Hold at least twice a year. You can do this when the clocks change for daylight savings and take part in New Zealand's annual ShakeOut drill.
- In a major earthquake, masonry and glass falls off buildings and into the streets. If you are inside, Drop, Cover and Hold – do not run outside or you risk getting hit by falling bricks or concrete and glass.
- If you are outside, move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and power lines, then Drop, Cover and Hold. Stay there until the shaking stops.
- It is important to recognise the natural warning signs of a tsunami and remember, if an earthquake is Long or Strong, Get Gone.
- Expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, drop, cover, and hold.

For more information visit:
naturalhazardsportal.govt.nz
getready.govt.nz



KEY HAZARDS - **TSUNAMI**

See appendix C for tsunami map

General Information:

A tsunami is a series of waves generated after a large disturbance of the sea caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or underwater landslides. The source of the disturbance may be close to the New Zealand coastline or across the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

A near-source tsunami is generated close to the coastline. The water level will fall rapidly past the low tide mark and then quickly return. If this happens, there won't be enough time to issue a warning.

An earthquake centred on the Puysegur Trench, off the coast of Southland, could trigger a near-source tsunami which may affect coastal communities south of Otago Peninsula.

A distant source tsunami may start as far away as South America, taking much longer to reach New Zealand and affecting more of the coastline. National warnings will be issued by the National Emergency Management Agency and Emergency Management Otago.

These warnings are sent to the police, Emergency Management and emergency management organisations, and may be broadcast on radio and television. Some communities will have alert sirens.

Distant source tsunami may affect coastal communities in Otago. People living near the mouth of rivers such as the Taieri and Clutha could also be affected as a tsunami wave can travel up a river. Tsunami can threaten lives, property and essential services.

Tsunami Warnings

Warning messages and signals about a possible tsunami can come from several sources – natural, official or unofficial.

Natural Warnings

For a local source tsunami which could arrive in minutes, there won't be time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.

Official Warnings

Official warnings are only possible for distant and regional source tsunami.
Official warnings are disseminated by National Emergency Management Agency & Emergency Management Otago to the national media, local authorities and other key response agencies. Your local council may also issue warnings through local media, siren and other local arrangements.

EVACUATION ZONE GUIDE - https://otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/tsunami

RED: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a beach and marine threat with wave height of 0.2 metres and above.

ORANGE: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a wave height 1-3 metres

YELLOW: Evacuate after an official warning for a wave height more than 3 metres.

Unofficial or informal warnings

You may receive warnings from friends, other members of the public, international media and from the internet. Verify the warning only if you can do so quickly. If official warnings are available, trust their message over informal warnings.

Recommended Actions

- For a local-source tsunami which can arrive in minutes, there is not enough time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.
- Remember, LONG or STRONG, GET GONE: If you are near the coast and experience any of the following:
  - Feel a strong earthquake that makes it hard to stand up, or a weak rolling earthquake that lasts a minute or more.
  - See a sudden rise or fall in water level.
  - Hear loud and unusual noises from the water.
- Move immediately to the nearest high ground or as far inland as you can, out of tsunami evacuation zones. Do not wait for official warnings.
- Walk, run or cycle, if you can. This reduces the chances of getting stuck due to damaged roads or traffic congestion.
- Emergency Management Otago has evacuation zones which you can find here: https://otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/tsunami
- Make sure you know where to go, whether you are at home, at mahi/work or out and about.
- Plan evacuation routes from your whare/home, farm, kura/school, wāhi mahi/ workplace, or any other place you frequently go, that is in a tsunami evacuation zone.
- Once you have evacuated, follow official advice from your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group about when it is safe to return to tsunami evacuation zones. Do not return until an official all-clear message is given by Civil Defence Emergency Management. Tsunami activity will continue for several hours and the first wave may not be the largest.

For up to date information, including Tsunami Evacuation Zone maps for all of Otago, please visit: **otagocdem.govt.nz**

KEY HAZARDS - **MAJOR STORM/SNOW STORMS**

General Information:

A storm is a weather system with strong winds. It will be likely to cause heavy rain and can also bring hail, lightning, tornadoes, heavy swells, coastal inundation and storm surges.

Storms can make driving dangerous. They can also cause road damage, power supply disruption and damage to buildings. As a result, storms can isolate communities and cut off communications and power supply.

Storms can last for days or may be short-lived. Thunderstorms exist for no more than one or two hours.

A **tornado** is a narrow, violently rotating wind column, which extends down to the ground, from the base of a thunderstorm. Every year, a few tornadoes are observed in New Zealand. they can cause severe localised damage, injuries and death. They are usually around a few tens of metres wide, have tracks a few kilometres long, and exist for just a few minutes.

A **cyclone** is a large storm that develop in the tropics. Cyclones are also called hurricanes or typhoons. A cyclone has a wind-speed of more than 120 kilometres per hour. Cyclones usually weaken as they meet the cooler sea temperatures around New Zealand, These "ex-tropical cyclones" remain dangerous storms, and cause major damage in New Zealand.

A **snowstorm** is a very heavy snowfall, sometimes accompanied by strong winds that can create blizzard-like conditions and severe wind chill. Snowstorms can make driving dangerous. On mountains, snowstorms can increase the risk of avalanches, which can fall onto roads and ski fields.

