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AUSTRALIAN ARMY

LAND WARFARE PROCEDURES – COMBAT ARMS (DISMOUNTED COMBAT)

LWP–CA (DMTD CBT) 3-3-5

Infantry Reconnaissance and Surveillance

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Infantry Reconnaissance and Surveillance

16 October 2007

Issued by command of the
Chief of Army

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4.				
5.				

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PREFACE

Aim

1. The aim of this pamphlet is to provide doctrinal guidance for the effective conduct of infantry reconnaissance and surveillance operations and the effective employment and training of infantry reconnaissance and surveillance (R & S) platoons.

Level

2. This pamphlet is for use by battalion commanders; operations officers; intelligence officers; R & S platoon commanders and sergeants; sniper supervisors; and for officers from other Arms and Services who require an understanding of infantry R & S operations.

Scope

3. The scope of this pamphlet is as follows:

a. R & S operations and the employment of R & S platoon;

b. infantry R & S planning;

c. command and control of infantry R & S operations;

d. insertion/extraction procedures and techniques;

e. R & S platoon administration and training; and

f. infantry R & S techniques.

4. *LWP-G 3-3-8, Patrolling and Tracking (Developing Doctrine),* 2002 provides guidance on the preparation and conduct of reconnaissance patrols. It also provides guidance for patrolling in urban terrain.

5. This pamphlet does not cover the employment of surveillance systems such as thermal imagers, image intensification devices, unattended ground sensors, ground surveillance radar or unattended aerial vehicles.

Associated Publications

6. This pamphlet should be read in conjunction with the following publications:

a. *ADFP 29, Reconnaissance and Surveillance, 1992*;

b. *LWD 3-0-1, Formation Tactics*, 2003 (new title);

c. *LWD 3-3-7, Employment of Infantry,* 2005 (new title);

d. *LWD 3-9-5, Urban Operations (Developing Doctrine),* 2005 (new title);

h. *LWP-CA (DMTD CBT) 3-3-2, Sniping,* 2002 (new title);

q. *LWP-G 0-1-4, The Military Appreciation Process,* 2001;

s. *LWP–G 2-1, Combat Intelligence*;

i. *LWP–G 2-1-1, Unit Intelligence*;

j. *LWP-G 3-3-3, Airmobile Regiment (Developing Doctrine),* 2006 (new title);

g. *LWP–G 3-3-8, Patrolling and Tracking (Developing Doctrine),* 2002 (new title);

l. *LWP–G 3-6-4, Physical Force Protection,* 2007 (new title);

m. *LWP–G 3-6-5, Mines, Booby Traps and Improvised Explosive Devices,* 2007 (new title);

n. *LWP–G 3-6-6, Demolitions,* 2005 (new title);

o. *LWP-G 7-7-7, Employment Recognition Guide (Developing Doctrine),* 2007 (new title);

e. *MLW 2-3-1, Navigation,* 1983;

p. *MLW 2-3-2, Fieldcraft and Target Detection,* 1984;

f. *TIB 31, Combat Surveillance*;

r. *TIB 77, Targeting, 1998*; and

t. *TIB 79, Project Ninox - Night Fighting Equipment,* 1999;

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ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in this publication.

ADFP 103

ADE	Aerial Delivery Equipment
ADF	Australian Defence Force
ADFP	Australian Defence Force Publication
AFS	Aerial Fire Support
AFV	Armoured Fighting Vehicle
AI	Area of Interest
ALG	Air Landing Ground
altn	Alternate
AO	Area of Operations
APC	Armoured Personnel Carrier
avn	Aviation
BHQ	Battalion Headquarters
BOS	Battlespace Operating System
CAIRS	Close Air Support
casevac	Casualty Evacuation
civ	Civilian
CO	Commanding Officer
COA	Course of Action
comd	Commander
CP	Command Post
C/S	Call Sign
det	Detachment
DZ	Drop Zone
EA	Engagement Area
en	Enemy
FARP	Forward Air Refuelling Point
FB	Firm Base
FEBA	Forward Edge of the Battle Area

FLOT	Forward Line of Own Troops
FUP	Forming Up Place
GPS	Global Positioning System
HF	High Frequency
HQ	Headquarters
hr	Hour
IAW	In Accordance With
ID	Identify
JOSCC	Joint Offensive Support Coordination Centre
JOST	Joint Offensive Support Team
LOH	Light Observation Helicopter
LP	Landing Point
LWD	Land Warfare Doctrine
LWP	Land Warfare Procedures
LZ	Landing Zone
MFC	Mobile Fire Controller
MLW	Manual of Land Warfare
MRT	Medium Range Transport
NLT	No Later Than
NVG	Night Vision Goggles
OC	Officer Commanding
OP	Observation Post
ops	Operations
opsec	Operational Security
orbat	Organisation For Battle
PBG	Parachute Battalion Group
PHQ	Platoon Headquarters
pl	Platoon
prim	Primary
ptl	Patrol
PW	Prisoner of War
RAInf	Royal Australian Infantry Corps
RAPSL	Ram Air Parachute Static Line
recon	Reconnaissance

RISTA	Reconnaissance, Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition
RV	Rendezvous
SOI	Signal Operating Instructions
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
Sqn	Squadron
Tpl	Phase Line
U/S	Unserviceable
Vhf	Very High Frequency
WNGO	Warning Order

Common Military Usage

att	Attachment
C2	Command And Control
cas	Casualty
CCIR	Commanders Critical Information Requirements
comms	Communications
CQMS	Company Quartermaster Sergeant
CPL	Corporal
DPT	Decision Point
dvr	Driver
EP	Extraction Point
IIR	Initial Information Requirements
IP	Insertion Point
IPB	Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield
IR	Information Requirements
LCPL	Lance Corporal
LOAC	Laws of Armed Conflict
LT	Lieutenant
MAP	Military Appreciation Process
MDP	Main Defensive Position
medic	Medical Assistant
NAI	Named Area of Interest
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer

OFOF	Orders For Opening Fire
PIR	Priority Information Requirements
prelim	Preliminary
PTE	Private
R & S	Reconnaissance And Surveillance
RFSV	Regional Force Surveillence Vehicle
RRF	Ready Reaction Force
SGT	Sergeant
sig	Signaller
spvr	Supervisor
S2	Intelligence Officer
S3	Operations Officer
TAI	Targetted Area of Interest
TIB	Training Information Bulletin
0A	Infantry Battalion Command Post Call Sign
2IC	Second-In-Command
63 A–Z	Infantry Reconnaissance and Surveillance Platoon Generic Call Signs
95A	Infantry Battalion Alternate Command Post Call Sign

CHAPTER 1

Infantry Reconnaissance and Surveillance Operations

Section 1–1. Introduction

General

1.1 *Land reconnaissance is probably the oldest and most refined of the military arts and has changed little throughout the years. It may involve gaining information on an enemy without indicating to him that such knowledge is being acquired, or it may involve engaging the enemy in battle, thereby forcing him to take military action to divulge his strength, capability and intentions. In the first instance the mission can be best achieved by the utilisation of specialised reconnaissance units. In the second, any combat asset may be used to force the enemy to reveal his location and intentions.*

ADFP 29, Reconnaissance and Surveillance

Definitions

1.2 **Surveillance.** Surveillance is the systematic observation of aerospace, surface or sub-surface areas, places, persons or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic or other means.

1.3 **Land Surveillance.** Land surveillance is the systematic observation of land areas by electronic, visual, or other

means, primarily for the purpose of identifying activity in the area under observation.

1.4 **Reconnaissance.** Reconnaissance is any task undertaken to obtain, by visual or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy; or to secure data concerning the meterological, hydrographic or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

1.5 **Land Reconnaissance.** Land reconnaissance is the acquisition of information of intelligence interest employing personnel, land vehicles or land-based detection systems.

1.6 **Intelligence.** Intelligence is the product resulting from the processing of information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations.

1.7 **Combat Information.** Combat information is that frequently perishable data, gathered in combat by or reported directly to units which may be immediately used in battle or in assessing the situation. Relevant data will simultaneously enter intelligence reporting channels.

1.8 The important distinction between these definitions is that R & S operations gather information or data, they do not collect intelligence. Intelligence is the product of an evaluation process where all available information is assessed, including that collected on R & S missions.

1.9 Surveillance is regular or continuous observation while reconnaissance is generally a more specific mission undertaken to determine precise information. Both operations are capable of detection, location and identification. The information gathered during surveillance operations may be just as detailed as that obtained on a reconnaissance mission. The same platforms and sensors may be used for both.

Section 1–2. Principles of Reconnaissance and Surveillance

General

1.10 The principles for R & S are detailed in *ADFP 29, Surveillance and Reconnaissance*. These principles underpin R & S operations undertaken by the ADF (both strategic and tactical).

Principles

1.11 The principles for R & S are as follows:

1.12 *Establish the Aim of the Operation.* The aim of a R & S operation must be clearly established before it commences. R & S assets are scarce, therefore only those elements of the enemy and battlefield environment that are critical to the accomplishment of the combat mission should be monitored.

1.13 *Make and Maintain Contact.* R & S assets must be able to provide 24 hr coverage, in day and night, poor visibility conditions, and over varying terrain. Continuity of R & S is achieved by constant conduct of R & S during preparation for and in the conduct of battle. Continuous R & S is essential in the modern battlespace. It ensures the uninterrupted flow of information under all conditions. It assists in reducing the uncertainty of the modern battlespace. Continuous coverage reduces the chances of being surprised and enhances the commander's (comd) ability to get inside the enemy comd's decision/action cycle.

1.14 *Freedom of Action.* R & S assets must be quick to react to the CCIR and able to rapidly exploit changes in the situation. This is achieved by wide use of initiative by all R & S comds. R & S assets may attempt to penetrate enemy defences, ambush or raid enemy forces.

1.15 *Coordination Of Action.* R & S plans must be coordinated centrally at the highest level of command to ensure the most efficient and effective use of limited resources in accordance

with the comd's information priorities. This ensures tasks are not duplicated and economy of effort is achieved. Information must flow to a single entity for quick analysis and dissemination to the required level.

1.16 *Maintain Communications.* Combat information must be transmitted in a manner which is sufficiently timely to enable comds and their staff to work within the enemy's decision/action cycle; and seize and hold the initiative. Critical information must be available immediately at the level it is required. Because of the high tempo of modern battle, information rapidly becomes outdated. Timely reporting allows the comd to exploit temporary enemy vulnerabilities and adjust his plans to fit the changing battlespace situation. Comds base their decisions on information provided from several sources. Information provided by R & S assets will generally relate to the immediate battle and is therefore of primary importance. The more accurate and complete the imformation the better the decision. By comparing and cross-checking reports it is possible to reduce the effectiveness of enemy deception.

1.17 *Maintain a Reserve.* R & S assets are prime targets for enemy engagement and are inherently vulnerable. The enemy will conduct an aggressive counter reconnaissance battle to enhance his own security. R & S plans must therefore provide a robust mix of overlapping (in terms of technology range and performance) and mutually supporting systems to overcome enemy security measures. They must also possess sufficient redundancy to be robust to the enemy's counter reconnaissance battle. By maintaining a reserve a comd is able to provide a degree of redundancy to his R & S plan when assets are rendered inoperative or are countered. Furthermore a reserve allows a comd to quickly redirect the R & S effort if the combat situation should change.

CHAPTER 2

Reconnaissance and Surveillance Platoon

Section 2–1. Introduction

General

2.1 While many AS infantry formations continue to not have a specific brigade level R & S unit the infantry R & S platoon will remain an important asset to both the infantry battalion CO and the formation comd.

2.2 The generic platoon discussed in this chapter is designed to be mutually exclusive of integral mobility assets. Later chapters that refer to mobility assets are designed to apply to platoons with and without integral mobility.

Role

2.3 The role of R & S platoon is to gain information on the enemy and battlespace environment in order to support infantry operations.

Section 2–2. Organisation for Battle

2.4 The generic R & S platoon is organised as follows:

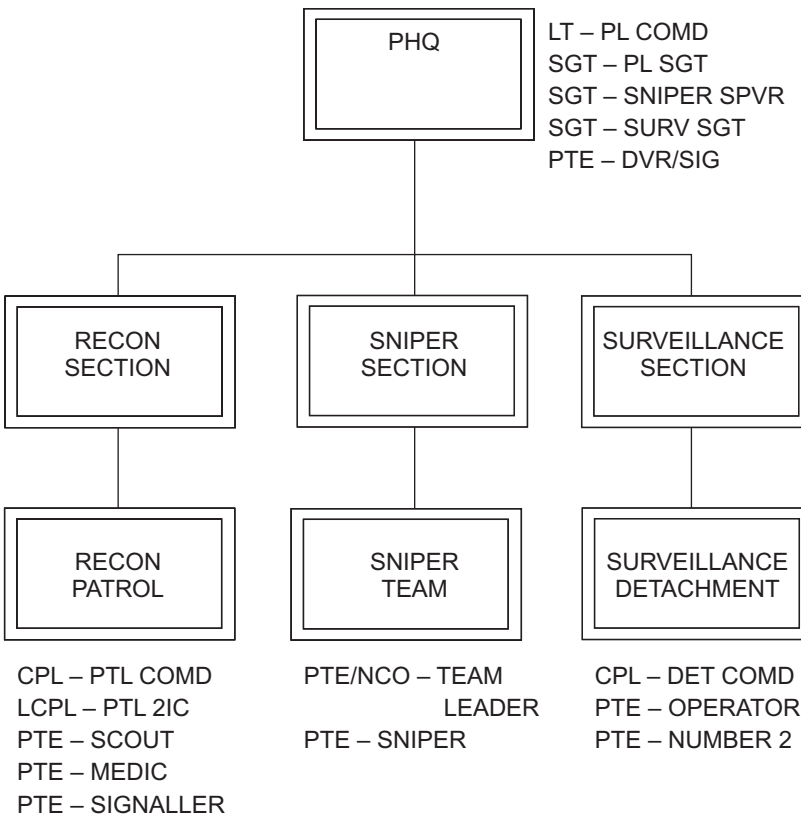

Figure 2–1: Reconnaissance and Surveillance Platoon

Section 2–3. Characteristics

Reconnaissance Patrols

2.5 The role of recon patrols is the same as that of R & S platoon. They achieve this by conducting patrols over extended distances or duration, and systematic surveillance. Recon patrols are small, highly vulnerable patrols that seek information by stealth. Other than in the rarest of circumstances, recon patrols will fight only for their own protection. Patrols normally consist of a patrol comd, patrol second-in-command, scout, signaller and medic. The recon patrol has an average endurance of 72 hr however this can vary considerably depending on the support available from external agencies. Recon patrols may require support from outside the platoon for insertion and extraction.

Surveillance Detachments

2.6 The role of surveillance detachments is to conduct continuous systematic observation over the battlespace to provide timely information for combat intelligence. Surveillance detachments are small, highly vulnerable assets that seek information normally by the operation of a thermal imaging device. They possess their own integral transport however, they are incapable of providing their own security and protection.

Snipers

2.7 The role of snipers is to provide point accurate direct fire support to the infantry battalion. Each sniper pair consists of a team leader and a number two sniper. Teams have an average endurance of 72 hr. Detailed information on the characteristics and employment of snipers is contained within *LWP–G 7-4-3, Sniping*.

