

It is important that we receive all petitions by the deadline set by the House of Commons. This deadline will be announced once the Bill has passed Second Reading. Please check our website or call the Private Bill Office to make sure you know when the deadline is.

Fees

Do not bring money or cheques with you. Petitioners will be billed in due course by the House of Commons.

The Crossrail Bill will be a hybrid Bill. This means that it will be a parliamentary Bill which has some of the characteristics of a public Bill and some of a private Bill.

Private Bills, by contrast, seek to confer benefits on particular individuals, institutions or localities, over and above the provisions of the general law (examples are Bills to build railways or harbour works, or to regulate markets). Whereas public Bills are introduced by an MP, private Bills are promoted by an outside body such as a company or a local authority.

A hybrid Bill is a public Bill which affects specific private interests in the same way that a private Bill would. It is usually introduced by the Government. The most well-known hybrid Bills in recent years were those to build the Channel Tunnel and Channel Tunnel Rail Links.

If you want to know more you can contact the Private Bill Office in the House of Commons on 020 7219 3250.

You can check our web page which is updated regularly:

More information about the Crossrail project is available on the Crossrail website:
www.crossrail.org.uk

若你對所附帶的文件難以理解，我們強烈建議你向律師或市民諮詢局(Citizen Advice Bureau)查詢。請注意，任何對此煩瑣的反對意見應用英文書寫。

এক শতক বহুতর বিবাহ যদি আশা করা যায় তাহলে আশা করা একজন স্ত্রীকে দু'টি সন্তানকে আত্মসাৎ করে এবং সন্তান দু'জনকে বিবাহ করে। এটি একটি বিবাহ।

[illegible]

यदि आपको संतान दखाने में ये धुं आगमनों को मायाशा भूषित है, तो आपको कीर्तना या सिद्धिपत्र अन्वयार्थ भाष्य के साथ सदा-सदाय ऊपर की ओर धारणा रखनी ही चाहती है। कुपरा भाग कि भाग को निश्चय किया ही प्रयास के कारण को शीघ्रता में सिद्धांत माना जायगी है।

ਜੇਕਰ ਕੁਰੂਨੂੰ ਨੂੰਕੀ ਬਾਨੀ ਸਦਾਬਾਦੀ ਵੀ ਮਾਮਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਅਰਥਾਤ, ਤਾਂ ਖੁਲ੍ਹਾਨੂੰ ਬਾਨੀਨ ਜਾਂ ਸਿੰਦਰਗਮ ਅਯਾਥਾਨੀ ਵਿਚੂੰ ਵੀ ਨਹਨ ਸਾਹਤ-ਮਾਨਸਾਬਾਨੀ ਬਾਨੀਨ ਵੀ ਸਾਹਤ ਵਿਚਿ ਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ। ਇੰਨਾ ਕਵੀਵੇ ਇਅਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿ ਮਿਸਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਨ ਇਨੇ ਬੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੈ ਕਾਵਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਸਾ ਹੈ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਏ ਓਨਾਦ ਬਾਨੀ ਹੈ।

Hadiilaa ead ku qabto dhibaato jannimda waxa lagu soo diray waxana si uduq laagaynida talisyey Ismaaciil tashoo garteen ama Hogaynta Talo-siin Muwaadin (Citizen's Advice Bureau). Iftaan ogosoonow in wax kaaliso diidmo ah oo ku wajahan Qur'aanka (the Bill) in lagu soo bixiido hab qoraal ah.

Edeklere anlamatta güçlük çekiyorsanız bir avukata veya Yatakdaz Danışma Bürosuna (Çizilen's Avukatı Bureau) danışmanız kuvvetle tavsiye olunur. Lütfen Yasaya olan itirazlarımızı yazılmasını gerektirgin dikkate alınız.

Nếu quý vị không hiểu tài liệu đính kèm, yêu cầu quý vị tham khảo ý kiến của một luật sư hoặc Văn Phòng Cố Vấn Công Dân. Xin lưu ý phát đối sự phản đối nào đối với Hoa Đơn phải viết bằng tiếng Anh.

