



# House of Commons

## NOTICES OF AMENDMENTS

given up to and including

**Friday 13 June 2014**

*New Amendments handed in are marked thus ★*

☆ *Amendments which will comply with the required notice period at their next appearance*

### CONSIDERATION OF BILL

#### CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND COURTS BILL, AS AMENDED

#### NOTE

**The Amendments have been arranged in accordance with the Order of the House [12 May 2014].**

*NEW CLAUSES AND NEW SCHEDULES RELATING TO JUDICIAL REVIEW AND CHALLENGES TO PLANNING-RELATED DECISIONS; AMENDMENTS TO PART 4*

Secretary Chris Grayling

**NC52**

To move the following Clause—

**“Procedure for certain planning challenges**

Schedule (*Procedure for certain planning challenges*) contains amendments—

- (a) that require leave of court to be obtained before certain planning applications may be made, and
- (b) that set out a procedure for challenging costs orders made in connection with certain planning orders and decisions.”

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This amendment introduces a new Schedule (see amendment new Schedule 3) 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; and enables challenges to costs orders connected with some planning decisions and actions to be challenged as part of the same application.*

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC13

To move the following Clause—

**“Periods of time for certain legal challenges**

- (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”.
- (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*

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 Andy Slaughter  
 Dan Jarvis

NC53

☆ To move the following Clause—

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

**“Application of provisions to environmental claims**

- (5) Sections 55 to 60 of this Act shall not apply to judicial review proceedings which have as their subject an issue relating wholly or partly to—
- (a) the state of elements of the environment, such as air and atmosphere, water, soil, land, landscape and natural sites, biological diversity and its components, including genetically modified organisms, and the interaction among these elements;
  - (b) factors, such as substances, energy, noise and radiation, and activities or measures, including administrative measures, environmental agreements, policies, legislation, plans and programmes, affecting or likely to affect the elements of the environment within the scope of sub-paragraph (a) above, and cost-benefit and other economic analyses and assumptions used in environmental decision-making;
  - (c) the state of human health and safety, conditions of human life, cultural sites and built structures, inasmuch as they are or may be affected by the state of the elements of the environment or, through these elements, by the factors, activities or measures referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above.”

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This amendment limits the application of the provisions of this Act on judicial review proceedings which relate to the environment, in line with the definition of environmental information in the Aarhus Convention.*

Secretary Chris Grayling

NS3

To move the following Schedule—

“PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN PLANNING CHALLENGES

*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 In section 284 (validity of development plans and certain orders, decisions and directions)—
  - (a) in subsection (1), after paragraph (f) insert “; or—
    - (g) a relevant costs order made in connection with an order mentioned in subsection (2) or an action mentioned in subsection (3),” and
  - (b) after subsection (3) insert—
    - “(3A) In this section, “relevant costs order” means an order made under section 250(5) of the Local Government Act 1972 (orders as to costs of parties), as applied by virtue of any provision of this Act.”
- 3 (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.

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (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)”.
- (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).”
- 4 (1) Section 288 (proceedings for questioning validity of other orders, decisions and directions) is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (1) insert—
- “(1A) If a person is aggrieved by a relevant costs order made in connection with an order or action to which this section applies and wishes to question its validity, the person may make an application to the High Court under this section (whether or not as part of an application made by virtue of subsection (1)) on the grounds—
- (a) that the relevant costs order is not within the powers of this Act, or
  - (b) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with in relation to the order.”
- (3) In subsection (2)—
- (a) after “subsection (1)” (in the first place) insert “or (1A)”,
  - (b) after “applies,” (in the second place) insert “or with any relevant costs order,”, and
  - (c) after “subsection (1)” (in the second place) insert “or (1A) (as the case may be)”.
- (4) Omit subsection (3).
- (5) 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—
- (a) in the case of an application relating to an order under section 97 that takes effect under section 99 without confirmation, the date on which the order takes effect;
  - (b) in the case of an application relating to any other order to which this section applies, the date on which the order is confirmed;

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (c) in the case of an application relating to an action to which this section applies, the date on which the action is taken;
  - (d) in the case of an application relating to a relevant costs order, the date on which the order is made.
- (4C) When considering whether to grant leave for the purposes of subsection (4A), the High Court may, subject to subsection (6), make an interim order suspending the operation of any 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.”
- (6) In subsection (5)—
- (a) in paragraph (a), for “the order or action” substitute “any order or action”, and
  - (b) in paragraph (b), for “the order or action in question” substitute “any such order or action”.
- (7) For subsection (6) substitute—
- “(6) The High Court may not suspend a tree preservation order under subsection (4C) or (5)(a).”
- (8) In subsection (7), after “subsection” insert “(4C) or”.
- (9) For subsection (9) substitute—
- “(9) In this section—
- “relevant costs order” has the same meaning as in section 284;
- “the relevant requirements”—
- (a) in relation to any order or action to which this section applies, means any requirements of this Act or of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992, or of any order, regulations or rules made under either of those Acts, which are applicable to that order or action;
  - (b) in relation to a relevant costs order, means any requirements of this Act, of the Local Government Act 1972 or of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992, or of any order, regulations or rules made under any of those Acts, which are applicable to the relevant costs order.”
- (10) 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)*

- 5 In section 62 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990—
- (a) in subsection (1), after paragraph (b) insert “; or
  - (c) a relevant costs order made in connection with any such order or decision,” and
  - (b) after subsection (2) insert—
- “(2A) In this section, “relevant costs order” means an order made under section 250(5) of the Local Government Act 1972

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

(orders as to costs of parties), as applied by virtue of any provision of this Act.”

