

Division Human Resource
Development



Crowd Management

Learning Programme for P/members

Module 6

Crowd Management Operations

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Training Division

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PRETORIA

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Title Page

LEARNING PROGRAMME	Crowd Management for Platoon Members (CMPM)
MODULE NO	6
MODULE TITLE	CROWD MANAGEMENT OPERATION
SAQA UNIT STANDARD TITLES, NUMBERS AND NQF LEVELS	
ORGANISATIONAL STANDARD TITLES AND NUMBERS	345:DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF CROWD MANAGEMENT
TARGET GROUP	LINE FUNCTION MEMBERS
ISSUE DATE	
REVIEW DATE	

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Icon Page



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.



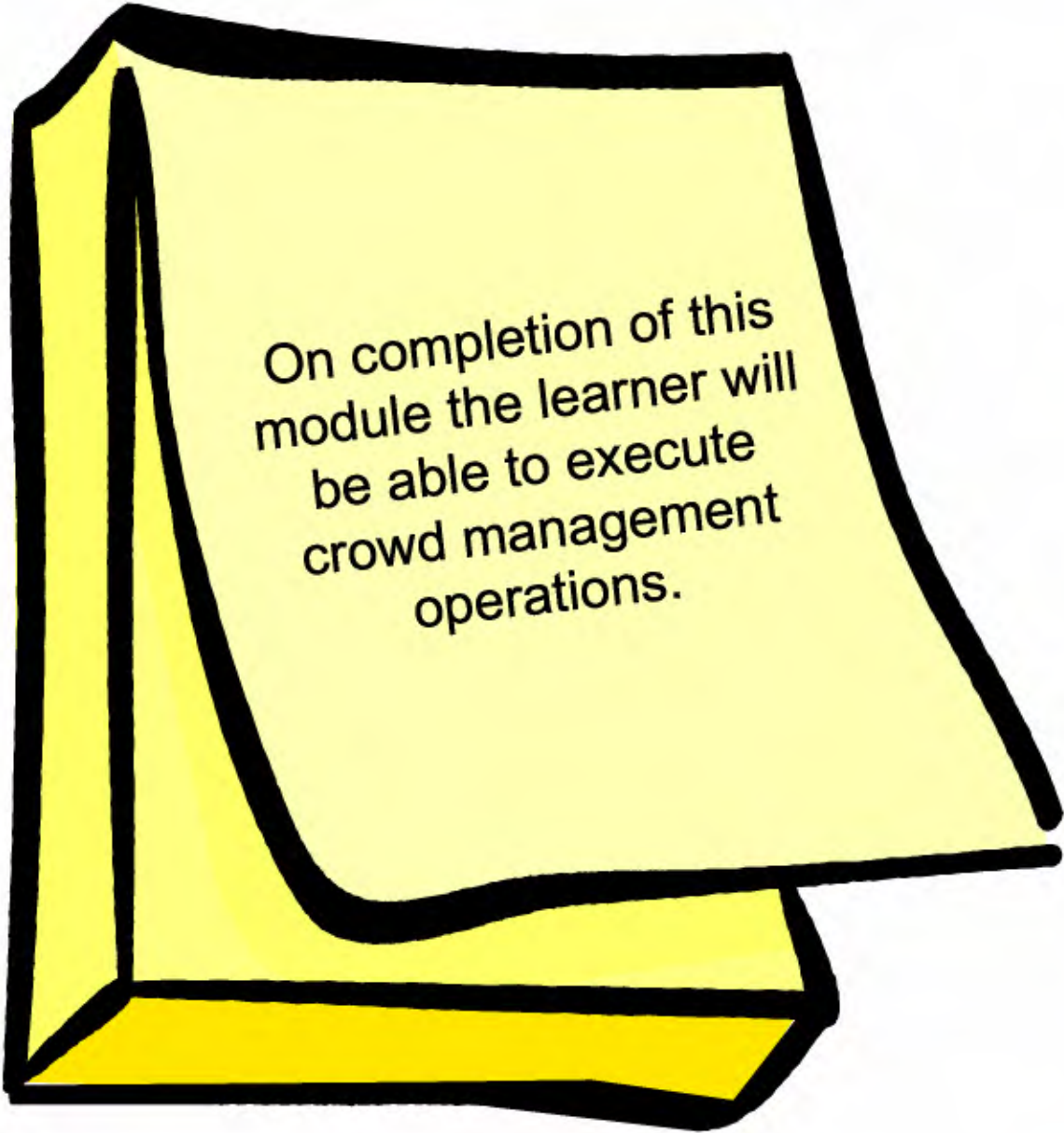
This icon alerts you to the **list of sources** used to compile the module or chapter.

How to use this module

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

1. Draw and identify conventional signs according to the guidelines in this chapter.
2. Know the definitions and terms relating to crowd management.
3. Interpret abbreviations relating to crowd management correctly according to this chapter.
4. Differentiate between signs with solid and dotted lines;
5. Draw the different levels of command;
6. Label the units;
7. Draw and differentiate between the different limits;
8. Draw and label co-ordination lines;
9. Draw the different tactical options and describe the degree's of readiness

Module Outcome



On completion of this module the learner will be able to execute crowd management operations.

Conventional Signs

Chapter 1

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute conventional signs

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Draw and identify conventional signs according to the guidelines in this chapter.
2. Know the definitions and terms relating to crowd management.
3. Interpret abbreviations relating to crowd management correctly according to this chapter.
4. Differentiate between signs with solid and dotted lines;
5. Draw the different levels of command;
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7. Draw and differentiate between the different limits;
8. Draw and label co-ordination lines;
9. Draw the different tactical options and describe the degree's of readiness

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1. INTRODUCTION

This handbook gives an overview of the conventional signs which will be used by the Front line operational manager to draw an operation layout. The goal of using conventional signs is to visualise the operations in order to facilitate the understanding of the planned operation by operational commanders and commanders at exceptional level and to do a proper follow-up during the operation.

2. FIELDS OF APPLICATION

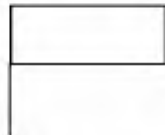
The conventional signs are used:

- to take notes of the operational situation right on the map
- to draw the operational layout (as part of Ops order or during operations)
- as organigrams

3. BASIC SIGNS

Following signs mean :

units or installations



a headquarter or a command post (or a part of one)



an observation post



a logistic or administrative installation



a landing zone

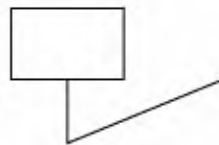
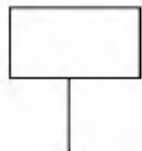
4. POSITION

The position of units or installations which are represented with a conventional sign have to be given with precision.

A CP is situated at the foot of the mast of the flag.



The position of units or installations will be pointed by the middle of the bottom of the sign or by a vector between the basic sign and the precise position (in order to be clear it's better to choose for a simple vertical line than for a broken one).



5. SOLID LINES - DOTTED LINES

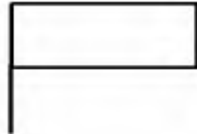
A solid line will be used to specify the effective or actual position of a unit or installations.

A dotted line will be used to draw the sign of a future or supposed position of a unit or installations. The additional data of the conventional sign will be always drawn with solid lines.

A few examples.



expected position of a unit or installation (on foot or with non armoured vehicles)



effective position of the CP

6. COLOURS

If possible we=ll use different colours :

BLUE or BLACK:	own unit, installations and operations
RED :	all about participants (Prt, route and activities, position in house etc)
GREEN :	obstacles or obstructions on the road

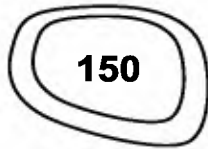
7. DOUBLE AND SINGLE LINES

7.1 DOUBLE LINE

When only one colour has to be used (Photostat) well draw all elements about the participants with double lines and everything about own units with single lines.

7.2 EXAMPLES

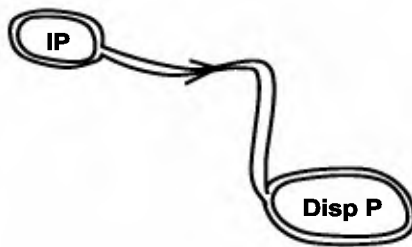
A group of 150 participants



Initial point



Dispersion point



Participants route

8. ADDITIONAL DATA AROUND BASIC SIGNS

8.1 GENERAL

It is possible to specify a lot of information by using a combination of letters, numbers and symbols around the basic signs.

Crowd Management for Platoon Members(CMPM)

ZR 4
4 MEMBERS

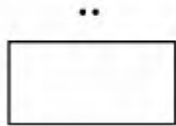


NYALA
ZN 1
4 MEMBERS



ZR 2
4 MEMBERS

Unit or installations in reserve (Call sign and amount of members if less than 8 members)



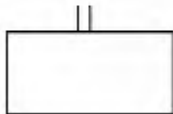
A section (if consisting of 8 members)



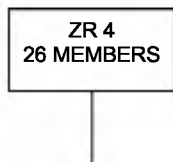
A Platoon (If consisting of 32 members)



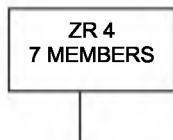
A Company (If consisting of 4 platoons)



A Group (If consisting of 4 companies)



Unit or installations with less members than Platoon (-) e.g 28 Members (Call sign and amount of members written in block)



Unit or installations with less members than a section e.g 7 members (Call sign and amount of members written in block)

9. LEVEL SYMBOLS

The level symbols are drawn at the top of the basic sign.

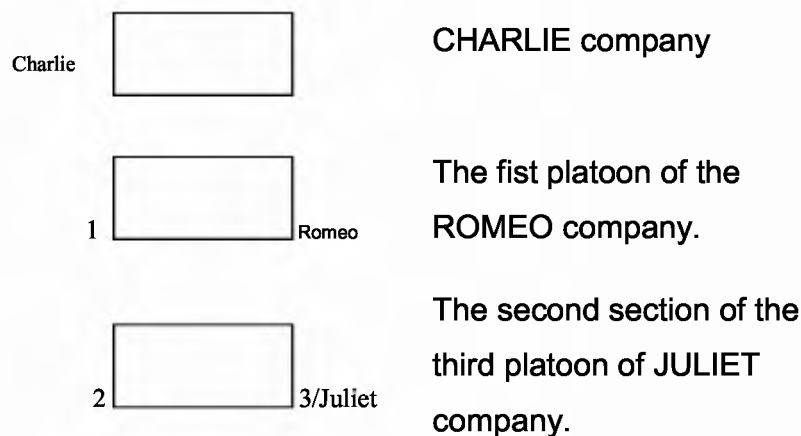
10. IDENTIFICATION OR NAME OF UNITS/ INSTALLATIONS

The name or identification of the unit has to be specified on the LEFT side at the BOTTOM of the sign.

10.1 HIGHER COMMAND LEVEL

The higher command levels have to be specified on the RIGHT side at the BOTTOM of the sign.

The different levels are separated from each other with an



oblique line.

Some examples

11. REINFORCED AND INCOMPLETE PLATOONS

A (+) or (-) sign on the RIGHT side of the basic sign means that this unit gets more or less subordinates than the



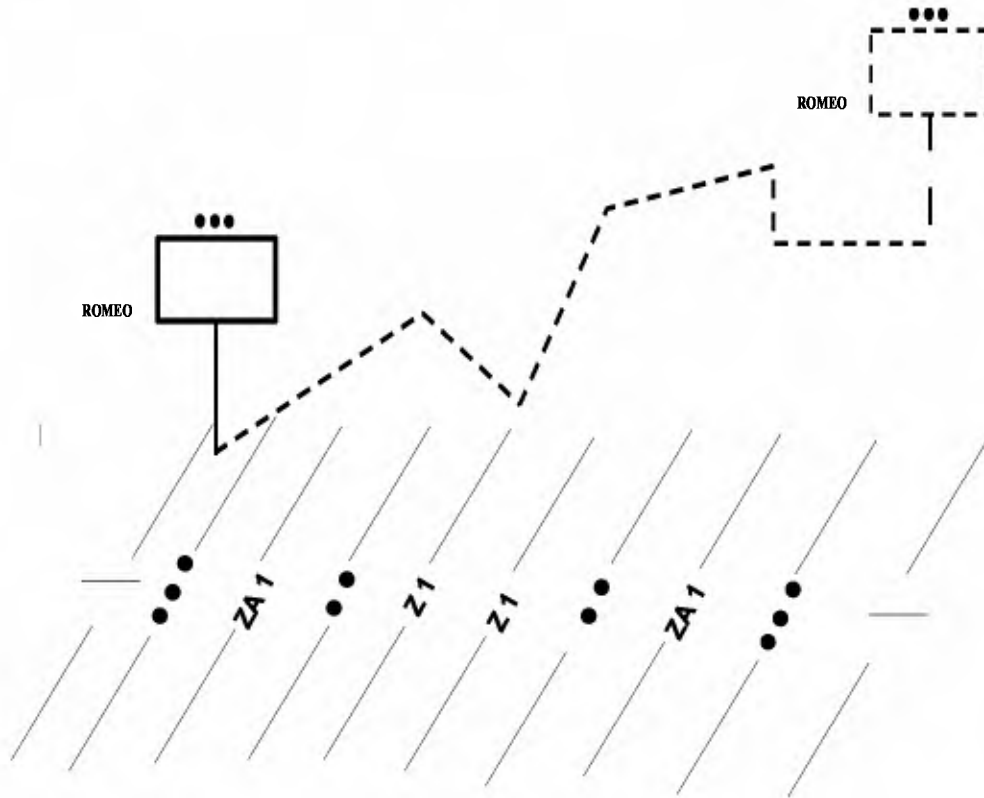
normal operational unit (eg five or three sections in a platoon).

Some examples

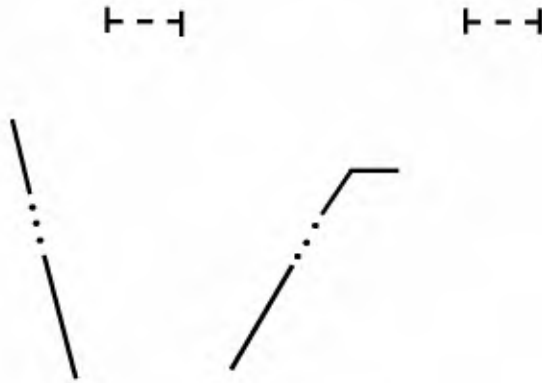
12. TRANSMISSION AXIS OF A UNIT

This is used by an operational commander when he has decided that a platoon will be positioned at a specific place at the start of an operation and when he gives command the platoon will move to the next indicated position. The second position is indicated in broken lines as the platoon is not there at the start of the operation.

This is used by an operational commander when he has decided that a platoon will be positioned at a specific place at the start of an operation and when he gives command



the platoon will move to the next indicated position. The second position is indicated in broken lines as the platoon is not there at the start of the operation.



13. LIMITS

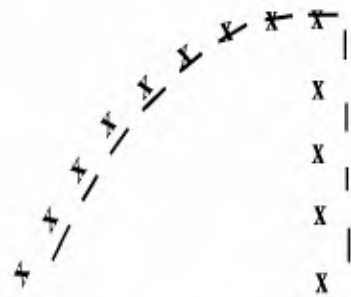
Lateral limits: Are used to indicate the specific areas of responsibility of the Cy, PI and sec. One always draws two levels together and not three as in the example below.

Push back limits: Are used to indicate the limit of the PUSH BACK operation. In other words the position/place where the operation will end.

Dispersion limit: is the limit at which the cy/PI will stop with the DISPERSION. For public order operations the limit of the dispersion ends at section level. That means that a platoon will disperse smaller than sections.

F R V

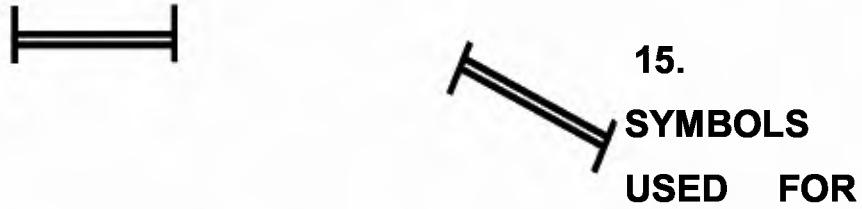
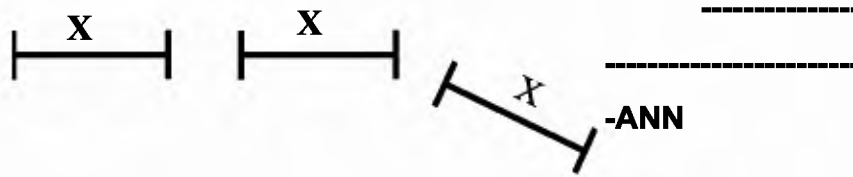
Depl Posn



14. CO-ORDINATION LINES

Co-ordination lines are lines which are used to indicate where PI/Sec will have to co-ordinate in the execution of

specific operations.



OPERATIONS



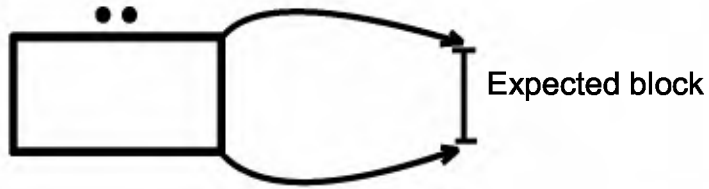
Deployment position

Deployment position

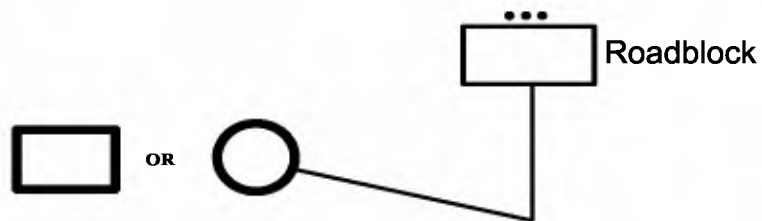
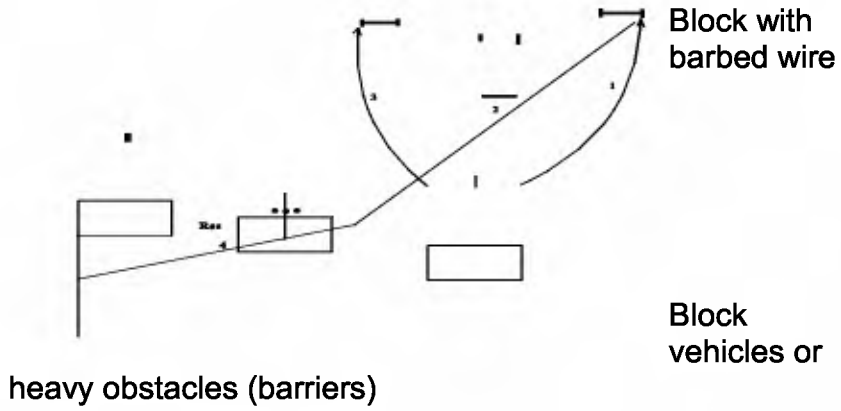
Departure line
_____DL

16. TO BLOCK

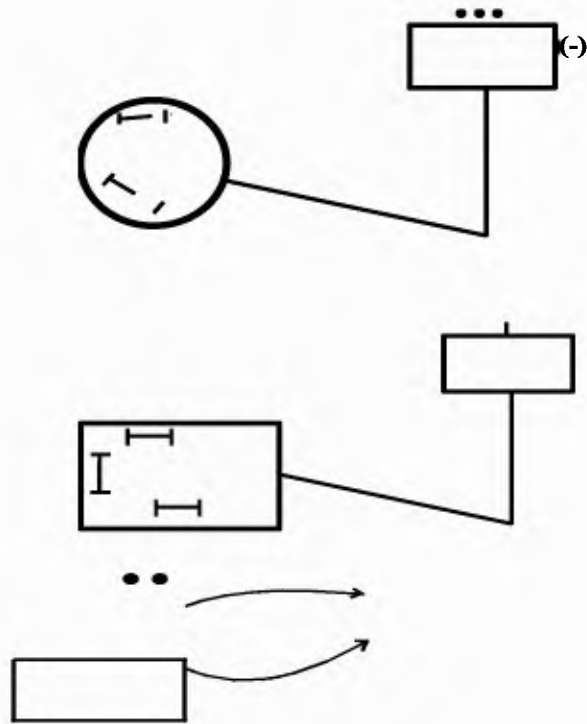
16.1 TYPES OF BLOCKS



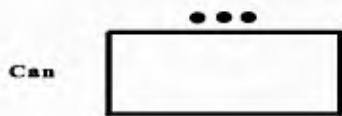
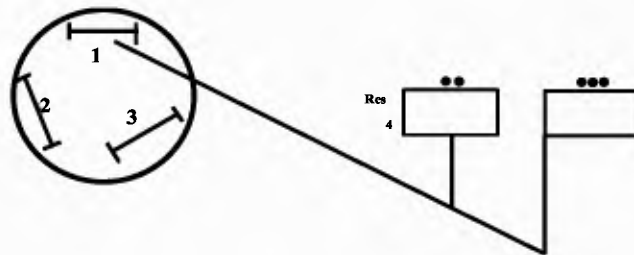
Effective block



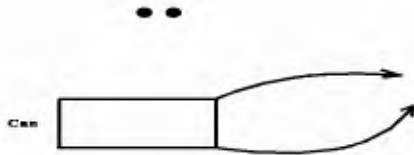
TO KEEP READY TO BLOCK



To keep ready to immediately block

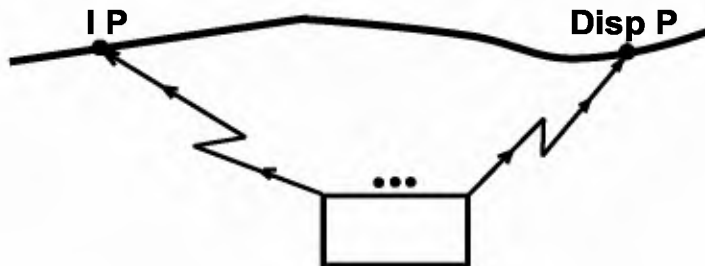


To canalise in front of an entrance/exit.



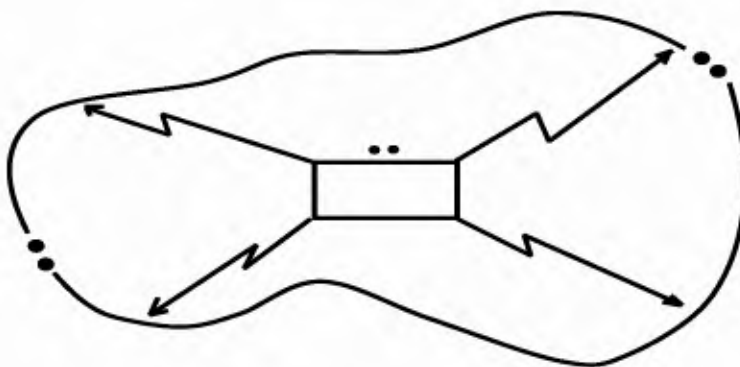
19. TO ESCORT

To escort from the initial point to the dispersion point.



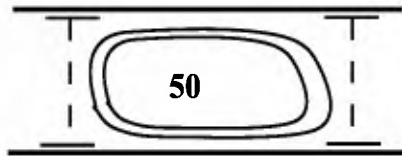
20. TO PATROL

To patrol in this area.



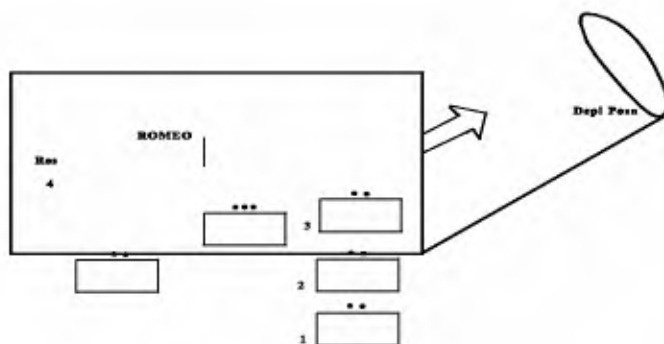
21. TO ENCIRCLE

EEP (Expected encircling Position).



22. PUSH BACK, EVACUATE, DISPERSE and SEARCH

To represent the action modes to PUSH BACK, to EVACUATE, to DISPERSE and to SEARCH on the layout the symbols of the units who will intervene are drawn in a square. A line is drawn from the square to the Depl Posn. The direction of the operation is indicated by an arrow drawn from the square in the direction of the operation. Additional information is often required and therefore additional schemes are necessary in order to explain the planned operation.



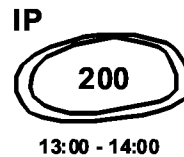
23. SYMBOLS THAT ARE USED FOR THE PARTICIPANTS

800 participants



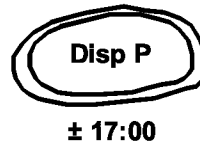
(In RED) (In BLACK or BLUE)

Initial point of 200 participants who will gather between 13:00 and 14:00



(In RED) (In BLACK or BLUE)

Dispersion point of a demonstration which would disperse at approximately 17:00



(In RED) (In BLACK or BLUE)

Tactical Options

Chapter 2

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute tactical options

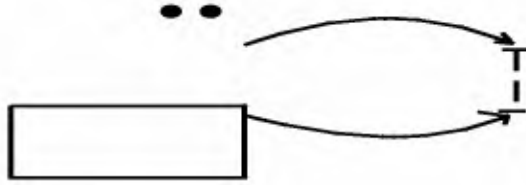
Learning Outcomes

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

1. Define and explain the Offensive and Defensive tactical options;
2. Discuss the different elements to be considered for each tactical option;
3. Explain the characteristics of each tactical options;
4. Explain and demonstrate how to execute the different tactical options

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9	TO SEARCH	
10	TO DISPERSE	
11	SUMMARY	



To block

Remark

When an operational commander has to BLOCK, he has to draw it on his layout, for his subordinates.

17. TO ISOLATE

To keep ready to isolate

To keep ready to isolate immediately

To isolate

REMARK

When the operational commander translates to his subordinates the mission he received to ISOLATE he draws it as follows:

18. TO CANALISE

To keep ready to canalise

1. INTRODUCTION

Tactical options are tactical options that are available to a commander by which he is able to solve the situation at hand. There are 10 Tactical options which are available by which the commander can use. He can also combine the Tactical Option which will enable him/her to solve the problem.

For an Tactical Option to be used successfully the commander needs to consider what he/she wants to achieve (end result) and to go through an assessment to determine the Modus Elements which are required for the Ops Concept.

The Modus Elements of the operation which need to be considered to determine how the operation will be executed. Each element of the Tactical Option needs to be assessed in detail by the commander who is going to use the Tactical.

Each Tactical Option is used in conjunction with techniques and formations. The Tactical Options cannot be executed on their own. The members use techniques on their level to execute the Tactical Option. The commander must remember that each

Tactical Option has specific outcomes and has certain requirements which need to be considered during the assessment process, so that the operation will be a success.

2. TO BLOCK

2.1. DEFINITION

To BLOCK is the placing of members to control access to or to deny access to one or more particular places where members or means are placed in one or more directions.

2.2 GENERAL

The following terminology can be used to express this Tactical Option:

To block

By blocking effectively the operational commander is able to control an area which is to be protected from the participants or to prevent the participants from deviating from the route.

Block to control

By Blocking to control the operational commander is able to control the access to a specific area or place.

By controlling the access to key points the operational

commander is able to control the people entering the zone or building.

Block to intercept

Eg "Front to the NORTH"

Blocking to intercept is when the members of the reserve are placed in a position determined by the Ops comd, to stop participants from proceeding further along their present route, or to intervene offensively.

2.3 ACTION ZONE

The action zone consists of the terrain (area) which is being effectively blocked or controlled. The action zone materializes when members of POP are physically placed on the terrain and also by placing of the means which could be used to do the blocking effectively (eg vehicles, barrier tape, barbed/dunnart wire)

The action zone is concentrated around the building, place or area which is to be controlled and the exact position which is to be blocked. The action zone is expressed in the Ops Layout of the overall commander and then in the operational orders of the platoon commanders to the section members.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD BLOCKING LINE

The characteristics of a good blocking line are firstly determined by the purpose of the block and therefore the following should be considered:

- the safety of the members and that of the equipment used;
- the difficulty of participants to come between the block and the members in-line;
- the distance from the blocking line and the key points;
- the presence of escape routes or evacuation routes (reactive operations)
- the strength of the blocking;
- the need for being discreet or having a clearly visible block with members in-line;
- the possibility for using the available means.

2.5 ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

To determine the action zone one must consider the purpose (goal) of the blocking and the terrain.

In most circumstances the purpose of the block will determine where the block should be placed and this will include a detailed study of the terrain to obtain the operational characteristics of the block which is to be executed. The detailed study is not merely done to determine the exact location of the block but also to

determine where the manpower should be concentrated.

The block is executed by Blocking and controlling one or more access routes of the participant/persons on foot, in vehicles or other means of transport.

The direction of the blocking is given in terms of the wind directions (ie NORTH, SOUTH, EAST), or in relation to a specific point on the terrain. It is expressed in the operational layout and eventually in the operational orders. This relates to the direction the members are facing when executing the block.

The accesses which would most likely be used by the participants in gaining access to the area or zone will determine the place where the most effort (placing of the means) would be concentrated.

