



Policing and Crime Act 2009

2009 CHAPTER 26

PART 2

SEXUAL OFFENCES AND SEX ESTABLISHMENTS

Prostitution

17 Orders requiring attendance at meetings

- (1) The [Street Offences Act 1959](#) is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1 (loitering or soliciting for purposes of prostitution) after subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) The court may deal with a person convicted of an offence under this section by making an order requiring the offender to attend three meetings with the person for the time being specified in the order (“the supervisor”) or with such other person as the supervisor may direct.
 - (2B) The purpose of an order under subsection (2A) is to assist the offender, through attendance at those meetings, to—
 - (a) address the causes of the conduct constituting the offence, and
 - (b) find ways to cease engaging in such conduct in the future.
 - (2C) Where the court is dealing with an offender who is already subject to an order under subsection (2A), the court may not make a further order under that subsection unless it first revokes the existing order.
 - (2D) If the court makes an order under subsection (2A) it may not impose any other penalty in respect of the offence.”
- (3) After section 1 insert—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

“1A Orders under section 1(2A): supplementary

- (1) This section applies to an order under section 1(2A).
 - (2) The order may not be made unless a suitable person has agreed to act as supervisor in relation to the offender.
 - (3) In subsection (2) “suitable person” means a person appearing to the court to have appropriate qualifications or experience for helping the offender to make the best use of the meetings for the purpose mentioned in section 1(2B).
 - (4) The order must specify—
 - (a) a date (not more than six months after the date of the order) by which the meetings required by the order must take place;
 - (b) the local justice area in which the offender resides or will reside while the order is in force.
 - (5) The supervisor must determine—
 - (a) the times of the meetings required by the order and their duration, and
 - (b) the places at which they are held.
 - (6) The supervisor must—
 - (a) make any arrangements that are necessary to enable the meetings required by the order to take place; and
 - (b) once the order has been complied with, notify the court which made the order of that fact.
 - (7) The court making the order must provide copies of it to the offender and the supervisor.
 - (8) Subsection (9) applies where—
 - (a) the order is made by the Crown Court, or
 - (b) the order is made by a magistrates’ court but specifies a local justice area for which the court making the order does not act.
 - (9) The court must provide to a magistrates’ court acting for the local justice area specified in the order—
 - (a) a copy of the order, and
 - (b) any documents and information relating to the case that it considers likely to be of assistance to that court in the exercise of any functions in relation to the order.
 - (10) The order ceases to be in force (unless revoked earlier under section 1(2C) or under the Schedule to this Act)—
 - (a) at the end of the day on which the supervisor notifies the court that the order has been complied with, or
 - (b) at the end of the day specified in the order under subsection (4)(a), whichever first occurs.
 - (11) The Schedule to this Act (which relates to failure to comply with orders under section 1(2A) and to the revocation or amendment of such orders) has effect.”
- (4) At the end of the Act insert the Schedule set out in Schedule 1 to this Act.