

**THE CAPABILITIES AND EMPLOYMENT OF FV430 Mk3
BULLDOG IN THE MECHANIZED INFANTRY BATTALION**

INTRODUCTION

1. AFV 430 Mk3 BULLDOG will be the standard armoured personnel carrier (APC) issued to Mechanised Infantry (Mech Inf) battalions (bns) in place of SAXON which will be withdrawn from general service¹. The BULLDOG will stay in service with the Mech Inf until replaced by the Future Rapid Effects System (FRES)². On entering service the BULLDOG will be deployed to the Op TELIC theatre. In addition to BULLDOG, MASTIF (protected transport vehicle³) and VECTOR (Protected Patrol Vehicle) will enter service over the same period⁴.
2. The three Mech Inf bns will be equipped with BULLDOG and additional CVR(T) armoured vehicles (SULTAN and SPARTAN). These bns will typically fight in concert with armour, armoured infantry (AI) and light forces. However, in stability operations, Mech Inf will be expected to operate independently in localised areas. The BULLDOG is an APC affording protection and mobility for the infantry. Compared to AI, Mech Inf is characterised by high levels of protection and mobility, with limited firepower, enabling a lesser tempo of operations. It must be emphasised that Mech Inf demonstrates reduced offensive capabilities with a clear emphasis on enabling Dismounted Close Combat (DCC).
3. The Mech Inf is an important element of the Medium force. Medium forces are strategically and operationally more deployable than heavy forces, and may be among the first elements to deploy into theatre. They are less capable than heavy forces, with reduced protection and firepower; but are more capable than light forces in many circumstances. They thus form an intermediate step between heavy and light forces.
4. To further place Mech Inf in context, it is worth comparing the basic attributes of armoured, mechanized and light infantry:
 - a. AI is characterised by high levels of firepower, protection and mobility enabling a high tempo of operations. These inherent capabilities make AI responsive to shifting priorities and allow the option to fight mounted or dismounted.
 - b. Mech Inf is characterised by high levels of protection and mobility, with limited firepower, enabling a lesser tempo of operations when compared to AI. The reduced offensive capabilities of Mech Inf lead to an emphasis on enabling DCC.
 - c. Light Inf is characterised by high levels of strategic and operational mobility but is otherwise constrained in terms of firepower, protection and tactical mobility. Ideally suited for operations in complex terrain, the utility of Light Inf in all operational environments grows with increasing levels of support from CS and CSS elements.

¹ BULLDOG ISD Sep 06.

² FRES ISD 2018 (tbc).

³ D Jt Cap Protected Mobility: Defence Vehicle Nomenclature and Definitions Final Review, dated 13 Jul 06.

⁴ MASTIF ISD Nov 06, VECTOR ISD Jan 07.

5. Definition of Mech Inf is:

As part of the Combined Arms Battle Group, Mechanised Infantry offer high levels of protection and mobility, but with limited mounted firepower, to enable Dismounted Close Combat (DCC). With wide utility across the spectrum of conflict, though with reduced offensive capabilities, Mech Inf BGs are capable of rapid manoeuvre and demonstrate moderate levels of tempo, transitioning from one activity to another, when in contact.

AIM

6. The aim of this DN is to provide guidance to commanders on the employment of the AFV 430 Mk3 BULLDOG.

ASSUMPTIONS

7. This DN has been drafted using the following assumptions to establish a start state and provide clear direction for associated Lines of Development.

a. Protection. The protection afforded by BULLDOG is modular and can be changed to reflect theatre specific threats. The base line assumptions are:

- Protection levels are equivalent to WARRIOR.
- BULLDOG will ALWAYS deploy with Appliqué Armour Packs.
- The level of protection will be increased with the addition of mounted weapon systems.
- The threat to BULLDOG is 360° and three-dimensional.
- The user's Tactics, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), level of training and Rules of Engagement (ROE) are factors that will affect protection.
- BULLDOG will be able to operate independently, not in concert with other arms, when deployed on demanding stability operations.
- The physical protection levels afforded will not defeat every threat, therefore it is recognised that protection will be afforded through a combination of technical means and the use of Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs).
- Electronic Counter Measures (ECM) will be fitted to BULLDOG.

b. Mobility. The mobility assumptions pertaining to BULLDOG are:

- Due to the retention of the 430 Mk2 suspension system, the BULLDOG has reduced tactical cross country mobility compared to WARRIOR.
- BULLDOG has high levels of operational mobility.
- Due to the size and signature of BULLDOG it has greater "trafficability" or use in complex urban terrain when compared to WARRIOR.
- Currently BULLDOG lacks a credible tactical night driving capability. This will be developed with the addition of a Drivers Night Sight.
- Strategic and Operational mobility trials will be conducted to provide clearance and planning guidance for road, rail, sea and air transport (Operational and Strategic lift).

c. Firepower. The firepower of BULLDOG is achieved by the mounting of a Self Defence Weapon (SDW).

- A SDW will be fitted.

RESTRICTED

- The SDW capability will enable BULLDOG to operate within the current Mech Inf Brigade role and within the future Medium Force concept.
 - A 24 hour Surveillance and Target Acquisition (STA) will be required with the SDW system.
- d. Employment. BULLDOG enhances the utility of the Mech Inf across the spectrum of conflict.
- The primary function of BULLDOG is to enable DCC.
 - Due to enhanced protection levels, BULLDOG can be employed in a number of additional tasks that include; CASEVAC, re-supply, reinforce and exploit.
 - The employment of BULLDOG will be developed through a dynamic lessons learned process.
- e. Capacity. The capacity of BULLDOG is based on the original FV430 design but will be affected by additional Mk3 vehicle modifications and Mission Essential (ME) equipment (including equipment racking).
- BULLDOG is manned by a dedicated two man crew (Commander and Driver).
 - BULLDOG can carry an eight man Inf section in Fighting Order.
 - The vehicle is capable of sustaining the vehicle, crew and Inf section for a 48 hour Battlefield Mission.
- f. Posture. BULLDOG provides commanders with an increased range of escalation measures towards specific threats. When compared to WARRIOR, BULLDOG's high protection levels, but reduced firepower, provides an intermediate posture level between WARRIOR and current PPVs (SNATCH and VECTOR).
- g. Command / Inform. As an 'A' vehicle, a suitably qualified and experienced commander must command BULLDOG. This includes tactical situations when the Inf section has dismounted and is operating away from the vehicle.
- h. Training. The training assumptions cover Individual and Collective training:
- The Commander and Driver of BULLDOG must be correctly trained at a ratio of 1.5 personnel per vehicle (Operational redundancy).
 - The Mech Inf units will require sufficient annual ammunition allocations to conduct Individual Gunnery Live Firing (IGLF).
 - Mech Inf units will require trained Fleet Managers at Pl, Coy and Bn level.
 - Career structures for BULLDOG qualified personnel will be reviewed.
 - Collective training standards will be the same as those for AI bns.
 - The Armoured Infantry Training Advisory Team (AITAT) will provide the future training focus for all WARRIOR and BULLDOG equipped units.
 - Unit Equipment liabilities will enable training.
 - BULLDOG will be fitted for Tactical Environment Simulation (TES) exercises.
- i. Equipment. The following Equipment assumptions are made:
- There is a shortage of Anti Tank (AT) Platoon vehicles which must be addressed as current proposals limit ammunition carriage.

RESTRICTED

- There is a shortage of CVR(T) (SULTAN and SPARTAN) for Mech Inf (BULLDOG) bns. Force Generation procedures, including the production of Operational Equipment Tables (OETs) will rectify this issue.
 - Combat Support (CS), including Forward Observation Officers (FOOs) operating in support of a BULLDOG Battle Group (BG) will be equipped with equivalent levels of mobility and protection.
 - Development work will continue to resolve the integration of current and future racking/stowage requirements (ECM, BOWMAN, NLA, ASM, JAVELIN and Public Order (PO) equipment). It is important that all Users understand the correct stowage locations. **The effectiveness of the appliqué armour packs will be much reduced if equipment is stowed on or stuffed behind these armour packs.**
- j. Combat Service Support. The Combat service Support assumptions are:
- BULLDOG equipped Mech Inf units will require greater Combat Service Support (CSS) resources, including materiel lift and fuel resupply, than they are currently established to hold.
 - Equipment Support (ES) elements ideally require the same levels of protection and mobility. If this is not achieved, this critical vulnerability will need to be planned for and mitigated against.
 - BULLDOG equipped units will require an uplift of Mechanical Handling Equipment (MHE) holdings.
 - Vehicle availability will be affected by maintenance levels and accessibility problems with appliqué armour.
 - Increased CSS effort will be required within BULLDOG equipped units due to tracked vehicle maintenance requirements.
 - The User should assume availability levels are equivalent to WARRIOR until greater experience is gained⁵.

VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS

8. General. BULLDOG's primary purpose is to enable DCC therefore Mech Inf Bns have a natural focus on dismounted operations. BULLDOG has the ability to deliver DCC effects rapidly with high levels of protection combined with the flexibility to move to new tasks with minimum notice as the situation changes enabling greater operational tempo. Mech Inf Bns equipped with BULLDOG will offer increased capability to mechanized formations.

9. Capacity. BULLDOG has a crew of two⁶ and is capable of carrying a rifle section of eight infantrymen⁷, complete with all its weapons and 48 hours combat supplies. The vehicle can also carry MORTAR, AT (JAVELIN) and Fire Support Weapon (FSW) sections.

10. Protection. The vehicle is based on the FV430 and as such retains many of the base vehicle protection characteristics. However, the BULLDOG has been enhanced considerably using appliqué armour, ECM, thermal blankets and wire cutters. The additional protection measures provide equivalent protection levels to WARRIOR.

11. Mobility. The BULLDOG is a High mobility platform that enables operational and tactical mobility (Road = 500 miles at 5.5mpg, Cross country = 250 miles at 2.5 mpg). The tracked running

⁵ An important element of the initial BULLDOG capability Lessons Learned process.

⁶ BULLDOG is manned by a dedicated two-man crew (Commander and Driver).

⁷ DINF's direction is that the 8 man dismounted section is the irreducible minimum to provide a balanced force.

RESTRICTED

gear provides excellent tactical mobility but the vehicle's cross country speed is governed by the original FV430 suspension system. The vehicle is capable of; neutral turns, climbing a 35° gradient, negotiate a 0.61 meter step obstacle and clear a 2 meter width trench. The BULLDOG Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) is 17500 Kg. The mobility of BULLDOG will be developed to include a Drivers Night Vision system and a remote reversing camera⁸.

12. Firepower. The vehicle is fitted with an external 7.62mm GPMG fixed to the commanders' cupola through a pintle mount. The GPMG and the vehicles smoke discharges give a limited self defence capability against a direct attack. The commander/gunner has some ballistic protection but the firing position remains vulnerable. The SDW capability will be developed to include the addition of a Remote Weapon Station (RWS)⁹.

