



GENERAL

Accreditation

and

Assessments

for

The Army

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ANNEX

A - Unit Command and Control Assessment/Accreditation - INFANTRY

Unit Command and Control Accreditation and Assessment

Introduction

Safety Accreditation is conducted to ensure that units can operate safely as a unit within a combined arms environment. The conduct of the accreditation is the responsibility of The Army Commander and Brigadiers who may divest responsibility to members of their Staff who will act on their behalf. Unit commanders are responsible for presenting their units to their Brigadier for assessment and accreditation.

The assessment and accreditation is to be conducted as a part of a collective activity in which Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Pyrotechnic effects are to be represented or simulated in such a manner as to be clear to the troops under assessment as to the scenario that is being assessed.

A unit shall be presented to the Brigadier by its officer for assessment/accreditation. The Unit Command and Control Assessment/Accreditation form and Certificate is given in the annexes to this document.

If a formed unit has no officer to lead it on the field it may be presented as a part of another unit under the direction of that unit's officer. Any unit presented in this manner shall not be accredited as an independent unit but must deploy under the command of an accredited officer authorised by the relevant Brigadier.

The assessing officer shall give a clear and unambiguous brief to the commander of the unit being presented on:

- ~ The layout of the battlefield.
- ~ The dispositions of other troops.
- ~ The intended operational scenario.

- ~ The unit's role in the operation.
- ~ Any specific safety issues that may arise during the assessment.
- ~ Any specific instructions that the unit must adhere to.

The unit commander shall then be given adequate time to brief and prepare the unit for the assessment/accreditation.

Individual Competency

Units shall demonstrate by the production of records/certification that all members of the unit being presented for accreditation have passed Part 1 and Part 2 safety Accreditation.

Collective Assessment/Accreditation

Unit officers shall demonstrate the correct use of commands in order to control their unit throughout the assessment/accreditation.

Units must present sufficient NCOs within the ranks to exercise proper and safe control of all members of the unit.

Unit officers must demonstrate an awareness of other activities on the field of battle which shall be assessed as 'not placing their unit into an unsafe position in relation to other activities on the field' or 'compromising another unit's tactical position'.

Within the assessment scenario unit commanders must demonstrate the Units ability to manoeuvre safely using the appropriate drills of the time pertinent to the unit in question.

Commanders are to provide a consolidated record of their member's accreditation, detailing that they have undergone and passed part 1 and 2 of the individual safety accreditation test.

Conduct of Assessment

The assessment should require a unit to execute a number of manoeuvres/actions that permit them to demonstrate competency, preferably within an all arms exercise.

The Brigadier assessing the formation must ensure that sufficient Staff are engaged in observing the unit/units that are being assessed in order that they can make fair and thorough assessment of the exercise and the units engaged in that assessment.

All officers conducting assessments should have clear guidelines on the scenario of the exercise, what is expected of the unit/units being assessed and the pass/fail criteria to be used in assessing units.

Troops being used to support the assessment exercised but not being assessed must be strictly controlled so as not to compromise the integrity of the exercise.

Pass/Fail Criteria

A unit shall be deemed to have passed the assessment and therefore be accredited if they perform all manoeuvres in accordance with the criteria set out for the exercise in a safe and competent manner. A record of the unit's accreditation should be made in the relevant safety register which should be available for inspection.

Any unit that is considered to have manoeuvred in a manner that is inconsistent with good order, failed to follow the prescribed exercise or has in any way compromised the safety of themselves or other troops engaged in the exercise shall be deemed to have failed the assessment. They should be re-presented for accreditation once any recommended corrective training/practice has been conducted.

Appeal Process

In the event of any dispute over the results of an assessment an appeal should be lodged with the relevant Army Commander who has final arbitrator powers. No further redress is available.

Infantry Accreditation and Assessment for Individuals, Units and Groups (Annex A)

This document is the standard which The Army will check all participants against that use firearms at any event as being competent to take part in any Army activity and using Firearms as Infantry. All Unit Commanders and/or Unit Safety Officers and/or Unit Accreditation Officers are to ensure that all their members are fully trained and accredited to take part in any and all The Army activity and that they maintain written records to show that is the case. They are to ensure that all their members are aware of the safety procedures specific to each event, especially with regard to cavalry, artillery, melee and pyrotechnics that maybe used at the event.

