



Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

2014 CHAPTER 12

PART 4

COMMUNITY PROTECTION

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDERS [^{F1}AND EXPEDITED ORDERS]

Supplemental

[^{F1}72A Expedited orders: Convention rights and consents

- (1) A local authority, in deciding—
 - (a) whether to make an expedited order (under section 59A) and if so what it should include,
 - (b) whether to extend or reduce the period for which an expedited order has effect (under section 60A) and if so by how much,
 - (c) whether to vary an expedited order (under section 61) and if so how, or
 - (d) whether to discharge an expedited order (under section 61),must have particular regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly set out in articles 10 and 11 of the Convention.
- (2) In subsection (1) “Convention” has the meaning given by section 21(1) of the Human Rights Act 1998.
- (3) A local authority must obtain the necessary consents before—
 - (a) making an expedited order,
 - (b) extending or reducing the period for which an expedited order has effect, or

Changes to legislation: *Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, Section 72A is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 April 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) View outstanding changes*

- (c) varying or discharging an expedited order.
- (4) If the order referred to in subsection (3) was made, or is proposed to be made, in reliance on section 59A(2)(a), “the necessary consents” means the consent of—
- (a) the chief officer of police for the police area that includes the restricted area, and
 - (b) a person authorised (whether in specific or general terms) by the appropriate authority for the school or 16 to 19 Academy.
- (5) If the order referred to in subsection (3) was made, or is proposed to be made, in reliance on section 59A(2)(b), “the necessary consents” means the consent of—
- (a) the chief officer of police for the police area that includes the restricted area, and
 - (b) a person authorised by the appropriate NHS authority.
- (6) In this section—
- “appropriate authority” means—
- (a) in relation to a school maintained by a local authority, the governing body;
 - (b) in relation to any other school or a 16 to 19 Academy, the proprietor;
- “appropriate NHS authority” means—
- (a) if the order was made, or is proposed to be made, in reliance on subparagraph (i) of section 59A(2)(b), the NHS body mentioned in that subparagraph;
 - (b) if the order was made, or is proposed to be made, in reliance on subparagraph (ii) of section 59A(2)(b) and the site is in England, the UK Health Security Agency;
 - (c) if the order was made, or is proposed to be made, in reliance on that subparagraph and the site is in Wales, the Local Health Board for the area in which the site is located.
- (7) In this section “proprietor”, in relation to a school or a 16 to 19 Academy, has the meaning given in section 579(1) of the Education Act 1996.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Ss. 72A, 72B inserted (28.4.2022 for specified purposes, 28.6.2022 in so far as not already in force) by Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (c. 32), ss. 82(4), 208(4)(n); S.I. 2022/520, reg. 5(j)

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole Act associated Parts and Chapters:

Whole provisions yet to be inserted into this Act (including any effects on those provisions):

- s. 102(2)(ba) inserted by [2022 c. 32 Sch. 11 para. 35\(2\)\(a\)](#)