

Summer Independent Learning Year 11 into Year 12



The following work aims to provide you with an introduction to various aspects of the Criminology course. Please read the material provided (you can highlight and/or annotate the document as you go through) and complete the questions and tasks throughout the document. Please bring this work with you to your first Criminology lesson.

What is Criminology?

Criminology is an interdisciplinary social science that combines content regarding crime from sociology, psychology, law and politics.



Newburn (2007) defines Criminology as:

- The study of crime
- The study of those who commit crime
- The study of the criminal justice system and penal systems

Crime or Deviance?

The concepts of crime and deviance are often used interchangeably, suggesting that people may regard them as the same thing. However, in Criminology it is essential that we can **discuss and identify the distinct**

differences between the two terms.

Defining Crime

The term crime is not easy to define, in Criminology we explain the meaning of the word through various definitions, and you are required to know two of these:

1. **The social definition** - *Crime is any act so identified by groups in society*

The social definition of crime suggests that an act is only labelled as a crime if society decides that the act is criminal.

This definition of crime focuses predominantly on the social reaction and the actual process of criminalisation as opposed to the behaviour and the individual. This definition of crime is conditional and can change over time and between societies.

For example views regarding sexual conduct in the UK have changed, in the past consensual sex between men was prohibited, this is now accepted and legal in the UK but is still labelled as criminal in other countries across the world.

It is important to acknowledge the strengths and weaknesses of the social constructionist definition of crime; whilst ensuring that the definition of crime is always up to date and acknowledges the fluidity of society, this definition could lead to a lack of consensus (agreement) in society.

2. The legal definition – *Crime is an act that is against written law*

In the UK the legal system defines a crime as any act that breaks the law and can result in formal punishments, set by the judiciary.

In law a crime must have two elements:

Actus reus = is the physical 'doing' part of the crime and committing a guilty act, this can be physically acting (causation) or failing to act (omissions).

Mens rea = is the intention for the crime.

For example, if Keith takes a knife and purposely stabs Alan in the chest multiple times and kills him, he has committed the actus reus (murder) and has the mens rea (intent to kill).

However, in instances of defence, such as self-defence, infancy, insanity etc. even if both parts of the law are present a person may not be found guilty.

Again, it is important to acknowledge the strengths and weaknesses of the legal definition of crime, it allows for crime to be easily understood and identified due to its fixed certainty, however it responds slowly to social developments (e.g. cyber-crime) and still differs across location for example jaywalking is illegal in Australia but not here in the UK.

So ... whether an action is criminal depends on:

- ✓ Time
- ✓ Place
- ✓ Situation
- ✓ Culture

TASK 1:

Can you find examples of the following:

- An act that was illegal in the UK and is now legal
- An act that is illegal in the UK but legal elsewhere in the world
- An act that is legal in the UK but illegal elsewhere in the world

E.g. An act that was legal in the UK and is now illegal

The laws on selling cigarettes in the UK has changed over time. In the 1950's cigarette companies could advertise their products openly. Now, advertising is banned, cigarettes can only be bought by those over the age of 18 and shops must store cigarettes behind the counter and not on display. In 2020, selling rolling tobacco and menthol cigarettes will be banned.

Stretch: Think about why these changes have occurred / exist.

- **WHY** do different countries have different laws?
- **WHY** do our laws continue to change?

Defining Deviance

Deviance is a term that should be used when describing **an act or behaviour that goes against societal norms**. Deviance is any behaviour that would receive a critical reaction or disapproval from a specific group or the society in which it is carried out. There are no written rules (or laws) regarding what is or is not deemed socially acceptable, meaning that like crime, the concept of deviance is complex and will vary depending upon the time, place situation and culture – referred to as **situational deviance**.

Norms, moral codes and values are what distinguish deviant behaviour in a society.