General Safety

Units/Groups are to drill and manoeuvre in the field in accordance with the drill regulations applicable to them from the period and ensure that all their members are fully conversant in those military manoeuvres before allowing them to take part in a battle re-enactment. It is advisable that all participants in battle re-enactments are progressively trained before they are allowed to be considered as a firer on the field.

All Units/Groups and person(s) that are intending to use a firearm at an event are to be fully conversant in this document and use it as the standard they train their members too in order for them to take part in an events as an Infantry firer.

Generic Infantry Safety

Only black powder (UN0027 or UN0028) is to be used in any firearm at an event. All other Black Powder and shooters' powders are expressly forbidden.

All firearms are to be proofed in accordance with their national regulations before they can be used at an event.

All Unit Commanders and/or Unit/Group Safety Officers are to inspect all their members' firearms at every event. They should satisfy themselves that the firearms are serviceable and fit for purpose. Where the firearm is considered to be unserviceable it is to be withdrawn from use until the fault is rectified. Units/Groups shall keep a record of all incidents where a firearm is withdrawn from use and when passed fit for use.

Safety Distances ~ A firearm may not be discharged at any person closer than 20 metres (30 metres if mounted). Firearms should never be directly aimed at a person(s). The correct firing distance should be regularly demonstrated by the Unit/Group to their members.

Man Down Drill ~ In case of an accident or injury to a person(s) the group unit concerned is to form around the injured person in a square or orb. To signify "Man Down" a weapon is to be held horizontally in the air with both hands, by nominated persons at each corner of the square or equally spaced around the orb. If the Unit/Group in attendance has drums/bugles/whistles, then an alternating sound from them can be made continuously, i.e. blast/stop/blast and so on. In addition a baton emblazoned with a red cross on a white background may also be held aloft.

Infantry Charged by Cavalry ~ When loaded; if a block of infantry is charged by cavalry when loaded, they are to shoulder their arms and the infantry commander and individuals are to call out, "I am/Unit is loaded." The cavalry are then to move away and engage other troops.

Firearm Safety ~ All firearms shall be checked before use by the participant and their relevant unit safety checker following the steps below.

- ~ The firearm is to be presented to the checker and the ramrod inserted by the holder of the firearm into the barrel to show that it is clear.
- ~ The ramrod is then to be inspected to ensure that it is fit for use, then secured to the weapon.
- ~ The firearm is then to be presented to show half cock. The hammer is to be drawn to the half cock and the trigger is to be pulled. The hammer should remain where it is. If the firearm is unable to be put at the half cock or remain at the half cock when the trigger pulled, it is deemed to be unsafe for use and shall not be used until rectified. Details of the weapon and nature of fault is then to be added to the unit Weapon Fault Record.
- ~The firearm shall then be put at the full cock and the frizzen pan closed and fired off. If the firearm is unable to be put at the full cock or hold the full cock, then it is deemed a failure and unsafe for use and shall not be used until rectified. Details of the weapon and nature of fault is then to be added to the unit Weapon Fault Record.

Priming ~ The firer is to set the hammer at the half cock, and ensure that the pan and surrounds are clean before priming. Care should be taken not to overfill the pan. The pan should be closed with the steel immediately after priming.

Loading ~ The firer is to use only two fingers to hold the cartridge whilst pouring the powder into the barrel. They are to ensure the barrel is tilted away from the face. Nothing other than black powder may be placed down the barrel of a gun, unless the ramrod is being used to ram the empty cartridge in place as wadding.

Half Cock and Full Cock ~ The hammer is to be kept at the half cock until the firearm is brought to the preparatory to firing when it should then be pulled to full cock in accordance with the appropriate drill movement. However, half cock does not mean that the firearm is safe and care should be taken when handling loaded weapons. Care should be taken not to strike the butt of the firearm on the ground or any other hard surface when it is loaded. This will go some way to ensuring that the firearm does not go off at half cock.

