

WJEC CRIMINOLOGY

Level 3 Diploma

Year 12 into 13

Summer Independent Learning



It is important that you continue to work hard independently throughout the summer to ensure that you are in the best possible position at the start of year 13. These tasks are designed to support you with unit 3 Crime scene to courtroom.

There are 2 parts to the SIL:

- Part one which should take approx. 4-6 hours which is **compulsory**
- Part two which although is not compulsory is recommended which again will approx. take 4-6 hours.

PART 1:

TASK 1: CRIMINAL CASE STUDIES

Stephen Lawrence

Read the articles and answer the questions below:

The Independent: Stephen Lawrence 25 years on: What happened and was this really a murder that changed a nation? 16th April 2018

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/stephen-lawrence-murder-25-years-changed-a-nation-police-institutional-racism-macpherson-anniversary-a8307871.html>

BBC Timelines of Events:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/static/stephen_lawrence/timeline.htm
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-26465916>



1. What was the motive behind the attack on Stephen Lawrence?
2. What did the police originally say was the motive behind the attack?
3. What is meant by **institutional racism**? How did it impact on this case?
4. What is the **McPherson report**? Outline briefly what it found.
5. What is meant by the removal of **double jeopardy** laws?
6. What evidence finally allowed two of Stephen's killers to be tried again?

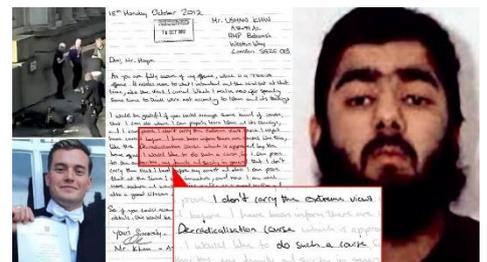
Usman Khan

Read the articles and answer the questions below

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-50618744>

<https://www.theguardian.com/law/2019/nov/10/ipp-sentencing-regime-in-england-and-wales-branded-deeply-harmful>

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/dec/01/khan-attack-will-put-sentencing-and-release-of-terrorists-under-scrutiny>



1. What offence did Usman Khan commit? Explain what happened.

2. What is an IPP sentence?
3. What did the Court of Appeal do to IPP sentences in 2012?
4. Why was he released early?
5. What are the government proposing for convicted terrorists held under an IPP sentences

Dr Freddy Patel:

Read the articles and answer the questions below:

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-19355106>
<https://www.channel4.com/news/camden-ripper-pathologist-found-guilty-of-incompetence>
<https://www.standard.co.uk/news/london/pathologist-dr-freddy-patel-made-68-failings-in-his-work-on-the-g20-death-of-ian-tomlinson-8038394.html>



1. Who was Dr Freddy Patel and what was his role within a criminal investigation?
2. In which two cases did he fail to determine the correct causes of death?
3. What was the verdict of the Ian Tomkinson trial?
4. What influence did Dr Patel's evidence have on the trial?
5. What was Dr Patel found guilty of and what was his sentence?
6. The Medical Practitioners Tribunal Service panel investigated Dr Patel, briefly describe their role.

The Birmingham Six:

Read the articles and answer the questions below:

- <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/birmingham-pub-bombings-1974-ira-who-are-the-birmingham-six-what-happened-in-the-attack-everything-a7059876.html>



<https://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2011/mar/12/gareth-peirce-birmingham-six>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-35534745>

Watch: <https://vimeo.com/54955132> (interview with Paddy Hill)

1. What happened in Birmingham in November 1974?
2. Why did the men confess to the crime?
3. What happened at trial?
4. Describe the public campaigns and outcome of the appeals.
5. This case led to the establishment of The Criminal Cases Review Commission. What is the role of this organisation?

Colin Stagg:

Read the articles and answer the questions below

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/colin-stagg> (timeline of events)

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2008/aug/13/9>

1. What crimes was Colin Stagg arrested and charged with?
2. In what ways did the police think Colin Stagg fitted the psychologist's offender profile?

