

HUNTERVILLE CIVIL DEFENCE

COMMUNITY RESPONSE PLAN

RESILIENT COMMUNITIES TOGETHER - FEBRUARY 2025

PLEASE
KEEP THIS PLAN
SAFE IN YOUR
HOME



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL



MANAWATU-WHANGANUI
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP

GETAWAY KITS

Everyone in the house should have a packed getaway kit in an easily accessible place which includes:

- Torch and radio with spare batteries
- Hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses or mobility aids
- Emergency bottled water and easy-to-carry food rations
- Extra supplies of special dietary items
- First aid kit and essential medicines
- For infants or young children – formula and food, nappies
- Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes)
- Toiletries – towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper
- Blanket or sleeping bags
- Face and dust masks
- Pet supplies
- Important documents:
 - Identification (birth and marriage certificates, driver's licences, passports)
 - Financial (insurance policies and mortgage)
 - Precious family photos

If we have to evacuate we will:

- Take our Getaway Kit
- Turn off electricity and water at mains
- Turn off gas only if we suspect a leak or if asked to do so by the authorities
- Take our pets with us
- LOCK OUR PROPERTY

Do Not Use Phones Unless URGENT

Emergency Survival Kit

- Torch with spare batteries or a self-charging torch
- Phone power pack
- Radio with spare batteries
- Wind and waterproof clothing, sun hats, strong outdoor shoes
- First aid kit and essential medicines
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Pet supplies
- Emergency toilet – bucket, toilet paper and large rubbish bags
- Face and dust masks

Check all batteries every 3 months

Animals

Your animals are your responsibility. You need to include them in your emergency planning and preparation. Check out www.mpi.govt.nz and www.sPCA.nz.

Food and water for a week or more

- Non-perishable food (canned or dried food)
- Food, formula, nappies and drinks for babies and small children
- Water (at least 3 litres per person, per day) for drinking
- Water for washing and cooking
- A primus or gas barbeque to cook on
- A can opener

Consider stocking a two-week supply of food and water for prolonged emergencies such as a pandemic. Check and replace food and water every twelve months.

How to store water

Wash bottles thoroughly in hot water. Fill each bottle with tap water until it overflows. Add five drops of household bleach per litre of water (or one teaspoon for 10 litres).

Store in a cool dark place and replace the water every 12 months.

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The Hunterville Civil Defence Community Response Plan was created by the Rangitīkei District Council in collaboration with the Hunterville Community Committee

1. INTRODUCTION

This Plan has been prepared to provide a Civil Defence Community Response Plan for the Hunterville Community in the event that the community is required to respond to any civil defence emergency or take action in advance of any civil defence emergency to prevent potentially devastating effects.

When an emergency occurs, this Plan will be activated by the community in response to the event. Other agencies will respond to the event by activating their own plans and coordinating their activities with other agencies to manage the impact on the community.

This Plan has been prepared with the aim of providing an effective, planned civil defence emergency response that links the community and the civil defence organisations in the Rangitikei.

In preparation for surviving a civil defence emergency the community should undertake to be personally prepared as suggested in the **Hunterville Emergency Preparedness Handbook** (visit www.getthru.govt.nz for more detail on survival information).

2. PLAN PURPOSE

In an emergency, agencies such as Civil Defence, Fire and Emergency, Police, Ambulance and others, will activate their response plans. In a severe event where more than one area is impacted, pressure on resources could mean delays in getting into a community.

This plan identifies the potential hazards that may impact on the Hunterville community; it provides a plan for how the community can respond and be self reliant. The plan prepares the community for a worse case scenario, where communities may be self reliant for at least three days if an emergency occurs.

3. COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Huntermville is located on State Highway 1, halfway between Taupo and Wellington, within the Rangitīkei District of the North Island. It straddles the state highway as well as the main trunk railway in the foothills forming the gateway to the Central Plateau.

The township is named after George Hunter, who was a member of the Wellington Provincial Council.