2.8 Snipers will normally be tasked directly by the CO through the sniper supervisor. Nevertheless they should always be incorporated into the battalion R & S plan to achieve economy of effort. The R & S platoon net will normally be the best means of command and control of the sniper pairs and R & S platoon HQ provides the sniper section a functional HQ for administration and support. This is further illustrated in chapter 5 and chapter 6.

Communications

2.9 All R & S platoon assets have organic VHF and HF communications.

Specialist Skills

2.10 R & S platoon assets are trained to operate in a combined arms environment and as such possess a range of specialist skills which support rapid decision making at the combat team and battle group level. R & S platoon assets possess the following specialist skills over and above that of a rifle platoon:

a. LZ/ALG/LP/DZ reconnaissance and marking;

b. air photo navigation;

c. A echelon and BHQ siting;

d. route assessment;

e. route reconnaissance;

f. bridge classification and categorization;

g. building classification;

h. limited terrain analysis;

i. an understanding of armoured and dismounted mobility;

j. determination of obstacle types and intents;

k. an understanding of breaching operations;

l. limited covert obstacle breaching;

m. vehicle and aircraft recognition; and

n. an understanding of the employment of all supporting arms and infantry battalion combat support platoons.

Section 2–4. Responsibilities of Key Personnel

Platoon Comd

2.11 The platoon comd commands the platoon and controls and coordinates it's employment. He provides specialist advice to the CO/OC on the training and employment of the R & S platoon. His detailed responsibilities include:

a. command and control of the platoon;

b. deployment of all allocated R & S assets;

c. advise the CO on R & S operations;

d. in conjunction with the CO, S3 and S2 develop the battalion R & S plan;

e. establish a method of command and control;

f. training of the platoon;

g. assist the S3 in the formulation of the counter reconnaissance plan and patrol program; and

h. training of patrol comds.

Platoon Sergeant

2.12 The platoon sergeant is responsible for the resupply of the platoon's combat supplies and general administration. His detailed responsibilities include:

a. understudy and advise the platoon comd;

b. maintain resupply holdings of combat supplies;

c. control platoon stores;

d. supervise the day to day administration of the platoon;

e. supervise the training of the platoon; and

f. duty officer for the recon net.

Sniper Supervisor

2.13 The detailed responsibilities of the sniper supervisor are detailed in *LWP–G 7-4-3 Sniping* and include:

a. command and train the sniper section;

b. employ sniper pairs;

c. advise the CO on sniper operations; and

d. duty officer for the recon net.

Surveillance Sergeant

2.14 The detailed responsibilities of the surveillance sergeant are as follows:

a. command and train the surveillance section;

b. employ surveillance detachments;

c. advise the platoon comd and CO on the employment of surveillance assets; and

d. duty officer for the recon net.

Patrol Comd

2.15 The patrol comd is responsible for training, administration, tactical employment and control of his patrol. The detailed responsibilities are as follows:

a. command his patrol to conduct R & S tasks;

b. conduct insertion and extraction as required;

c. maintain a detailed patrol diary, write patrol reports and attend debriefing;

d. pass accurate and timely information to HQ;

e. training,welfare, morale and fitness of his patrol; and

f. navigate.

Patrol 2IC

2.16 The responsibilites of the patrol 2IC are as follows:

a. understudy the Patrol Comd;

b. administration and logistics of the patrol prior to, during and after the completion of the patrol;

c. check navigate;

d. maintain a detailed patrol dairy;

f. assist in the complilation of the patrol report;

g. ensure that all sign is concealed along the patrol route;

h. carry the observation log;

i. monitor the health, well being and fitness of the patrol members; and

j. carry out tasks as directed by the patrol comd.

Patrol Signaller

2.17 The responsibilities of the Patrol signaller are as follows;

a. draw, account for and test all signal equipment including codes and SOI;

b. maintainance and security of signal equipment;

c. conduct signals training;

d. establish communications, transmit and receive signals traffic;

e. encode and decode signals traffic;

f. carry out tasks as directed by the patrol comd; and

g. advise the patrol comd and patrol members on communication aspects of the patrol.

Patrol Medic

2.18 The responsibilities of the patrol medic are as follows:

a. maintain and carry the patrol medical kit;

b. be responsible for the health and well being of patrol members within his medical resources;

c. advise the patrol comd on health aspects relating to the patrol;

d. render first aid to patrol casualties and advise the patrol comd on treatment and casualty evacuation (casevac) requirements;

e. carry the F89 if required;

f. maintain a patrol diary; and

g. carry out tasks as directed by the patrol comd.

Patrol Scout

2.19 The responsibilities of the Patrol Scout are as follows:

a. clear the patrol route by visual search;

b. maintain a patrol diary; and

c. carry out tasks as directed by the patrol comd.

CHAPTER 3

Other Reconnaissance and Surveillance Assets

Section 3–1. Introduction

3.1 Any deployable combat element that has observation and communications can be utilised as an R & S asset. Furthermore, other arms can contribute to the R & S plan indirectly as insertion and extraction agencies. Therefore it is imperative that the R & S comds have a thorough understanding of the operations of all combat arms and how they may contribute to the R & S plan and provision of the CCIR.

Section 3–2. Electronic Surveillance Measures

3.2 Equipment such as thermal imagers, image intensification devices, unattended ground sensors, ground surveillance radars and unattended aerial vehicles are an integral part of any R & S plan when available. It is not within the scope of this pamphlet to address the employment of these types of devices.

Section 3–3. Infantry Battalion Sub-Units

Rifle Companies

3.3 All infantrymen are competent in the basic tactical techniques and procedures for the conduct of infantry R & S operations. Riflemen are capable of conducting all types of R & S however, they are not trained to provide certain specialist or technical information. They also do not possess the specialist equipment or communications available to the R & S platoon. Nevertheless, should the number of NAI and IR be too great for specialist recon assets then rifle sections may be employed to meet the requirements.

3.4 The location and tasks given to rifle companies and platoons must be considered as part of the development of any R & S plan. The location of a particular company or platoon may allow it to observe NAI thus negating the need for specialised R & S assets to duplicate the task.

Combat Support Platoons

3.5 As for rifle companies, combat support platoons may be deployed so that they are able to observe particular NAIs and therefore negate the use of specialised R & S assets to do the same. MFCs, for example, will often be tasked to observe TAI and will therefore regularly fulfil a role in the R & S plan.

Section 3–4. Other Combat Arms

Engineers

3.6 Engineer assets, including recon parties, may be included in the R & S plan at the outset to provide specialist information on mobility and countermobility.

Aviation

3.7 Battalion R & S assets will work closely with supporting aviation (avn) assets. Aerial R & S from LOHs may supplement the Battalion R & S plan and may provide support to patrols during the mission planning phase by providing information on the environment or by giving the relevant comds a visual recon of their AI. Avn assets may also provide an insertion/extraction/resupply agency. AFS may be used to assist R & S assets operating outside the range of other offensive support assets. Liaison with avn assets must occur as early as possible during the planning process to ensure the comd's intent is met and R & S activity is synchronised.

Artillery

3.8 There will always be a certain amount of overlap between targeting and R & S. Artillery JOST, by observing TAIs, will indirectly support the R & S plan. Artillery OPs should always be considered in the development of R & S plans. Artillery is also vital as a form of offensive support for R & S assets operating well forward of the FEBA.

Armour

3.9 Armoured recon assets may work in conjunction with infantry R & S assets as part of a battle group or formation level operation. Armour may also be used as a very effective insertion/extraction agency for dismounted infantry R & S assets.

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CHAPTER 4
Planning

Section 4–1. Introduction

4.1 Gaining and maintaining contact with the enemy is essential in winning the land battle. With good situational awareness, the comd can gauge the intentions of the enemy, anticipate his actions, and concentrate combat power in time and space to defeat him. This can only be achieved with a coordinated R & S plan.

4.2 R & S is an integral part of the RISTA BOS. There will always be a certain degree of overlap between the various elements of the RISTA BOS. The S2 and S3 must therefore take a holistic approach to RISTA. The R & S plan willoften incorporate elements of target acquisition and will generally be the primary source of combat information for the intelligence collection plan.

Section 4–2. Planning Process

Initial Information Requirements

4.3 During step 1, and to some extent steps 2 and 3 of IPB, the S2 will identify intelligence gaps and make assumptions about the enemy and battlespace environment. The information required to fill the intelligence gaps and confirm key assumptions will constitute the initial information requirements (IIR). These IIR may need to be

addressed immediately in order to reduce the amount of uncertainty in the decision making process. R & S assets may therefore be tasked early in the planning process to provide the IIR.

Reconnaissance and Surveillance Plan

4.4 The steps taken in producing an R & S plan run parallel to the development of the intelligence collection plan. The intelligence collection plan is developed by identifying IR integral to determining which COA the enemy has or will adopt. Development of the intelligence collection plan occurs during step 4 of IPB and is the responsibility of the S2. In this regard, the R & S platoon comd fills an important role as an assistant S2 in that he is integrally involved throughout the development of the intelligence collection plan and is responsible for the development and execution of the R & S plan. The R & S plan is the battalion's primary source of combat information and will normally form the major component of the intelligence collection plan.

4.5 The intelligence collection plan differs from the R & S plan in that it includes requests direct to appropriate external intelligence agencies. This includes superior and flanking formations and units. It also includes other specific intelligence gathering activities outside the scope of R & S. The R & S plan includes not only the information to be collected but all aspects of collection including insertion, extraction, offensive support, casevac, resupply etc.

4.6 The R & S plan is developed as follows:

a. *Identify NAIs and Indicators.* Initial collection requirements are designed to assist in identifying which COA the enemy will adopt. The S2 will identify specific areas where critical events are expected to occur. These areas are NAIs. NAIs confirm or deny enemy COAs and are listed in order of importance to become the priority areas for intelligence collection. An NAI may be a specific

point, route, or area and can match obvious natural terrain features such as TPLs or EAs.

b. *Identify Indicators and PIRs.* Indicators are unique enemy activities or capabilities within an NAI which reveal which COA the enemy has chosen. The S2 will identify NAIs which are large enough to encompass indicators. For example, if it can be determined that a force using a particular AA must pass through a defile then that defile becomes an NAI. Selected indicators will reveal to the S2 how the enemy chooses to use the defile or what part of the enemy force will move through or occupy it. Indicators become PIRs and provide the basis for R & S planning. NAIs and PIRs facilitate R & S operations by:

(1) focusing on areas where the enemy forces must appear if a particular COA is being conducted;

(2) indicating significant events by time and location; and

(3) confirming enemy intentions by comparing events occurring in other NAIs.

c. *Obtain CO's Guidance.* Once the S2 has developed the list of NAIs and PIRs the CO should provide guidance to the S3, S2, R & S platoon comd and sniper supervisor prior to detailed development of the R & S plan. This must occur as early as possible to ensure the battalion's R & S assets have as much time as possible to gain information prior to the commencement of operations. The CO will emphasise his CCIR, focus the platoon comd on the critical areas of the battlespace and allocate additional R & S assets if required. An example CO's guidance is at annex A.

d. *Identify Collectors.* The next step is to identify the collectors that are available and capable of collecting the information. The S2 in conjunction with the R & S platoon comd will then provide an initial allocation of suitable R & S assets to each NAI and DPT in order to meet the CCIR. In doing so the S2 and R & S platoon comd must li-

aise with the S3 to check whether any friendly forces are likely to be disposed to observe NAI and provide CCIR; and to ensure the overall R & S effort is synchronised to support the commander's intent.

e. *Task R & S Assets.* R & S assets are then tasked by the R & S platoon comd as part of a coordinated plan to provide the CCIR. For example, a recon patrol tasked to observe the defile (NAI) mentioned above, will report any PIRs observed in the NAI. From these indicators the S2 can deduce which COA the enemy has chosen.

RISTA Tasking Matrix

4.7 When time is available, the S2 may produce a RISTA tasking matrix to assist in the synchronisation of R & S assets. An example of a RISTA tasking matrix is at annex C.

R & S Platoon Comd's Planning Sequence

4.8 The R & S platoon comd's planning sequence is as follows:

a. CO provides guidance;

b. in conjunction with the S2 and S3, identify collection assets available for inclusion in the R & S plan;

c. in conjunction with the S2, position collection assets to cover NAI and DPTs; and provide CCIR;

d. conduct mission analysis;

e. issue generic warning order to commence battle procedure;

f. conduct combat appreciation;

g. develop the outline R & S plan (plan in reverse from 'information required by' time to the present);

h. issue a second warning order detailing specific tasks;

i. receive a backbrief from the R & S asset comds detailing methods, locations and vulnerabilities;

j. backbrief the CO on the outline R & S plan (an example backbrief is at annex C);

k. CO concur/modify;

l. deliver orders to all R & S assets (a suggested orders format is at annex D);

m. asset comds deliver orders (patrol planning and a suggested patrol orders format is contained in *LWP–G 3-3-5 Patrolling and Tracking*);

n. execute the R & S plan; and

o. retasking.

Section 4–3. Planning Responsibilities

Reconnaissance and Surveillance Platoon Comd

4.9 The detailed responsibilities of the R & S platoon comd in R & S planning are as follows:

a. provide specialist advice to the CO;

b. initial tasking of R & S assets to provide IIR;

c. in conjunction with the S2 and S3, identify collection assets available for inclusion in the R & S plan;

d. in conjunction with the S2, position collection assets to cover NAI and DPTs; and provide CCIR;

e. analyse risks to ensure the sustainability of deployed assets;

f. develop the outline R & S plan; and

g. execute the R & S plan.

Battalion S2

4.10 The detailed responsibilities of the S2 in R & S planning are as follows:

a. identify initial information gaps and derive IIR;

b. in conjunction with the S3 and R & S platoon comd, identify collection assets available for inclusion in the R & S plan; and

c. in conjunction with the R & S platoon comd, position collection assets to cover NAI and DPTs; and provide CCIR.

Battalion S3

4.11 The detailed responsibilities of the S3 in R & S planning are as follows:

a. identify collection assets available for inclusion in the R & S plan,

b. ensure that the R & S effort is synchronised to support the unit mission, and

c. deconfliction.

Surveillance Sergeant

4.12 The surveillance sergeant is responsible for providing specialist advice to the CO and R & S platoon comd in relation to the employment of surveillance assets.

Sniper Supervisor

4.13 The sniper supervisor is responsible for providing specialist advice to the CO and R & S platoon comd in relation to the employment of snipers.

Section 4–4. Planning Considerations

Comd's Intent

4.14 The comd's intent tells the R & S platoon comd what the battalion is going to do and why. A thorough understanding of the comd's intent will enhance focus and improve flexibility. It will allow R & S asset comds to use initiative; prioritise targets and information; assess the significance of opportunity targets and operate without communications.

Vulnerability

4.15 The R & S platoon comd must conduct a risk analysis of the relative vulnerability of deployed collection assets. Factors such as enemy and friendly weapon systems, terrain and morale must be weighed against the requirements of the mission and the size of the force conducting the mission.

Suitability

4.16 The ability of an R & S asset to operate in the likely operational environment and acquire information at an accuracy level suitable for the derivation of the information being sought should be assessed.

