



SCPF SECTOR 3 RURAL SAFETY PLAN

RURAL SAFETY: Operational Approach & SAPS Sinoville

1. Introduction
2. Definition
3. Aim
4. Role Players
5. Co-opted Members
6. Tasks of Role Players
 - 6.1 SAPS
 - 6.2 Unions (Agricultural,etc)
 - 6.3 Disaster Management
 - 6.4 CPF/ Sub-Structures/ Community Patrollers
7. OPS Room
8. Reactive Area Protection Plan
 - 8.1 Introduction
 - 8.2 Execution
 - 8.3 Tasks of SAPS
9. Pro-Active Protection Plan
 - 9.1 Introduction
 - 9.2 Aim
 - 9.3 Specific Tasks
10. Contingency Planning

1. Introduction:

As with the rest of the SA the rural community is being submitted to unparalleled crime. Not only is the intensity escalating but the nature of the crime is taking on a far more aggressive form and the community is being terrorized with contempt.

The principle of house & hearth protection, i.e. Co-operation between neighbours forms a better base than to act singularly in an endeavour to curb the crime.

Although the SAPS can be utilized in the service of maintaining and guarding of lives or health or property or maintenance of essential services, it is the responsibility of each individual of the community to see to the safety of his own family as well as assist in the safety of his neighbour.

The co-ordinated attempt by the community under leadership of the SAPS and other role players to help protect themselves against the threat, is the Rural Safety Plan.

2. Definition:

The term "rural" applies to all farms and small holdings, whether located in urban or rural surroundings.

The term '**farm attacks**' applies to all acts of violence against farms and small holdings where such acts are directed against any person or persons living on, working at or visiting farms and small holdings with the intent to either murder, rape, rob or otherwise inflict bodily harm or to intimidate.

3. Aim:

The aim is to establish a partnership with the community by establishing a Rural Safety Committee and implementing a Rural Safety Plan acceptable to all. The joint aim is to drastically reduce the crime rate and to secure the safety of the community by effective crime prevention and co-ordinated safety measures, and constant crucial communication between the relevant role players.

4. Role Players:

The following role players are required to attend SCPF Sector3 Rural Safety Meeting.

- a. SAPS- (Representative)
- b. Unions (Agricultural)- (Representative)
- c. Disaster Management- (Representative)
- d. Metro Police (local/ Land Invasions)- (Representative)
- e. SCPF Sector members/ Sub-Structures(if any)/ Area Protection Action Group (Representatives)
- f. Local Government- (Representative)
- g. Crisis Centre- (Representative)
- h. Metro Fire Services- (Representative)
- i. Other

5. Co-Opted Members:

- a. Land Owners Association-(Representative)
- b. Emergency Services

6. Tasks of Role Players:

A. SAPS

1. Maintain law and order
2. Pro-Active actions by means of high profile visibility patrols in the area (Rural Safety/ Uniform)
3. Regular visits to the community
4. Crime Investigation and legal actions
5. Re-active activities in cases of emergency
6. Monitor the crime situation in the rural area
7. Gartering of information and utilizing
8. Liaise with role players on the forums
9. Protection of soft targets (home and hearth)

10. Prepare the community against crime
11. Joint planning and execution of crime prevention operations with the role players as determined at the SCPF Sector 3 Rural Safety meetings
12. Reservists????????????/

B. Metro Police

1. Safety of public roads
2. Assistance to SAPS
3. Monitor traffic
4. Assistance to SAPS with roadblocks
5. Crime Prevention
6. Maintaining law and order – (BY-LAWS)

C. Unions (Agricultural)

1. Home and hearth Protection.
2. Liaison with role PlaYers.
3. Keep community informed.
4. Provide essential services within their means'
5. Assist in planning of crime prevention at the SCPF Sector3 Rural Safety meetings.
6. Gather information and report to Crime Information Office (CIO).