Huntermville is well known for its statue of the huntaway, a specialised herding dog that uses its voice to drive the sheep. The town festival and market held on the first Saturday after Labour Day has a “Shepherds Shemozzle” - a race with man and dog with shepherds travelling from all over New Zealand to compete for the top prize

Huntermville has marae, affiliated with Ngāti Hauiti hapū. Otāhuhu Marae and Te Ruku a Te Kawau meeting house is a meeting place for Ngāti Haukaha. Rātā or Te Hou Hou or Potaka Marae and Hauiti meeting house are

affiliated with Ngāti Ruaanga and Ngāti Tamateraka.

At the time of the 2018 census the Huntermville township had approximately 408 residents with an estimated rural community exceeding 1,000 residents

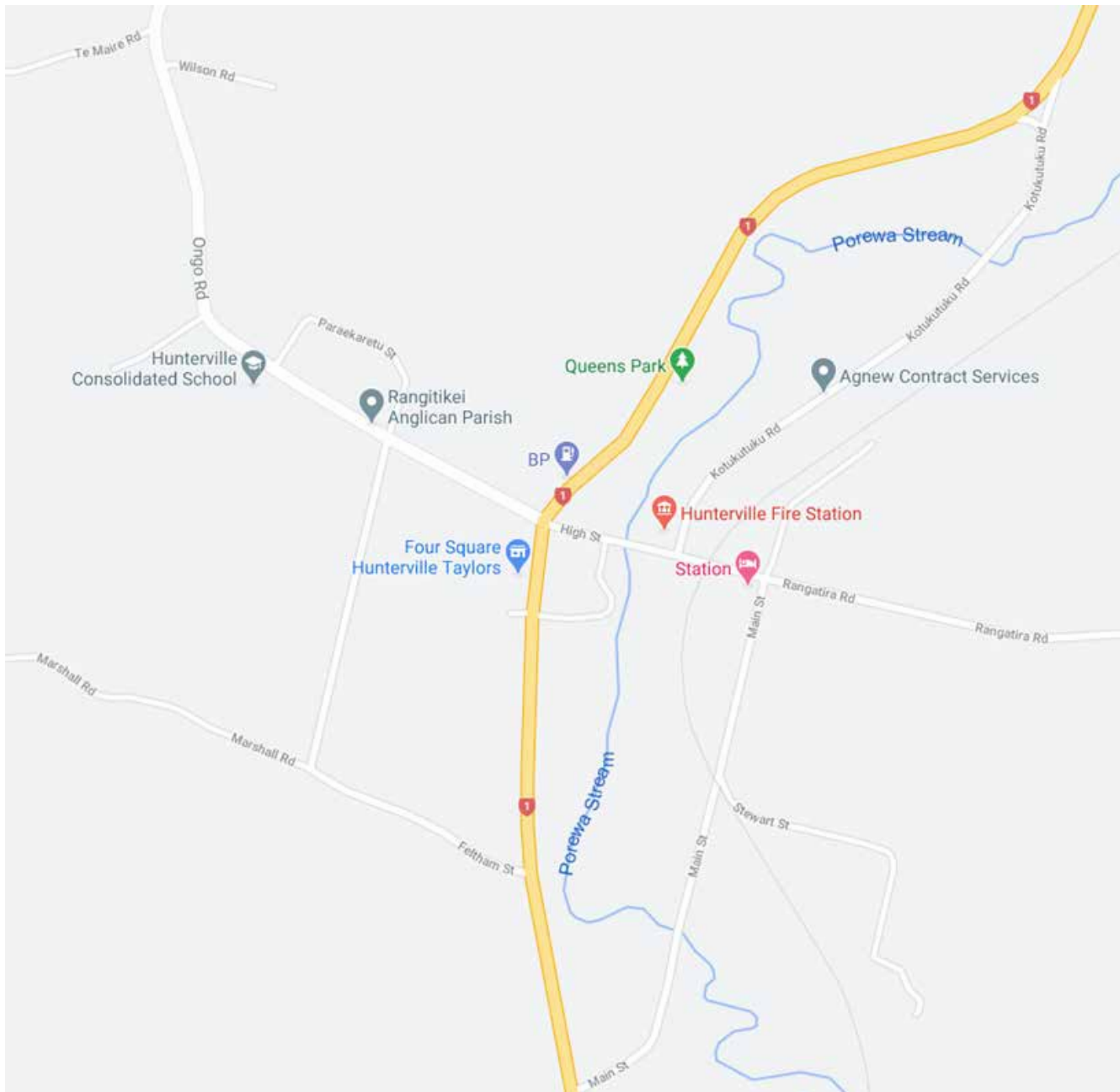
Vulnerable members of the Huntermville community include (but are not limited too), school children, our elderly residents, medically dependent residents and visitors to the township