Severe weather warnings are issued by the MetService and available through the broadcast media, by email alerts, and online at metservice.com

Potential Local Impacts

- Severe storms or heavy snow could block SH1 and local roads, particularly affecting Waikouaiti.
- High winds or snow could disrupt power supplies.
- Homes and buildings in Waikouaiti may suffer damage from high winds or snow accumulation.
- Heavy snow and severe weather can impact the delivery of essential goods.
- Storms can impede travel and emergency response, particularly in isolated areas.
- Cold conditions and storms can impact livestock and wildlife, especially in rural areas.

Recommended Actions

- Listen to advice provided by Emergency Management Otago and emergency services and follow any instructions.
- Secure your whare/home and critical buildings by closing windows and shutters, if you have them. Pull curtains and blinds over windows. This can prevent injury from flying glass if the window breaks.
- Close all interior and external doors. Closed doors will help prevent damaging winds from entering rooms.
- Take extreme care with items that may conduct electricity if your whare/home is struck by lightning:
    - Using electric lights is safe, but unplug appliances and avoid using the telephone or any other electrical appliance, especially television sets.
    - Turn off air conditioners and heat pumps, which can be damaged by power surges from lightning.
    - If you live in an old house with metal plumbing, avoid using bathtubs, water taps and sinks as these may conduct electricity.
    - Use battery-powered radios and water from your emergency supplies.
- Stay up to date with the latest information and updates from MetService.
- Postpone outdoor activities if a snowstorm is imminent.
- If you are outside, seek shelter.
- Bring pets inside. Move domestic animals and stock to shelter.
    - Make sure there is good ventilation and that your animal can move away from any external heat sources. Keep animals from coming into contact with heat sources, such as fires, to reduce the risk of burns.
    - Do not keep your animal in a garage or room with running vehicles or unflued gas heaters. Even small amounts of carbon monoxide will kill them.
- At home, check fuel supplies for heating, wood burners, gas heaters, generators and barbeques.
- If you have to travel, make sure you are well prepared with snow chains, sleeping bags, warm clothing and essential emergency items that you will find in your emergency items.
- If you are caught in your car or truck during a snowstorm, stay in your vehicle. Run the engine every ten minutes to keep warm. Drink fluids to avoid dehydration. Open the window slightly to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make yourself visible to rescuers by tying a brightly coloured cloth to your radio aerial or door and keeping the inside light on.

KEY HAZARDS - **LAND INSTABILITY**

See appendix D for landslide map

General Information:

A landslide is the movement of rock, soil and/or vegetation, down a slope. There are many different types, and they can range in size from a single boulder in a rock fall, to a very large avalanche of debris with huge quantities of rock and soil that spreads across many kilometres. They are common in both rural and urban settings.

Landslides are commonly classified by the material involved (e.g., rock, debris, soil or mud) and the way they move (e.g., fall, topple, slide, spread, or flow). All these types of landslides may occur in New Zealand. Listed below are some typical examples of different landslide types.

- Rockfall - individual rocks that detach and rapidly fall from steep slopes and cliffs.
- Debris Avalanche - a shallow flow of rock and debris that detach from steep slopes and cliffs to form an avalanche.
- Debris Flows - rapid surging flows of saturated debris that occur in channels. They are often triggered by heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.

Landslides can occur without any trigger but are most commonly associated with heavy rainfall and earthquakes. Human activities including mining, construction, removal of trees and vegetation, steep roadside cuttings or leaking water pipes can also cause or increase the likelihood of landslides.

Some landslides move rapidly, while others are slow and gradual, causing damage to property and infrastructure, but have the potential to injure people.

Potential Local Impacts

- Landslides and erosion can affect roads, particularly around Waikouaiti, leading to potential blockages.
- Homes on slopes and near cliffs in Waikouaiti are at risk of landslides and ground movement.
- Water and sewage systems could be disrupted by shifting ground, affecting local services.
- High-risk areas, particularly near unstable slopes, may require evacuation.
- Land movement could alter landscapes and disrupt local ecosystems around Waikouaiti.

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

Some warning signs before landslides occur:

- Small slips, rock falls, and sinking land, at the bottom of slopes.
- Sticking doors and window frames, which may mean the land is slowly moving under the house.
- Gaps where window frames are not fitting properly.
- Steps, decks, and verandas, moving or tilting away from the rest of the house.
- New cracks or bulges on the ground, road, footpath, retaining walls and other hard surfaces.
- Tilting trees, retaining walls, or fences.

Recommended Actions

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

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

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

For more information visit: naturalhazardsportal.govt.

KEY HAZARDS - **PANDEMIC**

General Information:

An epidemic occurs when a disease infects many people at the same time. A pandemic is the spread of an epidemic between many countries.

A pandemic can impact all services. People may need to stay away from others and businesses may be temporarily closed by health officials to stop the disease spreading.