13. Survivability. The vehicle is 5.2 metres long, 2.9 metres wide and 2.5 metres high; its large "box" shape make it difficult to conceal and therefore vulnerable to attack. The survivability of BULLDOG depends on the following three areas:

- a. Avoid Detection. Detection is avoided by good use of ground, and stealth, which reduces vehicle signatures. BULLDOG is also equipped with a thermal blanket.
- b. Avoid Being Hit. If detected, the next step is to avoid being hit.
 - BULLDOG has been fitted with ECM.
 - Deploying dismounted infantry in close or difficult terrain can deter an enemy attack.
 - Manning the SDW and using it in the event of an attack.
 - Local Smoke. A local smoke screen can be produced from BULLDOG's smoke grenade discharges.
 - Agility. Fast acceleration and rapid changes of direction combine to give high agility which helps prevent successful engagements by the enemy.
- c. Avoid Penetration. The BULLDOG's armour has been enhanced considerably using appliqué armour.

14. Command and Control. The BOWMAN radio system will be fitted to all vehicles that require radios. The Vehicle Integrated Personal Role Radio (VIPRR) fit will be available for deployment on TELIC 10 in place of a Crew Briefing System.

THREAT

15. BULLDOG will be deployed to the Op TELIC theatre of operations imminently. To support this deployment, the Threat paragraph in this DN will cover the asymmetric threat associated with current Counter Insurgency operations in the Middle East.

16. The Operating Environment. Insurgents may include military trained personnel and untrained civilians who are no less lethal and arguably more unpredictable. The insurgent will favour the environment that offers them the most protection be it urban or rural. In either case, insurgents will conduct planned and opportunist attacks targeting any soldiers, be they combat, combat support or combat service support, with little regard for collateral damage, nor necessarily for their own safety.

⁸ UOR work is ongoing to fit a Drivers Night Vision system and remote reversing camera for TELIC 10.

⁹ UOR work is ongoing to fit a RWS for 30% of the vehicles for TELIC 10. There is an aspiration to provide an under armour SDW in the mid-term.

RESTRICTED

17. Weapons and Munitions. The threat posed by insurgents is varied and unpredictable. Even the most primitive device can prove lethal, but the technical expertise and sophistication of insurgents should not be under-estimated and complex multiple devices are not uncommon. However, analysis of attacks on security forces can reveal trends that will shape the way BULLDOG is employed. The following should be considered:

- a. RPGs and Small Arms (SA) can be fired from multiple angles: upwards, downwards, side-on, head-on and from the rear and often simultaneously. All round observation, mutual support and dismounting for close in-protection and deterrence must be considered.
- b. Whilst single RPG rounds may have limited effect against BULLDOG armour, the enemy's use of co-ordinated volley fire poses a greater threat. Maintenance of offensive spirit and hence the rapid regaining of the initiative from the attacking enemy is key. This will require close co-ordination between all elements of the unit under attack, including dismounts and other vehicles or personnel in the area.
- c. SA fire is of little concern to BULLDOG itself, although well directed Heavy Machine Gun (HMG) poses a greater threat. BULLDOG's initial configuration will leave Top Cover (TC)¹⁰ Sentries vulnerable to incoming fire and situational awareness will be critical to mitigate against this threat.
- d. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)¹¹ pose a high threat as they are difficult to detect and can have a significant blast and fragmentation effect. Commanders and drivers must balance the advantages of remaining opened-up to achieve greater observation and situational awareness, against their increased vulnerability. They must also ensure that ECM equipment is fitted and used properly.
- e. Mines also pose a threat as they too are difficult to detect. Insurgents have been known to hide mines in tyres, potholes and other debris left on the road. Drivers in particular should be briefed on the mine threat and scan accordingly. Pintel mounted weapons can be used to disrupt the mines, but risk collateral damage and the secondary effects of this method are likely to be negative. A more considered approach, such as the tasking of appropriate agencies, is likely to have a better effect.
- f. BULLDOG crews and Top Cover (TC) sentries are susceptible to petrol bombs. However, TC sentries equipped with Federal Riot Guns (FRGs) and commanders and drivers armed with pistols can deter petrol bomb attacks. Considerations for the employment of TC sentries are covered in Annex A.
- g. One of the greatest threats to BULLDOG is a combination of devices, for example an ambush initiated by an IED with covering small arms fire. To mitigate this threat commanders must be fully aware of combat indicators (see Paragraph 17) and have well rehearsed drills to react to such attacks, including CASEVAC, vehicle recovery and vehicle denial.

¹⁰ The role of TC sentries is to provide 360⁰ observation and firepower for offensive and defensive purposes in support of the BULLDOG commander.

¹¹ Notably: Remote Controlled IEDs (RCIEDs), Command Wire IEDs (CWIEDs), and Vehicle Borne IEDs (VBIEDs), Passive-IR (PIR) IEDs, and all devices using EFPs.

RESTRICTED

18. Techniques Used by Insurgents. Insurgents will use any number of increasingly sophisticated techniques to attack the UK Forces. Commanders should consider the following:

- a. In the urban environment the insurgent will exploit alleys, windows, roofs, disused buildings, ruined structures as cover from view and/or fire in opportune or prepared positions.
- b. Typical ranges of a SA and RPG attacks are 50–200m. Hence once an attack has been launched by an insurgent the initiative can be quickly regained by friendly forces through an Offensive Spirit, typically the hard and fast follow-up into depth through and beyond possible firing points.
- c. Insurgents may use civilians including children as human shields and dickers¹² to move arms and ammunition. Their intent may be to obstruct engagement and put doubt in the mind of commanders and soldiers.
- d. BULLDOG appliqué armour protects vulnerable areas¹³, but drivers and commanders must weigh the advantages and disadvantages of operating closed-down versus opened up. Commanders generally operate head-up due to the limitation of BULLDOG vision blocks. This affords better all round observation and situational awareness.
- e. Streets overlooked by high-rise buildings provide insurgents with 'top-attack' shoots increasing the vulnerability of TC sentries.
- f. Choke points at the entry and exit to urban areas, bridges, intersections and narrow streets provide excellent engagement areas for the insurgent.

19. Combat Indicators. Combat indicators may be the only warning of an imminent attack; they can also help distinguish the curious civilian from the insurgent with a hostile intent. Troops must be constantly aware of the absence of the normal and/or the presence of the abnormal in the environment around them. These indicators may include some of the following:

- a. Presence of:
 - A heightened sense of anticipation, agitation or excitement amongst the civilian population.
 - Dickers' cars flashing headlights to show the position of security forces and to dazzle drivers and commanders.
 - Controllers on the streets, sometimes identifiable by being better dressed and with mobile phones.
 - Obstructions on roads to canalise movement.
- b. Absence of:
 - Crowds at gathering places, such as markets or outside municipal buildings.
 - Normal pattern of life, eg children playing in the streets or a lack of vehicles during normally busy times.

¹² A person who passes information to insurgents for the purpose of monitoring movement, identifying patterns of activity or cueing an attack on security forces.

¹³ Note that some areas remain relatively vulnerable, including the vehicle's optics and running gear.

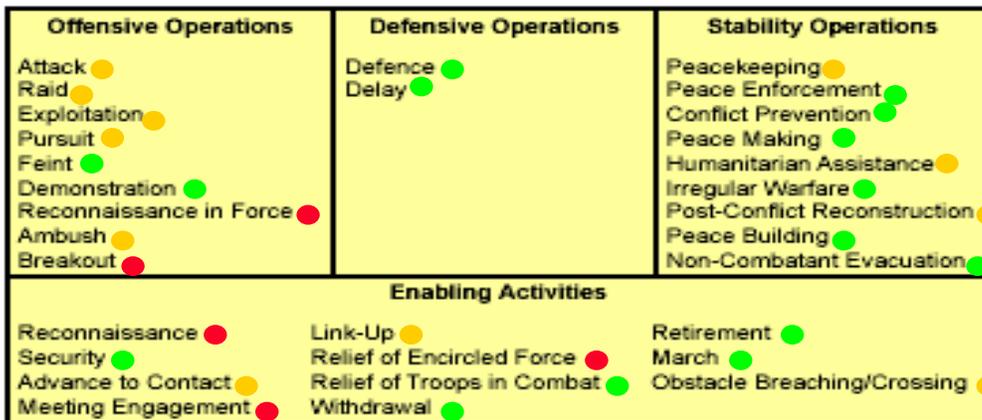
PRINCIPLES

20. Within the Core Functions of Find, Fix, Fight and Exploit, the key principles of mechanised operations are:

- Surprise
- Concentration of force – to compensate for lack of inherent firepower.
- Maintain Reserves
- Offensive Spirit
- Battle Drills
- Echeloning
- Exploitation
- Situational Awareness
- Battle Procedure
- Co-operation with Other Arms
- Battle Discipline out of contact
- Combat Service Support

TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT

21. Employment. BULLDOG offers far higher levels of protection and tactical mobility than SAXON and its introduction has enhanced the utility of the Mech Inf significantly. Modifications that have improved its reliability and availability should enable operational moves that could be achieved with SAXON despite BULLDOG being a tracked vehicle. Due to its strategic and operational mobility in conjunction with its ‘moderate’ posture, BULLDOG can be considered part of the medium force. Whilst a Mech Inf Bn will still fundamentally fight dismounted its ability to achieve tactical surprise and generate tempo through manoeuvre will be greatly enhanced. Mech Inf is capable of contributing effectively in all types of Land Tactical Activities. (See table below¹⁴).



- Key ● - BULLDOG not optimised for this type of operation without combined arms augmentation.
 ● - BULLDOG has utility in this type of operation.
 ● - BULLDOG is optimised for this type of operation.

22. Warfighting Operations. In warfighting operations the Mech Inf will normally have other forces grouped with it in order to conduct offensive or defensive operations or enabling activities. The Mech Inf can operate in concert with heavy, medium and light Combat, CS and CSS elements including reconnaissance forces. The Mech Inf force does not have the same firepower as AI, and BULLDOG is

¹⁴ Figure 1.8 amended from ADP Land Ops

RESTRICTED

not designed as a fighting vehicle, but given the correct groupings, the Mech Inf force can provide an attack function. For specific operations, armoured and field engineers, and air defence forces may also be grouped with the BG. It is likely to be supported by Offensive Support (OS) assets, normally provided through fire controllers grouped with each sub unit. When deployed in a combined arms grouping with armour and or AI as the lead elements, Mech Inf can conduct a mobile forward passage of lines and be tasked to exploit to depth or flank objectives. The Mech Inf BG can:

- Destroy enemy infantry in prepared defensive positions or in the open.
- Destroy tanks, AIFVs and other light armoured vehicles.
- Destroy helicopters and slow moving aircraft.
- Seize and hold key terrain against enemy assaults for sustained periods.
- Operate with stealth to achieve surprise, including infiltration into enemy positions.
- Conduct reconnaissance both mounted and dismounted.
- Operate effectively in virtually all terrain.
- Operate effectively in all visibility conditions.
- Cross many obstacles dismounted without engineer support, in order to seize a foothold on the far side, or conduct infiltration raids.