Mobility

4.17 Mobility of R & S assets relative to the enemy and the main body of friendly forces is an important consideration. In the advance, for example, R & S assets will generally require greater mobility to keep ahead of the main body and provide information with sufficient time to spare. Light infantry battalions will frequently require external avn or armoured support to work effectively in a fluid operating environment.

Current Dispositions

4.18 The current locations, tasks and administrative situation of the collection assets will have a major effect on the R & S plan. In particular, current dispositions will determine the agencies needed for insertion or redeployment of the collection assets and time needed to implement the plan.

Communications

4.19 Communications equipment and environmental effects on communications will affect the timeliness and reliability of information. Communications is discussed at greater length in chapter 6.

Insertion and Extraction

4.20 The availability of insertion and extraction assets will significantly influence the R & S plan. Insertion and extraction asset availability will affect the vulnerability and fatigue of assets as well as the time the assets will have available at the R & S objective. Insertion and extraction is discussed at greater length in chapter 8.

Sustainability

4.21 R & S assets need to be equipped and supported to achieve their assigned mission. At battalion level this may be limited and may require supplementation from external sources or a re-appraisal of the task if this is not possible. An R & S asset's sustainability in the field depends on many factors which include; weather, terrain, climate and availability of resupply. Comds must be wary of over extending the endurance of their R & S assets as this may have adverse effects on the R & S plan.

Resupply

4.22 The method, location and timings of resupply are major limiting factors for the R & S plan. Resupply can affect both the continuity of a plan and the vulnerability of R & S assets. Resupply is discussed at greater length in chapter 9.

Casevac

4.23 An inability to provide adequate means of casevac may limit the scope of R & S operations. The ability to collect casualties forward of the FEBA and rapidly move them to a medical facility is a key element of risk management and reduction. Casevac is discussed at greater length in chapter 9.

Offensive Support

4.24 The vulnerability of R & S assets can be reduced by effective employment of available offensive support. Moreover, the ability to engage opportunity targets quickly and lethally provides the CO with increased flexibility.

Specialist Equipment

4.25 Specialist equipment will enhance the ability of collection assets to achieve their given tasks. Some equipment and emerging technologies can enhance an assets coverage of an area, accuracy, timeliness of information and reduce vulnerability.

Deception

4.26 The enemy is likely to take steps to counteract friendly forces monitoring their activities. Deception is an important means of reducing the inherent risk in R & S operations.

Section 4–5. Patrol Planning

4.27 All information pertaining to the planning, preparation, conduct and action after patrolling is contained in *LWP–G 3-3-5, Patrolling and Tracking*.

Annexes: A. Example CO's Guidance

B. Example Backbrief

C. Example RISTA Tasking Matrix

D. Suggested Orders Format

ANNEX A
CHAPTER 4

Example CO's Guidance

1. ".....I believe the enemy's centre of gravity is his anti-armour capability. I therefore need to determine the location of his anti-armour weapons. It is also crucial to my plan that I know when the enemy comd is about to commit his reserve. You have already determined his general location and the position of his obstacles which is good, however I need you to determine his platoon boundaries and the intent of his obstacles prior to h-hour to enable me to concentrate my main effort at his weakest point and avoid being influenced by his obstacles. In your backbrief to me you are to advise me on the possibility of providing battlefield commentary. I believe the enemy may have developed another delaying position near the 114 feature along our axis of advance. I want you to confirm or deny the existence of an enemy position in the vicinity of the 114 feature. At the completion of the attack you are to be prepared to redeploy your assets to the 114 feature in order to support any subsequent activity there. You are to backbrief me here at ....."

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ANNEX B
CHAPTER 4

Example Backbrief

Assumptions

1. I am assuming that the snipers are to be tasked IAW your overall intent and not necessarily IAW the platoon mission as given to me by you.

CO's Intent as it Relates to You

2. My understanding of your intent is for me to provide observation of the enemy main defensive position and rear areas, and report on the progress of the attack. I must also be prepared to deploy to the vicinity of the 114 feature in order to provide information for subsequent battalion offensive operations.

Mission

3. My mission is to observe the enemy main defensive position and withdrawal routes, and provide point accurate fire support, in order to support the battalion attack.

Concept of Operations

4. **Preliminary Operation.** 63A (ptl) will move by foot into a position where it can observe the main track junction through which the enemy is expected to commit his reserve. 63B (ptl) will move from it's current location 500 m East of Palmer's Knob and commence observation of the enemy MDP. 63C (ptl) and 63D (ptl) will remain in location as a re-

serve and are to be prepared to move at short notice to the 114 feature. 63W (sniper) and 63X (sniper) will marry-up with B and D companies respectively and remain under command for the remaining two phases to provide intimate fire support during the assault phase of the attack. 63Y (sniper) and Z (sniper) will move by foot to Finger Ridge to within 500 m of the objective where they can best achieve neutralisation and destruction of targets.

5. **Phase 1.** 63B will observe the MDP and provide battlefield commentary throughout the attack on the battalion command net. 63A will report when the enemy comd commences the commitment of his reserve and on the movement all enemy personnel and equipment on and off the MDP. 63A will destroy opportunity targets of platoon strength or greater in the vicinity of the track junction by employing offensive support from mortar platoon. 63Y and Z will operate in concert to neutralise and/or disable enemy main weapon systems, disrupt local counter-penetration attempts and kill enemy comds.

6. **Phase 2.** At the commencement of the battalion reorganisation all callsigns will move by foot to BHQ main in preparation for redeployment to the 114 feature.

Concept of Offensive Support

7. A defensive fire target is to be silently registered at the track junction.

Concept of Administrative Support

8. All callsigns will be capable of operating without administrative support for 72 hr. Casevac will occur IAW the battalion plan.

Vulnerabilities

9. If 63A are contacted by a larger force to the north they have no secure withdrawal route.

10. Snipers can provide little support during dark.

11. Fire support from snipers will cease from 72 h from commencement of their tasks should h-hour be put back.

Issues for Resolution

12. Can arrangements be made for two APCs from B Sqn to be made available at short notice for quick extraction of 63A should it encounter difficulties?

13. What means do I have available for redeployment to the 114 feature?

14. There is a requirement to coordinate the details for the provision of fire support by 63Y and Z to coincide with the assault by B and D companies?

15. Questions.

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ANNEX C
CHAPTER 4

Example RISTA Tasking Matrix

Table 4–1: RISTA Tasking Matrix

Serial (a)	*NAI/TAI/DPT* (b)	*PIR* (c)	*Collector* (d)	*Remarks* (e)
1.	NAI 1	Confirm that Club Route is the main axis of advance. Determine the size of the force advancing on Club Route. Identify main weapon systems.	Recon Patrol	
2.	NAI 2	Confirm that the enemy force advancing on Spade Route is designed to conduct a demonstration.	Recon Patrol	
3.	NAI 3	Provide battlefield commentary.	Recon Patrol	
4.	NAI 4	Detect enemy reconnaissance elements.	Surveillance Det	Support to counter reconnaissance fight.
5.	TAI 1	Disable main weapon systems.	Sniper Team	
6.	DPT 1	Determine the enemy direction of assault.	Sniper Team	

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ANNEX D
CHAPTER 4

Suggested Orders Format

1. The following orders format is designed for the R & S platoon comd for delivery to all assigned R & S assets prior to the execution of the R & S plan. A guide for the delivery of patrol orders is contained within *LPW–G 3-3-5, Patrolling and Tracking*.

Preliminaries

2. Seat in specified order.

3. Introduce orders.

4. Explain map and model. Explain only symbology, north point.

Topography

5. Explain terrain left to right, front to rear. Described in terms of observation and fields of fire, concealment, obstacles, key terrain and avenues of approach.

6. Prominent Features.

a. Boundaries;

b. Water courses;

c. Vegetation;

d. Landmarks;

e. Protected areas;

f. Roads/tracks/route status;

g. Obstacles;

h. Weather-temp/cloud cover;

i. Sunrise/set and moonstate; and

j. Tides/winds.

7. **Buildings.** Construction/layout/defences/protection under LOAC

8. **Public Utilities.** Gas/water

9. **Medical Risks.** Animals/disease/prevention

Situation

10. Enemy.

a. Description.

(1) Size,

(2) Activities,

(3) Locations,

(4) Unit,

(5) Timings,

(6) Equipment,

(7) Habits,

(8) Intentions, and

(9) Morale.

b. Support.

(1) Air,

(2) Avn,

(3) Offensive, and

(4) Sea.

c. Most likely COA

d. Most dangerous COA

11. Friendly.

a. Comd's intent one and two up.

b. Details of friendly C/S locations and tasks that may affect your operations.

c. Location of friendly obstacles and gaps.

d. Supporting agencies.

(1) Fire support.

(2) Avn support.

(3) Other.

12. Atts and Dets.

13. Civs.

a. Type,

b. Nationality,

c. Religious beliefs,

d. Habits,

e. Culture,

f. Sympathies,

g. Population size, and

h. Reactions,

14. Others.

a. Diplomatic personnel – location/ID/names.

b. Aid organisations – nationality/tasks/sympathies/capability.

c. Police/security forces – sympathies/attitude/dress/ID.

d. Media.

Mission

15. Who, what, where, when, why.

Execution

16. Intent (purpose, method, end state).

17. Concept of Operations (scheme of manoeuvre, main effort).

18. Groupings, Missions and Tasks.

19. Coordinating Instructions.

a. Timings:

(1) Confirmatory orders;

(2) Agency briefs;

(3) At PZ/pick up point;

(4) Time out/departure time;

(5) H-hour/at destination;

(6) L-hour;

(7) Task complete;

(8) Exfil not before/at;

(9) Priority info reported NLT;

(10) Relevant battalion plan timings; and

(11) Other.

b. Order of march/sequence of departure/sequence of extraction.

c. Boundaries.

d. Locations:

(1) LZ/LP/DZ/DP (pri,alt);

(2) RVs (lost comms/other);

(3) Nearest friendly forces (FLOT/FEBA); and

(4) Other.

e. Deception plan.

f. Actions on:

(1) *Insertion*:

(a) Downed aircraft,

(b) Sighting on route,

(c) Insert at wrong location, and

(d) Cas at insertion point.

(2) *Conduct of task*:

(a) Compromise/contact (en/civ);

(b) No comms (U/S radio);

(c) Casualty (own, en, civ);

(d) Loss of equipment;

(e) PW;

(f) Opportunity target; and

(g) Resupply.

(3) *Extraction*:

(a) Contact at extraction point.

(b) Arrival of extra/insufficient extraction means.

(c) Downed aircraft.

(d) Sighting on route.

(e) Extraction means fails to make pri/alt extraction point.

(f) Casualty at extraction point.

g. Abort criteria.

h. Offensive support plan.

i. Evasion plan.

j. OPSEC.

k. OFOF.

l. Debrief (who, where, when).

Administration

20. Dress and equipment.

21. Specialist equipment.

22. Rations and water.

23. Ammunition and weapons.

24. Resupply plan.

25. Medical and evacuation plan.

26. Test fire and base test.

Command and Signals

27. Radios and vinson (types).

28. Batteries.

29. Nets.

30. Frequencies/SOIs/variables.

31. Degree of radio alertness.

32. Feature numbers/reference points/point of origin designators.

33. Codewords and nicknames.

34. Passwords.

35. Action on lost comms.

36. Miscellaneous.

37. Synchronise watches.

38. Questions.

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APPENDIX 1
ANNEX D
CHAPTER 4

Example Intent Statement

1. (Purpose) I will observe Howard Hill, kill selected enemy personnel and disable enemy materiel in order to support the battalion attack on the Howard Hill complex.

2. (Method) To achieve this I will deny enemy freedom of undetected movement by utilising two patrols to provide battlefield commentary. I will detect and report movement to his rear, especially the deployment of his reserve through OPs. I will utilise snipers to degrade his C2 capability during the assault by key point attack and intimate support to the assaulting companies.

3. (Endstate) At the end of the task all callsigns will be located at BHQ main, intact, and be postured to deploy forward to the 114 feature.

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APPENDIX 2
ANNEX D
CHAPTER 4

Example Grouping, Mission and Tasks

63A

Grouping

1. No change.

Mission

2. Observe the track junction in the vicinity of GR 156025 in order to determine the moment of commitment of the enemy reserve.

Tasks

3. Insert by foot from current location at Howard's Hill.

4. Report on all movement of personnel and materiel onto and off the main position.

5. Disrupt and destroy enemy groups of platoon strength or greater at the track junction using indirect fire support.

6. Exfil by foot to BHQ Main for retasking.

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APPENDIX 3
ANNEX D
CHAPTER 4

Reconnaissance and Surveillance Task Verbs

1. The following task verbs are specific task verbs for the tasking of R & S assets and developing R & S missions and are not contained within *ADFP 101, Glossary* and should only be used when NATO standard task verbs are not applicable.

Observe

2. To maintain visual contact with an enemy (personnel or materiel) or terrain feature and report relevant information requirements.

> *"…is to observe the road junction at GR 123456 in order to determine the size of the enemy force advancing on the northern axis."*

Locate

3. A tactical task in which forces are employed to seek out and find enemy personnel, enemy materiel and/or terrain feature.

> *"…is to locate the enemy reserve in order to determine the moment and direction of commitment of that force."*

Determine

4. A tactical task in which forces are employed to analyse enemy personnel, enemy materiel, obstacles, and/or terrain feature for the purpose of reporting relevant factual data about that enemy force or terrain feature.

> *"…is to determine the capacity of Watson's Bridge in order to confirm Spade Route as a possible battle group axis of advance."*

Confirm

5. A tactical task in which forces are employed to analyse enemy personnel, enemy material and/or terrain feature for the purpose of confirming or denying a pre-determined assumption or fact about that enemy force or terrain feature.

> *"…is to confirm the presence of an enemy anti-tank weapon system at GR 123456 in order to support A company's feint along the Brown Route."*

Detect

6. To observe an area of the battlespace by visual or electronic means for the purpose of identifying the presence of enemy personnel or materiel within that area of observation.

> *"…is to detect enemy forces on the northern slope of Mt Simpson in order to allow their destruction by the RRF."*

CHAPTER 5
Command, Control and Communications

Section 5–1. Introduction

5.1 *The results of reconnaissance and surveillance efforts are most effective when integrated into one plan and directed by one coordinating headquarters across an area of operations (AO).*

ADFP 29, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

5.2 One of the principles of R & S operations is coordination of action. This includes centralised planning, coordination, tasking and command. This is best achieved if R & S elements are coordinated using one recon radio net. The command and coordination of R & S assets is vested in the R & S platoon comd. He is integrally involved in the development of the R & S plan and is responsible for the implementation and conduct of the plan to meet the comd's intent.

Section 5–2. Command and Control

General

5.3 Flexibility is the key to selecting a method of C2 of R & S operations. The R & S platoon comd will establish a method of C2 on direction from the CO best suited to the type of operation the battalion is conducting. The R & S platoon

headquarters will command and coordinate R & S assets during their tasks as well as collect combat information. There are several methods of C2 but the general guiding factor is the urgency of the CCIR.

Options for Command and Control

5.4 The R & S platoon comd may coordinate the R & S plan using one or a combination of several methods. These include:

a. operate from the battalion command post (0A);

b. separate R & S command post;

c. operate from an all sources cell and co-locate with the intelligence staff; and/or

d. individual callsigns communicate directly on the battalion command net.

