
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1997 No. 701 (L.7)

SUPREME COURT OF ENGLAND AND WALES

The Crown Court (Amendment) Rules 1997

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>10th March 1997</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>11th March 1997</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>1st April 1997</i>

We, the Crown Court Rule Committee, in exercise of the powers conferred upon us by sections 77, 84(1) and (2), 86 and 87 of the Supreme Court Act 1981(1), hereby make the following Rules:

Citation and commencement

1.—(1) These Rules may be cited as the Crown Court (Amendment) Rules 1997 and shall, subject to paragraph (2) below, come into force on 1st April 1997.

(2) These Rules shall have effect in the same way as Schedules 1 and 2 to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996(2) have effect.

Amendment of Crown Court Rules 1982

2. The Crown Court Rules 1982(3) shall be amended by substituting for rule 22 the following—

“22. Any objection under paragraph 1(3)(c) or paragraph 2(3)(c) of Schedule 2 to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996(4) to the reading out at the trial of a statement or deposition without further evidence shall be made in writing to the prosecutor and the Crown Court within 14 days of the accused being committed for trial unless the court at its discretion permits such an objection to be made outside that period.”

(1) 1981 c. 54.

(2) 1996 c. 25.

(3) S.I.1982/1109; the relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1988/2600, 1990/2157 and 1992/1847.

(4) 1996 c. 25.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

*Mackay of Clashfern, C.
Bingham of Cornhill, C.J.
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Dated 10th March 1997

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Rules)

These Rules amend the Crown Court Rules 1982 to take account of the changes in procedure at committal proceedings effected by the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996. They indicate how and when a person who is committed for trial at the Crown Court is to exercise his right to object to a statement or deposition being read out at the trial without oral evidence being given by the person who made the statement or deposition.