

Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford

Community Resilience Plan

Plan last updated on: 30 May 2025

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LEVEL 1

Emergency Contact List – Internal

Charlton St. Peter	Name: Barry Stygal
	Role: Emergency Coordinator for Charlton St. Peter Community
	24hr telephone contact: 01980 630321 or 07970 633480
	Email: barrystygal2@gmail.com
Charlton St. Peter	Name: Tim Fowle
	Role: Flood and Snow/Ice Warden for Charlton St Peter
	24hr telephone contact: 01980 630791 or 07790 009095
	Email: tim.fowle@cspw.org
Wilsford	Name: Clarissa Reilly
	Role: Emergency Coordinator for Wilsford Community
	24hr telephone contact: 07733 431748
	Email: clarissa.reilly@cspw.org.uk
Wilsford	Name: Yosh Reilly
	Role: Flood and Snow/Ice Warden for Wilsford
	24hr telephone contact: 07796 118615
	Email: yosh@diggerandmojo.com

LEVEL 1

Emergency Contact List - External

Community Emergency Coordination	Role: Community Emergency Coordinator, Wiltshire
	24hr telephone contact: 0300 456 0100
Community Emergency Planning - to coordinate, provide support and assistance to council service providers, emergency services and other agencies during response to incident.	Name: Wiltshire Council
	Role: The team will also coordinate and assist with the recovery phase. Represents Wiltshire council on the Local Resilience Forum.
	24hr telephone contact: 01225 713159 / 0300 456 0100
	Email: emergencyplanning@wiltshire.gov.uk
Highways, Social, Care, Emergency Transport Community Emergency Planning	Name: Wiltshire Council
	Role: Highways, Social Care, Emergency Transport
	24hr telephone contact: 0300 456 0105
	Email: EPRR@wiltshire.gov.uk (only during an incident)
Police	Routine Reporting: 101
	Emergency Reporting: 999
Utilities	Gas (National Grid): 0800 111 999
	Power Cut: 105
	Wessex Water: 0345 600 4600 Thames Water: 0800 316 9800
	British Telecom: 0800 121 7667

LEVEL 1

First Steps in an Emergency

	Instructions	Tick
1	Call 999 if there is an emergency (unless already alerted)	
2	Ensure there is no immediate danger and distance affected persons from danger.	
3	Contact the Community Emergency Group and meet to discuss the situation.	
4	Use the Situation Report.	
5	If the emergency is covered by one of the Annexes, use the guidance therein.	
6	Send messages and/or instructions to community volunteers.	
7	Notify the local authority of any issues that cannot be managed locally.	
8	Assign actions, timescales and time of next meeting.	
9	Assemble Community Emergency Group and thereafter maintain Group communications.	
10	Review situation to agreed timetable and frequency until the emergency has passed.	
11	Compile post-emergency report for the community and Wilshire, including lessons learned and preventative action.	

LEVEL 2

Community Emergency Group (First Meeting Agenda)

Date:

Time:

Location:

Attendees:

What is the current situation? Location of the emergency. Is it near:

- A school?
- A vulnerable area?
- A main access route?

Nature of emergency:

- Is there a threat to life?
- Has electricity, gas or water been affected?

Are there any vulnerable people involved?

- Elderly or otherwise disabled
- Families with children

What resources do we need?

- Food?
- Medical supplies?
- Off-road vehicles?
- Blankets?
- Shelter?
- Heating?
- Power Generation?

Establish contact with the emergency services

- How can we support the emergency services?
- What actions can safely be taken by the community?
- Who will take the lead for the agreed actions?

Any other issues?

LEVEL 2

Activation Triggers

This section sets out how the plan will be activated following a call from the emergency services, and how the community of Charlton St. Peter and/or Wilsford will activate the plan, including when the emergency services are unavailable.

1. **FLOOD** - When we receive a flood warning from Environment Agency - Annex A
2. **SNOW** – When we receive an alert from Wiltshire Council - Annex B
3. **PANDEMIC FLU** – When we receive a health warning - Annex C
4. **LOSS OF UTILITIES** – When electricity, gas, or water supply is lost - Annex D
5. **ANIMAL HEALTH** – When disease is declared - Annex E
6. **FUEL DISRUPTION** – When information is received - Annex F
7. **MAJOR EMERGENCY** – as Civil Disorder – Annex G
8. **FIRE** – When fire breaks out in the community – Annex H
9. **CIVIL DISORDER** – When a significant event may suggest a threat – Annex J

LEVEL 2

Local Risk Assessment

Risks	Impact on community	What can the Community Emergency Group do to prepare?
Flooding of routes into and through village (and prospect of properties flooding)	- Flooding of local streets - Blocked access to or exit from village - Damage to property on rising waters, including vehicles travelling too quickly causing waves into properties - Emergency vehicles cannot access villages	Sign up to EA Flood alerts Encourage residents to improve home flood defences Identify and train floodwardens Notify Highways Dept in autumn of any blocked gulleys Apply for 1 Ton of sand and sandbags from Wiltshire Council
Snow blocking roads	- Access issues - Vehicle accidents - Pedestrian slips and falls - Power disruption - Reduced food supplies	Agree gritting requirements Steep Hill at Charlton Junctions in Wilsford Maintain access to villages Notify Wiltshire Council in October to refill grit/salt bins. Check the safety of vulnerable residents Apply for 1Ton salt scheme
Pandemic Flu	- Access to pharmacy for medication - Isolation measures	Identify volunteers to collect and deliver medicines for vulnerable residents Put up information posters Conduct community briefingsessions.
Power Cut	- Loss of heat, light or hot water - Inability to heat food - Defrosting of fridges/freezers - Loss of communications	Promote registration withsuppliers of vulnerable customers Ask volunteers to door knock Alert Local Authority of vulnerable residents

LEVEL 3**Local Skills & Resources**

Skill/Resource	Who?	Contacts	Location	Unavailable?
Trained first aider	Neil Golding	07970 993262	CSP	
	Rosie Golding	07748 918378	CSP	
4x4 owner/driver	Charlton St Peter	4x4 x 8	Residents	
	Wilsford	4x4 x11	Residents	
Chainsaw / tractor operators	Tim Fowle	01980 630791 or	Charlton St. Peter	
		07790 009095		
	Julian de Segundo	01672 851988	Wilsford	
		07717 755175		
	Richard Nutland	01672 851453 or	Hilcott	
		07796 1188615		
Food supplies	Shop / Post Office	01980 630268	11 High Street Upavon SN9 6EA	Out of Hours
Food supplies	Planks Farm Shop	01380 848691	Manor Farm Lydney SN10 3PU	Out of Hours
Fuel supplies	Pewsey Filling Station	01672 550621	Swan Street, Pewsey SN9 5HH	Out of Hours
Medical Supplies	Boots Pharmacy	01672 563488	32 High Street Pewsey SN9 5AQ	Out of hours
Flood warden	Tim Fowle	01980 630791 or	Manor Farm, CSP	
		07790 009095		
	Yosh Reilly	07796 118615	Wilsford	
Fire Warden	Robin Vickers	01672 851255	Wilsford	Working Hours
Animal husbandry	Tim Fowle	01980 630791 or	Manor Farm, CSP	
		07790 009095		
	Richard Lowe	07941 376109	Wilsford	
Pandemic Adviser	Dr. Mark Fife	01672 852318 07941 018594	Wilsford	Working Hours
Defibrillator	St. Peter's Church		Charlton St Peter	
	Village Hall porch		Wilsford	

LEVEL 3

Organisations Helpful in Responding to Vulnerable Persons

Organisation	Name and role of local contact	Phone number
Parochial Church Council Charlton St. Peter	Rosie Cunningham	01980 630321
Village Hall Wilsford	Yosh Reilly	077796 118615
Parish Church Council Wilsford	Clarissa Reilly	07796 118615 01672 851224

LEVEL 3

Locations Identified as Places of Safety

Building	Location	Potential use in an emergency	Contact details of key holder
Village Hall	Wilsford	Rest centre / Safe place	Yosh Reilly 07796 118615
St Peter's Church	Charlton St Peter	Rest centre / Safe place	Terence Dixon 01980 630045 Jane Dixon 07748 584394

Note: Wilsford Village Hall is the designated place of safety, but lacks the amenities needed in certain emergencies (such as gas cooker and stand-alone heating). It is listed pending upgrade, funding dependent.

LEVEL 3

Actions agreed with Emergency Responders in the event of Evacuation

Details of the actions to be taken to help the local authority if an evacuation is necessary.

1. Assist police/local authorities with door knocking
2. Inform emergency services who might need extra help to leave their home
3. Alert owner/drivers of heavy duty 4x4, or large panel vans.
4. Alert first aiders.
5. Alert guides in high visibility vests to guide emergency services to evacuees.

LEVEL 3

Alternative Communications

Communication Type	Name of contact	Location
None		
None		

LEVEL 3

Telephone Tree

A telephone tree works as a pyramid, with the coordinator at the top making the first call to two or more people. In turn, they call an assigned set of people and so on, until the tree is complete.

The phone tree mechanism works as a pyramid. The coordinator at the top makes the first call to two or more people. In turn, they call an assigned set of people and so on, until the tree is complete.

In the two communities of Charlton St. Peter and Wilsford, each with fewer than 35 dwellings laid out in a linear pattern, consideration should be given to messaging by word of mouth in place of a telephonic cascade.

LEVEL 3

Situation Report for Coordinating Emergencies		
Date and time:		
Attendees:		
What is the Incident?		
Location of Incident?		
Is there a threat to life?	Yes/No. If yes, dial 999.	
How many persons / casualties are affected?	Adults:	Of whom ____ are 'vulnerable'?
	Children:	Of whom ____ are 'vulnerable'?
	Pets:	
	Livestock:	
What resources are needed?	ShelterFood _____ 4 x 4 _____ Blankets _____ Other? _____	
How is communication managed (pyramid or linear)?	Telephone?	
	Cellular phone?	
	E-mail?	
	Word of mouth?	
Alternative communication means to Emergency Services?	Telephone?	
	Cellular phone?	
	E-mail?	
	Word of mouth?	

