

1971 No. 1292 (L.33)

**SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, ENGLAND****The Crown Court Rules 1971**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>3rd August 1971</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>16th August 1971</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>1st January 1972</i>

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We, the Crown Court rule committee, in exercise of the powers conferred upon us by sections 5(2) and (6), 7(4), 13(5), 14(1) and (2), 15, 34(3) and 50 of the Courts Act 1971(a), hereby make the following Rules:—

**PART I**  
**INTRODUCTION**

*Citation and commencement*

1. These Rules may be cited as the Crown Court Rules 1971 and shall come into operation on 1st January 1972.

*Interpretation*

2.—(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference to a judge is a reference to a judge of the High Court or a Circuit judge or a Recorder; “justice” means a justice of the peace; and “Taxing Master” means a Master of the Supreme Court (Taxing Office).

(2) In these Rules any reference to a Rule or Schedule shall be construed as a reference to a Rule contained in these Rules or, as the case may be, to a Schedule thereto; and any reference in a Rule to a paragraph shall be construed as a reference to a paragraph of that Rule.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(b) shall apply to the interpretation of these Rules as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

**PART II**  
**JUSTICES AS JUDGES OF CROWN COURT**

*Number and qualification of justices*

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 and to any directions under section 5(5) of the Courts Act 1971, on any proceedings to which a subsequent paragraph of this Rule applies, the number of justices sitting to hear the proceedings and the qualification of those justices shall be as specified in that paragraph.

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(a) 1971 c. 23.

(b) 1889 c. 63.

(2) On the hearing of an appeal against a decision of licensing justices under the Licensing Act 1964(a) the Crown Court shall consist of a judge sitting with four justices, each of whom is a member of a licensing committee appointed under Schedule 1 to that Act and two (but not more than two) of whom are justices for the petty sessions area comprising the premises to which the appeal relates.

(3) On the hearing of an appeal against a decision of any authority under the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963(b) or the Gaming Act 1968(c), the Crown Court shall consist of a judge sitting with four justices, two (but not more than two) of whom are justices for the petty sessions area comprising the premises to which the appeal relates.

(4) On the hearing of an appeal from a juvenile court or of proceedings on committal by a juvenile court to the Crown Court under section 28 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952(d) or section 67 of the Mental Health Act 1959(e), the Crown Court shall consist of a judge sitting with two justices each of whom is a member of a juvenile court panel and who are chosen so that the Court shall include a man and a woman.

#### *Dispensations for special circumstances*

4.—(1) The Crown Court may enter on any appeal or any proceedings on committal to the Court for sentence notwithstanding that the Court is not constituted as required by section 5(1) of the Courts Act 1971 or Rule 3 if it appears to the judge that the Court could not be so constituted without unreasonable delay and the Court includes—

- (a) in a case to which paragraph (2) of that Rule applies, at least two justices each of whom is a member of a committee specified in that paragraph, provided that the Court includes a justice for the petty sessions area so specified and a justice for some other area;
- (b) in a case to which paragraph (3) of that Rule applies, at least two justices including a justice for the petty sessions area so specified and a justice for some other area;
- (c) in a case to which paragraph (4) of that Rule applies, one justice who is a member of a juvenile court panel;
- (d) in any other case, one justice:

Provided that the judge may sit without one or both of the justices required by sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above if the parties appearing at the hearing of the appeal agree.

(2) The Crown Court may at any stage continue with any proceedings with a Court from which any one or more of the justices initially comprising the Court has withdrawn, or is absent for any reason.

#### *Disqualifications*

5. A justice of the peace shall not sit in the Crown Court on the hearing of an appeal in a matter on which he adjudicated or of proceedings on committal of a person to the Court for sentence under section 28 or 29 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 by a court of which he was a member.

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(a) 1964 c. 26.  
(c) 1968 c. 65.  
(e) 1959 c. 72.

(b) 1963 c. 2.  
(d) 1952 c. 55.

## PART III

## APPEALS TO THE CROWN COURT

*Application of Part III*

6.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Rule, this Part of these Rules shall apply to every appeal which by or under any enactment lies to the Crown Court from any court, tribunal or person.

(2) This Part of these Rules shall have effect subject to the provisions of the enactments listed in Part I of Schedule 1 (being enactments which make special procedural provisions in respect of certain appeals) which enactments shall be amended in accordance with Part II of that Schedule.

