



Children and Young Persons Act 1969

1969 CHAPTER 54

PART I

CARE AND OTHER TREATMENT OF JUVENILES THROUGH COURT PROCEEDINGS

Care of children and young persons through juvenile courts

1 Care proceedings in juvenile courts

- (1) Any local authority, constable or authorised person who reasonably believes that there are grounds for making an order under this section in respect of a child or young person may, subject to section 2(3) and (8) of this Act, bring him before a juvenile court.
- (2) If the court before which a child or young person is brought under this section is of opinion that any of the following conditions is satisfied with respect to him, that is to say—
 - (a) his proper development is being avoidably prevented or neglected or his health is being avoidably impaired or neglected or he is being ill-treated ; or
 - (b) it is probable that the condition set out in the preceding paragraph will be satisfied in his case, having regard to the fact that the court or another court has found that that condition is or was satisfied in the case of another child or young person who is or was a member of the household to which he belongs; or
 - (c) he is exposed to moral danger; or
 - (d) he is beyond the control of his parent or guardian; or
 - (e) he is of compulsory school age within the meaning of the Education Act 1944 and is not receiving efficient full-time education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude; or
 - (f) he is guilty of an offence, excluding homicide,

and also that he is in need of care or control which he is unlikely to receive unless the court makes an order under this section in respect of him, then, subject to the following provisions of this section and sections 2 and 3 of this Act, the court may if it thinks fit make such an order.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (3) The order which a court may make under this section in respect of a child or young person is—
- (a) an order requiring his parent or guardian to enter into a recognisance to take proper care of him and exercise proper control over him ; or
 - (b) a supervision order ; or
 - (c) a care order (other than an interim order); or
 - (d) a hospital order within the meaning of Part V of the Mental Health Act 1959 ; or
 - (e) a guardianship order within the meaning of that Act.
- (4) In any proceedings under this section the court may make orders in pursuance of paragraphs (c) and (d) of the preceding subsection but subject to that shall not make more than one of the orders mentioned in the preceding subsection, without prejudice to any power to make a further order in subsequent proceedings of any description; and if in proceedings under this section the court makes one of those orders and an order so mentioned is already in force in respect of the child or young person in question, the court may discharge the earlier order unless it is a hospital or guardianship order.
- (5) An order under this section shall not be made in respect of a child or young person—
- (a) in pursuance of paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of this section unless the parent or guardian in question consents;
 - (b) in pursuance of paragraph (d) or (e) of that subsection unless the conditions which, under section 60 of the said Act of 1959, are required to be satisfied for the making of a hospital or guardianship order in respect of a person convicted as mentioned in that section are satisfied in his case so far as they are applicable;
 - (c) if he has attained the age of sixteen and is or has been married.
- (6) In this section " authorised person " means a person authorised by order of the Secretary of State to bring proceedings in pursuance of this section and any officer of a society which is so authorised, and in sections 2 and 3 of this Act " care proceedings " means proceedings in pursuance of this section and " relevant infant " means the child or young person in respect of whom such proceedings are brought or proposed to be brought.

2 Provisions supplementary to s. 1

- (1) If a local authority receive information suggesting that there are grounds for bringing care proceedings in respect of a child or young person who resides or is found in their area, it shall be the duty of the authority to cause enquiries to be made into the case unless they are satisfied that such enquiries are unnecessary.
- (2) If it appears to a local authority that there are grounds for bringing care proceedings in respect of a child or young person who resides or is found in their area, it shall be the duty of the authority to exercise their power under the preceding section to bring care proceedings in respect of him unless they are satisfied that it is neither in his interest nor the public interest to do so or that some other person is about to do so or to charge him with an offence.
- (3) No care proceedings shall be begun by any person unless that person has given notice of the proceedings to the local authority for the area in which it appears to him that the relevant infant resides or, if it appears to him that the relevant infant does not reside

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

in the area of a local authority, to the local authority for any area in which it appears to him that any circumstances giving rise to the proceedings arose; but the preceding provisions of this subsection shall not apply where the person by whom the notice would fall to be given is the local authority in question.

- (4) Without prejudice to any power to issue a summons or warrant apart from this subsection, a justice may issue a summons or warrant for the purpose of securing the attendance of the relevant infant before the court in which care proceedings are brought or proposed to be brought in respect of him; but subsections (3) and (4) of section 47 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 (which among other things restrict the circumstances in which a warrant may be issued) shall apply with the necessary modifications to a warrant under this subsection as they apply to a warrant under that section and as if in subsection (3) after the word " summons " there were inserted the words " cannot be served or ".
- (5) Where the relevant infant is arrested in pursuance of a warrant issued by virtue of the preceding subsection and cannot be brought immediately before the court aforesaid, the person in whose custody he is—
- (a) may make arrangements for his detention in a place of safety for a period of not more than seventy-two hours from the time of the arrest (and it shall be lawful for him to be detained in pursuance of the arrangements) ; and
 - (b) shall within that period, unless within it the relevant infant is brought before the court aforesaid, bring him before a justice;
- and the justice shall either make an interim order in respect of him or direct that he be released forthwith.
- (6) Section 77 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 (under which a summons or warrant may be issued to secure the attendance of a witness) shall apply to care proceedings as it applies to the hearing of a complaint.
- (7) In determining whether the condition set out in subsection (2)(b) of the preceding section is satisfied in respect of the relevant infant, it shall be assumed that no order under that section is to be made in respect of him.
- (8) In relation to the condition set out in subsection (2)(e) of the preceding section the references to a local authority in that section and subsections (1), (2) and (11)(b) of this section shall be construed as references to a local education authority; and in any care proceedings—
- (a) the court shall not entertain an allegation that that condition is satisfied unless the proceedings are brought by a local education authority ; and
 - (b) the said condition shall be deemed to be satisfied if the relevant infant is of the age mentioned in that condition and it is proved that he—
 - (i) is the subject of a school attendance order which is in force under section 37 of the Education Act 1944 and has not been complied with, or
 - (ii) is a registered pupil at a school which he is not attending regularly within the meaning of section 39 of that Act, or
 - (iii) is a person whom another person habitually wandering from place to place takes with him, unless it is also proved that he is receiving the education mentioned in that condition;

but nothing in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall prevent any evidence from being considered in care proceedings for any purpose other than that of determining whether that condition is satisfied in respect of the relevant infant.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (9) If on application under this subsection to the court in which it is proposed to bring care proceedings in respect of a relevant infant who is not present before the court it appears to the court that he is under the age of five and either—
- (a) it is proved to the satisfaction of the court, on oath or in such other manner as may be prescribed by rules under section 15 of the Justices of the Peace Act 1949, that notice of the proposal to bring the proceedings at the time and place at which the application is made was served on the parent or guardian of the relevant infant at what appears to the court to be a reasonable time before the making of the application; or
 - (b) it appears to the court that his parent or guardian is present before the court the court may if it thinks fit, after giving the parent or guardian if he is present an opportunity to be heard, give a direction under this subsection in respect of the relevant infant; and a relevant infant in respect of whom such a direction is given by a court shall be deemed to have been brought before the court under section 1 of this Act at the time of the direction, and care proceedings in respect of him may be continued accordingly.
- (10) If the court before which the relevant infant is brought in care proceedings is not in a position to decide what order, if any, ought to be made under the preceding section in respect of him, the court may make an interim order in respect of him.
- (11) If it appears to the court before which the relevant infant is brought in care proceedings that he resides in a petty sessions area other than that for which the court acts, the court shall, unless it dismisses the case and subject to subsection (5) of the following section, direct that he be brought under the preceding section before a juvenile court acting for the petty sessions area in which he resides; and where the court so directs—
- (a) it may make an interim order in respect of him and, if it does so, shall cause the clerk of the court to which the direction relates to be informed of the case ;
 - (b) if the court does not make such an order it shall cause the local authority in whose area it appears to the court that the relevant infant resides to be informed of the case, and it shall be the duty of that authority to give effect to the direction within twenty-one days.
- (12) The relevant infant may appeal to quarter sessions against any order made in respect of him under the preceding section except such an order as is mentioned in subsection (3) (a) of that section.
- (13) Such an order as is mentioned in subsection (3)(a) of the preceding section shall not require the parent or guardian in question to enter into a recognisance for an amount exceeding fifty pounds or for a period exceeding three years or, where the relevant infant will attain the age of eighteen in a period shorter than three years, for a period exceeding that shorter period; and section 96 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 (which relates to the forfeiture of recognisances) shall apply to a recognisance entered into in pursuance of such an order as it applies to a recognisance to keep the peace.
- (14) For the purposes of this Act, care proceedings in respect of a relevant infant are begun when he is first brought before a juvenile court in pursuance of the preceding section in connection with the matter to which the proceedings relate.

