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**ANGUILLA**

**REVISED STATUTES OF ANGUILLA**

**CHAPTER J20**

**JUVENILE ACT**

Showing the Law as at 15 December 2000

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**JUVENILE ACT**

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**JUVENILE ACT****PART 1****PRELIMINARY****Interpretation**

1. In this Act-

"child" means a person under the age of 14 years;

"contribution order" means an order made by a juvenile court under section 30 requiring any person to make contributions in respect of any juvenile committed to the care of a fit person;

"guardian", in relation to a juvenile, includes any person who, in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any case in relation to the juvenile or in which the juvenile is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over the juvenile;

"intoxicating liquor" means any fermented, distilled or spirituous liquor which cannot, save in certain specified circumstances, according to any law for the time being in force be legally sold without a licence;

"juvenile" means a person under the age of 16 years;

"juvenile court" means a juvenile court established under section 1 of the Juvenile Courts Act;

"place of safety" means any place appointed by regulation by the Governor to be a place of safety for the purposes of this Act;

"public place" includes any public park or garden and any ground to which the public for the time being have or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise;

"street" includes any highway, road, lane, footway, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not;

"young person" means a person who has attained the age of 14 years and is under the age of 16 years.

**General consideration for guidance of court**

2. Every court, in dealing with a juvenile who is brought before it as being in need of care or protection or as an offender or otherwise, shall have regard to the welfare of the juvenile and shall, if it deems it necessary, take steps for removing the juvenile from undesirable surroundings.

PART 2  
PROTECTION OF JUVENILES

**Warrant to search for and remove juvenile**

3. (1) If it appears to the Magistrate on information on oath laid by any person who, in the opinion of such Magistrate, is acting in the interests of a juvenile that there is reasonable cause to suspect-

- (a) that a juvenile has been or is being assaulted, ill-treated or neglected in a manner likely to cause the juvenile unnecessary suffering; or
- (b) that any offence mentioned in Schedule 1 has been or is being committed in respect of the juvenile;

the Magistrate may issue a warrant authorizing any police officer-

- (c) to search for the juvenile and, if it is found that the juvenile has been or is being assaulted, ill-treated or neglected in any such manner, or that any such offence has been or is being committed in respect of him, to take him to and detain him in a place of safety; or
- (d) to remove the juvenile with or without search to a place of safety and to detain him there;

until, in either such case, the juvenile can be brought before a juvenile court.

(2) The Magistrate issuing a warrant under this section may by the same warrant cause any person accused of any offence in respect of the juvenile to be apprehended and brought before him in order that proceedings may be taken against him according to law.

(3) Any police officer authorised by warrant under this section to search for any juvenile, or to remove any juvenile with or without search, may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place specified in the warrant and may remove him therefrom.

(4) The police officer executing any warrant issued under this section may be accompanied by the person laying the information, if that person so desires, and may also, if the Magistrate directs, be accompanied by a duly qualified medical practitioner.

**Power to bring juveniles in need of care or protection before court**

4. (1) Any police officer or authorised person may bring before a juvenile court a juvenile in need of care or protection.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the expression "authorised person" means-

- (a) any probation officer; or
- (b) any person appointed by the Governor as such on the recommendation of a social welfare officer.

**Powers of court**

5. (1) A juvenile court before which any juvenile is brought by virtue of sections 3, 4 or 6, Or any court before which is brought any juvenile in respect of whom any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1 has been committed, may, if satisfied that the welfare of the juvenile so requires, make an order~

- (a) committing him to the care of any fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him;
- (b) requiring his parent or guardian to enter into a recognizance to exercise proper care and guardianship; or
- (c) placing him, either in addition to, or without making, any order under paragraph (a) or (b), for a specified period, not exceeding 3 years, under the supervision of a probation officer.

(2) Any order made under subsection (1) may from time to time be renewed, varied or revoked by the court on its own motion or On the application of any person.

(3) If a juvenile court before which any juvenile is brought is not in a position to decide whether any or what order ought to be made under this section, it may make such interim order as it thinks fit for the juvenile's detention or continued detention in a place of safety, or for his committal to the care of a fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him.

(4) Any interim order made under subsection (3) shall not remain in force for more than 30 days; but at any time within such period the court may. if it considers it expedient so to do, make a . further interim order; so, however, that in no case shall any interim order or orders made under this and subsection (3) remain in force for more than 60 days after the date of the first order made under this subsection.