5.5 **Operate from the Battalion Command Post.** This method is best employed during the attack. It has the following advantages and disadvantages:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) the R & S platoon headquarters staff are present at the hub of the battalion;

(2) the platoon comd is able to listen to the traffic on all battalion nets and speak immediately and directly with operations and intelligence staff thereby improving situational awareness;

(3) information can be passed quickly and easily to the CO, S3 and S2 face to face;

(4) key battalion headquarters (BHQ) staff can clarify information direct to the reporting callsign via radio; and

(5) the R & S platoon comd and his specialist staff are immediately available for consultation by the CO and S3.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) the battalion command post may become overcrowded, particularly in defence; and

(2) the platoon comd will be separate from his platoon headquarters for prolonged periods of time, he will rarely be in proximity of his sniper supervisor, surveillance sergeant and platoon sergeant.

5.6 Separate Reconnaissance and Surveillance Command Post. This method is best employed during the advance and withdrawal. It has the following advantages and disadvantages:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) prevents overcrowding 0A and enhances dispersal within F-echelon;

(2) provides a focal point for R & S operations, it not only provides a CP but also a place for routine administration, retasking, battle procedure and rest;

(3) all R & S PHQ staff are in close proximity to the platoon comd for the provision of specialist advice; and

(4) improved mobility and speed of deployment for PHQ.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) the R & S platoon comd will be located away from the CO, S3 and S2 resulting in a loss of synchronisation;

(2) the R & S platoon comd's situational awareness will not be as good as if he were located at 0A; and

(3) priority information cannot be passed face to face but will need to be passed on over the battalion command net or via land line.

5.7 Operate From an All Sources Cell. This method involves the co-location of the S2 staff and the R & S command post. It has the following advantages and disadvantages:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) the S2 and R & S platoon comd are in continuous direct contact;

(2) routine intelligence is passed quickly and easily;

(3) processing and dissemination of information is done immediately; and

(4) enhanced situational awareness for all parties.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) the platoon comd will be separate from his platoon headquarters for prolonged periods of time, he will rarely be in proximity of his sniper supervisor, surveillance sergeant and platoon sergeant

5.8 Individual Assets Communicate Directly on the Battalion Command Net. This method is best employed in conjunction with one of the other methods during the attack and during the conduct of the main defensive battle. It has the following advantages and disadvantages:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) information is transmitted to the CO/S3 immediately; and

(2) the CO/S3's situational awareness is enhanced (example – battlefield commentary).

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) increased likelihood of information overload;

(2) increases the number of C/S on the battalion command net; and

(3) an inexperienced junior comd may pass irrelevant information or interrupt other important messages without good reason.

Considerations for Selecting a Method of Command and Control

5.9 When selecting a method of C2 for R & S operations, the following must be considered:

a. timeliness of information;

b. the need for close regular liaison between the R & S platoon comd and the CO, S3 and S2;

c. the need for R & S PHQ staff to man the recon net and provide specialist advice at short notice to S3 and S2 personnel;

d. C2 must be flexible enough to transition from manpack to static or to vehicle mount at short notice; and

e. a separate R & S administration area located within F-echelon is necessary as a place for routine administration, retasking, battle procedure and rest.

Section 5–3. Communications

General

5.10 Effective communications are critical for the R & S plan to function. C2 is facilitated through a unique recon net. That net must be established and maintained to allow the platoon comd the freedom to command his assets.

Communications Systems

5.11 Secure VHF should be the standard means of communication. However, HF will frequently be used due to the distances that R & S assets will operate from the main body. In all cases, the maintenance of VHF communications will be necessary for R & S assets to speak to other sub-units in close proximity, marry-up and to speak to insertion/extraction agencies. To this end it is often

necessary for a patrol or other asset to carry the SOIs for several of the battalion's sub-units.

Flow of Information

5.12 Combat information should flow in accordance with the reconnaissance net diagram figure 5–1. Information is passed from the collection asset to the R & S platoon headquarters. Collection assets should be trained to pass relevant information with an appropriate amount of detail. The R & S platoon comd or one of his HQ staff pass on the information to the relevant person based on a clear understanding of the current situation and what information has already been passed over the battalion command net. The choice of medium will depend on the urgency of the information and who it is to be passed to.

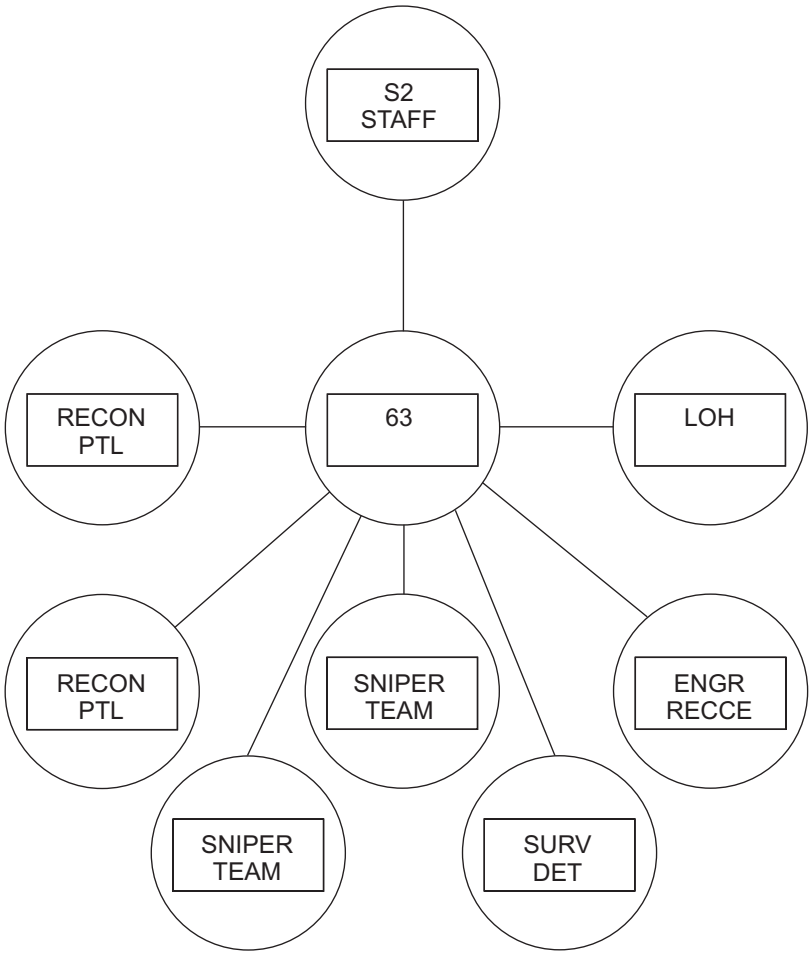

Figure 5–1: Example Reconnaissance Net Diagram

5.13 When combat information is received, the R & S platoon comd and his staff must consider the following:

a. the relevance of the information,

b. the importance of the information,

c. the urgency of the information,

d. who should receive the information, and

e. the detail of the message to be passed on

Schedules

5.14 The use of scheduled report times will depend on the urgency of the information and the tempo of the battle. As a general rule a VHF radio should be continually monitored. This allows for rapid retasking if the situation changes. The nature of HF communications and the need to erect elaborate antennae makes continuous monitoring difficult. It is virtually impossible while on the move. In this case schedules are a necessity.

Digitization

5.15 Digitization, in particular the introduction of BCSS, will remove the need for information to be passed through command layers and allow the simultaneous passage of combat information to all relevant HQ at all levels. Digitization will not remove the need to maintain a dedicated R & S HQ for command, control and administration of all R & S assets.

Communications SOPs

5.16 R & S platoons should develop procedures to ensure that priority information can be passed in circumstances when communications are lost or the ability to send data over a secure means is lost. In the first instance some assets may be required to continue with a task and provide priority information verbally after moving to a predetermined RV at a predetermined time. In the second instance a simple quick siting report SOP may be used to ensure the passage of priority information is not delayed by manual encryption.

CHAPTER 6
Tactical Employment

Section 6–1. Introduction

General

6.1 Regardless of the type of operations being conducted, R & S assets will apply a range of skills, techniques and equipment to observe locations or objectives in order to achieve a given aim. The skills and techniques used will vary little along the spectrum of operations. This chapter is designed therefore to provide a range of tasks that infantry R & S assets can achieve in support of offensive, defensive and security operations. Their application to specific operations such as passage of lines, cordon and search, attack, withdrawal etc are at the comd's discretion.

Section 6–2. Tactical Employment

Table 6–1: Tactical Employment

Operation	*Tasks*		
	Environment	*Enemy*	*Support*
OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS	Locate and mark LZ/LP/ALG/DZ. Locate and site A-Echelon and BHQ. Route reconnaissance. Route assessment. Bridge classification and categorisation. Building classification. Visual analysis of terrain and vegetation effects on A vehicle, B vehicle and dismounted movement. Visual analysis of terrain features and possible effects on operations (for example, details of river flow, width, depth, banks, etc to support a tactical river crossing). Visual analysis of observation and fields of fire. Determine obstacle types and intents. Locate the extremities of and gaps in obstacles. Identify suitable fire support locations for all supporting arms. Locate and mark FUPs.	Locate and detect the enemy. Watch for indicators of the enemy's intentions or COA. Locate weapon sytems. Locate reserves. Destroy, neutralise, disrupt the enemy using offensive support.	Provide battlefield commentary. Provide guides. Provide security. Limited covert obstacle breaching.

DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS	Rear route reconnaissance. Rear route assessment. Bridge classification and categorisation. Building classification. Visual analysis of terrain and vegetation effects on A vehicle, B vehicle and dismounted movement. Visual analysis of terrain features and possible effects on operations. Visual analysis of observation and fields of fire.	Locate and detect the enemy. Watch for indicators of the enemy's intentions or COA. Locate weapon sytems. Locate reserves. Locate enemy assembly areas and FUPs. Destroy, neutralise, disrupt the enemy using offensive support.	Provide battlefield commentary. Provide guides. Provide security. Limited covert obstacle breaching.
SECURITY OPERATIONS	As for offensive and defensive operations applied to detect, protect and respond plus the following: Analysis of local infrastructure.	As for offensive and defensive operations applied to detect, protect and respond plus the following: Liaise with civs, aid agencies, police and other organisations. Determine changes in patterns of normal community life.	As for offensive and defensive operations applied to detect, protect and respond.
PEACE OPERATIONS/ PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS	The tasks applicable for peace operations will generally accord with that of security operations.		

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CHAPTER 7
Insertion and Extraction

Section 7–1. Introduction

General

7.1 Insertion and extraction are critical elements of any R & S operation and are the responsibility of the R & S platoon comd. R & S asset comds must incorporate insertion/extraction into their overall plan and not consider it as a separate task. To this end, insertion and extraction assets should be made available for rehearsals prior to a mission.

Considerations

7.2 When determining which insertion and extraction methods to use the R & S platoon comd must take into account the following considerations:

a. insertion and extraction means available;

b. the number of personnel and/or C/S to be inserted/extracted;

c. the enemy;

d. environmental effects;

e. distances to the R & S objective/s;

f. available time;

g. current dispositions;

h. communications;

i. offensive support; and

j. deception.

Section 7–2. Insertion and Extraction Methods

Static Line Parachuting

7.3 Insertion by static line parachuting involves parachuting onto a pre-selected DZ from a height of 750 to 3000 ft AGL. Each person is able to jump an all up weight of 350 lbs. In addition, heavy equipment on Aerial Delivery Equipment (ADE) can be dropped simultaneously with the team if necessary. This technique will only be employed by R & S elements of the Parachute Battalion Group (PBG). Static line parachuting has the following advantages and disadvantages:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) simple and versatile;

(2) enables insertion at long ranges;

(3) minimises the chance of aircraft detection by radar; and

(4) it is the best means of parachute insertion at night, especially if the surface winds are not known.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) availability is limited if ground winds are high;

(2) there is a high chance of audio or visual detection of the insertion especially if flying over populated areas;

(3) non ram air parachutes require relatively large drop zones with cleared surfaces to ensure success; and

(4) personnel are vulnerable immediately after landing.

Ram Air Parachute Static Line (RAPSL)

7.4 RAPSL insertion involves the insertion of personnel with their individual equipment from 3000 to 25000 ft AGL with oxygen by static line high performance parachute. It is a specialised insertion technique and should only be attempted by appropriately trained personnel and will only be employed by members of the PBG. It has the following characteristics:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) enables the use of relatively small DZs;

(2) enables insertion at long ranges;

(3) enables insertions onto land by day and night into relatively high surface winds;

(4) enables experienced personnel to select their precise landing point if sufficient light is available by utilising NVG and GPS; and

(5) enables well trained teams to land close together.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) it is very hazardous onto unmarked DZs at night (pers are unable to detect wind direction thus not ensuring they land into the wind); and

(2) it increases the chances the aircraft may be detected by hostile radar.

Air Landing

7.5 As the name implies air landing involves the insertion/extraction of R & S assets by aircraft physically landing on the ground. It is a relatively simple technique and has the following characteristics:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) ensures patrol integrity during insertion;

(2) enables insertion at long ranges;

(3) enables the insertion and recovery of a considerable amount of supplies and equipment;

(4) offers the ability for R & S assets to insert with vehicles which may be used for tactical mobility and extraction;

(5) can be conducted both by day and night without lights and in relatively high winds; and

(6) minimises the chance of the detection of the aircraft by radar.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) it requires large and obvious landing grounds; and

(2) the aircraft is very vulnerable while on the ground.

Airmobile

7.6 Airmobile insertion and extraction involves the insertion and extraction of R & S assets by helicopter. It is the most simple and direct means of air insertion and extraction and has the following characteristics:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) it is fast, simple and flexible;

(2) ensures team integrity on insertion; and

(3) it can be conducted by day and night without lights and in relatively adverse weather.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) it requires cleared landing points;

(2) range may be limited unless aircraft are specially fitted with long range fuel tanks or a FARP is used; and

(3) is vulnerable to audio and visual detection.

Airborne Rappel, Rope Extraction and Winch

7.7 Airborne rappel, rope extraction and winch techniques involve the insertion and extraction of personnel and their individual equipment by helicopter where suitable landing points are not available. In addition to the general characteristics of airmobile insertion and extraction it has the following characteristics:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) airborne rappel allows the simultaneous insertion of personnel with full equipment;

(2) winch allows the insertion and extraction of untrained personnel; and

(3) rope extraction allows the simultaneous extraction of personnel with full equipment.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) the number of troops that can be inserted or extracted is limited; and

(2) aircraft and personnel are vulnerable while insertion and extraction are taking place.

Assault Boats/Inflatable Craft

7.8 Insertion and extraction by assault boat involves the carriage of personnel and equipment in small water craft. It has the following characteristics:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) considerable quantities of supplies and equipment can be carried;

(2) it offers simple insertion and extraction into areas which would be impossible by other means; and

(3) it is relatively fast.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) The craft may be hard to hide or disguise after landing if it is to remain with the patrol.

