

WJEC CRIMINOLOGY



**SUMMER INDEPENDENT
LEARNING**

NAME: _____

Criminology Year 12 into 13: Summer Independent Learning

COMPULSORY TASKS- THERE ARE **THREE COMPULSORY TASKS** THAT WE EXPECT ALL CRIMINOLOGY STUDENTS TO COMPLETE FOR THE START OF YEAR 13 AND BE READY TO HAND IN TO YOUR YEAR 13 TEACHER THE FIRST DAY YOU ARE BACK IN FOR YEAR 13. **THESE THREE TASKS WILL ALL FORM PART OF YOUR FIRST CEDAR ASSESSMENT.**



TASK 1:

WRITE UP FOR AC1.1 FOR AT LEAST 4 OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:

- POLICE
- THE CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE (CPS)
- SCENE OF CRIME OFFICERS (SOCOS)
- FORENSIC EXPERTS
- PATHOLOGISTS

All year 12 classes began Unit 3 in the summer term and completed the first lessons for at least four the agencies section of AC1.1. Some students will have potentially completed the write-up for this section already. If you have not completed this section your first SIL task is to complete this write-up for **at least FIVE** of the agencies above. All the necessary PowerPoints, supporting documents and information have been shared with you by your class teacher.

TASK 2:

COMPLETE RESEARCH ON KEY CRIMINAL CASES

Case studies of malpractice and miscarriages of justice. You will already be familiar with some of these cases and might have covered some of them in lesson.

For each case ensure that you have a summary of what happened in each case – including the incident itself, the victim, the defendant and with particular focus on “what went wrong” and how this was resolved (if it has been)

THE CASES ARE:

- MURDER OF RACHEL NICKELL AND **COLIN STAGG**
- THE MURDER OF **STEPHEN LAWRENCE**
- THE TRIAL, CONVICTION AND APPEAL OF **SALLY CLARK**
- THE TRIAL, CONVICTION AND APPEAL OF **BARRY GEORGE**
- THE INQUEST OF **THE HILLSBOROUGH DISASTER**
- THE ‘TRIAL BY MEDIA’ OF **CHRISTOPHER JEFFRIES**
- THE IPP (INDETERMINATE SENTENCE) AND MONITORING OF **USMAN KHAN**
- THE TRIAL, CONVICTION AND APPEAL OF **RONALD COTTON**
- THE INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL OF **THE BIRMINGHAM SIX**
- **IAN TOMLINSON** AND THE INVESTIGATION BY PATHOLOGISTS FREDDY PATEL
- CONVICTION AND APPEALS OF **JEREMY BAMBER**



TASK 3:

PREPARATION FOR A.C 1.2: Assess the usefulness of investigative techniques in criminal investigations

Forensics

Read **the article** to answer the questions below.

<https://www.forensic-pathways.com/confirmation-bias-ethics-and-mistakes-in-forensics/>

Identify the three basic types of errors that are found in forensic science	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.
Explain why ethics violations is a limitation for forensics	
What ethics violations were there in relation to the forensic evidence in the Birmingham Six case?	
Read section 78 of The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 using the link provided below and explain what happens if evidence is found to have violated ethics. https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1984/60/section/78	
Why is human error a limitation for forensics?	
Research the Adam Scott case and explain what happened with the DNA evidence	

Read **the article** and answer the questions below.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-nottinghamshire-45561514>

WARNING: This article includes some graphic descriptions of violent crimes.

Who created DNA profiling?	
What is DNA profiling?	
How is familial DNA used to identify offenders?	
Explain what happened in the case of Gladys Godfrey (The Golden State Killer)	
How was the offender found in the above case?	
Research and explain a case that includes the use of familial DNA in the UK.	

Covert Surveillance

Read **the articles** to answer the questions below.

<https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/disclosure-manual-chapter-26-dealing-surveillance-authorisations>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-derbyshire-22013080>

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2009/mar/08/menezes-tube-shooting-northern-ireland>

Explain what is meant by directed surveillance	
Explain what is meant by intrusive surveillance	
Explain what is meant by overt surveillance camera systems	
Explain how surveillance was used in the Philpott case	
Explain how surveillance was used in the Jean Charles de Menezes case	
Explain the difference between observation and surveillance	

CCTV Surveillance

Read **the articles** to answer the questions below.

<https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/POST-PN-175/POST-PN-175.pdf>

<https://www.cctv-information.co.uk/article/case-study-cctv-london-riots/>

Explain at least three areas where CCTV can be found	
Explain the difference between Manual identification of offenders and automatic face recognition systems	
Outline the laws relating to CCTV surveillance	
Explain how CCTV could result in crime displacement. Use an example	
How does CCTV surveillance cause issues with civil liberties?	
Why might discrimination be a limitation of CCTV surveillance?	
Explain how CCTV surveillance was used in the London Riots	

Eye Witness Testimony

Watch the **TED TALK by Elizabeth Loftus** and answer the questions below

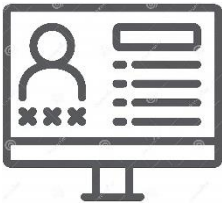
https://www.ted.com/talks/elizabeth_loftus_the_fiction_of_memory

Who was Steve Titus? What happened to him? What was Steve Titus he accused of?	
What did the victim say about Steve Titus' photo compared with what she said at trial?	
What did Steve Titus do once he was convicted?	
What happened once his conviction was overturned?	
Why was Elizabeth Loftus (The Speaker) asked to work/ review this case?	
What does Elizabeth Loftus study in individuals?	
What do many people believe about memory?	
Why is memory a construction? What studies does Elizabeth Loftus use as examples? Why were the results different?	
How does stress impact memory?	
How can misinformation change memory? Give examples.	
Can memories be 'planted' in to an individual? Give one example.	

Based on your own thoughts and the information in the video, do you think that Eye Witness Testimony is a useful investigative technique?

Databases

Read **the articles** and create a leaflet outlining the role and the usefulness of Gangs Matrix.



Include:

- An overview of Gangs Matrix
- Statistics
- Images
- Advantages and disadvantages
- Types of crime
- Situations when Gangs Matrix may be used

<https://www.amnesty.org.uk/london-trident-gangs-matrix-metropolitan-police>

<https://www.met.police.uk/police-forces/metropolitan-police/areas/about-us/about-the-met/gangs-violence-matrix/>

TASK 4:

Profiling

The following tasks are strongly recommended. By completing them you will have an advantage in completing your year 13 controlled assessment to a high standard.

Research the following areas of profiling using the links the provided. Use the resources to create a description and assess the strengths and limitations of each.



FBI Profiling (Typological) -

http://psychotron.org.uk/newResources/criminological/A2_AQB_crim_typoProfiling.pdf

Geographical Profiling (David Canter)

http://psychotron.org.uk/newResources/criminological/A2_AQB_crim_geographicalProfiling.pdf

A* Challenge: Investigative Psychology (David Canter)

<https://crimepsych.co.uk/investigative-psychology/>

- Overview of the crime:
- Who was convicted and why?
- Was their conviction overturned? (yes or no and explain why)
- What was wrong with the case: (fill in the relevant parts of the following grid)

- Resources: make a note of any links that you have used here as part of your research so that you can find the information again at a later date if needed.