When determining the time frame for this Tactical Option, a detailed study must be done on the threats that could possibly be encountered, together with the possibilities of using the means.

One must also keep the following in mind:

- The progression of the participants;
- The exact moment the Tactical Option is

used must have the maximum effect with the least amount of effort;

- The time needed to position the means being used.

In most circumstances when the threats and possibilities of the participants are known, the degree of readiness “*keep ready to immediately ...*” is used to obtain the best results.

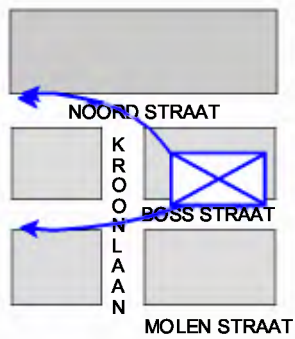
2.5.1 Members in-line

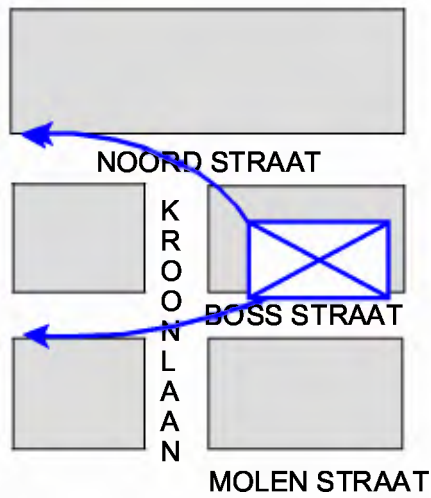
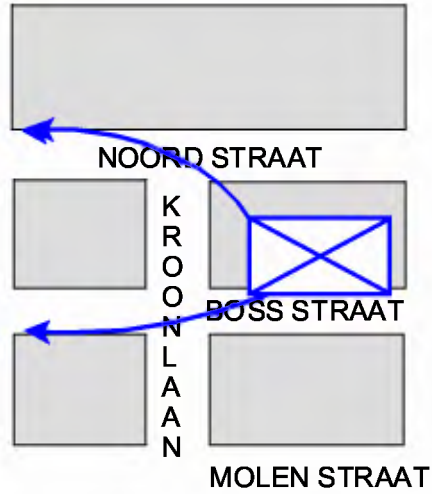
There are no priorities, or restrictions on the members or the means required for the execution of this Tactical Option.

Members and vehicles are the most appropriate means by which a block can be executed. Members on horses should not be used in-line but rather as a reserve for the member’s in-line. Horses can be used to deny access to certain areas or access routes. Members on foot must be available to immediately reinforce the members on horses should participants try to get through the blocking line.

One must bear in mind the purpose of the block and what kind of operation it is when determining which is the most appropriate means to use to reach the goal of the blocking. (MEANS includes all equipment and members)

Crowd Management for Platoon Members(CMPM)





2.6 EXECUTION

2.6.1 Co-ordination

For this Tactical Option there is no coordination problem by the blocking and controlling of one area or zone. The responsibilities of the members in-line, should the circumstances require it, be the following:

- When it is necessary to ensure the success of the operation, that various blockings must occur at the same moment.

and/or

- The possibility that other operations might be executed in front of the members in-line.

2.6.2 Use of force

During the execution of the Tactical Option it is possible that the Blocking could lead to a conflict situation between the POP members and the participants who are being denied access to the area or zone (verbal abuse, insults, throwing of objects, physical violence, weapons, etc).

In certain circumstances it is necessary to use force to defend the key point, however that use of force should remain within the limits of the law (defensive actions).

The effective defending of the position should be proportionate to the value of the key point which is to be protected. Regardless of the threat towards POP the use of repressive (reactive) actions by the reserve should not be used for as long as possible (*tolerance to the situation*).

To ensure the effective defending of a position the following should be done:

- The positioning of sufficient members at the scene;
- The supplying of sufficient means to handle the possible threats, regardless if the means are used or not;
- The gradual police response as described in the Policy Document on Crowd Management.

Concrete and effective protection of a key point can be ensured by the effective use of means such as barbed wire and vehicles, together with the necessary (correctly equipped) POP members to protect the means. Together with the progressive use of specialized means (eg rubber, cs rifle grenades, tonfa's, etc) to alleviate(relieve) the pressure from the members in-line.

(Correctly equipped)

Sketch :1

(To BLOCK)

Sketch: 2

(To Keep ready to immediately)

Sketch: 3

(To Keep ready to:)

3. TO ISOLATE

3.1 DEFINITION

Eg. (b) Hour of beginning of ISOLATION: 10:00

To

ISOLATE is the placing of members and /or other means to control **all** accesses to a key point or zone, thus creating a neutral zone inaccessible (unable to gain access) to the participants of the gathering/ demonstration.

3.2 GENERAL

The isolation of a key point is usually done when information is received that the participants wish to damage a building or to enter the building for other purposes than that which was agreed upon.

eg Ops Concept

- (a) To keep ready to immediately ISOLATE the Key P No 12 along BREE STR, FINAL STR and END STR with THREE Sec in-line and ONE in Res

3.3 ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

The Tactical Option to ISOLATE is chosen when the purpose is to deny any access to the building or to prevent any damage to the key point being protected. The Operational/Platoon Commander must determine the degree of readiness, which would conform with the distance from the route, importance of the Key P and the means which would be used.

The action zone of the ISOLATION is that area surrounding the key point where POP members are positioned. The action zone is obtained by using one's means effectively to achieve a secure ISOLATION (thereby controlling the area and creating a neutral zone).

To determine the action zone of the ISOLATION it is important to consider the purpose (reason) of the isolation and the terrain.

In most situations the reason/purpose together with the threat will determine the ISOLATION line. To be able to choose a very good ISOLATION line the operational commander must study the terrain in detail ensuring that all possible accesses to the key point (underground parking, ally's, etc) have been blocked or secured. This study of the terrain would also assist the operational commander in determining

Eg	Ops concept
(a)	To isolate the key p no 10 along tree str, leaf str, root str and branch str with three sec in-line and one sec in res
(b)	Hr of beginning of isolation: 10:00
(c)	An, ops layout

the necessary manpower which would be needed to ISOLATE the key point effectively.

Once again the direction from which the most threat would come will determine position of the most manpower and means.

3.3.1 Members in-line

There are no restrictions or priorities for the amount of members or the equipment required to execute the isolation. The amount of members used in-line (i.e to execute the isolation) would depend on that of the threat and the terrain surrounding the key point. Barriers should be used to ISOLATE the key point (vehicles are also a possibility).

3.3.2 Members in reserve

A reserve must be available within the neural zone of the ISOLATION. The reserve can be tasked as

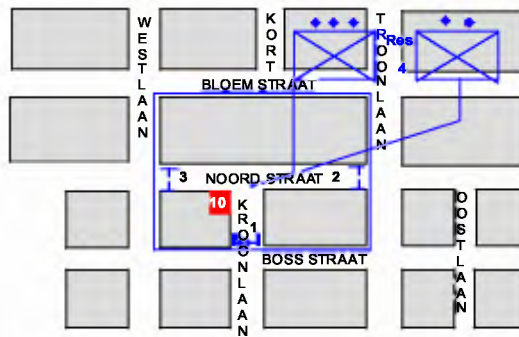
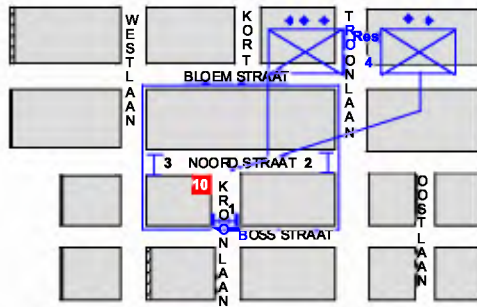
participants because they have been denied access to the key point which they wish to damage or to have a sit-in (verbal abuse, throwing of objects, physical violence, weapons, etc).

In certain circumstances it might be necessary to use force to protect the ISOLATION line and the Key Point. The use of force should still be within the limits of the law (preventive actions). The use of force as a repressive action should be postponed for as long as possible (tolerance).

To ensure that the key point is effectively ISOLATED the following steps should be taken:

- Positioning of sufficient manpower on the scene.
- Supplying of sufficient means to handle the possible threats, regardless if they are used or not.
- The use of gradual police response should be followed as prescribed in the policy document of crowd management.
- Use of an external reserve to relieve the pressure of the isolation line before the damage and threat becomes too great.

Crowd Management for Platoon Members(CMPM)



follows:

- arrest participants who have broken through the isolation line;
- to do small push back operations back to the original isolation line;
- to reinforce the barriers or the members in-line;
- to relieve the members in-line;
- for the close-up protection of the key point.

An external reserve should also be foreseen who would be positioned outside the isolation line for possible reactive operations in front of the barricades/ISOLATION line.

The line up amount used of the members in-line and the reserve will be determined when the threat is studied, terrain and the purpose of the isolation.

3.3.3 Time frame

The time frame of the isolation would be from the beginning of the operation until the end of the operation. The time is expressed as” hour of beginning of operation” (ie. The time that the ISOLATION must start).

The time frame (time line of operation ie. from the start of the operation to the end) will be determined after a detailed study of the threats which could be encountered, together with the possibility of using the appropriate means, ie. How much time would be needed to place the barriers in position around the key point? This would then be expressed in the degree of readiness and in paragraph (a) of the Ops Concept.

3.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD ACTION ZONE ISOLATION LINE

- Safety of members and that of the equipment used.
- Difficulty of participants to come between the key point and members in-line.
- Distance from the isolation line and the key point.

4.3.1 Direction

The direction for PATROLLING is all round as there is no restriction on the PATROLS other than the limits of their zone. The maximum effort of the PATROL will be focused on the possible places where problems are to be expected. The composition (make up) of the PATROL will depend on the following:

- Threat;
- Milieu (all relevant factors);
- frequency of the patrol (how many patrols);
- The vastness of the action zone (size of the area).

The direction from which the possible threats will come, will determine where the Platoon Commander will position the concentration of his/her PATROLS.

4.3.2 Time frame

The hour of beginning of the PATROL is one (1) hour before the event and in certain circumstances the time at which the PATROL will discontinue would be specified. In most circumstances however the time at which the PATROL would discontinue will depend on the situation.

The threats involved together with the tasks (goals) of the various platoons and sections on PATROL will determine the time frame of the PATROL. (ie the reason for the PATROLLING will determine the time limit for the PATROL)

4.3.3 Line up

There are no restrictions placed on the number, tasks or means during the execution of the patrol which could be on foot or motorbikes. A helicopter or fixed wing aircraft can be used for large areas. PATROLS must be equipped for the specific task that they are to execute (to be goal driven).

4.3.4 Members In line

During a PATROL in normal situations all the members will be in-line. Members can be deployed in pairs, three's, sections and platoons. The strength (size) of the PATROL will be determined by the goals set out by the operational commander together with the number and attitude of the participants. In most circumstances there will be no reserve as all four (4) sections will be PATROLLING.

4.3.5 Members in reserve

A reserve PATROL could in certain circumstances be sent in to reinforce the members in-line during a PATROL. As a rule however it is not normal that a PATROL has a reserve PATROL.

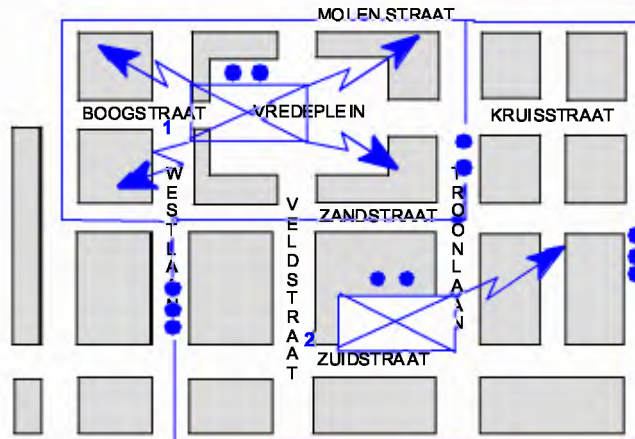
The magnitude (size) and nature of the PATROL is dependant on the purpose (goal) together with the possible threats which may be encountered (eg size of the group, dangerous and armed suspects, the risks of possible interventions, etc).

4.4 EXECUTION

4.4.1 Co-ordination

Should more than one PATROL with the same purpose occupy the same action zone (area) or overlap then it is important that there is co-ordination between the PATROLS. The PATROLS should be regulated to ensure that they do not occupy the same zone at the same time or that there are members permanently in a specific area. (ie It is of no use if there are 6 PATROLS in FREEDOM Square)

- The presence of escape or access routes



(possibility for reactive operations)

- The strength of the blocking.
- The possibility of using the available means.
- The possibility for good offensive operations.
- Freedom of action.
- Minimising of disruption

3.4.1 Direction

The isolation is executed by blocking all possible accesses to the key point. For an isolation the direction is all round and is not mentioned in the operational concept.

3.5. EXECUTION

For this particular Tactical Option there are no co-ordination problems that can occur when ISOLATING the key point.

However in certain circumstances it may be necessary that two or more ISOLATIONS occur simultaneously to prevent simultaneous threats. It may then be necessary to have co-ordinating instructions (co-ordination may also be necessary should the possibility exist that offensive or other operations might be executed in front of the members in-line).

3.5.1 Use of force

During the execution of this Tactical Option the possibility exists that the ISOLATION will lead to conflict between Public Order Police and the

Sketch 6: To keep ready to ISOLATE the

5.3 GENERAL

The action zone consists of the terrain or zone upon which the participants find themselves at any one given moment or the vehicles which are to be ESCORTED.

The action zone thus takes a specific form which will be maintained for the duration of the ESCORT along the specified route, from the Initial Point (IP) to the Dispersion Point (Disp P).

The exact route which will be followed will be mentioned in the Ops Concept of the ESCORT.

5.4 ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

The possibility of one or more threats against the persons or articles being ESCORTED and the direction/s of the possible threats will determine whether this Tactical Options will be chosen as an option. If the Prt which are to be ESCORTED are on foot then the members will also be on foot and if they are in vehicle they may be ESCORTED either with vehicles or on foot depending on the situation and Action zone (area).

Front to the(outside, inside, front, rear, left, right,
etc)

- make contact with the participants of the gathering;
- gather information ;
- prevent the persons from gathering;
- prevent damage to property and burglary;
- localize and follow persons, groups or vehicles in order to protect one or more key points;
- ensure that the general public feel safe;

4.2 GENERAL

PATROLLING is also considered when a gathering is not localized to one specific area, (eg international open air market).

PATROLLING is also executed once the Tactical Option to DISPERSE has been completed and the sections follow up with patrols to prevent the Prt from gathering again.

4.2.1 Action zone

The action zone is the area in which one are more PATROLS are patrolling and will depend upon the goal which is to be obtained. The zone of the PATROL can include a building, city limits, suburbs, shopping mall, etc.

The action zone is given by showing the limits of the zone in which the PATROLS are to take place.

4.3. ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

The possible threats and milieu (all relevant influences) will determine the action zone of the PATROL.

5. TO ESCORT

5.1 DEFINITION

To ESCORT is to accompany persons or means of transportation which are mobile with the purpose of preventing any threat to reach the action zone.

5.2 GENERAL

This Tactical Option permits:

- The protection of persons, valuable objects, etc which are moving or being transported against an external threat and if necessary to intervene.

- The prevention of persons or groups of persons which are marching on a known route to leave the route in order to disrupt the public order.

- The prevention of any encounter or confrontation between escorted persons or any other external (outside) threat.

5.2.1 Possibilities

This Tactical Option can be used for the following:

- The transfer of persons, objects, valuable material, substances, etc which need to be protected from an external threat and if necessary to intervene against such a threat;
- Prevention of persons/participants or groups from leaving a specific route, thus preventing them from causing any public disorder;
- The prevention of any confrontation between that of the persons or transported objects and that of the threat whether it is from the outside or from within the ESCORT.

5.5.1 Escorting of vehicles

When vehicles are being ESCORTED it is not necessary to have flanks. The vehicles responsible for the escort will form part of the possession.

5.5.2 Command and co-ordinate

It is possible to use members from other units to execute an ESCORT together with members from your unit. It is important that each unit knows their area/zone for which they are responsible and under whose command they are functioning.

6. TO CANALISE

6.1 DEFINITION

To CANALISE is to regulate the movement of persons and vehicles in a certain area or within a certain area by sending them in different directions, thus splitting the participants up, or to prevent two groups of participants from coming together.

This Tactical Option can be used in the following circumstances:

- ESCORTING of detained persons (dangerous or high profile);
- ESCORTING of gold and diamonds;
- ESCORTING of VIP's;
- ESCORTING of cash in transit;

The area/zone (structure of the terrain) and the level of the threat will determine the best route for the ESCORT to follow.

In certain circumstances a detailed study would be made of the action zone which could have possibilities for more than one route which could be followed at any one time (this detailed study is usually done when VIP's are to be ESCORTED).

5.4.1 Direction

The ESCORT continues in one or more directions. During the ESCORT the threats can be expected from one, or more, or possibly from all directions, which must be known to all the members in the ESCORT.

The direction is expressed as follows:

The main thrust of the ESCORT will be positioned where the highest possibility exists that the participants will try to break through, or along the route where the greatest threat exists. The study of the threats and surroundings (MILIEU) will determine the direction where the most effort (manpower and means) will be placed for the ESCORT.

5.4.2 Members in line

eg	Ops Concept
a)	To CANALISE the Prt exiting the soccer stadium in BOOM STR, KING STR AND QUEEN STR front to the WEST with THREE Sec in-line and ONE Sec in Res

The

escort is made up of three parts, namely:

- the leading part;
- the flanks;
- rear part.

THE LEADING PART

Is in front of the ESCORT and in most circumstances will determine the speed of the ESCORT. Vehicles with bull-bars can be used to remove obstacles

placed along the route by counter participants.

THE FLANKS

The flanks are deployed to counter the threats from one or more sides of the Action zone. Flanking members are usually on foot and in some circumstances they can be in vehicles (motorcycles can also be used).

THE REAR

The members of the rear section are positioned to protect the Action zone and to keep the participants together maintaining the speed of the ESCORT.

Each part of the ESCORT are doubled in situations where the threat is coming from two sides or when there is a combined threat from the inside and outside.

5.4.3 Members in reserve

In most circumstances it is necessary to foresee at least one (1) reserve. In certain circumstances the reserve can be used before

the ESCORT starts, or possibly as a flanking element in the case where the threat is known to be at a specific place/crossing.

The reserve is usually positioned at the rear of the ESCORT, but can also be decentralized. In practice the reserves are positioned to counter the threat.

The reserve can be tasked with the execution of the following:

- to reinforce the members in-line;
- to relieve the members in-line;
- to execute an action at the place where the threat is (PUSH BACK, BLOCK, DISPERSE, etc).

The nature of the means, including personnel and equipment is dependant on the threat, terrain and the importance of the Action zone.

In certain circumstances (nature of the escort, participants, articles, importance of the escort, the level of the threat, etc) it is necessary to ask specialized units for assistance, eg Special Task Force, Protection Services, etc. During large political gatherings it might be appropriate to have members on foot and in vehicles (optimization of one's means, mobility and the Intervention limit).

5.4.4 Time frame

The time of the ESCORT is indicated in the paragraph (b) of the Ops Concept. The members will take up their respective positions ONE hour before the participants/object arrives.

The Action zone for the ESCORT will in general be set up before the escort is started. The decision on the time will depend on the type of participants to be ESCORTED and the type of transport they will use.

5.5 EXECUTION

Different techniques are developed specifically for the various types of ESCORTS. The techniques can be Nationally prescribed or developed internally for the specific ESCORT to be executed. Local conditions/needs and the Action zone also determine how the ESCORT is executed.

6.2 GENERAL

By using this Tactical Option one is able to execute one of the following tasks:

- The splitting up of a peaceful and calm group of participants into different directions;
- Regulating the flow of participants entering or

exiting a building or area (e.g. preventing a gathering in front of a entrance);

- Ensuring free flowing traffic;
- Preventing two opposing parties from coming into contact with each other, thus preventing any possibility of incidents.

This Tactical Option can be used in the following circumstances:

- The setting up of members in-line to control traffic or the bypassing of traffic during an accident or other important incident.
- To keep two opposing factions from entering the same area at the same position during important rallies, political negotiations, or sporting occurrences.

6.2.1 Acting zone

The action zone consists of the terrain upon which the members will execute the CANALISING. The action zone is the exact area upon which the members or equipment are placed to execute the CANALISING. The action zone is also specified in the operational concept and eventually in the

operational order

6.3 ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

The elements of the milieu (structure of the terrain, obstructions, etc) and that of the possible threats will determine the action zone.

6.3.1 Direction

The direction of the CANALISING is determined by the circumstances and can be in one or more directions. The elements of the direction will not always be found in the operational concept, but will explicitly be given in the operational order, by using the expression “front to the”.

The main effort will be concentrated at the position of the entrance or exit where the most pressure can be expected, where the most people or vehicles are expected.

The elements of the possible threats and the milieu (the structure of the terrain, positive attraction points, etc) will determine the possible directions that the

participants/people will be CANALISED. (usually opposing Prt should be CANALISED away from each other).

6.3.2 Time frame

CANALISING begins one (1) hour before it is to be executed.

The time frame will be determined by the time at which the masses (people, etc) will arrive at the place where the CANALISING is required and the time used to place the means which are going to be used.

6.3.3 Line up

There are no predetermined priorities for the use of sections, platoons or companies, or that of the means needed to execute the CANALISING.

Members on foot and on horseback can be used to CANALISE. The use of members on horseback have the added advantage that they are able to observe from a higher vantage (VIEW) point and they are visible to the participants/people from a greater distance, thus being more visible and effective.

6.3.5 Tasks of the reserve

When a reserve is assembled the reserve can be tasked to execute the following:

- to reinforce or to relieve the members in-line;
- to lengthen the existing canalizing or to establish another line for canalizing;
- to relieve or to remove the pressure to BLOCK side streets.

The necessity of using the appropriate means available would depend on the goal which is to be achieved by the CANALISING together with the possible threats which are expected and the circumstances of the terrain. The use of the means should be based on the principle of optimization (best use of the means available) by which maximum effect is obtained with the least possible manpower (eg barbed wire, vehicles, barrier tape, etc). The interval (spacing) between the members is determined by the attitude and nature of the participants, together with the terrain.

6.4 EXECUTION: USE OF FORCE

The eventual application of force would depend on the attitude and nature of the participants/people

who are to be CANALISED (eg during

one operation for CANALISING important people, the members would merely be standing and observing, while in another operation whereby opposing factions are prevented from confronting one another. The force applied to execute this Tactical Option must be directly proportional to the actions of the participants/people being CANALISED, and to that of the goal which must be obtained.

The Tactical Option can be executed by a planned operation or it can be used as a result of other incidents

7. TO ENCIRCLE

7.1 DEFINITION

To ENCIRCLE is the defensive locking in of a group of persons in a restricted area to ensure that public order is maintained, by arresting them or removing them temporarily from the area, or keeping them in that particular place for a certain period of time.

7.2 GENERAL

ENCIRCLING is usually executed by the overall command during operations, when a group of Prt

have left the route and are on their way to a Key P. The balance of power between both sides is an important element for the successful execution of this Tactical Option.

E.g b)Hr of beginning : on command
or
: on command, possibly from
10:15 on

Generally ENCIRCLING is done as a reactive operation however this Tactical Option can also be used as a preventative operation. If for example there is information that persons are proceeding towards another group of counter participants, the one group can be ENCIRCLED and kept in a certain place for a short period of time until the one group has passed along the possible point of intersection.

7.2.1 Action zone

The action zone for the ENCIRCLING is the place/ area upon which the ENCIRCLING will be executed. The exact location of the action zone should be the place where the operational commander will have the best tactical advantage(i.e. an area that will be to his advantage).

In choosing the action zone the operational commander should select the place which has sufficient obstacles which could assist him/her in the ENCIRCLING operation. The action zone should also give enough cover which the members can use to hide behind, so that the participants are not able to see them, thus using the element of surprise.

7.3 ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

The following must be kept in mind when considering the action zone:

- The attitude of Prt.
- Previous experiences of the participants.
- The level of threat against POP members.
- The possibility of the participants being armed must be considered.

Members must be trained to be able to identify suitable cover and position themselves before the signal is given to execute the ENCIRCLING operation

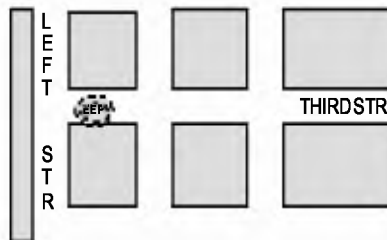
7.3.1 Direction

The direction that the members have to look and

- If they appear too soon/early the participants will escape before all the sections can start together. If the sections wait too long then the participants would have passed the proposed BLOCKING.
- To get the sections of the platoon into position from the point of departure it will be important that the operational/platoon commander indicates the exact route that the sections must follow, and in most circumstances the platoon would have to split up. This point at which the platoon splits into sections is called to PSP (Platoon Slitting Point).

7.3.6 Steps for drawing ops layout

1. One must determine the EEP.



move is inwards, because the ENCIRCLING is executed from all sides covering all the escape routes. Thus the members look inwards, opposite to that of the Tactical Option to ISOLATE where the member looks outwards from the action zone. (i.e members must be positioned on the outside of the area they wish to encircle, while facing inwards).

In using this Tactical Option, the direction of the execution does not play a role because all the members will move inwards towards the participants being ENCIRCLED.

However the direction from which they begin (starting position) is important as the members must know the zone/area for which they are responsible.

7.3.2 Members in-line

When selecting the sections in line the operational commander must consider all the escape routes the participants could use, as this would have an influence on the amount of members needed and the successful ENCIRCLING of the participants.

Once again there must be a balance of power to execute this Tactical Option. Why? If there are not enough members to close off the escape routes the participants will escape and or will come around the

rear of the members doing the ENCIRCLING to try to release their colleagues who have been ENCIRCLED. Another factor is that of the use of force, in that if there are insufficient members they would have to use more force to keep the participants from escaping.

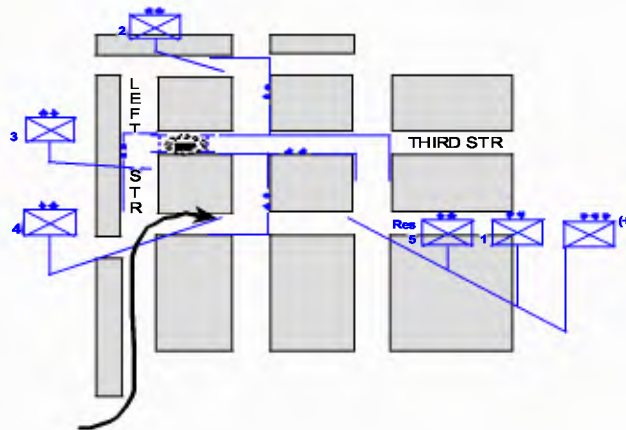
Members must be correctly equipped for the execution of this Tactical Option i.e. shields, helmets, tonfa's etc.

The members used for the execution of this Tactical Option must be well trained and have a high level of cohesion amongst themselves to be successful.

7.3.3 Members in reserve

The members of the Res could be tasked to execute the following missions:

- To reinforce the members in-line
- To push back the participants who have broken out



- To arrest the participants once the members have executed the ENCIRCLING
- ESCORT to arrested the participants holding area (centre for arrested persons)

The elements which need to be considered are the level of aggression of the Prt as this will influence ones decision made on the amount of members and type of equipment.

Further more the level of threats that can be expected from the participants should also be considered. There is a possibility to have other members/platoons to assist in the containment (holding) of the Prt who have been ENCIRCLED.

The distance that the participants have to travel to the centre for arrested persons should not be too far. One should consider the number of escape routes which the participants could use to escape the operation.

7.3.4 Time frame

The time frame of an ENCIRCLING operation is from the time when the order is given until the ENCIRCLING is completed and the participants are

arrested or released after the threat has passed.

The time is usually expressed “on command” (i.e. when the order is given) because to ENCIRCLE will be used as a reactive operation in most circumstances.

The elements for determining the time would be the distance the platoon/section must travel to get to the Expected Encircling Position (EEP) and the speed at which the Prt/counter Prt are moving towards the Key P.

The command to ENCIRCLE would only be given once all the PI/Sec are in position and the participants are in a position to be ENCIRCLED

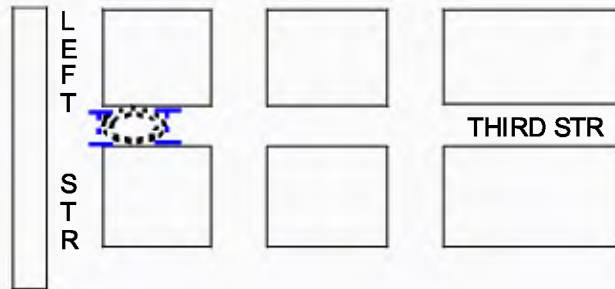
7.3.5 Method

- The operational/platoon commander needs continuous information on the route the participants have taken, exact location and the speed at which they are moving. This information

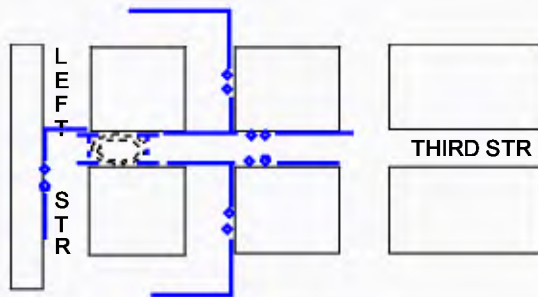
is necessary for the Ops/Platoon Command to do an assessment to be able to choose a EEP (Expected Encircling Position).