Armoured Vehicle

7.9 Insertion and extraction by armoured vehicle has the following characteristics:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) armoured vehicles provide protection against small arms fire;

(2) the noise of armoured vehicles can be used to cover the exact location of insertion and extraction;

(3) armoured vehicles can remain in close proximity to R & S assets forward of the FEBA for quick extraction, resupply and relocation;

(4) vehicles can remain with the R & S asset and provide integral tactical mobility;

(5) it offers additional firepower in contact; and

(6) considerable quantities of supplies and equipment can be carried.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) vehicles are hard to hide or disguise,

(2) noisy, and

(3) passengers can become disoriented during delivery to the drop point.

B Vehicle

7.10 Insertion and extraction by B vehicle has the following characeristics:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) enables insertion at long ranges,

(2) considerable quantities of supplies and equipment can be carried,

(3) vehicles can remain with the R & S asset and provide integral tactical mobility, and

(4) enables the carriage of heavy calibre weapons.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) insertion and extraction is generally restricted to roads and tracks;

(2) mobility is restricted by terrain; and

(3) vehicles are hard to hide or disguise.

Foot

7.11 Generally insertion and extraction by foot has the following characteristics:

a. *Advantages.*

(1) simple and secure; and

(2) allows insertion and extraction into and from all types of terrain.

b. *Disadvantages.*

(1) slow,

(2) equipment and supplies are limited to what the patrol can carry itself, and

(3) if conducted over long distances personnel will become fatigued.

Annexes: A. Insertion Agency Brief

B. Extraction Agency Brief

ANNEX A
CHAPTER 7

Insertion Agency Brief

1. The following points need to be coordinated with the comd of the insertion agency by the comd of the element to be inserted.

Preliminaries

2. Introduce yourself.

3. **Model/map brief.** Explain key points, key terrain, north point etc on charts, models, maps, photos and other aids which will be used during the brief (have a map or chart available to give to the agency if necessary).

Coordinating Instructions

4. Number of pers in the ptl.

5. Total weight (if relevant).

6. Insertion method.

7. Time out.

8. Pick up location.

9. Primary and alternate (altn) insertion point.

10. Route to primary/altn insertion point (if relevant).

11. Time at primary/altn insertion point.

12. Direction of approach at insertion point.

13. Deception plan.

14. Actions on.

15. Degree of weapon readiness.

16. Seating layout (if relevant).

17. Emergency drills (if relevant).

18. Storage of equipment (if relevant).

19. Rope lengths (if relevant).

20. Rehearsals (time and location).

Communications

21. Type (primary and altn).

22. Nets.

23. Frequencies.

24. Feature numbers/reference points.

25. Codewords and nicknames.

26. Callsigns.

27. Lights.

28. Smoke.

29. Panels.

30. Other.

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ANNEX B
CHAPTER 7

Extraction Agency Brief

1. The following points need to be coordinated with the comd of the extraction agency by the comd of the element to be extracted normally prior to insertion for a task.

Preliminaries

2. Introduce yourself.

3. **Model/map brief.** Explain key points, key terrain, north point etc on charts, models, maps, photos and other aids which will be used during the brief (have a map or chart available to give to the agency if necessary).

Coordinating Instructions

4. Number of pers in the ptl.

5. Total weight (if relevant).

6. Extraction method.

7. Time of pick up.

8. Primary and altn extraction point location.

9. Finish location.

10. Route from primary/altn extraction point to finish point (if relevant).

11. Time at finish point.

12. Direction of approach at extraction point.

13. Recognition signals at extraction point.

14. Method of marry-up at extraction point (if relevant).

15. Deception plan.

16. Actions on.

17. Degree of weapon readiness.

18. Seating layout (if relevant).

19. Emergency drills (if relevant).

20. Storage of equipment (if relevant).

21. Rope lengths (if relevant).

22. Rehearsals (time and location).

Communications

23. Type (primary and altn).

24. Nets.

25. Frequencies.

26. Feature numbers/reference points.

27. Codewords and nicknames.

28. Callsigns.

29. Lights.

30. Smoke.

31. Panels.

32. Other.

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CHAPTER 8
Administration

Section 8–1. Introduction

8.1 One of the key planning factors for R & S operations is sustainability. The inability to sustain R & S assets while conducting R & S missions will severely limit their effectiveness. Sustainability directly affects the ability to maintain visual contact with the enemy (continuity). Without continuity the commanding officer (CO) may lose the initiative and possibly the battle.

8.2 R & S assets will conduct thorough battle procedure prior to the commencement of any task in accordance with the patrol comd's preparation guidance provided in *LWP–G 3-3-5, Patrolling and Tracking*. This should include thorough inspections of stores and equipment.

8.3 In order to sustain themselves for the duration of particular tasks, R & S assets may be required to carry heavy loads and, in some cases, preposition stores.

Section 8–2. Stores and Equipment

8.4 Different elements of R & S platoon will be required to concurrently deploy to various locations, by various means, at different times, for varying durations to conduct different tasks. Frequently this will be done at short notice. Therefore there is a requirement to maintain a small quantity of stores and equipment with PHQ over and above that held by

CQMS Support Company. This will also include a small quantity of combat supplies.

8.5 Stores and equipment held by PHQ may include:

a. specialist equipment for the various means of insertion and extraction;

b. spare weapons such as F89s or MAG 58s which are not normally carried by patrols but may be required for special tasks;

c. additional observation aids and electronic surveillance devices; and

d. combat supplies.

Section 8–3. Resupply

General

8.6 In order to sustain R & S assets for durations beyond their normal endurance it will be necessary to effect resupply. Resupply is a dangerous and difficult exercise for small patrols. The key consideration for conducting any form of resupply is the need to ensure that the element being resupplied is not comprimised. Resupply should be planned as part of the R & S plan prior to deployment of the R & S assets and not done ad hoc during an operation. Three methods of resupply may be used. These include:

a. caching,

b. delivery, and

c. patrol base.

Caching

8.7 Some operations will allow for the prepositioning of stores in the vicinity of the AO of R & S assets. For example, prior to a

withdrawal to a new defensive position caches can be prepared in OP locations forward of the new defensive position. They can be prepared in relative security well to the rear of the current location of the battalion main body. Caches can allow R & S assets to operate for extended periods of time without the need to make contact with any other friendly force.

Delivery

8.8 Delivery of resupply items is the most common yet most dangerous method of resupply. It requires detailed coordination by PHQ, the delivery element and the R & S asset being resupplied. It not only allows resupply of combat supplies but also the passing on of safe hand information, new equipment items and repair parts which are not possible by other means. Delivery requires the R & S asset to move a safe distance away from the objective and therefore breaks the continuity of the task. Delivery by means other than foot patrol runs a high risk of comprimising the R & S asset. Most methods of delivery will provide extra security at the resupply site. Delivery methods include:

a. foot patrol;

b. B vehicle;

c. armoured vehicle; and

d. helicopter (air land and winch).

Patrol Base

8.9 By operating in close proximity to a patrol base, resupply can be easily effected. Routine resupply can be actioned by the R & S asset moving back to the patrol base at regular intervals. This method of resupply is limited by the amount of supplies that can be moved into the patrol base at the outset. Eventually the patrol base itself may need to be resupplied by either delivery or cache. Care must be taken not to compromise the patrol base with the increased activity to and from it.

Section 8–4. Medical

General

8.10 R & S missions, by their very nature, are high risk activities conducted well forward of the battalion main body. Evacuation of casualties from forward of the FEBA is also a high risk activity. R & S assets must operate in close proximity to the enemy with the knowledge that evacuation to the nearest aid post may take a significant amount of time depending on the means available. It is therefore vital that all members of a R & S patrol are well trained in first aid in order to sustain life for prolonged periods of time until evacuation to a first line medical facility.

Casevac

8.11 Like resupply, the casevac plan must be prepared in detail prior to the deployment of the R & S assets. When developing a casevac plan the following must be considered:

a. evacuation means available,

b. dispositions of the R & S assets,

c. the enemy,

d. environmental effects,

e. the size of the R & S assets,

f. distance from the nearest medical facility,

g. likely period of time from injury/illness to arrival at a medical facility, and

h. communications.

8.12 The methods of casevac are the same as for extraction and are detailed in chapter 7.

CHAPTER 9
Training

Section 9–1. Introduction

9.1 A member of the R & S platoon is a specialist infantryman. He is trained specifically in R & S tactics, techniques and procedures to give him the best chance of successfully completing his tasks and staying alive in the process. The nature of the skills he is required to maintain are such that training will play an important role in the success of R & S operations both while in barracks and during operations. A structured and progressive training program should be effected both in barracks and during operations.

Section 9–2. Continuation Training

9.2 Specialist infantry R & S soldiers are required to maintain a diverse range of specialist skills as well as the basic skills of the rifleman. These skills are designed to support combined arms operations therefore training in many skill areas may often require expertise from other combat arms to ensure skills are relevant and current. The following list of skills provide a guide for the development of training programs for R & S platoon:

a. fieldcraft;

b. basic R & S tactics, techniques and procedures;

c. all aspects of air photography including scaling, griding and navigation;

d. advanced navigation;
e. field sketching;
f. vehicle and aircraft recognition practise;
g. judging distance;
h. observation exercises;
i. communications training;
j. visual tracking;
k. training in the various insertion/extraction methods;
l. medical training;
m. practise the employment of all types of offensive support;
n. survival training;
o. field firing;
p. LZ/ALG/LP/DZ reconnaissance and marking;
q. practise locating a site for BHQ and A-Echelon;
r. practise assessing route status;
s. route reconnaissance;
t. practise classifying and categorizing bridges;
u. practise classifying buildings;
v. terrain analysis;
w. armoured mobility training;
x. practise recognition of obstacle types and intents;
y. revise obstacle breaching tactics;
z. practise covert obstacle breaching;
aa. mine awareness training; and
ab. revise understanding of the employment of all supporting arms and infantry battalion combat support platoons.

9.3 Further information on training can be found in most of the associated publications detailed at the front of this pamphlet. Specific training guidance for the conduct of reconnaissance patrols and R & S skills can be found within *LWP–G 3-3-5, Patrolling and Tracking* and *LWP–G 7-4-3, Sniping*.

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CHAPTER 10
Reconnaissance Techniques

Section 10–1. Introduction

General

10.1 For the successful completion of reconnaissance tasks the patrols conducting them must to be able to apply the necessary skills and techniques. This chapter details the basic skills and techniques required for the conduct of a reconnaissance task. All the techniques covered in this chapter must be thoroughly understood and practiced and become the basis of patrol SOPs.

10.2 The skills and techniques covered in this chapter are:

a. patrol formations;

b. lying up position (LUP);

c. observation post;

d. observation logs;

e. point target reconnaissance;

f. break contact drills; and

g. patrol rendezvous procedures.

10.3 This chapter should be read in conjunction with *MLW 2-3-2 Fieldcraft and Target Detection* and *LWP-G 3-3-5 Patrolling and Tracking*.

Section 10–2. Patrol Formations

General

10.4 The formation adopted by the patrol will depend on:

a. type of patrol and its task;

b. ground;

c. control;

d. protection; and

e. concealment.

10.5 Formations should be kept as simple as possible. When deciding which formation the patrol will use the following factors should be considered:

a. the need to produce maximum fire power immediately on contact,

b. battle is often at close quarters, and

c. a formation must be chosen that will allow the patrol to take immediate counter-ambush action.

10.6 The basic reconnaissance patrol formations are:

a. single file,

b. box, and

c. diamond.

10.7 **Single file.** This formation forms the basis for the break contact drill. It can be used in both open and close country by day or night. The advantages and disadvantages are as follows:

a. *Advantages*:

(1) movement on a narrow front decreases chances of detection,

(2) disturbance of minimal vegetation,

(3) minimises noise,

(4) good control,

(5) good firepower to flanks, and

(6) speed.

b. *Disadvantages:*

(1) minimal firepower forward initially,

(2) covers minimal ground, when searching for signs, and

(3) is vulnerable to enfilade fire.

Figure 10–1: Single File

10.8 Box. This formation is best employed in open country and can be readily adapted to the break contact drill if contacted from any direction. The advantages and disadvantages are:

a. *Advantages:*

(1) good all-round firepower;

(2) good control;

(3) covers more ground when searching for sign;

b. *Disadvantages:*

(1) creates more sign,

(2) creates more noise, and

(3) movement on a wider front increases chances of visual detection.

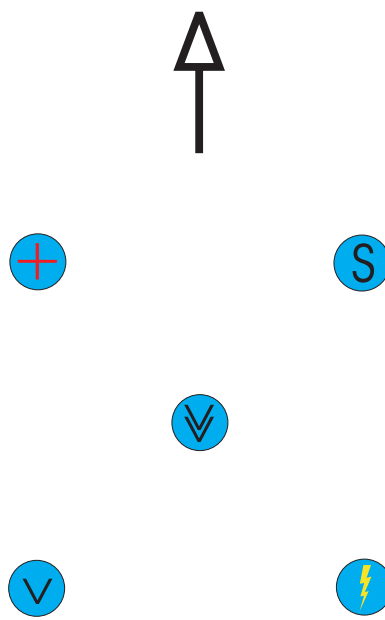

Figure 10–2: Box Formation

10.9 Diamond. This formation is best employed in open country and can be readily adapted to the break contact drill if contacted from any direction. The advantages and disadvantages are:

a. *Advantages:*

(1) good basis for the break contact drill,

(2) good control,

(3) covers more ground when searching for sign,

(4) good all-round firepower, and

(5) less chance of visual detection from the front with only one scout forward.

b. *Disadvantages:*

(1) although firepower is greater forward than for single file, it has more restricted arcs than the Box Method;

(2) creates more sign; and

(3) creates more noise.

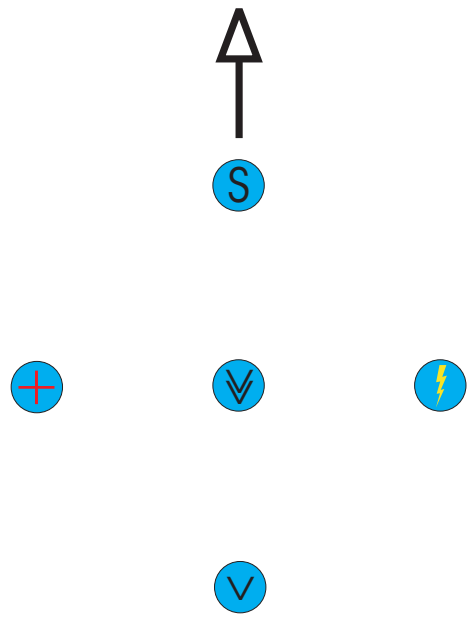

Figure 10–3: Diamond Formation

10.10 These are the basic formations and they can be adapted to suit any situation at the comds discretion.

Section 10–3. Lying Up Position (LUP)

General

10.11 An LUP is essentially a patrol harbour. LUPs are occupied using a drill that must be practiced. LUPs may be used for communications, meals, navigation checks, sleep or as a patrol base.

Occupation

10.12 The occupation sequence is as follows:

a. locate site;

b. deception plan;

c. occupy area;

d. stand-to;

e. clear perimeter; and

f. stand-down.

Locate Site

10.13 Considerations for the selection of an LUP are in two parts, firstly the general requirements which provide security and protection, and secondly the specific requirements for the particular tasks.

