

If additional vehicles and officers are deployed, they can perform a support role to the original two officers making the enquiry.

This could include:

- Positioning the second vehicle to provide containment and restrict the flow of traffic. This may necessitate going beyond the subject vehicle.
- Deploying on foot so as to observe the surrounding area, direct members of the public to create a sterile area, and be in a position to immediately contain the threat should the need arise.
- Remaining in their vehicle, being in a position to take alternative action should the subject vehicle move off.

The dog handler may remain in their vehicle or deploy with their dog. Consideration must be given to the protection of the dog handler should a firearms threat emerge.

If portable ballistic protection (PBP) is taken forward it can be left discreetly nearby ready for any contingency i.e. to provide cover as officers withdraw to their previously agreed containment positions or as a platform from which to negotiate.

During the approach or at any time during the enquiry officers must be ready to contain the vehicle, should the need arise, as a result of the threat assessment changing.

The firearms operational commander (bronze) should update the firearms tactical commander (silver) at regular intervals with the current position.

## **Content 4**

### **Contain and Call Out**

If the assessment of the threat is such that officers should not approach the vehicle the following procedure should be adopted:

Prior to any communication with the subject(s) officers should ensure that the vehicle is sufficiently contained. This may necessitate police resources being deployed to create a sterile area by preventing traffic and member of the public approaching from the front or rear of the stationary vehicle.

The officer in the front nearside of the vehicle should open their door thereby increasing the cover available to them. Any officers in rear seats should leave the vehicle and take up cover positions, or provide a less lethal option. The driver should open their door to increase the cover available to them but remain in a position to take alternative action if necessary.

protection, and local conditions. Here roadside furniture prevents the subject vehicle escaping to the nearside.

## Content 5

### Extraction

An **“extraction”** is a tactical option whereby the subject(s) are removed from the vehicle by officer(s) who move forward and physically take hold of them. The purpose of an extraction is to minimise risk to both the subject and the officers, preserve evidence, and rapidly gain control thereby neutralising any threat.

As highlighted in Contain and Call Out above, if a subject is removed from a motorcycle there is a likelihood that the motorcycle will fall over. Although this is likely to cause damage to the vehicle it also poses a hazard to persons around the bike, especially if a subject is being dominated on the ground in the immediate vicinity. Deploying officers should dynamically assess the risk when implementing the option matched against the perceived or actual threat.

The same principals regarding the line of approach should be borne in mind as detailed in Content 2: Approaching a Stationary Vehicle on Foot.

When conducting an extraction there are two general responsibilities in relation to each subject, **“cover”** and **“approach”**. This could include a **“cover officer”** and an **“approach officer”** however there may be environmental or other constraints which limit the number officers deployed. In such circumstances a prioritisation of roles will be required and an officer may perform a dual role of cover and approach.

The cover role is responsible for providing firearms cover where appropriate and maintaining oversight and perspective. The approach role is responsible for the extraction and detention of the subject.

Officers approaching the subject’s vehicle should visually and verbally identify themselves as armed officers. Subjects should be extracted in a controlled and systematic manner; priority should be given to the subject who poses the greatest threat based upon the available information and intelligence, and/or the driver in order to prevent the vehicle from being driven off. The order of removing the subjects from the vehicle will be subject to the same provisions as discussed in Contain and Call Out. It is difficult to pre-scribe a sequence for the removal of the occupants of the vehicle as there are many influencing factors. Officer would need to dynamically assess who, and in what order, the subjects are to be extracted, having due regard to the threat, vehicle construction and vehicle position, their vision into the vehicle and the resources available; where possible, sufficient numbers of officers should be deployed on the extraction so as to gain control of all of the subject(s) in the shortest possible time frame. All officers deployed in the tactic should be aware of their arcs of fire and the close proximity of their colleagues