



House of Commons

NOTICES OF AMENDMENTS

given on

Tuesday 6 May 2014

*For other Amendment(s) see the following page(s) of Supplement to Votes:
1847, 1939-40 and 1941-44*

CONSIDERATION OF BILL

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND COURTS BILL, AS AMENDED

*Possessing an offensive weapon or bladed article in public or on school premises:
sentencing for second offences for those aged 16 or over*

Nick de Bois
Mr David Burrowes
Tracey Crouch
Mr David Davis
Mr Graham Brady

Mr Dominic Raab
Mr Charles Walker
Bob Stewart
Dan Byles
Stephen Barclay
Mark Reckless
Mr Julian Brazier
Mr William Cash
Anne Marie Morris
Mr Richard Bacon

Stephen McPartland
Bob Blackman
Andrew Rosindell
David Morris
Jeremy Lefroy
Mr Stewart Jackson
Jason McCartney
Philip Davies
Mr Brian Binley

Dr Julian Lewis
Andrew Bingham
Mr David Amess
Karl McCartney
Priti Patel
Gordon Henderson
David T.C. Davies
Mr David Nuttall
Mr Peter Bone

NC6

To move the following Clause:—

- ‘(1) The Prevention of Crime Act 1953 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1 (Prohibition of the carrying of offensive weapons without lawful authority or reasonable excuse) after subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) Section (2B) applies where—
 - (a) a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) committed after this subsection is commenced;
 - (b) at the time when the offence was committed, he was 16 or over and had one other conviction under—
 - (i) subsection (1),

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

- (ii) section (1A); or
 - (iii) section 139 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
 - (iv) section 139A of the Criminal Justice Act 1988; or
 - (v) section 139AA of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
 - (c) the offence was committed after he had been convicted of the other.
- (2B) Where a person aged 16 or over is convicted of an offence under this section, the court must impose an appropriate custodial sentence (with or without a fine) unless the court is of the opinion that there are particular circumstances which—
 - (a) relate to the offence or to the offender, and
 - (b) would make it unjust to do so in all the circumstances.
- (2C) In this section “appropriate custodial sentence” means—
 - (a) in the case of a person who is aged 18 or over when convicted, a sentence of imprisonment for a term of at least six months;
 - (b) in the case of a person who is aged at least 16 but under 18 when convicted, a detention and training order of at least 4 months.
- (2D) Where an offence is found to have been committed over a period of two or more days, or at some time during a period of two or more days, it shall be taken for the purposes of this section to have been committed on the last of those days.
- (2E) In relation to times before the coming into force of paragraph 180 of Schedule 7 to the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000, the reference in subsection (2B)(a) to a sentence of imprisonment, in relation to an offender aged under 21 at the time of conviction, is to be read as a reference to a sentence of detention in a young offender institution.”
- (3) The Criminal Justice Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (4) In section 139 (Offence of having article with blade or point in public place) after subsection (6) insert—
 - “(6A) Section (6B) applies where—
 - (a) a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) committed after this subsection is commenced;
 - (b) at the time when the offence was committed, he was 16 or over and had one other conviction under—
 - (i) subsection (1);
 - (ii) section 139A;
 - (iii) section 139AA; or
 - (iv) sections (1) or (1A) of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953;
 - (c) the offence was committed after he had been convicted of the other.
 - (6B) Where a person aged 16 or over is convicted of an offence under this section, the court must impose an appropriate custodial sentence (with or without a fine) unless the court is of the opinion that there are particular circumstances which—
 - (a) relate to the offence or to the offender, and
 - (b) would make it unjust to do so in all the circumstances.

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

- (6C) In this section “appropriate custodial sentence” means—
- (a) in the case of a person who is aged 18 or over when convicted, a sentence of imprisonment for a term of at least 6 months;
 - (b) in the case of a person who is aged at least 16 but under 18 when convicted, a detention and training order of at least four months.
- (6D) Where an offence is found to have been committed over a period of two or more days, or at some time during a period of two or more days, it shall be taken for the purposes of this section to have been committed on the last of those days.
- (6E) In relation to times before the coming into force of paragraph 180 of Schedule 7 to the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000, the reference in subsection (6B) to a sentence of imprisonment, in relation to an offender aged under 21 at the time of conviction, is to be read as a reference to a sentence of detention in a young offender institution.”.
- (5) In section 139A (Offence of having article with blade or point (or offensive weapon)) on school premises after subsection (5) insert—
- “(5A) Section (5B) applies where—
- (a) a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) committed after this subsection is commenced;
 - (b) at the time when the offence was committed, he was 16 or over and had one other conviction under—
 - (i) subsection (1);
 - (ii) section 139;
 - (iii) section 139AA; or
 - (iv) sections (1) or (1A) of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953;
 - (c) the offence was committed after he had been convicted of the other.
- (5B) Where a person aged 16 or over is convicted of an offence under this section, the court must impose an appropriate custodial sentence (with or without a fine) unless the court is of the opinion that there are particular circumstances which—
- (a) relate to the offence or to the offender, and
 - (b) would make it unjust to do so in all the circumstances.
- (5C) In this section “appropriate custodial sentence” means—
- (a) in the case of a person who is aged 18 or over when convicted, a sentence of imprisonment for a term of at least 6 months;
 - (b) in the case of a person who is aged at least 16 but under 18 when convicted, a detention and training order of at least four months.
- (5D) Where an offence is found to have been committed over a period of two or more days, or at some time during a period of two or more days, it shall be taken for the purposes of this section to have been committed on the last of those days.
- (5E) In relation to times before the coming into force of paragraph 180 of Schedule 7 to the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000, the reference in subsection (5B) to a sentence of imprisonment, in relation to an offender aged under 21 at the time of conviction, is to be read as a reference to a sentence of detention in a young offender institution.”.

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

*Possessing an offensive weapon or bladed article in public or on school premises:
sentencing for second offences for those aged 18 or over*

Nick de Bois
Mr David Burrowes
Tracey Crouch
Mr David Davis
Mr Graham Brady

Mr Dominic Raab
Mr Charles Walker
Bob Stewart
Dan Byles
Stephen Barclay
Mark Reckless
Mr Julian Brazier
Mr William Cash
Anne Marie Morris
Mr Richard Bacon

Stephen McPartland
Bob Blackman
Andrew Rosindell
David Morris
Jeremy Lefroy
Mr Stewart Jackson
Jason McCartney
Philip Davies
Mr Brian Binley

Dr Julian Lewis
Andrew Bingham
Mr David Amess
Karl McCartney
Priti Patel
Gordon Henderson
David T.C. Davies
Mr David Nuttal
Mr Peter Bone

NC7

To move the following Clause:—

- ‘(1) The Prevention of Crime Act 1953 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1 (Prohibition of the carrying of offensive weapons without lawful authority or reasonable excuse) after subsection (2) insert—
- “(2A) Subsection (2B) applies where—
- (a) a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) committed after this subsection is commenced;
 - (b) at the time when the offence was committed, he was 18 or over and had one other conviction under—
 - (i) subsection (1)
 - (ii) section (1A);
 - (iii) section 139 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
 - (iv) section 139A of the Criminal Justice Act 1988; or
 - (v) section 139AA of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
 - (c) the offence was committed after he had been convicted of the other.
- (2B) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) the court must impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of at least 6 months unless the court is of the opinion that there are particular circumstances which—
- (a) relate to the offence or to the offender, and
 - (b) would make it unjust to do so in all the circumstances.
- (2C) Where an offence is found to have been committed over a period of two or more days, or at some time during a period of two days or more, it shall be taken for the purposes of this section to have been committed on the last of those days.
- (2D) In relation to times before the coming into force of paragraph 180 of Schedule 7 to the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000, the reference in subsection (2B) to a sentence of imprisonment in relation to

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

an offender aged under 21 at the time of conviction, is to be read as a reference to a sentence of detention in a young offender institution.”.

