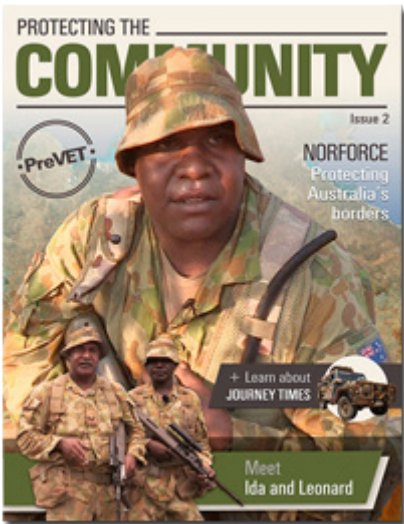

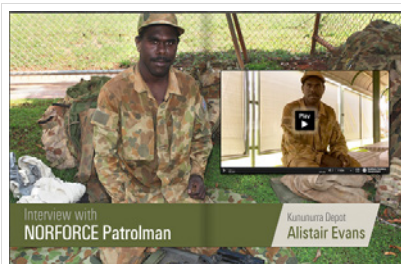


Magazine 3B – NORFORCE

This document provides a transcript for the audio in Magazine 3B – NORFORCE. It includes a text copy for interviews, presenter videos and activity audio.

Slide Image	Transcript
	<p>PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY Issue 2</p> <p>NORFORCE Protecting Australia's Borders</p> <p>+ Learn about Journey Times</p> <p>Meet Ida and Leonard</p>
	<p>Welcome to Issue 2 of Protecting The Community</p> <p>Introduction to NORFORCE 0:53 minutes</p> <p><i>Welcome to PreVET. You're about to meet Ida, Leonard, Geoffrey, Mel and Alistair. Their NORFORCE soldiers, they work with the Australian Defence force on Operation Resolute.</i></p> <p><i>Operation RESOLUTE is the Australian Defence Force's contribution to the whole-of-government effort to protect Australia's borders and offshore maritime interests.</i></p> <p><i>It is the only ADF operation that currently defends homeland Australia and its assets.</i></p> <p><i>The Operation RESOLUTE Area covers approximately 10% of the world's surface and includes Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone, which extends up to 200nm around the mainland, Christmas, Cocos, Keeling, Norfolk, Heard, Macquarie and Lord Howe Islands.</i></p> <p><i>Let's meet the guys.</i></p>



Interview with NORFORCE Patrolman

Interview Alistair Evans. NORFORCE Patrolman

3:00 minutes

Hi, My name is Alistair Evans. I come from Borroloola

What I been doing is a lot of operational stuff. With the RSU, the regional service surveillance unit. It's pretty good. I did my induction course early this year.

Where we are now is at Kununurra at the moment and I've come in from doing some work out in the bush. It's been pretty good out bush and I spent two weeks out there. It's been really good.

I've really enjoyed it and am looking forward to it next time. I didn't find any difficulties at all; not really because I like what I'm doing. I do the best I can. It's one of the whole reasons why I wanted to join NORFORCE. I wanted to get more skills and knowledge out of it. Basically there is a lot of training you get out of the induction to patrolman. Like the ones I just said and navigation training and literacy and numeracy training. To be able to keep coping with NORFORCE. The stuff I'm doing at Borroloola is that I'm a Sport and Rec Officer.

In the job I'm doing, as well as that, you've got to be fit and play along with your kids and whoever you are running the sports for

The other thing too is that NORFORCE has built up communication skills in me. I get along with nearly every NORFORCE member in the whole of NORFORCE.

My message to all the young kids, young adults of my age out there – think about the future, go to school, learn, listen, listen to your teachers, listen to adults so maybe one day along the track when you're going to school things will pop up so you should take the opportunity.

There are a lot of opportunities out there for you. You have to look forward to it and make your mind up to it and really work hard to put in for it.

The school can open up a doorway for you. Which is happened to me. It's opened up a lot of doorways. Doorways meaning getting a job and life skills and you can really become a mechanic or a teacher or get a job in NORFORCE. You just gotta keep fit and keep healthy

There are a lot of opportunities out there for you. You just have keep fit, keep healthy, go to school every day, really listen to your parents and

listen to the teachers. It gets you very far – gets you a long way in life. You will really have a better future in life.