- 6 (1) Section 63 of that Act (proceedings for questioning validity of other orders, decisions and directions) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), for “section 62(1)” substitute “section 62(1)(a) or (b)”.
- (3) After subsection (1) insert—
- “(1A) If a person is aggrieved by a relevant costs order made in connection with an order or decision mentioned in section 62(1)(a) or (b) and wishes to question its validity, the person may make an application to the High Court under this section (whether or not as part of an application made by virtue of subsection (1)) on the grounds—
- (a) that the relevant costs order is not within the powers of this Act, or
- (b) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with in relation to the order.”
- (4) In subsection (2)—
- (a) after “subsection (1)” (in the first place) insert “or (1A)”,
- (b) for “such order or decision” substitute “order or decision mentioned in section 62(1)”, and
- (c) for “those grounds” substitute “the grounds mentioned in subsection (1) or (1A) (as the case may be)”.
- (5) For subsection (3) substitute—
- “(3) An application under this section may not be made without the leave of the High Court.
- (3A) An application for leave for the purposes of subsection (3) must be made before the end of the period of six weeks beginning with the day after—
- (a) in the case of an application relating to an order under section 23 that takes effect under section 25 without confirmation, the date on which the order takes effect;
- (b) in the case of an application relating to any other order mentioned in section 62(1)(a), the date on which the order is confirmed;
- (c) in the case of an application relating to a decision mentioned in section 62(1)(b) or a relevant costs order, the date on which the decision or order is made.
- (3B) When considering whether to grant leave for the purposes of subsection (3), the High Court may make an interim order suspending the operation of any 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.”
- (6) In subsection (4)—
- (a) after “this section” insert “(other than an application for leave)”,
- (b) in paragraph (a), for “the order or decision” substitute “any order or decision”, and
- (c) in paragraph (b)(i), for “the order or decision” substitute “any such order or decision”.

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

(7) For subsection (6) substitute—

“(6) In this section—

“relevant costs order” has the same meaning as in section 62;

“the relevant requirements”—

(c) in relation to an order or decision mentioned in section 62(1)(a) or (b), means any requirements of this Act or of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992, or of any order, regulations or rules made under either of those Acts, which are applicable to the order or decision;

(d) in relation to a relevant costs order, means any requirements of this Act, of the Local Government Act 1972 or of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992, or of any order, regulations or rules made under any of those Acts, which are applicable to the order.”

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

7 (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)*

8 (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—

“(5A) An interim order has effect—

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (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 range of planning-related decisions and actions may only be brought with the leave of the High Court. It also makes challenges to costs orders associated with certain planning orders and decisions subject to the same procedural requirements. The amendments to section 288 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (previously contained in clause 62) are no longer confined to challenges relating to English matters.*

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Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Page 55, line 12, leave out Clause 55

23

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 55, page 55, line 16, leave out “must” and insert “may”

24

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 55, page 55, line 18, leave out “not” and insert “decide not to”

25

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 55, page 55, line 20, leave out “highly likely” and insert “inevitable”

26

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 55, page 55, line 31, leave out “highly likely” and insert “inevitable”

27

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 55, page 55, line 32, leave out “must” and insert “may”

28

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 55, page 55, line 35, leave out “conduct (or alleged conduct) of the

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

defendant” and insert “procedural defect”

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 55, page 56, line 15, leave out “conduct (or alleged conduct) of the respondent” and insert “procedural defect” 30

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 55, page 56, line 19, leave out “highly likely” and insert “inevitable” 31

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 55, page 56, line 21, leave out “must” and insert “may” 32

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Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Page 56, line 28, leave out Clause 56 33

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Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Page 57, line 25, leave out Clause 57 34

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Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Page 58, line 2, leave out Clause 58 35

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 58, page 58, line 11, leave out subsections (4) and (5) 36

Dr Julian Huppert  
Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

☆ Clause 58, page 58, line 11, leave out subsections (4), (5) and (6) and insert— 51

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- “(4) On an application to the High Court or the Court of Appeal by a relevant party to the proceedings, the court may order the intervener to pay such costs as the court considers just.
- (5) An order under subsection (4) will not be considered just unless exceptional circumstances apply.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5), exceptional circumstances include where an intervener has in substance acted as if it were the principal applicant, appellant or respondent in the case.”

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 58, page 58, line 18, leave out “or (5)”

37

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Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Page 58, line 34, leave out Clause 59

38

Dr Hywel Francis  
Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 59, page 58, line 41, leave out “only if leave to apply for judicial review has been granted” and insert “at any stage of the proceedings.”

42

Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis  
Dr Hywel Francis

Clause 59, page 59, line 32, leave out subsections (9) to (11)

39

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Mr Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Page 60, line 11, leave out Clause 60

40

Dr Hywel Francis  
Andy Slaughter  
Dan Jarvis

Clause 60, page 60, line 29, leave out “must” and insert “should normally”

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

Dr Julian Huppert  
Sarah Teather

41

Clause 60, page 60, line 31, leave out subsections (3) to (5)

Secretary Chris Grayling

1

Page 61, line 10, leave out Clause 62

***Member's explanatory statement***

*It is proposed to move the amendments made by clause 62 to section 288 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 into a new Schedule (see new Schedule NS3). That amendment also brings the proposed procedure for applications under section 288 for Wales into line with the proposed procedure for England*

***NEW CLAUSES AND NEW SCHEDULES RELATING TO OFFENCES OF POSSESSING OR USING OFFENSIVE WEAPONS; REMAINING NEW CLAUSES AND NEW SCHEDULES; AMENDMENTS TO PART 5; REMAINING PROCEEDINGS ON CONSIDERATION***

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

Stephen McPartland  
Bob Blackman  
Andrew Rosindell  
David Morris  
Jeremy Lefroy  
Mr Stewart Jackson  
Jason McCartney  
Philip Davies  
Mr Brian Binley  
Karl McCartney  
James Duddridge  
Simon Reeve  
Mr James Gray  
Andrew Bridgen  
Chris Heaton-Harris

Dr Julian Lewis  
Andrew Bingham  
Mr David Amess  
Karl McCartney  
Priti Patel  
Gordon Henderson  
David T.C. Davies  
Mr David Nuttall  
Mr Peter Bone  
Sheryll Murray  
James Morris  
Stephen Barclay  
Mr Douglas Carswell  
Tim Loughton

Mr Charles Walker  
Bob Stewart  
Dan Byles  
Stephen Barclay  
Mark Reckless  
Mr Julian Brazier  
Mr William Cash  
Anne Marie Morris  
Mr Richard Bacon  
Heather Wheeler  
Sir Gerald Howarth  
Dr Sarah Woolaston  
Charlotte Leslie  
Chris Kelly

NC6

To move the following Clause—

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

- (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—

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- “(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),
    - (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.

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (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.
- (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

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

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.””