- (3) The Criminal Justice Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (4) In section 139 (Offence of having article with blade or point in public place) after subsection (6) insert—
 - “(6A) Subsection (6b) applies where—
 - (a) a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) committed after this subsection is commenced;
 - (b) at the time when the offence was committed, he was 18 or over and had one other conviction under—
 - (i) subsection (1);
 - (ii) section 139A;
 - (iii) section 139AA; or
 - (iv) sections (1) or (1A) of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953;
 - (c) the offence was committed after he had been convicted of the other.
 - (6B) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) the court must impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of at least 6 months unless the court is of the opinion that there are particular circumstances which—
 - (a) relate to the offence or to the offender, and
 - (b) would make it unjust to do so in all the circumstances.
 - (6C) Where an offence is found to have been committed over a period of two or more days, or at some time during a period of two or more days, it shall be taken for the purposes of this section to have been committed on the last of those days.
 - (6D) In relation to times before the coming into force of paragraph 180 of Schedule 7 to the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000, the reference in subsection (6B) to a sentence of imprisonment, in relation to an offender aged under 21 at the time of conviction, is to be read as a reference to a sentence of detention in a young offender institution.”.
- (5) In section 139A (Offence of having article with blade or point (or offensive weapon)) on school premises after subsection (5) insert—
 - “(5A) Section (5B) applies where—
 - (a) a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) committed after this subsection is commenced;
 - (b) at the time when the offence was committed, he was 18 or over and had one other conviction under—
 - (i) subsection (1);
 - (ii) section 139;
 - (iii) section 139AA; or
 - (iv) sections (1) or (1A) of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953;
 - (c) the offence was committed after he had been convicted of the other.
 - (5B) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) the court must impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of at least 6 months

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

unless the court is of the opinion that there are particular circumstances which—

- (a) relate to the offence or to the offender, and
 - (b) would make it unjust to do so in all the circumstances.
- (5C) Where an offence is found to have been committed over a period of two or more days, or at some time during a period of two or more days, it shall be taken for the purposes of this section to have been committed on the last of those days.
- (5D) In relation to times before the coming into force of paragraph 180 of Schedule 7 to the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000, the reference in subsection (5B) to a sentence of imprisonment, in relation to an offender aged under 21 at the time of conviction, is to be read as a reference to a sentence of detention in a young offender institution.”.

Giving evidence at remote sites

Ann Coffey

NC8

To move the following Clause:—

- ‘(1) The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 is amended as follows.
- (2) After Section (30) insert—

“30A Giving evidence at remote sites

- (1) A special measures direction may provide for persons eligible for assistance under section (16) to give evidence at a remote site.
- (2) For the purposes of this section any facility may be designated as a remote site where the court is satisfied that all the five criteria as follows have been met—
 - (a) the facility must be suitable for hearing evidence;
 - (b) the facility must be absent from the court building;
 - (c) the location of the facility must be appropriate to meet the needs and promote the welfare of the witness;
 - (d) the arrangement must not prevent the witness from being able to see, and to be seen by—
 - (i) the judge or justices (or both) and the jury (if there is one);
 - (ii) legal representatives acting in the proceedings; and
 - (iii) any interpreter or other person appointed (in pursuance of the direction or otherwise) to assist the witness.”.

Persons under 11 years of age to give evidence through intermediaries

Ann Coffey

NC9

To move the following Clause:—

- ‘(1) The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence 1999 is amended as follows.

