STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2015 No. 423 (L. 5)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

The Magistrates' Courts (Injunctions: Anti-Social Behaviour) Rules 2015

Made - - - - 25th February 2015

Laid before Parliament 3rd March 2015

Coming into force in accordance with Rule 1(2)

The Lord Chief Justice, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, makes the following Rules in exercise of the powers conferred by section 144 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980(**1**) and section 18(2) and (3) of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014(**2**).

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) These Rules may be cited as the Magistrates' Courts (Injunctions: Anti-Social Behaviour) Rules 2015.

(2) These Rules come into force on the day on which, and immediately after, section 1 of the 2014 Act comes into force.

(3) In these Rules—

(a) "the 2014 Act" means the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014;

(b) a reference to a section or Schedule by number alone means the section or Schedule so numbered in the 2014 Act;

(c) "applicant" means the person applying or who applied for the injunction, and "respondent" means the person against whom the injunction is or was applied for;

(d) "defaulter" has the meaning given in paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to the 2014 Act;

(e) "original applicant" has the meaning given in paragraph 1(2) of Schedule 2 to the 2014 Act;

(f) "Part 1 injunction" means an injunction under Part 1 of the 2014 Act.

(**1**) 1980 c. 43. Section 144 has been amended by the Access to Justice Act 1999 (c. 22), Schedule 11 paragraphs 26 and 29; the Courts Act 2003 (c. 39) Schedule 8 paragraph 245 and Schedule 10; the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4) Schedule 4 paragraphs 99 and 102; and by S.I. 2012/2398, article 3(2), Schedule 2 paragraph 1.

(**2**) 2014 c. 12.

Applications to be by complaint

2. An application to which these rules apply must be made by way of complaint in writing.

Applications for injunctions

3.—(1) An application to a youth court for a Part 1 injunction must—

(a) state the name, address and date of birth of the respondent;

(b) state the name and address of a parent or guardian of the respondent (except where the respondent is aged 18 or over, permission having been given by the court in relation to that respondent under rule 15);

(c) be supported by evidence of the matters of which the court must be satisfied for the first and second conditions under section 1 to be met;

(d) state the terms of the Part 1 injunction applied for; and

(e) in the case of an application made on notice, include a statement that the requirement for consultation in section 14(1) has been complied with.

(2) If an application without notice is made by virtue of section 6, the application must also state the reasons why it is necessary for the application to be made without notice having been given.

(3) In the case of an application made on notice, a copy of the application must be served by the applicant on—

(a) the respondent personally; and

(b) the parent or guardian mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) personally, or by posting it to or leaving it at that parent or guardian's address.

Interim Part 1 injunctions

4. An interim Part 1 injunction which is made on an application made without notice—

(a) must be served on the respondent personally as soon as practicable; and

(b) will not take effect until it has been so served.

Part 1 injunction containing provisions to which a power of arrest is attached

5.—(1) In this rule, "relevant provision" means a provision of a Part 1 injunction to which a power of arrest is attached.

(2) Where a Part 1 injunction contains one or more relevant provisions—

(a) each relevant provision must be set out in a separate paragraph of the injunction; and

(b) subject to paragraph (3), the applicant must deliver a copy of the relevant provisions to any police station for the area where the conduct occurred.

(3) Where the Part 1 injunction has been granted without notice under section 41, the applicant must not deliver a copy of the relevant provisions to any police station under paragraph (2)(b) before the injunction containing the relevant provisions has been served on the respondent.

(4) Where an order is made varying or discharging any relevant provision, the applicant must—

(a) immediately inform any police station to which a copy of the relevant provisions was delivered under paragraph (2)(b); and

(b) deliver a copy of the order to any police station so informed.

Application to vary or discharge a Part 1 injunction

6.—(1) An application under section 8(1) to vary or discharge a Part 1 injunction must be made to the court which granted the injunction.

(2) Such an application must—

(a) specify—

(i) the reason why the person applying for variation or discharge believes the court should vary or discharge the injunction; and

(ii) if the application is to vary the injunction, the variation which is sought; and

(b) where the application is made by the person on whose application the injunction was granted, include a statement that the consultation requirement under section 14(3) has been complied with.

Application for warrant of arrest

7.—(1) An application for a warrant of arrest under section 10(1) must be substantiated on oath.

(2) Such an application may be made without notice.

Proceedings following arrest under the 2014 Act

8.—(1) This rule applies where a person under the age of 18 is arrested pursuant to—

(a) a power of arrest attached to a provision of a Part 1 injunction; or

(b) a warrant of arrest.

(2) A youth court before which a person is brought following such arrest may—

(a) deal with the matter; or

(b) adjourn the proceedings.

(3) If proceedings are adjourned and the arrested person is released—

(a) the matter must be dealt with (either by the same or another youth court) within 28 days of the date on which the arrested person appears in court; and

(b) the arrested person must be given not less than 2 days' notice of the hearing.

(4) An application under paragraph 1(2) of Schedule 2 may be made even if the arrested person is not dealt with within the period in paragraph (3)(a) of this rule.

Recognizance

9. Where, in accordance with paragraph 2(3)(b) of Schedule 1, the court fixes the amount of any recognizance with a view to it being taken subsequently, the recognizance may be taken by—

(a) a District Judge (Magistrates' Court);

(b) a justice of the peace;

(c) a justices' clerk; or

(d) a police officer of the rank of inspector or above, or in charge of a police station,

with the same consequences as if it had been entered into before the court.

Application for supervision order or detention order

10. An application under paragraph 1(2) of Schedule 2 must—