
Report Stage: Monday 28 June 2021

Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill, As Amended

(Amendment Paper)

This document lists all amendments tabled to the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill. Any withdrawn amendments are listed at the end of the document. The amendments are arranged in the order in which it is expected they will be decided.

★ New Amendments.

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

New amendments: NC19 to NC21

Ms Harriet Harman
Caroline Nokes
Sir Peter Bottomley
Wera Hobhouse
Caroline Lucas
Liz Saville Roberts
Stella Creasy
Maria Eagle
Emma Hardy
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Dame Diana Johnson
Rushanara Ali
Yvonne Fovargue
Anne Marie Morris
Karin Smyth
Dame Margaret Hodge
Mr Andrew Mitchell
Clive Lewis
Florence Eshalomi
Chris Bryant
Geraint Davies
Darren Jones
Ed Davey
Yvette Cooper

NC1

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Harassment in a public place

- (1) A person must not engage in any conduct in a public place—
 - (a) which amounts to harassment of another, and
 - (b) which he knows or ought to know amounts to harassment of the other.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the person whose conduct is in question ought to know that it amounts to harassment of another if a reasonable person would think the conduct amounted to harassment of the other.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

“conduct” includes speech;

“harassment” of a person includes causing the person alarm or distress.

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to conduct if the person can show—

- (a) that it was for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime,
- (b) that it was under any enactment or rule of law or to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by any person under any enactment, or
- (c) that in the particular circumstances it was reasonable.

(5) A person who engages in any conduct in breach of subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

(6) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or both.”

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NC2

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Kerb-crawling

(1) It is an offence for a person, from a motor vehicle while it is in a street or public place, or in a street or public place while in the immediate vicinity of a motor vehicle that they have just got out of, to engage in conduct which amounts to harassment in such manner or in such circumstances as to be likely to cause annoyance, alarm, distress, or nuisance to any other person.

- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to revocation of their driving licence, or a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or both.
- (3) In this section "motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in the Road Traffic Act 1972.
- (4) In this section "street" has the meaning given by section 1(4) of the Street Offences Act 1959."

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NC3

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Restriction on evidence or questions about complainant's sexual history

- (1) Section 41 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1)—
 - (a) starting in paragraph (b) omit "in cross examination, by or on behalf of any accused at the trial,";
 - (b) at end insert "with anyone other than the defendant".
- (3) In subsection (2)—
 - (a) for "an accused" substitute "a party to the trial";
 - (b) in paragraph (a) omit "or (5)".
- (4) For subsection (3) substitute—

"(3) This subsection applies if the evidence or question relates to a relevant issue in the case and that issue is not an issue of consent."
- (5) For subsection (5) substitute—

"(a) For the purposes of subsection (3) no evidence may be adduced or question asked unless the judge determines in accordance with the procedures in this subsection that the question or evidence has significant probative value that is not substantially outweighed by the danger of prejudice to the proper administration of justice.

- (b) In determining that question the judge shall take into account—
- (i) the interests of justice, including the right of the accused to make a full answer and defence;
 - (ii) the need to preserve the integrity of the trial process by removing from the fact-finding process any discriminatory belief or bias;
 - (iii) the risk that the evidence may unduly arouse sentiments of prejudice, sympathy or hostility in the jury;
 - (iv) the potential threat to the complainant’s personal dignity and right to privacy;
 - (v) the complainant’s right to personal security and to the full protection and benefit of the law;
 - (vi) the provisions of the Victims Code;
- and any other factor that the judge considers relevant.”
- (6) In subsection (6), for “subsections (3) and (5)” substitute “subsection (3)”.

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause excludes the admission in evidence of any sexual behaviour of the complainant with a third party, whether by the prosecution or the defence, to show consent, whilst leaving it admissible if it is relevant to any other issue in the case. It sets out the additional requirement that to be admitted the material must be more probative than prejudicial and sets out the considerations the judge must have in regard to considering that extra requirement.

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NC4

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Definition of “issue of consent”

- (1) Section 42 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 is amended as follows.
- (2) For paragraph (b) substitute—
 - “(b) “issue of consent” means any issue where the complainant in fact consented to the conduct constituting the offence with which

the defendant is charged and any issue where the accused reasonably believed that the complainant so consented;”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause re-defines “issue of consent” for the purposes of section 41, including in the definition the defendant’s reasonable belief in consent, and thus removing it as a reason for the inclusion of a complainant’s sexual history or behaviour.

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Caroline Nokes
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NC5

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Admission of evidence or questions about complainant’s sexual history

- (1) The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 43 insert—

“43A In any trial or contested hearing to which section 41 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 applies, if no pre-trial application in accordance with Part 36 of the Criminal Procedure Rules has been made, or if such application has been made and refused in whole or in part, no further application may be made during the course of the trial or before its commencement to call such evidence or ask such question, and no judge may allow such application or admit any such questions or evidence.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would have the effect that no section 41 evidence or questions could be admitted by a judge at trial unless there had been an application before trial in accordance with the practice directions; and the amendment would ban applications from being made immediately before or during the trial.

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 Caroline Nokes
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NC6

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Complainant’s right of representation and appeal on an application to adduce evidence or questions on sexual conduct

- (1) The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 43 insert—

“43A In any trial to which section 41 applies, where notice is given that there will be an application under Part 36 of the Criminal Procedure Rules for leave to ask questions or to adduce evidence as to any sexual behaviour of the complainant—

- (1) The complainant may not be compelled to give evidence at any hearing on the application.
- (2) The complainant will be entitled to be served with the application and to be legally represented (with the assistance of legal aid if financially eligible) as “a party” within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Rules in responding in writing to the application and in presenting their case at any hearing on the application.
- (3) If the application succeeds in whole or in part, the complainant will have a right to appeal for a rehearing of the application to the Court of Appeal on notice within 7 days of the judgement being delivered.
- (4) On any such appeal, the Court of Appeal will rehear the application in full and may grant or refuse it in whole or in part.
- (5) The Secretary of State may, by regulation, set out rules of procedure relating to any hearing or appeal under this section.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would give the complainant a right of representation, with legal aid if they are financially eligible, to oppose any application to admit section 41 material about them. This new clause would also give complainants a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal if the application is allowed in whole or in part. The new clause also provides that the complainant is not compellable as witness at the application.

Ms Harriet Harman
 Caroline Nokes
 Sir Peter Bottomley
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NC7

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Collection of and reporting to Parliament on data and information relating to proceedings involving rape and sexual assault

- (1) The Secretary of State shall collect and report to Parliament annually the following data and information—
- (a) The time taken in every case of rape or sexual assault for the case to progress from complaint to charge, from charge to pre-trial plea and management hearing; and from then until trial.
 - (b) The number of applications to ask questions or adduce evidence of any sexual behaviour of the complainant under section 41 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (“the 1999 Act”) made in the Magistrates and Crown Courts of England and Wales, irrespective of whether a trial was subsequently held.
 - (c) The number of cases which involved questions on or evidence of any sexual behaviour of the complainant in all rape, sexual abuse and other trials or contested hearings in the Magistrates and Crown courts in England and Wales, irrespective of whether an application was made to admit such questions or evidence in advance of the trial or hearing.
 - (d) In cases to which section 41 of the 1999 Act applies—
 - (i) whether Part 36 of the Criminal Procedure Rules was followed in each application and if it was not, how it was not;
 - (ii) the questions proposed to be asked;
 - (iii) the evidence proposed to be called;
 - (iv) whether the prosecution opposed the application and if so the content of their representations;
 - (v) whether evidence was called to support or oppose the application;
 - (vi) whether the application was allowed in whole or in part and a copy of the judgement made on the application; and
 - (vii) any other material which might assist in an assessment of the frequency, basis and nature of applications for the use of such questions or evidence and the likely impact on any parties to any trial and the trial outcome.

- (2) The data and information to be collected under subsection (1) shall include—
- (a) all the material from any pre-trial application;
 - (b) the questions in fact asked and the evidence in fact called about any sexual behaviour of the complainant in the trial;
 - (c) any application at the start or during the course of the trial to vary or alter any judgement given in any earlier application or any further application to admit such questions or evidence;
 - (d) whether any material not previously authorised was used in the trial;
 - (e) whether the prosecution objected; and
 - (f) any ruling made or action taken by the judge on the further conduct of the trial as a consequence of the admission of questions or evidence under section 41 of the 1999 Act.
- (3) The data and information to be collected under this section shall be collected from the date of Royal Assent to this Bill.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause requires the Secretary of State to collect and report to Parliament data and information on trial delay and section 41 matters.

Ms Harriet Harman
 Caroline Nokes
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 Catherine McKinnell

NC8

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Training for relevant public officials in relation to the conduct of cases of serious sexual offences

- (1) The Secretary of State shall, on this Act coming into force, publish and implement a strategy to provide training on the investigation of rape and alleged rape complainants, and the admissibility and cross-examination of complainants on their sexual history to—
- (a) the Crown Prosecution Service;
 - (b) Police Forces;
 - (c) the Judiciary; and

- (d) such other public bodies as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (2) The Secretary of State shall ensure that any judge who is asked to hear a trial where the accused is charged with rape or any other serious sexual offence has attended and completed a training programme for such trials which has been accredited by the Judicial College."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause ensures that all criminal justice agencies shall be trained and that no judge can hear a sexual offence trial of any kind unless they have attended the Judicial College serious sexual offence course.

Ms Harriet Harman
 Joanna Cherry
 Alex Cunningham
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 Hywel Williams
 Caroline Lucas

Ed Davey
 Daisy Cooper
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 Barbara Keeley
 Christine Jardine
 Kerry McCarthy
 Valerie Vaz
 Siobhain McDonagh

Jamie Stone
 Mr Andrew Mitchell
 Dr Lisa Cameron
 John McDonnell
 Margaret Ferrier
 Mr Virendra Sharma
 Paula Barker

NC9

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Requirement for a pre-sentence report when sentencing a primary carer

- (1) Section 30 of the Sentencing Act 2020 is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (3) insert—
- "(3A) A court must make inquiries to establish whether the offender is a primary carer for a child.
- (3B) If the court establishes that the offender is a primary carer for a child, unless there are exceptional circumstances before sentencing the offender the court must obtain a pre-sentence report containing information to enable the court to make an assessment of the impact of a custodial sentence on the child."
- (3) After subsection (4) insert—
- "(5) In this section—
- (a) "child" means a person under the age of 18; and
- (b) "primary carer" means a person who has primary or substantial care responsibilities for a child."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause amends section 30 of the Sentencing Act 2020 to make clear the requirement for a sentencing judge to have a copy of a pre-sentence report, considering the impact of a custodial sentence on the dependent child, when sentencing a primary carer of a child.

Ms Harriet Harman

Joanna Cherry

Alex Cunningham

Wera Hobhouse

Sarah Champion

Layla Moran

Wendy Chamberlain

Munira Wilson

Sarah Olney

Andrew Gwynne

Dame Diana Johnson

Tonia Antoniazzi

Hywel Williams

Caroline Lucas

Ed Davey

Daisy Cooper

Claudia Webbe

Barbara Keeley

Christine Jardine

Kerry McCarthy

Valerie Vaz

Siobhain McDonagh

Jamie Stone

Mr Andrew Mitchell

Dr Lisa Cameron

John McDonnell

Margaret Ferrier

Mr Virendra Sharma

Paula Barker

NC10

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Duty of the court to state how it has considered the consequences for the child when sentencing

(1) Section 52 of the Sentencing Act 2020 is amended as follows.

(2) After subsection (9) insert—

“Offenders who are primary carers

(10) A court sentencing a primary carer for a child must state how the best interests of the child were considered in determining the sentence (including, if appropriate, consideration of the views of the child).

(11) A court sentencing a pregnant woman must state how the best interests of the baby were considered in determining the sentence.

(12) In this section—

(a) “child” means a person under the age of 18; and

(b) “primary carer” means a person who has primary or substantial care responsibilities for a child.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause amends section 52 of the Sentencing Act 2020 to require a sentencing judge to state how the best interests of a child were considered when sentencing a primary carer of a dependent child.

Ms Harriet Harman
 Joanna Cherry
 Alex Cunningham
 Wera Hobhouse
 Sarah Champion
 Layla Moran
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 Munira Wilson
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 Dame Diana Johnson
 Tonia Antoniazzi
 Hywel Williams
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Ed Davey
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 Paula Barker

NC11

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Welfare of child to be a distinct consideration when sentencing a primary carer

(1) After section 227 of the Sentencing Act 2020, insert—

“227A Restrictions on imposing imprisonment on a primary carer

(1) This section applies where a court is considering imposing a custodial sentence on—

- (a) a primary carer for a child, or
- (b) a pregnant woman.

(2) The sentencing court must—

- (a) consider the impact of a custodial sentence on the child or unborn child, and
- (b) presume (subject to victim impact and any other sentencing considerations) that a non-custodial sentence is in the best interests of the child or unborn child.

(3) In this section—

- (a) “child” means a person under the age of 18, and
- (b) “primary carer” means a person who has primary or substantial care responsibilities for a child.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would create a requirement for a sentencing judge to consider the impact of a custodial sentence on a child when sentencing a primary carer of a dependent child.

Ms Harriet Harman
 Joanna Cherry
 Alex Cunningham
 Wera Hobhouse
 Sarah Champion
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 Margaret Ferrier
 Mr Virendra Sharma
 Paula Barker

NC12

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Welfare of child to be a distinct consideration when determining bail for a primary carer

(1) Section 4 of the Bail Act 1976 is amended as follows.

(2) After subsection (9) insert—

“(10)Where a court determines whether to grant bail in criminal proceedings to a person to whom this section applies who is a primary carer for a child or pregnant, the court must—

- (a) consider the impact of not granting bail on the child or unborn child; and
- (b) presume (subject to victim impact or other relevant considerations) that it is in the best interests of the child or unborn child for bail to be granted.

(11) In this section—

- (a) “child” means a person under the age of 18, and
- (b) “primary carer” means a person who has primary or substantial care responsibilities for a child.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would impose a requirement for the judge to consider the impact of not granting bail on a child when determining, in criminal proceedings, whether to grant bail to a primary carer of a dependent child.

Ms Harriet Harman
 Joanna Cherry
 Alex Cunningham
 Wera Hobhouse
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 Paula Barker

NC13

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Data collection in relation to prisoners who are primary carers

- (1) The Secretary of State must collect and publish annual data identifying—
 - (a) how many prisoners are the primary carers of a child,
 - (b) how many children have a primary carer in custody, and
 - (c) the ages of those children.
- (2) In this section—
 - (a) “child” means a person under the age of 18, and
 - (b) “primary carer” means a person who has primary or substantial care responsibilities for a child.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would impose a requirement on the Secretary of State to collect and publish data on the number of prisoners who are the primary carers of a child and the number of children who have a primary carer in custody.

Sir Iain Duncan Smith
 Tom Hunt

NC14

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Offence of buying a pet for cash etc

- (1) A person “P” must not pay for a pet except—
 - (a) by a cheque which under section 81A of the Bills of Exchange Act 1882 is not transferable, or
 - (b) by an electronic transfer of funds (authorised by credit or debit card or otherwise).
- (2) The Secretary of State may by order amend subsection (1) to permit other methods of payment.
- (3) In this section paying includes paying in kind (with goods or services).

- (4) If P pays for a pet in breach of subsection (1), P is guilty of an offence.
- (5) If P is guilty of an offence under this section, P is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, "pet" means an animal which—
 - (a) provides companionship to any human being,
 - (b) provides assistance to any human being, or
 - (c) provides assistance to any human being in the course of their work."

Sir Iain Duncan Smith
Tom Hunt

NC15

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Offence of failing to scan a microchip

- (1) When a relevant animal is presented for a consultation with a veterinary surgeon (or registered veterinary nurse), the veterinary surgeon (or veterinary nurse) must—
 - (a) scan the microchip of the relevant animal,
 - (b) check that the microchip number is registered on a database by a database operator which meets current conditions set out in law,
 - (c) check that the person accompanying the relevant animal is either the registered keeper of the relevant animal or has, to the satisfaction of the veterinary surgeon (or veterinary nurse), the permission of the registered keeper of the relevant animal to accompany that animal, and
 - (d) if the condition in paragraph (c) is not met, report to the police the fact that the relevant animal is not accompanied by the registered keeper or a person authorised by the registered keeper.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a "relevant animal" means an animal which is required by law to be microchipped.
- (3) If a veterinary surgeon (or veterinary nurse) is in breach of subsection (1), they are guilty of an offence.
- (4) If a veterinary surgeon (or veterinary nurse) is guilty of an offence under this section, they are liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale."

Sir Iain Duncan Smith
Tom Hunt
Stephen McPartland

NC16

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Offence of pet theft

- (1) The Animal Welfare Act 2006 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 2 (“protected animal”) insert—

“2A Definition of pet

A protected animal is a “pet” for the purposes of this Act if it—

- (a) provides companionship to any human being,
- (b) provides assistance to any human being, or
- (c) provides assistance to any human being in the course of their work.”

- (3) After section 8 (fighting etc.) insert—

“8A Pet theft

A person commits an offence if they dishonestly appropriate a pet belonging to another person.”

- (4) In section 32 (imprisonment or fine) before subsection (1) insert—

“(A1)A person guilty of an offence under section 8A (pet theft) shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or a fine, or both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to a fine, or both.

- (A2) When the court is considering for the purposes of sentencing the seriousness of an offence under section 8A it must consider the following as aggravating factors (that is to say, a factor that increases the seriousness of the offence)—

- (a) the theft caused fear, alarm or distress to the pet, the owner of the pet or another person associated with the pet;
- (b) the theft was for the purposes of commercial gain.”

- (5) In section 34(10) (disqualification) after “8,” insert “8A, ”.
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Tom Tugendhat

NC17

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Maximum sentences for causing or allowing a child or vulnerable adult to suffer serious injury or death

- (1) Section 5 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 is amended as follows—
 - (a) in subsection (7), for “a term not exceeding 14 years” substitute “life”, and
 - (b) in subsection (8), for “10” substitute “14”.
- (2) Schedule 19 of the Sentencing Act 2020 is amended by the insertion of the following after paragraph 20—

“Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004

20A An offence to which section 5(7) of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 applies.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause seeks to increase sentencing levels under section 5 of the Domestic Violence Crime and Victims Act 2004 (causing or allowing a child or vulnerable adult to suffer serious injury or death) by raising the death offence to life imprisonment, and the “serious injury” offence to 14 years.

Debbie Abrahams
Jackie Doyle-Price

NC18

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Custody for own protection or own welfare

- (1) The Bail Act 1976 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Part 1 of Schedule 1 (Defendants accused or convicted of imprisonable offences) omit paragraph 3.
- (3) In Part 1A of Schedule 1 (Defendants accused or convicted of imprisonable offences to which Part 1 does not apply) omit paragraph 5.
- (4) In Part 2 of Schedule 1 (Defendants accused or convicted of non-imprisonable offences) omit paragraph 3.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would repeal the power of the criminal courts to remand a defendant into custody for their own protection (or in the case of a child, for their own welfare) pending trial or sentence.

Hywel Williams
Ben Lake
Liz Saville Roberts

NC19

★ To move the following Clause—

"Justice impact assessment for Wales

- (1) Within six months of the passage of this Act, the Secretary of State must issue a justice impact assessment for any provision of this Act, or regulations made under this Act, which impacts on matters which are devolved to the Welsh Parliament / Senedd Cymru.
- (2) The Secretary of State must, within one month of the date on which they are made, issue a justice impact assessment for any regulations made under this Act which are not included in the assessment required under subsection (1) which impact on matters which are devolved to the Welsh Parliament / Senedd Cymru."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to issue an assessment of the impact of the Bill on devolved policy and services in Wales within six months of it passing, and to issue such an assessment of any further changes to regulations under the Bill within one month of making them.

Mr Ben Bradshaw

NC20

★ To move the following Clause—

"Failing to stop or report accidents involving actual or potential serious or fatal injury

- (1) After subsection 170(4) of the Road Traffic Act 1988, insert—
“(4A) A person who fails to comply with subsections 170(2) or 170(3) when he knew that the accident had caused serious or fatal personal injury, or where he ought reasonably to have realised that it might have done so, is guilty of an offence.”

- (2) In Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 (prosecution and punishment of offences: offences under the Traffic Acts), after the entry relating to an offence under RTA subsection 170(4), insert the following—

RTA section 170(4A)	Failing to stop and give particulars after accident involving actual or potential serious or fatal injury or to report accident	On indictment	14 years	Obligatory	Obligatory	6-11
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- (3) After subsection 34(3)(d) of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988, insert—

“(e) section 4A (failing to stop and give particulars after accident involving actual or potential serious or fatal injury or to report accident)”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause creates a new offence of failing to stop or report accidents where the driver knew that the accident had caused serious or fatal injury, or where he ought reasonably to have realised that it might have done so, with a maximum sentence of 14 years custody.

Mr Ben Bradshaw

NC21

- ★ To move the following Clause—

“Definition of “exceptional hardship”

In the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988, after subsection 35(4), insert—

- “(4A) (a) In subsection (4)(b) above, the hardship that would be caused by an offender’s disqualification should be regarded as exceptional if and only if it is significantly greater than the hardship that would arise for a large majority of other drivers if the same disqualification were imposed on them.
- (b) In assessing whether the hardship arising from the offender’s disqualification would be exceptional, a court may take account of—
- (i) any circumstances relating to the offender’s economic circumstances or location of residence that would make it exceptionally hard for him to access key services such as grocery shops and postal, banking and healthcare facilities,
 - (ii) any hardship that would be incurred by the offender’s family or others who are disabled and who depend on the offender to provide care for them, and

- (iii) any other circumstance which it believes would make the hardship genuinely exceptional.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause provides a definition of “exceptional hardship” for the purpose of RTOA ss35(4)(b). It requires that a court should only regard hardship as “exceptional” if it is significantly greater than the hardship that would arise for a large majority of other drivers if the same disqualification were imposed on them.



Mr Alistair Carmichael			1
Ed Davey			
Daisy Cooper			
Wendy Chamberlain			
Wera Hobhouse			
Tim Farron			
Sarah Green	Christine Jardine	Layla Moran	
Sarah Olney	Jamie Stone	Munira Wilson	

☆ Page 46, line 25, leave out Clause 55

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment, together with amendments 2 to 7, would remove Part 3 (Public order) from the Bill.

Mr Alistair Carmichael			2
Ed Davey			
Daisy Cooper			
Wendy Chamberlain			
Wera Hobhouse			
Tim Farron			
Sarah Green	Christine Jardine	Layla Moran	
Sarah Olney	Jamie Stone	Munira Wilson	

☆ Page 47, line 42, leave out Clause 56

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment, together with amendments 1 and 3 to 7, would remove Part 3 (Public order) from the Bill.

Mr Alistair Carmichael			3
Ed Davey			
Daisy Cooper			
Wendy Chamberlain			
Wera Hobhouse			
Tim Farron			
Sarah Green	Christine Jardine	Layla Moran	
Sarah Olney	Jamie Stone	Munira Wilson	

☆ Page 49, line 21, leave out Clause 57

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, together with amendments 1, 2 and 3 to 7, would remove Part 3 (Public order) from the Bill.

Mr Alistair Carmichael			4
Ed Davey			
Daisy Cooper			
Wendy Chamberlain			
Wera Hobhouse			
Tim Farron			
Sarah Green	Christine Jardine	Layla Moran	
Sarah Olney	Jamie Stone	Munira Wilson	

☆ Page 51, line 22, leave out Clause 58

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, together with amendments 1 to 3 and 5 to 7, would remove Part 3 (Public order) from the Bill.

Mr Alistair Carmichael			5
Ed Davey			
Daisy Cooper			
Wendy Chamberlain			
Wera Hobhouse			
Tim Farron			
Sarah Green	Christine Jardine	Layla Moran	
Sarah Olney	Jamie Stone	Munira Wilson	

☆ Page 52, line 36, leave out Clause 59

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, together with amendments 1 to 4, 6 and 7, would remove Part 3 (Public order) from the Bill.

Mr Alistair Carmichael			6
Ed Davey			
Daisy Cooper			
Wendy Chamberlain			
Wera Hobhouse			
Tim Farron			
Sarah Green	Christine Jardine	Layla Moran	
Sarah Olney	Jamie Stone	Munira Wilson	

☆ Page 53, line 17, leave out Clause 60

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, together with amendments 1 to 5 and 7, would remove Part 3 (Public order) from the Bill.

Mr Alistair Carmichael			7
Ed Davey			
Daisy Cooper			
Wendy Chamberlain			
Wera Hobhouse			
Tim Farron			
Sarah Green	Christine Jardine	Layla Moran	
Sarah Olney	Jamie Stone	Munira Wilson	

☆ Page 54, line 18, leave out Clause 61

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, together with amendments 1 to 6, would remove Part 3 (Public order) from the Bill.

Order of the House

[16 March 2021]

That the following provisions shall apply to the Police, Crime, Sentencing 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 Thursday 24 June 2021.
3. The Public Bill Committee shall have leave to sit twice on the first day on which it meets.

Proceedings on 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 may be programmed.
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