23. Stability Operations. In Stability Operations the Mech Inf will normally have other forces grouped with it, but is capable of independent action. The TTPs for Stability Operations have been adapted from experience in Northern Ireland, the Balkans, Sierra Leone, East Timor and Iraq. The Land Warfare Centre (LWC) Mission Support Group (MSG) has written COIN specific TTPs for BULLDOG. The Non Specific BULLDOG TTPs are at Annex A. The BULLDOG PO Techniques are at Annex B. Within Stability Operations, the Mech Inf BG can:

- Conduct mobile and foot patrolling.
- Conduct deliberate offensive operations including Find, Fix, Strike, Defeat, Seize, Deter, Extract, and Interdict missions.
- Conduct movement control measures, in particular roadblocks and checkpoints.
- Conduct Public Order operations.
- Protect convoys and provide escorts.
- Conduct surveillance and Search and Arrest operations.
- CSS operations including CASEVAC, vehicle recovery and resupply.

STRUCTURES

24. The BULLDOG equipped Mech Inf bn will have an establishment of 82 BULLDOG and 5 additional BULLDOG REME variants. The proposed liabilities are shown at Enclosure 1¹⁵.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

25. General. The elements of the BG logistic system remain the same (F, A1, A2 and B), but the introduction of BULLDOG will require greater CSS resources than that previously required for SAXON equipped units. The extra resources will include materiel lift capacity through B vehicle fleets and MHE, fuel re-supply, and appropriate mobility for medical and ES assets.

¹⁵ Enclosure 1 is Annex A to LAND/ORG/5102, dated 31 Mar 06. Actual unit holdings remain TBC. There is a recognised shortage of CVR(T) across the Army and it is anticipated that Mech Inf Bns would be resourced through force generation in the event of deployment.

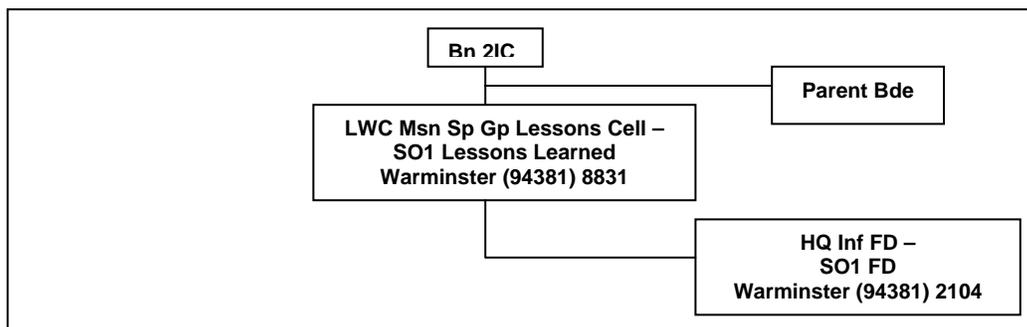
RESTRICTED

- 26. F Echelon. The CSS vehicles that directly support the fighting vehicles and headquarters require the same levels of protection and mobility. This specifically includes the company fitter sections and ambulance.
- 27. A1 and A2 Echelon. The A1 Echelon immediate CSS support for the F Echelon will require additional lift capability to support the BULLDOG vehicle. The A2 Echelon support (Technical tradesmen and stores) will require additional training and materiel lift capacity.
- 28. B Echelon. The unit B Echelon is unlikely to change.
- 29. Medical. The principle of the casualty evacuation system is that the wounded must reach skilled medical attention as early as possible. At each stage of the system the casualty is given treatment to stabilise him and make the casualty fit for evacuation. With the introduction of BULLDOG the key vehicle liability is the Company Ambulance. The ambulance must have the same protection and mobility characteristics as the F echelon vehicles.
- 30. Repair and Recovery. Repair in the BG is carried out as far forward as possible. When the crew cannot repair the vehicle the Company level REME Fitter section will deploy to repair or recover the vehicle. The REME Fitter section vehicle must have the same protection and mobility characteristics as the F echelon vehicles. If the Mech Inf REME Fitter sections are not equipped with BULLDOG (REME variant), this will expose a critical vulnerability. The chain of command will need to plan for and mitigated against repair and recovery operations with additional force protection assets and alternative recovery plans beyond platoon level self-recovery.

LESSONS LEARNED PROCESS

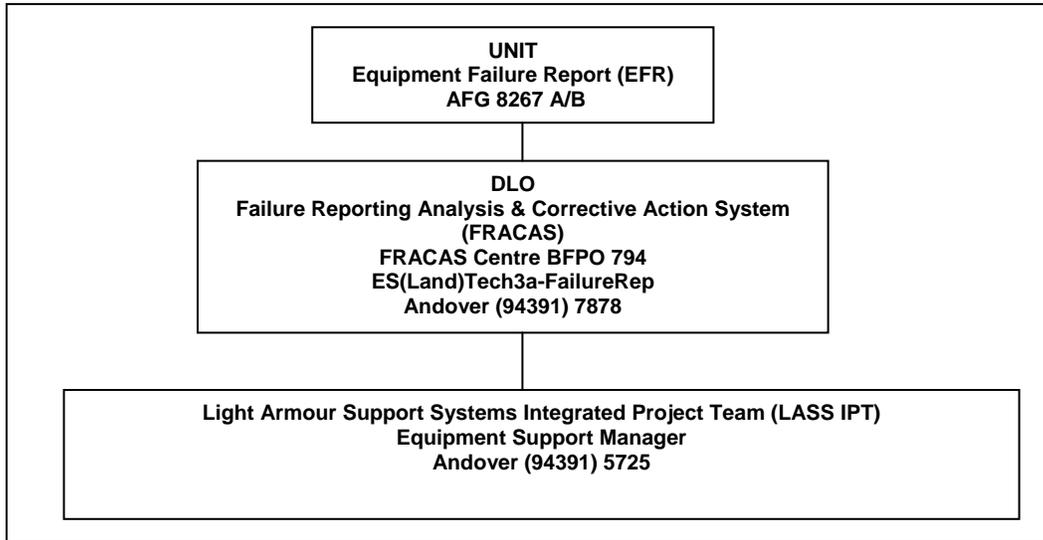
31. The urgent requirement for BULLDOG on current operations has meant that the introduction of the capability has not followed the normal equipment acquisition process, where all the Lines of Development (LoD) and system development issues are planned, funded and managed in detail. There is a requirement to continue to develop the system as a whole across all LoD even after BULLDOG's acceptance into service. In order to capture lessons from training and operational deployment, the chain of command must facilitate the timely passage of information back into the system. It is the Bn 2IC's (Initially 2IC 2RGJ) responsibility to ensure accurate reporting and Equipment Care (including fault reporting) procedures are followed to enable the cross fertilisation of information through the chain of command as the three Mech Inf BGs convert and further develop the appropriate employment of BULLDOG. The tactical and equipment reporting chains are described below:

- a. The tactical lessons reporting chain has been shortened to ensure the BULLDOG tactical lessons are disseminated rapidly to ensure responsive amendments are made, especially for pre-deployment training:



RESTRICTED

b. The equipment reporting chain for BULLDOG is unchanged. The unit must follow the 100% reporting policy for new equipments. The diagram below shows the Equipment Failure Report (EFR) chain.



SUMMARY

32. The introduction of BULLDOG has enhanced the utility of Mech Inf Bns. The nature of its urgent fielding has complicated its transition into service and much work remains to finalise the basic assumptions, principles and employment if BULLDOG. This DN serves as the initial baseline to further develop the BULLDOG capability. Most importantly, BULLDOG presents a marked increase in capability and, while recognising limitations particularly in terms of firepower, a responsive lessons learned process will ensure this vehicle's potential is maximised.

Annexes:

- A. Non Specific BULLDOG TTPs.
- B. BULLDOG Public Order Techniques.

Enclosure:

- 1. Annex A to LAND/ORG/5102, dated 31 Mar 06.

BULLDOG NON SPECIFIC TTPs**GENERAL**

1. Dismounting and Mounting Drills. Both vehicle and dismounts are extremely vulnerable at the moment of dismounting so execution must be rapid¹. There is no hard and fast rule as to which side of BULLDOG to debuss in COIN Operations. Having dismounted the critical factor is to establish and maintain communications between the dismounts and those manning the vehicle's weapons in order to send target information. Interference from civilian radio users, notably taxis, and ECM can disrupt communications. Therefore rehearsals and the structure of the PI/Coy must allow for linkmen in case radio communications, verbal orders or hand signals fail.

2. Top-Cover (TC). TC should be used intelligently. Commanders must balance the risk to TC sentries with the enhanced protection and surveillance they provide. TC is most effective at deterring short-range attacks at low speeds eg grenades, petrol bombs, short range CWIEDs and RCIEDs, RPGs and close quarter shoots. The deployment of TC sentries should be based on the commander's assessment of the threat, the environment and the options for dismounting. Key points to note are:
 - a. Be alert to overhead wires: wire cutters should be mounted on vehicles.
 - b. Think deception: unpredictable 'Jack in the Box' techniques are often the best way to deter the threat while minimising risk.
 - c. Do not leave TC up unless there is a need for it. If the insurgent sees that TC is routine he will target it.
 - d. TC has little effect when moving at speed.
 - e. TC should not be up when entering or leaving SF bases.
 - f. Co-ordinate TC with white light at night. Consider using spotlights to overcome CWS or NVG white-out.
 - g. Deconflict TC and the vehicle mounted weapons.
 - h. Lubricate hatches so that they can be opened and closed quickly and silently.
 - i. Consider having a mix of weapons available to TC sentries including SA80A2, LSW, Minimi, UGL, and FRG.

3. Movement Drills. BULLDOG's size and speed influences movement drills and the following should be considered, though noting that some defensive measures may antagonise the local population:

¹ The safety measures and drills described in Infantry Tactical Doctrine Volume 1 The Infantry Company Group Pamphlet No.4 Armoured Infantry Company Group Tactics should be adhered to whenever practicable.

RESTRICTED

- a. Consider white lining² to reduce the IED and off-route mine threat.
- b. In three lane roads move into centre lane.
- c. Stop civilian vehicles drawing up next to convoys on dual carriageways by penultimate vehicles moving out and dropping back parallel with the rear vehicle.
- d. Avoid stopping in front of side streets to minimise the ramming and shooting threat.
- e. Do not get boxed in. Drivers should constantly consider escape routes.
- f. Leave enough space between vehicles in front to see tarmac and tyres.
- g. BULLDOG will draw fire when static. Commanders must consider deploying dismounts even if static for a short time. Do not forget 5 and 20m checks.
- h. Consider using dismounts to prevent civilian vehicles pulling in between vehicles when static.
- i. Avoid setting patterns.