3 Further supplementary provisions relating to s. 1(2)(f)

- (1) In any care proceedings, no account shall be taken for the purposes of the condition set out in paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 1 of this Act (hereafter in this section

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

referred to as " the offence condition ") of an offence alleged to have been committed by the relevant infant if—

- (a) in any previous care proceedings in respect of him it was alleged that the offence condition was satisfied in consequence of the offence ; or
 - (b) the offence is a summary offence within the meaning of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 and, disregarding section 4 of this Act, the period for beginning summary proceedings in respect of it expired before the care proceedings were begun ; or
 - (c) disregarding section 4 of this Act, he would if charged with the offence be entitled to be discharged under any rule of law relating to previous acquittal or conviction.
- (2) In any care proceedings the court shall not entertain an allegation that the offence condition is satisfied in respect of the relevant infant unless the proceedings are brought by a local authority or a constable; but nothing in this or the preceding subsection shall prevent any evidence from being considered in care proceedings for any purpose other than that of determining whether the offence condition is satisfied in respect of the relevant infant.
- (3) If in any care proceedings the relevant infant is alleged to have committed an offence in consequence of which the offence condition is satisfied with respect to him, the court shall not find the offence condition satisfied in consequence of the offence unless, disregarding section 4 of this Act, it would have found him guilty of the offence if the proceedings had been in pursuance of an information duly charging him with the offence and the court had had jurisdiction to try the information; and without prejudice to the preceding provisions of this subsection the same proof shall be required to substantiate or refute an allegation that the offence condition is satisfied in consequence of an offence as is required to warrant a finding of guilty, or as the case may be, of not guilty of the offence.
- (4) A person shall not be charged with an offence if in care proceedings previously brought in respect of him it was alleged that the offence condition was satisfied in consequence of that offence.
- (5) If in any care proceedings in which it is alleged that the offence condition is satisfied in respect of the relevant infant it appears to the court that the case falls to be remitted to another court in pursuance of subsection (11) of the preceding section but that it is appropriate to determine whether the condition is satisfied before remitting the case, the court may determine accordingly; and any determination under this subsection shall be binding on the court to which the case is remitted.
- (6) Where in any care proceedings the court finds the offence condition satisfied with respect to the relevant infant in consequence of an indictable offence within the meaning of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 then, whether or not the court makes an order under section 1 of this Act—
- (a) section 34 of that Act (which relates to compensation for loss of property or damage to it) shall apply as if the finding were a finding of guilty of the offence and as if the maximum amount of an award under that section were one hundred pounds; and
 - (b) the court shall if the relevant infant is a child, and may if he is not, order any sum awarded by virtue of this subsection to be paid by his parent or guardian instead of by him unless it is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found or has not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care or control of him, so however that an order shall not be made

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

in pursuance of this paragraph unless the parent or guardian has been given an opportunity of being heard or has been required to attend the proceedings and failed to do so; and

- (c) any sum payable by a parent or guardian by virtue of the preceding paragraph may be recovered from him in like manner as if he had been convicted of the offence in question;

but where the finding in question is made in pursuance of the preceding subsection, the powers conferred by this subsection shall be exercisable by the court to which the case is remitted instead of by the court which made the finding.

For the purposes of this subsection an offence under section 14(1) of the Criminal Justice Administration Act 1914 (which provides for damage committed wilfully or maliciously to be punishable on summary conviction) shall be treated as an indictable offence within the meaning of the said Act of 1952.

- (7) Where in any care proceedings the court finds the offence condition satisfied with respect to the relevant infant and he is a young person, the court may if it thinks fit and he consents, instead of making such an order as is mentioned in section 1(3) of this Act, order him to enter into a recognisance for an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds and for a period not exceeding one year to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour; and such an order shall be deemed to be an order under section 1 of this Act but no appeal to quarter sessions may be brought against an order under this subsection.
- (8) Where in any care proceedings the court finds the offence condition satisfied with respect to the relevant infant in consequence of an offence which was not admitted by him before the court, then—
- (a) if the finding is made in pursuance of subsection (5) of this section and the court to which the case is remitted decides not to make any order under section 1 of this Act in respect of the relevant infant; or
- (b) if the finding is not made in pursuance of that subsection and the court decides as aforesaid,

the relevant infant may appeal to quarter sessions against the finding, and in a case falling within paragraph (a) of this subsection any notice of appeal shall be given within fourteen days after the date of the decision mentioned in that paragraph; and a person ordered to pay compensation by virtue of subsection (6) of this section may appeal to quarter sessions against the order.

- (9) An appeal in pursuance of the preceding subsection or subsection (12) of the preceding section against an order made by a court in consequence of a finding made by another court by virtue of subsection (5) of this section shall lie to the same quarter sessions as would have had jurisdiction to entertain an appeal under subsection (8) of this section against the finding if the court had decided not to make any order.

Consequential changes in criminal proceedings etc.

4 Prohibition of criminal proceedings for offences by children

A person shall not be charged with an offence, except homicide, by reason of anything done or omitted while he was a child.

5 Restrictions on criminal proceedings for offences by young persons

- (1) A person other than a qualified informant shall not lay an information in respect of an offence if the alleged offender is a young person.
- (2) A qualified informant shall not lay an information in respect of an offence if the alleged offender is a young person unless the informant is of opinion that the case is of a description prescribed in pursuance of subsection (4) of this section and that it would not be adequate for the case to be dealt with by a parent, teacher or other person or by means of a caution from a constable or through an exercise of the powers of a local authority or other body not involving court proceedings or by means of proceedings under section 1 of this Act.
- (3) A qualified informant shall not come to a decision in pursuance of the preceding subsection to lay an information unless—
 - (a) he has told the appropriate local authority that the laying of the information is being considered and has asked for any observations which the authority may wish to make on the case to the informant; and
 - (b) the authority either have notified the informant that they do not wish to make such observations or have not made any during the period or extended period indicated by the informant as that which in the circumstances he considers reasonable for the purpose or the informant has considered the observations made by the authority during that period ;but the informant shall be entitled to disregard the foregoing provisions of this subsection in any case in which it appears to him that the requirements of the preceding subsection are satisfied and will continue to be satisfied notwithstanding any observations which might be made in pursuance of this subsection.
- (4) The Secretary of State may make regulations specifying, by reference to such considerations as he thinks fit, the descriptions of cases in which a qualified informant may lay an information in respect of an offence if the alleged offender is a young person; but no regulations shall be made under this subsection unless a draft of the regulations has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (5) An information laid by a qualified informant in a case where the informant has reason to believe that the alleged offender is a young person shall be in writing and shall—
 - (a) state the alleged offender's age to the best of the informant's knowledge; and
 - (b) contain a certificate signed by the informant stating that the requirements of subsections (2) and (3) of this section are satisfied with respect to the case or that the case is one in which the requirements of the said subsection (2) are satisfied and the informant is entitled to disregard the requirements of the said subsection (3).
- (6) If at the time when justices begin to inquire into a case, either as examining justices or on the trial of an information, they have reason to believe that the alleged offender is a young person and either—
 - (a) it appears to them that the person who laid the information in question was not a qualified informant when he laid it; or
 - (b) the information is not in writing or does not contain such a certificate as is mentioned in subsection (5)(b) of this section,

it shall be their duty to quash the information, without prejudice to the laying of a further information in respect of the matter in question; but no proceedings shall be invalidated by reason of a contravention of any provision of this section and no action

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

shall lie, by reason only of such a contravention, in respect of proceedings in respect of which such a contravention has occurred.

- (7) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this section applies to an information laid with the consent of the Attorney General or laid by or on behalf or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- (8) It shall be the duty of a person who decides to lay an information in respect of an offence in a case where he has reason to believe that the alleged offender is a young person to give notice of the decision to the appropriate local authority unless he is himself that authority.
- (9) In this section—

" the appropriate local authority ", in relation to a young person, means the local authority for the area in which it appears to the informant in question that the young person resides or, if the young person appears to the informant not to reside in the area of a local authority, the local authority in whose area it is alleged that the relevant offence or one of the relevant offences was committed; and

" qualified informant " means a servant of the Crown, a police officer and a member of a designated police force acting in his capacity as such a servant, officer or member, a local authority, the Greater London Council, the council of a county district and any body designated as a public body for the purposes of this section;

and in this subsection " designated " means designated by an order made by the Secretary of State ; but nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing any council or other body from acting by an agent for the purposes of this section.

6 Summary trial of young persons

- (1) Where a person under the age of seventeen appears or is brought before a magistrates' court on an information charging him with an offence, other than homicide, which is an indictable offence within the meaning of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952, he shall be tried summarily unless—
- (a) he is a young person and the offence is such as is mentioned in subsection (2) of section 53 of the Act of 1933 (under which young persons convicted on indictment of certain grave crimes may be sentenced to be detained for long periods) and the court considers that if he is found guilty of the offence it ought to be possible to sentence him in pursuance of that subsection; or
- (b) he is charged jointly with a person who has attained the age of seventeen and the court considers it necessary in the interests of justice to commit them both for trial;

and accordingly in a case falling within paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this subsection the court shall, if it is of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to put the accused on trial, commit him for trial.