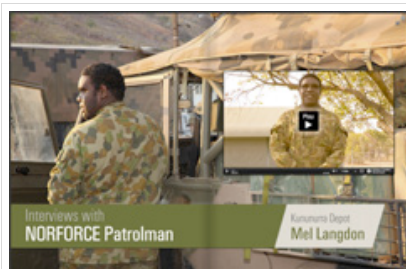
Interview with NORFORCE Patrolman

Sergeant Jeffrey Norman
NORFORCE Depot Kununurra
3:45 minutes

My name is Jeffrey Norman. I'm from Borroloola. My job is Sergeant in the Army. I'm a Patrol Commander and I take out a six-man patrol out in the bush, do the recon surveillance, just go out on search and report back to headquarters. My skills in the Army are communication and navigation: communication and look after your patrol; navigation, how to use the compass to get from point A to point B, and see something, just write it down, take pictures of it and keep it to yourself until the whole exercise finish and give it to your OC, Officer in Charge. When I'm Officer out in the bush I have to know how to use my camera, and something else I have to write it down in my notebook so you can pass it on to my Commanding Officer.

Literacy is very important, especially for Indigenous people, so they can understand how to write it down in their notes, and communicate or talk with someone else. Probably sometime you'll have to fill out a form, and so you can understand what the form is, and you can understand more better. It's very important for Indigenous people to know that I've been in NORFORCE for twenty-five years. I got promoted in Alice Springs in 2009, so three years in NORFORCE as a Sergeant. If you want to join NORFORCE you have to be fit, and you have to listen to what they say, you know? What I really like enjoying about NORFORCE is travelling, seeing different country, places where you've never been before, meeting new people and get to know everybody from other places.

If you want to learn, kids, go to school every day. You will learn more and more each day. You probably might end up with NORFORCE, never know as you're growing up. Young people out there who keep asking me to join Army, all I'm going to say is keep away from drugs and alcohol and just keep your fitness up and I'll put you down, sign you up and go from there.



Interview with Private Mel Langdon
NORFORCE Patroman, Kununarra Deopt
2:28 minutes

Hello, my name is Mel Langdon. I'm from Yuendumu and I joined NORFORCE early this year.

You get taught things that you've never been taught before, so, yeah, it's kind of fun. So it takes you to some places you've never been to, yeah, so it's good.

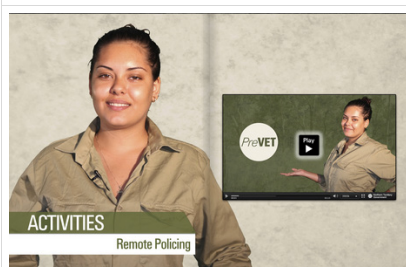
I'm a patrolman. I do patrolling mostly, just try and keep Australia safe. I've learned mostly how to spot things from a mile away and all that. How to use your eyes properly; keep a low profile and all that, yeah, good things, good fun.

I've undergone two courses just to get myself in this spot, takes like a month to do it. Get homesick and all that, but you still have your mates come and cheer you up a bit, so that's one good thing you have in Army. Sometimes get a bit lonely, so always talk to somebody that you want to talk to, it helps, so you get used to stuff.

I joined Norforce so I could see myself standing where I've never stood up before. Gets you through a lot of stuff, it's good.

Most important thing in our patrolling is try not to make a mess out on the land, try to respect the land, that's the most important thing there

(Extra footage of Mel at the depot – cleaning weapon and getting ready to leave)



ACTIVITIES NORFORCE

Activity Introduction
00:35

In this session, you'll use 24 hour time, understand what a pace count is, learn about grid references and reconnaissance and surveillance missions. Pretty exciting stuff! Let's have a go.



NORFORCE

Bush Navigation & Pace Counts – In this activity, you'll see Mel receiving orders about what direction to head in and how far to go.

Planning Journey Times – In this story, you'll see Sergeant Boon giving Convoy Orders using 24 hour time.

Reconnaissance & Surveillance – In this activity, you'll see Jeffrey talking about the information he gathers when he is out bush and how he records it.



Nice work! You've learned how to calculate and use pace counts to navigate on foot patrol and use 24 hour time to plan a journey. You also learned about grid references and mapping as well as recorded your recon information. There's plenty more skills to be learned in NORFORCE. Helping keep the country safe needs people who care about the country.



Northern Territory logo

Slide Image

Activity A1 Bush Navigation & Page Counts



Activity 1 – Bush Navigation and Pace Counts

In this activity, you'll see Mel receiving orders from his patrol commander about what direction to head in and how far to go when they are patrolling out bush. This is called bush navigation. Mel uses a compass to tell him the direction to head in and pace counts to calculate the distance travelled. Have a look at how the orders are given.