The community can easily be cut off from the outside (and has in the past) by flooding, slips and trees over the road and damaged bridges.



4. GEOGRAPHICAL MAP

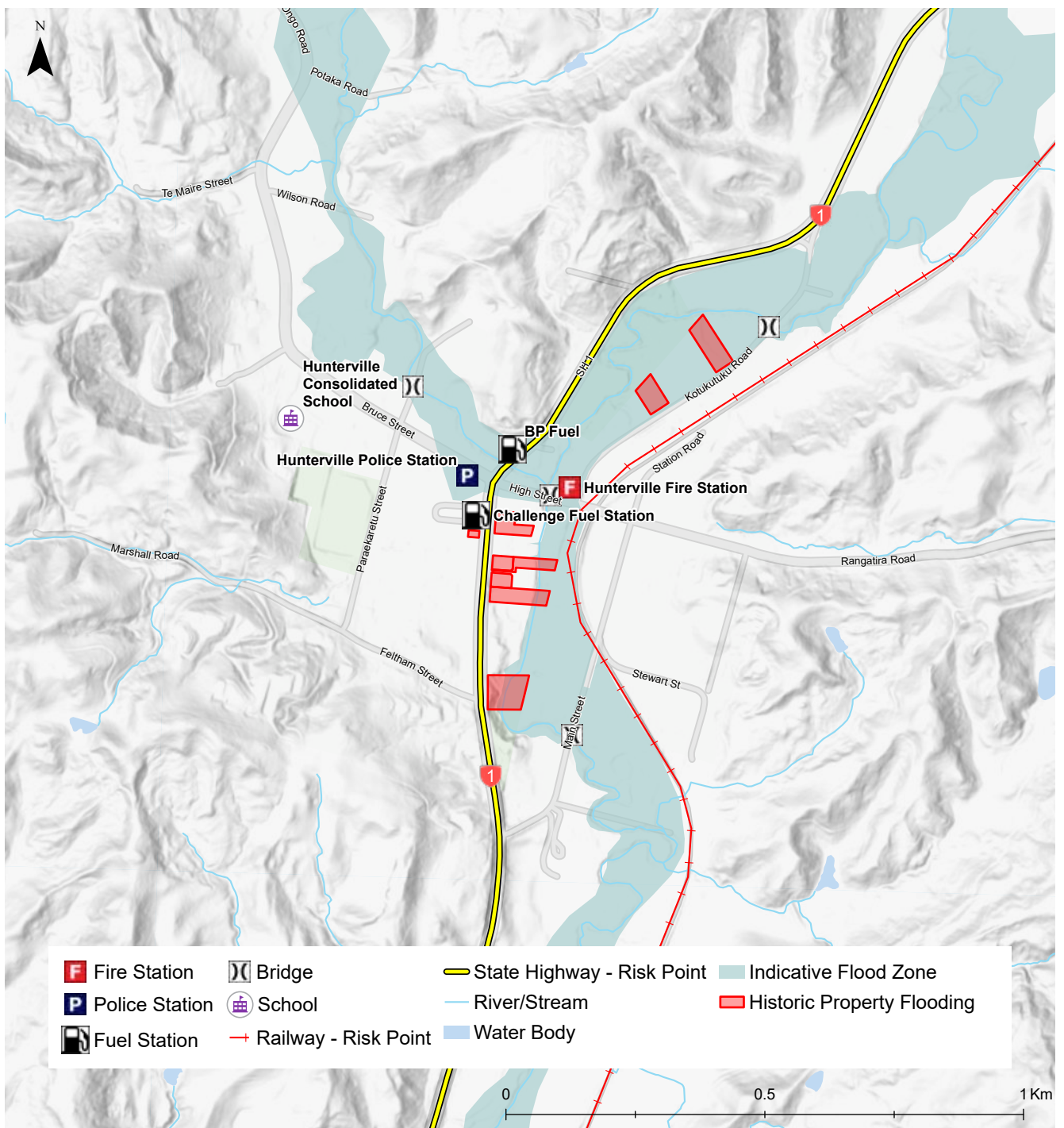
For the purpose of this Plan, the geographic area of coverage for the Hunterville Community will be Hunterville township