Action Tracker		
What action is required?	By whom?	Time / date completed

LEVEL 1

FLOOD PLAN – ANNEX A

TRIGGER – Local Flood Alert from the Environment Agency, or Local Knowledge

1. Map showing
 - Areas at risk of flooding
 - Drains and gulleys
 - Location of sand stores
 - Roads, bridges and crossing points that are at risk of closing
2. Contact details of
 - Flood wardens
 - Landowners who can assist
 - Local Highways Engineer (Wiltshire Council)
 - Flood and Drainage Team (Wiltshire Council)
 - Environment Agency
 - Voluntary Groups who are in touch with vulnerable people.
3. Preparatory work
 - Contact Local Highways team for a drain/gulley which floods and is a danger to drivers and vehicles.
 - Encourage residents to join Environment Agency [‘Floodline Warnings Direct’](#) scheme, through Parish newsletter Summer edition.
 - Apply for 1 Ton of sandbags, road signs and gel sacs.
 - Approach local military for assistance when Community has an emergency.
4. Actions when a flood warning has been issued
 - Flood warning to check vulnerable properties
 - Update website
 - Notify Wiltshire Council of homes/businesses at risk, or flooded previously.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN

(Appendix 1 to Annex A – Flooding)

Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford, Wiltshire

Drafting:	At the direction of the Parish Council
Authority:	Charlton & Wilsford Parish Council
Reference:	CRP – Annex A – Flooding
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Date:	May 2025
This document carries no classification in published format (pdf), but is controlled and shown with a DRAFT watermark in Word.	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 The Parishes of Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford lie in the Vale of Pewsey in the County of Wiltshire and share a Parish Council that represents the best interests of the community. In respect of community resilience, Councillors may not have any defined responsibility but can bring influence and expertise to bear to prepare for emergencies that might be foreseen and react to them when they manifest.

1.2 This document is Annex A to the umbrella Resilience Plan and is one of a series of sub-plans attaching as annexes and dealing with specific issues, including.

2. ADMINISTRATION

2.1 This document and its annexes is a product of the Parish Council and is maintained on the authority of the Parish Council. It may draw upon expertise internal to the community, or external to it and will acknowledge credit for external expertise.

2.2 It may include appendices as charts, or copy documents, solely for the maintenance of community resilience.

2.3 It is maintained by persons appointed by the Parish Council and is issued on authority of the Parish Council.

2.4 The Parish Council shall review the document not less than once in every calendar year and shall minute the approval of initial issue and revisions, each revision showing the date by month of publication.

2.5 Every Councillor will maintain a hard copy at his/her home for immediate reference, as too will any persons within the community acknowledged to have relevant expertise that the Parish Council may call upon in emergency. Councillors are expected to be intimately familiar with Annex A to the CRP.

2.6 The Parish Council may also issue copies to relevant authorities, including the County Council, Emergency Services, Environment Agency and other relevant organisations.

3. PROCESS

3.1 The Parish Council encourages the development of this document and its appendices and requests that contributors submit their suggestions in writing (e.g. by email) for the Parish Council to review and incorporate as appropriate.

3.2 The Parish Council will be mindful at all times of its statutory duties, its assumed obligations towards its communities and the liabilities it may assume when acting beyond its legally defined mandate.

3.3 Where a Councillor believes that any part of this annex and/or its appendices creates an obligation in law or proposes to act in any way contrary to the best interests of the Parish Council or community then the Councillor shall bring this to the attention of the Chair of the Parish Council without delay. The Chair will then notify members of the PC and may put the matter to debate and vote in accordance with the articles of the Parish Council.

4. CONTACT DETAILS

Note: The following contact details are those chosen by councillors as their preferred means for the conduct of business connected with Flooding.

Neil Golding Chair and Councillor for Charlton St. Peter	Neil.Golding@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07970 993262
Tim Fowle Councillor for CSP / Flood Warden	Tim.Fowle@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07790 009095
Terrence Dixon Councillor for Charlton St Peter	Terrence.Dixon@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07787 540761
Clarissa Reilly Councillor for Wilsford	Clarissa.Reilly@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07733 431748
Joanne Lord Councillor for Wilsford	Joanne.Lord@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07717 801436
Evie Lindsay Councillor for Wilsford	Evie.Lindsey@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07807 782784
Yosh Reilly Responder for Wilsford / Flood Warden	Yosh@diggerandmojo.com Cell: 07796 118615
Cassandra Fowle Parish Clerk	clerk@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07393 353739
Wiltshire Council	emergencyplanning@wiltshire.gov.uk 0300 456 0100 In and out of hours
Environment Agency "Floodline Service"	www.environment-agency.gov.uk/flood Office: 0345 9881188

Environment Agency “Incident Hotline”,	Office: 0800 807 060 (24 hours)
Sewage Flooding Response Wessex Water	0345 850 5959 (24 hours) 0345 600 4 600
Weather Update Meteorological Office	www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/uk/uk_forecast_weather.html
British Telecom	0800 1217667
Power Cut	105
Highways Control Room in Operation only during severe weather	communications@wiltshire.gov.uk

5. ORGANISATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Parish Council considers its vulnerability to flooding, based on worst case history, and drafts this plan using all means of information and expertise at its disposal.

Annex A is published, distributed, applied and acted upon, when necessary, then reviewed with the benefit of experience and revised if necessary, before issue of the refreshed version.

As a rule, during an incident, the Clerk coordinates communication with external agencies including the authorities and supporting agencies; the Chair coordinates communication within the community; and the Flood Wardens provide on-the-spot advice and assistance to the community.

Flood Wardens are trained volunteers who are equipped with training pamphlets and are aware of what they might do and what they should not do (such as closing roads or entering deep or fast flowing floodwater or clearing large bore culverts during flooding).

6. COMMUNICATIONS – INTERNAL

As a rule, during an incident, the Chair coordinates communication within the community; and the Flood Wardens provide on-the-spot advice and assistance to the community.

The primary means of communication internally is email for Coordination, and Cellphone for Field Action.

Use of email to the Community address list is the most efficient means of mass communication, though it must be remembered that some members of the Community may not have E-mail, or instant access to it. Messages transmitted by E-mail cannot be considered to have been received until acknowledged. When in doubt, use the telephone or text for urgent matters.

7. COMMUNICATIONS – EXTERNAL

As a rule, during an incident, the Clerk coordinates communication with external agencies including the authorities and supporting agencies.

Once communication with the authorities is established the Clerk may wish to direct reporting to the

Chair or other responsible person as the Clerk may have more than one parish to support in time of Flooding.

The authorities prefer to list a single contact with the Community at any one time though the contact may be changed to suit the circumstances.

8. EQUIPMENT

The Community is relatively well equipped relative to the size of its population with farmers, country sportsmen and others having between them tractors, trailers, high-riding 4x4 vehicles, winches, ropes, chainsaws, generators, torches, high visibility vests, radios, first aid boxes, hand tools and weather-proof clothing, all of which might assist in the execution of the Flood Plan.

It is important to remember that only persons who are trained on or otherwise knowledgeable on electrical and mechanical equipment should be permitted to operate it in an emergency. Untrained persons can provide much other assistance including traffic direction, communications, look-out and such-like.

9. EXPERTISE

The Community is relatively well trained relative to the size of its population with farmers, country sportsmen, former and serving military, retained firemen and others having between them experience and training that might assist in the execution of the Flood Plan at Appendix 1 below. The following skills and experience may be required:

- First Aid
- Midwifery
- Communications
- Heavy vehicle operation (tractors, 4x4 and winching)
- Risk Management
- Livestock management

10. RISK

Flooding presents foreseen risks and some unique risks, and the following should be considered before planning for or undertaking any activity;

- Depth
- Rate of flow
- Surface (i.e. tarmac or mud)
- Obstacles underwater (e.g. logs, raised drain covers)
- Toxic substances (e.g. sewage, other effluent, spilt chemicals and fuel stocks)
- Low temperatures and risk of exposure.
- Electrical currents (from fallen cables, submerged sub-stations etc)

Any one of these represents risks, each having a degree of severity and likelihood. Risks should be measured, may be mitigated and may be reduced, but must never be ignored.

11. KNOWN VULNERABILITIES

The Community has several known or foreseeable vulnerabilities that include persons and assets that need prompt attention in the lead up to and during emergencies.

- Elderly persons, who might be self-sufficient to a point but vulnerable during emergency
- Children
- Livestock and pets
- Low-lying property, or premises with a history of flooding
- Vehicles

12. ISOLATION

The Community is relatively remote in so much as by the time the Community is seriously affected by Flooding it will be likely that many other communities are also, as will the authorities that can more usually be relied upon. The PC will have to consider a degree of 'self-help' in lieu of referral of issues arising to the emergency services.

Self-help lightens the load on central authorities and builds community spirit. Thus, when self-help is considered safe it may be the option of choice; but only so long as the anticipated activity can be conducted safely.

Persons reasonably acting in good faith towards the essential welfare of others are sufficiently favoured by the Law to operate without fear of condemnation. Helping to save life, limb and property is the priority in emergencies and if any doubt exists as to choice of action the decision taken jointly by a number of reasonable persons is defensible.

13. APPENDICES TO ANNEX A

Appendix 1 Flood Response Plan

Appendix 2 Vulnerable Points (where flooding can be expected)

Appendix 3 Vulnerable Properties

Appendix 4 Drainage Notes

Appendix 5 Environment Agency's map of potential River flooding areas in Wilsford

Neil Golding

For the Parish Council

LEVEL 1

SNOW PLAN – ANNEX B

TRIGGER – Alert from Wiltshire Council's Severe Weather Officer

1. Map showing
 - Roads that are gritted by Wiltshire Council
 - Local areas at most risk (tight bends, steep hills, route to school, etc.)
 - Priority areas that will be gritted by Parish / Town Council
 - Location of grit bins
 - Location of 1 Ton salt
 - Location of landowners able to assist
2. Contact details
 - Snow warden volunteers
 - Farmers with gritting equipment and snow ploughs
 - Wiltshire Council Severe Weather Team
 - 4x4 drivers
 - Voluntary groups that are in contact with vulnerable people
3. Preparatory work
 - Apply for 1 Ton for salt
 - Check grit bins, and contact the Severe Weather Team requesting grit if necessary.
 - Ask equipment owners to confirm their equipment can be used
 - Place article into the Winter edition of Parish newsletter
4. Actions to be taken

NOTE – Specify WHO is responsible for each action, and when they need to do it.