*Notice of appeal*

7.—(1) An appeal shall be commenced by the appellant's giving notice of appeal in accordance with the following provisions of this Rule.

(2) The notice required by the preceding paragraph shall be in writing and shall be given—

(a) in a case where the appeal is against a decision of a magistrates' court, to the clerk of the magistrates' court ;

(b) in any other case, to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court ; and

(c) in any case, to any other party to the appeal.

(3) Notice of appeal shall be given within 21 days after the day on which the decision appealed against is given and, in the case of an appeal arising out of a conviction by a magistrates' court, shall state whether the appeal is against conviction or sentence or both.

(4) For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the day on which a decision of a magistrates' court is given shall, where the court has adjourned the trial of an information after conviction, be the day on which the court sentences or otherwise deals with the offender.

(5) The time for giving notice of appeal may be extended, either before or after it expires, by the Crown Court, on an application made in accordance with paragraph (6).

(6) An application for an extension of time shall be made in writing, specifying the grounds of the application and sent to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court.

(7) Where the Crown Court extends the time for giving notice of appeal, the appropriate officer of the Crown Court shall give notice of the extension to the appellant and, in the case of an appeal from the decision of a magistrates' court, to the clerk of that court; and the appellant shall give notice of the extension to any other party to the appeal.

*Entry of appeal and notice of hearing*

8. On receiving notice of appeal, the appropriate officer of the Crown Court shall enter the appeal and give notice of the time and place of the hearing to the appellant, any other party to the appeal and, where the appeal is against a decision of a magistrates' court, to the clerk of the magistrates' court.

*Abandonment of appeal*

9.—(1) Without prejudice to the power of the Crown Court to give leave for an appeal to be abandoned, an appellant may abandon an appeal by giving notice in writing, in accordance with the following provisions of this Rule, not later than the third day before the day fixed for hearing the appeal.

(2) The notice required by the preceding paragraph shall be given—

- (a) in a case where the appeal is against a decision of a magistrates' court, to the clerk of the magistrates' court ;
- (b) in the case of an appeal under section 21 of the Licensing Act 1964, to the clerk to the licensing justices ;
- (c) in any other case, to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court ; and
- (d) in any case, to any other party to the appeal ;

and, in the case of an appeal mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) or (b), the appellant shall send a copy of the notice to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court.

(3) For the purposes of determining whether notice of abandonment was given in time there shall be disregarded any Saturday, Sunday and any day which is, or is to be observed as, a bank holiday, or a holiday under the Bank Holidays Act 1871(a) or the Holidays Extension Act 1875(b), in England and Wales.

## PART IV

## COSTS BETWEEN PARTIES IN CROWN COURT

*Jurisdiction to award costs*

10.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 85(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 (power of magistrates' courts to award costs on abandonment of appeals from magistrates' courts) and section 22(4) of the Licensing Act 1964 (application of section 85(2) of the Act of 1952 to appeals under section 21 of the Act of 1964), no party shall be entitled to recover any costs of any proceedings in the Crown Court from any other party to the proceedings except under an order of the Court.

(2) Subject to section 48 of the Courts Act 1971 and to the following provisions of this Rule, the Crown Court may make such order for costs as it thinks just.

(3) In the case of an appeal under section 21 of the Licensing Act 1964—

- (a) no order for costs shall be made on the abandonment of an appeal by giving notice under Rule 9 ;
- (b) no order for costs shall be made against a person who appeared before the licensing justices and opposed the grant of the justices' licence unless he appeared at the hearing of the appeal and opposed the appeal ;
- (c) if the appeal, not being an appeal against the grant of a justices' licence, is dismissed, the Court shall order the appellant to pay to the justices against whose decision he has appealed, or such person as those justices may appoint, such sum by way of costs as is, in the opinion of the Court, sufficient to indemnify the justices from all costs and charges to which they have been put in consequence of his having given notice of appeal.

(4) No order for costs shall be made on the abandonment of an appeal from a magistrates' court by giving notice under Rule 9.

(5) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (2), the Crown Court may make an order for costs on dismissing an appeal where the appellant has failed to proceed with the appeal or on the abandonment of an appeal not being an appeal to which paragraph (3) or (4) applies.