Key Points

This is what we will learn:

- Calculating distances in the context of metres
- Allowing for different conditions



Bush navigation and pace counts
1:11 minutes

[Patrol on exercise.]

(Unknown Officer): Alright mate, what I want you to do is head off on a bearing of four thousand two hundred.

[Langdon sets compass.]

(Unknown Officer): Good. For a distance of three hundred metres, alright. At three hundred metres, halt. I'll give you another bearing. I don't want to go down this track any more, you need to lead me through the bush and let's follow the shadows, you know?

(Mel Langdon): Yep.

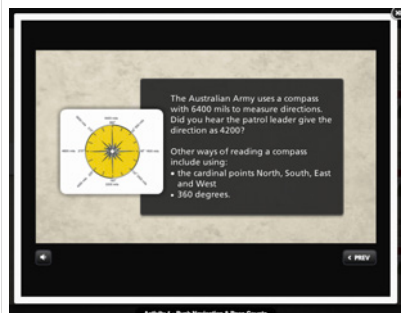
(Unknown Officer): Nice and slow patrol, I don't want to travel down this track, alright, so lead us through the shadows and use the bush.

Mel Langdon: Yep.

[Langdon leads patrol.]



Mel has learnt how many steps it takes for him to walk 100 metres and would use this information when calculating distances he walks when on foot patrol. This is how he knows how far to go when his Patrol Commander instructs him to 'go 300 metres in that direction.' Since everyone walks differently, working out your pace count is an important part of bush navigation.



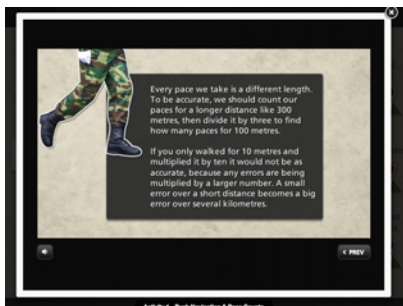
The Australian Army uses a compass with 6400 mils to measure directions. Did you hear the patrol leader give the direction as 4200?

Other ways of reading a compass include using:

- The cardinal points North, South, East and West
- 360 degrees.



For Mel to work out his pace count, first, he would figure out the average number of paces to walk 100 metres. To do this, Mel would count how many paces he took to walk 300 metres and divide that number by 3. This would give him his average paces for 100 metres.



Every pace we take is a different length. To be accurate, we should count our paces for a longer distance like 300 metres, then divide it by three to find how many paces for 100 metres.

If you only walked for 10 metres and multiplied it by ten it would not be as accurate, because any errors are being multiplied by a larger number. A small error over a short distance becomes a big error over several kilometres.



Next, Mel would divide his pace over 100 metres by ten to work out the average number he would take to cover 10 metres. Then he clicks a pace counter like this to remind himself of how many times he's walked 10 metres.



When soldiers walk out in the bush they know how many paces it takes for them to walk 10 metres. This is called their pace count. They click a pace counter every time they reach 10 metres.

Using a counter helps them concentrate on patrolling, allowing them to pay more attention to their surroundings.



Now you'll see Ida and Leonard talk about their pace counts. Watch for how they have to concentrate on walking normally and counting the paces they take to cover 10 metres.



Bush Navigation and Pace Counts
 Ida – Corporal, Norforce
 Leonard – Lance Corporal, NORFORCE
 1:59 Minutes

(Ida Waianga): Before we go on patrol, and the Patrol Commander tells us where we're going, so we have to sit down out and work our way on the map, like where we're going and how far we going to go, so we measure that distance between where we are to where we going, and then – so we have pace counters with us, so – for me, a distance when I'm walking is every twelve paces, every twelve steps I have to quick click, I take hundred and twenty steps to make a hundred metres, so to that, the boss knows, the PC knows where we are on the map, so every time we do that we know where we are on the map and so we don't get lost, so that's on the foot patrol when we on patrol. Because I'm a bit taller, I get a little bit longer steps. So that's why the paces is different, he's a hundred and forty, I'm a hundred and twenty, so that's where the difference is. So everybody knows – we all learn to know how many paces we get, so each individual knows how many paces they get to make a hundred, so in that way we know where we are, so – I take less steps than Leonard because I'm a bit taller

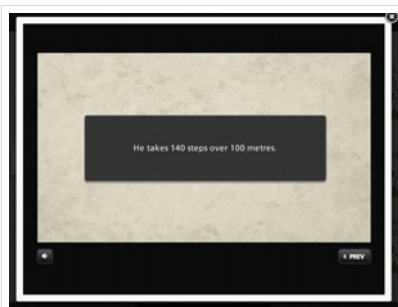
(Leonard LamiLami): Normally we don't count loud in the bush, just do it in our mind, because you might get compromised.