5. SIGNIFICANT THREATS TO HUNTERVILLE

Civil Defence hazards which pose a significant threat to the Hunterville Community may include:

- Flooding
- Landslides
- Cyclones
- Earthquake
- Pandemic
- Animal Disease outbreak
- CBRE – SH1/rail – Chemical Biological Radiology Explosive



6. ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEMS

The Rangitikei District Council is a member of the Horizons Regional Council Civil Defence Emergency Management Group and receives warning of adverse natural events from Central Government, the Meteorological Service, the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences and from other agencies.

Warning systems in place for Hunterville are as follows:

National Warnings:

These will be received by Council and Police/Fire/Ambulance Communication Centre's and disseminated to regional and local emergency responders. National Warnings come from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and from different agencies who are contracted by NEMA, For example:

- The Metservice issues severe weather warnings and watches for storms, cyclones, snow, thunderstorms and wind
- The Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences provide earthquake and volcanic bulletins
- The Ministry of Health and District Health boards provide public health warnings
- MAF disseminate alerts and warnings for animal disease outbreaks
- The National Emergency Management Agency provide tsunami warnings and advisories.

Natural Warnings:

For some natural events there are no pre-warnings, for example an earthquake. But an earthquake can be a natural sign that an eruption may follow. This natural warning should be heeded by the public.

Local Warnings:

All television and radio networks will provide public information. The public should listen to the radio, refer to the **Hunterville Emergency Preparedness Handbook** and follow instructions.

7. EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDELINES

Incidents of emergencies are categorised into five levels reflecting the intensity of scope of the event that has occurred.

The broad headings of the levels of response are:

1. Local incident, declaration not required, emergency is dealt with by the Emergency Services.
2. Local incident, declaration not required, but some external support is necessary.
3. Imminent state of local emergency is being considered and is of local significance.
4. Imminent state of local emergency that is regionally significant.
5. Imminent state of national emergency.

8. DECLARATIONS

Only the following persons may declare a state of Civil Defence Emergency within the Rangitikei District Council:

1. The Mayor of the Rangitikei District
2. An elected member of the Rangitikei District Council authorised to act on behalf of the Mayor, or if the Mayor is absent
3. The Rangitikei District Council Civil Defence Controller.

When a civil defence emergency is declared, the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 is invoked which gives Emergency Services and Police additional powers over and above their respective Acts.

The lead agency in the event of any emergency response is the agency that has the legislative or agreed authority for control of the incident or emergency.

Civil Defence – geological hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic hazards, landslides, tsunamis.

Fire and Emergency New Zealand - control and suppression of fires and other specialist functions.

New Zealand Police - maintain law and order, exercise additional powers as required during the state of emergency.

Ministry of Health - control the outbreak of infectious diseases.

IN A CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY THE CIVIL DEFENCE CONTROLLER HAS ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY OVER ALL PERSONNEL

All instructions given by the Emergency Services and the Police must be followed without exception.

9. COMMUNITY RESPONSE GROUP COMMITTEE

During an emergency:

- Rangitīkei District Council may activate this community response plan
- Council will ensure that warning information is disseminated to the community as quickly and efficiently as possible
- Council will liaise with the emergency services, if at all possible, to get an overview of what is happening and what is required
- If required Rangitīkei District Council may set up a Civil Defence Centre
- Provide assistance to the emergency services to help evacuate the affected community

After an emergency has occurred the main avenue for the collection of information will be from local sources and those people identified in this Plan. The early collection of information is very important as it will assist in determining the scale of the response that is required.