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

Stephen McPartland  
Bob Blackman  
Andrew Rosindell  
David Morris  
Jeremy Lefroy  
Mr Stewart Jackson  
Jason McCartney  
Philip Davies  
Mr Brian Binley  
Karl McCartney  
James Duddridge  
Simon Reevell  
Mr James Gray  
Andrew Bridgen  
Chris Heaton-Harris

Dr Julian Lewis  
Andrew Bingham  
Mr David Amess  
Karl McCartney  
Priti Patel  
Gordon Henderson  
David T.C. Davies  
Mr David Nuttall  
Mr Peter Bone  
Sheryll Murray  
James Morris  
Stephen Barclay  
Mr Douglas Carswell  
Tim Loughton

Mr Charles Walker  
Bob Stewart  
Dan Byles  
Stephen Barclay  
Mark Reckless  
Mr Julian Brazier  
Mr William Cash  
Anne Marie Morris  
Mr Richard Bacon  
Heather Wheeler  
Sir Gerald Howarth  
Dr Sarah Wollaston  
Charlotte Leslie  
Chris Kelly

NC7

To move the following Clause—

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

- (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.

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (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 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—

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (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 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.””

**REMAINING NEW CLAUSES AND NEW SCHEDULES**

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC44

To move the following Clause—

**“Corrupt or other improper exercise of police powers and privileges**

- (1) A police constable commits an offence if he or she—
  - (a) exercises the powers and privileges of a constable improperly, and
  - (b) knows or ought to know that the exercise is improper.
- (2) A police constable guilty of an offence under this section is liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years or a fine (or both).
- (3) “Police constable” means—
  - (a) a constable of a police force;
  - (b) a special constable for a police area;
  - (c) a constable or special constable of the British Transport Police Force;
  - (d) a constable of the Civil Nuclear Constabulary;
  - (e) a constable of the Ministry of Defence Police;



**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (f) a National Crime Agency officer designated by the Director General of the National Crime Agency as having the powers and privileges of a constable.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, a police constable exercises the powers and privileges of a constable improperly if—
  - (a) he or she exercises a power or privilege of a constable for the purpose of achieving—
    - (i) a benefit for himself or herself, or
    - (ii) a benefit or a detriment for another person, and
  - (b) a reasonable person would not expect the power or privilege to be exercised for the purpose of achieving that benefit or detriment.
- (5) For the purposes of this section, a police constable is to be treated as exercising the powers and privileges of a constable improperly in the cases described in subsections (6) and (7).
- (6) The first case is where—
  - (a) the police constable fails to exercise a power or privilege of a constable,
  - (b) the purpose of the failure is to achieve a benefit or detriment described in subsection (4)(a), and
  - (c) a reasonable person would not expect a constable to fail to exercise the power or privilege for the purpose of achieving that benefit or detriment.
- (7) The second case is where—
  - (a) the police constable threatens to exercise, or not to exercise, a power or privilege of a constable,
  - (b) the threat is made for the purpose of achieving a benefit or detriment described in subsection (4)(a), and
  - (c) a reasonable person would not expect a constable to threaten to exercise, or not to exercise, the power or privilege for the purpose of achieving that benefit or detriment.
- (8) An offence is committed under this section if the act or omission in question takes place in England and Wales or in the adjacent United Kingdom waters.
- (9) In this section—
  - “benefit” and “detriment” mean any benefit or detriment, whether or not in money or other property and whether temporary or permanent;
  - “United Kingdom waters” means the sea and other waters within the seaward limits of the United Kingdom’s territorial sea.
- (10) References in this section to exercising, or not exercising, the powers and privileges of a constable include performing, or not performing, the duties of a constable.
- (11) Nothing in this section affects what constitutes the offence of misconduct in public office at common law.”

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This new Clause makes it an offence for a police officer and certain other persons to exercise the powers and privileges of a constable in a way which is corrupt or otherwise improper. It supplements the existing common law offence of misconduct in public office.*

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC45

To move the following Clause—

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***
**“Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care worker offence**

- (1) It is an offence for an individual who has the care of another individual by virtue of being a care worker to ill-treat or wilfully to neglect that individual.
- (2) An individual guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
  - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or a fine (or both);
  - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine (or both).
- (3) “Care worker” means an individual who, as paid work, provides—
  - (a) health care for an adult or child, other than excluded health care, or
  - (b) social care for an adult,
 including an individual who, as paid work, supervises or manages individuals providing such care or is a director or similar officer of an organisation which provides such care.
- (4) An individual does something as “paid work” if he or she receives or is entitled to payment for doing it other than—
  - (a) payment in respect of the individual’s reasonable expenses,
  - (b) payment to which the individual is entitled as a foster parent,
  - (c) a benefit under social security legislation, or
  - (d) a payment made under arrangements under section 2 of the Employment and Training Act 1973 (arrangements to assist people to select, train for, obtain and retain employment).
- (5) “Health care” includes—
  - (a) all forms of health care provided for individuals, including health care relating to physical health or mental health and health care provided for or in connection with the protection or improvement of public health, and
  - (b) procedures that are similar to forms of medical or surgical care but are not provided in connection with a medical condition,
 and “excluded health care” has the meaning given in Schedule (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: excluded health care*).
- (6) “Social care” includes all forms of personal care and other practical assistance provided for individuals who are in need of such care or assistance by reason of age, illness, disability, pregnancy, childbirth, dependence on alcohol or drugs or any other similar circumstances.
- (7) References in this section to a person providing health care or social care do not include a person whose provision of such care is merely incidental to the carrying out of other activities by the person.
- (8) In this section—
 

“adult” means an individual aged 18 or over;

“child” means an individual aged under 18;

“foster parent” means—

  - (a) a local authority foster parent within the meaning of the Children Act 1989,
  - (b) a person with whom a child has been placed by a voluntary organisation under section 59(1)(a) of that Act, or
  - (c) a private foster parent within the meaning of section 53 of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006.
- (9) In relation to an offence committed before section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force, the reference in subsection (2)(b) to 12 months is to be read as a reference to 6 months.

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (10) In relation to an offence committed before section 85 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 comes into force, the reference in subsection (2)(b) to a fine is to be read as a reference to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum.”