Potential Local Impacts

- Local health services in Waikouaiti may experience increased demand, potentially impacting healthcare access.
- Businesses, particularly in tourism and local services in areas like Waikouaiti, could see reduced income.
- Restrictions and health measures could impact travel to and from Waikouaiti, affecting accessibility.
- Vulnerable populations in rural areas like Waikouaiti may face challenges accessing healthcare and support.
- Schools and educational institutions in Waikouaiti may face closures or shifts to remote learning.

Recommended Actions

- Follow instructions and advice of health officials.
- Cover your mouth when coughing or sneezing. Do so into the crook of your elbow rather than your hand. Use tissues, dispose of them properly, and then wash your hands.
- Wash your hands after coughing and sneezing, wiping children's noses, preparing food, and eating, going to the toilet, or looking after sick people. Do so for at least 20 seconds - with soap or alcohol gels and, if possible, warm water, and dry thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
- Maintain a personal space from those who may be ill to avoid infection.
- Stay home if you become ill.
- Make a plan with family and friends that includes:
  - Who will help with food and supplies if you and your household are ill
  - Who will look after your extended family/whānau if they don't live nearby (for example, who could deliver groceries or meals to sick family members)
  - Who would look after your children/dependents if they need to stay at home and you must go to work.
- Think about whether you could work from home and what you would need to do this.
- Learn more about infectious disease prevention and control.

For more information visit: health.govt.nz/

List key contacts

Have key contact numbers in a place that is easy to find (for example, on the fridge door).

Include the phone numbers of:

- the people living nearby who you could call if you needed help
- your doctor
- HealthLine (freephone: 0800 611 116)
- your workplace.

Build up your emergency supplies

- Keep at least a week's supply of food, tissues, and your usual medicines so you don't need to make trips out in public.

If you have an existing medical condition make sure that you:

- don't run out of your regular medications
- take medications to keep any medical condition under control.



KEY HAZARDS - **FIRE/WILDFIRE**

General Information:

Rural property owners face a higher risk of wildfire than city dwellers.

If a fire starts, it may not be detected as quickly, and emergency services take longer to respond due to the greater travel distances.

For information about fire danger, fire season status, and requirements for fire permits visit: fireandemergency.nz.

Potential Local Impacts

- High fire risk areas, especially around dry grasslands near Waikouaiti, may require evacuations.
- Homes in rural and semi-rural areas like Waikouaiti are at higher risk of fire damage.
- Fires could block SH1 and local roads, affecting access to affected communities.
- Power and communication lines could be damaged by fires.
- Wildfires could impact native bush and wildlife habitats in the Waikouaiti area.

During a fire:

- Crawl low and fast to escape smoke. 'Get Down, Get Low, Get Out.'
- Shut doors behind you to slow the spread of fire
- Meet at the planned meeting place
- Once out, stay out, never go back inside
- Phone (111) Fire and Emergency New Zealand from a safe phone

Tell Fire and Emergency New Zealand:

1. House number
2. Street
3. Nearest intersection
4. Suburb and City
5. Rapid ID number if you have one

Recommended Actions

If you see smoke or fire and believe there's a risk to people or property, call 111 and ask for 'Fire' immediately. If you're not sure whether it's a real emergency or not, call 111 and ask.
When in doubt, call 111

Smoke alarms
Install smoke alarms and test them every month.

Escape plan
Design an escape plan for you and your family to get out of the house and off the property. Test it regularly.

Access
Make sure your driveway clearance is at least four metres wide and four meters high. Ensure there is adequate turning space for fire trucks and easy access to water.

Landscaping
Keep the grass near your home green and mown. Select plant species that are more fire resistant.

Home maintenance
Fires can start when embers get on your roof and under your house. Clean your gutters and make sure there is nothing flammable beneath the house.

Signs
Make it easy for emergency services to find you by making sure your RAPID rural property identification number is on your signpost and clearly visible from the road.

Fire extinguishers
Install dry powder extinguishers near heat and fuel sources in your home and out buildings.

Sprinklers
Sprinklers are the fastest way to put out a fire. Consider installing a sprinkler system in your home. Modern sprinklers can be easily installed by a plumber and are less expensive than you might think.

Water source
Ensure there is access to an adequate supply of water for fire trucks. Make sure your garden hose is connected and is long enough to reach around the house.

Firewood
Store your firewood and other flammable material away from the house.

Fuel
Safely handle and store liquid fuels and gas.

Machinery
Make sure your machinery and equipment is properly maintained and in good working order. Check there are no birds' nests in or around your machinery — they are a common cause of machinery fires.

Ash
Dispose of ash in a metal container or wet down with water. Ashes can stay hot enough to start a fire for up to five days.

For more information visit: fireandemergency.nz

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

GROUPS AND COMMUNITY EMERGENCY HUBS

In an emergency, it is vital that communities come together to support and help each other.

Community Resilience Groups are local people who come together, during and after an emergency, to support the community. They may do this by setting up a Community Emergency Hub.

What is a Community Emergency Hub?

A Community Emergency Hub is a place for the community to come for information, reassurance, to have a hot drink, and to meet with each other and talk.

A Community Emergency Hub may be opened by members of the community to support people who have been affected by the event.

Using their discretion, a Community Resilience Group can open a Community Emergency Hub to meet their local needs.

