

WJEC

CRIMINOLOGY



SUMMER INDEPENDENT LEARNING

2023-2024

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 next year. Be ready to hand these into your teacher on the FIRST DAY you are in year 1. These tasks will form part of your first Cedar assessment.

TASK 1:

COMPLETE RESEARCH ON 10 CRIMINAL CASES

These cases will be referred to repeatedly throughout Unit 3. The better you know them, the easier you will find the unit.

THE TEN CASES ARE:

- The murder of RACHEL NICKELL **COLIN STAGG (wrongly accused)**
- The murder of **STEPHEN LAWRENCE**
- The trial conviction and appeal of **SALLY CLARK**
- The trial conviction and appeal of **BARRY GEORGE**
- The murder of Sarah Everard. The way **WAYNE COUZENS** was caught.
- The 'trial by media' of **CHRISTOPHER JEFFRIES**
- The IPP (Indeterminate prison sentence) and monitoring of **USMAN KHAN**
- The trial conviction and appeal of **RONALD COTTON**
- The investigation and trial of **THE BIRMINGHAM SIX**
- The murder of **ZARA ALEENA** by JORDAN MCSWEENEY

For each of the above – make a fact file of:

What happened to who, when and how?

What mistakes or assumptions were made which either – allowed the crime to happen or caused someone to be wrongly accused or convicted?.

Who was responsible for this error? (Could be more than one role/agency within the CJS).

What was the outcome in the end?



TASK 2:

PREPARATION FOR AC1.2: 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	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 3: Profiling

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

- FBI Profiling (Typological) - http://psychlotron.org.uk/newResources/criminological/A2_AQB_crim_typoProfiling.pdf
- Geographical Profiling (David Canter) http://psychlotron.org.uk/newResources/criminological/A2_AQB_crim_geographicaIProfiling.pdf
- **A* Challenge:** Investigative Psychology (David Canter) <https://crimepsych.co.uk/investigative-psychology/>