

YEAR 12 CRIMINOLOGY BRIDGING TRANSITION PROJECT

Your bridging work consists of relevant tasks to what you will be studying with us in September. It is crucial that all tasks are fully completed to the best of your ability because there will be an assessment that is purely based on this piece of work. All tasks need to be complete and handed in to Miss Turner on the first lesson.

Task 1: Serial Killer fact file

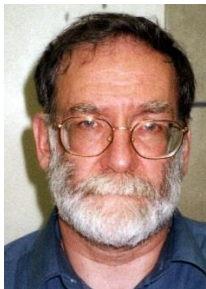
- Choose **ONE** serial killer (s) either from the list below or of your own choice:



Ian Brady and Myra Hindley



Fred and Rose West



Harold Shipman



Joanne Dennehey



Peter Sutcliffe (The Yorkshire ripper)

- Write a fact file which should include the following information:
 1. Their crimes and victims
 2. Details of their trial
 3. Details of their sentence
 4. Information about their background which might explain their criminal behaviour such as head injuries, mental illness, childhood abuse

Task 2: All about hate crime

- Since the public vote on BREXIT there has been a marked increase in this type of crime. Using the sources below and any others you feel are appropriate answer the questions below:

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/brexit-hate-crime-racism-stats-spike-police-england-wales-eu-referendum-a7126706.html>

<https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/hate-crime>

<http://www.stophateuk.org/>

<http://www.lgbthatecrime.org.uk/>

1. What is hate crime?
2. Who are the potential victims?
3. Find two examples of real victims of hate crime and write a summary of each case
4. Find 2 examples of support groups who help victims of hate crime and outline their aims and objectives
5. Watch the following documentary on you tube (bbc3 the ugly face of disability – hate crime)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B03jduD9N5o&safe=active>

Task 3: The history of policing

Research and create a timeline of the history of policing in England. Make sure you include:

- When and how policing started in the UK
- Major developments in policing and police investigation
- How the police force is structured now

Task 4: The Jack the Ripper case

Create a case study of the Jack the Ripper case, including what you know about policing at the time and theories about who the killer might be.

Task 5: Caesar Lombroso

It can be argued that Lombroso is the founding father of criminology. Write an approx. 400-word essay about who he was, his background, his theory of the atavistic man and how you can tell who a criminal is by what he looks like.

Task 5: Analyse different types of crime

Your task is to analyse the types of crimes below. You will need to research what the crime is with some relevant examples, who the typical victims are, who the typical offenders are, the level of public awareness, how the type of crime is portrayed in the media and give an example case study (this could be a famous event) of where this crime has been committed before.

- White collar crime: organised, corporate and professional
- Moral crime
- State crime: human rights
- Technological crime: e-crime
- Individual crime: hate crime
- Individual crime: honour crime
- Individual crime: domestic abuse

Task 6: Comparing Campaigns for Change

In your coursework you will be required to create a campaign for change and compare and evaluate existing campaigns.

For this task you will need to research what a campaign for change is in relation to crime. You are required to research and make notes on all of the campaigns listed below as well as 3 of your own from independent research.

- What campaigns for change already exist? (E.g. [Unlock](#), [Sarah's Law](#), [No knives, better lives](#), [#WeWontWait](#), [#MeToo](#), [Stop Hate](#))
- What were their aims? What did they want to change? ([change in policy](#), [change in law](#), [change in priorities of agencies](#), [change in funding](#), [change in awareness](#) or [change in attitude](#))
- What was their background? Why did they set up the campaign?
- What were their campaigning methods? ([Blogs](#), [Viral Messaging](#), [Social Networking](#), [Advertising - Merchandise](#), [Radio](#), [Television](#), [Film](#), [Documentary](#), [Word of Mouth](#), [Events](#), [Print](#), [Websites](#))
- Was it successful? How do we know?

Task 7: Materials used in campaigns for change.

For this task you will need to evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change. You will need to research the following and examine them in terms of **strengths, weaknesses and give an example of a campaign** that has used this media type.

- Blogs
- Viral messaging
- Social networking

- Advertising
- Radio
- Television
- Film
- Documentary
- Word of mouth
- Events
- Print
- Websites

Task 8: Who are the key personnel involved in criminal investigation

In this task you will need to research the key personnel listed below in terms of their roles, what strengths the personnel have and what weaknesses they may have.

- Police officers
- Crime scene investigators
- Forensic scientists
- Forensic pathologists
- The Crown Prosecution Service

E.g.

Police Officers

Police Officers are usually **the first point of contact** and first people who are called to a crime scene. Police officers have a **duty to safeguard the public** and **attend to anyone seriously injured** at the scene. Their aim is to arrest the suspect, although in many cases they will have left the scene.

- ✓ **Secure the scene** to conserve the evidence
- ✓ **Avoid contamination** of the scene (for example, by moving furniture or opening doors)

There is something that the police refer to as the '**Golden Hour**' which is given to the period directly after the crime is discovered, when officers must **act quickly** to preserve the scene, take **initial statements from witnesses and victims** whilst events are still fresh in their memory.

Police detectives are a sub-category of police officers, as they are officers that manage a range of criminal investigations, particularly those involving more serious or complex crimes. They work alongside specialist departments such as CID (criminal investigations department), fraud, drugs and firearms squads, child protection department and underwater search teams, and dog handler units.

Advantages:

- ✓ Crime reduction and enhanced public safety
- ✓ Community trust and cooperation
- ✓ Justice and accountability to deter future criminals

Disadvantages:

- Have been criticised for not securing the crime scene and preserving evidence.
- Failing to investigate certain crimes e.g. domestic abuse
- Incompetence in handling evidence or discriminatory attitudes of individual police officers – institutional racism e.g. Stephan Lawrence Case