Αν έχετε δικαστικά να καταχωρίσετε τα στοιχεία/μετα έρποντα σας, συνιστούμε να συμπληρώσετε στο δικηγορικό ή το γραμματικό ποσοτή, συμπληρώνοντας στους πολίτες (Citizen's Advice Bureau). Αδελφός μηδυναί, όπως ένα παλιό κτίριο, σχετικά με το σχέδιο νόμου να πέσει να διαμορφωθεί στα Αγγλία.

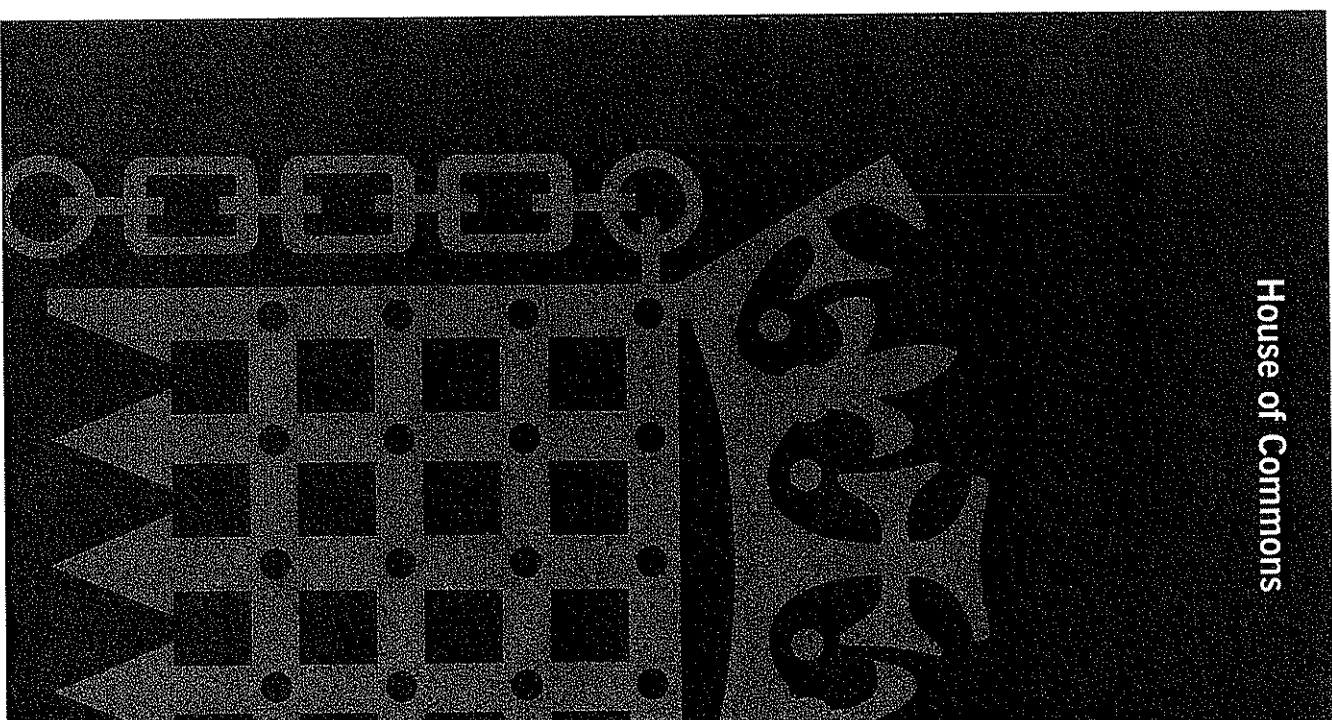
(١٤) وجدت سميرة في فهم الموضوع اللطيفين، فإننا نتمسك باستعادة أحد المساعدين أو مكتب تقديم المشورة لغيرنا الذين.