10.14 The general considerations are:

a. cover from fire and view;

b. covered withdrawal routes;

c. not on a likely enemy or friendly patrol route;

d. not on a feature likely to be used as a navigation check point;

e. not obvious; and

f. not isolated.

10.15 The specific consideration are:

a. close enough to the objective for the patrol to have sufficient time to achieve the task, but not so close as to unduly risk compromise;

b. sufficient tree height for antennas to be used if required; and

c. in view of a navigation feature if conducting a navigation check.

10.16 It is not possible to expect that an LUP would provide all the requirements mentioned in paragraph 10.14; a compromise will have to be made but security and protection must be given priority.

Deception Plan

10.17 Before occupying a LUP a deception plan should be used. Two suggested methods are as follows:

a. *Fish Hook*. On a signal from the comd the scout makes a left or right turn to form a fish hook. The turn must be large enough so the patrol can observe its original track.

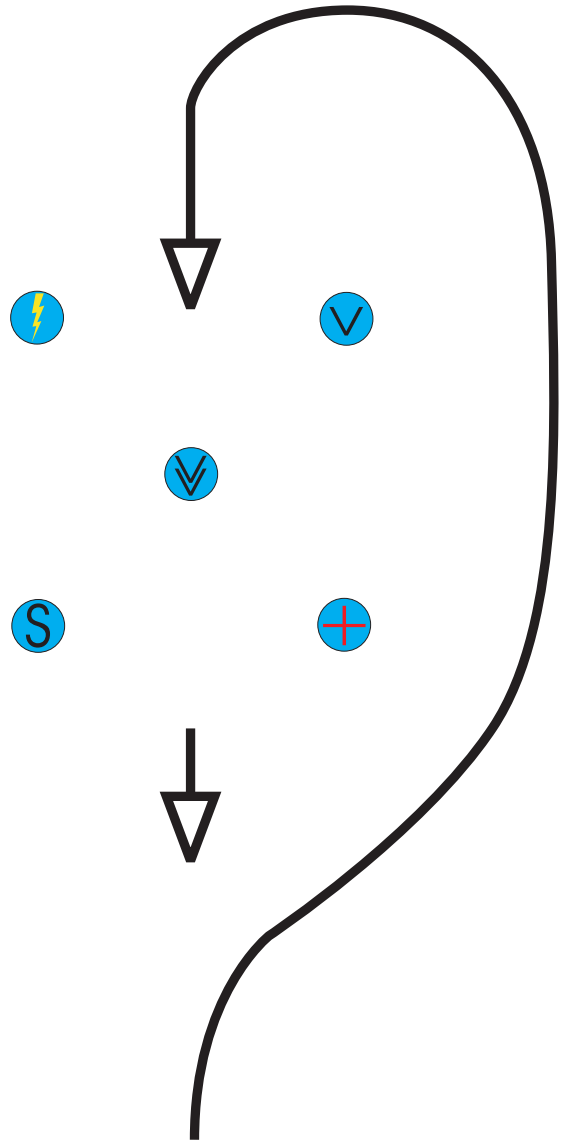

Figure 10–4: Fish Hook

b. *Break Track.* On a signal from the patrol comd the patrol does a left or right turn, marches a designated number of paces, then turns in the opposite direction to its original line of march. The patrol will then be in a position to observe its original track.

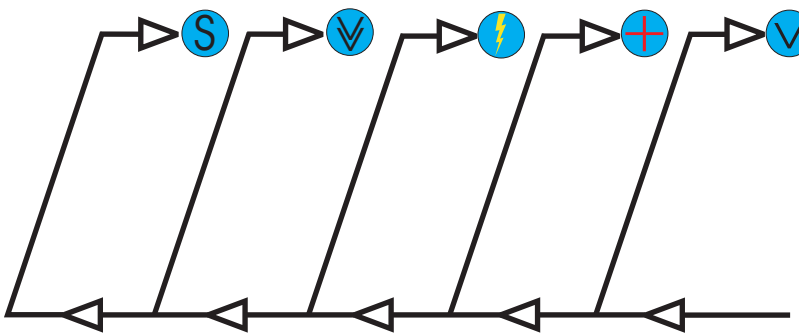

Figure 10–5: Break Track

Occupy Area

10.18 When the LUP area is reached the patrol is deployed at 12, 3, 6 and 9 o'clock, with the comd in the middle. If possible each man should be aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass. This will orientate the patrol, and in an emergency they can move in any given direction without referring to a compass. This is not a rigid plan and each man will be positioned depending on terrain, foliage and the

tactical situation. An example of the formations commonly used in LUPs are as follows:

a. *Star*. The Star formation provides all-round protection for all personnel carrying out all routine. The comd is central and all personnel face inwards, viewing across the other members shoulders.

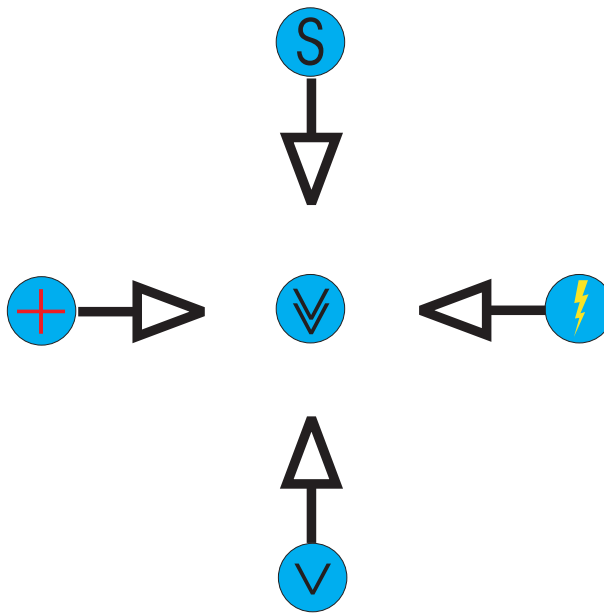

Figure 10–6: Star Formation

b. *Cardinal point*. The Cardinal Point provides all-round protection with the comd central. All other personnel face outwards covering the ground to their front. At night the patrol comd moves to the perimeter and all packs are located centrally.

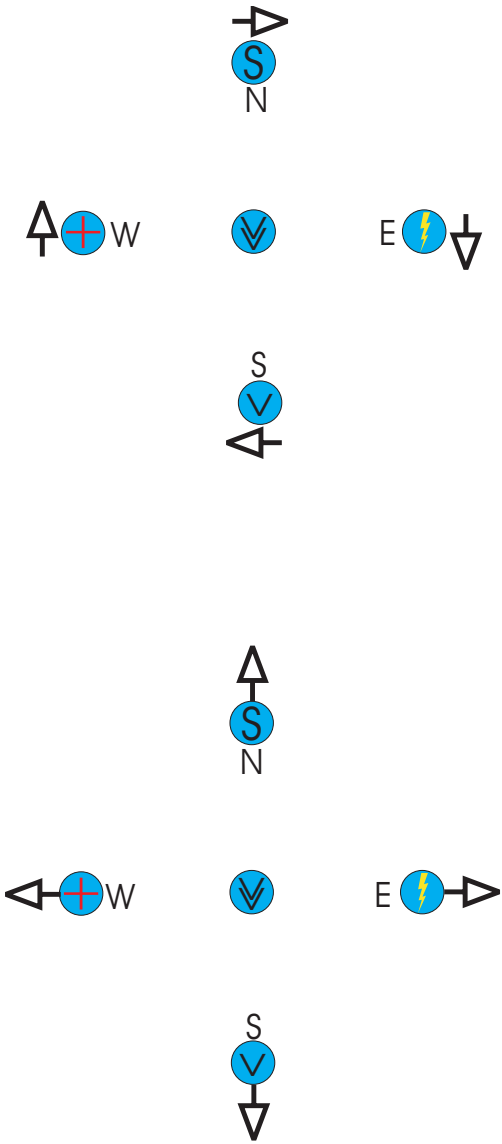

Figure 10–7: Cardinal Point Formation

c. *Linear.* The Linear is used when the terrain is unsuitable to use either the Star or Cardinal method. For example, on the side of a feature with steep ground.

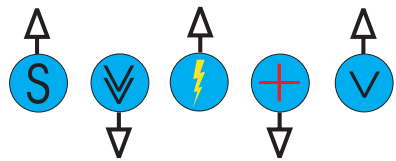

Figure 10–8: Linear Formation

10.19 If required, the LUP formation can be modified to include the patrol signaller central with the comd for example for a communication stop.

Stand-to

10.20 As the patrol members take their positions in the LUP they stand-to with their equipment on. The position each individual adopts will depend on the foliage and terrain, but they must be in a position to observe.

Clear Perimeter

10.21 The method for providing local security is as follows:

a. patrol observes and listens;

b. comd signals a number of paces and time;

c. members move out directly from their position, stop, listen and observe;

d. members move back after time elapses;

e. comd is briefed by individuals; and

f. comd briefs entire patrol individually.

10.22 If stopping for prolonged periods, anti-personnel weapons (Claymore) can be placed appropriately around the LUP. The Patrol Comd must take into account the time it will take to set-up and also to retrieve these weapons, remembering that retrieval may have to occur in darkness.

10.23 In open country with no dead ground and at night, members do not move forward of the perimeter.

Stand-Down

10.24 For all daylight halts that do not involve sleep, stand-down is not given. Administration and the covering of arcs is done concurrently. When the halt is for sleep or rest, a sentry, usually positioned within the LUP, is posted and stand-down can be given.

LUP Routine

10.25 **Communications.** If the patrol stops only to gain communications then the sequence should be as follows:

a. signaller moves to the centre with the comd,

b. comd adjusts the perimeter,

c. signaller erects antenna and establishes communications,

d. comd drafts message if required,

e. signaller sends or receives message if required,

f. comd moves to the perimeter,

g. signaller dismantles antenna if required, and

h. patrol moves off.

10.26 Meals. If the only reason for stopping is to consume a meal, then no further action is required other than the occupying of the LUP. Each man remains in location, prepares his meal and provides security concurrently. The cooking of meals will be at the comds discretion and will depend on the tactical situation.

10.27 Sleep. The patrol may stop for sleep either at night or if protracted night operations are being conducted, it may stop during the day. During day rest security is provided by one man remaining awake at all times. This is coordinated by a roster. Dispersion of the patrol will be dictated by the available foliage but the patrol should be close enough so that it can be woken and able to move away at very short notice. When the patrol is to sleep at night the same procedure is followed, except that all members must be within arms reach of each other, this will give the sentry the ability to wake the patrol without causing undue noise. For night stops only the minimum amount of bedding should be used and all other equipment packed in a position for immediate use. A patrol member must be able to lay his hand on any piece of his equipment even in total darkness.

10.28 Patrol Base. A patrol base is a position from which sub-elements move to conduct reconnaissance. It will normally be manned by less than the total number in the patrol. The sequence of actions should be as follows:

a. patrol comd briefs the patrol members individually on the situations and actions on;

b. comd repositions perimeter;

c. comd briefs reconnaissance team;

d. reconnaissance team moves out;

e. reconnaissance conducted;

f. marry-up procedure;

g. comd debriefs reconnaissance team;

h. comd briefs remainder; and

i. comd decides on further action.

10.29 **Conclusion.** The routine conducted in an LUP will vary in every situation. Differences in the terrain, time and the reason(s) for stopping will vary the routine to some extent. It is the comd's responsibility to assess each situation and decide what is the appropriate routine.

Section 10–4. Observation Post (OP)

General

10.30 An OP is a concealed position from which a particular area or point can be observed for the purpose of recording information.

10.31 An OP can be either an established position that requires thorough planning and setting-up in order to observe a particular area, or it can be a point selected to best take advantage of an opportunity to observe. For example, when conducting a point target reconnaissance of an enemy position.

10.32 The OP will generally consist of an Administration LUP (A-LUP) and an OP site.

OP Orders

10.33 OP orders should include:

a. sequence of occupation of A-LUP and OP;

b. OP/A-LUP routine;

c. relief timings;

d. actions on including:

(1) contact in A-LUP;

(2) contact in OP;

(3) indirect fire;

(4) escape routes;

(5) RV locations/procedure (including each escape route if required);

(6) sighting enemy; and

(7) compromise.

Administration LUP and OP Site

10.34 The patrol must first establish a Forward RV (FRV) by occupying a LUP. The Patrol Comd will then lead a reconnaissance team forward to site the the OP. Once the OP has been sited the A-LUP is then sited.

10.35 Considerations for the siting of the OP/A-LUP are:

a. camouflage and concealment of OP/A-LUP (ground/air);

b. covered route from OP to A-LUP;

c. withdrawal/escape routes from the OP and A-LUP;

d. members in both the OP and A-LUP should be able to provide covering fire for the other position if required;

e. not on a likely enemy or friendly patrol route;

f. likely enemy approach routes;

g. security for OP/A-LUP;

h. not on a feature likely to be used as a navigation check point;

i. not obvious;

j. not isolated;

k. OP should provide sufficient observation to view the objective;

l. altn positions for day and night observation if required;

m. method of communications between OP and A-LUP;

n. tree height for erection of antenna if required; and

o. duration of OP may influence the distance the A-LUP is sited from the OP.

Occupation of Administration LUP

10.36 Final administration, including OP orders and preparation of OP equipment is to be completed in the FRV prior to occupation of the A-LUP. This will ensure minimum movement and time delay in establishing the OP.

10.37 The patrol will occupy the A-LUP as it would a normal LUP or as directed in orders by the Patrol Comd.

Occupation of OP

10.38 After the A-LUP has been secured, including laying of Claymores if required, the Patrol Comd and one other should move forward and occupy the OP. Once in the OP the Patrol Comd must oversee the preparation of the OP site. This will include camouflage; concealment; preparation and placement of equipment; establishing means of communication with the A-LUP; panoramic sketch, etc.

10.39 Once the OP is occupied, observation and recording should commence immediately and concurrently with setting-up the OP.

OP Routine

10.40 Those personnel in the OP must remain alert and observant at all times and maintain the OP Log diligently.

10.41 Any movement between the OP and A-LUP is to be initiated from the OP only. For example, on change of piquet, the member in the OP moves to the A-LUP prior to his relief

moving to the OP. This will ensure there is minimum personnel and movement on the route to, and in the OP site.

10.42 Constant maintenance of the camouflage and concealment measures is to occur to ensure the risk of compromise is minimised.

10.43 Individuals should ensure the lenses of all optics are shielded from sunlight at all times to prevent reflections compromising the OP.

Administration LUP Routine

10.44 Considerations for A-LUP routine include;

a. the number of personnel in the patrol;

b. repositioning of perimeter on relief changes;

c. rotation of piquets;

d. distance between OP and A-LUP;

e. if and when cooking is permitted;

f. cleaning of weapons;

g. communications schedule,

h. clearance of perimeter (comds discretion);

i. enemy activity;

j. maintenance of camouflage; and

k. rest/sleep.

10.45 Depending on terrain and/or vegetation and the enemy threat, it may be necessary to colocate the OP and A-LUP. If this is done the same considerations apply as for both.

Section 10–5. Observation Log

General

10.46 The ability to accurately and concisely record observations is an important skill required by all personnel conducting reconnaissance tasks. Whilst on patrol, an observation log recording all relevant information should be maintained. In particular, an observation log must always be used when conducting an OP. Any recorded information may be used by higher comds and must therefore be as accurate as possible.