*Costs in proceedings from which appeal is brought*

11. Where an appeal is brought to the Crown Court from the decision of a magistrates' court or a tribunal and the appeal is successful, the Crown Court may make any order as to the costs of the proceedings in the magistrates' court or tribunal which that court or tribunal had power to make.

*Taxation*

12.—(1) Where under these Rules the Crown Court has made an order for the costs of any proceedings to be paid by a party and the Court has not fixed a sum, the amount of the costs to be paid shall be ascertained as soon as practicable by the appropriate officer of the Crown Court (hereinafter referred to as the taxing authority).

(2) On a taxation under the preceding paragraph or under section 48(2) of the Courts Act 1971, there shall be allowed such sum as is reasonably sufficient to compensate the party for the expenses properly incurred by him.

*Review by taxing authority*

13.—(1) Any party dissatisfied with the taxation of any costs by the taxing authority under section 48(2) of the Courts Act 1971 or Rule 12 may apply to the taxing authority to review his decision.

(2) The application shall be made by giving notice to the taxing authority and to any other party to the taxation within 14 days of the taxation, specifying the items in respect of which the application is made and the grounds of objection.

(3) Any party to whom notice is given under the preceding paragraph may within 14 days of the service of the notice deliver to the taxing authority answers in writing to the objections specified in that notice to the taxing authority and, if he does, shall send copies to the applicant for the review and to any other party to the taxation.

(4) The taxing authority shall reconsider his taxation in the light of the objections and answers, if any, of the parties and any oral representations made by or on their behalf and shall notify them of the result of his review.

*Further review by Taxing Master*

14.—(1) Any party dissatisfied with the result of a review of taxation under Rule 13 may, within 14 days of receiving notification thereof, request the taxing authority to supply him with reasons in writing for his decision and may within 14 days of the receipt of such reasons apply to the Chief Taxing Master for a further review and shall, in that case, give notice of the application to the taxing authority and to any other party to the taxation, to whom he shall also give a copy of the reasons given by the taxing authority.

(2) Such application shall state whether the applicant wishes to appear or be represented, or whether he will accept a decision given in his absence and shall be accompanied by a copy of the notice given under Rule 13, of any answer which may have been given under paragraph (3) thereof and of the reasons given by the taxing authority for his decision, together with the bill of costs and full supporting documents.

(3) A party to the taxation who receives notice of an application under this Rule shall inform the Chief Taxing Master whether he wishes to appear or be represented at the further review, or whether he will accept a decision given in his absence.

(4) The further review shall be conducted by a Taxing Master and if the applicant or any other party to the taxation has given notice of his intention to appear or be represented, the Taxing Master shall inform the parties (or their agents) of the date on which the further review will take place.

(5) Before reaching his decision the Taxing Master may consult the judge who made the order for costs and the taxing authority and, unless the Taxing Master otherwise directs, no further evidence shall be received on the hearing of the further review; and no ground of objection shall be valid which was not raised on the review under Rule 13.

(6) In making his review, the Taxing Master may alter the assessment of the taxing authority in respect of any sum allowed, whether by increase or decrease.

(7) The Taxing Master shall communicate the result of the further review to the parties and to the taxing authority.

#### *Appeal to High Court judge*

15.—(1) Any party dissatisfied with the result of a further review under Rule 14 may, within 14 days of receiving notification thereof, appeal by originating summons to a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court if, and only if, the Taxing Master certifies that the question to be decided involves a point of principle of general importance.

(2) On the hearing of the appeal the judge may reverse, affirm or amend the decision appealed against or make such other order as he thinks appropriate.

#### *Supplementary provisions*

16.—(1) On a further review or an appeal to a judge of the High Court the Taxing Master or judge may make such order as he thinks just in respect of the costs of the hearing of the further review or the appeal, as the case may be.

(2) The time prescribed by Rule 13, 14 or 15 may be extended by the taxing authority, Taxing Master or judge of the High Court on such terms as he thinks just.

## PART V

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### *Applications to Crown Court for bail*

17.—(1) This Rule applies where an application to the Crown Court for bail is made otherwise than during the hearing of proceedings in the Crown Court.

(2) Subject to paragraph (8), notice in writing of intention to apply to the Crown Court for bail shall be given to the prosecutor and to the Director of Public Prosecutions, if the prosecution is being carried on by him, at least 24 hours before the application is made.