4. Stowage. BULLDOG is designed to carry sufficient combat supplies and equipment to enable the section to operate for 48 hours without replenishment. However, in COIN operations additional items, such as PO equipment, may need to be carried increasing the overall stowed load. Individual units should detail stowage plans within SOIs to achieve commonality between companies. Points for consideration are:

- a. Availability of foam fire extinguishers to fight fires caused by petrol bombs and armour penetration. BCF extinguishers can be used, but be aware of the inhalation hazard.
- b. Stowage of magazines and grenades ensuring easy access.
- c. Limiting kit stowed in external bins as they are difficult to access and vulnerable; stowing mission essential equipment internally.
- d. Use of fridges or cool boxes for water storage.
- e. Medical pack location and content.
- f. The requirement to carry additional medics, interpreters and media both routinely and for specific operations.
- g. Ensuring all equipment is stored securely in case the vehicle is rolled or blown over.

PATROLLING

5. General. The techniques and principles³ of patrolling described in Sect B, AFM Vol 1, Pt 9 remain applicable to the use of BULLDOG. In addition, the BULLDOG can deliver troops into and from a hostile environment, and support with firepower. But commanders should remember that armour loses its value as an escalation measure if over-used for routine tasks or deterrence

² The colloquial term for walking down the middle of a road.

³ Mutual Support, Deception, All Round Defence, Communications and Deception.

RESTRICTED

operations. In addition, BULLDOG has the potential to damage civil infrastructure and generally antagonise the civilian population.

6. Patrol Planning. The factors below are typical to all patrol planning, but are particularly relevant when considering the use of BULLDOG:

- a. Use of Operational Analysis (OA) to identify attack trends – time of day, locations, type of attack (OA staff are usually attached to the Formation HQ).
- b. Terrain Analysis to identify suitable routes, choke points, vulnerable points, building type along routes and possible siting of barricades.
- c. Deception measures.
- d. Climatic conditions and what effect these may have on dismounts and drivers when closed down and the associated problems of restricted fields of view.
- e. Manoeuvre support to facilitate obstacle crossing.
- f. Identification of suitable Lying-Up Positions (LUPs) and Harbours.
- g. Assessment of current threat levels to assist in determining the requirement for TC sentries.
- h. Reserves and their roles.
- i. Recovery: planners should consider the recovery of one or more vehicles in and out of contact.

7. Patrol Posture. Patrol posture will be dictated by the mission and the threat, but remains the decision of the local and patrol commander. Some of the factors to consider are:

- a. Armour can be used decisively against a tactically naive enemy, but still needs the protection of dismounts in close urban terrain.
- b. There are both advantages and disadvantages of employing TC sentries. TC sentries can act as a deterrent to potential attackers, provide 360⁰ surveillance and firepower, but are vulnerable to blast, fragmentation munitions, petrol bombs as well as SA fire. As enemy firing positions are extremely difficult to identify, even with TC sentries deployed, mutual support between vehicles is essential. The commander on the ground should decide how to use the TC sentries by assessing the prevailing threat and risk of their use.
- c. Dismounts should walk the vehicle through VPs in urban areas, in order to dominate the ground better. However, dependant on the threat, vehicles could be driven through VPs at speed, not least so as to vary the tactics employed and hence cause uncertainty in the mind of the enemy. In rural areas the requirement to dismount is reduced by the longer and wider fields of view/fire.
- d. Whilst speed may reduce the chance of being hit by RPG, off-route mines and IEDs, less haste allows for better scanning of the ground ahead and hence a more considered move.

RESTRICTED

e. Scanning an area through vehicle or weapon sights can be perceived by the local population as provocative. Commanders and individuals should be aware of this when using weapon sights in particular⁴.

8. Patrol Techniques. BULLDOG should normally patrol in pairs and multiples using their speed, protection, firepower and mobility to augment the overall patrol plan and create uncertainty in the mind of the insurgent. Patrolling in BULLDOG will be more restricted than foot or LR borne patrols as far as routing is concerned, although when multiples are employed more than one route can be used.

9. Patrol Equipment⁵. The commander will decide on what equipment is to be carried for a patrol, dependant on the task and environment. Unit SOIs should outline that equipment and state how it is to be stored in a vehicle, stressing that all equipment must be secured whilst in transit to reduce casualties during an IED attack or RTA. It is recommended that vehicles carry the following as a minimum:

- a. Vehicle recovery and select emergency CES equipment.
- b. Medical pack.
- c. Fire fighting equipment for the driver and for use by the dismounts, additional will be carried if the threat of Public Order operations is high.
- d. CSups⁶.
- e. VCP equipment.
- f. Patrol search equipment.
- g. Equipment for affecting an arrest.

10. Post-Patrol Activity. Patrol reports are essential in order to inform Commanders' Critical Information Requirements and record events and observations in order to establish the modus operandi of insurgents. Learning Accounts should be initiated in accordance with LANDSO 3207 when appropriate. Of particular importance to BULLDOG patrols is the requirement to report strikes on vehicle armour in order to initiate a Weapon Intelligence Section (WIS) report. It is essential that the WIS inspect the strike as soon as possible and gather as much evidence to assist analysis of the munition and weapon system and its effect.

DELIBERATE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

11. The types of deliberate operations that a BULLDOG sub-unit or battlegroup may undertake could include Find, Fix, Strike, Defeat, Seize, Deter, Extract and Interdict missions. These will usually be part of a larger combined arms operation that might also include airborne surveillance and strike.

12. A company level operation would usually be commanded by the OC from his Tac HQ, operating with another BULLDOG as protection. The company Second in Command (2IC) should control and co-ordinate the operation from the operations cell. However, it is important that there are rehearsed alternative command arrangements, normally a platoon commander assuming command until the 2IC can deploy.

⁴ This only really applies if BULLDOG is fitted with a self-defence system akin to PANTHER's.

⁵ Note Annex B, para 3.

⁶ Rations, water, fuel, oil and lubricants.

RESTRICTED

13. A BULLDOG company may be tasked with providing a cordon in support of a deliberate search or arrest operation. In some cases civilian agencies will lead with military forces establishing the cordon. Once the cordon force is in place, BULLDOG can be held in a BRAVO muster, provide overwatch, establish a fire support base or deploy as a reserve.

14. The use of airborne surveillance and strike in support of deliberate operations has proved very effective in recent COIN operations. Assets that might be available to commanders include:

- a. PUMA P4 – a P4 Liaison Officer should attend the O Gp for any deliberate operation and provide the communications link.
- b. Nimrod MR2 – though feedback is less timely than P4 unless appropriate liaison arrangements are in place.
- c. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle - can be vulnerable to attack and a combat indicator to insurgents. The sighting of the downlink and control of the asset in real time will require careful consideration.
- d. Lynx – to observe or as a C2 platform.
- e. Gazelle - liaison aide or as an Air OP.
- f. Attack Helicopter – as a deterrence, surveillance or strike asset.
- g. AC130 SPECTRE - very effective at destroying specific targets and has the advantage of a VHF ground link. Can also be used in the surveillance role.

MOVEMENT CONTROL MEASURES – ROAD BLOCKS AND CHECK POINTS

15. The use of road blocks and vehicle check points (VCPs) play an important role in interdicting insurgent activity as well as complementing other security measures in COIN operations. Again Section B to AFM Vol 1 Pt 9⁷ covers the general techniques and procedures for establishing and conducting road blocks and check points. Further considerations for this type of operation include:

- a. Employment:
 - (1) Using BULLDOG as a roadblock to prevent a VBIED.
 - (2) Deploying BULLDOG to establish a snap VCP away from a suspected target to aid deception.
 - (3) Using BULLDOG as a chicane to slow traffic.
 - (4) Using dismounts to provide local security at a VCP.
 - (5) Vehicle mounted weapons being manned to provide security and observation from an elevated point.

⁷ Serial B-7 provides specific guidance with regard to mitigating the threat from suicide bombers.

b. Points to consider:

- (1) The necessity for 5 and 20m checks when occupying a VCP.
- (2) The BULLDOG providing cover for the controller and search team in the VCP.

16. Fig 1 illustrates how a VCP might be configured on a dual carriageway. The same principles would apply on a single carriageway ie using the BULLDOG to form a chicane, to provide cover to the controller and search team, use of dismounts for close protection and cut-offs to deter suicide bombers and to assist in traffic control.

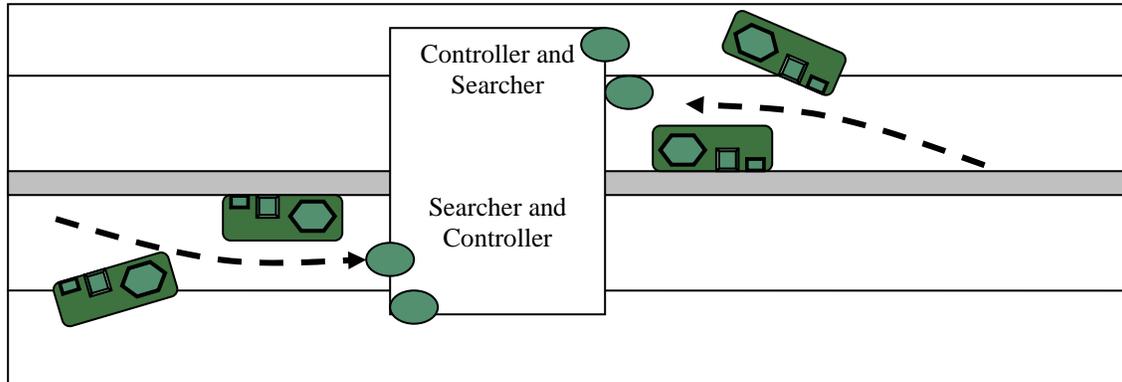


Fig 1: Example layout of a VCP using BULLDOG

PROTECTION OF CONVOYS AND THE PROVISION OF ESCORTS

17. BULLDOG can be used, in conjunction with other vehicles including aviation, to provide protection to convoys. This is likely to be routine activity when the threat state is high. Normally, there will be a minimum of 2 protection vehicles to escort every 8 convoy vehicles and convoys may be military and/or civilian vehicles. Inevitably, command and control of large convoys and their escorts can be problematic. As with any other operation detailed planning and rehearsals for the whole convoy should be conducted.

18. In providing protection to convoys, BULLDOG has the flexibility to be used in the following roles:

- a. Provide close protection.
- b. Picket the route.
- c. Strike group in response to an attack.
- d. Stand off and react to an incident on orders.
- e. Mobile reserve.

SURVEILLANCE AND SEARCH AND ARREST OPERATIONS

19. Surveillance Operations. BULLDOG has limited use on surveillance operations other than providing an overt presence. However, BULLDOG can be used as a QRF in support of Surveillance Ops.