 - Call meeting of emergency committee–
 - Place warnings on website
 - Instruct the mobilization of salt stores
 - Request snow volunteers to grit pavements
 - Refill grit bins from 1 Ton salt bag

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN

(Appendix 1 to Annex B – Snow & Ice)

Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford, Wiltshire

Drafting:	As directed by the Parish Council
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1.4 This document is Annex B to the umbrella Resilience Plan and is one of a series of sub-plans attaching as annexes and dealing with specific issues, including;

2. ADMINISTRATION

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4. CONTACT DETAILS

Note: The following contact details are those chosen by councilors as their preferred means for the conduct of business connected with Snow & Ice.

Neil Golding Chair and Councillor for Charlton St. Peter	Neil.Golding@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07970 993262
Tim Fowle Councillor for Charlton St. P / Flood Warden	Tim.Fowle@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07790 009095
Terrence Dixon Councillor for Charlton St Peter	Terrence.Dixon@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07787 540761
Clarissa Reilly Councillor for Wilsford	Clarissa.Reilly@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07733 431748
Joanne Lord Councillor for Wilsford	Joanne.Lord@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07717 801436
Evie Lindsay Councillor for Wilsford	Evie.Lindsay@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07807 782784
Cassandra Fowle Parish Clerk	clerk@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07393 353739
Yosh Reilly Responder for Wilsford / Flood Warden	Yosh@diggerandmojo.com Cell: 07796 118615
Wiltshire Council Parish Emergency Officer Highways Control Room in Operation only at time of severe weather	Tel: 01225 712514 communications@wiltshire.gov.uk
Emergency Services Police, Fire & Ambulance	'101' for routine matters '999' for emergencies

Richard Nutland Cутtenham Farm, Hilcott	Cell: 077631 090837
Tim Fowle The Manor, Willowdene Farm, Charlton St. Peter	Timfowle@aol.com Cell: 07790 009095 Home: 01980 630791

5. ORGANISATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Parish Council considers its vulnerability to Snow & Ice and drafts this plan using all means of information and expertise at its disposal.

This document, as Annex B to the Community Resilience Plan, is the Snow & Ice Plan.

Annex B is published, distributed, applied and acted upon when necessary, then reviewed with the benefit of experience and revised if necessary before issue of the refreshed version.

As a rule the designated volunteer Warden will be the first person to respond to reports of imminent snow-fall, and will be supported by volunteer residents who have expertise, equipment or time to offer.

It is assumed that widespread snowfall will place significant demands on the authorities and emergency services and that while the Wiltshire Council Highways Department will keep the A342 road open as much as possible, it will fall to the Parish Council and residents of Charlton St. Peter and Wilsford to self-help.

6. COMMUNICATIONS

The Parish Council monitors the performance of the volunteer Warden(s) and volunteer residents in response to snowfall and ice and communicates as necessary with Contacts listed in Annex B.

7. RISKS & MITIGATION

The Parish Council offers the following guidance:

Condition	Implication or Risk	Mitigation
Heavy snowfall	Obstruction to vehicles	Residents to: – clear own premises at own risk. – use of own vehicles with caution – request assistance from 4x4 owners Contracted farmers to: – clear snow along main streets on call-out – voluntarily recover stranded vehicles if safe and convenient to do so. 4x4 owners to: – offer transport where competent and safe.

Heavy snowfall	Safety on the Road	Travellers to: – wear suitable clothing and boots – carry the following in their vehicle: – shovel – food and water – sleeping bag or blankets – high visibility vest – torch – fully charged cellphone
Heavy snowfall	Medical Emergency	Residents to: – request assistance from 4x4 owner – request emergency services
Heavy snowfall	Low food stocks	Residents to: – request assistance from 4x4 owners – coordinate purchase via Warden
Heavy snowfall	Fallen trees	Residents to: – request clearance through Warden
Ice	Hazardous for vehicles	Residents to: – consider risks before driving – exercise due caution at all times – seek assistance if in doubt – fully clear windscreens – reduce speed – self-extract from snow with mats 4x4 owners to: – offer transport where competent and safe
Ice	Slip-risk for pedestrians	Residents to: – use appropriate footwear – exercise due caution – seek assistance (elderly and disabled) Warden and volunteers to: – spread salt at designated places

8. RESILIENCE

The Parish Council notes that Wiltshire Council has arrangements with Farms for the clearing of heavy snow along the main streets of each village up to the point where they connect with the A342. Side roads and lanes off main streets will not be cleared and are the responsibility of residents.

The Parish Council has arranged for stockpiles of salt to be delivered by Wiltshire Council and pre-positioned in villages. Designated volunteer residents will spread salt at critical points (such as road junctions), when notified by the volunteer Warden.

9. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Snow & Ice Plan

Neil Golding
For the Parish Council

LEVEL 1

PANDEMIC FLU PLAN – ANNEX C

PANDEMIC FLU – is the UK's highest risk. In a severe outbreak, it is estimated that up to 750,000 people could die of flu in the UK.

TRIGGER – Pandemic is declared by the World Health Organisation

1. Form emergency committee – include health care professionals if possible. Make this committee larger than others, since during a full pandemic up to half the committee could catch the flu.

2. Confirm contact details for

- Volunteers who can collect and deliver prescriptions, collect food, etc.
- Local Link Volunteers (provide transport for people without transport)
- Organisations identifying vulnerable people
- Local GP surgeries
- Local pharmacy
- Nearest 24-hour pharmacy

3. Preparatory Work

- In Autumn, distribute information about 'flu inoculations' in local website and newsletter
- Share plans with the community

4. During Pandemic

- Put up NHS posters in public places.
- Consider cancelling public gatherings and meetings, as advised by the NHS
- Activate volunteers who may assist people living alone or disabled, by:
 - Delivering food
 - Delivering prescriptions / anti-viral flu drugs
 - Caring for pets
 - Keeping in touch with infected people through email / phone.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN

(Appendix 1 to Annex C – PANDEMIC FLU)

Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford, Wiltshire

Drafting:	As directed by the Parish Council
Authority:	Charlton & Wilsford Parish Council
Reference:	CRP – Annex C – Pandemic Influenza
Revision:	3
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PANDEMIC INFLUENZA RESPONSE PLAN

This plan is predicated on the potential of a future event: A pandemic influenza outbreak because of the human-to-human transmission of the H5N1 strain of avian influenza virus or a similar virus (such as SARS or Swine Flu).

The pandemic of 2019-2022 (ongoing) has shown how human-to-human transmission of this virus family constitutes a serious risk with related conditions spreading fast from person to person, place to place and state to state, globally.

LIVE POLICY ISSUES: (To be discussed from time to time)

Vaccination: There may be no compulsory vaccination of population and individuals may be free to choose if, and when, they require influenza vaccination.

Anti-viral medicines: There may be no prior stockpiling or dispensing of anti-viral medicines for the population unless NHS can identify the vaccine appropriate to the virus and obtain sufficient quantities of it in time to inoculate widely.

Education: There is a need to educate thoroughly the population in the necessary personal hygiene precautions to limit infection from influenza. It may be necessary to encourage the population to attend meetings where this information will be disseminated and the implications discussed (after due consideration of the risks in gathering).

PHASE RECOGNITION:

While it is not possible to foresee exactly when each of the phases will occur, it is estimated that a pandemic could progress from a Novel (newly identified) Virus Alert to a Pandemic in a matter of weeks. This time frame could be much longer if the disease is not readily contagious, or it could be shorter if the virus spreads quickly.

The first step is to establish the parameters within which the Parish Council will work. For this purpose, the Council will adopt the World Health Organisation ("WHO", a United Nations agency) influenza phase

model; as follows:

Phase 1 - Inter-Pandemic Period

Every year, there are three or four strains of influenza viruses moving around the world causing illness. In a normal year (the inter-pandemic period), all of these viruses will be previously identified strains and will be similar to other strains recently circulating. A vaccine, that covers the strains most likely to circulate during the influenza season, is developed each year. This vaccine is usually administered to vulnerable persons (e.g. young, old and those with heart disease) each year between October and December in the UK and US.

At this point, no new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. An influenza virus subtype that has caused human infection may be present in animals (such as chicken or pigs). If present in animals, the risk of human infection or disease is low.

Phase 2 - Observation

No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. However, a circulating animal influenza virus subtype (such as Swine Flu) poses a substantial risk of human disease.

Phase 3 - Pandemic Alert Period

Human infection(s) with a new subtype, but no human-to-human spread, or at most rare instances of spread to a close contact.

Phase 4 - Outbreak

Small cluster(s) with limited human-to-human transmission but the spread is highly localised, suggesting that the virus is not well adapted to humans. This Phase sees the virus spread and casualty numbers (very sick and a few fatalities) rise.

Phase 5 - Concern

Larger cluster(s), but human-to-human spread is still localised, suggesting the virus is increasingly better adapted to humans, but may not yet be fully transmissible (substantial pandemic risk).

Phase 6 - Pandemic Period

Pandemic phase: increased and sustained transmission in general population.

Post-pandemic period

Return to inter-pandemic period.

PLAN INITIATION:

Using the above definitions, the world is already at Phase 4 (Human Infection Confirmed) with Covid 19 lingering, but infecting humans who have been inoculated or otherwise built up a degree of tolerance resulting in days sick but very few fatalities.

New variants can be expected, and the authorities are alerted to new strains.

The following phases are used to coordinate the Community Resilience effort.

Phase 4 – limited human to human transmission

At the point in time where human-to-human transmission is confirmed, the plan will need to become an operational document. However, it is a “living plan” and therefore needs to be updated on a regular basis. (See INITIAL ACTIONS below).

1. Initiate training of population in influenza transmission control (appointed volunteer).
2. Special training for a volunteer cleaning force (appointed volunteers).
3. Temperature determination training for volunteers.
4. Stockpiling masks and viricide (appointed volunteer).
5. Begin regular meetings of Parish Council and volunteers.
6. Daily Internet web search by (appointed) volunteers for current information on the spread of the disease and reports twice daily to the Community Emergency Coordinator (“CEC”).