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This establishes a criminal offence of ill-treatment or wilful neglect of an individual by a care worker who is paid to provide the individual with health care, other than excluded health care (see new Schedule NS2), or adult social care. It sets out the penalties on conviction for the new offence.*

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC46

To move the following Clause—

**“Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence**

- (1) A care provider commits an offence if—
- (a) an individual who has the care of another individual by virtue of being part of the care provider’s arrangements ill-treats or wilfully neglects that individual,
  - (b) the care provider’s activities are managed or organised in a way which amounts to a gross breach of a relevant duty of care owed by the care provider to the individual who is ill-treated or neglected, and
  - (c) in the absence of the breach, the ill-treatment or wilful neglect would not have occurred or would have been less likely to occur.
- (2) “Care provider” means—
- (a) a body corporate or unincorporated association which provides or arranges for the provision of—
    - (i) health care for an adult or child, other than excluded health care, or
    - (ii) social care for an adult, or
  - (b) an individual who provides such care and employs, or has otherwise made arrangements with, other persons to assist him or her in providing such care,
- subject to section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: excluded care providers*).
- (3) An individual is “part of a care provider’s arrangements” where the individual—
- (a) is not the care provider, but
  - (b) provides health care or social care as part of health care or social care provided or arranged for by the care provider,
- including where the individual is not the care provider but supervises or manages individuals providing health care or social care as described in paragraph (b) or is a director or similar officer of an organisation which provides health care or social care as described there.
- (4) A “relevant duty of care” means—
- (a) a duty owed under the law of negligence, or
  - (b) a duty that would be owed under the law of negligence but for a provision contained in an Act, or an instrument made under an Act, under which liability is imposed in place of liability under that law,
- but only to the extent that the duty is owed in connection with providing, or arranging for the provision of, health care or social care.

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (5) For the purposes of this section, there is to be disregarded any rule of the common law that has the effect of—
- (a) preventing a duty of care from being owed by one person to another by reason of the fact that they are jointly engaged in unlawful conduct, or
  - (b) preventing a duty of care being owed to a person by reason of that person's acceptance of a risk of harm.
- (6) A breach of a duty of care by a care provider is a "gross" breach if the conduct alleged to amount to the breach falls far below what can reasonably be expected of the care provider in the circumstances.
- (7) In this section—
- (a) references to a person providing health care or social care do not include a person whose provision of such care is merely incidental to the carrying out of other activities by the person, and
  - (b) references to a person arranging for the provision of such care do not include a person who makes arrangements under which the provision of such care is merely incidental to the carrying out of other activities.
- (8) References in this section to providing or arranging for the provision of health care or social care do not include making payments under—
- (a) regulations under section 57 of the Health and Social Care Act 2001 (direct payments for community services and carers);
  - (b) section 12A of the National Health Act 2006 (direct payments for health care);
  - (c) section 31 or 32 of the Care Act 2014 (direct payments for care and support);
  - (d) regulations under section 50 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (anaw 4) (direct payments to meet an adult's needs).
- (9) In this section—
- “Act” includes an Act or Measure of the National Assembly for Wales;
- “adult”, “child”, “excluded health care”, “health care” and “social care” have the same meaning as in section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care worker offence*).

**Member's explanatory statement**

*This establishes a criminal offence committed by care providers, i.e. bodies and certain individuals that provide or arrange for the provision of health care, other than excluded health care (see new Schedule NS2), or adult social care. It applies where ill-treatment or wilful neglect of an individual has followed a gross breach of a duty of care by the care provider.*

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Secretary Chris Grayling

NC47

To move the following Clause—

**“Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: excluded care providers**

- (1) A local authority in England is not a care provider for the purposes of section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) to the extent that it carries out functions to which Chapter 4 of Part 8 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 applies.
- (2) Where a body corporate has entered into arrangements with a local authority in England under Part 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act 2008 (social work services for children and young persons), the body is not a care provider for the

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

purposes of section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) to the extent that it carries out relevant care functions of that authority (as defined in that Part of that Act) under those arrangements.

- (3) A local authority in Wales is not a care provider for the purposes of section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) to the extent that it—
  - (a) carries out functions under Part 2 of the Childcare Act 2006;
  - (b) carries out the education functions of the authority (as defined in section 579(1) of the Education Act 1996);
  - (c) carries out the social services functions of the authority (as defined in the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970), so far as relating to a child.
- (4) In this section, “local authority” means—
  - (a) in England, a county council, a metropolitan district council, a non-metropolitan district council for an area for which there is no county council, a London borough council, the Council of the Isles of Scilly and (in its capacity as a local authority) the Common Council of the City of London, and
  - (b) in Wales, a county council or a county borough council.
- (5) In this section, “child” has the same meaning as in section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care worker offence*.)”

**Member’s explanatory statement**

*This excludes from the scope of the offence in new clause 46, relating to care providers, local authorities when carrying out their wider children’s services functions and other organisations when carrying out those functions on a local authority’s behalf.*

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC48

To move the following Clause—

**“Care provider offence: penalties**

- (1) A person guilty of an offence under section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) is liable, on conviction on indictment or summary conviction, to a fine.
- (2) A court before which a person is convicted of an offence under section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) may make either or both of the following orders—
  - (a) a remedial order;
  - (b) a publicity order;
 (whether instead of or as well as imposing a fine).
- (3) A “remedial order” is an order requiring the person to take specified steps to remedy one or more of the following—
  - (a) the breach mentioned in section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*)(1)(b) (“the relevant breach”);
  - (b) any matter that appears to the court to have resulted from the relevant breach and to be connected with the ill-treatment or neglect;
  - (c) any deficiency in the person’s policies, systems or practices of which the relevant breach appears to the court to be an indication.
- (4) A “publicity order” is an order requiring the person to publicise in a specified manner—
  - (a) the fact that the person has been convicted of the offence;

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (b) specified particulars of the offence;
  - (c) the amount of any fine imposed;
  - (d) the terms of any remedial order made.
- (5) A remedial order—
- (a) may be made only on an application by the prosecution which specifies the terms of the proposed order,
  - (b) must be made on such terms as the court considers appropriate having regard to any representations made, and any evidence adduced, in relation to its terms by the prosecution or by or on behalf of the person convicted, and
  - (c) must specify a period within which the steps specified in the order must be taken.
- (6) A publicity order must specify a period within which the requirements specified in the order must be complied with.
- (7) A person who fails to comply with a remedial order or a publicity order commits an offence and is liable, on conviction on indictment or summary conviction, to a fine.
- (8) In relation to an offence committed before section 85 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 comes into force, subsections (1) and (7) have effect as if they provided for a fine on summary conviction not exceeding the statutory maximum.”