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

(2) After Section (29) insert—

“29A Persons under 11 years of age to give evidence through intermediaries

- (1) Where a victim or witnesses under 11 years of age is required to testify in court proceedings the court must, through a special measures direction, provide for any examination of the witness to be conducted through an intermediary as defined under section (29).
- (2) A person must not act as an intermediary under subsection (1) except after—
 - (a) undertaking screening to be provided by the Disclosure and Barring Service;
 - (b) making a declaration, in such form as may be prescribed by the rules of court, that he will faithfully perform his function as an intermediary.
 - (c) providing evidence to the court of relevant accredited training, qualifications and experience.”.

Term of imprisonment for murder of a police or prison officer

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC10

To move the following Clause:—

- ‘(1) Schedule 21 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (determination of minimum term in relation to mandatory life sentence) is amended as follows.
- (2) In paragraph 4(2) (cases for which a whole life order is the appropriate starting point), after paragraph (b) insert—
 - “(ba) the murder of a police officer or prison officer in the course of his or her duty.”.
- (3) In paragraph 5(2) (cases for which 30 years is the appropriate starting point), omit paragraph (a).
- (4) The amendments made by this section apply only in relation to an offence committed on or after the day on which they come into force.’.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment provides that the court should normally start by considering a whole life term when sentencing an offender for the murder of a police or prison officer in the course of his or her duty. Currently, the starting point in these cases is a minimum term of 30 years.

Committal for sentence of young offenders convicted of certain serious offences

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC11

To move the following Clause:—

- ‘(1) The Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 3B (committal for sentence on indication of guilty plea by child or young person), for subsection (1) substitute—
 - “(1) This section applies where on the summary trial of an offence mentioned in section 91(1) of this Act a person aged under 18 is convicted of the offence.”

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

- (3) For the heading of that section substitute “Committal for sentence of young offenders on summary trial of certain serious offences”.
- (4) The amendment made by subsection (2) applies only if the person convicted of the offence first appeared in respect of the offence after the day on which the amendment comes into force.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4), a person first appears in respect of an offence when the person first appears or is brought before a magistrates’ court in the proceedings in which the person is charged with the offence.’.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment allows a magistrates’ court to commit a person under 18 for sentence to the Crown Court where the court has found the person guilty of an offence mentioned in section 91(1) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000. Currently the court can only do so following an early guilty plea.

Leave of court required for certain planning applications

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC12

To move the following Clause:—

‘Schedule (*amendments relating to planning proceedings*) contains amendments requiring leave of court to be obtained before certain planning applications may be made.’

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment introduces a new Schedule (see amendment NS1) which provides that challenges to a range of planning-related decisions and other actions may only be brought with the leave of the High Court.

Periods of time for certain legal challenges

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC13

To move the following Clause:—

- (1) In section 61N of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (legal challenges relating to neighbourhood development orders)—
 - (a) in subsections (1)(b) and (2)(b), after “beginning with” insert “the day after”;
 - (b) in subsection (3)(b)—
 - (i) for “during” substitute “before the end of”;
 - (ii) after “beginning with” insert “the day after”.
- (2) In section 106C of that Act (legal challenges relating to development consent obligations)—
 - (a) in subsection (1)(b)—
 - (i) for “during” substitute “before the end of”;
 - (ii) after “beginning with” insert “the day after”;
 - (b) in subsection (1A), after “begins with” insert “the day after”;
 - (c) in subsections (2)(b) and (3)(b)—
 - (i) for “during” substitute “before the end of”;
 - (ii) after “beginning with” insert “the day after”.

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

- (3) In section 13 of the Planning Act 2008 (legal challenges relating to national policy statements), in subsections (1)(b), (2)(b), (3)(b), (4)(b), (5)(b) and (6)(b)—
 - (a) for “during” substitute “before the end of”;
 - (b) after “beginning with” insert “the day after”.
- (4) In section 118 of that Act (legal challenges relating to applications for orders granting development consent)—
 - (a) in subsections (1)(b), (2)(b) and (3)(b)—
 - (i) for “during” substitute “before the end of”;
 - (ii) after “beginning with” insert “the day after”;
 - (b) in subsections (4)(b), (5)(b) and (6)(b)—
 - (i) for “during” substitute “before the end of”;
 - (ii) after “day”, wherever occurring, insert “after the day”;
 - (c) in subsection (7)(b)—
 - (i) for “during” substitute “before the end of”;
 - (ii) after “beginning with” insert “the day after”.