After an emergency:

- Rangitīkei District Council will work in support of any recovery efforts in the Hunterville community.
- Hold a de-brief of the response to see if there needs to be any improvements or there are things that worked really well that should be continued
- Arrange to get this plan updated with any improvements or new ideas that have come about as a result of the emergency.

10. AGENCY AND OTHER GROUP RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of the emergency services are clearly defined by legislation. In the event of this Plan being activated due to an emergency occurring, the roles and responsibilities of the community groups are set out as below. However, it is intended that by agreement, it is acknowledged that these roles are intended to be flexible if required.

Police

- Maintain law and order
- Protect life and property
- Assist the coroner
- Co-ordinate movement control
- Search and rescue

Fire and Emergency New Zealand

- Firefighting responsibilities
- Containment of releases and spillages of hazardous substances
- Urban search and rescue
- Limitation of damage
- Redistribution of water for specific needs

St John Ambulance

- Provision of emergency medical care

Community Incident Controller

- Civil defence welfare

Community organisations

11. PLAN ACTIVATION

This Plan may be activated by the following:

- local Incident Controller
- Chief Fire Officer or his/her delegate
- the Mangaweka Community Response Group Chair in isolation only if contact cannot be made with either the Local Incident Controller or Chief Fire Officer

There may be situations when an event has not occurred but the local community is concerned about the impact of a potential threat and this Plan can be activated. For example an impending eruption or a cyclone may cause the activation of this Plan.

12. EMERGENCY CENTRES

A Civil Defence Centre / Welfare Centre may be established for any event if it is required. The designated Civil Defence Centre for Hunterville is the Hunterville School. The Emergency Centre will be run as outlined in the document Hunterville Community Activated Emergency Centre Guide if practicable.



13. COMMUNICATION

Communication is the critical component of this Community Response Plan. People within the community must be alerted to an impending emergency or be contacted after an emergency or an event has occurred. Communication must also be made outside the community to relay the situation and/or request any assistance if required.

Communication within and between communities:

Communication typically relies on the following communication pathways:

- Telephone
- Cell phone
- E-mail
- Radio Networks
- Pagers
- Radio telephone
- Face to face (neighbours calling on neighbours)
- Campground information to campers (announcement/signage)
- Social Media

During emergencies there are often disruptions to these telecommunications pathways (i.e. with loss of power, cell phone towers and poor satellite coverage) and the following alternatives have been identified if traditional communication pathways have become interrupted to communicate with those outside the community:

- VHF radios or satellite phones. (Held by Council)
- Alternative communication within the community when the normal means of communication has been disrupted, i.e. face to face contact, whistles, alarms, loudspeakers.
- Starlink satellite

Communication of this Plan to the community

This Plan needs to be communicated to the wider community if it is to be effective and representative of the entire community. The following have been identified as means of communicating this plan to the wider community:

- Presentation at community meetings
- Stands at community events
- Notice or articles in community newsletters
- Training exercises
- Plan available at the library
- Abridged Plan delivered to all households and on the Rangitikei District Council website

14. RECOVERY

Recovery is the coordinated efforts and processes of the community and council, to bring about the immediate, medium- and long-term holistic regeneration of a community following an emergency event.