Log Book Rules

10.47 There are a number of rules to follow when compiling an observation log, these are:

a. *Accuracy.* This is of particular importance. If the information has to be checked, valuable time is lost. Also, these facts may be the basis for future operations. Check all entries for accuracy.

b. *Conciseness.* The information recorded must be brief and to the point but contain all the relevant information in sufficient detail.

c. *Legibility.* Ensure all entries are written clearly. Always use capital letters for place names, and record all timings as date-time-groups. The log should be prepared prior to the mission. For example headings, margins, etc.

d. *Avoid Vagueness.* Never use indefinite terms such as 'dawn', 'dusk', 'behind' or 'far side of'.

e. *Deduction.* If you make deductions make sure they are based on known facts and mark all deductions so they are clearly recognisable as such.

f. *Bearings / Distance / Grid References.* These must always be accurate.

10.48 There are two types of information to be included in the observation log – Positive and Negative. Positive information is what is actually witnessed; that is, what was actually observed or heard. For example, a track junction does exist at the point it was expected, an enemy unit is located at a particular point. Negative information is the term given to that which confirms something has not occurred, or is not present. For example, a track junction does not exist where it was thought to, there are no enemy located at the particular point they were expected.

Patrol Observation Log

10.49 A Patrol Observation Log must be maintained. This is a separate log to that used in an OP. The Patrol Observation Log provides a written account of the task and is used in the debrief. Patrol members cannot be expected to remember in sufficient detail all relevant information, so it is vital that the Patrol Comd keeps the log up to date.

10.50 The information recorded in a Patrol Observation Log should include:

a. Terrain – steepness, suitability/rates of movement for different vehicle types, possible radio retransmission sites.

b. Vegetation – type, density, fields of view, tree height, effect for different vehicle types.

c. Water Courses – width, depth, direction and strength of current, fording points, pottability, weirs, steepness of banks.

d. Road/Track System – type, condition, bridges, cutting, vehicle sign.

e. Obstacles – location, type, crossing points, safe lanes.

f. Other Man Made Objects – villages, buildings, fences/walls, dams, wells.

10.51 All relevant grid references, bearings, distances and dimensions should be recorded.

OBSERVATION LOG

Sheet .....of.....

Originator .....Date .....Tour of Duty.....

Location .....Visibility.....

SER	DTG	GRID REF	BEARING/RANGE	INCIDENT	REMARKS

Figure 10–9: Example of an Observation Log

Section 10–6. Point Target Reconnaissance Techniques

General

10.52 During point target reconnaissance the soldier should move, unseen, to a position within such a distance that he can carry-out a thorough reconnaissance and withdraw unseen. The practical art of point target reconnaissance incorporates the application of all aspects of fieldcraft, and is such that it can only be effectively learnt by repeated practice over various types of ground.

Reconnaissance

10.53 Any point target reconnaissance undertaken without first doing a thorough map/air photo reconnaissance is likely to have limited success. Opportunities to view the ground, though desirable, will be rare in battle. The reconnaissance soldier must be an expert with the map so the maximum information can be gained.

10.54 Restricted visibility will often make it necessary for reconnaissance patrols to move in very close to the enemy in order to obtain the required information. Under these circumstances great care must be taken to avoid detection. Stealth, patience and self-discipline are all ingredients for success.

Concealment and Observation

10.55 Concealment is required to allow the reconnaissance team to see without being seen. Members must use vegetation to provide cover from view by the enemy. All information is gained by observation using the eye, sometimes aided by optical devices such as binoculars. All observation must be achieved, if possible, from a concealed location. The technique is to select a route to the area to be observed such that the observer will always be concealed by foliage. The

observer should always advance along his route until he is able to see through the foliage and observe the desired area or object. The observer should ensure he does not move too close to the forward edge of the foliage or his shape may be seen by the enemy.

10.56 Observation is the key to gaining information. It occurs throughout the point target reconnaissance and should occur well back from the enemy position. It is wrong to assume that the closer you get to the enemy the more information you will obtain.

Factors

10.57 The following factors will effect the conduct of a point target reconnaissance:

a. time available;

b. light and weather conditions;

c. mission of the patrol and information required;

d. enemy size, composition and intentions;

e. enemy perimeter measures and location, including:

(1) early warning devices/surveillance equipment;

(2) sentries;

(3) standing patrols; and

(4) other patrols.

f. obstacles – natural and artificial;

g. availability of concealment for movement and observation; and

h. extent of fields of observation into the enemy position.

10.58 Some of these factors will be known prior to arrival at the Forward RV. Others will be determined during the point target reconnaissance. A preliminary reconnaissance may

be necessary and is advisable, if time is available, to determine the unknown factors.

10.59 Movement forward of the Forward RV must be very slow and deliberate. Comds must allow sufficient time for the team to obtain the required information without compromising its own security. Therefore, if time is limited, the team should only be required to ascertain a corresponingly limited amount of information.

10.60 If the enemy position is large, or time is limited, then the comd may employ more than one reconnaissance patrol on the one task. If this occurs then each patrol must have clearly defined boundaries for movement to and from the target area, and for movement of point reconnaissance teams to avoid friendly patrol clashes. Use of natural features is the best method for distinguishing boundaries.

10.61 The point target reconnaissance team normally consists of an observer (patrol comd) and one or two cover men. The cover men should be sufficiently close to provide protection to the observer but far enough away so as to not compromise his position. When moving towards the enemy position only one man should move at a time, and bounds should be very short.

10.62 The other members of the patrol can either remain in the Forward RV, or follow up the point target reconnaissance team, remaining far enough away to ensure they do not compromise it, but within visual distance so that if required they can provide cover fire.

Techniques

10.63 There are two techniques that can be used for point target reconnaissance: the Right Angle Traverse and the Natural Traverse. A combination of these techniques may be adopted.

10.64 The Right Angle Traverse:

a. Start from a known point and commence recording your movements by distance and direction.

b. Advance directly towards the enemy position (for example, 3200 mils) until an observation point is reached and record any information. Also, determine positions for the next advance.

c. Withdraw far enough rearwards using the same route as the approach (for example, 6400 mils) to allow lateral movement without being observed from the enemy position.

d. Travel at right angles to the initial advance (for example, 1600 mils) for a predetermined distance. Advance towards the enemy position parallel to the initial approach route (for example, 3200 mils). Once in the OP, record information. Determine the position for the next advance.

e. If on advancing no sighting of the enemy position is made, it would indicate an extremity of the position or a curve in the perimeter. Adjust the advance to move at right angles back towards the position (for example, 4800 mils).

f. By continuing this procedure the perimeter of the enemy position can be accurately plotted.

10.65 The Right Angle Traverse Method is best employed in close country or when visibility is restricted. Although time consuming, it does provide accurate information. The pattern of movement can be effected by obstacles, but it ensures the perimeter of the position is covered completely.

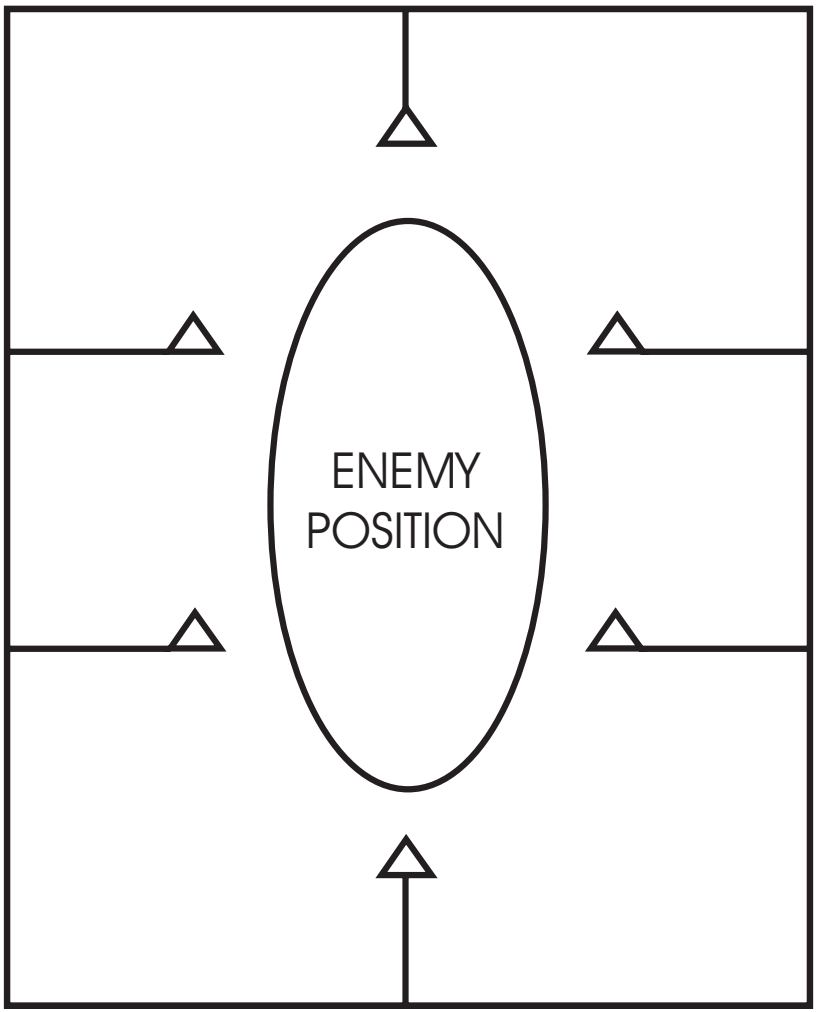

Figure 10–10: The Right Angle Traverse Method

10.66 Natural Traverse:

a. Start from a known point. Commence recording your movement by direction and distance.

b. Move to a selected observation position. Observe and record information. Determine the next observation position.

c. Withdraw far enough rearwards using the same route as the approach to allow lateral movement without being observed from the enemy position.

d. Travel to the next observation position using a compass bearing or map-to-ground, ensuring that all movement is concealed from the enemy position.

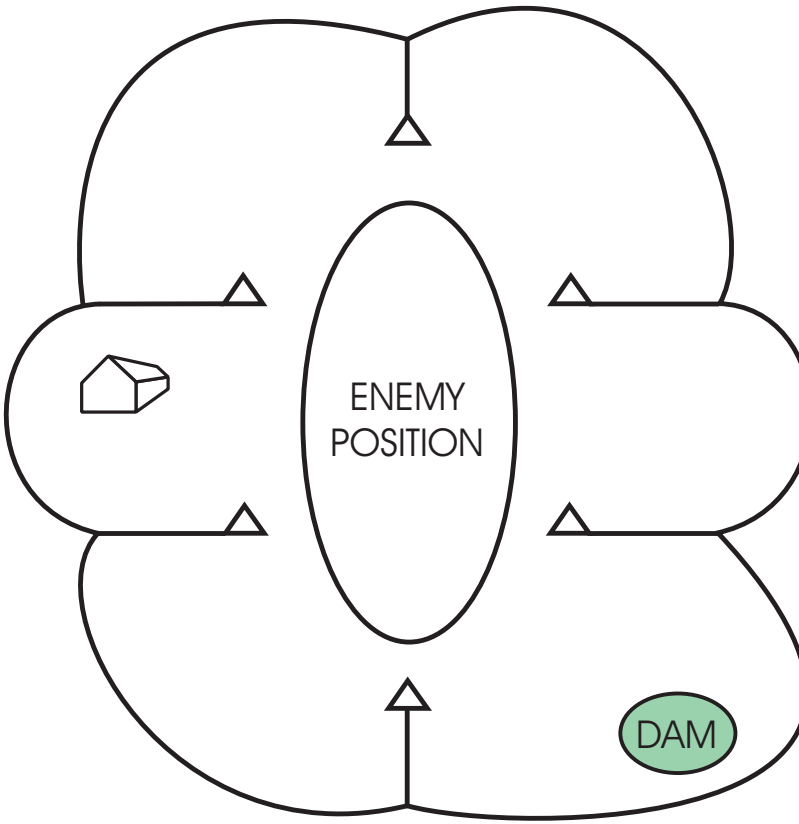

Figure 10–11: The Natural Traverse Method

10.67 The Natural Traverse Method is best employed in open country or where visibility is not restricted. It is the more flexible and therefore quicker of the two methods, however its accuracy relies on exact navigation. Frequent navigation checks will be required.

10.68 The key to using either of these methods is to ensure that the direction of movement when approaching or withdrawing from the position presents the smallest view of the observer to the enemy. This means moving along the most direct route and keeping lateral movement to an absolute minimum.

Movement

10.69 Movement should be slow with frequent listening stops. All five senses must be employed and therefore smoking should not be permitted. Security should not be prejudiced by allowing insuffient time for a patrol to complete its task.

10.70 Tracks should be avoided. If it is necessary to cross them, the entry and exit point must be restored to original condition and all sign on the track must be removed to avoid detection.

10.71 Patrol members should be trained to move silently, avoiding dry leaves, sticks, rotten wood and rocks. Every effort must be made to ensure no trail is left. Small branches and leaves must not be broken.

10.72 Small saplings should not be used as hand-holds in steep going as movement of the branches overhead can be detected.

10.73 It should be remembered that disturbing animals and birds can draw attention to the area of approach, if not the exact position.

10.74 Advantage should be taken of any local disturbance or distraction such as wind, rain, vehicles, aircraft and battle

noise. These distractions may enable quicker movement than otherwise possible however, such movement involves a degree of risk, and when the enemy is close, risk should be avoided.

Movement at Night

10.75 It may be necessary to conduct a night reconnaissance. The major problems when moving at night are noise and restricted visibility. Whilst observation is still important, much more use is made of hearing, and as a consequence silence is vital. It may be necessary to remain stationary for long periods of time simply to obtain one piece of information. For example, timings for the change of gun piquet. During the night, maintenance of direction is much more difficult to achieve and places greater emphasis on the use of a compass or a knowledge of the stars.

10.76 Recording of information at night is still necessary however extreme caution must be used if employing any means of illumination.

Obstacles

10.77 If during point target reconnaissance an obstacle is encountered, the following considerations must be taken into account before deciding to breach the obstacle or move between the obstacle and the enemy perimeter:

a. whether there are other positions outside the obstacle from which the information can be obtained;

b. the amount of time required to breach the obstacle;

c. the limitation of withdrawal routes if contact occurs during point target reconnaissance on the far side of the obstacle;

d. the enemy activity, state of alertness and likely reactions;

e. light and weather conditions;

f. the ability of the enemy to observe and cover the obstacle by fire; and

g. the availability of concealed routes into and out from the obstacle.

Breaching Obstacles

10.78 Observation of the obstacle by the enemy will restrict the routes that can be taken. Always attempt to locate the enemy observing the obstacle, then select a concealed route to avoid detection by them. Any sign created on the route by the reconnaissance team must be removed. Breaching an obstacle requires stealth and patience, and can take a considerable amount of time. Consideration must be given to providing fire support for those members breaching the obstacle.

10.79 It may be necessary for special equipment to be carried if obstacles are to be breached. If the enemy employs mines, booby traps or early warning devices such as trip flares, then bayonets/prodders and grenade/flare pins should be carried. On leaving the area all early warning devices should be returned to their original state.