- **Norms** are social expectations in a society that guide behaviour and explain why people behave in the way that they do. E.g. In the UK it is the norm to eat with a knife and fork, however in India it is customary to eat using your hands.
- **Moral codes** define what is regarded as good behaviour. Breaking a moral code would be considered as serious in society and could even cross the boundary of committing a crime, such as burglary.
- **Values** are ideas or beliefs about general principles or goals within a society or culture, they are things that we deem to be important for example the value of 'honesty', 'respect', 'fairness' and equality.

Forms of Deviance

It tends to be assumed that "deviant behaviour" is somehow always behaviour that is generally frowned upon by people in a society or viewed as negatively, that is not necessarily always the case. We can categorise various basic forms of rule-breaking behaviour in terms of three basic ideas:

Admired Behaviour - An example of deviance that might be considered as "good" or "admirable" behaviour (whilst also breaking social norms) might be something like heroism - the saving of the life of another person whilst putting your own life in great danger.

Odd Behaviour - This form of deviance ranges from such things as outlandish modes of dress, through mildly eccentric forms of behaviour (the person who shares their house with 50 cats, for example). The behaviour is not criminal but somewhat differs to 'normal' behaviour.

Bad Behaviour - This category of deviant behaviour tends to be restricted to law-breaking or criminal behaviour that in some way is seen as being something more than odd or out of the ordinary, for example assault.

It is not uncommon for behaviour to overlap in the categories of deviance. Some behaviour may be deemed as both odd and bad for example exposing yourself in public. It is important to remember that these boundaries are blurred and that some acts may be deviant and not criminal, some acts are criminal but not necessarily deviant and some acts would be classified as both criminal and deviant.

TASK 2:

Decide whether the following acts are Criminal, Deviant or Both:

	Criminal	Deviant	Both	Neither
Murder				
Streaming a film that hasn't been released yet				
Cannabis use				
Drinking underage				
Smoking over the age of 18				
Trespassing				
Tattoos on the face				
Pushing in a queue				
Speeding – doing 45mph in a 40mph zone				
Burglary and Theft				

TASK 3:

Decide whether the following acts are Criminal, Deviant or Both:

Using the information in the table below, write a short explanation for each crime, acknowledging whether or not you think the crime is criminal, deviant or both.

1. White collar
2. Moral
3. State
4. Technological
5. Hate crime
6. Honour crime
7. Domestic abuse

You need to go through and find a real- life example to go with each type of crime. You should create a mini fact file that tells us:

- What was the crime
- Who committed it
- What they did
- What happened to them after they were caught

Different Types of Crime

Type of crime	Criminal offences	Types of victim	Types of offender	Level of public awareness
White-collar crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-violent • Usually committed in commercial situations for financial gain • E.g. credit card fraud, computer and internet fraud and tax evasion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those with funds to invest in a financial scheme • Anyone with accessible money • The government (tax evasion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually people of a high status who have power and are respected, this leads to them not raising suspicion • Offenders can also have connections with organised crime groups such as the Mafia and gangs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively low due to violence related crimes being more widely publicised • White-collar crimes are difficult to prosecute because the perpetrators identity is hidden and their activities are usually concealed through a series of complex processes and transactions
Moral crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed against the normal standard of morality in society • E.g. underage drinking, assisted suicide, illegal gambling, illegal drug use, prostitution and vagrancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moral crimes are sometimes regarded as being victimless • However, arguably the offender and the victim can be the same person, for example under-age drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offenders of moral crimes differ depending on the type of crime committed • As stated before, the offender can be the same person as the victim • It is important to acknowledge however that some people may commit a moral crime due to a difficult situation, for example a homeless person cannot do anything other than commit a crime of vagrancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of moral crimes are hidden, for example drug use may not be widely discussed within the family • In addition to the point made above, if the crime is known a family or the public may not report the crime to the police due to sympathy. • The victim may receive help as oppose to a conviction for example giving a homeless person money rather than reporting them to the police

