



# Mappington Parish Council

## Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan

### 1. Overview

Mappington is a mid-sized village with residential zones, a central business area, surrounding farmland, and a river running through the east side. This plan outlines how the village prepares for, responds to, and recovers from major emergencies.

#### Primary objectives:

- Protect life and health
- Minimize damage to infrastructure
- Maintain essential services
- Ensure rapid recovery

### 2. Command & Coordination Structure

**Lead Agency:** Mappington Emergency Management Authority (MEMA)

#### Key responders:

- Police Service
- Fire & Rescue
- Ambulance/Medical Services
- Local Council
- Military liaison unit (for extreme events like war)

#### Emergency Operations Centre (EOC):

- Activated during major incidents
- Coordinates communication, logistics, and decision-making

### 3. Communication Plan

#### Public Alerts:

- SMS emergency alerts
- Siren system (flooding, war threats)
- Local radio & social media updates

#### Internal Communication:

- Dedicated emergency radio channels

- Backup satellite communication in case of network failure

## **4. Risk-Specific Plans**

### **A. Flooding**

**Risk Areas:** Eastern districts near the Mappington River

**Preparedness:**

- Flood barriers and levees maintained annually
- Early warning system using river-level sensors
- Public education on evacuation routes

**Response:**

- Evacuate high-risk zones
- Deploy sandbags and temporary barriers
- Open emergency shelters on higher ground

**Recovery:**

- Water removal and sanitation
- Structural safety inspections
- Financial aid for affected residents

### **B. Terrorism**

**Threat Types:** Explosives, vehicle attacks, cyberattacks

**Preparedness:**

- Surveillance in high-traffic areas
- Public awareness (“See something, say something”)
- Coordination with national intelligence agencies

**Response:**

- Immediate lockdown of affected zone
- Police and counter-terror units deployed
- Medical triage and casualty management

**Recovery:**

- Investigation and threat assessment
- Psychological support services
- Restoration of public confidence

### **C. Road Traffic Incidents (RTIs)**

**Common Risks:** Highways, industrial transport routes

**Preparedness:**

- Traffic monitoring systems
- Road safety campaigns
- Emergency vehicle priority lanes

**Response:**

- Rapid dispatch of ambulance and fire services
- Traffic diversion plans
- Hazard containment (fuel spills, fires)

**Recovery:**

- Road clearance and repair
- Incident review to improve safety measures

**D. Additional Risks****Fire (Urban/Wildfire):**

- Firebreak zones and hydrant systems

**Pandemic/Disease:**

- Isolation protocols and medical surge capacity

**Power/Utility Failure:**

- Backup generators for critical facilities

**5. Evacuation Plan****Evacuation Zones:**

- Zone A: Immediate danger (mandatory evacuation)
- Zone B: High risk (prepare to leave)
- Zone C: Safe zones/shelters

**Transport:**

- Public buses for those without vehicles
- Priority evacuation for vulnerable populations

**Shelters:**

- Schools, sports centres, and community halls
- Stocked with food, water, and medical kits

**6. Resource Management**

**Essential Supplies:**

- Food and water (minimum 72-hour supply)
- Medical equipment
- Fuel reserves

**Personnel:**

- Trained volunteers
- Emergency responders
- External aid agreements with nearby villages

**7. Training & Drills**

- Annual full-scale emergency simulation
- Quarterly evacuation drills in schools and workplaces
- Specialized training for high-risk scenarios (terrorism, flooding)

**8. Public Guidance**

Residents are advised to:

- Keep an emergency kit (water, food, torch, radio)
- Know evacuation routes
- Follow official instructions during emergencies
- Avoid spreading unverified information

**9. Recovery & Review**

After any major incident:

- Conduct a full review of response effectiveness
- Update the emergency plan accordingly
- Provide community support and rebuilding programs