

Part 2: Procedures for Showing Warrants and Arrests in Court

1. Provide the specific policies your force follows regarding showing warrants upon request during an arrest.

We don't have a policy

2. Clarify whether it is your force's interpretation of PACE Code C that officers are not required to show a warrant even when requested,

Our data supplier has confirmed our interpretation of Code C PACE - We don't hold copies of the warrant. We receive notification of the warrant from the courts and an entry is made on police national computer. The courts hold the actual warrant, we are entitled to arrest and present to the court.

2.2. In-Court Arrest

1. Provide the policies and guidance your force relies on for executing arrests ordered verbally by a judge in the absence of a signed warrant.

We don't have a policy/guidance

2. Confirm whether officers are obligated to verify the validity of such instructions before proceeding with an arrest, or do they just do as the judge says?

The office of constable is independent and should act lawfully in conjunction with PACE and appropriate legislation. Officers would be required to confirm the validity of instructions of a judge i.e. the power used, warrant etc or if a criminal offence they would additionally be required to consider code G of PACE re necessity. Officers will be required explain their arrest to a custody officer, so they will need such information to satisfy the custody officer.

Part 4: Training and Accountability

1.1 Officer Training

1. Detail the training provided to officers regarding the legal requirements for arrest warrants, particularly in situations where verbal instructions are given by a judge.
2. Explain how officers are trained to verify the validity of such instructions before executing an arrest.

In terms of WMP uniform / Initial PC training and current programme content, we do not cover arrest warrants issued by the courts in such detail as being requested in this FOI request.

Arrest warrants are briefly covered within our [powers of entry](#) session i.e. section 17 PACE 1984: [Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#) Within WMP Initial PC Training we also deliver a session on [making an arrest](#) in line with Section 24 PACE 1984 and Code G of PACE 1984: [PACE Code G 2012 \(accessible\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) this session includes that any arrest is the arresting officer's decision, and they must be satisfied they are acting lawfully, and it is for them to justify their actions.

In terms of an arrest warrant issued by the courts, then officers would arrest the person named on the warrant in accordance with the warrant.

If the Judge were ordering an arrest because new criminal offences were highlighted in court, then the officer would need to be satisfied that there is reasonable suspicion that an offence had been committed, and a causal link to the suspect AND that the Code G is met.

1.2 Accountability

3. What measures are in place to hold officers accountable for when executing unlawful arrests?

Officers are primarily “held accountable” for their performance and conduct under;

- **Police Reform Act (primary legislation) and the subsequent regulations (secondary legislation)**
- **Police (Performance) Regulations, Police Conduct Regulations and Police Complaints and Misconduct Regulations.**

The IOPC statutory guidance for this can be found online.

4. Provide records of internal reviews or investigations into the arrests described in this FOI.

We are unable to answer the above as the requested clarification was not provided.