Conclusion

10.80 Point target reconnaissance is both a physically and mentally demanding task. Only through constant training and practice of point target reconnaissance techniques will a soldier be capable of completing this arduous task successfully.

Section 10–7. Contact Drills

General

10.81 On contact, reconnaissance patrols will normally attempt to break contact as quickly as possible and withdraw to a

prearranged RV. The best way to win a contact is to initiate it first and hit hard and aggressively with maximum firepower to seize the initiative.

10.82 Suggested drills for action on contact for reconnaissance patrols are the Tunnel Method and the Extended Line Method.

10.83 Tunnel Method. This method can be used from any of the basic formations.

a. When contacted from the front the scout (1) immediately returns fire and adopts a fire position.

b. The patrol (2–5) adopts fire positions left and right alternately from the Ptl Comd. Once the patrol is in position the scout is called to move through the tunnel.

c. The scout (1) then moves through the tunnel and takes up a fire position to the rear of the patrol. The Ptl Comd and signaller provide cover fire for the scout.

d. The Ptl Comd (2) is then called through and adopts a fire position to the rear of the patrol. The signaller and medic provide cover fire. This drill continues until the patrol is no longer receiving effective fire.

e. The Ptl Comd will then issue the order to 'BREAK LEFT' or 'RIGHT' and the patrol members, upon reaching the rear of the tunnel, turn left or right forming single file. Once all members are clear of the tunnel the patrol will quickly and quietly move away from the area. Ideally this sudden change of direction should be into dead ground, for example, creek line or reverse slope. If no dead ground is located, a clean break can still be achieved if the foliage provides concealment.

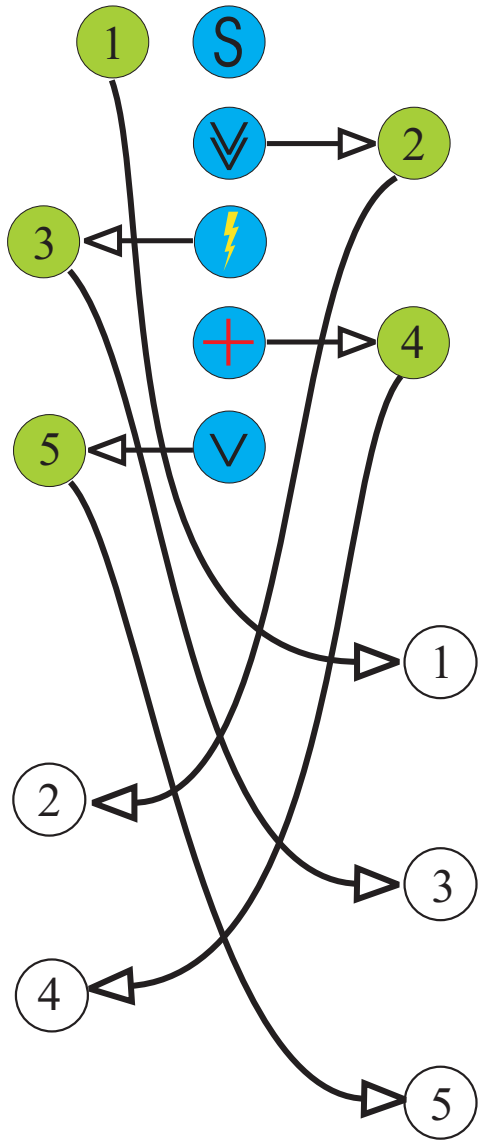

Figure 10–12: Tunnel Method

10.84 Extended Line Method. This method can be used from any of the basic formations, and is well suited to breaking contact from an LUP regardless of the direction of the enemy.

a. On initial contact the two members nearest the enemy (blue 4 and 5) adopt a fire position and provide cover fire for the patrol. The Ptl Comd (blue 1) may also be in a position to fire if it is required.

b. Whilst cover fire is being provided the Ptl Comd (blue 1) and the other patrol members (blue 2 and 3) put on their packs. The Ptl Comd then moves rearwards into a position from which to control the patrol (green 1). The other patrol members move to the flanks and provide cover fire (green 2 and 3).

c. The two members originally providing cover fire (blue 4 and 5) then put on their packs and move rearwards under direction of the Ptl Comd. These patrol members now provide cover fire to enable the other patrol members to withdraw. The patrol should now be in extended line and be able to fire and move rearwards in order to break contact.

d. A 'BREAK LEFT' or 'RIGHT' would be initiated as outlined in sub-paragraph 10.83 e.

10.85 The Ptl Comd should consider not becoming overly involved in providing fire support to the detriment of control.

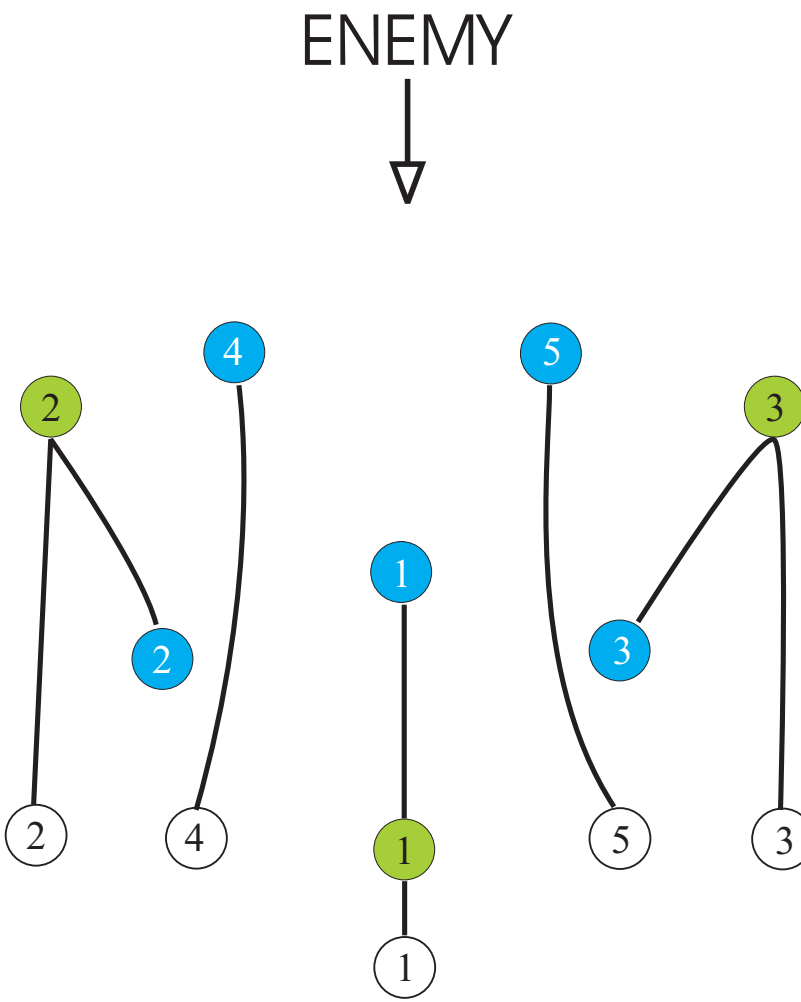

Figure 10–13: Extended Line Method

10.86 Man Down Drill. If a member of the patrol is wounded, the Tunnel and Extended Line Methods will need to be adapted to the situation. An example of a 'man down drill' is detailed below:

a. In this example the scout has been wounded when contacted from the front. All members acknowledge the scout is wounded. Two members immediately move forward and to the flanks of the scout and provide cover fire.

b. The other two members move to the scout and drag him rearwards away from the enemy. These two members should continue to move the wounded scout rearwards. The two members providing cover fire continue to do so as they fire and move rearwards.

c. It is important to understand that the diagrams are examples only. Any drill employed must ensure that the following basic rules are applied:

(1) All members must acknowledge which member(s) are wounded. Therefore, if the Ptl Comd was wounded the Ptl 2IC would immediately take over the responsibility for control.

(2) Cover fire must always be provided to enable the wounded to be moved away from the contact.

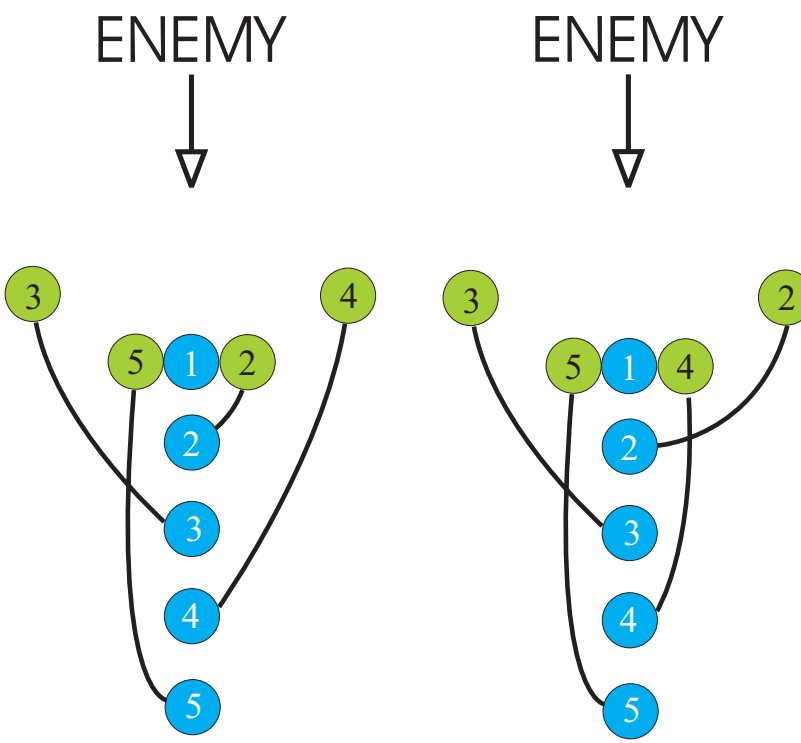

Figure 10–14: Man Down Drill

10.87 Regardless of the drill used there are some techniques that can be employed in all of them. These are:

a. *Claymores.* The Ptl Comd can order the use of Claymores at any stage of the contact drill. These weapons are only employed on order from the Ptl Comd as the patrol will only carry a limited number.

b. *Smoke Grenades.* When employed properly, smoke grenades can greatly assist the patrol to achieve a clean break from the enemy. Smoke grenades must be thrown well forward to ensure that patrol members are not concealed from each other by the smoke. Those members throwing the smoke grenades must not be the members responsible for providing cover fire.

c. *40 mm Grenades.* This weapon can be highly effective, particularly in open country. In close country the 40mm grenade will detonate on light foliage and extreme care must be exercised when employing it. However, its use must always be considered in any contact. The member employing this weapon should not be one of the members responsible for providing small arms cover fire at the time of firing. For example, when using the Tunnel Method, the weapon would not be employed by a member at the front of the tunnel. Ideally the Ptl 2IC at the rear of the tunnel would employ the weapon.

d. If possible all weapon drills should be carried out whilst members are moving rearwards. For example, whilst moving rearwards through the tunnel, empty magazines drills can be carried out so that when the member reaches the rear of the tunnel his weapon is ready to be immediately employed if required. As this will occur regardless of the break contact method being employed, for safety, all members must ensure their weapon is pointed straight up when moving rearwards.

10.88 It is imperative that all contact drills are practiced to the point that they become second nature to all patrol members. Each of these drills must be practiced with as many different

scenarios as possible to expose the patrol to the difficulties they may encounter on operations. For example, practicing the man down drill using a different patrol member each time.

Section 10–8. Patrol Rendezvous Procedure

General

10.89 Patrol RVs are necessary along a patrol route as they provide the patrol with locations to regroup if members are seperated from the main body. RVs should be preplanned by the comd and all members should be made aware of them.

Location

10.90 A patrol RV should be near a prominent landmark so that it can be easily located by all members by day or night.

10.91 Patrol comds will need to nominate RVs at regular intervals along the patrol route. In the event of a patrol member becoming seperated from the main body he should return to the previous RV and wait for a period of time specified in the patrol orders. On long patrols, where members are unlikely to remember all the RV locations, it may be necessary to nominate RVs along the patrol route that are obvious to the patrol as it passes.

RV Procedures

10.92 A standard system for opening and closing an RV should be stipulated in unit SOPs. RVs should only be used after they have been passed and cleared by the patrol. An RV should only be 'open' for a specific time which is known to all members of the patrol. If the patrol is not regrouped within the specified time then the seperated members should continue with their 'action if seperated' procedure. Once an RV has been used then it should not be reused.

10.93 An individual needing to use an RV should spend some time observing it before entering. He should clear the area of the RV and then move to one side of it where the remainder of the RV can be clearly observed. A patrol should approach the RV from a nominated direction so that the chance of a clash is reduced. Marry-up procedures between patrols and individuals should be rehearsed prior to the patrol. Visual identification, passwords or signals can be used to assist in marrying-up.

Marry-up Procedures

10.94 An RV may also be used to accept resupply or for two or more patrols to join up. If two patrols are to marry-up then there is a very real danger that a clash may occur. It is therefore essential that the rehearsed marry-up procedures are used.

10.95 Marry-up with Good Communications. When both patrols involved in the marry-up have adequate communications then the procedure to be adopted is as follows:

a. Only one patrol is to move.

b. The moving patrol is to advise when they are approaching the static element location (there is no requirement to stop at this point if both comds are sure of their positions and the patrols are outside visual and hearing distance).

c. Both patrols remain on the net until the marry-up is complete.

d. If the moving patrol is not positively identified before it is within small arms range it must stop and report to the static element.

e. If necessary the static patrol withdraws its sentry. Once this is has been completed, authority is given to the incoming patrol to proceed.

f. The moving patrol proceeds to the position and the normal challenging procedure occurs.

Marry-up with No Communication

10.96 Should radio communication fail, it becomes imperative that any actions taken are in accordance with patrol orders. These orders should include the following:

a. The time the patrol is to arrive at the position. It is important that, unless information is of extreme importance, the patrol arrives at this time.

b. The route to be taken to the position is to be clearly defined (for example, creek, spur line, etc). The patrol comd must ensure this is used.

c. If a patrol is being pursued then a direct entry will be required. In these circumstances firm coordination by voice is necessary.

d. If entry is required before the planned time then it should be done through a sentry position. All sentries must be aware of this possibility. Unless essential, patrols without communications should not be tasked to enter a position by night.

e. Patrols should be aware of the positions of sentries.

10.97 The primary method of marry-up without communications should be based upon a laid down time of entry and a known direction of entry.

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AMENDMENT LIST NUMBER ONE
TO
LWP-CA (RISTA) 2-3-6, INFANTRY RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEILLANCE, 2001

1. This amendment is to change the number of this publication in line with the Army Doctrine Steering Group 1/2007. No content will be changed. The new number is LWP-CA (DMTD CBT) 3-3-5 and will be reflected as such on Army Doctrine Electronic Library.

2. The cover, signature page and list of associated publications contained in the Preface are the only amendments and the applicable pages are attached.

3. Note that the publications listed in the Associated Publications will only be updated in that list. If they are located within the text they will remain as the previous name.

4. The information contained in the header and footer of the publication will not be changed as this would require a complete reprint.