- Once all relevant information has been collected and assessed, the commander can now select an appropriate Action zone (EEP).
- At the EEP the members must remain out of sight of the participants to maintain the element of surprise.
- On command the sections will appear from their starting positions closing all the escape routes. This requires a high degree of co-ordination between all the sections involved in the operation. The trap must only be sprung once the Prt are a distance inside the street so that there is no chance for an escape.
- Once all the accesses have closed off the sections nominated will start to push the Prt back towards the final ENCIRCLING position.

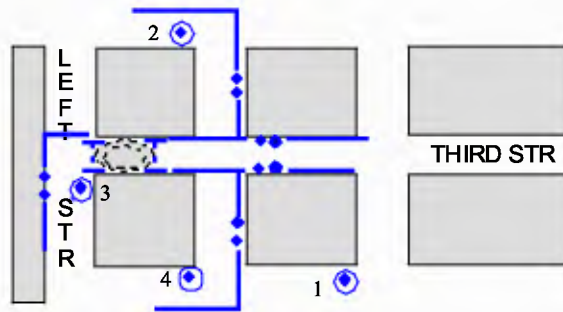
2. The BLOCKINGS which will be executed.



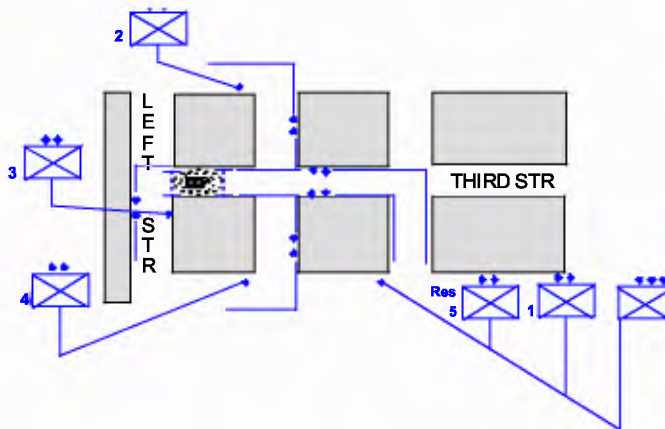
3. The drawing of the lateral limits (area/zone of responsibility for the sections).



4. Starting position of the sections.



5. Indications of the sections.



6. Routes to be followed by the sections from the position/place of departure and the PSP.

8. TO PUSH BACK

8.1 DEFINITION

To PUSH BACK is to repel participants away from a dangerous location or the relieving of pressure from members in-line of defensive operations, or to force participants back to the agreed upon route or positive attraction points in a systematic and

progressive manner.

8.2 GENERAL

The purpose of this Tactical Option enables an operational commander to:

- remove participants or groups in a certain area who are posing a threat or could become a possible threat;
- gradually PUSH BACK participants or groups to a particular place which would solve a problem as a whole or partially.

The PUSH BACK of the participants or groups to an initial point will be restricted and determined by the access to the area / zone after which they would be prevented from returning.

8.2.1 Possibilities

This Tactical Option can be used in the following circumstances:

- the relieving of pressure at one BLOCKING;
- the removing of participants or groups from an area who wish to demonstrate;
- the reducing of pressure of or preventing a mass compression of people at one access to a building or zone (ie football stadium on fire);

- the removing of people from dangerous areas (scenes of accidents, etc);
- to remove people from a building or part of the building;
- etc.

8.3 Elements to be considered

CONDITIONS FOR A PUSH BACK

- The participants are localized and static before the operation begins;
- the participants are relatively dispersed but within a confined area;- the participants are

eg Ops Concept
(a) -----
(b) Hr of beginning of the PUSH
BACK: On command
(c) : On command possibly from 13:00

- moving in a group towards a key point along a known route, towards an identified meeting point;
- the participants are proceeding towards a key point along a known route, but are forced to pass a determined position (ie bridge across a river).

The choice of this Tactical Option is determined by:

- The type of pressure the participants are placing on the sections protecting the Key P;
- § The time needed to get into position at the departure line;
- § The equipment needed to execute the PUSH BACK;
- § To choose the best moment to achieve the optimal effect of the operation using the least amount of force.

8.3.3 Line up

There are no priorities or restrictions of personnel, duties or means which is needed in the execution of the PUSH BACK.

For public order operations the best results would be obtained if the members are on foot. Horses can be used in the PUSH BACK operation, either to start the PUSH BACK or to divide the participants into smaller and more manageable groups to PUSH BACK.

8.3.4 The reserve

A reserve is very important and must be available during the PUSH BACK and could be tasked to do the following:

- To reinforce or replace the members in-line;
- To arrest or detain some participants who break through;
- To lengthen the PUSH BACK limit of the operation to prevent the participants from re-entering the area or zone.

The structure of the terrain and the threat will determine the strength of personnel and means which would be used for the PUSH BACK. The operational commander must also consider the attitude and moral of the participants who are going to be pushed back in determining the line up. When studying the terrain the operational commander must not lose sight of the possible problems that he/she might have with the flanks of the PUSH BACK operation (prevention of the possibility that the participants find themselves behind the members doing the PUSH BACK).

8.4 EXECUTION

8.4.1 Co-ordination

The applying of this Tactical Option requires a certain degree of co-ordination guidelines, because various sections are used to execute the PUSH BACK operation, from different directions.

The sections need a base line upon which the members can align themselves to keep a straight line.

Whenever using a mixed line with other units or means are used one must consider the different speeds the various sections would progress and their level of training as well as the cohesion between the various units.

It is necessary to have co-ordination lines upon which the members would have to co-ordinate; especially in side streets which intersect with the axis of the PUSH BACK.

§ Whenever the sections on the flanks have reached their co-ordination line the section doing the PUSH BACK along the axis is responsible for ensuring that co-ordination takes place along the axis. The sections converging in the side streets must co-ordinate with the sections along the axis. When co-ordinating, the sections at the crossing must ensure that there are no open spaces through which the Prt can escape.

§ The other sections have to co-ordinate their actions along the side streets, stairways, etc during the operation;

§ The different co-ordination lines are expressed using names of persons referring to the gender (eg ANN, BEATRIX, CAROL DIANNE, or ALAN, BEN, CARL, DAVID, etc). This is done so that there is no confusion between call signs over the radio (phonetical) and when the sections arrive at the co-ordination lines. If the first name is a male name then the other co-ordination lines must also be the names of males.

§ The speed at which the section/platoon is moving along the axis is very important in that they are not allowed to stop with the PUSH BACK. If they do stop because the sections on the side streets are not in time, they must now use force to start the Prt moving. The force which they must use the second time it is higher than the first time (not in line with the principles of interventions).

Lateral limits are given when there is a possibility exists that there may be confusion between the different sections involved in the operation. The lines are drawn along the structures of the terrain and determine the areas of responsibility of the sections involved in the operation.

The limits of the operation is determined by the operational commander and indicated by the conventional sign of a BLOCK. This indicates that once the sections have reached the expected BLOCKING line they will BLOCK the participants, thus preventing them from returning to the area/zone from which they have been removed.

Remark:The limits become more difficult to express when a building is involved which has more than one floor.

8.4.2 Use of force

In general a PUSH BACK is done in a slow and progressive manner, keeping the participants moving.

In principle force is only used at the start of the PUSH BACK operation to get the participants moving. Only that level of force which is necessary to get the participants moving is applied and once they are moving no more force will be used (the goal has already been achieved).

The use of force is linked to the effectiveness of the co-ordination of all the sections involved with the PUSH BACK. If the co-ordination is poor at the co-ordination lines (place where the sections meet) in that the sections along the side streets arrive late the

section pushing along the axis must stop and wait for the sections responsible for the side streets. To get them on the move again force must be used on the participants, and this time more force is needed than that used initially. This situation being unacceptable.

8.4.3 Sequence of events

The sequence of events for the PUSH BACK operation must occur in a certain sequence which the operational commander must follow to be successful in his/her operation.

FORWARD RENDEZVOUS (FRV)

This is the place where the sections must park their vehicles which is close to the action zone/area and can be briefed by their section commanders before moving to the Deployment Position.

Characteristics of a Forward Rendezvous

- \$ Vehicles have easy access to the area;
- \$ Enough place to park the vehicles and to position the sections;
- \$ The area must be secure and out of reach of the participants and their weapons;
- \$ Must be as close as possible to the Deployment Position and if at all possible the FRV and Deployment position should be the same;

- § All vehicles are parked at the FRV except the command vehicle, water cannon, vehicles for arrested persons and if necessary armoured vehicles;
- § Section leaders must be able to brief their members without any outside interference.

DEPLOYMENT POSITION (Depl Posn)

This is the place/area where the sections are positioned before the command is given to start the operation. Final details for the co-ordination of the planned actions are determined.

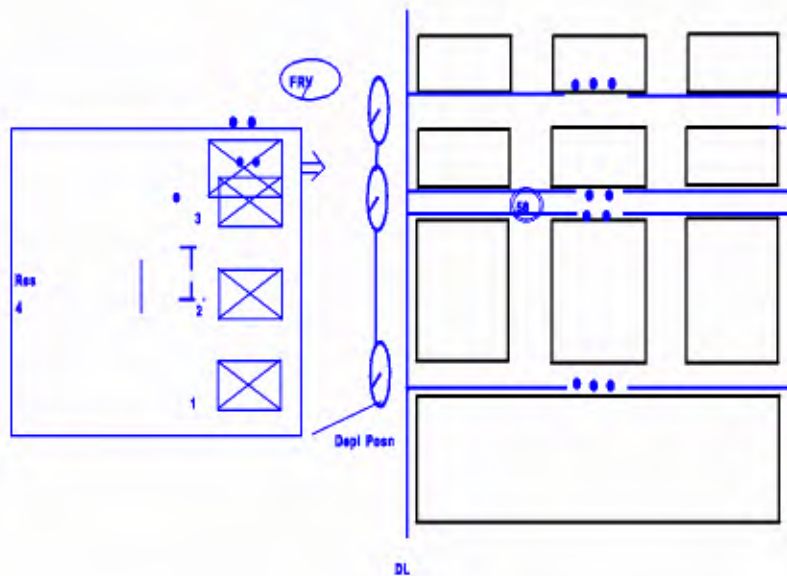
Characteristics of a Deployment Position (Depl Posn)

- § Easy access by the sections;
- § Enough space to enable the sections to deploy with their equipment;
- § Out of range of weapons or projectiles of the participants;
- § As close as possible to the Departure Line (DL);
- § Efficient accesses to the Departure Line;
- § Must be under the control of POP.

DEPARTURE LINE (DL)

The departure line is determined by the speed of the participants. The Departure Line is determined by the quality of the operation.

The characteristics have been discussed under the heading AAction zone@.



PUSH BACK OPERATION

The sections move along the limits of the operation in the direction of the participants. The section in the centre (axis) move along the street in view of the participants hitting their Tonfa=s against the shields.

The sections on the flanks move faster than the section/s along the axis. They must co-ordinate their actions along the set co-ordination lines, ensuring that the participants are kept together.

The flanks leap frog until they reach the limits of the PUSH BACK and then execute an effective BLOCK preventing the participants from returning to the area/zone.

9. TO EVACUATE

9.1 DEFINITION

To EVACUATE is the removing of people/Prt from an area/building who are unwilling to leave the area/building when there is a threat that requires that they leave the area/building.

9.2 GENERAL

§ When EVACUATING we are able to remove people/Prt from an area /building either giving assistance or by enforcing the EVACUATION.

§ Once the building/area has been EVACUATED it may with some circumstances be necessary to BLOCK or to ISOLATE the building /area to prevent the people from re-entering.

§ The difference between to EVACUATE and PUSH BACK is that for an EVACUATION one has people inside an area/building which needs to be evacuated. Once the EVACUATION is complete the area needs to be secured to keep the people

Therefore a platoon commander needs to place one/two members at each exit/access once the operation starts and the area at an access/exit has been secured.

9.2.1 Possibilities

- C As a result of a bomb threat.
- C As a result of a gas leak (industrial areas).
- C As a result of a fire hazard.
- C Instances of flooding.
- C etc.

9.3 ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

The nature of the threat (in particular the risks pertaining to the Action zone) will determine whether or not the operational commander will use this Tactical Option.

In certain circumstances the decision to EVACUATE will be the responsibilities of certain experts pertaining to the type of threat.

9.3.1 Action zone

The Action zone consists of the area/building which must be EVACUATED. This is the exact area and is expressed in the Ops concept. paragraph (a).

e.g. Ops Concept :

- (a) To EVACUATE the area SECOND STR, RIGHT STR, FOURTH STR and CHURCH STR from the West to East with THREE sec in-line and ONE in Res

On the Ops Layout the Action zone is expressed using three (3) lines or symbols, namely the Departure Line (DL), the lateral limits and the EVACUATION Limit. (expected BLOCK).

C DEPARTURE LINE (DL)

Once again this is the line over which the members must step when given the command to execute the operation.

C LATERAL LIMITS

The lateral limits are the outer lines expressing the limits of the operation and also the areas of responsibility for the various services involved with the EVACUATION. These lines are perpendicular to the Departure Line.

C EVACUATION LIMITS

The EVACUATION limit is the position/place where the operation is going to stop and prevent people from re-entering the EVACUATED zone. The sections will execute an effective BLOCK upon reaching the limit of the operation.

ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

The element of the threat and the different environmental factors will determine the choice of the Action zone. In determining the exact circumference of the threatened area, experts of the respective fields, will have to be consulted with.

- When determining the Departure Line it should conform with the following characteristics :
 - C Must be easily identified to Sections in-line ;
 - C Perpendicular to the main axis/direction of the operation ;
 - C Consideration for the safety of the sections in-line.
 - C Area large enough for the Sections in-line.

- The lateral limits are determined by the following :
 - C The structure of the terrain and streets within which the people and section have to move ;
 - C No limits are placed on sections if they share the same street or floor. The control and co-ordination of these sections is done by the Platoon commander responsible for that area.
 - C Extra limits can be given on a horizontal plain for buildings which have more than one floor.

- The EVACUATION Limit is determine by considering the following :

C Stopping at the minimum required safety distance from the threat

C The characteristics of a BLOCKING line must also be considered.

9.3.2 Direction

The direction in which the EVACUATION is to be executed is expressed by the wind directions, or in relation to a specific point on the terrain. It is expressed in the Ops Layout in paragraph (a) as in the example above.

The level of the threat and the environment will determine the choice of the DIRECTION and Axis.

The operational commander should consider the following:

- C The speed at which the operation is to be executed.
- C Any obstructions which would make the operation easier or more difficult.
- C The safety of the people/Prt or articles that need to be EVACUATED.

9.3.3 Members in line

There are no specific requirements for the members or equipment needed for the execution of the Tactical Option. The surrounding circumstances will determine the EVACUATION and method and co-ordinating with other services (e.g. Fire department, detective services, Civil Defence, etc).

Any means which can make the execution of the operation much easier should be used (i.e Megaphone, safety clothing, etc) and supplied to the members in-line.

9.3.4 Members in reserve

In general a reserve is not foreseen, but a reserve can be made available should circumstances require extra personnel to be available to execute an unforeseen operation.

The following should be considered in determining the line up;

- C The availability of the means ;
- C The personnel available ;
- C The threat ;
- C The time available ;
- C The nature of the people / participants ;
- C The emotional state of the people/participants.

9.3.5 Time

The execution of the EVACUATION is expressed in the Ops concept under paragraph (b)

<p>e.g Ops Concept (a)..... (b) Hr of beginning of EVACUATION : On command. : On command possibly from 02:00</p>

In instances when the threat is of a grave danger (e.g. disaster), the beginning of the operation cannot always be determined, In such circumstances the operation will be executed ASAP, and co-ordination will take place at the scene saving valuable time.

Except in circumstances in which speed is of vital importance due to the prevailing threat. The operational commander will determine the time frame of the EVACUATION to obtain the base results with the minimum effort and use of means.

9.4 EXECUTION

9.4.1 Co ordination

When executing this Tactical Option co-ordination is extremely important as stated previously that this Tactical Option is usually executed in extreme circumstances where speed is essential. To make it more difficult and necessary for co-ordination, is the fact that other services are also involved with the operation.

If the EVACUATION occurs over a large area it will then be necessary to have lateral limits between the various services ensuring that the complete area is systematically evacuated. Together with the lateral limits the operational commander would have to consider co-ordination Lines, by which the section would have to co-ordinate ensuring that the area has been completely evacuated as determined by the good (mission)

The co-ordination lines are expressed using gender names in alphabetical order (i.e. ANNE, BEATRIX, CHARLOTTE, etc or ALAN BENNIE, CHARLES, etc).

9.4.2 Use of force

Force would only be used in exceptional circumstances when people refuse to leave the area or building. The use of force must be in relation to that of the threat. Force in most instances would be used to keep the people/Prt away from the EVACUATED zone.

Other than the Tactical Option to PUSH BACK the reason of the threat adds a degree of self motivation to leave the area/building. The operational commander must consider the PURPOSE for the EVACUATION when issuing orders on the use of force to the sections in-line.

9.4.3 Sequence of events

When EVACUATING an area building sequencing is important to safely EVACUATE the people, quickly and effectively. Without a good sequence of events an EVACUATION would be chaos and there would be lots of unnecessary injuries.

FORWARD RENDEZVOUS (FRV)

This is the position where the vehicles would be parked and sections briefed. The FRV should be close to the area of operation allowing the sections to move only a short distance to the Departure Line.

Characteristics of a Forward Rendezvous (FRV)

- C Vehicles have easy access to the area.
- C Enough place to park the vehicles.
- C The area must be secure and a safe distance away from the threat.
- C Must be as close as possible to the Deployment Position and if possible should be the same.
- C All the vehicles are parked at the FRV except the vehicles which are needed at the scene.
- C Section commanders must be able to brief their members without any interference.
- C The FRV must comply with the safety requirements as stipulated by the relevant experts.

DEPLOYMENT POSITION (Depl Posn)

This is the place/area upon which the members deploy and take up their respective positions as determined by the operational commander or section commander. Final details are given to the members in relation to any co-ordination.

Characteristics of Deployment Position (Dep Posn)

- C Easy access by the sections with their equipment.
- C Within the safety limits of the threat.
- C As close as possible to the Departure Line (DL)
- C Sufficient accesses to the Departure Line.
- C Must comply with the safety requirements as required by the relevant experts.

9.4.4 Departure line (dl)

The Departure Line is determined by the structure of the Action zone and the necessity for speed. The environment must also be considered when determining the Departure Line (DL).

The characteristics for a Departure Line have been discussed under the heading Action zone@.

9.4.5 Evacuation operation

The sections depart from the Departure Line in the pre determined direction. For buildings the direction will either be AFrom Top to Bottom or BOTTOM to the TOP@. In circumstances where there is a fire hazard all lifts/ elevators will not be used. Therefore all co-ordination will occur around the stairways.

When the section leaders have evacuated one floor they inform the operational commander that the floor is secure and has been EVACUATED. This is to allow the operational commander to give feedback to the overall commander on the progress of the operation and to co-ordinate other sections.

At the limit of the operation the section will ISOLATE the building or area to prevent the people/ participants from re-entering. The same applies for an area.

10. TO SEARCH

10.1 DEFINITION

To SEARCH is the systematic and thorough verification of a zone, building or vehicle in order to localize and/or to arrest wanted or threatened persons or animals or objects dangerous for public order, or evidence which could be useful to any

10.2 GENERAL

- § By using this Tactical Option we are able to search an area properly and systematically. In certain circumstances it would be necessary to, control all accesses, to isolate or to encircle the area which is to be searched for a wanted person or other evidence needed for a criminal investigation.
- § The difference between to PUSH BACK and to SEARCH although they have the same operational layout is in fact the only commonality. For when one is going to SEARCH all the accesses are closed off so that what is being looked for cannot escape.

10.2.1 Possibilities

This Tactical Option can be utilized during the following circumstances:

- Tracing of missing persons;
- Searching for evidence;
- Searching of wanted persons whether armed or not;
- Searching of suspicious or dangerous objects;
- House searching;

10.3 ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

Must have confirmed information that the article or person wanted is possibly in a particular area or that the possibility exists that they might be in the close proximity before an

10.3.1 Action zone

The action zone consists of the area or place which is to be searched. The action zone being that of the exact location where the searching is to take place, is specified in the operational concept. It is sometimes a good idea to subdivide the action zone into sectors to enable thorough searching.

The elements of the milieu (including the structure of the terrain) and the threat must be determined before the action zone is chosen.

10.3.2 Direction

The direction during this Tactical Option is expressed in terms of the wind directions (ie NORTH, SOUTH etc) or clear points in the terrain. It will be specified in the operational concept: According to the direction@.

Eg	Ops Concept
	(a) To SEARCH the area LONG STR, SHORT STR, FAT STR and THIN STR form NORTH to SOUTH with THREE Sec in-line and ONE in Res

The levels and nature of the threat should be determined before the direction and position of the maximum effort (axis) is chosen.

Commanders must therefore keep in mind the following elements:

- Possibility that the suspect may flee before the SEARCH can begin.
- Are there any obstacles which may hamper or assist in the SEARCH.
- The speed and simplicity at which the searching operation can be executed.

10.3.2 Members in line

There are no restrictions as to the line up of the various units or application of specialized means during searching operations.

However in certain circumstances in cases where missing persons or non dangerous objects are being searched for, other personnel such as non governmental organisations can be used to assist with the search (eg Fire dept, Red Cross, Civil Defence, etc).

In other instances specialized personnel may be called in to assist in the search (eg Rescue dogs, Task Force, etc).

The PURPOSE (goal) of the SEARCH operation must be kept in mind when using or applying the most appropriate means available (mega phone, body armour, etc).

10.3.3 Members in reserve

The reserve can be tasked with the following:

- The escorting of the arrested persons to the vehicles for transportation.
- The securing of an area or zone.
- Assist the members in the search.
- To relieve the members in line.

The size and nature of the means available to personnel is dependant on the terrain, circumstances and threat.

10.3.4 Time frame

The elements of the threat and surroundings combined with the timing of other units will mostly be determined by the hour of execution and or the ending of the search.

One must bear in mind the legal restrictions as well as the prescriptions required by the law during searching operations, as to the starting and ending time of the search.

Eg	<u>Ops Concept</u>
	(a)
	(b) Hr of beginning of SEARCH : 10:00
	(c) : on command possibly from 10:00

10.4 EXECUTING

10.4.1 Co-ordination

During the execution of this Tactical Option it is a requirement that there are certain co-ordination measures, due to the fact that in most circumstances different units and departments are used for the searching.

If necessary a base section/platoon will be appointed by which other personnel are to dress (align themselves with).

If needed personnel are issued with co-ordinating instructions with co-ordination lines along which members would have to co-ordinate.

10.4.2 Lateral limits

These are determined where the possibility exists of confusion between the units in-line during the execution of the operation. These limits are consistent with the terrain structure (fire escapes, passages, etc).

10.4.3 Limits of the search

The limits of the operation are determined by the space available within the planned terrain and possible location of the person, article or animal being SEARCHED for.

It is of utmost importance that any evidence or tracks found during the SEARCH are properly protected. The necessary safety precautions must be taken once the dangerous or suspect article has been found.

11. TO DISPERSE

11.1 DEFINITION

To DISPERSE a crowd is to break up the crowd into smaller more manageable groups which will allow the situation to return to normal. The splitting and breaking up should be such that the morale of the participants are totally destroyed allowing police actions to take advantage of and the situation returning back to normal with as little use of force as possible.

11.2 GENERAL

§ When participants have to be removed from a specific area and there is a very large threat of life or damage to property and there is no other alternative but to disperse the participants.

§ To prevent the participants from regrouping again once they have been dispersed into smaller groups. Once the sections have reached their limits of dispersion, they would continue to within

the Tactical Option, to PATROL the area immediately surrounding the area of dispersion. In certain circumstances it might be necessary to proceed with further dispersions after the initial DISPERSION, should the participants regroup as the required result was not obtained, and that particular group poses a legitimate threat.

- § In situations where the circumstances dictate (criminal activities, violent people, etc) one would execute the DISPERSION with maximum effort and after the dispersion proceed with arrests of the persons identified.

11.2.1 Possibilities

This Tactical Option can possibly be used in the following circumstances:

- § The breaking up of a group of participants who are occupying a cross road and obstructing traffic.
- § The breaking up of a group of people involved in public disorder.
- § The breaking up of an illegal gathering if the circumstances dictate.

11.3 ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

CONDITIONS

The dispersion is possible in the following situations:

11.3.1 Action zone

The action zone consists of the area in which the participants are, the area in which the participants would no longer be grouped together, and the area in which the trouble is expected to be. The action zone is expressed in the Departure Line(DL), the lateral limits of the operation, and the limit of the DISPERSION.

§ DEPARTURE LINE (DL)

The Departure Line is the imaginative line across which the members must step when given the command to start the DISPERSION operation, indicating the start of the operation.

§ LATERAL LIMITS

The Lateral Limits are the outer limits of the operation and also the area/zone of responsibility. The limits are perpendicular to the Departure Lines.

§ DISPERSION LIMITS

The Dispersion Limits is the ending of the DISPERSION operation as such, but the sections in-line don't stop as in a PUSH BACK. but continue with the Tactical Option to PATROL with the PURPOSE to keep the Prt from coming together in groups to cause problems again.

When Determining the Departure Line it should confirm with the following characteristics :

- C Must be easily identifiable to the sections in-line ;
- C Perpendicular to the axis/ direction of the DISPERSION ;
- C Sections/Platoons must be in position before the participants overstep the Departure line ;
- C Must be under the control of POP.

Lateral limits of the operation are determined by the following :

- C The structure of the terrain and streets within which the PRT and sections have to execute the operation.
- C Opposite to the Tactical Option to PUSH BACK all sections Platoons starting the DISPERSION are usually in the same street along the axis of the operation.

- C In certain circumstances Platoons can be in adjoining streets to allow the DISPERSION to take place over a larger area, but in this situation co-ordination must take place along crossing where two platoons converge.
 - C The purpose of the DISPERSION is to break the Prt into smaller groups, thus breaking their sense of cohesion and moraal. Therefore the sections/platoon in-line must be strong to enable them to break up the Prt effectively the first time, using the structure of the streets and surroundings to assist with the breaking up of the Prt.
- # When determining the DISPERSION Limits the commander must consider the following:
- C Obtaining the maximum breakup of the Prt.
 - C Using the available structures and es cape Routes.
 - C The limits would be determined by the amount of sections available to assist in the DISPERSION. The DISPERSION operation does not allow the sections to break up into smaller than the section level.

c The DISPERSION limit includes the structures which have been used to assist in the breaking up of Prt on the OPS Layout.

11.3.2 Direction

The direction of this Tactical Options is expressed in the wind directions or clear land marks on the terrain. It is specified in the operational concept Ain the direction@).

The main effort is positioned at the entrance where the most opposition will be expected, the nature, the attitude and intentions of the participants to be expected.

ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

The study of the threats and milieu will determine the best choice of direction and axis.

The Operational Commander must therefore bear the following elements in mind:

§ Are there any negative (or positive) attraction points in the direction in which the participants to be DISPERSED.

§ Are there enough exits (escape routes) for the participants to escape easily;

- § The presence of obstacles which could hinder the DISPERSION operation or to make it easier;
- § The pace at which most of the participants are moving;
- § The speed which one must travel to reach the position at which the most resistance would be expected;
- § The speed and simplicity of the operation;
- § The safety of the members at the deployment position;
- § The exact positioning of the Public Order Police members.

11.3.3 Time frame

The Time Frame for all DISPERSION operations are expressed in paragraph (b) of the Ops Concept and given using the term AHr of beginning indicating when the operation will start.

- .g. Ops Concept
(a).....
(b) Hr of beginning of the DISPERSION:
On command
: On command, possibly from 13:00 on.

To enable the operational commander to determine the best time to execute the DISPERSION he she must consider the following:

- C The speed at which the participants are moving towards the Departure Line;
- C The type of pressure the participants are placing on the sections / platoons protecting the Key P;
- C The time needed to get into position on the Departure Line;
- C The equipment and means that would be used during the DISPERSION or needed to start the operation.
- C Choosing the best moment to achieve the optimal effect of the operation using the best amount of force.

11.3.4 Line up

GENERAL

There are no priorities or limitations on the section platoons, on the equipment which is needed for the DISPERSION operation.

For public order operations it is suggested that the DISPERSION be done by members on foot. There are however exceptions to the rule where vehicles can be used. If vehicles are used the operational commander must consider the disadvantages very carefully (i.e. participants falling and the vehicle drives over them).

Horses can be used very effectively to start the DISPERSION, as they have a psychological effect on the participants.

In keeping with the policy Document for Crowd Management other more specialized means can be used to start the DISPERSION of the participants (i.e. Stun grenades, Tonfa=s, C.S. etc).

MEMBERS IN-LINE

The sections/Platoons in-line must be determined by the number of escape routes that are available to the participants Cohesion of the members at the start of the operation must be very high to obtain the desired psychological effect on the participants, without using any physical force and if used only that which is necessary to obtain the desired goal to get the participants to start moving.

MEMBERS IN RESERVE

The reserve could be tasked to execute the following missions :

- C To reinforce or to relieve the members in-line ;
- C The arresting and detaining of participants ;
- C Extend the limits of the DISPERSION to another intersection (i.e small side streets, shopping malls, etc.)

