

Division Human Resource

Development

Crowd Management



e-learning Programme for platoon member

Module 5

Crowd Management Techniques

Copyright

COPYRIGHT RESERVED BY SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE, 2005

Copyright is reserved in terms of Section 77 of the Copyright Design and Patent Act, 1988

No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission in writing of the copyright holder. No patent liability is assumed with the respect to the use of information in this document, and the copyright holder assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions, neither is any liability assumed for damages resulting from the use of the information contained herein. The copyright holder may have patents or pending patent applications, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property rights covering subject matter in this document the furnishing does not give you the licence to these patents, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property expert with the permission in writing that has been referred to.

Graphic design and compilation by the working committee, South African Police Service.

SA Police Service Head Office
Training Division
Private bag x 94
PRETORIA
0001

Copyright by SAPS, 2005

Title Page

LEARNING PROGRAMME	Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM)
MODULE NO	5
MODULE TITLE	Crowd Management Techniques
SAQA UNIT STANDARD TITLES, NUMBERS AND NQF LEVELS	1. Techniques on foot 2. Platoon & Section Formation 3. Vehicle Formation 4. Indoor techniques
ORGANISATIONAL STANDARD TITLES AND NUMBERS	
TARGET GROUP	
ISSUE DATE	
REVIEW DATE	

Module Contents

No	TITLE	PAGE No
1	HOW TO USE THIS MODULE	
2	ICONS	
3	MODULE OUTCOME	
4	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
5	SOURCE LIST	
CHAPTER	CHAPTER TITLE	PAGE No
1	TECHNIQUES ON FOOT	
2	PLATOON & SECTION FORMATION AND BUDDY PAIR	
3	VEHICLE FORMATION	
4	INDOOR TECHNIQUES	
5	OUTDOOR TECHNIQUES	
6	ARREST TECHNIQUES	
7	PEACEFUL RESISTANCE TECHNIQUES	
8	DISMANTLING OF BARRICADE	
9	EVENT MANAGEMENT	

How to use this module

- This module deals with the executing of crowd management techniques.
- The learner will be exposed to the different types of crowd management techniques and they are as follows:
 - Techniques on foot
 - Platoon and section formation and Buddy pair
 - Vehicle formation
 - Indoor techniques
 - Outdoor techniques
 - Arrest techniques
 - Peaceful resistance techniques
 - Dismantling of barricades
 - Event management: stadium
- The learner will give the opportunity to demonstrate the different techniques during the execution of the crowd management exercises.
- An knowledge questionnaire as well as an observation checklist will be utilised to assess learners against the criteria to demonstrate an understanding of the different crowd management techniques.

Icon Page

The following icons used in this Learning Guide will assist you in identifying
.....



This icon alerts you to a **definition** that is important for you to analyse, comprehend and commit to memory.



This icon alerts you to a **practical example** that will assist you in understanding and or comprehending a particular concept, model, or specific learning material.



This icon alerts you to an **activity** that you must perform in the workbook in order to master the material.



This icon alerts you to a **tip** that will assist you in master the material.

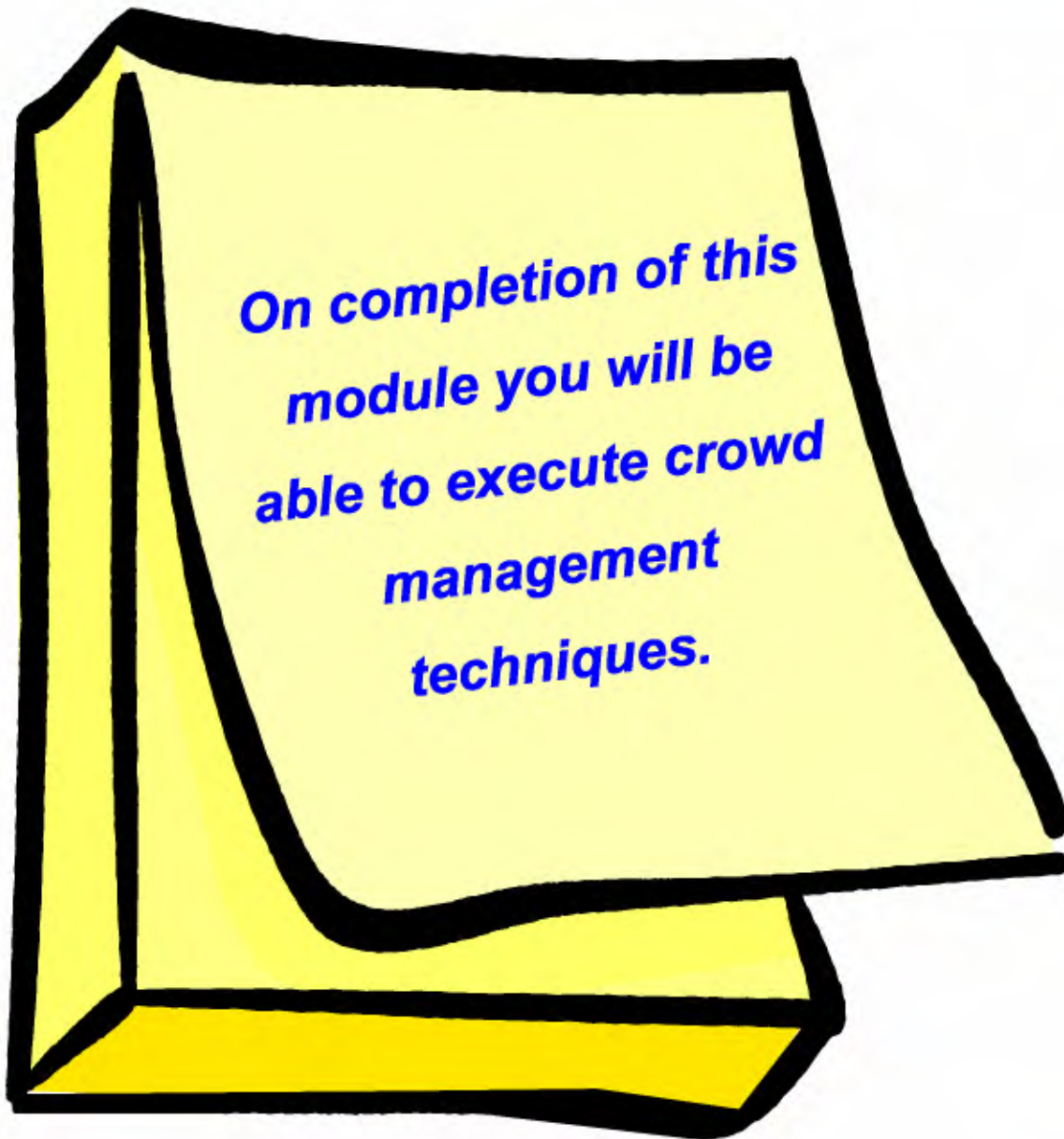


This icon alerts you to a **particular source** that must be used in addition to the Learner's Guide at a particular point during learning.



This icon alerts you to the **list of sources** used to compile the module or chapter.

Module Outcome



Techniques on foot

Chapter

1

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute techniques on foot

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this chapter, the learner should be able to:

1. Demonstrate the hook-in techniques during simulated crowd management exercises according to the Standing Operating Procedures.(SOP)
2. Apply the tactical options during platoon and section formation, according to SOP.
3. Comply with the following foot technique commands
 - Shield: Easy, up and down
 - Formation: Left turn, right turn and about turn
 - Tonfa: Forward, backward and to the rear

Chapter Contents

No	Topic	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	TECHNIQUES ON FOOT	
3	SUMMARY	
4		

1. INTRODUCTION

The basic line consists of a section plus a section commander that can be armed and equipped according to the circumstances. The distance between members shall be determined by circumstances and the attitude of the crowd. If the crowd becomes aggressive, the members must stand closer to each other, and they must be better equipped and armed. Where the crowd is peaceful, the opposite will be applicable.

A combination of sections in a line formation can be used at certain sport gatherings and processions. They can serve as a barrier. Should information or history indicate that a crowd may become aggressive, and also possibly is in possession of concealed weapons, provision must be made for the availability of a reserve force.

2. TECHNIQUES ON FOOT

2.1. Hook-in technique (linking of arms techniques)

There are three different hook-in techniques:

- Single belt with or without shields (always with tonfas).
- Double belt with or without shields (always with tonfas).
- Forearm hook with or without shields.

2.1.1. Single belt grip:

On the command “SINGLE BELT FORM” the member steps forward with his left foot and grips the belt of the person to his right with an underhand grip. If the members are carrying shields, the shields will also overlap to the right. To recover use the command “LINE FORM” or any other formation command.

2.1.2. Double belt grip:

On the command “Double Belt Form” the member steps forward with his left foot and grips the belt of the second member to his right with an underhand grip. If shields are carried, they overlap to the right, but shields are not recommended. During this technique the member’s body is turned 45 degrees to the right, right shoulder to the rear. To recover use the command “LINE FORM” or any other formation command.

2.2 Forearm hook:

On the command “*FOREARM HOOK*” the member steps forward with his left foot and hooks his right arm through the left arm of the member next to him. During this technique, the member stands with his body bent forward. During the action the member grabs the shield of the member next to him, with his right hand.

During the application of the technique shields must at all times overlap in order to prevent unnecessary injuries from occurring. In order to achieve this, members must pull both their arms inwards. To recover, use the command “*LINE FORM*” or any other formation command.

2.3. Basic platoon techniques

- 2.3.1. Techniques with equipment for crowd management, which are mainly executed in platoon formation, are used in circumstances where vehicles cannot be used, and a threat of aggression from the crowd exists. Shields and helmets must be used where the danger exists that the crowd, for example, are going to throw stones, while tonfa's can be used in order to push back a crowd or to defend a line.
- 2.3.2. Members form up in the form of a line and fall in, one arm length from each other, each member issued with a shield, tonfa, helmet and pistol. The second line shall have one member less than the front line, and they take their positions one arms length behind the front line and shall possibly take position between the two front members. These members are equipped with tonfa's helmets and pistols. Circumstances will determine if bullet proof vests shall be worn or not.
- 2.3.3. A third line must be formed which consists of a section which is equipped with the Musler shotgun and accessories. This section must be properly equipped with the full spectrum of pyrotechnical - and 12 gauge aids. These members must be equally spaced behind the second line. If circumstances dictate, 2 - 3 members can be equipped with R5's. This section is considered to be the reserve and in

normal circumstances in practise shall usually be out of sight of the crowd and ready to protect the members in line.

2.3.4. Preferably, platoon commanders and record keepers must be placed between the tonfa and shotgun lines, near the middle of the formation. They must stay together and be protected by members in their immediate vicinity.

It must be borne in mind that when members are selected for the shield line, that they should preferably consist of bigger and stronger members, because they are physically stronger than the others and will be able to offer more resistance. It must also be kept in mind that members take sick leave, leave and attend courses, therefore as far as possible, members should not be issued with fixed equipment. Members must rather specialize in more than one skill

Techniques and Commands

- a. Visors down/up
- b. “*SHIELDS EASY*” - command is given when members walk to the forward rendezvous, relaxed with the shield in the left hand next to the side.
- c. “*SHIELDS DOWN*” - command is given at the forward rendezvous when a line formation is standing opposite a peaceful crowd. The shield is held in an upright position, resting on the ground, directly in front of the member.
- d. “*SHIELDS UP/DOWN*” - pick up the shield in the ready position or place the shield on the ground in the rest position.
- e. Shields High/Low.

e. ***“FORMATION LEFT TURN”***
“FORMATION RIGHT TURN”

- Experience has proved that any turn to the left or right can be accomplished in half the time if the axis point can be determined. (The middle point of the front line). The marker turns to the left and the left flank retreats to the rear and to the left in order to maintain the precise position as before in a line of 45 degrees.
- The right flank moves forward in order to form a line in the same position as before. The second line and the members at the back move together with the front line into the same position as before. In this way the whole formation turns to the left in the quickest possible time. It is clear, that by executing precisely the opposite technique a turn to the right will result.

f. ***“FORMATION ABOUT TURN”***

- The whole front line turns to the right.
- The members are standing in open order at this time.
- The tonfa line moves between the shields to the front.
- The shotguns and R5's as well as the Platoon Commander and Record keeper, follow and position themselves in an opposite location as before
- The whole platoon has now, in a formation, executed a 180 degree turn in the quickest possible time.

- g. ***“THREE STEPS FORWARD CHARGE”***
“DOUBLE TIME FORWARD CHARGE”

- movement of the whole group forward

- h. ***“HALT”*** - movement stops on the left foot.

- i. ***“TONFA’S FORWARD”***

- Tonfa’s can be interchanged with the shields whilst they are marching or running forward. This is executed on the above-mentioned command. If the shields are in front and the charge must take place, the shields must, whilst they are moving, move their shields to the left, in order to create a wider space through which the tonfa’s can go through.

- j. ***“TONFA’S BACK”***

- In order to get the tonfa’s back to their original position the command “Tonfa’s Back” is given in the charge. The members with the tonfa’s jog more slowly and the members with the shields turn to the left, maintaining their speed, until the tonfa’s are back in their position. The shields then back to the front.

- k. ***“TONFA’S IN LINE”***

- Tonfa’s can join the shields on the following commands;

- l. ***“TONFA’S BACK”***

- Situation is recovered. The above-mentioned movements can also be executed whilst the platoon is in a stationary position. The tempo of movement to the front can change from very slow to very fast.

m. **"SHOTGUNS IN LINE "**

- Here the number of shotguns can be specified, which then means that the mentioned shotguns take position between the shield line. Members with shields on both sides of such a shotgun members must be vigilant in the protection of the member. The shotgun member must not kneel while the shield carriers are standing, but can kneel if the shield carriers are also kneeling.

n. **"SHOTGUNS FORWARD"**

- Fire support will move forward and members will go down and shields in low position.

o. **"SHOTGUNS BACK"**

- Fire support will move back and cover rear.

2.3.8. Armadillo

2.3.8.1. This technique can be executed when members have fallen in a line formation or are mobile (forward or in retreat). The shield line can provide cover with their shields in two ways. For the purposes of this exercise, the shield line consists of 9 members;

- Members are numbered from left to right from 1 to 9.
- Members 3 and 4 move to the right next to number 5.
- Members 6 and 7 move to the left against number 5.
- Members 3,4,5,6 and 7 go down in the kneeling position and each supports his shield with his right forearm above the handle of the shield.
- Members 1 and 2 move to the right behind the kneeling members to the halfway mark of member 5's shield and place their shields over the shields of the members who are kneeling in order to form an angled roof cover.
- Members 8 and 9 move to the left against members 1 and 2 do the same with their shields in order to create an angled roof cover.

2.3.8.2. All members in the kneeling position must overlap each other. The third line and the commander and his record keeper take cover behind the shield formation. If shotguns are available, one shotgun must be deployed on both sides of the formation for effective deliverance of defensive cover. The commander must bear in mind that preferably a left-handed person should be used in the shotgun position on the left-hand side.

2.3.8.3. Commands:

- a. "ARMADILLO FORM" This cover formation can also be moved forward or in retreat. As already discussed, it is possible to take this position from a line formation which is stationary, a forward charge or retreat to the rear. The members that take position behind the formation provide cover to the rear.

- b. FOEMATION FORM

Back to original positions

2.3.9. A formation can be compiled out of any number of sections, as well as a combination of any quantity available platoons, depending on the circumstances. The mobility of a formation whereby more than one platoon is involved does not differ very much from a single platoon formation.

It does, however, differ when the formation must turn to the left or right. The axis (middle point) shall be determined by the number of members who are standing in the front line. Small adaptations will also be necessary when the Armadillo is utilized. The members that kneel must never exceed the number of members who are to form the angled roof cover. The number of members that kneel can, however, be one more than the members who are standing.

When two platoons or sections from other platoons join, each other, such amalgamation must be realized in such a way that the members are preferably placed in positions that they have already practised. Each platoon acts independently of each other and should, for example, 3 platoons be deployed, then 3 armidillos would be formed.

3. SUMMARY

A combination of sections in a line formation can be used at certain sport gatherings and processions.

PLATOON AND SECTION FORMATION AND BUD- DY PAIR

Chapter 2

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute platoon
And section formation

Learning Outcomes

Comply with the following concepts and commands:

1. Apply new principles of new crowd management techniques structure
2. Platoon in line, sections in pairs
3. Platoon in tri-angle, section in double line
4. Platoon in squire, section in single line, according to SOP.
4. Buddy pair formation

2. Comply with the following techniques:
 1. Indoor techniques
 2. Deployment of barb wire
 3. Use of shotgun,

Chapter Contents

No	Topic	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	SECTION , PLATOON AND BUDDY PAIR FORMATION	
3	SUMMARY	
4		

1. INTRODUCTION

2. The position of the section member must be according to sequence so that the formations can under change easily on commands.

2. SECTION AND PLATOON FORMATION

2.1 Characterise of section and platoon formation

Platoon commanders when working at operations can intervene in police action in three levels.

1. Formation- work on “commands” from the platoon commander at the scene. No briefing required or assessment by platoon commander.

Example: Platoon “in line”, section “in airs”.
Platoon “in triangle”, section “in double line”.

Platoon “in square”, section “in single line”.

2. Techniques are the combination of means that everyone knows in advance. It requires quick briefing and no assessment by the platoon commander.

Example: Indoor techniques
Deployment of barbwire
Use of shotgun

3. Action modes is the combination of means that requires briefing and assessment with specific instructions and co-ordination from the platoon commander. Members in the platoon must be able to identify the Action Mode.

Example: To isolate
Keep ready to immediately block
Keep ready to disperse

2.2 Platoon formation

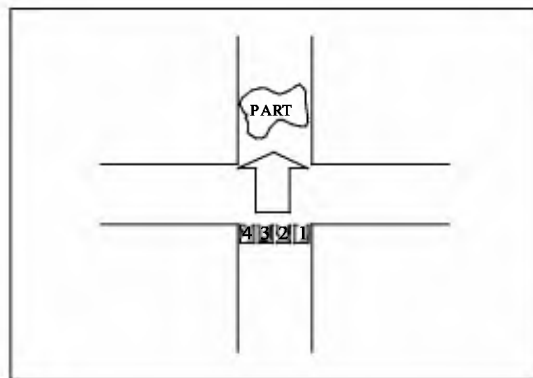
Platoon formation are options to a platoon commander in dealing with different terrains. Platoon commander will always give the platoon the formation command first leg: Platoon "in line" section "in pairs".

The basic formation from which all these formations is based is option 1.

2.3 Execution

3.3.1 Give command "IN LINE"

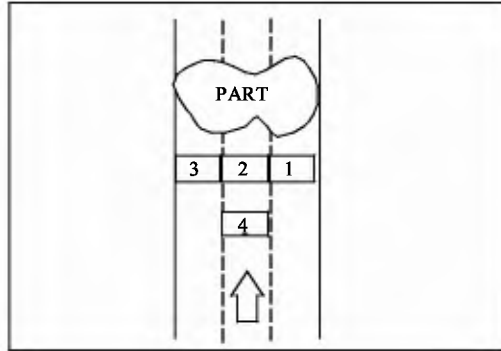
It is important that they form up according to their numbered sequence



Option I

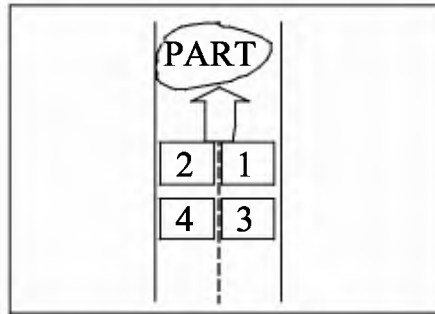
2.3.2 Give command "IN TRIANGLE" remember sequence

Option II



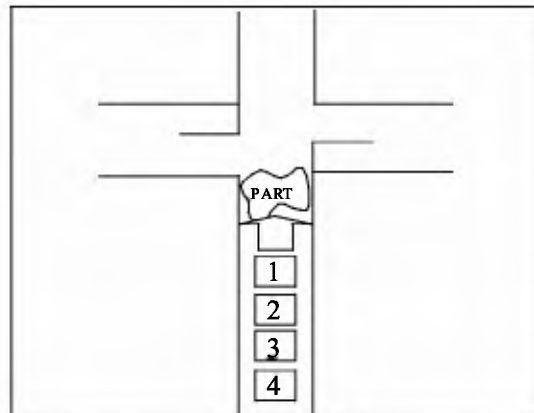
2.3.3 Given command **“IN SQUARE”** remember the sequence

Option III



2.3.4 Given command **“IN COLUMN”** remember the sequence

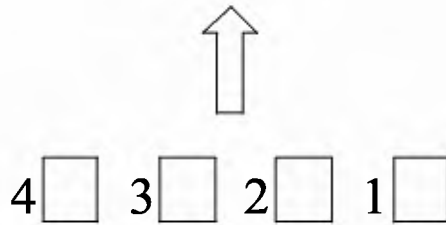
Option IV



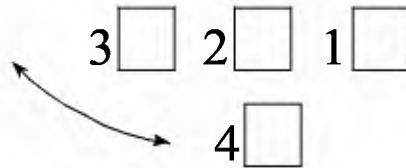
2.4 Application

The idea behind these formations is that adapted to the length of the road. To interchange these options the sequence (number) must always be followed. The result will be that all these options must be able to prevent back to the "IN LINE" formation.

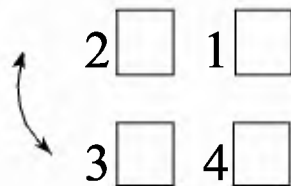
2.4.1 In line



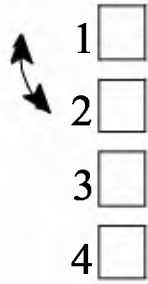
2.4.2 In triangle



2.4.3 In square



2.4.4 In column

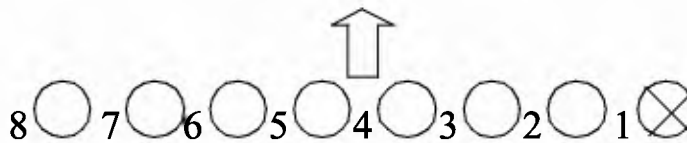


If one looked at the options he arrows indicate where the section will fall in if the command “**BACK TO**”eg. In line is given the arrows indicate the direction the section must follow to fall in - “**IN LINE**”

2.5 Section formation

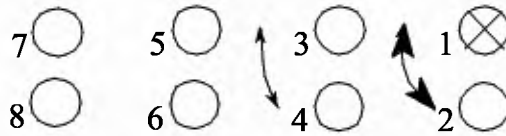
The positioning of the section members must be according to sequence so that the formations can interchange easily on command.

2.5.1 In basic line



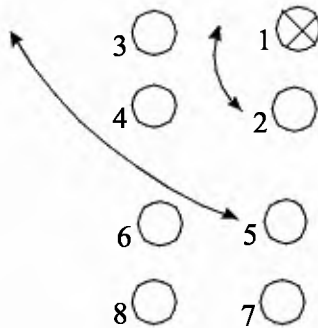
Execution: Members are to take note of their numbers and remember that failure to remember their numbers will be result in confusion.

2.5.2 In double line



Execution: Odd numbers in the front and even numbers at the back.

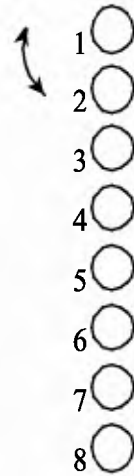
2.5.3 In pairs



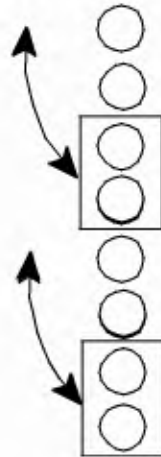
Execution:

This is similar to the buddy buddy system. Correct positioning of members will result in easy transfer from formation to formation.

2.5.4 In single file



2.5.5 To go from In Pairs to

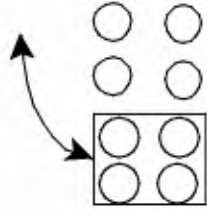


2.5.6 Double line and back and from single

IN PAIRS

IN DOUBLE LINE

SINGLE FILE



2.6 Commands

First give the command in this sequence

6.1. IN LINE to

6.2. IN TRIANGLE AND THEN to

6.3. THE SQUARE

Do not change commands of platoons and sections (it is too difficult). Do first in platoon formations and then change to next platoon formations.

Remember the section leader is always no. 1

EG. command

Pl in line - IN PAIRS 4 sec. go

Pl in line - IN DOUBLE LINE go

first give first part of the command

eg. pl in line -IN PAIRS - wait about 4-5 seconds for members to think, then give the command go.

This is the basic formations and must be seen that all members in sections must know and understand these formations

3. SUMMARY

The techniques in this lecture can only be understood and mastered through regular practical Exercises and training

It must always be kept in mind that the application of the techniques will be influenced by situations and circumstances. It is for this reason that in practice there will be variations of these techniques. The techniques need to be applied rigidly but can be adapted to the situation.

3. PRINCIPLE OF NEW TACTICS AND TECHNIQUE STRUCTURE

3.1 New tactics and techniques

- Priority objectives

3.1.1 Adaptability

1. Millue (Terrein)

- Size
- Positioning of members

3.2 Menace (threats)

- Amount of participants
- Attitude of crowd

3.3 Means

- Manpower
 - Vehicle
 - Equipment
- With various formations the unit (group of members) can handle various incidents with the same amount of manpower

Formation:

- Platoon
- Section
- Buddy pair

3.4 Mission

- Achievement (It must be achieved)

4. MOBILITY

4.1 Be more reactive

- To prevent
- To deal with incidents

4.2 Be Swifter

- To make urban guerilla harassment
- To arrest trouble makers
- When the unit comes together it gains strength losses mobility
- When the unit moves apart they gain mobility

4.3 WORKING IN PAIRS

- To secure the area
- To reinforce the deployment
- To make sure the area is under control

4.4 Lighter group

- Quick response
- More numerous
- Fit to all kind of missions

5. Elements

- Contact element
- Reserve element
- Accompanying element
- Cover element

5.1 Contact element

- Direct in contact with participants
- Ensure progression of the formation
- Work with intensity
- Protection of the formation

5.2 Reserve element

- Variety of tasks to do during the mission
- Tasks : Arrests, Reinforce and Relieve
- Give Commander freedom of action
- Better to have more manpower in reserve

5.3 Accompanying element

- Specific job
- Part of platoon that will have to work on their own
- Normally they do not return to the formation because they are executing their own tasks, but commander can ask them to return to the formation
- If they return they will form part of the formation but as a reserve

Formations

Different formations must be considered depending of the situation.

The choice will depend on :

- the crowd (hostile or not),
- crowd in contact or not,
- uses of missiles or not.

Following slides shows shields in protection but those formations can be done with shields at ease as well depending of the situation.



Block Formation



Section Formation



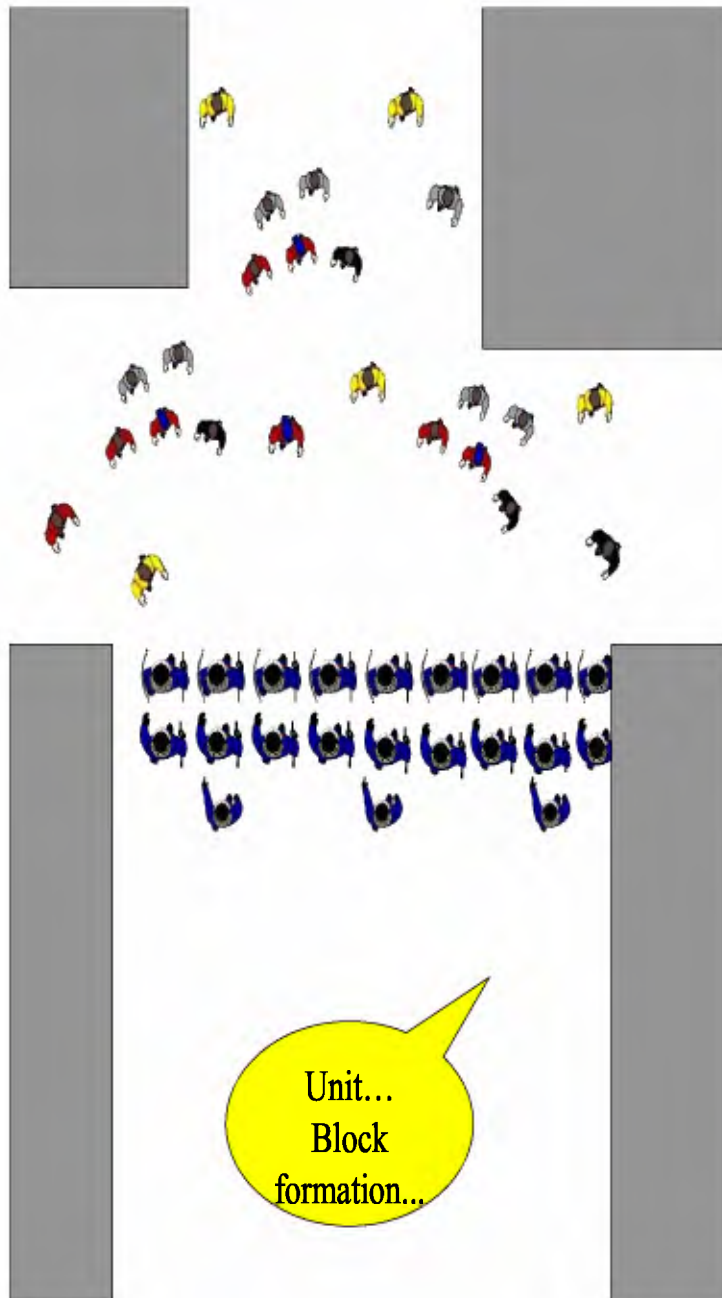
Buddy Pair Formation

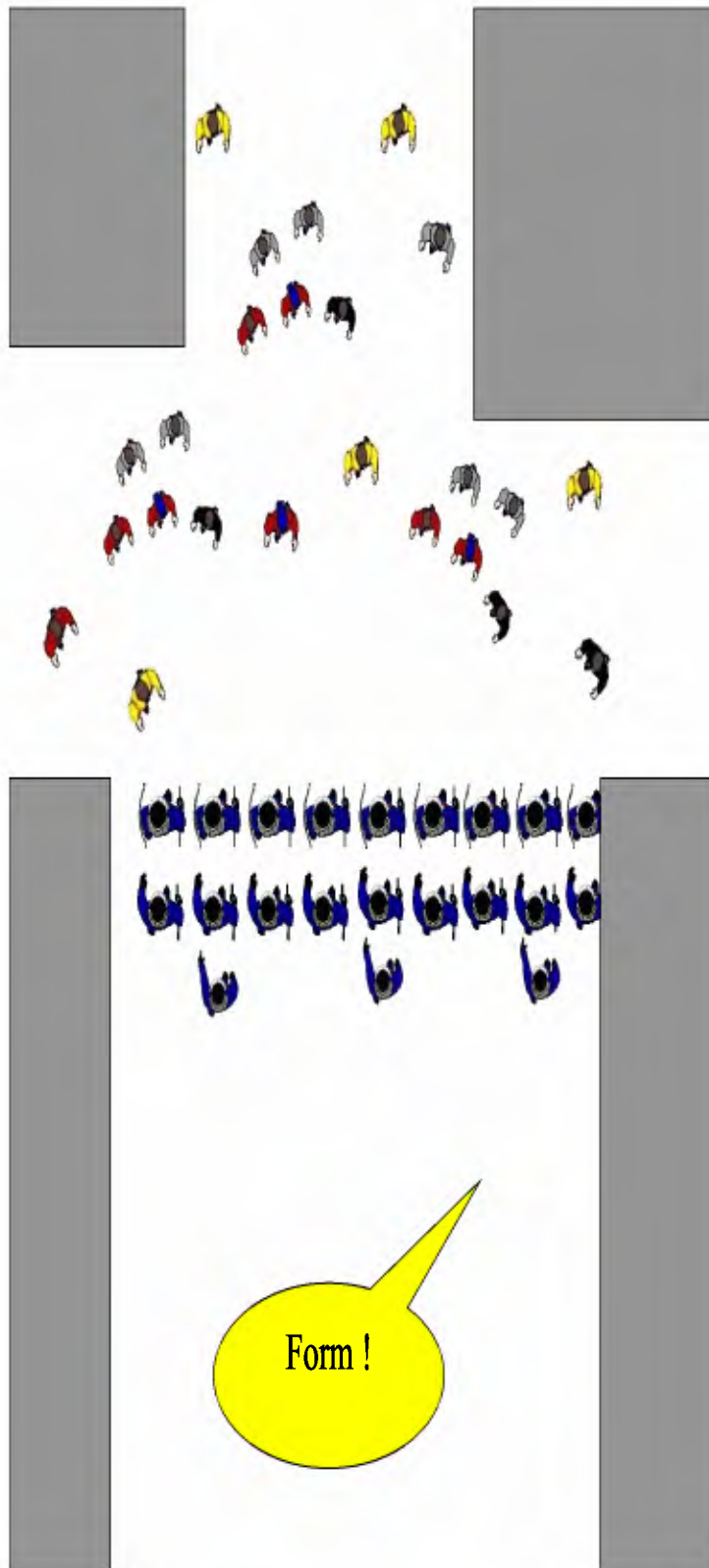


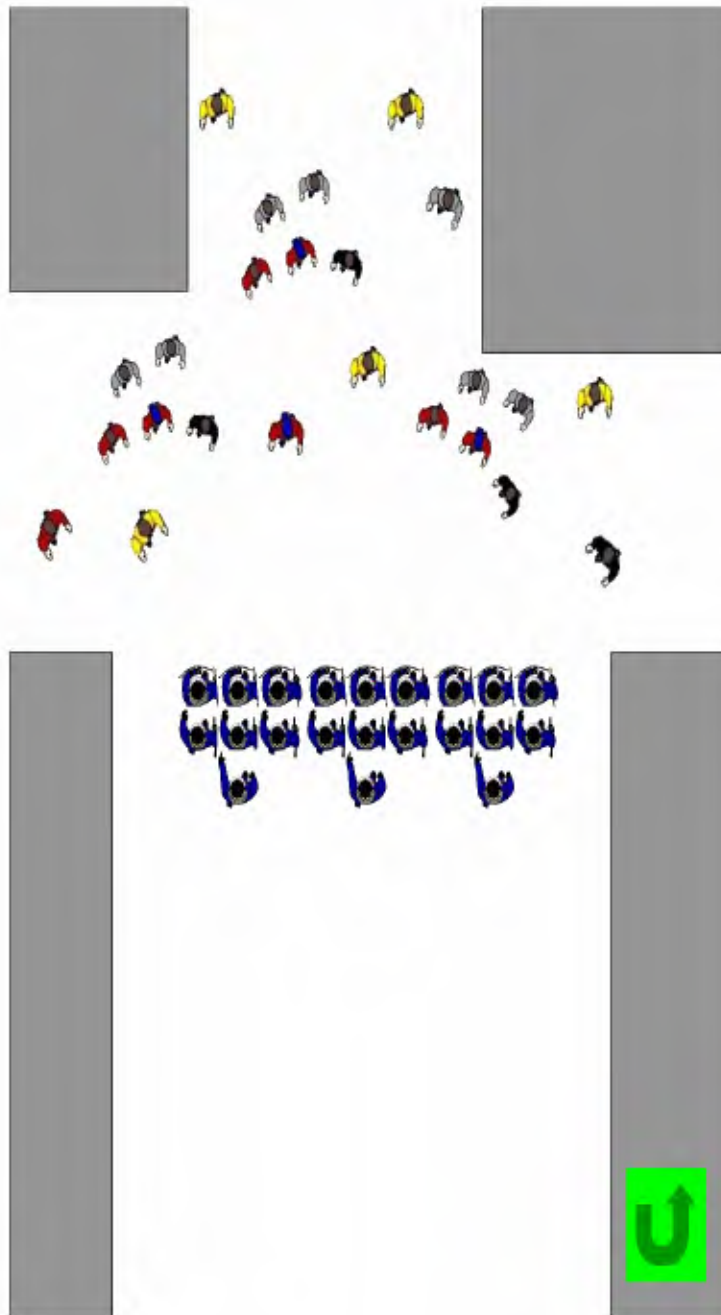
Block formation

Advantages : strong resistance when in contact, avoid gaps and demonstrators to go through.

Drawbacks : the unit represents a big target for missiles, uses lot of agents in order to occupy a the space.



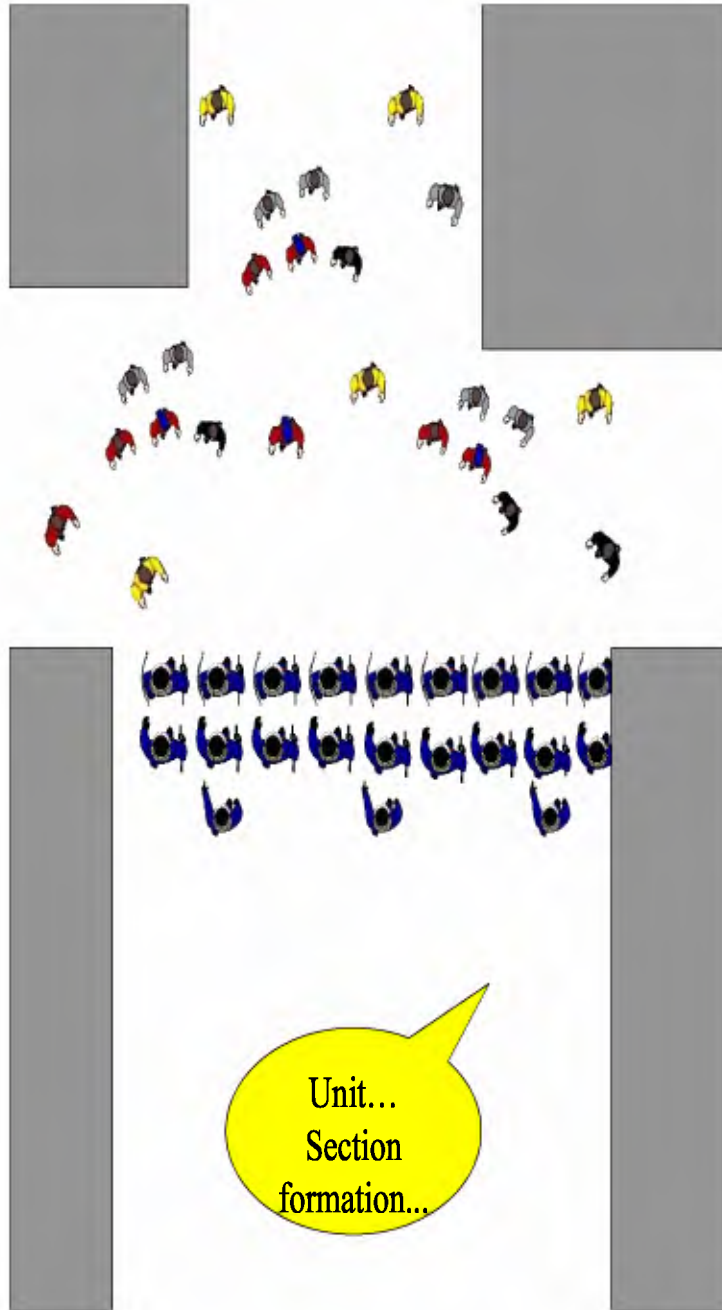


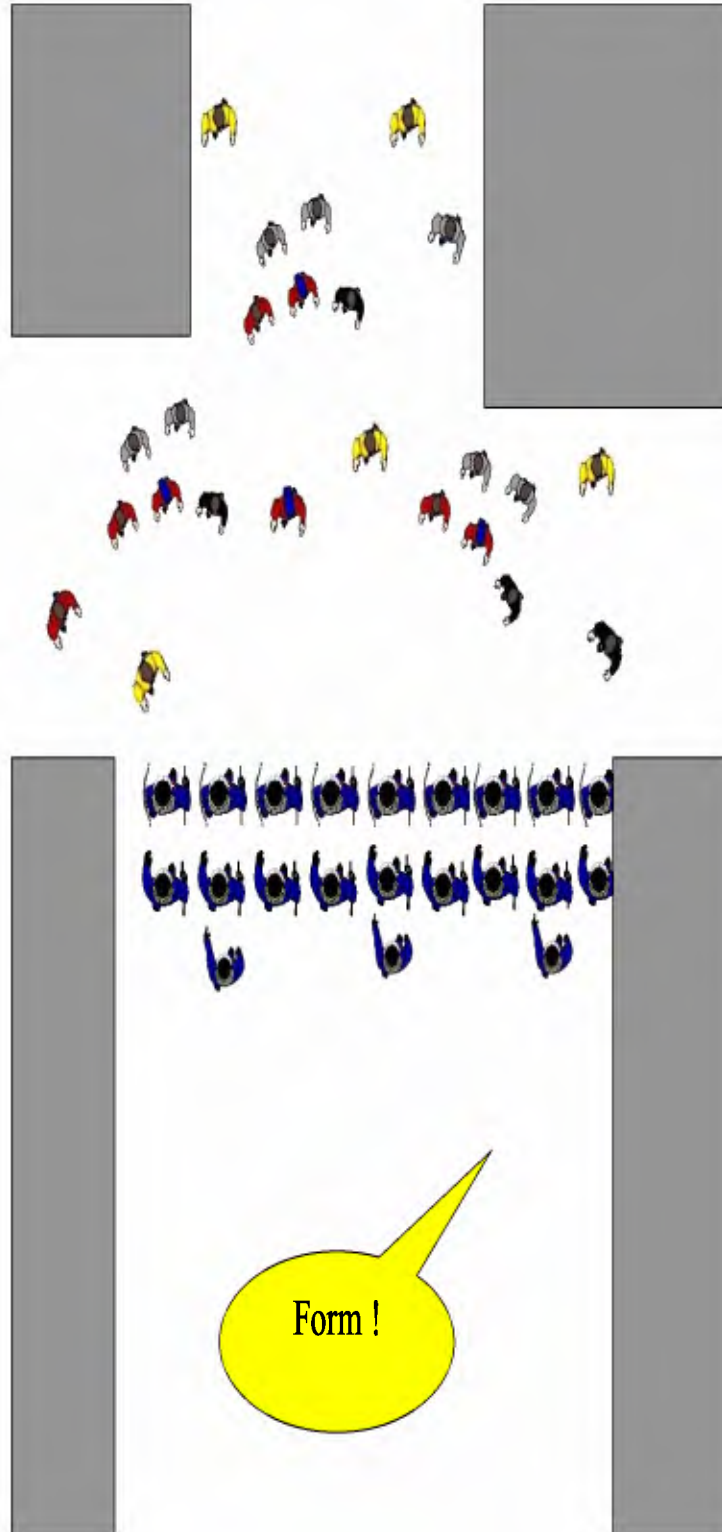


Section formation

Advantages : good resistance when in contact, allows to occupy more space than block formation, groups are smaller targets for missiles.

Drawbacks : the unit still represents a good target for missiles, needs good reaction from group leaders to fill the gap if needed.



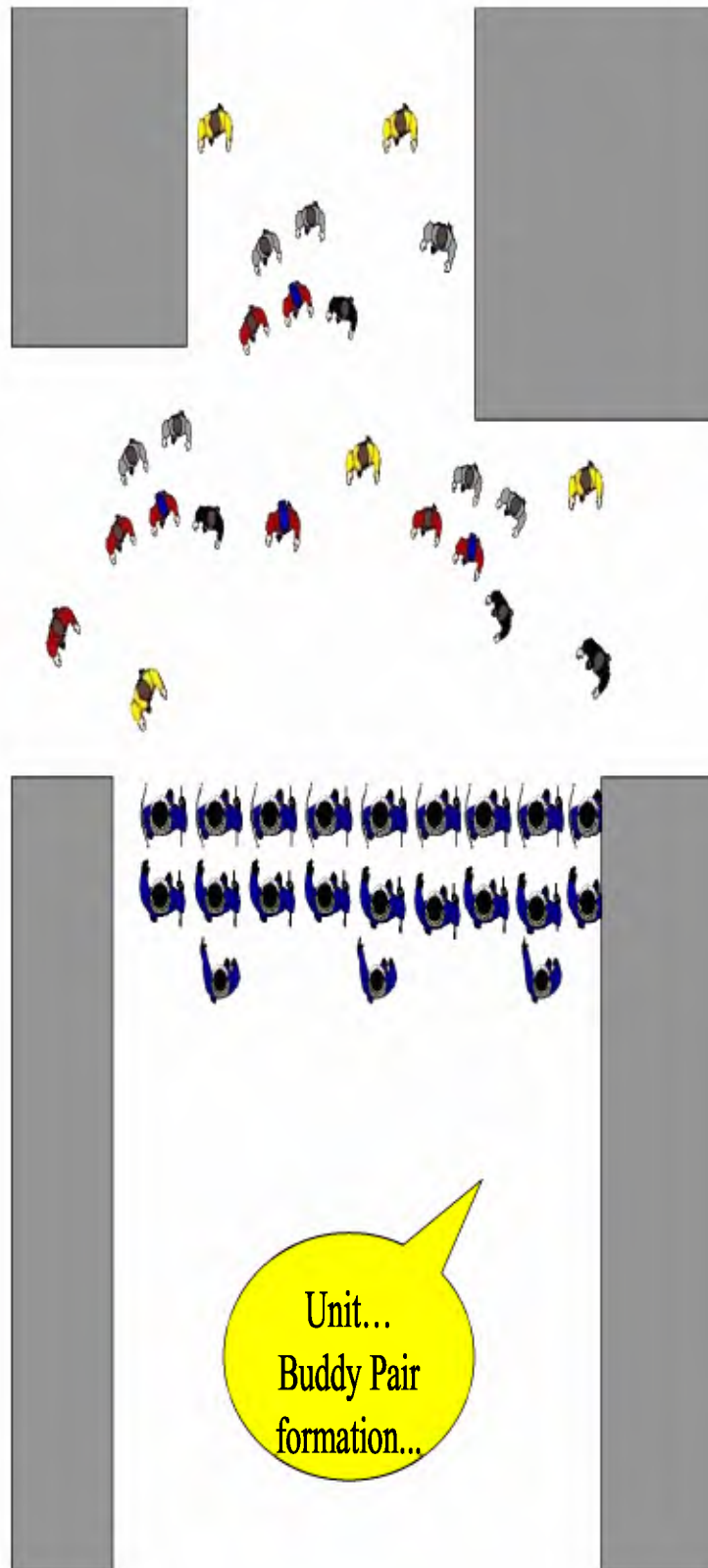




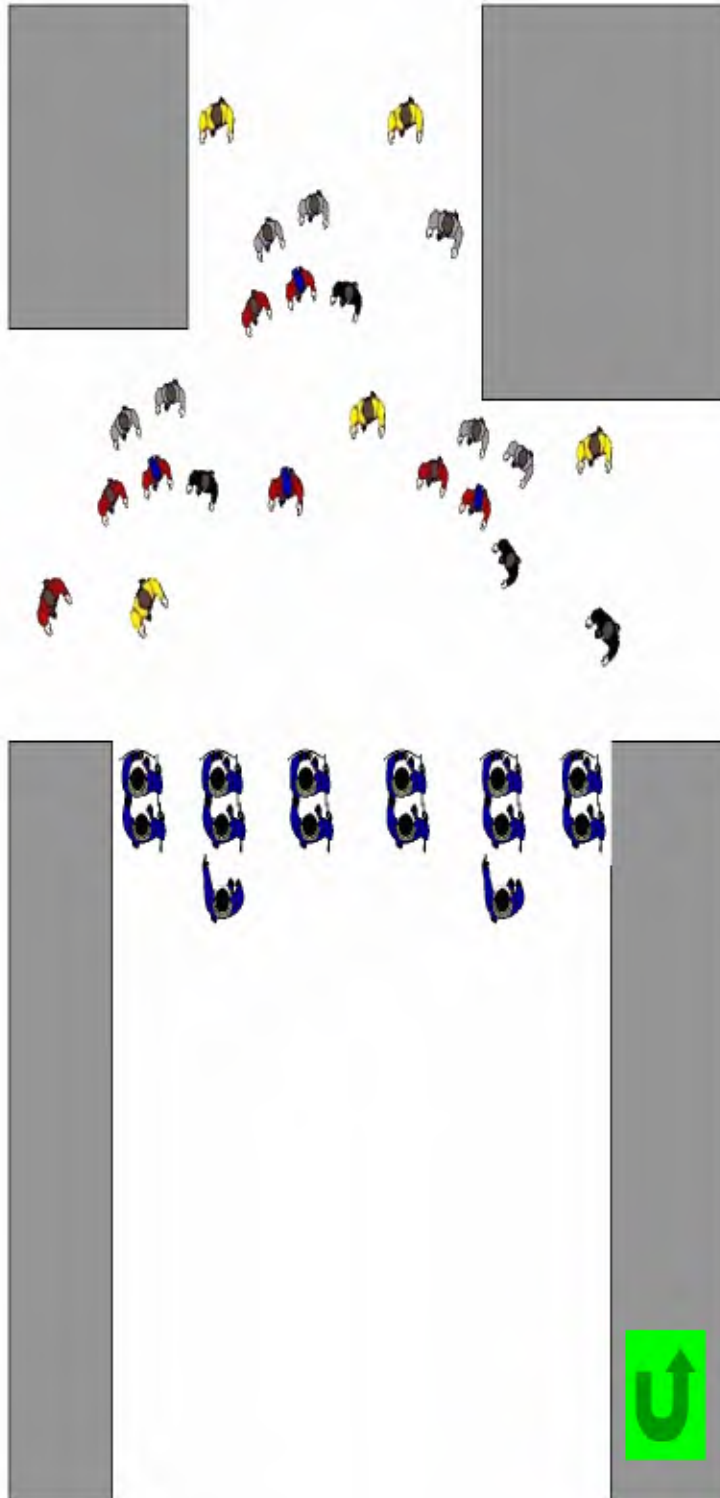
Buddy pair formation

Advantages : allows to occupy more space with fewer agents, very difficult to aim at the buddy pairs with missiles.

Drawbacks : weak resistance while in contact, needs good reaction from buddy pairs to fill the gap if needed.