RESTRICTED

20. Search Operations. BULLDOG's tasks in support of search and arrest operations could include:
- a. Delivering the Search Teams and providing them with local protection.
 - b. Delivering and reinforcing the cordon.
 - c. Dominating the ground.
 - d. Assisting in the extraction of the detainees and/or the find.
 - e. Extracting the cordon.
 - f. Provision of a QRF.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

21. CASEVAC. The immediate response to any type of attack should be suppression of the immediate threat by vehicle weapons and dismounts. Having achieved this and initiated first aid, consideration can be given to evacuating casualties. Drills must be rehearsed for the extraction of personnel from any position in the vehicle. The extraction of an injured driver requires particular consideration. Whilst evacuation rearwards and out through the backdoor is recommended, it is accepted that sometimes this is impossible to achieve and the driver must be extracted through his hatch. Additional points for consideration include:

- a. Extraction of crewmen should be conducted under the protection of other vehicles. Fig 2 illustrates how this might be achieved. However, commanders must be prepared to exercise tactical judgment and balance the risk of concentrating BULLDOG in an actual or potential killing zone with the need for timely CASEVAC.
- b. All crew members should be familiar with the driver's controls and be able to move the vehicle in an emergency.
- c. Having conducted the extraction, the casualty should be moved under armour to a pre-arranged Ambulance Exchange Point or HLS outside the contact zone. The availability of armoured vehicles for this purpose must be considered in the planning of both routine and specific operations.
- d. Heat injury can be a major concern in BULLDOG when closed down and conducting combat operations. Drivers are at particular risk due to the additional heat generated by the engine though sufficient water should be accessible for all personnel.

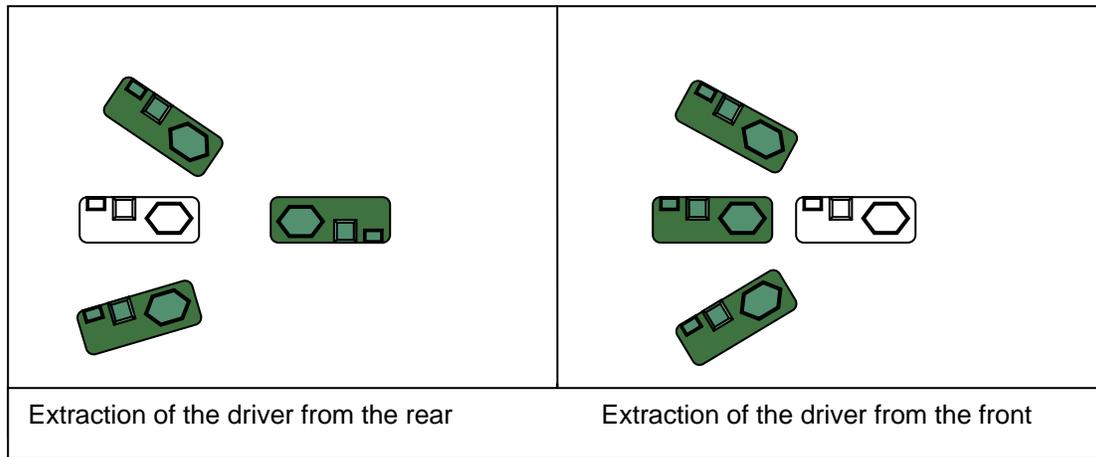


Fig 2: Extraction of a casualty from the rear and front

22. Vehicle Recovery. Broken down or battle damaged vehicles should be repaired quickly and effectively without further jeopardising either the broken down vehicle or the REME crew carrying out repair or recovery. In order to achieve this the following points should be considered:

- a. Keep tow ropes attached.
- b. Towing eyes must be cleaned regularly to ensure that the tow jack can be fitted easily.
- c. Dismounts should secure the immediate area so REME can recover the vehicle.

It maybe necessary to destroy a BULLDOG and associated equipments to prevent them falling into the hands of insurgents, commanders should know how to achieve this⁸.

23. Basing Issues. The following factors should be considered regarding base infrastructure of a BULLDOG equipped unit.

- a. Requirement for hard standing to conduct maintenance.
- b. Covered areas for maintenance.
- c. Use of BULLDOG at the front gate to deter the VBIED threat and outside the base to dominate ground.
- d. Use of more than one entry/exit point.
- e. Requirement for a test fire area for the vehicle mounted weapons.
- f. Dispersion of vehicle bays to mitigate mortar attack.

⁸ Ref Inf Coy Gp Pam No.4 AI Coy Gp Tactics Chap 4 Sect 15.

SUMMARY

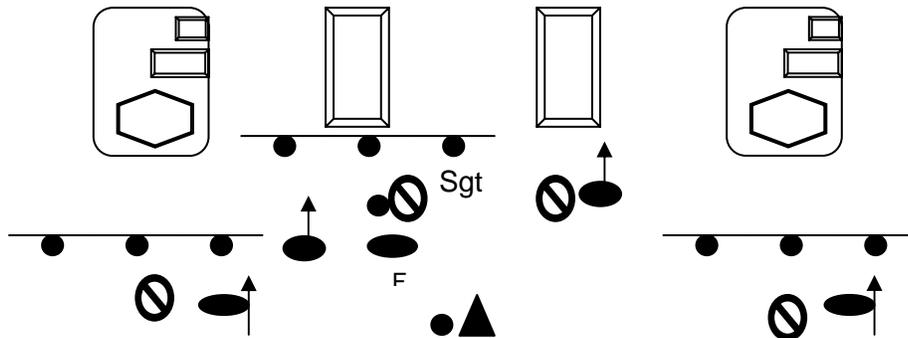
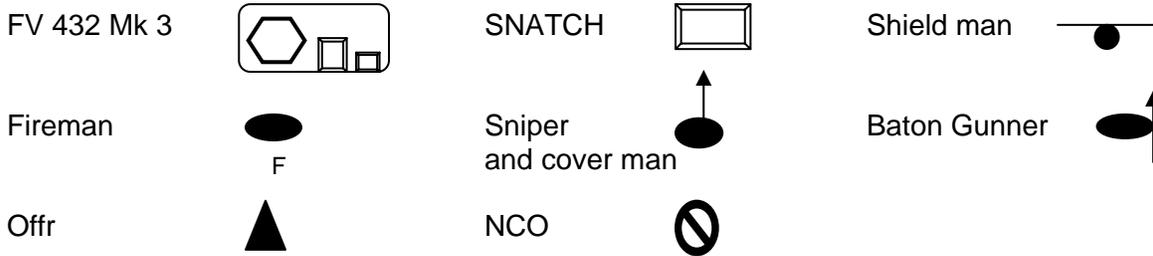
24. This Doctrinal Note has developed the concepts and ideas conceived for AI operations deployed on current operations. It does not replace AFM Vol 1 Pt 9 Tactics for Stabilizing Operations, but is complementary to it. In the same way it should be used in conjunction with the tactical procedures described in Infantry Tactics Volume 1 Armoured Infantry Company Group Tactics. Pending further validation the contents will be integrated into these publications.

BULLDOG PO TECHNIQUES

INTRODUCTION

1. BULLDOG can be used as part of a graduated response in Public Order (PO) situations. While it might be inappropriate to use BULLDOG to deal with a peaceful demonstration or minor disturbances, BULLDOG can be used to break-up a large and violent crowd. Commanders must assess the crowd dynamics and the environment in order to decide their course of action.
2. Tactics and techniques have been developed to use BULLDOG on PO operations and a suggested method is described in detail at Annex A.
3. Considerations for BULLDOG crews conducting PO operations include:
 - a. Provision of dedicated fire extinguishers for the driver and vehicle commander.
 - b. Actions on a weapon being fired from within the crowd.
 - c. Fitting dismounts, their personal equipment and PO kit inside BULLDOG.
 - d. A robust method of communicating between vehicles and dismounts is required as Personal Role Radio (PRR) may be drowned out by the noise of the crowd, petrol bombs, etc.
 - e. Use of FRG by vehicle crews as permitted by ROE.
 - f. Use of warning shots.
 - g. Risk of crushing demonstrators or soldiers when manoeuvring.

SECTION 1. ORBATS

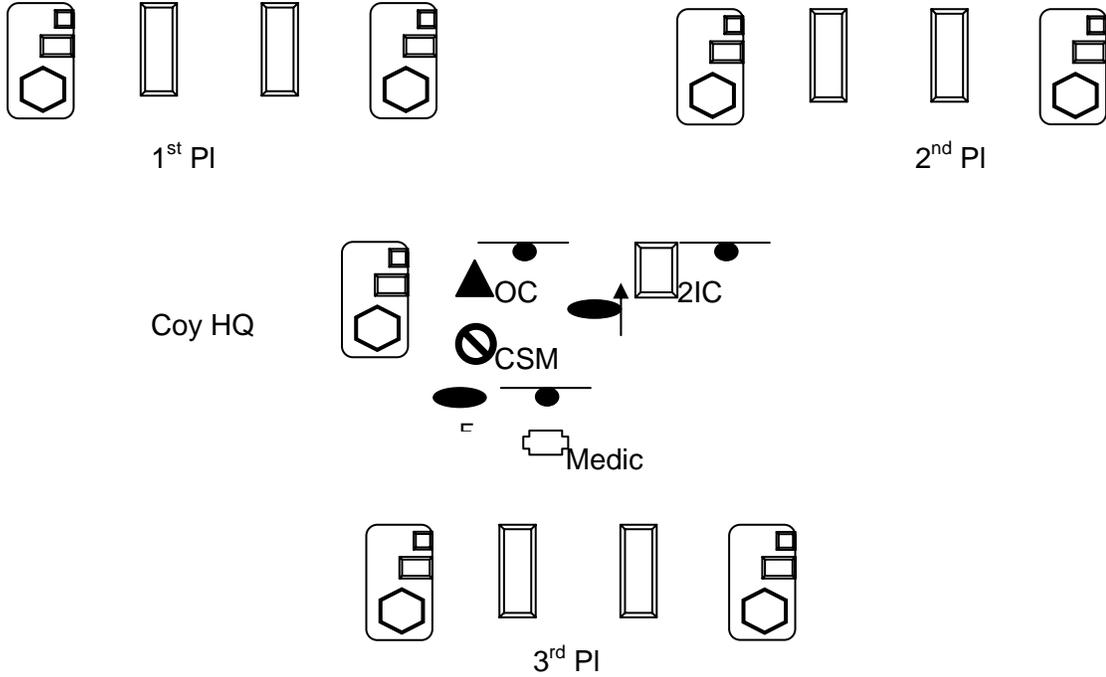


1. The Public Order (PO) Platoon. The BULLDOG Platoon reorganises to provide 2 x BULLDOG, 2 x SNATCH and 21 x dismounts. Key elements of the Platoon area:

- a. Shield Teams x 3 (Command, Baton Gunner and 3 x Shieldmen).
- b. Sniper Teams x 2.
- c. Command Group (PI Comd, PI Sgt, Fireman).
- d. Vehicles.

The number of firemen deployed will depend on the threat and manpower available.

2. The Public Order Company.



The reduction in the number of BULLDOG will provide the additional dismounts required. Any spare manpower could be employed as overwatch/Sniper Teams, or as Arrest Teams depending on the threat and task.

