This book is a practical and theoretical analysis of public protection and criminal justice. This area has seen immense change in recent years and the book examines the recent legislative, policy and organisational changes and their impact on the various agencies involved, including the police service and the probation service. Public protection has now assumed a position of dominance within the criminal justice agenda. New ways of working have necessitated changes to organisational culture, which in turn has begun to blur traditional criminal justice boundaries. Agencies must now work together by law and the public protection 'family' has extended to include a range of agencies, such as housing and leisure services. This book explores the problematic concept of 'dangerousness' and its application to criminal justice. All recent policy and legislative initiatives are examined within a critical context that questions the need for populist, punitive agendas, for example the creation of MAPPA (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Panels) and changes in relation to the National Probation Service. Recent relevant legislative references are collated in a useful appendix at the back of the book. The book is a practical and useful reference, ideal reading for students and academics working critically in the area who wish to understand how public protection has reached its present status. It is also a useful reference for probation officers, police officers and policy makers.
In thinking about criminal justice we all have our own images and assumptions. In this chapter we spell out our own assumptions. We also explain the theoretical framework within which we think criminal justice in England and Wales can most usefully be understood, criticised and reformed. Underpinning this orientation is the ideological view that public safety and the interests of victims should be given greater weight than civil liberties and the rights of suspects. Is does not include other hybrid laws, such as civil protection orders for victims of domestic violence, that have criminal sanctions, and therefore criminal justice enforcement processes, for breach. The aims and values of 'criminal justice' court. The criminal justice process is described as a process that involves a series of steps. Miranda Rights are a constitutional requirement, it protects the arrestee, and it also protects law enforcement and the prosecution from throwing out any evidence in the trial. After the arrest, suspects are placed in booking. Booking is described as, “A law enforcement or correctional administrative process officially recording an entry into detention after arrest and identifying the person, the place, the time, the reason for the arrest, and the arresting authority.” In booking suspects are usually advised of their rights once again and are asked to sign a form which acknowledges that the su The criminal justice process can be complicated and full of jargon. This section aims to talk you through the process. It will guide you through the main restrictions and requirements relevant for internet offenders to help you when you work with them and/or their families. The following flow chart aims to show you an offender’s journey through the criminal justice process: Bail Conditions. Police can impose bail conditions when they are investigating someone for an offence. To work effectively together agencies need to share information and whilst data protection and confidentiality are important, information can and will be shared if there are concerns that a child is at risk of serious harm. Continue.