<p>State crimes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out by (or by the order of) the state or state agencies • E.g. genocide, war crimes, torture and imprisonment without trial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens from a different country to the government committing the crime • Those with a different political or religious view point to the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government • High ranking personnel working for government agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High due to the extremity and seriousness of the crime • High levels of media reporting in society heightens the awareness
<p>Technological crimes (cyber-crime)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences are committed through the use of technology • E.g. internet-enabled fraud, illegal downloads/streaming & inappropriate use of social media to promote hate crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anyone who uses or has access to the internet • Cyber-crime can affect individuals or large organisations/businesses • Vulnerable or gullible people often become victim to fishing scams (a scam or an attempt to persuade someone to give out their personal information and details) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offender must have basic knowledge of and access to the internet to instigate the crimes • Offenders can be based overseas where they have the ability to gain access to bank accounts • Recent investigation shows that the number of young people committing cyber-crime in the UK is increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially the public perception of cyber-crime was low but over recent years the awareness has increased dramatically in line with the popularity and expansion of technology • Increased publicity and promotion of technological crimes is now more apparent
<p>Hate crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes that are perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice or hate • A crime committed due to aggravation against race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender is regarded as a hate crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anyone that falls under any of the characteristics already outlined • Through association with anyone who categorises under any of the five strands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person that has a prejudicial view against anyone who comes under the five strands already outlined • Offenders are likely to hold traditional views that do not respect the diversity of today's society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to having a high media focus, the public awareness of hate crimes has grown recently • A new crackdown on hate crime that occurs due to or through social media has aided the rising awareness of this type of crime

<p>Honour crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honour crimes are punishments for causing issues or bringing shame to a family • E.g. Murder, beatings, acid attacks, abductions and mutilations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually the victims of honour crimes are females within the family • Commonly it is the Asian community that are associated with honour crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offender is usually a male from the same family as the female victim • As stated previously, usually Asian communities are associated with honour crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honour crimes have a low level of public awareness, this may be due to a difference in culture and lack of understanding • Within societies where honour crimes are deemed acceptable the community will support the crime and regard it as appropriate retaliation to the shameful behaviour • Due to the acceptance within communities, it is unlikely that the crimes are widely reported, hence the unfamiliarity and lack of awareness of this type of crime
<p>Domestic abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse is any act or abusive behaviour that is targeted at a partner or family member • This type of crime is usually hidden and not often reported to authorities • Domestic abuse can include physical violence to the extent of murder, as well as emotional abuse and coercive and controlling behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are usually regarded as the victims of domestic violence, yet it should be noted that men are also victims just to not the same volume • Domestic abuse victims cannot be categorised with characteristics, they are not restricted by age or any circumstances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually the offender is the dominant male in the relationship, however as mentioned before this is not always the scenario • Offenders usually ensure that victims do not report or speak about the crime and this subsequently means that the crimes are kept hidden and are not common knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public awareness of the type of crime itself is relatively high due to major cases and publication surrounding them • However, as mentioned before, this type of crime is kept private and this means that the crimes are not always reported, this could be down to fear of the repercussions from the offender

Why do criminals commit crime?

TASK 4

As part of the course we look at a range of different theories as to why criminals commit crime.

1. Read the following information and highlight some of the different reasons why Fred and Rose West might have become criminals.
2. Research one of the following (or chose your own criminal) and make a fact file about them. As part of your research you need to answer the following questions:
 - What crime(s) did they commit?
 - What was their upbringing like? *Think about where they grew up, their relationship with family and peers, did they experience any abuse or trauma, etc.*
 - Is there any additional information that might explain their behaviour? (e.g. Mental health issues, etc)
 - Have they given any explanation as to why the committed the crimes?

Possible criminals to research:

- Richard Ramirez
- John Wayne Gacy
- Ted Bundy
- Robert Napper

Fred West (1941–1995)



Fred West was convicted of several gruesome murders and brutal sexual assaults that occurred in England during the 1960s and '70s.

Who Was Fred West?

Fred West became one of the most horrific serial killers known to the United Kingdom, with he and future wife Rose responsible for the dismemberment and murder of women and young girls, including two members of their own family. West was awaiting trial for twelve murders when he hung himself on January 1, 1995.