ELEMENTS TO CONSIDERED

The structure of the terrain and that of the threat will determine the number of the Sections/Platoons in -line and in Res. The personal protection of the members is determined by the possible threats from the participants. The overall Operational Commander must not forget to consider the emotional state of the participants who are going to be DISPERSED.

11.4 EXECUTION

11.4.1 Co-ordination

When DISPERSING a group of Prt there are very few co-ordinating instructions, as the PURPOSE is to break up the crowd into smaller more manageable groups.

However in some instances co-ordination maybe necessary when Prt have to be dispersed when they occupy a large area.

When there are sections/platoons from other units which occupy the same street and have to move along the same axis, then there must be a baseline upon which the members must align themselves to keep the line perpendicular to the axis.

Horses and members on foot can be used in a combined DISPERSION operation, however the commander must consider the different speeds at which they will advance.

If needed co-ordination lines would be used to indicate where co-ordination is to take place between the sections/platoons.

- C Where other units / platoons /sections have to execute other operations in the vicinity of the DISPERSION.
- C When there are side streets at the beginning of the DISPERSION as well as further on during the operation co-ordination is sometimes needed and in these circumstances it is the responsibility of the platoon / commander who is moving along the axis.

- C The different co-ordination lines are expressed using the names of persons in alphabetical order referring to gender (e.g. ANN, BEATRIX, CORAL, DIANNE or ALAN, BEN, CARL, DAVID, ETC). This is to ensure that there is no confusion between sections reaching the co-ordination lines and their call signs.

Material limits are used when there maybe some confusion between sections during the operation. The lines are drawn along the structures of the terrain and determine the areas of responsibility of the sections involved on the operation.

The limits of the DISPERSION is determined by the number of sections available and the structure of the terrain upon which the operation is going to be executed. This limit is referred to at the ADISPERSION LIMIT@.

11.4.2 Use of force

In most circumstances Prt are only DISPERSED when there is no other way in which the situation can be resolved. This Tactical Option is the last resort for an operational commander because of the disorder that will reign during the DISPERSION he/she will have to restore the public order, as with any reactive or preventive operation of POP the goal being that the level of evidence must decrease after

The force applied by the members in-line must be in relation to that of the Prt are using against the members protecting the Key P. Once the Prt have started DISPERSING the force being applied is stopped as the purpose for the use of force no longer exist in that the Prt have started to DISPERSE.

The use of force also linked to the differences of the co-ordination of all the sections involved in the DISPERSION. If the DISPERSION is not executed effectively and the Prt are allowed to regroup the POP members would have to use more force than was used the first time as, the Prt will be better prepared for the next DISPERSION.

For the overall commander the DISPERSION must solve the problem from a holistic view. If the DISPERSION is going to cause more problems then it is not an option to use but rather to try another approach to solve the problem at hand.

11.4.3 Sequence of events

The sequence of events is important for the DISPERSION to be successful. This implies that certain actions must take place before the sections can continue on the next step.

FORWARD RENDEZVOUS (FRV)

This is the place where the sections will park their vehicles and they would form up behind the sections who are going to do the DISPERSION. The FRV must be as close to the area/zone where the Prt are going to be dispersed.

Characteristics of a Forward Rendezvous

- C Vehicle have easy access to the area.
- C Enough place to park and position the vehicles for the operation.
- C The zone/area must be secure and out of reach of the Prt and their weapons.
- Must be as close as possible to the Deployment Position and if possible the FRV and Deployment Position should be the same.
- C All vehicles are positioned in the order that the operational commander is going to execute the operation. The positioning of special means is crucial to the operational commander if he wishes to use the water cannon then it must be immediately available and not have to be brought to the front through the members who have already taken up position.
- C Section leaders must be able to brief their members without any interference from outside.

DEPLOYMENT POSITION (Depl Posn)

This is the area/zone where the sections are positioned before the command is given to begin the operation. Any final details are discussed between the operational commander and the platoon / section commanders, before the final preparation.

Characteristics of a Deployment Position

- C Easy access for the vehicles and special means ;
- C Enough space for the sections to deploy with their equipment ;
- C Out of range of the weapons of the Prt ;
- C As close as possible to the Departure Line (DL) ;
- C Large enough for all personnel to form up for the operation.
- C Must be upon control of the operational commander.

DEPARTURE LINE (DL)

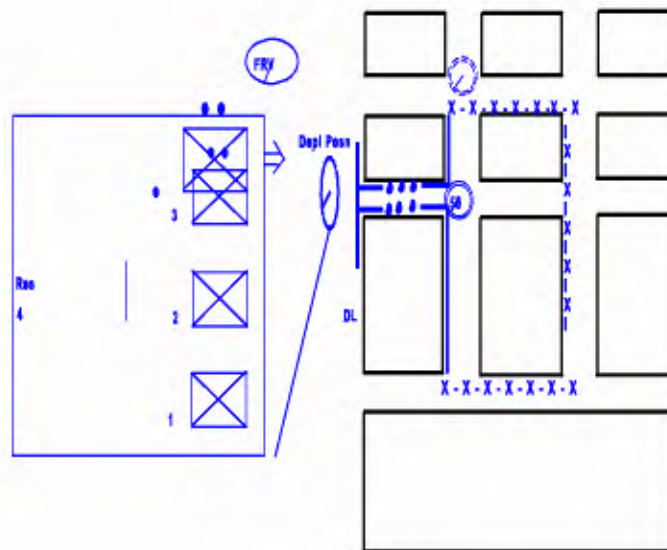
The DL is determined by the speed of the Prt and the best position to start the operation to have the maximum effect.

DISPERSION OPERATION

Members start moving together along the axis of the DISPERSION towards the participants. To DISPERSE the Prt requires that there must be determination written all over POP actions. Special means can be used to start the DISPERSION (e.g Water Cannon, Sten grenades, etc).

The level of force applied against the Prt must be controlled and there may be no individual actions. Control of the members in the section by the section commander is very important during this operation.

Opposite to the PUSH BACK operation where the goal is to keep the Prt together, to DISPERSE the purpose is to break the groups into smaller more manageable groups. Therefore the Prt will be allowed to pass behind the sections in that way the Prt will be separated from each other. Once the sections have reached the limits of the DISPERSION they continue to PATROL the area/ zone intensively preventing large groups from forming again.



12. SUMMARY

To be able to use the Tactical Options to effectively solve any operational situation the overall/ operational commander must know the characteristics of each of the Tactical Options.

It is like playing chess, if you do not know the restrictions of each piece on the board one is unable to play the game effectively.

Each modes element of every Tactical Option must be considered during the assessment process for public order operations. These modus elements play an important role when selecting the Tactical Options to solve the operational problem.

There are limitless possibilities for the application of the Tactical Options to all situations including normal crime prevention operations. The only limitation is the level of creativity of the operational commander by applying the restrictions accordingly.

The operational commander must also have a thorough knowledge of the techniques for crowd management as this will determine how the Tactical Option will be executed as the Tactical Options are directly linked to the techniques for crowd management.

The techniques are directly related to the level of training of the POP members. If the members cannot use the proper arresting techniques the operational commander cannot ENCIRCLE the Prt with the PURPOSE to ARREST. Therefore the successful execution of POP operations is directly related to the level of training of the members.

TACTICAL USE OF GRANADES

Chapter

3

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute the use of type of fire.

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Discuss interdiction fire during crowd management operation
2. Explain stand off distance fire during crowd management operation
3. Demonstrate the understanding of scattering fire from a static position
4. Discuss scattering fire with an offensive bound
5. Neutralise fire during crowd management operation

Chapter Contents

No	Topic	Page
1	TYPE OF FIRE	
2	INTERDICTION FIRE	
3	STAND OFF DISTANCE FIRE	
4	SCATTERING FIRE FROM STATIC POSITION	
5	SCATTERING FIRE WITH AN OFFENSIVE BOUND	
	NEUTRALISATION FIRE	

1. TYPE OF FIRE

The use of fire during crowd management operation is categorised according to sphere of crowds. Depending on the magnitude of crowd and behaviour;

The following type of fire will be highlighted and demonstrated;

1. INTERDICTION FIRE

- 1.1 To deny the crowd access to certain routes
- 1.2 To direct the crowd into certain route

2. STAND OFF DISTANCE FIRE

- 2.1 To keep the crowd in a certain area
- 2.2 To keep the crowd from POP members
- 2.3 To allow POP members a safe area in which to function or organise

3. SCATTERING FIRE FROM A STATIC POSITION

- 3.1 Disperse crowd while members are standing still
- 3.2 To break the crowd into smaller groups

4. SCATTERING OF FIRE WITH AN OFFENSIVE BOUND

- 4.1 To disperse the crowd while doing offensive bound
- 4.2 To break the crowd up into a smaller group

5. NEUTRALISATION FIRE

- 5.1 To protect key point or specific flashpoint
- 5.2 To keep the crowd away from a key point
- 5.3 To neutralise threat on POP members without influencing innocent part

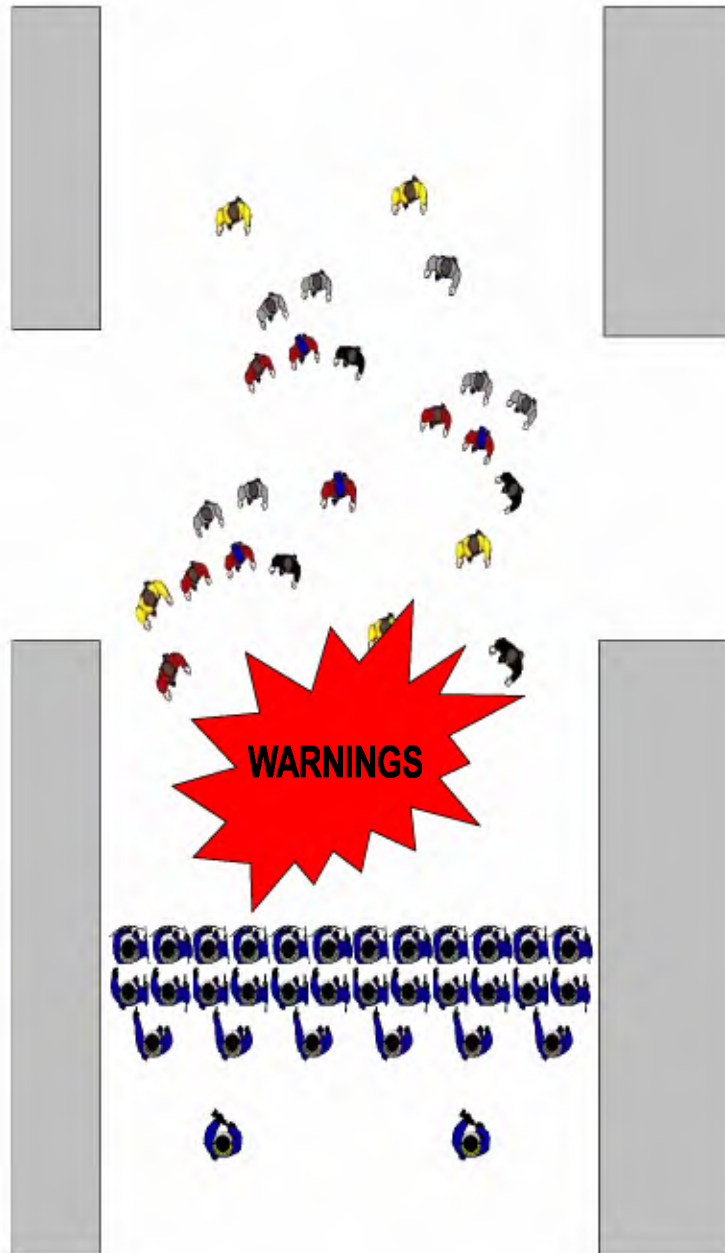
THE TACTICAL USE OF GRENADES



SUMMARY

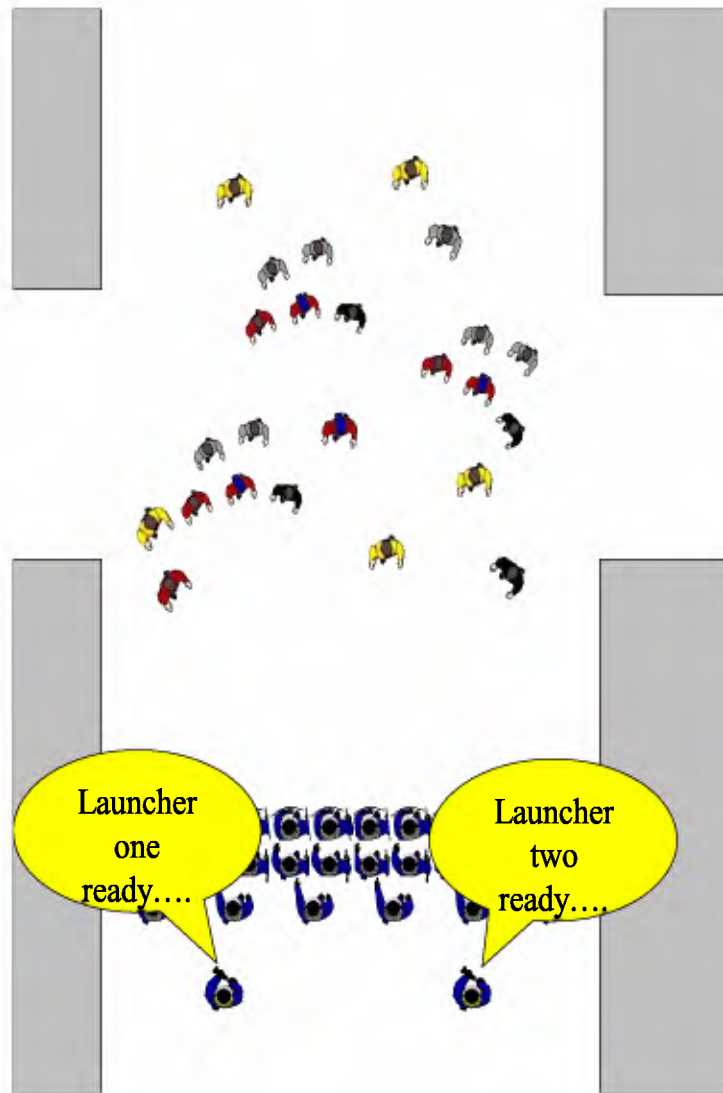
- The Interdiction fire
- The Stand-off fire
- The Scattering fire from a static position
- The Scattering fire with an offensive bound
- The Neutralization Fire

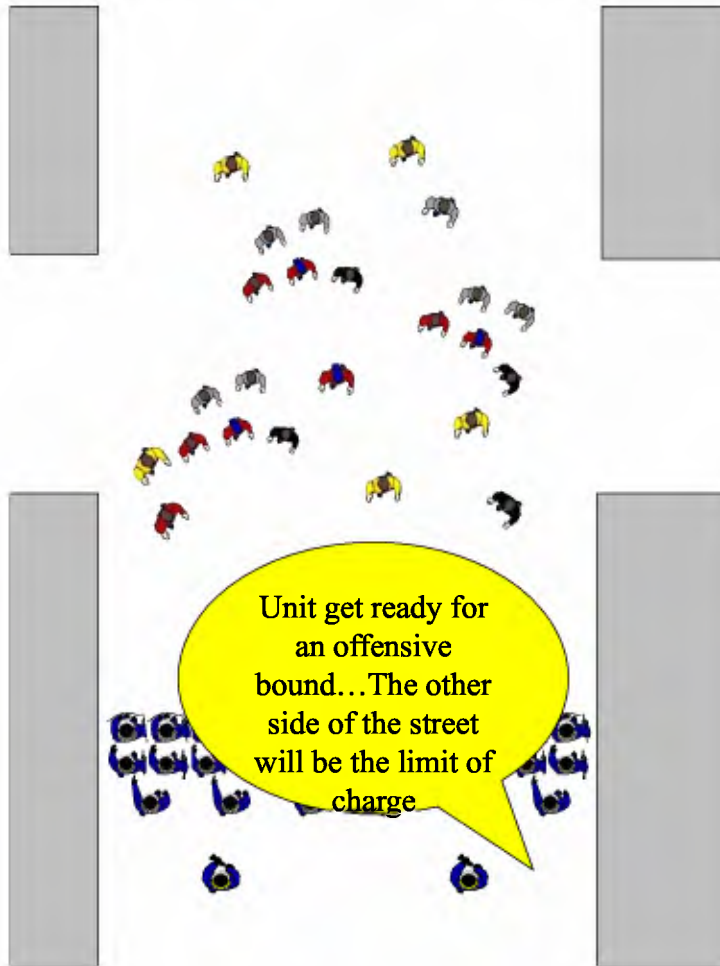
1 .The Interdiction Fire





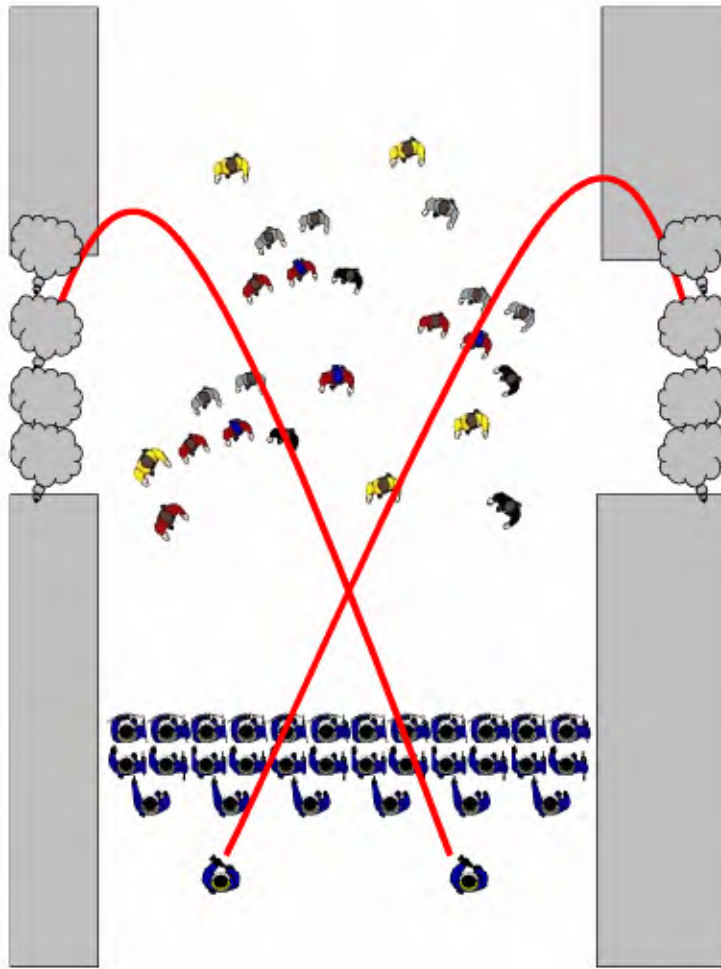
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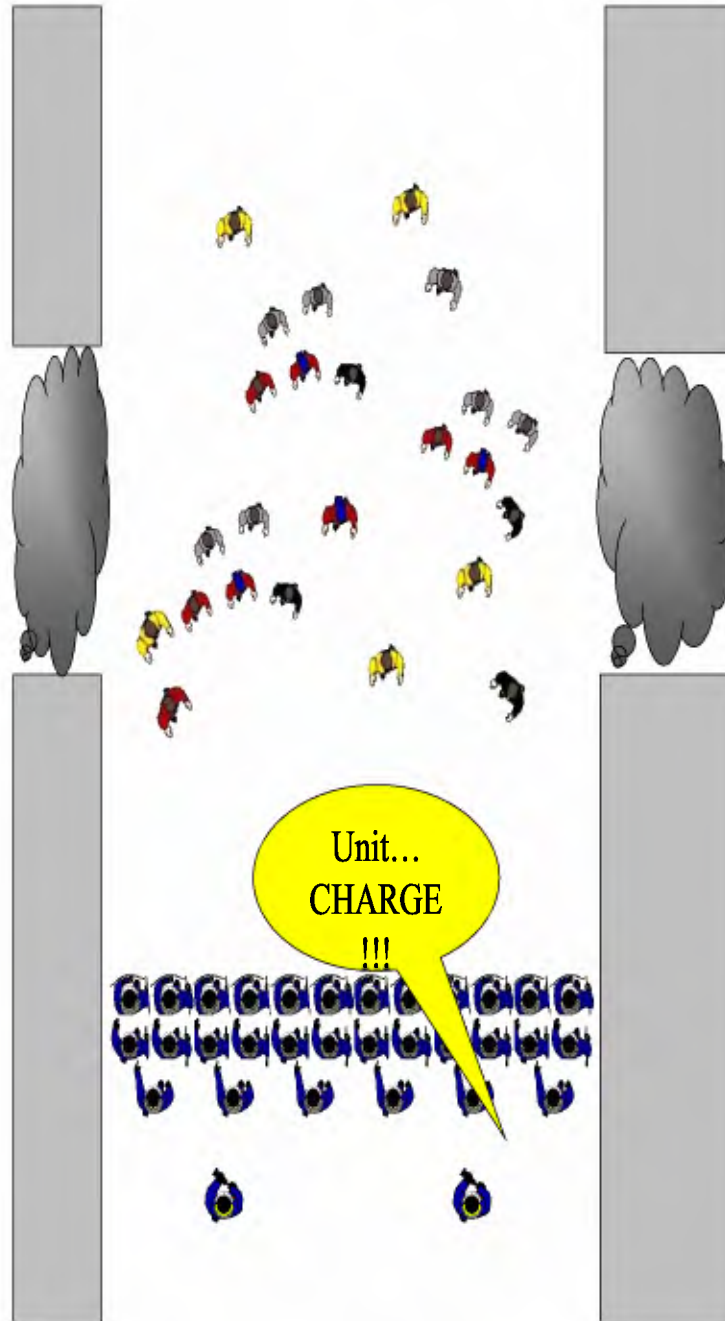




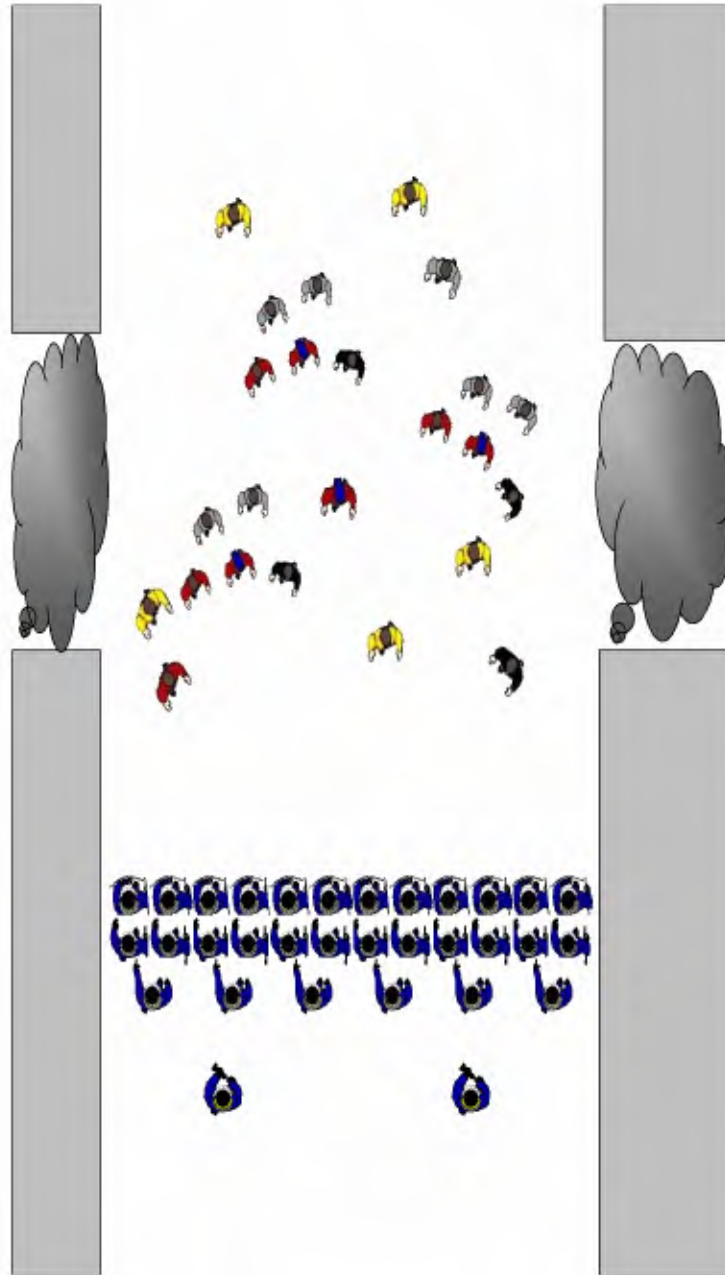


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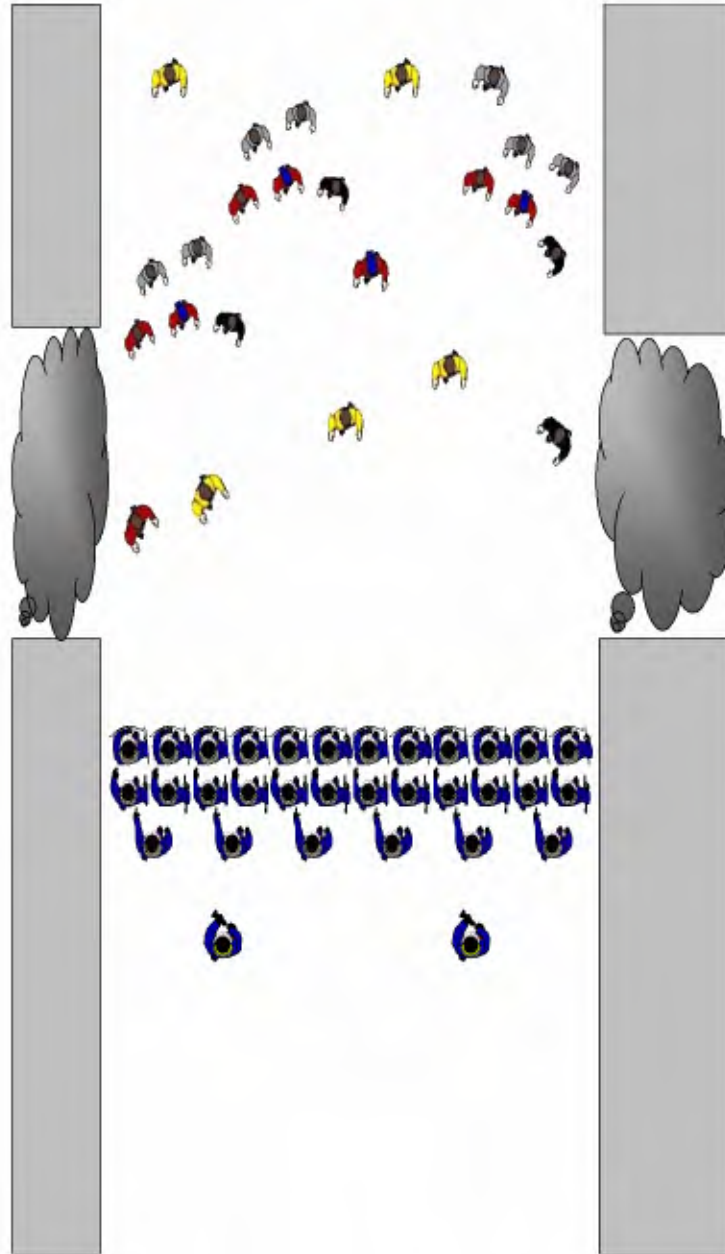




