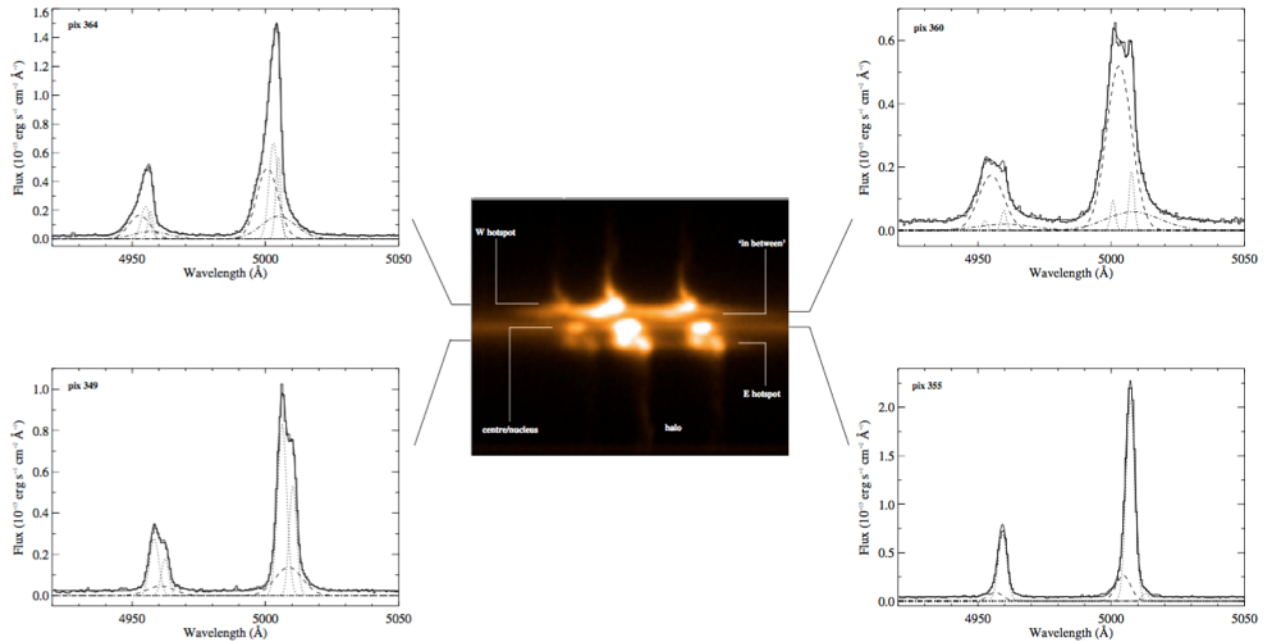


**Fig. 3** Evidence of extreme molecular and ionised gas kinematics associated with the radio lobes of the radio AGN IC5063 (from Tadhunter et al. 2014). The greyscale image shows the resolved near-IR long-slit spectrum of the galaxy, aligned along the lobe axis and centred on the  $\text{H}_21\text{-0S}(1)$  line. For comparison, a scaled version of the 1.4 GHz radio map of IC5063 is shown to the right. The velocity profiles derived from spectra extracted from three spatial locations across the galaxy are presented to the left, where the solid blue lines represent the  $\text{H}_21\text{-0S}(1)$  feature, and the dotted red lines represent the  $\text{Bry}$  feature. There is clear evidence of highly disturbed, outflowing molecular and ionised gas within the radio lobe, strongly suggesting that the lobe is interacting with the ambient gas of the host galaxy.



**Fig. 4** Evidence of spatially extended ionised outflows measured from the  $[\text{O III}]\text{5007}$  line in the radio AGN IC5063 (from Morganti et al. 2007). The central panel shows the 2D long-slit spectrum centred on the  $[\text{O III}]\text{5007}$  line. There is significant kinematic complexity in the spatial (i.e., up/down) dimension. Our observations will map these kinematics in all of our sample, identifying extended outflows and establishing their driving mechanism.