[Both soldiers demonstrate pacing.]

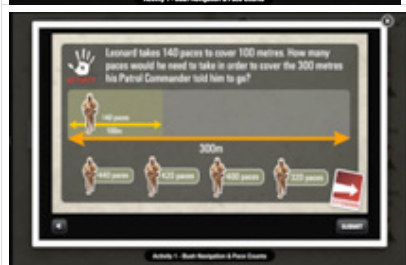
(Leonard LamiLami): One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven.



Activity
 Leonard clicked his counter every time he took seven steps with his left foot, or 14 steps altogether. What number would the counter show for 100 metres?

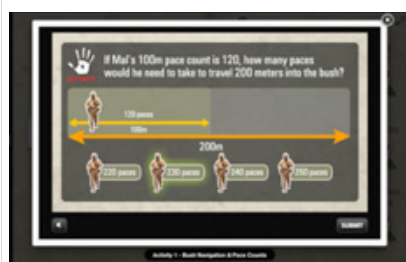


He takes 140 steps over 100 metres.



Activity

Leonard takes 140 paces to cover 100 metres. How many paces would he need to take in order to cover the 300 metres his Patrol Commander told him to go?



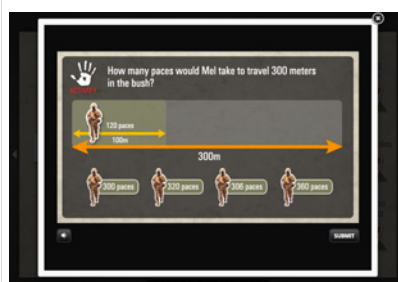
Activity

If Mel's 100m pace count is 120, how many paces would he need to take to travel 200 metres into the bush.



Activity

Mel averages 120 paces over 100m. How many steps with his left foot would he count before he clicked the counter at 10 metres?



Activity

How many paces would Mel take to travel 300 metres in the bush?



Activity

If Mel's pace count is 120, what would his pace counter be showing at 350 metres?

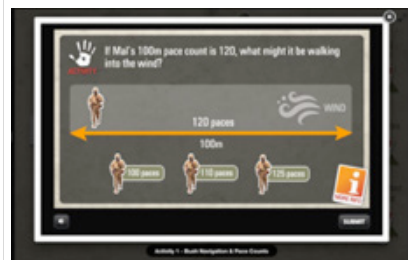


Thinking + Class Discuss

If Leonard was walking down hill, how would this affect his pace count?



Certain conditions would change the average pace count of a person. Things like wind and other weather conditions, slope of the land you're walking on, the kind of surface you are walking on, clothing and footwear, as well as how easy it is to see can make your pace change.



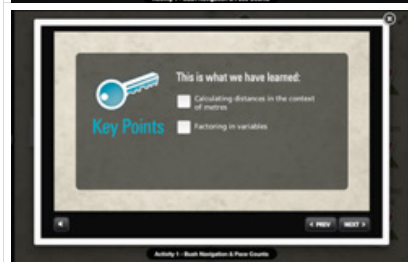
Activity

If Mel's 100m pace count is 120, what might it be walking into the wind?



Would walking into the wind make your paces bigger or smaller?

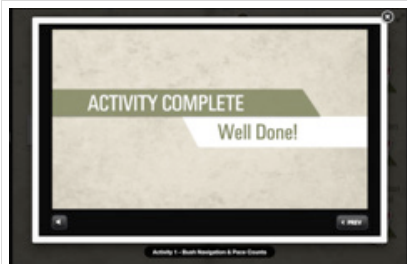
If you think the paces become smaller, then you would have more of them over 100m.




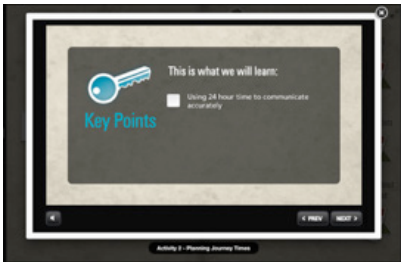
Key Points

This is what we have learnt:

- Calculating distances in the context of metres
- Factoring in variables



Activity Complete
Well Done!