D. Disaster Management

1. Provide essential services within their means'
2. Responsible for normal tasks such as monitoring and determining emergency situations'
3. Act in an advisory capacity where other civil organizations or persons are involved.
4. Summons all emergency vehicles to the scene if first aware of the emergency
5. Liaise with the community regarding feedback and furtherance of Disaster Management affairs.

6. Assist in planning of crime Prevention operations at the Rural safety committee meetings.
7. Compiling of a Disaster Risk Analysis
8. Liaise with Role Players on the forum
9. Joint planning and execution of Disaster Management Operations with Role Players

E. SCPF Sector members/ Sub-Structures (if any)/ Area Protection Action Group

1. Support Disaster Management with available manpower, knowledge of the area and the inhabitants.
2. Provide emergency services within their means
3. Assist in planning of Crime Prevention Operations at Rural Safety Committee meetings.
4. Gather information and report to Crime Information Office (CIO).

F. Local Government

Members form part of SCPF Sector 3 Rural Safety meeting in a representative capacity, only.

G. Crisis Centre

Refer to the Sinoville Crisis Centre Policy contained here-in

H. Metro Fire Services

Refer to Metro Fire Services Policy

7. Operational Room

An operational room must be established on station level to plan, execute and coordinate all crime prevention and combating operations as well as Disaster Management operations.

Operational maps must be displayed and updated

A complete data basis of all farms and small holdings within the SAPS Sinoville precinct must be available in the operational room.

The operational room must ensure that all serious crimes are attended to and reported along the prescribed communication channels

The operational room must liaise with both the Cluster Joint Operational Centre (JOC) and the Provincial Joint Operations Centre (PROVJOC)

All above mentioned functions are currently operated through CIO office, due to the fact that there is no existing operations room.

8. Re-Active Area Protection Plan:

a. Execution of plan

In the event of an incident the following guide lines are to be followed :

The first person that is aware of an incident is to report the matter to :

1. SAPS
2. Flying Squad (10111) - Verify complaint by enquiring IR number.
3. Identify himself / herself and where the incident occurred.
4. Furnish details of the incident and establish seriousness for possible transportation or medical assistance.
5. Await further feedback / instructions.

b. Tasks of SAPS

1. Go to the scene and make decisions regarding actions to be taken
2. Determine if additional strength is required
3. Co-ordinate with Disaster Management, Agricultural Union, Community Police Forum, Sector Crime Forum, Neighborhood watch and Area Protection Action Group and if necessary - Ambulance services / Fire department / Traffic departments.

9. Pro-Active Area Protection Plan

a. Introduction

Whilst joint operational planning can be undertaken by security forces in combating crime, it is the responsibility of each member of the community to see to the safety of his own family.

To this end a contingency plan has been compiled to serve as a guide to make the community aware of proactive planning for re-active actions during unforeseen occurrences which form a threat whether in a domestic or community connection.

It is by no means proposed as completely relevant to all occurrences but serves as a guide to implement contingency planning

1. The high crime rate being experienced in the influence area particularly in the community area where soft targets are found, is a source of concern to the security forces
2. To combat this crime epidemic it is essential that pro-active steps be taken against crime.
3. To this end role players (security forces) will unite and execute joint operations as determined by intelligence.

b. Aim

The aim of joint operations is to ensure the safety and security of the community in the influence area by means of pro-active actions.

c. Specific Tasks relating to Joint Operations

SAPS

- * Provide search teams at road blocks, vehicle control points and cordons and searches
- * Execute arrests
- * Arrange transport of arrested persons
- * Keep records of vehicles searched at road blocks and vehicle control points.
- * Handling of all evidence
- * Organizing traffic control in-conjunction with the Traffic Department.

