AN INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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One of the very first serious points for consideration in putting together our ideas for this book from the outset was the title. We unanimously agreed on An Introduction to Criminal Justice and are proud to have this on the front cover. However, behind this title, and as evident in the competitor titles from other publishers, sit a range of other potential and similar titles, including variations on the themes of ‘The Criminal Process’, ‘Criminal Justice’ and ‘The Criminal Justice System’. We felt it important not to wed ourselves to a label that foregrounded the contents as driven by considerations of criminal justice as a ‘system’ or as a ‘process’. There are problems with both formulations. A system implies a group of closely related parts that work together efficiently with little outside interference; a process is a series of actions that flow towards a planned outcome with a clear beginning and end. Neither term quite captures what criminal justice is and does, though process is probably the more accurate. Both terms will be used in this chapter and later by our contributors.

Another serious consideration, admittedly towards the end of our editorial journey in compiling this book, was the front cover. In considering images we were anxious to ensure that the cover design fitted with the title of the book and that both give a true reflection of the book’s content and do not convey a false impression of the text to would-be readers. We rejected one of the first mock-ups which superimposed our title on a background picture of a lawyer’s/judge’s wig. For us this was a non-starter. The book is not about the legal system, nor is it a law textbook. We settled on a more abstract and, as Natalie Aguilera from Sage put it, ‘Hitchcock-inspired’ cover.
We make these introductory points as a segue for illustrating the distinctiveness of this publication. Under this title and within the pages between the covers, what we have engineered is a book that is more than the sum of its parts. *An Introduction to Criminal Justice* contains within it a set of chapters that outline and reflect upon policy, practice, research and theoretical developments in the field of criminal justice. Each of these chapters is brought alive by their authors who draw on their research-rich biographies. In compiling this book, and in bringing these contributions together, we have produced a comprehensive text that is infused with wisdoms drawn from scholars adopting various combinations of historical, socio-legal and politico-economic analyses. The remainder of this introductory chapter continues to enlighten the reader about the rationale for the book. We elaborate on the above and convey our aims and ambitions in devising a text aimed at undergraduate students of criminology, criminal justice studies and related programmes. The chapter provides an overview of the content and outlines how we have chosen to organise the contents of the book into three constitutive parts.

Finally, one of the most important elements of this introduction is the inclusion of an overarching timeline of criminal justice since 1945 to date. This overview of the key developments in criminal justice in England and Wales since the end of the Second World War highlights a lengthy list of landmark developments or events that have been significant in respect of criminal justice as we move from the twentieth to the twenty-first century. As Mair notes in Chapter 2, the pace of change accelerates rapidly from the early 1990s and each of the chapters in the volume discusses developments that feature on this timeline.

