STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2010 No. 60

The Criminal Procedure Rules 2010

PART 10

COMMITTAL FOR TRIAL

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Restrictions on reports of committal proceedings

- 10.1.—(1) Except in a case where evidence is, with the consent of the accused, to be tendered in his absence under section 4(4)(b) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980(1) (absence caused by ill health), a magistrates' court acting as examining justices shall before admitting any evidence explain to the accused the restrictions on reports of committal proceedings imposed by section 8 of that Act and inform him of his right to apply to the court for an order removing those restrictions.
- (2) Where a magistrates' court has made an order under section 8(2) of the 1980 Act(2) removing restrictions on the reports of committal proceedings, such order shall be entered in the register.
- (3) Where the court adjourns any such proceedings to another day, the court shall, at the beginning of any adjourned hearing, state that the order has been made.

[Note. On the coming into force of Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003(3), committal for trial will be abolished and cases triable either way will be sent to the Crown Court under sections 51 and 51A of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998(4), in the same way as cases triable only on indictment.]

^{(1) 1980} c. 43; section 4(4)(b) was amended by paragraph 25 of Schedule 18 to the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (c. 41) and paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (c. 25). It is repealed by paragraph 51 of Schedule 3 and Part 4 of Schedule 37 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), with effect from a date to be appointed.

^{(2) 1980} c. 43; section 8(2) was amended by sections 1 of the Criminal Justice (Amendment) Act 1981 (c. 27). Section 8 is repealed by paragraph 51 of Schedule 3 and Part 4 of Schedule 37 to, the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), with effect from a date to be appointed.

⁽**3**) 2003 c. 44.

^{(4) 1998} c. 37; section 51 is substituted, and section 51A inserted, by paragraphs 15 and 18 of Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), with effect from a date to be appointed. The substitution and insertion are in force for certain purposes, S.I. 2005/950. Section 51 is amended by paragraph 1 of Schedule 11 to the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4); section 51A was amended by section 49 of, and paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 to, the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 (c. 38).

Committal for trial without consideration of the evidence

- **10.2.**—(1) This rule applies to committal proceedings where the accused has a solicitor acting for him in the case and where the court has been informed that all the evidence falls within section 5A(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980(5).
- (2) A magistrates' court inquiring into an offence in committal proceedings to which this rule applies shall cause the charge to be written down, if this has not already been done, and read to the accused and shall then ascertain whether he wishes to submit that there is insufficient evidence to put him on trial by jury for the offence with which he is charged.
- (3) If the court is satisfied that the accused or, as the case may be, each of the accused does not wish to make such a submission as is referred to in paragraph (2) it shall, after receiving any written evidence falling within section 5A(3) of the 1980 Act, determine whether or not to commit the accused for trial without consideration of the evidence, and where it determines not to so commit the accused it shall proceed in accordance with rule 10.3.

[Note. On the coming into force of Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003, committal for trial will be abolished and cases triable either way will be sent to the Crown Court under sections 51 and 51A of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, in the same way as cases triable only on indictment.]

Consideration of evidence at committal proceedings

- 10.3.—(1) This rule does not apply to committal proceedings where under section 6(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1980(6) a magistrates' court commits a person for trial without consideration of the evidence.
 - (2) A magistrates' court inquiring into an offence as examining justices, having ascertained—
 - (a) that the accused has no legal representative acting for him in the case; or
 - (b) that the accused's legal representative has requested the court to consider a submission that there is insufficient evidence to put the accused on trial by jury for the offence with which he is charged, as the case may be,

shall permit the prosecutor to make an opening address to the court, if he so wishes, before any evidence is tendered.

- (3) After such opening address, if any, the court shall cause evidence to be tendered in accordance with sections 5B(4), 5C(4), 5D(5) and 5E(3) of the 1980 Act(7), that is to say by being read out aloud, except where the court otherwise directs or to the extent that it directs that an oral account be given of any of the evidence.
 - (4) The court may view any exhibits produced before the court and may take possession of them.
- (5) After the evidence has been tendered the court shall hear any submission which the accused may wish to make as to whether there is sufficient evidence to put him on trial by jury for any indictable offence.
 - (6) The court shall permit the prosecutor to make a submission—
 - (a) in reply to any submission made by the accused in pursuance of paragraph (5); or

^{(5) 1980} c. 43; section 5A was inserted by paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (c. 25) and is repealed by paragraph 51 of Schedule 3 and Part 4 of Schedule 37 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), with effect from a date to be appointed.

^{(6) 1980} c. 43; section 6(2) was amended by paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (c. 25).

^{(7) 1980} c. 43; sections 5B to 5E were inserted by paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (c. 25) and are repealed by paragraph 51 of Schedule 3 and Part 4 of Schedule 37 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), with effect from a date to be appointed.

- (b) where the accused has not made any such submission but the court is nevertheless minded not to commit him for trial.
- (7) After hearing any submission made in pursuance of paragraph (5) or (6) the court shall, unless it decides not to commit the accused for trial, cause the charge to be written down, if this has not already been done, and, if the accused is not represented by counsel or a solicitor, shall read the charge to him and explain it in ordinary language.

[Note. On the coming into force of Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003, committal for trial will be abolished and cases triable either way will be sent to the Crown Court under sections 51 and 51A of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, in the same way as cases triable only on indictment.]