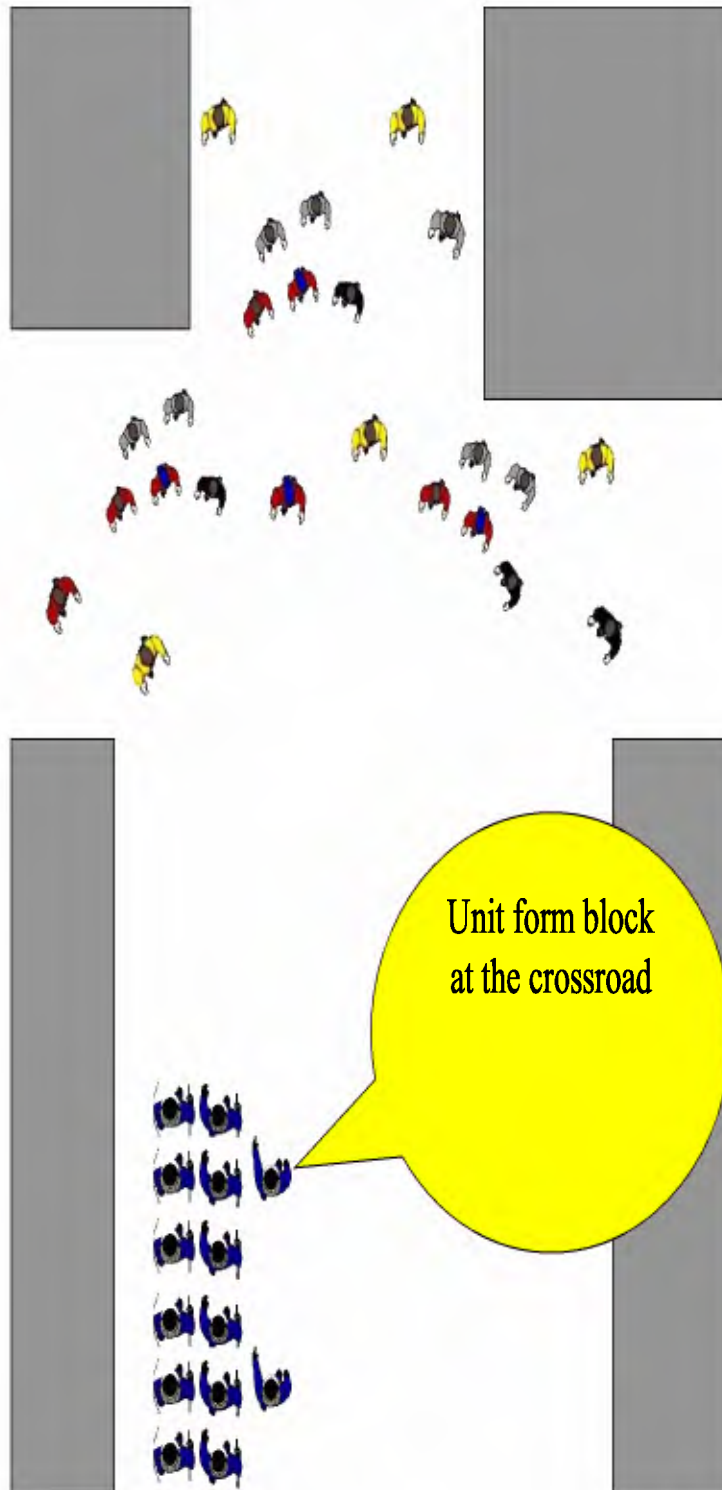


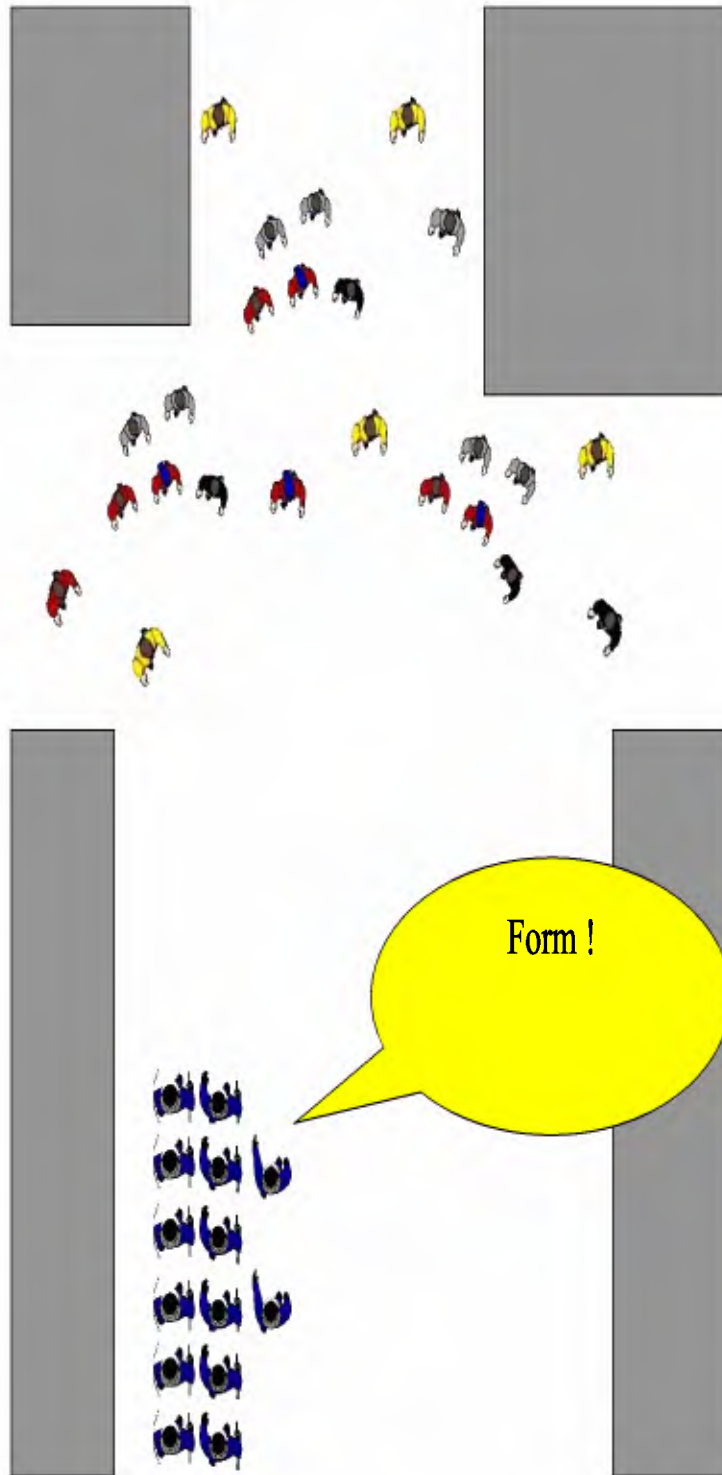


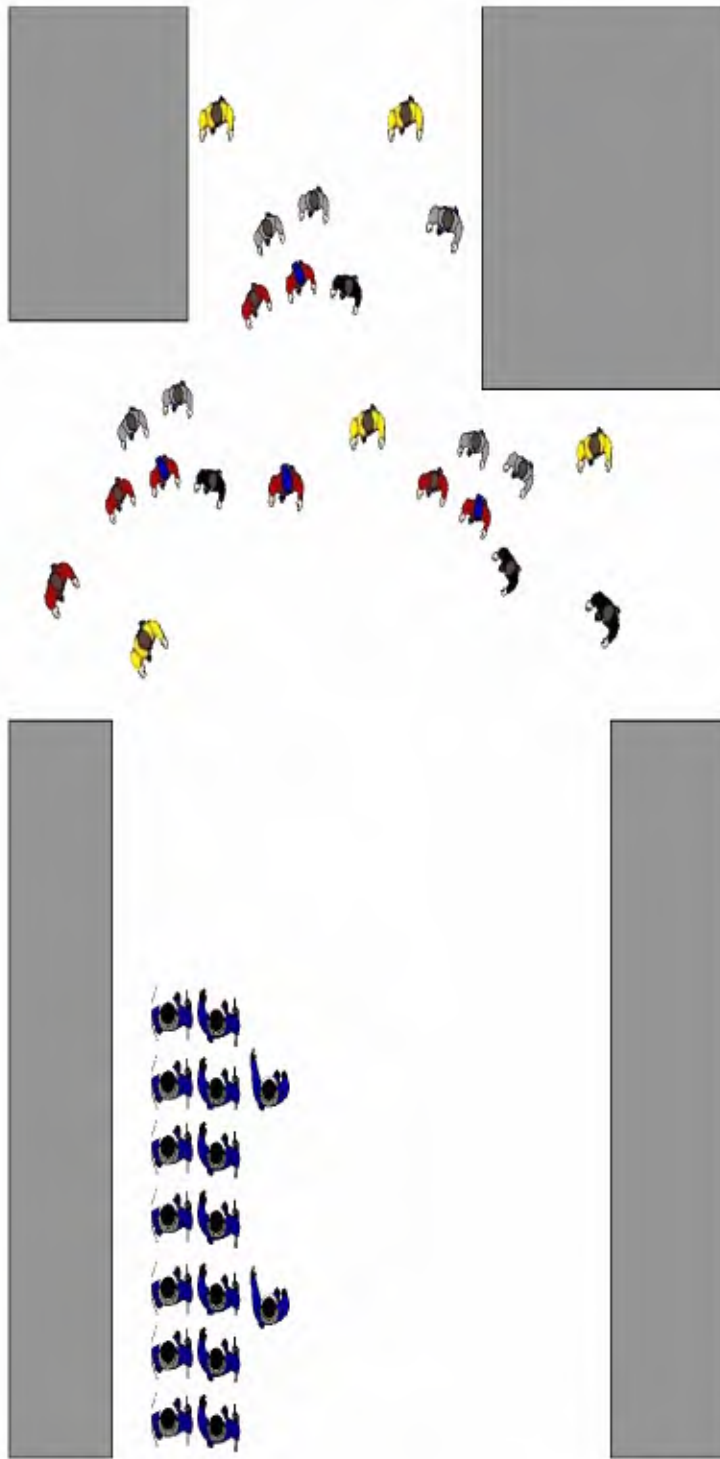


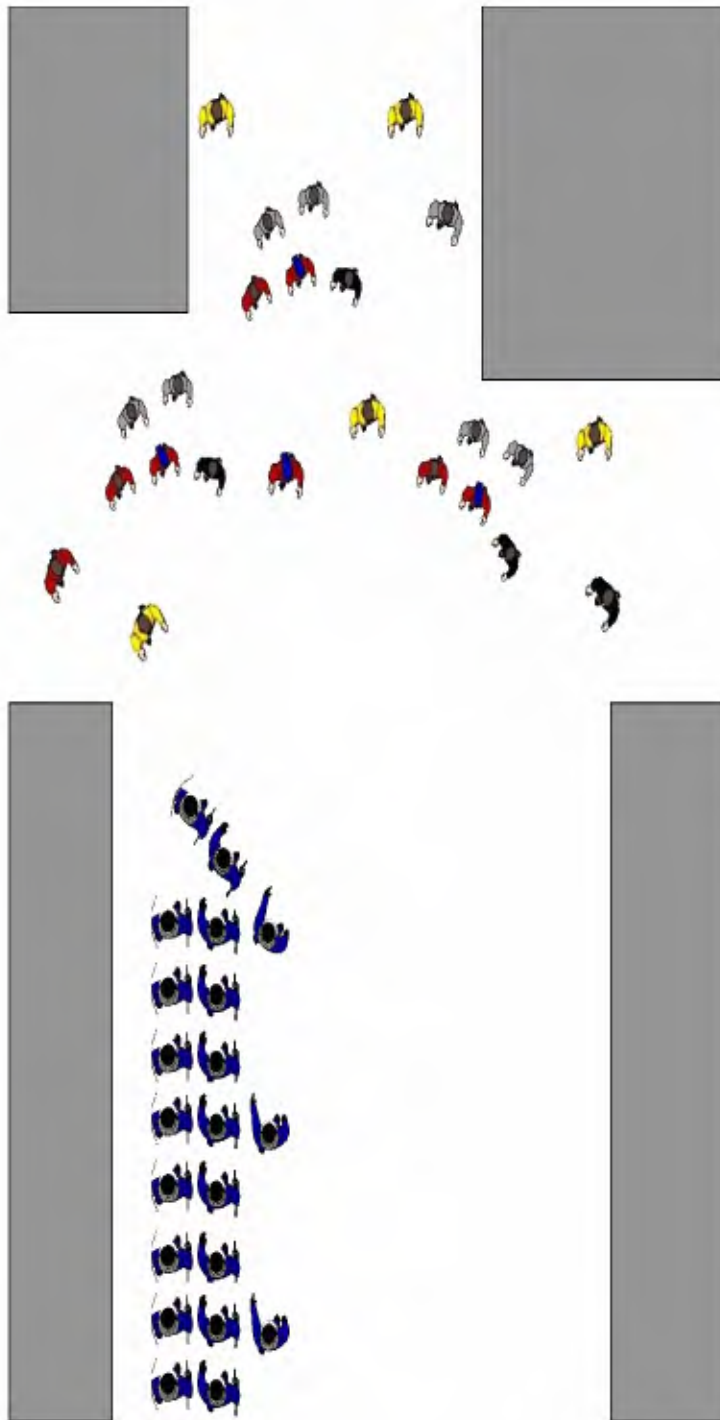
Roadblock

Peaceful demonstrators

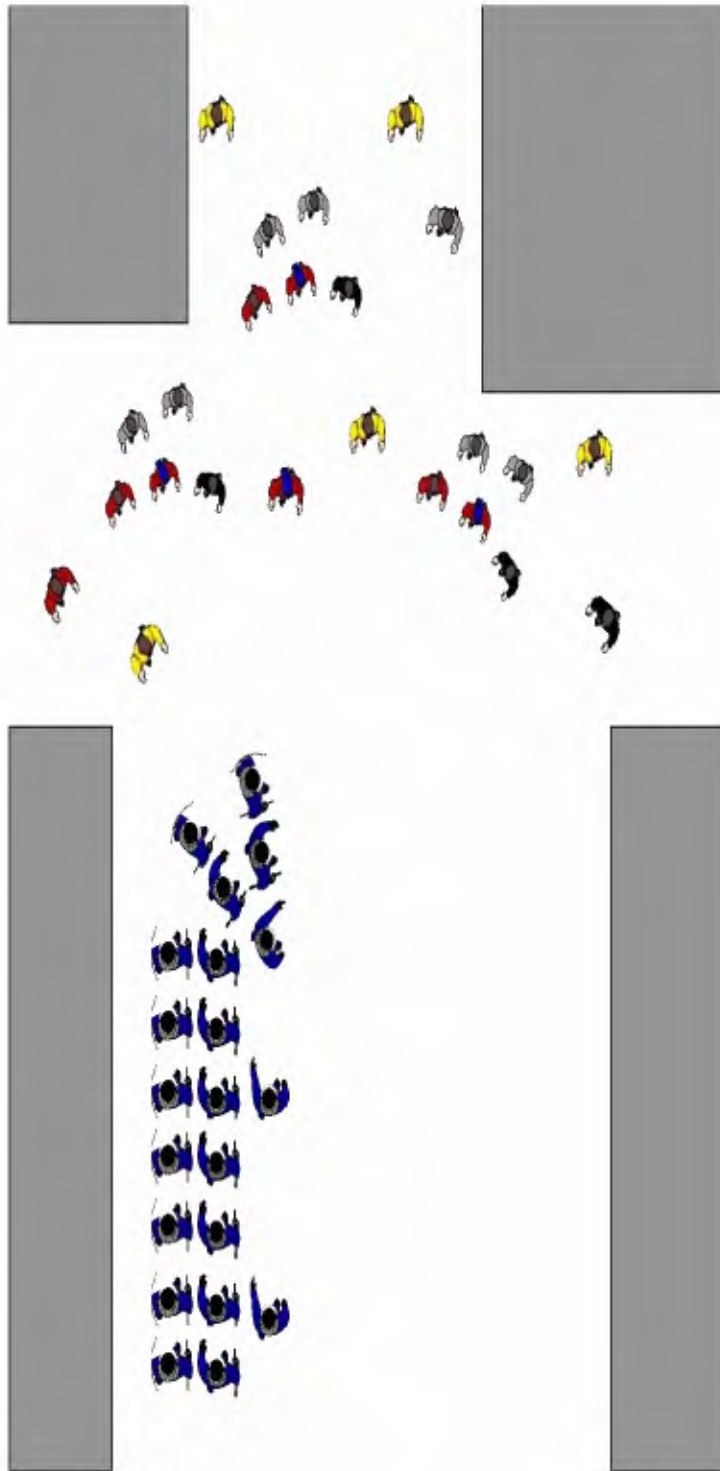


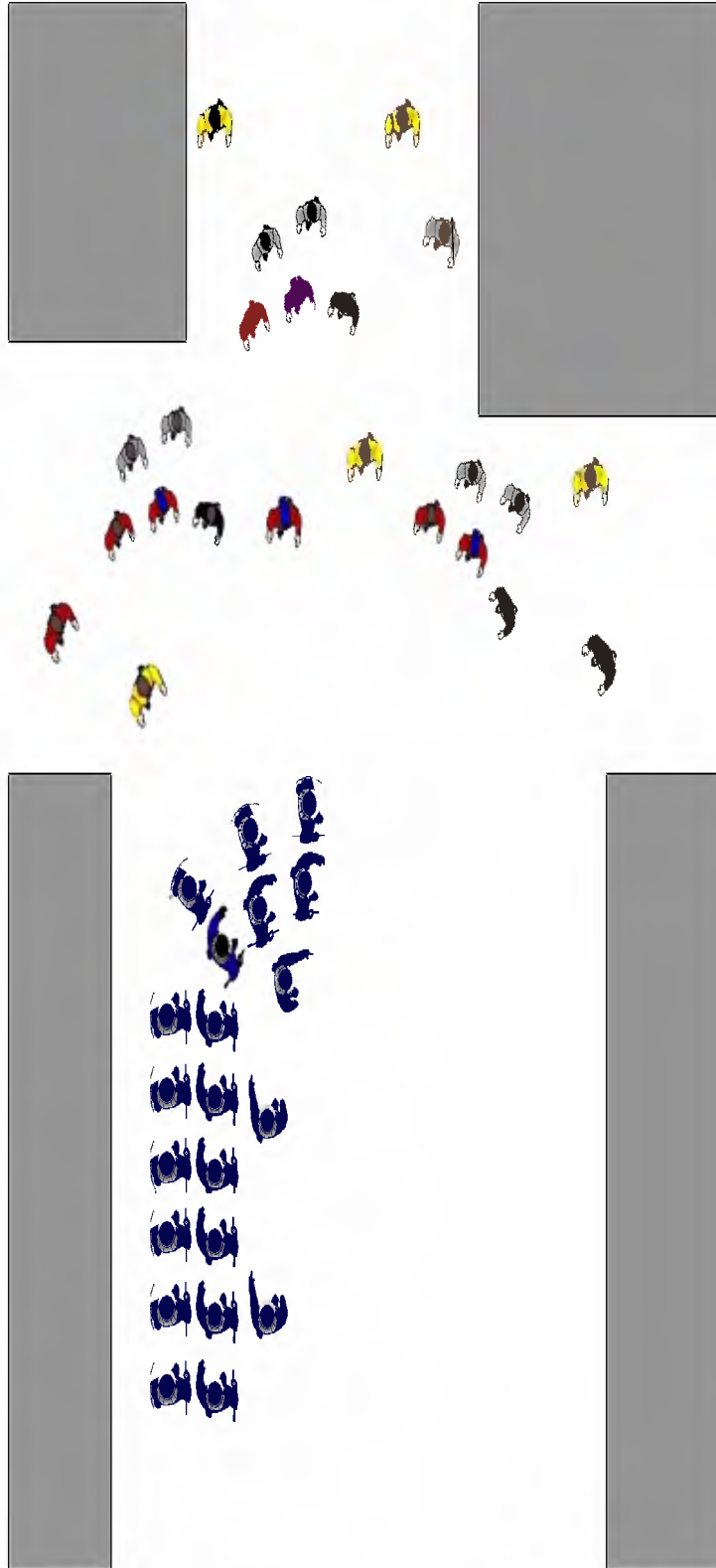


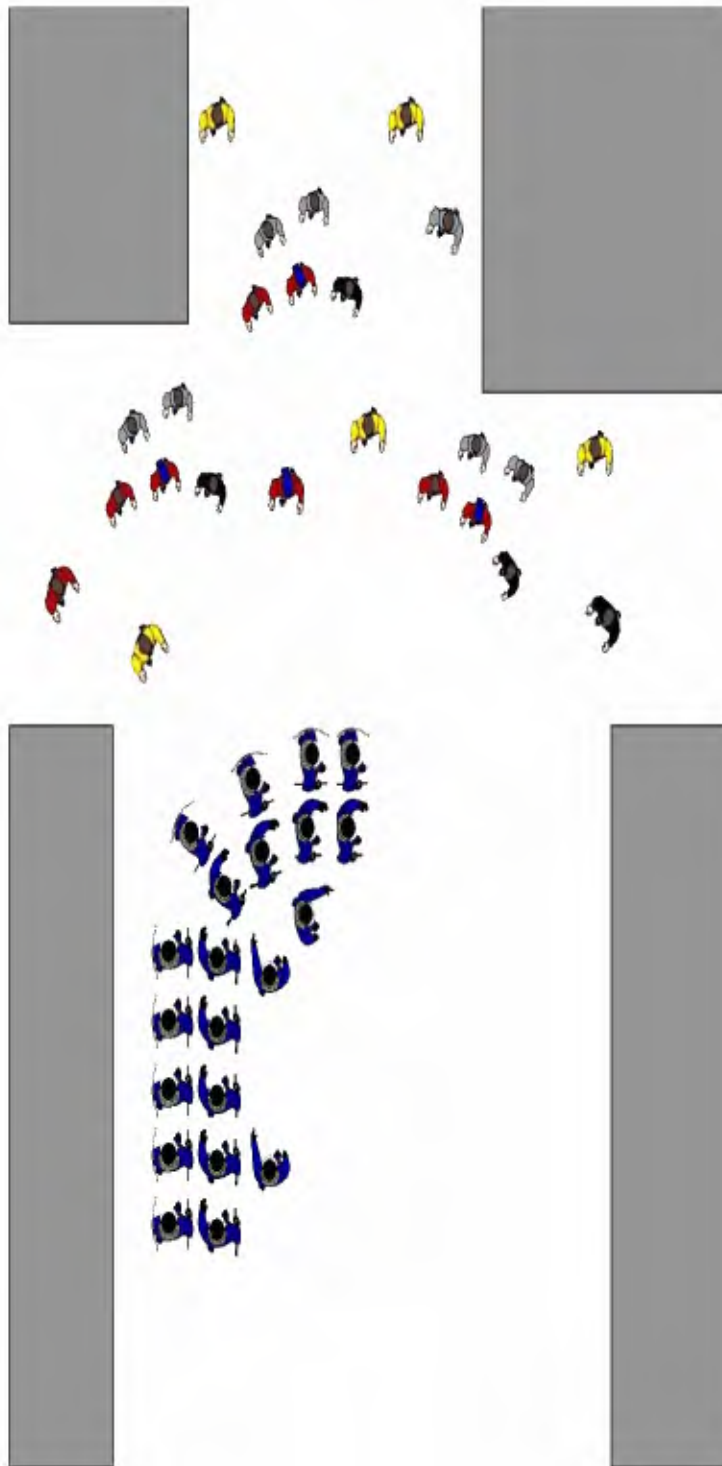


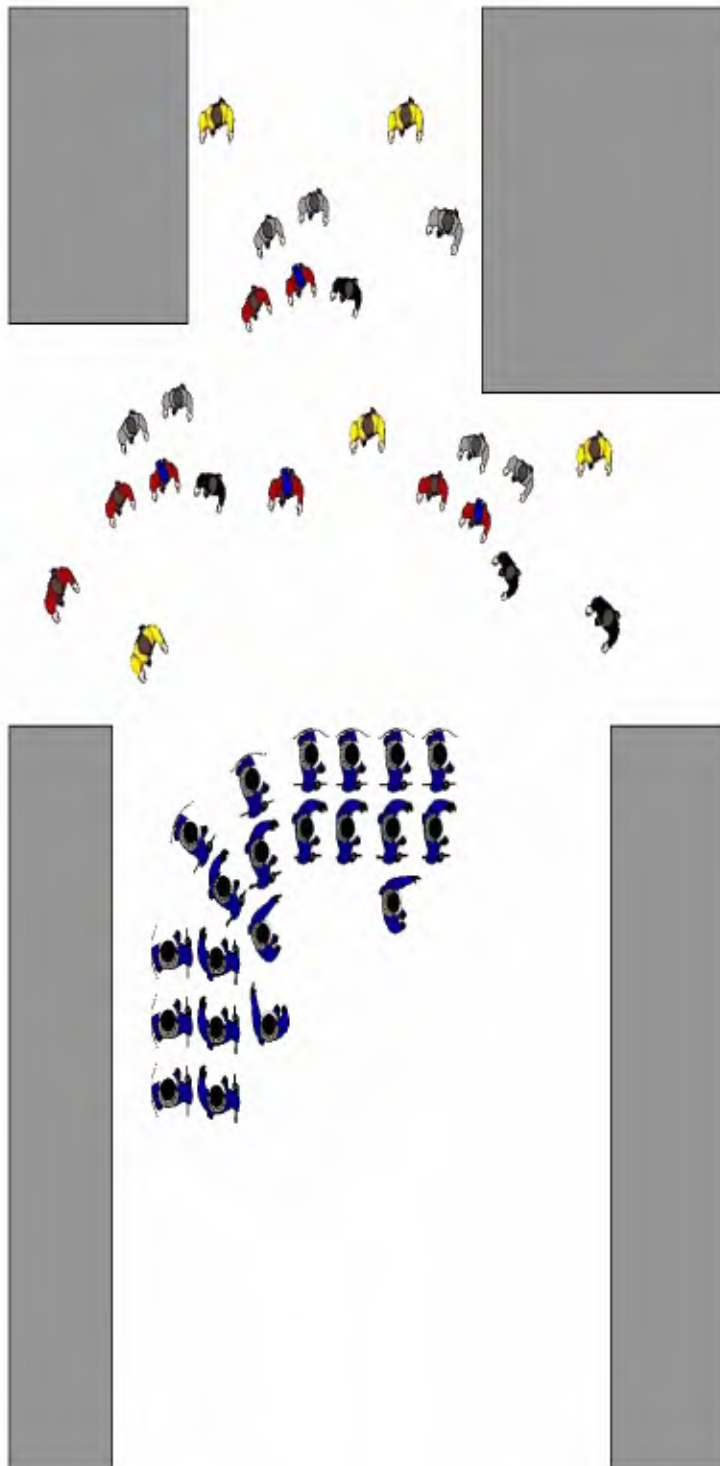


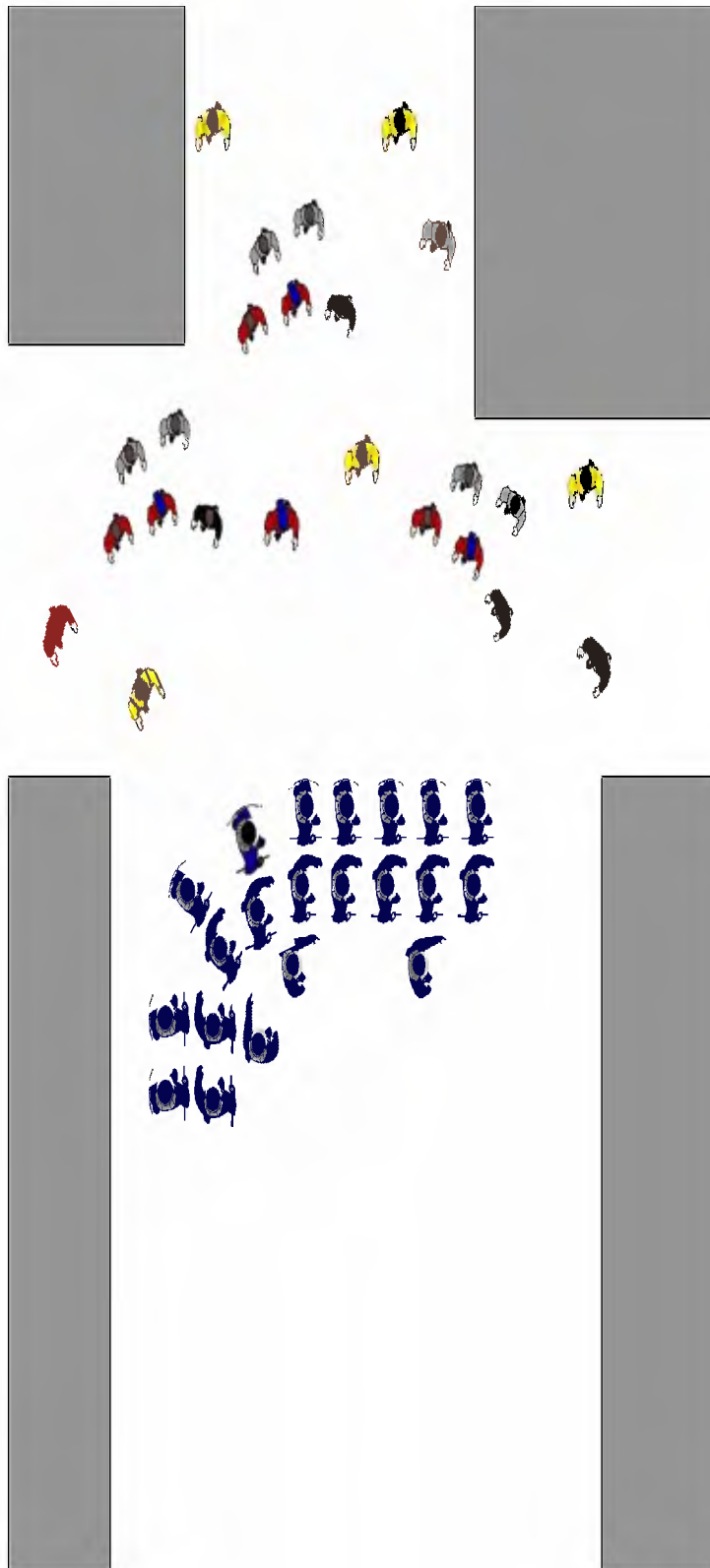
Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5

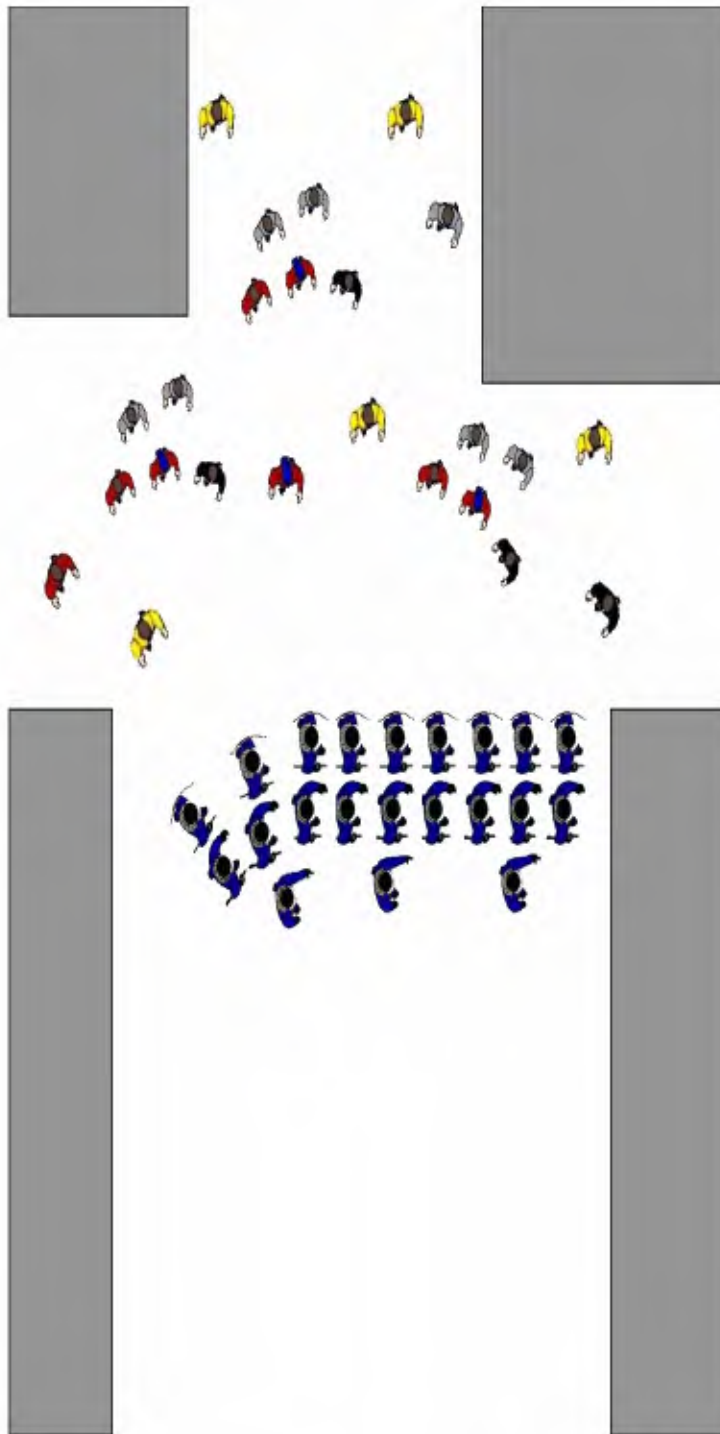




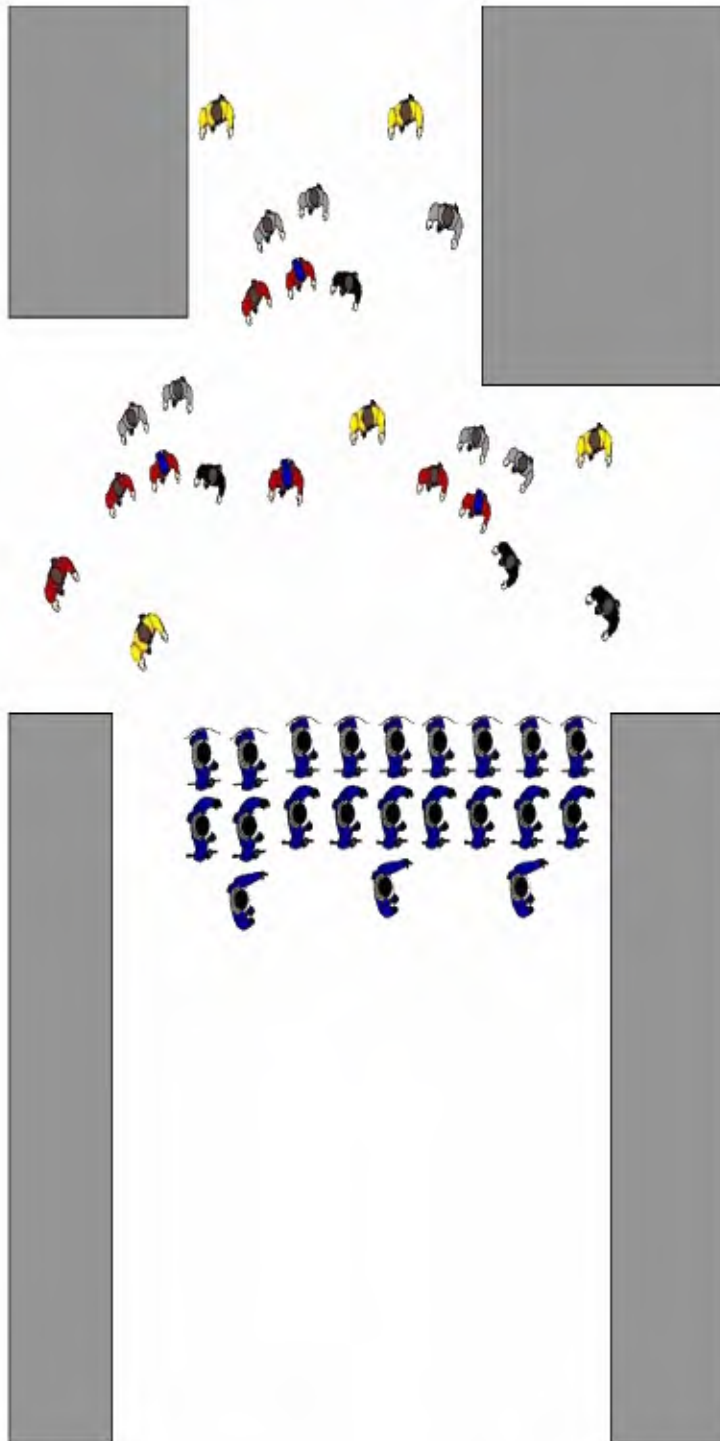


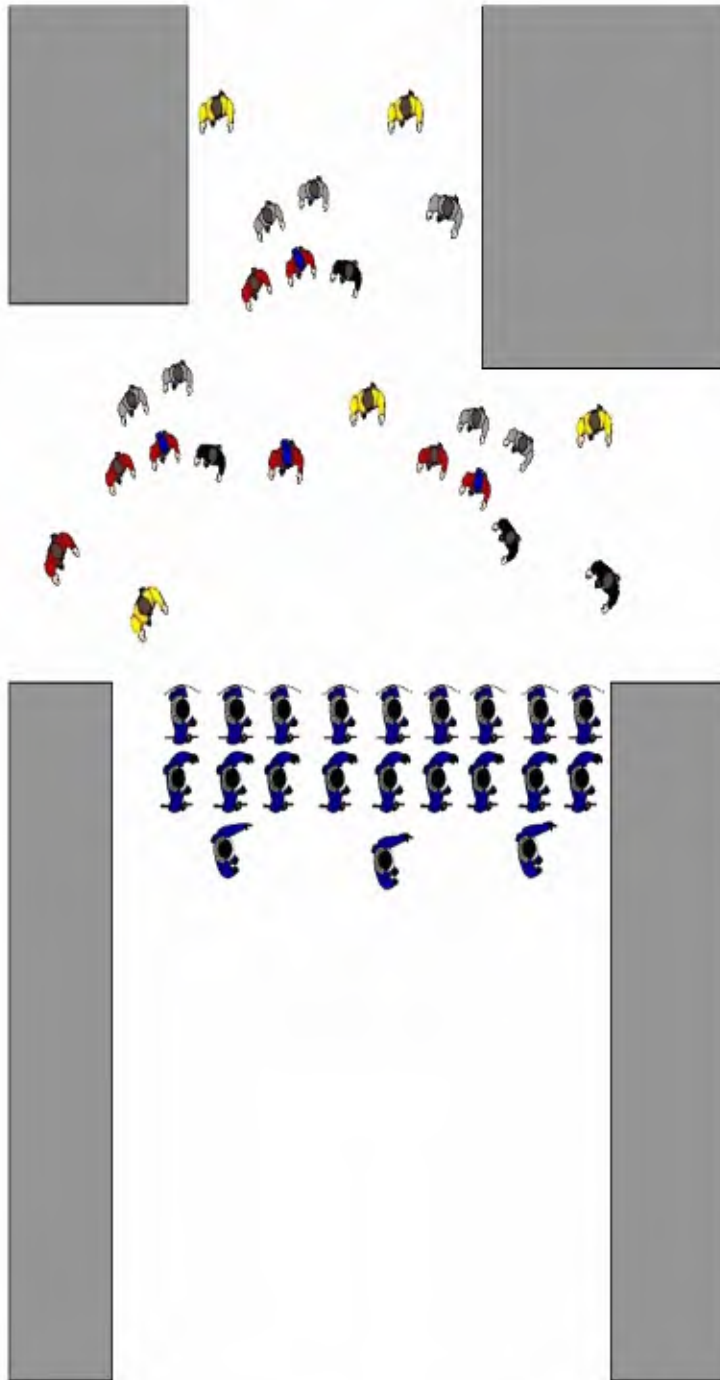


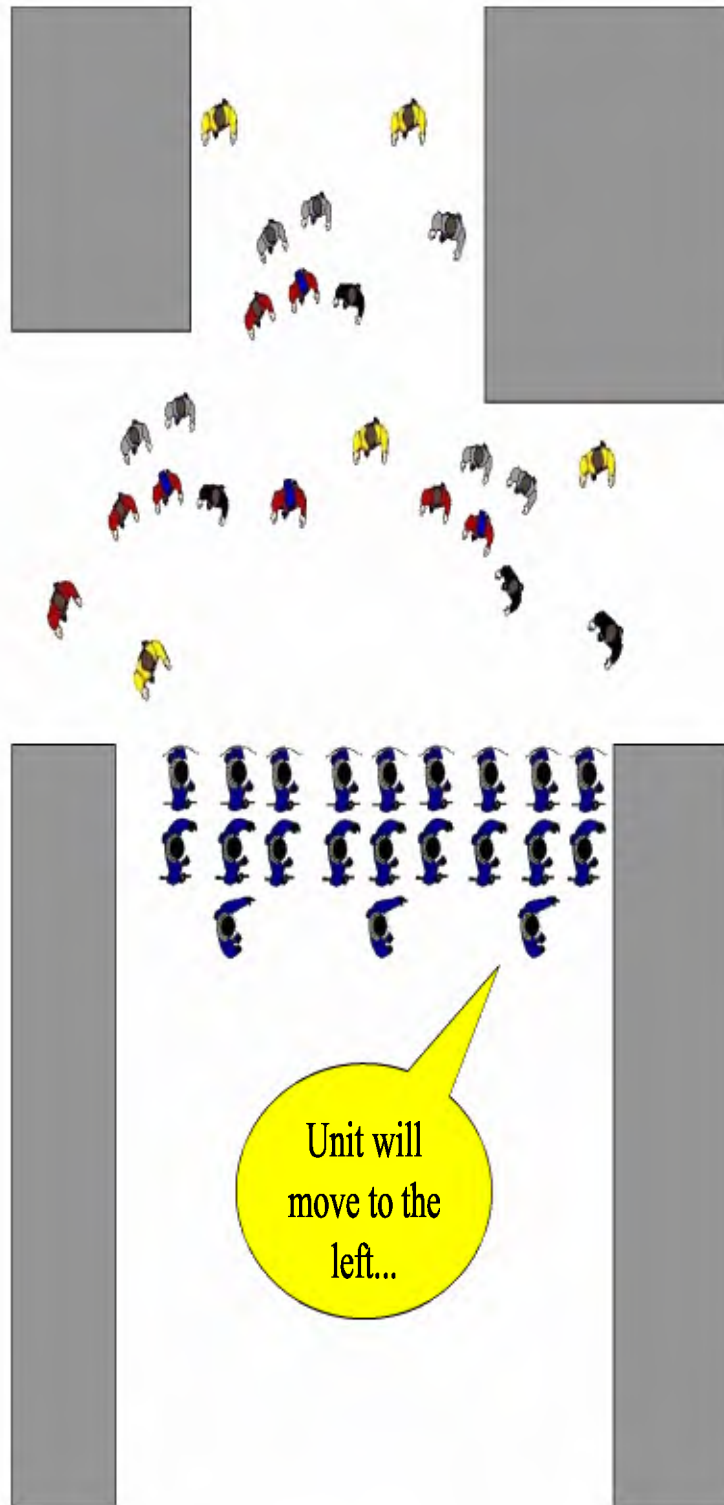


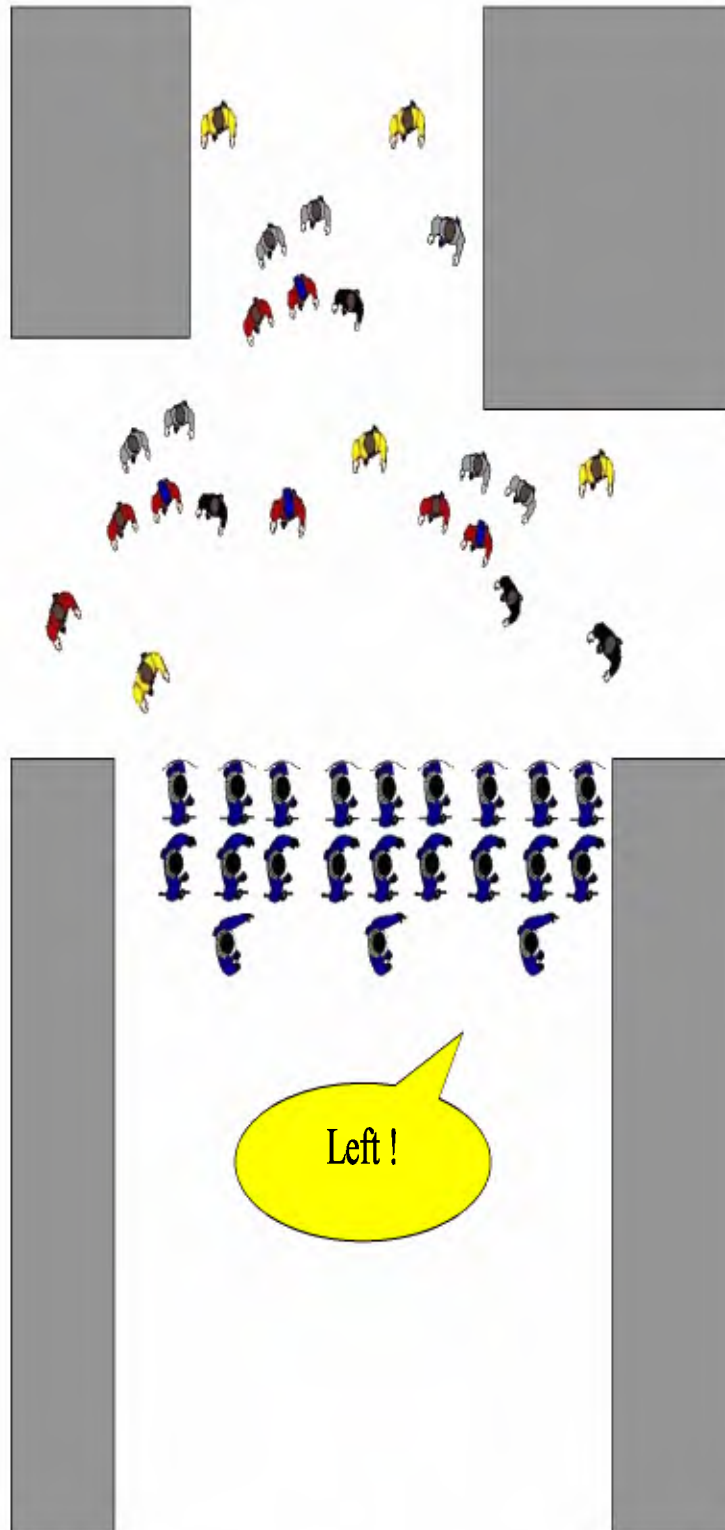


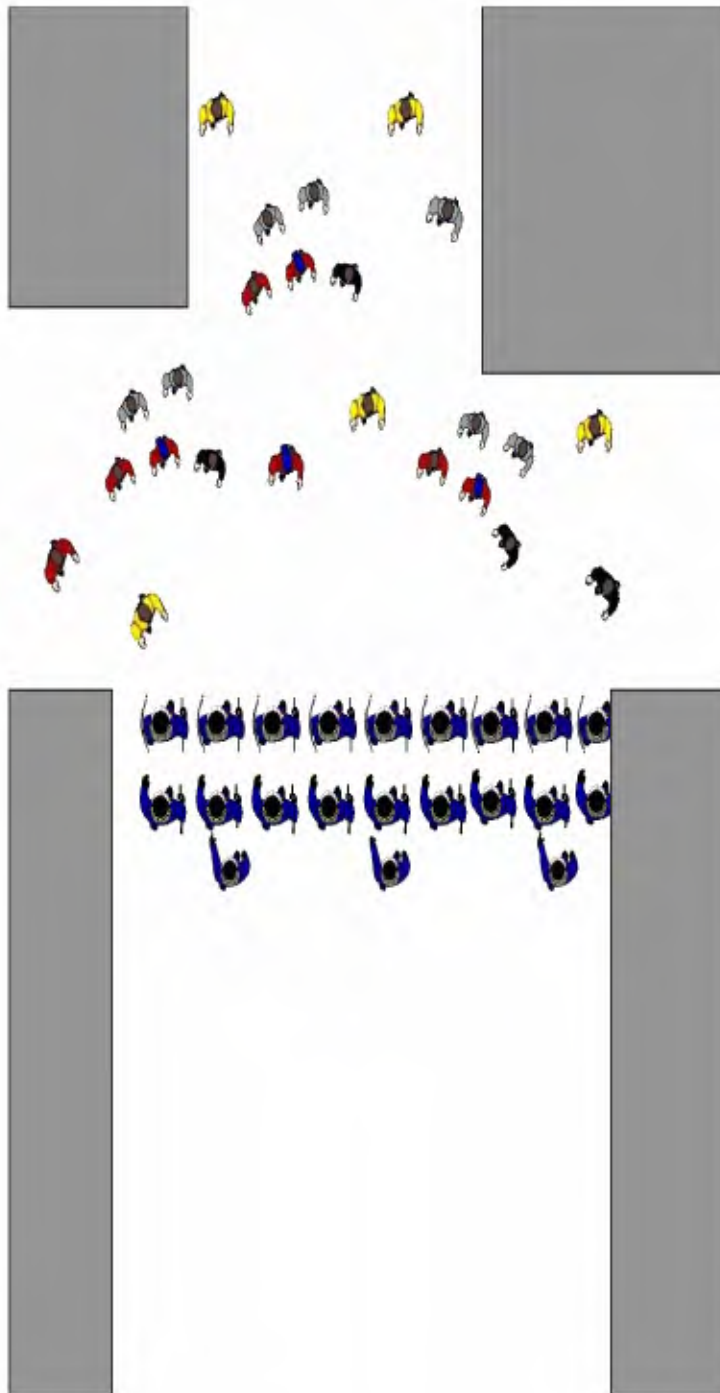
Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5