Optional Extension Task

Watch:

<https://youtu.be/z8HyI34wYQE?t=162>

<https://youtu.be/sivHAHkphbU?t=273>



3. How were undercover investigation techniques used in this case?
Why was this described as 'a honey trap'?
4. What was the judge's verdict at The Old Bailey trial in September 1994?
5. How do we now know that Colin Stagg was innocent of this crime?

Extension Task (if not completed during summer term):

Research these other high-profile criminal cases:

- **Christopher Jefferies** – *focusing on false accusations and media impact*
- **Damilola Taylor** – *research the case but also look at the evidence given by a 14-year-old girl*
- **Amanda Knox case** – *focusing on the problems outlined with the prosecution's case*
- **Abu Hamza**
- **Liam Allen**
- **Barry George**
- **The Hillsborough Disaster**



Produce a summary for each that takes into consideration the (alleged) crime, the victim, the accused, the evidence presented and the outcome.

Then consider **WHY** these are high profile cases;

What was controversial about these cases?

What impact did it have on the case – the investigation, the trial and/or the outcome?

What longer term impact might this have had on; how we investigate similar crimes and cases? and how we review and accept at evidence?

These examples are used throughout your controlled assessment so take your time with each and ensure that you understand what happened

TASK 2:

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

Read (and print) the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protection-of-freedoms-act-2012-dna-and-fingerprint-provisions/protection-of-freedoms-act-2012-how-dna-and-fingerprint-evidence-is-protected-in-law>

Summarise in one short paragraph – in your own words - how the use of DNA and fingerprint evidence is protected in law



TASK 3:

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

Take the MI5 mobile surveillance test: <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/careers/quizzes>

TASK 4:

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

Read the article about Mick and Mairead Philpott:

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

- Summarise the case
- Identify how Surveillance was used to bring a conviction.



TASK 5:

A.C 1.2: Assess the usefulness of investigative techniques in criminal investigations: Eye Witness Testimony

The justice system often relies on witness evidence to piece together a case, however this may not always be as reliable as we first think. Read the article below and summarise **how reliable** eye witness testimony is shown to be.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2009/aug/18/eyewitness-evidence-wrongful-conviction>

How does the case of Ronald Cotton question the reliability of eyewitness testimony?

Video links:

Eyewitness Testimony Part 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u-SBTRLoPuo>

Eyewitness Testimony Part 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I4V6aoYuDcg>



TASK 6:

A.C 1.3: Explain how Evidence is processed

Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

There are two types of evidence collected in criminal investigations:



Physical Evidence – also referred to as “real” evidence, this consists of items such as hairs, fibres, fingerprints and biological materials.

Testimonial – statements or the spoken word from the defendant, a victim or witnesses.

PHYSICAL:

Locard’s exchange principle: Refers to Dr Edmond Locard (the Sherlock Holmes of France), a French forensic scientist and states that “every contact leaves a trace”.

It suggests that every time someone enters a crime scene something is added to it and when they leave, something is removed. This can be applied between individuals as well as a physical

environment. As a result scenes of crime officers always work on the principle that physical evidence is left behind at every scene.

An outdoor crime scene is the most vulnerable to loss or contamination of evidence. Individuals with access to the scene can potentially alter, destroy or contaminate evidence. The risk is greatest when investigators fail to secure the crime scene properly. Other conditions such as the weather – heat, cold, snow and rain – can also destroy or ruin evidence.

This principle suggests therefore that evidence must be preserved and collected methodically, taking the necessary steps to prevent contamination and cross contamination.



Processing of Physical Evidence:

Physical evidence is processed from the crime scene to be used as evidence in a courtroom by scenes of crime officers. Officers will put in place a police cordon preventing access to anyone without authorisation. A record will also be kept of those with access to the scene. Scenes of crime officers will attend in full body length suits to protect the scene from contamination. In addition, if the crime scene is outdoors and exposed, they will put shelters over the evidence to protect it from the weather and place stepping plates down to prevent footprints of investigators being added. Any evidence (or possible evidence) will be photographed in place, before it is removed, with evidence markers so that it can be identified on the photographs. The evidence can then be removed from the crime scene via the most appropriate method.

