

Emergency Planning Service  
Dorset County Council

## Community Resilience Plan



**Symondsbury Parish Council**

Broad oak, Eype Village, Higher Eype,  
North Chideock, Pine View, Quarr Lane, Symondsbury  
Village, Watton,  
West Road,

**With effect from: October 2019**



**Lead Co-ordinator**

**Pelham Allen**

**07747 033733**

## COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN

This plan is based on a template provided by the Emergency Planning Service of Dorset Council.

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of the plan is to provide a self-help guide to the resources available within the community to support it in a crisis, and the particular procedures to be followed for specific crisis, especially if the emergency services or relevant local authority support is delayed due to the scope and nature of the emergency.
2. **Activation.** This community plan will be activated either locally by the community, or on the advice of the Emergency Management Team or Duty Officer of Dorset Council. Where the decision to implement the plan has been taken by the community, then the Council should be advised that the plan has been activated. Contact details for the Dorset Council Emergency Planning Officers are:

Working hours:	01305 838227	Sue Frost or Jess Rice	<a href="mailto:sue.frost@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk">sue.frost@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk</a>
Outside working hours:	01305 251010	Duty Officer	
Emergency:	<a href="tel:01305224659">01305 224659</a>	<a href="mailto:emergencyplanningteamA@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk">emergencyplanningteamA@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk</a>	

3. **Resources Available to the Community.** A list of resources potentially available within the community should be compiled by each co-ordinator.
4. **Useful Contact Numbers.** A list of other relevant contact numbers and web sites for the emergency services, local authorities and other relevant organisations is attached.
5. **Telephone Tree.** Each co-ordinator is encouraged to identify a small number of people within their area who can be called upon to help in the event of an emergency, and keep their telephone numbers readily available.
6. **Courier Service.** It would be good if each co-ordinator could be aware of the homes of the other co-ordinators close to them, and of the lead co-ordinator, so that contact can be made if phone and internet are not available.
7. **Vulnerable People.** There are a number of groups of people who, in a crisis, should be considered as potentially vulnerable:
  - a. People with mobility limitations, both young and old.
  - b. Disabled people (including physical disability and learning disability).
  - c. Blind and partially sighted people.
  - d. Parents who are on their own with children under 12.
  - e. Anyone in charge of a group of children when the incident happens e.g. playgroup staff, Guide and Scout leaders.
  - f. Newcomers to the parish who may not know all its facilities.
  - g. Hearing impaired people. It should also be noted that people who are deaf or hard of hearing may not be aware of broadcast alerts, and may need a personal visit to ensure they know of any risks to which the community is being alerted.

It is good practice to make an offer of help to them in a crisis if enough people are available.

8. **Medical and First Aid.** Those individuals within the community with some formal training in first aid should be identified.

## COMMUNITY RESOURCE

1. **Medical and First Aid.** In the event of anyone in the community being injured or becoming ill, the normal facilities, eg Bridport Medical Centre (01308 421896) and South Western Ambulance Service (via 999), will initially be approached for assistance. Should it not be possible to access these normal services, the following personnel are formally first aid qualified and will be asked to provide assistance within their capabilities and qualifications:

I have no details of anyone within the parish who has a formal first aid qualification, although there will certainly be individuals employed by businesses or on farms with a first aid qualification.

2. **Defibrillators.** These should be available at:

- Highlands End Caravan Park
- Golden Cap Caravan Park
- The New Inn, Eype
- The George Inn, Chideock
- The Anchor Inn, Seatown
- The Bridport Arms, West Bay
- Symondsburry Estate
- Tourist Information Centre, Bridport
- Bridport Leisure Centre (in reception)
- Bridport Medical Centre (for use by staff onsite)
- Bridport Community Centre (for use by staff onsite)

I would encourage everyone to check the precise location of the defibrillators closest to them.

3. **Equipment/Transport.** The following equipment (eg. Chainsaw) and transport may be available to support the community<sup>1</sup>:

I have no specific information, but am aware that there are many people with 4WD vehicles, and several with chainsaws and the training to use one.