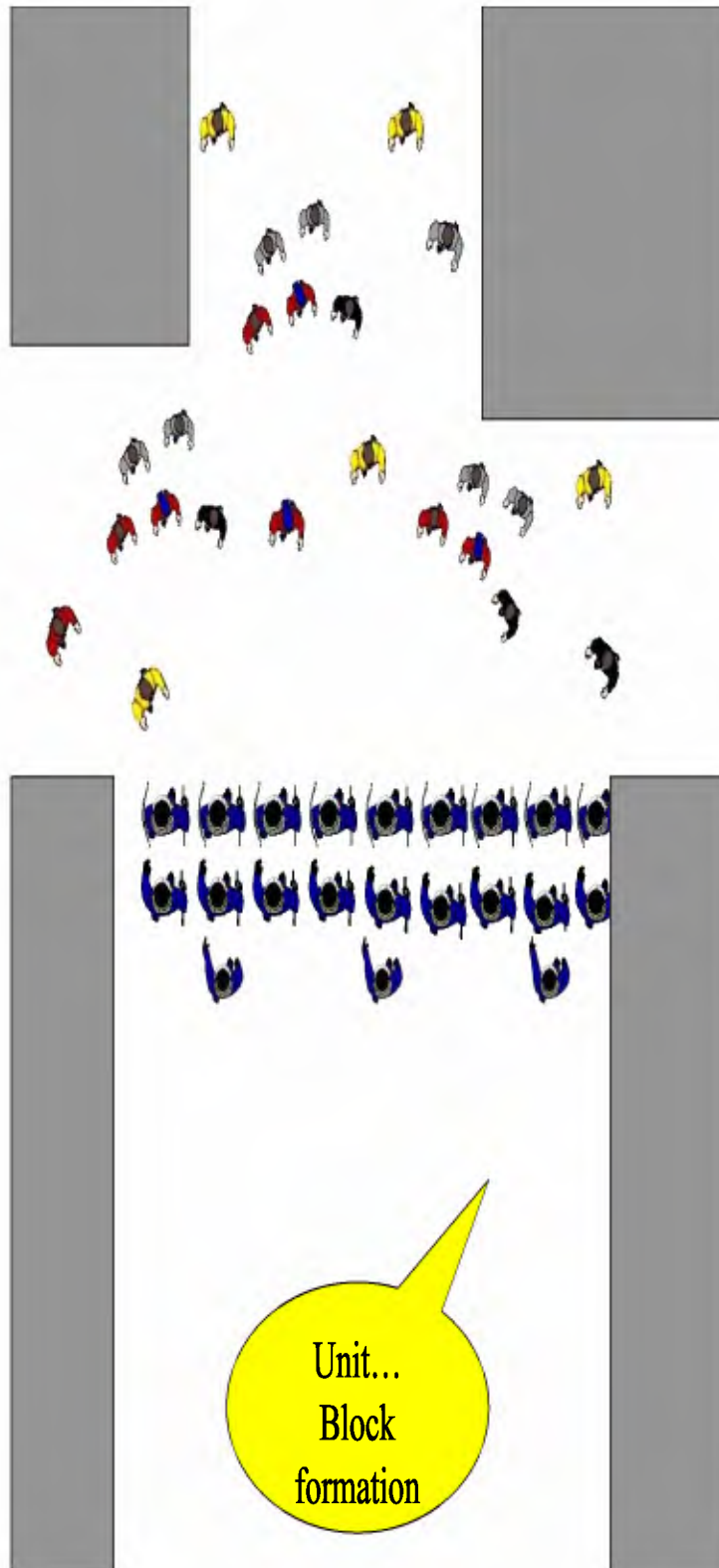


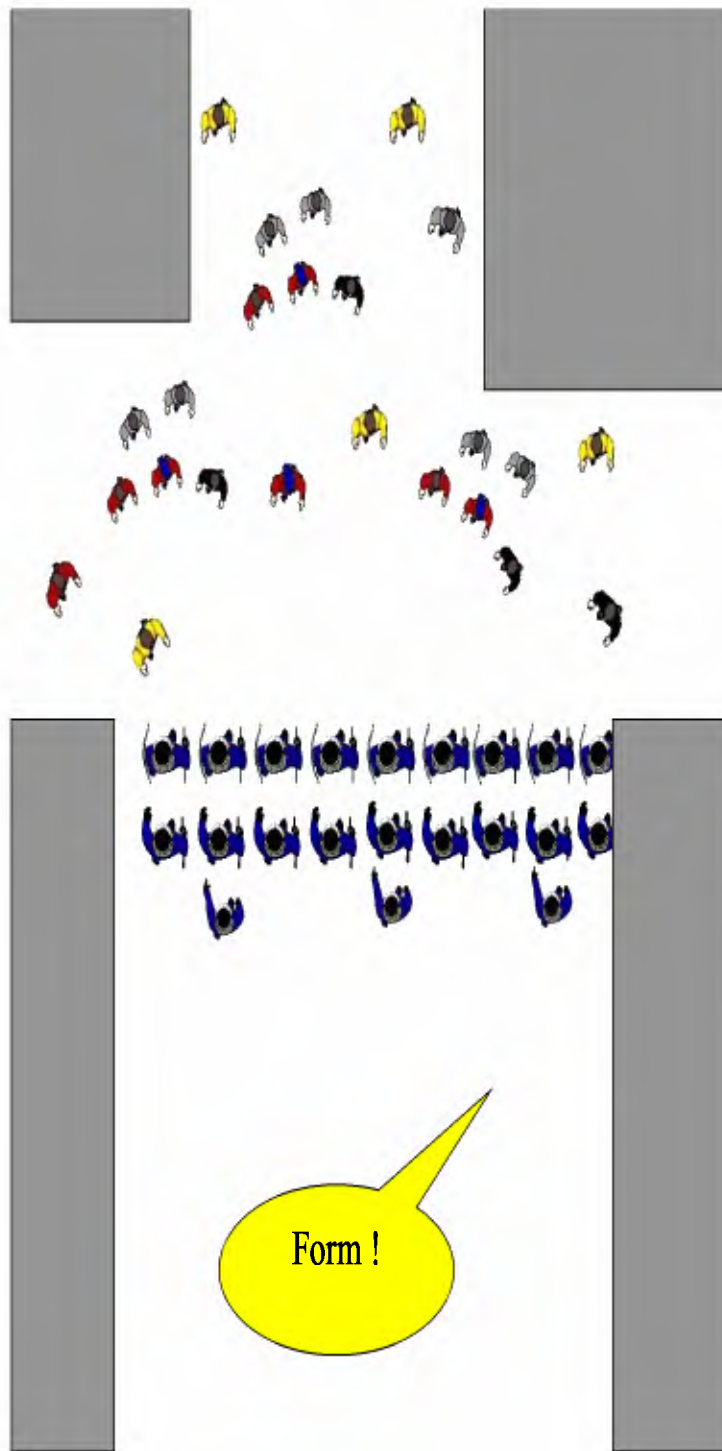




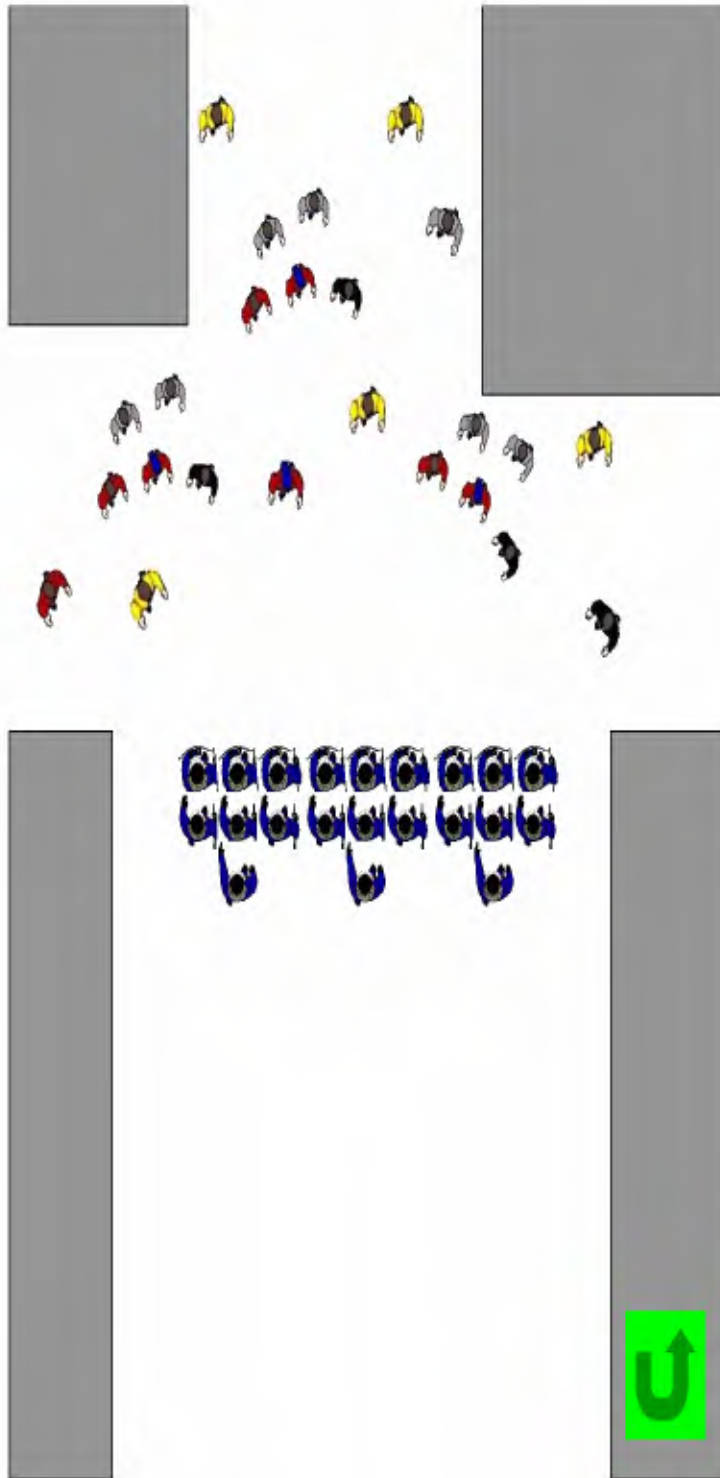






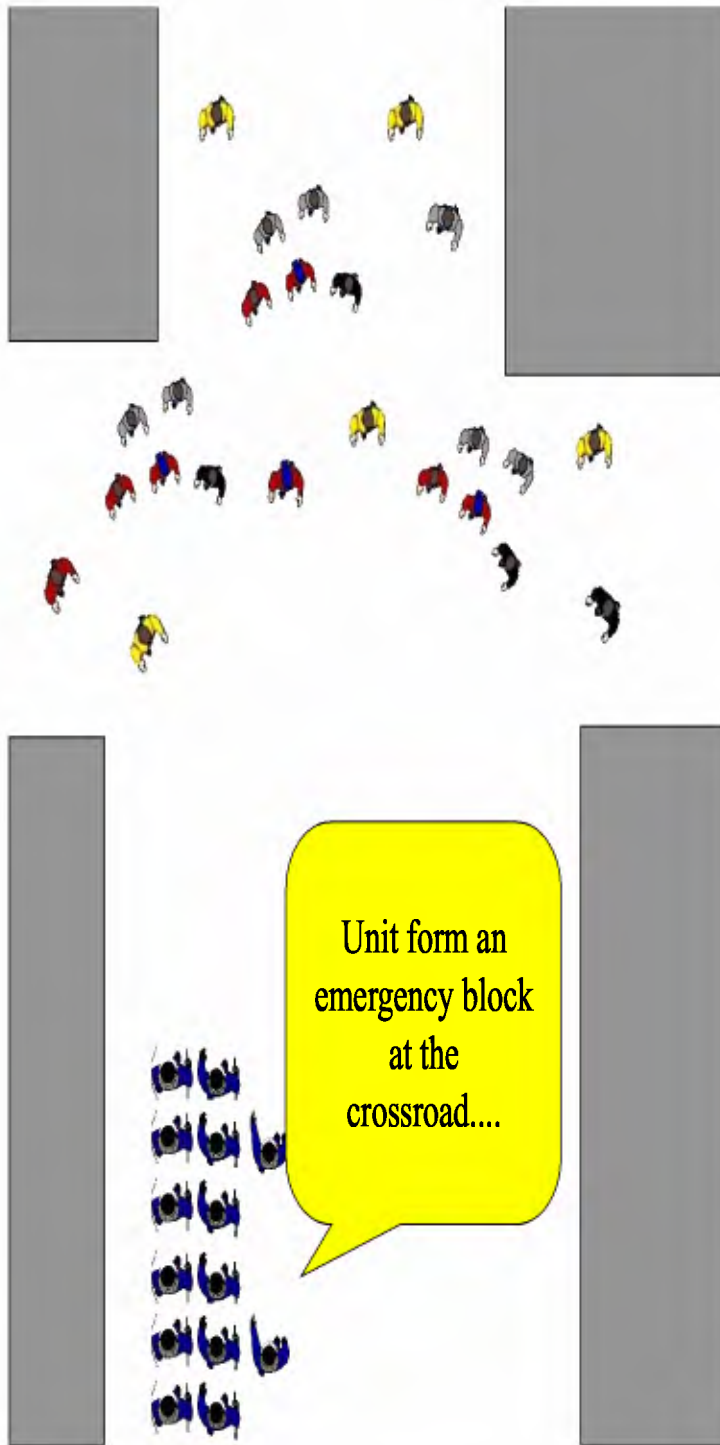


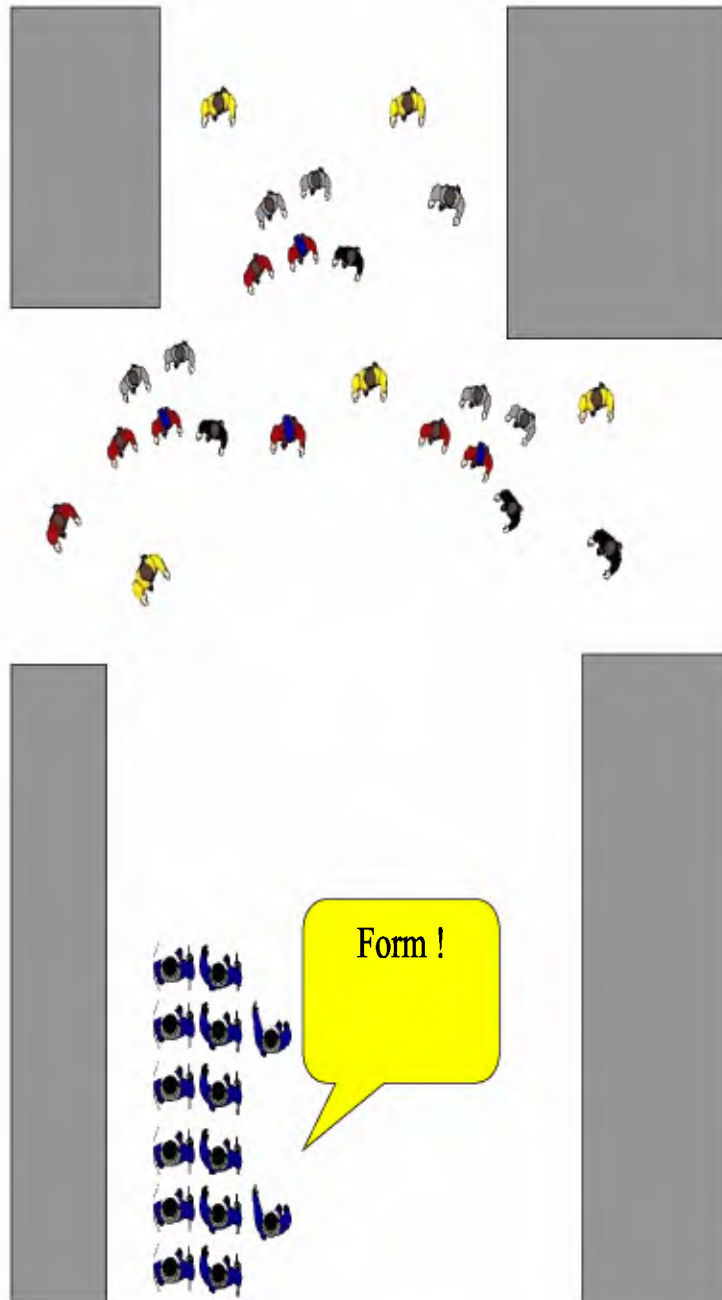
Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5

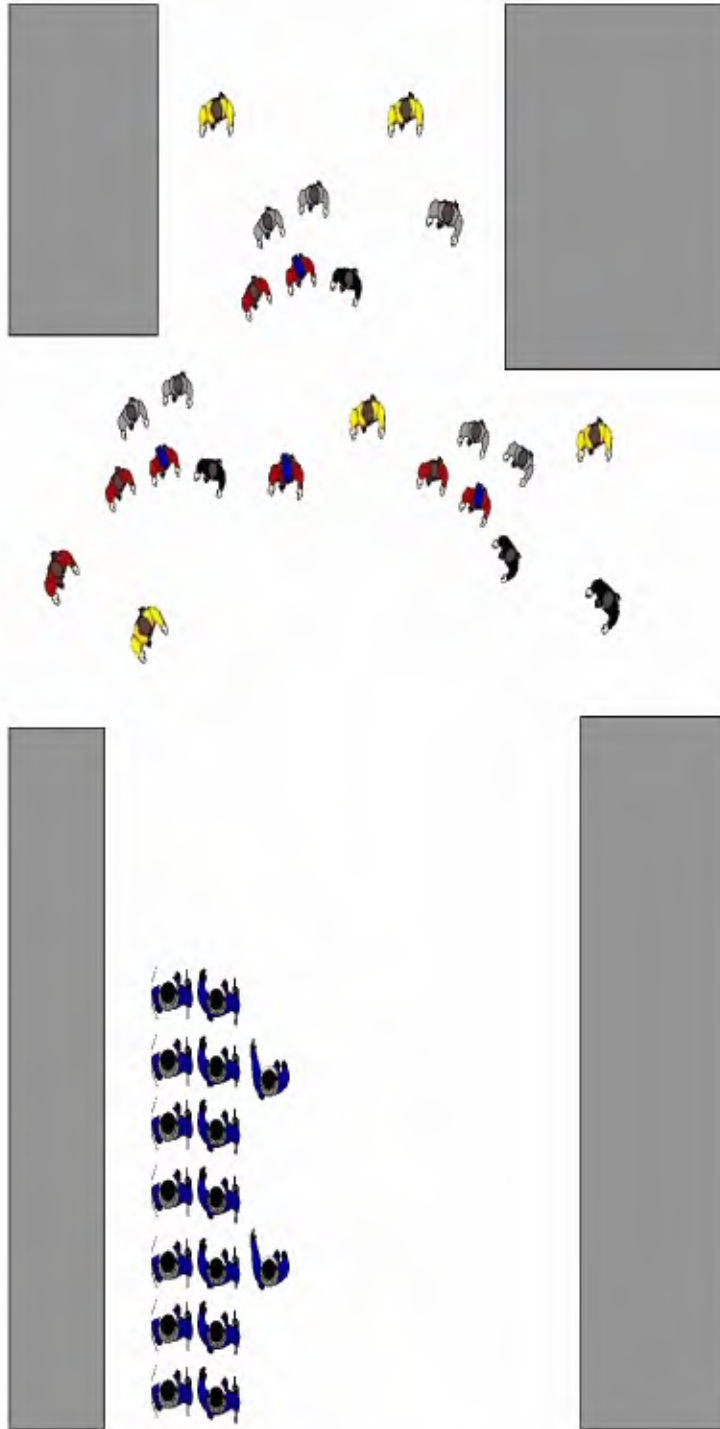


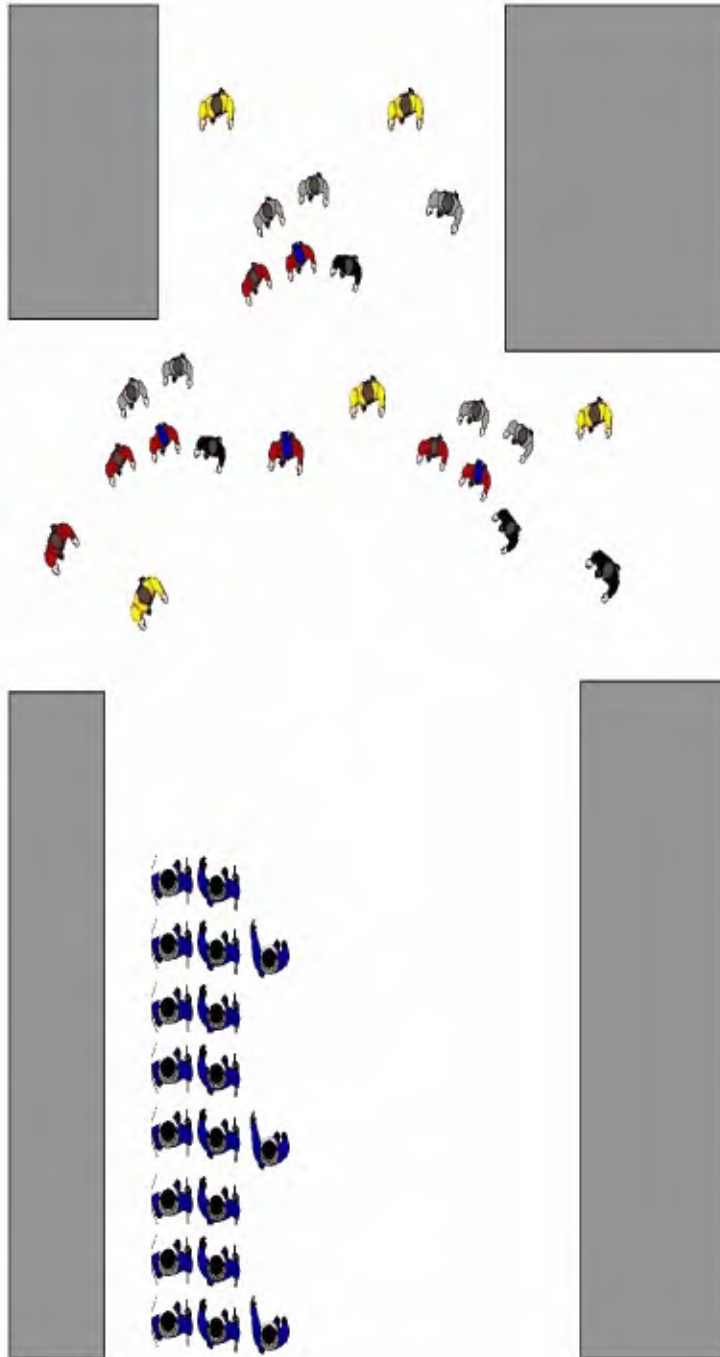
Roadblock

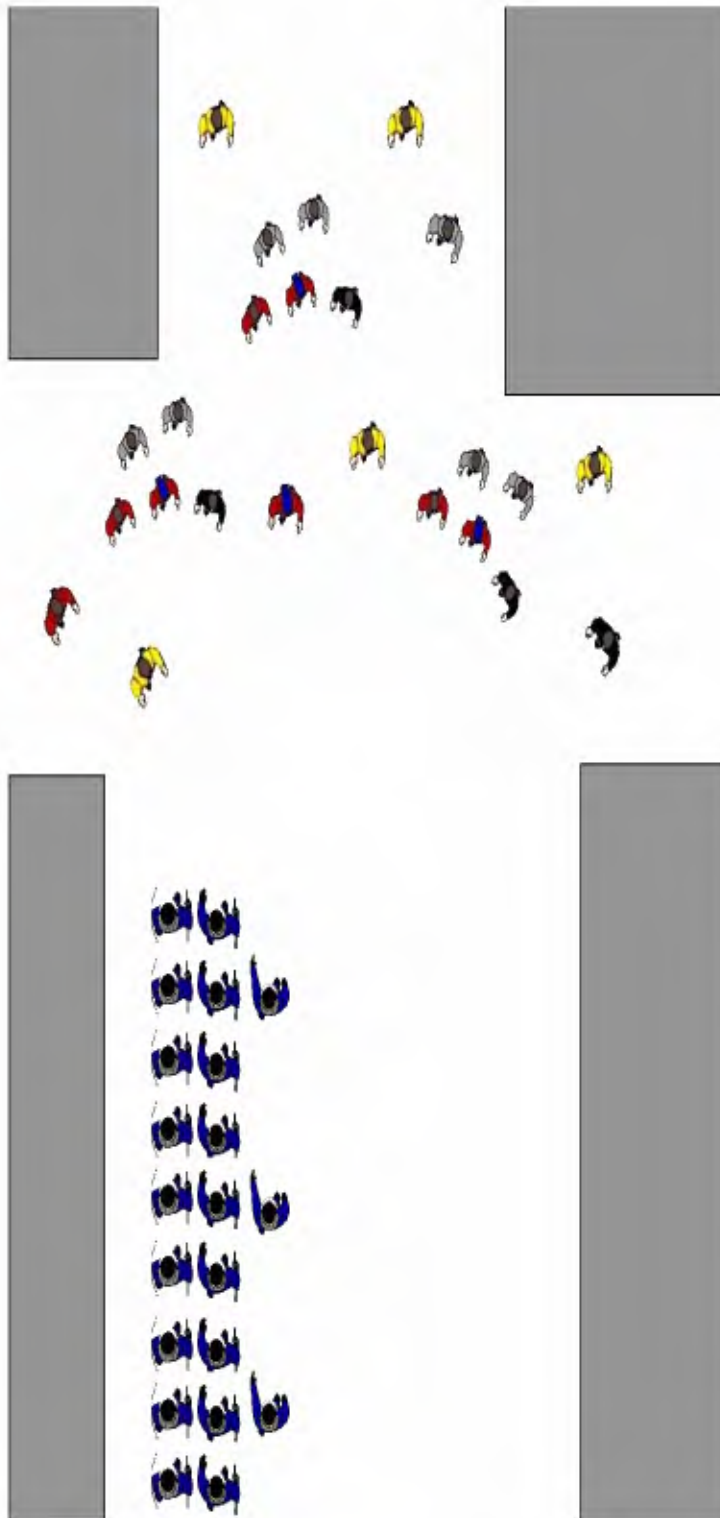
Hostiles demonstrators

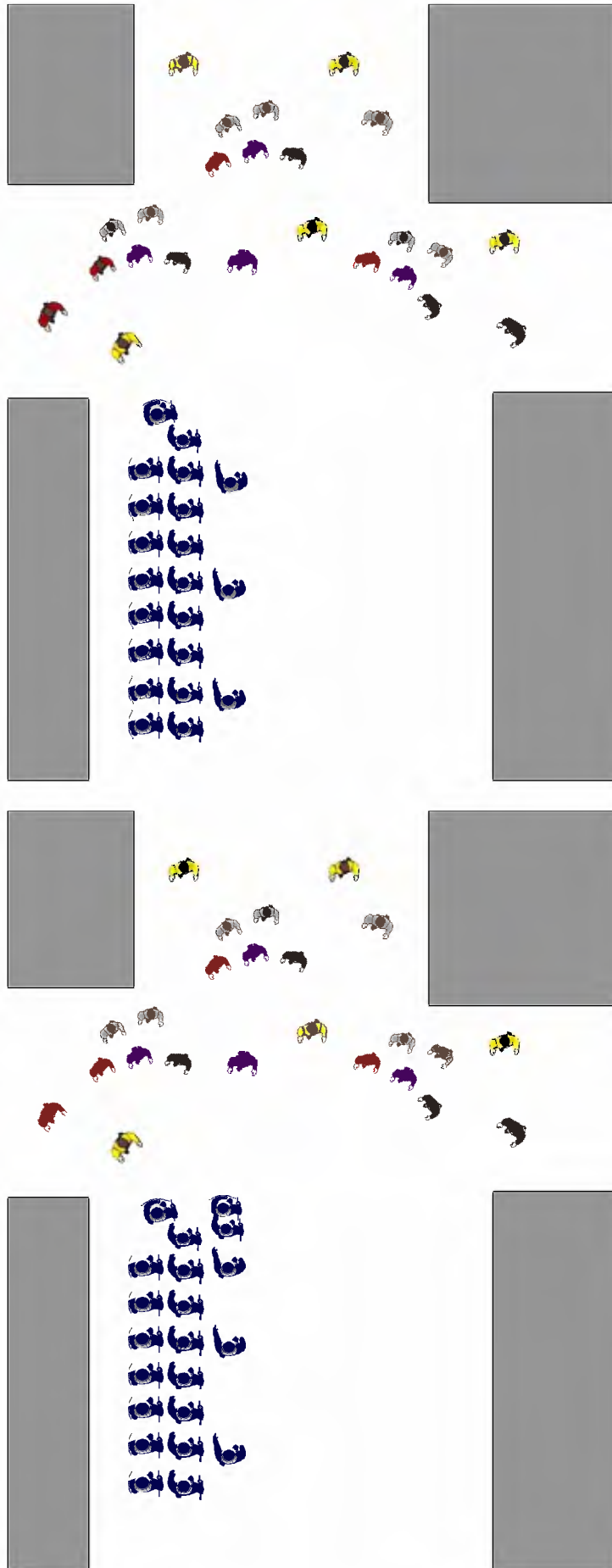




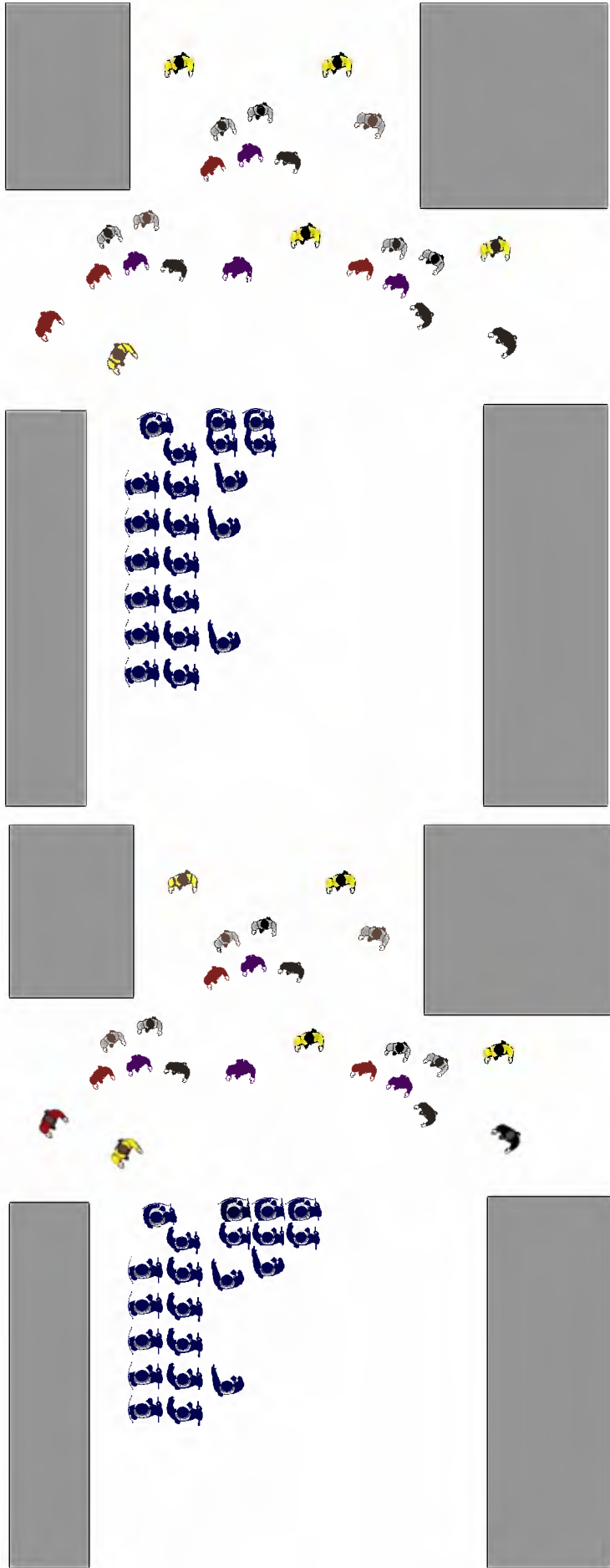




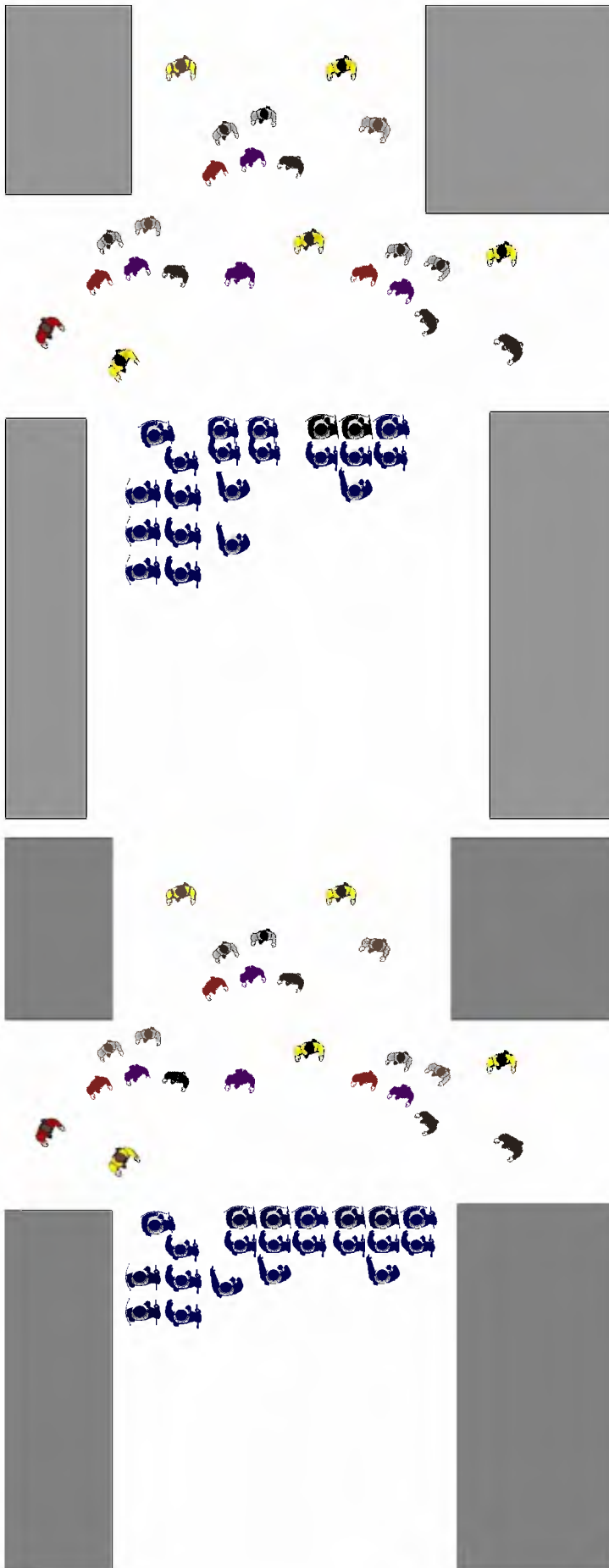




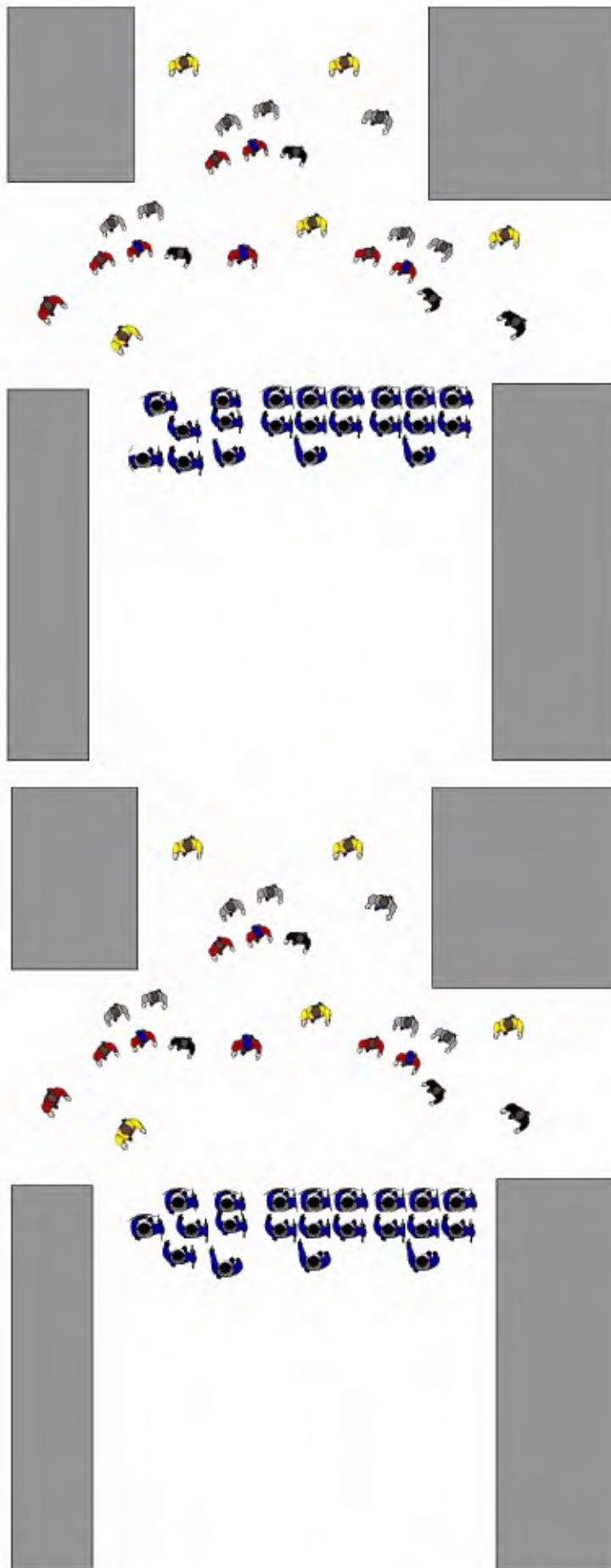
Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5



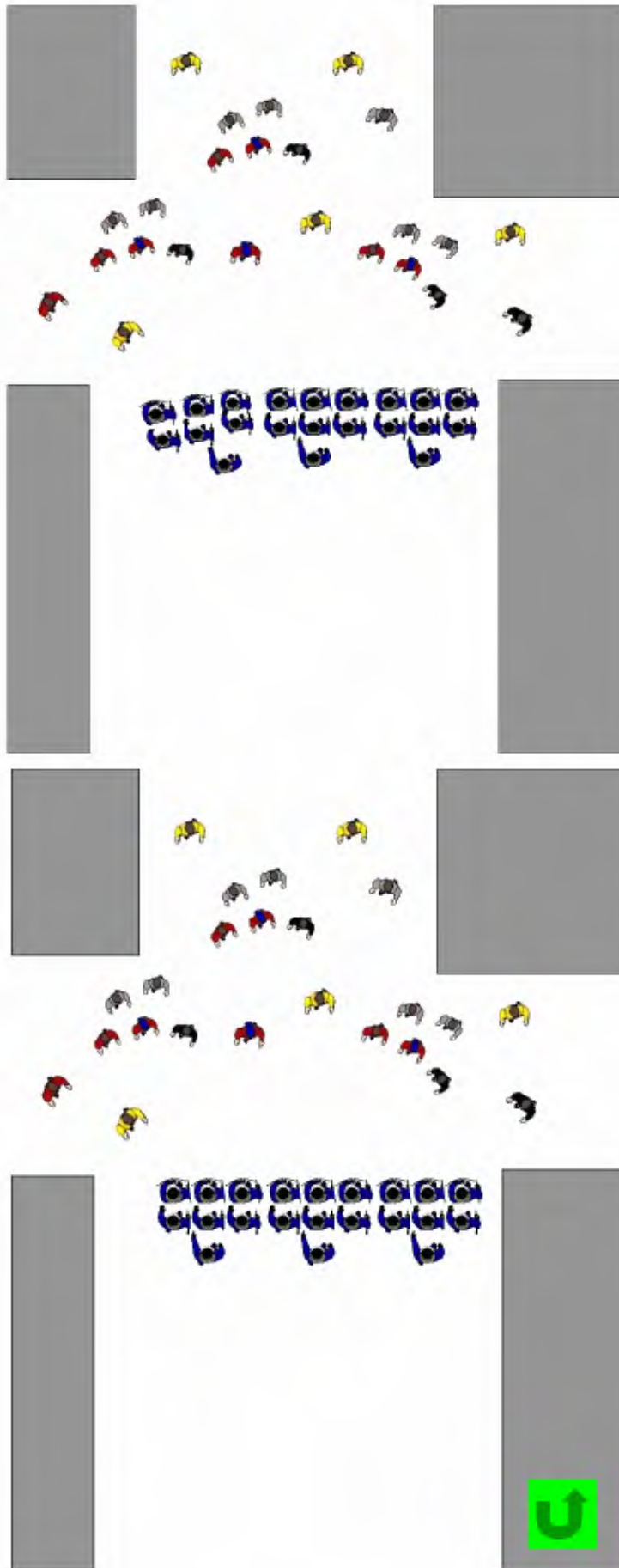
Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5



Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5

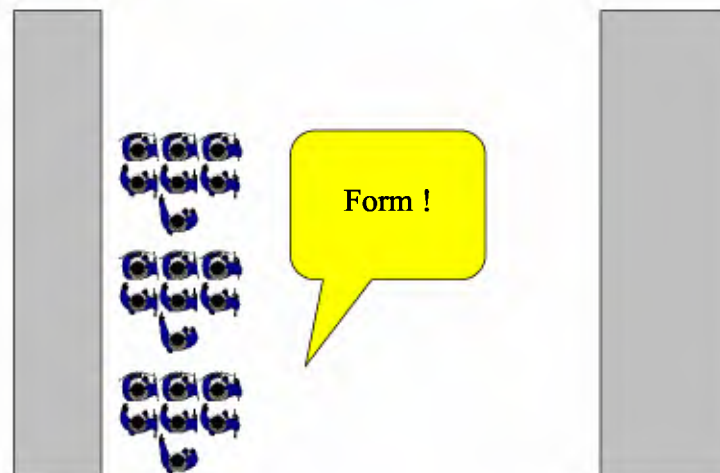
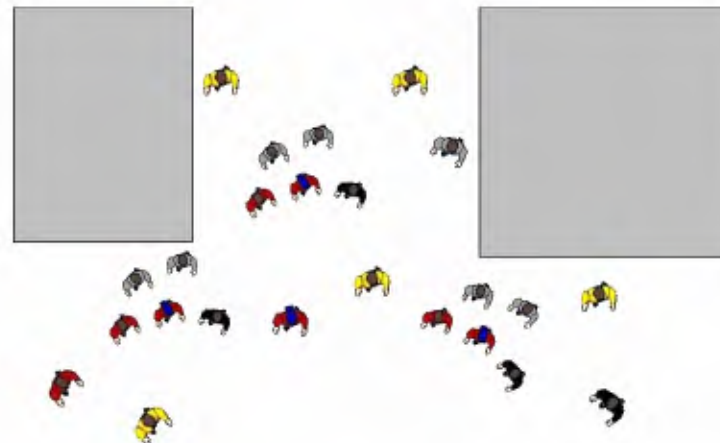
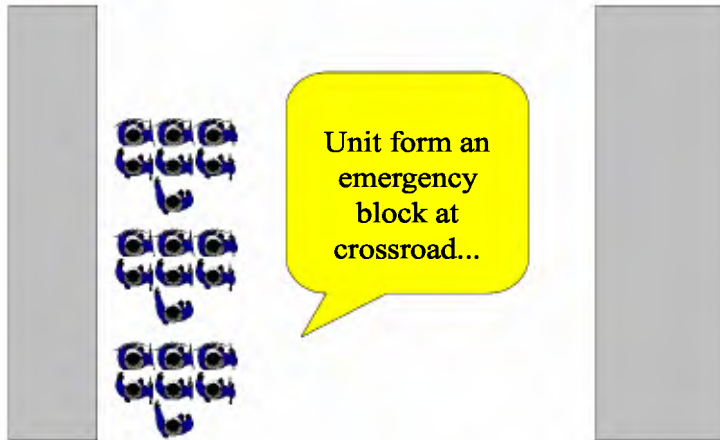
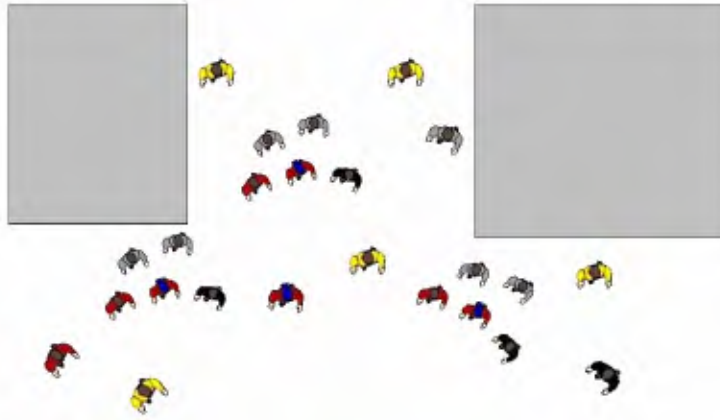


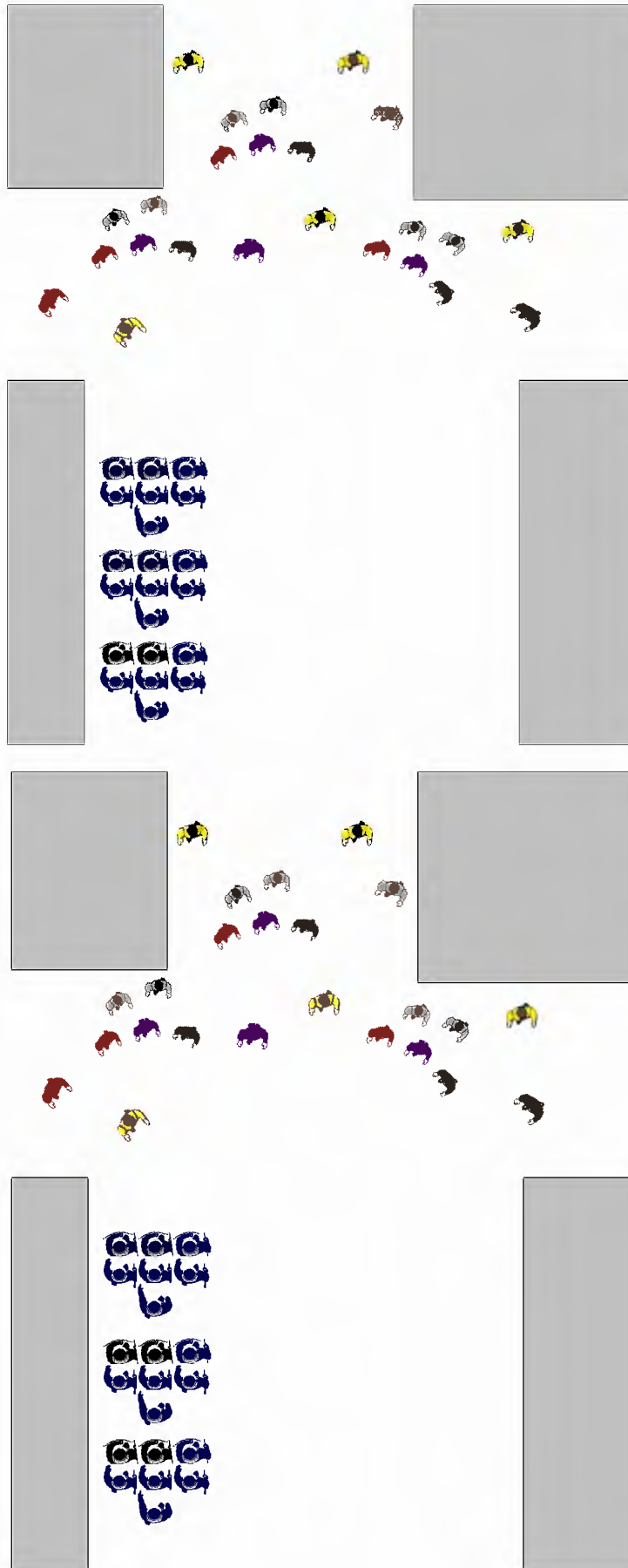
Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5



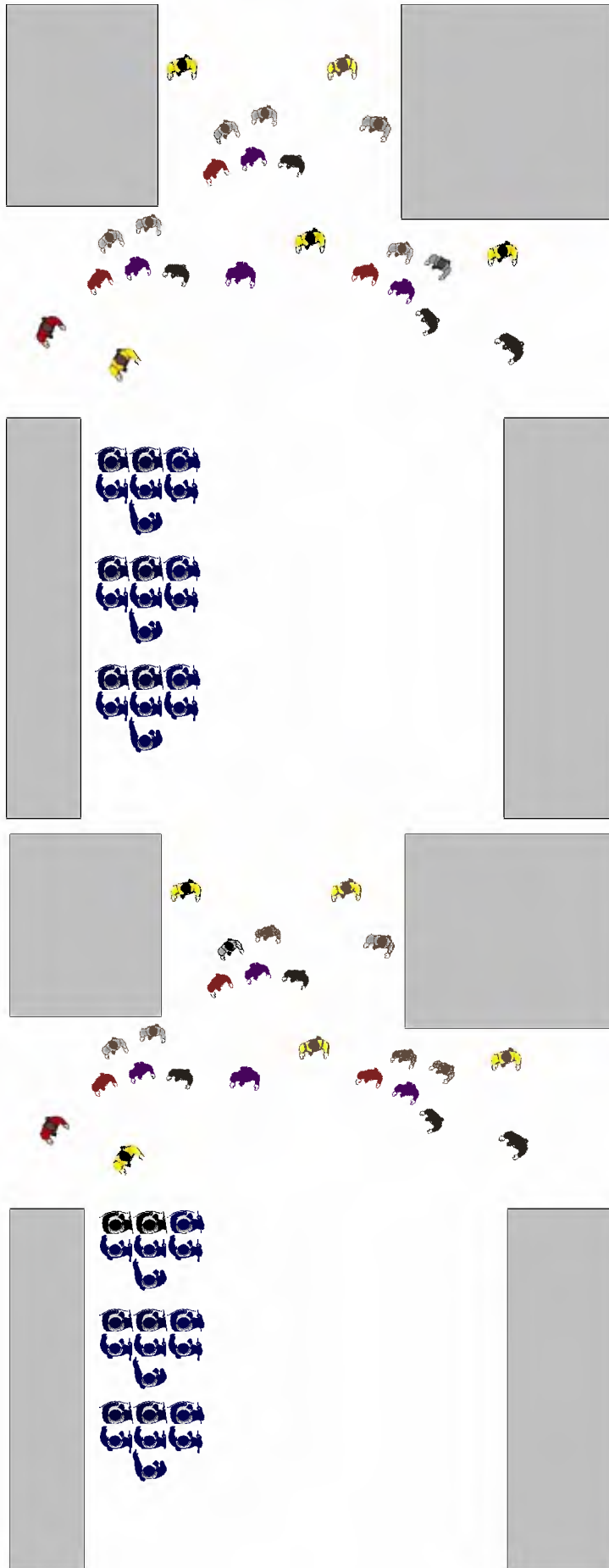
Roadblock

Hostile demonstrators with missiles

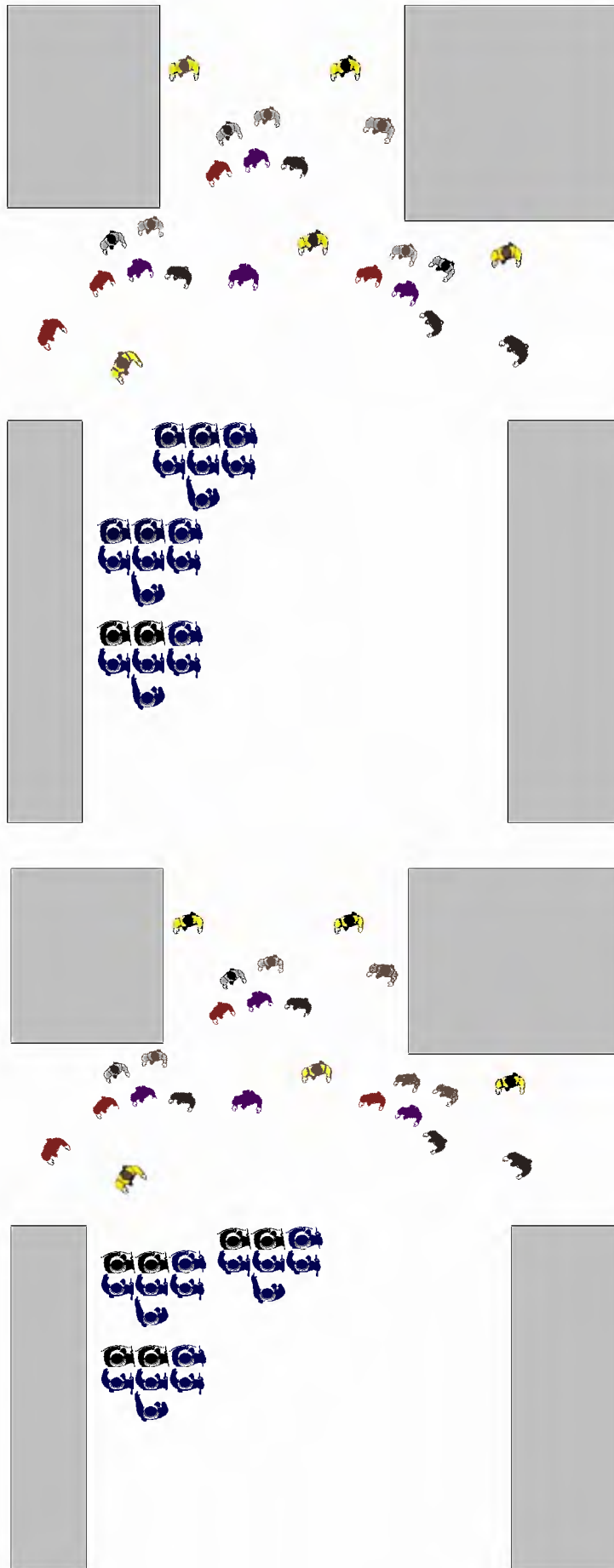




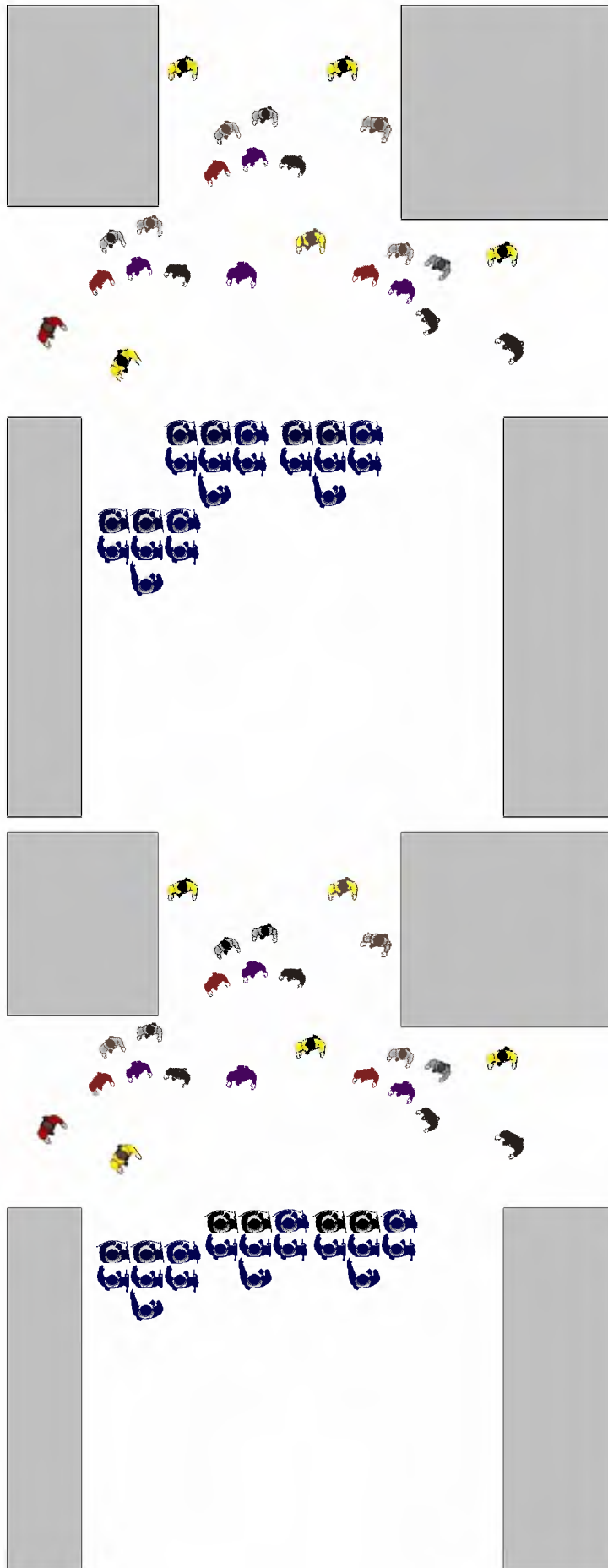
Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5



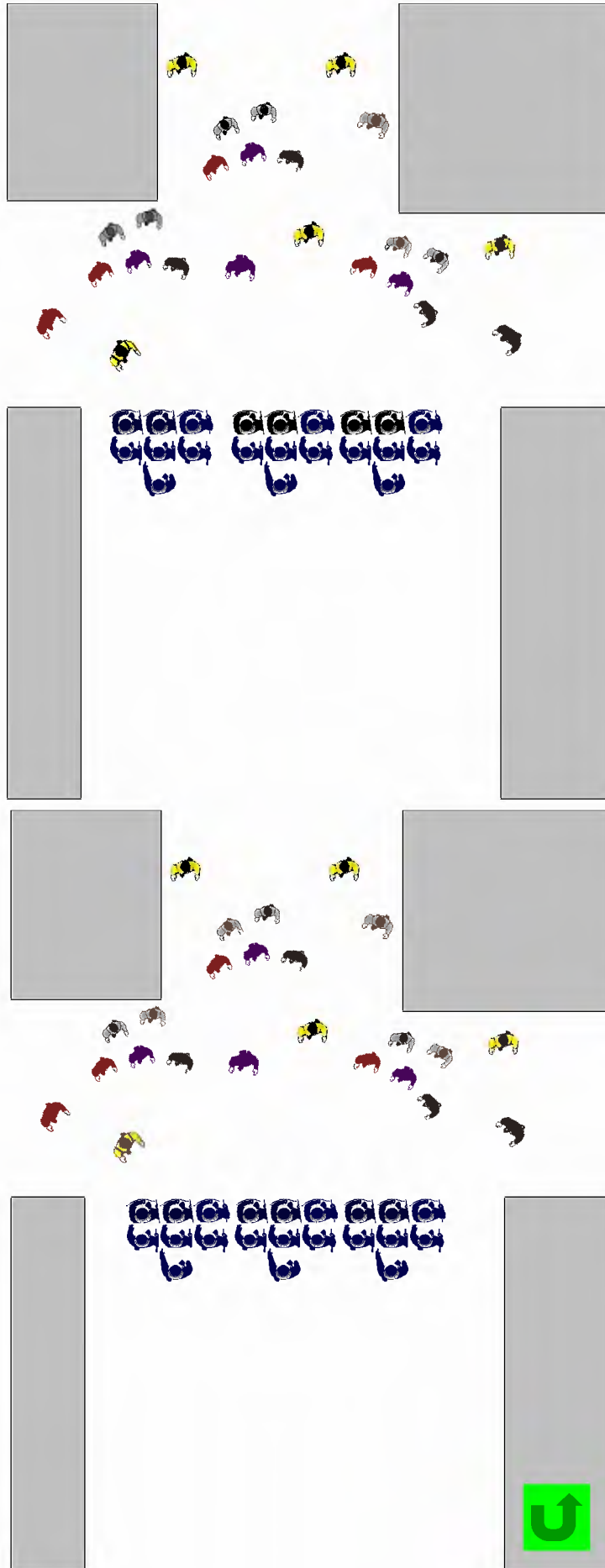
Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5



Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5



Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM) Module 5



3. SUMMARY

The techniques in this lecture can only be understood and mastered through regular practical Exercises and training

It must always be kept in mind that the application of the techniques will be influenced by situations and circumstances. It is for this reason that in practice there will be variations of these techniques. The techniques need to be applied rigidly but can be adapted to the situation.