Early Life and Background

Frederick West was born to Walter and Daisy West on September 29, 1941, in Much Marcle, a Herefordshire village in England. Some say he seemed like any other young boy growing up, with his aunt eventually telling the press that he "has always been such a nice boy." One neighbour described him as "a bit cheeky, a bit mouthy, but that was the way these kids were." One of six children, West was reportedly his mother's favourite child. There have been reports however that

cast a dark shadow on the West family. Some have claimed that West was sexually abused by his mother. West himself later told authorities that his father had incestuous relations with young girls, although this was never substantiated. West didn't do well in school and eventually dropped out to become a farm labourer. When he was 17, a motorcycle accident left him comatose for a week with serious head injuries. A metal plate was placed in his head that may have affected his behaviour and impulse control according to some experts. The young West incurred another head injury, and possibly permanent brain damage, upon falling off a fire escape at a local youth club.

Disturbing Behaviour

West's subsequent behaviour was erratic and he became known to the police for various petty crimes. Then in 1961, he was accused of impregnating a 13-year-old girl who was a friend of the Wests, causing his banishment from the family home. He became a construction worker but was soon caught stealing from his employers and again having sex with minors. At his trial for the rape of the young family friend, he escaped a jail sentence as it was claimed that he was suffering fits as a result of his head trauma, but he was convicted of child molestation. He became involved with Rena Costello, a Scottish girl who had a police record for burglary and prostitution. At the time, she was pregnant with another man's child. She and West were married in November 1962 and a child was born in March 1963, whom they called Charmaine. But trouble continued to brew, as West's new job as an ice cream van driver gave him steady access to young teenagers who fell prey to his interests. In 1964, Rena bore West's child, daughter Anna Marie. It was also at this time that they met Anna McFall (with some sources listing her first name as Anne). McFall was a friend with whom they moved to Gloucester, where West found a job in a slaughterhouse. According to some researchers, this profession may have catalysed his morbid obsession with death, mutilation and dismemberment.

Murderous Crime

While living in Gloucester, there were eight reported incidents of assault where the perpetrator's description fit West, but he was not immediately linked to these crimes. The West marriage became increasingly unstable and Rena returned to Scotland, leaving her children with West and McFall, but she returned some months later to find them living together in a caravan. Early in 1967, McFall became pregnant with West's child, urging him to divorce Rena and marry her instead. West, unwilling to do so, killed the pregnant McFall that July and buried her near the caravan park, cutting off her fingers and toes, a signature mutilation that was to become a common feature in his future crimes. Rena moved into the caravan following McFall's disappearance. Within six months of McFall's death, West was linked to another disappearance, that of 15-year-old Mary Bastholm, who was abducted from a bus stop in Gloucester in January 1968, although only circumstantial evidence has ever been produced to corroborate this. Then in November 1968 he became acquainted with Rose Letts, who was to become his next wife and life-long accomplice.

Rose West

Rosemary "Rose" Letts was born in Devon on November 29, 1953, the result of a difficult pregnancy, with both of her parents suffering from mental illness. Electro-convulsive therapy, administered to her pregnant mother for deep depression, may have caused prenatal injury that contributed to Rose's poor school performance and bouts of aggression growing up. She also had a weight problem in adolescence and developed an interest in older men. The marriage of Rose's parents was a turbulent one. Her father was a paranoid schizophrenic prone to violent behaviour, serving as a terrifying, dictatorial presence. Her mother, Daisy, moved out of the family home, taking Rose with her. Rose, however, decided to move back in with her father again around the same time that she became intimate with West during her teens. Her father objected strongly to their relationship, resorting to contacting social services and threatening West directly, but to no avail; Rose was soon pregnant with West's child and found herself looking after his two children by Rena Costello when West was sent to prison on various petty theft and fine evasion charges. Rose gave birth to daughter Heather in 1970. It's thought that the pressure of caring for three children while still a child herself was a trigger for Rose's violent, erratic tendencies, and it's believed that she