There are three contract farmers in the immediate area who could be approached for assistance:

- David Legg, Wakelys Farm, Whitchurch Canonorum, Bridport DT6 6RH - 07785 756954
- John Hutchings, Dunster Farm, Broadoak, Bridport DT6 5NR - 01308 424626
- RWF Huxter, Filford Farm, Bridport DT6 5JW - 01308 488651

4. **Emergency Accommodation.** The following emergency accommodation may be available within the community<sup>2</sup>.

There are two village halls (Broadoak and Eype), three churches (Symondsburry, Broadoak and Eype), two hospitality venues (Symondsburry Estate and Highlands End), two pubs (Symondsburry and Eype), and a lot of residential property with spare accommodation in the event of a real emergency.

5. **Privately-Owned Generators.** The following generators are owned by individuals within the community and, if warranted, the Emergency Management Team will approach the owners to seek their agreement to deploying the equipment to where it will be of greatest use to the community.<sup>3</sup>

I have no specific information about portable privately owned generators.

6. **Vulnerable People** This is sensitive information, which will need updating, but keeping a list of people who would need checking if power failed and access blocked could be very useful.

It is not appropriate for this information to be collected and held centrally, both because it is sensitive and personal, but also because it is continuously changing. It would be helpful if each area co-ordinator could make themselves aware in so far as they can of any of their neighbours in this position. There is a section at the end of this Plan for this information to be recorded.

**USEFUL CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND WEB SITES**

Neighbouring Parishes	Contact
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<sup>1</sup> Equipment and transport may include plant equipment such as ‘bulldozers’, cranes, passenger carrying vehicles, tractors with lifting gear, trailers, tentage, portable toilets, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Emergency accommodation may include B&B, local halls, public houses, sports centres, individuals’ spare rooms, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Generators could be relocated to local halls or other areas of congregation to provide power for heating and cooking.

**Bridport Town Council** 01308 456722  
Clerk – Will Austin

Chideock Parish Council 01308 426327  
Clerk – Sal Robinson

Upper Marshwood Vale Parish Council 01297 34444  
Clerk – John Vanderwolfe

Allington Parish Council 01308 422331  
Clerk – Amy Stephenson

Symondsburry Parish Council 07967 683897  
Clerk – Marilyn Stone

#### Emergency Services Routine Numbers

#### Contact

Dorset Police 101 – non emergency  
999 – emergency

Dorset Fire and Rescue Service 0306 7990019 – non emergency

South Western Ambulance Service 01392 261500  
111 – non emergency medical advice

HM Coastguard – West Bay Coastguard 023 9255 2100  
Rescue team

#### Environment Agency

#### Contact

Floodline 0345 9881188

Incident Hotline 0800 807060

Flood Warden (River Simene/Pine View) Bob Driscoll 01308 425518

#### Utility Companies

#### Contact

Electricity National Grid 0800 867 5222  
Western Power 0800 8783 105  
In emergency – just call 105

Gas National Emergency Number  
0800 111999

Telephone Openreach 0800 023 2023 (Option 1)

Water Wessex Water 0345 6004600

## Useful Web Sites:

Dorset Police	<a href="http://www.dorsetpolice.org/">http://www.dorsetpolice.org/</a>
Dorset Fire & Rescue Service	<a href="http://www.dorsetfire.co.uk/main.asp">http://www.dorsetfire.co.uk/main.asp</a>
South Western Ambulance Service	<a href="http://www.swast.nhs.uk">http://www.swast.nhs.uk</a>
Maritime and Coastguard Agency	<a href="http://www.mcga.gov.uk/c4mcga07-home">http://www.mcga.gov.uk/c4mcga07-home</a>
Dorset Council	<a href="https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk">https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk</a>
Dorset for You <sup>4</sup>	<a href="http://www.dorsetforyou.com">http://www.dorsetforyou.com</a>
BBC News On-Line	<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/">http://news.bbc.co.uk/</a>
Health Protection Agency	<a href="http://www.hpa.org.uk/">http://www.hpa.org.uk/</a>
NHS Direct	<a href="http://www.nhsdirect.go.uk/">http://www.nhsdirect.go.uk/</a>
DEFRA	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/</a>
Environment Agency	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/</a>
UK Resilience	<a href="http://www.ukresilience.gov.uk">http://www.ukresilience.gov.uk</a>