Objection to committal statements being read at trial

- **10.4.**—(1) This rule applies where—
 - (a) a written statement is admitted as evidence in committal proceedings;
 - (b) under Schedule 2 to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996(8), the statement may be introduced in evidence at trial; and
 - (c) a party wants to object to that.
- (2) Such a party must serve notice of objection—
 - (a) on each other party and on the Crown Court officer;
 - (b) not more than 14 days after the defendant is committed for trial.
- (3) A prosecutor who introduces a written statement in committal proceedings must serve with it on the defendant a notice—
 - (a) of the right to object, and of the time limit; and
 - (b) that if the defendant does not object, the prosecutor may decide not to call the witness to give evidence in person at trial, but to rely on the written statement instead.
- (4) The magistrates' court that commits the defendant for trial must remind the defendant of that right to object.
 - (5) The Crown Court may extend the time limit under this rule, even after it has expired.

[Note. Under Schedule 2 to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, the written statement of a witness that has been admitted in evidence in committal proceedings may be introduced in evidence at trial, instead of the witness giving evidence in person, if—

- (a) no party objects within the time prescribed by Criminal Procedure Rules, and
- (b) the other conditions specified by that Schedule are met.]

Material to be sent to court of trial

- 10.5.—(1) As soon as practicable after the committal of any person for trial, and in any case within 4 days from the date of his committal (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day or Bank Holidays), the magistrates' court officer shall, subject to the provisions of section 7 of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985(9) (which relates to the sending of documents and things to the Director of Public Prosecutions), send to the Crown Court officer—
 - (a) the information, if it is in writing;

^{(8) 1996} c. 25; Schedule 2 was amended by section 109(1) of, and paragraph 380 of Schedule 8 to, the Courts Act 2003 (c. 39) and is repealed by paragraph 66 of Schedule 3 and Part 4 of Schedule 37 to, the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44), with effect from a date to be appointed.

^{(9) 1985} c. 23; section 7 was amended paragraph 287 of Schedule 8 to the Courts Act 2003 (c. 39).

- (b) (i) the evidence tendered in accordance with section 5A of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 and, where any of that evidence consists of a copy of a deposition or documentary exhibit which is in the possession of the court, any such deposition or documentary exhibit, and
 - (ii) a certificate to the effect that that evidence was so tendered;
- (c) any notification by the prosecutor under section 5D(2) of the 1980 Act regarding the admissibility of a statement under section 23 or 24 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(10) (first hand hearsay; business documents);
- (d) a copy of the record made in pursuance of section 5 of the Bail Act 1976(11) relating to the grant or withholding of bail in respect of the accused on the occasion of the committal;
- (e) any recognizance entered into by any person as surety for the accused together with a statement of any enlargement thereof under section 129(4) of the 1980 Act;
- (f) a list of the exhibits produced in evidence before the justices or treated as so produced;
- (g) such of the exhibits referred to in paragraph (1)(f) as have been retained by the justices;
- (h) the names and addresses of any interpreters engaged for the defendant for the purposes of the committal proceedings, together with any telephone numbers at which they can be readily contacted, and details of the languages or dialects in connection with which they have been so engaged;
- (i) if the committal was under section 6(2) of the 1980 Act (committal for trial without consideration of the evidence), a statement to that effect;
- (j) if the magistrates' court has made an order under section 8(2) of the 1980 Act (removal of restrictions on reports of committal proceedings), a statement to that effect;
- (k) the certificate of the examining justices as to the costs of the prosecution under the Costs in Criminal Cases (General) Regulations 1986(12);
- (l) if any person under the age of 18 is concerned in the committal proceedings, a statement whether the magistrates' court has given a direction under section 39 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933(13) (prohibition of publication of certain matter in newspapers);
- (m) a copy of any representation order previously made in the case;
- (n) a copy of any application for a representation order previously made in the case which has been refused; and
- (o) any documents relating to an appeal by the prosecution against the granting of bail.
- (10) 1988 c. 33; sections 23 and 24 were amended by paragraph 28 of Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (c. 25) and section 67 of, and paragraphs 15 and 16 of Schedule 4, and Schedule 6 to, the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (c. 23); section 24 was further amended by paragraphs 13 and 14 of Schedule 5 to the Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 (c.32); both sections are repealed by section 136(a) of, and Part 6 of Schedule 37 to, the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44) with effect from a date to be appointed.
- (11) 1976 c. 63; section 5 was amended by section 65 of, and Schedule 12 to, the Criminal Law Act 1977 (c. 45), section 60 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 (c. 48), paragraph 1 of Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (c. 33), paragraph 53 of Schedule 9 to the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6), section 129(1) of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 (c. 16), paragraph 182 of Schedule 8 to the Courts Act 2003 (c. 39) and paragraph 48 of Schedule 3 to, and Parts 2 and 12 of Schedule 37 to, the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44). The amendments in Schedule 3 of the 2003 Act are in force in relation to certain cases only. It is further amended by sections 41, 331 and 332 of, and paragraph 48 of Schedule 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Schedule 36, and Part 4 of Schedule 37 to, the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44) and section 208 of, and paragraphs 33 and 35 of Schedule 21 to, the Legal Services Act 2007 (c. 27), with effect from dates to be appointed.
- (12) S.I. 1986/1335.
- (13) 1933 c. 12; section 39 was amended by sections 57 and 64 of, and Schedule 5 to, the Children and Young Persons Act 1963 (c. 37), sections 37 and 39 of, and Schedule 3 to, the Criminal Justice Act 1982 (c. 48) and it is amended by section 48 of, and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Schedule 2 to, the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (c. 23), with effect from a date to be appointed.

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(2) The period of 4 days specified in paragraph (1) may be extended in relation to any committal for so long as the Crown Court officer directs, having regard to the length of any document mentioned in that paragraph or any other relevant circumstances.

[Note. On the coming into force of Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003, committal for trial will be abolished and cases triable either way will be sent to the Crown Court under sections 51 and 51A of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, in the same way as cases triable only on indictment.]