Community Emergency Hubs are not for overnight stays or delivery of a formal welfare response. If required, the district Emergency Operations Centre will open a Civil Defence Centre to provide for formal emergency welfare support.

Community Emergency Hubs	Civil Defence Centres
• Entirely owned and led by the local community within guidelines set by Emergency Management Otago. • Community resourced. • Local community focused. • In communication with the local Emergency Operations Centre or Incident Control Point. • Not for overnight stays. • Run by members of the community.	• Established and run by the Emergency Operation Centres. • Provides government and support agencies a facility to offer services. • Provides the formal and official welfare response. • May be established as an emergency shelter if appropriate for the emergency. • Staffed by trained and vetted personnel.

Volunteering NZ (volunteeringnz.org.nz)

Volunteer in your community. Volunteering New Zealand is an association of volunteer centres and national organisations with a commitment to volunteering.

Neighbourhood Support (neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz)

Join a Neighbourhood Support Group on the Neighbourhood Support website or calling 0800 463 444.

New Zealand Red Cross (redcross.org.nz)

Joining as a member and volunteering is at the core of the New Zealand Red Cross and has been for over 100 Years.

Through volunteering, you can build valuable skills and assist people in their time of greatest need.

Community Resilience Groups (otagocdem.govt.nz)

Join a local Community Resilience Group to support your local community when emergencies happen

Contact Emergency Management Otago to find out more about how to get involved



KEY INFORMATION SOURCES

Facebook:
- OtagoCDEM
- Dunedin City Council

X (formerly Twitter)**:**
- @OtagoCDEM
- @DnCityCouncil

Websites:
- www.otagocdem.govt.nz
- www.orc.govt.nz
- www.metservice.com
- www.dunedin.govt.nz

Smart phone applications:
- MetService

Radio:
- Newstalk ZB (1044 AM)
- The Hits (89.4 FM)
- More FM (97.4F M)
- OAR FM (105.4 FM)
- Radio Live (96.6 FM)
- NZ Radio National (101.4 FM & 810 AM)
- Radio Dunedin (95.4 FM, 106.7 FM & 1305 AM)

Two-way radio:
- NZ UHF PRS Channel 15

Community Emergency Hubs:

East Otago Events Centre,
203 Main Road,
Waikouaiti 9510

Emergency Services

New Zealand Police
police.govt.nz

Fire and Emergency New Zealand
fireandemergency.nz

St John Ambulance
stjohn.org.nz

Emergency Management

Emergency Management Otago
otagocdem.govt.nz

National Emergency Management Agency
civildefence.govt.nz

Be Prepared
getready.govt.nz

Local Council

Dunedin City Council
03 477 4000
dunedin.govt.nz

Otago Regional Council
0800 474 082
orc.govt.nz

In an emergency, if life or property is threatened, call 111.

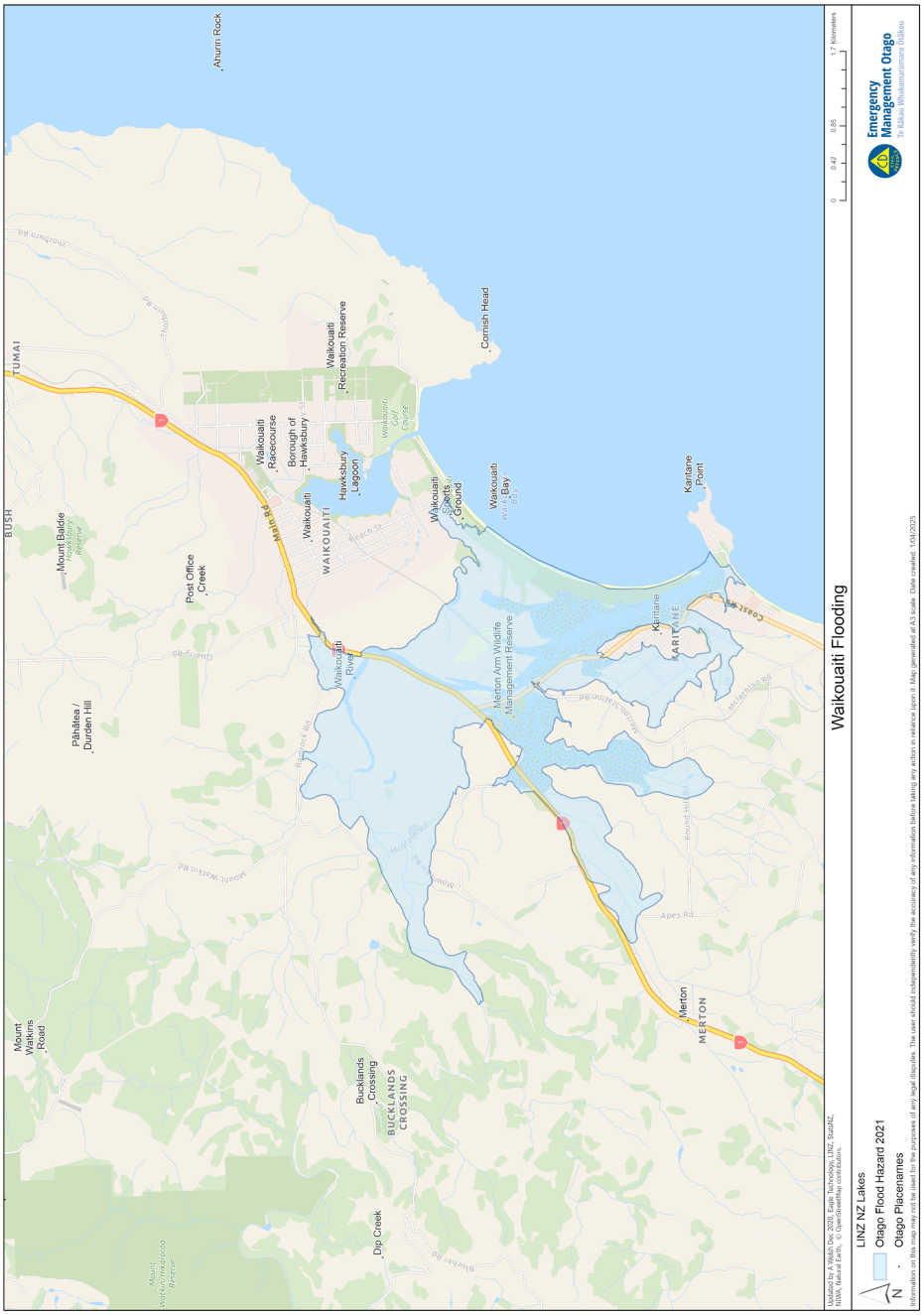
Only call 111 in an emergency.