Methods include:

- Shaking – to collect trace evidence, shaking an item over a clean sheet of paper
- Brushing – to removed trapped particles from an item and collect
- Cutting – removing a section of an item, perhaps with a stain, using a sterile cutting device
- Swabbing – for evidence that cannot be physically removed (e.g. undried blood)
- Lifting with Tape – to recover things like fingerprints or small fibres and hairs



When collected evidence will be placed into the most appropriate; brown paper evidence bags, tamper proof bags, grip seal bags, metal airtight tins, weapon tubes or cardboard evidence boxes. All of which will have a written description of what is inside to reduce how often it is opened and prevent further contamination. This will then be stored or send to the laboratory where forensic scientists can analysis the evidence and prepare a report of their findings. If a dead body is involved in the crime a pathologist will also be used to determine the cause of death and identify any other underlying factors which might be of concern or interest.

TESTIMONIAL:

Testimonial evidence, including eyewitness testimony, is the spoken word of the witnesses, which could include either the victim or defendant. Evidence must be admissible, which means it must comply with **the rules of evidence**. These are the legal rules that explain when evidence in a court case is admissible and when it will be disallowed or ruled as inadmissible.



On arrival at a crime scene not only will police cordon off the area in order to prevent contamination they will also ensure any potential witnesses remain at the scene until they have provided the police with a statement containing any information that they may have about what they might have seen. Once collated and compared, if of interest, these statements may be followed up with further questions to ensure as much information as possible can be gathered.

The media can also be used to appeal to and encourage potential witnesses to come forward. Shows such as Crimewatch are used in this way and have led to successful convictions in the past.

Statements of witnesses will have been taken by both the prosecution and defence and disclosed to each other prior to the court case. In court the testimonial evidence is usually given in the witness box with the opportunity for the opposing side to **cross examine** or question the witness's evidence. Occasionally, evidence can be agreed by the defence and the prosecution in which case it is simply read out without the witness attending. It is up to the jury (crown court) or magistrate (magistrate's court) to decide how much reliance should be placed on a witness's statement. Defendants themselves cannot be forced to give evidence and may refuse to enter the witness box if they choose not to do so.



Vulnerable witnesses may give evidence by video link. This can be anyone under the age 17, victims of a sexual offence or anyone whose evidence may be diminished by a mental disorder, significant intelligence or physical impairment.

Read: <https://science.howstuffworks.com/locards-exchange-principle2.htm>

Questions:

1. Briefly outline what is meant by **Locard's exchange principle**
2. Who gathers testimonial evidence?
3. Explain how testimonial evidence would be collected.
4. Describe how testimonial evidence would be used in a court room

Extension Task:



Watch: *An hour to catch a killer*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ex4Jr8Vx7SI>

Whilst watching, make a note of;

- who is involved in the investigation
- the **investigative techniques** used
- the **evidence collected** to solve this case

With reference to the case shown in the video, write a brief summary which explains why the first hour after a murder is considered to be "**the golden hour**".

TASK 7:

A.C 1.3: Explain how Evidence is processed

<https://science.howstuffworks.com/csi4.htm>

<https://www.crime-scene-investigator.net/collect.html>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-16189713>

Using the information in the links above and your own research, outline how the different types of evidence below would be processed.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Blood Stains | |
| Semen Stains | |
| Saliva | |
| Skin Flakes | |
| Hair Samples | |
| | |
| Fingerprints | |
| Shoepriints | |
| Bite Marks | |
| Tyre Marks | |
| | |
| Fibres and threads | |
| Paint | |
| Glass fragments | |

TASK 8:

A.C 1.4: Examine the rights of individuals in criminal investigations

The rights of the suspect:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R0QX9HUDnK0>

1. On arrest, what four things does the film advise you should do or have?
2. What are the three main rights you have at a police station?
3. How long can the police hold you in a cell without charge?
4. What is the maximum time that you can be held if the police get an extension?
5. How long can someone be held without charge in terrorism cases?
6. Who should you have with you when you are being questioned?
7. Who can have an additional person with them when being questioned?
8. What details appear on a charge sheet?
9. What are the common types of conditional bail?
10. What happens if you are released without charge?