(5) If the juvenile court by which an interim order is made is satisfied on any occasion that, by reason of illness or accident, the juvenile is unable to appear personally before the court, any further interim order which the court has power to make on that occasion may be made in the absence of the juvenile.

(6) The consent of any person to undertake the care of a juvenile in pursuance of an order made under paragraph (1)(a) shall be proved in such manner as the court may think sufficient to bind him.

**Disposal of juvenile by order of the court**

6. (1) Where a person having the custody, charge or care of a juvenile has been-

- (a) convicted, in respect of that juvenile of any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1;
- (b) committed for trial for any such offence; or
- (c) bound over to keep the peace towards that juvenile;

by any court, that court may order that juvenile to be brought before a juvenile court with a view to the juvenile court making an order under section 5, and shall direct that the probation officer be informed as soon as practicable of the order made.

(2) Where any court has, under this section, made an order directing that a juvenile be brought before a juvenile court, it shall be the duty-

- (a) of the complainant, if he is a police officer, in the proceedings against the person having the custody, charge or care of the juvenile; and
- (b) if that complainant is not a police officer, of the senior police officer present in court at the time that the order was made;

to bring the juvenile before the juvenile court.

### PART 3

#### PROCEEDINGS IN JUVENILE COURTS

##### **Provisions as to powers of juvenile courts**

7. On the hearing of a charge against, or an application relating to, a person who is believed to be a juvenile, a juvenile court may, if it thinks fit so to do, proceed with the hearing and determination of the charge or application notwithstanding that it is discovered that the person in question is not a juvenile.

##### **Methods of dealing with juvenile offenders**

8. (1) Where a juvenile has been found guilty of any offence before a juvenile court, that court (which for the purposes of this section shall be deemed to be the Magistrate's Court) may, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 114, 115, 116, 117 and 118 of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act, make an order-



- (a) dismissing the case;
- (b) under the Probation of Offenders Act;
- (c) placing the offender, either in addition to or without making any other order under this section, for a specified period not exceeding 3 years, under the supervision of a probation officer;
- (d) committing the offender to the care of any fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him; or
- (e) ordering the parent or guardian of the offender to enter into a recognizance for the good behaviour of such offender.

(2) Consent of any person to undertake the care of a juvenile in pursuance of an order made under paragraph (1)(d) shall be proved in such manner as the court may think sufficient to bind him.

(3) An appeal shall lie from any decision or order of a juvenile court and the procedure to be followed on the bringing and hearing of such appeal shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act.

#### **Special provisions relating to probation**

9. (1) Where a juvenile has been placed under the supervision of a probation officer, that officer shall, while the order remains in force, visit, advise and befriend him and, when necessary, endeavour to find him suitable employment, and may, if it appears necessary in his interest so to do, at any time while the order remains in force and he is under the age of 16 years, bring him before a juvenile court, and that court may, if it thinks it is desirable in his interest so to do, commit him to the care of a fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him.

(2) Where a person is bound by his recognizances before a juvenile court or that court makes an order under the Probation of Offenders Act in respect of a juvenile, the attainment by that person of the age of 16 years shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to enforce his attendance and deal with him in respect of any failure to observe the conditions of his recognizance, or of jurisdiction to vary or discharge the recognizance.

#### **Provisions relating to committal to fit persons**

10. (1) Where under section 5 a juvenile is brought before a juvenile court or where a juvenile has been convicted of any offence and the court is satisfied that it is in the best interests and welfare of the juvenile to make an order committing him to the care of a fit person and ascertains on inquiry that such a person is available and willing to undertake the care of the juvenile, the court shall have power to summon such fit person before it for the purpose of examining such person as to his fitness to being so appointed.

(2) A court before making an order under this Act committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person, shall endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion of the juvenile and shall, wherever possible, in making such order take into consideration such religious persuasion.

(3) Every order committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person shall contain a declaration-

- (a) as to the age and religious persuasion (if ascertained) of the juvenile with respect to whom the order is made; and
- (b) where a contribution order has at the same time been made under section 30, stating the amount of such contribution and by whom it is payable.

#### PART 4

#### PROVISIONS PRELIMINARY TO AND TRIAL OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

##### **Separation in police stations, etc., of juveniles from adults**

11. Arrangements shall be made by the Commissioner of Police for preventing a juvenile while detained in a police station, or while being conveyed to or from any criminal court, or while waiting before or after attendance in any criminal court, from associating with any adult, not being a relative, who is charged with any offence other than an offence with which the juvenile is jointly charged.