Slide Image	Activity A2 Planning Journey Times
	<p>Activity 2 Planning Journey Times</p> <p><i>In this story, you'll see Sergeant Boon giving Convoy Orders during a briefing about the timings of a trip they are taking the next day. He uses 24 hour time to talk about what times they need to leave and what times they intend to stop for breaks. The army refers to this as a Halt. Halt is another word for stop.</i></p>
	<p>Key Points</p> <p>This is what we learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using 24 hour time to communicate accurately <p><i>Listen for the times they discuss and what needs to happen at those times. You'll see people taking notes about what they need to remember.</i></p>
	<p>NORFORCE depot Kununurra Planning journey times 3:12 minutes</p> <p><i>(2IC): Everyone knows the timing, early tomorrow at 0500. You grab your bacon and egg burger half past 5, quarter to six, and were ready to roll out the gate 0600. OK Sergeant Boon will give you convoy orders now.</i></p> <p><i>(Sergeant Boon): Sir. Ok. You all know who I am, this convoy orders for centre squad and movements from Kununurra to Alice Springs for the dates 27th and 28th of September 2012.</i></p> <p><i>Co-ord instructions. Timings. OK, 2IC has said revally is 0500. OK you grab your bacon and egg burger at 0530 and depart Kununurra depot at no later than 0600</i></p> <p><i>Speed – OK, on the Highway. We're going to have the FFR in front of us so maximum speed of that is around about 95km's an hour. Or slower. Alright. We go as fast as the slowest vehicle. Keep the package together.</i></p> <p><i>(2IC): alright. Start point is Kununurra depot and release point, once again, Alice Springs.</i></p> <p><i>(Sergeant Boon): Halts – at this stage – OK there's Victoria River Road House, Katherine, around the Larrimah area and Dunmarra for the first</i></p>

day. You will receive more briefings for the 28th.
Halts – when we do our halts, we drive for 2 hours or there abouts. We have a 15 minute break. Another 2 hours after that we have a half hour break. Alright. Drivers, remember to parade your vehicles. Coming up here we had a couple loose wheel nuts. Check those, check all your equipment and make sure it's all stable on your vehicles.
 If for any reason during the halts you need to cross the road, caution, there will be possibility of vehicles coming backwards and forwards to ya. OK, any questions on that?

[getting ready to go in convoy and checking engines then leaving in convoy]



A briefing session is an information session where the important things the team needs to know are shared with everyone. The times the armed forces uses is called 24 hour time, and this is how they talk about the time.

0500 hours - zero five hundred

0530 hours - zero five thirty

0600 hours – zero six hundred



Have you ever seen a time and thought 'is it morning or evening?' Six o'clock could be morning or evening. In the armed forces they could be in places or situations where you might not be able to tell if it is morning or night. Lives could depend on not making a mistake so, to soldiers, it is very important to be able to communicate accurately.



Using 24 hour time helps people easily understand what time of day it is.

The armed forces communicate with people in other parts of the country and internationally. They might have different times, so they would need to think about time zones as well.



If you use 12 hour time, you have to specify most of the time whether you mean morning, afternoon or evening, or 'AM' and 'PM' like these clocks .

24 hour time takes the 12 hours before lunch time (noon) and the 12 hours after and adds them together so they make one long 'spectrum / string / length of time to measure.



24 hour clocks begin counting from midnight and count all the way until the next midnight.

AM is short for ante meridiem. This is Latin for before noon.

PM is short for post meridiem. This is Latin for after noon.

The English language uses a lot of Latin words.

When Sergeant Boon said to wake up at 0500 (zero-five-hundred) hours it helps to imagine what that looks like. If there are 24 hours in one day, 0500 hours is the fifth hour after midnight, so it's 5 am.



After noon, the clock keeps counting numbers like normal. Instead of saying 1 PM, the 24 hour clock read 1300 hours.



Before midday, it is easy to compare 12 and 24 hour time.

3am = 0300 hours

After midday you need to ADD 12 hours to get the 24 hour time.

4 + 12 = 16, so

4pm = 1600 hours

9 + 12 = 21, so

9pm = 2100 hours

To change back from 24 to 12 hour time, you need to SUBTRACT 12 hours.