Do not call 111 for information and advice.

Calling 111 unnecessarily may put others who are in a genuine emergency situation at risk.

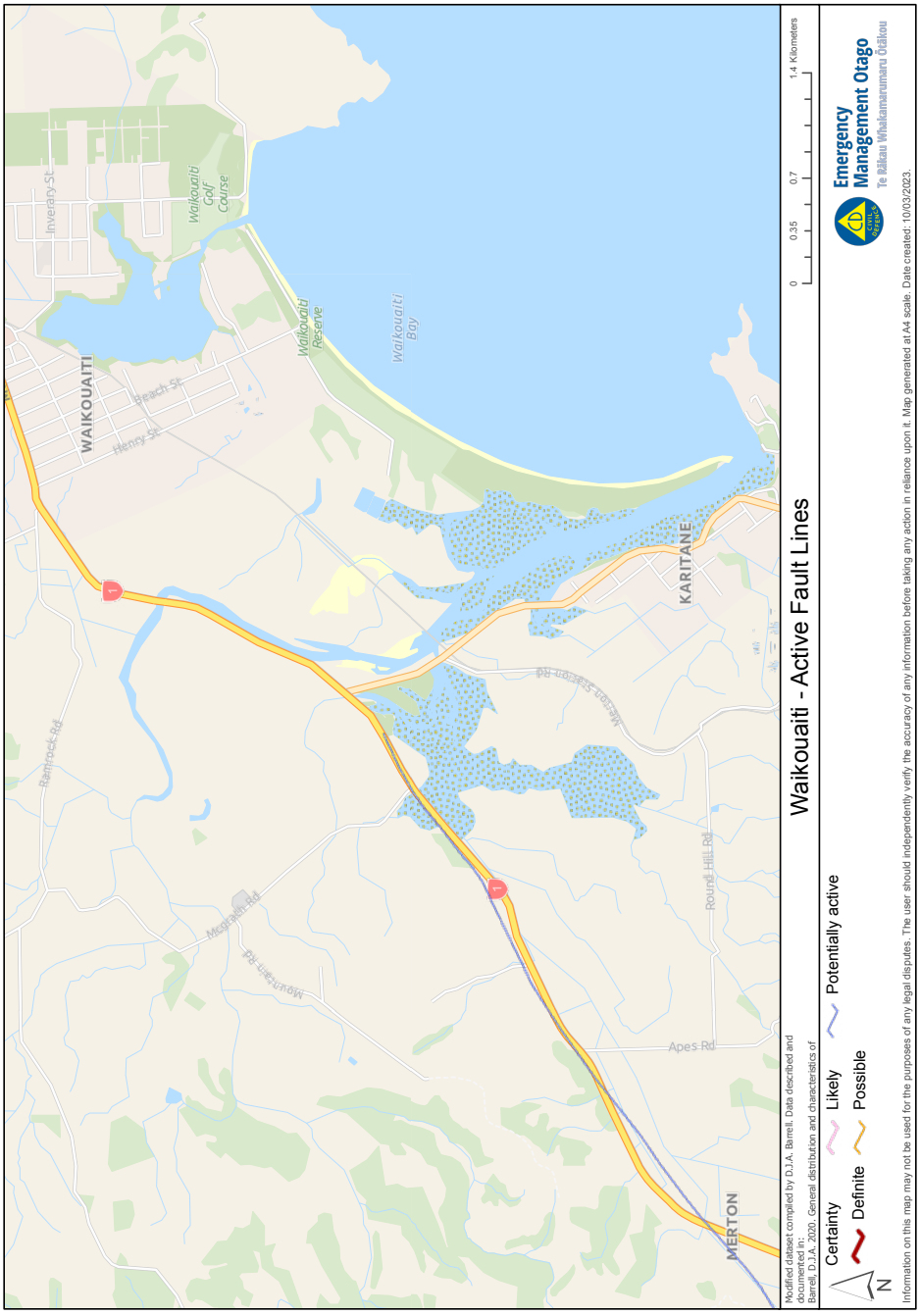
FLOOD HAZARD MAP - WAIKOUAITI

Appendix A



FAULT LINES MAP - WAIKOUAITI

Appendix B



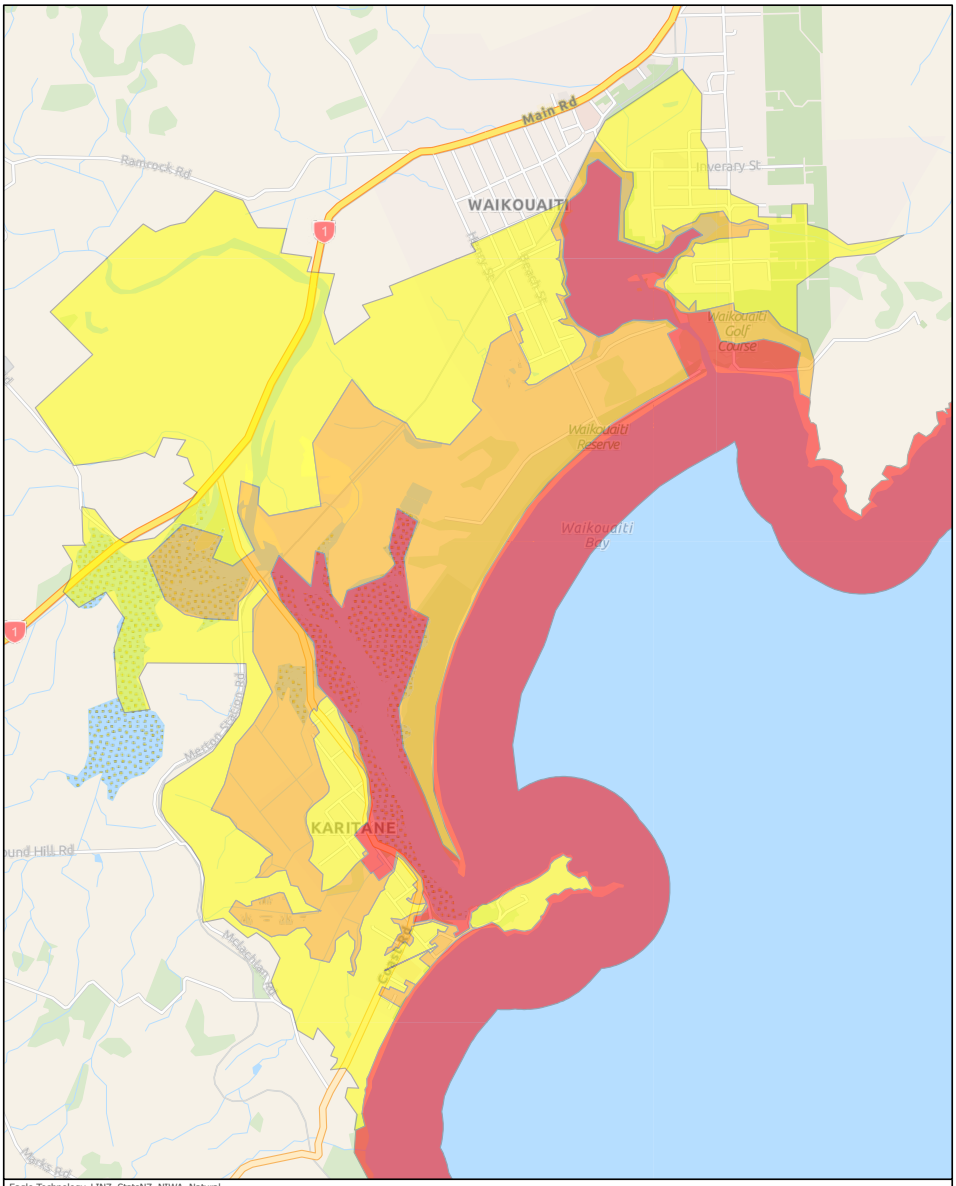
TSUNAMI HAZARD MAP - WAIKOUAITI

Red: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a beach and marine threat with wave height of 0.2 metres and above.

Orange: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a wave height 1-3 metres.

Yellow: Evacuate after an official warning for a wave height more than 3 metres.

Appendix C



Waikouaiti / Karitane - Tsunami Evacuation Zones

LANDSLIDE HAZARD MAP - WAIKOUAITI

Appendix D



Notes:

Notes:

Emergency Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumaru Ōtākou

Emergency Management Otago
Phone **0800 474 082**
Web **otagocdem.govt.nz**
Facebook **OtagoCDEM**

200 Main Road
Waikouaiti
9541
GST 55 102 511

24 September 2026

To Alasdair Morrison
Chairperson
WCCB

I am writing to you on behalf of the Waikouaiti District Museum Society Incorporated, of which I am the Treasurer, to seek your support for an important heritage restoration project in Waikouaiti.