Phase 5 – general human-to-human spread

CEC initiates the following action with the agreement of the Emergency Committee;

1. Ensure that routine surveillance for influenza-like illnesses is conducted across the community. Promptly report outbreaks of influenza-like illness among population.
2. Consider initiating temperature monitoring at access points to communities, or community gathering places (shop, church, hall etc.).
3. Initiate ‘DO NOT ATTEND IF’ policy.
4. Consider requiring mandatory reporting of any fever, cough, sneezing, discoloration, or other flu-like symptom among population.
5. Encourage population to remain home if they, or a member of their family, are ill with flu or flu-like symptoms.
6. Consider initiating transmission control procedures within gathering places or specific buildings. Begin special cleaning regimen by volunteer cleaners. (ANNEX A)
7. Provide population with current information on relevant issues through the normal Community Communications Plan.

Phase 6 – Regional and Multi-Regional Epidemics

CEC initiates the following action with agreement of the Emergency Committee;

1. Continue Phase 5 activities.
2. Encourage travel restrictions for population.
3. Encourage working from home where possible.
4. Request notification by population of any visit to hospitals, clinics or doctor’s offices.
5. Consider a remote contact plan.

Phase 6 - End of First Pandemic Wave

CEC initiates the following action with agreement of the Emergency Committee;

1. Resume normal work and travel patterns.
2. Update plan based on experience during first wave.

Revert to Phase 4, 5 and 6

(Second or Later Waves of the Pandemic; likely to be some 3-9 months after the first wave)

1. Continue routine surveillance for influenza-like illnesses.
2. Promptly report outbreaks of influenza-like illness among population.
3. Initiate temperature monitoring at entrances to community or designated buildings.
4. Initiate 'DO NOT ATTEND IF
5. Request reporting of any fever, cough, sneezing or other flu-like symptom among population.
6. Encourage population to remain home if they, or a member of their family, are ill with flu or flu-like symptoms.
7. Initiate transmission control procedures within the community.
8. Begin special cleaning regimen by volunteer cleaners.
9. Where required or prudent:
 - Seek travel restrictions for population.
 - Maximize working from home.
 - Request notification by population of any visit to hospitals, clinics or doctor's offices.
 - Initiate remote contact plan.

Phase 6

(End of the Pandemic - Back to Phase 1)

1. Resume normal pattern of life.
2. Return of population to work.

DECLARATION OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:

Only the following persons can declare this plan as being operationally live:

1. Any four of the Emergency Committee (of six Parish Councillors)

INITIAL ACTIONS:

Upon confirmation of the human-to-human transmission of the flu virus and the declaration of a pandemic by the WHO, the following initial actions may be immediately implemented:

Body temperature readings of all persons entering designated buildings within the community will be taken by means of Thermoscan equipment (which may be provided by the authorities or obtained on a self-help basis). Anyone found to have a temperature more than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit or 38 degrees Celsius may be denied entry to the building.

Volunteer Cleaners may begin the facility emergency cleaning plan, ANNEX A.

Population is encouraged to implement personal protective measures, ANNEX B and ANNEX C.

COLLATERAL SUPPORT FAILURE:

In the event that volunteer cleaners are unable to provide support in key areas, the population will be responsible for their own hygiene and cleaning under guidance from volunteers.

PLAN MAINTENANCE AND SECURITY:

The Parish Council is responsible for this plan and for its periodic review and improvement. Copies of this plan will be maintained with Parish Councillors.

This plan includes the following Annexes:

ANNEX A PREMISES EMERGENCY CLEANING PLAN

ANNEX B ENVIRONMENTAL & GATHERING RULES

ANNEX C DO NOT COME IF RULES

ANNEX D RESPONSE TO ALERT

ANNEX E MEDICAL FACILITIES

ANNEX A

PREMISES EMERGENCY CLEANING PLAN

This emergency cleaning plan is designed to reduce the potential for human-to-human transmission of flu viruses. While this annex addresses the need for volunteer cleaners, it also pertains to all persons entering and/or working in the premises during Pandemic. The rules are also good general guidelines for persons/employees working in other facilities, each of which has its own dedicated Emergency Cleaning Plan.

This annex, like the other annexes to this plan, must be read as part of the entire (Pandemic Flu Continuity Plan) document.

Designated volunteer cleaners ("Cleaners") will collaborate with the Emergency Committee to ensure that sufficient cleaning materials are on hand to clean premises for a period of at least 30 days. If supplies are short, that shortage will be reported to the Emergency Committee.

Responsibility for ensuring adequate stocks of appropriate cleaning materials is the responsibility of the designated Committee or the Local Authority.

Cleaners will take appropriate self-protection measures..

Cleaners will ensure that all surfaces in the premises that are potential virus transmission surfaces are cleaned with an appropriate cleaning agent. Surfaces may include, but are not limited to, doorknobs, stair rails, door facings, tabletops, desktops, telephone receivers and touch pads, and window handles. Particular care must be given to cleaning toilet areas as flu virus is rapidly spread through fecal material and urine. All such vulnerable surfaces will be cleaned every three hours during the period of time that the premises is occupied. Cleaners should make a cleaning sweep of the premises first thing in the morning and every three hours thereafter.

Specially designated biohazard material marked containers, with red plastic bag liners, will be designated for the disposal of protective materials (e.g. masks, gloves, tissues, etc.) that might be contaminated. These red plastic bag liners may be collected daily and disposed of outside the premises or community in accordance with direction from the Local Authority.

If Cleaning Personnel are absent, their assigned duties will be reassigned to other Personnel by the senior executive present. This will ensure that there are no gaps in coverage.

In the event that all Cleaners are absent, persons will be responsible for their own personal hygiene and protection. Persons can be trained in best practices to decontaminate their immediate living/working environment.

ANNEX B

ENVIRONMENTAL & GATHERING RULES

In March 2004, WHO issued Infection Control Guidelines for preventing transmission of H5N1 influenza. These guidelines recommend that the following precautions should be implemented when potential exists for coming into contact with persons who may have H5N1 influenza:

- Standard precautions
- Droplet precautions
- Contact precautions
- Airborne precautions (including use of high-efficiency masks)

CONTROLLING TRANSMISSION

Because influenza virus transmission may occur up to 24 hours before patients show signs of illness, no reliable method of mechanically halting the spread of influenza virus from person to person has been found. Isolation or confinement of infected persons may reduce the number of people infected, but, given the high community attack rates, eventual infection from other sources is likely. To limit the spread of influenza, it may be useful to encourage people to voluntarily limit their movements from the time they are ill until about 6 days after the onset of symptoms. If this occurs amongst workers/employees, they may be excluded from work premises during this time but should be paid as usual.

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS

A variety of infection-control measures are used for minimising the risk of transmission of infectious agents. Transmission-based precautions are based on the predominant route(s) of infection and may be combined for diseases that have multiple routes of transmission. Isolation precautions can be an important part of efforts to prevent transmission of respiratory viruses, if compliance can be maintained and if the infection-control procedures used are effective barriers to the mode of spread of the virus.

IF YOU BECOME ILL WHILE AT WORK:

1. Advise your supervisor that you are ill.
2. Immediately leave the building.
3. Obtain a medical evaluation of your condition if feasible.
4. If you do not have a contagious disease, you may return to work and may need to present a properly completed Return To Work Form to your employer's pattern.
5. Discuss your return home to your community, if you can, before travelling home, in order that the community can take adequate precautions.

TRANSMISSION MODES

The 3 modes of transmission relevant to influenza include contact transmission, droplet transmission, and airborne transmission.

Contact transmission is further divided into direct and indirect contact transmission. Direct transmission involves body-to-body surface contact, and indirect transmission occurs via contact with contaminated intermediate objects, such as contaminated hands, or inanimate objects, such as doorknobs or countertops.

Droplet transmission occurs when contagious droplets produced by the infected host through coughing or sneezing are propelled a short distance and come into contact with another person's conjunctiva, mouth, or nasal mucosa. Because these droplets generally are large (>10 µm) and do not stay suspended in the air, this mode of transmission is not affected by special air handling or control of room pressures.

Airborne transmission entails the production of infectious droplet nuclei, generally <5 µm in diameter, which, in contrast to droplets, can remain suspended in the air and be disseminated by air currents in a room or through a facility to be inhaled by a susceptible host. Preventing the spread of droplet nuclei requires the use of special air-handling and ventilation procedures.

Population should use standard precautions plus droplet and contact precautions, including hand washing, and use of gloves and eye protection, if they are likely to come into contact with body fluids or contaminated surfaces

Droplet transmission is most often reported to be the primary means of person-to-person transmission of influenza, suggesting that the use of many of the less costly precautions, such as the use of masks and hand hygiene, could offer appreciable benefit. However, other measures designed to interrupt airborne transmission, such as the use of negative air-pressure rooms, can be problematic and expensive.

EVIDENCE FOR CONTACT TRANSMISSION

Studies indicate that spread of infection by contact with contaminated fomites (see explanatory note below) surfaces is possible. They showed that human influenza viruses could survive on a variety of surfaces at 35% to 49% humidity and a temperature of 28°C. Both influenza A and B viruses were cultured from experimentally contaminated, nonporous surfaces, such as steel and plastic, up to 24-48 h after inoculation, and from cloth, paper, and tissues up to 8-12 h after inoculation. Viable virus could be transferred from nonporous surfaces to hands for 24 h and from tissues to hands for 15 min. These data support the feasibility of spread of influenza by indirect contact. However, the importance of this mode of transmission probably depends on the type of surface and the amount of virus present.

A clinical study on the effects of hand washing has shown a reduction in the total rate of respiratory illnesses. In addition, one study also demonstrated the effect of hand sanitation on influenza using 95% ethanol, which demonstrated viricidal activity against influenza viruses on the hands. Although the effectiveness of hand washing and the use of other forms of hand hygiene on influenza transmission have not been studied, this measure is prudent, given the environmental survival of influenza viruses.

A fomite is an inanimate object that is contaminated with disease-causing microorganisms. Fomites may be too small to see, or they may be large objects such as contaminated clothing or safety equipment. Although not as dangerous as airborne transmission, fomite transmission, including fecal-oral transmission, can be a problem in childcare and nursing situations. Any substance supposed to be capable of absorbing, retaining, and transporting contagious or infectious germs; such as, woollen or cotton clothes are said to be active fomites.

STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

The following Standard Precautions should be taken for potential contact with suspect or confirmed influenza caused by a pandemic strain:

- Wear gloves if hand contact with respiratory secretions or potentially contaminated surfaces is expected.
- Change gloves and perform hand hygiene.
- Decontaminate hands before and after touching potentially contaminated surfaces or if soiled by

respiratory secretions, whether or not gloves are worn.