تختلفت انبعاثات إلى أن أي مشروع الكادرون المعني، ينبغي أن يقدم مكتوباً باللغة الإنجليزية.



What you need to know

House of Commons



This guide explains what you can do if you want to object to Crossrail's proposals becoming law in their current form.

It was announced in 2004 that the Government would introduce a Bill early in 2005 dealing with the Crossrail proposals. The Bill will be called the Crossrail Bill and will be discussed and analysed by MPs.

You can object to the Crossrail Bill by petitioning the House of Commons. This will give you an opportunity to explain to a select committee of MPs how the new law would affect you and why you object to it. If the MPs agree with your objections they have the power to change the Crossrail Bill before it becomes a law.

What to do if you think you will be affected by the Bill

If you receive a letter from solicitors (*Winckworth Sherwood*) acting for the Crossrail project or the Department of Transport you will be affected by the Crossrail Bill. The letter will tell you how much you will be affected and that you can contact the House of Commons and/or the House of Lords to object to the way in which the Bill affects you.

You can also object to the Bill if you haven't received a letter but you think that you could be affected by the Bill.

To object to the Bill you will have to submit a petition to the Private Bill Office.

What is a petition?

A petition is a summary of objections to particular aspects of the Crossrail Bill. It is a request to the House of Commons for the petitioner (you) to be allowed to argue your case, in due course, before the select committee on the Crossrail Bill.

After the Second Reading debate on the Crossrail Bill in the House of Commons, the Bill will be referred to a select committee. This committee will hear the petitioners' cases. (The Bill subsequently proceeds through a standing committee which considers the Bill clause by clause. Only MPs may speak at this committee.)

Who may petition?

Any individual, group of individuals, or organisation "directly and specially affected" by the provisions of the Crossrail Bill may petition against it.

If the promoters of the Bill (Crossrail) feel that someone who petitions against the Bill is not "directly and specially affected" they may object to the petitioner's right to be heard by the committee. In such cases, the MPs on the select committee on the Crossrail Bill will decide if the petition can be accepted.

When should the petition be presented?

The Bill is expected to start in the House of Commons and proceed in due course to the House of Lords. Petitioners may petition in either House or both. Each House has a separate format for petitioning and petitions must be addressed to the appropriate House. The timetable for receiving petitions in the House of Commons is laid down in an Order of the House, customarily made immediately after Second Reading of the Bill. (Please see the information on deadlines below.)

What should petitions contain?

The petition should state:

- what the Crossrail Bill does (briefly);
- who you (the petitioner) are;
- why the Bill affects you; and
- what you would like the select committee to do about it.

Your petition should not call upon the select committee to reject the Bill altogether, as the committee is not able to do that.

Since your petition will form the basis of your case before the select committee, it should include all the points of objection you have against the Bill. There is no need to elaborate objections in great detail.

What form should petitions take?

There is a guide which explains in detail the formal wording required for petitions to the House of Commons. If you want to petition please call the Private Bill Office and request our "Guide to petitioning against a hybrid Bill".

This is also available online:

www.parliament.uk/about_commons/prb/hoc.cfm

Agents

If you want someone else to represent you (for example, a solicitor) you may wish to instruct an agent who will act on your behalf in all matters relating to the petition.

There are two types of agents: professional Parliamentary Agents (who also act for promoters) are known as "Roll A" agents and all others who are "Roll B" agents.

The following Roll A agents should be able to represent you:

Bircham Dyson Bell

50 Broadway
London SW1H 0BL
020 7227 7080

Sharpe Pritchard

Fulwood Place
London WC1V 6HG
020 7405 4600

Vizard Oldham Brooke Blain

42 Bedford Row
London WC1R 4JL
020 7665 0806

If you wish someone other than a Roll A agent to represent you, they will need to become a Roll B agent. Most people can become Roll B agents and you will also find instructions on how to do this in our "Guide to petitioning against a hybrid Bill".