Flash from firing ~ Firers should be aware of the potential danger to their neighbour from side flash and care should be taken to avoid side flash when the firearm is discharged. Side flash will be reduced if the pan is not overfilled.

Weapon Custodians ~ At no point is a participant at an event is to allow a member of the public handle a firearm. Firearms must never be left unattended or stacked carelessly. No firearm must ever be discharged in the direction of the public. No firearm is to be discharged unless it is safe to do so.

Immediate Action Drills, No Flash Misfire ~ Firearm Fails to Fire with **No Flash** in the Pan. If the firearm fails to fire, the firearm is to be held in the firing position for a few seconds to ensure there is no slow burn to the ignition of the powder in the pan. After which the firer will then bring the weapon to the load position. The frizzen and flint are then to be wiped clean, close the frizzen and re-fire from the firing position (re-prime if necessary and fire if safe to do so).

If the firearm fails to fire the second time, the firearm is to be held in the, firing position as above. Again wipe clean the frizzen and flint. The priming powder is shaken out of the pan, and the pan wiped clean. Once clean the flint is then knapped with the correct knapping tool. **Note: The weapon is still loaded.**

The pan is to be re-primed and the firearm re-fired for the third time. If the firearm fails to fire the third time, the firer is to carry out the steps above but this time is to remove the flint and refit a new. The firer is then to re-prime and attempt to fire for the fourth time. If the firearm fails to fire the firearm is to be held in the firing position for a few seconds, to ensure no slow burn. The firearm is deemed to be a complete failure.

After the four failed firings all priming is to be shaken out of the pan, the frizzen; pan and flint are wiped clean. The firearm is to be made safe by pouring water down the barrel until it flows out from the touchhole and/or the end of the barrel. This shows that the main charge has been flooded and rendered useless. The fault is to be recorded in the unit Weapon Fault Record at the earliest opportunity.

Immediate Action Drills, Flash in the Pan Misfire

- ~ The firer is to remain in the, firing position for at least 30 seconds, and call out their name, "*their name*, flash in the pan.", this is then passed along the line to the last man who calls out, "last man, *name called*, flash in the pan."
- ~ The firearm is then brought to the load position the frizzen, pan and flint are wiped clean.
- ~ The touchhole is then pricked and the pan re-primed.
- ~ The firer will return to the firing position and attempt to fire again.
- ~ If the weapon fails to fire with no flash in the pan, follow the Misfire Immediate Action as detailed above.
- ~ If the weapon fails to fire with another flash in the pan then the firearm is to be held in the firing position for at least one minute and call out as detailed at step i.
- ~ The firearm is then returned to the load position and is deemed a, Complete Failure.
- ~ The firearm is to be made safe by pouring water down the barrel until it flows out from the touchhole and/or the end of the barrel. This shows that the main charge has been flooded and rendered useless.

Use of Ramrods ~ When using the ramrod, firers should hold it between two fingers and should not cover the barrel with their hand. They should ensure that the ramrod is replaced properly when not in use. It is recommended that ramrods are used to ram home all blank charges, as this ensures that the charge is seated and that there is no windage. To reduce the risk of ramrods being accidentally fired, all participants are to ensure they are fully trained in their use and that they have been accredited by their respective units/groups in the use of them. Military Commanders are to ensure they do not give an order to 'FIRE', until they have ascertained that all of their firers have completed the full loading procedures for their respective firearm. However, all participants are responsible for ensuring they do not fire unless it is safe to do so, regardless of any instruction given by another person.

Edged Weapons ~ All edged weapons used at an events must be maintained in a clean and safe condition. Points and edges should be blunted and all burrs removed. Military Commanders/Safety Officers are to inspect such weapons before their use at an events. Edged weapons must be secured in a sheath or scabbard suitable for the weapon in question when not in use. Bayonets, Swords and Sabres may only be drawn by those accredited to do so.

Hand to Hand Combat

Infantry to Infantry ~ Hand to Hand Combat Infantry to Infantry is only permitted if it has been Risk Assessed and is part of a pre-planned scenario and that it has been rehearsed to reduce any risk to the participants.