TASK 9:

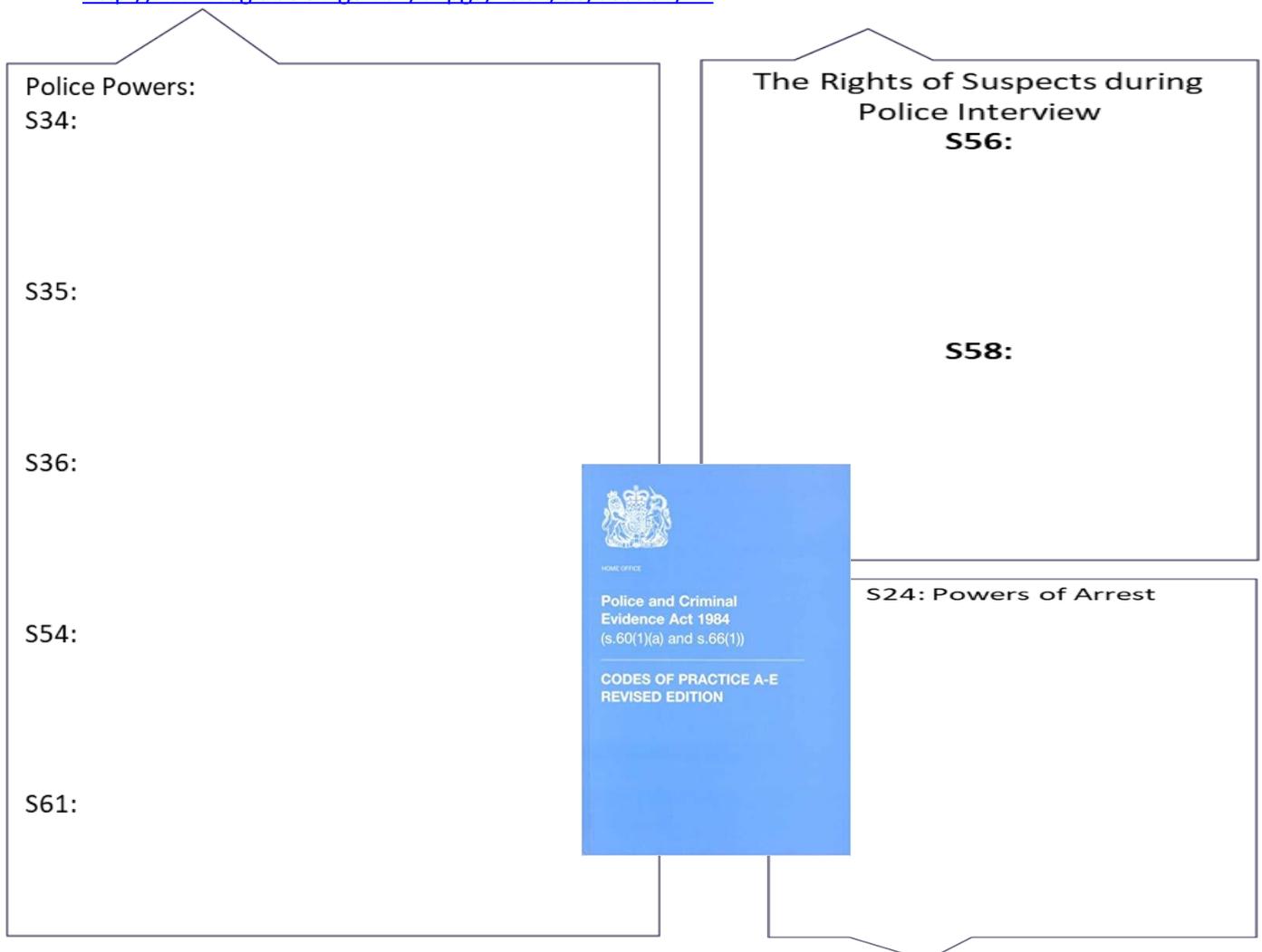
A.C 1.4: Examine the rights of individuals in criminal investigations

Suspect's rights and police powers at the police station are governed by

The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984

Summarise the sections of PACE using the following link:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1984/60/section/24>



PART 2:

In support of your Unit 3 AC write ups it is essential that you are able to understand/use the command words effectively to meet the demands of each learning objective within well-balanced and well-structured paragraphs. These tasks aim to enhance your write up skills across the AC's (AC1.1-3.2).

