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Document 1W - Guidelines



SCOPE

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WELCOME

- This presentation is presented to keep CPF members within the Law, not to show them how far they can bend the law.
- Two wrongs do not make a right, if you got away with something, next time you might not be so lucky and be arrested yourself.



AIM

- The aim of this training day is to familiarise CPF members with what the task of the CPF is.
- How to perform certain tasks to ensure their safety and to execute these tasks within the boundaries of the law and SAPS cooperation.



A Suspicious person

- CPF members are the eyes and ears of the SAPS within the community.
- CPF members have no additional powers within the law.
- ID Test
- A person can only be classified as suspicious if he does something strange over a time period.
- Every citizen in SA has the right to walk, stand sit, lie, drive, fly, crawl in a public space.



A Suspicious person (Cont..)

- A person has the right to stand in a public place and take photos.(Nobody complains when Google Maps does this)
- Few examples of non suspicious persons:
 - A man walked past my house.
 - A man is sitting in a park.
 - A vehicle is parked next to the road.
 - I just drove past a suspicious person in the road.



A Suspicious person (Cont..)

- Suspicious behaviour examples:
 - A man has been sitting in his vehicle in front of my house for 2 hours.
 - A person walking up to your fence and taking photos inside your fence boundary.
 - A person walking past your house 5 times.
 - A person asking your domestic worker questions about your household/routine.



Apprehension of a person

- What the law says with regard to when a person can be arrested:

Police powers of arrest

- A peace officer may arrest without a warrant someone who:
 - Commits or attempts to commit an offence in the peace officer's presence;
 - Is believed to have committed one of the following offences: **treason, sedition, public violence, murder, culpable homicide, indecent assault, rape, sodomy, bestiality, robbery, assault when a dangerous wound is inflicted, arson, housebreaking, theft, knowingly receiving stolen property (see stolen goods), fraud, forgery,** (These offences are listed in Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.)



Apprehension of a person (Cont..)

- Has escaped or attempts to escape from lawful custody;
- Is found with any housebreaking implement and cannot satisfactorily account for being in possession of it;
- Is in possession of property reasonably suspected of being stolen or dishonestly obtained;
- Is found at night in circumstances giving rise to grounds for believing he or she has committed or is about to commit a crime;
- Is reasonably suspected of being in unlawful possession of stock or produce;



Apprehension of a person (Cont..)

- Is reasonably suspected of having committed or committing an offence under the laws governing liquor (see alcohol and driving; alcoholism), drugs (see drugs) or arms and ammunition;
- Is found gambling illegally (see betting, gambling and lotteries);
- Wilfully obstructs a peace officer from executing a duty;



Apprehension of a person (Cont..)

How to apprehend a person:

- Approach the person.(Look at your surroundings)
- Be polite and calm. (The way you or your wife want to be treated)
- Question the person.
- If your want to apprehend the person, inform him that he will be detained until the SAPS arrives or he is taken to the SAPS.



Apprehension of a person (Cont..)

- Ask if you may search him.
- If he gives consent, do so.
- If no consent keep a watchful eye over him.
- Contact the SAPS or transport the member to the Police Station.
- Force may be used to apprehend a person, but only to apprehend.



Apprehension of a person (Cont..)

- The following is Not Allowed:
 - Assault
 - Kidnapping
 - Crimen Injuria.
 - Pointing of a firearm.
 - Malicious damage to the members property



Apprehension of a person (Cont..)

- Scenarios
 - There was a armed robbery, you heard over the radio at what house the suspect lives, now you want to go and arrest the person.
 - You storm a person with your weapon drawn and try to arrest him.



Citizen Arrest

Private arrest

- Your right to make an arrest on your own initiative is set out in Section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.
- While a police officer has wide powers to make an arrest without a warrant, you, as a private individual may arrest only a person who commits or attempts to commit in your presence, or whom you reasonably suspect of having committed, an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Criminal Procedure Act. You may also arrest anyone whom you reasonably believe has committed any offence and is escaping from someone with the power to arrest him or her, who is in 'fresh pursuit'.



Citizen Arrest (Cont..)

- You may also arrest anyone you see engaged in an 'affray', which traditionally is defined as a brawl between two or more people in a public place.
- The owner, lawful occupier or person in charge of property, on or in respect of which any person is found committing any offence, and any person authorised to do so by the owner, occupier, or person in charge, may without warrant arrest the alleged offender.



Citizen Arrest (Cont..)

How to make a citizen's arrest

- The person to be arrested should be touched on the arm or shoulder and at the same time be informed of the reason for the arrest. The suspect cannot be said to be arrested until he or she has been made aware that an arrest is being made. Force may be used only if the arrested person refuses to submit to the custody of the person making the arrest.
- The onus is on the person making the arrest to show that the force actually used was reasonably necessary. The courts have emphasised that no arrester, whether police officer or private citizen, may indiscriminately resort to force.