Infantry to Cavalry ~ Infantry to Cavalry is only permitted if it has been Risk Assessed and is part of a pre-planned scenario and that it has been rehearsed to reduce any risk to the participants. Unit Military Commanders should ensure that their members are familiar with horses, as confidence on the field will minimise the risk of injuries sustained from horses. Infantry should keep in formation when cavalry are close and muskets must not be lowered below 45 degrees from the vertical.

Infantry to Artillery ~ Infantry to Artillery is only permitted if it has been Risk Assessed and is part of a pre-planned scenario and that it has been rehearsed to reduce any risk to the participants. Unit Military Commanders should ensure that all the members of their unit understand the system that shows whether a gun is loaded, suffering a hangfire etc., and be aware of the safety distances of cannon. In particular they must be careful when attacking a gun team to ensure that the gun is safe before they do.

Safety Accreditation Test for Infantry

Unit Commanders and Unit Safety Officers are to ensure that all their members who wish to take part in battle re-enactment scenarios have passed a Safety Accreditation Test. The accreditation test is to be taken on an annual basis and those details are to be recorded by the relevant unit in written form. A member must have a Safety Accreditation granted by the Unit of which he is a member of, or by the unit with which he is brigaded with in order to take part in battle re-enactments at events and issued with a certificate to show they have completed an accreditation test. This certificate should detail when and by whom the test was conducted with and be signed by both parties. The test can be broken into two parts:

Infantry (Part One)

- ~ Produce their unit membership card.
- ~ Parade in the applicable uniform and kit for the unit/group they belong too.
- ~ Demonstrate a thorough knowledge and understanding of the drill they will be required to perform and an understanding of the orders they may be given when taking part in a battle re-enactment.

Infantry (Part Two)

This part of the test is applicable to all members of a unit who wish to fire a musket, rifle or pistol during a battle re-enactment. The member shall:

- ~ Show they have passed Part One of the test.
- ~ Produce their current firearms certificate and explosives licence for inspection to show they are lawfully entitled to be in possession of their firearm and that they are in date and are able to be in possession of black powder in order to make blank cartridges for use with their firearm.
- ~ Demonstrate how their particular firearm functions, including the mechanics of the lock assembly and details of maintenance of their firearm.
- ~ Explain how the flint works and its action on the frizzen. Demonstrate how to dress the flint and how to change it.
- ~ Show their firearm clear.
- ~ Demonstrate how to prime the pan using the right amount of black powder.
- ~ Load their firearm weapon using the appropriate drill and words of command.
- ~ Demonstrate the Immediate Actions Drills for misfires.
- ~ Demonstrate how to remove an unfired blank round from the barrel using an appropriate tool for their firearm.
- ~ Demonstrate how to clean their firearm.
- ~ Demonstrate how to make a blank paper cartridge.

Notification of Results

The member is to be shown a written record of the result of their test, indicating where if necessary improvements can be made. If the test was successfully passed then a certificate is to be issued. The Certificate is to be signed by the member and the Accreditor, listing their details and the result of the test and the date it was conducted.

Example Cartridge Description

The paper is rolled around a 14mm copper tube from the longest side 145 mm being place on the tube first to the shortest side 62mm with the 130mm length forming the bottom of the cartridge, so will overhang the end of the cooper tube, this is done in order the end can be secured later, the short 62mm edge should now be on the outside and is then glued using a Prit Stick or similar type of glue. The glue is not necessary, but does provide a more secure cartridge and greatly reduces the chances of loose powder fallout.

The 130mm end is then twisted (you need to make sure that a suitable amount of paper is overhanging for this process) ensuring that the paper doesn't split or tear and is pushed into the end of the copper tube forming a closed end. Remove the cartridge from the tube and fill with powder to the appropriate amount. Once filled pinch the cartridge at the top of the powder and fold the top end of the cartridge across at a 45-degree angle making a sort of triangle. You will have to fold the end of the cartridge again to bring the triangle towards the powder and then tuck the tip of this triangle into the outer edge of the cartridge, which has been formed by the 62mm edge.