- (2) In sections 18(1) and 25(1) of the said Act of 1952 (which provide for the trial on indictment of persons aged fourteen or over who are charged with certain summary offences within the meaning of that Act) for the word "fourteen" there shall be substituted the word "seventeen".
- (3) If on trying a person summarily in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section the court finds him guilty, it may impose a fine of an amount not exceeding fifty pounds or may

exercise the same powers as it could have exercised if he had been found guilty of an offence for which, but for section 107(2) of the said Act of 1952, it could have sentenced him to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

7 Alterations in treatment of young offenders etc.

- (1) The minimum age at conviction which qualifies for a sentence of borstal training under section 20 of the Criminal Justice Act 1948 shall be seventeen instead of fifteen years; and accordingly in subsection (1) of that section and section 28(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 for the word "fifteen" there shall be substituted the word "seventeen".
- (2) In section 3(1) of the said Act of 1948 (which authorises the court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence to make a probation order in respect of him) after the word "person" there shall be inserted the words "who has attained the age of seventeen".
- (3) If a court having power to order children or young persons of any class or description to be detained in a detention centre in pursuance of section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act 1961 or to attend at an attendance centre in pursuance of section 19 of the said Act of 1948 is notified in pursuance of this subsection by the Secretary of State that a detention centre or, as the case may be, an attendance centre will not be available for the reception from that court of children or young persons of that class or description after a date specified in the notification, the power in question shall not be exercisable by that court after that date; and the Secretary of State shall cause a copy of any notification under this subsection to be published in the London Gazette before the date specified in the notification.
- (4) Section 5 of the said Act of 1961 (which provides for detention for defaults) shall cease to apply to young persons.
- (5) An order sending a person to an approved school shall not be made after such day as the Secretary of State may by order specify for the purposes of this subsection.
- (6) Sections 54 and 57 of the Act of 1933 (which among other things enable a child or young person found guilty of an offence to be sent to a remand home or committed to the care of a fit person) shall cease to have effect.
- (7) Subject to the enactments requiring cases to be remitted to juvenile courts and to section 53(1) of the Act of 1933 (which provides for detention for certain grave crimes), where a child is found guilty of homicide or a young person is found guilty of any offence by or before any court, that court or the court to which his case is remitted shall have power—
 - (a) if the offence is punishable in the case of an adult with imprisonment, to make a care order (other than an interim order) in respect of him; or
 - (b) to make a supervision order in respect of him; or
 - (c) with the consent of his parent or guardian, to order the parent or guardian to enter into a recognisance to take proper care of him and exercise proper control over him,

and, if it makes such an order as is mentioned in this subsection while another such order made by any court is in force in respect of the child or young person, shall also have power to discharge the earlier order; and subsection (13) of section 2 of this Act shall apply to an order under paragraph (c) of this subsection as it applies to such an order as is mentioned in that subsection.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (8) Without prejudice to the power to remit any case to a juvenile court which is conferred on a magistrates' court other than a juvenile court by section 56(1) of the Act of 1933, in a case where such a magistrates' court finds a person guilty of an offence and either he is a young person or was a young person when the proceedings in question were begun it shall be the duty of the court to exercise that power unless the court decides to deal with the case by exercising a power to make one or more of the following orders, that is to say, an order discharging him absolutely or conditionally, an order for the payment of a fine, damages or costs, an order requiring his parent or guardian to enter into a recognisance to take proper care of him and exercise proper control over him or an order under section 5 or 7 of the Road Traffic Act 1962 (which relate respectively to the disqualification of drivers and the endorsement of licences).

8 Finger-printing of suspected young persons

- (1) If a police officer not below the rank of inspector makes an application on oath to a justice stating—
- (a) that there is evidence sufficient to justify the laying of an information that a young person has or is suspected of having committed an offence punishable with imprisonment in the case of an adult; and
 - (b) that with a view to deciding, in accordance with section 5 of this Act, whether the information should be laid it is appropriate in the opinion of the officer for an order under subsection (2) of this section to be made in respect of the young person,
- the justice may if he thinks fit issue a summons or warrant for the purpose of securing the attendance of the young person before a magistrates' court with a view to the making of such an order in respect of him.
- (2) The court before which a young person appears in pursuance of a summons or warrant under the preceding subsection may if it thinks fit order his finger and palm prints to be taken by a constable.
- (3) Subsections (2) and (4) of section 40 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 (which respectively relate to the taking and destruction of finger and palm prints) shall have effect as if references to an order under that section included references to an order under the preceding subsection and, in relation to an order under the preceding subsection, as if for the words from " remanded " to " committed " in subsection (2) there were substituted the words " lawfully detained at any place, at that place " and as if the reference to acquittal in subsection (4) included a reference to a finding of a court that the condition set out in section 1(2)(f) of this Act is not satisfied in consequence of the offence specified in the application mentioned in subsection (1) of this section.

9 Investigations by local authorities

- (1) Where a local authority or a local education authority bring proceedings under section 1 of this Act or proceedings for an offence alleged to have been committed by a young person or are notified that any such proceedings are being brought, it shall be the duty of the authority, unless they are of opinion that it is unnecessary to do so, to make such investigations and provide the court before which the proceedings are heard with such information relating to the home surroundings, school record, health and character of the person in respect of whom the proceedings are brought as appear to the authority likely to assist the court.

- (2) If the court mentioned in subsection (1) of this section requests the authority aforesaid to make investigations and provide information or to make further investigations and provide further information relating to the matters aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the authority to comply with the request.

10 Further limitations on publication of particulars of children and young persons etc.

- (1) In subsection (1) of section 49 of the Act of 1933 (which among other things imposes restrictions on reports of certain court proceedings concerning children or young persons but authorises the court or the Secretary of State, if satisfied that it is in the interests of justice to do so, to dispense with the requirements of that section)—
- (a) the references to a young person concerned in the proceedings as the person in respect of whom they are taken shall be construed as including references to any person who has attained the age of seventeen but not eighteen and against or in respect of whom the proceedings are taken and, in the case of proceedings under Part I of this Act, any other person in respect of whom those proceedings are taken; and
 - (b) the references to a juvenile court shall, in relation to proceedings in pursuance of the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of this Act or on appeal from such proceedings, be construed as including a reference to any other magistrates' court or, as the case may be, the court in which the appeal is brought; and
 - (c) for the words " in the interests of justice so to do " there shall be substituted the words " appropriate to do so for the purpose of avoiding injustice to a child or young person " and after the word " section " there shall be inserted the words " in relation to him ".
- (2) Where by virtue of paragraph (b) of the preceding subsection the said section 49 applies to any proceedings, it shall be the duty of the court in which the proceedings are taken to announce in the course of the proceedings that that section applies to them; and if the court fails to do so that section shall not apply to the proceedings in question.
- (3) A notice displayed in pursuance of section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 (which requires the publication of a notice stating the result of proceedings before examining justices and containing particulars of the person to whom the proceedings related) shall not contain the name or address of any child or young person unless the justices in question have stated that in their opinion he would be mentioned in the notice apart from the foregoing provisions of this subsection and should be mentioned in it for the purpose of avoiding injustice to him.

Supervision

11 Supervision orders

Any provision of this Act authorising a court to make a supervision order in respect of any person shall be construed as authorising the court to make an order placing him under the supervision of a local authority designated by the order or of a probation officer ; and in this Act " supervision order " shall be construed accordingly and " supervised person" and " supervisor ", in relation to a supervision order, mean respectively the person placed or to be placed under supervision by the order and the person under whose supervision he is placed or to be placed by the order.

12 Power to include requirements in supervision orders

- (1) A supervision order may require the supervised person to reside with an individual named in the order who agrees to the requirement, but a requirement imposed by a supervision order in pursuance of this subsection shall be subject to any such requirement of the order as is authorised by the following provisions of this section.
- (2) Subject to section 19(6) of this Act, a supervision order may require the supervised person to comply with such directions of the supervisor as are mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) or paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection, that is to say—
- (a) directions requiring the supervised person to live for a single period specified in the directions at a place so specified;
 - (b) directions given from time to time requiring him to do all or any of the following things—
 - (i) to live at a place or places specified in the directions for a period or periods so specified,
 - (ii) to present himself to a person or persons specified in the directions at a place or places and on a day or days so specified,
 - (iii) to participate in activities specified in the directions on a day or days so specified ;

but it shall be for the supervisor to decide whether and to what extent he exercises any power to give directions conferred on him by virtue of the preceding provisions of this subsection and to decide the form of any directions; and a requirement imposed by a supervision order in pursuance of this subsection shall be subject to any such requirement of the order as is authorised by subsection (4) of this section.

- (3) The periods specified in directions given by virtue of subsection (2) of this section in pursuance of a supervision order shall be in accordance with the following provisions, that is to say—
- (a) the aggregate of the periods specified in directions given by virtue of paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) of that subsection shall not exceed ninety days ;
 - (b) the period specified in directions given by virtue of the said paragraph (a) shall not exceed ninety days and subject to paragraph (e) below shall not begin after the expiration of one year beginning with the date of the order or, if the directions are authorised solely by a variation of the order, with the date of the variation;
 - (c) the aggregate of the periods specified in directions given by virtue of the said paragraph (b) shall not exceed thirty days in the year beginning with the date aforesaid and thirty days in any year beginning with an anniversary of that date ;
 - (d) if the order provides that any of the preceding paragraphs of this subsection is to have effect in relation to the order as if for a reference to ninety days or thirty days there were substituted a reference to a shorter period specified in the order, the paragraph in question shall have effect accordingly ;
 - (e) for the purpose of calculating the period or periods in respect of which directions may be given in pursuance of the order—
 - (i) the supervisor shall be entitled to disregard any day in respect of which directions were previously given in pursuance of the order and on which the directions were not complied with;
 - (ii) a direction given in respect of one or more parts of a day shall be treated as given in respect of the whole of the day,

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

and if during the year mentioned in paragraph (b) of this subsection the supervised person is given such directions as are there mentioned specifying a period beginning in that year but does not begin to comply with the directions during that year, the supervisor shall be entitled to disregard so much of that paragraph as prevents that period from beginning after the expiration of that year.