(3) On receiving notice under paragraph (2), the prosecutor or Director of Public Prosecutions shall—

- (a) notify the appropriate officer of the Crown Court and the applicant that he wishes to be represented at the hearing of the application; or
- (b) notify the appropriate officer and the applicant that he does not oppose the application; or
- (c) give to the appropriate officer, for the consideration of the Crown Court, a written statement of his reasons for opposing the application, at the same time sending a copy of the statement to the applicant.

(4) A notice under paragraph (2) shall be in the form prescribed in Schedule 2 or a form to the like effect, and the applicant shall give a copy of the notice to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court.

(5) The applicant shall not be entitled to be present on the hearing of his application unless the Crown Court gives him leave to be present.

(6) Where a person who desires to apply for bail has not been able to instruct a solicitor to apply on his behalf under the preceding paragraphs of this Rule, he may give notice in writing to the Crown Court of his desire to apply for bail, requesting that the Official Solicitor shall act for him in the application, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, assign the Official Solicitor to act for the applicant accordingly.

(7) Where the Official Solicitor has been so assigned the Crown Court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with the requirements of paragraph (2) and deal with the application in a summary manner.

#### *Supplementary provisions about bail*

18.—(1) Every applicant to the Crown Court for bail shall inform the Court of any earlier application to the High Court or the Crown Court for bail in the course of the same proceedings.

(2) On hearing an application for bail the Crown Court may order that the applicant shall be released from custody on entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, or giving other security before—

- (a) an officer of the Crown Court;
- (b) a justice; or
- (c) any other person authorised by virtue of section 95(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 to take a recognizance where a magistrates' court having power to take the recognizance has, instead of taking it, fixed the amount in which the principal and his sureties, if any, are to be bound.

(3) A person who, in pursuance of an order made by the Crown Court under this Rule, proposes to enter into a recognizance or give other security before a justice or other person must, unless the Crown Court otherwise directs, give notice to the prosecutor at least 24 hours before he enters into the recognizance or gives security as aforesaid.

(4) Where, in pursuance of an order of the Crown Court, a recognizance is entered into or other security given before a justice or other person, it shall be his duty to cause the recognizance or, as the case may be, a statement of the other security given, to be transmitted forthwith to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court and, unless the recognizance is entered into at a prison, a copy of such recognizance or statement shall at the same time be sent to the governor of the prison in which the applicant is detained.



*Time limits for beginning of trials*

19. The periods prescribed for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 7(4) of the Courts Act 1971 shall be 14 days and 8 weeks respectively and accordingly the trial of a person committed by a magistrates' court—

- (a) shall not begin until the expiration of 14 days beginning with the date of his committal, except with his consent and the consent of the prosecution, and
- (b) shall, unless the Crown Court has otherwise ordered, begin not later than the expiration of 8 weeks beginning with the date of his committal.

*Appeal against refusal to excuse from jury service*

20.—(1) A person summoned under Part V of the Courts Act 1971 for jury service may appeal in accordance with the provisions of this Rule against any refusal of the appropriate officer to excuse him under section 34(2) of that Act.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), an appeal under this Rule shall be heard by the Crown Court.

(3) Where the appellant is summoned under the said Part V to attend before the High Court or a county court and the appeal has not been decided by the Crown Court before the day on which the appellant is required by the summons to attend, the appeal shall be heard by the court before which he is summoned to attend.

(4) An appeal under this Rule shall be commenced by the appellant's giving notice of appeal to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court and such notice shall be in writing and shall specify the matters upon which the appellant relies as providing good reason why he should be excused from attending in pursuance of the summons.

(5) The Court shall not dismiss an appeal under this Rule unless the appellant has been given an opportunity of making representations.

(6) Where an appeal under this Rule is decided in the absence of the appellant, the appropriate officer of the Crown Court shall notify him of the decision without delay.

*Application to Crown Court to state case*

21.—(1) An application under section 10(3) of the Courts Act 1971 to the Crown Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court shall be made in writing to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court within 14 days after the date of the decision in respect of which the application is made.

(2) The time for making such an application may be extended, either before or after it expires, by the Crown Court.