SECTION 2. TACTICAL HANDLING OF BULLDOG IN PO

FUNDAMENTALS

1. Level of Operation. The lowest level of operation in the PO environment is the PO Coy: deploying single PO platoons should be avoided. PIs, even when equipped with BULLDOG, are vulnerable to encirclement and their lack of numbers may actually encourage the crowd to escalate the level of violence.
2. Drills. All BULLDOG tactics and techniques used in PO should be treated as drills: they require a considerable amount of rehearsal to be effective.
3. Operating Environment.
 - a. The techniques outlined below are based on the assumption that BULLDOG is likely to be deployed to PO situations where there is a high risk of attack by small arms as PO situations may either be a 'Come On' for an ambush, not just as a manifestation of genuine anger on the part of the crowd.
 - b. Judgement will have to be applied by the Coy Comd to identify the nature of the situation he faces and the appropriate level of force required. Surveillance of the riot area, either by troops in overwatch or from aviation, will be critical. The deployment of BULLDOG will place both a physical and a psychological barrier between the troops and the crowd. Notwithstanding the lethal threat, this barrier must not prevent commanders from observing the crowd and adjusting their tactics accordingly.
4. Use of BULLDOG.
 - a. BULLDOG provides a significant psychological presence and an effective shield against small arms attack. BULLDOG should be pushed forward of dismounts leading advances in line abreast where the ground allows in order to encourage the crowd to disperse. This requires good communication between the chain of command, and the vehicle's commander and driver, as well as considerable driver skill and practice in driving close to crowds.
 - b. Where BULLDOG is used in conjunction with shield teams, the vehicle should usually be pushed to the flanks, to provide a central area that can either be filled by the more manoeuvrable SNATCH or kept clear for shield teams to conduct rapid advances/make arrests.
5. Balance. A balance must be struck between maintaining the momentum of the advance through the aggressive use of BULLDOG and overextending and risking encirclement of isolated callsigns. Withdrawal or redeployment, in particular, need to be carefully managed to retain balance.

TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

6. Command and Control.
 - a. Platoon Command and Control. The close quarter nature of PO operations, the requirement to issue drill commands to shield teams, whilst simultaneously co-ordinating the manoeuvre of vehicles places unusual pressures on command and control at PI level.
 - (1) The PI Comd dismounts and commands the platoon. The PI Sgt also dismounts and controls the vehicles in support of the PI Comd. The PI Sgt on the ground will control

RESTRICTED

rearward movement of the vehicles as BULLDOG Sgts vehicle commanders will be unsighted of troops close to the vehicle.

(2) PRR can be highly effective, but multiple radio nets at PI level should be avoided. Shieldmen should use PRR on 'receive' only.

b. Company Command and Control. Coys require a robust command structure that allows for failure of radio communications. Coy 2ICs should deploy with the Company wherever possible, employed as a rear link to BG HQ and/or a link man to relay commands from the Coy Comd to PI Comds. The CSM and the BULLDOG SNCO should also be used as linkmen, to assist with the rapid forward movement of reserve callsigns and traffic control.

7. Deployment.

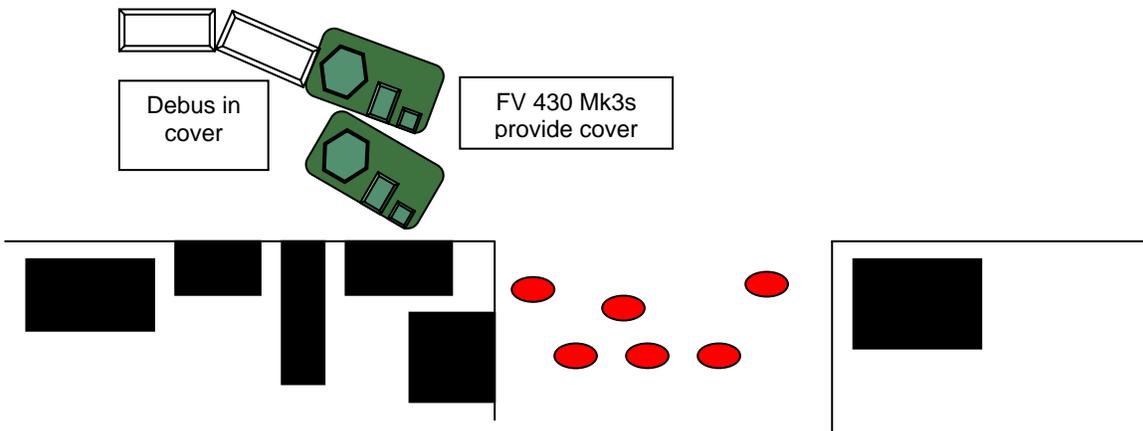
a. Troops in PO equipment are highly vulnerable to lethal attack. Overwatch and the BULLDOGS in close support, must be capable of using lethal force and be deployed before baselines dismount.

b. A Commander may decide to keep his troops mounted and use the BULLDOG alone to disperse the crowd. However, dismounting shield teams in close proximity to the crowd should be avoided. If initial attempts to use the BULLDOG to disperse the crowd fail, it will be necessary for those vehicles to push on through the crowd or withdraw to a safe area where dismounts can be deployed.

c. Any deployment should make maximum use of the protection afforded by BULLDOG.

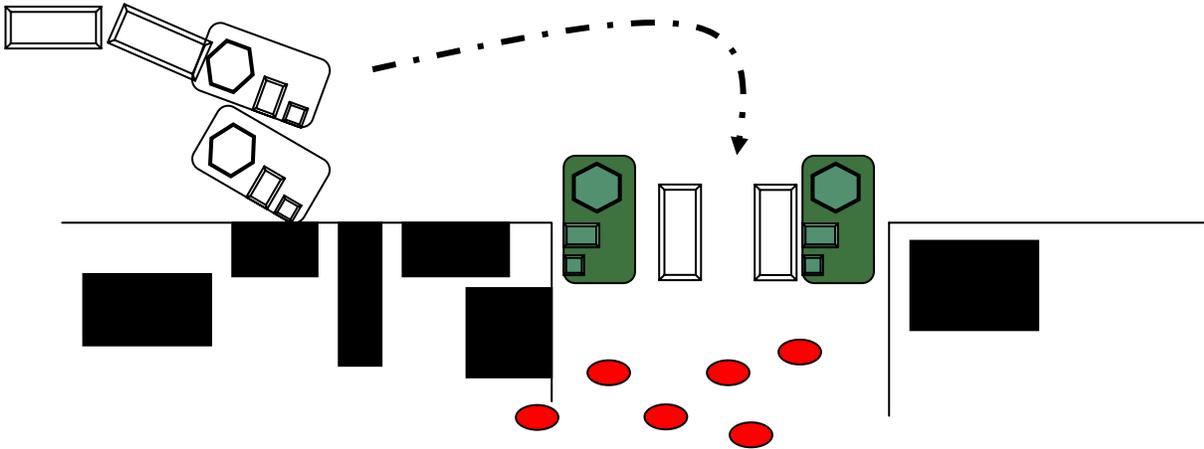
d. A proposed deployment drill for dismounting troops under cover is shown below:

(1) The sniper screen moves in and assumes positions of overwatch taking care not to become involved with the crowd. Once overwatch established, lead pls move rapidly to a secure debus line and dismount.



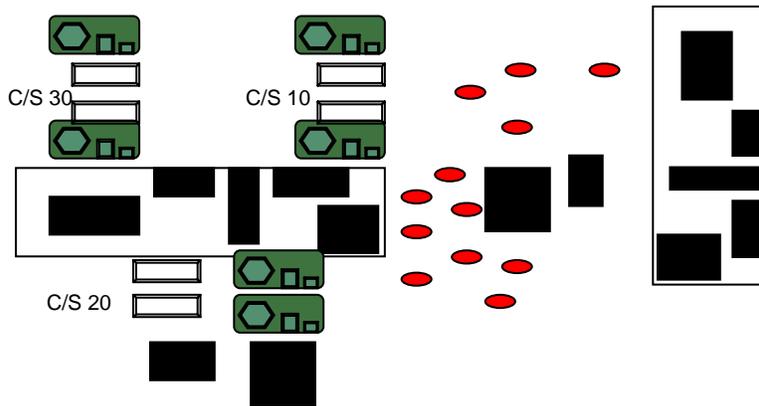
RESTRICTED

(2) Once dismounts are out, vehicles form line abreast, and, once the coy is balanced, the pl(s) advance rapidly to disperse the crowd.

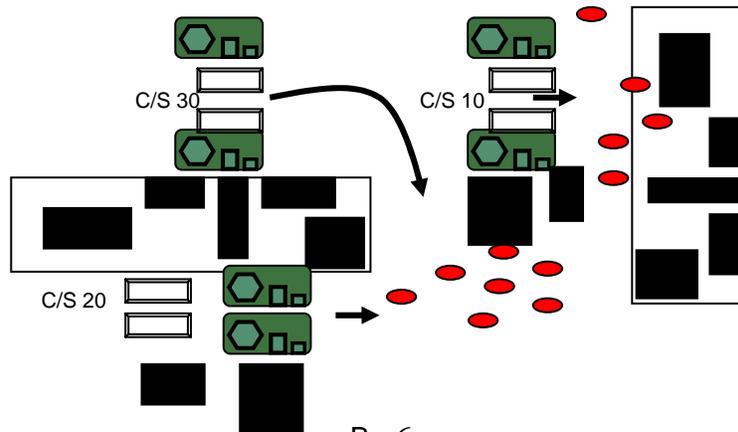


8. Advancing on Multiple Axes. Pls lack the combat power to conduct PO operations on two fronts. Therefore, to seize junctions and open ground requires co-ordination at sub-unit level. An example of a BULLDOG PO Coy advancing against a rioting crowd is below:

a. Coy Comd issues warning order for advance. Shield teams from C/S 30 (Res PI) move forward of C/S 30 vehicles and join shield teams of C/S 10, ready to protect flank of C/S 10.

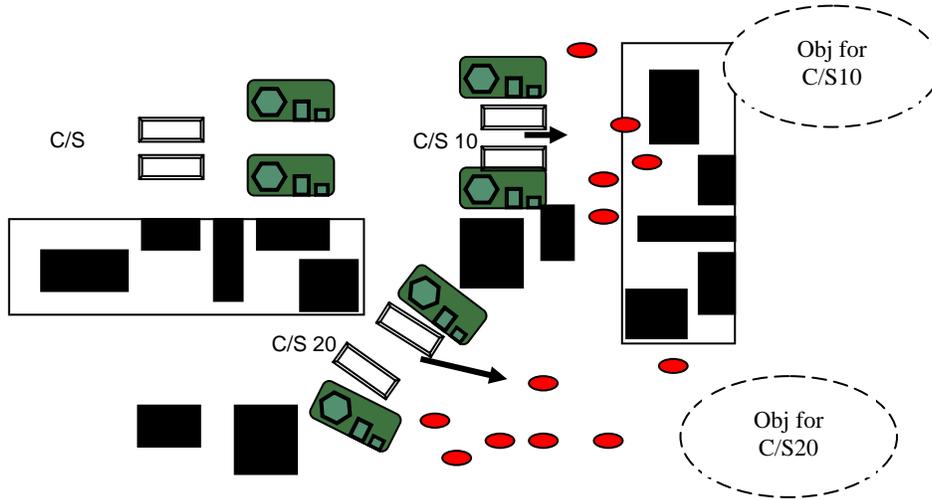


b. Once Coy Comd initiates advance, C/S 10 moves forward with vehicles leading. Shield teams of C/S 30 sweep immediately behind to cover flank and clear side street. As soon as this is done, C/S 30 vehicles are moved up to replace shield teams.