Since completing the construction of our new Heritage Centre in 2021, the Society has been able to turn its attention to the restoration of our original museum building — the 1869 BNZ bank building.

We began this project in 2022 with a Detailed Seismic Assessment of the building. Prior to this, in 2014, Guy Williams & Associates completed a detailed Conservation and Condition Report. The building is a Category 1 listed building on the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Register and is the last remaining rural bank designed by the renowned architect R. A. Lawson. which remains largely in its original condition, and because of its considerable architectural and historical significance, the Society made the decision to restore the building rather than see it deteriorate further.

Since 2023, we have worked closely with Origin Consultants Ltd, with funding primarily provided through the Dunedin City Heritage Fund. This has enabled us to undertake the detailed preparatory work required for the restoration. One of the building's tall chimneys has also been strengthened, bringing the structure up to 100% of the current earthquake code requirements.

Detailed costings have been prepared by Steve Mowat, who will project-manage the restoration, based on Origin Consultants Ltd's detailed design and heritage scope of works. The design focuses on the work required to restore and preserve the building's exterior. These costings have subsequently been reviewed by an independent Quantity Surveyor, who stated in his report that:

"the tender is comprehensive and includes all items as detailed in the Origin Heritage scope of works".

With this significant preparatory work now completed, we are ready to move into the next phase of the project — securing the funding required to undertake the restoration itself.

The estimated cost of the project is just over $1 million plus GST at current prices. We would also allow a further 10% contingency to cover unforeseen costs during the restoration. It is my intention to approach several local funding organisations before applying to the Lotteries Community Facilities Fund, which requires 20% of the project funding to be in place prior to application.

Waikouaiti District Museum Society Incorporated
www.wchc.org.nz
Ph 03 4657869 email: admin@wchc.org.nz

200 Main Road
Waikouaiti
9541
GST 55 102 511

I am therefore writing to ask whether your organisation would be willing to provide a letter of support for this project. Such support would be greatly appreciated and would assist us in securing the funding needed to ensure that this important heritage building can be restored and preserved for future generations.

I would be very happy to provide copies of any of the documentation referred to above, or any further information that may assist you in considering our request.

We sincerely hope that you will consider supporting this important project and help us preserve a significant part of Waikouaiti's history and heritage.

Yours sincerely,

Shirley McKewen

Treasurer
Waikouaiti District Museum Society Incorporated

[redacted]

From this **to** **this**





Waikouaiti District Museum Society Incorporated
www.wchc.org.nz
Ph 03 4657869 email: admin@wchc.org.nz

WAIKOUAITI COAST COMMUNITY BOARD
50 The Octagon | Dunedin 9015 | PO Box 5045 | Dunedin 9058 | New Zealand
E dcc@dcc.govt.nz P +64 3 477 4000 www.dunedin.govt.nz

NZ Transport Agency
Dunedin

24th August 2026

SH1 Waitati – Proposed Speed Limit Change – 100kph to 80kph

Thank you for the opportunity to make comment on the above proposed speed limit change. I make these comments on behalf of the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board, and as a local resident for the past 41 years – driving to and from this intersection on most days. It is pleasing that NZTA has finally addressed this issue – one that we have often commented on during my current 28 years as a member of our Community Board. I well remember the days of the roundabout at this intersection, which was removed (as I understand it) as part of the central government of the time looking to reduce fuel consumption by smoothing out corners and reducing the need for vehicles to slow down and speed up again.

1. In previous meetings with NZTA staff requesting a speed reduction at the 'Waitati Curve', a response had been that the topography of the area did not meet the criteria for a speed reduction. I would like to compare that with the situation that is present at East Taieri, south of Mosgiel on SH1. When approaching East Taieri from the South, the aspect is largely rural until traffic arrives over the rise close to the developed area. Traffic approaching from the North is already subject to an 80 kph speed limit and it is evident that this is a populated area. The posted speed limit through the intersection of SH1 with Riccarton Road is now 60 kph. As a frequent traveller to and from the airport, it is evident that drivers generally adhere to this posted speed limit.

2. By way of comparison, the intersection of Harvey Street (Waitati) and SH1 is the opposite – the aspect is largely rural for traffic approaching from the South but, for traffic approaching from the North, it is obvious that this is a populated area. The current speed limit is 100 kph, but with advisory signs of 65kph & 75 kph – see below.



