

Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012

2012 CHAPTER 10

PART 3

SENTENCING AND PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS

CHAPTER 3

REMANDS OF CHILDREN OTHERWISE THAN ON BAIL

Remands to youth detention accommodation

102 Remands to youth detention accommodation

- (1) A remand to youth detention accommodation is a remand to such accommodation of a kind listed in subsection (2) as the Secretary of State directs in the child's case.
- (2) Those kinds of accommodation are—
 - (a) a secure children's home,
 - (b) a secure training centre,
 - (c) a young offender institution, and
 - (d) accommodation, or accommodation of a description, for the time being specified by order under section 107(1)(e) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (youth detention accommodation for purposes of detention and training order provisions).
- (3) A child's detention in one of those kinds of accommodation pursuant to a remand to youth detention accommodation is lawful.
- (4) Where a court remands a child to youth detention accommodation, the court must—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/04/2013. This version of this provision has been superseded.

Changes to legislation: Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, Section 102 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 04 July 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) state in open court that it is of the opinion mentioned in section 98(4), 99(7), 100(4) or 101(7) (as the case may be), and
- (b) explain to the child in open court and in ordinary language why it is of that opinion.
- (5) A magistrates' court must ensure a reason that it gives under subsection (4)(b)—
 - (a) is specified in the warrant of commitment, and
 - (b) is entered in the register.
- (6) Where a court remands a child to youth detention accommodation, the court must designate a local authority as the designated authority for the child for the purposes of—
 - (a) subsection (8),
 - (b) regulations under section 103 (arrangements for remands), and
 - (c) section 104 (looked after child status).
- (7) That authority must be—
 - (a) in the case of a child who is being looked after by a local authority [F1 otherwise than by virtue of section 104(1)], that authority, and
 - (b) in any other case [F2but subject to subsection (7B), a local authority] in whose area it appears to the court that the child habitually resides or the offence or one of the offences was committed.
- [F3(7A) In a case to which subsection (7)(b) applies, the court is to designate a local authority in whose area it appears to the court that the child habitually resides (a "home authority") except where the court—
 - (a) considers as respects the home authority, or each home authority, that it is inappropriate to designate that authority, or
 - (b) is unable to identify any place in England and Wales where the child habitually resides.
 - (7B) If in a case to which subsection (7)(b) applies—
 - (a) the court is not required by subsection (7A) to designate a home authority, but
 - (b) it appears to the court that the offence was not, or none of the offences was, committed in England and Wales,

the court is to designate a local authority which it considers appropriate in the circumstances of the case.]

- [^{F4}(7C) Where a child has been remanded to youth detention accommodation, the court—
 - (a) which remanded the child, or
 - (b) to which the child was remanded.

may designate a local authority ("B") as the designated authority for the child in substitution for the authority previously designated (whether that previous designation was made when the child was remanded or under this subsection).

(7D) Where a child has at any one time been subject to two or more remands to youth detention accommodation, a court which has jurisdiction to make a replacement designation under subsection (7C) in connection with one or some of the remands also has jurisdiction to make such a replacement designation in connection with each of the other remands.

Part 3 – Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders CHAPTER 3 – Remands of children otherwise than on bail

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- (7E) Where a replacement designation is made under subsection (7C) after the end of the period of remand concerned, the substitution of B for the previously-designated authority has effect only for the purposes of regulations under section 103.
- (7F) Where a replacement designation is made under subsection (7C) during the period of remand concerned, the substitution of B for the previously-designated authority—
 - (a) has effect, as respects the part of that period ending with the making of the replacement designation, only for the purposes of regulations under section 103, and
 - (b) has effect, as respects the remainder of that period, for all of the purposes listed in subsection (6).
- (7G) A court may make a replacement designation under subsection (7C) only if it considers that, had everything it knows been known by the court which made the previous designation, that court would have designated B instead.
- (7H) Where a replacement designation is made under subsection (7C) in relation to a remand, the previously-designated authority is to be repaid any sums it paid in respect of the remand pursuant to regulations under section 103.
- (7J) A court which has jurisdiction to make a replacement direction under subsection (7C) may exercise that jurisdiction on an application by a local authority or of its own motion.]
- (8) Before giving a direction under subsection (1), the Secretary of State must consult the designated authority.
- (9) A function of the Secretary of State under this section (other than the function of making regulations) is exercisable by the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales concurrently with the Secretary of State.
- (10) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that subsection (9) is not to apply, either generally or in relation to a particular description of case.
- (11) In this Chapter "secure children's home" means accommodation which is provided in a children's home, within the meaning of the Care Standards Act 2000—
 - (a) which provides accommodation for the purposes of restricting liberty, and
 - (b) in respect of which a person is registered under Part 2 of that Act.
- (12) Before the coming into force in relation to England of section 107(2) of the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003, subsection (11) has effect as if it defined "secure children's home" in relation to England as accommodation which—
 - (a) is provided in a children's home, within the meaning of the Care Standards Act 2000, in respect of which a person is registered under Part 2 of that Act, and
 - (b) is approved by the Secretary of State for the purpose of restricting the liberty of children.

Textual Amendments

- F1 Words in s. 102(7)(a) inserted (26.4.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22). {ss. 19(2)}, 61(5) (with s. 19(6)(7))
- **F2** Words in s. 102(7)(b) substituted (26.4.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22). {ss. 19(3)}, 61(5) (with s. 19(6)(7))

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- F3 S. 102(7A)(7B) inserted (26.4.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22). {ss. 19(4)}, 61(5) (with s. 19(6)(7))
- **F4** S. 102(7C)-(7J) inserted (26.4.2013) by Crime and Courts Act 2013 (c. 22). {ss. 19(5)}, 61(5) (with s. 19(6)(7))

Commencement Information

S. 102 wholly in force at 3.12.2012, see s. 151(1) and S.I. 2012/2906, art. 2(c) (with art. 7(1)(3))

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