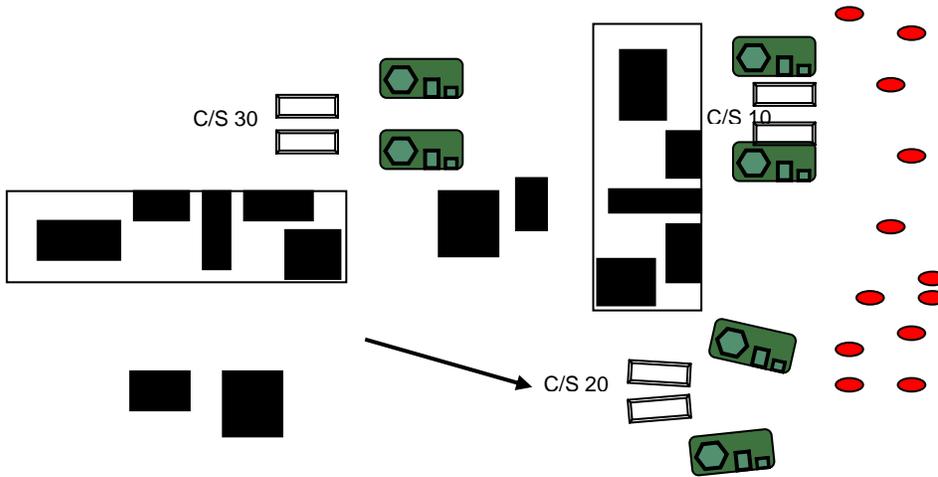


9. Clearing Open Ground.

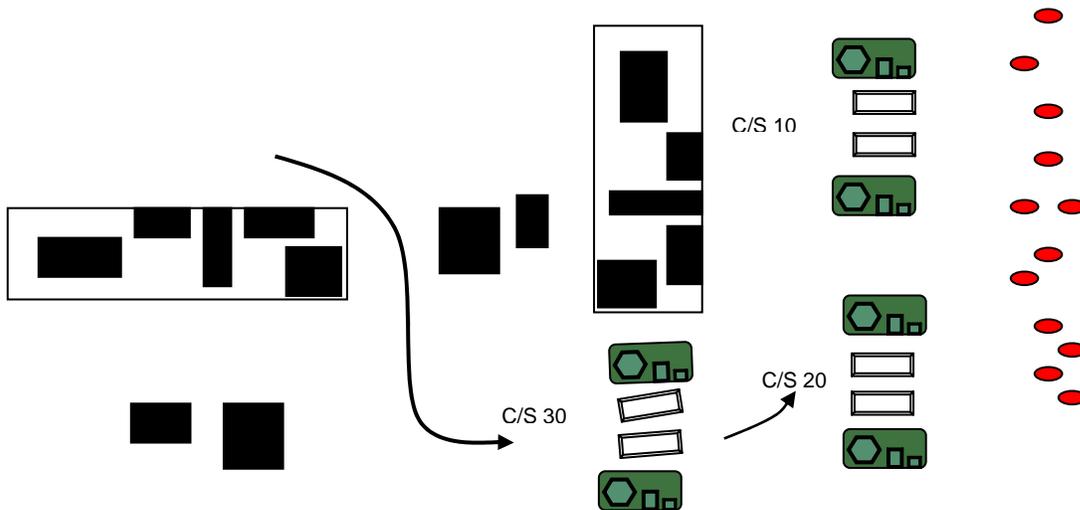
a. Coy Comd allocates clearly identifiable objectives where the ground provides a degree of flank security and confirms all callsigns are ready to advance.



b. On initiation, C/S 10 and 20 advance rapidly towards objectives without stopping, bypassing isolated groups of rioters.

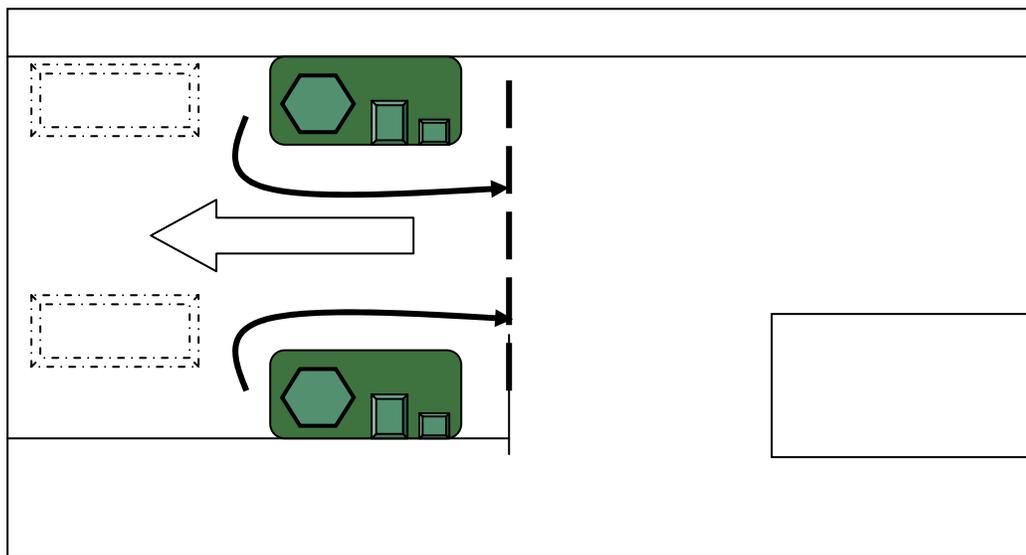


c. Reserve PI is held back with Coy Comd until main threat from isolated rioters has been identified and is then tasked to clear these.



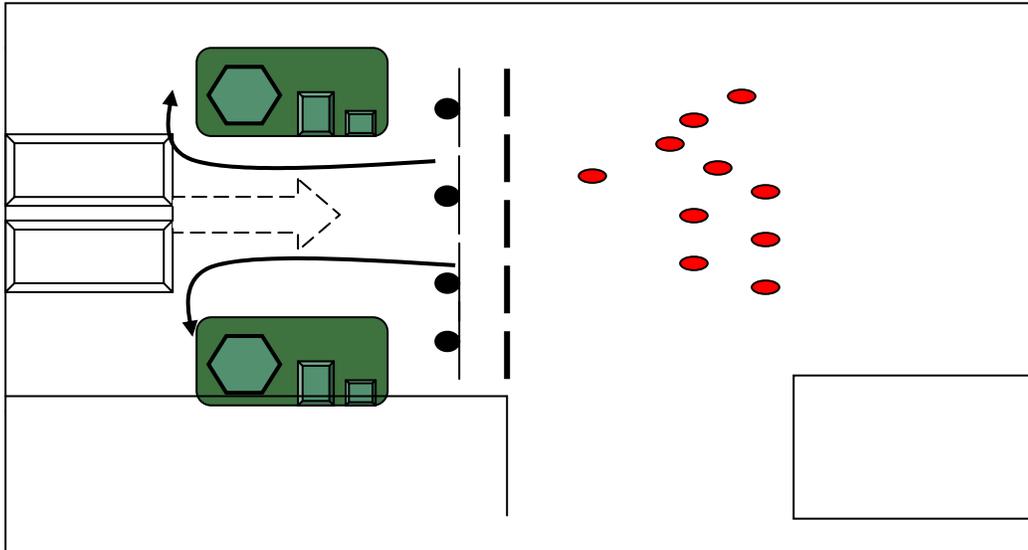
10. Holding a Line. A static baseline is extremely vulnerable to grenade or small arms attack. Containment operations should therefore be avoided where possible. However, there may be periods when a line does have to be held, either to protect a specified location for a period of time, or to permit rebalancing. In such cases, there will be a requirement to ensure that aggressive elements of the crowd are not permitted to close with the baseline. In all cases, overwatch will be required to protect the baseline from lethal attack. The following diagrams show a drill for maintaining a gap between static troops and the crowd.

- a. Overwatch established dominating high ground either side of baseline location. PI pushes BULLDOG to flanks. SNATCH used to fill gap in centre. Dismounts use vehicles for shelter.
- b. If the crowd starts to close, PI Comd initiates reaction drill. PI Sgt directs centre vehicles to withdraw. Once gap available, shield lines rapidly advance to push crowd back.



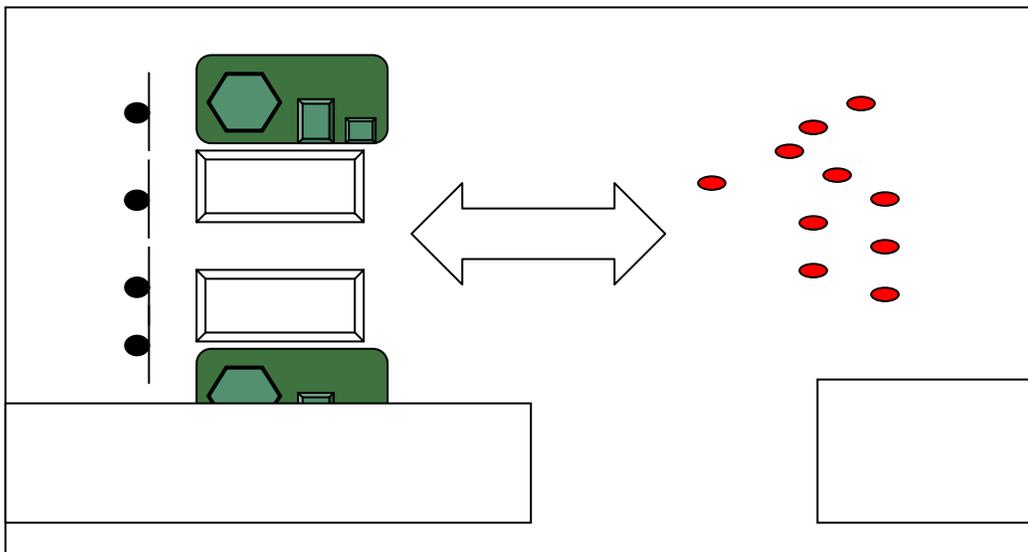
RESTRICTED

c. As soon as shield line reaches its stop line, it starts to withdraw back behind the vehicles. Gap then plugged again by vehicles. Where there is a requirement to hold on a broad frontage, these manoeuvres can be conducted with 2 or even 3 Pls up.