**An Introduction to Criminal Justice**

As we have begun to establish above, the book is focused on criminal justice rather than criminology and the rationale for this book is to bring together a wealth of contemporary knowledge and thinking about matters concerning criminal justice in England and Wales. We do so with the aim of exposing undergraduates of criminology and/or criminal justice studies degrees to a range of scholarship that is research rich yet eminently accessible. Our ambition is to captivate new generations of students early in their studies, to enthuse them to be inquisitive and questioning in their journey towards independent criminological thought and in our ambitions for them to become collegiate forward-thinking practitioners as well as imaginative scholars and researchers. Criminology as an academic field of study has expanded enormously in the last 30 years, but we would contend that at its heart lies criminal justice – the agencies, institutions, processes and procedures that deal with victims, offenders and offending. If criminology were to lose touch with this central focus it would lose its way and while we are in no way trying to delimit criminology’s field, we make no apologies for making criminal justice the centre of our attention. Students studying criminology (or criminal justice, or police studies, etc.) need to have a thorough grounding in how the criminal justice process operates and this book aims to deliver this knowledge.
In claiming the book is ‘more than the sum of its parts’ – i.e. more than a collection of separate and discrete individual chapters, which a cursory glance at the contents pages may indicate – we take the opportunity early in this book to persuade the reader to visit these chapters as part of a package, assembled coherently. When the book is used in this way, we hope it will be evident that the book gathers a momentum in establishing that a comprehensive criminological understanding of criminal justice begins with an understanding as signposted by this text as a whole. In this way we anticipate the book will be a unique teaching resource. We now commence the job we have set ourselves, to tackle practical and normative issues in the Criminal Justice System. That system is to be imagined in the widest possible sense – to include an increasing plethora of agencies and institutions (the book incorporates chapters that focus on the police and multi-agency partners, prosecution and the courts, prisons and parole) that are subsumed under the umbrella ‘Criminal Justice System’. The 21 substantive chapters sandwiched between this introduction and the concluding chapter variously explore criminal processes and procedures and how ‘the system’ deals with those who are channelled into it. It thus examines criminal justice agencies and institutions as well as ‘agency’ in the criminal justice process. Thus our examination of criminal justice goes beyond mere description of what a state system of justice is, and what its constitutive components traditionally have been and contemporarily are. The text provides the basic overviews of these agencies and institutions, past and present and, in our final chapter we also ponder their futures. However, we have required our contributors to address the main points of debate and contention in matters of criminal justice. These issues and debates might sometimes be rooted in philosophical thought or epistemological differences of opinion, in different political or ethical values. They may be contemplated from different standpoints or through different lenses from which the system and processes of justice are viewed. Such perspectives may be legal, moral or criminological and, at other times, the starting point for the assessment might be victimological. This has given rise to a rich, varied and sometimes partisan analysis, but always a contribution that is thorough, authoritative, and imbued with the most up-to-date examples and references.

The above has guaranteed that a number of major themes run throughout the pages of the book. One example is the place of the victim in matters of criminal justice. The victim has slowly emerged as an increasingly important feature in criminal justice policy making and as a driver for change. As with other incremental developments and shifts in criminal justice focus however, some have questioned whose interests are being served (Duggan and Heap, 2014). Such questions are criminologically and victimologically important and a range of chapters, particularly in Part 2 of the book consider inequalities in criminal justice. In these chapters we find that the distinctions between victims and offenders often become blurred when justice, fairness and equality are the lens through which we consider the effectiveness of criminal justice practices and procedures. Questions of bias, prejudice, inequality, and injustice begin to emerge in Chapters 5 and 6 raising further questions that some of the later contributions take into consideration, especially in Part 3 where crime and harm, deprivations and human rights (see Chapter 22) enter.
the analysis of criminal justice. The latter set of concerns sees another recurring feature within the book – the connections between criminal justice within and between sovereign states and the interconnections between the global and the supra-national, the European, national, regional and local. These are big criminal justice questions that the book, though pitched at level 4 undergraduates, taps into in an accessible yet scholarly way. The book encourages the novice scholar to be aware of the importance and significance of the temporal and the episodic, of pendulum swings (for example welfare v. justice, see Chapter 18), of moments of crisis and the signal or trigger events (e.g. the murder of two-year-old James Bulger in Liverpool in 1993, which opened the way for a more punitive approach to criminal justice; see Chapters 2 and 18). At the start of several of the chapters we have provided shorter timelines of key developments in recognition of the importance of some key landmark points in time which are sometimes represented by dates when legislation was enacted and sometimes when key reports or inquiries were published following major inquiries or reviews.

While we have encouraged these big themes to emerge, we have maintained a consistency of approach within each of the chapters. There are common features that help readers engage more swiftly with what may seem challenging content. Each chapter has:

- an introduction that clearly sets out the chapter’s purpose and scope;
- a summary reminding the reader of the key points;
- a case study/studies and/or summary of recent research;
- an annotated list of further reading, both academic and web sources where appropriate, for readers who wish to explore further the topics covered in each chapter;
- discussion questions/suggested exercises.

We have also encouraged contributors to include where appropriate, a critical commentary arising from different perspectives on the criminal justice process, an outline of the historical background to the element of the process that is foregrounded and a discussion of the key current issues. Inequalities are thus often a feature of the discussion and we have ensured that the challenges and disadvantages faced by people with mental health problems are also represented (see Chapter 5).

**How the Book is Organised**

As noted above, the book is organised into three parts – Part One: The Criminal Justice Process in Context; Part Two: The Criminal Justice Process; and Part Three: Key Issues in Criminal Justice. The first part sets a context for the discussion of processes and experiences that are examined in some detail in Part Two. Criminal justice, as already flagged, is identified as a contested terrain and this is illustrated by exploring different models and perspectives that have been preferred, popularised and
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politically championed at various points in history and contemporarily. The adversarial nature of the criminal justice process of England and Wales is explained, together with key historical developments and milestones that have shaped the contemporary nature of this process in England and Wales.

Historical developments and milestones are a logical place to commence discussing criminal justice. Looking back in time at key landmark developments and simultaneously pointing out the ways in which criminal justice has traditionally been defined and conceptualised is a useful exercise in which to engage students at the start of an introductory module on criminal justice. These are foundational matters in the study of criminal justice. Knowing these contexts informs the ways in which policy, practice, research and theorising will continue to develop into the twenty-first century. Historical understandings are crucial if we are to fully appreciate the present. Future trajectories of criminal justice including its significance and relevance for government and the general public are in part shaped by past experiences. Emerging patterns and key themes such as the expanding criminal justice process, modernisation, penetration of the voluntary and private sectors in matters of criminal justice, risk and accountability are all made sense of through having a comprehensive appreciation of criminal justice and the criminal justice process in context.

Those who work within and those who come into contact with the Criminal Justice System have been the subject of much criminological, and more recently victimological, work. Much criminological research has focused on the clientele that are processed through the Criminal Justice System. No criminal justice textbook would be complete without a significant focus on those who experience the Criminal Justice System – whether as alleged perpetrators, offenders, victims and/or witnesses. In a run of eight chapters this first part of the book thus provides a comprehensive foundation for the study of the criminal justice process.

This book deals with criminal justice in England and Wales, rather than all of the United Kingdom. As McAra (2008: 481) notes, it is inappropriate to subsume Scotland in a United Kingdom-wide discussion, because Scotland has a separate justice and penal system from that of England and Wales, and also a distinctive history in terms of crime control. We recommend reading about criminal justice in Scotland elsewhere (e.g. Croall et al., 2016). The political history of Northern Ireland has had major impacts on many aspects of criminal justice, with the change from the Royal Ulster Constabulary to the Police Service of Northern Ireland being a major element of the peace process. The unique role of the Maze prison (see, for example, McKittrick and McVea, 2012) is also a distinctive feature of Northern Ireland’s historical legacy and community safety presents particular challenges in a society that has seen such radical changes (Brunger, 2012). It is for these reasons, in addition to the powers of the Northern Ireland Executive over criminal justice policy, that the situation in Northern Ireland is not covered in this book. Instead, the focus is on placing criminal justice in England and Wales into its unique historical and socio-legal context. We trust that you will find it a helpful and illuminating discussion.
Criminal Justice Since 1945: A timeline

1945  **Labour win general election (5 July)**

1946  Police Act
Dogs introduced experimentally by the Metropolitan Police

1948  **Criminal Justice Act**
*Arrival at Tilbury docks of the *Empire Windrush* from Jamaica*
*Opening of National Police College*

1949  Royal Commission on Capital Punishment set up
Legal Aid and Advice Act

1950  **Labour win general election (23 February)**
Timothy Evans hanged (10 Rillington Place)

1951  **Conservatives win general election (25 October)**

1953  Derek Bentley hanged
John Christie hanged (10 Rillington Place)

1955  **Conservatives win general election (26 May)**
First episode of *Dixon of Dock Green* (last episode 1976)
Ruth Ellis hanged

1956  Suez crisis

1957  Homicide Act
Home Office Research Unit formed
ACTO report ‘Alternatives to Short Terms of Imprisonment’

1958  Street disturbances involving racial violence in Notting Hill and Nottingham

1959  **Conservatives win general election (8 October)**
Mental Health Act
Obscene Publications Act
White Paper ‘Penal Practice in a Changing Society’
ACTO report ‘The Treatment of Young Offenders’
Royal Commission on the Police set up

1960  ACTO report ‘Corporal Punishment’
Cornish Committee on the Prevention and Detection of Crime established (reported 1965)
Royal Commission on the Police (reported 1962)
1961
- Criminal Justice Act
- Suicide Act
- Special Patrol Group Unit formed in Metropolitan Police

1962
- Royal Commission on the Police
- ACTO report ‘Non-Residential Treatment of Offenders’

1963
- Prison Commission (1877 Prison Act) abolished and replaced by the Prison Department
- Children and Young Persons Act (CYPA)
- Great Train Robbery
- National Crime Prevention Centre set up

1964
- **Labour win general election (15 October)**
  - Mary Whitehouse begins her clean-up TV campaign (mutates into the National Viewers’ and Listeners’ Association)
  - White Paper ‘The War Against Crime in England and Wales’
  - ‘The Sentence of the Court’ (1st edn)
  - The Longford report ‘Crime: A challenge to us all’
  - Kilbrandon report (Scotland)
  - Criminal Procedure (Insanity) Act
  - Police Act
  - Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act
  - Royal Commission on the Penal System set up (never reported)
  - Last executions in the UK
  - Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (CICB) set up to administer the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme (CICS) for victims of violent crime
  - Legal Aid extended to criminal cases

1965
- Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act
  - White Paper ‘The Child, the Family and the Young Offender’

1966
- **Labour win general election (31 March)**
  - Mountbatten Report
  - Race Relations Act

1967
- Criminal Justice Act
  - Abortion Act
  - Sexual Offences Act
  - Dangerous Drugs Act
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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| 1968 | Firearms Act  
Theatres Act – abolition of theatrical censorship  
Criminal Appeal Act  
White Paper ‘Children in Trouble’  
Enoch Powell’s ‘rivers of blood’ speech |
| 1969 | Children and Young Persons Act  
Divorce Reform Act |
| 1970 | **Conservatives win general election (18 June)**  
Equal Pay Act  
ACPS report ‘Detention Centres’  
ACPS report ‘Non-Custodial and Semi-Custodial Penalties’ (the Wootton report) |
| 1971 | Misuse of Drugs Act  
Courts Act |
| 1972 | Road Traffic Act  
Criminal Justice Act  
Erin Pizzey opens the first refuge for victims of domestic violence in Chiswick |
| 1973 | Community service orders introduced on a pilot basis |
| 1974 | Three-day week  
**Labour win general election (28 February – minority government)**  
**Labour win general election (10 October)**  
IRA bombings in the UK (Birmingham, Guildford, Woolwich)  
Robert Martinson ‘What Works: Questions and answers about prison reform’  
Juries Act  
Prevention of Terrorism Act  
Control of Pollution Act  
Rehabilitation of Offenders Act  
Introduction of the Police National Computer (project approved in 1969)  
ACPS report ‘Young Adult Offenders’ (the Younger report)  
First Victim Support project set up in Bristol |
| 1976 | Bail Act  
Police Act  
First UK Rape Crisis Centre opened in London |
1977  Criminal Law Act
      Police Complaints Board created
1978  Inner Urban Areas Act
      Consumer Safety Act
      Expenditure Committee report ‘Reduction of Pressure on the Prison System’
1979  Winter of discontent
      Conservatives win general election (3 May)
      May Committee report
1980  Magistrates’ Courts Act
      Prison Inspectorate established
1981  Scarman report on the Brixton riots
      Contempt of Court Act
      Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure
      Home Affairs Committee report ‘The Prison Service’
1982  Criminal Justice Act
      First British Crime Survey
      First Neighbourhood Watch scheme introduced
1983  Conservatives win general election (9 June)
      Mental Health Act
      Home Office Crime Prevention Unit formed
      HO Circular 114/83 ‘Manpower, Effectiveness and Efficiency in the Police Service’ (FMI principles imposed on the police)
1984  Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE)
      HO Circular 8/84 ‘Crime Prevention’
1985  Prosecution of Offences Act
      Police Complaints Authority replaced the Police Complaints Board
1986  Public Order Act
      Crown Prosecution Service begins work
      Drug Trafficking Offences Act
      Childline established
      The Islington Crime Survey
1987  Conservatives win general election (11 June)
      First Domestic Violence Unit established in London (Tottenham)
1988  Criminal Justice Act
       Legal Aid Act
       Road Traffic Act
       Green Paper ‘Punishment, Custody and the Community’
       Safer Cities programme launched
1989  Children Act
1990  White Paper ‘Crime, Justice and Protecting the Public’
       Strangeways riot (and in 25 other prisons)
       Criminal Justice (International Cooperation) Act
       Victims’ Charter
1991  Criminal Justice Act
       Woolf Report on the Strangeways riot
       Criminal Procedure (Insanity and Unfitness to Plead) Act
       Home Office Standing Conference on Crime Prevention report published
       (Morgan report)
       Launch of the Citizen’s Charter
       The UK became a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the
       Child (UNCRC)
1992  **Conservatives win general election (9 April)**
       Formation of the National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS)
       National Standards for the Probation Service
       Wolds Remand Prison opened – the first private prison in Britain
1993  James Bulger murdered
       Stephen Lawrence murdered
       Michael Howard becomes Home Secretary
       Royal Commission on Criminal Justice
       Bail (Amendment) Act
       Criminal Justice Act
       Sheehy report on the police service
       Prison Service becomes an executive agency of the Home Office
1994  Sexual Offences Act
       Criminal Justice and Public Order Act
       Police and Magistrates’ Courts Act
       First Prisons Ombudsman appointed
1995  Criminal Appeal Act created the Criminal Cases Review Commission
Learmont report on prison security
Posen report on the police
Incentives and Earned Privileges Scheme introduced in prisons

1996  Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act
Security Services Act
Audit Commission report ‘Misspent Youth’

1997  Labour win general election (1 May)
Firearms (Amendment) Act
Protection from Harassment Act
Sex Offenders Act
Crime (Sentences) Act
White Paper ‘No More Excuses’
Police Act
Social Exclusion Unit established

1998  White Paper ‘Modernising Justice’
Consultation paper ‘Joining Forces to Protect the Public’
Crime and Disorder Act
Human Rights Act (came into force October 2000)

1999  Access to Justice Act
Criminal Cases Review (Insanity) Act
Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act
Greater London Authority Act
Local Government Act
Publication of the Macpherson report into the Stephen Lawrence investigation
Launch of the ‘Equal Treatment Bench Book’ by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice
Replacement of the Police Disciplinary Code with the Code of Conduct
Launch of Working Families Tax Credit

2000  Criminal Justice and Court Services Act
Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act
Race Relations (Amendment) Act
2001  
**Labour win general election (7 June)**

'Review of the Criminal Courts in England and Wales' (the Auld report)  
'Making Punishments Work' (the Halliday review of the sentencing framework)  
National Probation Service begins work  
Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act  
Criminal Justice and Police Act  
Criminal Defence Service (Advice and Assistance) Act  
International Criminal Court Act  
Private Security Industry Act (established the Security Industry Authority)  
White Paper 'Policing a New Century: A blueprint for reform'  
Establishment of the Commission for Judicial Appointments  
Victim Personal Statements (VPS) introduced

2002  
Police Reform Act  
Proceeds of Crime Act  
White Paper 'Justice for All'  
ACPO introduce the National Crime Recording Standard

2003  
White Paper 'Respect and Responsibility – Taking a stand against anti-social behaviour'  
Courts Act  
Crime (International Cooperation) Act  
Anti-social Behaviour Act  
Sexual Offences Act  
Criminal Justice Act  
European Union (Accessions) Act (15 new countries join the EU in May 2004)  
The (first) Carter report 'Managing Offenders, Reducing Crime'  
'Securing the Attendance of Witnesses in Court', consultation paper  
Victim Support provides a Witness Service in all criminal courts  
Conditional cautions introduced

2004  
Home Office response to the Carter report 'Reducing Crime – Changing Lives'  
Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act  
Appointment of the first female Law Lord  
National Offender Management Service (NOMS) introduced  
Independent Police Complaints Commission replaces the Police Complaints Authority
2005  **Labour win general election (5 May)**

- Constitutional Reform Act
- Prevention of Terrorism Act
- Mental Capacity Act
- Serious Organised Crime and Police Act
- ‘The Code of Practice for Victims of Crime’ published

2006  **Criminal Defence Service Act**

- Police and Justice Act
- Identity Card Act
- Terrorism Act

2007  **Offender Management Act**

- UK Borders Act
- Mental Capacity Act
- End of Custody licence introduced (June)
- Serious Crimes Act
- The Corston Report on vulnerable female offenders
- Creation of the Ministry of Justice
- The (second) Carter report ‘Securing the Future: Proposals for the efficient and sustainable use of custody in England and Wales’
- The Witness Charter published

2008  **Criminal Evidence (Witness Anonymous) Act**

- Criminal Justice and Immigration Act (introduces the youth rehabilitation order)
- Sentencing Guidelines Council issues comprehensive guidelines for magistrates’ courts
- ‘Youth Crime Action Plan’
- NOMS restructured to bring Prison and Probation Services together under a single HQ
- ‘Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime’ (the Casey review)
- ‘Punishment and Reform: Our approach to managing offenders’ (Ministry of Justice)

2009  **Green Paper ‘Engaging Communities in Criminal Justice’**

- Members of the public in England and Wales allowed to vote online to choose Community Payback projects
- Government plans five new private prisons holding 1,500 inmates each
Coroners and Justice Act introduces a new Sentencing Council for England and Wales

Policing and Crime Act

House of Commons Justice Committee ‘Cutting Crime: The case for justice reinvestment’

Sarah Payne appointed first Victims’ Champion

2010

**General election (6 May) results in a hung parliament. Coalition government (Conservatives/Liberal Democrats) formed**

End of Custody licence terminated (April – just before the election)

Coalition plans to abolish the Youth Justice Board and replace it with a Youth Justice Division in the Ministry of Justice (not taken forward due to opposition)

Green Paper ‘Breaking the Cycle: Effective punishment, rehabilitation and sentencing of offenders.’ Proposes Payment by Results (PbR)

Sentencing Council begins work

Louise Casey appointed as first Victims’ Commissioner

Jonathan Djanogly MP appointed Victims Minister

*Gillick v. United Kingdom* (2010)

2011


Birmingham prison becomes the first ever prison to pass from state to private control

House of Commons Justice Committee ‘The Role of the Probation Service’

Riots in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and a number of other English cities (August)

Review of Imprisonment for Public Protection (IPP) sentences

Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act

Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Bill

9 September – prison population stands at 86,842 – highest ever recorded

Government response to the Justice Committee’s report: ‘The Role of the Probation Service’ (October)

Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act

2012

Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act

Consultation Paper ‘Punishment and Reform: Effective Probation services’

Consultation Paper ‘Punishment and Reform: Effective community sentences’

Proposals to replace ASBOs

July ‘Swift and Sure Justice’
September – Chris Grayling replaces Ken Clarke as Justice Secretary
November – elections for Police and Crime Commissioners
November – Restorative Justice Action Plan
College of Policing due to be established by the end of the year

2013
1 January – prison population lower by almost 3,000 since 1 January 2012
Coalition Mid-Term Review
January – ‘Transforming Rehabilitation’ consultation paper
Consultation on the implementation of direct entry in the police (January)
Criminal Justice Board meets for the first time (February)
1 March – prison population has increased by almost 1,000 since January
‘Transforming Youth Custody’ consultation paper
‘Transforming Legal Aid’ consultation paper (April)
‘Transforming Rehabilitation: A strategy for reform’ government response to the January consultation paper signals the end for the probation service
October – National Crime Agency launched
31 October – Cameras allowed into courtrooms for the first time
Crime and Courts Act – all community sentences for adults to have a punitive element
A revised ‘Code of Practice for Victims of Crime’ published
‘The Witness Charter: Standards of care for witnesses in the Criminal Justice System’ published
Victims’ Right to Review introduced
House of Commons Justice Select Committee inquiry into the needs of older prisoners

2014
Offender Rehabilitation Act
Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act
Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme – Clare’s Law
Pilot launched of scrutiny panel for cautions

2015
Conservatives win general election (7 May)
Michael Gove becomes Justice Secretary; Theresa May remains as Home Secretary
Counter-Terrorism and Security Act
Revised ‘Code of Practice for Victims of Crime’ published

2016
The 2016 Police and Crime Bill
Theresa May becomes Prime Minister and Liz Truss Justice Secretary
References


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