10. Contingency Planning

- a. Refer to Annexures A-C
- b. Short Term Contingency planning Hints

Contingency Planning Hints

1. Prevention measures against house penetration

- * Alarm systems (dogs, geese, electronics, gravel around the house, tins, etc)
- * Security gates, burglar guards, peep hole, safety chains on doors.
- * Partitions between living and sleeping quarters with emergency supply in partitioned section (medical, food and water)'
- * Gas canisters at inside of frames at doors'
- * Firearms always available (except for children not proficient with use of firearms)

2. Stone through window

Generally utilized for intimidation or deception. Shock effect is often large and can lead to an ambush when investigation is undertaken

-Action-

- * Vacate the room.
- * Lock partition between sleeping and living quarters
- * Get firearm and occupy room with emergency supplies
- * Make alarm without exposure if possible
- * Take protection action as necessary' calm children
- * DO NOT GO OUTSIDE ! Make alarm by calling the threat in on your local community radio frequency/ Call your neighbours and ask for assistance/ Wait until daylight!

3. Physical Penetration

Although mostly aimed at theft it must be remembered that if caught, the transgressor will resist violently and will murder to escape

-Action-

- * Depending on the situation resist heavily whilst the family retreats to a safety room

- * If successful isolate the intruder and make alarm
- * Retreat self to a safety room and isolate the room. (DO NOT GO OUT !!)
- * Implement further self protection actions as are necessary.
- * If unsuccessful; depart immediately to safety room and isolate the room. Make alarm in a fitting manner.
- * DO NOT talk to the transgressor and do not expose yourself, he might have a firearm.
- * DO NOT flee outside unless the threat is such that lives are at stake and then in an un-suspected manner.

4.Firearm Attack

Aimed at intimidation and murder. It is coupled to house penetration and must be treated as such.

-Action-

- * Take cover and move out of the attacker's ark of fire.
- * Obtain own firearm
- * Gather family and retreat to safety room.
- * Isolate the room and calm unnerved members.
- * Do not return fire blindly but targeted and on sight. A well placed shot through a locked door can have good results.
- * Make alarm in a fitting manner.
- * DO NOT go outside unless danger to lives exists and then only in a careful and un-suspected manner if possible, whilst taking cover

5. Ambush

This can occur in two manners, when inhabitants are already in the house and are enticed to go outside or to await inhabitants either inside or near the house who have left the house for a while.

Hints described only for the last mentioned will be supplied since the last mentioned has already been dealt with

-Action-

- * Always approach the house fences, entry gates as if an ambush can be expected

- * When entering the house or garage leave everyone in the vehicle with a person in control of the vehicle. One person unlock the house and switch on the lights.
- * Safety precautions include that a second person takes control of the vehicle and that the person who is to unlock the house is armed and that he / she must keep exposure in front of the open door to minimum and also when the lights are switched on. If possible let a dog enter the house first.
- * After the house has been entered a quick inspection first by an armed person before other family members enter the house. Remember to lock the entrance door and also to close all curtains.
- * Close curtains at night so that movements cannot be observed. Do not investigate disturbances outside the house if you are already in the house and that inside lights are not used and that curtains are not to be opened.
- * Always Remember:
 - Be prepared.
 - Be on the look-out for unusual circumstances, eg. Dogs that do not usually come to meet you, an un-natural silence, strange tracks / implements near your house.
 - Do not be too brave and casual.

Warning Indications:

- * Strange vehicle tracks on your premises, whether in the yard or in the veld.
- * Suspicious vehicles that drive slowly, especially before first light and sometimes stop and put off lights
- * Strange visitors at your employees (also night movement).
- * Strange objects in the vicinity of the premises, eg. Cigarette butts, pamphlets on your employees or in refuse dumps, signs against trees / power lines / road refers / fences and strange packets / documents.
- * Unusual activities on vacant farms / plots and gathering of strangers.
- * Telephone call to your house and when answered the caller puts the receiver down.
- * Stretched or flattened fencing wire and new pathways.
- * Children that tell of people looking for the householders to ask for work and want to know when he parents will be home.
- * Tampering marks on doors and locks of gates or putty that has been scraped from window frames.

Sinoville SAPS Station Commander

Date

Sinoville CPF Chairperson

Date

Sinoville SAPS Rural Safety Coordinator

Date

SCPF Sector 3 Coordinator

Date

Tshwane Community Safety

Date

Metro Police

Date