View when approaching from the South

View when approaching from the north



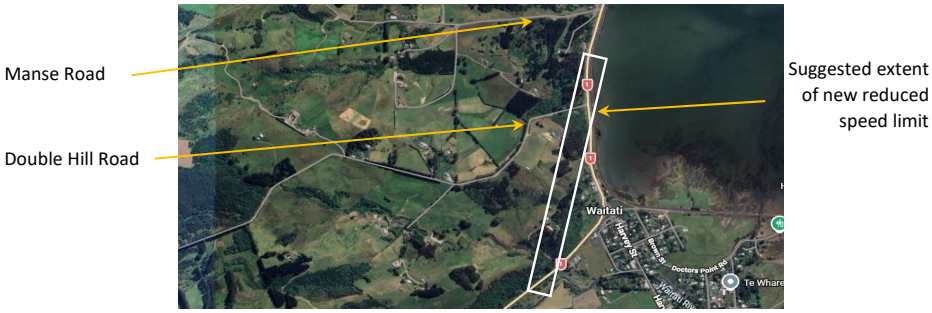
3. I note from your website that you use the terminology *' Waitati is a small rural settlement north of Dunedin'.* I can advise that it is much more than that. Work is currently progressing on the creation of new subdivisions in the Doctors Point Road area. This is generating increased vehicular traffic during the development, and will continue to increase vehicular traffic when populated. Virtually all of the increased traffic will be using the SH1/Harvey Street intersection. I should also point out that a lot of traffic from Port Chalmers and the West Harbour settlements utilise this intersection when travelling to or from the North.

4. Over the years we have received many complaints about the speed of vehicles around the Waitati Curve and, when I have asked NZTA to place rubber strip traffic counters in this location to check vehicle speeds, I have been advised by your local office that they use 'Tom Tom' data which they consider to be adequate for monitoring vehicle speeds. The most recent advice that I have received is that '*The 85-percentile speed at the curve is 86km/h which means that 85% of the traffic travel at this speed or slower'.* This suggests that vehicles are not adhering to the advisory speed limits of 65kph and 75kph as mentioned in 2. above. When standing at the Blueskin General Store, or the bus shelter opposite, it is evident that many truck & trailer units are not adhering to posted advisory speed limits.

5. In summary, I would like to request the following :

a) Reduce the posted speed limit to 60 kph (as with East Taieri) or at the very least reduce it to 70 kph.

b) Extend the new suggested reduced speed zone. At the northern end extend it to between Double Hill Road and Manse Road. Double Hill Road is steep as it approaches the highway and it would seem to be sensible to have the new speed limit in place in advance of the intersection for south bound traffic. At the southern end extend it to south of the active driveways shown below.



Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments about your proposal to reduce traffic speeds around the Waitati Curve. I would be happy to meet on site to discuss these issues further.

Kind Regards

Alasdair Morrison
Chairman
Waikouaiti Coast Community Board
Email: info@calmarine.co.nz
Ph: 0274 354 384
24th August 2026

CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

Department: Civic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Chairperson will provide a verbal update on items of interest at the meeting, including:

- Dust suppression on rural roads
- Water main works on Drs Point Road
- NZ Postal service delivery in Board area
- Hawksbury Lagoon
- ORC buses
- Karitāne Wharf update

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board:

a) **Notes** the Chairperson's update.

Signatories

Author:	Rebecca Murray - Governance Support Officer
Authoriser:	

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

COUNCILLOR UPDATE

Department: Civic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 Councillor John Chambers will provide a verbal update on items of interest for the Board area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board:

a) **Notes** the update from Cr Chambers.

Signatories

Author:	Rebecca Murray - Governance Support Officer
Authoriser:	

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

BOARD REPRESENTATION AND ROLES

Department: Civic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 Board members may provide an update on activities including:

Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) – Alasdair Morrison

Community Resilience Groups (CRG) Waikouaiti, Karitāne, Waitati, Warrington – Sonya Billyard, Andy Barratt, Danny Hailes, Geraldine Tait

Community Engagement - Andy Barratt

Cycleways – Anna Knight

East Otago Catchment Group – Danny Hailes

Freedom Camping - Alasdair Morrison

Keep Dunedin Beautiful – Anna Knight

Liaison with Funding Applicants - Alasdair Morrison

Matanaka Drive Replanting Project – Alasdair Morrison

Karitāne Foreshore – Andy Barratt

Moana Gow Swimming Pool Committee - Andy Barratt

OneCoast Recycling - Geraldine Tait

Truby King Recreation Reserve Management Committee - Andy Barratt

North Coast Promotion – Sony Billyard

Waikouaiti Main Street Beautification Project – Sonya Billyard

Warrington Spit – Anna Knight

2 As this is an administration report the Summary of Consideration is not required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board:

a) **Notes** the Board updates.

Signatories

Author:	Rebecca Murray - Governance Support Officer
Authoriser:	

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

COMMUNITY PLAN

Department: Civic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 The Community Board Plan is tabled for discussion at each meeting for the purpose of review and update as required by the Board.

2 The Board's Community Plan assists to contribute to the Council's Annual Plan, and the 10 year plan 2027-2037 with focus on:

3 **new and current priorities** (in order of importance with justification and estimated costs for each) for inclusion in the DCC 9 year plan 2025-2034 and the 10 year plan 2027-2037.

4 **items the Board would like for delivery to the community** (for items that would not require support or funding from the DCC, over and above the Community Board funding).

5 The Board adopted the Community Plan for 2026-2027 at the 12 June meeting. The Community Plan is available via the following link:

https://www.dunedin.govt.nz/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/916607/WCCB-Community-Plan-2025-2034.pdf

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board:

a) **Considers** any updates to the Waikouaiti Coast Board's Community Plan 2026-27.

Signatories

Author:	Rebecca Murray - Governance Support Officer
Authoriser:	

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CHAIR

Any items for consideration by the Chair.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.