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SECTION 37-TACTICAL ROAD RECONNAISSANCE

0805. Hasty reconnaissance of a route for tactical movement must be limited to essentials. These may include no more than:

- a. Width in terms of traffic; e.g., one-way, two-way with difficulty, fully two-way.
- b. Surface in terms of pass ability having regard to weather at the time.
- c. Load capacity; normally governed by bridge classification.

0806. For more deliberate tactical reconnaissance the NATO format will often be all that is needed, but a supplementary report on the following may also be required:

- a. Location and extent of damage by enemy action.
- b. Location and probable extent of mined areas.
- c. Visibility from enemy positions, indicating the area from which under observation.
- d. Location of critical points, where air attack of other enemy action might have serious results.

TABLE 8.3: NATO ROAD RECONNAISSANCE REPORT FORMAT
NATO RECONNAISSANCE REPORT

TO-----Headquarters ordering reconnaissance.

FROM-----Rank, name and unit of officer or NCO making reconnaissance.

MAPS-----Country, scale and sheet number or name.

DATE/TIME GROUP----- of signature.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Road:

- a. From..... To.....grid reference
- b. From..... To.....grid reference
- c. From..... To.....grid reference
- d. From..... To.....grid reference
- e. From..... To.....grid reference

RESTRICTED

2. Road Marking.....civilian or military number or road.
3. Date/time.....of reconnaissance
4. Weather during
reconnaissanceinclude last rainfall – if own

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

5. Road Formula:
 - a. Section 1a.....
 - b. Section 1b
 - c. Section 1c
 - d. Section 1d
 - e. Section 1e
6. Shoulders..... Note if they are usable in and emergency or capable of improvement

OBSTRUCTIONS

7. Details of obstructions:

Serial No	Particulars of Obstruction	Grid Reference of obstruction	Road Section	Remarks

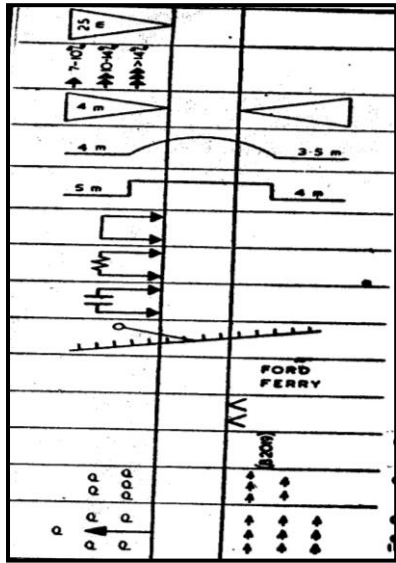
ENCLOSURES

8.Overlays, maps, sketches, etc

RESTRICTED

Signature.....REVERSE OF NATO ROAD RECONNAISSANCE REPORT FORMAT (TABLE 8.3)

TABLE OF ROAD SYMBOLS

ROAD FORMULA INSTRUCTION			
(1)	A Good roads; no limiting factors		SHARP CURVE (radius in feet or metters)
	B Road with limiting factors as specified by following letters		
	c Sharp curves radius less than 100 ft (30m)		STEEP GRADE, arrows point up hill, grade in percent (length of arrows may show length of grade when scale allows)
	g Steep gradients-7 in 100 and above		CONSTRUCTION (width in feet or metters)
	d Drainage inadequate		
	f Foundation: weak		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(1) Overhead obstructions less than 14 feet (4.25 metters), overhead clearance, such as tunnels, bridges, overhead wires and overhangings.

(2) reductions in road widths, which limit the traffic capacity, such as craters, narrow bridges, archways and buildings. Critical road widths will be specified by the Commander concerned.

(3) Excessive gradients (7 in 100 and above) and excessive changes in gradient.

(4) Curves which probably cannot be negotiated by heavy

RESTRICTED

				<p>vehicles with trailers (radius less than 100 ft or 30 metters)</p> <p>(5) Ferries: indicating crossing width, depth and nature of bottom.</p> <p>(6) Ferries: indicating crossing width and capacity</p> <p>(1) A 5.0/6.2m k.</p> <p>Good road. No limiting factor. travelled way, 6.2m wide with shoulders, 16 feet wide travelled way, 16 feet vertical steep gradients and rough surfaces.</p> <p>(2) Bgs 14/16 ft (l) (Ob)</p> <p>This describes gravelled or light gravelled road, 16 feet wide travelled way, 16 feet vertical steep gradients and rough surfaces.</p> <p>(3) Bc(f?) 3.2/4.8 p (4.3 km) (T)</p> <p>Limited road with sharp foundation, 3.2 metres wide travelled way, 3.2 metres wide with shoulders, pavement length 4.3 kilometres regular blockage.</p>
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RESTRICTED

	s Surface rough, likely to reduce convoy speed		ARCH CONSTRUCTION (width (left) and height (right) in feet or meeter)	
	j Camber or super elevation likely to cause skidding			
(2)	WIDTH-TRAVELLED WAY/OVER-ALL WIDTH WITH SHOULDERS		UNDREPADD CONSTRUCTION (width (left) and height (right) in feet or metters	
	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL DENOTED BY FOLLOWING SYMBOLS		BYPASS EASY	
	k Concrete			
(3)	kb Bituminous or asphaltic concrete, bituminous plant mix		BYPASS DIFFICULT	
	p Paving brick or store			
	rb Bitumen pentrated		BYPASS	

RESTRICTED

	macadam, water bound macadam with superficial asphalt or tar cover		IMPOSSIBLE	
	r Waterbound macadam crushed rock or coral			
	l Gravel or lightly metallised		LEVEL CROSSING	
	nb Bituminous surface treatment on natural earth, stabilised soil, sand-clay or other select material			
	n Natural earth, stabilised soil sand-clay, shell, cinders, disintegrated granite or other select material		FORD (width, bottom and depth) FERRY (width and load capacity)	
	v Other types not mentioned above		LIMIT OF SECTOR	

RESTRICTED

<p>The symbol “ b” (bituminous surface) may be used alone when the type of bituminous construction cannot be determined.</p> <p>If a limiting factor is unknown, indicate by a symbol and question mark in brackets (f?).Length may be shown in brackets at the end of road formula. Where snow blockage is regular and serious denote by (T) at the end of the road formula.</p> <p>Where flooding of a road is regular and sufficiently serious to impede traffic flow denote by (W) at end of road formula.</p> <p>Where obstructions occur along road (Ob) may be added at the end of the road formula.</p>		<p>CIVIL OR MILITARY ROUTE DESIGNATION</p>	
		<p>COVER (deciduous (left) - (evergreen (right)</p>	
		<p>COVER (Woods) (deciduous) (left) (evergreen (right). Arrow denotes possibility of driving off the road.</p>	

e. Possible sites for temporary bridges or crossings.

f. Sources of water in arid climates.

g. A statement of essential repair work, eg, clearing obstructions and by-passing craters, will often be required. This should state the exact location, and should include a rough estimate of the plant, labor, and time required.