VEHICLE FORMATION

Chapter

3

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute vehicle formation

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this chapter, the learner should be able to:

Use armoured vehicle for crowd management simulated exercises to:

1. Patrol, escort, block, canalize, encircle and push back.
2. Demonstrate how to use a vehicle as a neutral zone, where members can function in crowd management operations.
3. Illustrate how members are able to deploy from the vehicles used for simulated crowd management exercises.
4. Demonstrate the different vehicle formations according to the SOP Single line formation, wedge formation, inverted formation, line formation, echelon to the left, echelon to the right escort formation: front and rear, escort formations: all round protections "A" and "B", blocking of sight streets, blocking of main and side streets, blocking of two-way streets.

Chapter Contents

No	Topic	Page
1	USE OF VEHICLES	
2	SUMMARY	

1 INTRODUCTION

Techniques are the tools that are used by the section members to execute the tactical options of the operational command. The platoon or section leader must decide which techniques must be used in specific situations. Before techniques of crowd management can be utilized, a thorough knowledge and insight of the crowd management policy, principles of crowd management, action modes and conventional signs, is required.

2. USE OF VEHICLES

2.1 General

Vehicles can be used very effectively as an aid during crowd management operations. Vehicles give the operational commanders the ability to be flexible and to move members from one zone or area to another within a very short period of time. Armoured vehicles give extra protection to members when there is a threat from the crowd.

2.1.1 Vehicles can be extensively used to execute the following action modes:

- * To Patrol
- * To Escort
- * To Block
- * To Canalize

- * To Encircle
- * To Push Back

Vehicles can be used to great effect to establish a neutral zone from which members can function in volatile situations. Vehicles give the members cover during such situations from stones and firearms and/or petrol/acid bombs attacks.

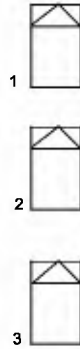
2.1.2 The advantages of using vehicles for crowd management operations are:

- * Vehicles are parked in such a way that the participants come into contact with the vehicles before coming into contact with the members, thus placing an obstacle between the participants and the members.
- * Members are able to take appropriate action from within the protection of the vehicle.
- * Vehicles are parked in such a manner that members are able to move from their present position to another with little effort and disruption of traffic.
- * The drivers of the vehicles are inside or close to the vehicles at all times, thus they are able to move the vehicles within a very short space of time. During certain situations the vehicles may idle to ensure that they are able to move in critical situations when time is of the essence.
- * Vehicles must be guarded at all times even within the neutral zone.

2.1.3. Whenever members deploy from their vehicles they must conform to the following:

- * Members must be uniformly dressed and proceed to a position which is shown out by the section leader.
- * Whenever members move from one point to another it must be done in formation.

2.2. Single line formation



Execution

Fig 1

Vehicles follow behind each other (convoy fashion).
The distance between the vehicles will depend on the circumstances.

2.3. Wedge formation

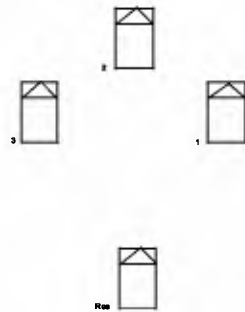


Fig 2

2.4. Inverted wedge

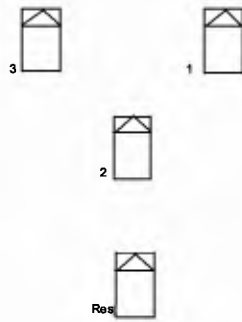


Fig 3

2.5. Line formation

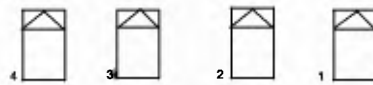


Fig 4

Execution

Vehicles move and park next to each other. The distance between the vehicles will depend on what the mission is and the terrain.

2.6. Form echelon action to the left

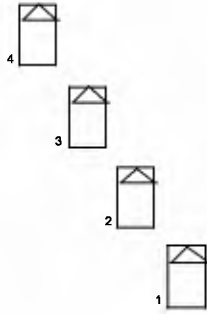
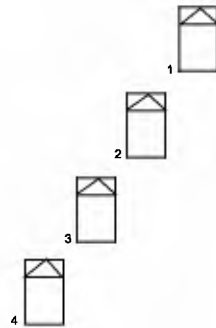


Fig 5

2.7. Echelon to the right



2.8. Escort formation front and rear



Execution

Vehicles in front proceed ahead to show the route to the participants and the vehicles at the rear keep the participants together.

2.9. Escort formations: all round protection "A"

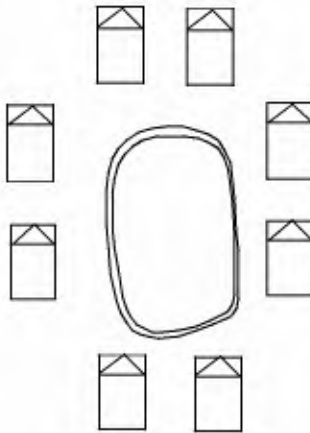


Fig 8

Execution

The vehicles are placed all around the participants to protect them from counter demonstrators or other threats.

2.10. Escort formations: all round protection "B"

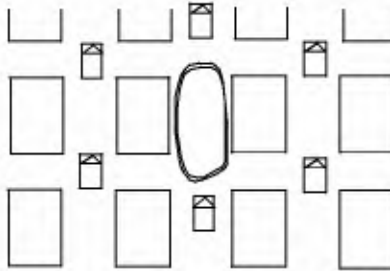


Fig 9

Execution

Vehicles ahead lead the participants along the route and the vehicles at the rear keep the participants together. The vehicles along the flanks escort one block either side to prevent the participants from leaving the route.

2.11. Escort formations: between

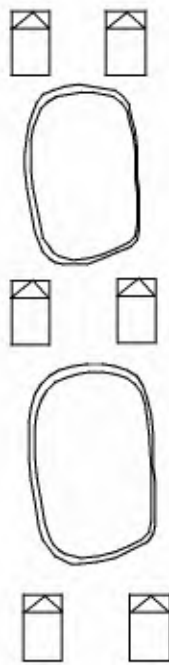
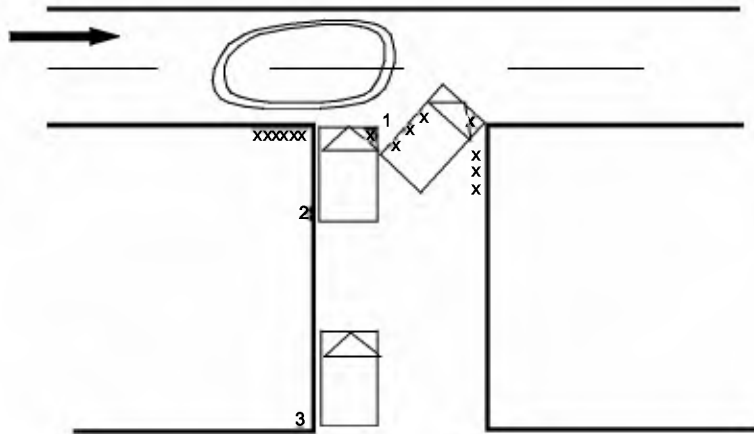


Fig 10

Execution

When large crowds are being escorted vehicles can be placed in between the participants to dispel any possibility of lawlessness. Should any of the participants commit any offences members are close enough to take the necessary action.

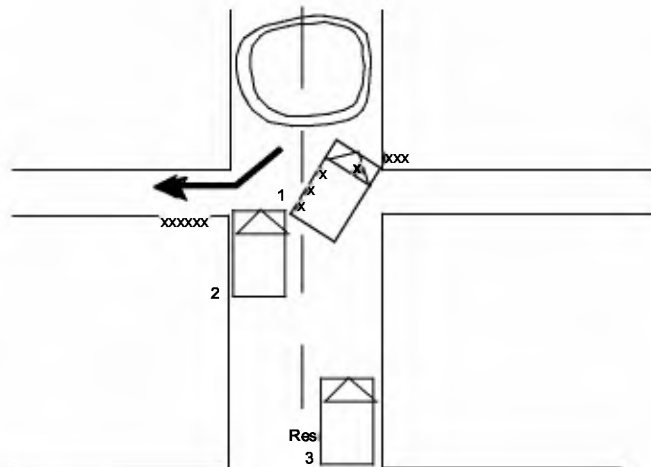
2.12. Blocking of side streets : one way traffic



Execution

- * Section 2 stops their vehicle as close as possible to the pavement.
- * Section 1 drives past and then reverses back closing the street.
- * Other options are available to the commander depending on way his/her mission is.

2.13. Blocking of main and side streets



Execution

- * Section 2 stops their vehicle as close as possible to the pavement.
- * Section 1 stops diagonally across the road closing off the side street.

2.14. __BLOCKING OF TWO WAY STREET

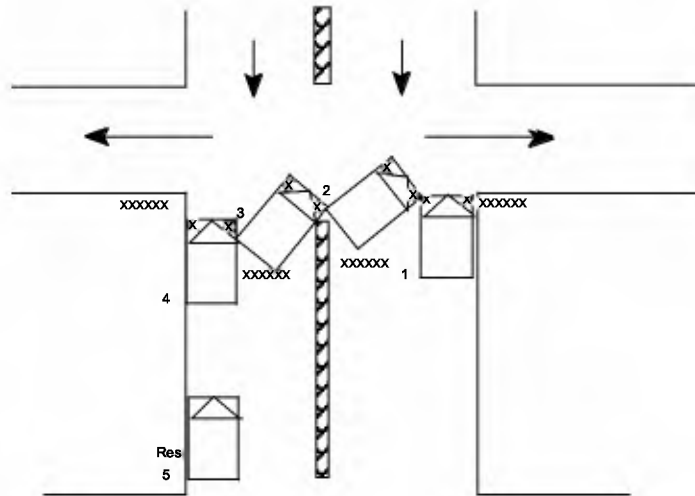
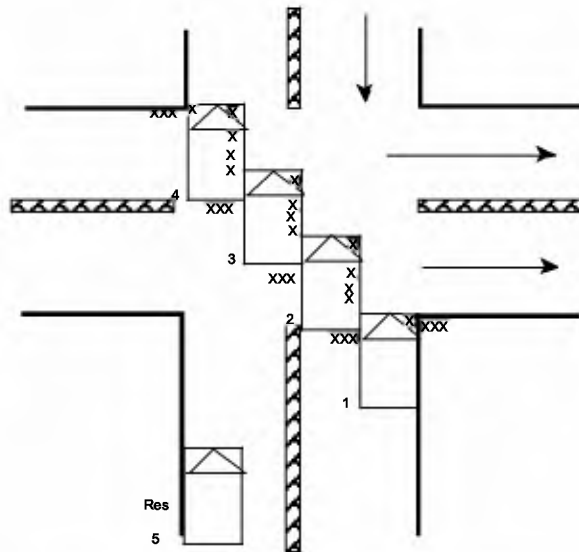


Fig 13

Execution

- * Section 1 stops their vehicle on the right hand side of the road as close as possible to the pavement.
- * Sections 2 and 3 stop diagonally across the intersection to block the road.
- * Section 4 stops behind section 3 to close the remaining space.

2.15. Blocking of two main roads



Execution

- * Section 1 stops their vehicle on the right side of the road as close as possible to the pavement.
- * Sections 2,3 and 4 drive passed and stop in echelon formation to block the intersection.

3. SUMMARY

Vehicles can be used to great effect to establish a neutral zone from which members can function in volatile situations. Vehicles give the members cover during such situations from stones and firearms and/or petrol/acid bombs attacks

INDOOR TECHNIQUES

Chapter 4

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute techniques on foot

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this chapter, the learner should be able to:

1. Demonstrate how to barricade a violent suspect in a room according to the SOP
2. Demonstrate how to arrest a suspects who resist during police operations, according to SOP.
3. Illustrate how to enter a building through an open passage, according to the SOP
4. Illustrate how to enter a building through a closed passage, according to the SOP
5. Demonstrate how to climb stairs using a 3-man shield team, according to the SOP
6. Demonstrate how to separate suspects in a room, according to the SOP

Chapter Contents

No	Topic	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	ARREST GROUPS	
3	SUMMARY	

1. INTRODUCTION

Where a violent person is secured in a team, an arrest can be effected by the use of two 3-man shield teams if resources and circumstances permit. The first team enters through the doorway with shields linked, or if access is restricted, shields can enter single.

2. Barricaded/violent persons in a room

Where a violent person is secured in a room, an arrest can be effected by the use of two 3-man shield teams (*two shields and a backup member per team*) if resources and circumstances permit. The first team enters through the doorway with shields linked, or if access is restricted, shields can enter singly.

Once the first team has entered, the second team seals the doorway to prevent the persons from escaping, and remain ready to assist the first team, if required. Once inside, the shield carriers raise their 'interlocked' shields to a "Shields High" position (angle of approx. 30 degrees) to maximise the distance between the violent person and themselves. The team can force the violent person to move backwards into a corner or against a wall. The back-up member will join and power the unit, to enable them to pivot to the left or right, depending on the tactics. Once trapped, the shield members keep applying pressure whilst the backup member removes any weapons and effects the arrest.

If more than one person needs to be arrested more than one 3-man shield teams should be used to effect the arrest. The ratio is one suspect to one 3-man team, which, can be strengthened with one more member, to assist in effecting the arrest.

Where there is a possible threat that a person in a room might be armed with a firearm, the following guideline can be used: -

- The room must first be entered by a “penetration” team, as it is prescribed in the lecture: “House Clearance”,

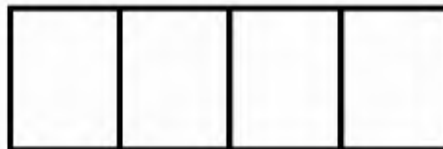
- Where there is a possible threat that a person in a room might be armed with a firearm, the following guideline can be used:

- The room must first be entered by a “penetration” team, as it is prescribed in the lecture: “House Clearance”,

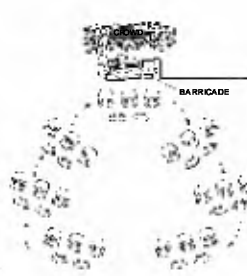


- the penetration team are supported by a 3-man shield team that can execute the arrest!

A barricade removal team consists of 5 members, three with shields (in front) and



two without (behind the members with shields). More than one barricade removal team can be used at any time as long as the circumstances and situation permits. In other words two teams can be used alongside each other (6 shields linked in front, and 4 members without shields at the back). Grappling hooks can be used to remove barricades.



The barricade removal teams approach the barricade in rotation. They will only stay there for a short period to try and remove one item from the barricade. They will then withdraw and join on to the back of the other teams to rest prior to approaching the barricade again.

The arrest teams will remain behind the barricade removal teams ready to enter when the barricade is removed (or breached). As soon as the barricade is removed/breached, the arrest teams can go through to arrest or disperse the prisoners/suspects.

2.1 Rapid entry arrest teams

The purpose of a fast entry arrest team is to enter a building or room, to arrest the suspect and to withdraw with speed. These teams can be used in situations where there are sufficient arrest teams to deal with a number of suspects involved, where resistance is relatively light and where threats of an attack from above, exist.

The formation is executed by the first three shields which forms up in a wedge formation to protect the non shield members from above and from the front. The other teams then form up normally behind the formation.

2.2 Courtyard: single suspect

This technique is used when prisoners/suspects have formed groups in a courtyard. As far as possible a 3-man team must be available to deal with every prisoner/suspect in the courtyard. Normal arresting techniques can be used to arrest and remove a prisoner/suspect from the courtyard. Depending on the circumstances one or two members in the team can have shields by which they push the prisoner/suspect against the wall.

Each team identifies an individual prisoner/suspect and continue to secure and remove the suspect from the courtyard. Should the possibility exist that other persons will try to prevent the removal of the suspects, other members (in reserve) can be tasked to protect the members effecting the removal.

2.3 Open passages

An open passage (“stoep”) is a passage that appears in buildings where the rooms are on one side of the building and the passage is on the other side of the building (under one roof).

The shields will form up as shown in this sketch below (depending on the width of the passage)

Three man teams will form up behind the shields to cover the doorways, ready to enter the cell, to clear it if required. If the cell needs to be cleared the team covering the doorway will enter the cell and the team next in line will cover the doorway to prevent suspects/persons/prisoners to escape. One 3 man team will be deployed per person/suspect in room.

Once the room / cell is cleared the door should be secured if possible. Empty rooms/cells can be used by arrest teams for additional cover.

Any clearance of open landings should always be carried out in conjunction with the opposite landing on the same level, working from the top of the building down. This also prevents attacks from the higher levels.

2.4 Closed passages

The room/cells in this type of passage will usually be opposite each other or only on one side. If the rooms/cells are only on one side, the other side of the passage is usually closed off by a wall.

This is similar to an open passage system. The 3 man teams will form up directly behind the shields. As the unit moves along, the first 3 man team will cover the doorways as shown. They will enter room/cell if required and next 3 man team will cover the door. The suspect/prisoners are dealt with in the same way as before.

The most significant difference with this type of passage is that it is self-contained and there is no likelihood of an attack from above or below. Therefore, it is not necessary for these clearances to be as tightly co-ordinated as when dealing with open passages.

2.5 Tortoise

It may be necessary to enter buildings from which missiles are being thrown. Various formations are possible dependant upon the level of threat and the number of members required to deal with the situation.

A popular example is an adapted version of the “ARMADILLO” technique where entry may be effected by erecting a ‘roof’ of “linked” shields combined with a protective ‘front wall’ of linked shields.

This manouvre is carried out by six members, all equipped with shields. Three members interlock their shields, thus forming the ‘front wall’. The other three members take up position directly behind them and interlock their shields utilising a “two-handed” grip. They then lift the shields above their heads, placing the bottom edge of their shields on top of the ‘front wall’. This creates the ‘roof’. The roof should be angled down from the back towards the front.

The formation advances to the doorway (at entrance) where the ‘roof’ section place their shields against the building, angling the shields downwards from front to back.

Entry is gained by the front ‘centre member’ whilst the left- and right hand members in the ‘front wall’ turn outwards to protect the sides.

Once entry is gained, members enter as follows:

- front ‘centre member’, followed by
- front left and then front right member,
- then members forming the left and right sides of the roof, and
- finally the centre ‘roof’ member.

2.6 Staircase movement

This manoeuvre is utilised where persons on upper floors are throwing missiles down the stairs at policeman below. The number 1 shield moves to the first floor landing, checks the balcony and, if safe, moves on to the next landing. Number 2 shield moves directly to the second landing, followed closely by number three shield. On reaching the second landing, number 3 discards his shields, ensuring it will not impede those members following. This member then becomes back-up member, providing a driving force to maintain balance and momentum should opposition be encountered.

The team advances to establish itself on the next floor. As soon as the first team has secured the first landing the next team will follow. Subsequent teams will follow under the direction of the platoon commander until sufficient members are in the building to secure it in this manner floor by floor.

This is a relatively safe method of ascending stairs and is flexible enough to adapt for a variety of stairplans whilst missiles are being thrown at you. A degree of reliance is placed on the structural condition of the building. The building and the size of the stairway may hamper the manoeuvre. If the stairway is narrow, a single member will ascend the stairs with a second shield member behind. The second member will form a roof with a shield on the top of the front shield. There is a danger of an individual member becoming isolated. If members are injured, it could be difficult to recover them without further injury.

NOTE: It is emphasised that the above method may not suit every circumstance and improvisation may be required.

2.7 Courtyard push back

This technique is used when prisoners have formed groups in a courtyard and refuse to return to their cells. Prisoners can be pushed back in more than one open cell. Members must be equipped with side arms, helmets, shields and gas masks, CS aerosols and CS grenades.

In this situation members have to gain access at a door leading to the courtyard. Once in the courtyard they form up in a single line formation. The formation should preferably not be a straight line, but should rather be in the form of an arc, as seen in fig 1. Care should be taken that members are spaced evenly so that it is not possible for the prisoners to pass through the formation to attack members from the rear. Should prisoners however pass through the formation the reserve section will arrest and remove them to a place selected for arrested persons. Tonfa's and CS aerosole can be used effectively to keep the prisoners from breaking through the formation. The members will eventually make contact with the wall of the courtyard and each other.

Once the member's shoulders touch they can interlink by doing a "FORE ARM HOOK". Once the members at the end of the line can no longer continue they unhook and protect the opening which is made until the next member closes the opening. This ensures that no prisoners can slip through the opening at the corners.

Once the member is certain that the opening is secure he moves to the centre of the line to give support to the members in line. As the formation continues forward more and more members continue to peel off to the centre or place of most resistance supporting the members in line. Should the members make contact with the prisoners, members must not push the prisoners back individually but have to stay in the formation. Shields must be used when applying this technique which will give some protection against possible attacks from the prisoners. The push back technique can also be executed by pushing suspects/prisoners/persons back against doors and straight walls and not only in corners..

2.8 Arrest of Violent person

This technique is used only to isolate one to three suspects in a room where other people are present. To isolate more than three suspects in a room where other people are present other techniques should be followed. When using this technique a minimum of six (6) members are needed. The group of people (suspect/s included) must be divided to isolate the suspect/s from the rest of the group. Once the suspect/s are isolated, they can be arrested and removed.

The success of the execution will depend on keeping the inactive and the element of surprise, together with speed and secrecy.

Should there be a possibility that one of the suspects in the room might be armed with a firearm or hand grenade then the room should be penetrated by two members (as done in house clearance) to secure the blind corners, after which the execution continues as previously explained. The suspect must not be given the opportunity to bring their weapons to bear on any of the members in the room. The possibility to use CS or stun grenades should not be overlooked as aids during the operation.

3. SUMMARY

A combination of section information can be used at certain sport gatherings and processions. They can serve as a barrier. Should information or history indicate that a crowd may become aggressive, and also possibly is in possession of concealed weapon, provision must be made for the availability of a reserve force

OUTDOOR TECHNIQUES

Chapter 5

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute outdoor Techniques during crowd management operation

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this chapter, the learner should be able to:

1. Apply repulsing wave techniques during crowd management operation
2. Use offensive bound techniques during crowd management operation
3. Demonstrate the understanding of offensive advance during crowd management operation
4. Conduct leapfrog charge during crowd management operation

Chapter Contents

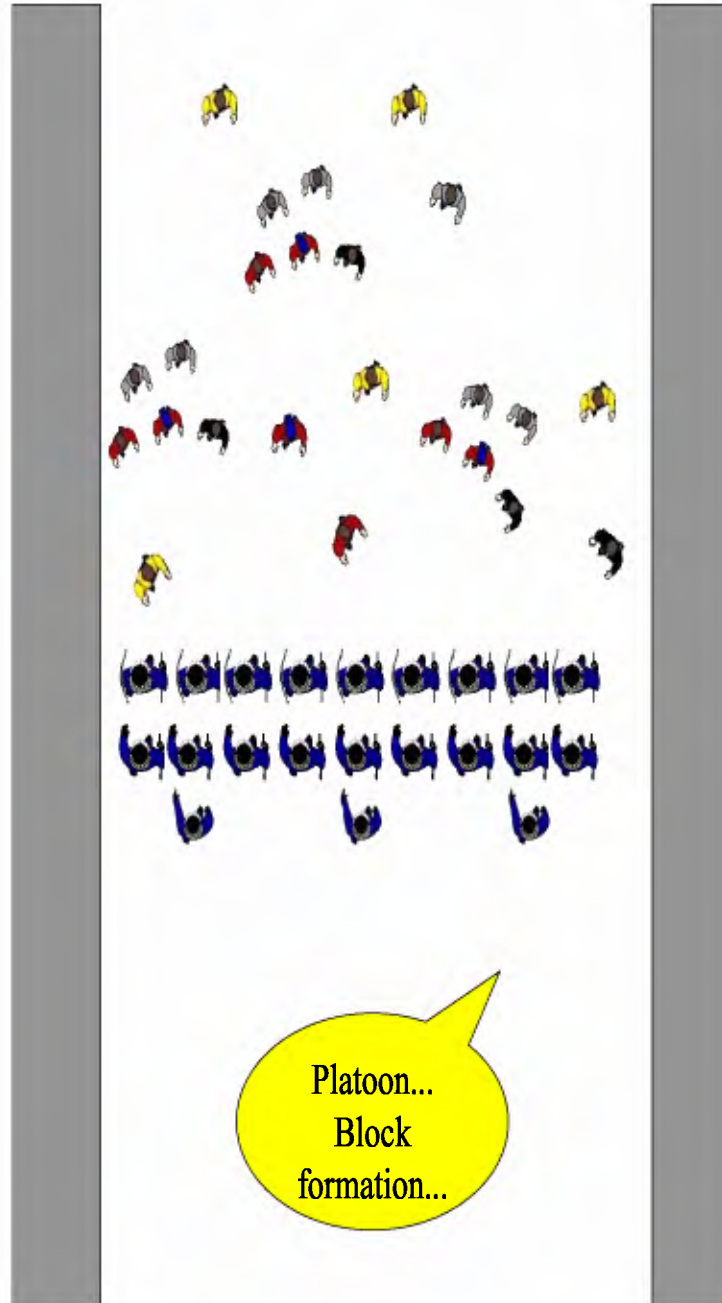
No	Topic	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	OFFENSIVE BOUND	
3	REPULSING WAVE	
4	LEAPGROG CHARGE	
5	SUMMARY	

1. INTRODUCTION

The offensive bound

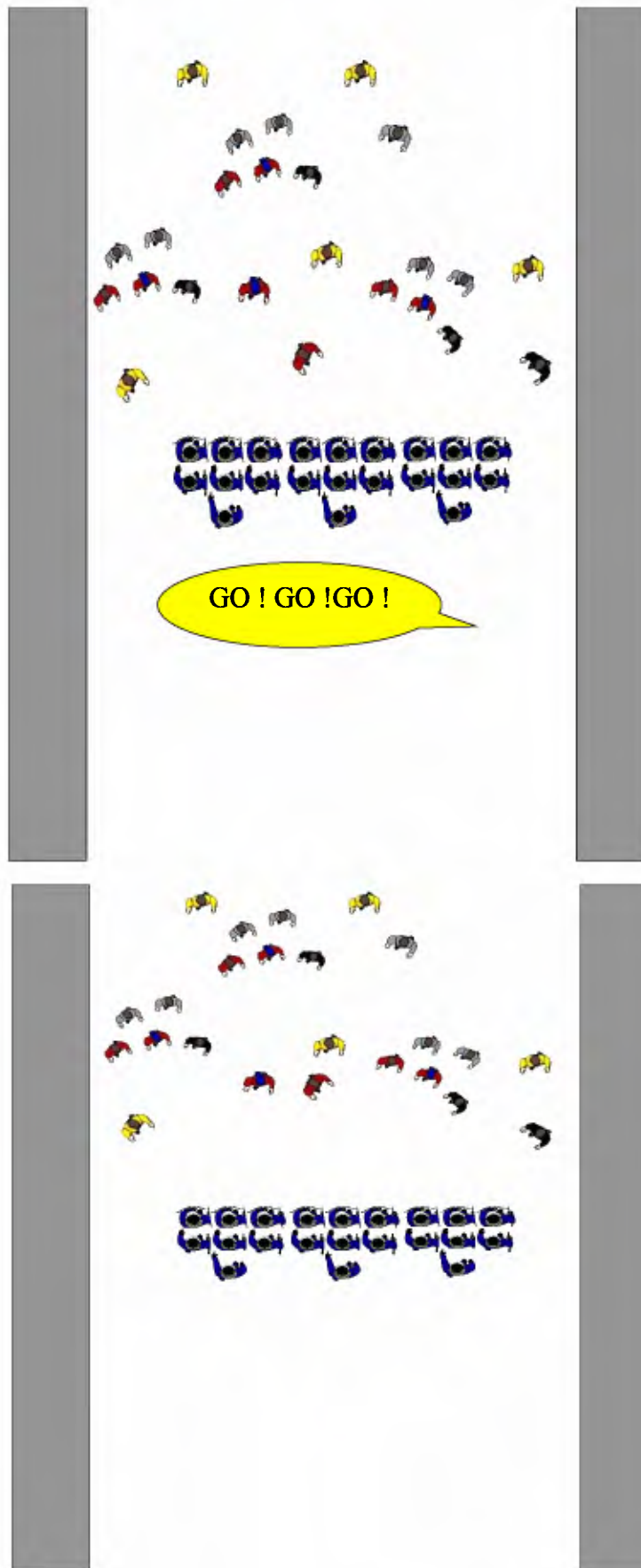
Allows to create a gap between the unit and the demonstrators while in contact. To relief pressure on contact line

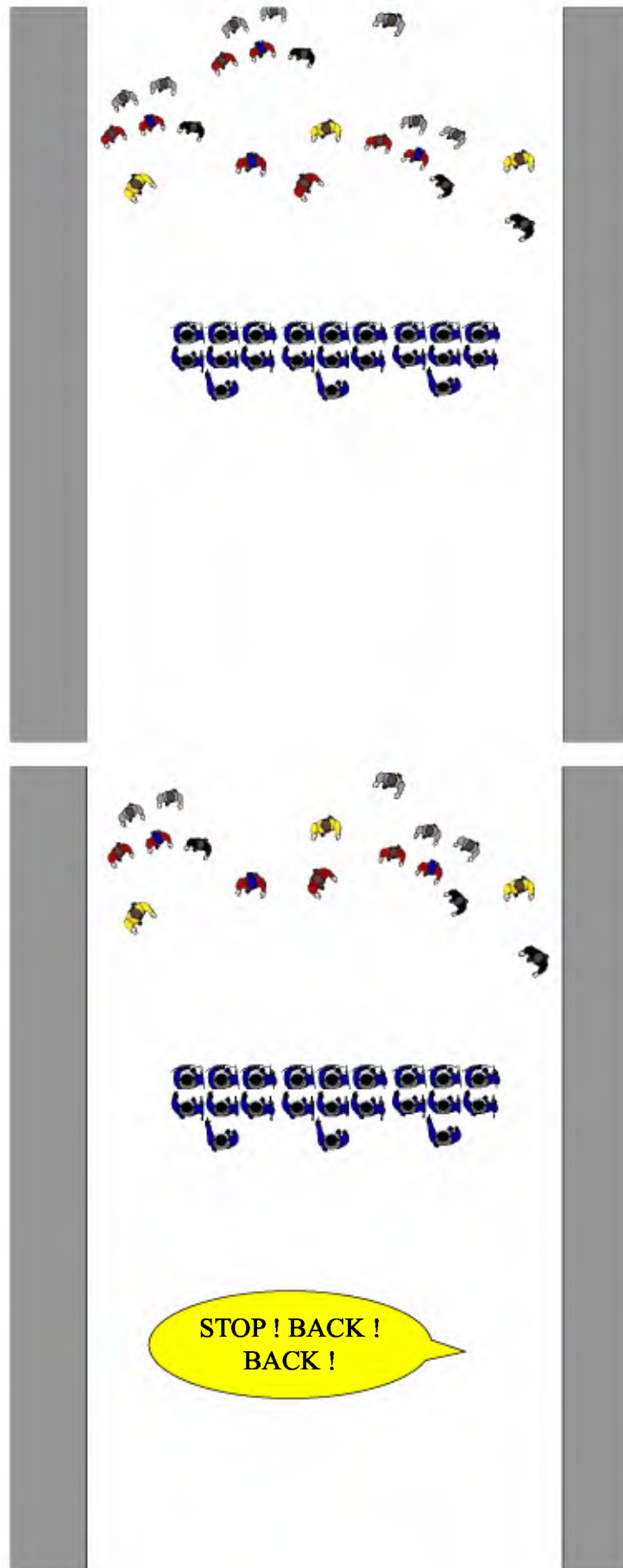
- Limit point to reach
- Fall back point
- Maximum speed
- Deployment of Piro's

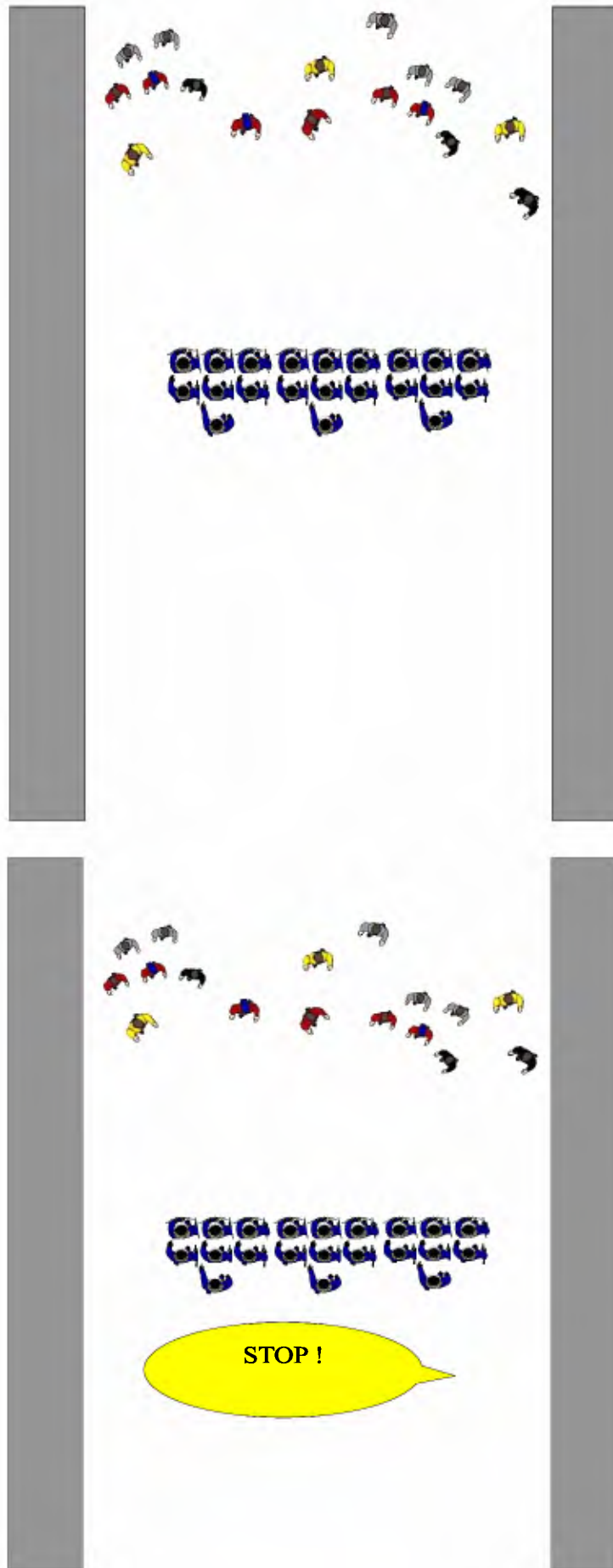


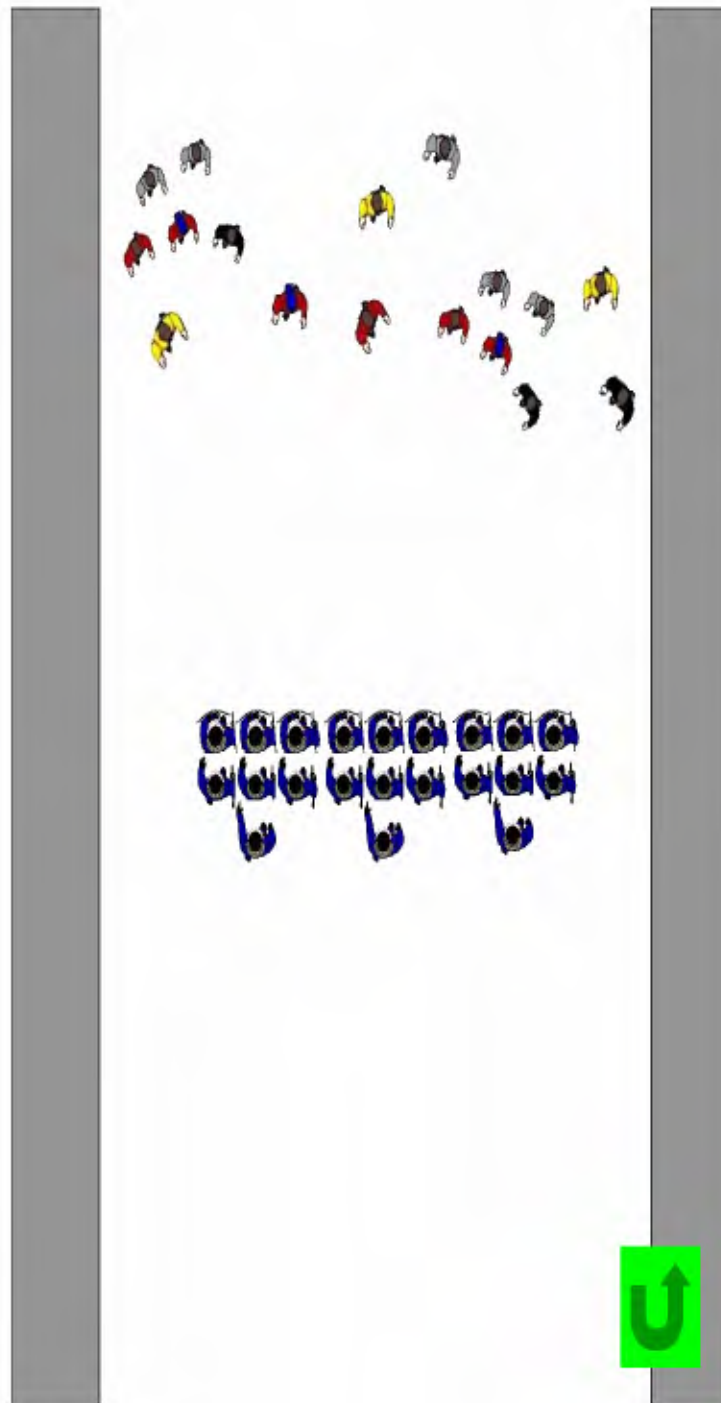






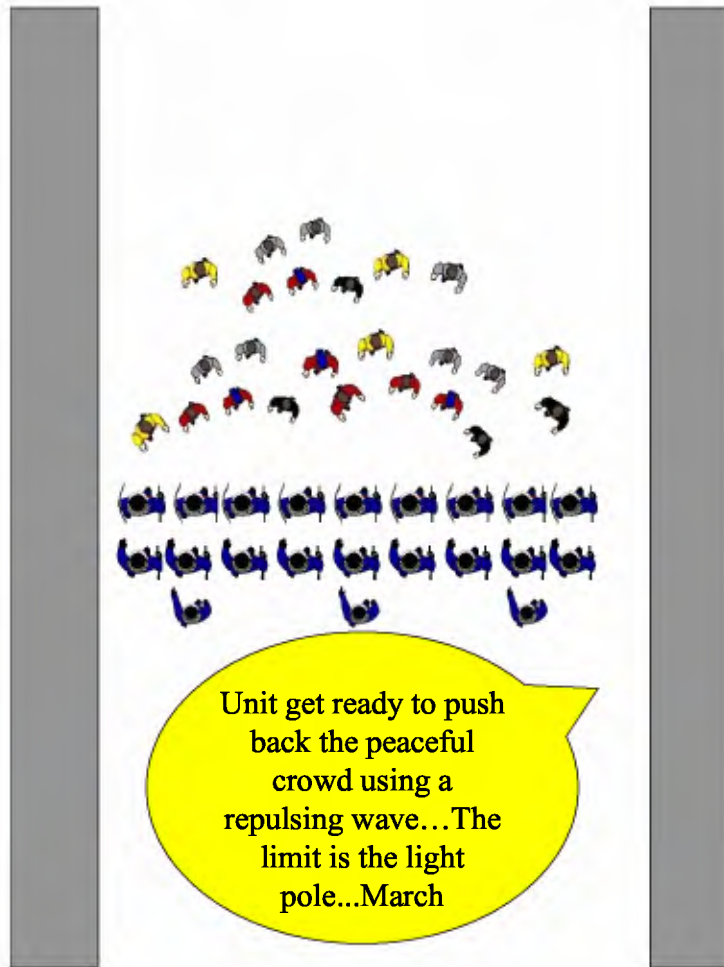


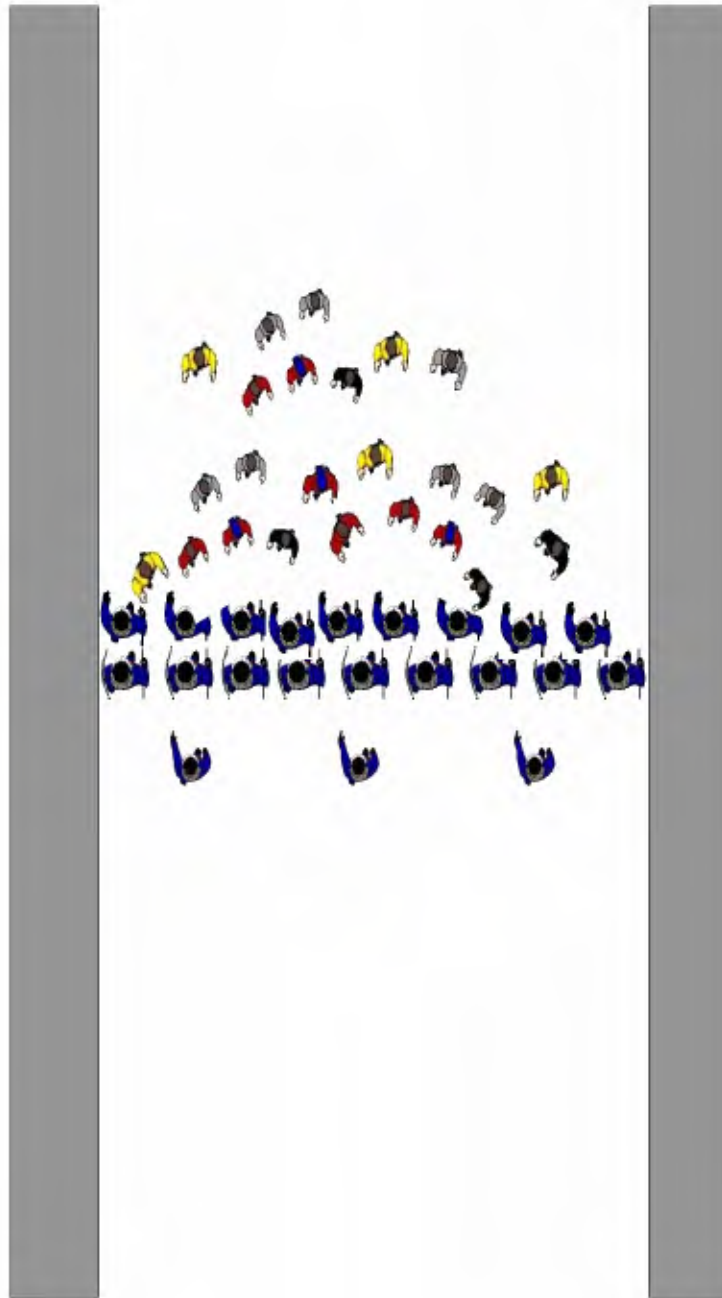




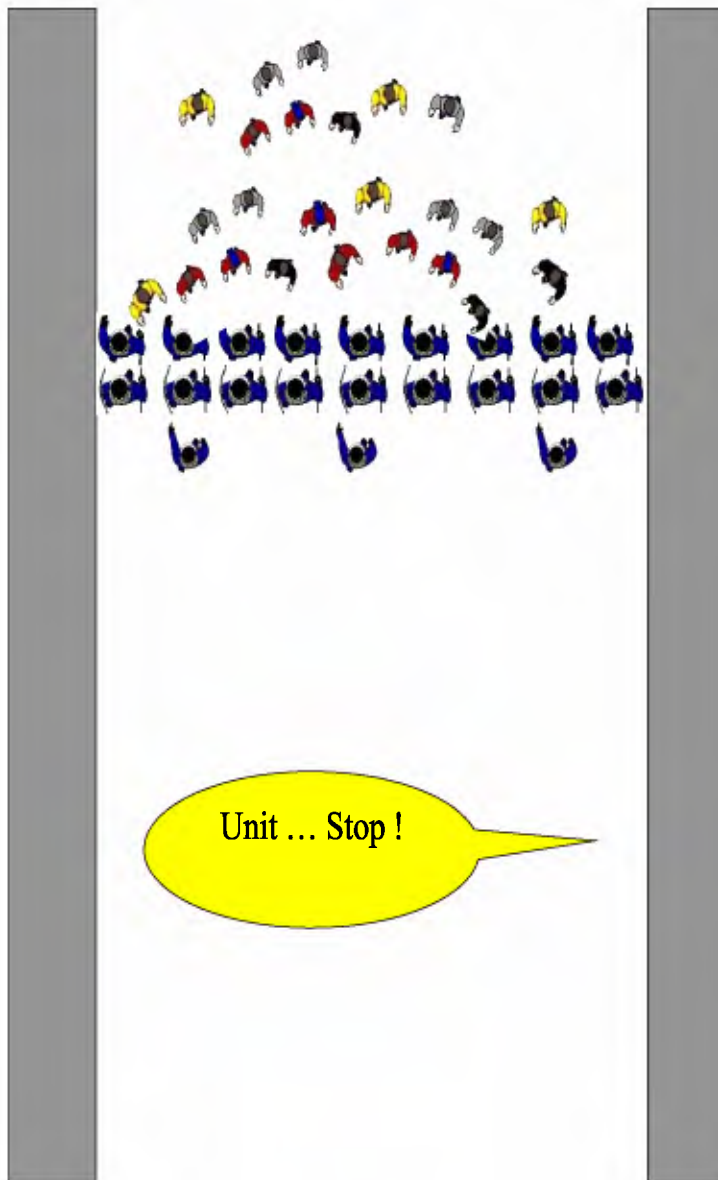
The repulsive wave

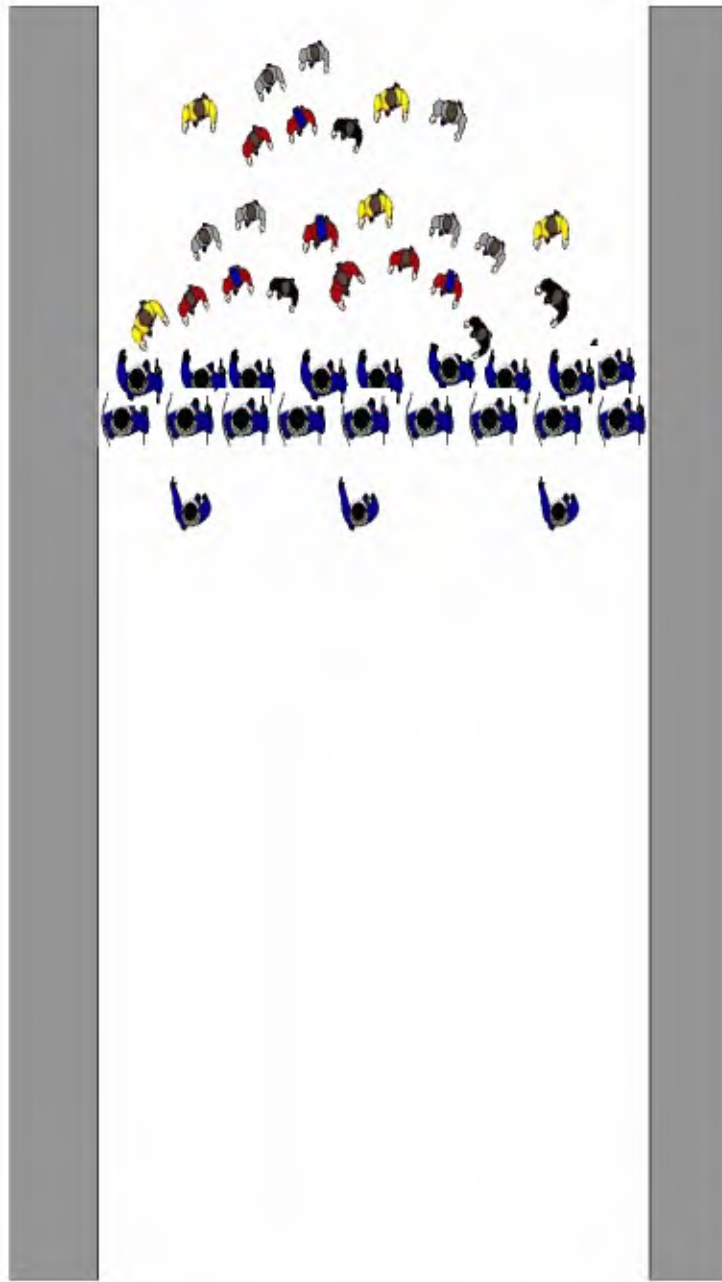
- Peaceful demonstrators
- Positioning of tonfaman
- Shield and Tonfa easy
- Limit
- Verbal judo to repel participants
- Limit stop, shields up