murdered 8-year-old Charmaine, West's eldest child, in 1971, during one of these outbursts. Whatever the true circumstances, Charmaine suddenly disappeared. As West was in jail at the time, it is likely that her body was hidden by Rose until West's release. He was then thought to have moved the body, again removing the fingers and toes, as with his first victim, before burying her. This knowledge of Rose's murderous act undoubtedly gave West a significant hold over the young woman. When West's first wife, Rena, came in search of her daughter, she was strangled, dismembered and also had her fingers and toes removed. She was buried in the same general area as West's first victim, Anna McFall. Fred and Rose West were secretly married in Gloucester in January 1972, and their second daughter, Mae, was born in June of the same year. With a growing family, they moved to 25 Cromwell Street, which was large enough to enable them to take in lodgers to assist with the rent.

Continued Brutality

Over the next several years, Lynda Gough, Lucy Partington, Juanita Mott, Therese Siegenthaler, Alison Chambers, Shirley Robinson and 15-year-old schoolgirls Carol Ann Cooper and Shirley Hubbard all became victims of the Wests. After brutal sexual attacks, all were murdered, dismembered and buried in the cellar under 25 Cromwell Street.

Rose had several more children, and daughter Louise was born in 1978. (Not all Rose's children were believed to be fathered by West.) Barry joined the brood in 1980, with Rosemary Junior following in 1982 and Lucyanna in 1983. The children were aware to some extent of the activities in the house, but West and Rose exercised strict control over them. The Wests also went on to eventually murder Heather, his daughter, and buried her in the back garden. Given that the Wests' vicious sex acts did not result in murder every time, and the sheer number of attacks, it was inevitable that someone would expose their activities. Detective Constable Hazel Savage led a search at Cromwell Street in August 1992 that found pornography and clear evidence of child abuse. West was arrested for rape and sodomy of a minor, and Rose for assisting in the rape of a minor.

Arrest and Search

In the course of the investigation, Savage uncovered the abuse of Anna Marie as well as the disappearances of Charmaine and Heather, warranting further investigation. Rumours also arose about what might be buried under the patio. The younger West children were taken into care, and Rose attempted suicide at this time, although she was found by her son, Stephen, and revived. The case against the Wests collapsed when two key witnesses decided not to testify against them. Savage continued to pursue her search for Heather, questioning the West children repeatedly, but they had been well trained by their parents and failed to cooperate. In February 1994, a warrant was obtained to search the Cromwell Street house and garden. Police found the remains of two dismembered and decapitated young women, one of whom authorities suspected might be Shirley Robinson. West claimed sole responsibility for the murders and, when Rose heard of the confession, she denied all knowledge of Heather's death. Then, inexplicably, West admitted the presence of the bodies in the cellar to the police, who discovered the remains of nine individuals. Establishing the identities of each victim was a mammoth task. Continuing to cooperate, West revealed the whereabouts of the remains of first wife Rena, lover Anna McFall and daughter Charmaine, who were all buried away from the Cromwell Street house. As the case against them developed, Rose tried increasingly to distance herself from West, claiming that she was also a victim, but police were not convinced of her innocence given the sheer number of murders which had occurred and her participation in the rapes.

Suicide and Trial

On December 13, 1994, West was charged on 12 counts of murder and taken into custody at Winson Green Prison in Birmingham, where, on January 1, 1995, he hung himself in his cell with knotted bed sheets. Rose West went to trial on October 3, 1995, in the glare of media frenzy. Witnesses, including stepdaughter Anna Marie, testified to her participation in sexual assaults on