15 - 12 = 3, so

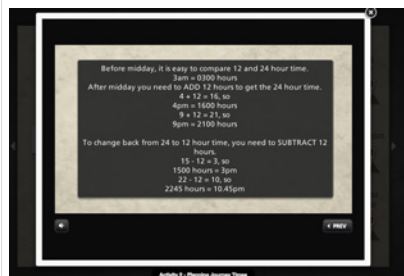
1500 hours = 3pm

22 - 12 = 10, so

2245 hours = 10.45pm

Activity

Choose two ways each wall clock could be read in 24 hour time. Drag them to the correct clock.





The minutes in an hour are read the same way as always in 24 hour time, except it's more like a digital clock. So when Sergeant Boon said they should grab their bacon and egg sandwich at 5:30 or 5:45, he was speaking in '12 hour' time. In 24 hour time, this would have been said '0530 or 0545 hours.

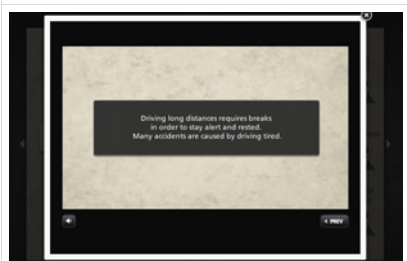


Activity
Drop the matching 12 and 24 hour times below each clock wall.



If they leave Kununurra at 0600 hours, drive for 4 hours and then have a 15 minute rest at Victoria River, what time will they arrive in Katherine?

The Sergeant Boon also talked about the journey timings. They would leave at 0600 hours. On the journey to Dunmarra they will stop at the Victoria River Road House, Katherine, around the Larrimah areas.



Driving long distances requires breaks in order to stay alert and rested. Many accidents are caused by driving tired.



Activity
If they leave Victoria River at 1015 hours, drive for two hours, stop for 30 minutes at Katherine, what time will they leave for Larrimah?



Activity

If they leave Larrimah at quarter to one, drive for two hours and re-fuel for 25 minutes, what time will they be ready to leave Dummara



Thinking + Class Discuss

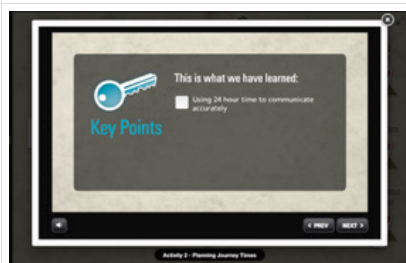
Nice Work!

Now you've had a go at using 24 hour time. Airlines, travel industry, and a lot of European countries use 24 hour time in addition to defence forces all over the world.

Do you think you could use this type of time?

Calculating how long something will take, or what the time is after a set time has passed is a very important skill in almost every job!

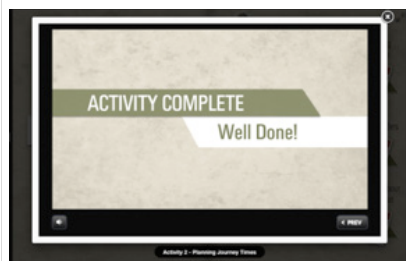
Can you do these calculations?



This is what we learnt:


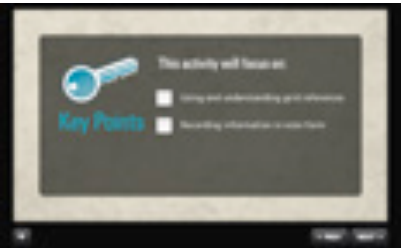
- Using 24 hour time to communicate accurately

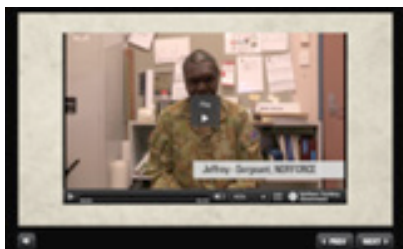
Calculating how long something will take, or what the time is after a set time has passed is a very important skill in almost every job! Would you be able to do these time calculations?



Activity Complete

Well Done!