- When hands are visibly soiled or contaminated with respiratory secretions, wash hands with either a non-antimicrobial or an antimicrobial soap and water. Hand hygiene with plain soap or detergent for at least 10 to 15 seconds, under running water is an effective method of removing soil and transient microorganisms. If sinks for hand hygiene are not readily available, alcohol-based agents can be used.
- If hands are not visibly soiled and after glove removal, use an alcohol-based hand rub for routinely decontaminating hands in clinical situations. Alternatively, wash hands with an antimicrobial soap and water.

DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

- Wear a surgical mask upon entering the patient's room or when working within 3 feet of the potential source. Remove the mask when leaving work and dispose of the mask in a waste container. N95 respirators, which would be recommended for infections with airborne spread such as tuberculosis, are not required for influenza.
- Limit the movement of persons within the office facility to only that movement absolutely necessary for work. Discourage social grouping in the community and at work.

RESPIRATORY HYGIENE & COUGH ETIQUETTE

Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette programs should be in place to decrease transmission of influenza.

The following measures to contain respiratory secretions are recommended for all individuals showing signs and symptoms of a respiratory infection.

- Cover the nose/mouth when coughing or sneezing.
- Use tissues to contain respiratory secretions and dispose of them in the nearest designated waste receptacle after use.
- Perform hand hygiene (e.g. hand washing with non-antimicrobial soap and water, alcohol-based hand rub, or antiseptic hand-wash) after having contact with respiratory secretions and contaminated objects/materials. Population should be briefed on the side effects of alcohol-based hand rub, such as dermatitis, and should consider alternative protection such as non-allergenic latex gloves instead.
- During periods of increased respiratory infection activity in the community (e.g. when there is increased absenteeism in schools and work settings and increased medical office visits by persons complaining of respiratory illness), healthcare facilities should offer masks to persons who are coughing.
- Either procedure requires masks (i.e. with ear loops) or surgical masks (i.e. with ties) to be used to contain respiratory secretions.

Respirators such as N-95 or above are not necessary.

When implementing respiratory hygiene programs, premises/facilities should:

- Ensure the availability of materials for adhering to respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette in waiting areas for patients and visitors.
- Provide tissues and no-touch receptacles for used tissue disposal.
- Provide conveniently located dispensers of alcohol-based hand rub; where sinks are available,

ensure that supplies for hand washing (i.e. soap, disposable towels) are constantly available.

In confirmed cases, fever preceded dyspnea; myalgia and diarrhea each occurred in 42%. Lymphopenia, found in 58%, was associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome and with death. Fifty-eight percent of confirmed-case patients received oseltamivir; survival tended to be associated with earlier therapy.

Workers in one hospital had been exposed to patients with confirmed or probable H5N1 infection or to their clinical specimens. Testing for antibodies to H5N1 by microneutralization (single specimen, 29 days after exposure) was completed on 95% of employees with possible exposure. Most had used personal protective equipment while providing clinical care; none had taken oseltamivir prophylactically. No evidence of transmission was found among the 83 employees tested.

ANNEX C

‘DO NOT COME IF...’ POLICY

Do not come to work or other premises if ... you have the following symptoms, as you may expose others. You must notify your supervisor or manager about your absence. You can still get the flu, even if you have had a flu shot, as it does not cover all strains.

- Acute illness with fever (38 Degrees Celsius or 100.4 Degrees Fahrenheit)
- Significant respiratory infections (flu, pneumonia, bronchitis, persistent cough) with or without systemic symptoms, such as fever, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, severe headache, profound fatigue, and/or muscle ache.

TRANSMISSION

Flu viruses are spread when a person with the flu coughs, sneezes or speaks and spreads virus- laden droplets into the air. The virus can also be spread when a person touches a surface with flu viruses on it (a door handle, for example) and then touches his/her eyes, nose or mouth.

Adults may be contagious from 1 day before developing symptoms to up to 7 days after getting sick.

Controlling Transmission. Because influenza virus transmission may occur up to 24 hours before patients are actually ill, no reliable method of mechanically halting the spread of influenza virus from person to person has been found. Isolation or confinement of infected persons may reduce the number of people infected, but, given the high community attack rates, eventual infection from other sources is likely. To limit spread of influenza, employees should voluntarily limit their movements from the time they are ill until about 7 days after the onset of symptoms.

Isolation precautions. A variety of infection-control measures are used to decrease the risk of transmission of infectious agents. Transmission-based precautions are based on the predominant route(s) of infection and may be combined for diseases that have multiple routes of transmission. Isolation precautions can be an important part of efforts to prevent transmission of respiratory viruses, if compliance can be maintained and if the infection-control procedures used are effective barriers to the mode of spread of the virus.

The 3 modes of transmission relevant to influenza include contact transmission, droplet transmission, and airborne transmission.

Contact transmission is further divided into direct and indirect contact transmission. Direct transmission involves body-to-body surface contact, and indirect transmission occurs via contact with contaminated intermediate objects, such as contaminated hands, or inanimate objects, such as doorknobs or countertops.

Droplet transmission occurs when contagious droplets produced by the infected host through coughing or sneezing are propelled a short distance and come into contact with another person's conjunctiva, mouth, or nasal mucosa. Because these droplets generally are large (>10 m) and do not stay suspended in the air, this mode of transmission is not affected by special air handling or control of room pressures.

Airborne transmission entails the production of infectious droplet nuclei, generally <5 m in diameter, which, in contrast to droplets, can remain suspended in the air and be disseminated by air currents in a room or through an office/facility to be inhaled by a susceptible host. Preventing the spread of droplet nuclei requires the use of special air-handling and ventilation procedures.

Droplet transmission is most often reported to be the primary means of person-to-person transmission of influenza, suggesting that the use of many of the less costly precautions, such as the use of masks and hand hygiene, could offer appreciable benefit.

EVIDENCE FOR CONTACT TRANSMISSION

Studies indicated that spread of infection by contact with contaminated fomites is possible.

A fomite is an inanimate object that is contaminated with disease-causing microorganisms. Fomites may be too small to see, or they may be large objects such as contaminated clothing or safety equipment. Although not as dangerous as airborne transmission, fomite transmission, including fecal-oral transmission, can be a problem in childcare and nursing situations. Any substance supposed to be capable of absorbing, retaining, and transporting contagious or infectious germs; as, woolen or cotton clothes are said to be active fomites.

A clinical study on hand washing has shown a reduction in the total rate of respiratory illnesses. In addition, one study also demonstrated the effect of hand sanitation on influenza using 95% ethanol, which demonstrated viricidal activity against influenza viruses on the hands. Although the effectiveness of hand washing and the use of other forms of hand hygiene on influenza transmission have not been studied, this measure is prudent, given the environmental survival of influenza viruses.

METHODS FOR REDUCING THE SPREAD OF INFLUENZA:

- Hand washing is one of the most basic and proven methods for preventing the spread of disease. Wash your hands frequently. Have alcohol-based sanitizers in convenient locations for your staff.
- Encourage others to wash their hands, especially after coughing, sneezing or using commonly shared items such as phones, keyboards, pens, fax machines or other equipment.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. Ask the same of your visitors.
- Have surgical masks available.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth. Germs are often spread when a person touches something that is contaminated with germs and then touches his or her eyes, nose, or mouth.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick. When you are sick, keep your distance from others as well. When taking care of patients, be sure to follow appropriate infection control precautions at all times.
- Avoid exposing others to the flu. It is best to avoid public and family gatherings and to avoid running errands when you have the flu symptoms described above.

DO:

- Notify your supervisor or manager, or community representative regarding your absence or movements if you are sick. Make sure that you let him/her know if you have influenza and think you have exposed patients or co-workers. This is important.
- Contact your primary care provider if you think you have the flu.
- Get the flu vaccine.

RESPIRATORY HYGIENE & COUGH ETIQUETTE.

The following measures to contain respiratory secretions are recommended for all individuals with signs and symptoms of a respiratory infection.

- Cover the nose/mouth when coughing or sneezing.
- Use tissues to contain respiratory secretions and dispose of them in the nearest designated waste receptacle after use.
- Perform hand hygiene (e.g., hand washing with non-antimicrobial soap and water, alcohol-based hand rub, or antiseptic handwash) after having contact with respiratory secretions and contaminated objects/materials.
- During periods of increased respiratory infection activity in the community (e.g., when there is increased absenteeism in schools and work settings and increased medical office visits by persons complaining of respiratory illness), facilities should offer masks to persons who are coughing.
- N-95 surgical masks may be used to contain respiratory secretions. Respirators such as N-95 or above are not necessary.
- When space and chair availability permit, coughing persons should be encouraged to sit at least three feet away from others in common waiting areas.
- When implementing respiratory hygiene programs, facilities should:
 - Ensure the availability of materials for adhering to respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette in waiting areas for visitors.
 - Provide tissues and no-touch receptacles for used tissue disposal.
 - Provide conveniently located dispensers of alcohol-based hand rub; where sinks are available, ensure that supplies for hand washing (i.e., soap, disposable towels) are consistently available.

IS IT A COLD OR THE FLU (Adapted from the CDC)

SYMPTOM	COLD	FLU
Fever	Rare in adults	Usually 102F to 104 F; Usually lasts 3 to 4 days
Headache	Rare	Sudden onset and can be severe
Muscle aches	Mild	Usual and often severe
Tiredness and weakness	Mild	Extreme; can last two or more weeks
Extreme exhaustion	Never	Sudden onset and severe
Runny nose, sneezing, sore throat	Often	Sometimes

Cough	Mild hacking cough	Usual; can be severe
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OBTAIN A 'RETURN TO WORK CLEARANCE' FORM SIGNED BY YOUR DOCTOR BEFORE RETURNING TO WORK.

ANNEX D

PRELIMINARY RESPONSE TO ALERT – Communities

On receiving news of an outbreak of flu likely to develop into Pandemic, whether directly from global news networks, or from local knowledge, the community should respond with the following actions:

1. Coordination

Establish an Emergency Committee chaired by a senior member of the community, such as Chair to the Parish Council, which will be responsible for:

- tracking pandemic developments
- briefing population
- liaising with local authorities
- preparing contingencies

2. Contingency Plans

Distribute copies of this Pandemic Influenza Plan, encourage population to study the Plan and refresh local knowledge of the subject, overhauling the local contingency plan as appropriate.