Task 1: Command words match up exercise

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Analyse | To give an account that addresses the features of the set issue and considers appropriate supporting material. |
| Assess | To will provide a commentary that includes a range of arguments and/or factors. |
| Explain | To break down the set issue to its constituent components, determining its significance in the wider context. |
| Describe | To identify, interpret and outline the key features of the set issue. |
| Discuss | To make a substantiated judgement based on the strengths and limitations of the relevant evidence. |
| Evaluate | To judge how, and how effectively, the set issue or issues achieve their objectives. |
| Examine | To review the relevant issue and consider the interplay between several factors. |

Learning Outcome 1: Understand the Process of Criminal Investigations

AC1.1 **Evaluate** the effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations (10 marks)

AC1.2 **Assess** the usefulness of investigative techniques in criminal investigations (20 marks)

AC1.3 **Explain** how evidence is processed (6 marks)

AC1.4 **Examine** the rights of individuals in criminal investigation (6 marks)

Learning Outcome 2: Understand the Processes for Prosecution of Suspects

AC2.1 **Explain** the requirements of the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) for prosecuting suspects (4 marks)

AC2.2 **Describe** trial processes (4 marks)

AC2.3 **Understand** rules in relation to the use of evidence in criminal cases (4 marks)

AC2.4 **Assess** key influences affecting the outcomes of criminal cases (10 marks)

AC2.5 **Discuss** the use of laypeople in criminal cases(5 marks)

Learning Outcome 3: Be able to Review Criminal Cases

AC3.1 **Examine** information for validity (15 marks)

AC3.2 **Draw conclusions** from information (15 marks)

Task 2: Evaluation assessment task

AC1.1 Evaluate the effectiveness of the roles of personnel involved in criminal investigations (10 marks)

Use the marks scheme below to assess the following responses.

- MB1 (1-3) limited evaluation of effectiveness. Largely descriptive
- MB2 (4-7) Some evaluation of the effectiveness – description of roles included
- MB3 (8-10) Clear and detailed evaluation of the effectiveness of roles. The personnel are clearly discussed in terms of potential limitations.

Highlight

- strengths/limitations
- Connectives -However, although, also, despite, therefore, because, besides etc.

(Connectives are a good indicator that an issue has been evaluated.)

Example A

The police are usually the first to arrive at a crime scene, and their job is to secure the area in order to preserve evidence and protect human life. The police can be specialised to deal with certain crimes like terrorism and this will be an advantage. Also, because the police are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It is guaranteed that a team will respond to a crime scene as promptly as possible, increasing the chances of the scene remaining safe.

On the other hand, have a number of flaws, one of which is the high expense of funding a police force of 10,000 officers, which costs £300 million. However, due to recent budget cuts, there are fewer police officers and fewer officers who are trained in specific regions, resulting in lesser availability because officers may be distracted by another issue and unable to respond.

However, the police were successful in one case with Alice Ruggles who was brutally murdered by her ex-boyfriend. Alice was a 24-year-old woman who was murdered by a jealous and dominating soldier. Trimaan Dhillon stalked Alice Ruggles in the days leading up to his breaking into her Gateshead house and brutally cutting her throat in October 2016, Alice had already reported this behaviour to the police. Dhillon, who was 26 at the time, disobeyed a warning not to contact her and travelled 120 miles to Gateshead, where he murdered the popular Sky employee in an "act of complete brutality." After a trial at Newcastle crown court, Dhillon, a lance corporal with the Special Reconnaissance Regiment at the time, was sentenced to life in prison with a minimum term of 22 years.

Example B

The police are largely the first personnel to be called to a crime scene, therefore their initial reaction/judgement is critical. Their first duty is to preserve life whilst securing the crime scene in an attempt to protect and conserve any potential evidence that could lead them to the perpetrator. The police work according to the police and crime evidence act 1984 and the criminal procedure and investigations act 1996, which highlight the codes of ethic and practices that the police must follow during investigations.