11. Withdrawal. Re-embussing drills need to be practised thoroughly so that troops can embark, with their PO equipment, quickly.

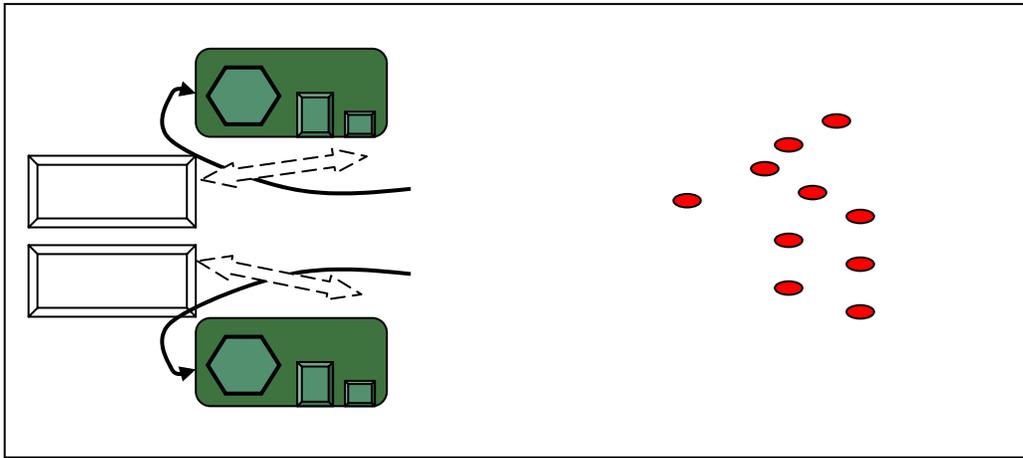
a. It is essential that space is cleared by an aggressive shield team, rapid advances or vehicle manoeuvre, before attempting to mount up.



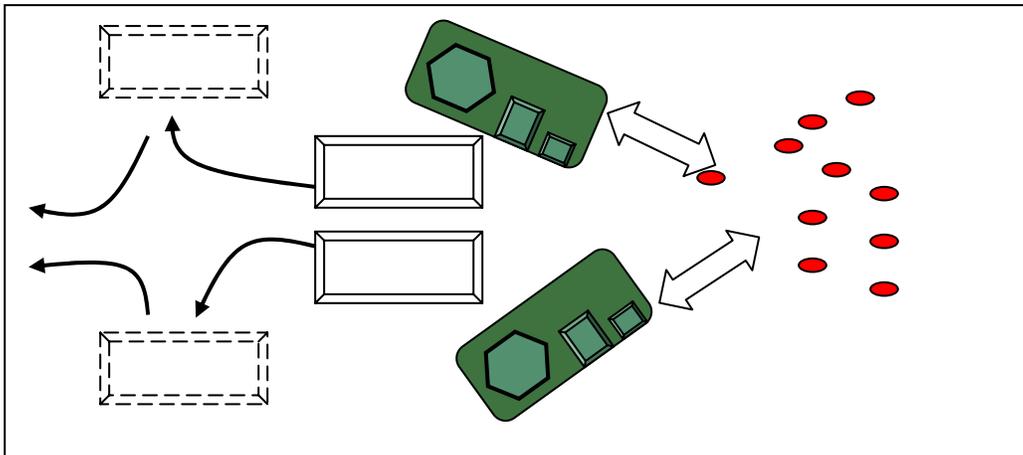
b. Once a gap between the crowd and troops is created, baton gunners from BULLDOG team deploy forward to cover those Teams embussing into SNATCH.

RESTRICTED

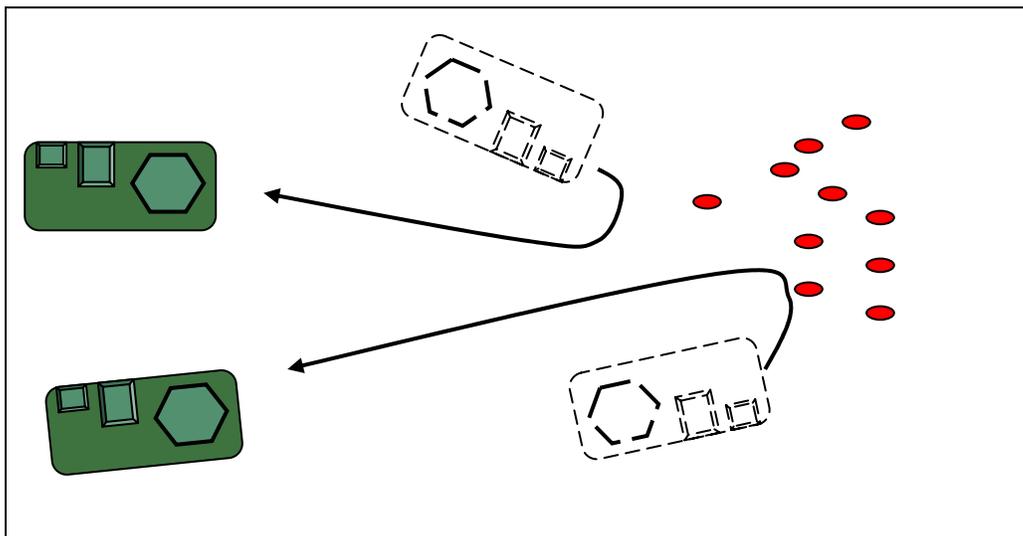
c. As soon as SNATCH teams are mounted, SNATCH withdraws to a position where they can use aggressive manoeuvre to cover the re-embussing of BULLDOG teams. The last man to mount the BULLDOG should be the Baton Gunner who is being covered by TC armed with SA80A2 and/or additional FRGs, as well as by other vehicles if in a position to do so.



d. If the crowd advances, BULLDOG can advance to re-assert the gap and permit the SNATCH to break clean.



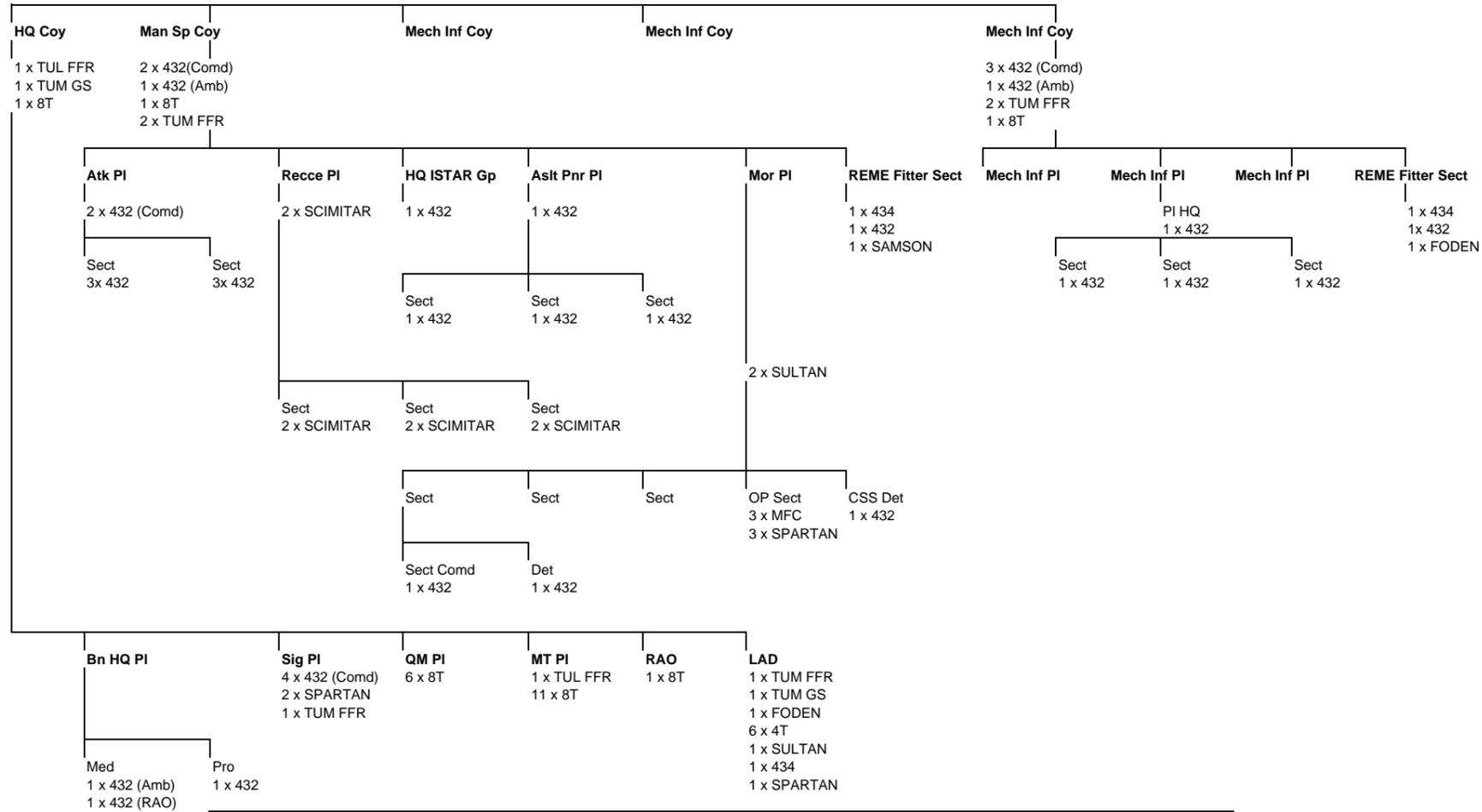
e. As soon as SNATCH is clear, the BULLDOG could then reverse back to a point when they are clear of the crowd to turn and evacuate to the RV. The overwatch screen should be the last element to withdraw, again reforming at an RV, though this order of march might be affected by the ground and situation.



RESTRICTED

12. Making Arrests. The arrest and detention process is at MND(SE) SO1 390. Each PI and Coy should rehearse the arresting of individuals in a PO situation. Opportunity arrests in a PO situation may be made by any soldier. Arresting identified ringleaders in a PO situation should be a task allocated to, and rehearsed by, the Reserve Team or PI. Key is the use of surprise, possibly aided by the shock action of the use of FRG immediately prior to the Arrest Team moving forward of the base line, to take the initiative from the crowd for the time required for the individual to be seized.

PROPOSED MECHANIZED INFANTRY BATTALION VEHICLE ESTABLISHMENT



Sub Unit	432	434	SCIMITAR	SAMSON	SPARTAN	SULTAN	TUM/TUL	8T	4T	FODEN
BGHQ	7	1			3	1	6	19	6	1
Inf Coy	17	1					2	1		1
Inf Coy	17	1					2	1		1
Inf Coy	17	1					2	1		1
MSp Coy	24	1	8	1	3	2	2	1		
TOTAL	82	5	8	1	6	3	14	23	6	4