***Member's explanatory statement***

*This sets out the penalties available following conviction of the offence in new clause relating to care providers. Courts will have powers to impose fines or to make remedial or publicity orders (or any combination of those options).*

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Secretary Chris Grayling

**NC49**

To move the following Clause—

**“Care provider offence: application to unincorporated associations**

- (1) For the purposes of sections (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) and (*Care provider offence: penalties*), an unincorporated association is to be treated as owing whatever duties of care it would owe if it were a body corporate.
- (2) Proceedings for an offence under those sections alleged to have been committed by an unincorporated association must be brought in the name of the association (and not in that of any of its members).
- (3) In relation to such proceedings, rules of court relating to the service of documents have effect as if the unincorporated association were a body corporate.
- (4) In proceedings under section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) or (*Care provider offence: penalties*) brought against an unincorporated association, the following apply as they apply in relation to a body corporate—
  - (a) section 33 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 (procedure on charge of offence against corporation);
  - (b) Schedule 3 to the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (provision about corporation charged with offence before a magistrates' court).
- (5) A fine imposed on an unincorporated association on its conviction of an offence under section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) or (*Care provider offence: penalties*) is to be paid out of the funds of the association.”

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

***Member's explanatory statement***

*This sets out how the new criminal offence in new clause 46 relating to care providers is to be applied in relation to unincorporated associations, including partnerships.*

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC50

To move the following Clause—

**“Care provider offence: liability for ancillary and other offences**

- (1) An individual cannot be guilty of—
  - (a) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence under section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*), or
  - (b) an offence under Part 2 of the Serious Crime Act 2007 (encouraging or assisting crime) by reference to an offence under section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*).
- (2) Where, in the same proceedings, there is—
  - (a) a charge under section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) arising out of a particular set of circumstances, and
  - (b) a charge against the same defendant of a relevant offence arising out of some or all of those circumstances,

the defendant may, if the interests of justice so require, be convicted of both offences.
- (3) A person convicted of an offence under section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*) arising out of a particular set of circumstances may, if the interests of justice so require, be charged with a relevant offence arising out of some or all of those circumstances.
- (4) “Relevant offence” means an offence under an Act, or an instrument made under an Act, dealing with—
  - (a) health and safety matters, or
  - (b) the provision of health care or social care.
- (5) In this section—
 

“Act” includes an Act or Measure of the National Assembly for Wales;

“health care” and “social care” have the same meaning as in section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care worker offence*).”

***Member's explanatory statement***

*This provides for there to be no individual liability for ancillary offences connected to the new criminal offence in new clause 46 relating to care providers. It also makes provision in relation to proceedings before a court where the same circumstances result in the commission of both the new offence and another relevant offence.*

Secretary Chris Grayling

NC51

To move the following Clause—

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***
**“Personal injury claims: cases of fundamental dishonesty**

- (1) This section applies where, in proceedings on a claim for damages in respect of personal injury (“the primary claim”)—
  - (a) the court finds that the claimant is entitled to damages in respect of the claim, but
  - (b) on an application by the defendant for the dismissal of the claim under this section, the court is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the claimant has been fundamentally dishonest in relation to the primary claim or a related claim.
- (2) The court must dismiss the primary claim, unless it is satisfied that the claimant would suffer substantial injustice if the claim were dismissed.
- (3) The duty under subsection (2) includes the dismissal of any element of the primary claim in respect of which the claimant has not been dishonest.
- (4) The court’s order dismissing the claim must record the amount of damages that the court would have awarded to the claimant in respect of the primary claim but for the dismissal of the claim.
- (5) A costs order made by a court which dismisses a claim under this section may require the claimant to pay costs incurred by the defendant only to the extent that they exceed the amount of the damages recorded in accordance with subsection (4).
- (6) If a claim is dismissed under this section, subsection (7) applies to—
  - (a) any subsequent criminal proceedings against the claimant in respect of the fundamental dishonesty mentioned in subsection (1)(b), and
  - (b) any subsequent proceedings for contempt of court against the claimant in respect of that dishonesty.
- (7) If the court in those proceedings finds the claimant guilty of an offence or of contempt of court, it must have regard to the dismissal of the primary claim under this section when sentencing the claimant or otherwise disposing of the proceedings.
- (8) In this section—
  - “personal injury” includes any disease and any other impairment of a person’s physical or mental condition;
  - “related claim” means a claim for damages in respect of personal injury which is made—
    - (d) in connection with the same incident or series of incidents in connection with which the primary claim is made, and
    - (e) by a person other than the person who made the primary claim;
  - “claim” includes a counter-claim and, accordingly, “claimant” includes a counter-claimant and “defendant” includes a defendant to a counter-claim.
- (9) This section does not apply to proceedings started by the issue of a claim form before the date on which this section comes into force.”

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This new clause requires a court to dismiss in its entirety any personal injury claim where it is satisfied that the claimant has been fundamentally dishonest, unless it would cause substantial injustice to the claimant to do so, and makes certain related provision.*

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

Ann Coffey

NC8

To move the following Clause—

**“Giving evidence at remote sites**

- (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.””

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Ann Coffey

NC9

To move the following Clause—

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

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

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (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.””
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Mr Robert Buckland

NC16

To move the following Clause—

**“Civil proceedings for cases of aggravated trespass**

- (1) The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 68, after subsection (5) insert—

“(6) A contravention of subsection (1) shall be actionable in civil proceedings at the suit of a person adversely affected by it, subject to the defences and other incidents applying to actions for breach of statutory duty.”

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This amendment would enable civil proceedings to be brought by those adversely affected by cases of aggravated trespass.*

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Helen Goodman  
 Dan Jarvis  
 Diana Johnson  
 Mr Andy Slaughter

NC18

To move the following Clause—

**“Definition of a foreign pornographic service**

- (1) A service is a foreign pornographic service if—
  - (a) the principal purpose of the service is the provision of still images or audio-visual material which is pornographic;
  - (b) it includes pornographic material which depicts in an explicit and realistic way—
    - (i) penetration of the vagina or anus of a person with a part of the body or anything else;
    - (ii) oral sex;
    - (iii) masturbation;
    - (iv) ejaculation;
    - (v) urinary or excretory functions; or
    - (vi) acts of restraint or violence or threats which are associated with sexual activity;
  - (c) the provider of the service is not under the jurisdiction of a European Union Member State for the purposes of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive;

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (d) the pornographic still images of audio-visual material are received by the user by means of an electronic communications network; and
  - (e) the service can be received in the United Kingdom by a member of the public using standard consumer equipment.
- (2) In this section “pornographic” has the same meaning as in section 63 (c)-(e) of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008.”