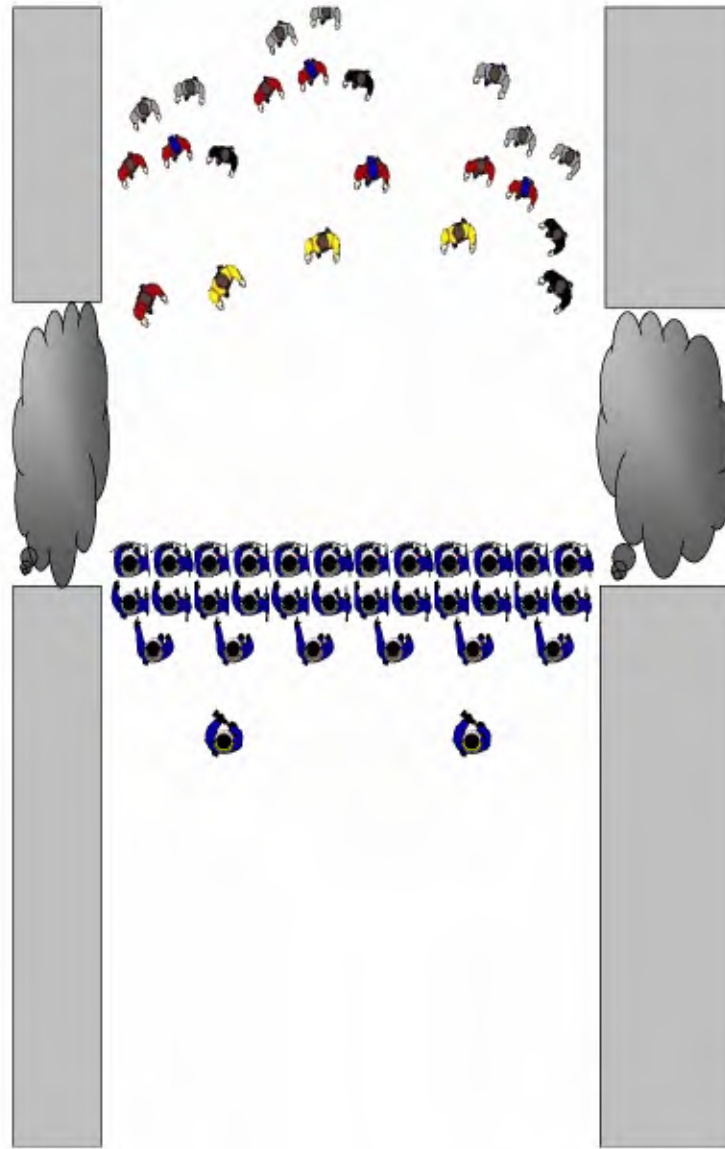
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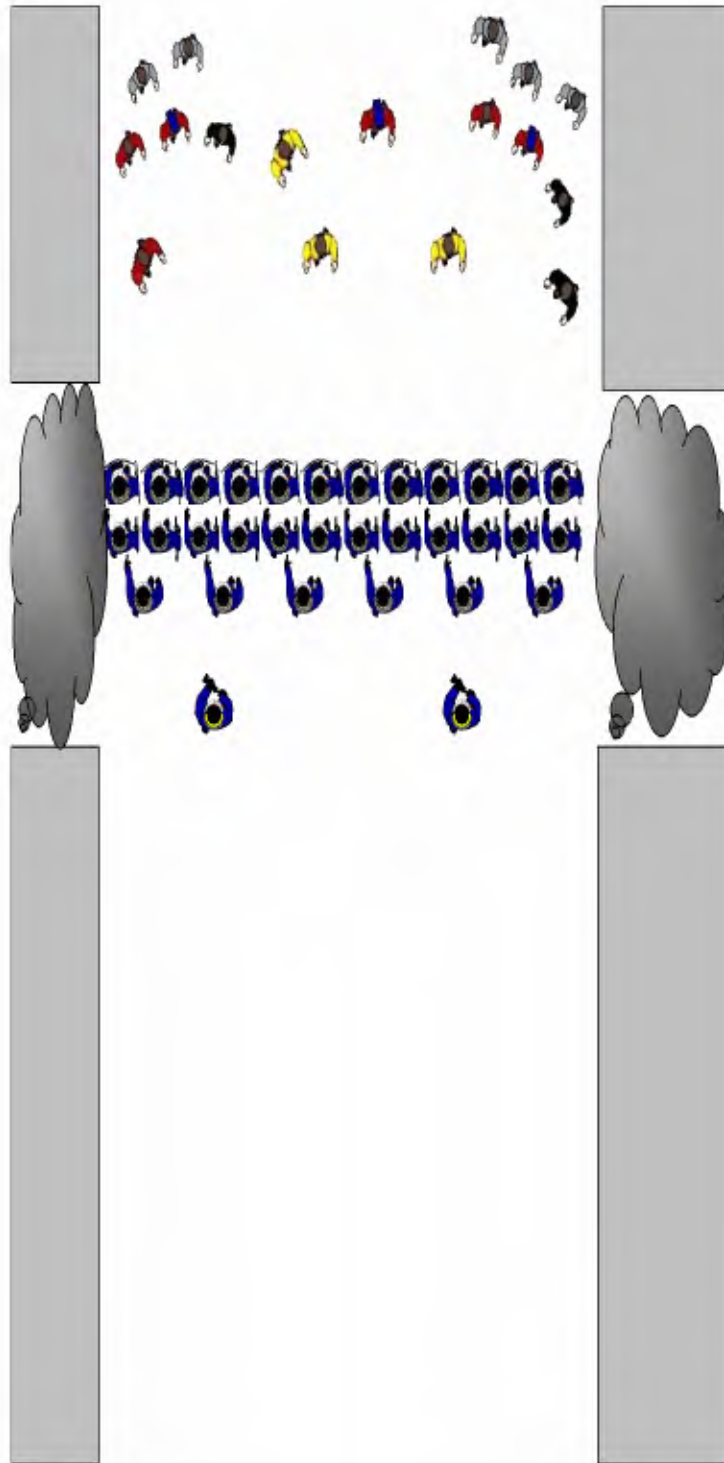
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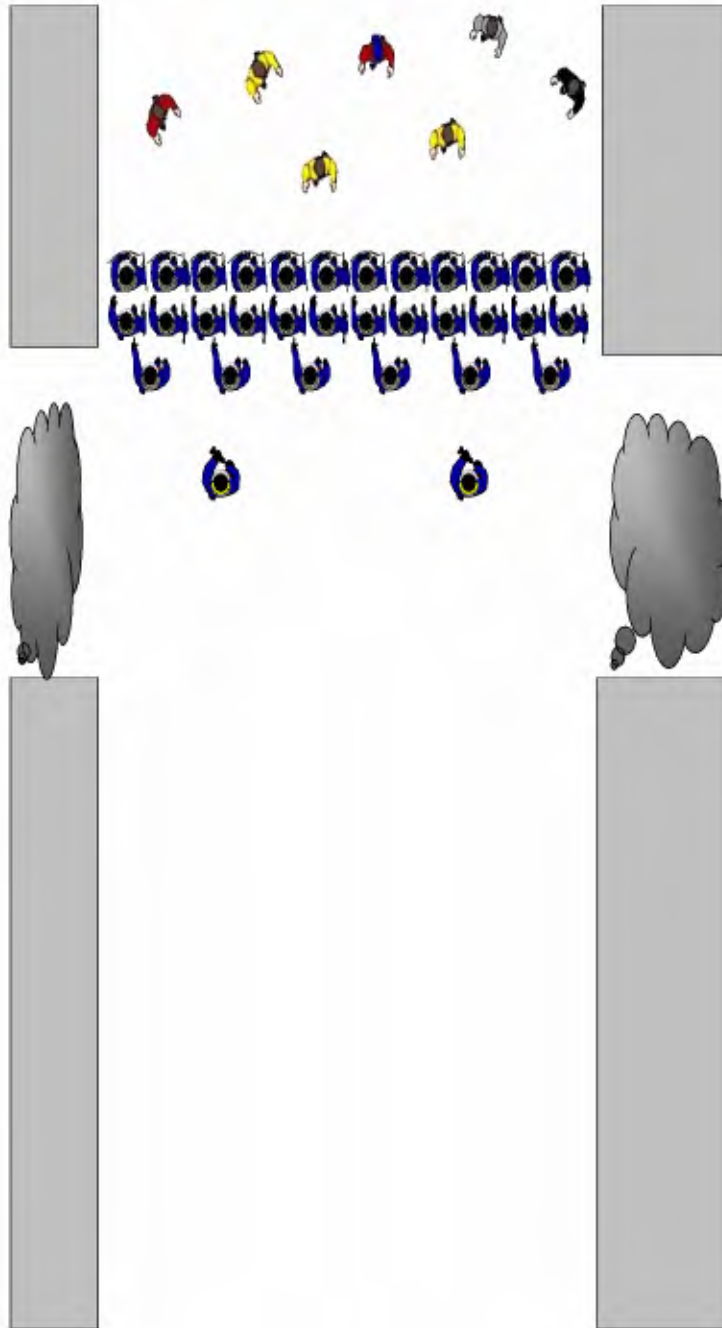
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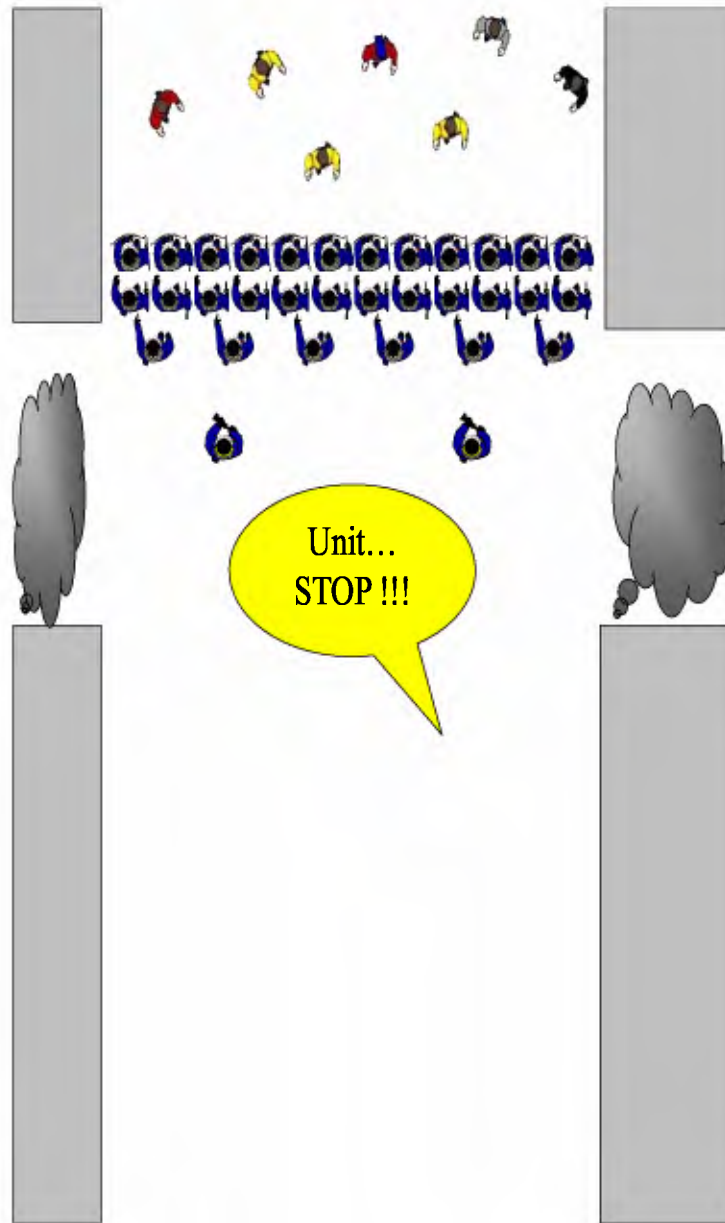


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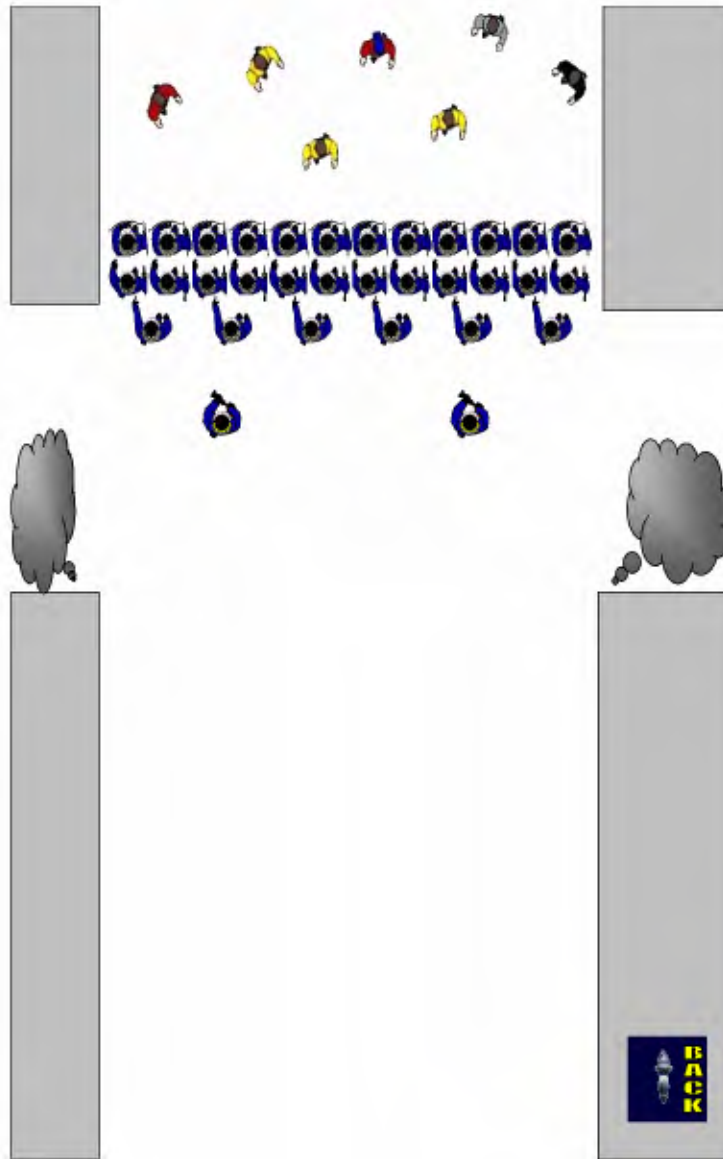


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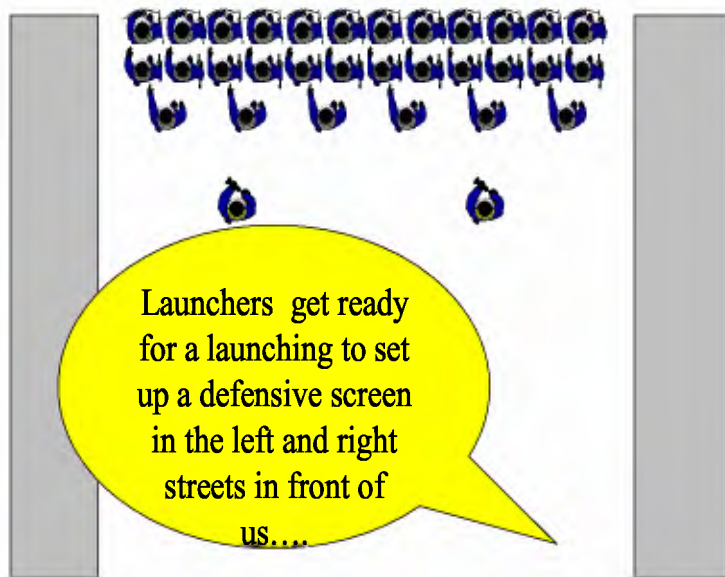
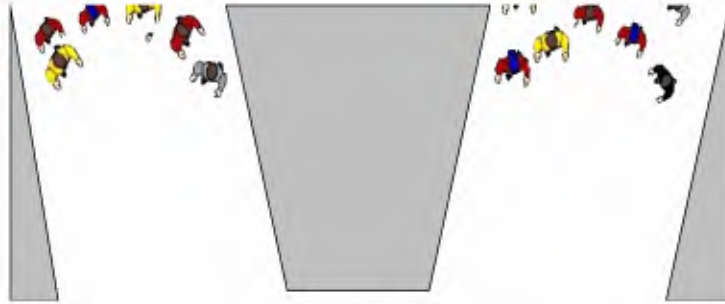


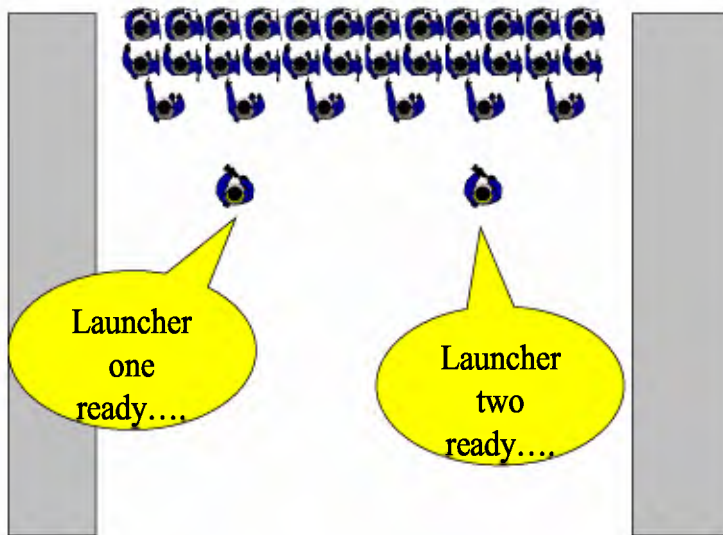
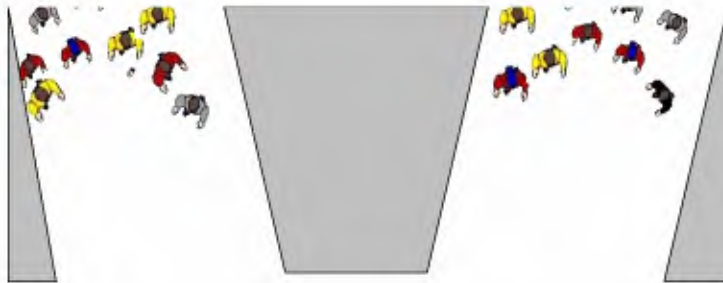


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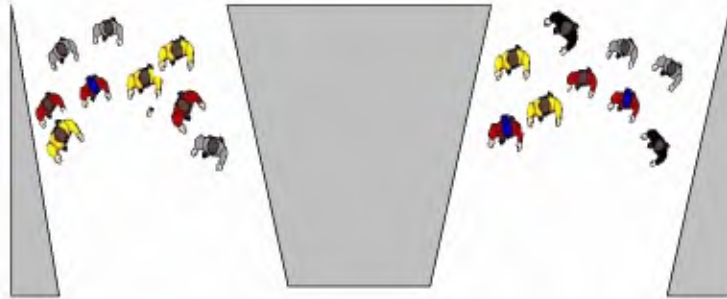


2. The Stand-off fire

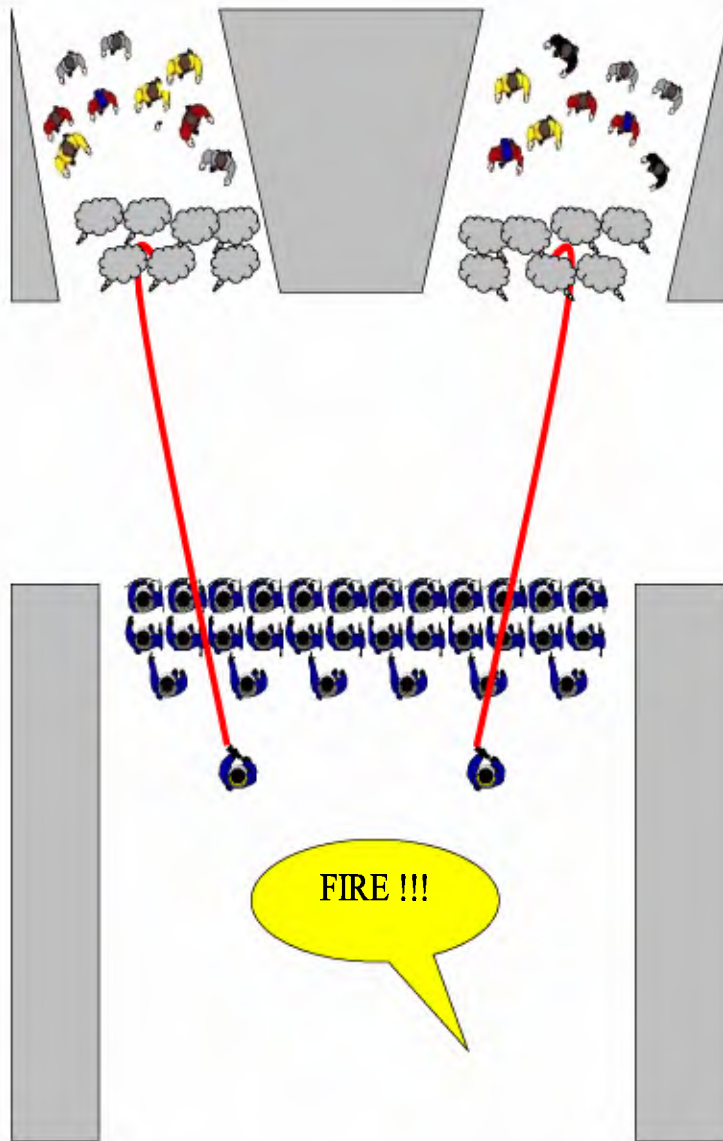




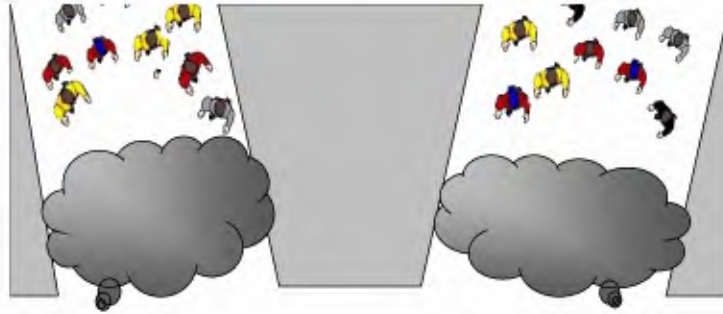
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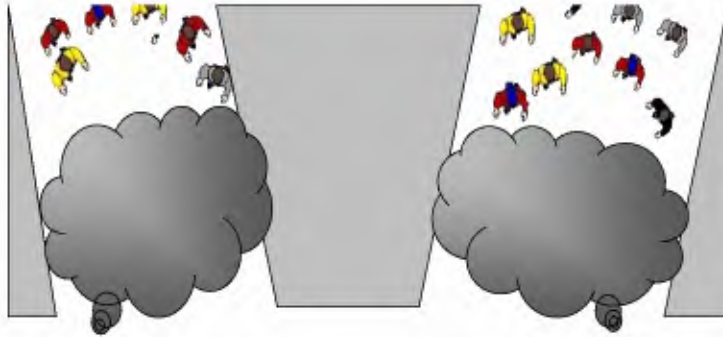
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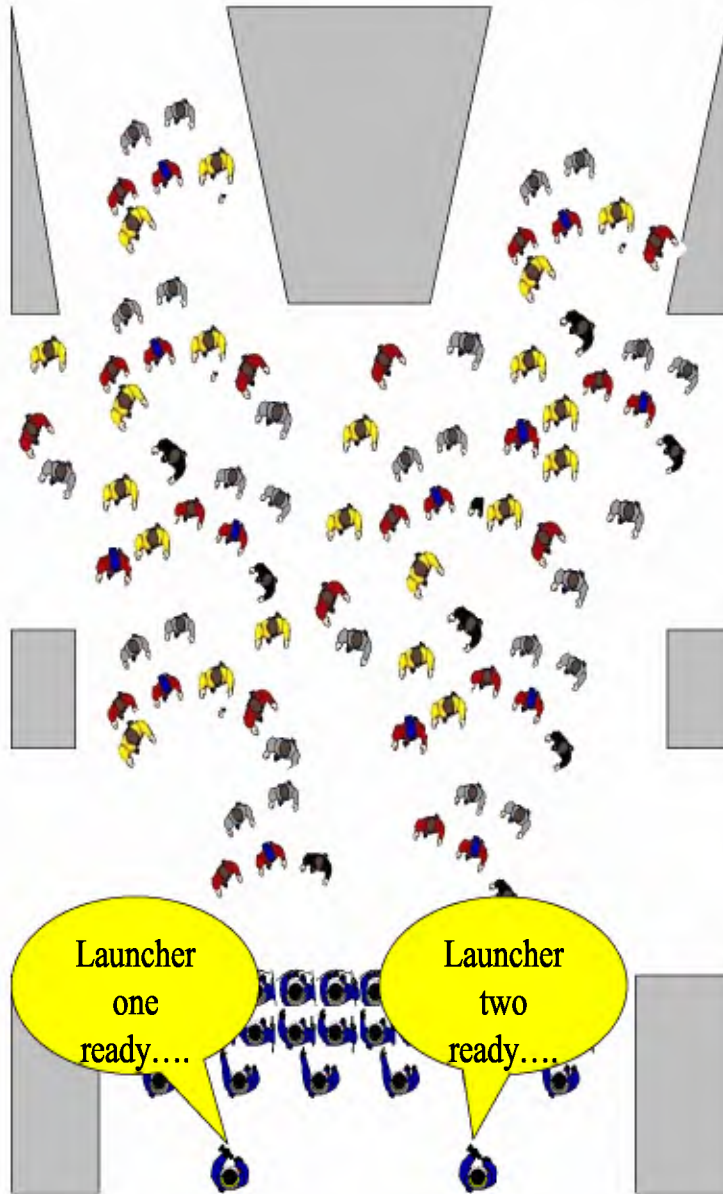
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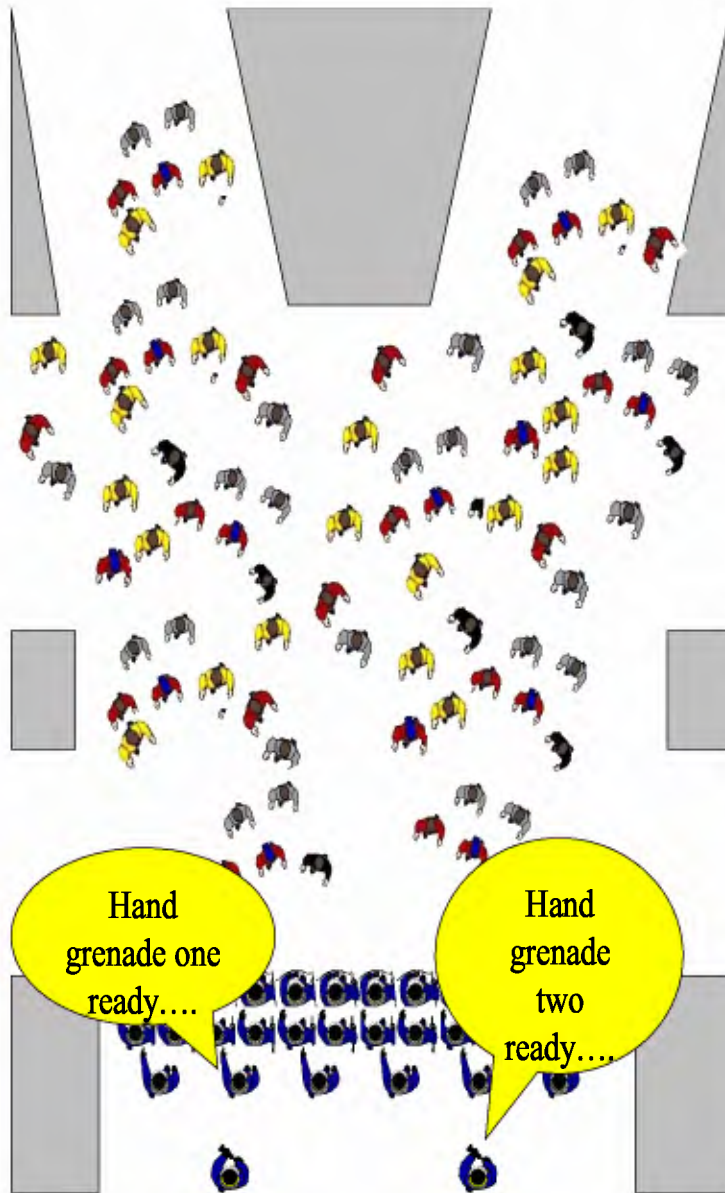


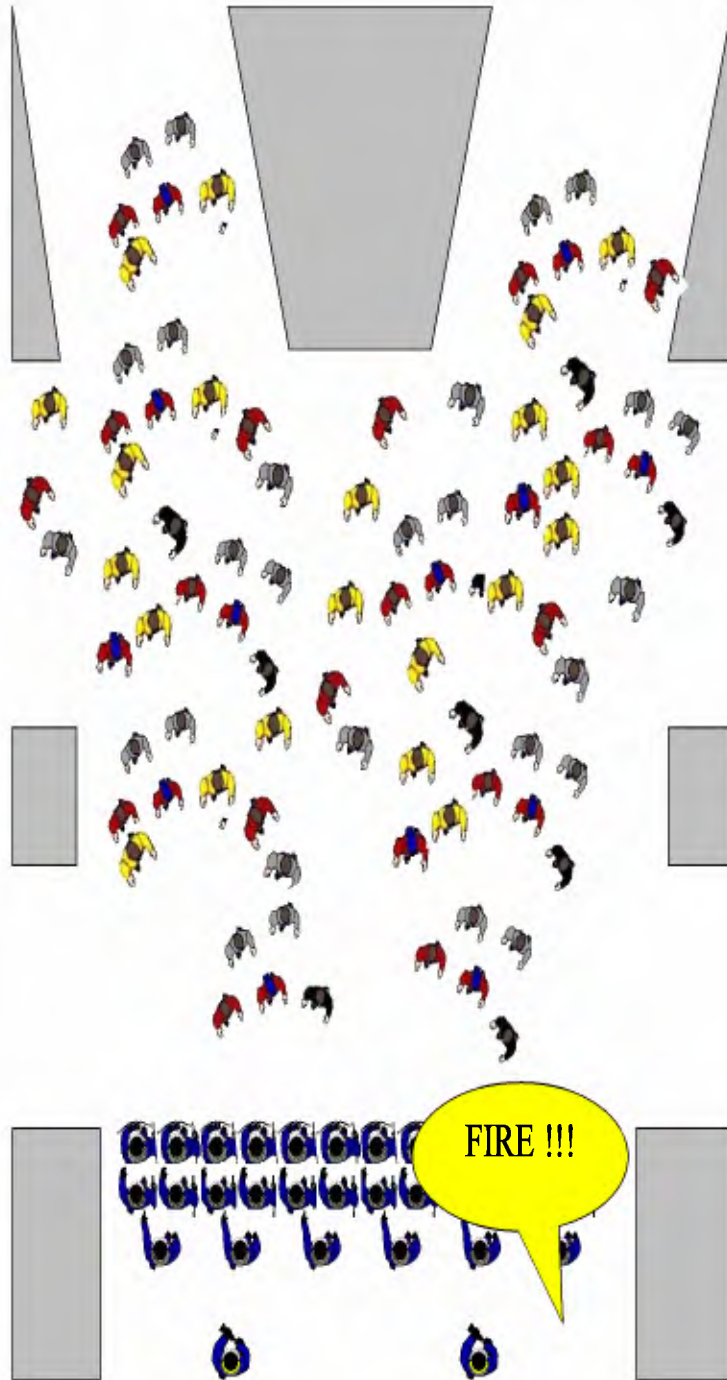
3. The Scattering fire from a static position