- (4) Where a court which proposes to make a supervision order is satisfied, on the evidence of a medical practitioner approved for the purposes of section 28 of the Mental Health Act 1959, that the mental condition of a supervised person is such as requires and may be susceptible to treatment but is not such as to warrant his detention in pursuance of a hospital order under Part V of that Act, the court may include in the supervision order a requirement that the supervised person shall, for a period specified in the order, submit to treatment of one of the following descriptions so specified, that is to say—
- (a) treatment by or under the direction of a fully registered medical practitioner specified in the order ;
 - (b) treatment as a non-resident patient at a place specified in the order ; or
 - (c) treatment as a resident patient in a hospital or mental nursing home within the meaning of the said Act of 1959, but not a special hospital within the meaning of that Act.
- (5) A requirement shall not be included in a supervision order in pursuance of the preceding subsection—
- (a) in any case, unless the court is satisfied that arrangements have been or can be made for the treatment in question and, in the case of treatment as a resident patient, for the reception of the patient;
 - (b) in the case of an order made or to be made in respect of a person who has attained the age of fourteen, unless he consents to its inclusion ;
- and a requirement so included shall not in any case continue in force after the supervised person becomes eighteen.

13 Selection of supervisor

- (1) A court shall not designate a local authority as the supervisor by a provision of a supervision order unless the authority agree or it appears to the court that the supervised person resides or will reside in the area of the authority.
- (2) A court shall not insert in a supervision order a provision placing a child under the supervision of a probation officer unless the local authority of which the area is named or to be named in the order in pursuance of section 18(2)(a) of this Act so request and a probation officer is already exercising or has exercised, in relation to another member of the household to which the child belongs, duties imposed by paragraph 3(5) of Schedule 5 to the Criminal Justice Act 1948 or by rules under paragraph 6(b) of that Schedule.
- (3) Where a provision of a supervision order places a person under the supervision of a probation officer, the supervisor shall be a probation officer appointed for or assigned to the petty sessions area named in the order in pursuance of section 18(2)(a) of this Act and selected under arrangements made by the probation and after-care committee ; but if the probation officer selected as aforesaid dies or is unable to carry out his duties or if the case committee dealing with the case think it desirable that another officer should take his place, another probation officer shall be selected as aforesaid for the purposes of the order.

14 Duty of supervisor

While a supervision order is in force it shall be the duty of the supervisor to advise, assist and befriend the supervised person.

15 Variation and discharge of supervision orders

(1) If while a supervision order is in force in respect of a supervised person who has not attained the age of eighteen it appears to a juvenile court, on the application of the supervisor or the supervised person, that it is appropriate to make an order under this subsection, the court may make an order discharging the supervision order or varying it by—

- (a) cancelling any requirement included in it in pursuance of section 12 or section 18(2)(b) of this Act; or
- (b) inserting in it (either in addition to or in substitution for any of its provisions) any provision which could have been included in the order if the court had then had power to make it and were exercising the power,

and may on discharging the supervision order make a care order (other than an interim order) in respect of the supervised person ; but the powers of variation conferred by this subsection do not include power to insert in the supervision order, after the expiration of twelve months beginning with the date when the order was originally made, a requirement in pursuance of section 12(2)(a) of this Act or, after the expiration of three months beginning with that date, a requirement in pursuance of section 12(4) of this Act, unless in either case it is in substitution for such a requirement already included in the order.

(2) If on an application in pursuance of the preceding subsection, in a case where the supervised person has attained the age of seventeen and the supervision order was not made by virtue of section 1 of this Act or on the occasion of the discharge of a care order, it appears to the court appropriate to do so it may proceed as if the application were in pursuance of subsection (3) or, if it is made by the supervisor, in pursuance of subsections (3) and (4) of this section and as if in that subsection or those subsections, as the case may be, the word " seventeen " were substituted for the word " eighteen " and the words " a magistrates' court other than " were omitted.

(3) If while a supervision order is in force in respect of a supervised person who has attained the age of eighteen it appears to a magistrates' court other than a juvenile court, on the application of the supervisor or the supervised person, that it is appropriate to make an order under this subsection, the court may make an order discharging the supervision order or varying it by

- (a) inserting in it a provision specifying the duration of the order or altering or cancelling such a provision already included in it; or
- (b) substituting for the provisions of the order by which the supervisor is designated or by virtue of which he is selected such other provisions in that behalf as could have been included in the order if the court had then had power to make it and were exercising the power; or
- (c) substituting for the name of an area included in the order in pursuance of section 18(2)(a) of this Act the name of any other area of a local authority or petty sessions area, as the case may be, in which it appears to the court that the supervised person resides or will reside; or

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (d) cancelling any provision included in the order by virtue of section 18(2)(b) of this Act or inserting in it any provision prescribed for the purposes of that paragraph ; or
 - (e) cancelling any requirement included in the order in pursuance of section 12(1) or (2) of this Act.
- (4) If while a supervision order is in force in respect of a supervised person who has attained the age of eighteen it is proved to the satisfaction of a magistrates' court other than a juvenile court, on the application of the supervisor, that the supervised person has failed to comply with any requirement included in the supervision order in pursuance of section 12 or section 18(2)(b) of this Act, the court may—
- (a) whether or not it also makes an order under subsection (3) of this section, order him to pay a fine of an amount not exceeding twenty pounds or, subject to subsection (10) of the following section, make an attendance centre order in respect of him ;
 - (b) if it also discharges the supervision order, make an order imposing on him any punishment which it could have imposed on him if it had then had power to try him for the offence in consequence of which the supervision order was made and had convicted him in the exercise of that power;
- and in a case where the offence in question is of a kind which the court has no power to try or has no power to try without appropriate consents, the punishment imposed by virtue of paragraph (b) of this subsection shall not exceed that which any court having power to try such an offence could have imposed in respect of it and shall not in any event exceed imprisonment for a term of six months and a fine of four hundred pounds.
- (5) If a medical practitioner by whom or under whose direction a supervised person is being treated for his mental condition in pursuance of a requirement included in a supervision order by virtue of section 12(4) of this Act is unwilling to continue to treat or direct the treatment of the supervised person or is of opinion—
- (a) that the treatment should be continued beyond the period specified in that behalf in the order; or
 - (b) that the supervised person needs different treatment; or
 - (c) that he is not susceptible to treatment; or
 - (d) that he does not require further treatment,
- the practitioner shall make a report in writing to that effect to the supervisor; and on receiving a report under this subsection the supervisor shall refer it to a juvenile court, and on such a reference the court may make an order cancelling or varying the requirement.
- (6) The preceding provisions of this section shall have effect subject to the provisions of the following section.

16 Provisions supplementary to s. 15

- (1) Where the supervisor makes an application or reference under the preceding section to a court he may bring the supervised person before the court, and subject to subsection (5) of this section a court shall not make an order under that section unless the supervised person is present before the court.
- (2) Without prejudice to any power to issue a summons or warrant apart from this subsection, a justice may issue a summons or warrant for the purpose of securing the attendance of a supervised person before the court to which any application or

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

reference in respect of him is made under the preceding section; but subsections (3) and (4) of section 47 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 (which among other things restrict the circumstances in which a warrant may be issued) shall apply with the necessary modifications to a warrant under this subsection as they apply to a warrant under that section and as if in subsection (3) after the word " summons " there were inserted the words " cannot be served or ".

(3) Where the supervised person is arrested in pursuance of a warrant issued by virtue of the preceding subsection and cannot be brought immediately before the court referred to in that subsection, the person in whose custody he is—

- (a) may make arrangements for his detention in a place of safety for a period of not more than seventy-two hours from the time of the arrest (and it shall be lawful for him to be detained in pursuance of the arrangements) ; and
- (b) shall within that period, unless within it the relevant infant is brought before the court aforesaid, bring him before a justice ;

and the justice shall either direct that he be released forthwith or—

- (i) if he has not attained the age of eighteen, make an interim order in respect of him ;
- (ii) if he has attained that age, remand him.

(4) If on an application to a court under subsection (1) of the preceding section—

- (a) the supervised person is brought before the court under a warrant issued or an interim order made by virtue of the preceding provisions of this section ; or
- (b) the court considers that it is likely to exercise its powers under that subsection to make an order in respect of the supervised person but, before deciding whether to do so, seeks information with respect to him which it considers is unlikely to be obtained unless the court makes an interim order in respect of him,

the court may make an interim order in respect of the supervised person.

(5) A court may make an order under the preceding section in the absence of the supervised person if the effect of the order is confined to one or more of the following, that is to say—

- (a) discharging the supervision order ;
- (b) cancelling a provision included in the supervision order in pursuance of section 12 or section 18(2)(b) of this Act;
- (c) reducing the duration of the supervision order or any provision included in it in pursuance of the said section 12;
- (d) altering in the supervision order the name of any area;
- (e) changing the supervisor.