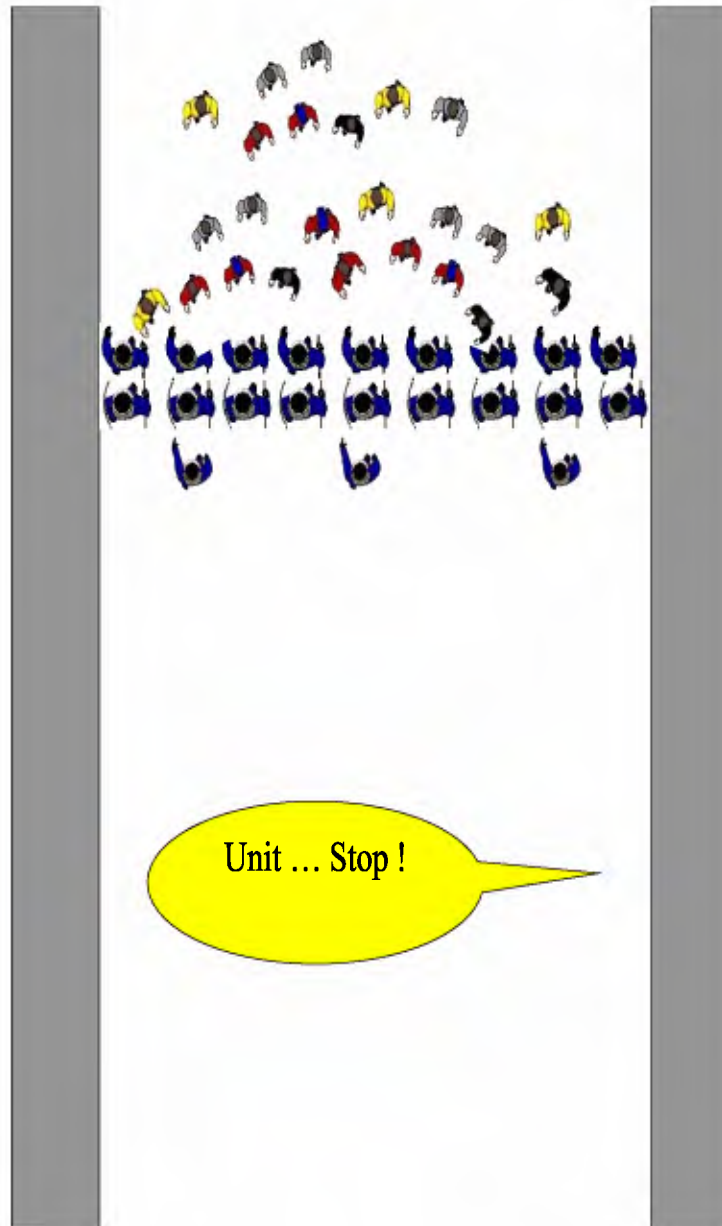


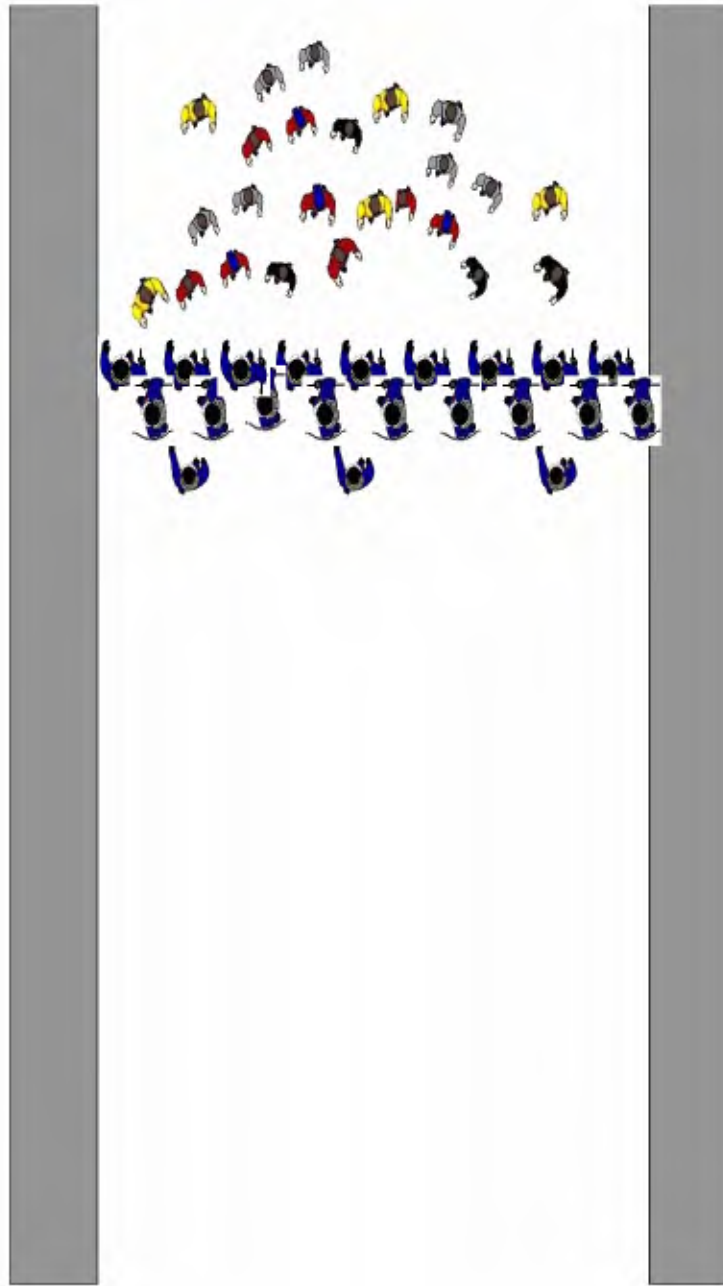


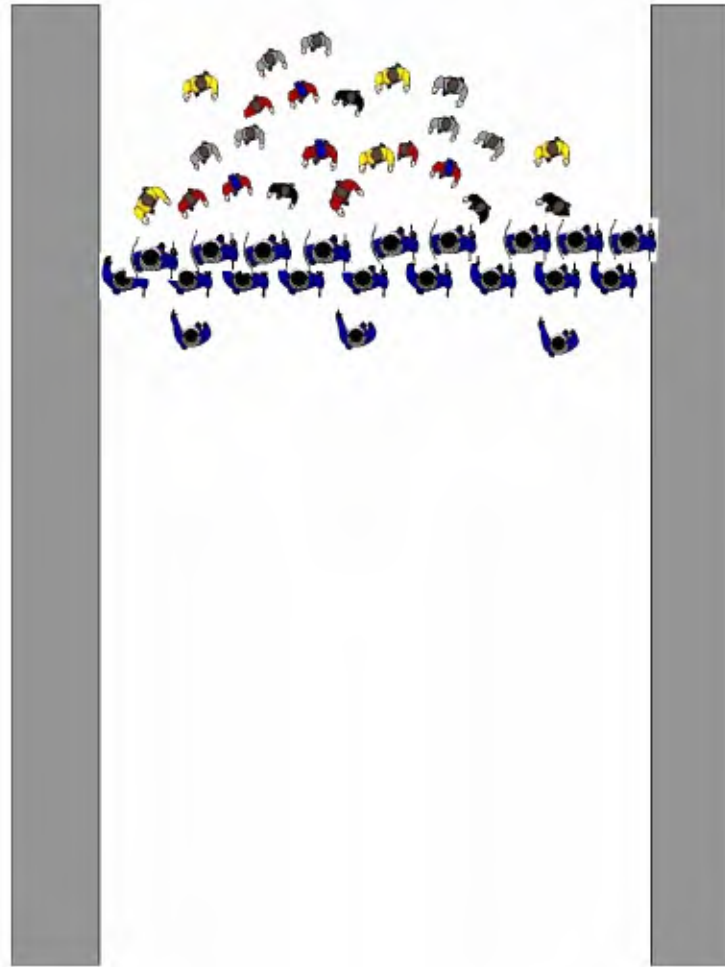


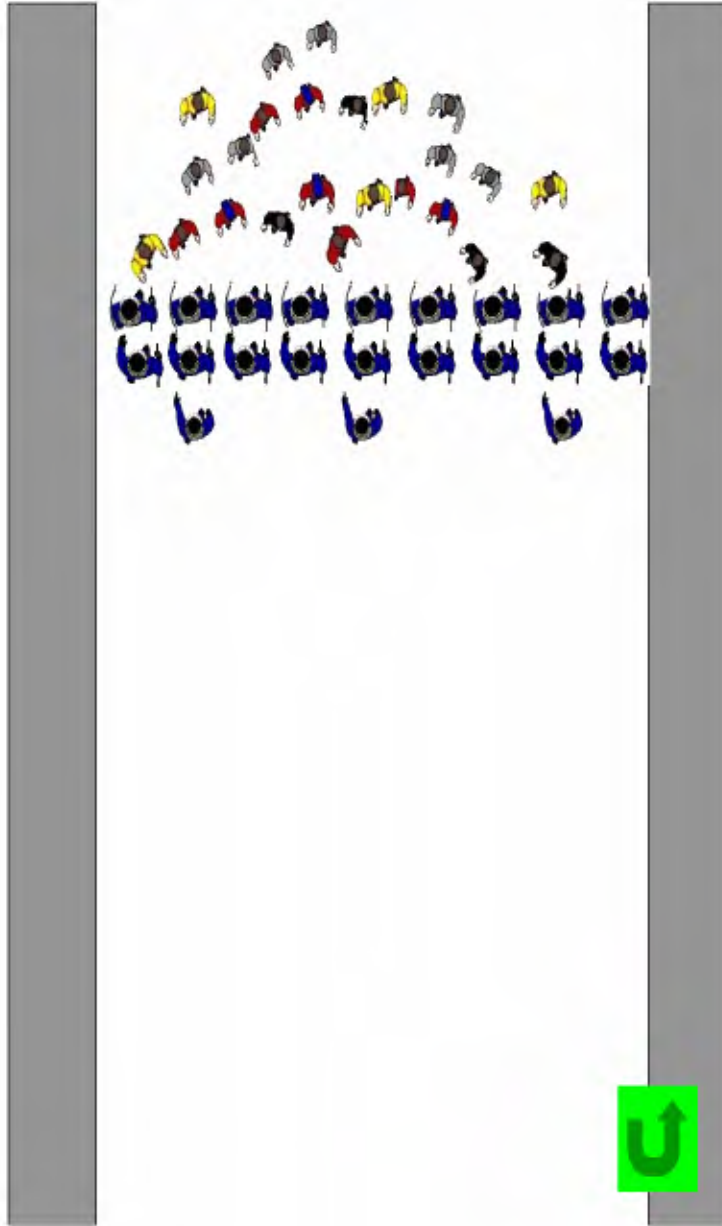
OR

(depending on the situation,
crowd, environment,...)









The repulsive wave (leapfrog technique)

Hostile demonstrators

Advantages : allows to run on a long distance by using resting periods (sections run and stop alternately).

To disperse crowd

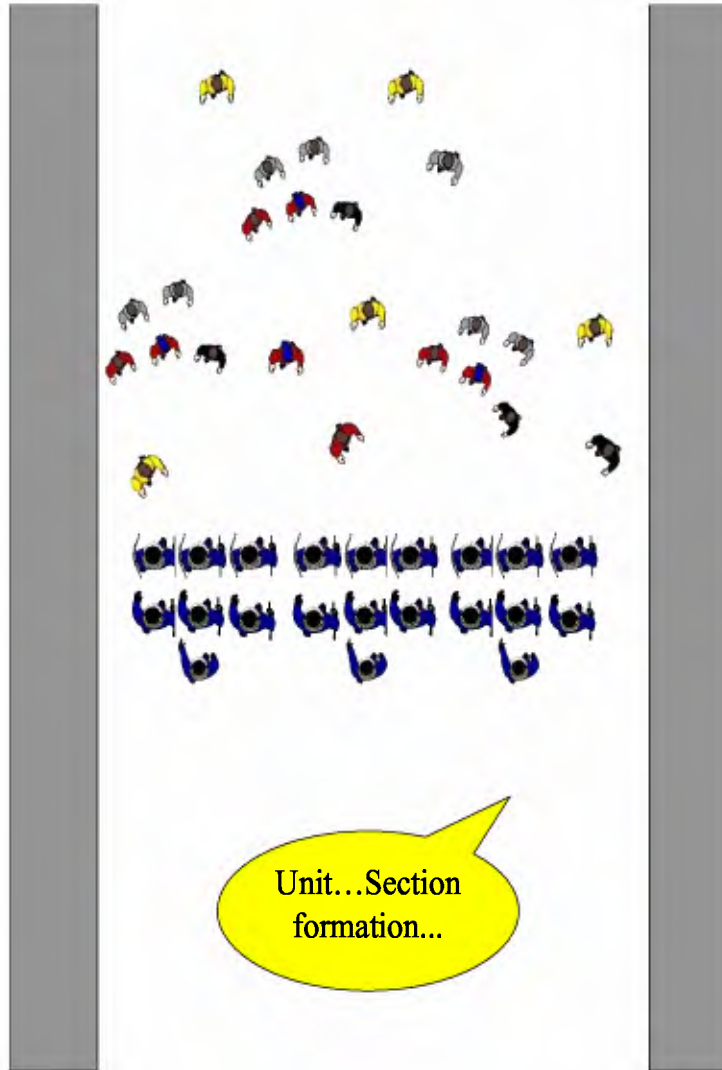
Limit point to reach

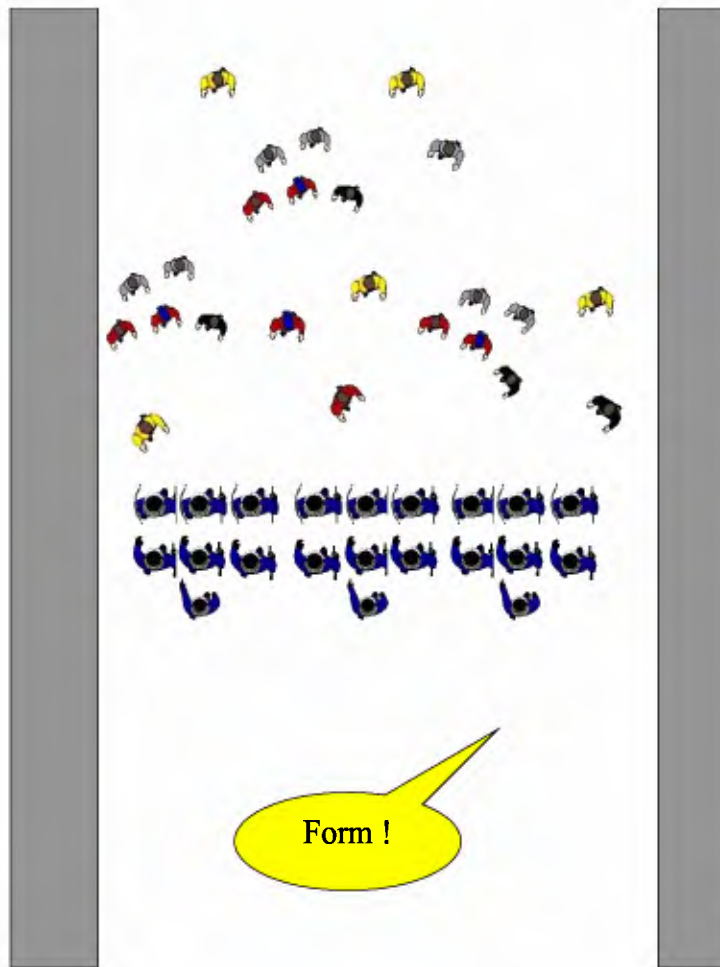
Maximum speed –section formation

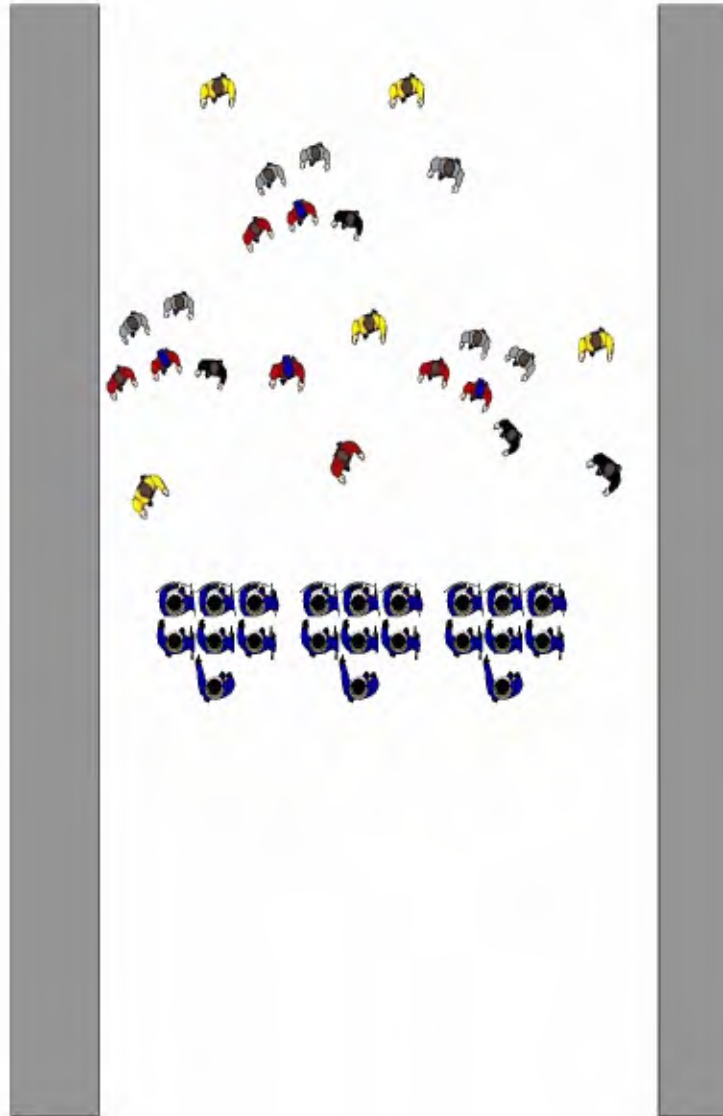
On command: section 1&2 and 3

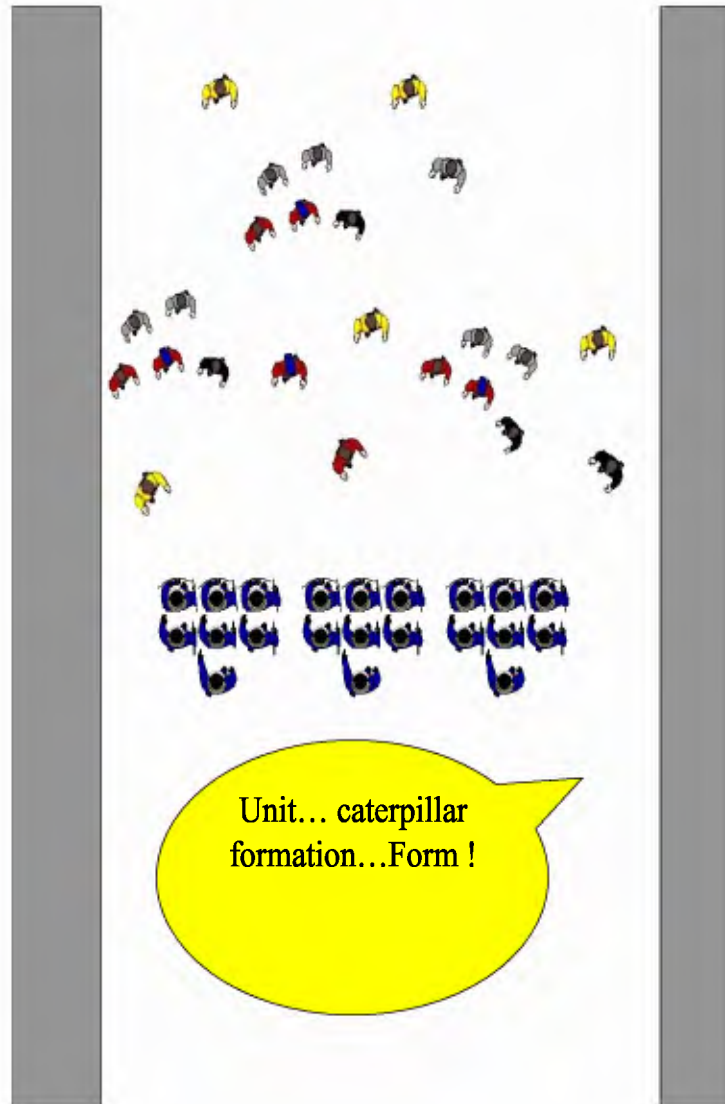
Limit section in line

Drawbacks : needs a really good organization and coordination between sections.