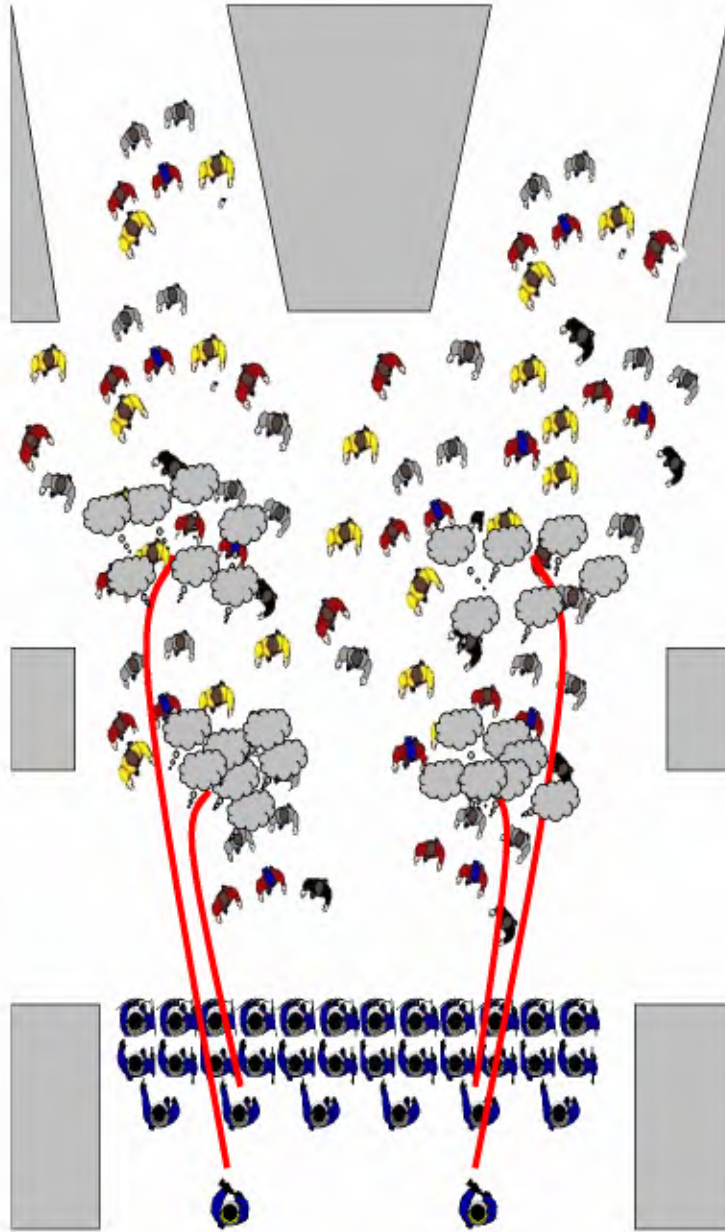




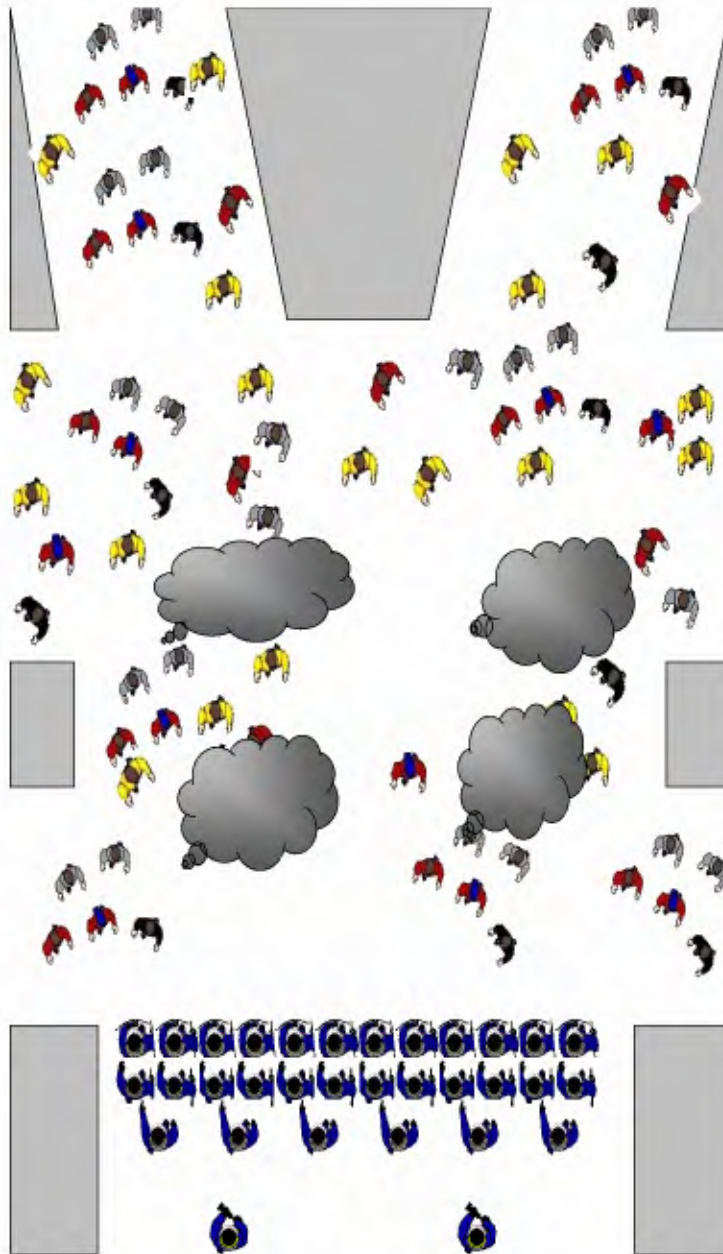




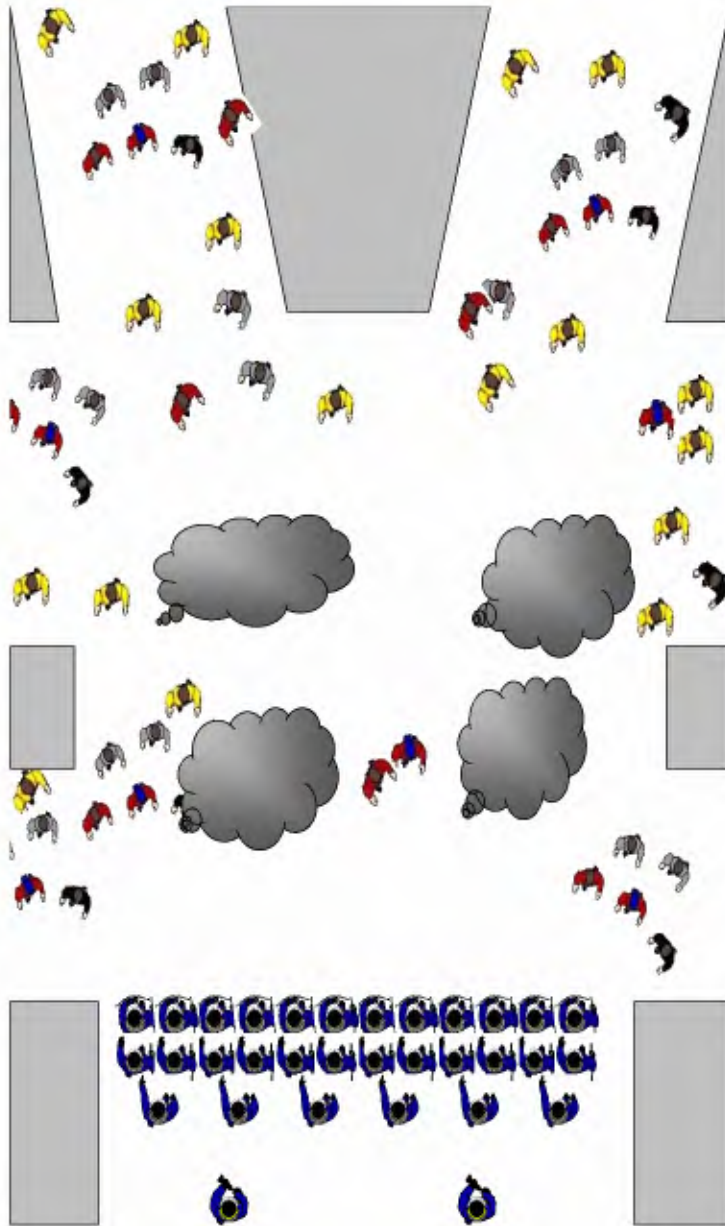
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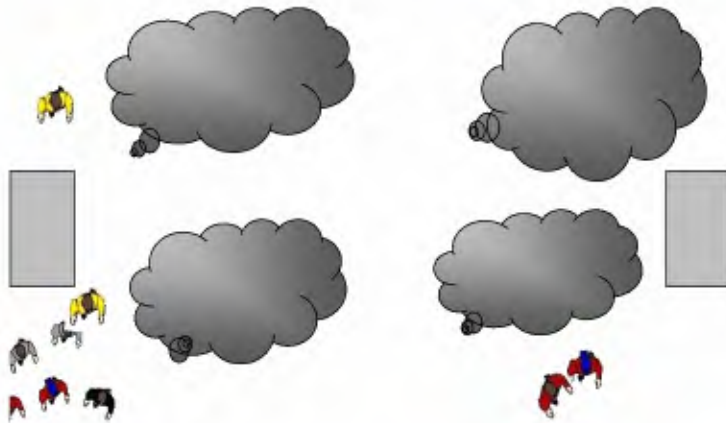
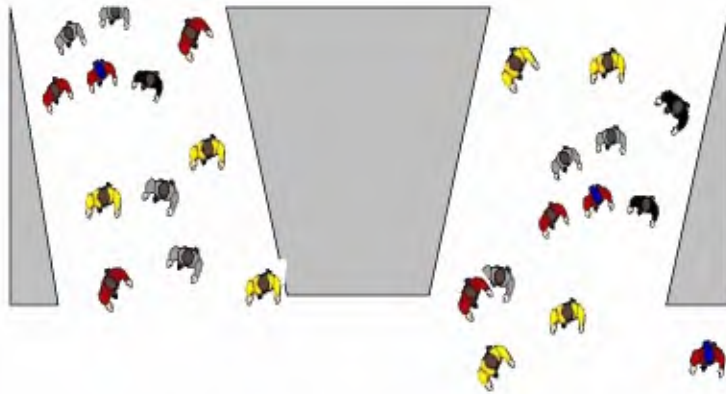
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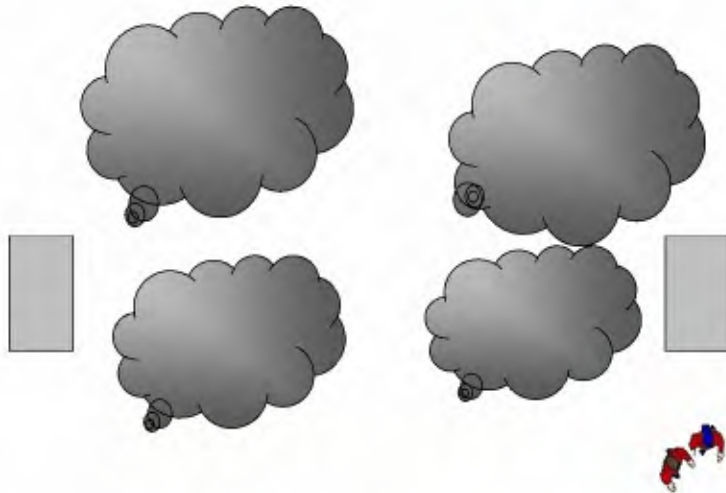
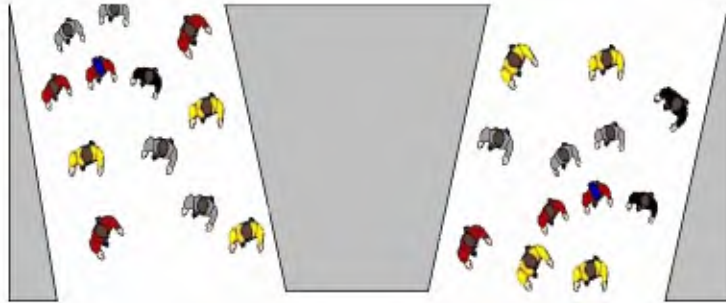
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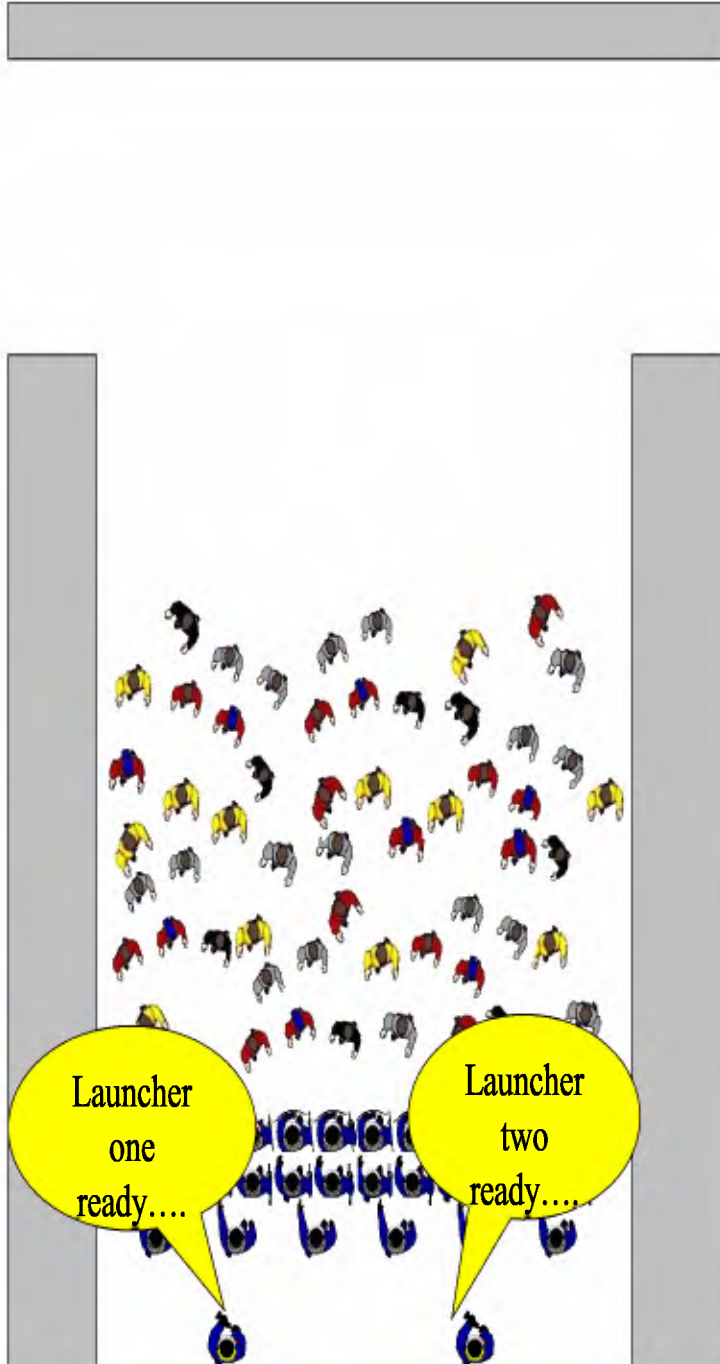
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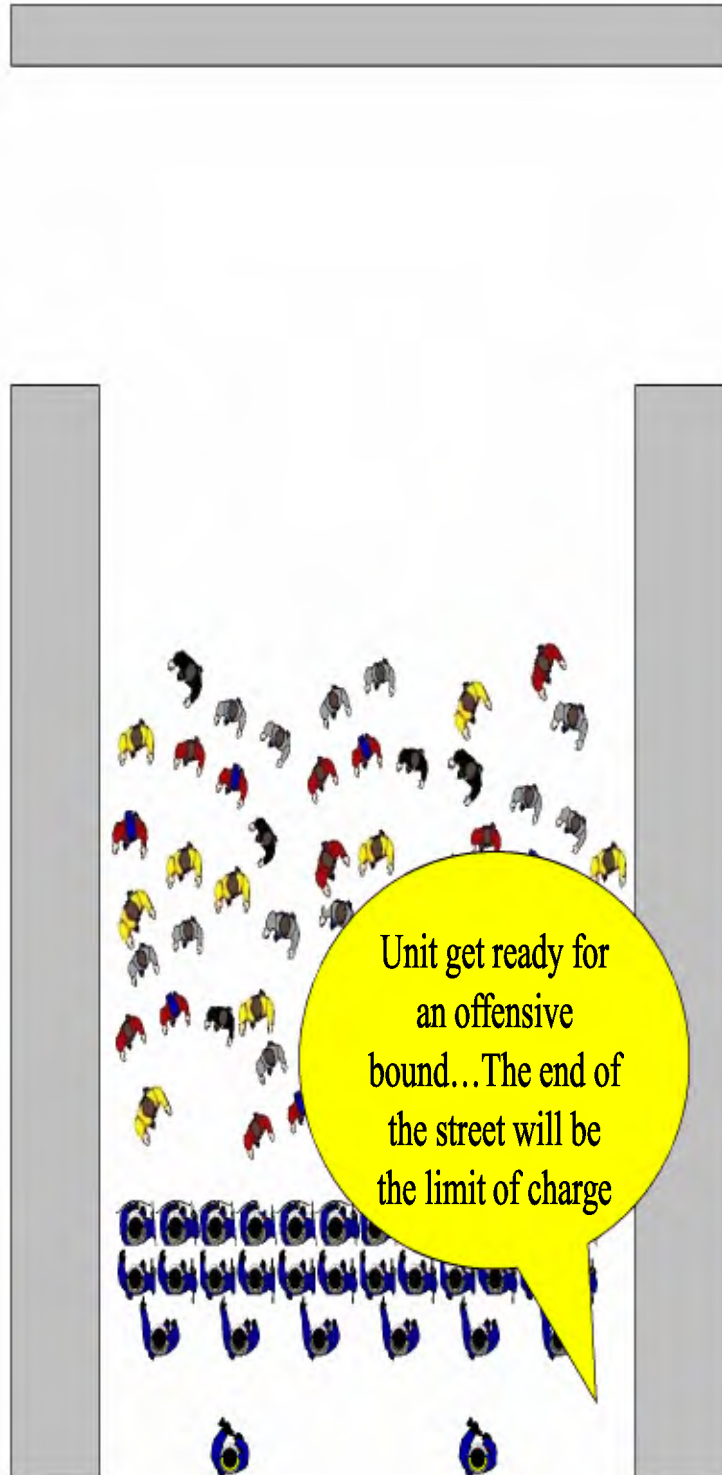


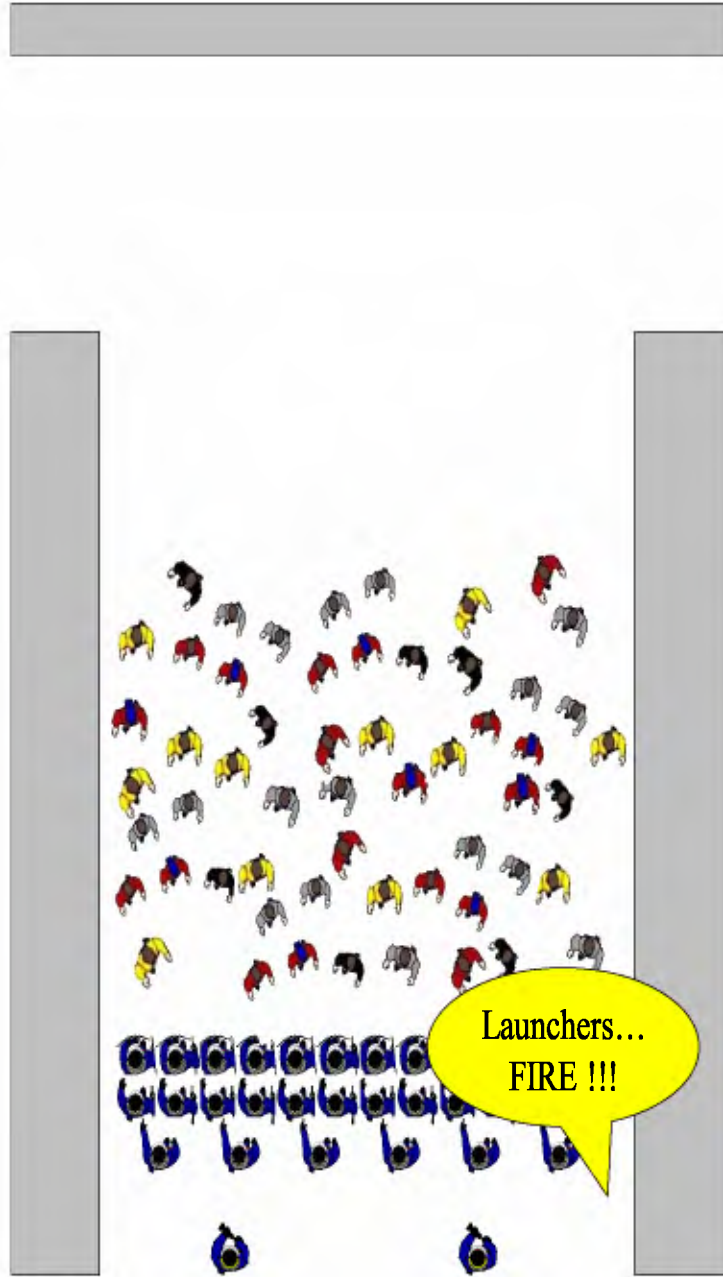
4. The Scattering fire with an offensive bound