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Helen Goodman  
 Dan Jarvis  
 Diana Johnson  
 Mr Andy Slaughter

**NC19**

To move the following Clause—

**“Licensing of foreign pornographic services**

- (1) The provider of a foreign pornographic service is guilty of an offence if the service is not a service licensed by the appropriate licensing authority.
- (2) An application for a licence to provide a foreign pornographic service—
  - (a) must be made in such manner; and
  - (b) must contain such information about the applicant, his business and the service he proposes to provide, as the appropriate licensing authority may determine.
- (3) The appropriate licensing authority may require an application for a licence to provide a foreign pornographic service to be accompanied by a fee if such fee is payable in accordance with a tariff approved by the Secretary of State.
- (4) The Secretary of State may for the purposes of subsection (3) approve a tariff providing for different fees for different classes of foreign pornographic service and for different circumstances.
- (5) Any licence issued by the appropriate licensing authority must require that any material which falls within section [Definition of a foreign pornographic service](1)(b) is provided in a manner which secures that persons under 18 will not normally see or hear it.
- (6) The Secretary of State may by notice under this section require that any licence issued by the appropriate licensing authority must contain requirements other than that contained in subsection (5).
- (7) No licence issued by the appropriate licensing authority may stipulate a condition other than one required under subsection (5) or subsection (6).
- (8) The appropriate licensing authority may—
  - (a) decline to issue a licence to a foreign pornographic service if that service is in breach of any requirement under subsection (5) or (6); or
  - (b) revoke a licence to provide a foreign pornographic service if that service is in breach of any requirement under subsection (5) or (6).
- (9) Unless revoked under section (8) above, a licence shall remain in force for one year or for such shorter period as the appropriate licensing authority on the grant of the licence may determine.
- (10) The appropriate licensing authority may transfer any licence granted by them to such other person as they think fit.
- (11) The Secretary of State may by notice under this section designate any body to be the appropriate licensing authority.

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (12) The Secretary of State shall not make any designation under this section unless he is satisfied that adequate arrangements will be made by the designated body for an appeal by any person against—
- (a) a refusal by the appropriate licensing authority to issue a licence to that person; or
  - (b) a decision by the appropriate licensing authority to revoke a licence issued to that person.”

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Helen Goodman  
Dan Jarvis  
Diana Johnson  
Mr Andy Slaughter

NC20

To move the following Clause—

**“Parliamentary procedure for designation**

- (1) Where the Secretary of State proposes to make a designation under section [Licensing of foreign pornographic services](11) of this Act, he shall lay particulars of his proposal before both Houses of Parliament and shall not make the proposed designation until after the end of the period of 40 days beginning with the day on which the particulars of his proposal were so laid.
- (2) If, within the period mentioned in subsection (1) above, either House resolves that the Secretary of State should not make the proposed designation, the Secretary of State shall not do so, but without prejudice to his power to lay before Parliament particulars of further proposals in accordance with that subsection.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1) above—
  - (a) where particulars of a proposal are laid before each House of Parliament on different days, the later day shall be taken to be the day on which the particulars were laid before both Houses; and
  - (b) in reckoning any period of 40 days, no account shall be taken of any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which both Houses are adjourned for more than four days.”

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Helen Goodman  
Dan Jarvis  
Diana Johnson  
Mr Andy Slaughter

NC21

To move the following Clause—

**“Penalties**

A person guilty of an offence under section [Licensing of foreign pornographic services](1) shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or both.”

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Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC23

To move the following Clause—

**“Unduly lenient sentences: time limit**

- (1) The Criminal Justice Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Schedule 3, paragraph 1, after “within” leave out “28” and insert “42”.

---

Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC24

To move the following Clause—

**“Unduly lenient sentences: time limit (No. 2)**

- (1) The Criminal Justice Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Schedule 3, paragraph 1, after “within” leave out “28” and insert “56”.

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Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC25

To move the following Clause—

**“Unduly lenient sentences: time limit (No. 3)**

- (1) The Criminal Justice Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Schedule 3, paragraph 1, after “within” leave out “28” and insert “70”.

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Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC26

To move the following Clause—

**“Unduly lenient sentences: time limit (No. 4)**

- (1) The Criminal Justice Act 1988 is amended as follows.

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (2) In Schedule 3, paragraph 1, leave out “28” and insert “90”.”
- 

Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC27

To move the following Clause—

**“Raising the retirement age for JPs to 75**

- (1) Section 13 of the Courts Act 2003 is amended as follows.  
(2) In subsection (2), leave out “70” and insert “75”.  
(3) In subsection (3)(a), leave out “70” and insert “75”.  
(4) (a) after “reaches”, leave out “70” and insert “75”.”
- 

Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC28

To move the following Clause—

**“Raising the retirement age for judges to 75**

- (1) Section 26 of the Judicial Pensions and Retirement Act 1993 is amended as follows.  
(2) In subsection (1), leave out “70” and insert “75”.  
(3) In subsection (4), leave out “70” and insert “75”.  
(4) In subsection (5), leave out the words “and not extending beyond the day on which the person attains the age of 75”.  
(5) In subsection (6), leave out the words “and not extending beyond the day on which the person attains the age of 75”.  
(6) In subsection (7), leave out “70” and insert “75”.”
- 

Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC30

To move the following Clause—

**“Increasing magistrates’ sentencing powers to 12 months for one offence**

- (1) Section 154 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 shall come into force.  
(2) Section 282 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 shall come into force.”
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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC32

To move the following Clause—

**“Collection and provision to judges of information relating to re-offending**

‘The Lord Chancellor must—

- (1) Arrange for the collection on an annual basis of statistics relating to re-offending by defendants in criminal trials (excluding Magistrates Courts) who have not received immediate custodial sentences on conviction and who subsequently re-offend; and
- (2) Provide information to the judge in each trial mentioned in (1) about the further offence and sentence in the case of each such defendant case.”