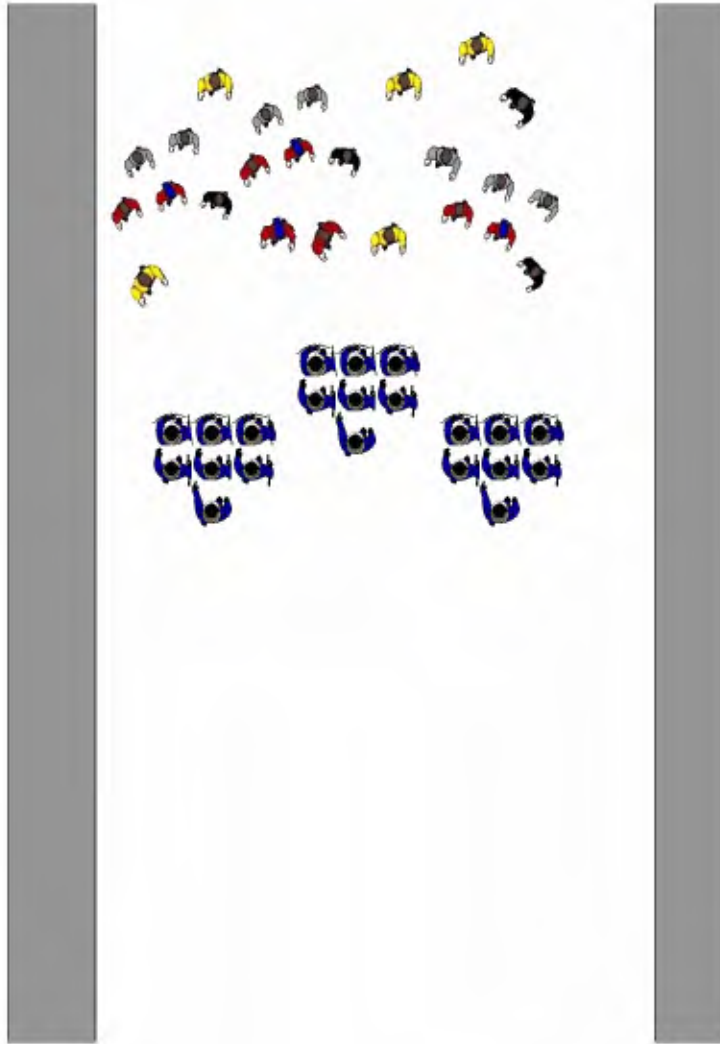


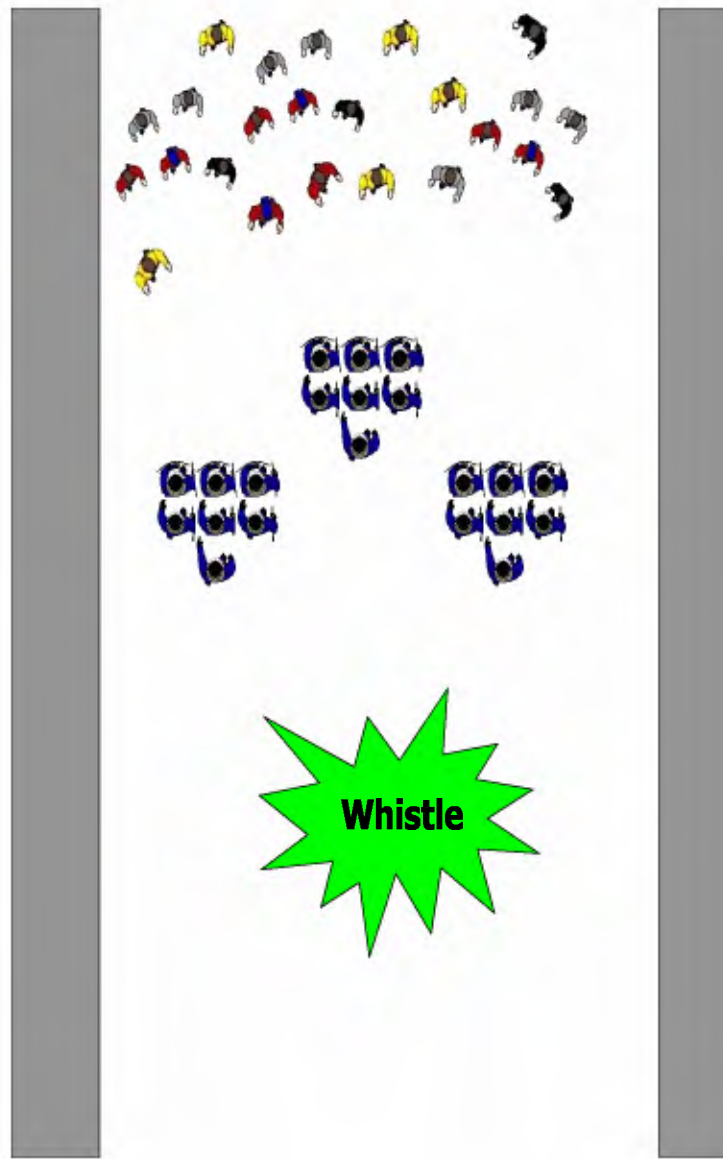


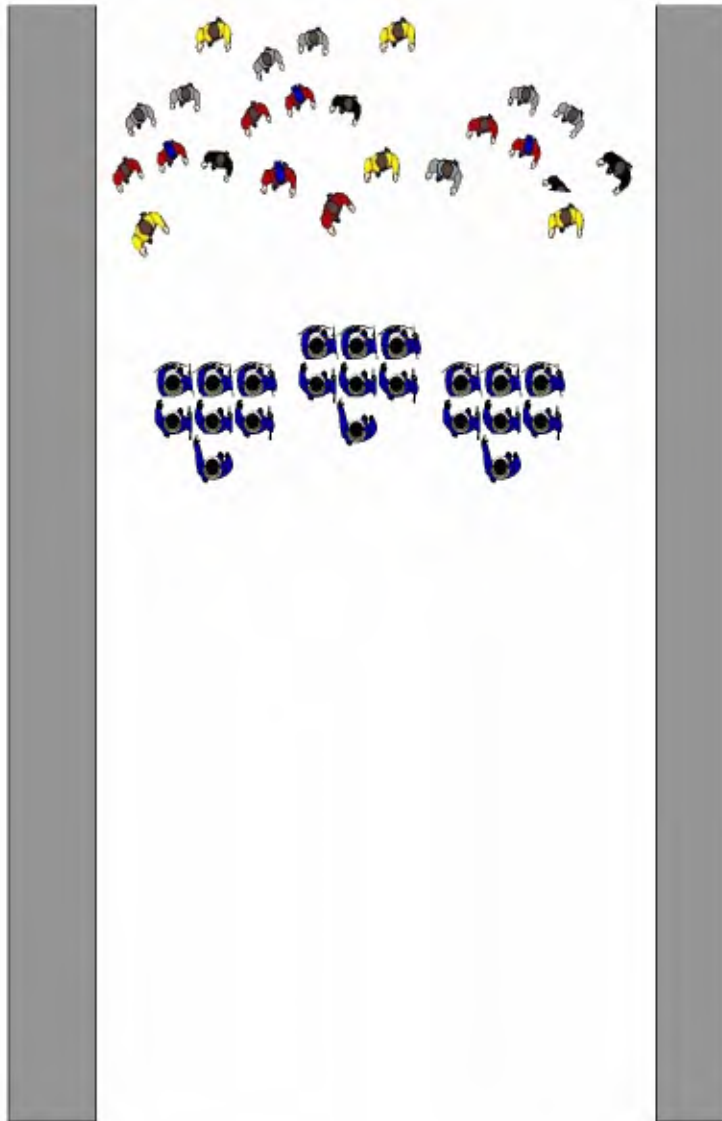


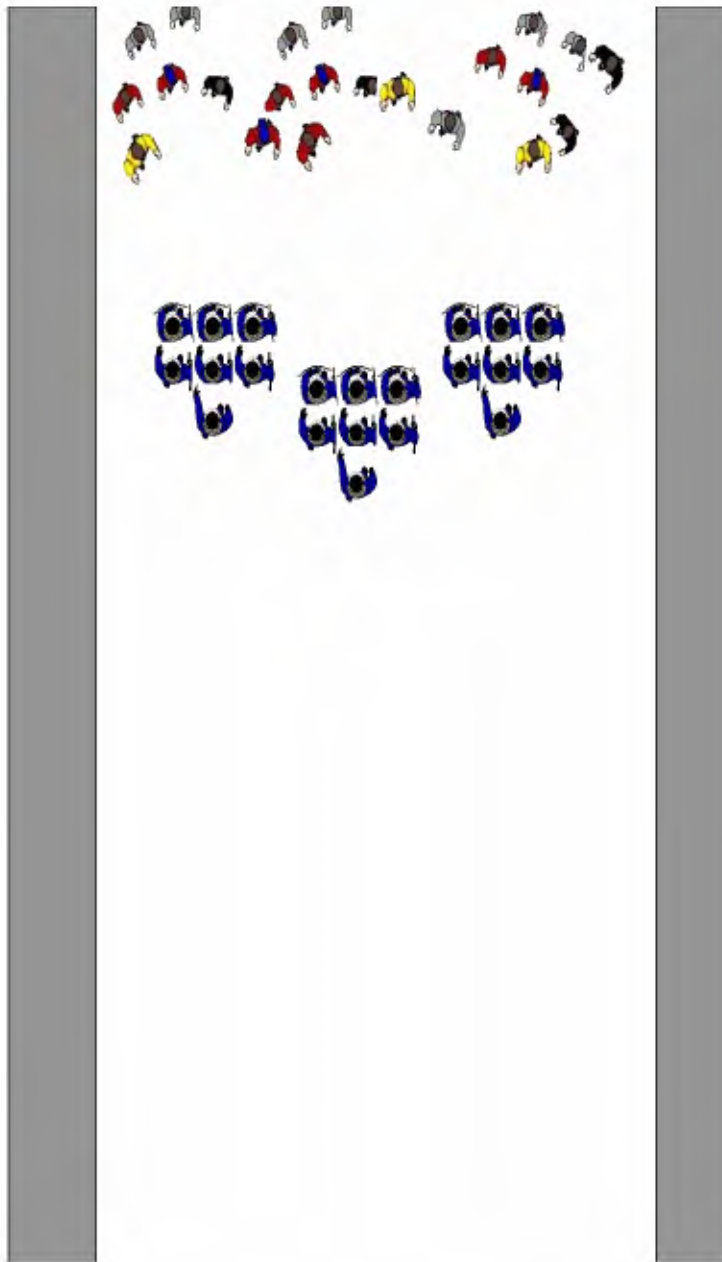


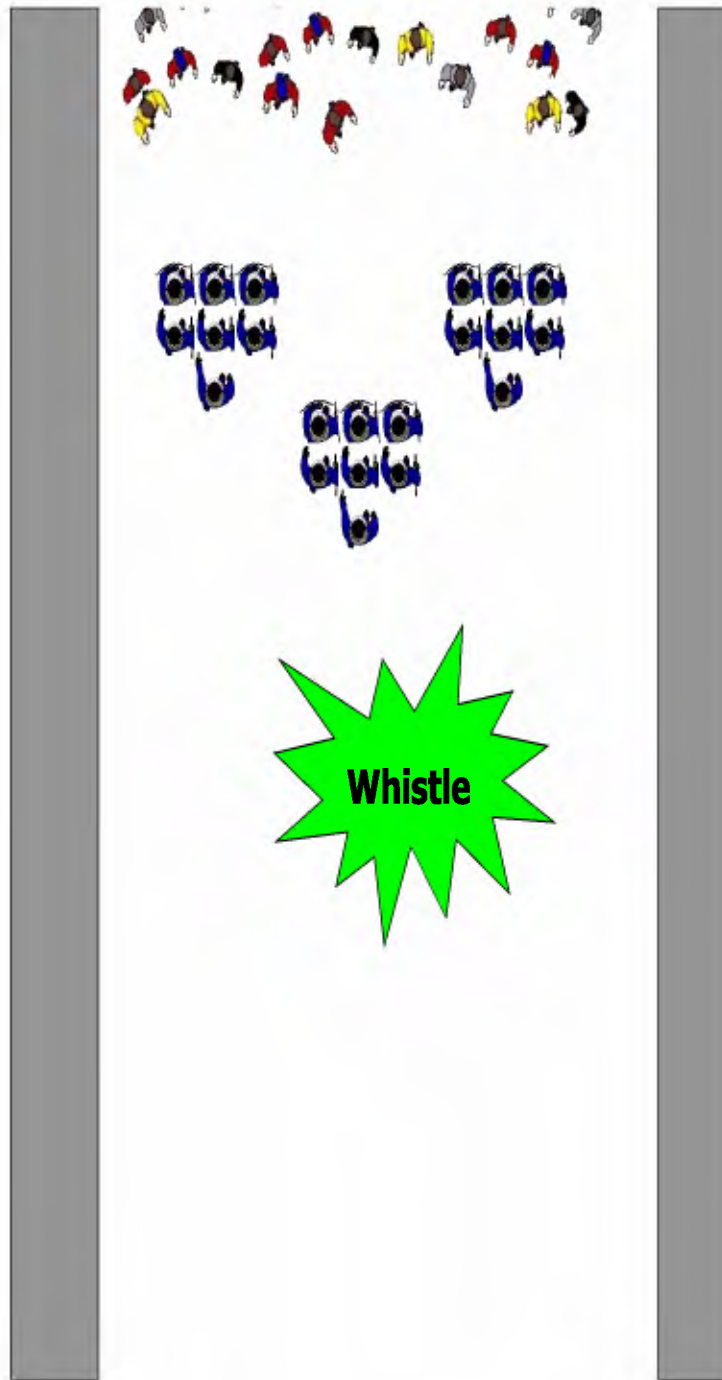


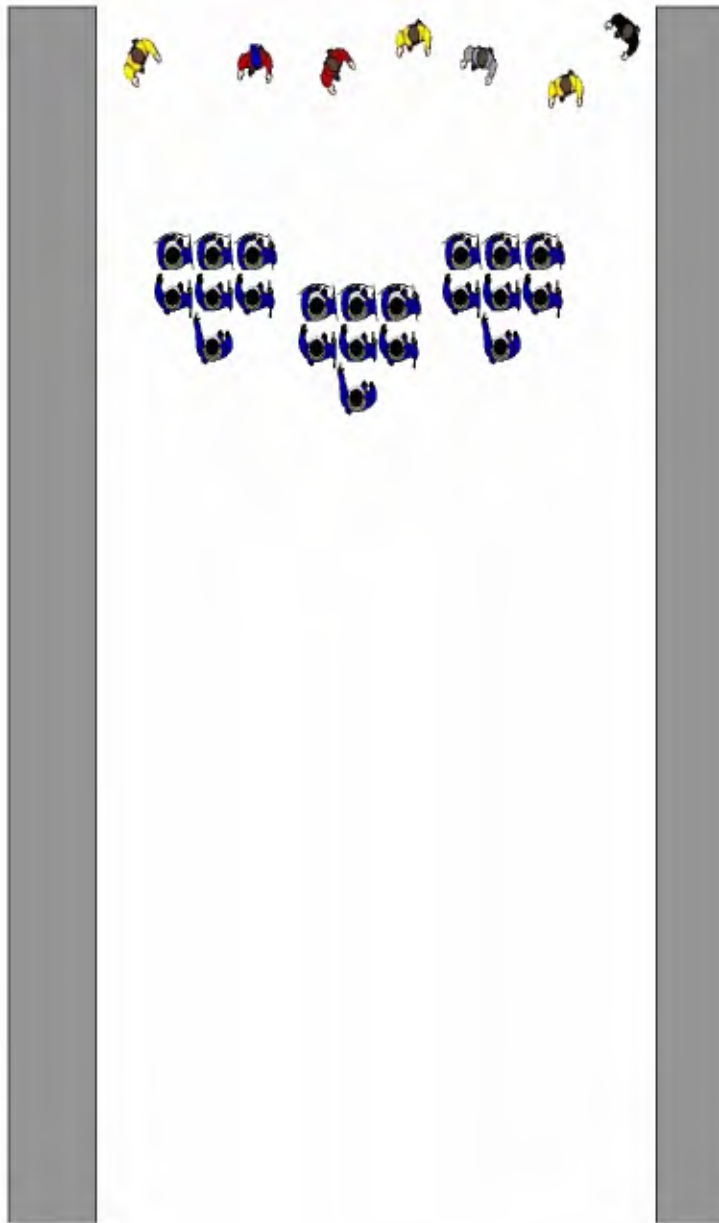


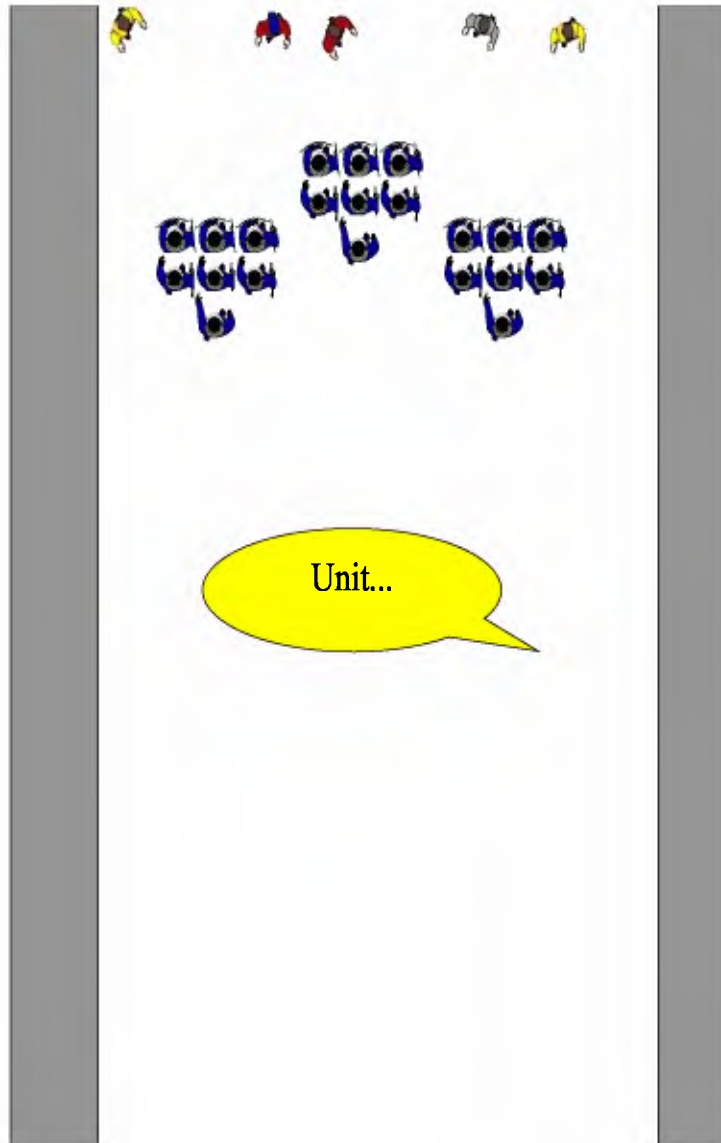


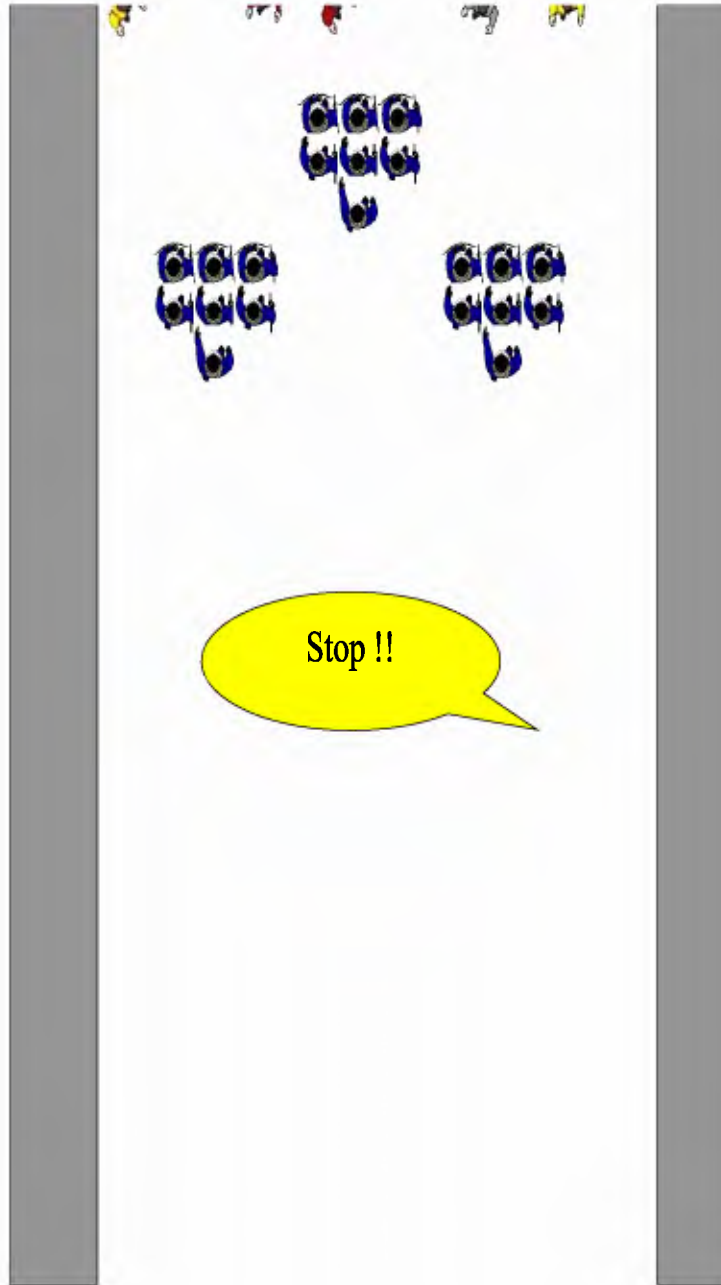


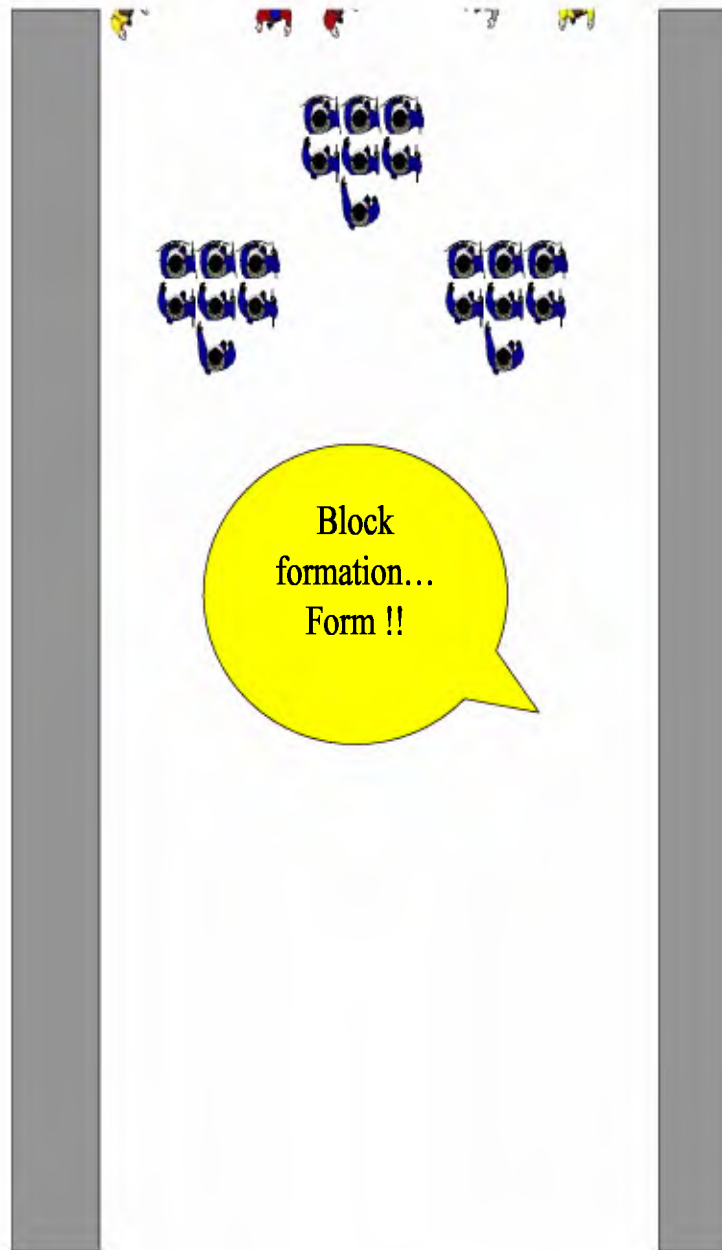


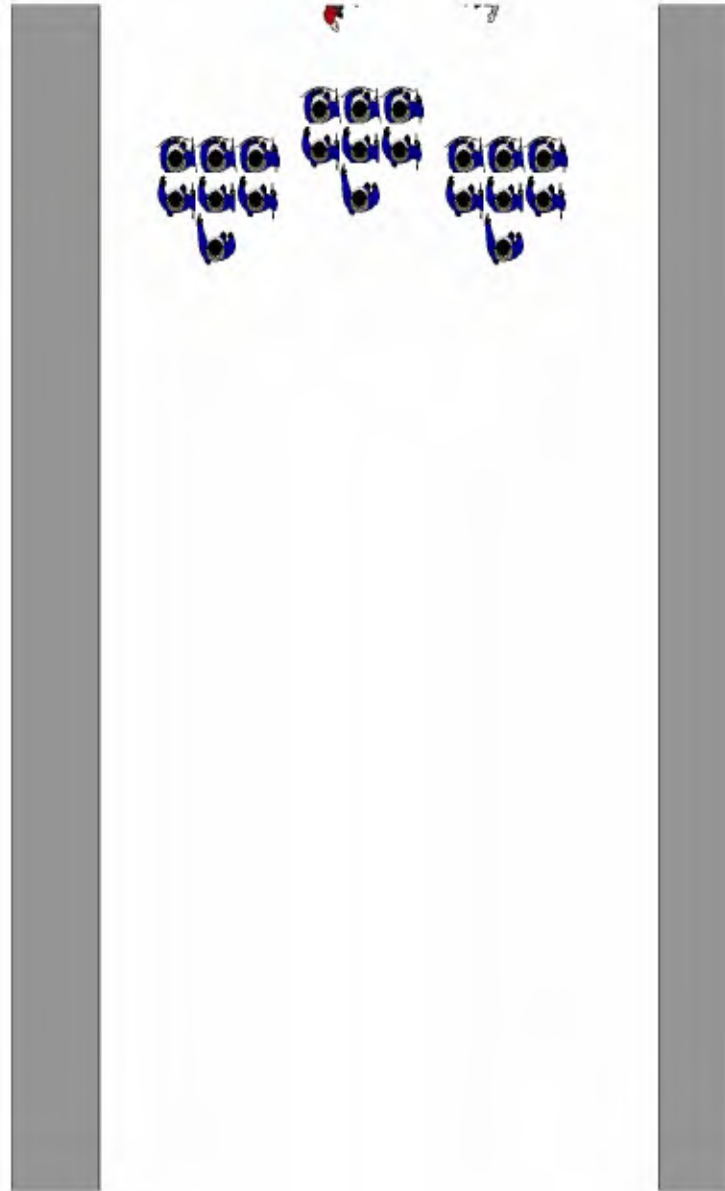


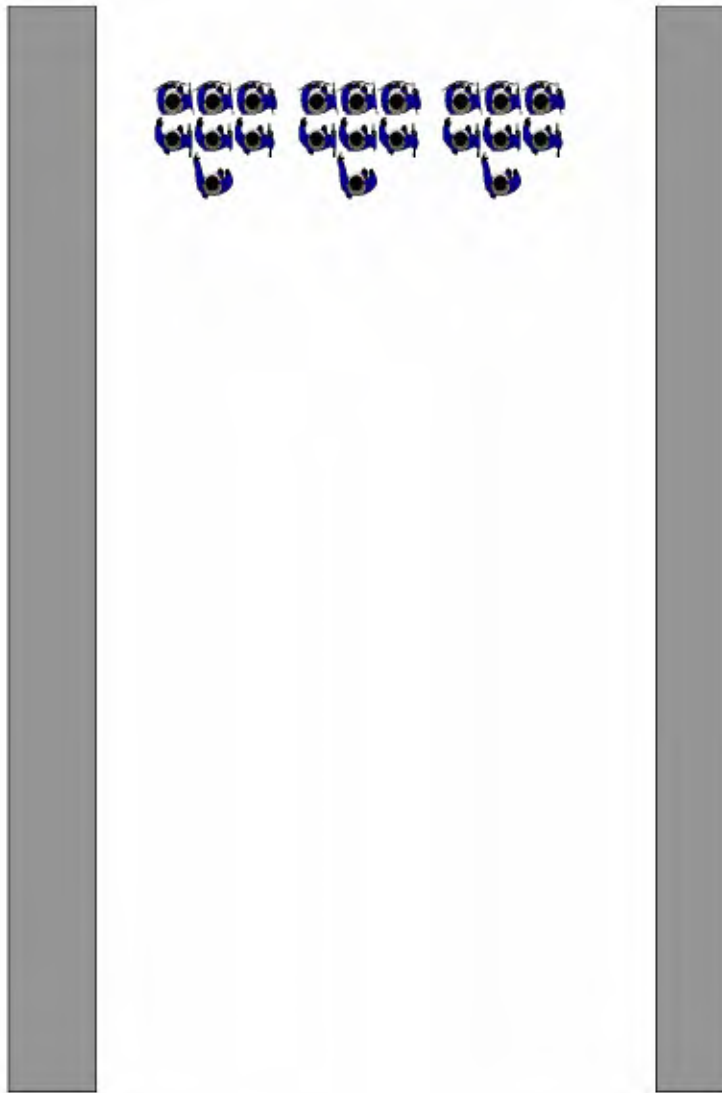


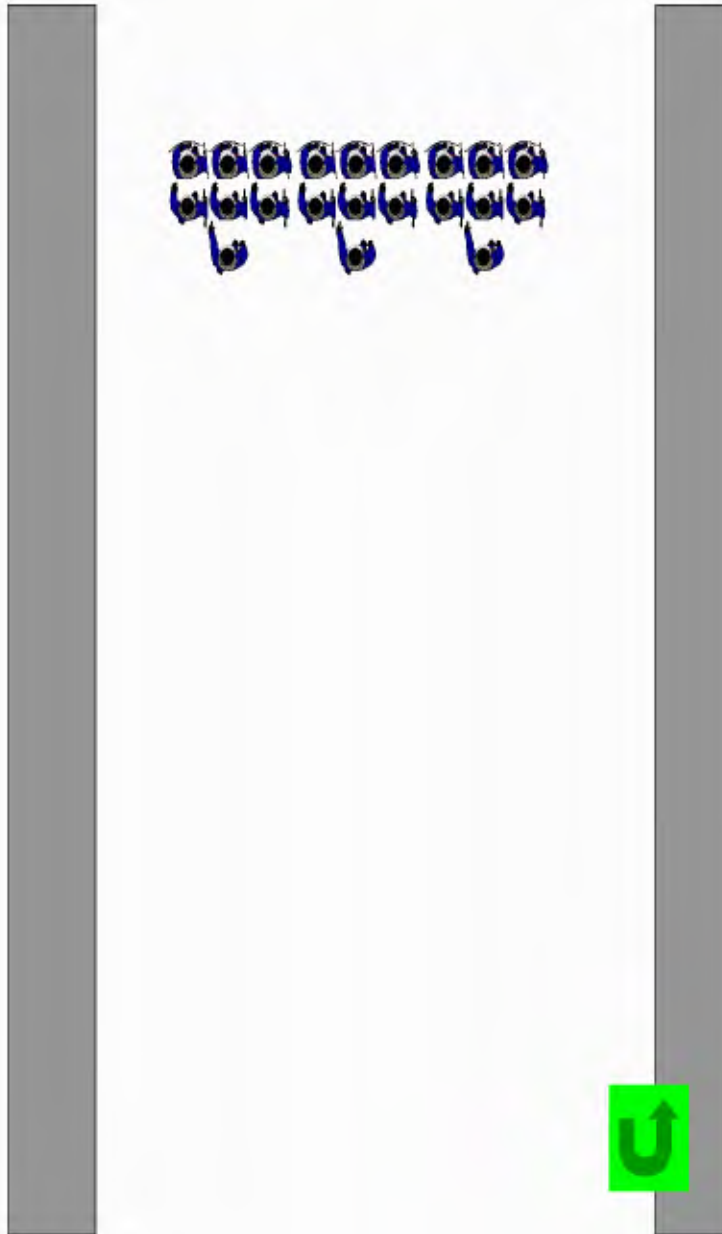








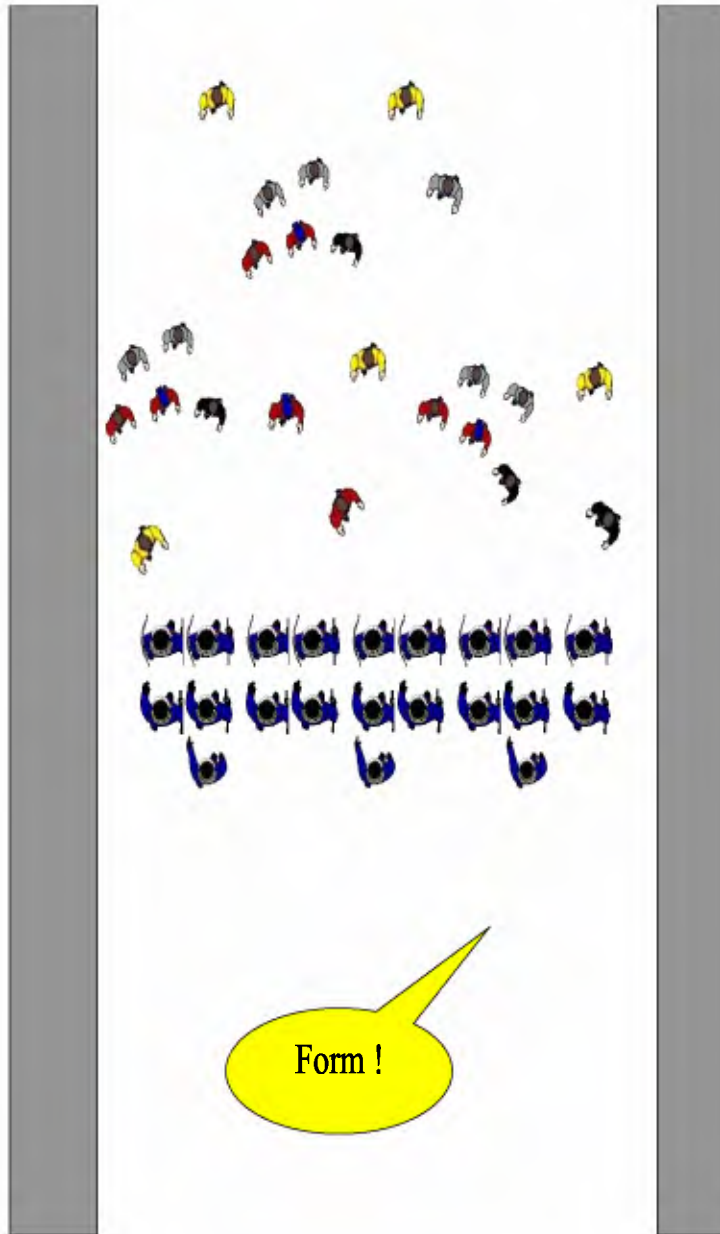


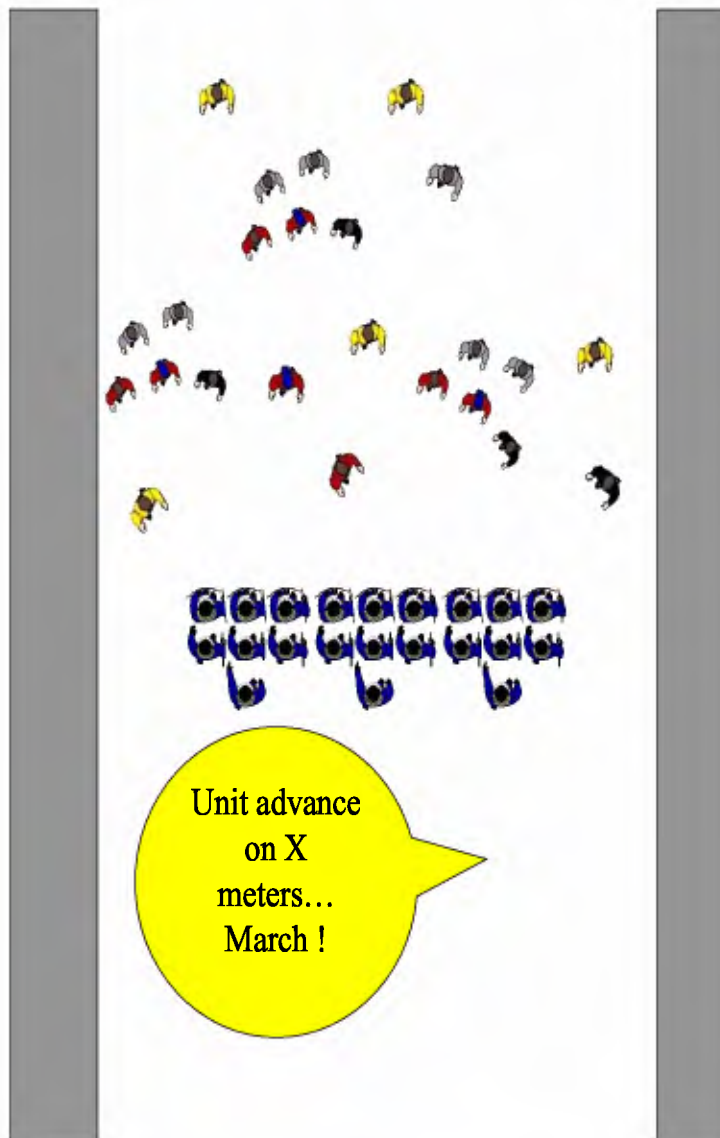


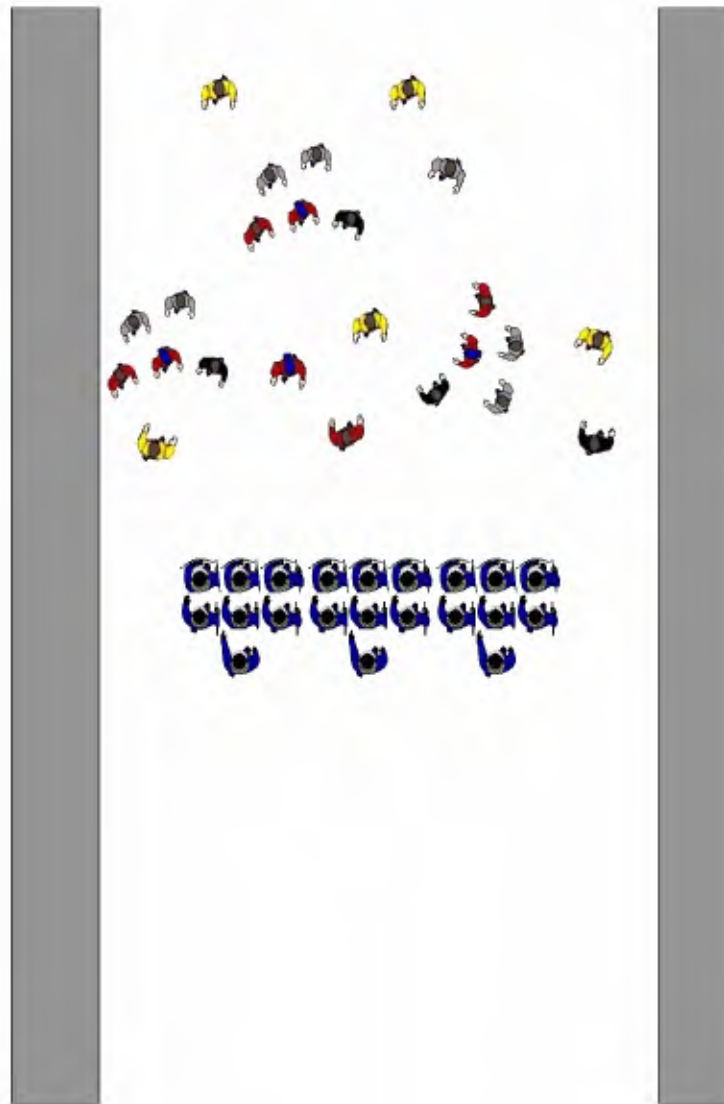
CHARGE

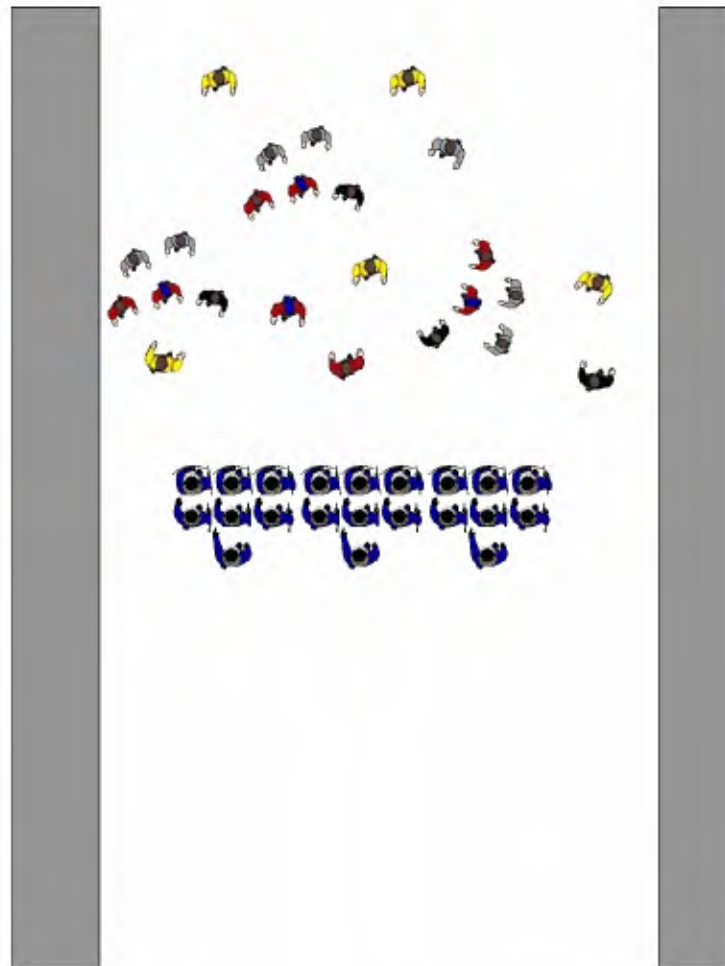
- **To disperse a crowd**
- **Long distance**
- **Limit: point to reach**
- **Speed: movement (gradually build up speed)**
- **Point to reach, shields stay up**



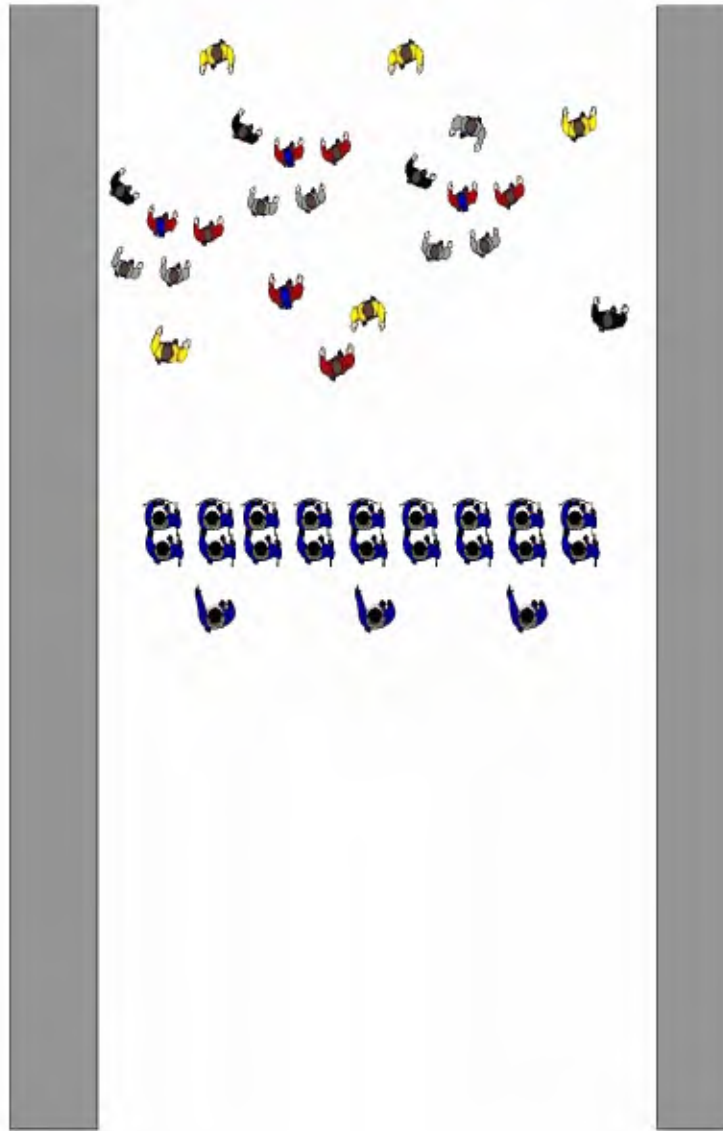


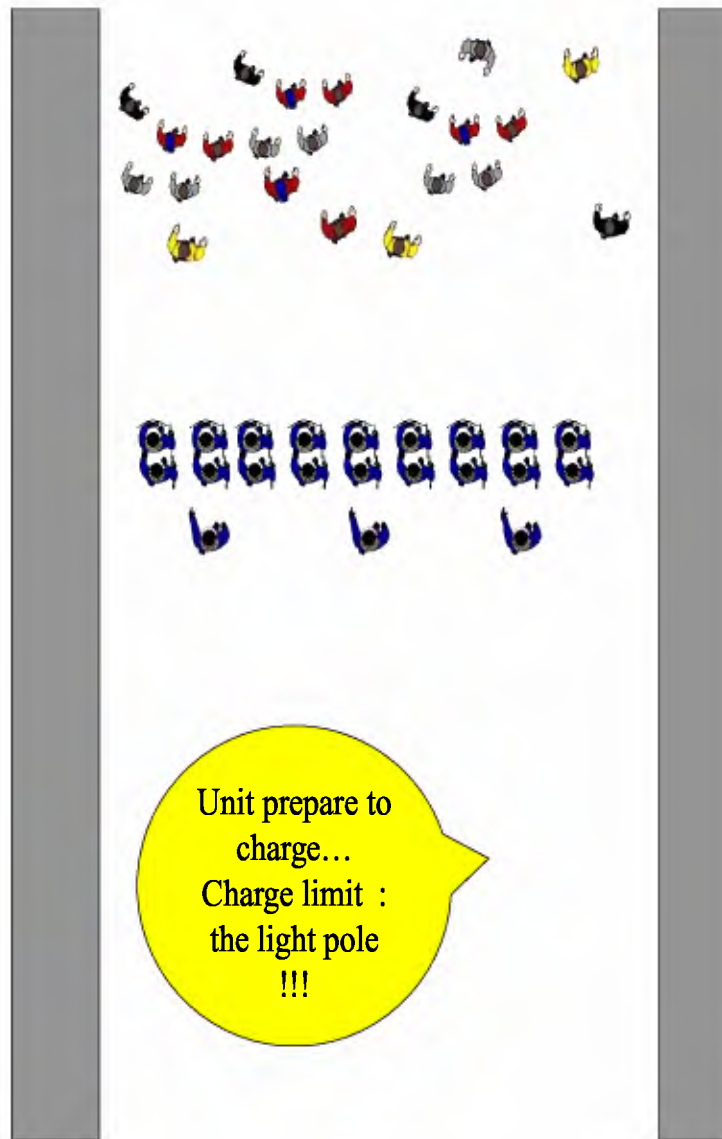


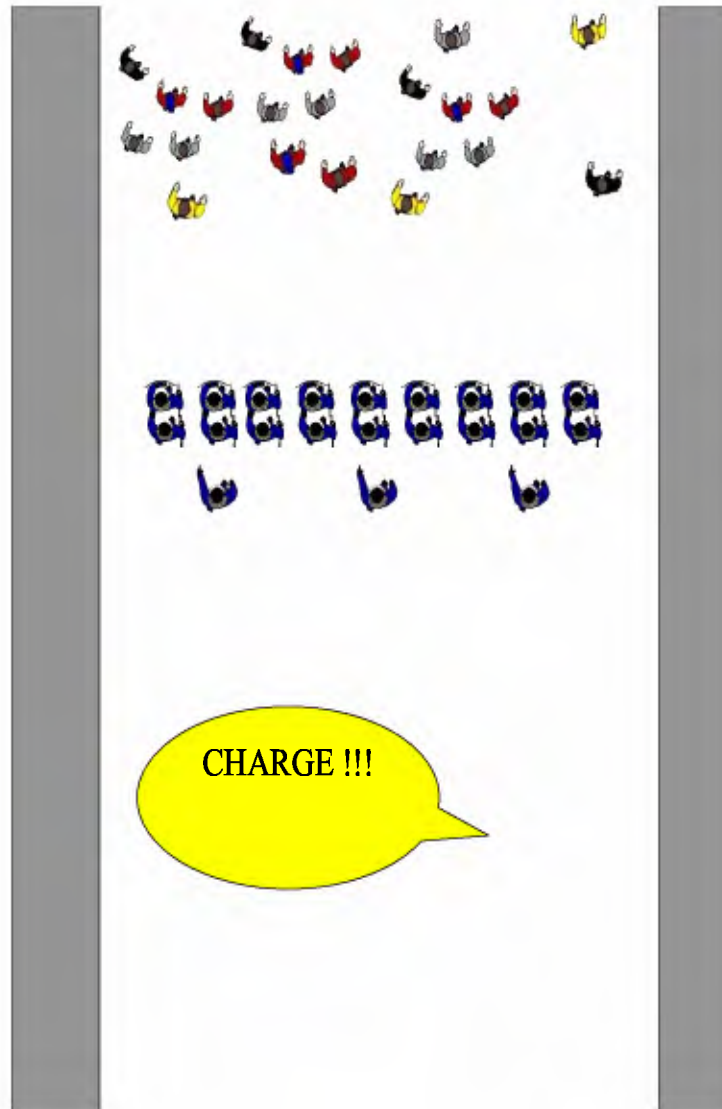


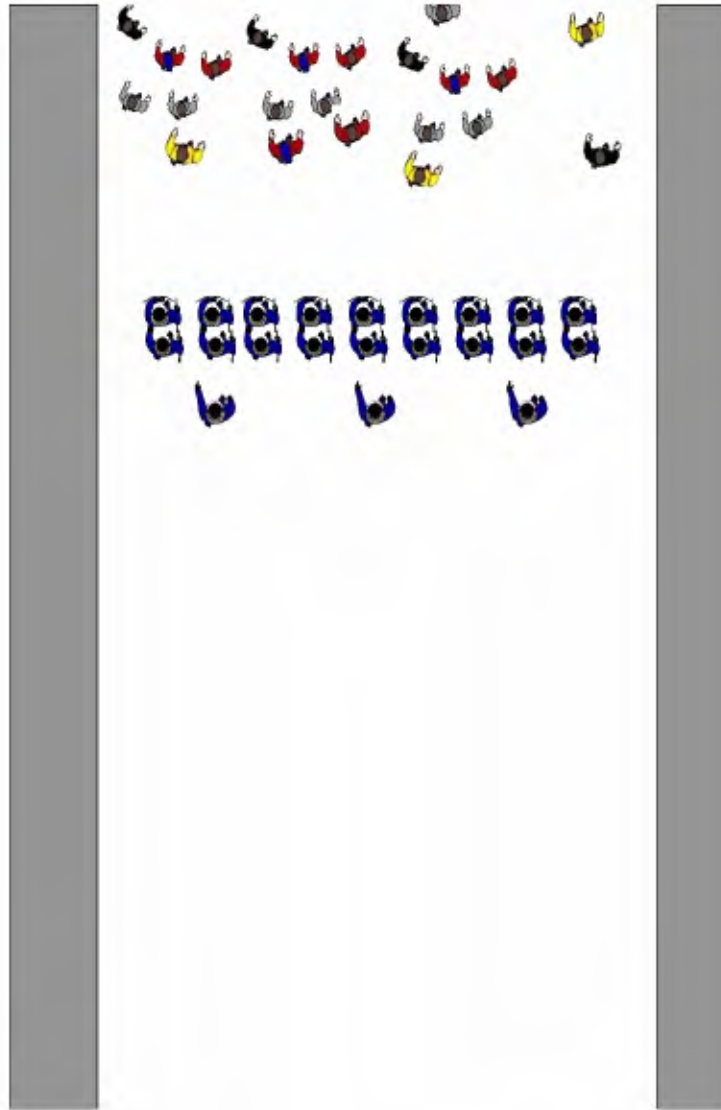


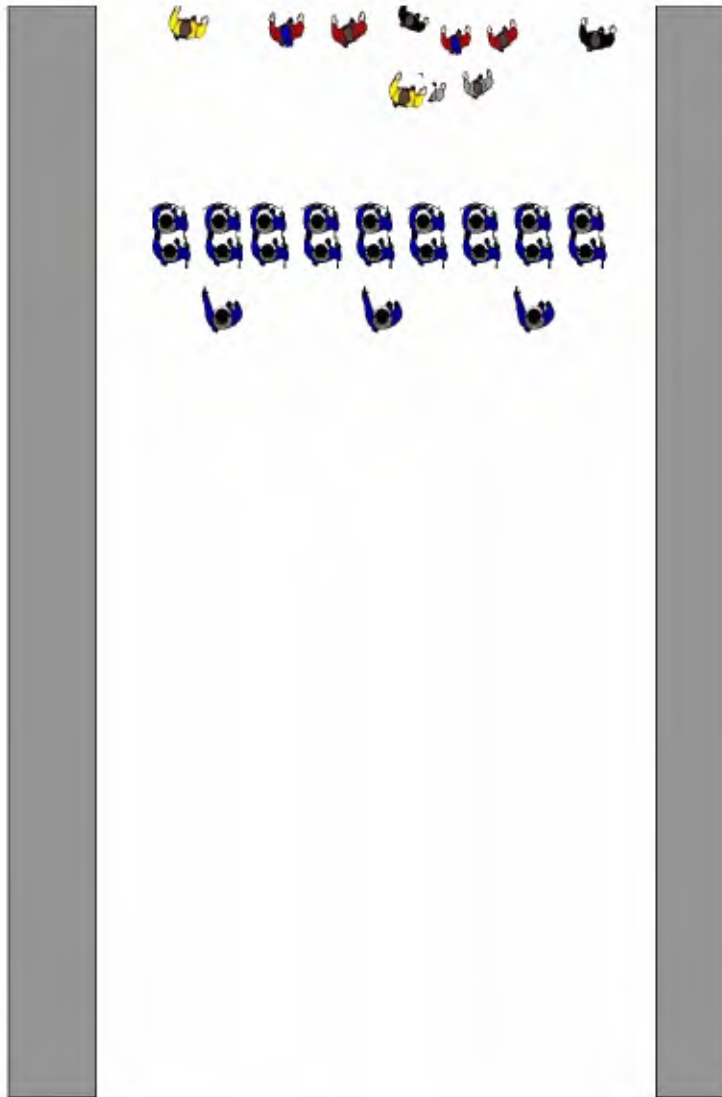


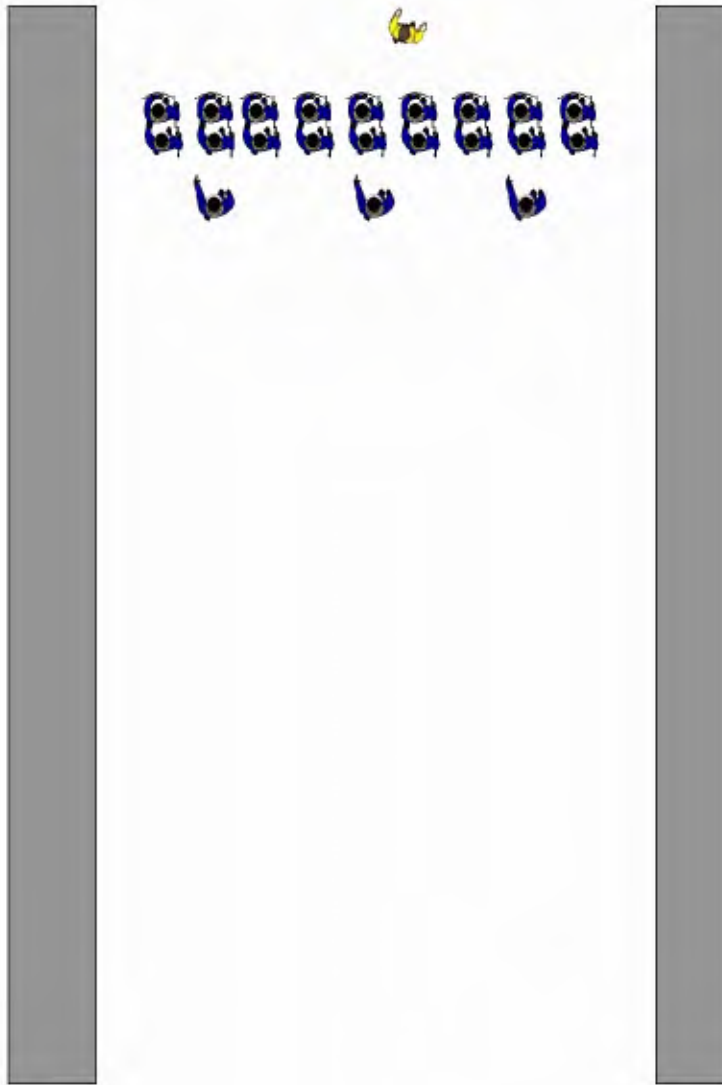


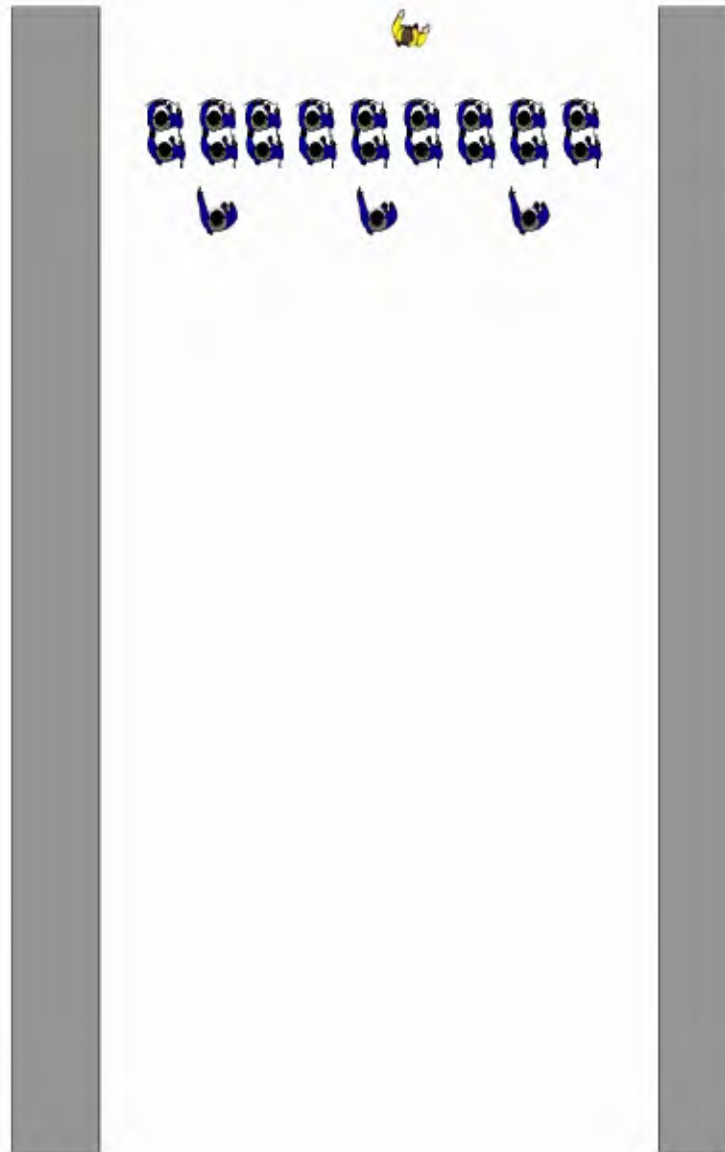


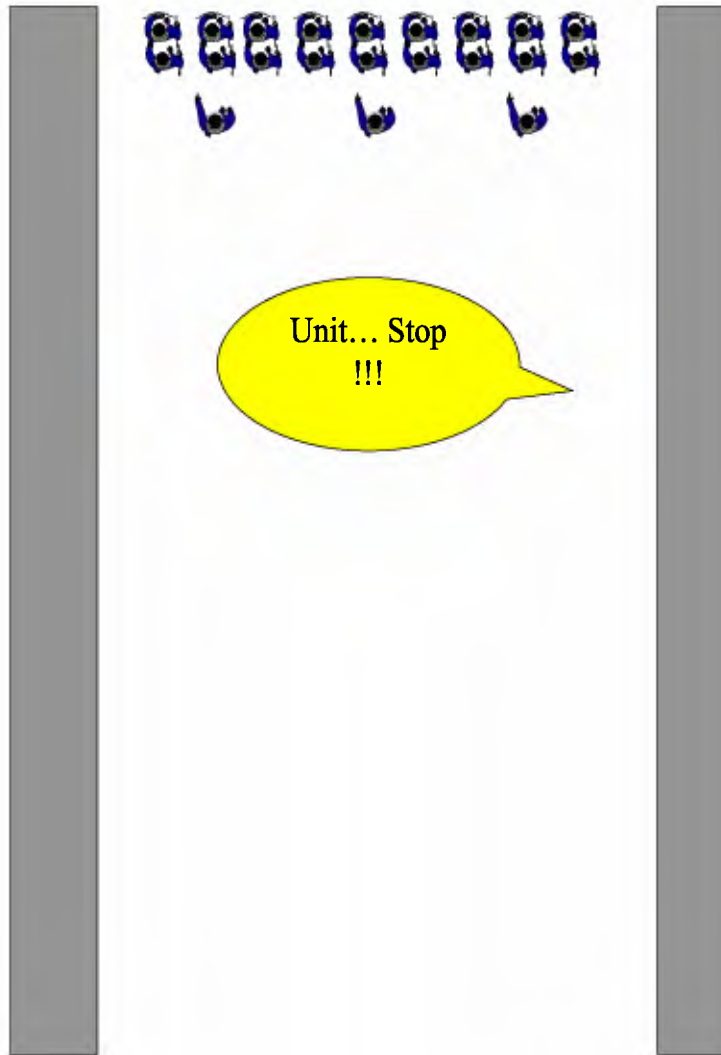


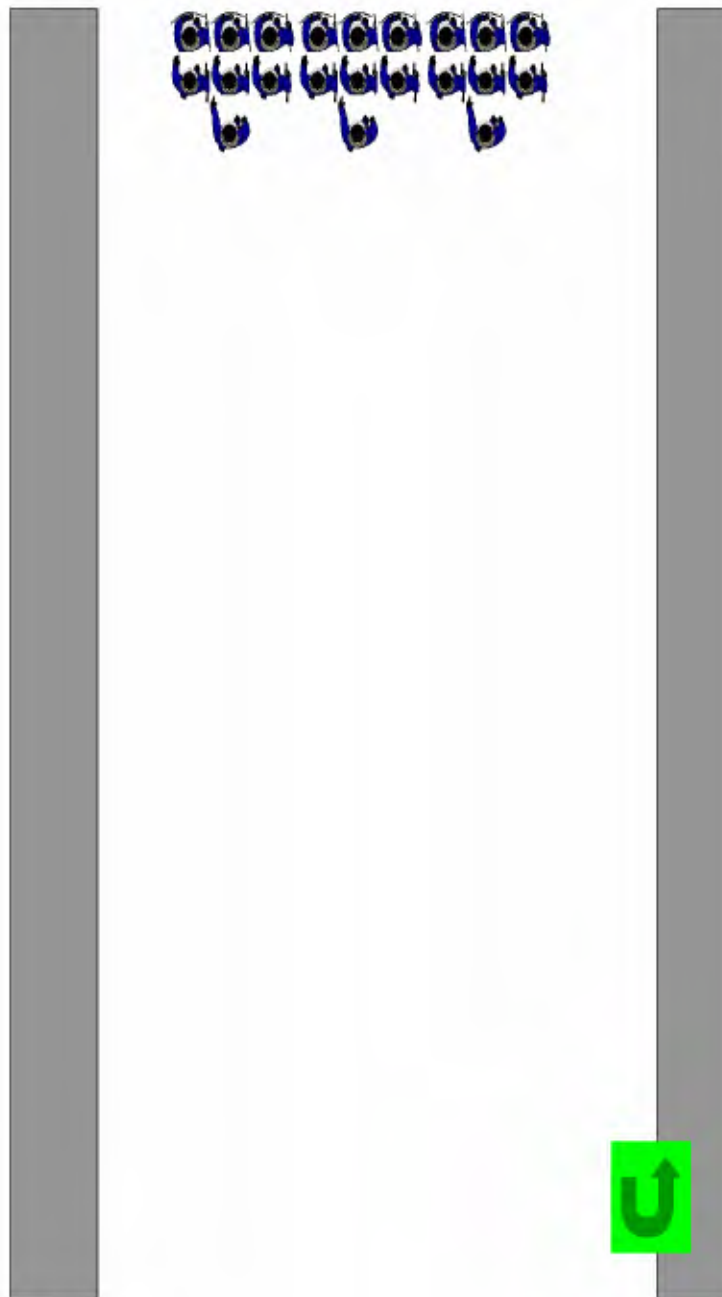












ARREST TECHNIQUES

Chapter

6

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute arrest techniques

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this chapter, the learner should be able to:

1. Identify a designated suspect/s during crowd management operation
2. Limit arrest during crowd management operation
3. Charge of the arrest team during crowd management operation
4. Withdraw the arresting team/s supported by platoon
5. Withdraw the platoon to the initial position
6. Infiltrate the Tactical team
7. Designate the target and the limit of the assault
8. Assault of the Tactical team
9. Discuss Offensive bound of the contact element
10. Demonstrate an understanding of contact element
11. Withdraw all elements
12. Return to initial position
13. Apply techniques to drive back demonstrators beyond the ambush position
14. Set the ambush up by a Tactical team
15. Demonstrate move to the contact line
16. Execute offensive bound by contact element when arrest is made by Tactical team

Chapter Contents

No	Topic	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	FRONTAL ARREST OF RIOTERS	
3	INFILTRATION ARREST OF A RIOTER	
4	SURPRISE ARREST	
5	SUMMARY	

1. INTRODUCTION

The participants of any procession be it a picket or demonstrations are protected by the gatherings act and the constitution of RSA to peacefully exercise their rights.

The right to strike, demonstrate, gather or march is limited when such a procession turn in public violence, where participants loot, damage property, intimidate the police, steal from shops etc.

The SAPS Public Order members has the power to execute arrests on the spot when a crime is committed by rioters using different arrest techniques to deter more crime being committed.

2. FRONTAL ARREST OF A RIOTER

To distribute the task within the tactical team (arrest « main action » and protection)

- ◇ To designate the target(s) to the team leader by the unit commander and, make limits in the time and in the space (safety)
- ◇ The surprise: discretion while getting ready, speed and determination in the action
- ◇ Simultaneous action with the tactical team and the unit during the arrest
- ◇ Then search, guard and escort the arrested individual (s)

2.1 From a roadblock

Front Intervention:

- ◇ Tactical team get ready discreetly behind the contact lines and coordinates the action with the front line leader (the arrest element on first position)
- ◇ Just after the rush towards the target, immediate protection by the protection team waiting for the support of the unit.
- ◇ Offensive jump by the unit beyond the tactical team and the arrested individual (s)
- ◇ Withdrawal of all elements to the initial base

2.1.1 An illustration of frontal techniques arrest

Arresting technique

The frontal arrest (with run up)



Section Bravo
arrest at your own
initiative the man
in red with the
blue cap



Section Bravo on my command we will arrest the man in red with blue cap. Limit of action the light pole. Get ready

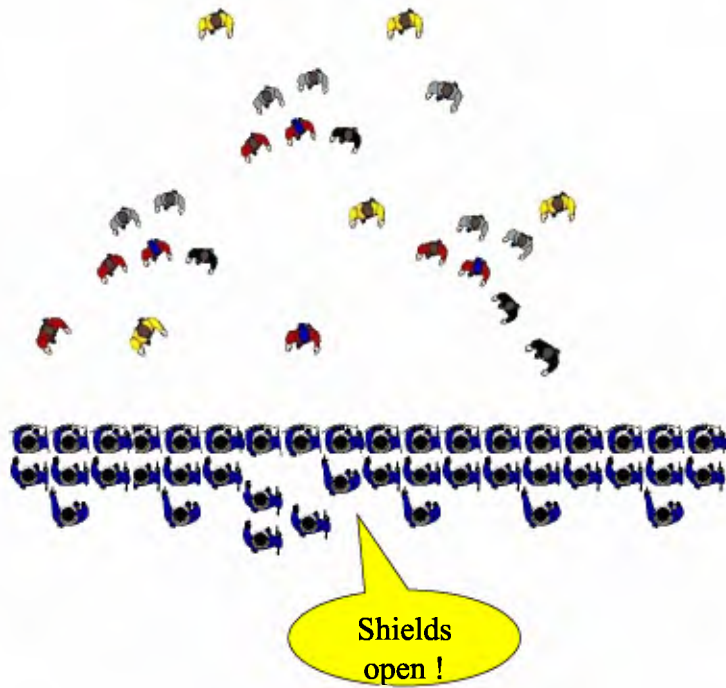
































3. INFILTRATION ARREST OF A RIOTER

The demonstrators are far away from the front line, the field condition offers the possibility for a lateral infiltration to a spot chosen as the assault base;

- ◇ To designate the individual (s) who will be arrested and the limit of the assault; jump by the contact element;
- ◇ Contact element goes beyond the Tactical Light Team, withdrawal of all elements.
- ◇ The way to reach the spot for the assault can be a side street or by concealment behind a building.
- ◇ This technique should be used only if the Tactical Team
- ◇ Leader thinks that this solution is conceivable according the safety.