young women. Her defence counsel tried to argue that evidence of assault was not evidence of murder but, when Rose testified on her own behalf, her violent nature and dishonesty became clear to the jury, and they unanimously found her guilty on 10 separate counts of murder on November 22, 1995. She received a life sentence, having to serve a minimum of 25 years in jail. Rose West's sentence was later extended to a "whole life order" sentence by the home secretary, effectively removing any possibility of parole. There remains a widespread belief that Fred and Rose West's victims numbered far more than the 12 with which they were charged. Rose West refused to accept her fate and launched appeals in 1996 and 2000, claiming variously that new evidence clearing her had come to light, and then that huge media interest had prevented her from receiving a fair trial. The 1996 appeal was rejected, and she dropped the later one. She remains incarcerated. The Wests' home at 25 Cromwell Street, or the "House of Horrors," as it was dubbed by the media, was razed to the ground in October 1996. In its place is a pathway that leads to the town centre. Rose was again the focus of media attention in January 2003, when it was claimed that she was to marry Dave Glover, the bass player of rock group Slade, following a courtship via letters. Glover disputed that there was an engagement and said the media attention over his letters to Rose had cost him his position with the band.

TASK 5:

As part of your extended learning, you will be expected to engage with Criminology in the media. There are many TV Shows, Films, Books, Magazines and Websites about Criminology so have a look at some of the following. Make some brief notes about any of the programmes you watch and then you will be able to link them to the different sections of the Criminology course

Core Media Resource List

You Tube: (Core)

Mods & Rockers	Mods and Rockers Rebooted BBC Documentary 2014.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vuh8ujEx69E
Crimes that Shook Britain – Claire Wood	Explores the case of Claire Wood and what followed – the case that Claire’s Law exists because of.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZdkOwkYfils
Stephen Lawrence - Time for Justice	Looking at the case of Stephen Lawrence and the impact had with the abolition of double jeopardy in the UK	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsHwKPE0mjU
Jamie Bulger	There are a number of different documentaries to choose from at this address.	https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=jamie+bulger+documentary
Love and Hate Crime: Honour Killings (S2, Ep 3)	BBC Three programme about a death row convict who denies a series of 'honour killings' linked to his daughter, but secrets from his past might tell a different story.	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p07r378x
Gemma: My Murder	The shocking story of Gemma, a young woman with a learning disability who was abandoned by the system and brutally murdered by people she thought of as friends.	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p076jnmn

BBC:

Love and Hate Crime: Honour Killings (S2, Ep 3)	BBC Three programme about a death row convict who denies a series of 'honour killings' linked to his daughter, but secrets from his past might tell a different story.	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p07r378x
Gemma: My Murder	The shocking story of Gemma, a young woman with a learning disability who was abandoned by the system and brutally murdered by people she thought of as friends.	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p076jnmn

YouTube:

Young Gunmen - Panorama	Panorama investigates the rise of armed teenage street gangs and discovers how shockingly ingrained the culture of guns and violence is in parts of Britain.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h3O3bh59dRA
Murders That Shocked The Nation: Serial Killer John Reginald Christie Murdered Six Women	The case of John Christie, who murdered six women between 1943 and 1953 and hid their bodies in his house at 10 Rillington Place.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YSL_zNlxM-k
Sally Clark: Innocent Mother Sent To Prison over Statistical Error	Sally Clark was convicted of killing her two baby boys after her second baby died at only 8 weeks old.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7F03Wf3lvzs
Babies behind bars	Having a baby in prison is no picnic. Every year thousands of babies are born in American prisons.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nErmW89_hr0
Amanda Knox Documentary BBC	Two documentaries about the murder case – notice the changes in view point?	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erla7Ley4Tw
An Hour to Catch a Killer	Follows a UK homicide team after the death of a young woman in her own home. Discusses the importance of the Golden Hour as the killer tries to flee.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ex4Jr8Vx7SI&t=123s
Crimes that Shook Britain – Colin Stagg	Looks at the case of Colin Stagg and what it has taught us.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sivHAHkphbU&t=2745s
Young Gunmen - Panorama	Panorama investigates the rise of armed teenage street gangs and discovers how shockingly ingrained the culture of guns and violence is in parts of Britain.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h3O3bh59dRA
Born to Kill: S1, E1 - Fred West	What makes a serial killer? This series takes an in-depth look at notorious murderers from around the world. this episode follows Fred West and his wife, Rose West	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bY0PqtRsX_A