##### **Bail or detention of juveniles**

12. (1) Where a person apparently a juvenile is apprehended, with or without warrant, and cannot be brought forthwith before the appropriate court, the police officer in charge of the police station to which he is brought shall enquire into the case and may release him on a recognizance being entered into by him or his parent or guardian (with or without sureties) for such amount as will, in the opinion of the officer secure his attendance upon the hearing of the charge, and shall so release him unless-

- (a) the charge is one of homicide or other grave crime;
- (b) it is necessary in his interest to remove him from association with any reputed criminal or prostitute; or
- (c) the officer has reason to believe that his release would defeat the ends of justice.

(2) Where a person apparently a juvenile is apprehended and is not released under subsection (1), the police officer in charge of such police station shall cause him to be detained in a place of safety until he can be brought before the appropriate court.

**Remand or committal to place of safety**

13. (1) The Magistrate's Court on remanding or committing for trial a juvenile who is not released on bail shall commit him to custody in a place of safety named in the commitment, to be there detained for the period for which he is remanded or until he is thence delivered in due course of law, but, in the case of a young person, it shall not be obligatory on the court so to commit him if the court certifies that he is of so unruly a character that he cannot safely be so committed, or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained; and where the commitment so certifies he may be committed to such place, including a prison, as may be specified in the commitment warrant.

(2) A commitment under this section may be varied, or in the case of a young person who proves to be of so unruly a character that he cannot safely be detained in such custody. or to be so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained, revoked, by the court which made the order, or, if application cannot conveniently be made to that court, by any court having jurisdiction in the place where the court which made the order sat, and if it is revoked the young person may be committed to such place, including a prison, as may be specified in the commitment warrant.

**Trial of juvenile when charged with an adult**

14. Where a juvenile is charged with an offence jointly with a person who has attained the age of 16 years or that person is charged at the same time with aiding, abetting, causing, procuring, allowing or permitting that offence, the charge shall be heard by the Magistrate's Court.

**Juvenile charged with indictable offence**

15. Where a juvenile is charged with an indictable offence, proceedings for his committal for trial shall be heard in the Magistrate's Court, and if on the termination of those proceedings the Court is satisfied that the juvenile should be committed for trial, the Court shall so commit him and shall bind him and the witnesses by recognizance to appear at the High Court.

**PART 5****LEGAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO JUVENILES****Power to take offenders into custody**

16. (1) Any police officer may take into custody, without warrant, any person who-

- (a) commits, within his view, any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1; or
- (b) has committed, or whom he has reason to believe to have committed, any of the offences mentioned in Schedule I if the police officer has reasonable ground for believing that that person will abscond, or if the police officer does not know and cannot ascertain that person's name and address.

(2) Where, under the powers conferred by this section, a police officer arrests any person without warrant, the police officer in charge of the police station to which that person is brought shall, unless in his belief the release of that person on bail would tend to defeat the ends of justice or to cause injury or danger to the juvenile against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, release the person arrested on that person entering into such recognizance, with or without sureties, as may in the judgment of that officer be required to secure the attendance of that person upon the hearing of the charge.

#### **Power to hear case in absence of juvenile**

17. Where, in any proceedings with relation to any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1, the court is satisfied that the attendance before it of any juvenile in respect of whom the offence is alleged to have been committed is not essential to the just hearing of the case, the case may be proceeded with and determined in the absence of the juvenile.

#### **Restriction on presence of juvenile in court**

18. No child, other than an infant in arms, shall be permitted to be present in court during the trial of any other person charged with any offence, or during any proceedings preliminary thereto, except during such time as his presence is required as a witness or otherwise for the purpose of justice; and any child present in court when under this section he is not to be permitted to be so present shall be ordered to be removed.

#### **Determination of age**

19. (1) Where a person, whether charged with an offence or not, is brought before any court otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence, and it appears to the court that he is a juvenile, the court shall make due enquiry as to the age of that person, and for that purpose shall take such evidence as may be forthcoming at the hearing of the case, but an order or judgment of the court shall not be invalidated by any subsequent proof that the age of that person has not been correctly stated to the court, and the age presumed or declared by the court to be the age of the person so brought before it shall, for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the true age of that person, and where it appears to the court that the person so brought before it has attained the age of ] 6 years, that person shall, for the purposes of this Act be deemed not to be a juvenile.