(6) A juvenile court shall not—

- (a) exercise its powers under subsection (1) of the preceding section to make a care order or an order discharging a supervision order or inserting in it a requirement authorised by section 12 of this Act or varying or cancelling such a requirement except in a case where the court is satisfied that the supervised person either is unlikely to receive the care or control he needs unless the court makes the order or is likely to receive it notwithstanding the order;
- (b) exercise its powers to make an order under subsection (5) of the preceding section except in such a case as is mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection;

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (c) exercise its powers under the said subsection (1) to make an order inserting a requirement authorised by section 12(4) of this Act in a supervision order which does not already contain such a requirement unless the court is satisfied as mentioned in the said section 12(4) on such evidence as is there mentioned.
- (7) Where the supervised person has attained the age of fourteen, then except with his consent a court shall not make an order under the preceding section containing provisions which insert in the supervision order a requirement authorised by section 12(4) of this Act or which alter such a requirement already included in the supervision order otherwise than by removing it or reducing its duration.
- (8) The supervised person may appeal to quarter sessions against—
 - (a) any order made under the preceding section, except an order made or which could have been made in the absence of the supervised person and an order containing only provisions to which he consented in pursuance of the preceding subsection;
 - (b) the dismissal of an application under that section to discharge a supervision order.
- (9) Where an application under the preceding section for the discharge of a supervision order is dismissed, no further application for its discharge shall be made under that section by any person during the period of three months beginning with the date of the dismissal except with the consent of a court having jurisdiction to entertain such an application.
- (10) In paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of the preceding section " attendance centre order " means such an order to attend an attendance centre as is mentioned in subsection (1) of section 19 of the Criminal Justice Act 1948; and the provisions of that section shall accordingly apply for the purposes of that paragraph as if for the words from " has power " to " probation order " in subsection (1) there were substituted the words " considers it appropriate to make an attendance centre order in respect of any person in pursuance of section 15(4) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 " and for references to an offender there were substituted references to the supervised person and as if subsection (5) were omitted.
- (11) In this and the preceding section references to a juvenile court or any other magistrates' court, in relation to a supervision order, are references to such a court acting for the petty sessions area for the time being named in the order in pursuance of section 18(2) (a) of this Act; and if while an application to a juvenile court in pursuance of the preceding section is pending the supervised person to whom it relates attains the age of seventeen or eighteen, the court shall deal with the application as if he had not attained the age in question.

17 Termination of supervision

A supervision order shall, unless it has previously been discharged, cease to have effect—

- (a) in any case, on the expiration of the period of three years, or such shorter period as may be specified in the order, beginning with the date on which the order was originally made;
- (b) if the order was made by virtue of section 1 of this Act or on the occasion of the discharge of a care order and the supervised person attains the age of

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

eighteen on a day earlier than that on which the order would expire under paragraph (a) above, on that earlier day.

18 Supplementary provisions relating to supervision orders

- (1) A court shall not make a supervision order unless it is satisfied that the supervised person resides or will reside in the area of a local authority; and a court shall be entitled to be satisfied that the supervised person will so reside if he is to be required so to reside by a provision to be included in the order in pursuance of section 12(1) of this Act.
- (2) A supervision order—
 - (a) shall name the area of the local authority and the petty sessions area in which it appears to the court making the order, or to the court varying any provision included in the order in pursuance of this paragraph, that the supervised person resides or will reside; and
 - (b) may contain such prescribed provisions as the court aforesaid considers appropriate for facilitating the performance by the supervisor of his functions under section 14 of this Act, including any prescribed provisions for requiring visits to be made by the supervised person to the supervisor,

and in paragraph (b) of this subsection " prescribed " means prescribed by rules under section 15 of the Justices of the Peace Act 1949.
- (3) A court which makes a supervision order or an order varying or discharging a supervision order shall forthwith send a copy of its order—
 - (a) to the supervised person and, if the supervised person is a child, to his parent or guardian; and
 - (b) to the supervisor and any person who has ceased to be the supervisor by virtue of the order; and
 - (c) to any local authority who is not entitled by virtue of the preceding paragraph to such a copy and whose area is named in the supervision order in pursuance of the preceding subsection or has ceased to be so named by virtue of the court's order; and
 - (d) where the supervised person is required by the order, or was required by the supervision order before it was varied or discharged, to reside with an individual or to undergo treatment by or under the direction of an individual or at any place, to the individual or the person in charge of that place ; and
 - (e) where a petty sessions area named in the order or discharged order in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section is not that for which the court acts, to the clerk to the justices for the petty sessions area so named;

and, in a case falling within paragraph (e) of this subsection, shall also send to the clerk to the justices in question such documents and information relating to the case as the court considers likely to be of assistance to them.
- (4) Where a supervision order requires compliance with such directions as are mentioned in section 12(2) of this Act, any expenditure incurred by the supervisor for the purposes of the directions shall be defrayed by the local authority of which the area is named in the order in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section.

19 Facilities for the carrying out of supervisors' directions

- (1) It shall be the duty of the children's regional planning committee for each planning area (hereafter in this section referred to as "the committee") to make arrangements,

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

with such persons as the committee thinks fit, for the provision by those persons of facilities for enabling directions given by virtue of section 12(2) of this Act to persons resident in the area to be carried out effectively.

- (2) The committee shall specify the arrangements made in pursuance of the preceding subsection in a scheme and shall submit the scheme to the Secretary of State for him to determine the date on which it is to come into force; and the Secretary of State shall, after consultation with the committee and the relevant authorities, determine that date and notify his determination to the committee.
- (3) On receiving a notification in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section in respect of a scheme, the committee shall send copies of the scheme and notification to each of the relevant authorities and to the clerk to the justices for each petty sessions area of which any part is included in the planning area in question; and each of the relevant authorities shall, as soon as practicable after receiving those documents, keep a copy of them available at their principal offices for inspection by members of the public at all reasonable hours and on demand by any person furnish him with a copy of them free of charge.
- (4) If, after the scheme prepared by the committee under this section has come into force, any arrangements specified in it are cancelled or the committee makes arrangements for the purposes of this section other than arrangements so specified, the committee shall send notice of the cancellations or other arrangements, stating the date on which they are to come into force and the alterations in the scheme which they entail, to the Secretary of State and the authorities and clerks mentioned in subsection (3) of this section; and on and after that date the scheme shall have effect subject to those alterations and the relevant authorities shall have, in relation to the notice, the same duty as is imposed on them by that subsection in relation to the scheme.
- (5) Arrangements in pursuance of this section shall not be made for any facilities unless the facilities are approved or are of a kind approved by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this section; but where arrangements in pursuance of this section are made by the committee with any of the relevant authorities for the provision of facilities by the authority it shall be the duty of the authority to provide those facilities while the scheme is in force and those arrangements are specified in it.
- (6) A court shall not include in a supervision order any such requirements as are mentioned in section 12(2) of this Act unless the court is satisfied that a scheme under this section is in force for the planning area in which the supervised person resides or will reside or that the date on which such a scheme is to come into force has been determined; and a supervisor authorised to give directions by virtue of any such requirements shall not, in pursuance of those requirements, give directions involving the use of facilities which are not for the time being specified in a scheme in force under this section for the planning area aforesaid.

Committal to care of local authorities

20 Orders for committal to care of local authorities

- (1) Any provision of this Act authorising the making of a care order in respect of any person shall be construed as authorising the making of an order committing him to the care of a local authority; and in this Act " care order " shall be construed accordingly and " interim order " means a care order containing provision for the order to expire

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

with the expiration of twenty-eight days, or of a shorter period specified in the order, beginning—

- (a) if the order is made by a court, with the date of the making of the order ; and
 - (b) if it is made by a justice, with the date when the person to whom it relates was first in legal custody in connection with the matter in consequence of which the order is made.
- (2) The local authority to whose care a person is committed by a care order shall be—
- (a) except in the case of an interim order, the local authority in whose area it appears to the court making the order that that person resides or, if it does not appear to the court that he resides in the area of a local authority, any local authority in whose area it appears to the court that any offence was committed or any circumstances arose in consequence of which the order is made; and
 - (b) in the case of an interim order, such one of the local authorities mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection as the court or justice making the order thinks fit (whether or not the person in question appears to reside in their area).
- (3) Subject to the provisions of the following section, a care order other than an interim order shall cease to have effect—
- (a) if the person to whom it relates had attained the age of sixteen when the order was originally made, when he attains the age of nineteen ; and
 - (b) in any other case, when that person attains the age of eighteen.
- (4) A care order shall be sufficient authority for the detention by any local authority or constable of the person to whom the order relates until he is received into the care of the authority to whose care he is committed by the order.

21 Variation and discharge of care orders

- (1) If it appears to a juvenile court, on the application of a local authority to whose care a person is committed by a care order which would cease to have effect by virtue of subsection (3)(b) of the preceding section, that he is accommodated in a community home or a home provided by the Secretary of State and that by reason of his mental condition or behaviour it is in his interest or the public interest for him to continue to be so accommodated after he attains the age of eighteen, the court may order that the care order shall continue in force until he attains the age of nineteen; but the court shall not make an order under this subsection unless the person in question is present before the court.
- (2) If it appears to a juvenile court, on the application of a local authority to whose care a person is committed by a care order or on the application of that person, that it is appropriate to discharge the order, the court may discharge it and on discharging it may, unless it was an interim order and unless the person to whom the discharged order related has attained the age of eighteen, make a supervision order in respect of him.
- (3) Where an application under the preceding subsection for the discharge of a care order is dismissed, then—
 - (a) in the case of an interim order, no further application for its discharge shall be made under that subsection except with the consent of a juvenile court (without prejudice to the power to make an application under subsection (4) of the following section); and

- (b) in any other case, no further application for its discharge shall be made under this subsection by any person during the period of three months beginning with the date of the dismissal except with the consent of a juvenile court.
- (4) The person to whom the relevant care order relates or related may appeal to quarter sessions against an order under subsection (1) of this section or a supervision order made in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section or the dismissal of an application under the said subsection (2) for the discharge of the care order.
- (5) The local authority to whose care a person is committed by a care order (other than an interim order) may, within the period of three months beginning with the date of the order, appeal to quarter sessions against the provision of the order naming their area on the ground that at the time the order was made the person aforesaid resided in the area of another local authority named in the notice of appeal; but no appeal shall be brought by a local authority under this subsection unless they give notice in writing of the proposal to bring it to the other local authority in question before giving notice of appeal.
- (6) References in this section to a juvenile court, in relation to a care order, are references to a juvenile court acting for any part of the area of the local authority to whose care a person is committed by the order or for the place where that person resides.

