

DUTIES OF THE SUPERVISING OFFICER

Prior to intervention in a planned incident the supervisor must:

- make every reasonable effort to persuade the prisoner(s) to terminate the incident peacefully
- assemble the C&R team (and any necessary reserves)
- ensure that all staff present are C&R trained and currently qualified (i.e. at least refreshed in the previous 12 months). Non up to date staff must not take part in a planned C&R intervention
- request that healthcare provide any pertinent medical details (e.g. that the prisoner is pregnant) and that they attend the scene in order to observe the intervention and relocation (and give them reasonable time to attend the scene)
- consider the use of a video camera to record the intervention and relocation
- brief the team about the current situation, the prisoner involved and the route to where the prisoner will be relocated

It is recommended that all staff are provided with, and wear, protective equipment in a planned C&R incident. Protective equipment that should be worn is detailed below:

- Short shield / mini shield (may be carried by the number 1)
- Helmets
- Shin / knee guards
- Forearm guards
- Gloves
- Flame retardant overalls (if required)

The Supervising Officer will decide whether to remove some items of protective equipment (eg. helmet, shield) before escorting a prisoner through an establishment. Normal practice would be to remove shields and helmets.

During C&R intervention, movement and relocation the supervisor must:

- Unlock any door(s) to facilitate the entry of the team(s)
- Monitor the condition of the prisoner during the incident – with particular regard to any medical warning signs (see Annex C).
- Be prepared to release the prisoner from all C&R holds immediately if it becomes necessary to do so on medical grounds
- Monitor the condition of staff involved in the incident and be prepared to replace staff that are showing signs of fatigue, who have been injured or who are not using correct C&R techniques
- Make a decision as to whether (and when) to apply ratchet handcuffs (see section 4 for guidance on ratchet handcuffs).
- Liaise closely with the number one of the team in making efforts to de-escalate the situation throughout intervention, movement and relocation. Restraints must not be used for longer than necessary.
- Make a judgment as to whether the prisoner can be released from restraint and escorted to the relocation venue.
- Request advice from the duty governor as to whether a full search under restraint (see section 4 for guidance on full searching of a prisoner under restraint) is required upon relocation (or make a decision if the duty governor is not available).