---

Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC33

To move the following Clause—

**“Sentencing escalator**

- (1) Any person convicted of the same criminal offence on more than one occasion must receive a longer custodial sentence for the second or subsequent offence than his longest previous sentence for the same offence, unless the Court considers it unjust to do so.
- (2) Where the sentencing options for the current offence do not permit the court to increase the sentence under the provisions of subsection (1) the court must impose the maximum sentence available to it, unless the Court considers it unjust to do so.
- (3) In determining a sentence under subsection (1), a court shall not be bound by section 125 (sentencing guidelines: duty of court) of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009.”

---

Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC34

To move the following Clause—

**“Criminalising commercial squatting and squatting on land**

- (1) Section 144 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading, after “in”, leave out “a residential building” and insert “buildings and on land”.
- (3) In subsection (1)(a) after “a”, leave out “residential”, and after “building”, insert “or on land”.
- (4) In subsection (1)(c) after “building”, insert “or on the land”.

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- (5) In subsection (2) after “building”, add “or land”.
  - (6) Leave out subsection (3)(b) and insert “Land has the meaning defined in section 205(1)(ix) of the Law of Property Act 1925.
  - (7) After “building”, insert “or land”.
  - (8) (a) after “squatting in” leave out “a residential building” and insert “buildings and on land”.
- 

Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC35

To move the following Clause—

**“New form of joint enterprise offence**

- (1) The Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 is amended as follows.
  - (2) In the italic cross-heading before section 5, leave out all the words after “a” and insert “person”.
  - (3) In subsection 1(a) leave out “child or vulnerable adult” and insert “person”.
  - (4) In subsection (1)(a) after “unlawful act of”, leave out to end of the subsection and insert “someone” (“P”), where D was with P at the time of the unlawful act”.
  - (5) Leave out subsection (1)(b).
  - (6) Leave out subsection (3).
  - (7) Leave out subsection (4).
  - (8) In subsection 6 leave out the definitions of “child” and “vulnerable adult”.
- 

Philip Davies  
Mr David Nuttall

NC36

To move the following Clause—

**“Intentional harassment, alarm or distress**

- (1) Section 4A of the Public Order Act 1986 is amended as follows.
  - (2) In subsection (1)(a) leave out “, abusive or insulting” and insert “or abusive”.
  - (3) In subsection (1)(b) leave out “, abusive or insulting” and insert “or abusive”.
- 

Secretary Chris Grayling

NS2

To move the following Schedule—



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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***
**“ILL-TREATMENT OR WILFUL NEGLECT: EXCLUDED HEALTH CARE***Excluded health care*

- 1 (1) For the purposes of section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care worker offence*), “excluded health care” means—
- (a) health care provided on the premises of an educational institution listed in paragraph 3, subject to sub-paragraph (2);
  - (b) health care provided at accommodation provided by an educational institution listed in paragraph 3 for an individual being educated at the institution, other than accommodation provided in connection with a residential trip away from the institution;
  - (c) health care provided at a children’s home or a residential family centre in respect of which a person is registered under Part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000;
  - (d) health care provided on a part of other premises at a time when the part is being used entirely or mainly for an education or childcare purpose; subject to sub-paragraph (3).
- (2) Health care is not excluded health care if it is provided on a part of the premises of an educational institution listed in paragraph 3 at a time when the sole or main purpose for which the part of the premises is being used—
- (a) is not connected with the operation of the institution, and
  - (b) is not an education or childcare purpose.
- (3) Health care is not excluded health care if it is provided on the premises of a hospital to an individual who is being educated there by reason of a decision made by a registered medical practitioner.

*Use “for an education or childcare purpose”*

- 2 A part of premises is used “for an education or childcare purpose” when it is used—
- (a) for the purposes of education provided for an individual being educated at an educational institution listed in paragraph 3 in circumstances in which the institution requires the individual to attend at the premises for that purpose;
  - (b) for the purposes of education provided for a child of compulsory school age under section 19 of the Education Act 1996 or section 100 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (provision of education in cases of illness, exclusion etc);
  - (c) for the purposes of education provided for a child of compulsory school age as required by section 7 of the Education Act 1996, otherwise than by regular attendance at an educational institution listed in paragraph 3;
  - (d) for the purposes of early years provision or later years provision provided in England by a person who is registered, or required to be registered, to provide such provision under Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006;
  - (e) for the purposes of later years provision provided in England for a child who is aged 8 or over in circumstances in which a requirement to register would arise under Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006 if the child were aged under 8;
  - (f) for the purposes of childminding or day care provided in Wales by a person who is registered, or is required to be registered, to provide such care under Part 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 (nawm 1);

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill**, *continued*

- (g) for the purposes of a holiday scheme for disabled children in England carried on or managed by a person who is registered to carry on or manage such schemes, or required to be so registered, under Part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000.

*Educational institutions*

- 3 The educational institutions mentioned in paragraphs 1(1)(a) and (b) and (2) and 2(a) and (c) are—
- (a) a maintained school (as defined in section 20(7) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998);
  - (b) a maintained nursery school (as defined in section 22(9) of the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998);
  - (c) an independent school (as defined in section 463 of the Education Act 1996) entered on a register of independent schools kept under section 158 of the Education Act 2002;
  - (d) an independent educational institution (as defined in section 92(1) of the Education and Skills Act 2008) entered on a register of independent educational institutions kept under section 95 of that Act;
  - (e) a school approved under section 342 of the Education Act 1996 (non-maintained special schools);
  - (f) a pupil referral unit (as defined in section 19 of the Education Act 1996);
  - (g) an alternative provision Academy (as defined in section 1C(3) of the Academies Act 2010);
  - (h) a 16 to 19 Academy (as defined in section 1B(3) of the Academies Act 2010);
  - (i) a sixth form college (as defined in section 91(3A) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992);
  - (j) a special post-16 institution (as defined in section 83(2) of the Children and Families Act 2014).

*Definitions*

- 4 In this Schedule—
- “childminding” has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 (nawm 1);
  - “children’s home” has the meaning given in section 1 of the Care Standards Act 2000;
  - “day care” has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 (nawm 1);
  - “early years provision” has the meaning given in section 96 of the Childcare Act 2006;
  - “education”—
    - (a) does not include higher education;
    - (b) includes vocational, social, physical and recreational training;
  - “health care” has the same meaning as in section (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care worker offence*);
  - “higher education” has the meaning given in section 579(1) of the Education Act 1996;
  - “hospital”—
    - (c) in relation to England, has the same meaning as in section 275 of the National Health Service Act 2006, and

**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

(d) in relation to Wales, has the same meaning as in section 206 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006;

“later years provision” has the meaning given in section 96 of the Childcare Act 2006;

“premises”, in relation to an educational institution, includes detached playing fields but does not include land occupied solely as a dwelling by a person employed at the institution;

“residential family centre” has the meaning given in section 4 of the Care Standards Act 2000.”

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This excludes from the scope of the offence in new clause 45 health care provided in specified education and childcare settings.*

Secretary Chris Grayling

2

Clause 66, page 63, line 18, 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

45

Clause 66, page 63, line 18, at end insert—

“( ) section (*Corrupt or other improper exercise of police powers and privileges*);”

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This amendment provides for new Clause 44 to extend to England and Wales only.*

Secretary Chris Grayling

47

Clause 66, page 63, line 18, at end insert—

“( ) sections (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care worker offence*), (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: care provider offence*), (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: excluded care providers*), (*Care provider offence: penalties*), (*Care provider offence: application to unincorporated associations*) and (*Care provider offence: liability for ancillary and other offences*);”

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This amendment provides for the new clauses relating to ill-treatment and wilful neglect by care workers and care providers to extend to England and Wales only.*

Secretary Chris Grayling

3

Clause 66, page 63, leave out line 19

***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)).*

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

- Secretary Chris Grayling 50
- Clause 66, page 63, line 19, at end insert—  
 “() section (*Personal injury claims: cases of fundamental dishonesty*);”  
*Member’s explanatory statement*  
*This amendment provides for new clause to extend to England and Wales only.*
- Secretary Chris Grayling 48
- Clause 66, page 63, line 20, at end insert—  
 “() Schedule (*Ill-treatment or wilful neglect: excluded health care*);”  
*Member’s explanatory statement*  
*This amendment provides for new Schedule NS2, which contains exclusions from the new offences relating to ill-treatment and wilful neglect by care workers and care providers, to extend to England and Wales only.*
- Secretary Chris Grayling 4
- Clause 66, page 63, line 21, at beginning insert “Parts 1 to 4 of”
- 
- Secretary Chris Grayling 7
- Title, line 2, after “conviction;” insert “to make provision about offences committed by disqualified drivers;”
- Secretary Chris Grayling 46
- Title, line 2, after “conviction;” insert “to create an offence of the corrupt or other improper exercise of police powers and privileges;”
- Secretary Chris Grayling 49
- Title, line 2, after “conviction;” insert “to create offences involving ill-treatment or wilful neglect by a person providing health care or social care;”
- 

ORDER OF THE HOUSE [24 FEBRUARY 2014]

That the following provisions shall apply to the Criminal Justice and Courts Bill:

*Committal*

1. The Bill shall be committed to a Public Bill Committee.

*Proceedings in Public Bill Committee*

2. Proceedings in the Public Bill Committee shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion on Tuesday 1 April 2014.
3. The Public Bill Committee shall have leave to sit twice on the first day on which it meets.

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***

*Consideration and Third Reading*

4. Proceedings on Consideration shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion one hour before the moment of interruption on the day on which those proceedings are commenced.
5. Proceedings on Third Reading shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion at the moment of interruption on that day.
6. Standing Order No. 83B (Programming committees) shall not apply to proceedings on Consideration and Third Reading.

*Other Proceedings*

7. Any other proceedings on the Bill (including any proceedings on consideration of Lords Amendments or on any further messages from the Lords) may be programmed.

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ORDER OF THE HOUSE [12 MAY 2014]

That the Order of 24 February 2014 (Criminal Justice and Courts Bill (Programme)) be varied as follows—

1. Paragraphs (4) and (5) of the Order shall be omitted.
2. Proceedings on Consideration and Third Reading shall be taken in two days in accordance with the following provisions of this Order.
3. Proceedings on Consideration shall be taken on the days shown in the first column of the following Table and in the order so shown.
4. Proceedings on Consideration shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion at the times specified in the second column of the Table.

**TABLE**

*Proceedings*

*Time for conclusion of  
proceedings*

*First day*

New Clauses and new Schedules relating to any of the following—

- (a) driving offences;
- (b) determination of the minimum term in relation to mandatory life sentences;
- (c) committal of young offenders to the Crown Court for sentence

7.00 pm

New Clauses and new Schedules relating to any of the following—

- (a) treatment, release and recall of prisoners;
  - (b) adult cautions;
  - (c) offences of sexual grooming of children or abduction of children;
  - (d) Armed Forces;
- amendments to Part 1.

8.30 pm

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**Criminal Justice and Courts Bill, *continued***
*Proceedings**Time for conclusion of proceedings*

New Clauses and new Schedules relating to any of the following: 10.00 pm

- (a) detention of young offenders;
  - (b) youth cautions;
  - (c) referral orders;
- amendments to Part 2;
- New Clauses and new Schedules relating to any of the following—
- (a) trial in magistrates' courts on the papers;
  - (b) charging offenders in respect of costs of criminal courts;
  - (c) collection of fines;
  - (d) appeals in civil proceedings, other than judicial review and challenges to planning-related decisions;
  - (e) wasted costs in civil proceedings;
  - (f) contempt of court;
  - (g) juries and members of the Court Martial;
- amendments to Part 3

*Second day*

New Clauses and new Schedules relating to judicial review and challenges to planning-related decisions; amendments to Part 4 Two hours after commencement of proceedings on Consideration

New Clauses and new Schedules relating to offences of possessing or using offensive weapons; remaining new Clauses and new Schedules; amendments to Part 5; remaining proceedings on Consideration One hour before the moment of interruption

5. Proceedings on Third Reading shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion at the moment of interruption on the second day.

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**NOTICES WITHDRAWN**

*The following Notices were withdrawn on: 10 June 2014*  
New Clause 12 and New Schedule 1.

*The following Notices were withdrawn on: 11 June 2014*  
New Clause 43.

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