22 Special provisions relating to interim orders

- (1) A juvenile court or a justice shall not make an interim order in respect of any person unless either—
 - (a) that person is present before the court or justice ; or
 - (b) the court or justice is satisfied that he is under the age of five or cannot be present as aforesaid by reason of illness or accident.
- (2) An interim order shall contain provision requiring the local authority to whose care a person is committed by the order to bring that person before a court specified in the order on the expiration of the order or at such earlier time as the specified court may require, so however that the said provision shall, if the court making the order considers it appropriate so to direct by reason of the fact that that person is under the age of five or by reason of illness or accident, require the local authority to bring him before the specified court on the expiration of the order only if the specified court so requires.
- (3) A juvenile court acting for the same area as a juvenile court by which or a justice by whom an interim order has been made in respect of any person may, at any time before the expiration of the order, make a further interim order in respect of him; and the power to make an interim order conferred by this subsection is without prejudice to any other power to make such an order.
- (4) The High Court may, on the application of a person to whom an interim order relates, discharge the order on such terms as the court thinks fit; but if on such an application the discharge of the order is refused, the local authority to whose care he is committed by the order shall not exercise in his case their powers under section 13(2) of the Children Act 1948 (which enables them to allow a parent or other person to be in charge of him) except with the consent and in accordance with any directions of the High Court.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (5) If a court which has made or, apart from this subsection, would make an interim order in respect of a person who has attained the age of fourteen certifies that he is of so unruly a character that he cannot safely be committed to the care of a local authority and has been notified by the Secretary of State that a remand centre is available for the reception from the court of persons of his class or description, then, subject to the following provisions of this section, the court shall commit him to a remand centre for twenty-eight days or such shorter period as may be specified in the warrant; but in a case where an interim order is in force in respect of the person in question, a warrant under this subsection shall not be issued in respect of him except on the application of the local authority to whose care he is committed by the order and shall not be issued for a period extending beyond the date fixed for the expiration of the order, and on the issue of a warrant under this subsection in such a case the interim order shall cease to have effect.

In this subsection "court" includes a justice.

- (6) Subsections (1), (3) and (4) of this section, so much of section 2(11)(a) as requires the clerk to be informed and section 21(2) to (4) of this Act shall apply to a warrant under subsection (5) of this section as they apply to an interim order but as if the words " is under the age of five or " in subsection (1) of this section were omitted.

23 Remand to care of local authorities etc.

- (1) Where a court—
- (a) remands or commits for trial a child charged with homicide or remands a child convicted of homicide ; or
 - (b) remands a young person charged with or convicted of one or more offences or commits him for trial or sentence,
- and he is not released on bail, then, subject to the following provisions of this section, the court shall commit him to the care of a local authority in whose area it appears to the court that he resides or that the offence or one of the offences was committed.
- (2) If the court aforesaid certifies that a young person is of so unruly a character that he cannot safely be committed to the care of a local authority under the preceding subsection, then if the court has been notified by the Secretary of State that a remand centre is available for the reception from the court of persons of his class or description, it shall commit him to a remand centre and, if it has not been so notified, it shall commit him to a prison.
- (3) If, on the application of the local authority to whose care a young person is committed by a warrant under subsection (1) of this section, the court by which he was so committed or any magistrates' court having jurisdiction in the place where he is for the time being certifies as mentioned in subsection (2) of this section, the provisions of the said subsection (2) relating to committal shall apply in relation to him and he shall cease to be committed in pursuance of the said subsection (1).
- (4) The preceding provisions of this section shall have effect subject to the provisions of section 28 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 (which relates to committal to quarter sessions with a view to a borstal sentence).
- (5) In this section "court" and "magistrates' court" include a justice; and notwithstanding anything in the preceding provisions of this section, section 105(5) of the said Act of 1952 (which provides for remands to the custody of a constable for periods not

exceeding three clear days) shall have effect in relation to a child or young person as if for the reference to three clear days there were substituted a reference to twenty-four hours.

24 Powers and duties of local authorities etc. with respect to persons committed to their care

- (1) It shall be the duty of a local authority to whose care a person is committed by a care order or by a warrant under subsection (1) of the preceding section to receive him into their care and, notwithstanding any claim by his parent or guardian, to keep him in their care while the order or warrant is in force.
- (2) A local authority shall, subject to the following provisions of this section, have the same powers and duties with respect to a person in their care by virtue of a care order or such a warrant as his parent or guardian would have apart from the order or warrant and may (without prejudice to the preceding provisions of this subsection but subject to regulations made in pursuance of section 43 of this Act) restrict his liberty to such extent as the authority consider appropriate.
- (3) A local authority shall not cause a person in their care by virtue of a care order to be brought up in any religious creed other than that in which he would have been brought up apart from the order.
- (4) It shall be the duty of a local authority to comply with any provision included in an interim order in pursuance of section 22(2) of this Act and, in the case of a person in their care by virtue of the preceding section, to permit him to be removed from their care in due course of law.
- (5) If a person who is subject to a care order and has attained the age of five is accommodated in a community home or other establishment which he has not been allowed to leave during the preceding three months for the purpose of ordinary attendance at an educational institution or at work and it appears to the local authority to whose care he is committed by the order that—
 - (a) communication between him and his parent or guardian has been so infrequent that it is appropriate to appoint a visitor for him ; or
 - (b) he has not lived with or visited or been visited by either of his parents or his guardian during the preceding twelve months,

it shall be the duty of the authority to appoint an independent person to be his visitor for the purposes of this subsection; and a person so appointed shall—

- (i) have the duty of visiting, advising and befriending the person to whom the care order relates ; and
- (ii) be entitled to exercise on behalf of that person his powers under section 21(2) of this Act; and
- (iii) be entitled to recover from the authority who appointed him any expenses reasonably incurred by him for the purposes of his functions under this subsection.

In this section "independent person " means a person satisfying such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State with a view to securing that he is independent of the local authority in question and unconnected with any community home.

- (6) A person's appointment as a visitor in pursuance of the preceding subsection shall be determined if the care order in question ceases to be in force or he gives notice

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

in writing to the authority who appointed him that he resigns the appointment or the authority give him notice in writing that they terminate it; but the determination of such an appointment shall not prejudice any duty under the preceding subsection to make a further appointment.

- (7) The functions conferred on a local authority by the preceding provisions of this section in respect of any person are in addition to the functions which, by virtue of section 27 of this Act, are conferred on the authority in respect of him by Part II of the Children Act 1948.
- (8) While a care order other than an interim order is in force in respect of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen, it shall be the duty of his parent to keep the local authority to whose care he is committed by the order informed of the parent's address; and if the parent knows of the order and fails to perform his duty under this subsection, the parent shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds unless he shows that at the material time he was residing at the address of the other parent and had reasonable cause to believe that the other parent had kept the authority informed of their address.

Transfer

25 Transfers between England or Wales and Northern Ireland

- (1) If it appears to the Secretary of State, on the application of the welfare authority or the managers of the training school to whose care a person is committed by a fit person order or by virtue of a training school order, that his parent or guardian resides or will reside in the area of a local authority in England or Wales, the Secretary of State may make an order committing him to the care of that local authority ; and while an order under this subsection is in force it shall have effect as if it were a care order and as if sections 20(2) and (3) and 21(1) and (5) of this Act were omitted and in section 31(3) (a) of this Act for the reference to section 20(3) there were substituted a reference to subsection (3) of this section.
- (2) If it appears to the Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, on the application of the local authority to whose care a person is committed by a care order other than an interim order, that his parent or guardian resides or will reside in Northern Ireland, the said Minister may make an order committing him to the care of the managers of a training school or to the care of the welfare authority in whose area his parent or guardian resides or will reside; and the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 (except sections 83(3)(a), 88(3), 90 and 91(3)) shall apply to an order under this subsection as if it were a training school order made on the date of the care order or, as the case may be, a fit person order.

If an order under this subsection commits a person to the care of the managers of a training school, the contributions to be made in respect of him under section 161 of the said Act of 1968 shall be made by such council as may be named in that order, being the council within whose district his parent proposes to reside or is residing at the time of the order.