3.1 An illustration of infiltration techniques

Arresting technique

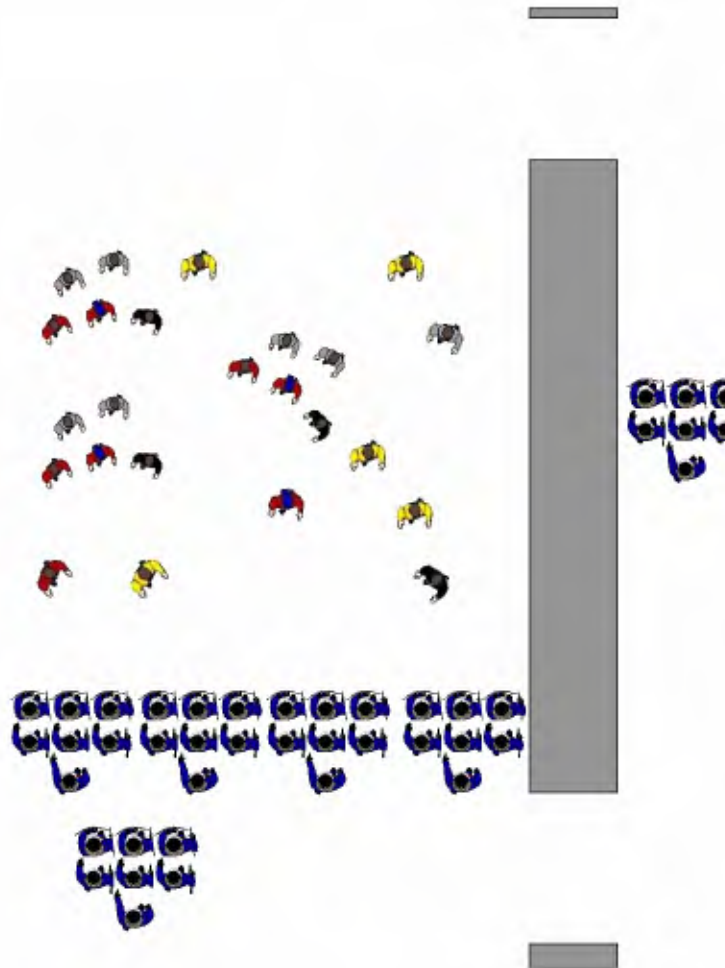
The infiltration (outflanking technique)



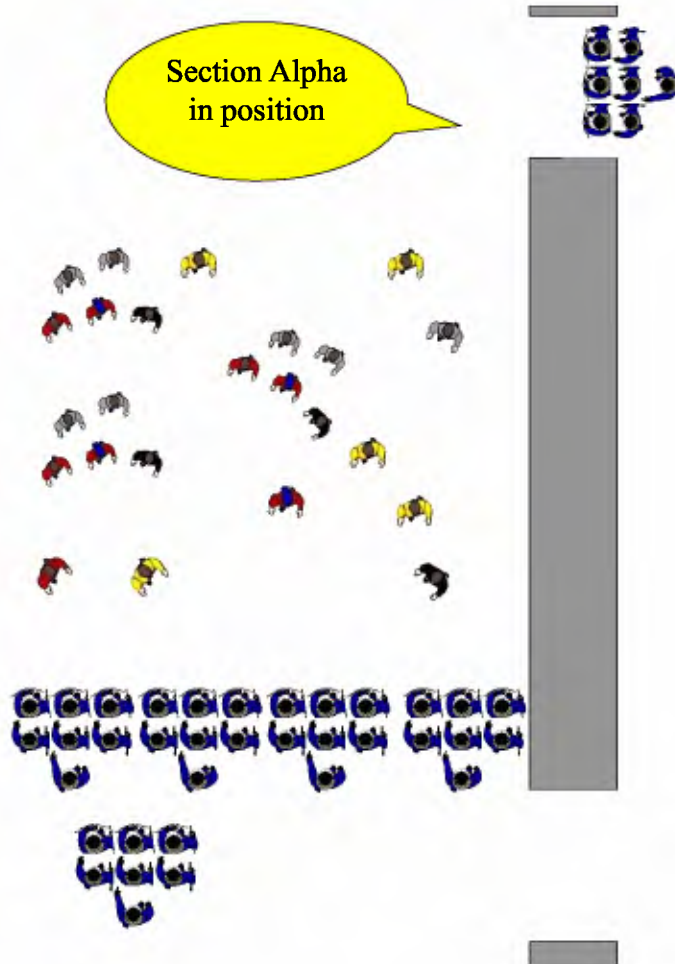


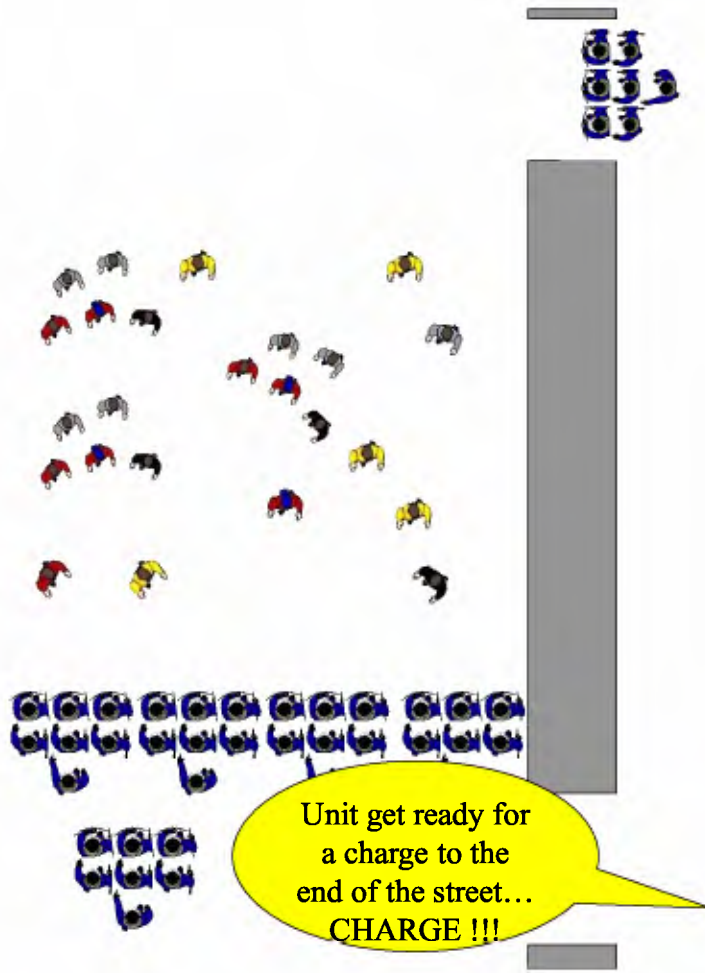




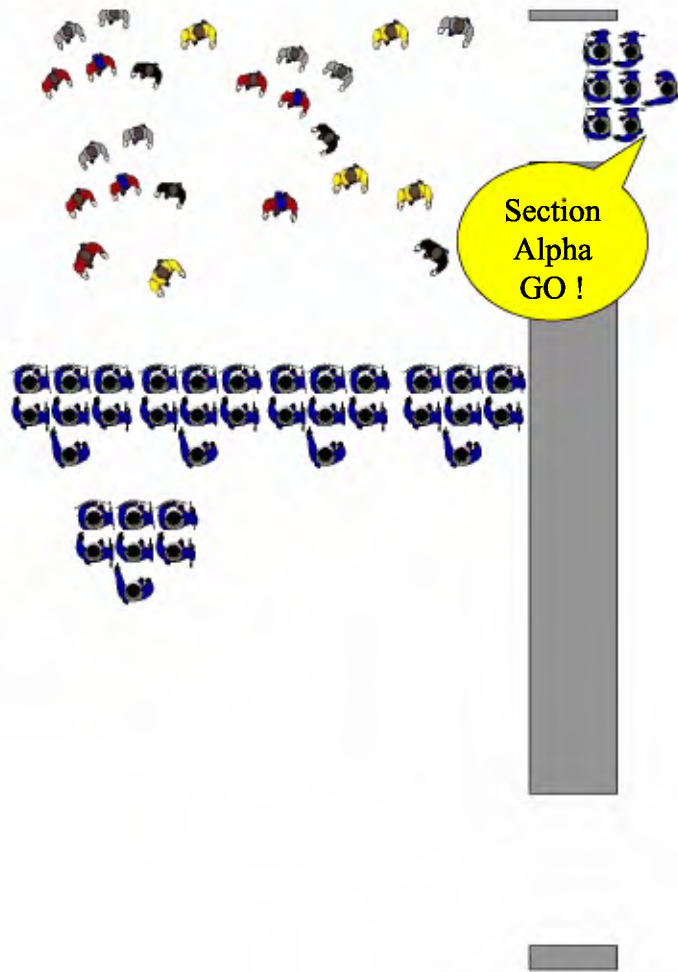


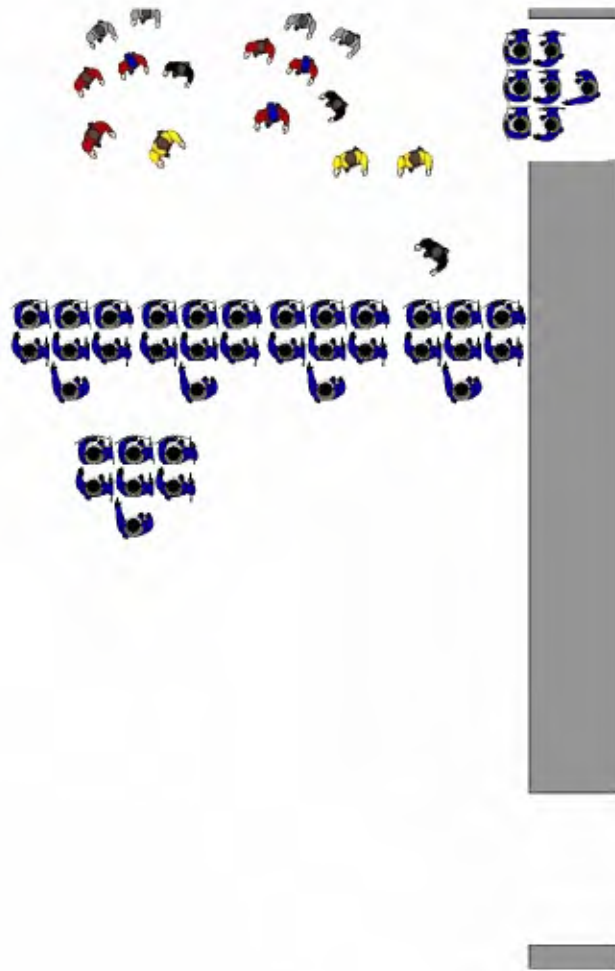




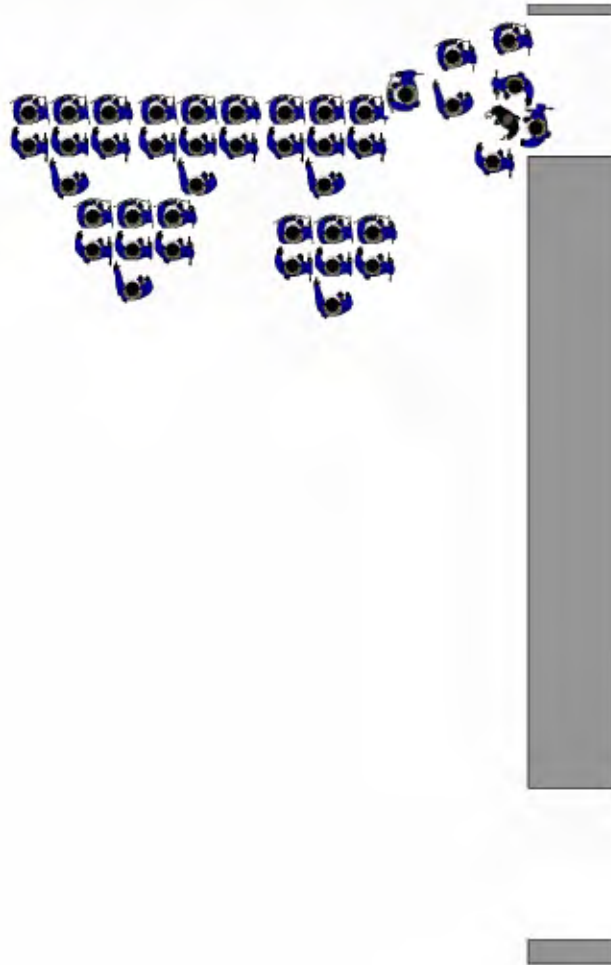


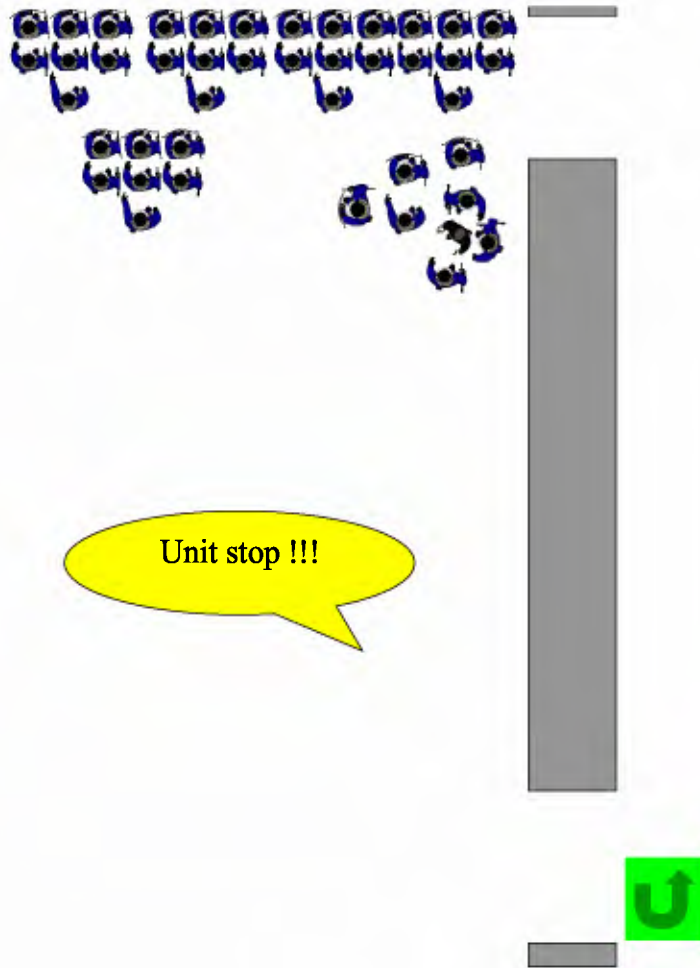












4. THE SURPRISE ARREST TECHNIQUES

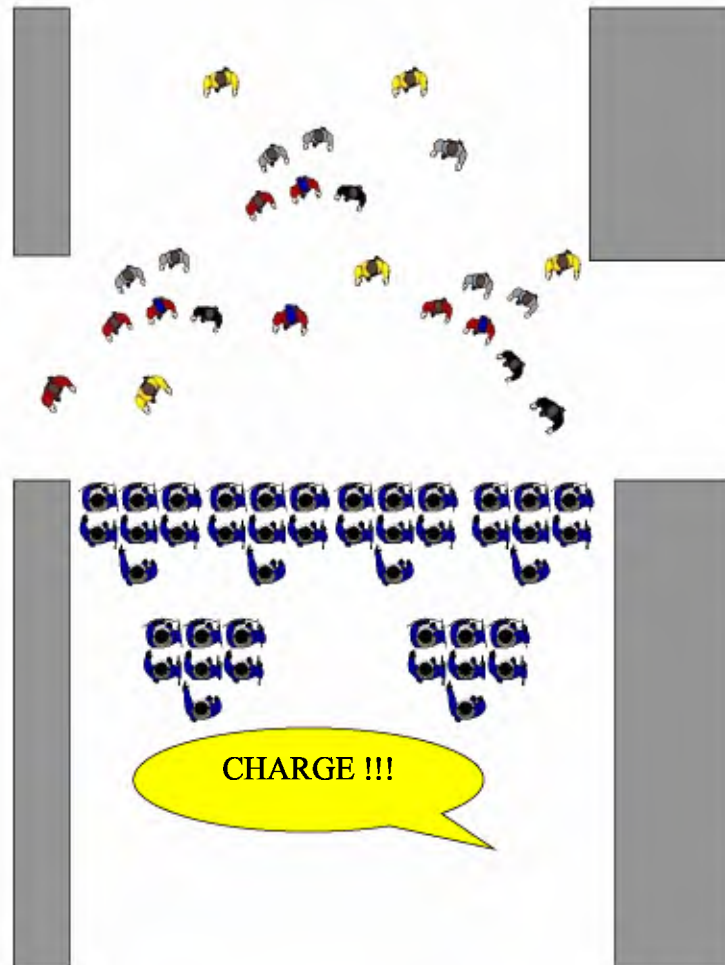
- The way to reach the spot for the assault can be a side street or by concealment behind a building.
- This technique should be used only if the Tactical Team Leader thinks that this solution is conceivable according to the safety.
- ◇ The demonstrators are far away from the contact element; the Tactical Light Team is unable to infiltrate but to conceal along the street is possible.
- ◇ Offensive manoeuvre to drive back the demonstrators beyond the ambush spot.
- ◇ Set the ambush up by the Tactical Light Team.
- ◇ Withdrawal by the contact element.
- ◇ Assault as soon as the target (s) are within reach of the Tactical Team, simultaneously offensive jump by the contact element.
- ◇ Withdrawal of all elements.

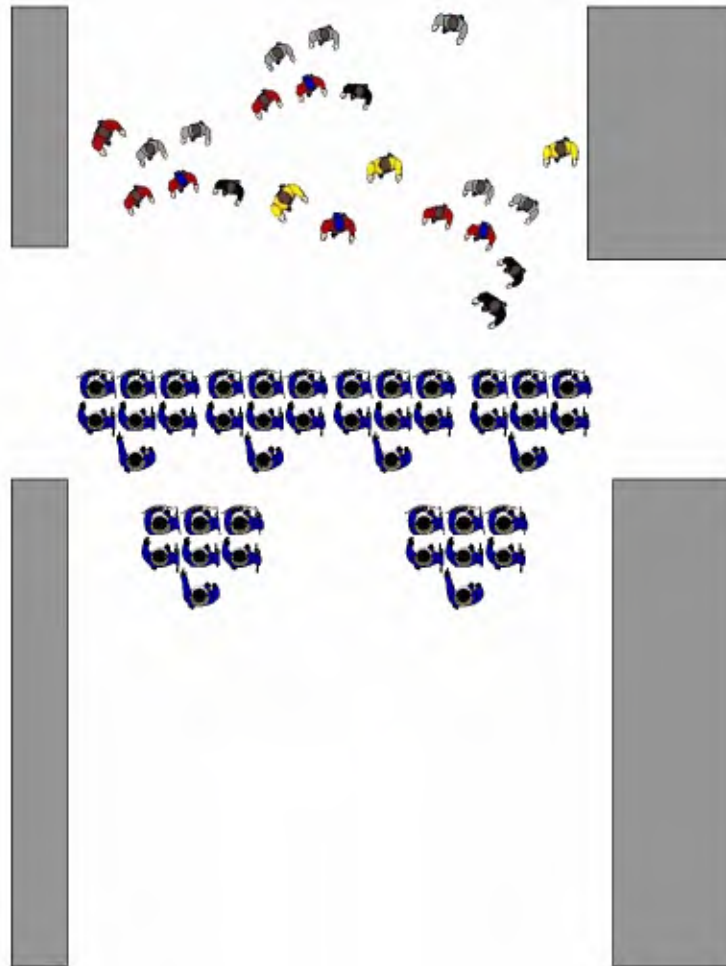
4.1 An illustration of surprise arrest techniques

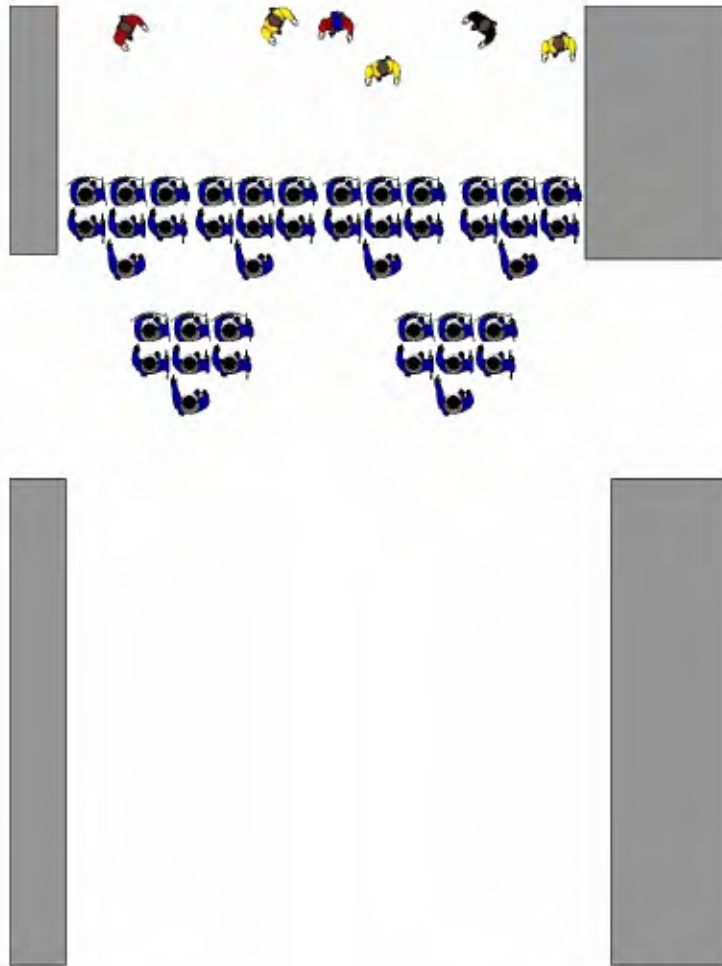
Arresting technique

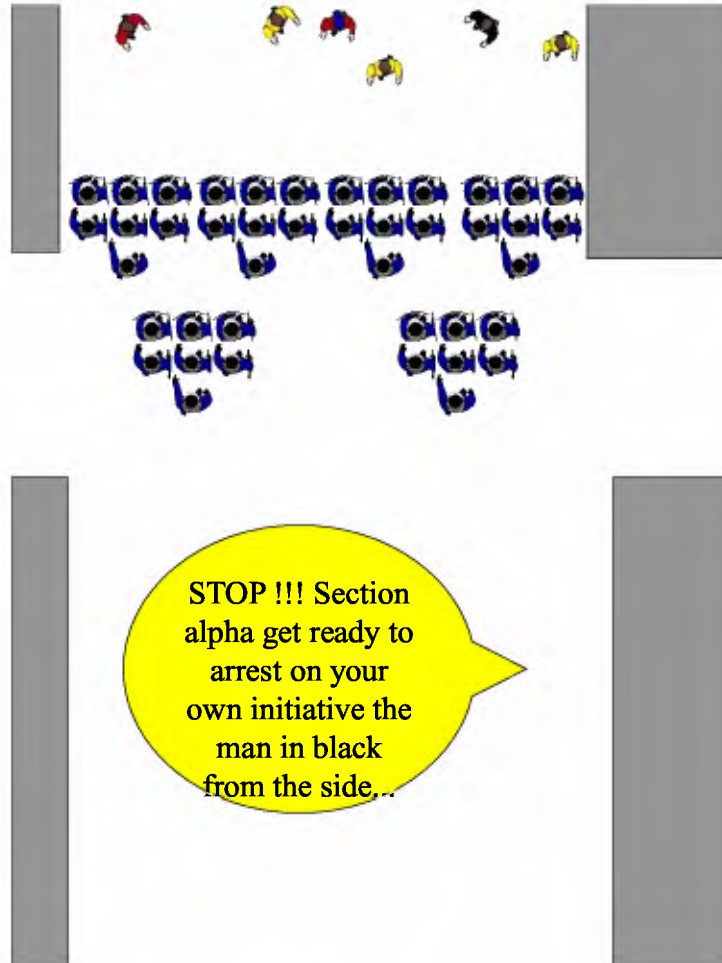
The surprise arrest technique

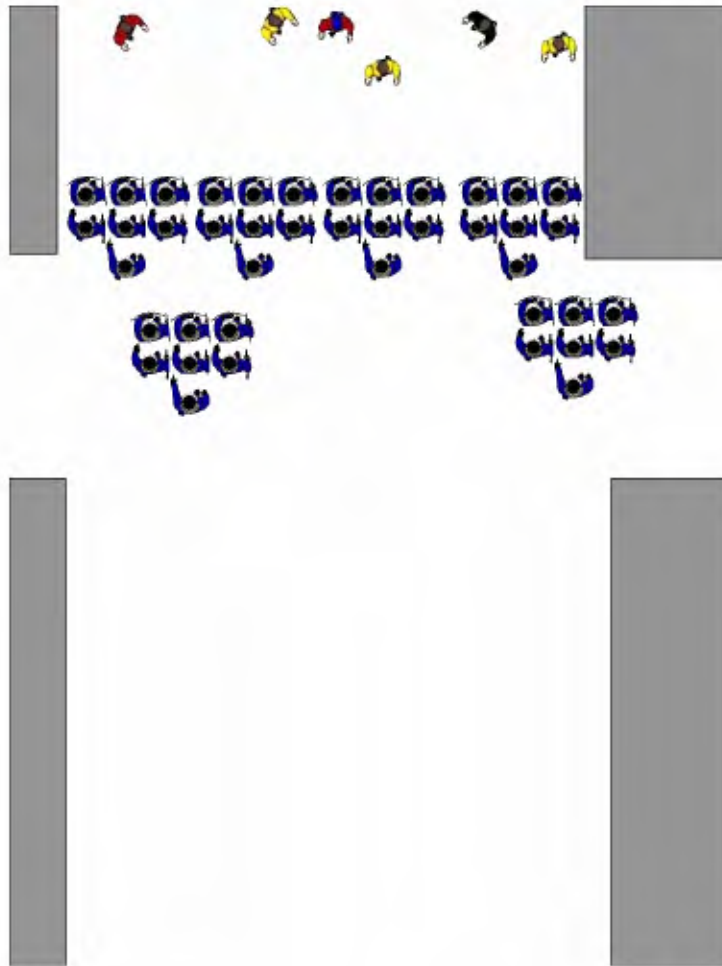


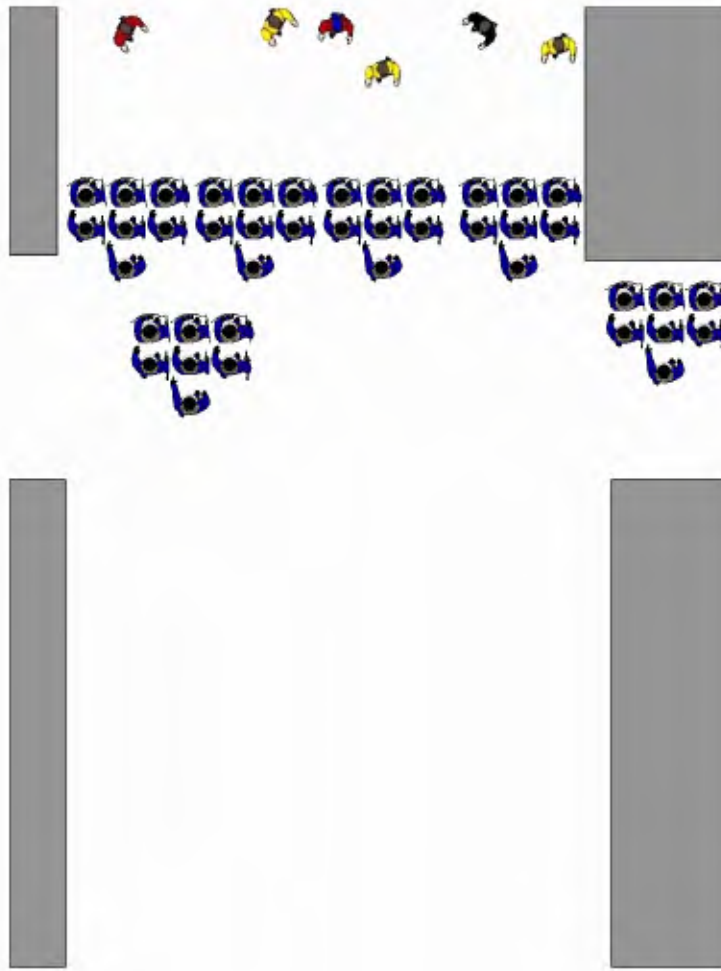


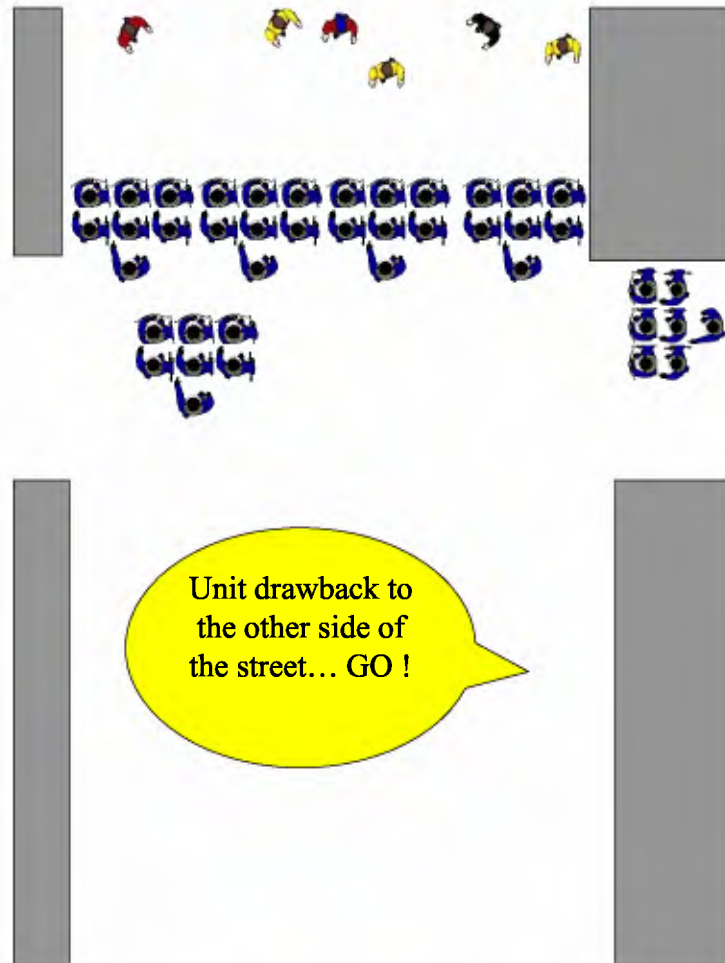




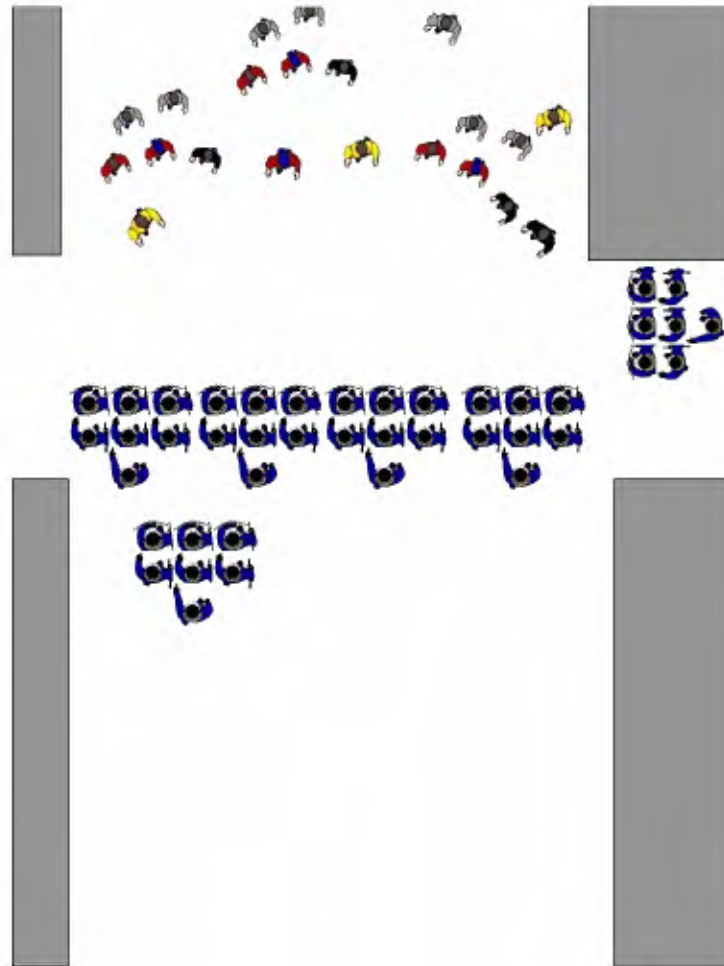




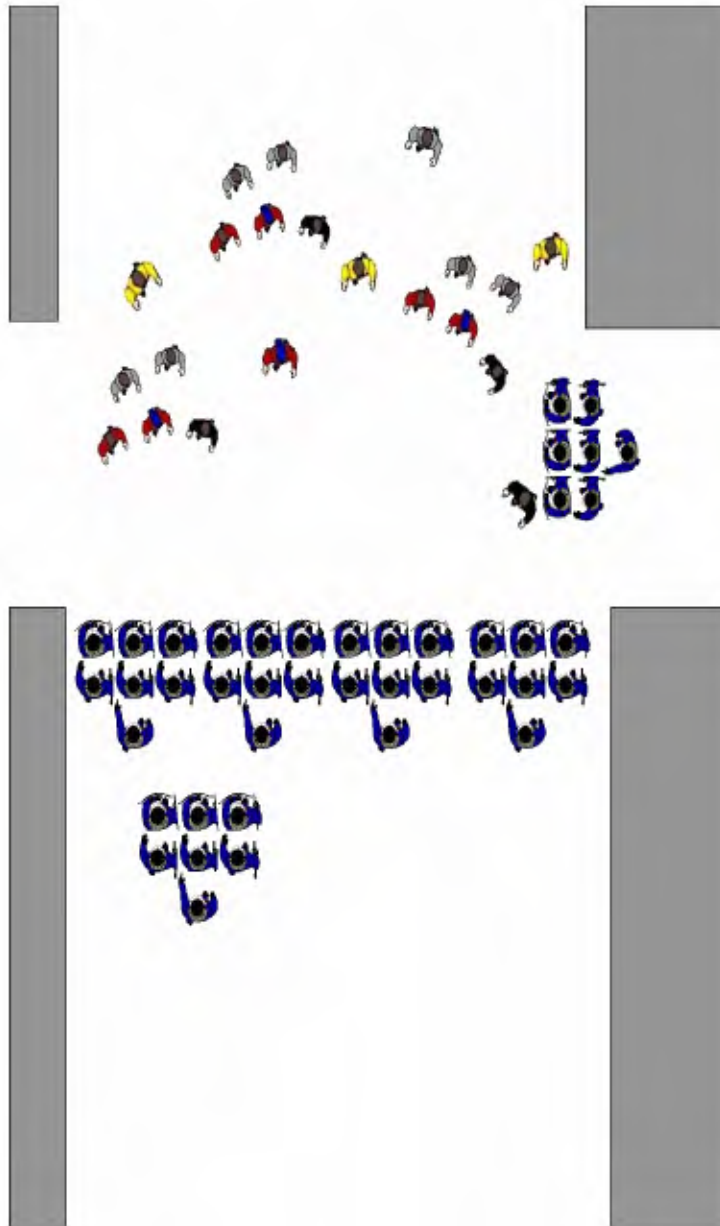






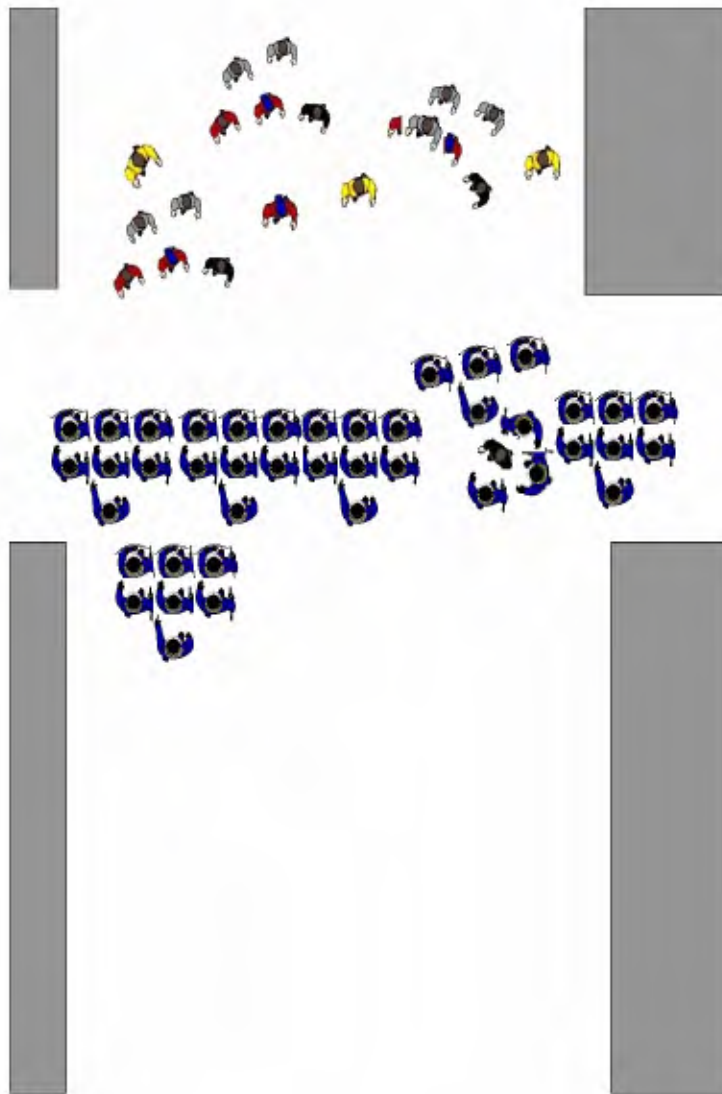


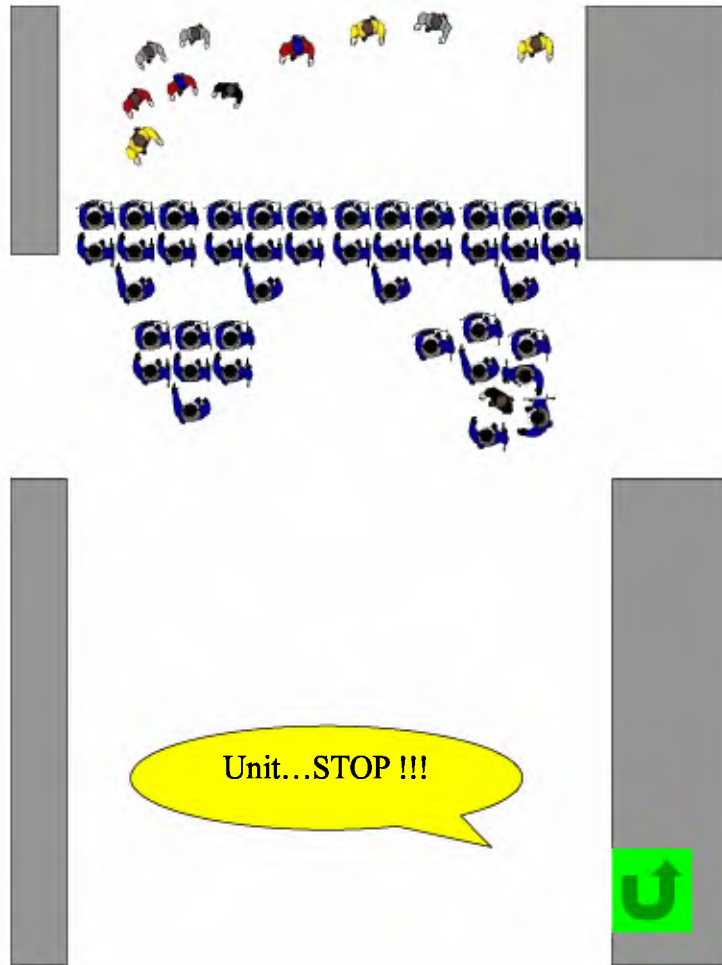












PEACEFUL RESISTANCE TECHNIQUES

Chapter

7

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to intervene when facing a peaceful arrest

At the end of this chapter, the learner should be able to:

1. Discuss isolated demonstrators
2. Apply relevant techniques to overcome resistance by peaceful demonstrators
3. Explain demonstrators holding each other's hands

Chapter Contents

No	Topic	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	CIRCLE WITH FEET OUTSIDE	
3	CIRCLE WITH FEET INSIDE	
4	THE LINE	
5	LINE AGAINST THE WALL	



Intervention when facing a peaceful resistance



SUMMARY

The tactical aspect

The technical aspect

- Isolated demonstrator
 - The “commando” technique
 - The “duck beak” come along technique
- Demonstrators holding each other
 - Circle with feet outside
 - Circle with feet inside
 - The line
 - The line against a wall



Tactical aspect

The goal of the techniques and tactics explained in this leaflet is to evacuate an area held by a group of seated persons opposing a passive resistance.

The first part of the intervention aims at isolating the area with Cover and Manoeuvre Section(s) agents wearing appropriate equipment depending of the situation.

In a second part, once the area is secured, the Protection and Intervention Section as well as one or several vehicles get inside the perimeter.

The Protection and Intervention Section agents working in pairs for each arrestee use Professional Intervention Techniques in order to help demonstrators back up.

Before any intervention in a peaceful resistance demonstration, the unit commander asks clearly and in an audible manner to the demonstrators to leave the place.

Both section and group leaders manage the intervening agents at their own level. This personnel management avoids an excessive exhaustion that could lead to inappropriate behaviours.

During the intervention, intervening agents must be really careful about their gestures in order to avoid the use of ambiguous pictures or videos



1st part: Isolation of the area

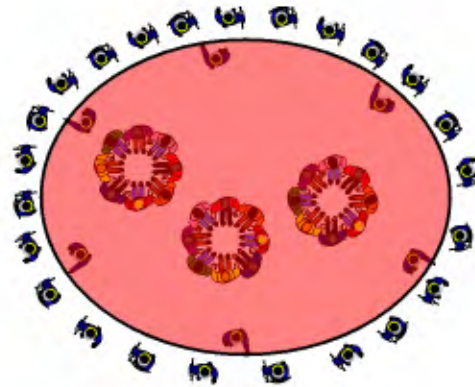


The aim of isolating the area is to avoid than other demonstrators or the one already evacuated step inside the perimeter.

The area isolation will take in account the configuration of the place (open or enclosed space), of the atmosphere (nearby crowd,...) and the goal of the intervention (evacuation or arrests).



Example in an open area

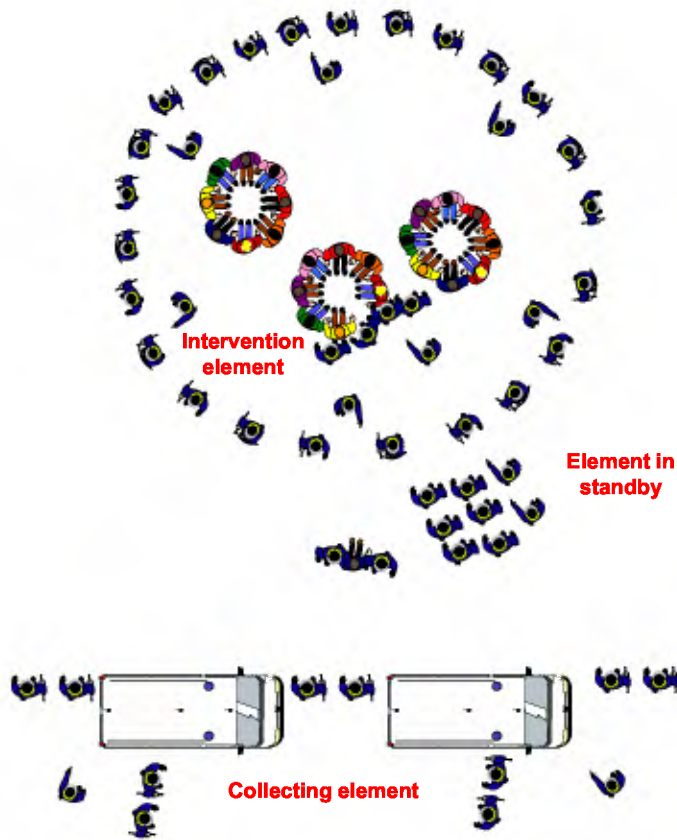


Example in an enclosed area





2nd part: Intervention of the Intervention Platoon





Technical aspect



Isolated demonstrator



The “commando” technique



The commando technique

1st Part :

1. Isolated Demonstrators: the technique used is Commando Technique.
2. The official always approach the demonstrator from the rear where he/she cannot be seen. Strong leg in front, close with a knee on the centre back of the demonstrator (sited) you are going to extract.

1st part: the approach





2nd Part

Push your knee on the demonstrator back and grip your strong hand supported by weak hand.

NB. Strong foot in front. strong hand grip vice –versa.

3rd Part

Lift your suspect/demonstrator taking him/her of balance by Moving one step backwards when lifting the suspect.

2nd part



3rd part





The “swan grip” technique



Isolated Demonstrator

Swan Grip

1st Part

Always approach the demonstrators from the rear where you cannot be seen.

2nd Part

Put your weak arm against the demonstrator against 's neck.

3rd Part

Put your strong knees on the back of the demonstrator (avoiding the spine) while you pull his/her arm out.

4th Part

Put your weak arm underneath the demonstrator's arm while you bend the his/her fingers down.





5th Part

Quickly change the hands, the weak hand will grab the demonstrator 's finger while the strong hand will be putting pressure on his face.

6th Part

Put your knee against the demonstrator's back and turn him around on his feet. He/she will gradually be forced to stand up.

7th Part

Put pressure on the demonstrator's fingers while you push his/her face away and walk with him.





Demonstrators holding each other



Circle feet outside





Demonstrator holding each other (feet outside)

1st Part

Put your demonstrator feet away with your weak feet.

2nd Part

Put strong hand on the demonstrator's shoulder

3rd Part

Put your weak hand also on his/her shoulder and grab fingers together.

4th Part

Turn the demonstrator and pick him/her straight up while you put pressure on his/her shoulder.

5th Part

Put pressure on his/her shoulder and walk with him/her.





Real life situation



□ The evacuation of the demonstrators starts with one person clearly chosen by intervening agents. If possible agents shall start with the demonstrator looking like the “weakest link of the chain”. Once the circle opened , the evacuation goes on with an end of the opened circle.



First part : Agents get in position and wait to be all ready. They get hold of one of the designated suspect's shoulder. They also grab the two surrounding demonstrators shoulders (the ones which are the closest from the target).

Second part : On order agents « open the chain ». Agents on side force the demonstrators to get loose by twisting their shoulder aside, the agent in charge of the targeted demonstrators pull him out of the circle. Doing so he is reinforced by a reserve element (not shown on picture).

Then : The two agents on side stay still to avoid the chain to close again. The intervention goes on one side or both (depending of the available personal) using the same technic.

Warning : In order to avoid to be outnumbered the operation is performed one demonstrator at a time. The agents remain all the time under their platoon and section leader's authority. No individual initiative shall be taken.





Circle feet inside







3rd part



The agent controls the shoulder with one arm, the leg on the opposite side is in position against the soft part of the back (spine forbidden). In a stand by position, he/she may hold his/her leg with the arm used to control the shoulder.



4th part



On command the agent pushes forward with his/her knee and pull the shoulder backward, as a result the demonstrators move forward and get loose on his grip.



Real life situation



❑ The evacuation of the demonstrators starts with one person clearly chosen by intervening agents. If possible agents shall start with the demonstrator looking like the “weakest link of the chain”. Once the circle opened , the evacuation goes on with an end of the opened circle.





- When the chain gets loose, the agent in charge of the targeted demonstrator pulls him/her out of the circle, he/she is then reinforced by a reserve agent. The two side agents stay in position to avoid the chain to close again. Then the intervention agents may proceed on one side or both depending of the manpower. Demonstrators are always evacuated one by one.



The line





The technique

**It is the same LIKE the one used
for the circle with feet inside**



Real life situation



The evacuation of demonstrators starts with one end of the line.





The line against a wall











Particular case



In the case of staggered lines facing each other in an enclosed area, agents shall use the technique of the line against a wall alternating one line after the other.

DISMANTLING OF BARRICADES

Chapter

8

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to intervene and dismantle barricades

At the end of this chapter, the learner should be able to:

1. Dismantle barricades using various method
2. Discuss nature of barricades
3. Explain location of barricades
4. Launch CS Grenades to keep the participants away from barricades
5. Launch stun Grenades to ensure that demonstrators do not return to the scene
6. Use water cannon keep demonstrators away from barricades
7. Remove barricades using Recce team assisted by shieldmen

Chapter Contents

No	Topic	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	ACCUMULATION OF ITEMS	
3	REMOVAL OF BARRICADES (TOUGH TASK)	
4	INFORMATION COLLECTION	
5	PREPARATION OF MISSION	

1. INTRODUCTION

The advent of democracy in south Africa have seen the increase in protests where demonstrators address their frustrations by blockading roads, placing burning tyres, wood, trees, vehicles, stones etc, thereby preventing non participants access to services. Preventing road users access and most importantly essential services by ambulances, emergency vehicles etc.

When protests escalated to unrest, the Public Order Police are obliged to use any recommended method available to remove barricades to clear the scene.



2. DEFINITION OF A BARRICADE

A barricade is a piling up / accumulation of items such as;

Trees;

Vehicles;

Wood;

Tires;

Stones , etc

- 2.1 To dismantle a barricade means to remove it and take it away. Some barricades may be on fire. To dismantle a barricade is a difficult task.



3. GENERAL OVERVIEW

3.1 REMOVE A BARRICADE IS A DIFFICULT TASK FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:-

- Demonstrators are often violent and determined;
- Barricade is a protection for demonstrators;
- Items for building a barricade are perfect to use as missiles for demonstrators;
- It may be difficult to cross over barricades;
- Difficulties increase when demonstrators build several boundaries.



4. PREPARATION OF THE MISSION

4.1 To dismantle a barricade the following is required:-

- To prepare;
- To cross over the barricade
- To reorganize the plan
- To secure the surroundings
- To remove the barricade



4.2 THE COMMANDER MUST COLLECT DATA IN ORDER TO: -

- Deploy a sufficient number of members
- Choose the manouvre process
- Requisition specific means such as water canons, wrecking cranes , fire brigade, etc.



4.3 INFORMATIONS MUST BE COLLECTED ABOUT BARRICADES AND DEMONSTRATORS

- Information about demonstrators
 - type of demonstrators
 - number of demonstrators
 - behavior of demonstrators
- Information about barricades
 - nature of barricades
 - number of barricades
 - location of barricades

information collected about the barricades must be confirmed by local police station and may be confirmed by with aerial view.



4.4 DISMANTLING OF SPECIFIC BARRICADES

- **isolated barricades**
 - when in front of an isolated barricade, direct attack of a barricade must be conducted
 - simultaneous lateral attacks can be conducted
 - the aim of these attacks is not to surround demonstrators
- **barricades without demonstrators**
 - to remove barricades without demonstrators is easier, but barricades can be booby trapped.



4.5 TEMPORARY NEUTRALIZATION OF DEMONSTRATORS

4.5.1 The aim is to allow the approach of barricade by the contact and recce element

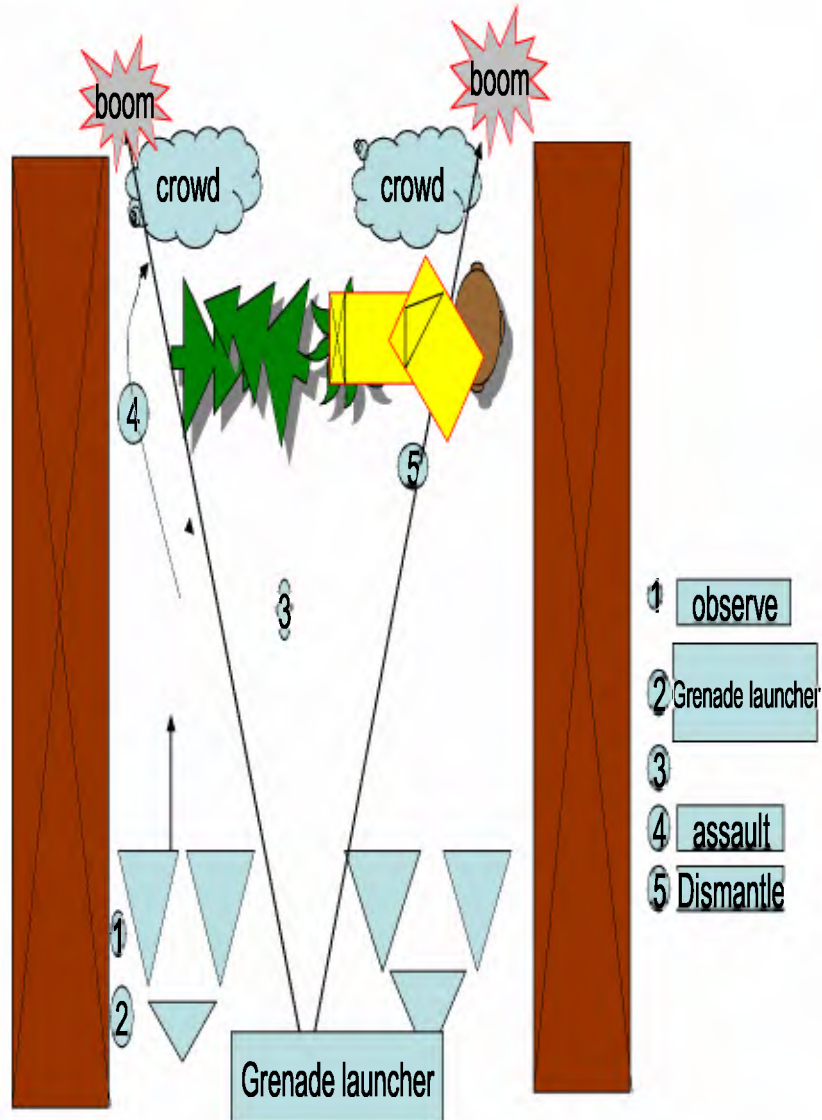
4.5.2 To neutralize demonstrators, pop must-

- make warnings
- launch cs grenades
- launch stun grenades
- be supported by a water canon

neutralization of demonstrators proceeds the recce and the removal of barricades

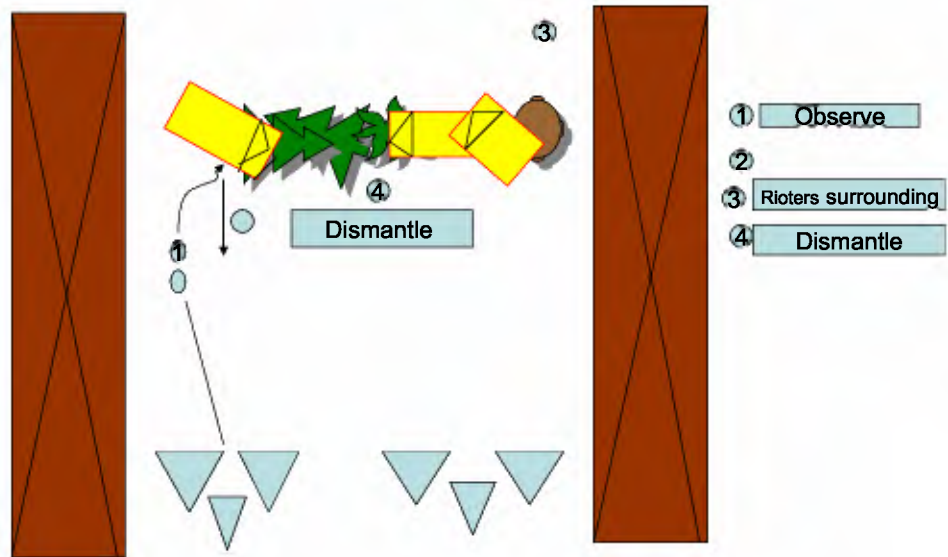


Barricade with rioters





BARRICADE WITHOUT RIOTERS





4.6 REMOVAL AND CROSSING OVER OF BARRICADES

- As soon as the neutralisation is achieved, the contact element protected by the shield men , will approach the barricade offensively and remove without dismantling it;
the contact element remove the barricade to a distance of about 30 meters;
Other members of the platoon will then dismantle the barricade.