3. Movement Control

Record movements of population into and out of the community, in particular noting travellers to or from regions suffering infection and isolating travellers arriving from infectious regions for observation.

4. Training

Commence refresher training of population to ensure that the community is familiar with the subject, can debate it and establish a collective response to the threat.

5. Precautions

Initiate a higher level of hygiene to minimise the chance of rapid spread of infection if it is brought into the local environment.

6. Logistics

Review stocks of face masks, gloves, antibacterial hand wash and disinfectants and other cleaning materials, their sources and availability.

7. Communication

Exchange communication daily with Local Authorities and the Committee so as to;

- receive news and direction
- update on local conditions and preparations

- develop plans through a structured approach.

8. Liaison

Exchange information on preparations and precautions with Local Authorities.

SITUATION REPORT

The Emergency Committee should consider preparing a daily report to the Local Authorities along the following example lines in the event of outbreak

Infection Rate – Situation Report

Community: Charlton St Peter & Wilsford
Date and Time:
Location:

Number of persons in community:		
Number Infected as at last report date:		
Number quarantined:		
Number caring for sick:		
Number recovered (Give Names Below):		
Comments		

Review date:
Approved by:

ANNEX E

MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE LOCALLY

It is important to understand for planning and community briefings, that once pandemic is announced there may be restrictions on the availability of normal treatment centres and the establishing of especially set up quarantine and treatment centres to which flu cases will be directed.

Facility	Contacts
NHS Direct:- 24-hour helpline	www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk Tel: 111
Devizes Community Hospital New Park Road, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 1EF	Tel: 01380 723511
Salisbury District Hospital Odstock Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP2 8BJ	Tel: 01722 336262
Great Western Hospital, Swindon Marlborough Rd. Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 6BB	Tel: 01793 604020
Royal United Hospital, Bath Combe Park, Bath, Avon, Somerset BA1 3NG	Tel: 01225 428331
Community Pandemic Adviser - Dr. Mark Fife (Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford only):	Tel: 07941 018594

LEVEL 1

LOSS OF UTILITIES – ANNEX D

TRIGGER – Loss of supply

Electricity – is distributed in Wiltshire by Scottish and Southern Energy

Preparation:

- Download 'Power Track' App for smartphones (shows outages on a map)
- Create <http://www.ssepd.co.uk/Powertrack/> as a favourite on your web browser
- Encourage vulnerable people to join the 'Priority Services Register' 0800 294329
- Contact voluntary groups to check welfare of vulnerable people during an outage.
- Consider opening a rest centre in an outage, if prolonged period.

In an outage:

- Call 0800 072 7282 for information (0345 072 1905 from a mobile phone)

Gas - Smell gas? Call the Gas Emergency Services on 0800 111 999

- Interruption to supply? Call National Grid 24-hour Interruption information helpline 08457 400 000

Other than in free-standing tanks or cylinders, there is no gas supply to Charlton St. Peter or Wilsford

Water – is supplied by **Wessex Water**

- Keep <http://www.wessexwater.co.uk/> as a favourite on your web browser
- Emergencies and operational problems Telephone 0345 600 4 600
- Encourage vulnerable people to join the 'Customer Care Plus' 0345 600 3 600

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN

(Appendix 1 to Annex D – Loss of Utilities)

Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford, Wiltshire

Drafting:	As directed by the Parish Council
Authority:	Charlton & Wilsford Parish Council
Reference:	CRP – Annex D – Loss of Utilities
Revision:	4
Date:	May 2025
This document carried no classification in published format (pdf), but is controlled and shown with a DRAFT watermark in MS Word.	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.5 The Parishes of Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford lie in the Vale of Pewsey in the county of Wiltshire and share a Parish Council that represents the best interests of the community. In respect of community resilience, Councillors may not have any defined responsibility, but can bring influence and expertiseto bear to prepare for emergencies that might be foreseen and react to them when manifest.

1.6 This document is Annex D to the umbrella Resilience Plan and is one of a series of sub-plans attachingas annexes and dealing with specific issues.

2. ADMINISTRATION

2.1 This document and its annexes is a product of the Parish Council and is maintained on authority of the Parish Council. It may draw upon expertise internal to the community, or external to it and will acknowledge credit for external expertise.

2.2 It may include appendices as charts, or copy documents, solely for the maintenance of community resilience.

2.3 It is maintained by persons appointed by the Parish Council and it issued on authority of the ParishCouncil.

2.4 The Parish Council shall review the document not less than once in every calendar year and shall minute the approval of initial issue and revisions, each revision showing the date by month of publication.

2.5 Every Councillor will maintain a copy at his/her home for immediate reference, as too will any persons within the community acknowledged to have relevant expertise that the Parish Council may call uponin emergency. Councillors are expected to be intimately familiar with Annex D to the CRP.

2.6 The Parish Council may also issue copies to relevant authorities, including the County Council, Emergency Services, Environment Agency and other relevant organisations.

3. PROCESS

3.1 The Parish Council encourages the development of this document and its appendices and requests that contributors submit their suggestions in writing (e.g. by E-mail) for the Parish Council to review and incorporate as appropriate.

3.2 The Parish Council will be mindful at all times of its statutory duties, its assumed obligations towards its communities and the liabilities it may assume when acting beyond its legally defined mandate.

3.3 Where a Councillor believes that any part of this annex and/or its appendices creates an obligation in law or proposes to act in any way contrary to the best interests of the Parish Council or community then the Councillor shall bring this to the attention of the Chair of the Parish Council without delay. The Chair will then notify members of the Parish Council and may put the matter to debate and vote in accordance with the articles of the Parish Council.

4. CONTACT DETAILS

Note: The following contact details are those chosen by councilors as their preferred means for the conduct of business connected with Loss of Utilities.

Neil Golding Chair and Councillor for CSP	Neil.Golding@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07970 993262
Tim Fowle Councillor for CSP / Flood Warden	Tim.Fowle@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07790 009095
Terrence Dixon Councillor for Charlton St Peter	Terrence.Dixon@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07787 540761
Clarissa Reilly Councillor for Wilsford	Clarissa.Reilly@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07733 431748
Joanne Lord Councillor for Wilsford	Joanne.Lord@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07717 801436
Evie Lindsay Councillor for Wilsford	Evie.Lindsay@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07807 782784
Cassandra Fowle Parish Clerk	clerk@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07393 353739
Yosh Reilly Responder for Wilsford / Flood Warden	Yosh@diggerandmojo.com Cell: 07796 118615
Electricity Scottish & Southern Energy	www.ssepd.co.uk/Powertrack 0800 294 329 (Priority Services Register) 0800 072 7282 / 0345 072 1904 (24 hours)
Sewage	0345 850 5959 (24 hours)

Wessex Water	0345 600 4 600
Water Wessex Water	www.wessexwater.co.uk 0345 600 6 600 (24 hours)

5. ORGANISATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Parish Council considers its vulnerability to fire and drafts this plan using all means of information and expertise at its disposal.

This document, as Annex D to the Community Resilience Plan, is the Loss of Utilities Plan.

This Annex is published, distributed, applied and acted upon when necessary, then reviewed with the benefit of experience and revised if necessary before issue of the refreshed version.

As a rule, during an interruption to supply of critical utilities, the first person to discover it reports the matter to the supplier.

Where the interruption exceeds 6 hours the Parish Council will review the matter and take such action as appears appropriate and may coordinate follow-up through communication within the authorities and assistance to the community.

6. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

The Parish Council and residents will, during a prolonged interruption of service consider the following:

- Effect on residents, particularly vulnerable persons, their health, safety and welfare.
- Effect on property of power failure
- Options available for relief
- Alternative sources

7. QUALIFYING UTILITIES

The Community would be concerned for disruption with the following essential utilities:

- Electricity
- Water
- Sewage

8. RESILIENCE

The Parish Council will establish knowledge of the following resources within the community:

- Bulk water tanks
- Bulk fuel tanks
- Bulk gas tanks
- Pumps
- Generators
- Chain saws
- Tractors with water trailers
- Heavy duty 4x4

9. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Resources in Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford

Neil Golding
For the Parish Council

LEVEL 1

ANIMAL HEALTH – ANNEX E

TRIGGER – NOTIFICATION OF INFECTED PREMISES

The risks of disease being spread by those seeking recreational access to the countryside are very small, and can be reduced further by avoiding direct contact with animals.

In the event of a disease outbreak, there will be a presumption in favour of access to the countryside, subject to veterinary risk assessment.

However, restriction in the movement of animals, people and vehicles on and around infected site/premises may be put in place.

There may be disinfectants that need to be applied when entering / leaving affected premises.

Animal Disease

These diseases have a serious economic impact for the farmer and will cause fluctuations in price of meat, and animal products.

There may be restrictions put on movement around the infected premises in zones.

Diseases that affect only the animal

Examples include Foot and Mouth, Blue Tongue and Classical Swine Fever, etc.

Access to and from infected flocks/herds will be restricted, to isolate the disease.

Zoonotic Diseases

Diseases that can pass from animals to humans such as Avian Influenza, E.Coli, Salmonella, etc.

Access to the area and to animals will be restricted for infection control.

Parish Council Actions:

Obtain up to date information from:

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>

and,

Animal and Plant Health Agency <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency>

- Liaise with Council Animal Health Team, 0300 456 0100
- Provide information to community about closed footpaths and bridleways.
- Provide information about alternative public byways suitable for exercising dogs, horses, etc.
- Check that positioning of public warning and information signage stays in place, and report to Council if tampered with/removed 0300 456 0100.
- Keep in touch with the affected farmer's family and check their welfare.

LEVEL 1

FUEL DISRUPTION – ANNEX F

Fuel disruption can cause severe hardship in rural areas that rely on vehicles to obtain or deliver supplies, including food and medication.