- (3) When a person is received into the care of a local authority or welfare authority or the managers of a training school in pursuance of an order under this section, the training school order, fit person order or care order in consequence of which the order under this section was made shall cease to have effect; and the order under this section shall, unless it is discharged earlier, cease to have effect—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) in the case of an order under subsection (1), on the earlier of the following dates, that is to say, the date when the person to whom the order relates attains the age of nineteen or the date when, by the effluxion of time, the fit person order aforesaid would have ceased to have effect or, as the case may be, the period of his detention under the training school order aforesaid would have expired;
 - (b) in the case of an order under subsection (2), on the date when the care order aforesaid would have ceased to have effect by the effluxion of time or—
 - (i) if the person to whom the order relates is committed by it to the care of a welfare authority and will attain the age of eighteen before that date, when he attains that age ;
 - (ii) if the order has effect by virtue of subsection (2) as a training school order and the period of supervision following the detention of the person in question in pursuance of the order expires before that date, when that period expires.
- (4) An order under this section shall be sufficient authority for the detention in Northern Ireland, by any constable or by a person duly authorised by a local authority or welfare authority or the managers of a training school, of the person to whom the order relates until he is received into the care of the authority or managers to whose care he is committed by the order.
- (5) In this section " training school", " training school order " and " welfare authority " have the same meaning as in the said Act of 1968, and " fit person order " means an order under that Act committing a person to the care of a fit person.

26 Transfers between England or Wales and the Channel Islands or Isle of Man

- (1) The Secretary of State may by order designate for the purposes of this section an order of any description which—
- (a) a court in the Isle of Man or any of the Channel Islands is authorised to make by the law for the time being in force in that country; and
 - (b) provides for the committal to the care of a public authority of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen; and
 - (c) appears to the Secretary of State to be of the same nature as a care order other than an interim order;
- and in this section " relevant order" means an order of a description for the time being so designated and " the relevant authority ", in relation to a relevant order, means the authority in the Isle of Man or any of the Channel Islands to whose care the person to whom the order relates is, under the law of that country, committed by the order.
- (2) The Secretary of State may authorise a local authority to receive into their care any person named in the authorisation who is the subject of a relevant order; and while such an authorisation is in force in respect of any person he shall, subject to the following subsection, be deemed to be the subject of a care order committing him to the care of the local authority.
- (3) This Act shall have effect, in relation to a person in respect of whom an authorisation under this section is in force, as if sections 20(2) and (3), 21 and 31 and in section 27(4) the words from " and if " onwards were omitted ; and it shall be the duty of a local authority who propose, in exercise of their powers under section 13(2) of the Children Act 1948, to allow such a person to be under the charge and control of a person residing

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

outside England and Wales to consult the relevant authority before exercising those powers.

- (4) An authorisation given to a local authority under this section shall cease to have effect when—
- (a) the local authority is informed by the Secretary of State that he has revoked it; or
 - (b) the relevant order to which the authorisation relates ceases to have effect by the effluxion of time under the law of the place where the order was made or the local authority is informed by the relevant authority that the order has been discharged under that law; or
 - (c) the person to whom the relevant order relates is again received into the care of the relevant authority;

and if a local authority having by virtue of this section the care of a person to whom a relevant order relates is requested by the relevant authority to make arrangements for him to be received again into the care of the relevant authority, it shall be the duty of the local authority to comply with the request.

Consequential modifications of ss. 11 and 12 of Children Act 1948

27 Consequential modifications of 1948 c. 43 ss. 11 and 12

- (1) For section 11 of the Children Act 1948 (which specifies the children in respect of whom functions are conferred on local authorities by Part II of that Act) there shall be substituted the following section:—

“11 Children to whom Part II applies.

Except where the contrary intention appears, any reference in this Part of this Act to a child who is or was in the care of a local authority is a reference to a child who is or was in the care of the authority under section 1 of this Act or by virtue of a care order within the meaning of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 or a warrant under section 23(1) of that Act (which relates to remands in the care of local authorities); but nothing in the said section 11 as replaced by this subsection prejudices the application of any provision of the said Part II to any person by virtue of an enactment passed after that Act and before this Act.”

- (2) If it appears to a local authority that it is necessary, for the purpose of protecting members of the public, to exercise their powers in relation to a particular child in their care in a manner which may not be consistent with their general duty under section 12(1) of the said Act of 1948 to further his best interests and afford him opportunity for proper development, the authority may, notwithstanding that duty, act in that manner.
- (3) If the Secretary of State considers it necessary, for the purpose of protecting members of the public, to give directions to a local authority with respect to the exercise of their powers in relation to a particular child in their care, he may give such directions to the authority; and it shall be the duty of the authority, notwithstanding their general duty aforesaid, to comply with any such directions.
- (4) Without prejudice to their general duty aforesaid, it shall be the duty of a local authority who have at any time had a child in their care throughout the preceding six months and

have not during that period held a review of his case in pursuance of this subsection to review his case as soon as is practicable after the expiration of that period and, if a care order is in force with respect to him, to consider in the course of the review whether to make an application for the discharge of the order.

Detention

28 Detention of child or young person in place of safety

(1) If, upon an application to a justice by any person for authority to detain a child or young person and take him to a place of safety, the justice is satisfied that the applicant has reasonable cause to believe that—

- (a) any of the conditions set out in section 1(2)(a) to (e) of this Act is satisfied in respect of the child or young person; or
- (b) an appropriate court would find the condition set out in section 1(2)(b) of this Act satisfied in respect of him; or
- (c) the child or young person is about to leave the United Kingdom in contravention of section 25 of the Act of 1933 (which regulates the sending abroad of juvenile entertainers),

the justice may grant the application; and the child or young person in respect of whom an authorisation is issued under this subsection may be detained in a place of safety by virtue of the authorisation for twenty-eight days beginning with the date of authorisation, or for such shorter period beginning with that date as may be specified in the authorisation.

(2) Any constable may detain a child or young person as respects whom the constable has reasonable cause to believe that any of the conditions set out in section 1(2)(a) to (d) of this Act is satisfied or that an appropriate court would find the condition set out in section 1(2)(b) of this Act satisfied or that an offence is being committed under section 10(1) of the Act of 1933 (which penalises a vagrant who takes a juvenile from place to place).

(3) A person who detains any person in pursuance of the preceding provisions of this section shall, as soon as practicable after doing so, inform him of the reason for his detention and take such steps as are practicable for informing his parent or guardian of his detention and of the reason for it.

(4) A constable who detains any person in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section or who arrests a child without a warrant otherwise than for homicide shall as soon as practicable after doing so secure that the case is enquired into by a police officer not below the rank of inspector or by the police officer in charge of a police station, and that officer shall on completing the enquiry either—

- (a) release the person in question; or
- (b) if the officer considers that he ought to be further detained in his own interests or, in the case of an arrested child, because of the nature of the alleged offence, make arrangements for his detention in a place of safety and inform him, and take such steps as are practicable for informing his parent or guardian, of his right to apply to a justice under subsection (5) of this section for his release ;

and subject to the said subsection (5) it shall be lawful to detain the person in question in accordance with any such arrangements.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (5) It shall not be lawful for a child arrested without a warrant otherwise than for homicide to be detained in consequence of the arrest or such arrangements as aforesaid, or for any person to be detained by virtue of subsection (2) of this section or any such arrangements, after the expiration of the period of eight days beginning with the day on which he was arrested or, as the case may be, on which his detention in pursuance of the said subsection (2) began; and if during that period the person in question applies to a justice for his release, the justice shall direct that he be released forthwith unless the justice considers that he ought to be further detained in his own interests or, in the case of an arrested child, because of the nature of the alleged offence.
- (6) If while a person is detained in pursuance of this section an application for an interim order in respect of him is made to a magistrates' court or a justice, the court or justice shall either make or refuse to make the order and, in the case of a refusal, may direct that he be released forthwith.

29 Release or further detention of arrested child or young person

- (1) Where a person is arrested with or without a warrant and cannot be brought immediately before a magistrates' court, then if either—
- (a) he appears to be a child and his arrest is for homicide ; or
 - (b) he appears to be a young person and his arrest is for any offence,
- the police officer in charge of the police station to which he is brought or another police officer not below the rank of inspector shall forthwith enquire into the case and, subject to subsection (2) of this section, shall release him unless—
- (i) the officer considers that he ought in his own interests to be further detained ;
or
 - (ii) the officer has reason to believe that he has committed homicide or another grave crime or that his release would defeat the ends of justice or that if he were released (in a case where he was arrested without a warrant) he would fail to appear to answer to any charge which might be made.
- (2) A person arrested in pursuance of a warrant shall not be released in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section unless he or his parent or guardian (with or without sureties) enters into a recognisance for such amount as the officer aforesaid considers will secure his attendance at the hearing of the charge; and a recognisance entered into in pursuance of this subsection may, if the said officer thinks fit, be conditioned for the attendance of the parent or guardian at the hearing in addition to the person arrested.
- (3) An officer who enquires into a case in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section and does not release the person to whom the enquiry relates shall, unless the officer certifies that it is impracticable to do so or that he is of so unruly a character as to make it inappropriate to do so, make arrangements for him to be taken into the care of a local authority and detained by the authority, and it shall be lawful to detain him in pursuance of the arrangements; and a certificate made under this subsection in respect of any person shall be produced to the court before which that person is first brought thereafter.
- (4) Where an officer decides in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section not to release a person arrested without a warrant and it appears to the officer that a decision falls to be taken in pursuance of section 5 of this Act whether to lay an information in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by that person, it shall be the duty of the officer to inform him that such a decision falls to be taken and to specify the offence.