One strength of the police is that there are many specialist units within the police such as the CID and narcotic specialists therefore the right police officer with the relevant experience can be appointed to a specific crime which will increase the likelihood of securing a conviction. Furthermore the police are available twenty-four hours this means that they will respond to any reported crimes and depending upon location of the crime, the response time of the police is usually quick hence, allowing them to secure most (if not all) of potential forensic evidence). However, this can be a potential limitation as unsociable and long hours could lead to exhaustion which may affect their judgements within an investigation. Alongside this some crime scenes can be traumatising for police officers, which may impact their mental health and capacity to fulfil their duties.

In addition to this the police are also underfunded, (according to government.org.uk there was a 16% drop in spending between 2009/10 and 2018/19) this means that the police may prioritise certain crimes over others leading to an incline in low level crime such as theft within certain areas. Police officers do not always perform their role effectively, in fact in some instances their negligence can lead to a miscarriage of justice, a clear example of this is their involvement in The Hillsborough disaster. In this case the police were shown to act inappropriately as the jury concluded that there were mistakes in the police control box over the order to open the leppings lane end exit gates (BBC) the inquest in 2016 also concluded that the blunders made by the police caused or contributed to the 96 deaths that had occurred on that day in 1989. The police were also discovered to have changed their initial testimonies of what had occurred that day to avoid placing blame on the police. The judgements made by coroners were also said to have been influenced by the police force, illustrating a substantial amount of police corruption.

Answer the following:

1. What are the main differences between the two responses?
2. Which mark band would each response be in and why?

Reflect upon your own responses to AC1.1 so far and use this exercise to improve.

Task 3: Explain how evidence is processed

Using your knowledge from 'Part one Task 6 and 7' and the following links:

<https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/forensic-investigation/fingerprints/>

<http://www.forensicsciencesimplified.org/prints/how.html>

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2013/oct/13/forensic-evidence-convicted-murder-susan-may>

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/12/14/viktorija-sokolova-murder-teenage-killer-convicted-fingerprint/>

Explain how Fingerprints are processed (Approx. 500 words).

Be sure to:

Identify (briefly)

- How they are collected?
- How they are transferred?
- How they are stored?
- Relevant rules/legislation informing procedures.



Interpret

- If procedures/legislation are not followed what implications could this have on an investigation?

Outline

- The key personnel/agencies involved
- A case study where fingerprints were used within the investigation.

Task4: Examination of information sources

Information sources used within a criminal investigation must be as reliable, accurate and objective as possible to ensure that a fair and safe verdict is reached. Various factors can affect the validity (whether it can be trusted or believed) of evidence.

To examine means to 'review the relevant issue and consider the interplay between several factors.'

Key terms

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Bias | looking at something from one side only, to suit your own motivations |
| Opinion | one person's point of view, can differ from others |
| Circumstances | something that changes depending on what the situation was at the time |
| Accuracy | whether something was true and correct |
| Currency | Whether something is up to date |

Examine the following sources of information in relation to the key terms; bias, opinion, accuracy, currency and circumstance, make notes answering the questions and **highlight the inclusion of the key terms.**



Why might this source of information not be reliable?

Who has written the article and for what purpose?

What impact might this have on a criminal investigation or trial?

Can you think of any other case studies that example the influence of the media?

Why might police reports be considered a more reliable source of information?

Are there any reasons why this type of source of information might not be accurate?

CAMBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
CAMBRIDGE, MA
Incident Report #9005127
Report Entered: 07/16/2009 13:21:34

Case Title: [REDACTED] **Location:** WARE ST **Apt/Unit #:** [REDACTED]

Date/Time Reported: 07/16/2009 12:44:00 **Date/Time Occurred:** [REDACTED]

Incident Type/Offense: 1.) DISORDERLY CONDUCT c372 853 —

Reporting Officer: CROWLEY, JAMES (467) **Approving Officer:** WILSON, JOSEPH (213)

Persons

| Role | Name | Sex | Race | Age | DOB | Phone | Address |
|---------|---------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|------------|---------------|
| WITNESS | WHALEN, LUCIA | F | [REDACTED] | 49 | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] MA |

Offenders

| Status | Name | Sex | Race | Age | DOB | Phone | Address |
|-----------|--------------|------|-------|-----|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| DEFENDANT | GATES, HENRY | MALE | BLACK | 58 | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | WARE ST CAMBRIDGE, MA |

Vehicles

Property

| Class | Description | Make | Model | Serial # | Value |
|-------|-------------|------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | | | | |

Narrative

On Thursday July 16, 2009, Henry Gates, Jr. [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] Ware Street, Cambridge, MA) was placed under arrest at [REDACTED] Ware Street, after being observed exhibiting loud and tumultuous behavior, in a public place, directed at a uniformed police officer who was present investigating a report of a crime in progress. These actions on the behalf of Gates served no legitimate purpose and caused citizens passing by this location to stop and take notice while appearing surprised and alarmed.