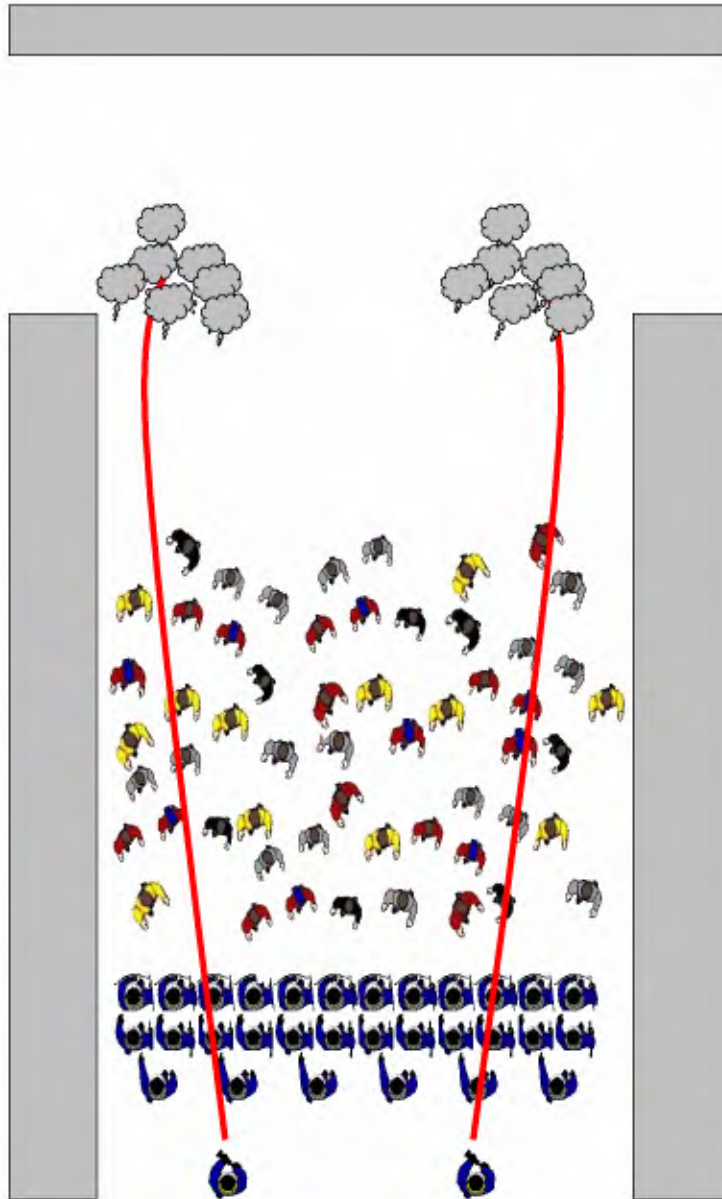


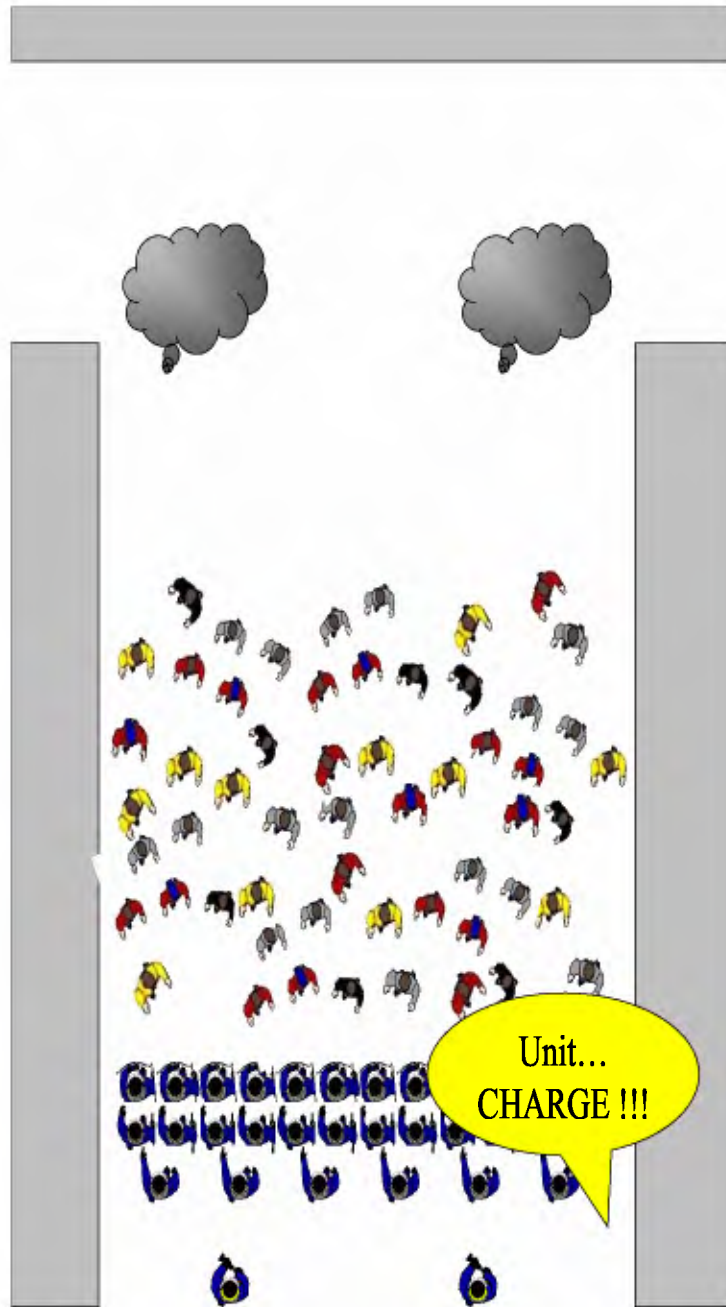


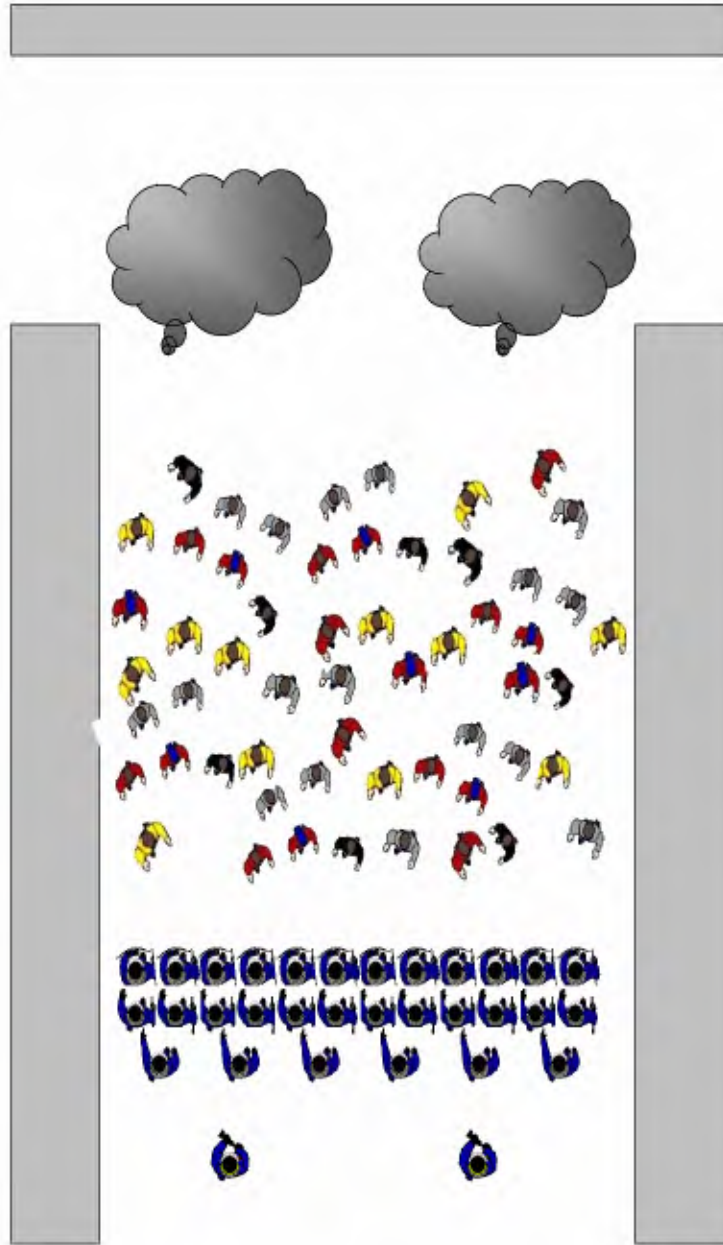


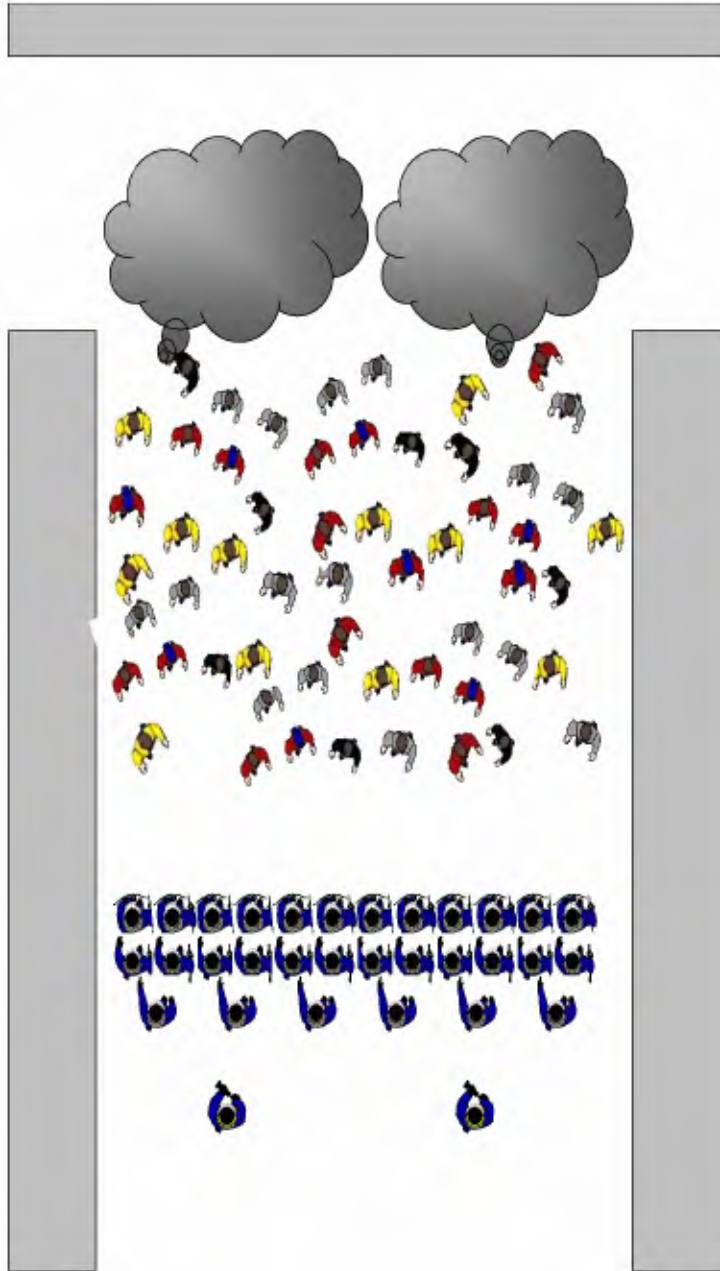


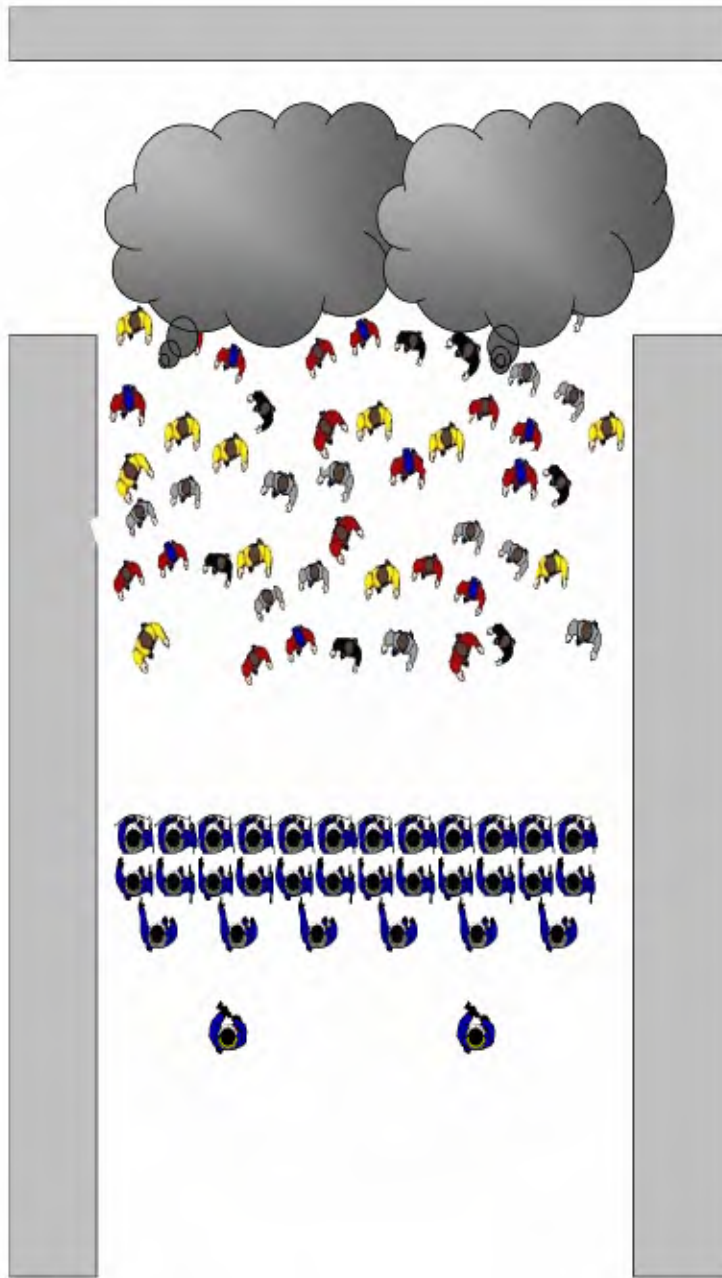


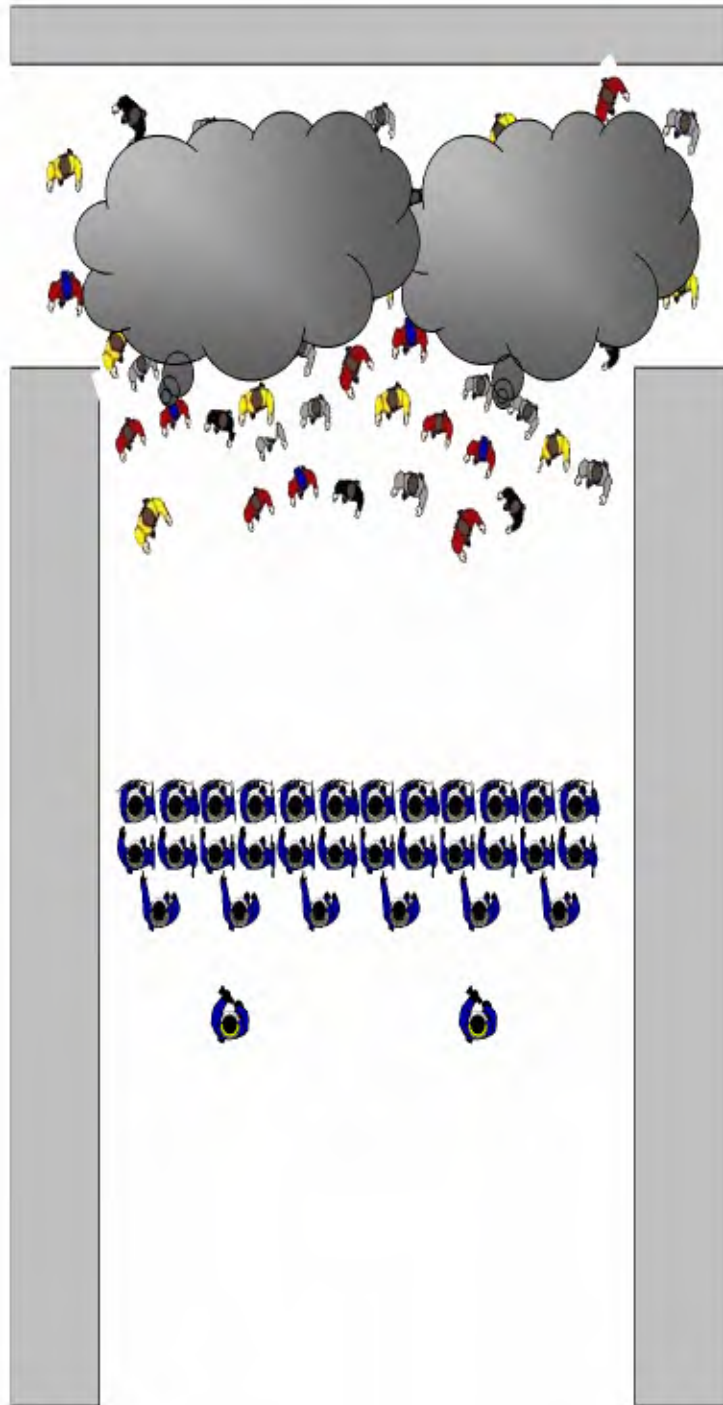


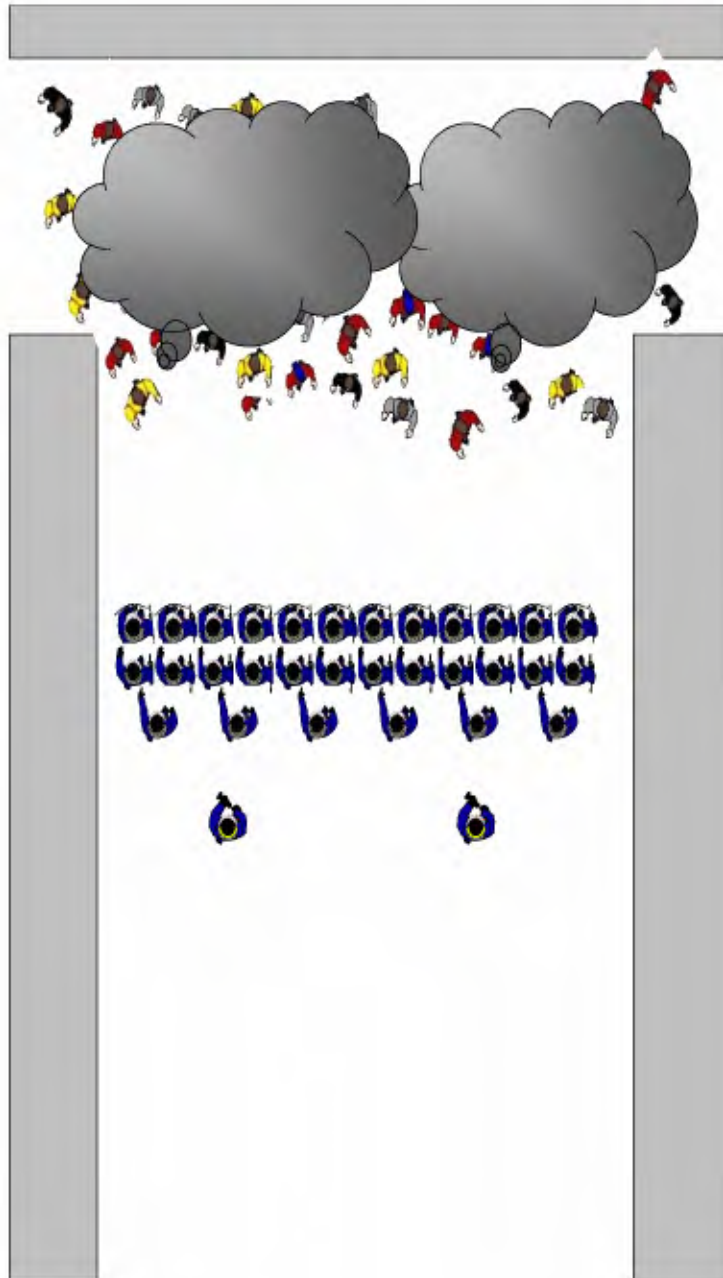


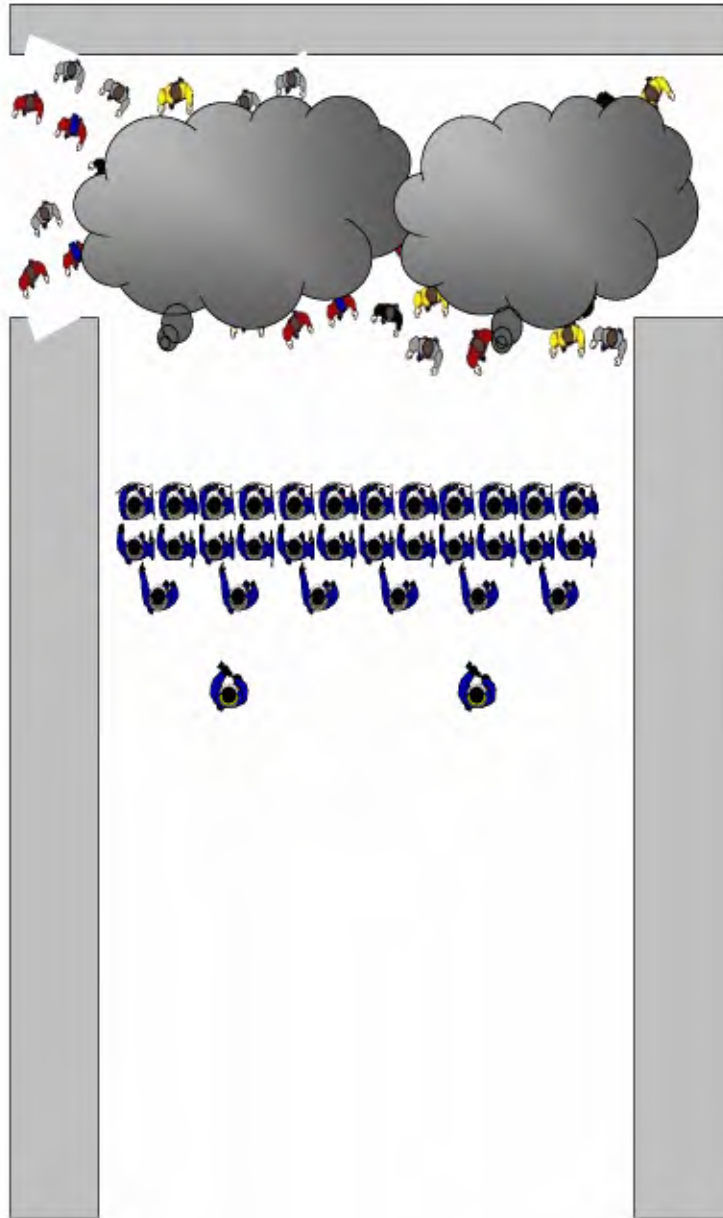


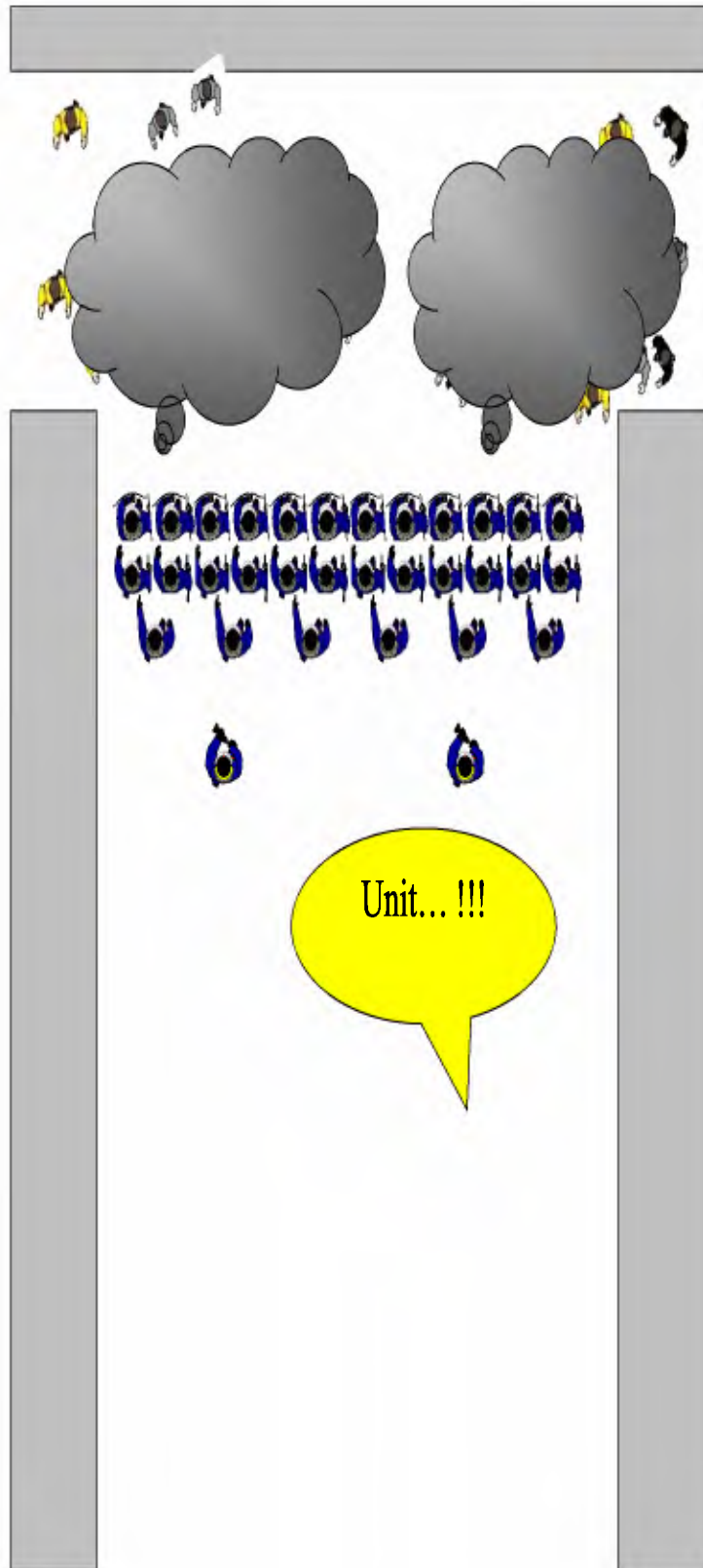


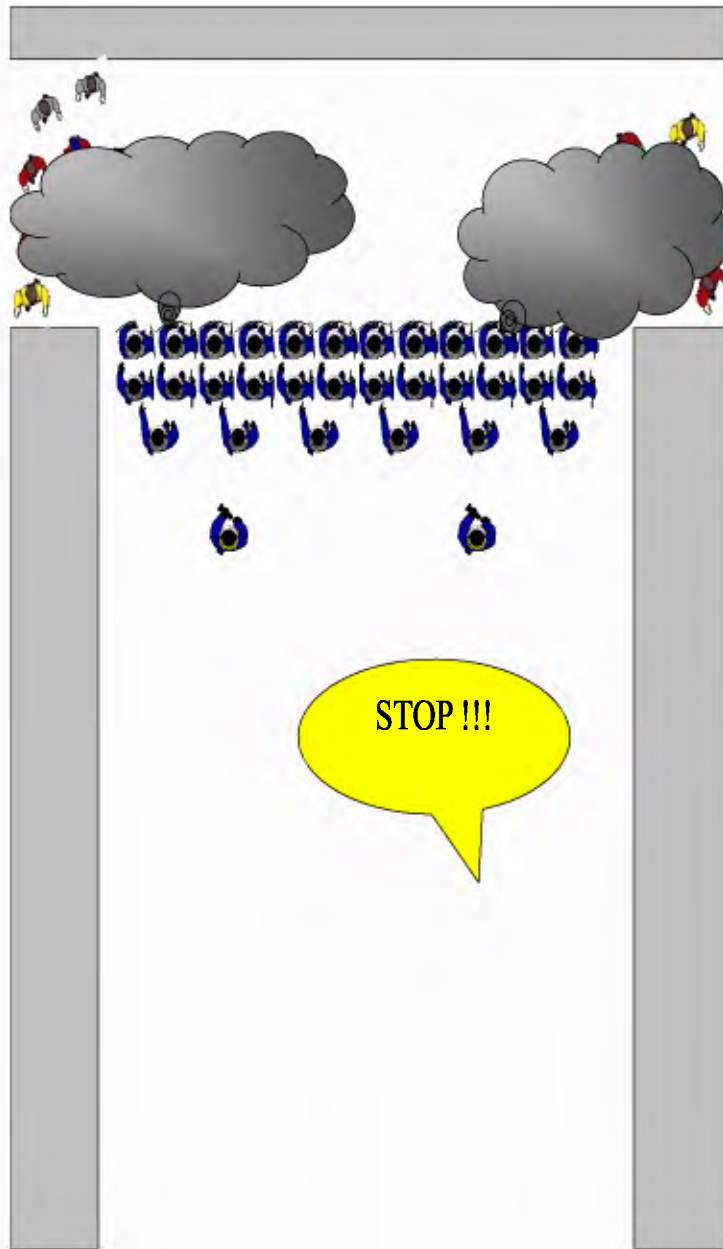


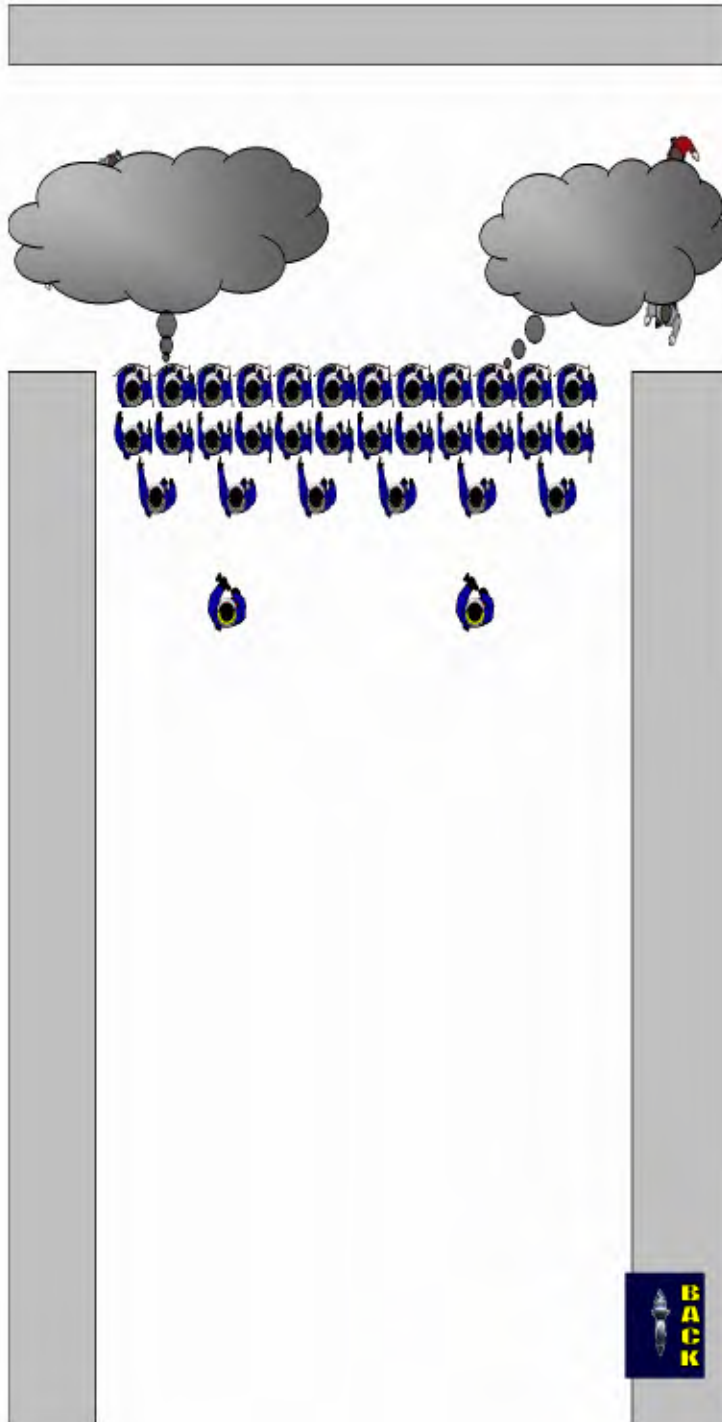






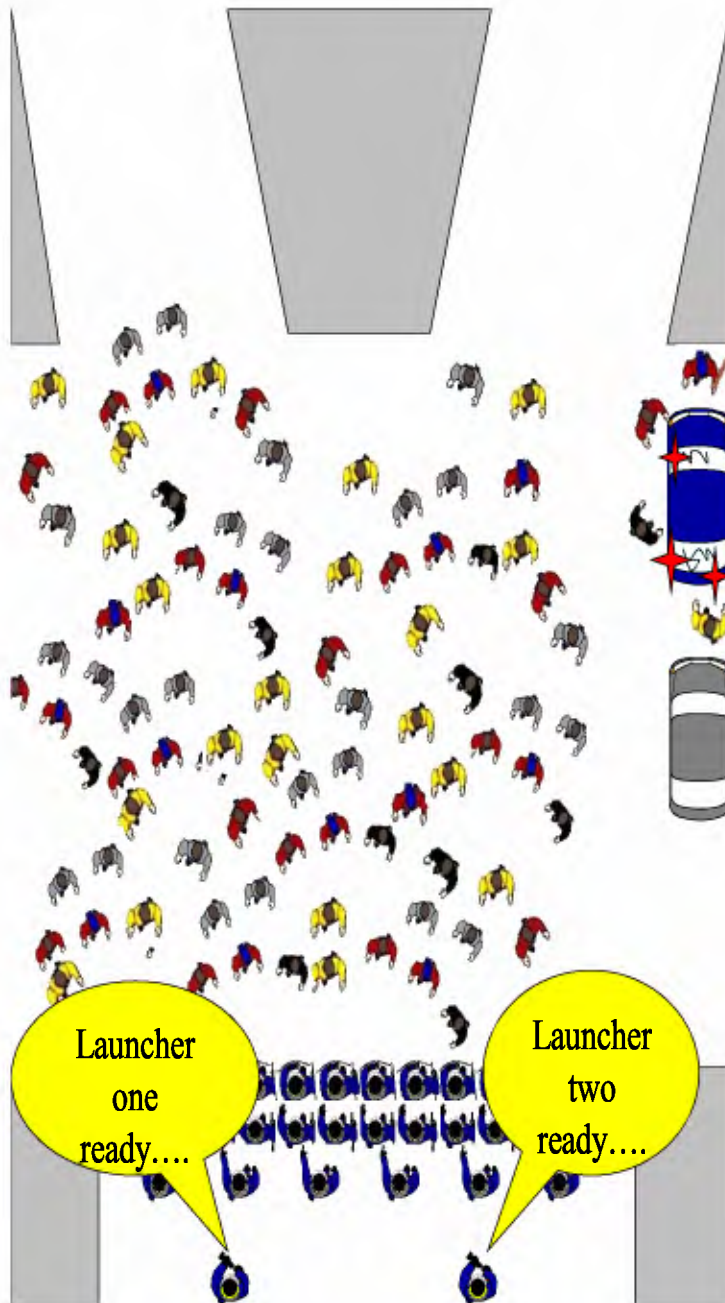


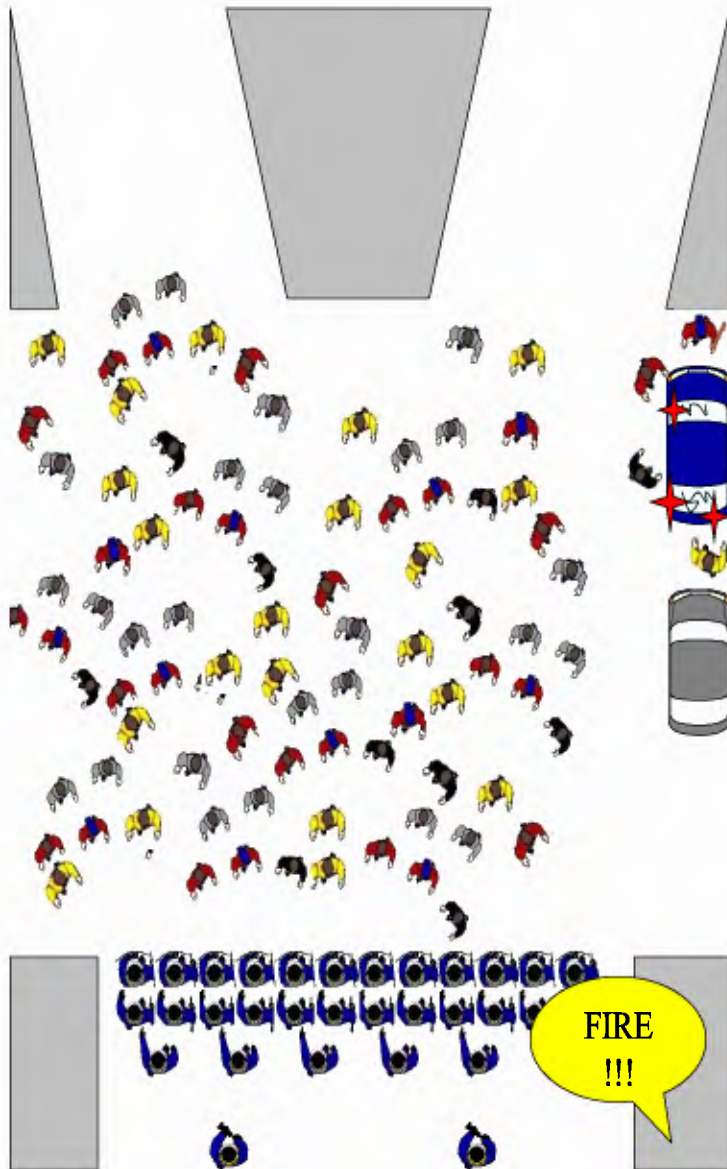




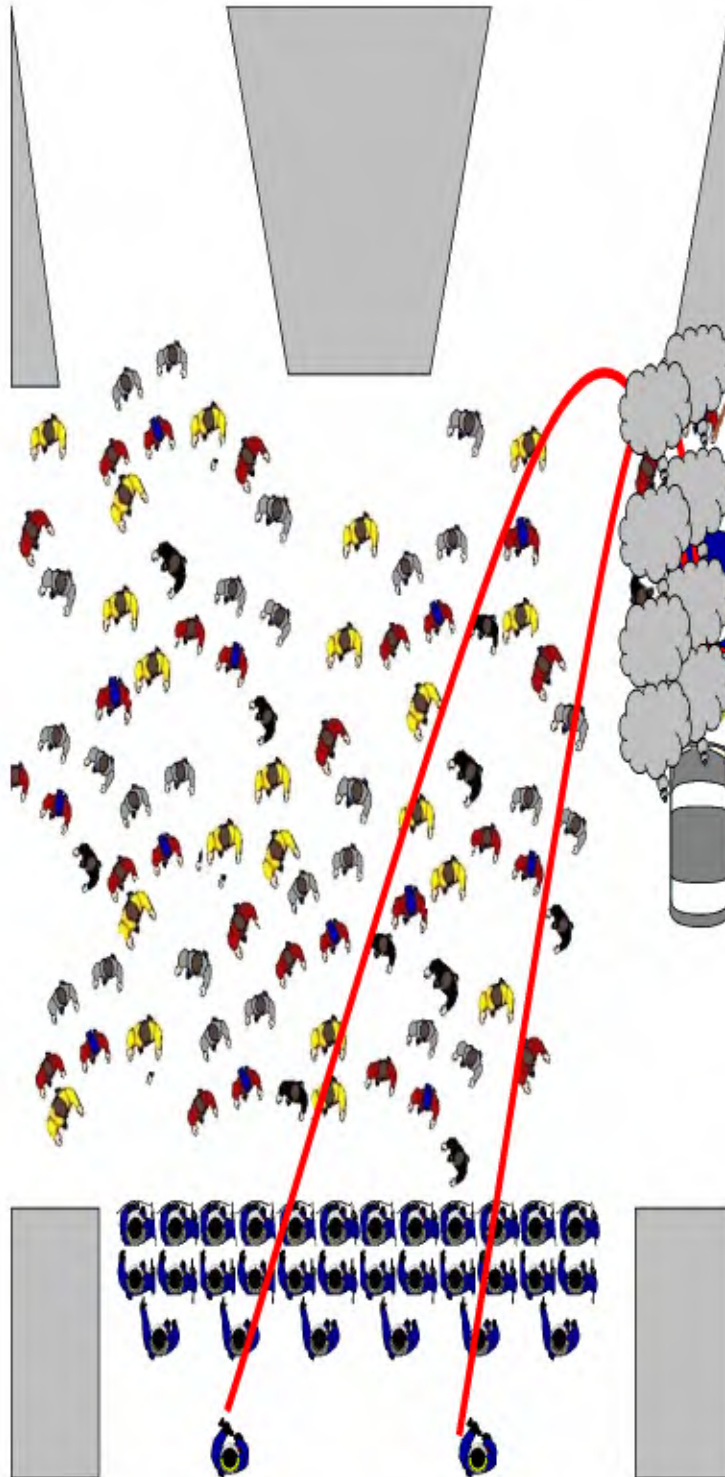
5. The Neutralisation Fire



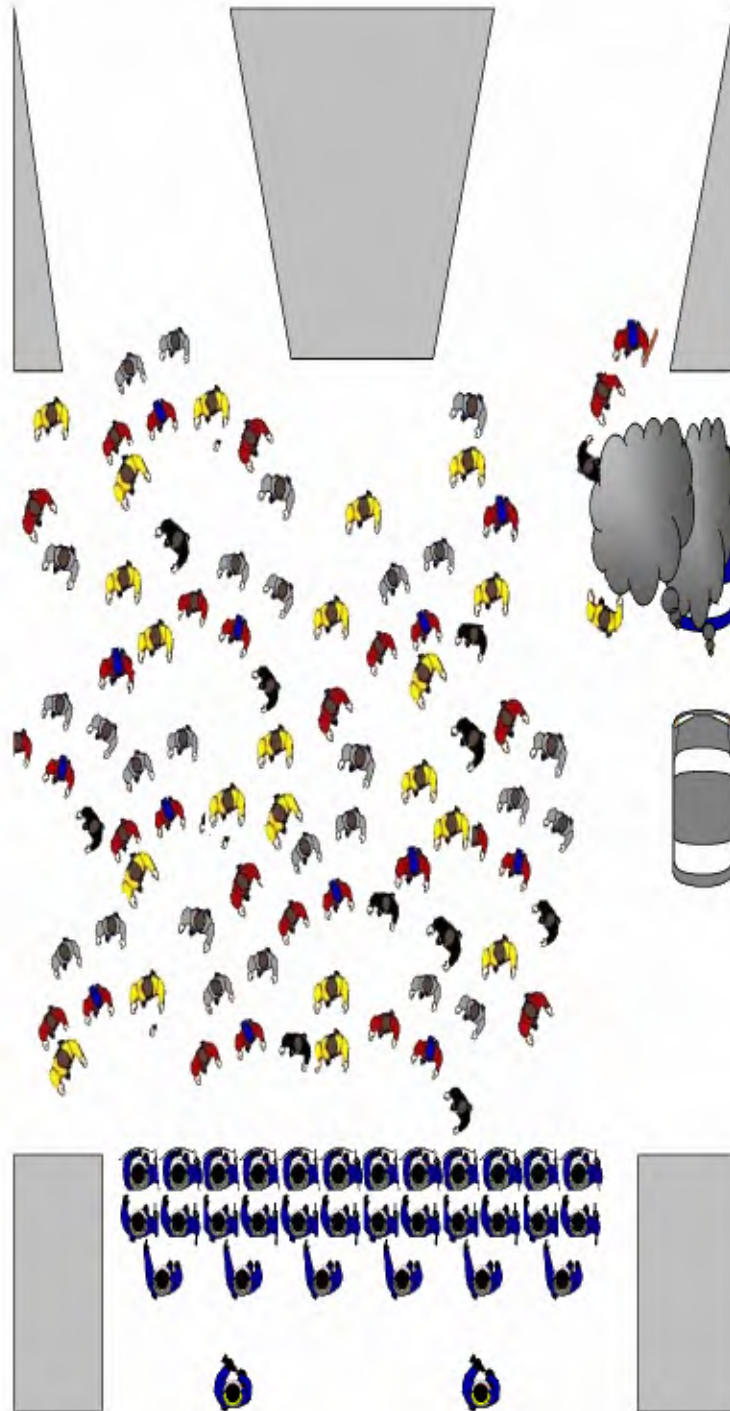


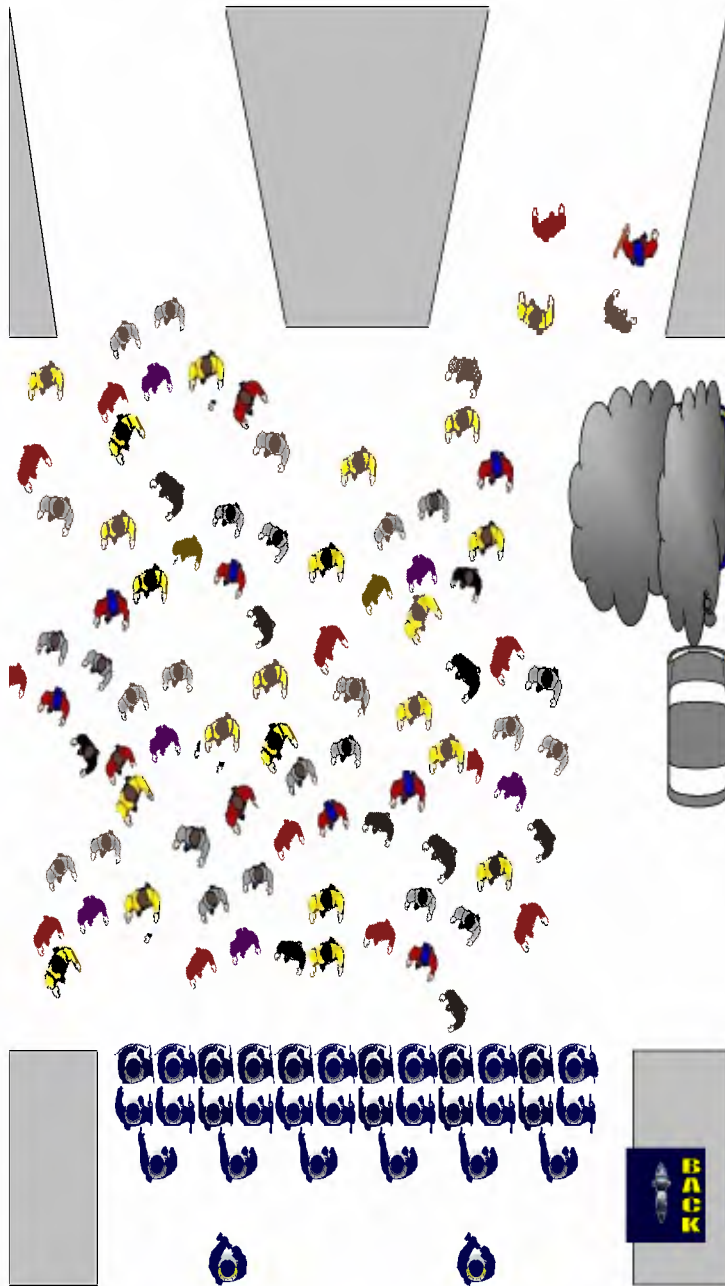


Crowd Management for Platoon Members(CMPM)



Crowd Management for Platoon Members(CMPM)





TEAM EFFORT



GOOD RESULT

NIGHT OPERATION

Chapter

4

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute crowd management duties at night.

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Use approved equipment for night operation
2. Discuss the relevant pyrotechnics for night operation
3. Describe type of vehicle used for the operation
4. Explain air support for the operation
5. Study GPS.MAPS before the commencement of operation

1. INTRODUCTION

From past experience, POP had to restore public order during any time of day or night. It is a favourite tactic amongst rioter's to start with disruptive actions way before sunrise to cause maximum disruption to vehicle and pedestrian traffic during peak hour. They are also prepared to carry on with their disruptive actions way into the night. This forces the POP units to take them on during night time. Night operations are more risky than daytime operations, but through decent planning and sound tactics, the risk can be minimised.

2. USE OF EQUIPMENT

All members deployed on night operations must wear a bullet resistant vest and all other protective equipment, like a riot helmet, body and leg protection.

All members must be in possession of an issue flashlight. A handheld spotlight should be issued to every section. All vehicles should be equipped with either a mounted or a portable spotlight.

PI Comd's and Sec Comd's must ensure that enough spare batteries of all the relevant sizes are available to sustain the operations.

Passive night vision (PNV) should be issued where available, especially for use in areas (e.g. rural areas) where there is very little if any available external lighting. NOTE: PNV is not very effective in areas with a lot of external lights, as the lights tend to be too much and it blinds the pnv.

Shields and helmet visors should be protected from scratches through day to day handling, as scratched shields and visors make it nearly impossible to see through with light shining in the face of the operator.

Hi intensity tactical lights should be fitted to weapons to facilitate proper target illumination and identification. All handguns must be secured to a member by means of a retractable lanyard to avoid loss thereof.

Tonfas should rather be secured on the leg with the straps of the leg protectors, as it can easily fall out when a member is running if it is carried in the tonfa ring.

Buddy pair members must inspect each other before the start of the operation to ensure that all equipment is properly secured in the member's equipment jacket and on the member's person.

This equipment check should be done regularly during the operation to ensure that all equipment is still in place. Any equipment loss must be reported ASAP to the Sec Comd or PI Comd so that it can immediately be searched for if the situation allows it.

3. PYROTECHNICS

Pyrotechnics like illumination grenades, 300m illumination flares and 15mm signal flares can be utilised to provide illumination where flashlights or vehicle would not be practical.

Stun grenades deployed at night have the added effect that it will produce a blinding white flash that will temporarily blind and disorientate rioters.

It will also have the same effect on own members and therefore members must take note and warn fellow members when deploying stun grenades.

Evening temperatures are generally lower and there is much less thermal turbulence, therefore if CS is deployed it will generally take longer to fully cover the target area than in day time.

Beware not to start an unintentional fire with the deployment of any type of pyrotechnics, especially illumination grenades and flares.

Illumination grenades produce a very sharp and blinding light and must not be deployed directly in front of any formation to avoid blinding own forces.

The grenades should rather be deployed on a flanking position or behind the rioters in order to create secondary illumination or a backlight effect.

4. VEHICLES

PI and Sec Cmd's must do proper inspection of all vehicles, especially Nyala's before deployment on any night operation to ensure that all floodlights, blue lights and head lights are in proper working order, and that the vehicles' battery and alternator is in good order to keep the lights burning for the duration of the operation.

Vehicle interior lights should be switched off to prevent accidental illumination of members when the vehicle doors are opened.

When members are deployed with vehicles, the commanders must ensure that vehicle are deployed next to or in front of members on foot, but never behind members as the vehicle light will backlight the members and place them at risk.

When travelling in vehicles and the tactical situation demands that the convoy travel without lights and the drivers have to stop, the drivers must use the hand brake to stop rather than the foot brake, as the foot brake will activate the vehicle's brake lights, which will in turn jeopardise the tactical situation.

5. AIR SUPPORT

SAPS air wing helicopters can be utilised to provide aerial illumination with the Night sun spotlight or to use the FLIR camera when infra red capability is needed in an operation.

Don't use an illumination grenade to designate a landing zone if a helicopter needs to land.

To indicate a landing zone the following technique can be used with vehicles to indicate a landing zone.

6. TACTICAL MEASURES

Most night operations happen before any proper daylight reconnaissance can be done. Commanders will thus be heavily dependent on their own knowledge of the terrain, maps and GPS's for navigation during night operations.

The cover element of any layout should be strengthened as it will be easy for rioters to outflank a formation under cover of darkness.

Foot patrols with proper vehicle support close by; can be effectively used to dominate an area where sporadic incidents of violence are taking place.

Such patrols should be done with very strict sound and light discipline in order to achieve the maximum surprise effect.

For this purpose, hand radios should be fitted with earpieces and collar microphones and cell phones should be set on vibrate/silent and the screen lights of cell phones and hand radios must be switched off.

Any equipment that rattles or make a noise must be tied down or secured with duct tape to prevent noise.

No smoking is to be allowed if it can jeopardise the tactical situation during an operation.

The basic principles of tactical movement at night should be adhered to. Night operations are inherently more risky as thrown objects (stones or bottles) cannot be seen and is not easily avoided.

Wounded Person

Chapter

5

Chapter Outcome

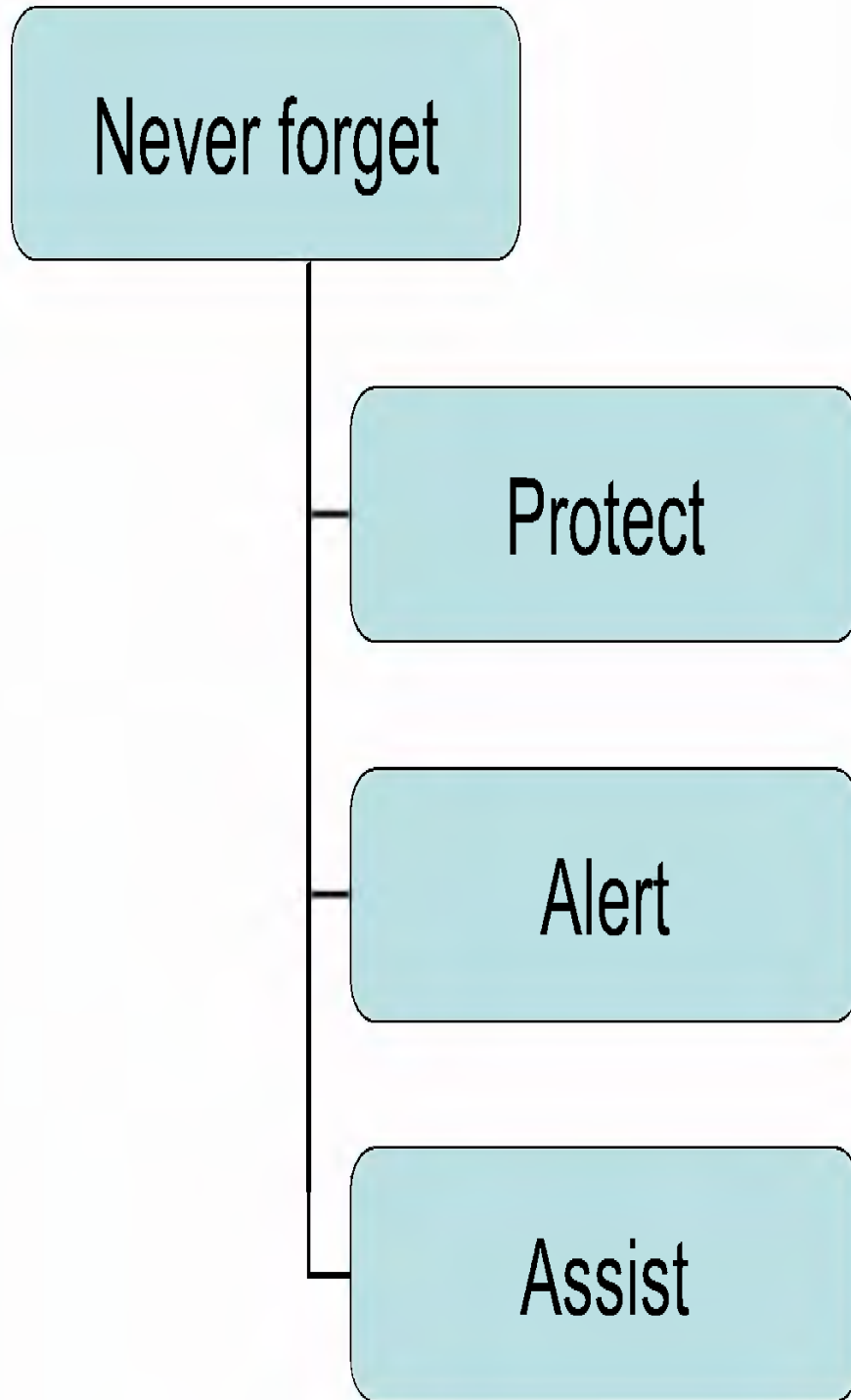
On completion of this chapter you will be able to discuss the technique used for a wounded person.

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Discuss techniques used for injured persons
2. Discuss techniques used for injured police officers

1. Management of a wounded person



Crowd Management for Platoon Members(CMPM)

- 1.1 In action an injured person has to be pointed out to react the best way for her protection.
- 1.2 The person has to be protected in order to continue with the mission



- 1.3 **First action** : protect the injured person. Ensure a security area around the wounded person
- 1.4 **Second action** : alert by radio
- 1.5 **Third action** : assist the person



- 1.6 Only in case of an immediate danger you have to evacuate the wounded person.
- 1.7 Never forget to ensure the protection



- 1.8 If the situation allowed, it is possible to do first aid acts and evacuate the injured person



2. Protection of an injured Police Officer

- 2.1 If possible immediately evacuation.
- 2.2 If not, secure the area around.

3. Protection of an injured person

- 3.1 Use the same techniques as for the Police Officer.
- 3.2 Alert immediately by radio.
- 3.3 What happened.
- 3.4 The place where it took place.
- 3.5 Description of the environment and of the situation.
- 3.6 Numbers of victims and ask for reinforcement if needed.
- 3.7 Nature of the wounds.

4. Assisting a wounded Police Officer

- 4.1 Practice first aid acts.
- 4.2 Verify the weapon of the Officer.
- 4.3 Also verify the other equipment (radio, lights,...)
- 4.4 Retain these equipment.

5. Assisting a wounded person

- 5.1 Practice first aid acts.
- 5.2 Move apart the illegal devices if there are some
- 5.3 Ensure a search of the person even she is injured (Be careful with blood). The Police Officers who are in charge of the assistance can put the handcuffs on that person.
- 5.4 Be aware that prohibited or dangerous devices must be seized as pieces of evidence.

(NEVER FORGET ENSURE THE MISSION)

Briefing and Debriefing

Chapter

6

Chapter Outcome

On completion of this chapter you will be able to execute Briefing and Debriefing.

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Recall the process of preparation:
2. List the objectives of the briefing
3. Discuss the presentation of a briefing;
4. List the questions on how to evaluate one=s briefing;
5. List the questions to be answered during the debriefing process;
6. Describe the structure within which the debriefing should take place;

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2	BEFORE THE BREIFING	
3	PREPARING THE BREIFING	
4	PRESENTING THE BREIFING	
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9	SUMMARY	



1. INTRODUCTION

The goal of operational briefing is to give the platoon commander the opportunity to communicate his/her plan to their subordinate who will then execute the operation. A good briefing is as important as a good plan because if there is no clarity and common understanding during the briefing the operation is doomed to failure. Each subordinate will leave the operational centre or the command vehicle with their own perception of what is expected of them by the platoon commander. In the execution of the operation what was understood by the subordinates who did not understand what the platoon commander had explained will be the cause of the failure

It is therefore necessary that when the operational commander gives a briefing to his subordinates that the/she expresses themselves clearly and unambiguously so that there can be no misunderstanding on the side of the commander or on that of the subordinates.

It is important to give briefings in a standardized manner in order to ensure that every person can identify the important moments of the briefing. The best structure to give the briefing should follow the structure of the Ops Plan in such a manner that the subordinates can add some notes to clarify the written order.

- Strong positive attraction points;
- determining the context of the operation in a global context (eg at the beginning or the end of the demonstration);
- the guide lines as laid down in the meetings with local authorities and their preferences.

8.3.1 Action zone

The action zone of the PUSH BACK is the area/zone in which the participants are presently occupying and have to be removed. This area/zone which they occupy and including the area/zone they are going to be PUSHED BACK along forms the complete action zone.

The limits of the PUSH BACK operation is expressed using three (3) lines or symbols, namely: a Departure Line (DL), Lateral Limits and the PUSH BACK limit (Expected BLOCKING).

§ DEPARTURE LINE (DL)

The Departure Line is the imaginative line across which the members must step when given the command to start the PUSH BACK operation, indicating the start of the operation.

§ **LATERAL LIMITS**

The Lateral Limits are the outer limits of the operation and also the area/zone of responsibility. The limits are perpendicular to the departure line.

§ **PUSH BACK LIMITS**

The PUSH BACK limits is the ending/stopping position of the sections at the end of the operation. The sections in-line execute a BLOCKING, thus preventing the participants from returning to the area/zone from which they have been removed.

When determining the Departure line it should conform with the following characteristics:

- § Must be easily identifiable to the sections in-line;
- § Perpendicular to the axis/direction of the operation;
- § Sections must be in position before the participants overstep the departure line;
- § Must be under the control of the operational commander.

These characteristics determine whether or not the

- Members present
- The size of the map
- Time available to prepare and brief subordinates

For a good briefing the platoon commander must make use of the following aids or to ensure that they are available to assist him/her with their briefing:

- White board and markers
- Maps of the area of operations
- Overlays and transparencies
- Overhead projectors
- Screen
- Pointer

For most briefing during operations it is not possible to have or necessary to have all available aids for the briefing of commanders. However the platoon commander must be able to visualize his operational plan by using conventional signs on a transparency on a map.

In the warning order (Warn O) which is sent out to the units for assistance, basic information will be included in the order so that commanders are able to take the documentation they need (Map, plan, etc).

For platoon commanders it is essential that the section leaders are able to see on the map what the platoon is going to do. Therefore the conventional signs must be neat and readable.

4. PREPARING THE BRIEFING

The sequence of the briefing is exactly the same as that of the planning document, so that there can be no misunderstanding. In exceptional cases there can be a deviation from the format when there is a specific task which will have an influence on the order of execution of the operation. Use simple language which can be understood by every one present. Sentences should be short and to the point.

The platoon commander must remember that a briefing is not a detailed analysis or a discussion. A detailed planning document should have been issued by the overall commander which contains the situation. Ensure that all the section leaders are present before you start with your briefing.

In most situations the platoon commander will be briefed one day before the operation thus you will have enough time to prepare in detail for your specific part in the overall plan.

5. PRESENTING THE BRIEFING

One should talk slower and with a lower tone pitch, so that the subordinates are able to listen and understand what is being said.

Allow your voice to rise and fall, pausing to give effect to important points and to observe the members present.

Allow your eyes sweep keeping eye contact and continuously observing the members. Try to establish whether or not they are following and understanding the briefing.

Make short notes which upon which the most important key elements of the operational plan are listed which your are gong to explain during your briefing.

All specific and important points must be stressed eg the use of force to be used and the position of special means to be used during the operation, and with who=s authority are they to be used.

6. AFTER THE BRIEFING

Once you have completed your briefing ask whether there are any questions. If there are no questions confirm by asking your sections leaders brief questions. If there are any question keep your answer short and to the point. Do not repeat the complete briefing to the section leaders.

Evaluate your briefing:

- Did all the members present understand what I am expecting them to do?
- Did I give the members all the necessary information they need to successfully execute our platoon mission ?

Evaluate the execution of the operation to confirm whether the subordinates understood what you expected them to do.

Evaluate yourself honestly and look for possible places for improvement on your briefing skills.

7. GENERAL

Try to ensure that subordinates do not make bulky notes as they will lose track of the operational concept.

Important points of the operation must be stressed like;

- Co-ordination lines
- Key points
- Important and possible threats
- EEI=s
- Special instruction
- Missions of the Reserve
- Equipment, etc.

8. STRUCTURE

The structure of the debriefing should be done in the same structure as that in which the members functioned during the public operation. In other words if a section was tasked to perform a certain function the debriefing must be done only with that section. The same should be done at higher levels where the commanders do their own debriefing with the information received from the lower levels, as members will be reluctant to air their views to higher levels together with the fact that large debriefings cannot function correctly.

The process must be done along the line and headings as that of the briefing document. Starting by the situation, mission and ending at the command and control of the operation.

9. DOCUMENTATION

After every debriefing session a brief report should be compiled by the Sec/PI/Cy commander and filed together with the operation order for the period of 5 years.

The documentation should not be considered to be filed and never used again unless there is an investigation. Debriefing must be used to plan for the next public order operation in which the same or similar organisations are involved. One could use this documentation to do research into phenomena and its influence in policing the area.

10. SUMMARY

Briefing is a technique that should often be practised by every commander, since the success of every operation mainly depends on how well every section leader understood their task. Even a brilliant plan is doomed to failure unless the members who have to execute it know exactly WHAT to do, HOW to do it, WHERE and WHEN it must be done and WHY.

A good briefing that is short, concise and using correct standard terminology will save time and have a good outcome for the operation.

Debriefing is an important evaluation tool for the unit commander which enables them to evaluate the level of professionalism and effectiveness of his members and operational platoon commanders.

The level of competency of each member can also be determined during the debriefing session which could enable the platoon commander to address the short comings of the members in their platoon.

The changing circumstances require that members continuously evaluate their techniques according to the threats in their particular area. Techniques need to be constantly to be evaluated by operational members to ensure that the techniques are able to address to issues at hand.



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