(2) Where in any charge or indictment for any offence under this Act or any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1, except an offence under Part 14 or section 136 of the Criminal Code, it is alleged that the person by or in respect of whom the offence was committed was a juvenile, young person or child or was under or had attained any specified age, and he appears to the court to have been at the date of the commission of the alleged offence a juvenile, young person or child or to have been under or to have attained the specified age, as the case may be, he shall for the purposes of this Act be presumed at that date to have been a juvenile, young person or child or to have been under, or to have attained, that age, as the case may be, unless the contrary is proved.

PART 6  
EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE

**Power to clear court when juvenile giving evidence**

20. (1) Where, in any proceedings in relation to an offence against, or any conduct contrary to, decency or morality, a person who, in the opinion of the court, is a juvenile is called as a witness, the court may direct that all or any persons not being members or officers of the court or parties to the case, their counselor solicitors, or persons otherwise directly concerned in the case, be excluded from the court during the taking of the evidence of that witness, but nothing in this section shall authorise the exclusion of *bonafide* representatives of a newspaper or news agency.

(2) The powers conferred on a court by this section shall be in addition and without prejudice to any other powers of the court to hear proceedings *in camera*.

**Extension of power to take deposition of juvenile**

21. (1) Where the Magistrate is satisfied by the evidence of a duly qualified medical practitioner that the attendance before the Magistrate's Court of any juvenile, in respect of whom any of the offences mentioned in Schedule I is alleged to have been committed, would involve serious danger to his life or health, the Magistrate may take in writing the deposition and add thereto a statement of his reason for taking it and of the day when and place where it was taken, and of the names of the persons (if any) present at the taking thereof.

(2) The Magistrate taking any such deposition shall transmit it with his statement, if the deposition relates to an offence for which any accused person is already committed for trial, to the proper officer of the court for trial at which the accused person has been committed.

**Admission in evidence of deposition of juvenile**

22. Where, in any proceedings in respect of any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1, the court is satisfied by the evidence of a duly qualified medical practitioner that the attendance before the court of any juvenile in respect of whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, would involve serious danger to his life or health, any deposition of the juvenile taken under section 21 shall be admissible in evidence either for or against the accused person without further proof thereof if it purports to be signed by the Magistrate by or before whom it purports to be taken, but the deposition shall not be admissible in evidence against the accused person unless it is proved that reasonable notice of the intention to take the deposition has been served upon him and that he or his counselor solicitor had, or might have had if he had chosen to be present, an opportunity of cross-examining the juvenile making the deposition.

**Evidence under Evidence Act where person accused of offence in Schedule 1**

23. As respects proceedings against any person for any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1, the Evidence Act shall have effect as if, in the Schedule to that Act, Schedule 2 were included.

**Mode of charging offence and limitation of time**

24. (1) Where a person is charged with committing any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1 in respect of two or more juveniles, the same information or summons may charge the offence in respect of all or any of them, but the person charged shall not, if he is summarily convicted, be liable to a separate penalty in respect of each juvenile except upon separate informations.

(2) The same information or summons may also charge any person as having the custody, charge, or care, alternatively or together, and may charge him with the offence of assault, ill-treatment, neglect, abandonment or exposure, together or separately, and may charge him with committing all or any of those offences in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, alternatively or together, but when those offences are charged together the person charged shall not, if he is summarily convicted, be liable to a separate penalty for each.

(3) Where any offence mentioned in Schedule 1 charged against any person is a continuous offence, it shall not be necessary to specify in the information, summons or indictment the date of the acts constituting the offence.

**PART 7****GENERAL****Court other than juvenile court to have power of a juvenile court**

25. Where under the provisions of this Act a juvenile is tried before any court which is not a juvenile court, then such court shall have in relation to that juvenile all the powers of a juvenile court.

**Rights and powers of fit persons**

26. The person to whose care a juvenile is committed by an order made under this Act shall, while the order is in force, have the same rights and powers and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of the juvenile's maintenance as if he were his parent, and the juvenile so committed shall continue in his care notwithstanding any claim by a parent or other person.

**Transfer of juvenile under care of fit person**

27. (1) The court by which an order committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person is made may at any time, on the application of a social welfare officer, order a juvenile under the care of a fit person to be transferred to the care of some other person.