On the above time and date, I was on ununiformed duty in an unmarked police cruiser assigned to the Socialization Section, working from 7:00 AM-3:30 PM. At approximately 12:44 PM, I was operating my cruiser on Harvard Street near Ware Street. At that time, I overheard an EOC broadcast for a possible break in progress at [REDACTED] Ware Street. Due to my proximity, I responded.

When I arrived at [REDACTED] Ware Street I radioed EOC and asked that they have the caller meet me at the front door to this residence. I was told that the caller was already outside. As I was getting this information, I climbed the porch stairs toward the front door. As I reached the door, a female voice called out to me. I turned and looked in the direction of the voice and observed a white female, later identified as Lucia Whalen. Whalen, who was standing on the sidewalk in front of the residence, held a wireless telephone in her hand and told me that it was she who called. She went on to tell me that she observed what appeared to be two black males with backpacks on the porch of [REDACTED] Ware Street. She told me that her suspicions were aroused when she observed one of the men wedging his shoulder into the door as if he was trying to force entry. Since I was the only police officer on location and had my back to the front door as I spoke with her, I asked that she wait for other responding officers while I investigated further.

Eye- witness testimony

In 1997 in Louisiana a 40 year-old woman was walking through the courtyard of her apartment building when she was forcefully thrown to the ground, bitten and had her purse stolen. She managed to fend off the attacker. She described the assailant as being an African-American man, wearing black shorts and no shirt and having a strong body odour, she also stated that she did not believe that the attacker lived in the apartment complex. Despite this, police spoke to the security guard for the complex who directed them to Nathan Brown, one of the few black men in the complex. They turned up at his apartment shortly after, where they found Brown in his pyjamas, rocking his baby daughter to sleep. They performed a "show-up" a suggestive procedure which immediately implicates the suspect, asking him to get dressed and come outside. He put on black shorts and came outside to be identified by the victim, she smelt the man, and despite the fact that he smelt of soap she claimed that because her assailant was also wearing black shorts and no shirt he must be the man; the fact that he had recently had a shower only implicated him further in her eyes. At trial, she claimed that her attacker had the letters LLE tattooed on his chest, however a police officer testified that this was not in her original description. Brown had the word MICHELLE tattooed on his chest, which was exposed for the "show-up".

Use your prior knowledge from 'Part 1 Task 5' and [Loftus and Palmer \(1974\) - Eyewitness Testimony | Psych Yogi](#)

to examine this source of information.

Why might this eyewitness account not be accurate?



Judgements
Coroner's Reports

[Hillsborough coroner's verdicts set to be quashed – Channel 4 News](#)

How might the judgements of coroners be influenced by circumstances surrounding a crime?

Using the example of The Hillsborough disaster examine the validity of the coroner's report in the original investigation.

Additional reading

<https://www.leighday.co.uk/News/News-2018/May-2018/Parents-win-battle-to-replace-Coroner-overseeing-i>

<https://wppd.org/about/biased-based-policing/>

<https://theconversation.com/stereotypes-in-the-courtroom-can-prejudice-our-justice-system-heres-how-that-can-be-fixed-88562>

<https://www.casamo.com/can-a-judge-order-alterations-of-trial-transcripts>

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/trial-evidence-against-jenkins-was-flawed-553011.html>

[Judges as susceptible to gender bias as laypeople -- and sometimes more so -- ScienceDaily](#)

[Psychological profiling 'worse than useless' | Psychology | The Guardian](#)

[How surveillance society solved a murder with no body - BBC News](#)

[Two jurors found guilty of contempt of court - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