Slide Image	Activity A3 Reconnaissance and Surveillance Methods
	<p>Activity 3 Reconnaissance and Surveillance Methods.</p> <p><i>In this activity, you'll see Jeffrey, talking about the information he gathers when he is out bush and how he records it. This is called reconnaissance and surveillance. You'll also see Ida and Leonard using a grid reference from their Patrol Commander and doing their own surveillance.</i></p>
	<p>Key Points</p> <p>This activity will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using and understanding grid references • Recording information in note form <p><i>Watch for how Ida and Leonard find locations using grid references, and record surveillance in note form.</i></p>



Jeffrey – Sergeant, NORFORCE
2:50

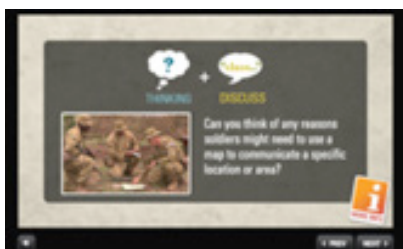
Before we go out to the bush, my commanding officer my orders and I give my 2IC, second in charge, give him his job to talk to the patrol, what sort of equipment they are going to take out – sort out everything- whilst I go on my own and do my own work. Do my patrol report and looking at the map, see where were going and I have to get the grid reference to pin point where we are gonna go. I get the boys and the patrol all together and read it out to them so they can understand where were going and what we have to do out there.

(Unknown soldier): Fellas, were currently located here at the creek line at grid 963 845, grid 963 845.

Mission – patrol 21 bravo is to marry up with the patrol 22 alpha at the creek junction located at grid 976 877, grid 976 877 by no later than 1630 hours, today, in order to consolidate patrols prior to extraction

(Narrator): The patrol commander knows where he is and where he has to go. He now plots those positions on the map. Once he's done that, he'll join those two points on the map with a fine thin line, lightly with a pencil. He then takes up his compass or protractor and estimates and works out what that bearing will be on the map. He now reads off the bearing and that will tell him the direction he's traveling. This gives the patrol commander the grid bearing that he would march on along the map. This needs to be converted to a magnetic bearing for the compass. He now has the magnetic bearing and is ready to start walking.

[footage of soldiers walking]



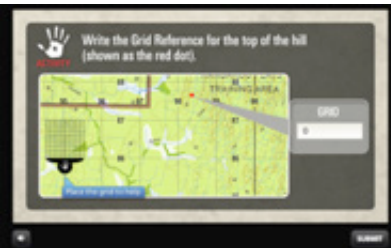


Thinking + Class Discuss

Can you think of any reasons soldiers might need to use a map to communicate a specific location or area?

When soldiers go into the bush on reconnaissance, they are given key information about where to go. NORFORCE uses Grid References to communicate these locations. You find grid references on the horizontal and vertical lines on a map.

	<p>More Info</p> <p>Reconnaissance is a military word that means exploring an area to gather information.</p>
	<p><i>The vertical lines are numbered from west to east or, left to right. The horizontal lines are numbered from south to north. Grid References are always given by reading left to right first, then up.</i></p>
	<p>More Info</p> <p>GR – grid reference Easting – vertical lines numbered from west to east (left to right) Northings – horizontal lines numbered from south to north (bottom to top) Read across Easting first, up Northings second.</p>
	<p>Activity</p> <p><i>There are two ways to use grid references to communicate a location on a map. The first method describes a whole square. Find the square with the 'building'. It has a grid reference of 2317.</i></p>
	<p>Activity</p> <p>What would you find at Grid Reference 2215?</p>

	<p><i>Patrol leaders are precise when they give their orders so they use a six figure grid reference.</i></p>
	<p>More Info</p> <p>One grid square is one kilometre on a side, or one square kilometre.</p> <p>A six figure grid reference splits the square into 10 across and 10 up, which makes each little square 100m on a side. This means it can locate something that is 100m by 100m.</p> <p>How big would the squares be for an 8 figure grid reference?</p> <p>These days GPSs can be even more accurate!</p>
	<p><i>In the video, the patrol commander showed his patrolmen their current location on the map. He said their current location was at GR 963 845 (read: nine six three – pause- eight four five).</i></p>
	<p>Find the grid cell that contains the location GR 976877</p> <p><i>The patrol commander also showed where they would meet another patrol. Locate the position on the map where the meeting is at GR 976 877.</i></p>
	<p>Activity</p> <p>Select the exact location the patrol will meet at GR 976877</p>

	<p>Activity</p> <p>Write the Grid Reference for the top of the hill (shown as the red dot).</p> <p><i>Put the small grid, over the square with the red dot. Find the first 2 numbers from the vertical line then count across for the 3rd number. Find the next 2 numbers from the horizontal line then count up for the last number</i></p>
	<p><i>Another thing NORFORCE patrollers do is reconnaissance and surveillance. Patrollers gather information about certain places like in the bush or on the coastline; wherever there is a threat to national security. The information gathered is very sensitive and highly confidential or secret.</i></p>
	<p>More Info</p> <p>When soldiers are on surveillance, their job is to keep close watch on a person or thing. They gather, record and pass on information to their patrol commander. This information is called intelligence.</p>



Leonard-Lance Corporal and Ida-Corpoal, NORFORCE and 2:27

I see something, looks like a kombi van with pipes on the top. Southwest, 3 people. OK.