Netflix:

The Stanford Prison Experiment	A film adaptation of a psychological experiment by Phillip Zimbardo into societal roles.
Amanda Knox	A two sided documentary looking at the case of Meredith Kercher and accusation of Amanda Knox
The Mind Explained	How your brain works - From dreaming to anxiety disorders.
Killer: In the Mind of Aaron Hernandez	Via interviews with friends, players and insiders, this docuseries examines how Aaron Hernandez went from an NFL star to a convicted killer.
Conversations with a Killer: The Ted Bundy Tapes	Present-day interviews, archival footage and audio recordings made on death row form a searing portrait of notorious serial killer Ted Bundy.
The Confession Killer	Henry Lee Lucas rose to infamy when he confessed to hundreds of unsolved murders. This docuseries examines the truth -- and horrifying consequences.
I am killer	Death row inmates convicted of capital murder give first hand accounts of their crimes in this documentary series.
Mindhunter	In the late 1970s two FBI agents expand criminal science by delving into the psychology of murder and getting uneasily close to all-too-real monsters.
The People vs. O.J. Simpson	A dramatisation traces the twists and turns of O.J. Simpson's murder trial, examining behind-the-scenes gambits on both sides of the court.
The Night Stalker	The Hunt For a Serial Killer is a 4-part 2021 true crime documentary miniseries about the serial killer Richard Ramirez.
Inside the Criminal Mind	Exploring the psychological machinations and immoral behaviours that define some of the most nefarious criminals.

Trail by Media	Trials are examined with a focus on how the media may have impacted the verdicts.
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Amazon Prime:

A dangerous method	Freud and Jung struggle to use their techniques in Psychoanalysis to treat patients.
Bowling for Columbine	Documentary about the Columbine High School shooting.
12 Angry Men	A jury deliberates behind closed doors on the fate of someone accused of murder
Prison: First and Last 24 Hours	Looks at the prison system in Scotland and the first and last 24 hours of prisoners and their experiences

BBC:

Love and Hate Crime	A range of documentaries covering a range of crimes.
Stacey Dooley – Locked up with the lifers	Looks at a different way of running prisons in the USA
Catching Britain's Killers	A series that looks at the developments in evidence collection
Murder 24/7	Following cases from crime scene to court room
The disappearance of Margaret Fleming	One of the first recorded court cases in Scotland. This looks at the murder trial of Margaret Fleming who went missing years previously – unnoticed.
Time	A TV Drama in 3 parts which follows the life of a prisoner and prison officer inside the UK jail system.
Horizon: What makes a Psychopath?	Working with the world's experts in the field, the film sheds light on the biological, psychological and environmental influences that shape a psychopath

Britbox:

The Moorside	Drama based on the story of a community's betray as they search for missing girl Shannon Matthews.
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TASK 6 – Design a Campaign

In Unit 1 you will be set the task of planning and designing your own campaign for change which will be based on a particular crime type.

To prepare you for this we would like you to complete the following:

1. Research an existing campaign on either HATE CRIME, HONOUR CRIME or DOMESTIC ABUSE. You will need to find an example of a campaign that relates to one of these crimes and research what the aim of the campaign is, which type of people is the campaign targeted at, why does the campaign exist and what it has achieved. You will also need to look at the different materials they have produced to help get their message across (flyers, merchandise etc.) and think about why they are effective in helping them get support.
2. You will then need to use this research to design your own poster to help raise awareness about your chosen crime. Below is a list of things you might want to think about when designing your poster:
 - Colours
 - Images
 - Language and vocabulary used
 - Text/Font style and size
 - Who do you want to reach (target audience)
 - If you would include statistics or info about the crime
 - Where could the victims get help from?
3. Justify your poster design – once you have completed your poster you should then explain why your poster is effective at helping to raise awareness. You should think about the points above to help with your justification.

An example