(3) If the Crown Court considers that the application is frivolous, it may refuse to state a case, and shall in that case, if the applicant so requires, cause a certificate stating the reasons for the refusal to be given to him.

(4) If the Crown Court so orders, the applicant shall, before the case is stated and delivered to him, enter before an officer of the Crown Court into a recognizance, with or without sureties and in such sum as the Crown Court considers proper, having regard to the means of the applicant, conditioned to prosecute the appeal without delay.

*Business in chambers*

22.—(1) The jurisdiction of the Crown Court specified in the following paragraph may be exercised by a judge of the Crown Court sitting in chambers.

(2) The said jurisdiction is—

- (a) hearing applications for bail;
- (b) issuing a summons or warrant;
- (c) hearing any application relating to procedural matters preliminary or incidental to proceedings in the Crown Court, including applications relating to legal aid but not including an application under section 7(3) of the Courts Act 1971 (application for direction varying the place of trial on indictment);
- (d) jurisdiction under Rule 7(7), 20 or 21.

*Service of documents*

23. Any notice or other document which is required by these Rules to be given to any person may be served personally on that person or sent to him by post at his usual or last known residence or place of business in England or Wales or, in the case of a company, at the company's registered office in England or Wales.

*Repeal of enactments*

24. The enactments specified in Schedule 3 (being enactments about appeals to the Crown Court or costs between party and party in the Crown Court which are superseded by the provisions of these Rules) are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule in their application to England and Wales.

Dated 3rd August 1971.

*Hailsham of St. Marylebone, C.*  
*Widgery, C. J.*  
*Frederick Lawton, J.*  
*George Bean, J.*  
*D. R. Thompson*  
*J. B. Edwards*  
*Basil Wigoder*  
*David Calcutt*  
*A. Crawford Caffin*  
*G. G. A. Whitehead*

## Rule 6

## SCHEDULE 1

## ENACTMENTS RELATING TO APPEALS TO CROWN COURT

## PART I

## ENACTMENTS MAKING SPECIAL PROVISIONS ABOUT PROCEDURE ON APPEALS TO CROWN COURT

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Section or Schedule</i>
1930 c. 44.	The Land Drainage Act 1930	Section 30.
1952 c. 68.	The Cinematograph Act 1952	Section 6.
1957 c. 56.	The Housing Act 1957	Section 14(5).
1963 c. 2.	The Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963	Schedule 1, paragraphs 21, 28. Schedule 2, paragraph 6. Schedule 3, paragraph 13. Schedule 6, paragraph 8. Schedule 7, paragraph 5.
1963 c. 33.	The London Government Act 1963	Schedule 12, paragraph 19(4).
1964 c. 26.	The Licensing Act 1964	Sections 22, 50, 146, 154.
1967 c. 9.	The General Rate Act 1967	Section 7(1).
1968 c. 27.	The Firearms Act 1968	Section 44. Schedule 5 Part II.
1968 c. 54.	The Theatres Act 1968	Section 14(4).
1968 c. 65.	The Gaming Act 1968	Schedule 2, paragraphs 29, 31, 45, 46, 50, 61. Schedule 3, paragraphs 12, 13, 15, 16. Schedule 7, paragraphs 11, 20. Schedule 9, paragraph 11.
1969 c. 54.	The Children and Young Persons Act 1969	Section 21(5).

## PART II

## AMENDMENTS

1. In section 14(5) of the Housing Act 1957 for the words "one month" there shall be substituted the words "twenty-one days".

2.—(1) In paragraph 21(1) of Schedule 1 to the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963, for the words "fourteen days" there shall be substituted the words "twenty-one days".

(2) In paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 to that Act for the words "and he may appeal" to the end of the paragraph there shall be substituted the words "and within twenty-one days of being so notified he may by notice to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court and to the registering authority appeal against the refusal or revocation to the Crown Court".

(3) In paragraph 13(2) of Schedule 3 to that Act, for the words from "to the next" to the end of the paragraph there shall be substituted the words "to the Crown Court, and such appeal shall be commenced by giving notice to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court and to the licensing authority within twenty-one days of the holder's being notified of the revocation by the licensing authority".

(4) In paragraph 5 of Schedule 7 to that Act, for the words "to the next practicable" to the end of the paragraph there shall be substituted the words "to the Crown Court and such appeal shall be commenced by giving notice to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court and to the local authority within twenty-one days of the day on which notice of the refusal or revocation is given to the society".