Can you see the number plate?

No I can't get a clear vision.

OK its North of us, is it?

Yes

Any more, any other things can you see?

One of them hasn't got a T-shirt on.

Got a big PVC pipe on the roof. And bird cage.

Bearing?

Aim it at that tree over there

North Sixty

That's it?

Okay, remarks?

It's a white van, eh?

Or its creamy, is it creamy?

Yes

Creamy colour, yeah?

Three men?

Three men, one has got no shirt on

One no shirt on

On top roof rack?

Bird cage?

Yes bird cage

Bird cage and..?

And PVC pipes.

White PVC pipes, right?

Yes

They got guns?

No

No guns

No, no guns

I think they have no guns

Okay

[takes photo]

You got a photo?

Allright

How many photos have you got, one or two?

Two

	<p><i>It would be impossible for Ida and Leonard to remember everything they saw or heard including the time and exact location.</i></p>
	<p><i>Here is an example of Ida and Leonard's notes. Here is where he records the time and date. Here is where he records the grid reference of the location. And here is where he records the information he gathers.</i></p>
	<p><i>The remarks section is done in point form, which means that Leonard doesn't use full sentences to write the information; just the really important key information.</i></p>
	<p><i>When, Where, Who, What</i></p> <p><i>Recording in point form helps</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - write quickly - read the main information <p><i>When and where is recorded in the date and location. Jeffrey uses nouns to describe what and who in the remarks.</i></p>
	<p><i>Ida and Leonard were gathering information about bird smugglers they were watching. They need to know what information NORFORCE needs and record it in the same way every time using a patrol diary.</i></p>

[illegible]

Activity

Enter the date of the first observation in the notebook if it occurred on the last day of October in 2014.

Use the map to enter the location of the surveillance

Spot	Date	Time	Remarks
1	10/10/1998	Enter Grid Ref.	
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Activity

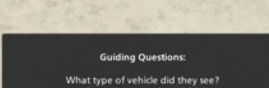
Use the map to enter the location of the surveillance

View map

[illegible]

Activity

Ida and Leonard described many things during their surveillance mission. Drag what you remember into the remarks column.



Guiding Questions:

- What type of vehicle did they see?
- What colour was the vehicle?
- How many people? Were they male or female?
- Were there any other details that you can remember?
- What time was it?

PREV

More Info

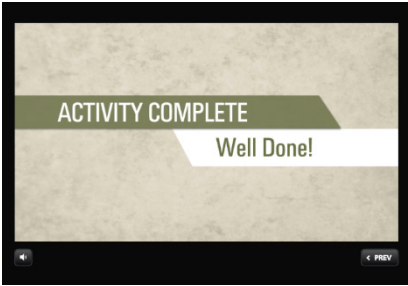
What type of vehicle did they see?

What colour was the vehicle?

How many people? Were they male or female?

Were there any other details that you can remember?

	<p>Activity</p> <p>Enter observations in the notebook by dragging them in and using the map.</p> <p><i>Ida and Leonard went out on surveillance each day for three more days. Select and drag the observation information into the correct part of the notebook and use the map to enter their information their location.</i></p>
	<p>Activity</p> <p>Enter observations in the notebook by dragging them in and using the map.</p>
	<p>Thinking + Class Discuss</p> <p><i>Recording information in note form is useful for getting the really important details written down. It makes it easier to see and understand over the course of the period observed.</i></p> <p><i>What do you think the information is telling you?</i> <i>Do you think that recording the information in this way is useful?</i> <i>Was Ida and Leonard's suspicion that they were watching bird smugglers right?</i></p>
	<p>Notebook</p>
	<p>Key Points</p> <p>This activity will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using and understanding grid references Recording information in note form <p><i>Well done. Now you have learnt how to use a grid reference and how to record information on a reconnaissance mission.</i></p>



Activity Complete
Well Done!