Chapter Contents

No	Topic	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	OUTSIDE LAYOUT	
3	THE ESCORT	
4	THE FILTER	
5	INTERVENTIONS INSIDE THE STADIUM	
6	INTERVENTION OUTSIDE THE STADIUM	

EVENT MANAGE- MENT TECHNIQUES

Chapter

9

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to demonstrate an understanding of event management at stadium

At the end of this chapter, the learner should be able to:

1. Discuss outside layout of the stadium during crowd management operation
2. Conduct escort at stadium during crowd management operation
3. Define the filter during crowd management operation
4. Intervene inside the stadium during crowd management operation
5. Intervene outside the stadium during crowd management operation



1. INTRODUCTION

Each intervention in a stadium requires a recognition from the unit commander.

During interventions in stadium, agents must wear their protection gears, interventions in small amount without back up must be avoided.

If the tactical goal is to stop troubles, it is necessary to avoid crowd ripple.

So, actions must be precisely targeted in order to avoid any kind of panic.

Charges must be avoided ; units should rather use repulsing waves in order to allow the crowd to leave peacefully.

In the case pushing and shoving should occur, priority should be given to the evacuation of the stands where it takes place.

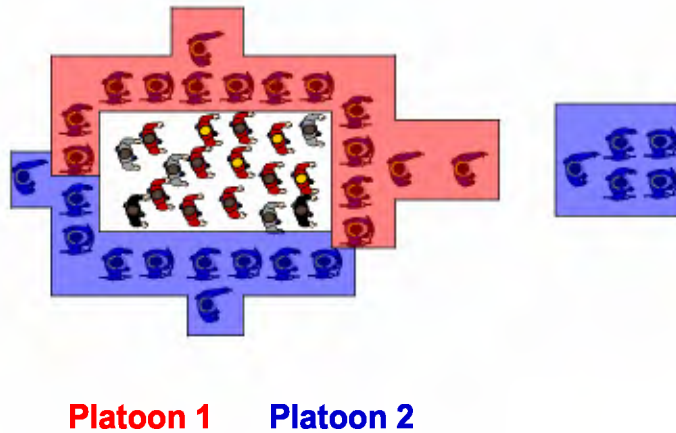


2. OUTSIDE LAYOUT

2.1 The Escort

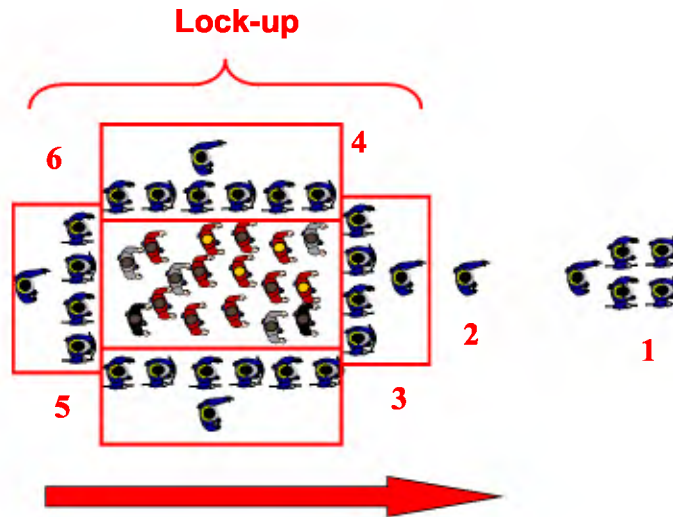


2.1.1 Organization





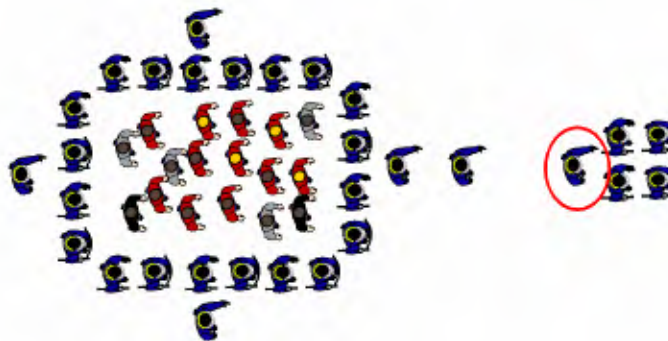
2.1.2 Definitions



- 1 Scouting element**
- 2 Chief of layout**
- 3 Curtain**
- 4 Left flank**
- 5 Right flank**
- 6 Rake**



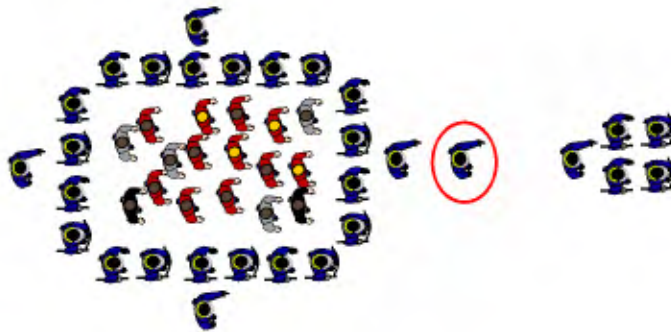
2.1.3 Role of the scouting element Leader



- The scouting element Leader progresses as a leading element of the lock-up, he gets in position at each street corner and possible obstacle, analyses the situation, potential risks, he takes care of the observation in front and on right and left flank of the layout, he reports.



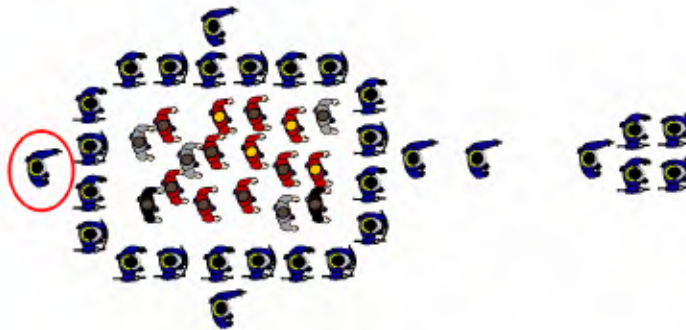
2.1.4 Role of the Chief of Layout



- The Chief of Layout sets the speed of the layout, he constantly reports on its advance.



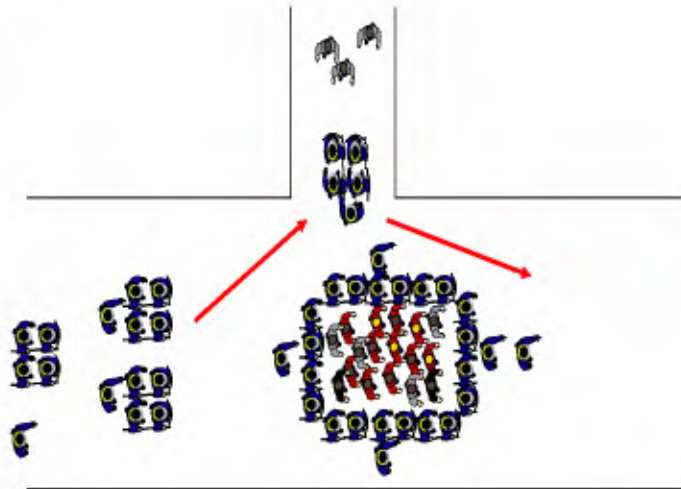
2.1.5 Role of the Rake Leader



- The Rake Leader watches the upper positions, the supporters' behaviour, reports after passing street corners and obstacles.



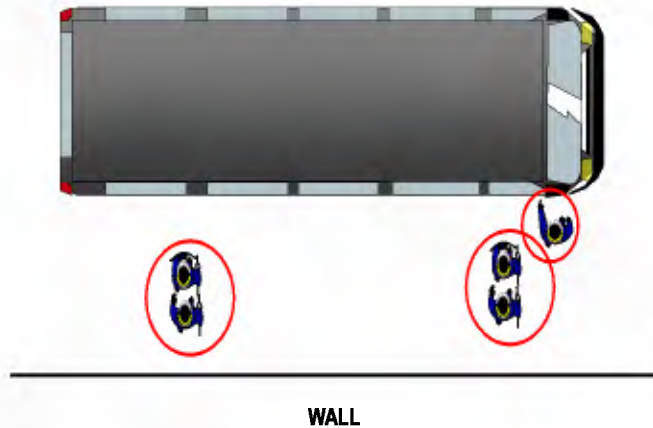
2.1.6 Crossroads



- ❑ Each street crossing must be fast. If needed, and on the Chief of Layout order only, rake agents can force the supporters forward. However, this action must be conducted using verbal orders and must not lead to pushing and shoving or hostile reactions from the supporters.
- ❑ If needed (presence of hostiles), the scouting element leaders can use his/her group to interpose. In that case the rake Leader reports when the lock-up has passed the crossroad, then the scouting element get back quickly in front of the layout.
- ❑ Should the context be particularly hostile, an intervention element can follow the lock-up in order to cover the risky objectives.



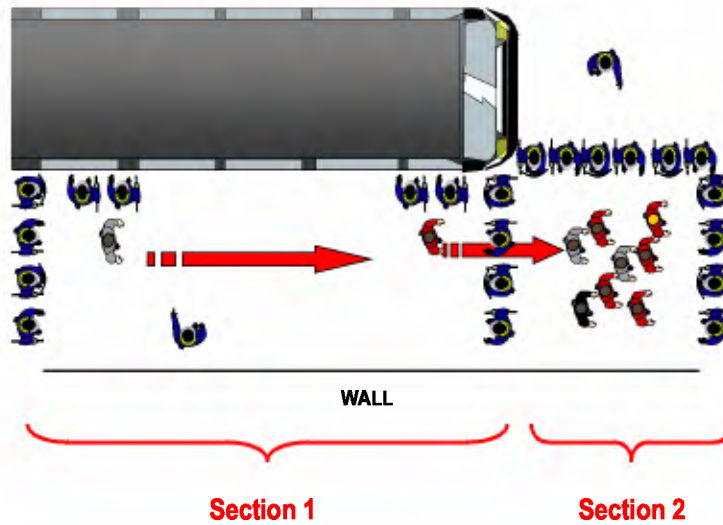
2.1.7 Arrival of the coach



- As soon as the coach stops, observation pairs get in front of the doors. They make sure that the doors remain closed and that nobody gets out before the signal is given.
- The team leader gets in touch with the responsible of the coach and gives him/her informations about the unfolding of the operation.
- The rest of the personnel remains close from the coach as an intervention element. Should no obstacle (wall, fence,...) allow to demarcate the area, personnel would be deployed as an isolating cordon.



2.1.7.1 1st case : frisking at the exit of the coach

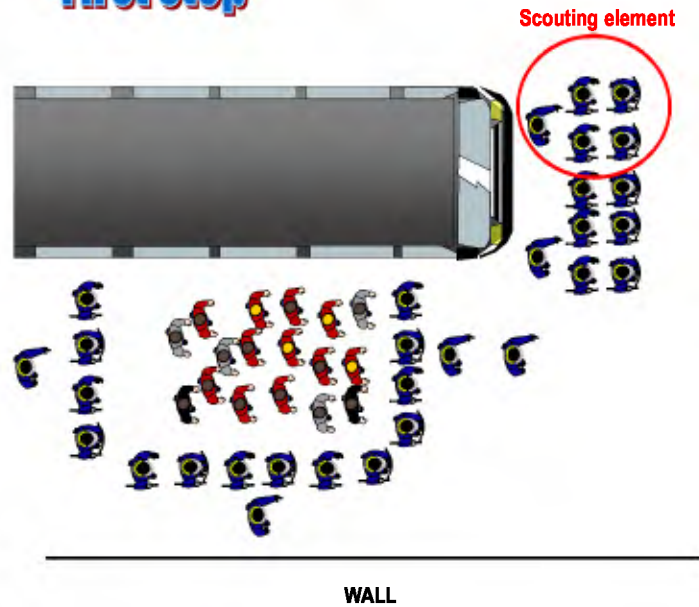


- Supporters exit one by one from the coach and are frisked by the agents of section 1. Then they are sent to the area held by section 2. They do not stay in the security area isolated by section 2. For the escort, the curtain of section 1 becomes the rake, and the rake provides the right flank.



2.1.7.2 2nd case : no frisking at the exit of the coach

First step



- ❑ Sections 1 and 2 isolate the disembarking area. Section 1 takes care of the rake and right flank. The remaining personnel provides the scouting element. Section 2 takes care of the curtain. The personnel in charge of the left flank waits in front of the coach



2.1.7.3 2nd case : no frisking at the exit of the coach

Second step

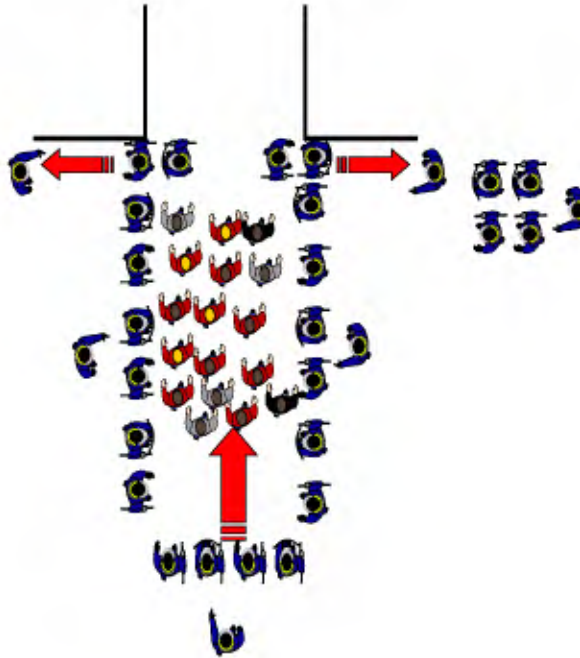


WALL

- When there is no supporter left in the coach, the responsible of the layout has the door closed by the driver. Then he has the layout moving forward. As the curtain moves forward, personnel from section 2 deploys on left flank.
- In hostile atmosphere, personnel on the flanks carries shields.



2.1.7.4 Arrival at filter



- Before arriving at the filter, the Chief of Layout makes sure that the route is free and the reception layout is ready. As soon as the curtain is in contact with the filter, its agents spread on both sides of the progress axis. As the supporters get in the rake moves forward.



3. Departure from the stadium

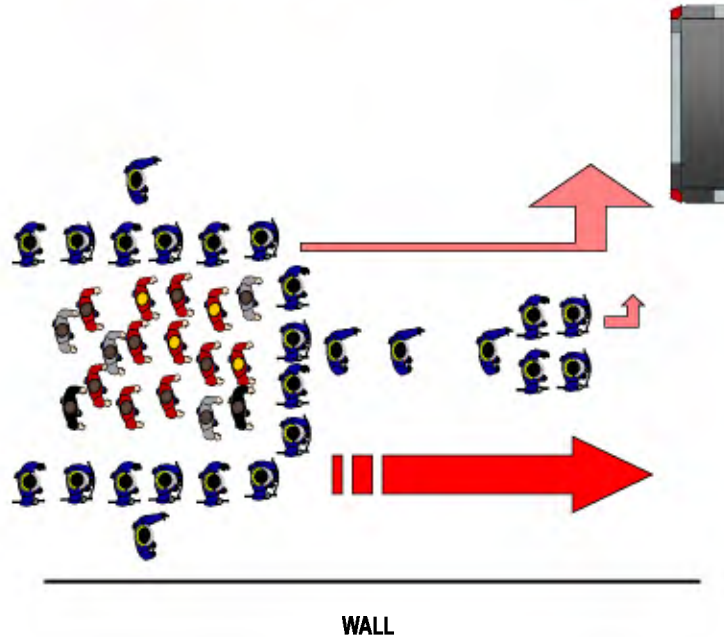


- The lock up gets ready. The rake is divided in two parts on each side of the exit. As soon as the layout is formed the doors are opened so the supporters can move forward.
- Once the supporters are inside the lock up, the rake falls in. The chief of layout gets back in position ahead of the layout and gives the order for the departure.



3.1 The re-embusing.

First step

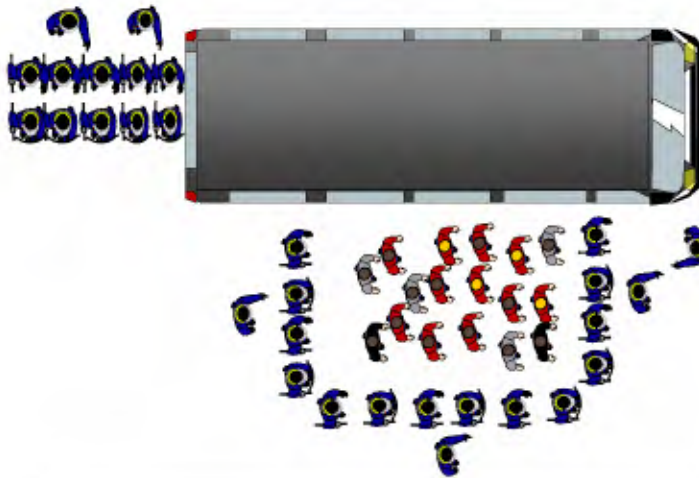


- As the lock up moves along side the bus, the left flank gets on the side. The right flank moves forward with the supporters.



3.2 The re-embusing.

Second step



WALL

- ❑ Once the layout is stopped along side the coach the Chief of Layout ask for the doors to be opened. The personal is gathered after the departure of the coach.

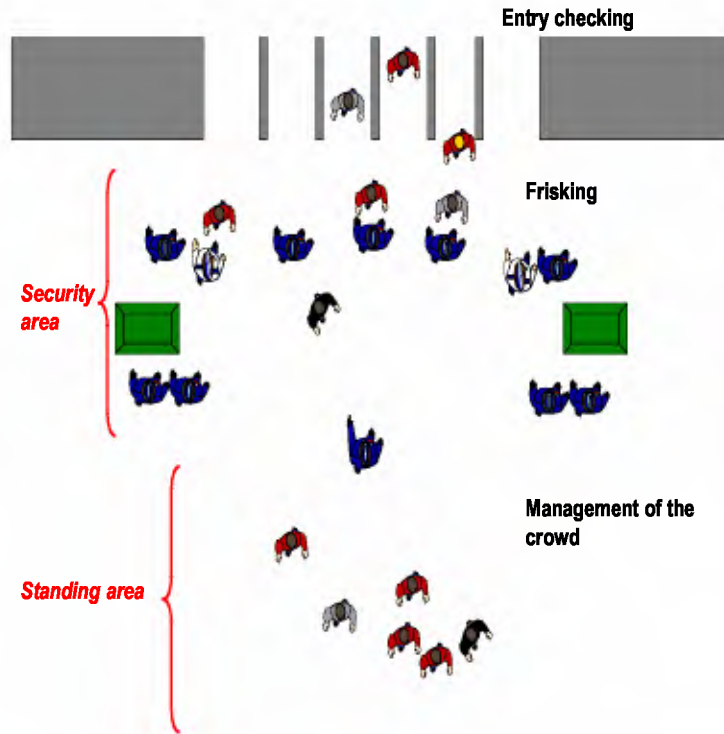




4. The filter



4.1 The filtering is one of the most difficult phasis of a sport event. The entering delay and the banning of dangerous items depend of its quality.



4.1.1 The filtering is divided in three parts :

- Entry checking
- Frisking
- Management of the crowd



4.2 The entry checking

4.2 .1 It is not a police mission but it impacts on the mission in two domains :

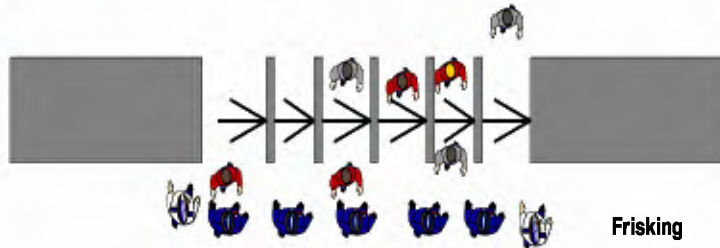
4.2.2 Regulation of the entry flux (presence of tripods)

4.2.3 Intervention for public order matters on stewards' request. Shall there not be a flux regulation device (tripods), the layout must imply a way to regulate the entry flux and to direct the spectators toward a frisking area. If that layout exists, the frisking point shall be settled just after the entry.

4. 4.3 The possibility to be requested by stewards requires the set up of a reserve which will be able to reinforce the different points of the layout.

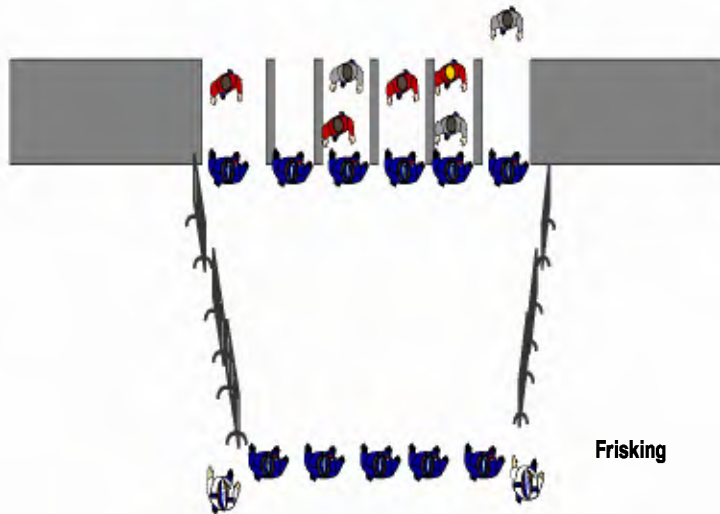


4.4 Presence of tripods



The frisking area is located just behind the entry checking

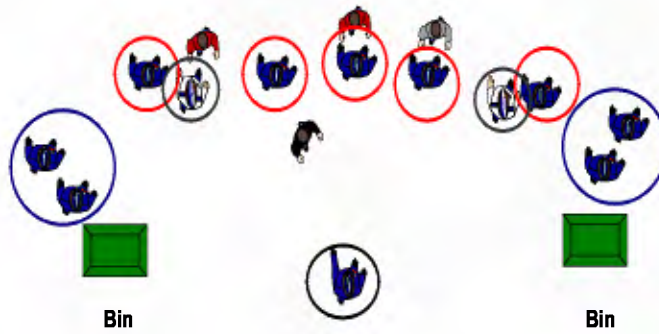
No tripods



- ❑ The use of barriers is compulsory in order to spare personal. It is important to note that this layout requires more agents than the previous one.



5. The frisking layout



Frisking

Reserve

Female officers

Officer in charge of the frisking layout



- 5.1 The frisking layout must allow the agents to work efficiently and in safety. It must be, if possible, under the authority of a responsible officer. If not it must be particularly watched by the chief of layout.
- 5.2 The personal in reserve takes care of the baned items to avoid to the frisking personal to leave its position. These items will be, depending of the case, handed to the stewards in deposit lockers or thrown in bins settled at each ends of the layout.
- 5.3 In order to allow to the personal to work in safety and to avoid the spectators to mix, it is important to ask the frisked persons to quickly leave the working area of the unit.
A « no man 's land » must be settled behind the layout.

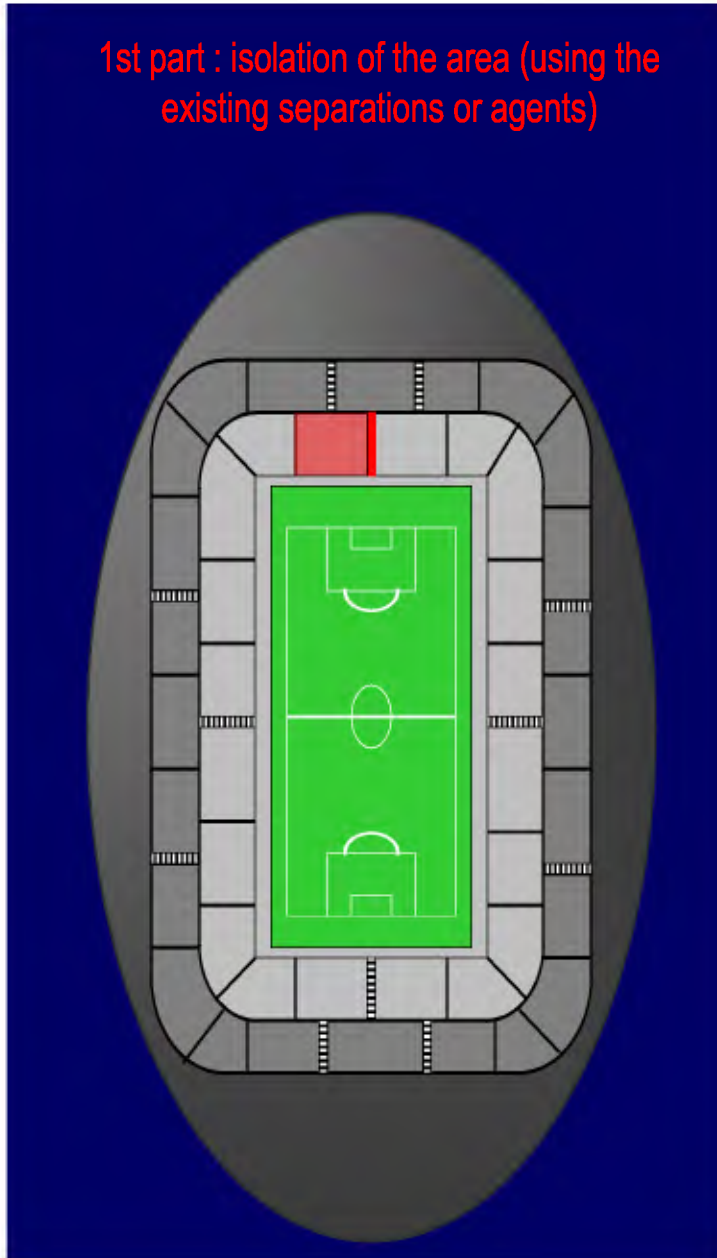


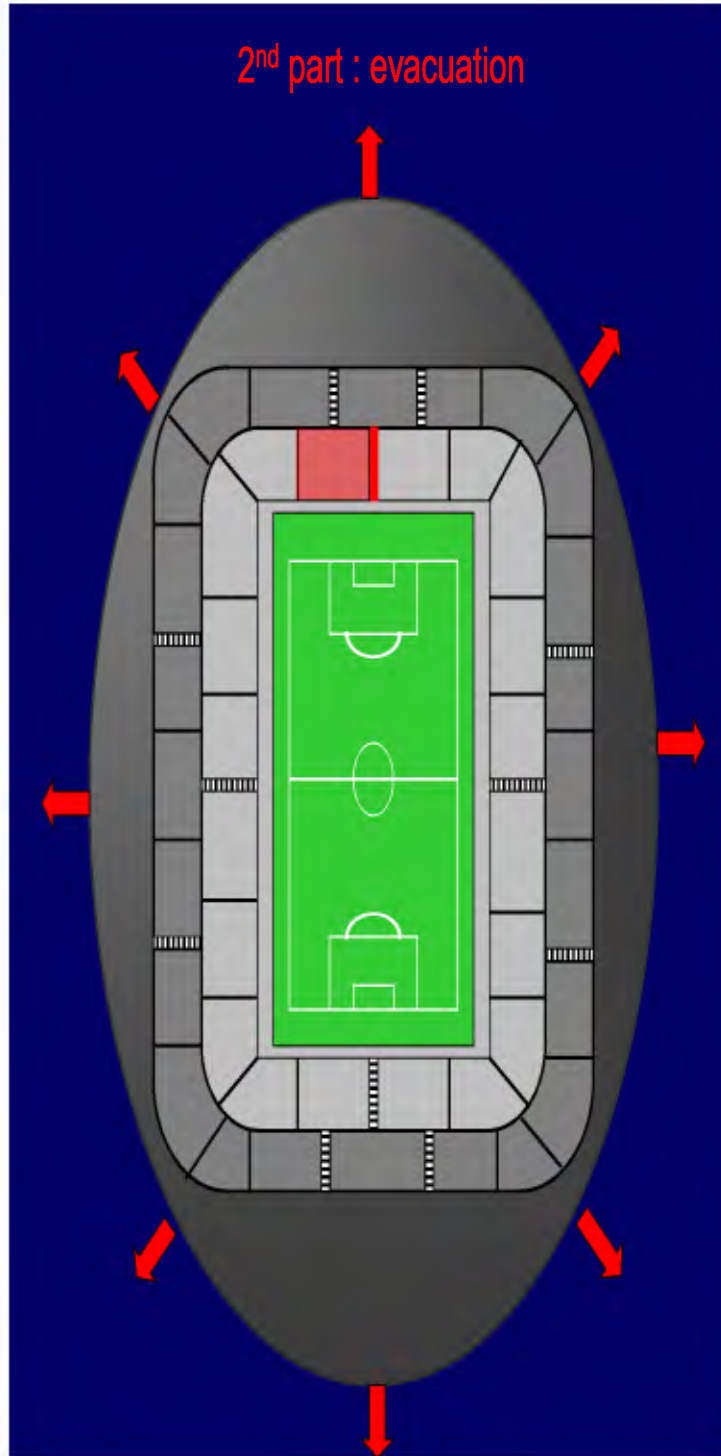
6. **Case of troubles leading to an interruption of the game and which do not necessitate an intervention of agents in the stands.**





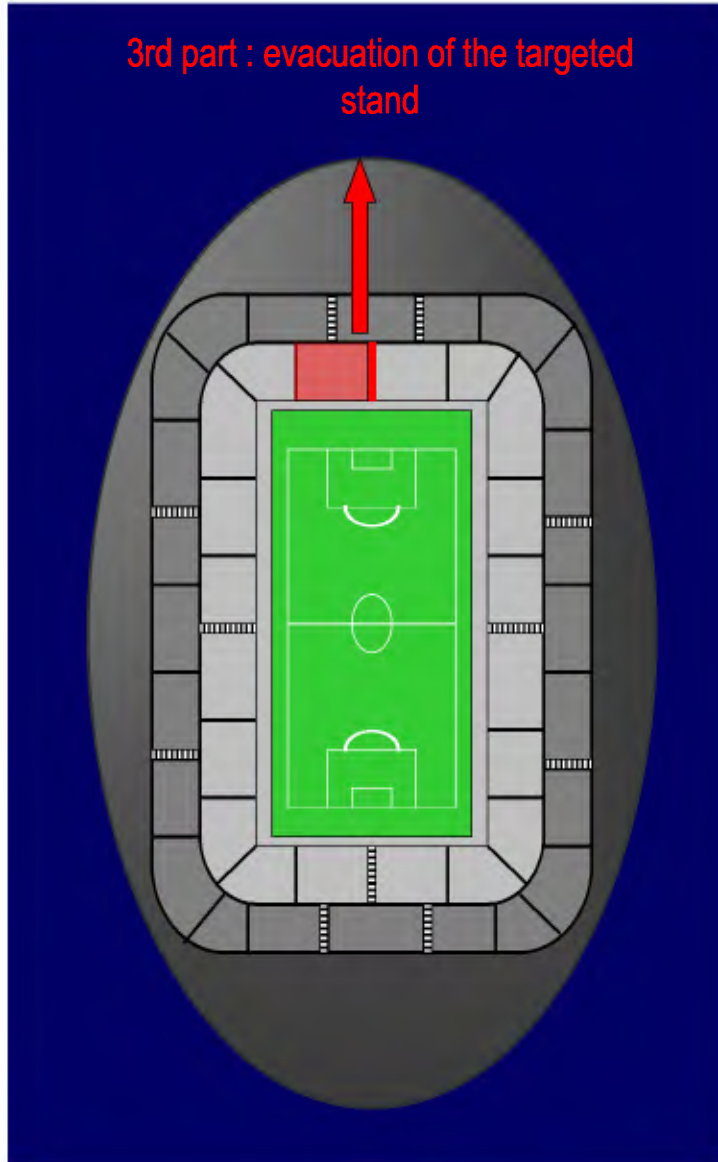
1st part : isolation of the area (using the existing separations or agents)







- The evacuation of peaceful supporters is performed stand by stand starting by the closest of the one where troubles occur.
- Speed must be aimed at as well as prevention of any pushing and shoving





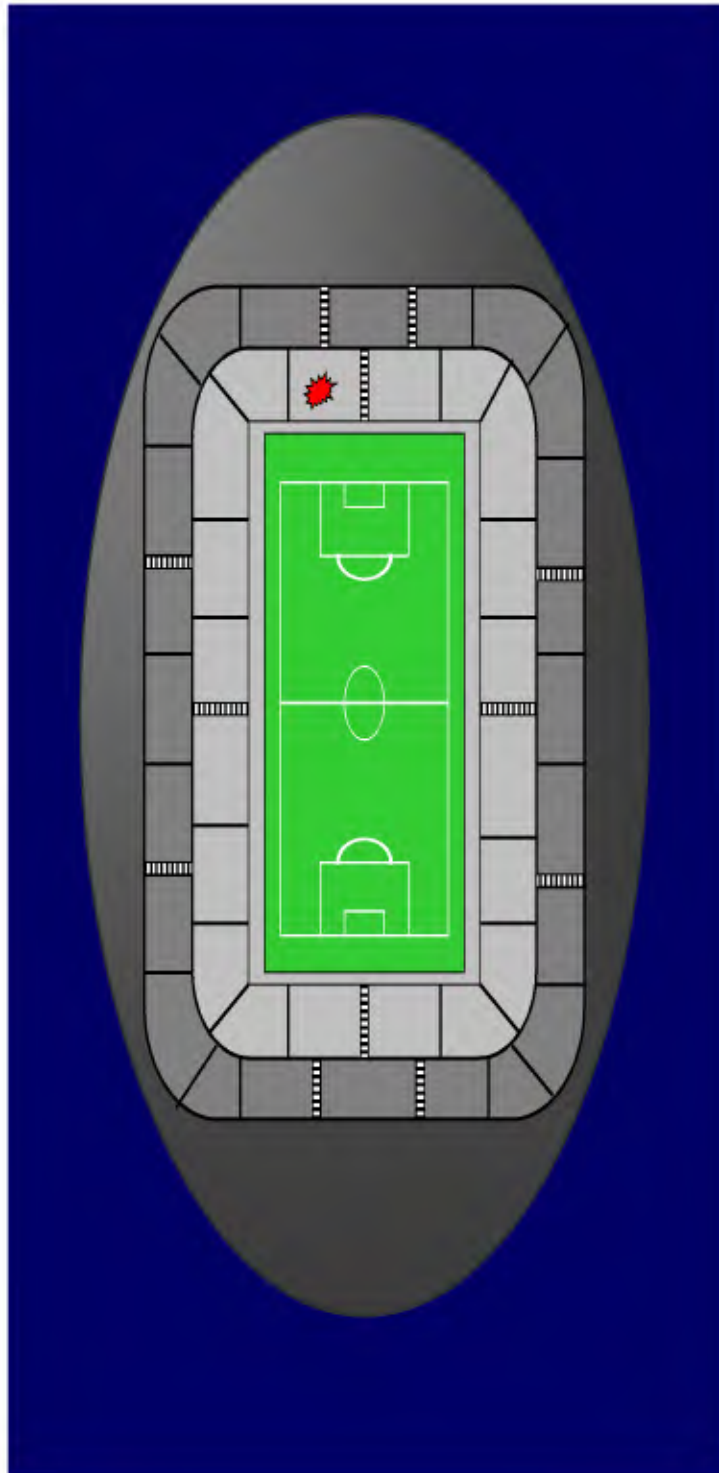
- The evacuation of the stand where the troubles occurred is performed by small groups. Agents escort the supporters.
- At the exit of the stadium troublemakers may be identified and arrested thanks to video footages from the stadium surveillance cameras.



7. **Case of troubles not leading to interruption of the game and requiring the intervention of agents in the stands.**

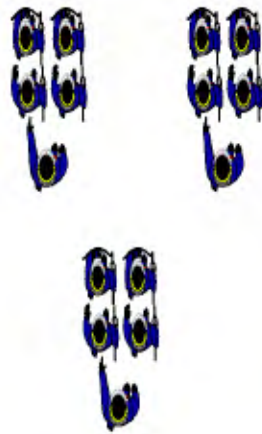
7.1 RULE

- 7.2 A part of the intervening personal fix the hostile supporters. This action aims at having the supporters attention focused but also to lead to a use of the missiles.
- 7.3 In a second time, when the number of missiles starts to decrease, the other agents step in and intervene in the stands to arrest the troublemakers



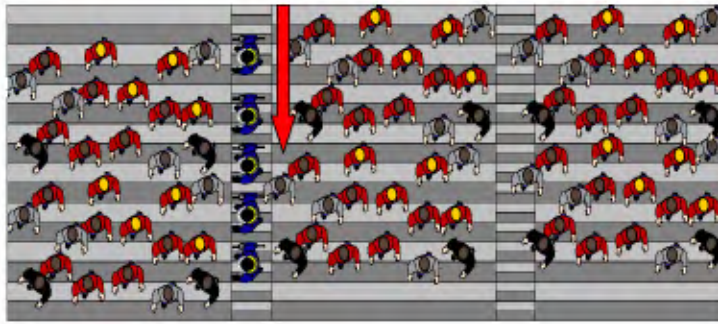


**1st case : the unit can fix from the bottom
of the stands**



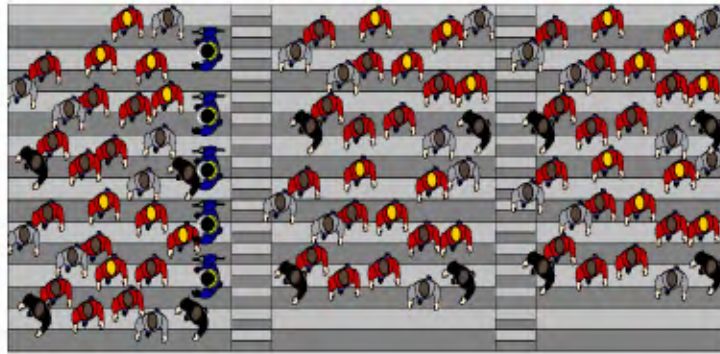
1st step: fixing attention





2nd step : coming in of intervening agents



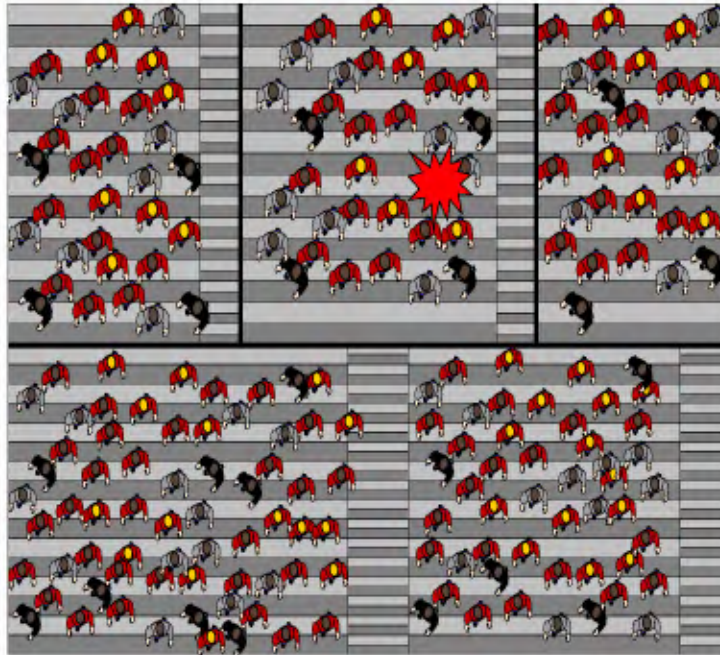


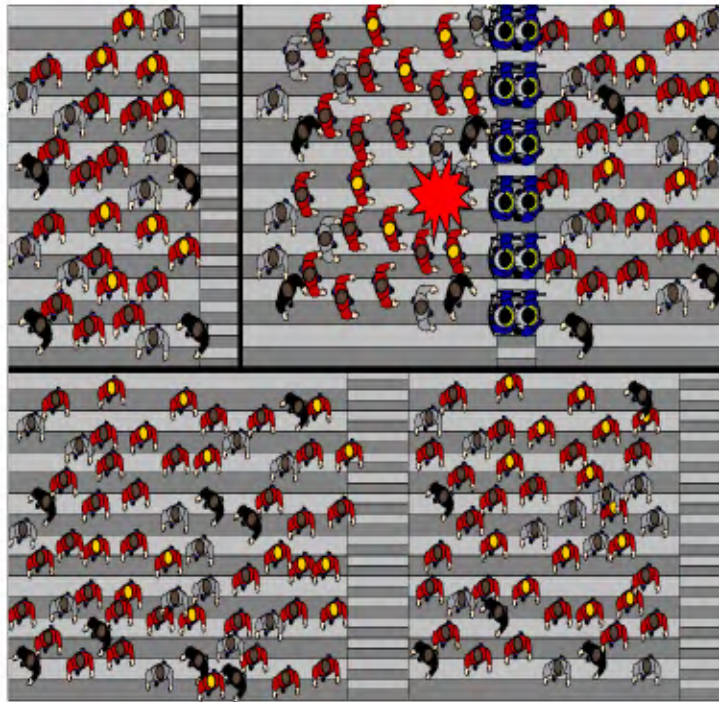
3rd step : progression of the team by and arrests





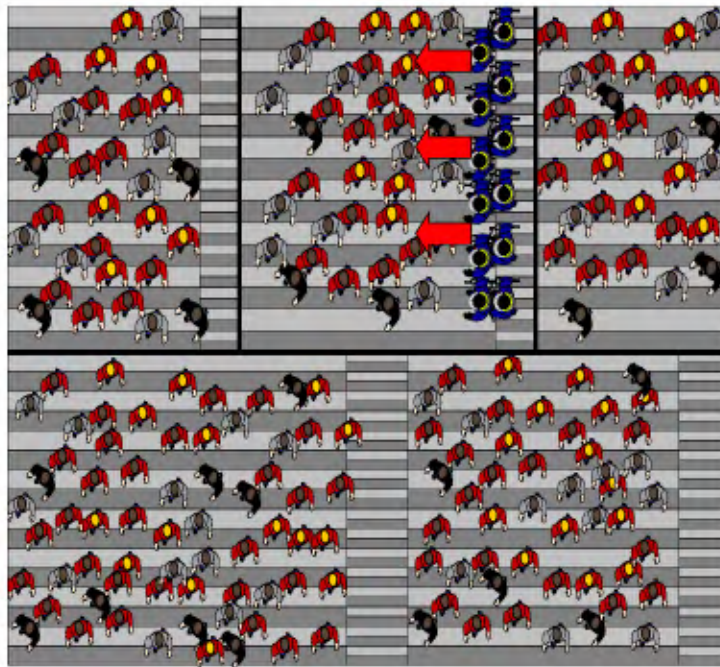
2nd case : agents cannot fix from the bottom of the stands (upper stands,...). In that case the fixing will be performed from the stand itself





1st step: fixing in the stands





**2nd step: progression of the intervention team
and arrests**



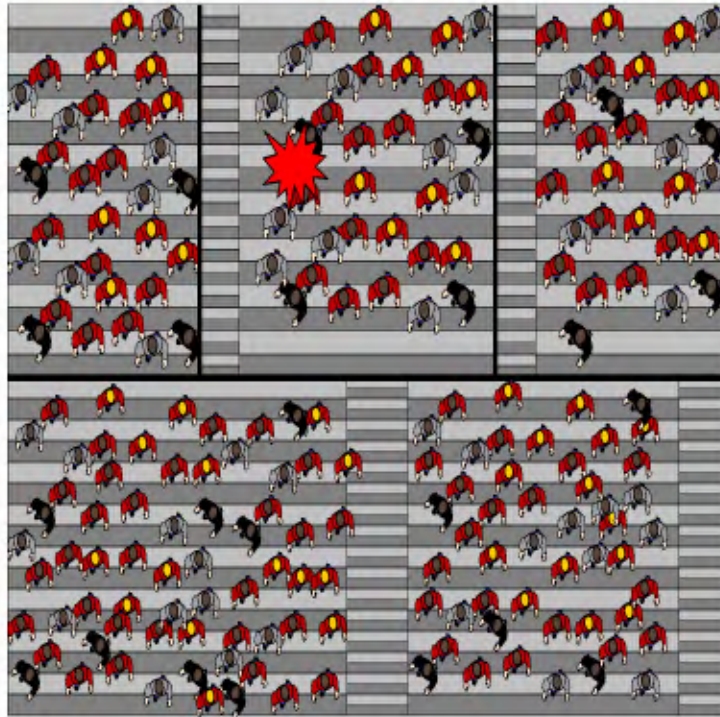


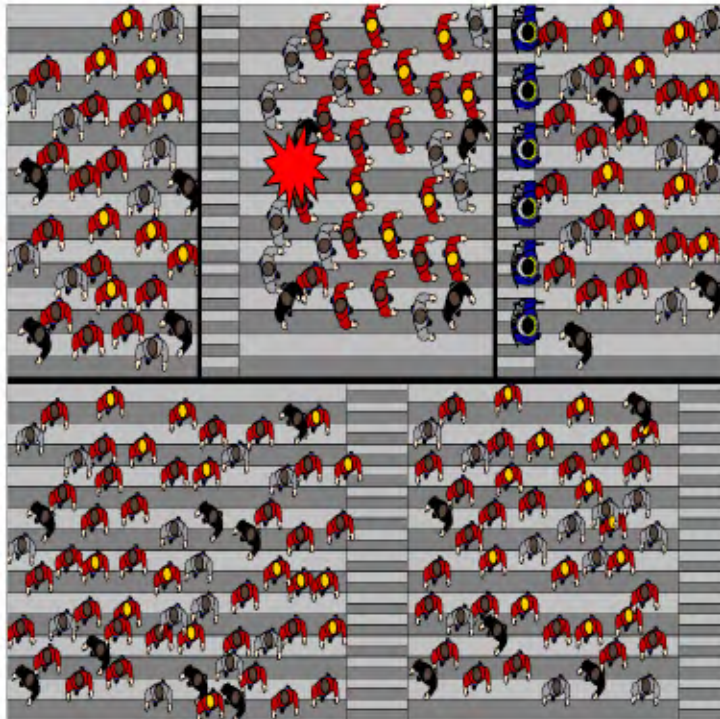




OR



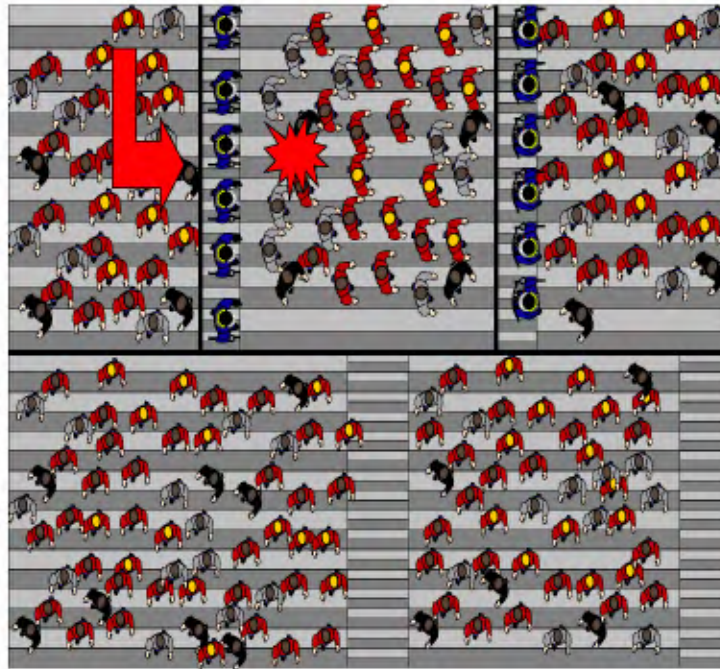




1st step : fixing from the closest stand







2nd step : entry, progression and arrests performed by the intervention element





8. INTERVENTION OUTSIDE OF THE STADIUM

- 8.1 A fast intervention from the units settled around the stadium must be aimed at.
- 8.2 To do so, it is necessary to settle units in strategically areas around the stadium with given intervention sectors.
- 8.3 The progression may be performed in double rows on the outside of the esplanade with use of voice and whistles to open the crowd walking in both ways

NB It is imperative that before sports event take place the commanders make sure that a stadium layout in and outside is studied thoroughly and that POP members are aware of the structure of all perimeters.

Instances where POP members fail to intervene because they cannot find the area where problem is should be avoided at cost .



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Goldstone, R. (1992). *Towards Peaceful Protest in South Africa*. HSRC.

Rauch, J. and Storey D. (1989). *The policing of Public Gatherings and Demonstrations in South Africa 1960-1994*.

Reynecke, F. and Fourie, M. (2002). *Police Management beyond 2000*, Juta & Co, Cape Town

Storey, D. (1996). '*Protesting and policing*'. Presentation to members of Public Order Police, 7 February 1996. Pretoria. SAPS Dog School.

Syer J and Connally C (1999) *How Teamwork Works*. London, Mcgraw-Hill Company

Van Ryckeghem, D and Hendrickx, E. (1999). *Community Policing, Public Order and Crowd Management*. Presentation to the management of Public Order Police.

Waddington, P.A.J. (1994). *Liberty and Order*, UK.

French Crowd management Learning programme : 2010



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Instructional Package Developer:

LT Colonel

TV Molaudzi
Division HRD
Pretoria

Subject Matter Experts:

Brigadier Z Mkwphanazi

Division
Operational
Response
Service

Colonel DD Damane

POP KZN
Marian hill

Colonel AH Kapp

Provincial POP
KZN

Colonel CS Sanders

Provincial ORS
Northwest

LT Colonel V Day

Division
Operational
Response
Service

LT Colonel A Mtsweni

Division
Operational
Response
Service

LT Colonel PD Maluleke

Provincial POP
Mpumalanga

LT Colonel AG Bosch

Provincial ORS
Northern Cape

LT Colonel S Moodley

POP KZN
Marian hill

Capt P. Maphanga

Division
Operational
Response
Service

Capt (f) T.M. Beesnaar

Division
Operational
Response
Service

W/O G. Terblanche

POP George

W/O A.R. Stephanus

POP Western
Cape



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS CON'T

W/O	J Dikela	POP Eastern Cape
W/O	B Campher	POP Eastern Cape
W/O	L Human	POP Kimberly Northern Cape
W/O	M Hlongwane	POP Limpopo
W/O	GJ Pitso	POP Gauteng
W/O	P Ramapa	POP Gauteng
W/O	Madavha	POP Limpopo
W/O	PS Maluleke	POP Rustenburg
W/O	BJ Masanabo	POP Mpumalanga
W/O	HJ Lourens	POP Upington
W/O	KL Shabalala	POP KZN
W/O	TE Rantso	POP Welkom