



Part 07 - Unlawful assembly and riot

Executive summary

Violent situations can develop in a variety of ways: from an isolated conflict between two individuals, an industrial dispute, or from racial or religious tension.

In most cases, you will receive little warning. You must be aware beforehand of the kind of behaviour you could expect, and how you can deal with it. This chapter:

- explains the ingredients of unlawful assembly
- details the offences most commonly associated with it
- describes the powers and procedures you can use.

Riots may develop from peaceful, organised gatherings such as conventions and parties involving large groups of young people. If you have advance notice of a gathering that has the potential to turn violent or get out of control, you should follow, as appropriate, the planning procedures contained in the 'Control and command' chapter of the Police Manual, and 'Part 8 - Demonstrations' in this chapter.

Key, critical points for staff to note:

- There will normally be advanced notice of a potentially riotous situation, however, a riot can also develop from an initially innocuous gathering.
- Riotous behaviour involves force or violence that is likely to cause alarm in a person of reasonable firmness and courage.
- Anyone is justified in using such force as is necessary to suppress a riot, if the force used is not disproportionate to the danger to be apprehended from the continuance of the riot. See: 'Use of force'.
- The tactics used to deal with the riot will be determined by the cause of the riot, the reasons for its continuance, who is involved and what is being done by those involved in the riot.
- OC Spray and TASER should generally not be used in crowd situations, unless their use can be justified given the circumstances.

Definitions

This table defines terms relevant to unlawful assembly.

Term	Definition
Public place	<p>Under section <u>2(1)</u> of the Summary Offences Act 1981, 'public place' means a place that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from that place; and includes any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle carrying or available to carry passengers for reward.</p> <p>Without limiting the definition of the term 'public place' in subsection (1) of the section, for the purposes of this Act, a person is in a public place if he is in any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle, which is in a public place.</p>
Riot	<p>Under section <u>87(1)</u> of the Crimes Act 1961, a riot is a group of six or more persons who, acting together, are using violence against persons or property to the alarm of persons in the neighbourhood of that group.</p>
Disorderly assembly	<p>Under section <u>5A</u> of the Summary Offences Act 1981, a disorderly assembly is an assembly of three or more persons who, in any public place, assemble in such a manner, or so conduct themselves when assembled, as to cause a person in the immediate vicinity of the assembly to fear on reasonable grounds that the persons so assembled will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use violence against persons or property; or • commit an offence against section <u>3</u> of the Act <p>in that vicinity.</p>

Disorderly behaviour	Under section <u>3</u> of the Summary Offences Act 1981, disorderly behaviour is defined as in or within view of any public place, behaves, or incites or encourages any person to behave, in a riotous, offensive, threatening, insulting, or disorderly manner that is likely in the circumstances to cause violence against persons or property to start or continue.
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Offences

This section contains the following topics:

- Riotous behaviour
- Riotous damage
- Unlawful assembly

A guide to categories of offences can be found in section 6 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011.

Widely understood definitions for 'offence' and 'crime' were repealed as one consequence of major changes heralded by the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011. The following informal definition is intended to provide assistance and has been drafted with assistance from legal experts.

'Offence' and 'crime' are words that are used interchangeably in statute, and there is no material difference between them. They may be described as any act or omission that is punishable on conviction under any enactment, and are demarcated into four categories as defined in section 6 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011.

Offences

- Breach of peace - Section 42 Crimes Act 1961
- Disorderly assembly - Section 5A Summary Offences Act 1981
- Disorderly/riotous behaviour - Section 3 Summary Offences Act 1981
- Unlawful assembly - Section 86 Crimes Act 1961
- Riot - Section 87 Crimes Act 1961
- Riotous damage - Section 90 Crimes Act 1961

Riotous behaviour

You must prove the identity of the suspect and that they:

- in or within view of any public place
- behaved, or incited or encouraged any person to behave
- in a riotous, offensive, threatening, insulting, or disorderly manner
- that was likely in the circumstances to cause violence against persons or property to start or continue.

What is 'riotous'?

Riotous behaviour involves force or violence that is likely to cause alarm in a person of reasonable firmness and courage - *Scott v Parkinson & Howard* (1912) V L R 389 refers.

Riotous behaviour is more serious than disorderly behaviour, but falls short of the crime of riot. Because it is also disorderly behaviour, it will rarely be filed as a charge.

Riot

You must prove the identity of the suspect and that they:

- were a member of a group of six or more persons who:
 - acting together,
 - were using violence against persons or property
 - to the alarm of persons in the neighbourhood of that group.

What is 'acting together'?

'Acting together' means having a purpose common to all the participants in the group - *R v Ruru* (1989) 4 CRNZ () 526 refers.

Riotous damage

You must prove the identity of the suspect and that they:

- being a member of a riot,
- unlawfully damaged any property.

In *Campbell v Police*, it was decided that a person is reckless if he has "a conscious appreciation of the danger or risk of damage if he continues with the course of conduct but proceeds nevertheless" - *Campbell v Police* (unreported, High Court Dunedin, 18 November 1983, M143/83) refers.

Unlawful assembly

You must prove the identity of the suspect and that they were a member of an assembly of three or more people who:

- with intent to carry out any common purpose,
- assembled, or conducted themselves when assembled, so as to cause people in the neighbourhood of the assembly to fear on reasonable grounds that the people assembled would:
 - use violence against persons or property in that neighbourhood or elsewhere, or
 - needlessly and without reasonable cause, provoke others to use violence against persons or property in that neighbourhood.

Note: A person is not considered to have provoked another person needlessly and without reasonable cause by doing or saying anything that they are lawfully entitled to do or say.

The unlawful assembly may take place in public or in private. Where it takes place in a building, it does not matter whether the fear is caused in people inside or outside the building - *Kamara v DPP* (1974) AC104 (1973) 2 All ER 1242 refers.

Common purpose

'Common purpose' denotes a common conscious design - *Vujcich & Hall* (unreported, Court of Appeal, 4 July 1978, CA207/77) refers.

The participants must share intent to carry out this common purpose, and they must expect or reasonably anticipate the conduct at the time they form this intent. If conduct arises that causes fear but is incidental to the common purpose, it does not make the assembly unlawful unless it relates to a new, 'supervening' common purpose.

The common purpose need not be unlawful, as long as the conduct of the participants causes the requisite fears.

If both purpose and conduct are lawful, however, the participants do not offend under section 86 even if others react unlawfully (*Beatty v Gillbanks* (1882) 9 QBD 308 refers).

The common purpose need not be carried out.

Persons lawfully assembled may become an unlawful assembly if, with a common purpose, they conduct themselves in such a manner that their assembling would have been unlawful if they had assembled in that manner for that purpose.

Three or more people

To prove one person's guilt, it is not necessary that three or more be convicted - Beach & Morris (1909) 2 Cr App R 189 refers.

Fear of violence

The fear must be actual, and held by people of reasonable firmness and courage, not persons of a timid or nervous disposition - *R v Wolfgramm* [1978] NZLR 184, 180 (CA ()) refers.

Neighbourhood

'In that neighbourhood' means 'near by' - *Anderson v Police* (unreported, SC Dunedin, June 1974, T6-40/74, White J) refers.

Defence

It is a defence to prove that the people were assembled for the purpose of protecting the house of any one of them against people threatening to break and enter that house in order to commit a crime in it. Refer also to sections 55 and 56 of the Crimes Act 1961.

Note: Self-defence is **not** a defence to unlawful assembly.

Powers

This section contains the following topics:

- Preventing breach of the peace (section 42 - Crimes Act 1961)
- To suppress a riot
- To close roads
- To remove fences, structures and vegetation
- Civil Defence emergency powers

Preventing breach of the peace (section 42 - Crimes Act 1961)

Everyone who witnesses a breach of the peace is justified in interfering to prevent its continuance or renewal, and may detain any person committing it, in order to give him into the custody of a constable:

- provided that the person interfering uses no more force than is reasonably necessary for preventing the continuance or renewal of the breach of the

peace, or than is reasonably proportionate to the danger to be apprehended from its continuance or renewal.

Every constable:

- who witnesses a breach of the peace, and every person lawfully assisting the constable, is justified in arresting anyone whom the constable finds committing it
- is justified in receiving into custody any person given into their charge, as having been a party to a breach of the peace, by one who has witnessed it or whom the constable believes on reasonable and probable grounds to have witnessed it.

To suppress a riot

Anyone is justified in using such force as is necessary to suppress a riot, if the force used is not disproportionate to the danger to be apprehended from the continuance of the riot.

The Incident Controller acting at the place of any riot is justified in using and ordering the use of, such force as the officer believes, in good faith and on reasonable and probable grounds, to be necessary to suppress the riot; and every constable is justified in using such force.