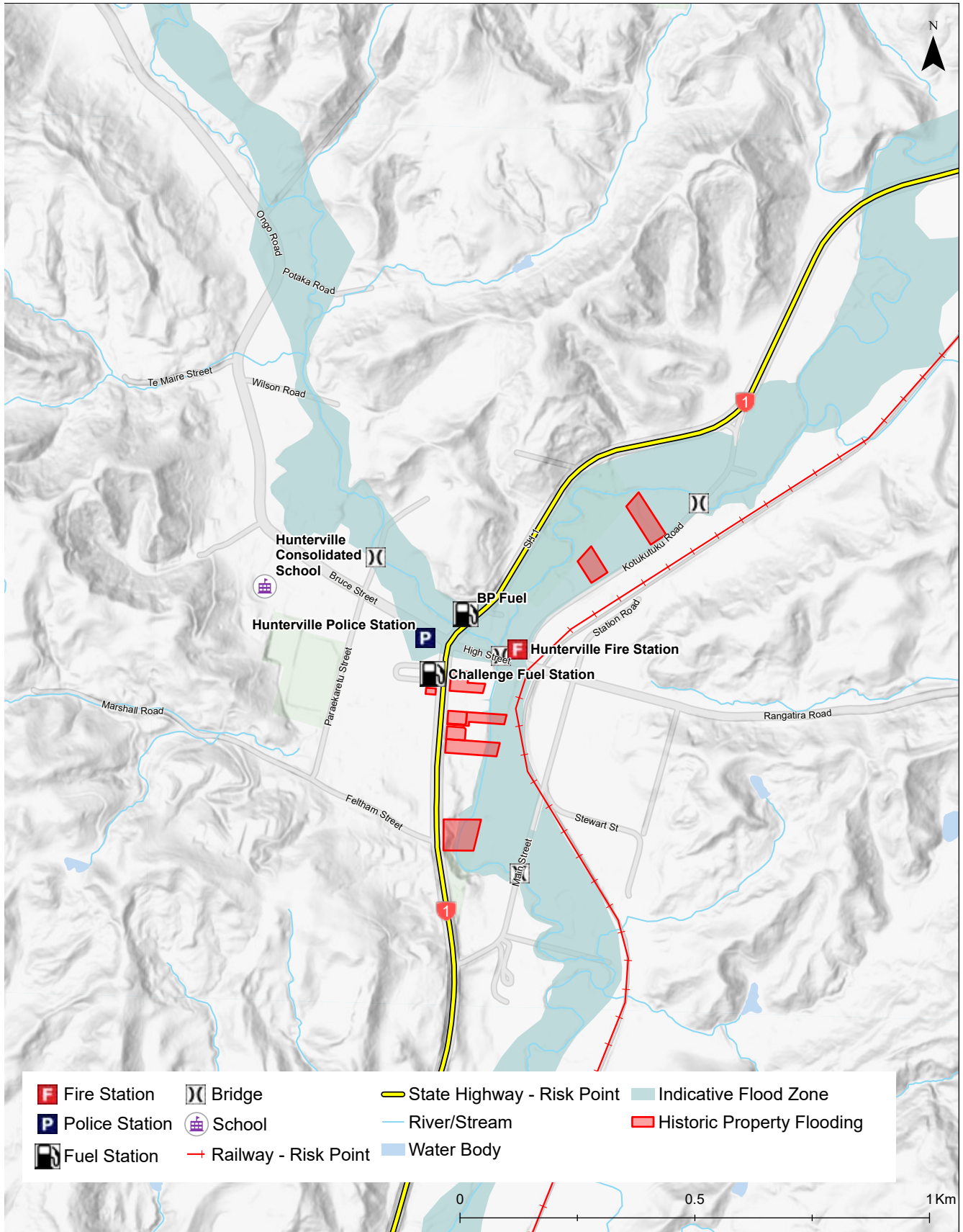
To enable the recovery of community bonds within the Hunterville community, a community gathering point is to be prioritized.

Consideration should also be given to the recovery of:

- Communications networks
- Lifeline utilities
- Rooding infrastructure

Depending on the type of event and damage sustained, the recovery process and priorities can change.

APPENDIX 1: HAZARD MAP



APPENDIX 2: HAZARDS

Significant threats to Hunterville include but are not limited to:

Threat	Probability	Impact to Mangaweka
Flooding	High	Road access denied Cause landslips affected Community cut-off from outside Community may have to be self-sustainable
Storms	High	Can be life-threatening Cause of panic & fear - in particular to elderly Loss of power affecting water pumps & appliances Telephones not working properly Damage to property or homes Community may have to be self-sustainable
Earthquake	High	Can be life-threatening Damage to property or homes Road access could be denied Community may have to be self-sustainable
Pandemic	High	People may not be able to leave their homes Services may be disrupted Food supply may diminish and supplies hard to source Pressure on local health services Community may have to be self-sustainable
Animal disease	Low	Restriction on movement of people and stock Services may be disrupted Community may have to be self-sustainable Cause of panic & fear
Chemical spillage	Medium	People may not be able to leave their homes Services may be disrupted Food supply may diminish and supplies hard to obtain Community may have to be self-sustainable
Volcanic eruption	Low	Water supplies affected Road access denied Dust in the air Health risks People may not be able to leave their homes Services may be disrupted Food supply may diminish and supplies hard to source Community may have to be self-sustainable Loss of power affecting water pumps & appliances Telephones not working properly

Hazard identification determines which hazards threaten areas of the community and the probability identifies how likely it is that the disaster will occur.

APPENDIX 3: WARNINGS FOR NEW ZEALAND

The following table outlines risks and the monitoring agency responsible for issuing warnings:

Particular Risk or Hazard	Monitoring Agency	Comment
Severe Weather Outlook Watch or Warnings Storms Flooding Wind	Meteorological Service of New Zealand (Met Service). www.metconnect.co.nz	National Weather Services (NWS), A division of the Met Service collects and analyses meteorological data from around New Zealand and the world, from which the many different types of weather forecasts are made. The NWS is responsible for the safeguarding of New Zealand lives and property through the issuing of Severe Weather Watches and Warnings.
Earthquake	Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences	Monitored by the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences who are responsible for alert bulletins issued to MCDEM and CDEM Groups.
Volcanic Eruption	Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences	Monitored by the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences who are responsible for alert bulletins issued to MCDEM and CDEM Groups.
Public Health Warnings	Ministry of Health and District Health Boards	Develop and disseminate alerts and warnings to CDEM Groups and the general public.
Flood Warnings for major rivers	Rangitikei Regional Council	Develop and disseminate river flood warnings to the public, emergency responders and pre-arranged landowners.
Animal Disease Outbreaks	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Dissemination alerts and warnings to CDEM Groups and public.

APPENDIX 4: **ACTIVATION AND EVACUATION PROCESS**

Rangitīkei District Council is responsible for the activation of this Plan in the lead up to an event that is known to be likely to occur due to advance warning, or as a result of a sudden event. Council may also be asked to activate the Plan as part of a local, regional or national exercise to test its capability.

Initial actions

Where advance warning of an event is received by Council or the responsible agency then the following should be notified:

1. Rangitīkei District Council Civil Defence (unless already notified)
2. Local emergency services
 - Chief Fire Officer, Fire and Emergency NZ.
 - Station Manager, St John Ambulance.
 - Officer in Charge, Hunterville Police.

ONCE ADVICE OF AN EVENT IS RECEIVED BY CIVIL DEFENCE:

A Civil Defence Centre may be set up at Hunterville School Hall to among other things;

- Provide shelter, warmth and information to those affected by the emergency

WHERE AN UNEXPECTED SUDDEN EVENT OCCURS:

REMEMBER

The person in charge of the lead agency or the community should activate this plan if required or at all possible – This could be any of the following personnel

- Chief Fire Officer, Fire and Emergency NZ.
- Station Manager, St John Ambulance.
- Officer in Charge, Marton Police.

Civil Defence warnings to the Hunterville community will be by the following methods

- Warnings via radio
- PA systems on emergency services vehicles
- Local procedures – car horns, telephone trees, door to door knocking.

IF YOU RECEIVE A WARNING...

Do this:

- Listen to your local radio station and follow instructions
- Refer to this plan as a guide on what to do
- Activate your pre-determined telephone tree to warn others
- Prepare to activate your household emergency plan

STAY AT HOME UNLESS YOU ARE TOLD TO EVACUATE, AVOID UNNECESSARY TRAVEL

IF YOU ARE ADVISED TO EVACUATE THEN...

Do this:

- Assemble with your emergency survival kit at the Hunterville School Hall.

THE CIVIL DEFENCE CONTROLLER HAS ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY OVER ALL PERSONNEL.

All instructions given by the Emergency Services and the Police must be followed without exception.