3. In section 22(1) of the Licensing Act 1964 for the words "fourteen days" there shall be substituted the words "twenty-one days".

4. In section 7(1) of the General Rate Act 1967(a) for the words "to the next practicable court of quarter sessions" there shall be substituted the words "to the Crown Court and such appeal shall be commenced by giving notice to the appropriate officer of the Crown Court within twenty-one days of—

(a) the date of publication of the rate under section 4 of this Act; or

(b) the act or thing done by the rating authority; or

(c) the giving of notice for the purposes of this section to the rating authority as to the neglect or omission concerned,

whichever is the latest".

5. In the Gaming Act 1968 for the words "fourteen days" where they occur in paragraph 29(1) of Schedule 2, paragraphs 12 and 15 of Schedule 3 and paragraphs 11 and 20 of Schedule 7 there shall be substituted the words "twenty-one days".

6. In section 3(8) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 for the words "fourteen days" there shall be substituted the words "twenty-one days".

## SCHEDULE 2

Rule 17(4)

### FORM OF NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR BAIL IN THE CROWN COURT *Application for Bail*

Take notice that an application for bail will be made to the Crown Court at  
on at a.m./p.m.

(see note below) on behalf of

Full name: Forenames Surname  
(block letters)

Crown Court reference number:—

Place of detention:—

(if detained in prison,  
give prison number)

Particulars of proceedings  
during which applicant was  
committed to custody:—

SCHEDULE 2—*continued*

Details of any relevant previous applications for bail:—

Grounds of application for bail. (State fully facts relied upon and list previous convictions (if any). Give details of any proposed sureties and answer any objections raised previously.):—

*Notes*

The appropriate officer of the Crown Court should be consulted about the time and place of the hearing before this Notice is sent to the prosecutor. A copy of this Notice should be sent to the Crown Court.

## Rule 24

## SCHEDULE 3

## REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS

Chapter	Short Title	Extent of repeal
35 & 36 Vict. c. 93.	The Pawnbrokers Act 1872.	In section 52 the words from "for the county or place" to the end of the section.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 59.	The Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890.	In section 7 the words "in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts".
61 & 62 Vict. c. 16.	The Canals Protection (London) Act 1898.	In section 5 the words "in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts".
7 Edw. 7. c. 53.	The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	In section 7 the words "in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts".
15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 38.	The Performing Animals (Regulation) Act 1925.	In section 2(2) the words "in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts".
15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 50.	The Theatrical Employers Registration Act 1925.	In section 6(1) the words "in the manner prescribed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts".
17 & 18 Geo. 5. c. 21.	The Moneylenders Act 1927.	In section 2(7) the words from "in manner" to the end of the subsection.
23 & 24 Geo. 5. c. 25.	The Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933.	In section 21(2) the words "in accordance with rules made for the purposes of this section by the Secretary of State".
7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 25.	The Highways Act 1959.	Section 276.
1963 c. 2.	The Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963.	In Schedule 1, paragraph 22 and in paragraph 28(2) the words "22 or as the case may be".

SCHEDULE 3—*continued*

Chapter	Short Title	Extent of repeal
1964 c. 26.	The Licensing Act 1964.	<p>In section 22(3) the words from "but no order" to the end of the subsection.</p> <p>Section 24.</p> <p>In section 25(1) the words "under section 24(2) of this Act".</p>
1968 c. 27.	The Firearms Act 1968.	<p>In Schedule 5, in paragraph 4 the words "and if he does so" to the end of the paragraph, and paragraphs 6 and 8.</p>
1968 c. 65.	The Gaming Act 1968.	<p>In Schedule 2, paragraph 30(1) and in paragraph 30(2) the words "under the preceding sub-paragraph".</p> <p>In Schedule 9, paragraph 14(1) and in paragraph 14(2) the words "under the preceding sub-paragraph".</p>

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This Note is not part of the Rules.)*

The Courts Act 1971 establishes, with effect from 1st January 1972, a new court, the Crown Court, to try indictments and to exercise other jurisdiction previously exercised by courts of quarter sessions. These Rules regulate the procedure and practice of the Crown Court with regard to the matters specified in the Rules.