TRIGGER

1. News about fuel disruption, such as tanker driver strike or supplies not reaching the UK.
2. Use your website, newsletter, etc. to advise the community to conserve fuel:
 - make fewer trips by car (walk to shops, school, etc)
 - encourage the use of public transport
 - use online shopping, if available.
 - list heated community buildings, if heating oil supplies.
 - promote Wiltshire's car-sharing <https://wiltshire.liftshare.com>
3. Identify priority workers in the community who will have preferential access to fuel. Can they offer lifts, or do shopping for their neighbours?
4. Check on the needs of vulnerable people in the community. Report anything to the Council that cannot be managed locally.
5. Provide details of the nearest filling stations, and opening hours.
6. Please ask the community **not** to stockpile fuel (which can be very dangerous and quantities of which are restricted by law)

LEVEL 1

MAJOR EMERGENCY (General) – ANNEX G

TRIGGER – Plane crash, serious road traffic collision, explosion, chemical spill, etc.

The Emergency Committee should keep in contact. If the emergency services need your assistance, they will contact you using the contact details in this plan.

Share message with the community, encouraging please to:

GO IN Go indoors, close doors and windows and shut down ventilation systems if it is safe to do so. Unless there is an obvious risk to the property this will give you good short-term protection against the majority of hazards.

STAY IN Stay indoors until you know more about the situation and the appropriate action you need to take to protect yourself further. The action you should take will be different depending on the nature of an incident so you could put yourself at more risk by not waiting for further instructions.

TUNE IN: Tune in to local radio and television to find out more about what is happening. If there is a major emergency radio and TV companies will interrupt programming to give the public safety advice and information about the incident.

BBC Wiltshire can be heard via:

Salisbury area: 103.5FM,

Swindon area: 103.6FM and 1368AM,

West Wilts area (Chippenham, Devizes and Trowbridge): 104.3FM,

Marlborough area: 104.9FM / 1332 AM.

From the information that you have, prepare a situation report (see page 12)

Consider putting the local 'place of safety' on standby.

LEVEL 1

MAJOR EMERGENCY (FIRE) – ANNEX H

TRIGGER – Out-break of fire in the Community.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN

(Appendix 1 to Annex H – Fire)

Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford, Wiltshire

Drafting:	As directed by the Parish Council
Authority:	Charlton & Wilsford Parish Council
Reference:	CRP – Annex H – Fire
Revision:	4
Date:	May 2025
This document carried no classification in published format (pdf), but is controlled and shown with a DRAFT watermark in MS Word.	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.7 The Parishes of Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford lie in the Vale of Pewsey in the county of Wiltshire and share a Parish Council that represents the best interests of the community. In respect of community resilience, Councillors may not have any defined responsibility, but can bring influence and expertise to bear to prepare for emergencies that might be foreseen and react to them when manifest.

1.8 This document is Annex H to the umbrella Resilience Plan and is one of a series of sub-plans attaching as annexes and dealing with specific issues.

2. ADMINISTRATION

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2.6 The Parish Council may also issue copies to relevant authorities, including the County Council, Emergency Services, Environment Agency and other relevant organisations.

3. PROCESS

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4. CONTACT DETAILS

Note: The following contact details are those chosen by councilors as their preferred means for the conduct of business connected with Fire.

Neil Golding Chair and Councillor for CSP	Neil.Golding@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07970 993262
Tim Fowle Councillor for CSP / Flood Warden	Tim.Fowle@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07790 009095
Terrence Dixon Councillor for Charlton St Peter	Terrence.Dixon@cspw.org.uk Cell: 0778 7540761
Clarissa Reilly Councillor for Wilsford	Clarissa.Reilly@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07733 431748
Joanne Lord Councillor for Wilsford	Joanne.Lord@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07717 801436
Evie Lindsay Councillor for Wilsford	Evie.Lindsay@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07087 782784
Cassandra Fowle Parish Clerk	clerk@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07393 353739
Yosh Reilly Responder for Wilsford / Flood Warden	Yosh@diggerandmojo.com Cell: 07796 118615

Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Brigade Emergencies	Call '999'
---	-------------------

5. ORGANISATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Parish Council considers its vulnerability to fire and drafts this plan using all means of information and expertise at its disposal.

This document, as Annex H to the Community Resilience Plan, is the Fire Plan.

Annex H is published, distributed, applied and acted upon when necessary, then reviewed with the benefit of experience and revised if necessary before issue of the refreshed version.

As a rule, during an incident, the first person on scene calls the Emergency Services, while Councillors may later coordinate follow-up through communication within the authorities and assistance to the community.

6. COMMUNICATIONS

As a rule, during an incident, the first person on scene contacts the Emergency Services, requesting;

“Fire Brigade to [name or number of property] in Charlton SN9 6EU”

or

“Fire Brigade to [name or number of property] in Wilsford SN9 6HB”

7. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

The Parish Council and public will, during the incident and after summoning the Emergency Services, consider the following:

- Evacuation of affected residents
- Notification of neighbours
- Application of first aid to casualties
- Retrieval of valuables from affected premises
- Relocation and distancing of flammable stocks, including motor vehicles
- Fighting the fire, BUT only when safe to do so.

8. POST INCIDENT

The Parish Council will, following the incident, consider the following:

- Welfare of persons affected by the fire (occupants and others), long and short-term
- Safety on site and potential hazard to the community.
- Freedom of access to site
- Media interest
- Lessons learned for the community

9. SITUATION

The Community has many old buildings that are timber framed and thatched roofed, rendering them prone susceptible to catastrophic fire.

Both communities have farm buildings with stocks of or an accumulation of highly flammable or combustible materials.

10. RESILIENCE

The Parish Council will review any foreseeable threat and seek to implement countermeasures or address and reduce threats. Threats may include:

- Unusually prolonged drought and high temperatures
- Unusually high stocks of flammable materials
- Children playing in the vicinity of or adults smoking near hay and straw stacks, or flammable stocks
- Fireworks or bonfires close to thatched buildings of combustible materials.

The County Council and Fire Brigade maintain fire hydrants, but Councillors ought to be aware of the locations of fire hydrants and other bulk water sources and report any defect or obstruction to them.

11. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Bulk water supplies

Neil Golding
For the Parish Council

APPENDIX 1 to ANNEX A to CRP

HYDRANTS & BULK WATER SUPPLIES

1. CHARLTON

The following hydrants and bulk water supplies facilitate fire-fighting in Charlton St. Peter.

Source	Location	Maintenance
Hydrant	North side of T-junction opposite church	Unknown
Hydrant	Western end of village lane inbank	Unknown
Hydrant	Western side of lane immediately before bridge	Unknown
River Avon	Passes through village	Free-flowing year-round

2. WILSFORD

The following hydrants and bulk water supplies facilitate fire-fighting in Wilsford (from west to east along the street).

Source	Location	Maintenance
Hydrant	In roadway to north-east of grass triangle outside Wilsford House. H-sign on bank on north side of road	H-sign partially hidden by undergrowth, but hydrant serviceable.
Hydrant	In roadway to east of entrance to Yew Tree Fields. H-sign on verge to south side of road.	H-sign dilapidated, but hydrant serviceable. New sign on telegraph pole
Hydrant	In roadway between Dominies and Number 18. H-sign to south of road by hedge-line.	Serviceable
Hydrant	In roadway outside Village Hall. H-sign to north side of road in fence-line.	Serviceable
Hydrant	In road-way on cross-roads. H-sign on bank between Church main gate and memorial stone.	Serviceable
Hydrant	In roadway by main entrance to Manor Farm House. H-sign to west of road in fence-line	Serviceable
River Avon	Passes to the north throughvillage	Free-flowing year-round

Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Service appliances are equipped with digital displays showing all regional water points and do not require signage save for use by the contractor conducting the annual serviceability check and Highways when sanctioning road-works. The scale of thatched roofing in Wilsford would automatically attract response from water carriers in addition to fire-fighting appliances.

LEVEL 1

MAJOR EMERGENCY (Civil Disturbance) – ANNEX J

TRIGGER – Major event giving rise to grave threat to people and property (e.g. pandemic, or other significant crisis in a nearby town or city and consequent flight or spill-over.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN (Annex J – Crime & Civil Disorder) Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford, Wiltshire

Drafting:	As directed by the Parish Council
Authority:	Charlton & Wilsford Parish Council
Reference:	CRP – Annex J – Crime & Civil Disorder
Revision:	4
Date:	May 2025
Document carries a classification ROUTINE in all forms less detailed Appendices which are CONFIDENTIAL .	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 The Parishes of Charlton St. Peter & Wilsford lie in the Vale of Pewsey in the county of Wiltshire and share a Parish Council that represents the best interests of the community. In respect of community resilience, Councillors may not have any defined responsibility, but can bring influence and expertise to bear to prepare for emergencies that might be foreseen and react to them when manifest.

1.2 This document is Annex J to the umbrella Resilience Plan and is one of a series of sub-plans attaching as annexes and dealing with specific issues, including, this Annex which plans the Community's preparations for Civil Disorder.

1.3 Civil Disorder, in this context, is not the result of gradual deterioration of standards of civil behavior brought about by the likes of economic depression, where normal law enforcement mechanisms have time to develop and respond in a co-ordinated manner.

1.4 Civil Disorder, in this context is the instantaneous, or near instantaneous, consequence of catastrophe where elements of the population may be driven by fear and desperation to relocate in numbers, at short notice, and without organized logistics to such degree that overwhelms the ability of the civil and military authorities to effectively respond. Catastrophes may include;

- Pandemic of a lethal and highly infectious nature (e.g. in Bristol, Swindon or London)
- Nuclear explosion or consequent emission (e.g. at Hinckley Point)

1.5 The Parish Council's response to imminent civil disorder shall aim to act in such timely and evident manner as to maintain Community morale and confidence through;

- Informing residents of the situation, implications and immediate actions
- Controlling movement
- Husbanding essential and existing resources (food, water and fuel)
- Establishing and maintaining internal and external communication

1.6 The priorities of the Parish Council and of its Security Committee shall be in order, to:

- Protect life
- Protect property
- Protect assets and supplies considered vital to the survival of the residents through the crisis

1.7 The Plan is at Appendix 1 and is **Confidential** to Parish Councillors.

2. ADMINISTRATION

2.1 This document and its annexes is a product of the Parish Council and is maintained on the authority of the Parish Council. It may draw upon expertise internal to the community, or external to it and will acknowledge credit for external expertise.