Member’s explanatory statement

The provisions amended by the clause allow for legal challenges to certain planning-related decisions and other actions. They stipulate that a challenge may be made during a period of six weeks beginning with the day on which the decision or action challenged occurs. The amendments secure that the six-week period does not start to run until the following day.

Secretary Chris Grayling

NS1

To move the following Schedule:—

‘LEAVE OF COURT REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN PLANNING APPLICATIONS

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c. 8)

- 1 Part 12 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (validity) is amended as follows.
- 2 (1) Section 287 (proceedings for questioning validity of development plans and certain schemes and orders) is amended as follows.
 - (2) After subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) An application under this section may not be made without the leave of the High Court.
 - (2B) An application for leave for the purposes of subsection (2A) must be made before the end of the period of six weeks beginning with the day after the relevant date.”
 - (3) After subsection (3) insert—
 - “(3ZA) An interim order has effect—
 - (a) if made on an application for leave, until the final determination of—
 - (i) the question of whether leave should be granted, or
 - (ii) where leave is granted, the proceedings on any application under this section made with such leave;
 - (b) in any other case, until the proceedings are finally determined.”
 - (4) Omit subsections (3C) and (4).
 - (5) In subsection (5), for “subsection (4)” substitute “subsection (2B)”.

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

- (6) After subsection (5) insert—
- “(5A) References in this Act to an application under this section do not include an application for leave for the purposes of subsection (2A).”
- 3 (1) Section 288 (proceedings for questioning validity of other orders, decisions and directions) is amended as follows.
- (2) Omit subsection (3).
- (3) After subsection (4) insert—
- “(4A) An application under this section may not be made without the leave of the High Court.
- (4B) An application for leave for the purposes of subsection (4A) must be made before the end of the period of six weeks beginning with the day after (as the case may be)—
- (a) the date on which the order is confirmed or (in the case of an order under section 97 which takes effect under section 99 without confirmation) takes effect, or
- (b) the date on which the action is taken.
- (4C) When considering whether to grant leave for the purposes of subsection (4A), the High Court may, subject to subsection (6), by interim order suspend the operation of the order or action the validity of which the person or authority concerned wishes to question, until the final determination of—
- (a) the question of whether leave should be granted, or
- (b) where leave is granted, the proceedings on any application under this section made with such leave.”
- (4) For subsection (6) substitute—
- “(6) The High Court may not make an interim order—
- (a) under subsection (4C), where leave is sought to make an application questioning the validity of a tree preservation order, or
- (b) under subsection (5)(a), on an application questioning the validity of a tree preservation order.”
- (5) After subsection (10) insert—
- “(11) References in this Act to an application under this section do not include an application for leave for the purposes of subsection (4A).”

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (c. 9)

- 4 (1) Section 63 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (proceedings for questioning validity of other orders, decisions and directions) is amended as follows.
- (2) For subsection (3) substitute—
- “(3A) An application under this section may not be made without the leave of the High Court.
- (3B) An application for leave for the purposes of subsection (3A) must be made before the end of the period of six weeks beginning with the day after (as the case may be)—

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

- (a) the date on which the order is confirmed or (in the case of an order under section 23 which takes effect under section 25 without confirmation) takes effect, or
 - (b) the date on which the action is taken.
- (3C) When considering whether to grant leave for the purposes of subsection (3A), the High Court may by interim order suspend the operation of the order or decision the validity of which the person or authority concerned wishes to question, until the final determination of—
- (a) the question of whether leave should be granted, or
 - (b) where leave is granted, the proceedings on any application under this section made with such leave.”
- (3) In subsection (4), after “section” insert “(other than an application for leave)”.

Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 (c. 10)

- 5
- (1) Section 22 of the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 (validity of decisions as to applications) is amended as follows.
 - (2) In subsections (1) and (2), omit “within six weeks from the date on which the decision is taken”.
 - (3) After subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) An application under this section may not be made without the leave of the High Court.
 - (2B) An application for leave for the purposes of subsection (2A) must be made before the end of the period of six weeks beginning with the day after the date on which the decision to which the application relates is taken.
 - (2C) When considering whether to grant leave for the purposes of subsection (2A), the High Court may by interim order suspend the operation of the decision the validity of which the person or authority concerned wishes to question, until the final determination of—
 - (a) the question of whether leave should be granted, or
 - (b) where leave is granted, the proceedings on any application under this section made with such leave.”
 - (4) In subsection (3), after “section” insert “(other than an application for leave)”.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (c. 5)

- 6
- (1) Section 113 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (validity of strategies, plans and documents) is amended as follows.
 - (2) After subsection (3) insert—
 - “(3A) An application may not be made under subsection (3) without the leave of the High Court.
 - (3B) An application for leave for the purposes of subsection (3A) must be made before the end of the period of six weeks beginning with the day after the relevant date.”
 - (3) Omit subsection (4).
 - (4) After subsection (5) insert—

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued*

- “(5A) An interim order has effect—
- (a) if made on an application for leave, until the final determination of—
 - (i) the question of whether leave should be granted, or
 - (ii) where leave is granted, the proceedings on any application under this section made with such leave;
 - (b) in any other case, until the proceedings are finally determined.”

(5) Omit subsection (8).’

Member’s explanatory statement

The Schedule provides that challenges to a number of planning-related decisions and other actions may only be brought with the leave of the High Court. The amendments to section 288 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (previously contained in clause 59) are no longer confined to challenges relating to English matters.

Secretary Chris Grayling

1

Page 58, line 28, leave out clause 59.

Member’s explanatory statement

It is proposed to move the amendments made by clause 59 to section 288 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 into a new Schedule (see amendment NS1). That amendment also brings the proposed procedure for applications under section 288 for Wales into line with the proposed procedure for England.

Secretary Chris Grayling

2

Clause 63, page 60, line 34, leave out ‘16’ and insert ‘16(1) to (4)’.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the insertion of subsection (5) of clause 16 (which was inserted in Public Bill Committee).

Secretary Chris Grayling

3

Clause 63, page 60, leave out line 35.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment and amendment 4 are required so that the amendments in Part 5 of Schedule 4 (further amendments relating to contracting-out secure colleges) have the same territorial extent as the legislation that they amend (see clause 63(1)).

Secretary Chris Grayling

4

Clause 63, page 60, line 37, at beginning insert ‘Parts 1 to 4 of’.

Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, continued

Secretary Chris Grayling

5

Schedule 3, page 73, line 15, at end insert—

‘16A In section 25(4A) (co-operation to improve well-being: Wales)—

(a) for “Crown or” substitute “Crown,” and

(b) after “director)” insert “or the principal of a secure college”.’.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment and amendment 6 add references to secure colleges to provisions of, or inserted by, the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, including provisions which require Welsh Ministers to seek the Secretary of State’s consent before specifying certain persons as partners in arrangements in Wales to protect or improve the well-being of children.

Secretary Chris Grayling

6

Schedule 3, page 74, line 33, at end insert—

‘Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (anaw 4)

31 (1) The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 134(8) (Safeguarding Children Boards and Safeguarding Adults Boards)—

(a) for “Crown or” substitute “Crown,” and

(b) after “director)” insert “or the principal of a secure college”.

(3) In section 188(1) (interpretation of sections 185 to 187), in the definition of “youth detention accommodation”, after paragraph (b) insert—

“(ba) a secure college;”.’.

NOTICES WITHDRAWN

The following Notices were withdrawn on 6 May 2014:
 NC 4 and NC5.