- (5) A person detained by virtue of subsection (3) of this section shall be brought before a magistrates' court within seventy-two hours from the time of his arrest unless within that period a police officer not below the rank of inspector certifies to a magistrates' court that by reason of illness or accident he cannot be brought before a magistrates' court within that period.
- (6) Where in pursuance of the preceding subsection a person is brought before a court or a certificate in respect of any person is produced to a court and the court does not proceed forthwith to inquire into the case, then—
- (a) except in a case falling within paragraph (b) of this subsection, the court shall order his release; and
 - (b) in a case where he was arrested in pursuance of a warrant or the court considers that he ought in his own interests to be further detained or the court has reason to believe as mentioned in subsection (1)(ii) of this section, the court shall remand him ;

and where a court remands a person in pursuance of this subsection otherwise than on bail it shall, if he is not represented by counsel or a solicitor, inform him that he may apply to a judge of the High Court to be admitted to bail and shall, if he is not so represented or his counsel or solicitor so requests, give him a written notice stating the reason for so remanding him.

30 Detention of young offenders in community homes

- (1) The power to give directions under section 53 of the Act of 1933 (under which young offenders convicted on indictment of certain grave crimes may be detained in accordance with directions given by the Secretary of State) shall include power to direct detention by a local authority specified in the directions in a home so specified which is a community home provided by the authority or a controlled community home for the management, equipment and maintenance of which the authority are responsible ; but a person shall not be liable to be detained in the manner provided by this section after he attains the age of nineteen.
- (2) It shall be the duty of a local authority specified in directions given in pursuance of this section to detain the person to whom the directions relate in the home specified in the directions subject to and in accordance with such instructions relating to him as the Secretary of State may give to the authority from time to time; and the authority shall be entitled to recover from the Secretary of State any expenses reasonably incurred by them in discharging that duty.

31 Removal to borstal institutions of persons committed to care of local authorities

- (1) Where a person who has attained the age of fifteen is for the time being committed to the care of a local authority by a care order (other than an interim order) and accommodated in a community home and the authority consider that he ought to be removed to a borstal institution under this section, they may with the consent of the Secretary of State bring him before a juvenile court.
- (2) If the court before which a person is brought in pursuance of this section is satisfied that his behaviour is such that it will be detrimental to the persons accommodated in any community home for him to be accommodated there, the court may order him to be removed to a borstal institution.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (3) Where an order is made under subsection (2) of this section with respect to any person, the care order aforesaid shall cease to have effect and he shall be treated as if he had been sentenced to borstal training on the date of the other order, except that—
- (a) where the day on which the care order would have ceased to have effect by virtue of section 20(3) of this Act (disregarding section 21(1)) is earlier than the end of the period of two years beginning with the date aforesaid he shall, subject to paragraph (b) of this subsection, not be liable to be detained by virtue of this subsection after that day; and
 - (b) section 45(4) of the Prison Act 1952 shall apply to him as if for the reference to two years from the date of his sentence there were substituted a reference to that day.
- (4) If the court before which a person is brought in pursuance of this section is not in a position to decide whether to make an order under subsection (2) of this section in respect of him, it may make an order for his detention in a remand centre for a period not exceeding twenty-one days.
- (5) An order under the preceding subsection may from time to time be varied or extended by the court which made the order or by any other magistrates' court acting for the same area as that court, but a court shall not exercise its powers under this subsection—
- (a) if the person to whom the order relates is not before the court, unless the court is satisfied that by reason of illness or accident he cannot be present;
 - (b) so as to authorise the detention of that person after the expiration of the period of eight weeks beginning with the date when the order was originally made.
- (6) The provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 and of any other enactment relating to summary proceedings (other than provisions relating to remand or legal aid) shall apply to proceedings for the removal of a person under this section as they apply to proceedings against a person charged with a summary offence.
- (7) Where immediately before an order under paragraph (f) of section 34(1) of this Act comes into force an order under this section is in force with respect to any person, the order under that paragraph shall not affect the other order or the application of this section to that person while the other order remains in force.

32 Detention of absentees

- (1) If any of the following persons, that is to say—
- (a) a person committed to the care of a local authority by a care order or by a warrant under section 23 of this Act; or
 - (b) a person who, in pursuance of section 2(5), 16(3) or 28 of this Act, has been taken to a place of safety which is a community home provided by a local authority or a controlled community home ; or
 - (c) a person in the care of a local authority in pursuance of arrangements under section 29(3) of this Act; or
 - (d) a person sent to a remand home, special reception centre or training school or committed to the care of a fit person under the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968,

is absent from premises at which he is required by the local authority or the relevant Northern Ireland authority to live, or as the case may be is absent from the home, remand home, special reception centre or training school, at a time when he is not permitted by the local authority or the managers of the home or the relevant Northern

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

Ireland authority to be absent from it, he may be arrested by a constable anywhere in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands without a warrant and shall if so arrested be conducted, at the expense of the authority or managers, to the premises or other place aforesaid or such other premises as the authority or managers may direct.

- (2) If a magistrates' court is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person specified in the information can produce a person who is absent as mentioned in subsection (1) of this section, the court may issue a summons directed to the person so specified and requiring him to attend and produce the absent person before the court; and a person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with any such requirement shall, without prejudice to any liability apart from this subsection, be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of an amount not exceeding twenty pounds.

In the application of this subsection to Northern Ireland, "magistrates' court" means a magistrates' court within the meaning of the Magistrates' Courts Act (Northern Ireland) 1964.

- (3) A person who knowingly compels, persuades, incites or assists another person to become or continue to be absent as mentioned in subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine of an amount not exceeding one hundred pounds or both.
- (4) The reference to a constable in subsection (1) of this section includes a reference to a person who is a constable under the law of any part of the United Kingdom, to a member of the police in Jersey and to an officer of police within the meaning of section 43 of the Larceny (Guernsey) Law 1958 or any corresponding law for the time being in force, and in that subsection "the relevant Northern Ireland authority" means in the case of a person committed to the care of a fit person, the fit person, and in the case of a person sent to a remand home, special reception centre or training school, the person in charge of that home or centre or the managers of that school.
- (5) Nothing in this section authorises the arrest in Northern Ireland of, or the taking there of any proceedings in respect of, such a person as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of this section.

Legal aid

33 Legal aid

- (1) Part IV of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 (which relates to legal aid in criminal proceedings) shall have effect subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 to this Act (being provisions for applying the said Part IV to certain proceedings under this Part of this Act and for modifying the said Part IV in certain minor respects in relation to juveniles).
- (2) Legal aid in pursuance of the Legal Aid and Advice Act 1949 shall not be given in respect of any proceedings in respect of which legal aid may be given by virtue of the preceding subsection.

Transitional modifications of Part I for persons of specified ages

34 Transitional modifications of Part I for persons of specified ages

- (1) The Secretary of State may by order provide—
- (a) that any reference to a child in section 4, 13(2) or 28(4) or (5) of this Act shall be construed as excluding a child who has attained such age as may be specified in the order;
 - (b) that any reference to a young person in section 5 of this Act (except subsection (8)) shall be construed as including a child, or excluding a young person, who has attained such age as may be so specified;
 - (c) that any reference to a young person in section 5(8), 7(7), 7(8), 9(1), 23(1) or 29(1) of this Act shall be construed as including a child who has attained such age as may be so specified ;
 - (d) that section 7(1) of this Act shall have effect as if for references to seventeen years there were substituted references to sixteen years ;
 - (e) that section 23(2) or (3) of this Act shall have effect as if the references to a young person excluded a young person who has not attained such age as may be so specified;
 - (f) that section 22(5) of this Act shall have effect as if for the reference to the age of fourteen, or section 31(1) of this Act shall have effect as if for the reference to the age of fifteen, there were substituted a reference to such greater age as may be so specified.
- (2) In the case of a person who has not attained the age of seventeen but has attained such lower age as the Secretary of State may by order specify, no proceedings under section 1 of this Act or for an offence shall be begun in any court unless the person proposing to begin the proceedings has, in addition to any notice falling to be given by him to a local authority in pursuance of section 2(3) or 5(8) of this Act, given notice of the proceedings to a probation officer for the area for which the court acts; and accordingly in the case of such a person the reference in section 1(1) of this Act to the said section 2(3) shall be construed as including a reference to this subsection.
- (3) In the case of a person who has attained such age as the Secretary of State may by order specify, an authority shall, without prejudice to subsection (2) of section 9 of this Act, not be required by virtue of subsection (1) of that section to make investigations or provide information which it does not already possess with respect to his home surroundings if, by direction of the justices or probation and after-care committee acting for any relevant area, arrangements are in force for information with respect to his home surroundings to be furnished to the court in question by a probation officer.
- (4) Except in relation to section 13(2) of this Act, references to a child in subsection (1) of this section do not include references to a person under the age of ten.
- (5) In relation to a child tried summarily in pursuance of section 6 of this Act, for the words " fifty pounds " in subsection (3) of that section there shall be substituted the words " ten pounds ".
- (6) Without prejudice to the generality of section 69(4) of this Act, an order under this section may specify different ages for the purposes of different provisions of this Act specified in the order.
- (7) A draft of any order proposed to be made under this section shall be laid before Parliament and, in the case of an order of which the effect is that the reference to a

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

child in section 4 of this Act includes a child who has attained an age of more than twelve, shall not be made unless the draft has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.