(2) Upon a juvenile being transferred in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1), the court shall cause notice thereof to be sent to the person liable to make contributions in respect of him.

**Escapes from fit person**

28. (1) A juvenile who runs away from a person to whose care he has been committed under this Act may be apprehended without warrant by any police officer or authorised person for the purposes of section 4 and brought back to that person if that person is willing to receive him and, if that person is not willing to receive him, may be taken before a juvenile court which may make an order in respect of him as if he had been brought before the court as being in need of care and protection.

(2) Any person who knowingly assists or induces a juvenile to run away from a person to whose care he has been committed, or harbours or conceals a juvenile who has so run away and prevents him from returning, is guilty of an offence against this Act.

**Contributions**

29. (1) Where an order has been made by a juvenile court committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person, it shall be the duty of the following persons to make contributions in respect of him-

- (a) his father, adopted father or step-father;
- (b) his mother, adopted mother or step-mother;
- (c) any person, who, at the date when any such order is made, is cohabiting with the mother of the juvenile, whether he is the putative father or not.

(2) 'Where a juvenile has been committed to the care of a fit person contributions under this Act shall be payable to that person to be applied by him in or towards the maintenance, or otherwise for the benefit, of the juvenile.

**Contribution orders**

30. (1) Where an order has been made by a juvenile court committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person, the court may at the same time make a contribution order on any person who is, under' section 29, liable to make contributions in respect of the juvenile requiring that person to contribute such weekly sum in respect of each juvenile, as the court may consider reasonable having regard to . the contributor's means.

(2) A contribution order shall, unless varied or revoked, remain in force so long as the juvenile remains in the care of the fit person and the court when making such order shall have regard to any affiliation order in force in respect of the juvenile. Any such contribution order may be varied or revoked on the application of either the contributor or the person to whom the contributions are payable.

(3) A contribution order shall be enforceable, at the instance of the person to whom the contributions are payable, in the same manner as an affiliation order made under the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act.

(4) A person on whom a contribution order is made shall, if he changes his address, forthwith give notice thereof to the person to whom, immediately before the change, the contributions were payable, and, if he fails so to do, or if he knowingly gives notice false in any material particular, he is guilty of an offence against this Act.

**Provisions as to affiliation order**

31. (1) Where a juvenile who is ordered by a juvenile court to be committed to the care of a fit person is illegitimate, and an affiliation order for his maintenance is in force, the court may at the same time order the payments under the affiliation order to be paid to the person to whom contributions in respect of the juvenile are payable under section 29.

(2) Any sums received under the affiliation order shall be applied in like manner as if they were contributions received under a contribution order.

(3) The making of an order under this section with respect to an affiliation order shall not extend the duration of that order.

**General penalty**

32. Any person guilty of an offence against this Act for which no special punishment is provided shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$4,800, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term of 3 months, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of \$400 for each day on which the offence continues after conviction.

**Forms**

33. An order, other than an interim order, committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person, a contribution order and an order under section 31 shall be in the appropriate form set out in Schedule 3, and such forms may be amended or revoked and different and additional forms may be prescribed by regulation made by the Governor in Council.

**Citation**

34. This Act may be cited as the Juvenile Act, Revised Statutes of Anguilla, Chapter J20.



**SCHEDULE I**

(Sections 3, 5, 6, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24)

**OFFENCES**

1. Any offence under the following sections of the Criminal Code:

Section] 66 (Attempted buggery, and indecent assault, on a man)

Section 167 (Indecent assault on a woman)

Section 221 (Common assault)

Section 225 (Assault on female or male under 14 years of age)

Section 231 (Abandoning or exposing child under 2 years of age)

Section 232 (Cruelty to children)

Section 237 (Unlawfully taking girl under age of 16 years away from parent)

Section 238 (Child stealing)

Section 327(l)(a) as it relates to causing or procuring a child wandering in a public place or placing himself in a public place for the purpose of begging

Section 327(l)(b)(begging)

2. Any other offence involving injury to a juvenile

3. Attempting, aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring, the commission of any of the above offences or conspiracy to commit, or being an accessory after the fact in respect of, any of the above offences

**SCHEDULE 2**

(Section 23)

**MATTERS INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE TO THE EVIDENCE ACT  
AS RESPECTS PROCEEDINGS UNDER SCHEDULE 1 OF TIDS ACT**