The force used must not be disproportionate to the danger that the constable believes, on reasonable and probable grounds, will be apprehended from the continuance of the riot.

Note: Such use of force may include dispersing a crowd.

Everyone who believes, in good faith and on reasonable and probable grounds, that serious mischief will arise from the riot before there is time to summon Police, is justified in using the same force that Police can use.

Sections [43](#), [44](#) and [46](#) of the Crimes Act 1961 refer.

Protection when acting under orders

Anyone who, in good faith, obeys the orders of a senior Police Constable acting under section [44](#) is justified in obeying those orders, unless they are manifestly unlawful; and is protected from criminal responsibility for using such force as they

believe, on reasonable and probable grounds, to be necessary for carrying those orders into effect. Whether a particular order is manifestly unlawful is a question of law.

Anyone bound as a member of the New Zealand defence forces to obey the lawful command of a superior officer is justified in obeying any command given to them by such an officer for the suppression of a riot, unless the command is manifestly unlawful. Whether a particular command is manifestly unlawful is a question of law.

Sections [45](#) and [47](#) of the Crimes Act 1961 refer.

To close roads

You have the power to temporarily close roads to traffic under section [35](#) of the Policing Act 2008. Consider exercising this power in cases of unlawful assemblies, gang confrontations and other kinds of serious public disorder. Reopen the road as soon as practicable.

Note:

'Road' includes a motorway, a public road, a private road and a private way.

'Temporarily' means for a period that is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.

'Traffic' means all or any specified type of traffic (including pedestrian traffic).

'Road Block' is a notification for Police wishing to close a road if they suspect on reasonable grounds that there is in or on any vehicle any person who:

- has committed an offence punishable by 7 years or more imprisonment or
- is unlawfully at large.

To remove fences, structures and vegetation

Under section [216](#) of the Local Government Act 2002 you can apply to a district court for a removal order requiring the owner or occupier of any property to remove or alter any fence, structure or vegetation. The court can make such an order if it is satisfied that:

- the property is occupied, or regularly used, by people who have been convicted of, or have committed, or are committing, or are likely to commit, offences; and
- the fence, structure or vegetation has facilitated or contributed to, is facilitating or contributing to, or is intended to facilitate or contribute to:

- the concealment on the property of any unauthorised weapon or any controlled drug or any tainted property or any property that is stolen or obtained by a crime involving dishonesty; or
- the avoidance of detection or arrest of any person believed or reasonably suspected to have committed any offence; or
- the commission of any offence by any person on or from the property;

or

- is intended to injure any person.

What you can do further

If the respondent does not comply with the removal order, you can, without further notice and using such force as is reasonable in the circumstances, enter:

- the place where the fence, structure or vegetation is situated, and
- if reasonably necessary and if authorised by the court in the removal order,

any portion of the adjoining land, to remove or alter the fence, structure or vegetation, or arrange for its removal or alteration in accordance with the terms of the removal order.

Note: Section 220 of the Local Government Act 2002 refers.

Duty

Under section 221 of the Local Government Act 2002 you must:

- enter at reasonable times, and
- carry with you and produce on initial entry, if required to do so, evidence of your authority to enter and of your identity; and
- as soon as practicable after the entry, give the owner and the occupier notice in writing, in the prescribed form and manner, of the entry and the reasons for it.

Civil Defence emergency powers

See the 'Civil Defence and Emergency Management' chapter for your powers under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

Duties and responsibilities

This section contains the following topics:

- Operation Commander
- Initially

- During the operation
- After the operation
- Second in Charge (2 I/C)
- Scene Commander

Operation Commander

The Operation Commander is responsible to the District Commander. If the operation crosses district boundaries, the Operation Commander must liaise with the District Commanders involved. The Operation Commander should:

- direct, co-ordinate and control the operation
- appoint a liaison officer
- appoint an O/C Logistics
- appoint a Deputy Operation Commander, if necessary
- make a full appreciation of the situation
- give regular SITREPs to the District Commander
- establish policy on media releases.

Initially

During the initial stages of the operation, plan:

- the command structure and the expertise needed to make it work
- the format and content of orders groups and briefings (if you appoint a briefing officer you can concentrate on command)
- liaise with the District Command Centres for initial information and staffing resources available
- intelligence gathering and analysis (for major operations, discuss this with the O/C, District Intelligence Section)
- the involvement of the district engineering services technician in communications planning
- a media liaison policy that sets out clearly who is permitted to make statements (consult District Communications Manager or Public Affairs Group, [PNHQ \(\)](#))
- the appointment of an Intelligence officer to supervise observation staff - Field Intelligence Officers, [CIB \(\)](#) or uniformed employees in plain clothes - who will mix with the crowd, noting and or visually recording anything of concern and gathering evidence
- staff deployment boards and plotting tables
- support staff and logistic help (tell the District Commander your requirements as soon as possible so that arrangements can be made)

- staff welfare
- adequate reserves (these do not include incident and enquiry patrol staff, who carry out their normal duties)
- control lines and physical barriers, having regard to likely or known critical points.

During the operation

Follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	Direct, coordinate and control the operation.
2	Identify priorities and critical points as early as possible and re-assess them regularly.
3	Re-deploy personnel as required.
4	Ensure that your deputy stands in when you are absent from headquarters. The deputy should be fully briefed and have means of communication.
5	Ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a log of all communications sent and received is maintained at Operation Headquarters, utilise RIOD for this purpose • taskings are properly actioned • the District Commander is kept informed.
6	Provide appropriate media releases.

After the operation

Debrief all key personnel as soon as possible, in order to:

- extract lessons from the operation that may be applied to future riots

- recommend to the NM: Response and Operations, PNHQ, any necessary alterations to Police Instructions.

When large numbers are involved, O/C sections and other employees whose attendance is considered unnecessary could use a debrief form prepared in advance. In any event, supervisors should debrief their own personnel. See 'Debriefs' chapter.

Any equipment and vehicles used for the operation must be returned. This is the responsibility of the O/C Logistics.

For details on logistics, see the 'Logistics' chapter.

Second in Charge (2 I/C)

The 2 I/C is responsible to the Operation Commander and should establish the operation headquarters and achieve its objectives.

For more information on a 2 I/C's duties, see the 'Operation Headquarters' chapter.

Scene Commander

The Scene Commander is responsible to the Operation Commander and:

- directs, coordinates and controls Police activities at the scene
- is responsible for briefing group commanders
- ensures that there is a high degree of teamwork.

The Scene Commander must:

- establish an accessible Forward Command Headquarters, preferably overlooking the event (a mobile headquarters with communications may be necessary for mobile demonstrations)
- staff the headquarters adequately - it must be guarded by personnel or Police dogs and have a communicator and log keeper
- ensure that a deputy stands in when the Scene Commander is absent from the headquarters (the deputy must be fully briefed and have means of immediate communication)
- deploy personnel early to ensure that the demonstrators follow the designated route and do not create disorder or commit other offences
- make available equipment such as bins, barricades, ropes, floodlights, loud hailers, binoculars, situation maps, fire extinguishers, and bolt cutters
- establish early communication with other emergency services, such as the Fire and Ambulance Services.

See the 'Multi-agency response to incidents' chapter for further information.

The objectives of Police action in riot situations

This section contains the following topics:

- Evaluation
- Mobilisation
- Tactics
- Security

Evaluation

Proper deployment in the initial stages of a riot may contain or reduce violence, but time is critical. The senior police officer at the scene must think ahead, comparing the time required to mobilise resources with the rate at which the situation is likely to escalate.

Note: For information on making an appreciation, see the '[Planning, control and command](#)' chapter.

Mobilisation

The first Police at the scene should adopt defensive tactics to contain the riot until sufficient resources arrive to suppress it. The scene should be secured as quickly as possible on an area by area, section by section basis, with consideration given to the direction in which the riot is likely to spread. Communications must be established as soon as possible and relayed continuously.

Note: While some riots develop gradually, others may erupt almost instantaneously. For this reason, the necessary procedures must be established before the event, where possible.

Tactics

The tactics used to deal with the riot will be determined by the cause of the riot, the reasons for its continuance, who is involved and what is being done by those involved in the riot.

Security

When the riot has been dealt with, the scene must be adequately patrolled.

Also see the '[Introduction to Public Order Management](#)', '[Public Order Intervention Model](#)', '[Warning Messages](#)' and '[Out of Control Gatherings](#)' parts of this chapter.

Policing a riot

This section contains the following topics:

- Tactics
- Oleoresin capsicum spray
- Taser
- Security
- Protective equipment
- Batons
- Police dogs
- Intelligence gathering
- Evidence gathering

When policing a riot, work as a team. No matter how skilled you may be, you will be relatively ineffective if you try to work as an individual. Remember that any wrong decision could dramatically influence the course of events.

Important: Staff safety is paramount.

Tactics

There is no single tactic for dealing with violent situations. The Operation or Scene Commander must consider:

- TENR
- Public Order Intervention Model
- the nature and extent of the riot
- the persons involved in the riot
- the safety of persons and property not part of the riot
- the safety of Police and other emergency services
- general tactics to regain control
- the means and resources required/available to implement those tactics.

Negotiation can be useful when the situation involves people from a particular ethnic or social background and is part of an ongoing protest, provided that delay in Police action does not result in death or injury. However, your response will inevitably involve one or more of the following tactics.

Containment

Assemble sufficient trained personnel to hold the demarcation line, and supply them with protective equipment. Where necessary, deploy additional groups so that a leapfrog advance can be made to hold any ground won. All constables used must

be trained in using Public Order Protective Equipment and the correct authorisation must be granted to issue and utilise this equipment as per the 'Public Order Protective Equipment' part of the chapter.

Squad or Section Commanders must ensure that units do not become isolated among the rioters, and that constables do not use excessive force.

Control

This involves a show of Police force at the appropriate time within the Public Order Intervention Model. Do **not** attempt any action that is beyond your resources. A concentration of resources at a significant time and place will convince rioters that you are in control, and discipline and formations will display your professionalism.

Note: Do **not** arrest any leaders who are offending until you have completed adequate reconnaissance and are satisfied that it is safe to do so.

Dispersal

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

█	[REDACTED]
█	[REDACTED]
█	[REDACTED]
█	[REDACTED]

Oleoresin capsicum spray

As a general rule, Oleoresin capsicum (O C) spray should not be used in crowd situations, however, it can be used against more than one person at a time, if circumstances justify this. Its use in crowd situations should be carefully considered against the desired outcome and the ability of being able to provide aftercare to those sprayed. In every instance of O C spray being used in these circumstances constables must be able to show that they have referred to TENR and shown the necessity to adopt this tactical option.

In every instance a warning message must be given prior to O C spray being deployed in a crowd situation.

Constables rostered for duty at demonstrations must not carry it unless specifically authorised by a District Commander.

Note: Do **not** use O C spray against people offering passive resistance.

See also: '[Oleoresin capsicum spray](#)'.

Taser

You must take particular care if you intend to use a Taser in situations of unlawful assembly. Note the specific requirements for **crowd situations** and people offering **passive resistance** in the '[TASER \(Conducted Electrical Weapons\)](#)' chapter.

Security

[Redacted content]

Protective equipment

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) only when all these conditions are met:

- all the circumstances have been assessed as per TENR and the Public Order Intervention Model
- there is reason to expect violent or unlawful acts with which staff could not otherwise cope
- the Operation Commander has ordered it.

Also see '[Part 11 - Public Order Personal Protective Equipment](#)'

If possible, rioters should initially be supervised by personnel in regular uniform. Staff in PPE should stand by and be ready to replace those in regular uniform if necessary. Deploying PPE at the outset may be regarded by rioters as confrontational and may inflame the situation. However, PPE may be necessary from the outset if there is a real threat of violence. See '[Public Order Protective Equipment](#)' chapter.

Note: Only 'Police issue equipment' is allowed.

Batons

Batons may be used to establish, maintain, re-establish or protect the Police position in the face of a violent or menacing crowd. Long batons may only be carried on the instructions of the Operation Commander. Do **not** draw your baton unless you are told by a supervisor to do so, or unless you need it to defend yourself or to

protect a Police position in your supervisor's absence. In such cases tell your supervisor about it as soon as you can. Batons (long baton and side handled baton) can only be used by qualified staff who have formed for specific public order policing activity.

Note: If you use a baton, you must submit a Tactical Options Report (TOR) detailing the circumstances of the incident, including witnesses, their authorisation and any injuries to any party.

Police dogs

As a general rule, use dogs only on the instruction of the Operation Commander. Otherwise, they may be used as guards but should not be unnecessarily displayed. Do not expose them to injury unless you need to. If a rioter is bitten, the Dog Handler with control of the dog must submit a Tactical Options Report (TOR).

See '[Use of force](#)' and '[General information for Police employees about Police dogs](#)'.

Intelligence gathering

Personnel dressed similarly to the demonstrators may be used to gather intelligence as long as there is no apparent risk to their safety or well-being. They should be deployed in static observation posts or at the front and sides of the group. In some circumstances, they may be able to deter offending.

These employees must carry Police identification on their person at all times. If challenged during this activity, they must identify themselves as Police employees.

In situations where covert interaction with demonstrators is desired other than in an observation role, the O/C Special Programmes must be consulted and an undercover operation initiated.

Evidence gathering

Consider using video teams and photographers to:

- provide evidence
- help to identify suspects
- protect against unjustified complaints
- exert a controlling influence on Police behaviour.

They must be positioned so that their presence does not inflame the situation further, and must also be safe from violence and sabotage.

Such evidence gathering must be approved by the operation commander. Unless required for training, photographs and video film taken at demonstrations should be destroyed when they have served their purpose.

Recorders must record all incidents, showing the time, location, numbers involved, identities and descriptions. Collectors of physical evidence must secure and retain exhibits for court use.

Arrests

This section contains the following topics:

- General considerations
- Mass arrests
- Use and degree of force when arresting

General considerations

Before you arrest, you should take into account:

- whether the arrest itself might cause disorder
- the number of Police available
- where the suspect is
- the seriousness of the offence
- whether or not the offence will cause further disorder if unchecked.

Follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	Wherever practicable, arrest individuals on specific charges and document the evidence. If this is not possible and you arrest for breach of the peace, proceed as soon as possible with any charges for which evidence is available.
2	Promptly document any incidents that cannot be dealt with at the time, stating why no action was taken.

3	You (and all other frontline staff) should record the activities of individuals who may be leading the disorder.
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Mass arrests

Mass arrests should only be undertaken with the consent of the Operation Commander if available, or the Scene Commander. There must be:

- no other reasonable solution
- no likelihood of greater disorder as a result
- the means to effect the arrests.

Where practicable, the arrests should be made on individual charges. When large numbers contribute to disorder it may not be possible to establish a common purpose for charges of riot or unlawful assembly except through the activities of many individuals.

For more information, see the '[Arrest and detention](#)' chapter

Use and degree of force when arresting

When using force to make an arrest, remember:

- Use only sufficient force to affect the arrest.
- Force is necessary only when rioters use or threaten violence and large scale disorder against the Police, the public, or property.
- You have protection at law only if the force used is reasonable in the circumstances and no more than is necessary to overcome any force used against you.
- Excessive use of force is unacceptable and may result in prosecution on a disciplinary offence or criminal charge.
- In most cases, at least two constables should be used to effect and arrest and to restrain a prisoner.
- Excess Police dealing with one rioter weakens the Police lines and may create a poor impression. Do not congregate around a struggle.
- section [39](#) and [62](#) (Crimes Act 1961) requirements.

If force is used, all personnel should be debriefed. Tactical Options Reports to be completed where appropriate.

See: '[Use of force](#)'.

Incendiary devices

This section contains the following topics:

- Planning
- What to do when incendiary devices are thrown
- Equipment

Planning

Commanders who anticipate the use of incendiary devices (fireworks, flares, etc.) at a gathering should ensure that they are fully conversant with the 'Improvised explosive devices and bomb threats' chapter.

One general warning from that chapter must always be kept in mind: you must **not** assume that all incendiary devices will conform to a recognisable type.

Orders and briefings must explain the arrangements for anticipated incendiary devices, including safety procedures.

Use explosives detector dogs (EDDs) if you suspect that explosives or ammunition are present.

What to do when incendiary devices are thrown

If...	then...
<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p>you are wearing a raincoat</p>	<p>remember that the material sticks to the skin when it burns. Leave the zip undone to allow you to take it off quickly if you need to. Woollen garments give the greatest protection</p>
<p>your clothing ignites</p>	<p>lie down immediately and roll on the ground, regardless of whether fire extinguishers are used.</p>

Equipment

Constables exposed to incendiary devices should be supported by Logistics personnel and/or emergency services (i.e. fire and ambulance) with:

- a dry powder fire extinguisher
- a B.C.F. chemical extinguisher (these are effective against incendiary devices that generate their own oxygen - if you don't know what kind of device has been used, try dry powder first)
- asbestos gloves
- clean water, for rinsing eyes
- 'Gladiator' and long shields (these are useful against fire and help to deflect incendiary devices).