

Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill

MARSHALLED
LIST OF AMENDMENTS
TO BE MOVED

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

The amendments have been marshalled in accordance with the Instruction of 13th October 2021, as follows –

Clauses 1 to 10	Clauses 102 to 128
Schedule 1	Schedule 12
Clause 11	Clause 129
Schedule 2	Schedule 13
Clauses 12 to 42	Clause 130
Schedule 3	Schedule 14
Clause 43	Clauses 131 to 135
Schedule 4	Schedule 15
Clauses 44 to 47	Clause 136
Schedule 5	Schedule 16
Clauses 48 to 51	Clauses 137 to 157
Schedule 6	Schedule 17
Clauses 52 to 54	Clauses 158 to 162
Clauses 62 to 67	Schedule 18
Schedule 7	Clauses 163 to 169
Clauses 68 to 74	Schedule 19
Schedule 8	Clause 170
Clause 75	Clauses 55 to 61
Schedule 9	Clauses 171 and 172
Clauses 76 to 98	Schedule 20
Schedule 10	Clauses 173 to 177
Clauses 99 to 101	Title.
Schedule 11	

[Amendments marked ★ are new or have been altered]

**Amendment
No.**

Clause 1

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS HARRIS OF RICHMOND

1 Page 2, line 2, after “workforce,” insert “including mental health and the impact of trauma,”

Member's explanatory statement

This would explicitly require that mental health and the impact of trauma on the police workforce must be reported on as part of the report on the covenant.

LORD COAKER
BARONESS HARRIS OF RICHMOND

- 2 Page 2, line 3, at end insert –
“(ba) the support needed by such persons on their retirement from the police workforce, including access to training courses,”
- 3 Page 2, line 4, after “families,” insert “including mental health support,”

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS HARRIS OF RICHMOND
LORD COAKER

- 4 Page 2, line 9, at end insert –
“(2A) In reporting about health and well-being under subsection (2)(a), the Secretary of State may in particular have regard to any mental health programmes providing assessment and treatment advice for members and former members of the police workforce.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is to probe the access to mental health services currently available to members and former members of the police workforce.

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS HARRIS OF RICHMOND

- 5 Page 2, line 34, at end insert –
“(8A) The Secretary of State may not lay the police covenant report before Parliament unless it has been reviewed by an oversight board.
(8B) The oversight board referred to in subsection (8A) must consist of –
(a) an independent chair to be appointed by the Secretary of State;
(b) representatives of the organisations listed under subsection (8C), as appointed by those organisations; and
(c) any other person as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
(8C) The organisations referred to in subsection (8B) are –
(a) the Police Federation,
(b) the Police Superintendents' Association,
(c) the Chief Police Officers Staff Association,
(d) UNISON,
(e) the National Police Chiefs Council,
(f) the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners,
(g) the Home Office, and
(h) the College of Policing.”

Member's explanatory statement

This would require the report on the covenant to be considered by an oversight board made up of policing bodies and chaired by an independent chair.

BARONESS HARRIS OF RICHMOND
LORD PADDICK

As an amendment to Amendment 5

6 In subsection (8C), at end insert—

“(i) the National Association of Retired Police Officers.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment adds the National Association of Retired Police Officers to the policing bodies that would make up the proposed oversight board.

After Clause 1

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS HARRIS OF RICHMOND

7 Insert the following new Clause—

“Duty on health service bodies to have due regard to police covenant principles

- (1) In exercising in relation to England a relevant healthcare function, a person or body specified in subsection (2) must have due regard to—
 - (a) the obligations of and sacrifices made by members of the police workforce,
 - (b) the principle that it is desirable to remove any disadvantage for members or former members of the police workforce arising from their membership or former membership, and
 - (c) the principle that special provision for members or former members of the police workforce may be justified by the effects on such people of membership, or former membership, of that workforce.
- (2) The specified persons and bodies are—
 - (a) the National Health Service Commissioning Board;
 - (b) a clinical commissioning group;
 - (c) a National Health Service trust in England;
 - (d) an NHS foundation trust.”

Member's explanatory statement

This would require local health bodies to have due regard to principles of the covenant, as is the case in the Armed Forces covenant.

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

8 Insert the following new Clause—

“Scrutiny of investigation: timeliness

- (1) The Police (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2020 are amended as follows.
- (2) After regulation 13 insert—

After Clause 1 - continued**“13A Scrutiny of investigation: timeliness**

- (1) A legally qualified person within the meaning of regulation 28(4)(a) and (6) of the Police (Conduct) Regulations 2020 shall be appointed to scrutinise the information provided pursuant to regulation 13.
- (2) On each occasion where information is provided in writing under regulation 13 paragraph (1) or (2) the legally qualified person appointed under paragraph (1) shall determine whether there is good and sufficient reason for—
 - (a) the time already taken; and
 - (b) realistically anticipated to be needed for completion of the investigation.
- (3) In determining whether there is good and sufficient reason under paragraph (2) the legally qualified person may have regard to any relevant matter, and shall have particular regard to—
 - (a) whether the investigation has been efficient and effective;
 - (b) whether there has been unnecessary or unreasonable delay having regard to complexity and seriousness of the case;
 - (c) the impact upon the officer and others;
 - (d) any anticipated further delay;
 - (e) the public interest and affect upon confidence in the police disciplinary system; and
 - (f) representations made on behalf of any person entitled to receive a copy of the information provided under regulation 13.
- (4) Unless the legally qualified person determines that there is good and sufficient reason under paragraph (2)(a) and (b) then—
 - (a) all investigation into possible misconduct or gross misconduct shall be terminated forthwith; and
 - (b) no disciplinary proceedings may be initiated in respect of the matters under investigation.
- (5) Nothing in this provision shall have any effect in relation to any criminal investigation.”

- (3) After regulation 19 insert—

“19A Scrutiny of investigation: timeliness

- (1) A legally qualified person within the meaning of regulation 28(4)(a) and (6) shall be appointed to scrutinise the information provided pursuant to regulation 19.
- (2) On each occasion where information is provided in writing under regulation 19(1) the legally qualified person appointed under paragraph (1) shall determine whether there is good and sufficient reason for—
 - (a) the time already taken; and
 - (b) realistically anticipated to be needed for completion of the investigation.
- (3) In determining whether there is good and sufficient reason under paragraph (2) the legally qualified person may have regard to any relevant matter, and shall have particular regard to—
 - (a) whether the investigation has been efficient and effective;

After Clause 1 - continued

- (b) whether there has been unnecessary or unreasonable delay having regard to complexity and seriousness of the case;
 - (c) the impact upon the officer and others;
 - (d) any anticipated further delay;
 - (e) the public interest and affect upon confidence in the police disciplinary system; and
 - (f) representations made on behalf of any person entitled to receive a copy of the information provided under regulation 19.
- (4) Unless the legally qualified person determines that there is good and sufficient reason under paragraph (2)(a) and (b) then—
- (a) all investigation into possible misconduct or gross misconduct shall be terminated forthwith; and
 - (b) no disciplinary proceedings may be initiated in respect of the matters under investigation.
- (5) Nothing in this provision shall have any effect in relation to any criminal investigation.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This amends the Police (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2020 to provide for a mechanism for scrutiny and consequences where there are delays in disciplinary proceedings being brought against police officers.

Clause 2

EARL ATTLEE
LORD PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE

9★

Page 3, line 46, at end insert—

“(3) After section 2 of the Assaults on Emergency Workers (Offences) Act 2018 insert—

“2A Potting

- (1) A person commits an offence of potting if the person—
 - (a) maliciously causes an emergency worker to unwillingly or unwittingly come into direct contact with any substance containing urine, excrement or ejaculate,
 - (b) is in custody and causes or permits their own urine or excrement to be intercepted without lawful reason or excuse, or
 - (c) is in custody and causes or permits their own ejaculate to be intercepted without lawful reason or excuse.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), a substance that looks and smells as if it contains urine or excrement is to be taken to contain such substances.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), only in exceptional circumstances may the court accept a defence of “lawful reason or excuse” in the absence of evidence of a prior direction by a clinically qualified person.

Clause 2 - continued

- (4) In each and every case where the alleged offence takes place in a custodial environment and the Crown Prosecution Service decide not to prosecute on the grounds of not being in the public interest, the Lord Chancellor must be notified within 28 days of any such decision being made.
- (5) The Secretary of State must ensure that sufficient suitable kits for collecting evidence samples are available within the Prison Service.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence to which this section applies is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.””

LORD PADDICK

10 Page 3, line 46, at end insert—

“(3) The Sentencing Council must prepare and publish sentencing guidelines for this offence.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is intended to probe the existing use of the current statutory maximum term of imprisonment.

THE LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER

11 Page 3, line 46, at end insert—

“(3) In section 3 of the Assaults on Emergency Workers (Offences) Act 2018 (meaning of “emergency worker”), in subsection (1)(e) omit “of a corresponding kind to those carried out by a prison officer”.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would expand the definition of “emergency worker” to include all prison staff, not just prison officers and those carrying out functions of a corresponding kind to those of a prison officer.

Before Clause 3

LORD PADDICK

BARONESS HARRIS OF RICHMOND

12 Insert the following new Clause—

“Meaning of special constables

In all legislation in force applying to England and Wales (including legislation enacted after the coming into force of this section)—

- (a) the term “members of police forces” shall be deemed to include special constables, and
- (b) the term “constable” shall be deemed to include a special constable.”

Member's explanatory statement

The aim of this amendment is to ensure that special constables are considered to be members of the police service, as they are in Scotland.

Clause 4

BARONESS RANDESON

- 13 Page 5, line 24, after “police” insert “pursuit”

Member's explanatory statement

This would specify that the new standards only apply to “police pursuit purposes” rather than all “police purposes”.

EARL ATTLEE

- 14 Page 5, leave out lines 37 to 46

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would limit the protection under Clause 4 to police officers and civilian police driving instructors.

BARONESS RANDESON

- 15 Page 6, line 17, at end insert –

“(j) other members of the emergency services designated by the Secretary of State by regulations.”

Member's explanatory statement

This would give the Secretary of State a power to designate other members of the emergency services by regulations. This is to probe what effect the new standards would have on other emergency services.

Clause 5

BARONESS RANDESON

- 16 Page 6, line 41, after “police” insert “pursuit”

Member's explanatory statement

This would specify that the new standards only apply to “police pursuit purposes” rather than all “police purposes”.

EARL ATTLEE

- 17 Page 7, leave out lines 7 to 16

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would limit the protection under Clause 5 to police officers and civilian police driving instructors.

BARONESS RANDESON

- 18 Page 7, line 33, at end insert –

“(j) other members of the emergency services designated by the Secretary of State by regulations.”

Member's explanatory statement

This would give the Secretary of State a power to designate other members of the emergency services by regulations. This is to probe what effect the new standards would have on other emergency services.

After Clause 5

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS RANDESON
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

19 Insert the following new Clause—

“National standards of competent and careful constable

For the purposes of sections 4 and 5 the Secretary of State shall, after consultation with such persons as they consider appropriate, publish national standards expected of designated persons.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require the Secretary of State to publish national standards of what would be expected of a competent and careful constable under sections 4 and 5, against which their driving should be judged.

After Clause 6

LORD PADDICK
LORD BELLINGHAM

20 Insert the following new Clause—

“Police driving

- (1) When a vehicle is being used for a policing purpose, the driver may depart from the standard of the careful and competent driver (or cause another to do so), or depart from the direction of any mandatory road traffic sign if and only if—
 - (a) driving the vehicle in accordance with road traffic regulations or relevant policy would be likely to hinder the use of that vehicle for the purpose for which it is being used;
 - (b) any such departure is reasonable in the circumstances as the responder reasonably believed them to be; and
 - (c) the departure was proportionate to the circumstances as the responder reasonably believed them to be.
- (2) In deciding whether the departure was reasonable, the following should be taken into account, so far as is relevant—
 - (a) the relevant policy and training received by the driver (if applicable);
 - (b) that a driver reacting to circumstances as they occur may not be able to judge to a nicety the exact measure of any necessary action required;
 - (c) evidence of a driver having only done what the driver honestly and instinctively thought was necessary in the circumstances constitutes strong evidence that any departure from the relevant standard was reasonable.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment probes whether a 'reasonableness' defence is needed for police officers in relation to Clauses 4 and 5.

Clause 7

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER

- 21 Page 8, line 16, after “violence” insert “and safeguard children involved in serious violence”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require specified authorities subject to the “serious violence duty” to safeguard children involved in serious violence.

BARONESS BRINTON
LORD PATEL
LORD RIBEIRO

- 22 Page 8, line 16, at end insert –
“(1A) In exercising the duty under subsection (1), no information may be shared by a specified authority, or an individual within a specified organisation, which breaches doctor/patient confidentiality as set out in the General Medical Council Ethical Guidance on confidentiality.”

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER

- 23 Page 8, line 19, after “violence” insert “and safeguard children involved in serious violence”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require specified authorities subject to the “serious violence duty” to safeguard children involved in serious violence.

- 24 Page 8, line 25, at end insert –
“(d) safeguard children involved in serious violence in the area, and
(e) identify and safeguard children who are involved in serious violence in the area as a result of being a victim of modern slavery and trafficking offences under the Modern Slavery Act 2015.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require specified authorities to safeguard children involved in serious violence as part of the serious violence duty, including identifying and safeguarding children who are victims of modern slavery and trafficking.

- 25 Page 8, line 25, at end insert –
“(d) prepare and implement an early help strategy to prevent violence, support child victims of violence and prevent hidden harm.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would add a duty on specified authorities to prepare and implement an early help strategy.

LORD YOUNG OF COOKHAM
BARONESS BLAKE OF LEEDS

26 Page 8, line 25, at end insert –

“(3A) Specified authorities which are housing authorities must have particular regard to their housing duties when performing their duties under this section.”

LORD ROSSER

27 Page 8, line 31, at end insert –

“(d) any children’s social care authority for the area which is not a specified authority for the area.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure that any children’s social care authority which was not already involved in the strategy would be consulted in the preparation of the strategy.

LORD PADDICK

28 Page 8, line 31, at end insert –

“(d) each NHS body in the area.”

Member's explanatory statement

This is to ensure that the local health sector is consulted when a local plan is being prepared to prevent and reduce serious violence in that local area.

LORD YOUNG OF COOKHAM
BARONESS BLAKE OF LEEDS

29 Page 8, line 31, at end insert –

“(d) each registered provider of social housing in the area.”

BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

30★ Page 8, line 31, at end insert –

“(d) young people's groups;
(e) religious and cultural groups.”

LORD YOUNG OF COOKHAM
BARONESS BLAKE OF LEEDS

31 Page 8, line 36, at end insert –

“(d) each registered provider of social housing in the area.”

LORD BROOKE OF ALVERTHORPE
BARONESS FINLAY OF LLANDAFF

32 Page 9, line 13, at end insert –

“(8A) A strategy prepared under this section must have regard to known drivers of serious violence including alcohol and drug use.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment aims to ensure that the specified authorities in a local government area who prepare and implement a strategy to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area must ensure that the strategy has regard to the already known drivers of serious violence including alcohol and drug use.

LORD BLENCATHRA
LORD BEITH

33 Page 9, line 13, at end insert –

“(8A) The specified authorities must publish any strategy made under this section.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment implements a recommendation from a Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee report on this Bill (6th report, HL Paper 65).

BARONESS MEACHER
LORD PADDICK
LORD MOYLAN

34 Page 9, line 25, at end insert –

“(13) A specified authority is not subject to a duty in subsections (1) to (3) if or to the extent that compliance with the duty –

(a) would be incompatible with any other duty of the authority imposed by an enactment, or

(b) would otherwise have an adverse effect on the exercise of the authority's functions.

(14) In determining whether subsection (12) applies to an authority, the cumulative effect of complying with duties under this section must be taken into account.”

Member's explanatory statement

This ensures that public bodies are only obligated to comply with the serious violence duty to the extent it does not conflict with their other statutory duties.

LORD PADDICK

35 Leave out Clause 7 and insert the following new Clause –

“Duty to co-operate to reduce violent crime

(1) The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 is amended as follows.

(2) After section 5(2)(ba) insert –

“(bb) each educational authority for the area;

(bc) each prison authority for the area;

(bd) each youth custody authority for the area.””

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is to probe existing duties to co-operate under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the role of Crime and Disorder Partnerships in reducing violent crime.

Clause 8

LORD ROSSER
 BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
 THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER

36 Page 9, line 28, after “violence” insert “and safeguard children involved in serious violence”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would require specified authorities subject to the “serious violence duty” to safeguard children involved in serious violence.

37 Page 9, line 31, after “violence” insert “and safeguard children involved in serious violence”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would require specified authorities subject to the “serious violence duty” to safeguard children involved in serious violence.

LORD YOUNG OF COOKHAM
 BARONESS BLAKE OF LEEDS

38 Page 9, line 36, at end insert –

“(3A) Specified authorities which are housing authorities must have particular regard to their housing duties when performing their duties under this section.”

39 Page 9, line 43, at end insert –

“(e) each registered provider of social housing in the area.”

40 Page 10, line 5, at end insert –

“(d) any registered provider of social housing in the area.”

LORD BLENCATHRA
 LORD BEITH

41 Page 10, line 32, at end insert –

“(8A) The specified authorities must publish any strategy made under this section.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment implements a recommendation from a Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee report on this Bill (6th report, HL Paper 65).

Clause 9

LORD ROSSER
 BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
 THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER

42 Page 11, line 10, after “violence” insert “and safeguard children involved in serious violence”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require specified authorities subject to the "serious violence duty" to safeguard children involved in serious violence.

- 43 Page 11, line 12, after "violence" insert "and safeguard children involved in serious violence"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require specified authorities subject to the "serious violence duty" to safeguard children involved in serious violence.

LORD YOUNG OF COOKHAM
BARONESS BLAKE OF LEEDS

- 44 Page 11, line 25, at end insert –
“(f) a registered provider of social housing.”

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

- 45 Page 11, line 25, at end insert –
“(3A) Regulations under subsection (2) shall provide safeguards regarding the use and confidentiality of information so disclosed including to persons in the private and voluntary sectors undertaking activities on behalf of a prescribed person.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment creates a duty to provide safeguards on the use and confidentiality of information, particularly regarding confidential information disclosed to those working in the private and voluntary sector.

LORD ROSSER

- 46 Page 11, line 26, leave out subsections (4) and (5)

Member's explanatory statement

This would remove provisions on the disclosure of data. This is to probe the effect of the powers this section would grant the Secretary of State to allow the disclosure of information.

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

- 47 Page 11, line 26, leave out from "may" to end of line 27 and insert "not provide that a disclosure under the regulations breaches –"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment strengthens the Bill to ensure confidentiality obligations are not breached.

BARONESS BRINTON
LORD PATEL
LORD RIBEIRO
BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

48 Page 11, line 31, at end insert –

“(4A) But regulations under subsection (2) must not require the release of personal health information if a doctor regards that release as a breach of doctor/patient confidentiality as set out in the General Medical Council Ethical Guidance on confidentiality.”

BARONESS MEACHER
LORD PADDICK

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 9 stand part of the Bill.

After Clause 9

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

49 Insert the following new Clause –

“Duties to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce child criminal exploitation and safeguard affected children

- (1) The specified authorities for a local government area must collaborate with each other to prevent and reduce child criminal exploitation in the area and safeguard affected children.
- (2) The duty imposed on the specified authorities for a local government area by subsection (1) includes a duty to plan together to exercise their functions so as to prevent and reduce child criminal exploitation in the area and safeguard affected children.
- (3) In particular, the specified authorities for a local government area must –
 - (a) identify the kinds of child criminal exploitation that occur in the area,
 - (b) identify the causes of child criminal exploitation in the area, so far as it is possible to do so, and
 - (c) prepare and implement a strategy for exercising their functions to prevent and reduce child criminal exploitation and safeguard affected children in the area.
- (4) In preparing a strategy under this section for a local government area, the specified authorities for the area must ensure that the following are consulted –
 - (a) each educational authority for the area;
 - (b) each prison authority for the area;
 - (c) each youth custody authority for the area.
- (5) A strategy under this section for a local government area may specify an action to be carried out by –
 - (a) an educational authority for the area,
 - (b) a prison authority for the area, or
 - (c) a youth custody authority for the area.

After Clause 9 - continued

- (6) Once a strategy has been prepared under this section for a local government area, the specified authorities for the area must—
 - (a) keep the strategy under review, and
 - (b) every two years, prepare and implement a revised strategy.
- (7) A strategy prepared under this section may be combined with a strategy prepared in accordance with section 7 (duties to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence) or section 8 (powers to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence).
- (8) For the purposes of this section, “child criminal exploitation” means activity which would constitute an offence by virtue of section (*Child criminal exploitation*).

Member’s explanatory statement

This would require specified authorities to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce child criminal exploitation, and safeguard affected children.

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER

50 Insert the following new Clause—

“Child criminal exploitation

In section 3 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (meaning of exploitation), at the end insert—

“Child criminal exploitation

- (7) Another person manipulates, deceives, coerces or controls the person to undertake activity which constitutes a criminal offence and the person is under the age of 18.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new Clause introduces a statutory definition of child criminal exploitation.

LORD YOUNG OF COOKHAM
BARONESS BLAKE OF LEEDS

51 Insert the following new Clause—

“Serious Violence and the Housing Act 1996

- (1) In the Housing Act 1996, section 189, after subsection (1)(d), insert—
 - “(e) a person at risk of serious violence, if the provision of accommodation would reduce or prevent the risk of that person becoming a victim of serious violence.”
- (2) The Secretary of State must, before the end of the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which this Act is passed, issue a code of practice under section 214A of the Housing Act 1996 on preventing serious violence to provide—

After Clause 9 - continued

- (a) that the application of section 177 of the Housing Act 1996 is to be applied to those at risk of serious violence so as to ensure that it is not deemed reasonable for a person to continue to occupy accommodation if the provision of alternative accommodation would prevent or reduce the risk of serious violence against that person;
- (b) for the Homelessness Code of Guidance for Local Authorities to be updated to include a new chapter on the duties of local authorities under sections 7(3A) and 8(3A) of this Act, with particular reference to preventing and reducing serious violence and safeguarding young people at risk of serious violence;
- (c) that the police shall be responsible for timely collaboration with housing providers on the reduction of the risk of serious violence to individuals where the exercise of housing duties may reduce or prevent the risk of serious violence; and
- (d) guidance on the disclosure of information in accordance with regulations under section 9(2) of this Act by and to specified authorities which are housing authorities to prevent and reduce serious violence in a prescribed area, with particular reference to assisting the housing authority with the prevention and reduction of serious violence in the exercise of its duties under Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996.”

BARONESS NEWLOVE
LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL
LORD ROSSER
LORD PADDICK

52 Insert the following new Clause –

“Training on child criminal exploitation and serious youth violence

- (1) The Secretary of State must prepare and publish a document setting out a strategy for providing specialist training on child criminal exploitation and serious youth violence for professionals delivering section 7 (duties to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence).
- (2) In preparing a strategy, the Secretary of State must consult –
 - (a) bodies with expertise in providing relevant training;
 - (b) any other persons whom the Secretary of State thinks it appropriate to consult.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This probing amendment would require the Secretary of State to prepare and publish a strategy for providing specialist training on child criminal exploitation and serious youth violence.

BARONESS NEWLOVE
LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL
LORD ROSSER

53 Insert the following new Clause—

“National Serious Violence Oversight Board

- (1) The Secretary of State must appoint a board to be known as the National Serious Violence Oversight Board (“the Board”).
- (2) The Board is to be comprised of the Secretary of State, who will chair the Board, and such other people as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (3) The duties of the Board are—
 - (a) to review local serious violence strategies,
 - (b) to share relevant data relating to such strategies, and
 - (c) to share good practice in the preparation and implementation of those strategies.
- (4) The Secretary of State must lay before Parliament a report prepared by the Board on the progress of section 7 (duties to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence) within the period of two years beginning on the day on which this Act is passed, and every two years thereafter.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This probing amendment would introduce a national serious violence oversight board chaired by the Secretary of State to review local serious violence strategies and share relevant data and good practice.

Schedule 1

BARONESS BRINTON
LORD PATEL
LORD RIBEIRO

54 Page 198, leave out lines 1 to 10

Clause 12

BARONESS BERTIN
LORD ROSSER
LORD POLAK
LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL

55 Page 13, line 4, at end insert “, and domestic abuse, domestic homicides and sexual offences”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would clarify on the face of the legislation that the definition of serious violence, for the purpose of the proposed Serious Violence Prevention Duty, includes domestic abuse, domestic homicide and sexual offences.

BARONESS BRINTON

56★ Page 13, line 4, at end insert “, and domestic abuse, domestic homicides, sexual offences and stalking”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would clarify on the face of the legislation that the definition of serious violence, for the purpose of the proposed Serious Violence Prevention Duty, includes domestic abuse, domestic homicide, sexual offences and stalking.

LORD BROOKE OF ALVERTHORPE
BARONESS FINLAY OF LLANDAFF

57 Page 13, line 12, at end insert “including all violence which results in emergency hospital treatment or grievous bodily harm,”

LORD BROOKE OF ALVERTHORPE
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

58★ Page 13, line 14, at end insert –

“(5) For the purposes of this section, violence is defined as “serious” if it results in –

- (a) the victim receiving injury that requires emergency hospital treatment, or
- (b) the victim receiving grievous bodily harm.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would clarify the definition of serious violence, ensuring that any violence which is serious enough to result either in injury requiring emergency hospital treatment or in harm constituting grievous bodily harm would meet the threshold for serious violence.

Clause 13

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

59 Page 13, line 25, after “body” insert “for a police area”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment clarifies that references in Clause 13(2) to “the police area” are to the police area of the local policing body mentioned at the beginning of that provision.

LORD PADDICK

Lord Paddick gives notice of his intention to oppose the Question that Clause 13 stand part of the Bill.

Member's explanatory statement

The purpose of this amendment is to probe how the provisions of this Bill and the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 will work in practice; and the relationship between Crime and Disorder Partnership and Police and Crime Commissioners.

Clause 14

BARONESS MEACHER
LORD PADDICK
LORD MOYLAN

60 Page 15, line 1, leave out subsection (9)

Member's explanatory statement

This ensures that public bodies are only obligated to comply with the serious violence duty to the extent it does not conflict with its other statutory duties.

LORD PADDICK

Lord Paddick gives notice of his intention to oppose the Question that Clause 14 stand part of the Bill.

Member's explanatory statement

The purpose of this amendment is to probe the differences between the duties to collaborate under Clause 9 of the Bill, and under this Clause.

Clause 15

BARONESS BRINTON

LORD PATEL

LORD RIBEIRO

61 Page 15, line 19, at beginning insert "Subject to section 7(1A),"

LORD YOUNG OF COOKHAM

BARONESS BLAKE OF LEEDS

62 Page 15, line 28, at end insert –

“(f) a registered provider of social housing.”

LORD ROSSER

63 Page 15, line 29, leave out subsections (3) and (4)

Member's explanatory statement

This would remove provisions on the disclosure of data. This is to probe the effect of the powers this section would grant to allow the disclosure of information.

BARONESS BRINTON

LORD PATEL

LORD RIBEIRO

64 Page 15, line 33, at end insert –

“(3A) But a disclosure of information cannot be authorised by this section if it would require the release of personal health information if a doctor regards that release as a breach of doctor/patient confidentiality as set out in the General Medical Council Ethical Guidance on confidentiality.”

BARONESS MEACHER

LORD PADDICK

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 15 stand part of the Bill.

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is intended to probe the different types of disclosure required under Clause 9 and under this Clause.

Clause 16

BARONESS MEACHER
LORD PADDICK
LORD MOYLAN

65 Page 16, line 5, at end insert –

“(A1) Information provided in accordance with this Chapter –

- (a) shall be depersonalised information, unless (subject to paragraph (b)) the identification of an individual is necessary or appropriate in order to enable the crime and disorder committee to properly exercise its powers; and
- (b) shall not include information that would be reasonably likely to prejudice legal proceedings or current or future operations of the responsible authorities, whether acting together or individually, or of the co-operating persons or bodies.

(A2) Information is “depersonalised” for the purposes of subsection (A1)(a) if it does not constitute personal data within the meaning of the data protection legislation.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure that any information provided under this Chapter of the Bill is required to be depersonalised.

LORD YOUNG OF COOKHAM
BARONESS BLAKE OF LEEDS

66 Page 16, line 14, at end insert –

“(e) a registered provider of social housing.”

LORD ROSSER

67 Page 16, line 21, leave out subsections (4) to (6)

Member’s explanatory statement

This would remove provisions on the disclosure of data. This is to probe the effect of the powers this section would grant to allow the disclosure of information.

BARONESS BRINTON
LORD PATEL
LORD RIBEIRO

68 Page 16, line 33, at end insert –

“(c) would require the release of personal health information if a doctor regards that release as a breach of doctor/patient confidentiality as set out in the General Medical Council Ethical Guidance on confidentiality.”

BARONESS MEACHER
LORD PADDICK

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 16 stand part of the Bill.

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is intended to explore how the provisions of the Data Protection Act will interact with the requirements to supply information under this Clause.

Clause 17

LORD YOUNG OF COOKHAM
BARONESS BLAKE OF LEEDS

69 Page 16, line 41, at end insert “or registered provider of social housing”

70 Page 17, line 1, after “authority” insert “or provider”

BARONESS BRINTON
LORD PATEL
LORD RIBEIRO

71 Page 17, line 2, at end insert—

“(2A) But the Secretary of State must not give a direction to an authority if complying with that direction would require that authority to release personal health information that a doctor regards as a breach of doctor/patient confidentiality as set out in the General Medical Council Ethical Guidance on confidentiality.”

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

72 Page 17, line 5, leave out “consult” and insert “obtain the consent of”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires the Secretary of State to obtain the consent of the Welsh Ministers before giving a direction under Clause 17 to a devolved Welsh authority.

BARONESS MEACHER
LORD PADDICK

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 17 stand part of the Bill.

Member's explanatory statement

The purpose of this amendment is to explore the extent of the Secretary of State's powers to issue directions under this section and the consequences of failure to comply with such a direction.

Clause 18

LORD PADDICK

73 Page 17, line 17, at end insert “and contained in regulations”

Member's explanatory statement

The aim of this amendment is to ensure that the guidance under this Clause is able to be scrutinised by Parliament

- 74 Page 17, line 26, at end insert –
 “(2A) Before issuing guidance the Secretary of State must consult –
 (a) representatives of each of those persons;
 (b) such other persons as are appropriate.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment requires the Secretary of State to consult appropriately before issuing guidance under this Clause.

Clause 23

LORD PADDICK

- 75 Page 22, line 7, at end insert –
 “(c) no other mechanism is available to review or hold an investigation or inquiry into the death”

Member’s explanatory statement

The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that the reviews conducted under Clause 23 do not duplicate any other review taking place into the same death, for example a Coroner’s inquest.

Clause 29

LORD PADDICK

- 76 Page 25, line 40, leave out from “information” to end and insert “that is the subject of sections 26 to 28 must not be made if it would”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment strengthens the Bill to ensure confidentiality obligations are not breached.

Clause 31

LORD PADDICK

- 77 Page 26, line 41, at end insert –
 “(3) Guidance under this section shall not be issued unless it has been laid before Parliament not less than 28 days before it is proposed to come into effect.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment ensures that the guidance under Clause 31 must be laid before Parliament.

After Clause 35

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON
 BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

- 78★ Insert the following new Clause –

“Domestic homicide reviews

- (1) Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 is amended as follows.
- (2) For subsection (2) substitute –

After Clause 35 - continued

“(2) The Secretary of State must in all cases which meet the circumstances set out in subsection (1) direct a specified person or body within subsection (4) to establish, or to participate in, a domestic homicide review.”

(3) After subsection (3) insert—

“(3ZA) The Secretary of State must by regulations set out—

- (a) the type of data relating to domestic homicide reviews which must be recorded, including—
 - (i) the number of domestic homicide reviews taking place across England and Wales annually; and
 - (ii) the time taken to complete each individual domestic homicide review;
- (b) that the data must be recorded centrally in a Home Office database; and
- (c) that the data must be published annually.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new Clause seeks to modify the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 to force the Secretary of State to automatically direct a domestic homicide review in circumstances as outlined in Section 9 of the Act. The new Clause also aims to improve data collection methodologies around domestic homicide reviews.

Clause 36

LORD ROSSER

BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

79 Page 29, line 9, at end insert—

“(c) the user who has given agreement under paragraph (b) was offered free independent legal advice on issues relating to their human rights before that agreement was given.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would require free independent legal advice to be offered to a person before they agree to extraction of data from a device.

LORD PADDICK

80 Page 29, line 9, at end insert—

“(1A) Refusal to provide a device and agree to the extraction of information from it should not automatically result in the closure of any enquiry or complaint.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment gives effect to a recommendation from the Constitution Committee’s report on the Bill that “In the light of the decline in the number of charges and prosecutions for rape over the last five years, safeguards that protect victims’ right to privacy and guard against digital extraction as a condition for continuing an investigation or prosecution should appear in the Bill rather than in a non-binding code of practice.”

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

81 Page 29, line 26, at end insert –

“(za) in a case where the authorised person proposes to exercise the power for a purpose within subsection (2)(a), the authorised person reasonably believes that information stored on the electronic device is relevant to a reasonable line of enquiry which is being, or is to be, pursued by an authorised person,”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment has the effect that, to exercise the power in Clause 36(1) for the purposes of preventing etc crime, an authorised person must reasonably believe that information stored on an electronic device is relevant to a reasonable line of enquiry.

82 Page 29, line 27, leave out paragraph (a) and insert –

“(a) in a case where the authorised person proposes to exercise the power for a purpose within subsection (2)(b) or (c), the authorised person reasonably believes that information stored on the electronic device is relevant to that purpose,”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Baroness Williams of Trafford at page 29, line 26.

83 Page 29, line 30, at beginning insert “in any case,”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Baroness Williams of Trafford at page 29, line 26.

84 Page 29, line 31, leave out “that purpose” and insert “the purpose within subsection (2) for which the person proposes to exercise the power”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Baroness Williams of Trafford at page 29, line 26.

85 Page 30, line 8, leave out “16” and insert “18”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment changes the definition of “adult” for the purposes of Chapter 3 of Part 2 so that it covers a person aged 18 or over.

86 Page 30, line 11, leave out “16” and insert “18”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment changes the definition of “child” for the purposes of Chapter 3 of Part 2 so that it covers a person aged under 18 rather than a person aged under 16.

- 87 Page 30, line 11, at end insert –
- ““criminal offence” includes –
- (a) a service offence within the meaning of the Armed Forces Act 2006, and
 - (b) an SDA offence within the meaning of the Armed Forces Act 2006 (Transitional Provisions etc) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/ 1059);”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment clarifies that the references in Clause 36(3) to a criminal offence include a service offence under the Armed Forces Act 2006 or under any of the Acts that it replaces.

- 88 Page 30, line 29, after “capacity)” insert “, (Requirements for voluntary provision and agreement)(requirements for voluntary provision and agreement)”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Baroness Williams of Trafford which inserts a new Clause after Clause 37.

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

- 89 Leave out Clause 36 and insert the following new Clause –

“Extraction of information from electronic devices

- (1) Subject to Conditions A to D below, insofar as applicable, an authorised person may extract information stored on an electronic device from that device if –
 - (a) a user of the device has voluntarily provided the device to an authorised person, and
 - (b) that user has agreed to the extraction of specified information from the device by an authorised person.
- (2) Condition A for the exercise of the power in subsection (1) is that it may be exercised only for the purposes of –
 - (a) preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting an offence,
 - (b) helping to locate a missing person, or
 - (c) protecting a child or an at-risk adult from neglect or physical or mental harm.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) an adult is an at-risk adult if the authorised person reasonably believes that the adult –
 - (a) is experiencing, or at risk of, neglect or physical or mental harm, and
 - (b) is unable to protect themselves against the neglect or harm or the risk of it.
- (4) Condition B for the exercise of the power in subsection (1) is that the power may only be exercised if –
 - (a) the authorised person reasonably believes that information stored on the electronic device is relevant to a purpose within subsection (2) for which the authorised person may exercise the power, and
 - (b) the authorised person is satisfied that exercise of the power is strictly necessary and proportionate to achieve that purpose.

Clause 36 - continued

- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4)(a), information is relevant for the purposes within subsection (2)(a) only in circumstances where the information is strictly relevant to a reasonable line of enquiry.
- (6) Condition C as set out in subsection (7) applies if the authorised person thinks that, in exercising the power, there is a risk of obtaining information other than information necessary for a purpose within subsection (2) for which the authorised person may exercise the power.
- (7) Condition C is that the authorised person must, to be satisfied that the exercise of the power in the circumstances set out in subsection (6) is strictly necessary and proportionate, be satisfied that there are no other less intrusive means available of obtaining the information sought by the authorised person which avoid that risk.
- (8) Condition D is that an authorised person must have regard to the code of practice for the time being in force under section (*Code of practice*).
- (9) This section does not affect any power relating to the extraction or production of information, or any power to seize any item or obtain any information, conferred by or under an enactment.
- (10) In this section and section (*Application of section (Extraction of information from electronic devices) to children and adults without capacity*) –
- “adult” means a person aged 18 or over;
 - “authorised person” means a person specified in subsection (1) of section (*Application of section (Extraction of information from electronic devices) to children and adults without capacity*) subject to subsection (2) of that section;
 - “child” means a person aged under 18;
 - “agreement” means that the user has confirmed explicitly and unambiguously in writing that they agree –
 - (a) to provide their device, and
 - (b) to the extraction of specified data from that device.
 Such an explicit written confirmation can only constitute agreement for these purposes if, in accordance with the Code of Practice issued pursuant to section (*Code of practice*), the user –
 - (i) has been provided with appropriate information and guidance about why the extraction is considered strictly necessary (including, where relevant, the identification of the reasonable line of enquiring relied upon);
 - (ii) has been provided with appropriate information as to –
 - (a) how the data will or will not be used in accordance with the authorised person’s legal obligations, and
 - (b) any potential consequences arising from their decision;
 - (iii) has confirmed their agreement in the absence of any inappropriate pressure or coercion;
 - “electronic device” means any device on which information is capable of being stored electronically and includes any component of such a device;

Clause 36 - continued

“enactment” includes –

- (a) an Act of the Scottish Parliament,
- (b) an Act or Measure of Senedd Cymru, and
- (c) Northern Ireland legislation;

“information” includes moving or still images and sounds;

“offence” means an offence under the law of any part of the United Kingdom;

“user”, in relation to an electronic device, means a person who ordinarily uses the device.

- (11) References in this section and sections (*Application of section (Extraction of information from electronic devices) to children and adults without capacity*) to the extraction of information include its reproduction in any form.
- (12) This section is subject to sections (*Application of section (Extraction of information from electronic devices) to children and adults without capacity*) and (*Application of section (Extraction of information from electronic devices) where user has died etc.*)”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would strengthen the requirements for data extraction powers to be used, including raising the threshold to strict necessity, requiring data extracted to be “specified data” as part of a reasonable line of enquiry, and adding a definition of agreement as being informed agreement. It also defines an adult as a person over the age of 18, not 16 as the Bill currently provides.

Clause 37

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

90 Page 32, line 7, after “adult” insert “(within the meaning of this Chapter)”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Baroness Williams of Trafford at page 30, line 8.

91 Page 32, line 45, at end insert –

“(12) This section is subject to section (*Requirements for voluntary provision and agreement*)(requirements for voluntary provision and agreement).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Baroness Williams of Trafford to insert a new Clause after Clause 37.

LORD ROSSER

92 Leave out Clause 37 and insert the following new Clause –

“Application of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*) to children and adults without capacity

- (1) A child is not to be treated for the purposes of subsection (1) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*) as being capable of –

Clause 37 - continued

- (a) voluntarily providing an electronic device to an authorised person for those purposes, or
 - (b) agreeing for those purposes to the extraction of information from the device by an authorised person.
- (2) If a child is a user of an electronic device, a person who is not a user of the device but is listed in subsection (3) may –
 - (a) voluntarily provide the device to an authorised person for the purposes of subsection (1) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*), and
 - (b) agreement for those purposes to the extraction of information from the device by an authorised person.
- (3) The persons mentioned in subsection (2) are –
 - (a) the child’s parent or guardian or, if the child is in the care of a relevant authority or voluntary organisation, a person representing that authority or organisation, or
 - (b) a registered social worker.
- (4) The agreement of persons listed in subsection (3) further to subsection (2)(b) should only be accepted where, if it is appropriate, the child has been consulted on whether such agreement should be provided and the authorised person is satisfied those views have been taken into account.
- (5) An adult without capacity is not to be treated for the purposes of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*) as being capable of –
 - (a) voluntarily providing an electronic device to an authorised person for those purposes, or
 - (b) agreeing for those purposes to the extraction of information from the device by an authorised person.
- (6) If a user of an electronic device is an adult without capacity, a person who is not a user of the device but is listed in subsection (7) may –
 - (a) voluntarily provide the device to an authorised person for the purposes of subsection (1) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*), and
 - (b) agreement for those purposes to the extraction of information from the device by an authorised person.
- (7) The persons mentioned in subsection (6) are –
 - (a) a parent or guardian of the adult without capacity,
 - (b) a registered social worker,
 - (c) a person who has a power of attorney in relation to the adult without capacity.
- (8) The agreement of persons listed in subsection (7) further to subsection (6)(b) should only be accepted where, if it is appropriate, the adult without capacity has been consulted on whether such agreement should be provided and the authorised person is satisfied those views have been taken into account.
- (9) Nothing in this section prevents any other user of an electronic device who is not a child or an adult without capacity from –

Clause 37 - continued

- (a) voluntarily providing the device to an authorised person for the purposes of subsection (1) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*), or
 - (b) agreeing for those purposes to the extraction of information from the device by an authorised person.
- (10) In this section and section 38 –
- “adult without capacity” means an adult who, by reason of any impairment of their physical or mental condition, is incapable of making decisions for the purposes of subsection (1) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*);
- “local authority” –
- (a) in relation to England, means a county council, a district council for an area for which there is no county council, a London borough council or the Common Council of the City of London,
 - (b) in relation to Wales, means a county council or a county borough council, and
 - (c) in relation to Scotland, means a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994;
- “registered social worker” means a person registered as a social worker in a register maintained by –
- (a) Social Work England,
 - (b) the Care Council for Wales,
 - (c) the Scottish Social Services Council, or
 - (d) the Northern Ireland Social Care Council;
- “relevant authority” –
- (a) in relation to England and Wales and Scotland, means a local authority;
 - (b) in relation to Northern Ireland, means an authority within the meaning of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (S.I. 1995/755 (N.I. 2));
- “voluntary organisation” –
- (a) in relation to England and Wales and Scotland, has the same meaning as in the Children Act 1989;
 - (b) in relation to Northern Ireland, has the same meaning as in the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.
- (11) Subsections (10) and (11) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*) also contain definitions for the purposes of this section.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This supports new Clause “Extraction of information from electronic devices”. It would also strengthen the requirement to consult a child or adult without capacity, and limits those who can give agreement on their behalf.

After Clause 37

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

93 Insert the following new Clause—

“Requirements for voluntary provision and agreement

- (1) A person (“P”) is to be treated for the purposes of section 36 or 37 as having—
 - (a) voluntarily provided an electronic device to an authorised person, and
 - (b) agreed to the extraction of information from the device by an authorised person,
 only if the requirements of this section have been met.
- (2) An authorised person must not have placed undue pressure on P to provide the device or agree to the extraction of information from it.
- (3) An authorised person must have given P notice in writing—
 - (a) specifying or describing the information that is sought,
 - (b) specifying the reason why the information is sought,
 - (c) specifying how the information will be dealt with once it has been extracted,
 - (d) stating that P may refuse to provide the device or agree to the extraction of information from it, and
 - (e) stating that the investigation or enquiry for the purposes of which the information is sought will not be brought to an end merely because P refuses to provide the device or agree to the extraction of information from it.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), P must have confirmed in writing that P has—
 - (a) voluntarily provided the device to an authorised person, and
 - (b) agreed to the extraction of information from the device by an authorised person.
- (5) If P was unable to provide that confirmation in writing as a result of P’s physical impairment or lack of literacy skills—
 - (a) P must have given that confirmation orally, and
 - (b) an authorised person must have recorded P’s confirmation in writing.
- (6) If P’s confirmation was given in writing and in hard copy form, the authorised person must have given P a copy of that confirmation (in hard copy or electronic form).
- (7) If P’s confirmation was given orally, the authorised person must have given P a copy of the record of that confirmation (in hard copy or electronic form).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment sets out the requirements which must be met before a person is treated as having voluntarily provided an electronic device, and having agreed to the extraction of information from the device, for the purposes of Clauses 36 or 37.

Clause 38

LORD PADDICK

94 Page 33, line 22, at end insert –

“(4A) An authorised person must have the authority of an officer of the rank of inspector or higher who is independent of the investigation into the death of or risk to the user of the device.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment adds a safeguard to the extraction of information from a device where the user has died or is at risk.

LORD ROSSER

95 Page 33, line 23, leave out subsection (5) and insert –

“(5) The exercise of the power in subsection (1) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*) by virtue of this section is subject to subsections (2) to (8) of that section.

(6) Subsections (10) and (11) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*) and subsection (9) of section (*Application of section (Extraction of information from electronic devices) to children and adults without capacity*) contain definitions for the purposes of this section.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is a technical amendment to support new Clause “Extraction of information from electronic devices”.

Clause 39

LORD PADDICK

96 Page 33, line 44, at end insert –

“(c) the authorised person has the authority of an officer of the rank of inspector or higher and who is independent of the investigation into the death of or risk to the user of the device.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment adds a safeguard to the extraction of information from a device where the user has died or is at risk.

Clause 40

LORD PADDICK

97 Page 34, line 18, after “guidance” insert “and contained in regulations”

Member’s explanatory statement

This ensures that there can be parliamentary scrutiny of any code of practice about the extraction of information.

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

98 Page 34, line 19, at end insert –

“(1A) The code may make different provision for different purposes or areas.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment enables a code of practice under Clause 40 to make different provision for different purposes or areas.

99 Page 34, line 23, after “Ireland,” insert –

- “(ca) the Commissioner for Victims and Witnesses,
- (cb) the Domestic Abuse Commissioner,
- (cc) the Commission for Victims and Survivors for Northern Ireland,”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment adds the persons and bodies mentioned to the list of persons who must be consulted in the preparation of a code of practice under Clause 40.

100 Page 34, line 24, at end insert –

“(2A) Subsection (2)(cc) does not apply on or after the day appointed under Article 4(4) of the Victims and Survivors (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/2953 (N.I. 17)) (power to revoke Article 4).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the duty to consult the Commission for Victims and Survivors for Northern Ireland to cease to apply if an order is made revoking the provision which creates that body.

101 Page 34, line 38, leave out “(2)” and insert “(1A)”.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Baroness Williams of Trafford at page 34, line 19.

LORD ROSSER

102 Leave out Clause 40 and insert the following new Clause –

“Code of practice

- (1) The Secretary of State must prepare a code of practice containing guidance about the exercise of the power in subsection (1) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*).
- (2) In preparing the code, the Secretary of State must consult –
 - (a) the Information Commissioner,
 - (b) the Scottish Ministers,
 - (c) the Welsh Government,
 - (d) the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland,
 - (e) the Victims Commissioner,
 - (f) the Domestic Abuse Commissioner,

Clause 40 - *continued*

- (g) any regional Victims Champion including the London Victims Commissioner,
 - (h) persons who appear to the Secretary of State to represent the interests of victims, witnesses and other individuals likely to be affected by the use of the power granted in subsection (1) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*), and
 - (i) such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (3) After preparing the code, the Secretary of State must lay it before Parliament and publish it.
- (4) The code is to be brought into force by regulations made by statutory instrument.
- (5) The code must address, amongst other matters –
- (a) the procedure by which an authorised person must obtain and record confirmation that a device has been provided voluntarily;
 - (b) the procedure by which an authorised person must obtain and record confirmation that agreement has been provided for the extraction of specified information, including the information which must be provided to the user about –
 - (i) how long the device will be retained;
 - (ii) what specific information is to be extracted from the device and why, including the identification of the reasonable line of enquiry to be pursued and the scope of information which will be extracted, reviewed or retained;
 - (iii) how the extracted information will be kept secure;
 - (iv) how the extracted information will or may be used in a criminal process;
 - (v) how they can be kept informed about who their information is to be shared with and the use of their information in the criminal process;
 - (vi) their right to refuse to agree to provide their device and/or to the proposed extraction in whole or in part and the potential consequences of that refusal; and
 - (vii) the circumstances in which a further extraction may be required, and what will happen to the information after the case has been considered;
 - (c) the different types of extraction processes available, and the parameters which should be considered in defining the scope of any proposed extraction from a user’s device;
 - (d) the circumstances in which the extraction of information should and should not be considered strictly necessary and proportionate;
 - (e) the considerations to be taken into account in determining whether there are less intrusive alternatives available to extraction for the purposes of subsection (7) of section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*);

Clause 40 - continued

- (f) the process by which the authorised person should identify and delete data which is not responsive to a reasonable line of inquiry or has been assessed as not relevant to the purposes for which the extraction was conducted; and
 - (g) the records that must be maintained documenting for each extraction or proposed extraction, including—
 - (i) the specific information to be extracted;
 - (ii) the reasonable lines of enquiry pursued;
 - (iii) the basis upon which the extraction is considered strictly necessary, including any alternatives considered and why they were not pursued;
 - (iv) confirmation that appropriate information was provided to the user and, if applicable, agreement obtained;
 - (v) the reasons why the user was not willing to agree to a proposed extraction.
- (6) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (4) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (7) After the code has come into force the Secretary of State may from time to time revise it.
- (8) References in subsections (2) to (7) to the code include a revised code.
- (9) An authorised person must in the exercise of the power granted under section (*Extraction of information from electronic devices*) have regard to the code of practice in deciding whether to exercise, or in the exercise of that power.
- (10) A failure on the part of any person to comply with any provision of a code of practice for the time being in force under this section shall not of itself render that person liable to any criminal or civil proceedings.
- (11) A code of practice in force at any time under this section shall be admissible in evidence in any criminal or civil proceedings.
- (12) In all criminal and civil proceedings any code in force under this section shall be admissible in evidence; and if any provision of the code appears to the court or tribunal conducting the proceedings to be relevant to any question arising in the proceedings it shall be taken into account in determining that question.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment provides more detail on what must be included in the code of practice.

Clause 41

LORD BEITH
BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

103

Page 35, line 2, leave out subsection (1)

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is based on a recommendation from the DPPRC that Clause 41(1) contains an inappropriate delegation of power.

LORD BEITH

104 Page 35, line 4, leave out paragraph (a)

Member's explanatory statement

This is a probing amendment to explore why confidential journalistic material would be required to be extracted from electronic devices.

Clause 42

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

105 Page 36, line 17, at end insert –

“(5A) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers before making regulations under subsection (4) if and so far as the regulations make provision that would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if it were contained in an Act of that Parliament.

(5B) The Secretary of State must consult the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland before making regulations under subsection (4) if and so far as the regulations make provision that, if it were contained in an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly –

- (a) would be within the legislative competence of that Assembly, and
- (b) would not require the consent of the Secretary of State.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires the Secretary of State to consult the Scottish Ministers or the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland before making regulations under Clause 42(4) which would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament or the Northern Ireland Assembly.

After Clause 42

LORD MOYLAN

LORD PANNICK

LORD MACDONALD OF RIVER GLAVEN

LORD SANDHURST

106 Insert the following new Clause –

“Retention by the police of personal data relating to non-criminal conduct perceived to be motivated by hostility

- (1) The processing of relevant data by a police authority in accordance with Article 6(1) of the GDPR and section 35 of the Data Protection Act 2018 is not lawful unless it is undertaken in accordance with regulations made by statutory instrument under this section.
- (2) In this section, “relevant data” means personal data relating to a data subject which is based in whole or in part on the perception by another person that the conduct of the data subject was motivated wholly or partially by hostility or prejudice towards any group of people sharing a characteristic and where the conduct in question is unlikely to constitute a criminal offence.
- (3) In this section, “a police authority” means –
 - (a) a person specified or described in paragraphs 5 to 20 of Schedule 7 to the Data Protection Act 2018;

After Clause 42 - continued

- (b) a person acting under the authority of such a person.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of the processing of information –
 - (a) pursuant to an ongoing criminal investigation;
 - (b) for the purposes of the internal administrative functions of the police authority.
- (5) Regulations under this section must –
 - (a) identify different categories of personal data and processing of the personal data in question;
 - (b) include provisions by reference to each of the various categories of processing and personal data as to –
 - (i) the person or persons whose authority is required for the processing of the personal data;
 - (ii) the notifying of the data subject of the processing of the personal data;
 - (iii) the period for which the personal data can be retained (including provision for the granting of authority for extending that period);
 - (iv) the disclosure of the personal data to third parties;
 - (c) have particular regard to the importance of the right to freedom of expression and the extent to which that right is adversely affected by the processing of relevant data by any police authority.
- (6) A statutory instrument containing regulations under this section may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by resolution of, each House of Parliament.
- (7) In section 113B of the Police Act 1997, after subsection (3) insert –

“(3A) An enhanced criminal record certificate must not give the details of a relevant matter to the extent that doing so would result in the disclosure of relevant data as defined at subsection (2) of section *(Retention by the police of personal data relating to non-criminal conduct perceived to be motivated by hostility)* of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021.”
- (8) In this section –
 - (a) the terms “personal data”, “data subject”, “processing” and “the GDPR” have the same meanings as under section 3 of the Data Protection Act 2018;
 - (b) the term “characteristic” includes but is not limited to any protected characteristics under section 3 of the Equality Act 2010.”

Schedule 3

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would remove immigration officers from the list of authorised persons who may carry out a digital extraction.

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

108 Page 202, line 6, at end insert –

“An officer of the department of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for an officer of the department of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy to be an authorised person for the purposes of Clause 36.

109 Page 202, line 18, at end insert –

“The Police Investigations and Review Commissioner.

A person designated by the Police Investigations and Review Commissioner under paragraph 7B(1) of Schedule 4 to the Police, Public Order and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2006 (asp 10).

An officer appointed by the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland under section 56(1) or (1A) of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the Police Investigations and Review Commissioner in Scotland, persons designated by the Commissioner in Scotland and persons appointed by the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland to be authorised persons for the purposes of Clause 36.

After Clause 43

THE LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER
LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON
LORD DUBS
BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN

110 Insert the following new Clause –

“Bail and primary carers

(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

After Clause 43 - continued

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

Member’s explanatory statement

This Clause reflects the requirement for 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.

Clause 45

LORD BEITH
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

- 111 Page 37, line 39, after “sport” insert “, dance, drama, music”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is a probing amendment to explore whether there is a potential gap in the law related to other teaching or supervisory positions of trust.

- 112 Page 37, line 41, at end insert “, or in dance, drama or music.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is a probing amendment to explore whether there is a potential gap in the law related to other teaching or supervisory positions of trust.

Clause 46

LORD PADDICK

- 113 Page 38, leave out lines 33 to 39.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is intended to probe the proportionality of the inserted subsection in comparison to other offences.

- 114 Page 38, line 40, leave out “and (11B)”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Lord Paddick's amendment to page 38, line 33.

Lord Paddick gives notice of his intention to oppose the Question that Clause 46 stand part of the Bill.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is to probe whether there are currently sufficient means for the courts to deal effectively with criminal damage to memorials.

After Clause 46

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

115 Insert the following new Clause –

“Offence of destroying or damaging life-saving equipment

(1) The Criminal Damage Act 1971 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 1(2), at end of paragraph (b), insert “or

(c) intending to destroy or damage any property which is considered life-saving equipment, including life-belts, life jackets, or defibrillators.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new Clause would create a specific offence for the damage or destruction of essential life-saving equipment.

Clause 48

LORD PADDICK

116 Page 39, line 21, leave out “, (1F) or (1H)” and insert “or (1F)”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Lord Paddick’s amendment to page 40, line 14.

117 Page 40, leave out lines 14 to 33

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is to probe whether the provisions of new subsection (1H) and (1I) are necessary and proportionate.

118 Page 40, line 34, leave out “or (1H)”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Lord Paddick’s amendment to page 40, line 14.

119 Page 40, line 40, leave out “, (1G) and (1I)” and insert “and (1G)”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Lord Paddick’s amendment to page 40, line 14.

120 Page 41, line 1, leave out “, (1I)”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Lord Paddick’s amendment to page 40, line 14.

121 Page 42, leave out lines 22 and 23

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Lord Paddick's amendment to page 40, line 14.

After Clause 49

BARONESS CHAKRABARTI

LORD PADDICK

BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

122 Insert the following new Clause—

“Arrest without warrants: safeguarding

In section 24 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (arrest without warrants: constables), after subsection (4) insert—

“(4A) A constable exercising the power conferred by subsection (1), (2) or (3) may not require or ask the person under arrest to enter a vehicle or premises other than a police station unless at least one other constable is present in the vehicle or when entering the premises, as applicable.””

LORD CARLILE OF BERRIEW

BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

123 Insert the following new Clause—

“Rights of women and children upon arrest and detention

After section 28 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 insert—

“28A Rights of women and children upon arrest and detention

- (1) Upon the purported arrest of an individual alone who identifies as a woman or is or appears to be a child, in a place other than a police station and by a single male constable with no female officer present, the arrest is not lawful unless—
 - (a) the individual is given an immediate and reasonable opportunity to contact another person and is permitted to inform them of the arrest and to invite them to accompany the detainee to a designated police station;
 - (b) the individual is given an immediate and reasonable opportunity to contact a police telephone number provided by the male constable or the emergency services;
 - (c) upon the individual taking the opportunity described in paragraph (a), the arresting constable remains with the detainee at the location or, if the location is not a public place, in a nearby public place identified to both the designated police station and the person contacted, for up to 30 minutes or such longer time as is reasonable (“the requisite period”) to allow the contacted person or another acting on their behalf to reach the detainee.
- (2) The individual shall be informed at the time of the purported arrest of the rights granted to her under this section, and shall be provided with a written notice describing those rights.
- (3) In the event that no other person is able to accompany the detainee within the period described in subsection (1), the arrest will remain unlawful unless a female constable is made available within the requisite period to accompany the individual to a designated police station.

After Clause 49 - continued

- (4) If no other person or female constable is available within the requisite period, the male constable must release the individual.
- (5) If the individual is released, the male constable will be entitled to request the individual to provide her full name and address, and may serve a notice requiring the individual to attend a designated police station within 24 hours of the notice.
- (6) At the time of a purported arrest in the circumstances described in subsection (1), the individual shall be permitted to take a photograph of the male constable and, if she so wishes, to send the image to a person of her choosing.

Such an image may be sent to a person other than the contacted person referred to in subsection (1)(a).”

Member’s explanatory statement

The new Clause, having regard to circumstances surrounding the murder of Sarah Everard, seeks to add to section 28 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 to introduce new rights and provisions for those detained to ensure that any person impersonating a police officer acting in his official capacity will not be able to falsely arrest or detain women or children. It is intended to assuage fears women and children may have if now approached by male arresting officers when alone.

After Clause 54

THE LORD BISHOP OF ST ALBANS
LORD CARRINGTON
BARONESS MCINTOSH OF PICKERING
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

124

Insert the following new Clause –

“Poaching of game

- (1) The Game Laws (Amendment) Act 1960 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 2(1), after “committing” insert “, has committed, or is about to commit”.
- (3) In section 4 –
 - (a) in subsection (1) –
 - (i) after “section thirty” insert “or section thirty-two”, and
 - (ii) at the end insert “or any animal, vehicle, or other article belonging to him, or in his possession or under his control at the relevant time.”;
 - (b) in subsection (2), after “gun”, in both places it occurs, insert “, animal,”;
 - (c) at the end insert –
 - “(6) Where a person is convicted of an offence under the Night Poaching Act 1828 or the Game Act 1831, the court may order the offender to reimburse any expenses incurred by the police in connection with the keeping of any animal seized in connection with the offence.”

After Clause 54 - continued

- (4) In section 4A(1), for “section thirty of the Game Act 1831 as one of five or more persons liable under that section” substitute “section 1 or 9 of the Night Poaching Act 1828, or section 30 or 32 of the Game Act 1831”.
- (5) After section 4A insert—

“4B Disqualification Orders

- (1) Where a person is convicted of an offence under either the Night Poaching Act 1828 or the Game Act 1831, the court may, instead of or in addition to dealing with the person in any other way, make an order disqualifying the person from having custody of a dog for such period as the court thinks fit.
- (2) A person who is disqualified from having custody of a dog by virtue of an order made under subsection (1) may, at any time after the end of the period of one year beginning with the day on which the order was made, apply to the court that made it for a direction terminating the disqualification.
- (3) On an application under subsection (2) the court may—
- (a) having regard to the applicant’s character, conduct since the disqualification was imposed, and any other circumstances of the case, grant or refuse the application, and
 - (b) order the applicant to pay all or any part of the costs of the application,
- and where an application in respect of an order is refused no further application in respect of that order may be made before the end of the period of one year beginning with the day on which the application was rejected.
- (4) Where a court decides not to make an order under subsection (1) in relation to an offender, it must—
- (a) give reasons for the decision in open court, and
 - (b) if it is a magistrates’ court, cause the reasons to be entered in the register of proceedings.
- (5) Any person who has custody of a dog in contravention of an order under subsection (1), is guilty of an offence.
- (6) Disqualification from having custody of a dog under this section includes disqualifying a person—
- (a) from owning dogs;
 - (b) from keeping dogs;
 - (c) from participating in the keeping of dogs;
 - (d) from being party to an arrangement under which they are entitled to control or influence the way in which dogs are kept;
 - (e) from dealing in dogs;
 - (f) from transporting dogs;
 - (g) from arranging for the transport of dogs.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new Clause is intended to broaden the powers available to the police and the courts for dealing with illegal hare coursers. Measures include providing for forfeiture of animals on conviction and permitting the recovery of expenses incurred by the police in housing a seized animal.

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON

125 Insert the following new 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 provides companionship or assistance to any human being.”

- (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 with the intention of permanently depriving that other person of it.”

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

“(A1) A person guilty of an offence under section 8A (pet theft) (as inserted by section (*Offence of pet theft*) of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021) shall be liable –

- (a) on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or a fine, or to both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, or to a fine, or to 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 or 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.””

Member's explanatory statement

Combined with two other proposed amendments after Clause 54, this new clause seeks to create a new offence of pet theft.

126 Insert the following new Clause –

“Offence of pet theft: consequential amendments

- (1) The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 17(1)(c)(v) (entry for purposes of arrest, etc. in connection with offences relating to the prevention of harm to animals), for “and 8(1) and (2)” substitute “8(1) and (2) and 8A”.”

Member's explanatory statement

Combined with two other proposed amendments after Clause 54, this new clause seeks to create a new offence of pet theft.

127 Insert the following new Clause –

“Offence of pet theft (Scotland)

- (1) The Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 17 (protected animals) insert –

“17A Definition of pet

A protected animal is a “pet” for the purposes of this Act if it provides companionship or assistance to any human being.”

- (3) After section 23 (animal fights) insert –

“23A Pet theft

A person commits an offence if they dishonestly appropriate a pet belonging to another person with the intention of permanently depriving that other person of it.”

- (4) In section 40 (disqualification orders) after subsection (13)(b) insert –
 - “(ba) an offence under section 23A,”.
- (5) In section 46 (penalties for offences) after subsection (1) insert –
 - “(1A) A person guilty of an offence under section 23A (pet theft) shall be liable –
 - (a) on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or a fine, or to both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, or to a fine, or to both.
 - (1B) When the court is considering for the purposes of sentencing the seriousness of an offence under section 23A it must consider the following as aggravating factors (that is to say, a factor that increases the seriousness of the offence) –
 - (a) that theft caused fear, alarm or distress to the pet, the owner or the pet or another person associated with the pet;
 - (b) the theft was for the purposes of commercial gain.”
- (6) In Schedule 1 (powers of inspectors and constables for Part 2) after paragraph 4(5)(a) insert –
 - “(aa) an offence under section 23A,”.

Member's explanatory statement

Combined with two other proposed amendments after Clause 54, this new Clause seeks to create a new offence of pet theft.

THE LORD BISHOP OF ST ALBANS
LORD CARRINGTON
BARONESS MCINTOSH OF PICKERING

128 Insert the following new Clause –

“Trespassing in pursuit of game

- (1) The Game Act 1831 is amended as follows.

After Clause 54 - continued

- (2) In section 30 (trespassing in search or pursuit of game) –
 - (a) for “level 3” substitute “level 5 on the standard scale or imprisonment up to six months, or both”;
 - (b) omit “and if any persons to the number of five or more together shall commit any trespass, by entering or being in the daytime upon any land in search or pursuit of game, or woodcocks, snipes, or conies, each of such persons shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay such sum of money, not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale as to the said justice shall seem meet.”
- (3) In section 32 (penalty on persons found armed using violence), omit “, to the number of five or more together.”
- (4) In section 41 (time for proceedings etc), for “three” substitute “six”.

Member’s explanatory statement

This new Clause is intended to broaden the powers available to the police and the courts for dealing with illegal hare coursers. Measures include increasing the maximum fine and reducing the threshold to allow for individual convictions.

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

129 Insert the following new Clause –

“Misuse of Drugs Act 1971: power to search for possession of drugs for personal use

- (1) The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 23 (powers to search and obtain evidence), after subsection (2) insert –
 - “(2A) The constable conducting a search under subsection (2) must explain to the suspected person the grounds for suspicion and must record the explanation.
 - (2B) Subsection (2) does not apply if the constable also has reasonable grounds to suspect that the drug is –
 - (a) in the possession of the person for that person’s personal use only, or
 - (b) in the vehicle or vessel for a person’s personal use only.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would remove the power of the police to search a person or vehicle for possession of controlled drugs for personal use only.

LORD PADDICK

130 Insert the following new Clause –

“Duty of candour

- (1) The Secretary of State must within 12 months after this Act comes into force –
 - (a) consult such persons as they consider appropriate, and

After Clause 54 - continued

- (b) lay before both Houses of Parliament a report regarding the matters in subsection (2).
- (2) Those matters are means of achieving a culture of transparency in police forces and prosecuting authorities in England and Wales including a statutory duty of candour in their dealings with the victims of crime and the relatives of victims of crime.
- (3) The proposed duty is subject to any exemption required in the interests of national security.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is based on a recommendation from the Report of the Daniel Morgan Independent Panel, to create a statutory duty of candour to be owed by law enforcement agencies to victims and their families.

BARONESS HAYMAN
 BARONESS CUMBERLEGE
 BARONESS BRINTON
 BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

131 Insert the following new Clause –

“Voyeurism: breastfeeding

- (1) Section 67A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (voyeurism: additional offences) is amended in accordance with subsections (2) and (3).
- (2) After subsection (2), insert –
- “(2A) A person (A) commits an offence if –
- (a) A records an image of another person (B) while B is breastfeeding;
- (b) A does so with the intention that A or another person (C) will look at the image for a purpose mentioned in subsection (3), and
- (c) A does so –
- (i) without B’s consent, and
- (ii) without reasonably believing that B consents.”
- (3) In subsection (3), for “subsections (1) and (2)” substitute “subsections (1), (2) and (2A)”.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would extend the definition of voyeurism in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 to make it an offence to take a photograph or video of a person breastfeeding without that person's consent.

LORD DHOLAKIA

132★ Insert the following new Clause –

“Low-value shoplifting

- (1) The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is amended as follows.
- (2) Omit section 176 (low-value shoplifting).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new Clause repeals section 176 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, relating to low value shoplifting

Clause 62

BARONESS WHITAKER
LORD ALTON OF LIVERPOOL
LORD BOURNE OF ABERYSTWYTH
THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER

- 133 Page 57, leave out line 7 and insert –
“(d) a constable, following a request of the occupier or a representative of the occupier,”

Member's explanatory statement

This is a JCHR recommendation. This amendment would provide that, as part of the conditions for the new offence of criminal trespass only a police officer could request a person to leave land and only following a request by the occupier of the land.

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

- 134 Page 57, line 8, after “to” insert “do either or both of the following”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment clarifies that the power under section 60C(1)(d) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 is a power to require a person to leave the land in question, to remove property from the land or to do both.

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN
LORD DUBS
BARONESS BAKEWELL OF HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE

- 135 Page 57, line 11, at end insert –
“(1A) A constable may only make a request under subsection (1)(d) where the constable has ascertained from the local authority within whose area the land is situated that there is a suitable pitch for P's caravan or caravans on a relevant caravan site which is situated in the local authority's area and that P has been informed of that.
(1B) For the purposes of this section, “caravan”, “caravan site”, “relevant caravan site”, “relevant site manager” and “registered social landlord” have the same meanings as in section 62A(6) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.”

Member's explanatory statement

This is based on a JCHR recommendation. The amendment would provide that a person only commits an offence where they are trespassing on land having been offered a suitable pitch at a caravan site in the local authority's area.

BARONESS BAKEWELL OF HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE
 BARONESS BRINTON
 BARONESS LISTER OF BURTERSETT

136 Page 57, line 11, at end insert –

“(1A) A constable may only make a request under subsection (1)(d) if a senior officer is reasonably satisfied that it is reasonable and proportionate to do so, after suitable consultations with relevant bodies, having particular regard to Convention rights and personal circumstances, including the best interests of any children residing on the land.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would require a senior police officer to ensure an assessment of welfare needs has been considered and the request to leave the land is proportionate before any requests to leave the land are made and any powers under Part 4 are triggered.

LORD ROSSER
 BARONESS BAKEWELL OF HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE

137 Page 57, line 25, leave out “or is likely to be caused”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is part of a group of amendments to Clause 57. It would limit the new offence to where damage and disruption has been caused, rather than where it is deemed “likely to” be caused or conduct is deemed “likely to” take place.

138 Page 57, leave out lines 27 to 29

Member’s explanatory statement

This is part of a group of amendments to Clause 57. It would limit the new offence to where damage and disruption has been caused, rather than where it is deemed “likely to” be caused or conduct is deemed “likely to” take place.

139 Page 57, line 31, leave out “or is likely to be caused”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is part of a group of amendments to Clause 57. It would limit the new offence to where damage and disruption has been caused, rather than where it is deemed “likely to” be caused or conduct is deemed “likely to” take place.

140 Page 57, line 32, leave out “or likely to be carried on”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is part of a group of amendments to Clause 57. It would limit the new offence to where damage and disruption has been caused, rather than where it is deemed “likely to” be caused or conduct is deemed “likely to” take place.

141 Page 57, line 33, leave out “or is likely to be caused”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is part of a group of amendments to Clause 57. It would limit the new offence to where damage and disruption has been caused, rather than where it is deemed “likely to” be caused or conduct is deemed “likely to” take place.

142 Page 57, line 34, leave out “or likely to be carried on”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is part of a group of amendments to Clause 57. It would limit the new offence to where damage and disruption has been caused, rather than where it is deemed “likely to” be caused or conduct is deemed “likely to” take place.

BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE
BARONESS BAKEWELL OF HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE
BARONESS CHAKRABARTI

143 Page 57, line 37, leave out “imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or”

144 Page 57, line 38, leave out “, or both”

Member’s explanatory statement

These two amendments would remove the penalty of a custodial sentence of imprisonment for up to three months for committing the offence, while keeping the penalty to a fine not exceeding level 4.

BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN
BARONESS BAKEWELL OF HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE
BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

145 Page 58, leave out lines 39 to 42 and insert –

- “(a) the use of threatening or abusive words or behaviour, or disorderly behaviour; or
- (b) the display of any writing, sign, or other visible representation that is threatening or abusive;”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment removes ‘insulting words or behaviour’ from the definition of ‘offensive conduct’.

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

146 Page 59, line 12, at end insert “or”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment clarifies that the powers of seizure in section 60D(1) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 apply to property that belongs to a person suspected of an offence under section 60C of that Act, is in their possession or is under their control.

LORD ROSSER
BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN
LORD DUBS

BARONESS BAKEWELL OF HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE

147 Page 59, line 20, at end insert “, but
does not include any property that is, or forms part of, P’s principal residence.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is based on a JCHR recommendation. This amendment would provide that a police officer does not have the power to seize a vehicle that is a person’s home.

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

148 Page 60, line 16, leave out “section 37” and insert “Part 4”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment expands the definition of when proceedings are commenced for the purposes of section 60D(6) of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 to cover when a person is charged under any provision of Part 4 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

LORD DUBS
BARONESS D'SOUZA
BARONESS BRINTON
LORD HAIN

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 62 stand part of the Bill.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would leave out Clause 62 of the Bill, which would criminalise people who live on, or intend to live on, unauthorised encampments and provides powers to the police to confiscate property, including caravans.

After Clause 62

BARONESS WHITAKER
LORD ALTON OF LIVERPOOL
LORD BOURNE OF ABERYSTWYTH
THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER

149 Insert the following new Clause –

“Duty of local authorities to provide sites for Gypsies, Roma and Travellers

- (1) It is the duty of every local authority to exercise their powers under section 24 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 (power of local authorities to provide sites for caravans) so as to provide adequate accommodation for Gypsies, Roma and Travellers residing in or resorting to their area.
- (2) The Minister may, if at any time it appears to them to be necessary to do so, give directions to any such local authority requiring them to provide such sites or additional sites for the accommodation of such numbers of caravans as may be specified in the Directions.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is a recommendation by the JCHR. It would reintroduce a statutory duty to require that local authorities provide authorised sites for the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community.

Clause 63

LORD GARNIER
THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY

150 Page 62, line 22, at end insert –

“(11A) After section 68(3) insert –

Clause 63 - continued

- “(3A) In proceedings for an offence under this section it is a defence for the accused to show –
- (a) that they were not trespassing on the land, or
 - (b) that the activity in response to which the aggravated trespass was committed was unlawful activity.”

BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE
 BARONESS BRINTON
 BARONESS CHAKRABARTI

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 63 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 64

LORD ROSSER
 BARONESS BAKEWELL OF HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE

151 Page 62, leave out lines 41 to 43 and insert –

- “(5) Guidance under this section –
- (a) must be laid before Parliament, and
 - (b) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is based on a DPRRC recommendation. Provides that guidance issued by the Secretary of State under this section must be subject to parliamentary scrutiny, under the negative procedure.

BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE
 BARONESS BRINTON
 BARONESS CHAKRABARTI

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 64 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 65

LORD BERKELEY

152★ Leave out Clause 65 and insert the following new Clause –

“Causing death or serious injury by dangerous or careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs

- (1) The Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended in accordance with subsections (2) to (7).
- (2) In section 2A (meaning of dangerous driving) –
 - (a) for subsection (1)(a) and (b) substitute “he commits a breach of one or more rules of the Highway Code in a way that causes inconvenience, intimidation or danger to one or more other road users that is sufficiently serious that it would result in a person being disqualified automatically if the person drove in that way during a driving test”;
 - (b) omit subsection (3).

Clause 65 - continued

- (3) In section 3ZA (meaning of careless or inconsiderate driving) –
- (a) in subsection (2), for “the way he drives falls below what would be expected of a competent and careful driver”, substitute “he commits a breach of one or more rules of the Highway Code that causes inconvenience or intimidation to one or more other road users but which is not so serious as to amount to dangerous driving as defined in subsection 2A(1)”;
 - (b) omit subsection (3).
- (4) Section 3A of the Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (5) In the heading, for “by careless” substitute “or serious injury by”.
- (6) In subsection (1), omit “without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road or place”.
- (7) After subsection (1) insert –
- “(1A) If a person causes serious injury to another person by driving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place, and the conditions in subsection (1)(a) to (d) are also met, he is guilty of an offence.”
- (8) Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 (prosecution and punishment of offences: offences under the Traffic Acts) is amended in accordance with subsections (9) and (10).
- (9) In the entry relating to section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (causing death by dangerous driving), in column (4) (punishment), for “14 years” substitute “Imprisonment for life”.
- (10) For the entry relating to section 3A of the Road Traffic Act 1988, substitute –

RTA section 3A(1)	Causing death by driving while under the influence of drink or drugs	On indictment	14 years or a fine or both	Obligatory	Obligatory	6-11
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RTA section 3A(1A)	Causing serious injury by driving while under the influence of drink or drugs	(a) Summarily (b) On indictment	(a) on conviction in England and Wales: 12 months, or a fine or both. On conviction in Scotland: 12 months or the statutory maximum or both.(b) 5 years or a fine or both.	Obligatory	Obligatory	6-11
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- (11) A provision of this section does not apply in relation to offences committed before the provision comes into force.”

Clause 66

BARONESS STOWELL OF BEESTON

153 Page 63, line 21, after “vehicle” insert “or pedicab”

154 Page 63, line 28, at end insert –

“(3) In this section “pedicab” means a pedal cycle, motor cycle or power-assisted cycle, or such a vehicle in combination with a trailer, constructed or adapted for carrying one or more passengers.”

LORD HOPE OF CRAIGHEAD
BARONESS RANDERSON

155 Page 63, line 28, at end insert –

“(3) A person is to be regarded as having caused a serious injury to the other person using the road or place only if it would have been obvious to a careful and competent driver that the way the person was driving at the time of the accident was likely to cause serious injury to that other person.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would introduce a test for the words “causing serious injury”, which is needed as a conviction for this offence would attract a sentence of imprisonment.

Clause 68

LORD TOPE
LORD BERKELEY
LORD SANDHURST

- 156★ Page 65, line 9, at end insert –
“(c) a local authority or traffic authority;”

After Clause 76

LORD BROOKE OF ALVERTHORPE
BARONESS FINLAY OF LLANDAFF
BARONESS RANDERSON

- 157 Insert the following new Clause –

“Alcohol limits

- (1) In section 11(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (interpretation of sections 4 to 10), the definition of “the prescribed limit” is amended as follows.
- (2) For paragraph (a) substitute –
“(a) 22 microgrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of breath.”
- (3) For paragraph (b) substitute –
“(b) 50 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.”
- (4) For paragraph (c) substitute –
“(c) 67 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of urine.”
- (5) In section 8(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (choice of specimens of breath), for “50 microgrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of breath” substitute “31 microgrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of breath”.

BARONESS RANDERSON
LORD BERKELEY

- 158 Insert the following new Clause –

“Definition of “exceptional hardship”

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

- “(4A) 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.
- (4B) In assessing whether the hardship arising from the offender’s disqualification would be exceptional, a court may take account of –
 - (a) 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,
 - (b) 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

After Clause 76 - continued

- (c) 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.

BARONESS RANDERSON

159 Insert the following new Clause—

“Review of road traffic offences

The Secretary of State must carry out a review of all road traffic offences and penalties.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment requires the Secretary of State to carry out a review of all road traffic offences and penalties

LORD PADDICK

160 Insert the following new Clause—

“Power of police to stop vehicles

- (1) Section 163 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), after “vehicle” in the second place in which it occurs, insert “, and switch off the engine.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new Clause to the Road Traffic Act 1988 would require a person to switch off their engine after being stopped by a constable in uniform or a traffic officer, and make it an offence not to do so.

LORD PADDICK

BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

161 Insert the following new Clause—

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

- (1) After section 170(4) of the Road Traffic Act 1988, insert—
 - “(4A) A person who fails to comply with subsection (2) or (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 to 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—

After Clause 76 - continued

“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 section 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 amendment 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.

BARONESS STOWELL OF BEESTON

162 Insert the following new Clause –

“Public noise nuisance: pedicabs

- In section 62 of the Control of Pollution Act 1972, after subsection (3A) insert –
- “(3B) Subsection (1) is to be read in relation to pedicabs as if the prohibition on loudspeaker operation were permanent.
- (3C) The exceptions in subsection (2) do not apply to a loudspeaker fixed to a pedicab.
- (3D) In this section “pedicab” means a pedal cycle, motor cycle or power-assisted cycle, or such a vehicle in combination with a trailer, constructed or adapted for carrying one or more passengers.””

After Clause 76 - continued

LORD TOPE
LORD BERKELEY
LORD SANDHURST

163★ Insert the following new Clause—

“Additional road traffic contraventions subject to civil enforcement

- (1) In section 73(2) of the Traffic Management Act 2004 (contraventions subject to civil enforcement), after paragraph (d) insert—
 - “(e) speeding contraventions (see Part 5 of the Schedule);
 - (f) traffic signal contraventions (see Part 6 of the Schedule).”
- (2) In Schedule 7 to the Traffic Management Act 2004 (road traffic contraventions subject to civil enforcement), after Part 4 insert—

“PART 5

SPEEDING CONTRAVENTIONS

- 11 A speeding contravention is an offence under section 89 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (speeding offences) of driving a motor vehicle on a road at a speed exceeding a limit imposed by or under any enactment to which that section applies.

PART 6

TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONTRAVENTIONS

- 12 A traffic signal contravention is an offence under section 36(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (failure to comply with a traffic sign) of failing to comply with a sign of a specified type.”
- (3) In Part 1 of Schedule 8 to the Traffic Management Act 2004 (civil enforcement areas and enforcement authorities in Greater London), after paragraph 7 insert—

“Civil enforcement of speeding contraventions

- 7A(1) The Secretary of State may, on an application by a London authority, make an order designating the whole or part of the authority’s area as a civil enforcement area for speeding contraventions.
- (2) An application may be made—
 - (a) by Transport for London, to the extent that the civil enforcement area is to consist of GLA roads;
 - (b) by a London local authority, to the extent that the civil enforcement area is to consist of roads other than GLA roads.
- (3) Before making an order under this paragraph the Secretary of State must consult the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis or the Commissioner of Police for the City of London or, if appropriate, both of them.
- (4) In relation to a civil enforcement area designated by order under this paragraph, references in this Part of this Schedule to the enforcement authority are to the authority on whose application the order was made or, if the application was a joint application, any of the authorities on whose application the order was made.

Civil enforcement of traffic signal contraventions

After Clause 76 - continued

- 7B(1) The Secretary of State may, on an application by a London authority, make an order designating the whole or part of the authority's area as a civil enforcement area for traffic signal contraventions.
- (2) An application may be made—
- (a) by Transport for London, to the extent that the civil enforcement area is to consist of GLA roads;
 - (b) by a London local authority, to the extent that the civil enforcement area is to consist of roads other than GLA roads.
- (3) Before making an order under this paragraph the Secretary of State must consult the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis or the Commissioner of Police for the City of London or, if appropriate, both of them.
- (4) In relation to a civil enforcement area designated by order under this paragraph, references in this part of this Act to the enforcement authority are to the authority on whose application the order was made or, if the application was a joint application, any of the authorities on whose application the order was made.”

Member's explanatory statement

This would amend legislation to afford local authorities greater powers in managing speed enforcement on their roads.

LORD BROOKE OF ALVERTHORPE

164★ Insert the following new Clause—

“Random breath tests

In section 6 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, after subsection (5) insert—

“(5A) A constable may require a driver to co-operate with a preliminary breath test administered to the driver by that constable or another constable, including in instances where the constable has no reasonable cause to suspect that a traffic offence has been committed.”

LORD BERKELEY

165★ Insert the following new Clause—

“Review of road traffic offences and penalties

- (1) The Secretary of State must carry out a review of road traffic offences and penalties within one year of the day on which this Act is passed.
- (2) In conducting the review the Secretary of State must consider—
 - (a) the need to clarify the definitions of road traffic offences and the consistency of how they are applied by prosecutors and the courts;
 - (b) the need to ensure greater alignment between the penalties for offences which involve causing death and those for offences of equivalent seriousness which involve causing serious injury;
 - (c) sentencing which ensures public protection, particularly the role of driving bans, mandatory driver retraining courses, vehicle confiscation, restorative justice and other non-custodial sentences in appropriate cases;

After Clause 76 - continued

- (d) strengthening the penalties for offences committed by offenders who have previously been disqualified from driving;
- (e) the role of alcohol interlocks and other technologies to prevent reoffending.”

166★ Insert the following new Clause—

“Failure to stop and report collisions involving actual or potential serious or fatal injury

- (1) Section 170 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended in accordance with subsections (2) to (7).
- (2) For “accident”, in each place it occurs, substitute “collision”.
- (3) In subsection (2), after “stop” insert “, report the collision to the police”.
- (4) In subsection (3), for “, he must report the accident” substitute “while at the scene of the collision, he must report the collision to a constable or at a police station as soon as is reasonably practical and, in any case, within two hours of the occurrence of the collision.”
- (5) After subsection (4) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 insert—
 “(4A) A person who fails to comply with section 170(2) or (3) when he knew that the collision 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.”
- (6) In subsection (5), after “evidence” insert “at a police station as soon as is reasonably practical and, in any case, within 24 hours of the occurrence of the collision.”
- (7) Omit subsection (6).
- (8) In Part 1 of Schedule 2 to 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—

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

After Clause 76 - continued

167★ Insert the following new Clause –

“Sentencing for offences involving dangerous, careless or inconsiderate driving

- (1) The Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 34 (disqualification for certain offences) –
 - (a) at the end of subsection (3), for “three years” substitute “ten years”;
 - (b) in subsection (4) –
 - (i) in the opening words omit “two years”;
 - (ii) in paragraph (a), at the beginning insert “five years”;
 - (iii) in paragraph (b), at the beginning insert “two years”;
 - (iv) after paragraph (b) insert –
 - “(c) two years in relation to a person convicted of an offence under section 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (dangerous driving)”
- (3) In part 1 of Schedule 2 (prosecution and punishment of offences: offences under the Traffic Acts), for the entries relating to offences under RTA sections 1A, 2 and 2B, substitute the following –

RTA section 1A	Causing serious injury by dangerous driving	On indictment	14 years	Obligatory	Obligatory
RTA section 2	Dangerous driving	(a) summarily (b) On indictment	(a) 12 months or the statutory maximum or both. (b) 5 years or a fine or both	(i) Obligatory (ii) Obligatory	Obligatory
RTA section 2B	Causing death by careless, or inconsiderate, driving	(a) summarily (b) On indictment	(a) 12 months (in England and Wales) or 6 months (in Scotland) or the statutory maximum or both. (b) 2 years or a fine or both	Obligatory	Obligatory

168★ Insert the following new Clause –

“Penalties for driving while disqualified

- (1) The Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 34 (disqualification for certain offences) –
 - (a) after subsection (3)(d), insert –
 - “(e) section 103(1)(b)”;
 - (b) after subsection (3), insert –

After Clause 76 - continued

“(3A) Where a person is convicted under section 103(1), subsection (3) also applies if he has within 10 years immediately preceding the commission of the offence been convicted of any of the offences mentioned in subsection (4) below.”

- (3) In part 1 of Schedule 2 (prosecution and punishment of offences: offences under the Traffic Acts), for the entry relating to offences under RTA section 103(1)(b), substitute the following –

RTA section 103(1)(b)	Driving while disqualified	On indictment	3 years	Obligatory	Obligatory	6-11”
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169★

Insert the following new Clause –

“Opening of vehicle doors

- (1) In the Road Traffic Act 1988, after section 41D insert –

“41E Breach of requirement as to opening of doors

A person who contravenes regulation 105 of the Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986 (opening of doors) in a manner that results in death or serious injury 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 for an offence under the Road Traffic Act 1988 section 41D, insert –

RTA section 41E	Breach of requirement as to opening of doors in a manner that results in death or serious injury	(a) Summarily (b) On indictment	(a) 6 months or a fine or both (b) 2 years	Obligatory	Obligatory	3-11”
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Clause 77

LORD PADDICK

170

Page 72, line 34, leave out paragraphs (a) and (b)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, together with Lord Paddick's amendment to page 72, line 37, ensures that a person may only be authorised to give a discretionary or community caution if they have been authorised by a prosecuting authority for those purposes; and requires a prosecuting authority to be satisfied that that person has received adequate training and is suitable to carry out those functions.

171 Page 72, line 37, at end insert –

- “(8) A prosecuting authority may designate a person under subsection (7)(c) only if the prosecuting authority is satisfied that the person –
- (a) is capable of effectively carrying out the functions that are exercisable by virtue of the designation,
 - (b) has received adequate training in respect of the exercise of those functions, and
 - (c) is otherwise a suitable person to exercise those functions.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, together with Lord Paddick's amendment to page 72, line 34, ensures that a person may only be authorised to give a discretionary or community caution if they have been authorised by a prosecuting authority for those purposes; and requires a prosecuting authority to be satisfied that that person has received adequate training and is suitable to carry out those functions.

Clause 79

LORD BROOKE OF ALVERTHORPE

172 Page 74, line 2, after “offence,” insert “and the details of any financial costs they incurred as a result of the offence,”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides the victims with the opportunity to register their financial losses and seek compensation.

173 Page 74, line 4, after “views” insert “and the the details of the financial costs incurred”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides the victims with the opportunity to register their financial losses and seek compensation.

Clause 80

LORD PADDICK

174 Page 75, line 1, leave out subsection (8)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment removes the subsection which allows the maximum number of hours attached to the unpaid work condition and the attendance condition to be amended by regulations.

Lord Paddick gives notice of his intention to oppose the Question that Clause 80 stand part of the Bill.

Member's explanatory statement

This is to probe whether the Bill strikes the right balance between the investigative functions of police officers and sanctions that are normally the role of the courts.

Clause 81

LORD PADDICK

175 Page 75, line 15, at end insert “not exceeding £200,”

Member's explanatory statement

This would specify the maximum fine on the face of the Bill.

176 Page 75, line 19, leave out subsection (3)

Member's explanatory statement

This is consequential on Lord Paddick's amendment to Clause 81, page 75, line 15.

LORD BROOKE OF ALVERTHORPE

177 Page 75, line 19, after “subsection (2)(a)” insert “must take into account the financial costs incurred by the victim or victims as a result of the offence, and”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides the victims with the opportunity to register their financial losses and seek compensation.

Clause 86

LORD PADDICK

178 Page 78, line 17, leave out subsection (4)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is to probe the effect of subsection (4).

Clause 88

LORD BROOKE OF ALVERTHORPE

179 Page 79, line 34, after “offence,” insert “and the details of any financial costs they incurred as a result of the offence,”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides the victims with the opportunity to register their financial losses and seek compensation.

180 Page 79, line 36, after “views” insert “and the details of the financial costs incurred”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides the victims with the opportunity to register their financial losses and seek compensation.

THE LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER

181 Page 79, line 36, at end insert –

“(c) make reasonable efforts, or ensure that reasonable efforts are or have been made, to ensure conditions include interventions to support the offender to desist from offending.”

Clause 89

LORD PADDICK

182 Page 80, line 33, leave out subsection (8)

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment removes the subsection which allows the maximum number of hours attached to the unpaid work condition and the attendance condition to be amended by regulations.

Lord Paddick gives notice of his intention to oppose the Question that Clause 89 stand part of the Bill.

Member’s explanatory statement

This is to probe whether the Bill strikes the right balance between the investigative functions of police officers and sanctions that are normally the role of the courts.

Clause 90

LORD PADDICK

183 Page 81, line 3, at end insert “, taking into account the offender’s ability to pay.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This requires the ability of an offender to pay a financial penalty to be taken into account when it is attached to a community caution.

184 Page 81, line 5, at end insert “not exceeding £200,”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would specify the maximum fine on the face of the Bill.

185 Page 81, line 10, leave out subsection (3)

Member’s explanatory statement

This is consequential on Lord Paddick’s amendment to Clause 90, page 81, line 5.

LORD BROOKE OF ALVERTHORPE

186 Page 81, line 10, after “subsection (2)(a)” insert “must take into account the financial costs incurred by the victim or victims as a result of the offence, and”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment provides the victims with the opportunity to register their financial losses and seek compensation.

Clause 96

LORD PADDICK

187 Page 84, leave out line 18

Member's explanatory statement*This is consequential on Lord Paddick's objection to Clause 97 standing part of the Bill.*

188 Page 84, line 19, leave out from "person" to "where" in line 20

Member's explanatory statement*This is consequential on Lord Paddick's objection to Clause 97 standing part of the Bill.***Clause 97**

LORD PADDICK

189 Page 84, line 26, at beginning insert "Except for a simple caution,"

Member's explanatory statement*This amendment would retain the use of the simple caution.**Lord Paddick gives notice of his intention to oppose the Question that Clause 97 stand part of the Bill.****Member's explanatory statement****This removes the Clause that abolishes all other cautions and out-of-court disposals.***Clause 100**

LORD PADDICK

190 Page 85, leave out lines 34 to 40

Member's explanatory statement*This amendment is consequential on Lord Paddick's amendments to Clause 77, page 72, lines 34 and 37.***Clause 101**

BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN

191 Page 86, line 14, leave out from "committed" to "the court" on line 15 and insert –

- “(i) by a person aged 16 or 17; or
- (ii) by a person aged 18 or over before the day on which section 101 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021 came into force,”

Member's explanatory statement*This amendment ensures that no children are affected by the changes to mandatory minimum sentences in Clause 101.*

192 Page 86, line 17, after “committed” insert “by a person aged 18 or over”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment ensures that no children are affected by the changes to mandatory minimum sentences in Clause 101.

193 Page 87, line 13, leave out from “committed” to “the court” on line 14 and insert –
 “(i) by a person aged 16 or 17; or
 (ii) by a person aged 18 or over before the day on which section 101 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021 came into force,”

194 Page 87, line 16, after “committed” insert “by a person aged 18 or over”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment ensures that no children are affected by the changes to mandatory minimum sentences in Clause 101.

After Clause 101

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON

195 Insert the following new Clause –

“Minimum sentence for an offence under section 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003

- (1) This section applies where –
 - (a) an individual is convicted of an offence under section 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003, and
 - (b) the offence was committed after the commencement of this section and at a time when the individual was aged 18 or over.
- (2) The court shall impose an appropriate custodial sentence (or order for detention) for a term of at least the required minimum term (with or without a fine) unless the court is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances relating to the offence or to the offender which justify it not doing so.
- (3) In this section “appropriate custodial sentence (or order for detention)” means –
 - (a) in the case of an offender who is aged 18 or over when convicted, a sentence of imprisonment, and
 - (b) in the case of an offender who is aged under 18 at that time, a sentence of detention under section 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.
- (4) In this section “the required minimum term” means seven years.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure those found guilty of abduction, sexual assault, and murder would receive a Whole Life Order as a starting sentence.

196 Insert the following new Clause—

“Maximum sentence for publishing the identity of a sexual offences complainant

- (1) Section 5 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1992 is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), leave out “and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale”.
- (3) After subsection (1), insert the following subsection—
 - “(1A) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or both.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would give courts the power to hand down custodial sentences of up to 2 years to those convicted of naming a sexual offences complainant.

Clause 102

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON

197 Page 88, line 17, at end insert—

“(bb) the abduction, sexual assault, and murder of a person”.

Clause 103

BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN
THE LORD BISHOP OF DERBY

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 103 stand part of the Bill.

Member’s explanatory statement

Clause 103 would make it possible for judges to impose whole life orders on offenders aged 18 to 20 in exceptionally serious circumstances. This amendment would ensure that the minimum age for imposing a whole life order does not drop below 21.

Clause 104

BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN
THE LORD BISHOP OF DERBY

198 Page 89, line 9, leave out from “column 2” to end of line 16

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment, along with the other amendments to Clause 104 in the name of Lady Massey, removes the proposed tariff starting points for DHMP sentences that are above the current 12 years.

199 Page 89, line 17, leave out columns 2 and 3

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, along with the other amendments to Clause 104 in the name of Lady Massey, removes the proposed tariff starting points for DHMP sentences that are above the current 12 years.

- 200 Page 89, line 19, in column 4, leave out “supplied by paragraph 5 had offender been 18”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, along with the other amendments to Clause 104 in the name of Lady Massey, removes the proposed tariff starting points for DHMP sentences that are above the current 12 years.

- 201 Page 89, line 24, leave out “14” and insert “12”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, along with the other amendments to Clause 104 in the name of Lady Massey, removes the proposed tariff starting points for DHMP sentences that are above the current 12 years.

Clause 105

BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN

- 202 Page 90, line 7, leave out paragraph (b)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure that those children who commit an offence resulting in a DHMP sentence while under the age of 18 still qualify for a review of their tariff at the half way point and beyond, even if they reach the age of 18 whilst awaiting sentence or in custody.

- 203 Page 90, line 20, leave out paragraph (b)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure that those children who commit an offence resulting in a DHMP sentence while under the age of 18 still qualify for a review of their tariff at the half way point and beyond, even if they reach the age of 18 whilst awaiting sentence or in custody.

Clause 107

BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN
BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

- 204 Page 94, line 16, leave out “or (6)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would prevent the release point for children sentenced to detention under section 250 of the Sentencing Act 2020 being pushed back to two thirds of the way through their sentence.

LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR

- 205 Page 94, line 36, leave out “may be imposed” and insert “could have been imposed (in the case of an offender aged 21 or over) at the time when the actual sentence was imposed”

Member’s explanatory statement

This provides that the longer period before release for sentences within new section 244ZA(4) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 will apply only in relation to offences that were punishable with life imprisonment at the time of sentencing (not offences that are later made so punishable).

BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN

- 206 Page 95, line 2, leave out subsection (6)

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would prevent the release point for children sentenced to detention under section 250 of the Sentencing Act 2020 being pushed back to two thirds of the way through their sentence.

LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR

- 207 Page 95, line 24, leave out “may be imposed” and insert “could have been imposed (in the case of an offender aged 21 or over) at the time when the actual sentence was imposed”

Member’s explanatory statement

This provides that the longer period before release for sentences within new section 244ZA(5) and (6) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 will apply only in relation to sexual offences that were punishable with life imprisonment at the time of sentencing (not offences that are later made so punishable).

Clause 109

LORD CARLILE OF BERRIEW

LORD GARNIER

BARONESS PRASHAR

LORD GERMAN

- 208 Leave out Clause 109 and insert the following new Clause –

“109 Power to refer high-risk offenders to High Court for consideration of referral to Parole Board in place of automatic release

- (1) The Criminal Justice Act 2003 is amended in accordance with subsections (2) to (10).
- (2) In section 243A (release of prisoners serving sentences of less than 12 months), after subsection (2) insert –
 - “(2A) Subsection (2) does not apply if –
 - (a) the prisoner’s case has been referred to the High Court or the Board under section 244ZB, or
 - (b) a notice given to the prisoner under subsection (4) of that section is in force.”
- (3) In section 244 (general duty to release prisoners), after subsection (1) insert –

Clause 109 - continued

“(1ZA) Subsection (1) does not apply if—

- (a) the prisoner’s case has been referred to the High Court or the Board under section 244ZB, or
- (b) a notice given to the prisoner under subsection (4) of that section is in force.”

(4) After section 244 insert—

“244ZB Referral of high-risk offenders to High Court in place of automatic release

- (1) This section applies to a prisoner who—
 - (a) would (but for anything done under this section and ignoring any possibility of release under section 246 or 248) be, or become, entitled to be released on licence under section 243A(2), 244(1) or 244ZA(1), and
 - (b) is (or will be) aged 18 or over on the first day on which the prisoner would be so entitled.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the Secretary of State is of the requisite opinion if the Secretary of State believes on reasonable grounds that the prisoner would, if released, pose a significant risk to members of the public of serious harm occasioned by the commission of any of the following offences—
 - (a) murder;
 - (b) specified offences, within the meaning of section 306 of the Sentencing Code.
- (3) If the Secretary of State is of the requisite opinion, the Secretary of State may refer the prisoner’s case to the High Court.
- (4) Before referring the prisoner’s case to the High Court, the Secretary of State must notify the prisoner in writing of the Secretary of State’s intention to do so (and the reference may be made only if the notice is in force).
- (5) A notice given under subsection (4) must take effect before the prisoner becomes entitled as mentioned in subsection (1)(a).
- (6) A notice given under subsection (4) must explain—
 - (a) the effect of the notice (including its effect under section 243A(2A), 244(1ZA) or 244ZA(3)),
 - (b) why the Secretary of State is of the requisite opinion, and
 - (c) the prisoner’s right to make representations (see subsection (12)).
- (7) A notice given under subsection (4)—
 - (a) takes effect at whichever is the earlier of—
 - (i) the time when it is received by the prisoner, and
 - (ii) the time when it would ordinarily be received by the prisoner, and
 - (b) remains in force until—
 - (i) the Secretary of State refers the prisoner’s case to the High Court under this section, or
 - (ii) the notice is revoked.
- (8) The Secretary of State—
 - (a) may revoke a notice given under subsection (4), and

Clause 109 - continued

- (b) must do so if the Secretary of State is no longer of the requisite opinion.
- (9) If a notice given under subsection (4) is in force and the prisoner would but for the notice have become entitled as mentioned in subsection (1)(a) –
- (a) the prisoner may apply to the High Court on the ground that the prisoner’s release has been delayed by the notice for longer than is reasonably necessary in order for the Secretary of State to complete the referral of the prisoner’s case to the High Court, and
- (b) the High Court, if satisfied that that ground is made out, must by order revoke the notice.
- (10) At any time before the High Court disposes of a reference under this section, the Secretary of State –
- (a) may rescind the reference, and
- (b) must do so if the Secretary of State is no longer of the requisite opinion.
- (11) If the reference is rescinded, the prisoner is no longer to be treated as one whose case has been referred to the High Court under this section (but this does not have the effect of reviving the notice under subsection (4)).
- (12) The prisoner may make representations to the Secretary of State about the referral, or proposed referral, of the prisoner’s case at any time after being notified under subsection (4) and before the High Court disposes of any ensuing reference under this section.
- But the Secretary of State is not required to delay the referral of the prisoner’s case in order to give an opportunity for such representations to be made.
- (13) Upon hearing a reference, the High Court must determine whether the prisoner would, if released, pose a significant risk to members of the public of serious harm occasioned by the commission of an offence under subsection (2) and either –
- (a) allow the Secretary of State’s reference, or
- (b) dismiss the Secretary of State’s reference.
- (14) If the High Court allows the Secretary of State’s reference, the Secretary of State must refer the prisoner’s case to the Parole Board.
- (15) If the High Court dismisses the Secretary of State’s reference, section 243A(2), 244(1) or 244ZA(1), as applicable, of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 applies to the prisoner.

244ZC Proceedings following reference under section 244ZB

- (1) This section applies to a prisoner whose case has been referred to the Parole Board under section 244ZB.
- (2) If, in disposing of that reference or any subsequent reference of the prisoner’s case to the Board under this subsection, the Board does not direct the prisoner’s release, it is the duty of the Secretary of State to refer the prisoner’s case to the Board again no later than the first anniversary of the disposal.

Clause 109 - continued

- (3) It is the duty of the Secretary of State to release the prisoner on licence as soon as –
- (a) the prisoner has served the requisite custodial period, and
 - (b) the Board has directed the release of the prisoner under this section.
- (4) The Board must not give a direction under subsection (3) in disposing of the reference under section 244ZB unless the Board is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the protection of the public that the prisoner should be confined.
- (5) The Board must not subsequently give a direction under subsection (3) unless –
- (a) the Secretary of State has referred the prisoner’s case to the Board under subsection (2), and
 - (b) the Board is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the protection of the public that the prisoner should be confined.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, the “requisite custodial period” means the period ending with the day on which the prisoner would have become entitled as mentioned in section 244ZB(1)(a).”
- (5) In section 246(4) (exceptions from power to release early subject to curfew), after paragraph (f) insert –
- “(fa) the prisoner’s case has been referred to the Board under section 244ZB,
 - (fb) a notice given to the prisoner under subsection (4) of that section is in force.”.
- (6) In section 255A(2) (duty to consider suitability for automatic release following recall of certain prisoners) (as amended by the Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Act 2021), for “or a serious terrorism prisoner” substitute “, a serious terrorism prisoner or a prisoner whose case was referred to the Board under section 244ZB”.
- (7) In section 255C(1) (prisoners whose release after recall is not automatic), for the words from “who” to the end substitute “ –
- (a) whose suitability for automatic release does not have to be considered under section 255A(2), or
 - (b) who is not considered suitable for automatic release.”
- (8) In section 260(5) (powers and duties of Secretary of State that continue to apply to prisoner removed from prison pending deportation), after “244,” insert “244ZB,”.
- (9) In section 261(5)(b) (application of release provisions to returning deported prisoner), after “244,” insert “244ZC,”.
- (10) In section 268(1A) (meaning of “requisite custodial period” in Chapter 6 of Part 12), after paragraph (c) insert –
- “(ca) in relation to a prisoner whose case has been referred to the Parole Board under section 244ZB, the requisite custodial period for the purposes of section 244ZC;”.
- (11) In Schedule 1 to the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 –

Clause 109 - continued

- (a) in paragraph 8(2)(a) (provisions relating to release continuing to apply to prisoner transferred from England and Wales to Scotland), for “, 244,” substitute “to”;
 - (b) in paragraph 9(2)(a) (provisions relating to release continuing to apply to prisoner transferred from England and Wales to Northern Ireland), for “, 244,” substitute “to”.
- (12) In section 128 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (power to alter test for release on licence at direction of Parole Board) –
- (a) in subsection (2), after paragraph (b) insert –
 - “(bza) a prisoner whose case has been referred to the Parole Board under section 244ZB of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (power to refer to Parole Board in place of automatic release);”;
 - (b) in subsection (3), before paragraph (ab) insert –
 - “(aaa) amend section 244ZC of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (proceedings following reference under section 244ZB of that Act).”

After Clause 124

BARONESS BURT OF SOLIHULL
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

209

Insert the following new Clause –

“Maternity services in prisons

- (1) The Secretary of State must provide appropriate midwifery care within the female prison estate.
- (2) “Appropriate midwifery care” means –
 - (a) midwifery care that is appropriate to a custodial setting;
 - (b) maternity services that are suitably resourced to provide –
 - (i) an appropriately qualified midwifery lead in each prison to oversee all aspects of perinatal care;
 - (ii) a maternity pathway for prisoners that includes a process for women who decline to engage with services;
 - (iii) access for prisoners to psychological and psychiatric services;
 - (iv) training for staff in trauma-informed care;
 - (v) training for staff in neonatal and child resuscitation procedures; and
 - (vi) appropriate emergency equipment for children and neonates.
- (3) The Secretary of State may provide guidance on how to respond to births in prison.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment builds on recommendations from the Prisons and Probation Ombudsman investigation into the death of Baby A at HMP Bronzefield to ensure there are appropriate maternity services in the female prison estate.

EARL ATTLEE

210 Insert the following new Clause—

“Determination of sentence and predicted day of release

After section 60 of the Sentencing Code insert—

“60A Determination of sentence and predicted day of release

Where a court is deciding the length of a custodial sentence to impose on an offender for an offence, having taking into consideration all other factors, the court must not set a length of sentence that is likely to result in the offender being released on a public holiday, Friday, Saturday or a Sunday except in exceptional circumstances.”

LORD HODGSON OF ASTLEY ABBOTTS

LORD BIRD

BARONESS LISTER OF BURTERSETT

BARONESS BAKEWELL OF HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE

211 Insert the following new Clause—

“Release of prisoners on Fridays or the day before Bank Holiday periods

In section 23 of the Criminal Justice Act 1961, after subsection (3), insert—

“(3A) Where a prisoner is to be discharged on a Friday or the day before a bank holiday, at the discretion of the governor of the prison they may be discharged on a day within the previous five working days that is earlier than the day on which the prisoner would otherwise fall to be discharged.”

LORD PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE

LORD GERMAN

212 Insert the following new Clause—

“Short custodial sentences

- (1) The Sentencing Code is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 230 (threshold for imposing discretionary custodial sentence), after subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) If the court finds that the offence is so serious that neither a fine alone or a community sentence can be justified for the offence, it must state its reasons for being satisfied that the offence is so serious (having regard to the considerations in subsection (2B)), and, in particular, why a community order with appropriate requirements could not be justified.
 - (2B) In this determination, the court must take account of the following principles—
 - (a) passing the custody threshold does not mean that a custodial sentence should be deemed inevitable;
 - (b) custody should not be imposed where a community order could provide sufficient restriction on an offender’s liberty (by way of punishment) while addressing the rehabilitation of the offender to prevent future crime;
 - (c) sentences should not necessarily escalate from one community order range to the next at each sentencing occasion;

After Clause 124 - continued

- (d) the decision as to the appropriate range of community order should be based upon the seriousness of the new offence(s);
- (e) section 65 (a relevant previous conviction to be treated as an aggravating factor) should not be interpreted so as to meet the custody threshold in respect of the sentence for one or more offences that would not themselves justify custody; and
- (f) where the offender being sentenced is a primary carer for a child, imprisonment should not be imposed where there would be an impact on dependants which would make a custodial sentence disproportionate to achieving the aims of sentencing.”

(3) After section 230, insert –

“230A Impact of custodial sentence on child or unborn child

- (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.””

LORD DUBS

THE LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER

213

Insert the following new Clause –

“Presumption against short prison sentences

In section 230 of the Sentencing Code (threshold for imposing discretionary custodial sentence), after subsection (2) insert –

- “(2A) The court must not pass a custodial sentence if it is of the opinion that –
 - (a) the offence, or
 - (b) the combination of the offence and one or more offences associated with it,
 was not so serious that a custodial sentence of more than 6 months can be justified for the offence unless the court considers that no other sentence is appropriate.
- (2B) Where a court passes a sentence under subsection (2A), it must –
 - (a) state its reasons for the opinion that no other sentence is appropriate, and
 - (b) arrange for those reasons to be entered in the record of the proceedings.””

After Clause 124 - continued

LORD BLENCATHRA

214 Insert the following new Clause –**“Gender-specific incarceration for violent and sexual offenders**

After section 20 of the Gender Recognition Act 2004 insert –

“20A Gender-specific incarceration

- (1) Where a person with a gender recognition certificate is serving a conviction for a violent or sexual offence, that person shall be treated with respect to housing on the prison estate by reference to the sex assigned at their birth.
- (2) Where a person with a gender recognition certificate is remanded in custody for a suspected violent or sexual offence, that person shall be treated with respect to housing on the prison estate by reference to the sex assigned at their birth.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This amends the Gender Recognition Act 2004 to ensure that prisoners with a gender recognition certificate who are suspected or convicted of violent or sexual offences are treated as their sex assigned at birth with respect to housing on the prison estate.

After Clause 131

THE LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER
LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON
LORD DUBS
BARONESS MASSEY OF DARWEN

215 Insert the following new Clause –**“Pre-sentence report requirements**

- (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 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.

216 Insert the following new Clause—

“Duty to give reasons for the sentence

- (1) Section 52 of the Sentencing Act 2020 is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (9), insert—
 - “(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—
 - “child” means a person under the age of 18; and
 - “primary carer” means a person who has primary or substantial care responsibilities for a child.”

Member's explanatory statement

This 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.

217 Insert the following new Clause—

“Restrictions on imposing imprisonment on a primary carer

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 Clause reflects the requirement for sentencing judge to consider the impact of a custodial sentence on a child when sentencing a primary carer of a dependent child.

THE LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER
LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON
LORD DUBS

218 Insert the following new Clause—

“Data collection in relation to 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—

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

Member’s explanatory statement

This imposes 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.

BARONESS NEWLOVE
LORD POLAK
LORD PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE
LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL

219 Insert the following new Clause—

“Aggravation of offences on grounds of hostility related to sex or gender

- (1) Section 66 of the Sentencing Code is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (1)(e) insert—

“(f) hostility related to sex or gender”.
- (3) After subsection (4)(a)(v) insert—

“(vi) the sex or gender (or presumed sex or gender) of the victim, or”.
- (4) After subsection (4)(b)(v) insert—

“(vi) hostility towards persons who are of a particular sex or gender.””

After Clause 137

LORD DHOLAKIA

220★ Insert the following new Clause—

“Age of criminal responsibility

In section 50 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (age of criminal responsibility) for “ten” substitute “12”.

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment increases the age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 12.

BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

221★ Insert the following new Clause—

“Review of age of criminal responsibility

- (1) Within 12 months of the passing of this Act, the Secretary of State must complete a review of the age of criminal responsibility.
- (2) The review in subsection (1) must include the following—
 - (a) an assessment of the ages at which children and young people have the biological and cognitive functions to make decisions and be aware of consequences,
 - (b) an assessment of the population of children and young people in detention, including age, gender and ethnic background,
 - (c) recommendations for reform of the age of criminal responsibility.
- (3) The review must be conducted by a panel which includes—
 - (a) a youth worker,
 - (b) a youth psychologist,
 - (c) a youth psychiatrist,
 - (d) a judge from the youth justice system,
 - (e) a probation officer.
- (4) The panel must consult with an advisory panel made up of young people currently and formerly in the youth justice system.”

Clause 139

LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR

222 Page 128, line 15, leave out “pupils” and insert “students”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment changes “pupils” to “students” to refer to those attending a secure 16 to 19 Academy. No difference of meaning is intended; the change is to avoid confusion arising from the fact that “pupil” is defined in the Education Acts to refer to those attending a school (and a secure 16 to 19 Academy is not a school).

223 Page 128, line 22, leave out “pupils” and insert “students”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 128, line 15.

Clause 140

BARONESS MEACHER

LORD PADDICK

LORD MOYLAN

224 Page 129, line 27, leave out “on the balance of probabilities” and insert “beyond reasonable doubt”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would raise the threshold for the standard of proof required to impose an SVRO, from a civil standard (the balance of probabilities) to the criminal standard (beyond reasonable doubt).

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS MEACHER

225 Page 129, line 30, leave out from “offence” to end of line 32

Member's explanatory statement

Carrying a knife is not a criminal offence; the criminal offence is only committed when the knife is carried without reasonable excuse or lawful authority. This amendment would disallow an SVRO from being applied if a person simply had a knife with them when the offence was committed.

LORD PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE
LORD PADDICK

226 Page 129, leave out lines 33 to 41

Member's explanatory statement

This would remove the provisions which allow an SVRO to be used where a person was in the company of another person who used or was carrying a knife.

BARONESS MEACHER
LORD PADDICK
LORD MOYLAN

227 Page 130, line 1, leave out “considers it” and insert “is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that it is”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would raise the threshold for the standard of proof required to impose an SVRO, from a civil standard (the balance of probabilities) to the criminal standard (beyond reasonable doubt).

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS MEACHER
LORD MOYLAN

228 Page 130, line 15, at end insert –
“(c) concludes that the order is proportionate to one or more of the aims in subsection (5) above.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires that an SVRO can only be imposed if the order is proportionate to one or more of the aims identified in the new inserted subsection (5).

229 Page 130, line 17, after “may” insert “only”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would strengthen the evidentiary requirements prior to an SVRO being made. It is connected to the second amendment by Lord Paddick to page 130, line 17; and to his amendment to leave out lines 19 and 20 and page 130.

- 230** Page 130, line 17, leave out from “evidence” to end of line 18 and insert “which would have been admissible in the proceedings for the offence in subsection (1)(a).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would strengthen the evidentiary requirements prior to an SVRO being made. It is connected to the first amendment by Lord Paddick to page 130, line 17; and to his amendment to leave out lines 19 and 20 and page 130.

- 231** Page 130, leave out lines 19 and 20

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would strengthen the evidentiary requirements prior to an SVRO being made. It is connected to Lord Paddick’s two amendments to page 130, line 17.

BARONESS WILLIAMS OF TRAFFORD

- 232** Page 131, line 34, at end insert –

- “(9) In this section, “home address”, in relation to the offender, means –
- (a) the address of the offender’s sole or main residence, or
 - (b) if the offender has no such residence, the address or location of a place where the offender can regularly be found and, if there is more than one such place, such one of those places as the offender may select.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment provides a definition of “home address” for the purposes of the notification requirements which must be included in a serious violence reduction order.

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS MEACHER
LORD MOYLAN

- 233** Page 133, line 17, after “order” insert “unless the offender has a reasonable excuse for so doing,”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment creates a defence of reasonable excuse to an offence relating to a serious violence reduction order.

- 234** Page 133, leave out lines 18 and 19

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment removes an offence which already exists under section 89(2) of the Police Act 1996.

- 235** Page 133, leave out lines 39 and 40

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment will limit who can apply for variation, renewal, or discharge of an SVRO.

- 236** Page 133, leave out lines 44 and 45

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment will limit who can apply for variation, renewal, or discharge of an SVRO.

- 237 Page 134, line 21, leave out “considers” and insert “is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would raise the threshold for the standard of proof required to impose an SVRO, from a civil standard (the balance of probabilities) to the criminal standard (beyond reasonable doubt).

BARONESS MEACHER
LORD PADDICK
LORD MOYLAN

- 238 Page 134, line 36, at end insert –
“(8A) The court may renew a serious violence reduction order on no more than one occasion.”

Member's explanatory statement

Under the current provisions, an SVRO can last for a maximum of two years, however it can potentially be renewed indefinitely. This amendment will limit the number of times an SVRO can be renewed to no more than once.

LORD PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE
LORD PADDICK

- 239 Page 136, line 2, at end insert –
“(2A) Guidance under this section may not be made unless a draft of the guidance has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, both Houses of Parliament.”

Member's explanatory statement

This is based on a recommendation of the DPRRC. This would require guidance issued by the Secretary of State on Serious Violence Reductions Orders to be subject to parliamentary scrutiny, subject to the affirmative procedure.

LORD PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE

Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede gives notice of his intention to oppose the Question that Clause 140 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 141

BARONESS MEACHER
LORD PADDICK

- 240 Page 137, line 5, at end insert –
“(3A) Before making the report under subsection (3), the Secretary of State must obtain, record and publish all reasonably available data, which is relevant to the effect of the operation of Chapter 1A, Part 11 of the Sentencing Code under section 141(2) over a period of no less than 12 months, including –
(a) its impact on the extent to which knives or weapons are carried;

Clause 141 - continued

- (b) its impact on the rate of serious violence;
 - (c) the age, race, and sex (within the meaning of sections 5, 9 and 11 of the Equality Act 2010) of each person –
 - (i) in respect of whom an application is made under section 342A(1)(b);
 - (ii) in respect of whom a serious violence reduction order is made by a court;
 - (iii) in respect of whom action is taken pursuant to sections 342C, 342E, 342F, or 342H; and
 - (iv) who is convicted of an offence within section 342G;
 - (d) any action which was taken pursuant to section 342C, 342E, 342F or 342H, by reference to the age, race and sex of the offender;
 - (e) the nature of, and reasons recorded, for any such action;
 - (f) any complaint arising the exercise of powers under Clause 342E, the nature and outcome of that complaint, and the age, race and sex of the person who made it;
 - (g) the offence within section 342G for which any person by convicted and the sentence imposed, by reference to the age, race and sex of that person;
 - (h) for each serious violence reduction order made –
 - (i) the offence identified in section 342A(1)(a); and
 - (ii) whether the order was imposed under section 342A(3)(a), (3)(b), (4)(a) or 4(c);
 - (iii) whether that operation of Chapter 1A had a discriminatory, disproportionate and/or other adverse impact on people sharing the protected characteristic of age, race or sex.
- (3B) The report under subsection (3) must include –
- (a) an analysis of the effect described in subsection (3A), by reference the data identified in subsection (3A);
 - (b) an equality impact assessment of the operation of Chapter 1A as described in subsection (3A);
 - (c) a description of any guidance or codes of practice, to which the operation of Chapter 1A described in subsection (3A) was subject; and
 - (d) any action which was taken pursuant to sections 342C, 342E, 342F, or 342H.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment strengthens the pilot provided for under Clause 141.

After Clause 164

EARL ATTLEE

241

Insert the following new Clause –

“Training for offenders

- (1) The Sentencing Code is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 276, insert –

After Clause 164 - continued

“276A Detention for Training at Her Majesty’s pleasure for offenders aged at least 18 but under 27

- (1) A sentence of Detention for Training at Her Majesty’s pleasure is available to a court dealing with an offender for an offence where –
 - (a) the offender is aged at least 18 but under 27 when convicted,
 - (b) the offence is punishable by that court with imprisonment in the case of a person aged 21 or over,
 - (c) the court is not required to pass a sentence of –
 - (i) detention during Her Majesty’s pleasure (see section 259), or
 - (ii) custody for life (see sections 272 and 275), and
 - (d) the court is satisfied the offender would benefit from the training that would be provided.
- (2) The power of the court to impose such a sentence is not subject to section 230 (threshold for imposing discretionary custodial sentence).
- (3) Section 244 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (duty to release) is not applicable to a sentence of Detention for Training at Her Majesty’s pleasure.

276B Term of sentence of Detention for Training at Her Majesty’s pleasure

- (1) The maximum full term of Detention for Training at Her Majesty’s pleasure that a court may impose for an offence is the same as the maximum term of imprisonment that it may impose for the offence in the case of a person aged 21 or over.
- (2) The minimum term of a sentence of Detention for Training at Her Majesty’s pleasure is 12 months.
- (3) The term of a sentence of Detention for Training at Her Majesty’s pleasure must be the term (not exceeding the permitted maximum) that in the opinion of the court is commensurate with –
 - (a) the seriousness of the offence,
 - (b) providing enough time for the three stages of Detention for Training at Her Majesty’s pleasure to be effective, and
 - (c) providing a sufficiently strong incentive for the offender to be motivated to meet the improvements in conduct, training, education and performance determined under section 276C in order to move onto Gradual and Safe Release under section 276I.
- (4) In forming its opinion for the purposes of subsection (3), the court must take into account all the information that is available to it about the circumstances of the offence, or of it and the associated offence or offences, including any aggravating or mitigating factors.
- (5) The pre-sentence report requirements in section 30 apply to the court in relation to forming that opinion.
- (6) See section 232 for additional requirements in the case of an offender suffering from a mental disorder.
- (7) The court may impose a sentence of Detention for Training at Her Majesty’s pleasure only if it is satisfied that the offender would benefit from it.

276C Improvements in conduct, training, education and performance

After Clause 164 - continued

- (1) When imposing a sentence of Detention for Training at Her Majesty's pleasure, subject to subsection (2), the court must determine what objectively measured improvement in conduct, training, education and performance is to be achieved by the offender before being considered for the final stage of training (gradual and safe release).
- (2) When making the determination mentioned in subsection (1) the court must set improvement requirements that—
 - (a) are demanding but achievable,
 - (b) can be objectively measured using the system mentioned in subsection (3),
 - (c) take into account the capacity of the offender to improve, given sufficient incentive,
 - (d) take into account the seriousness of the offence in question,
 - (e) take into account the needs of the offender,
 - (f) take into account the availability of training offered by the Secretary of State, and
 - (g) significantly improve the chances of the offender exclusively engaging in legitimate employment.
- (3) The Secretary of State must devise and implement an objective system for measuring the offender's improvement in education, training and conduct.

276D Location and security of training and electronic communications

- (1) The Secretary of State must locate the necessary training centres in rural locations sufficiently remote to—
 - (a) sever the trainees from malign gang influences,
 - (b) eliminate trainees' access to illegal substances,
 - (c) eliminate trainees' access to mobile phone signals and illegal electronic equipment,
 - (d) provide the necessary security by means of remoteness rather than physical security, and
 - (e) minimise expenditure on physical security.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) the Secretary of State may—
 - (a) direct telecommunication companies to take steps to have the effect of electronically isolating trainees, and
 - (b) make a drone exclusion order and emit electronic signals designed to cause any drone to crash or to come under the control of the Secretary of State.
- (3) Before making any direction under subsection (2), the Secretary of State must individually consult every adult resident directly affected by the requirements of any such direction.
- (4) The Secretary of State may offer inducements and compensation to residents adversely affected by directions made under subsection (2).
- (5) The Secretary of State may conduct the training mentioned in sections 276G and 276H in such locations as he or she sees fit.

276E Training teams

- (1) The Secretary of State may arrange for trainees to undertake their training as part of a team.

After Clause 164 - continued

- (2) The Secretary of State may arrange for training teams to be composed with trainees from multiple regions.
- (3) The Secretary of State may arrange that the teams are competing against each other, especially in exercises.
- (4) The Secretary of State may arrange that a team can be disadvantaged in terms of privileges and conditions for the team if—
 - (a) the team does not predominate in a training exercise, or
 - (b) a member of the team commits misconduct.

276F Components of Detention for Training at Her Majesty's pleasure

- (1) There are to be three stages of Detention for Training at Her Majesty's pleasure—
 - (a) Basic Compliance Training;
 - (b) Employability Training;
 - (c) Gradual and Safe Release.
- (2) Trainees must be required to pass out on each stage of training before attempting a later stage of the training.

276G Basic Compliance Training

- (1) The Secretary of State must structure Basic Compliance Training to instil—
 - (a) hope,
 - (b) pride, and
 - (c) discipline.
- (2) The components of Basic Compliance Training must include, but are not limited to—
 - (a) hope for the future,
 - (b) appearance, dress and bearing,
 - (c) teamwork,
 - (d) nutrition and cooking,
 - (e) basic literacy and numeracy,
 - (f) map reading,
 - (g) first aid training,
 - (h) personal conduct and anger management, both theory and practice, and
 - (i) field craft and camping.
- (3) The purpose of Basic Compliance Training is to allow the Secretary of State to take greater risks with the trainee and to give the trainee increased personal responsibility for his or her actions.

276H Employability Training

- (1) Employability Training must be composed of trade training, education and personal development.
- (2) The Secretary of State must structure Employability Training to minimise the probability of re-offending and maximise the offender's chances of securing permanent good quality legitimate employment.
- (3) The components of Employability Training must include, but are not limited to—
 - (a) hope for the future,
 - (b) dress and bearing,

After Clause 164 - continued

- (c) teamwork,
- (d) nutrition and cooking,
- (e) basic literacy and numeracy,
- (f) map reading,
- (g) first aid training for a First Aid at Work Certificate,
- (h) personal conduct and anger management, both theory and practice,
- (i) adventure training,
- (j) training in basic fire fighting,
- (k) training in safe operation of hand-held power tools,
- (l) training in basic risk assessment,
- (m) training to acquire a basic construction skills certificate,
- (n) training to operate a forklift truck,
- (o) training to erect a prefabricated aluminium access tower, and
- (p) training exercises both long and short, to test and practise skills.

276I Gradual and Safe Release

- (1) The Secretary of State must structure Gradual and Safe Release to minimise the probability of re-offending and maximise the offender's chances of securing accommodation and permanent good quality employment.
- (2) The components of Gradual and Safe Release must include, but are not limited to—
 - (a) arrangements for safe accommodation, not necessarily in the area where the offender was previously resident,
 - (b) arrangements for employment to suit the capability of the offender,
 - (c) requirements not to visit designated areas or places,
 - (d) curfew requirements,
 - (e) abstinence from substance abuse requirements, and
 - (f) tagging requirements.

276J Release on temporary licence for offenders Detained for Training at Her Majesty's pleasure

- (1) The Secretary of State may grant Release On Temporary Licence (ROTL) to any offender serving a sentence of Detention for Training at Her Majesty's pleasure subject to the conditions in subsection (3).
- (2) When granting ROTL the Secretary of State may require the offender to—
 - (a) wear an approved tag,
 - (b) adhere to geographical limits,
 - (c) adhere to sobriety requirements,
 - (d) not engage in substance abuse,
 - (e) not use an unauthorised mobile phone or other types of electronic equipment, and
 - (f) not meet or communicate with certain persons or classes of persons.
- (3) The conditions mentioned in subsection (1) are—
 - (a) an offender who has not passed out on Basic Compliance training can be granted ROTL only in exceptional circumstances,

After Clause 164 - continued

- (b) ROTL can be granted for weekend leave,
- (c) ROTL can be granted to enable an offender to travel from one training location to another, and
- (d) when the offender is on the final stage of Gradual and Safe Release, ROTL can be granted to attend work or live away from prison facilities for extended periods.

276K Effect of non-compliance or not engaging with training

- (1) Where the conditions mentioned in subsection (2) are met, the Secretary of State may apply to the court to have the remaining part of the offender's sentence converted to a sentence of imprisonment for the remaining portion of the sentence.
- (2) The conditions mentioned in subsection (1) are that the offender sentenced to be Detained for Training at Her Majesty's pleasure consistently –
 - (a) fails to make reasonable efforts to comply with the training requirements,
 - (b) makes little or no attempt to address areas for improvement identified by the court under section 276C, or
 - (c) fails to honour the terms of ROTL under section 276J.

276L Appointment of mentor for offenders Detained for Training at Her Majesty's pleasure

- (1) The Secretary of State must appoint a mentor to each offender Detained for Training at Her Majesty's pleasure.
- (2) The role of the mentor is to provide –
 - (a) a positive male role model for the trainee,
 - (b) a lay person with the necessary skills to look after the interests of the trainee,
 - (c) a person to whom the trainee can complain about any mistreatment, perceived or real,
 - (d) a person who can skilfully deal with bureaucracy on behalf the trainee when on Gradual and Safe Release, and
 - (e) a person who can attend any passing out or other events.
- (3) The Secretary of State and prison governors must engage constructively with any mentor appointed under this section when the mentor is undertaking these duties.”

BARONESS BUTLER-SLOSS

242★

Insert the following new Clause –

“Rehabilitation of offenders who are addicted to drugs or alcohol

- (1) Offenders who commit offences other than murder, manslaughter, terrorism or sexual offences, and who are addicted to drugs or alcohol, must be given a sentence with a requirement to attend a residential rehabilitation unit.
- (2) An offender who refuses to attend or fails to remain at the unit must serve the remainder of their sentence in prison.”

Clause 165

EARL ATTLEE

Earl Attlee gives notice of his intention to oppose the Question that Clause 165 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 167

LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR

243 Page 187, line 13, after “court” insert “and tribunal”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17.

244 Page 187, line 15, leave out “the court” and insert “a court or tribunal”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17.

245 Page 187, line 17, leave out from “applies” to end of line 25 and insert “(subject to subsections (10) and (11)) to proceedings in any court; and in this section “court” has the same meaning as in the Contempt of Court Act 1981 (see section 19 of that Act).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment expands new section 85A of the Courts Act 2003 so as to cover all “courts” within the meaning of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 (which include tribunals and other judicial bodies).

246 Page 188, line 15, leave out from “regulations” to end of line 16

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 188, line 25.

247 Page 188, line 25, at end insert –

“(8A) Before making regulations under subsection (8), the Lord Chancellor must determine whether the function of giving or withholding concurrence to the regulations would most appropriately be exercised by –

- (a) the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales,
- (b) the Senior President of Tribunals, or
- (c) both of them.

(8B) Regulations under subsection (8) may be made only with the concurrence of the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales, the Senior President of Tribunals, or both of them, as determined under subsection (8A).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment responds to the inclusion of tribunals within new section 85A of the Courts Act 2003 (see the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17) by providing for the Senior President of Tribunals to consent to regulations under that section in appropriate cases.

248 Page 188, line 27, at end insert –

- “(10) This section does not apply to proceedings in the Supreme Court.
 (11) This section does not apply to proceedings if provision regulating the procedure to be followed in those proceedings could be made by –
 (a) an Act of the Scottish Parliament,
 (b) an Act of Senedd Cymru (including one passed with the consent of a Minister of the Crown within the meaning of section 158(1) of the Government of Wales Act 2006), or
 (c) an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly passed without the consent of the Secretary of State.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that Supreme Court proceedings and court or tribunal proceedings within devolved competence do not fall within the expanded scope of new section 85A of the Courts Act 2003 (as brought about by the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17).

249 Page 188, line 28, leave out subsection (2)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment (together with the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 281, line 12) removes provision that is unnecessary as a result of the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17.

250 Page 188, line 36, after “court” insert “and tribunal”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17.

251 Page 188, leave out lines 37 to 46

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 281, line 12.

252 Page 189, line 3, leave out from “under” to end of line 9 and insert “section 85A of the Courts Act 2003 (remote observation and recording of court and tribunal proceedings).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendments in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17 and page 281, line 12.

253 Page 189, line 15, after “court” insert “and tribunal”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17.

254 Page 189, leave out lines 16 to 24

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 281, line 12.

255 Page 189, line 28, after “court” insert “and tribunal”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17.

Clause 168

LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR

256 Page 190, line 26, at end insert –

“(10A) This section does not apply to proceedings in the Supreme Court.

(10B) This section does not apply to court proceedings if provision regulating the procedure to be followed in those proceedings could be made by –

(a) an Act of the Scottish Parliament,

(b) an Act of Senedd Cymru (including one passed with the consent of a Minister of the Crown within the meaning of section 158(1) of the Government of Wales Act 2006), or

(c) an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly passed without the consent of the Secretary of State.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment provides that Supreme Court proceedings and court or tribunal proceedings within devolved competence do not fall within the expanded scope of new section 85B of the Courts Act 2003 (as brought about by the amendments in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 190, lines 27 and 28).

257 Page 190, line 27, at end insert –

““court” has the same meaning as in the Contempt of Court Act 1981 (see section 19 of that Act);”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment, and the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 190, line 28, expand new section 85B of the Courts Act 2003 so as to cover all “courts” within the meaning of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 (which include tribunals and other judicial bodies).

258 Page 190, line 28, leave out from “any” to end of line 37 and insert “court;”

Member's explanatory statement

See the explanatory statement for the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at line 27 of the same page.

259 Page 190, line 45, leave out subsection (2)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment (together with the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 286, line 4) removes provision that is unnecessary as a result of the amendments in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 190, lines 27 and 28.

Schedule 19**LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR**

260 Page 281, line 12, leave out paragraphs 1 to 3

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment (together with the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 188, line 28) removes provision that is unnecessary as a result of the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17.

261 Page 286, line 4, leave out paragraphs 4 to 6

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment (together with the amendment in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 190, line 45) removes provision that is unnecessary as a result of the amendments in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 190, lines 27 and 28.

After Clause 170**LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR**

262 Insert the following new Clause—

“Expedited procedure for initial regulations about remote observation of proceedings

- (1) This section applies in relation to the first regulations made under section 85A(8) of the Courts Act 2003 (as inserted by section 167(1)).
- (2) The regulations may be made without a draft of the instrument containing them having been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament (notwithstanding section 108(3) of the Courts Act 2003).
- (3) If regulations are made in reliance on subsection (2), the statutory instrument containing them must be laid before Parliament after being made.
- (4) Regulations contained in a statutory instrument laid before Parliament under subsection (3) cease to have effect at the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the instrument is made unless, during that period, the instrument is approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (5) In calculating the period of 28 days, no account is to be taken of any whole days that fall within a period during which—
 - (a) Parliament is dissolved or prorogued, or
 - (b) either House of Parliament is adjourned for more than four days.

After Clause 170 - continued

- (6) If regulations cease to have effect as a result of subsection (4), that does not—
- (a) affect the validity of anything previously done under or by virtue of the regulations, or
 - (b) prevent the making of new regulations.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This enables the first regulations made for the purposes of new section 85A of the Courts Act 2003 as inserted by Clause 167 (which, in particular, will specify types of court or tribunal proceedings in which remote observation directions will be available) to be made subject to the ‘made affirmative’ procedure rather than the normal affirmative procedure.

LORD COAKER

BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

263

Insert the following new Clause—

“Offence of assaulting a retail worker

- (1) It is an offence for a person to assault, threaten or abuse another person—
 - (a) who is a retail worker, and
 - (b) who is engaged, at the time, in retail work.
- (2) No offence is committed under subsection (1) unless the person who assaults, threatens or abuses knows or ought to know that the other person—
 - (a) is a retail worker, and
 - (b) is engaged, at the time, in retail work.
- (3) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, a fine, or both.
- (4) Evidence from a single source is sufficient to establish, for the purposes of this section—
 - (a) whether a person is a retail worker, and
 - (b) whether the person is engaged, at the time, in retail work.
- (5) The offence under subsection (1) of threatening or abusing a retail worker is committed by a person only if the person—
 - (a) behaves in a threatening or abusive manner towards the worker, and
 - (b) intends by the behaviour to cause the worker or any other person fear or alarm or is reckless as to whether the behaviour would cause such fear or alarm.
- (6) Subsection (5) applies to—
 - (a) behaviour of any kind including, in particular, things said or otherwise communicated as well as things done,
 - (b) behaviour consisting of—
 - (i) a single act, or
 - (ii) a course of conduct.
- (7) Subsections (8) to (10) apply where, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), it is—

After Clause 170 - continued

- (a) specified in the complaint that the offence is aggravated by reason of the retail worker's enforcing a statutory age restriction, and,
 - (b) proved that the offence is so aggravated.
- (8) The offence is so aggravated if the behaviour constituting the offence occurred because of the enforcement of a statutory age restriction.
- (9) Evidence from a single source is sufficient to prove that the offence is so aggravated.
- (10) Where this section applies, the court must—
 - (a) state on conviction that the offence is so aggravated,
 - (b) record the conviction in a way that shows that the offence is so aggravated,
 - (c) take the aggravation into account in determining the appropriate sentence, and
 - (d) state—
 - (i) where the sentence imposed in respect of the offence is different from that which the court would have imposed if the offence were not so aggravated, the extent of and the reasons for that difference, or
 - (ii) otherwise, the reasons for there being no such difference.
- (11) In this section—
 - “enforcement”, in relation to a statutory age restriction, includes—
 - (a) seeking information as to a person's age,
 - (b) considering information as to a person's age,
 - (c) refusing to sell or supply goods or services,for the purposes of complying with the restriction (and “enforcing” is to be construed accordingly),
 - “statutory age restriction” means a provision in an enactment making it an offence to sell or supply goods or services to a person under an age specified in that or another enactment.
- (12) In this section, “retail worker”—
 - (a) means a person—
 - (i) whose usual place of work is retail premises, or
 - (ii) whose usual place of work is not retail premises but who does retail work,
 - (b) includes, in relation to a business that owns or occupies any premises in which the person works, a person who—
 - (i) is an employee of the business,
 - (ii) is an owner of the business, or
 - (iii) works in the premises under arrangements made between the business and another person for the provision of staff,
 - (c) also includes a person who delivers goods from retail premises.
- (13) For the purposes of subsection (12), it is irrelevant whether or not the person receives payment for the work.

After Clause 170 - continued

- (14) In proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), it is not necessary for the prosecutor to prove that the person charged with the offence knew or ought to have known any matter falling within subsection (12)(b) in relation to the person against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed.
- (15) In this section, “retail premises” means premises that are used wholly or mainly for the sale or supply of goods, on a retail basis, to members of the public.
- (16) In this section, “retail work” means –
- (a) in the case of a person whose usual place of work is retail premises, any work in those retail premises,
 - (b) in the case of a person whose usual place of work is not retail premises, work in connection with –
 - (i) the sale or supply of goods, on a retail basis, to members of the public, or
 - (ii) the sale or supply of services (including facilities for gambling) in respect of which a statutory age restriction applies,
 - (c) subject to subsection (17), in the case of a person who delivers goods from retail premises, work in connection with the sale or supply of goods, on a retail basis, to members of the public.
- (17) A person who delivers goods from retail premises is doing retail work only during the period beginning when the person arrives at a place where delivery of goods is to be effected and ending when the person leaves that place (whether or not goods have been delivered).
- (18) In this section, references to working in premises includes working on any land forming part of the premises.”

BARONESS NEVILLE-ROLFE
LORD COAKER

264

Insert the following new Clause –

“Offence of assaulting etc. a person providing a retail service to the public

- (1) This section applies to an offence of common assault, battery, threatening or abusive behaviour, or intentional harassment that is committed against a person providing a retail service to the public acting in the exercise of functions as such a worker.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence to which this section applies is liable –
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to a fine, or to both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to a fine, or to both.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies only where the person who commits the offence knows or ought to know that the other person is providing a retail service to the public.

After Clause 170 - continued

- (4) In relation to an offence committed before the coming into force of section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (increase in maximum term that may be imposed on summary conviction of offence triable either way), the reference in subsection (2)(a) to 12 months is to be read as a reference to 6 months.
- (5) In consequence of subsections (1) to (4) –
- (a) in section 39 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (which provides for common assault and battery to be summary offences punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months), after subsection (2) insert –
- “(3) Subsection (1) is also subject to section (*Offence of assaulting etc. a person providing a retail service to the public*) of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021 (which makes provision for increased sentencing powers for offences of common assault and battery committed against a person providing a service to the public in the exercise of functions as such a worker).”;
- (b) in section 4 of the Public Order Act 1986 (which provides for threatening behaviour to be a summary offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months), after subsection (4) insert –
- “(5) This section is subject to section (*Offence of assaulting etc. a person providing a retail service to the public*) of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021 (which makes provision for increased sentencing powers for the offence of threatening behaviour committed against a person providing a service to the public in the exercise of functions as such a worker).”;
- (c) in section 4A of the Public Order Act 1986 (which provides for intentional harassment, alarm or distress to be a summary offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months), after subsection (5) insert –
- “(6) This section is subject to section (*Offence of assaulting etc. a person providing a retail service to the public*) of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021 (which makes provision for increased sentencing powers for the offence of threatening behaviour committed against a person providing a service to the public in the exercise of functions as such a worker).”
- (6) This section applies only in relation to offences committed on or after the day it comes into force.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would increase the maximum sentence available to the courts in cases of assault, battery, threatening or abusive behaviour or intentional harassment against a person providing a retail service to the public from 6 months imprisonment to 2 years.

BARONESS MEACHER
 BARONESS WHEATCROFT
 LORD BLUNKETT
 LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON

265 Insert the following new Clause—

“Restorative justice

The Secretary of State must, every three years—

- (a) prepare an action plan on restorative justice for the purposes of improving access, awareness and capacity of restorative justice within the criminal justice system, and collecting evidence of the use of restorative justice,
- (b) lay a copy of the action plan before Parliament, and
- (c) report on progress in implementing any previous action plan to Parliament.”

Member’s explanatory statement

The amendment aims to ensure that access to restorative justice services improves over time for the benefit of victims and to reduce crime.

LORD CASHMAN
 LORD LEXDEN
 LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON
 BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

266 Insert the following new Clause—

“Disregards and pardons for convictions etc. of certain offences

- (1) The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 92 (power of Secretary of State to disregard convictions or cautions)—
 - (a) in subsection (1)(b), omit “or”,
 - (b) in subsection (1)(c), at the end insert “or”,
 - (c) after subsection (1)(c), insert—
 - “(d) any other offence which falls within subsection (1A),”
 - (d) after subsection (1), insert—
 - “(1A) An offence falls within this subsection if the offence—
 - (a) regulated, or was used in practice to regulate, sexual activity between persons of the same sex, and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) has been repealed or, in the case of an offence at common law, abolished, or
 - (ii) has not been repealed or abolished but once covered sexual activity between persons of the same sex of a type which, or in circumstances which, would not amount to the offence on the day on which this subsection comes into force.

After Clause 170 - continued

- (1B) Where an offence of the type described in subsection (1A) covers or once covered activity other than sexual activity between persons of the same sex, the offence falls within subsection (1A) only to the extent that it once covered sexual activity between persons of the same sex.
- (1C) In this section, “sexual activity between persons of the same sex” includes –
- (a) any physical or affectionate activity between persons of the same sex which is of a type which is characteristic of persons involved in an intimate personal relationship,
 - (b) conduct intended to introduce or procure such activity.”,
- (e) in subsection (3)(a), before the words “the other person” insert “in respect of an offence mentioned in subsection (1)(a)-(c)”,
- (f) in subsection (3)(b), substitute the full stop with “, or”,
- (g) after subsection (3)(b), insert –
- “(c) in respect of an offence that falls within subsection (1A) the conduct constituting the offence, if occurring in the same circumstances, would not be an offence on the day on which this subsection comes into force.””

Member’s explanatory statement

The purpose of this new Clause is to extend the current disregard and pardon schemes in England and Wales to enable individuals who were convicted of or cautioned for offences because of engaging in same-sex sexual acts, of a kind that would be lawful today, to apply to have a conviction or caution disregarded and, if successful, be pardoned.

LORD CASHMAN

LORD LEXDEN

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON

267

Insert the following new Clause –

“Posthumous pardons for convictions etc. of certain offences

- (1) A person who has been convicted of, or cautioned for, an offence which falls within section 92(1A) of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (“the 2012 Act”) and who has died before this section comes into force, or dies during the period of 6 months beginning with the day on which this section comes into force, is pardoned for the offence if the conduct constituting the offence, if occurring in the same circumstances, would not be an offence on the day on which this section comes into force.
- (2) A pardon under this section does not –
 - (a) affect any conviction, caution or sentence, or
 - (b) give rise to any right, entitlement or liability.
- (3) Nothing in this section affects the prerogative of mercy.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), the following provisions of section 101 of the 2012 Act apply for the purposes of this section as they apply for the purposes of Chapter 4 of Part 5 of that Act –

After Clause 170 - continued

- (a) in subsection (1), the definitions of “caution”, “conviction”, and “sentence” (and the related definition of “service disciplinary proceedings”);
 - (b) subsections (2), (5) and (6).
- (5) The definition of “service disciplinary proceedings” in section 101(1) of the 2012 Act applies in accordance with subsection (4) with the modification that it also includes any proceedings (whether in England and Wales or elsewhere) under any enactment mentioned in section 164(8) of the Policing and Crime Act 2017.”

Member’s explanatory statement

The purpose of this new Clause is to extend the current pardon scheme in England and Wales to provide posthumous pardons to individuals who were convicted of or cautioned for offences because of engaging in same-sex sexual acts, of a kind that would be lawful today, and who have since died or die within six months of these provisions coming into force.

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON

268

Insert the following new Clause –

“Video recorded cross-examination or re-examination of complainants in respect of sexual offences and modern slavery offences

- (1) Section 28 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 comes into force in relation to proceedings to which subsection (2) applies on the day on which this Act is passed.
- (2) This subsection applies where a witness is eligible for assistance by virtue of section 17(4) of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (complainants in respect of a sexual offence or modern slavery offence who are witnesses in proceedings relating to that offence, or that offence and any other offences).
- (3) This section has effect notwithstanding section 68(3) of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would bring section 28 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999, which provides for the cross-examination of vulnerable witnesses to be recorded rather than undertaken in court, fully into force for victims of sexual offences and modern slavery offences.

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON
BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

269 Insert the following new Clause –

“Assistance for bereaved persons and core participants at inquests and public inquiries

- (1) With respect to inquests, and public inquiries relating to deaths or serious injuries, and where one or more public authority, or private entity whose relevant activity falls within subsection (2), are designated as “interested persons” (IPs) or “core participants” (CPs), bereaved IPs and CPs shall be entitled to publicly-funded legal assistance and representation at the same level or in proportion to the resources provided to the public authority or private entity, as set out in Schedule (*Assistance for bereaved persons and core participants at inquests and public inquiries: amendment of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012*).
- (2) Relevant activity of a private entity falls within this subsection where it –
 - (a) is delegated or contracted from a public authority, or
 - (b) is one where the private entity or individual owes a health and safety responsibility to the public or a section of it, including but not limited to sporting, leisure and entertainment events and premises, public transport systems and the provision of utilities and retail facilities.”

Member’s explanatory statement

Combined with the proposed new schedule to follow Schedule 20, this amendment would ensure that bereaved persons and core participants at inquests and public inquiries received legal aid proportionate to the legal expenditure by any public authorities involved in the inquest or inquiry (so-called “equality of arms”).

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON

270 Insert the following new Clause –

“Public advocate: establishment

- (1) The Lord Chancellor must appoint a person (“the Advocate“) to undertake the functions set out in this Part.
- (2) The Lord Chancellor must, out of money provided by Parliament, pay the expenses of the Advocate and may also pay them such allowances as the Secretary of State determines.
- (3) The Lord Chancellor must ensure that there is an efficient and effective system to support the carrying on of the business of the Advocate.”

Member’s explanatory statement

Combined with the four other proposed new clauses to follow Clause 170, this amendment is intended to establish a public advocate to provide advice to representatives of the deceased after major incidents.

271 Insert the following new Clause –

“Public advocate: role

- (1) The Advocate may undertake the functions set out in section (*Public advocate: functions*) for a particular event when –

After Clause 170 - continued

- (a) invited to do so by the Lord Chancellor, or
 - (b) for that event both requirements (one and two) have been met.
- (2) Requirement one is that, in the Advocate's opinion, an event has occurred which has led to large scale loss of life and involved –
- (a) serious health and safety issues,
 - (b) a failure in regulation, or
 - (c) other events of serious concern.
- (3) In reaching an opinion under subsection (2), the Advocate must have regard to previous decisions of the Advocate.
- (4) Requirement two is that the Advocate has been asked to undertake their functions by fifty per cent plus one or more of the total of –
- (a) representatives of those deceased due to the event, and
 - (b) any injured survivors of the event.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4)(a), each person who is deceased due to the event shall have one representative who will be the first qualifying person of legal age from –
- (a) a husband, wife or civil partner from a marriage or partnership that was in existence at the time of the event;
 - (b) a child;
 - (c) a grandchild;
 - (d) a parent;
 - (e) a sibling;
 - (f) a half-sibling;
 - (g) a grandparent;
 - (h) a niece or nephew;
 - (i) a half-aunt or half-uncle;
 - (j) a cohabitant with the deceased;
 - (k) the executor of the deceased's last will and testament; or
 - (l) in the event that no qualifying person higher in this list can be traced and the deceased has died intestate, the Advocate themselves or any person with a verifiable relationship with the deceased that the Advocate may appoint on application for them to do so.
- (6) In subsection (5) –
- (a) if there is more than one qualifying person in any of the categories in subsection (5)(a), (b), (c) or (e) then the elder person of legal age within that category will be the first qualifying person; and
 - (b) if a parent is the first qualifying person and is legally separated from the other parent of the deceased, both may choose jointly to represent the deceased.
- (7) The first qualifying person under subsection (5) may assign another qualifying person as their representative.

After Clause 170 - continued

- (8) For the purposes of subsection (2), the large scale loss of life need not occur due to one single incident and the Advocate may choose to classify a series of deaths over a period of time as a large scale loss of life.
- (9) For the purposes of subsection (4)(b), an injured person is one who has been admitted to hospital as a result of the event.”

Member’s explanatory statement

Combined with the four other proposed new clauses to follow Clause 170, this amendment is intended to establish a public advocate to provide advice to representatives of the deceased after major incidents.

272

Insert the following new Clause –

“Public advocate: functions

- (1) The functions of the Advocate are as follows.
- (2) The Advocate must report to the representatives under section 2(5) during any police or other authority’s investigation into the disaster regarding the progress of the investigation, and how the representatives can assist with it, including, if there are no lawyers representing the families, the implications of engaging lawyers at that stage.
- (3) Should any person listed in subsection (5) of section (*Public advocate: role*) request it, the Advocate must make any reports they have provided under subsection (2) to the representatives or legal representatives available to all qualifying persons listed in subsection (5) of section (*Public advocate: role*).
- (4) Following a further request to the Advocate by fifty percent plus one or more of the representatives of those deceased due to the event, the Advocate must set up a panel (the “Advocate’s Panel”) which must register as a data controller under the Data Protection Act 1998 and review all documentation relating to the event, the deceased and the representatives and report thereon.
- (5) In establishing the Advocate’s Panel under subsection (4), the Advocate must consult the representatives of those deceased due to the event about the composition of the Panel.
- (6) Subject to section 4, all relevant public authorities and other relevant organisations must provide documentation under subsection (4) to an Advocate’s Panel on request from the Panel.
- (7) An Advocate’s Panel must publish a report on its review of the documentation.
- (8) The Advocate may not chair an Advocate’s Panel but will be a member, along with further members and a person whom the Advocate deems fit to appoint to chair the panel.
- (9) In this section, any reference to a representative shall mean all persons meeting the requirements of subsection (4) of section (*Public advocate: role*), including those who have not asked the Advocate to undertake these functions.”

Member's explanatory statement

Combined with the four other proposed new clauses to follow Clause 170, this amendment is intended to establish a public advocate to provide advice to representatives of the deceased after major incidents.

273

Insert the following new Clause—

“Public advocate: disclosure of information to an Advocate’s Panel

- (1) Nothing in this section detracts from the duty upon relevant public authorities to provide relevant information to an Advocate’s Panel on request from the Panel.
- (2) In this Part—
 - “relevant information” includes all information which may reasonably be considered to be related to the cause of the event, the event, and actions taken after the event due to it;
 - “public authority” has the same meaning as in the Freedom of Information Act 2000.
- (3) A public authority may only decline to provide information to the Advocate’s Panel if disclosure of that information to the Panel—
 - (a) is not possible for reasons of safeguarding national security;
 - (b) would, or would be likely to, prejudice the defence of the United Kingdom or of any Crown dependency or overseas territory, or the capability, effectiveness or security of the armed forces of the Crown;
 - (c) is prohibited by or under any enactment, is incompatible with any international obligation of the United Kingdom, or would constitute or be punishable as a contempt of court; or
 - (d) would, or would be likely to, prejudice a police investigation as to whether any person has failed to comply with the law.
- (4) A public authority may request that the Advocate’s Panel provide an assurance that information provided to the Panel will be secured to the same data security standard as used by that authority, and the Panel may provide such assurance and use its best endeavours to maintain that standard.
- (5) If information is withheld from the Advocate’s Panel under subsection (3), the Panel must be informed of the subject of the matter being withheld and the reason for that exemption.
- (6) Upon receiving a notification that information is being withheld, the Panel may apply to the Information Commissioner for a decision whether the public authority has assessed correctly that disclosure is not possible under subsection (3).
- (7) Upon receiving an application from an Advocate’s Panel under subsection (6), the Information Commissioner must consider the application and issue a decision notice to the Panel and to the relevant public authority stating either—
 - (a) that the public authority has correctly assessed that the information should be withheld; or
 - (b) that all or some of the information should not be withheld, the steps that the public authority must take to provide the information and the period within which they must be taken.

After Clause 170 - continued

- (8) A decision notice issued by the Information Commissioner under subsection (7) may be appealed by the Advocate’s Panel or the relevant public authority to the Tribunal.
- (9) If on an appeal under subsection (8) the Tribunal considers—
 - (a) that the notice against which the appeal is brought is not in accordance with the law, or
 - (b) to the extent that the notice involved an exercise of discretion by the Commissioner, that he or she ought to have exercised his or her discretion differently, the Tribunal shall allow the appeal or substitute such other notice as could have been served by the Commissioner; and in any other case the Tribunal shall dismiss the appeal.
- (10) On such an appeal, the Tribunal—
 - (a) may review any finding of fact on which the notice in question was based; and
 - (b) shall notify the Lord Chancellor of its decision.
- (11) An Advocate’s Panel and any office or officials supporting the work of the Advocate are not a public authority for the purpose of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.
- (12) In this section, “Tribunal” has the meaning given by section 84 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.”

Member’s explanatory statement

Combined with the four other proposed new clauses to follow Clause 170, this amendment is intended to establish a public advocate to provide advice to representatives of the deceased after major incidents.

274

Insert the following new Clause—

“Public advocate: report

- (1) The Advocate shall send to the Lord Chancellor a report—
 - (a) on an annual basis, summarising their work;
 - (b) at the conclusion of support relating to a particular event; and
 - (c) at any other time they identify a need so to do.
- (2) The Lord Chancellor must lay before Parliament a copy of any reports received from the Advocate within 15 days of their receipt.”

Member’s explanatory statement

Combined with the four other proposed new clauses to follow Clause 170, this amendment is intended to establish a public advocate to provide advice to representatives of the deceased after major incidents.

BARONESS CHAKRABARTI
LORD ROSSER

275 Insert the following new Clause –

“Duty to establish inquiry into lessons to be learned from the death of Sarah Everard

- (1) The Secretary of State must within one month of the coming into force of any provision of this Act, cause an inquiry to be held under the Inquiries Act 2005 into the matters arising from the abduction, rape and murder of Sarah Everard to identify the lessons to be learned for the professional culture, funding, vetting and organisation of policing, the prevention of violence against women and the investigation and prosecution of misogynistic crimes.
- (2) The inquiry must be undertaken by a chair who is to be a senior woman judge or retired judge, and a panel of other members of relevant experience appointed as set out under section 4 of the Inquiries Act 2005.”

LORD PADDICK

276 Insert the following new Clause –

“Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994: repeal of section 60

Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 is omitted.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This provision will repeal section 60 of CJPOA, which provides for suspicion-less stop and search.

BARONESS KENNEDY OF CRADLEY

277 Insert the following new Clause –

“Section 6 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956: removal of time limitation

Proceedings for the offence under section 6 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956 (intercourse with a girl between thirteen and sixteen) are not to be barred only by virtue of the passage of time since the date of the alleged offence.”

BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

278 Insert the following new Clause –

“Referendums on abolition of Police and Crime Commissioners

- (1) A referendum is to be held for each police area listed in Schedule 1 to the Police Act 1996.
- (2) Each referendum is to be held on the same day as the next Police and Crime Commissioner election.
- (3) The question that is to appear on the ballot papers is –

“Do you think that your local police force should be overseen by an individual Police and Crime Commissioner, or by a Police Authority made up of a committee of local councillors.”
- (4) The alternative answers to that question that are to appear on the ballot papers are –

“My police force should be overseen by an individual Police and Crime Commissioner”, and

After Clause 170 - continued

“My police force should be overseen by a Police Authority made up of a committee of local councillors”

- (5) Those entitled to vote in the referendum are the persons who, on the date of the referendum, are allowed to vote as electors in the Police and Crime Commissioner election.
- (6) Where the referendum results in a majority for a police area being overseen by a Police Authority made up of a committee of local councillors, the Secretary of State must by regulations made by statutory instrument make provision for the purposes of implementating the result within one year of the passing of this Act.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is intended to establish referendums to determine how each local police force should be governed.

279 Insert the following new Clause –

“Removal of election deposit in Police and Crime Commissioner elections

No sum of money or deposit may be required for any candidate to be validly nominated in any election for a Police and Crime Commissioner.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment will remove the £5,000 election deposit in Police and Crime Commissioner elections.

BARONESS COUSSINS
THE LORD BISHOP OF LEEDS
LORD PANNICK
LORD MARKS OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES

280 Insert the following new Clause –

“Spoken word interpreters: minimum standards

Spoken word interpreters appointed to a court or tribunal must –

- (a) be registered on the National Register of Public Service Interpreters (“NRPSI”),
- (b) possess a Level 6 Diploma in Public Service Interpreting, or comply with NRPSI Rare Language Status protocols, and
- (c) have completed the requisite number of hours’ experience of court interpreting commensurate with the category of case complexity, as agreed by the Secretary of State in conjunction with relevant professional bodies.”

After Clause 170 - continued

LORD ROSSER
LORD HUNT OF KINGS HEATH
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB

281 Insert the following new Clause—

“Inquiry on police culture and violence against women and girls

- (1) Within two months of the day on which this Act is passed, the Secretary of State must establish an inquiry into the culture of policing and the prevalence of violence against women and girls.
- (2) The inquiry is to be established under the terms of the Inquiries Act 2005, subject to the following—
 - (a) the chair is to be independent of the Government and police forces in England and Wales;
 - (b) in fulfilling the duty under section 8(1)(a) of that Act (to have regard to the need to ensure that the inquiry panel has the necessary expertise to undertake the inquiry), the Minister must appoint members of the inquiry panel with experience of the prevention of violence against women and girls;
 - (c) the chair may require a person to give evidence or produce documents, and to require a person to give evidence under oath.
- (3) The inquiry must consider—
 - (a) recruitment of the police workforce;
 - (b) police vetting procedures;
 - (c) disciplinary and misconduct procedures for serving police officers accused of misconduct or an offence;
 - (d) culture and standards of behaviour in policing, including the prevalence and impact of misogyny;
 - (e) the role of police leadership in shaping the culture of policing, tackling misogyny and setting priorities for policing;
 - (f) the prevention of violence against women and girls;
 - (g) the experience of victims who report offences linked to violence against women and girls, including harassment, sexual violence and domestic abuse, to the police;
 - (h) reporting rates and conviction rates for crimes linked to violence against women and girls;
 - (i) steps needed to establish the prevention of violence against women and girls as a police priority.
- (5) Within one year of being established the inquiry must publish a final report and recommendations, or—
 - (a) publish an interim report and recommendations, and
 - (b) publish a statement setting out the reasons for the delay of the final report and recommendations, and a timetable for their completion.
- (6) Where a final report or interim report is published under subsection (5) a Minister of the Crown must make a statement to each House of Parliament on the contents of the report and associated recommendations.

After Clause 170 - continued

- (7) Within six months of a final report being published under subsection (5) a Minister of the Crown must make a statement to each House of Parliament on action that has been taken in response to the recommendations made.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would require a statutory inquiry, with the powers to compel witness and take evidence under oath, to be established into the culture of policing and the prevalence of violence against women and girls.

LORD ROSSER

282 Insert the following new Clause –

“Mandatory violence against women and girls training for police recruits

- (1) Each police force in England and Wales must –
- (a) provide mandatory specialist training on the prevention of violence against women and girls to be completed on recruitment by all new officers and staff members, and
 - (b) require all serving police officers and staff members to complete mandatory specialist training on the prevention of violence against women and girls, within 12 months of the day on which this Act is passed.
- (2) Training under this section must be designed and delivered in collaboration with an organisation or organisations external to the police, with relevant expertise in the prevention of violence against women and girls.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would require specialist VAWG (violence against women and girls) training to be provided to all new officers on their recruitment to the force, and would require specialist VAWG training to be undertaken by the entire existing force in response within 12 months of the Act being passed.

283 Insert the following new Clause –

“Vetting procedure for an officer transferring between forces

The Secretary of State must revise the code of practice under section 39A of the Police Act 1996 that relates to vetting (following the procedure set out in that section) to secure that vetting clearance is not transferable between forces.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would require an officer who leaves one force and is employed by another to be vetted again on joining the new force.

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON

284★ Insert the following new 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

After Clause 170 - continued

- (b) which he or she 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.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would create a specific offence of street harassment.

285★

Insert the following new 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.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would create a specific offence of kerb crawling.

286★ Insert the following new 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—

“(5) 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.
- (5A) In determining that question the judge must take into account—
 - (a) the interests of justice, including the right of the accused to make a full answer and defence;
 - (b) the need to preserve the integrity of the trial process by removing from the fact-finding process any discriminatory belief or bias;
 - (c) the risk that the evidence may unduly arouse sentiments of prejudice, sympathy or hostility in the jury;
 - (d) the potential threat to the complainant’s personal dignity and right to privacy;
 - (e) the complainant’s right to personal security and to the full protection and benefit of the law;
 - (f) the provisions of the Victims Code;
 - (g) 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 amendment 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 regard to in considering that extra requirement.

287★ Insert the following new 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 amendment 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.

288★ Insert the following new 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 Admission of evidence or questions about complainant’s sexual history

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.

289★ Insert the following new 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 Complainant’s right of representation and appeal on an application to adduce evidence or questions on sexual conduct

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—

After Clause 170 - continued

- (a) the complainant may not be compelled to give evidence at any hearing on the application;
- (b) the complainant is 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;
- (c) if the application succeeds in whole or in part, the complainant has a right to appeal for a rehearing of the application to the Court of Appeal on notice within seven days of the judgment being delivered;
- (d) on any such appeal, the Court of Appeal must rehear the application in full and may grant or refuse it in whole or in part;
- (e) the Secretary of State may, by regulations, 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 a witness at the application.

290★

Insert the following new Clause –

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

- (1) The Secretary of State must 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 of 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;

After Clause 170 - continued

- (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 judgment 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 collected under subsection (1) must 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 judgment 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 must be collected from the date of the passing of this Act.”

Member’s explanatory statement

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

291★

Insert the following new Clause –

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

- (1) The Secretary of State must, 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 of 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 must 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.

BARONESS HAMWEE
LORD PADDICK

292★ Insert the following new Clause—

“Automated decision-making: safeguards

- (1) Where data is being processed for a criminal justice purpose, section 14 of the Data Protection Act 2018 is to be read as if the amendments in subsections (2) to (7) had been made.
- (2) In subsection (1) after “solely” insert “or significantly”.
- (3) In subsection (4) after “solely” insert “or significantly”.
- (4) In subsection (4)(a) after “solely” insert “or significantly”.
- (5) In subsection (4)(b)(ii) after “solely” insert “or significantly”.
- (6) In subsection (5) after paragraph (a) insert—
 - “(aa) provide to the data subject all such information as may be reasonable regarding the operation of the automated processing and the basis of the decision,”
- (7) After subsection (5) insert—
 - “(5A) The controller’s powers and obligations under this section are not limited by commercial confidentiality claimed by the provider of equipment or programmes used”.

Before Clause 55

LORD DUBS
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
LORD PADDICK

293 Insert the following new Clause—

“The right to protest

- (1) The Public Order Act 1986 Part II (Processions and Assemblies) is amended as follows.
- (2) Before section 11 insert—
 - “10A The right to protest**
 - (1) Everyone has the right to engage in peaceful protest, both alone and with others.
 - (2) Public authorities have a duty to—
 - (a) respect the right to protest;
 - (b) protect the right to protest; and
 - (c) facilitate the right to protest.
 - (3) A public authority may only interfere with the right to protest, including by placing restrictions upon its exercise, when it is necessary and proportionate to do so to—
 - (a) protect national security or public safety,

Before Clause 55 - continued

- (b) prevent disorder or crime, or
 - (c) protect public health, or the rights and freedoms of others.
- (4) For the purposes of this section “public authority” has the same meaning as in section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (acts of public authorities).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would introduce an express statutory right to protest, imposing both negative and positive obligations on public authorities while recognising that the right to protest may need to be limited to protect other legitimate public interests.

Clause 55

LORD ROSSER
LORD DUBS
LORD OATES
LORD HAIN

294 Page 47, line 1, leave out subsections (2) and (3)

Member’s explanatory statement

This is based on a JCHR recommendation. This amendment would remove the proposed new trigger for imposing conditions on public processions based on noise in England and Wales.

LORD DUBS
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
BARONESS LUDFORD

295 Page 47, line 1, leave out subsections (2) to (4) and insert –

- “(2) After subsection (11) insert –
- “(12) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about the meaning for the purposes of this section of ‘serious disruption to the life of the community’.
 - (13) Regulations under subsection (12) may, in particular –
 - (a) define any aspect of ‘serious disruption to the life of the community’ for the purposes of this section;
 - (b) give examples of cases in which a public procession is or is not to be treated as resulting in serious disruption to the life of the community.
 - (14) Regulations under subsection (12) –
 - (a) are to be made by statutory instrument;
 - (b) may apply only in relation to public processions in England and Wales;
 - (c) may make incidental, supplementary, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision.
 - (15) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (12) may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would remove the proposed new trigger for imposing conditions on public processions based on noise in England and Wales. The Secretary of State's power to make regulations would be amended accordingly.

LORD PADDICK
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
LORD HAIN

- 296 Page 47, line 14, at end insert –
“(c) after “directions” insert “approved on application to the High Court”.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require the police to apply to the courts in order to impose conditions on public processions.

LORD BEITH

- 297 Page 47, line 22, leave out “unease,”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is intended to probe the meaning of “unease” in the context of protests.

LORD BEITH
LORD JUDGE
LORD HAIN

- 298 Page 47, line 33, leave out subsection (4)

Member's explanatory statement

This is based on a DPRRC recommendation. It removes the ability of the Secretary of State to make regulations defining “serious disruption to the activities of an organisation” and “serious disruption to the life of the community”, thereby requiring these terms to be defined on the face of the Bill.

LORD PADDICK
LORD ROSSER
LORD HAIN

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 55 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 56

LORD ROSSER
LORD DUBS
LORD OATES
LORD HAIN

- 299 Page 48, line 12, leave out subsection (2)

Member's explanatory statement

This is part of a group of amendments based on JCHR recommendations. This and other amendments to this Clause would remove the proposed new trigger for imposing conditions on public assemblies based on noise in England and Wales.

LORD DUBS
 BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
 BARONESS D'SOUZA
 BARONESS LUDFORD

300 Page 48, line 14, leave out paragraph (b)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would remove the proposed new trigger for imposing conditions on public assemblies based on noise in England and Wales.

LORD PADDICK
 LORD HAIN

301 Page 48, line 27, after “directions” insert “approved on application to the High Court”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require the police to apply to the courts in order to impose conditions on public assemblies.

LORD DUBS
 BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
 BARONESS LUDFORD

302 Page 48, line 30, after “conditions” insert “as to the place at which the assembly may be (or continue to be) held, the time at which it is to start and conclude, its maximum duration, or the maximum number of persons who may constitute it,”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment removes the proposed ability to impose any necessary conditions on public assemblies in England and Wales and replace it with the existing available conditions plus conditions concerning the time at which the public assembly must start and finish.

LORD ROSSER
 LORD DUBS
 BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
 LORD OATES

303 Page 48, line 31, leave out “, impact”

Member's explanatory statement

This is part of a group of amendments based on JCHR recommendations. This and other amendments to this Clause would remove the proposed new trigger for imposing conditions on public assemblies based on noise in England and Wales.

LORD HENDY

304 Page 48, line 38, at end insert –

“(1B) Subsections (1)(aa) and (1)(ab) do not apply to an assembly rendered lawful by section 220 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.”

Clause 56 - continued

LORD ROSSER
LORD DUBS
BARONESS D'SOUZA
LORD OATES

305 Page 48, line 40, leave out subsection (5)

Member's explanatory statement

This is part of a group of amendments based on JCHR recommendations. This and other amendments to this Clause would remove the proposed new trigger for imposing conditions on public assemblies based on noise in England and Wales.

LORD DUBS
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
BARONESS LUDFORD
LORD HAIN

306 Page 48, line 40, leave out subsections (5) and (6) and insert—

“(5) After subsection (10A) (as inserted by section 57(11)) insert—

“(11) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about the meaning for the purposes of this section of ‘serious disruption to the life of the community’.

(12) Regulations under subsection (11) may, in particular—

- (a) define any aspect of ‘serious disruption to the life of the community’ for the purposes of this section;
- (b) give examples of cases in which a public assembly is or is not to be treated as resulting in serious disruption to the life of the community.

(13) Regulations under subsection (11)—

- (a) are to be made by statutory instrument;
- (b) may apply only in relation to public processions in England and Wales;
- (c) may make incidental, supplementary, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision.

(14) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (11) may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.””

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would remove the proposed new trigger for imposing conditions on public assemblies based on noise in England and Wales.

LORD BEITH

307 Page 49, line 1, leave out “unease”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is intended to probe the meaning of “unease” in the context of protests.

LORD JUDGE
LORD BEITH
LORD HAIN

308 Page 49, line 12, leave out subsection (6)

Member's explanatory statement

Deleting this provision would leave "serious disruption" to carry its natural meaning, or to be defined on the face of the Bill.

LORD ROSSER
LORD PADDICK

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 56 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 57

LORD DUBS
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
BARONESS D'SOUZA
BARONESS LUDFORD

309 Page 50, leave out lines 3 to 5 and insert—

- “(a) in the case of a public procession in England and Wales, at the time the person fails to comply with the condition the person—
- (i) knows that the condition has been imposed or has deliberately or recklessly avoided gaining knowledge that the condition has been imposed; and
 - (ii) knows or ought to know that their action or inaction amounts to a failure to comply with the condition;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment prevents a person who fails to comply with a condition on a public procession in England and Wales avoiding criminal liability by deliberately or recklessly avoiding knowledge of the relevant condition, without extending the criminal offence to cover persons who breach conditions accidentally. The law in Scotland would remain as it is now.

LORD ROSSER
LORD DUBS
BARONESS LUDFORD

310 Page 50, leave out line 5 and insert—

- “(i) knows that the condition has been imposed or has deliberately or recklessly avoided gaining knowledge that the condition has been imposed; and
- (ii) knows or ought to know that their action or inaction amounts to a failure to comply with the condition;”

Member's explanatory statement

This is based on a JCHR recommendation. It would provide that a person who breaches a condition after deliberately or recklessly avoiding knowledge of the relevant condition can face criminal liability, without extending the criminal offence to cover persons who breach conditions accidentally.

LORD DUBS
 BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
 BARONESS D'SOUZA
 BARONESS LUDFORD

311 Page 50, line 8, leave out subsection (6)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment removes increases in sentences for non-violent offences by those who organise and attend public processions.

312 Page 51, leave out lines 1 to 3 and insert—

- “(a) in the case of a public assembly in England and Wales, at the time the person fails to comply with the condition the person—
- (i) knows that the condition has been imposed or has deliberately or recklessly avoided gaining knowledge that the condition has been imposed; and
 - (ii) knows or ought to know that their action or inaction amounts to a failure to comply with the condition;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment prevents a person who fails to comply with a condition on a public assembly in England and Wales avoiding criminal liability by deliberately or recklessly avoiding knowledge of the relevant condition, without extending the criminal offence to cover persons who breach conditions accidentally. The law in Scotland would remain as it is now.

313 Page 51, line 6, leave out subsections (11) and (12)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment removes increases in sentences for non-violent offences by those who organise and attend public assemblies.

LORD ROSSER
 LORD PADDICK
 LORD HAIN

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 57 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 58

LORD ROSSER
 LORD PADDICK
 LORD HAIN

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 58 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 59

LORD ROSSER
LORD PADDICK
LORD HAIN

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 59 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 60

LORD PADDICK
LORD HAIN

314 Page 53, line 34, leave out from “public” to “and” in line 37

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is intended to narrow the offence of intentionally or recklessly causing public nuisance.

LORD DUBS
BARONESS JONES OF MOULSECOOMB
BARONESS LUDFORD

315 Page 53, line 41, leave out subsection (2) and insert –

- “(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) “serious harm” means –
- (a) death, personal injury or disease,
 - (b) loss of, or damage to, property,
 - (c) serious distress, serious annoyance, serious inconvenience or serious loss of amenity, or
 - (d) being put at serious risk of suffering anything mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment removes the reference to the experience of a ‘person’ when defining what serious harm means in the context of ‘serious harm to the public or a section of the public’. It also requires the public to be put at significant risk of harm before criminal liability arises, to avoid the offence being excessively broad in its reach.

316 Page 54, line 4, at end insert –

“(3A) In determining whether a person has a reasonable excuse for the purposes of subsection (3), a court must have particular regard to the importance of the right to protest, including the right to freedom of expression under Article 10 and the right to freedom of association under Article 11 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Human Rights Act 1998.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment ensures that the right to protest is given particular regard when a court considers whether a person has a reasonable excuse defence to a charge of public nuisance.

LORD ETHERTON

- 317★** Page 54, line 14, at end insert “but, for the avoidance of doubt, this is without prejudice to the continuation of the common law civil cause of action for public nuisance”

Member’s explanatory statement

This is a probing amendment highlighting that the effect of the Bill is that there will arise differences between what constitutes a criminal offence under Part 3 of the Bill and the common law cause of action for public nuisance. These differences will likely make it easier to claim damages for the common law cause of action for public nuisance than to prosecute the commission of an offence under Part 3.

LORD PADDICK

LORD ROSSER

LORD HAIN

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 60 stand part of the Bill.

Clause 61

LORD PADDICK

- 318** Page 55, line 18, leave out from “protest” to “and” in line 19 and insert “a police officer present at the scene of the rank of inspector or higher”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would define "senior police officer" as an officer of the rank of inspector or higher.

LORD BEITH

- 319** Page 56, leave out lines 19 to 32

Member’s explanatory statement

This is based on a DPRRC recommendation. It removes the ability of the Secretary of State to make regulations defining “serious disruption to the activities of an organisation”, thereby requiring this term to be defined on the face of the Bill.

LORD PADDICK

LORD ROSSER

LORD DUBS

LORD HAIN

The above-named Lords give notice of their intention to oppose the Question that Clause 61 stand part of the Bill.

After Clause 61

LORD BEST
BARONESS THORNHILL
LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON
BARONESS BENNETT OF MANOR CASTLE

320 Insert the following new Clause—

“Repeal of Vagrancy Act 1824

- (1) The Vagrancy Act 1824 is repealed.
- (2) In this section—
 - “the 2014 Act” means the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014;
 - “begging” means asking for gifts on streets or in other public places (for which purpose it is immaterial whether gifts are of money or in kind, whether they are expressed as gifts or as loans, and whether a person asks expressly or impliedly, by displaying receptacles for donations or otherwise; but “begging” does not include soliciting donations to a registered-charity with the express written authority of that charity);
 - “registered charity” means a charity registered under section 30 of the Charities Act 2011, or exempted or excepted from registration under or by virtue of that section; and
 - “sleeping rough” means sleeping (or making preparations to sleep, or possessing bedding or other equipment for the purpose of sleeping) on streets or in other public places, or in places or structures not designed for human habitation.
- (3) The following principles are to be applied in the exercise of powers under the 2014 Act—
 - (a) begging or sleeping rough does not in itself amount to action causing alarm or distress (in the absence of other factors);
 - (b) policing and other enforcement action should balance protection of the community with sensitivity to the problems that cause people to engage in begging or sleeping rough; and
 - (c) powers under the 2014 Act should not in general be used in relation to people sleeping rough, and should be used in relation to people begging only where no other approach is reasonably available.
- (4) A constable or other person exercising functions under the 2014 Act, or considering whether to exercise functions under that Act, in connection with a person who has been, or may have been, involved in begging or sleeping rough, must consider whether the person could be referred to public authorities, or charitable or other persons, for help in addressing the problems that cause them to be involved in begging or sleeping rough.
- (5) The Secretary of State must issue guidance to local authorities and police forces about the implementation of subsections (3) and (4).
- (6) Local authorities and police forces must—
 - (a) have regard to the guidance; and

After Clause 61 - continued

- (b) take reasonable steps to provide education and training designed to ensure consistent and effective implementation of subsections (3) and (4).
- (7) Before issuing (or revising) the guidance the Secretary of State must consult –
 - (a) representatives of police forces;
 - (b) representatives of local authorities; and
 - (c) persons representing the interests of homeless persons.
- (8) The following enactments are repealed (in consequence of subsection (1)) –
 - (a) the Vagrancy Act 1898;
 - (b) the Vagrancy Act 1935;
 - (c) sections 20(1)(g) and 24(1)(f) of the Sentencing Act 2020;
 - (d) section 55(2)(b) of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006;
 - (e) paragraph 18 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005;
 - (f) paragraphs 3(3)(b) and 7(3) of Schedule 3C to the Police Reform Act 2002;
 - (g) paragraph 2(3)(aa) of Schedule 5 to that Act;
 - (h) paragraph 4 of Schedule 6 to the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000;
 - (i) section 43(5) of the Mental Health Act 1983;
 - (j) section 70 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982;
 - (k) section 20 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967;
 - (l) in section 48(2) of the Forestry Act 1967, the words “or against the Vagrancy Act 1824”;
 - (m) in section 20(4) of the New Towns Act (Northern Ireland) 1965, the words “or against section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824”;
 - (n) section 2(3)(c) of the House to House Collections Act 1939; and
 - (o) in section 81 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907, the words “shall for the purpose of the Vagrancy Act 1824 and of any Act for the time being in force altering or amending the same, be deemed to be an open and public place, and”.
- (9) This section extends to England and Wales only, but applies only in relation to acts done in England.
- (10) This section comes into force at the end of the period of two months beginning with the date of Royal Assent.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new Clause would repeal the Vagrancy Act 1824 and establish that begging or sleeping rough is not itself criminal; it would require police officers to balance protection of the community with sensitivity to the problems that cause people to engage in begging or sleeping rough and ensure that general public order enforcement powers should not in general be used in relation to people sleeping rough, and should be used in relation to people begging only where no other approach is reasonably available.

Schedule 20

LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR

321 Page 297, line 6, at end insert –

“2A In the table in section 122(1) (standard scale of fines for summary offences) –

- (a) in the heading of the second column, for “1 October 1992” substitute “1 May 1984”;
- (b) between the second and third columns, insert –

“Offence committed on or after 1 May 1984 and before 1
October 1992

£50

£100

£400

£1,000

£2,000””

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment makes a minor amendment to the Sentencing Act 2020 to correct an omission from that Act in relation to the standard scale of fines for historical summary offences.

322 Page 297, line 29, at end insert –

“(2A) In paragraph 34, in the opening words, for “omit” substitute “in”.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment corrects an error in paragraph 34 of Schedule 22 to the Sentencing Act 2020, which refers to the omission of subsection (4) of section 257 of that Act rather than providing for the amendment of that subsection.

After Schedule 20

LORD FALCONER OF THOROTON

323 Insert the following new Schedule –

“ASSISTANCE FOR BEREAVED PERSONS AND CORE PARTICIPANTS AT INQUESTS AND PUBLIC INQUIRIES: AMENDMENT OF THE LEGAL AID, SENTENCING AND PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS ACT 2012

1 The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 is amended as follows.

2 After section 9 insert –

“9A **Inquest and public inquiry into an incident or failure leading to death or serious injury**

After Schedule 20 - continued

- (1) Where an inquest is opened or a public inquiry announced into any incident or failure leading to the death or serious injury of a person or persons, and where one or more public authority, or private entity whose relevant activity falls within subsection (2) of section (*Assistance for bereaved persons and core participants at inquests and public inquiries*) of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021, are designated as “interested persons” (IPs) pursuant to section 47 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009, or “core participants” (CPs) pursuant to Rule 5 of the Inquiry Rules 2006, the bereaved or injured IPs and CPs shall be entitled to publicly-funded legal advice and representation.
- (2) The provision shall be at rates previously applied to CPs under section 40(4) of the Inquiries Act 2005, to be reviewed from time to time.
- (3) In cases falling within this section, public authority rates shall be capped at the rates referred to in subsection (2).
- (4) The number, grades and seniority of legal advisers and advocates, and the number of remunerated hours allowed shall be the same or in proportion to provision made for the relevant public authority.
- (5) Where such provision is not the same, it may be more or less than that provided for the public authority, dependent upon the respective roles and burden of work and where provision is not the same the Director must provide a formal written determination setting out the basis for the disparity and certifying that in his or her view the level of funding is proportionate.
- (6) As soon as practicable after instruction by a bereaved IP or CP where subsection (1) applies, the solicitor shall notify the Director of an intention to apply for funding and within four weeks of such notification the solicitor shall make a provisional application for funding based upon instructions and disclosures made at that date.
- (7) Within seven days of receipt of a notification under subsection (6), the Director shall notify any relevant public authority that it must provide the funding information detailed in subsection (8) within four weeks.
- (8) On receipt of a notification under subsection (7) the public authority shall, within four weeks, furnish the Director with a funding plan setting out the provision it is to make for the said proceedings, to include—
 - (a) the number,
 - (b) grades,
 - (c) seniority of legal advisers, advocates and support staff (to include investigators and administrators), and
 - (d) the estimated number of remunerated hours that will be expended by each relevant person in the proper and reasonable preparation and representation of the case.
- (9) The funding plan at subsection (8) shall—
 - (a) make clear where provision for legal advice and representation has been made by the public authority in connected proceedings, and the details of such provision, and

After Schedule 20 - continued

- (b) be certified as being complete and that it includes all proper and reasonable provision made by the Chief Officer or Chief Executive of the public authority in relation to the case.
- (10) In a case of complexity the solicitor for the bereaved applicant or the solicitor for the public authority may agree with the Director that funding plans can be provided periodically or in stages and any such agreement shall be at the discretion of the Director and as directed by him or her.
- (11) Where any funding plan is amended or finalized the Director must be notified and provided with the amended plan within seven days.
- (12) Where a bereaved IP or CP is entitled to public funding under subsection (1), but there is no public authority IP or CP, then the Director shall have regard to the funding plan of the solicitor for the bereaved applicant and the general circumstances of the case, including the level of representation by other IPs or CPs, in assessing the relevant provision under this section.
- (13) Where a bereaved IP or CP is entitled to public funding under subsection (1), it shall not be means-tested.

9B Application of section 9A in the interests of justice

The Director may apply the provisions in section 9A to other inquiries and investigations insofar as is in the interests of justice.”

Member’s explanatory statement

Combined with the proposed new clause to follow Clause 170, this amendment would ensure that bereaved persons and core participants at inquests and public inquiries received legal aid proportionate to the legal expenditure by any public authorities involved in the inquest or inquiry (so-called “equality of arms”).

Clause 175**LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR**

324 Page 194, line 14, at end insert –

“(ca) section (*Expedited procedure for initial regulations about remote observation of proceedings*);”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the new Clause after Clause 170 in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar to extend to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

325 Page 194, line 29, at end insert –

“(6A) Sections 167 and 168 extend to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment provides for Clauses 167 and 168 to extend to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (in consequence of their expanded scope as brought about by the amendments in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar at page 187, line 17 and page 190, lines 27 and 28).

Clause 176

LORD MOYLAN
LORD PANNICK
LORD MACDONALD OF RIVER GLAVEN
LORD SANDHURST

326 Page 195, line 8, leave out “and (5)” and insert “, (5) and (5A)”.

EARL ATTLEE

327 Page 195, line 10, at end insert “which must be no later than the end of the period of two years beginning with the day on which this Act is passed.

(1A) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument extend the period under subsection (1) by six months.

(1B) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (1A) may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.

(1C) The Secretary of State may only make the regulations under subsection (1A) twice and may not lay a second instrument before Parliament under that subsection within one month of the first instrument being made.”

Member’s explanatory statement

The amendment is intended to prevent the Government from allowing any provisions of the bill not to come into force within two years. With two successive affirmative orders that period can be extended by 12 months.

LORD BEST
BARONESS THORNHILL

328 Page 195, line 13, after “33” insert “(Repeal of the Vagrancy Act 1824),”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential to the new Clause tabled in Lord Best’s name.

LORD WOLFSON OF TREDEGAR

329 Page 195, line 39, leave out paragraph (u) and insert—

“(u) sections 167 and 168;

(ua) section (*Expedited procedure for initial regulations about remote observation of proceedings*);”

Member’s explanatory statement

This provides for Clauses 167 and 168, and the new Clause after Clause 170 in the name of Lord Wolfson of Tredegar, to come into force on Royal Assent.

LORD MOYLAN
LORD PANNICK
LORD MACDONALD OF RIVER GLAVEN
LORD SANDHURST

330 Page 196, line 21, at end insert—

“(5A) Section (*Retention by the police of personal data relating to non-criminal conduct perceived to be motivated by hostility*) comes into force at the end of the period of six months beginning with the day on which this Act is passed.”

Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill

MARSHALLED
LIST OF AMENDMENTS
TO BE MOVED
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

18 October 2021