Handing over the suspect to the SAPS

- Where a person is apprehended the CPF hands over the person to the SAPS with all his belongings.
- A verbal indication of what happened is given.
- If there is a complainant, he must open a case with the SAPS
- Contact particulars of the SAPS members must be obtained.
- CPF Duty Officer must obtain Case numbers and contact particulars of CPF members.



Handing over the suspect to the SAPS (Cont..)

- When a person was arrested he and his belongings must be handed over to the SAPS.
- A detailed written statement (**WWW**) must be handed in to the SAPS.
- The person who made the arrest must accompany the suspect to the SAPS to obtain a body receipt.
- The duty officer must get the names of the SAPS, person who made the arrests name and other members involved names.



Following a vehicle

- As CPF members you have no additional powers within the law.
- All traffic laws are still applicable
- When following a vehicle, your task is to observe, follow the vehicle to its destination and then report so that SAPS can get to the scene and do their work.
- See Hand-out wrt vehicle lights.



Patrol Guidelines

- Members on patrol may not use alcohol before or while on patrol.
- Members on patrol must be dressed in GPF Reflective Jacket and the vehicle must be marked as a GPF Vehicle bmo GPF vehicle magnet.
- There must be a minimum of 2 members per patrol vehicle for your own safety.
- The patrol Coordinator must work out a weekly patrol roster.
- Ad Hoc patrols must be coordinated with the patrol Coordinator.



Patrol Guidelines (Cont..)

- Patrollie lede meld aan vir sy diens deur `n boodskap op die patrollie whatsapp te stuur met die volgende inligting;
 - Name van lede in voertuig.
 - Tipe voertuig
 - Reg no van voertuig

Documents 1Wi and 3D attached

Also available from www.c-p-f.co.za/polokwane-cpf



Patrol Guidelines (Cont..)

- Normal patrol procedures:
 - Members report on duty.
 - Members serve as eyes and ears and first responders.
 - patrols observe the following:
 - Open Gates
 - Open Houses and garages
 - People and vehicles moving in the area
 - Municipal aspects to be reported.
(Pot Holes, burst water pipes, Street lights)



Crime Scene Management

- The task of the **first responders** at a crime scene is:
 - Contact the Duty Officer
 - Cordon off the crime scene
 - Keep onlookers out of the Crime scene
 - Prevent photos being taken of the crime scene.
 - Try to get the facts of the incident.
 - Get a description of suspects.



Crime Scene Management (Cont..)

- Tasks of the **Duty officer**
 - Arrange emergency services
 - Get control of the crime scene
 - Mobilise the rest of the CPF members by giving

Summary of the incident

Description of suspects

Tasks that specific members must do.



Crime Scene Management (Cont..)

- At handing over of the Crime Scene to SAPS
 - Ensure that all CPF witnesses are available for the SAPS to give statements.
 - Get names SAPS and CPS members involved.

Document 1E – Crime Scene Report attached

Also available from www.c-p-f.co.za/polokwane-cpf



Forming a Cordon

- There is only one person in charge of a cordon, the rest execute the tasks that is given.
- The Duty Officer gives a description of the incident and thereafter tasks what he wants to be done.
- All members that reacts to the incident, reports to the Duty Officer, he will than task you.



Forming a Cordon

- The Cordon must be statically in place before specific search groups can be activated.
- All radio communication must be incident orientated.
- The Duty Officer must direct the Cordon and the search groups.
- Members in the Cordon do not leave their post unless tasked by the Duty Officer.
- The Cordon is kept in place until suspects are apprehended



Forming a Cordon

- After the incident the following admin has to be done.
 - Incident report
 - Name list of all members and Vehicles involved
 - Name list of all SAPS involved
 - Lessons learned.



Stop and Search Procedures

- When approaching a person or vehicle be courteous.
- Be non-threatening.(Inform the member who you are and what the CPF is doing in the area, and why he is being stopped)
- Ask the person what he is doing in the area.
- Ask him if he has objections to be searched.
- Do the search.
- If he has an objection you may not search him.
- If nothing is found, thank him and move on.



Radio Procedures

- During a operation all members participating will be using and listening to one channel.
- The following is basic guidelines:
 - The person in Command gives through all the information that is relevant.
 - There after he tasks different members to execute certain tasks.
 - If additional information is received it will be given through.
 - The radio must be used as a command tool to orginize the activities.



Radio Procedures (Cont..)

- The following are actions that disrupts radio communications.
 - Asking for more information
 - Giving comments on information given
 - Giving opinions wrt the incident
 - Asking if you must assist.
- When you speak, no one else can use the radio.



Relevant Documentation

- The following documentation must be kept for future reference
 - Incident reports (Document 1D attached)
 - Statements (Documents 1N & 1W attached)
 - Body receipts
 - Name lists of SAPS and CPF members

CPF Documents can be downloaded from www.c-p-f.co.za/polokwane-cpf

Documents will be changed and adapted to suit requirements as the need arises

Also available from cpfmariaan@gmail.com