## **FOR REFERENCE – CIVIL RESILIENCE ROLES AND THE DORSET COUNTY-WIDE STRUCTURE**

1. **Resilience.** The term ‘resilience’ in the context of ‘civil resilience’ means the state of civil preparedness for an emergency and the community’s ability to respond to, withstand and recover from the effects of an emergency.
2. **Civil Contingencies Act.** Significant work has been undertaken by the central Government Civil Contingencies Secretariat, working with a wide range of Governmental and non-governmental organisations to ensure that the preparation for and the response to potential emergencies across the United Kingdom (UK) are undertaken within a common and agreed structure and to a common standard. The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (the Act) is the legislation which covers the requirement to prepare for emergencies and places a range of duties on a number of organisations essential to effective planning and response. The Act has replaced the Civil Defence Act and related legislation.
3. **Emergency.** An emergency is defined under the Act as an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the UK or to the environment of a place in the UK, or war or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK.

### **Roles of the Organisations Involved in an Emergency**

4. **General.** This section describes the primary roles of the organisations collectively known as the Category One or Category Two Responders (Cat 1 or Cat 2 responders). The Voluntary Sector has no formal duties placed upon it, but Cat 1 and Cat 2 responders are expected to work closely with that Sector whose various roles contribute to the overall response to a crisis, eg Women’s Royal Voluntary Service (WRVS), British Red Cross Society (BRCS), St John Ambulance, Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI), etc.
5. **Category 1 Responders.** Cat 1 responders comprise the emergency services, Shire County and shire boroughs and districts councils, the Environment Agency and elements of the National Health Service (NHS). They are the main organisations involved in most emergencies. They are all required to conduct risk assessments of the likely crises which could occur within their Police Force Area (ie Dorset), to produce relevant generic or specific emergency plans, to be able to warn and inform the public (without unnecessarily alarming them), to have in place plans to enable their customer focussed essential services to be delivered in a crisis, to co-operate with Cat 1, Cat 2 responders and the Voluntary Sector and to share relevant information. General responsibilities are as follows:
  - a. **Police.** Normally the Police will co-ordinate all the activities of those responding to a land-based, sudden-impact, emergency. They have a responsibility for saving and protecting life as a priority. They are also required to preserve what is a potential crime scene. They are responsible for establishing and maintaining protective cordons around an incident site. They take the lead in criminal investigation and facilitate the

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<sup>4</sup> Includes links to all partner local authorities

enquiries of other organisations (eg Health & Safety Executive). They are responsible for casualty processing and the identification and removal of those who have died in an incident.

- b. **Dorset Fire & Rescue Service (DFRS).** The primary role of the DFRS is the rescue of people trapped by fire, wreckage or debris. They will prevent further escalation of an incident by controlling or extinguishing fires, by rescuing people and by undertaking other protective measures. They deal with released chemicals or other contaminants to render safe an incident site or exclusion zone. They assist the ambulance service with casualty handling and the Police with the removal of bodies.
  - c. **South Western Ambulance Service (SWAS).** SWAS co-ordinate the on-site National Health Service (NHS) response. They endeavour to sustain life through emergency treatment at the scene, they determine the priority of release for trapped casualties and will, in conjunction with DFRS assist in decontamination of individuals affected by a Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear incident. They transport the injured to hospital on the basis of their urgency of need.
  - d. **Maritime & Coastguard Agency (MCA).** The MCA comprises 2 distinct branches of direct relevance to potential crises: HM Coastguard and the Maritime Pollution Control Unit (MPCU). HM Coastguard's prime responsibility is to initiate and co-ordinate civil maritime search and rescue (SAR); this role may include the response to assist people in distress from inland flooding. HM Coastguard may assist other emergency services and local authorities by request. The MPCU is responsible for dealing with pollution at sea and, in conjunction with local authorities, for the shoreline clean-up of oil spill and inert or other contaminants.
  - e. **Local Authorities.** The principle concern of the local authorities immediately following an emergency is to provide support to people in their area. They will co-operate closely with the emergency services in the response phase of an incident and will use their own resources to help mitigate the effects of a crisis on people, property and essential infrastructure. They play a key role in co-ordinating the response from the Voluntary Sector. They also aim to continue to provide their normal support and care for the wider community throughout any disruption. As a crisis moves from response to recovery, so the local authorities will take the leading role in rehabilitation and restoration.
  - f. **Environment Agency (EA).** The EA has primary responsibility for environmental protection of water, land and air in England and Wales. Its key roles include maintaining flood defences, on certain rivers and coastlines; issuing warnings to those likely to be affected by flooding or environmental damage; the provision of specialist environmental advice; monitoring the effects of, and response to, an incident, to minimise the impact on the environment; and investigating the cause of an incident (if natural rather than criminal).
6. **Category 2 Responders.** In addition to the Cat 1 responders there are a number of Cat 2 responders; these are the organisations likely to be heavily involved and include the power and telephone companies (known as the utility companies), transport companies and elements of the NHS. Cat 2 responders are required to cooperate and share information with other responders.
  7. **Armed Forces (Military).** The Military may provide unarmed assistance to the civil authorities when they have an urgent need for help to deal with an emergency arising from a natural disaster or a major incident. Assistance is on an 'as available' basis and there are no guarantees that assistance will be given to meet specific emergencies, thus civil plans are not to assume Military support. Any Military response may take time to generate as the Civil Contingencies Reaction Forces (CCRF) are part of the Reserve Forces and require time to mobilise. Requests for assistance will be co-ordinated by the Police in the response phase of an incident.
  8. This tiered method of co-operation and operation, is called 'Integrated Emergency Management' (IEM), helps ensure a co-ordinated approach to multi and single-agency emergency planning, response and crisis management across Dorset.
  9. **Role of Parishes and Towns.** Nearly all emergencies affecting communities will be dealt with routinely by the joint response of the emergency services, local authorities and the major utility companies with support from the Voluntary Sector. However, there may be occasions when circumstances (such as extensive flooding, storm damage or deep snow) delay the arrival of external assistance and the community will need to help itself until any necessary wider response can be assessed, co-ordinated and deployed.

## FOR REFERENCE – POSSIBLE TYPES OF RISK

The following are the issues we are likely to have to face in [Symondsburry](#) which might trigger an emergency response.

1. FLOOD – When we get a flood warning from EA,
2. SNOW – When we receive alert from Dorset County Council,
3. PANDEMIC FLU – When we receive a health warning,
4. LOSS OF UTILITIES – When electricity, gas, water is lost,
5. ANIMAL HEALTH – When disease is declared,

## RESPONSE TO FLOODING

1. **General.** See attached the Environment Agency's Flood map. The risk associated with flooding in Symondsburry is less concerned with directly affecting private properties, but more concerned with restricting access if roads are flooded and impassable. So far as can be seen from the Environment Agency's map, no part of the parish is at risk of being completely cut off, but it may be necessary to follow diversions.
2. **Sandbags.** The policy for provision of sandbags and sandbagging depends on the individual district or boroughs' policies. Dorset Council will issue sandbags when an Extreme Rainfall Alert (ERA) or Flood Warning is received to protect private properties from highway and surface water flooding in an emergency. If sandbags are required for businesses, the cost of sandbags and delivery will be charged. Property flooding is defined as internal flooding including integral garages, but excludes garden sheds. For flooding incidents not caused by inclement weather, sandbags are issued at the Duty Officer's discretion. Dorset Council do not generally collect sandbags after the event, however we do offer assistance to the elderly /infirm or disabled.