2.2 It may include appendices as charts, or copy documents, solely for the maintenance of community resilience.

2.3 It is maintained by persons appointed by the Parish Council and is issued on the authority of the Parish Council.

2.4 The Parish Council shall review the document not less than once in every calendar year and shall minute the approval of initial issue and revisions, each revision showing the date by month of publication.

2.5 Every Councillor will maintain a hard copy at his/her home for immediate reference, as too will any persons within the community acknowledged to have relevant expertise that the Parish Council may call upon in emergency. Councillors are expected to be familiar with the concepts within Annex J to the CRP.

2.6 The Parish Council may also issue copies to relevant authorities, including the County Council and Police.

3. PROCESS

3.1 The Parish Council encourages development of this document and its appendices and requests that contributors submit their suggestions in writing (e.g. by E-mail) for the Parish Council to review and incorporate as appropriate.

3.2 The Parish Council will be mindful at all times of its statutory duties, its assumed obligations towards its communities and the liabilities it may assume when acting beyond its legally defined mandate.

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vote in accordance with the articles of the Parish Council.

4. CONFIDENTIALITY

4.1 The subject matter of this Annex is sensitive and details maintained in any attaching Appendix shall be retained by Parish Councillors in absolute Confidence. The covering classification is **Confidential**.

5. CONTACT DETAILS

Note: The following contact details are those chosen by councilors as their preferred means for the conduct of business connected with Emergencies.

Neil Golding Chair and Councillor for CSP	Neil.Golding@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07970 993262
Tim Fowle Councillor for CSP / Flood Warden	Tim.Fowle@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07790 009095
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Cassandra Fowle Parish Clerk	clerk@cspw.org.uk Cell: 07393 353739
Yosh Reilly Responder for Wilsford / Flood Warden	Yosh@diggerandmojo.com Cell: 07796 118615

6. ORGANISATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Parish Council considers its vulnerability to crime to be modest and it bases this assumption on decades of experience and the reports of the local police constabulary.

This document, as Annex J to the Community Resilience Plan, deals with Civil Disorder Plan.

Annex J is published, distributed, applied and acted upon when necessary, then reviewed with the benefit of experience and revised if necessary before issue of the refreshed version.

As a rule, during an likelihood or, or actual occurrence of Civil Disorder, the Parish Council will convene and appoint a Working Group to advise upon and possibly also to manage the situation.

This Working Group shall be known as the Security Committee.

7. COMMUNICATIONS

The Parish Council shall maintain a residents' email address group and the telephone numbers of residents having related skills or resources.

Normal electronic means of Communication may be impaired, disrupted or even eliminated during rapid-onset crisis, so alternative means may have to be found.

Use of motor vehicles may be restricted to conserve local fuel stocks, so walking and cycling may be the preferred means of communication.

8. SECURITY COMMITTEE

The Parish Council will appoint a Security Committee at the earliest moment and the Committee shall have the following characteristics;

- Voluntary status
- Expertise relevant to security and crisis management
- Numbers no greater than can be managed, but sufficient to act in the role
- Public safety as its first priority
- Enduring only so long as the crisis.

9. CRISIS MANAGEMENT

The Parish Council, Security Committee, other volunteers and residents shall implement the plan described in Appendix 1 and develop the response to the crisis as circumstances dictate.

10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Response to Civil Disorder

Neil Golding
For the Parish Council

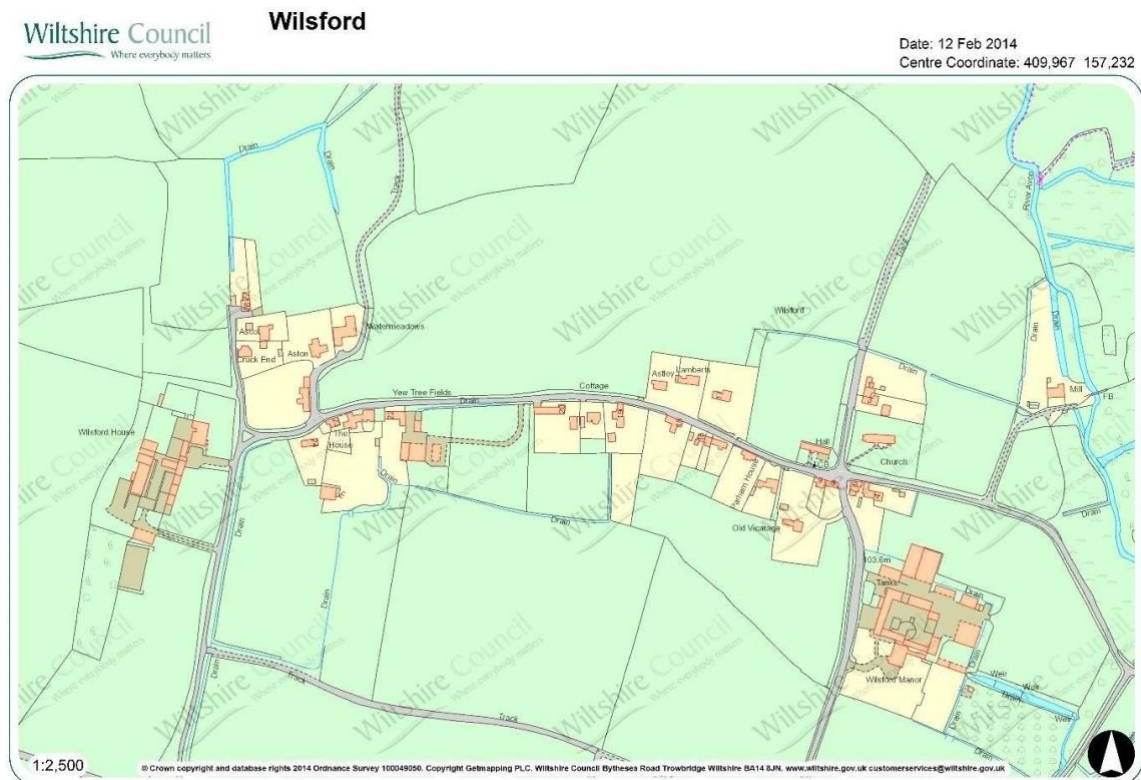
Plan Distribution List

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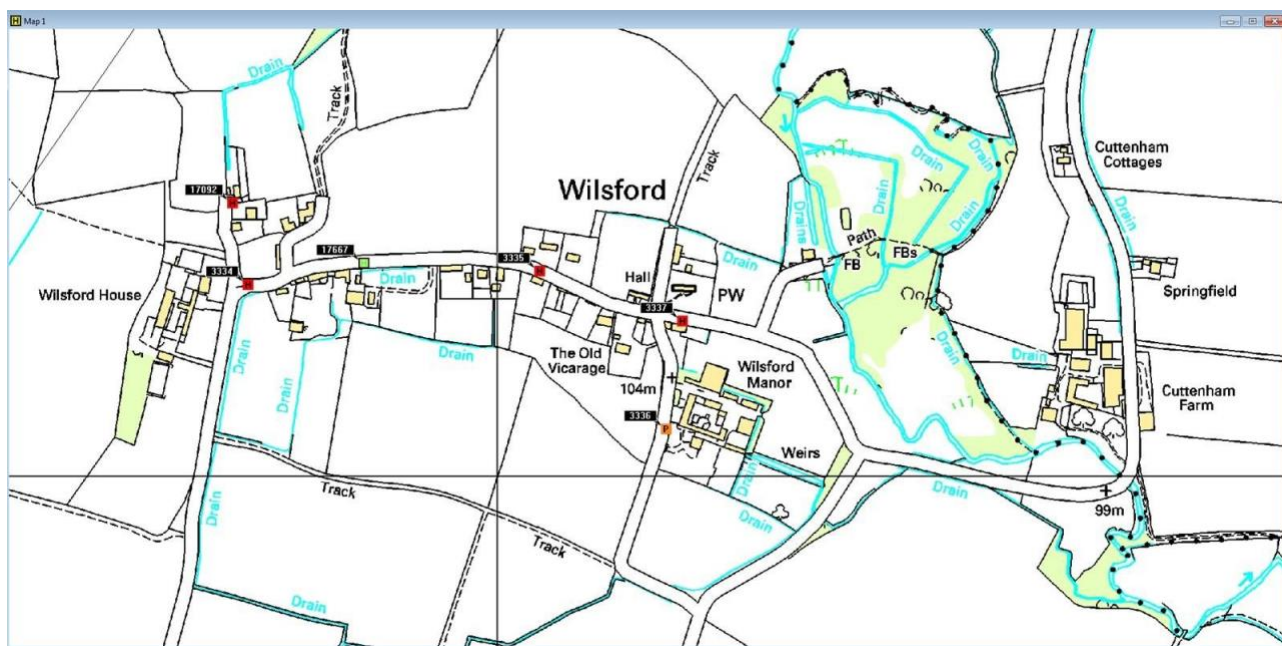
Plan Amendment List

Date of amendment	Due for revision	Changes made	Changed by
01/09/2014	01/09/2015	First Issue	Community Emergency Coordinator
31/03/2016	31/03/2017	Second edition to Wiltshire Council Format	Community Emergency Coordinator
31/07/2019	31/07/2020	Third Edition updates	Local Emergency Responders
30/05/2025	30/05/2026	Fourth edition following routine review	Chair to the Parish Council

Appendix 1 – Village Layout, Wilsford



Appendix 2 – Fire Hydrants, Wilsford



Appendix 3 – Flood Plain, Wilsford



We are interested in understanding why you use this site. Please [click here](#) to complete a short survey

Enter a postcode or place name:

SN9 6HB



Other topics for this area...

Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)

Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)

Map legend

Click on the map to see what Flood Zone (National Planning Policy Guidance definitions) the proposed development is in.

☒ Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)

Flood Zone 3

Flood Zone 2

Flood defences (Not all may be shown*)

Areas benefiting from flood defences (Not all may be shown*)

Main rivers

SN9 6HB at scale 1:10,000

[Other maps](#)

[Data search](#)

[Text only version](#)



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More about flooding:

Understanding the Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)

A more detailed explanation to help you understand the flood map shown above.

Current flood warnings

We provide flood warnings online 24 hours a day. Find out the current flood warning status in your local area.

* **Legend Information:** Flood defences and the areas benefiting from them are gradually being added through updates. Please contact your [local environment agency office](#) for further details.

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Author: The Environment Agency | enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk
Last updated: 1st May 2014

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