<b>Enactment</b>	<b>Parts of enactment referred to</b>
Criminal Code	<p>Section 166 (Attempted buggery, and indecent assault, on a man)</p> <p>Section 167 (Indecent assault on a woman)</p> <p>Section 221 (Common assault)</p> <p>Section 225 (Assault on female or male under 14 years of age)</p> <p>Section 231 (Abandoning or exposing child under 2 years of age)</p> <p>Section 238 (Child stealing)</p> <p>Attempting, aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring, the commission of any of the above offences or conspiracy to commit, or being an accessory after the fact in respect of, any of the above offences.</p>

**SCHEDULE 3****FORMS****FORM 1**

(Sections 5, 6, 8 and 33)

Anguilla

JUVENILE ACT

**ORDER COMMITTING JUVENILE TO CARE OF FIT PERSON**

To .....

WHEREAS ..... a juvenile was brought before the Juvenile Court for  
..... as being in need of care or protection. or charged with an offence of  
.....

AND WHEREAS the said Court considers it expedient and in the best interests of the welfare of the said juvenile  
to make an order committing the said juvenile to the care of a fit person who is willing to undertake the care of him.

THESE, THEREFORE, are to command you the said ..... to deliver the said juvenile to  
..... who has undertaken to care for the said juvenile, and to command you the said  
..... to receive the said juvenile into your custody and to keep him in accordance with and until he is  
released under the provisions of the Juvenile Act.

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED THAT-

- (a) the age of the said juvenile is ..... years ..... months, being born on the ..... day  
of .....
- (b) his religious persuasion is .....
- (c) a contribution order in the sum of \$ ..... a week payable by  
..... being the ..... of the said  
juvenile has been made.

Given under my hand this ..... day of ..... 20.....  
at .....

.....

*Magistrate*

**FORM 2**

(Section 30 and 33)

Anguilla

JUVENILE ACT

**CONTRIBUTION ORDER**

WHEREAS an order committing ..... a juvenile to the care of ..... of ..... has this day been/was on the ..... day of ..... 20..... made by this Court.

AND WHEREAS the said ..... has made application for a contribution order.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that ..... being the ..... of the said juvenile shall pay to ..... the sum of ..... each week to be applied in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Act, the first of such payments to be made on the ..... day of ..... so long as the said juvenile remains in the care of the said ..... or until this order is varied or revoked in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Act.

Given under my hand this ..... day of ..... 20..... at.....

.....  
*Magistrate*

**FORM 3**

(Section 31)

Anguilla

JUVENILE ACT

**ORDER TRANSFERRING PAYMENTS UNDER AFFILIATION ORDER**

WHEREAS an affiliation order was made on the ..... day of ..... 20....  
against ..... of ..... ordering  
him to pay the sum of ..... a week to ..... towards the  
maintenance and education of ..... a juvenile of the age of.....

AND WHEREAS an order committing the said juvenile to the care of ..... has this day  
been/was on the .....day of ....., 20..... made by this  
Court.

AND WHEREAS the said ..... has made application for a contribution order.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the payments to be made by the said .....  
under the said affiliation order shall be made to ..... instead of to the said .....  
the first of such payments to be made on the ..... day of ....., 20..... so long  
as the said affiliation order remains in force, to be applied in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Act.

Given under my hand this .....day of ....., 20.....  
at.....

.....

*Magistrate*



ANGUILLA

**REVISED REGULATIONS OF ANGUILLA**

under

**JUVENILE ACT**

**R.S.A. c. J20**

Showing the Law as at 15 December 2000

Regulation	Citation	Page
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ANGUILLA

**Revised Regulations of Anguilla: J20-1**

JUVENILE ACT (R.S.A. c. J20)

**PLACES OF SAFETY APPOINTMENT REGULATIONS**

Note: These Regulations are enabled under the definition of "place of safety" in section 1 of the Juvenile Act, RS.A. c. J20.

**Places of safety appointed**

1. The following places are appointed as places of safety for the purposes of the definition of "place of safety" in section 1 of the Juvenile Act-

- (a) the Old Prison, The Valley, Anguilla;
- (b) the house of Mr. Bernard Richardson, George Hill, Anguilla.

**Citation**

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Places of Safety Appointment Regulations, Revised Regulations of Anguilla J20-1.