Unit Command and Control Assessment/Accreditation - INFANTRY

This form is to be used in conjunction with the 'General Accreditation and Assessment' document and is to assess unit Command and Control capability with regards to manoeuvring a unit in a safe manner within a re-enactment scenario. To be used to assess commanders of any rank that have a responsibility in manoeuvring and firing. Unit commanders must demonstrate the Units ability to manoeuvre safely using the appropriate drills of the time pertinent to the unit in question. In particular they are to:

Has Unit Commander provided a consolidated record of part 1 and 2 of the individual safety accreditation test. Y / N

Assessment	Pass	Fail	Retake Y/N	Remarks by Assessor
Has Unit Commander provided a consolidated record of part 1 and 2 of the individual safety accreditation test				
Are there sufficient NCO present				
Inspect uniforms and equipment for safety and functionality, period specific.				As appropriate for nationality at type.
Advance in Column				Advance in formation (as a whole and by sections).
Advance in files/Line				Advance in formation (as a whole and by sections).
Retire in column.				Retire in formation (as a whole and by sections).
Retire in files/Line				Retire in formation (as a whole and by sections).
Take ground in formation to the Right				
Take ground in formation to the left.				
Move in Skirmish Line in all				Light Troops only

directions				
Fire in Volley.				
Fire independently				From the ranks of in chain
Close to a safe distance on infantry.				
Close to a safe distance on Artillery.				
Close to a safe distance on Cavalry.				
Form Square				
Engage in close combat (hand to hand)				
Transit pyrotechnic effects				
Demonstrate real casualty procedure				Contain, Identify, Protect and Evaluate
Demonstrate proficiency of Sword Drill including 'hand to hand' combat.				To include saluting, attack and parry.

Number of Units present at assessment:

Total number of Soldiers present at assessment:

Unit Command and Control Assessment/Accreditation - INFANTRY

This form is to be used in conjunction with the 'General Accreditation and Assessment' document and is to assess unit Command and Control capability with regards to manoeuvring a unit in a safe manner within a re-enactment scenario. To be used to assess commanders of any rank that have a responsibility in manoeuvring and firing. Unit commanders must demonstrate the Units ability to manoeuvre safely using the appropriate drills of the time pertinent to the unit in question. In particular they are to:

Has Unit Commander provided a consolidated record of part 1 and 2 of the individual safety accreditation test. Y / N

Assessment	Pass	Fail	Retake Y/N	Remarks by Assessor
Has Unit Commander provided a consolidated record of part 1 and 2 of the individual safety accreditation test				
Are there sufficient NCO present				
Inspect uniforms and equipment for safety and functionality, period specific.				As appropriate for nationality at type.
Advance in Column				Advance in formation (as a whole and by sections).
Advance in files/Line				Advance in formation (as a whole and by sections).
Retire in column.				Retire in formation (as a whole and by sections).
Retire in files/Line				Retire in formation (as a whole and by sections).
Take ground in formation to the Right				
Take ground in formation to the left.				
Move in Skirmish Line in all				Light Troops only

directions				
Fire in Volley.				
Fire independently				From the ranks of in chain
Close to a safe distance on infantry.				
Close to a safe distance on Artillery.				
Close to a safe distance on Cavalry.				
Form Square				
Engage in close combat (hand to hand)				
Transit pyrotechnic effects				
Demonstrate real casualty procedure				Contain, Identify, Protect and Evaluate
Demonstrate proficiency of Sword Drill including 'hand to hand' combat.				To include saluting, attack and parry.

Number of Units present at assessment:

Total number of Soldiers present at assessment:

Unit Command and Control Assessment & Accreditation Certificate
{Copy to be held in Unit Records and by Assessor}

Unit Assessed:	
Unit Commander <i>{Print Name}</i>	Unit Commander <i>{Signature}</i>
Assessor <i>{Print Name}</i>	Assessor <i>{Signature}</i>
Assessor Rank and Appointment	
Date:	Location:
Pass/ Fail	Appeal Registered? Y/N
Details of Appeal:	
Outcome of Appeal:	
Appeal upheld by:	Signature: