

Law and Order Legislation Timeline

Human Rights Act 1998: protected civil liberties and freedoms

Crime and Disorder Act 1998: Tagging of young offenders. Establishment of Youth Offending Teams.

Crime and Disorder Act 2000: Aimed at Young people and Youth Crime

Terrorism Act 2000: Allowed Police to arrest and detain terror suspects without trial. Criminalised incitement of terrorism and allowed authorities to freeze the assets of known terror suspects. Stop and Search powers.

Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001: increased the number of youth detention centres. Extended curfews and electronic tagging times. Was described as an attack on Britain's Yob Culture. Introduced on the spot fines for drunkenness, violent or threatening behaviour and allowed police to deal with disorder more effectively.

Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001: Outlawed incitement to religious hatred. Allowed the police to detain foreign nationals as terror suspects indefinitely.

Criminal Justice Act 2003: DNA could be retained on a police database if charged for an imprisonable offence.

Criminal Justice Act 2004: doubled detention time from 7 to 14 days.

Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005: Introduced House Arrests and curfews for suspected terrorists and increased the detention time to 28 days without trial. Control Orders.

Terrorism Act 2006: Criminalised the glorification of terrorism acts.

Counter-Terrorism Act 2008: Proposal of 90 day holding limit for suspected terrorists. Prohibited taking photographs of police officers in public places and increased surveillance powers.

Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011: Replacement of Police Authorities in England and Wales by Police and Crime Commissioners with 41 elected PCC beginning in 2012.

Community Triggers 2012: Replaced ASBOs. Allows police and local authorities to intervene before Anti-social behaviour problems grew into worse problems.