[Dorset Council have a store of sandbags at the Plottingham Depot, which is on the south side of West Allington, close to the roundabout, accessed through the yard that leads to the Sea Cadets Hall. If sandbags are required, contact the Council on 01305 251010, and if out of office hours ask to speak to the on-call engineer. There are also sandbags stored at the Clock House Inn car park, contact Lynn Crisp 01297 489098 or Roger Carey 01297 489782 or Rob Murray 01297 489206.](#)

## RESPONSE TO ISOLATION

1. **Risk of Isolation.** Isolation may be caused by severe weather, flooding, road/bridge failure, specific local or regional restrictions, etc. Flooding is covered specifically above.
2. **Effects of Isolation.** The immediate effects of isolation will be that the community is cut off from outside assistance for a period of time and that movement within the community may be difficult. There may be the loss of a number of mains services (utilities).
3. **Response.** Community response should be implemented in line with the main community plan together with any actions required for the specific risks to the community covered in the specific community enclosures (e.g. flooding etc).
4. **Movement within the Community.** The ability to move about the community is essential if assistance is to be given to vulnerable persons and others in need. Clearing pathways will be a high priority as will access to isolated or vulnerable parts of the community. Equipment and transport which may be available to support the community is at Annex A.

## RESPONSE TO LOSS OF MAIN SERVICES

1. **Response.** Community response should be implemented in line with the main community plan supplemented by any actions in the specific risks to the community covered in the specific community enclosures (e.g. flooding etc).

2. **Loss of Communications – Internal Response.** The loss of normal telephone ‘land line’ or mobile telephones may be related to other, more significant, crises. The loss of the telephone system in itself may not represent a significant immediate threat other than to those classed as vulnerable within the community. If telephones are affected and road traffic is not moving freely, communications within the community may have to be undertaken through couriers carrying written or verbal messages.
3. **Loss of Communications – External Response.** Communications outside the community will be maintained by physical contact and by the use of any amateur radios within the community supplemented by any Dorset RAYNET facilities which may be available within or outside the community.

One of our co-ordinators, Tony Dix, operates an amateur radio.

4. **Internet.** Home computers generally have access to the internet as a source of information and communication via e-mail or internet telephone facilities. Some computers may also be radio wave-enabled and be able to access the authorities and emergency services without reliance on the normal telephone service providers. Provided that mains or battery power is available these facilities should be used to establish and maintain communications links. Home computer users are too numerous to list here, but a list of computers with specific, useful facilities will be compiled at the start of a relevant crisis.
5. **Radio and Television.** It may be necessary to have national and local radio and television stations monitored. In the event of mains power loss, reliance will be on battery-powered sets. Residents with battery powered radios are too numerous to list here, but a list will be compiled at the start of a relevant crisis and a ‘listening roster’ compiled. Car radios provide another means of contact outside the community.

The local radio station for West Dorset is Wessex FM, based in Dorset, which transmits on 96.0 and 97.2.

6. **Loss of Other Mains Services** The loss of electricity can have a knock-on effect on all other mains services ranging from heating circuits through cooking facilities to water pumping services. The situation will be assessed by the Community Emergency Management Team at the time and a suitable response made using the resources contained in the community plan and enclosures.
7. **Telephones Not Affected.** If the telephones are not affected, and road traffic is moving freely, contact should be made with the service supplier(s) to:
  - (1). Report the loss of service.
  - (2). Obtain an estimate of service recommencement.

If reconnection is likely to be delayed, the supplier(s) should be asked to institute emergency measures, commencing with those assessed as vulnerable, to help the community until the resumption of normal services. Dorset Council should be informed of the situation.

Consideration should be given to employing the privately owned generators to provide power where it is most needed.

## RENDEZVOUS POINTS

In the event of serious communication problems, the **Ilchester Arms at Symondsburry** and the **New Inn at Eype** are the designated rendezvous points for the northern and southern parts of the parish.

## DORSET LOCAL RESILIENCE FORUM

This body maintains a risk register, which is available at <https://www.dorsetprepared.org.uk/media/59528/dorset-lrf-public-risk-register-april-2019.pdf>. The only high risks that they identify which we have not considered a risk likely to be faced in Symondsburry are:

Emergency infectious diseases  
Poor air quality  
Toxic chemical risk



CONFIDENTIAL NOTES

(eg Vulnerable people, specific issues for your area)