



Serious Crime Act 2007

2007 CHAPTER 27

PART 1

SERIOUS CRIME PREVENTION ORDERS

Duration, variation and discharge of orders

16 Duration of orders

- (1) A serious crime prevention order must specify when it is to come into force and when it is to cease to be in force.
- (2) An order is not to be in force for more than 5 years beginning with the coming into force of the order.
- (3) An order can specify different times for the coming into force, or ceasing to be in force, of different provisions of the order.
- (4) Where it specifies different times in accordance with subsection (3), the order—
 - (a) must specify when each provision is to come into force and cease to be in force; and
 - (b) is not to be in force for more than 5 years beginning with the coming into force of the first provision of the order to come into force.
- (5) The fact that an order, or any provision of an order, ceases to be in force does not prevent the court from making a new order to the same or similar effect.
- (6) A new order may be made in anticipation of an earlier order or provision ceasing to be in force.

[^{F1}(7) Subsections (2) and (4)(b) have effect subject to section 22E.]

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Serious Crime Act 2007, Section 16. (See end of Document for details)

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Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 16(7) inserted (3.5.2015) by [Serious Crime Act 2015 \(c. 9\)](#), s. 88(1), **Sch. 4 para. 77**; S.I. 2015/820, reg. 2(r)(xv)
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Commencement Information

- I1** S. 16 in force at 6.4.2008 by S.I. 2008/755, **art. 15(1)(d)**

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Serious Crime Act 2007, Section 16.