

Unit 3 Crime scene to court room

Criminology Diploma

Year 12 into Year 13 Summer Independent Learning

Tasks-

1. Complete any outstanding work and/or improvement work for AC1.1 and AC1.3 if you have not completed them.
2. Preview the rest of LO1 and LO2 of Unit 3 by completing the preview tasks on the following pages, they are a mixture of key terminology and key criminal case study preview tasks.

AC1.2 Assess the usefulness of investigative criminal cases

TASK 1. CCTV STRENGTH CASE 1 — Murder of George Floyd (2020)

Strength being demonstrated: Video evidence can provide direct, undeniable proof of a criminal act, dismantling alternative defence arguments and establishing a definitive timeline.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What specific footage was captured by cameras? Describe what the video footage showed investigators about the encounter

Q2. How did the direct visual evidence affect the defence's claim that underlying health issues or drugs caused the death?

CCTV STRENGTH CASE 2 — Murder of James Bulger (1993)

Strength being demonstrated: CCTV can track suspect movements across public spaces and directly identify perpetrators, making it highly effective in busy public locations.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What specific footage was captured at the Strand shopping centre in Bootle? Describe precisely what the CCTV images showed investigators.

CCTV STRENGTH CASE 3 — Wayne Couzens / Sarah Everard (2021)

Strength being demonstrated: CCTV cross referenced with other evidence can help provide police with an accurate timeline of how a crime occurred

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. Name at least THREE different sources of CCTV footage used in this investigation? How did each piece of CCTV footage help police investigators make a timeline of what had occurred?

TASK 2. CCTV WEAKNESS CASE 1 — Murder of Damilola Taylor (2000)

Weakness being demonstrated: Poor CCTV image quality can render footage useless as evidence, even when cameras were present at or near the scene.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. How did the poor quality of the CCTV footage affect the first prosecution attempt

CCTV WEAKNESS CASE 2 — Disappearance of Madeleine McCann (2007)

Weakness being demonstrated: The complete absence of CCTV coverage in certain locations means the technique provides no investigative value whatsoever, leaving police with no footage-based evidence.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What would the Portuguese police have been able to do if there had been CCTV coverage of the area

CCTV WEAKNESS CASE 3 — Liban Yaryare

Weakness being demonstrated: CCTV facial recognition and comparison evidence can be unreliable and has led to wrongful identification, raising serious concerns about its use as evidence in court.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What specific type of CCTV evidence was used to identify Liban Yaryare as a suspect? What did investigators claim the footage showed?

Q2. What were the concerns raised about the reliability of the facial comparison evidence used in this case? Who raised these concerns?

TASK 3. EWT STRENGTH CASE 1 — Boston Marathon Bombing (2013)

Strength being demonstrated: Eyewitness testimony (EWT) can act as a vital filter for overwhelming digital data, providing specific "search terms" that allow investigators to isolate suspects from thousands of hours of CCTV footage.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. Why was it really difficult for the FBI to find the suspects using CCTV initially?

Q2. Witness Jeff Bauman provided a critical breakthrough from his hospital bed. Explain how his memory served as a "filter" to narrow down the video search.

EWT STRENGTH CASE 2 — The Harold Shipman Investigation (Winifred Mellor Case)

Strength being demonstrated: Eyewitness testimony (EWT) can expose gaps in a suspect's alibi, allowing investigators to pinpoint exactly when a crime occurred and unmask falsified records.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. Dr. Linda Reynolds had already flagged Harold Shipman to the coroner before Winifred Mellor died. Why was he already suspected, and why did the initial police investigation fail to catch him at this point?

Q2. Neighbour Gloria Ellis provided the critical eyewitness testimony in this case. How did her specific memory of seeing Shipman at 3:00 PM destroy his alibi and guide digital forensic investigators?

EWT STRENGTH CASE 3 — The Asim Javed Investigation (EvoFIT Facial Composite)

Strength being demonstrated: Eyewitness testimony (EWT) can be used to generate highly accurate holistic facial portraits, bypassing the limits of traditional description-based recall to trigger immediate public recognition.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What is Evo-fit technology and how is it used with eye witnesses?

Q2. What happened as a result of its use in this case?

TASK 4. EWT WEAKNESS CASE 1 — Wrongful Conviction of Steven Avery (1985)

Weakness being demonstrated: EWT is highly vulnerable to contamination through leading questions and suggestive identification procedures, which can lead to the conviction of innocent people.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What was Beernsten's initial description of her attacker?

Q2. How was the police identification procedure conducted? What specific problems with the line-up procedure meant it was suggestive rather than neutral?

EWT WEAKNESS CASE 2 — Wrongful Conviction of Ronald Cotton

Weakness being demonstrated: The cross-race effect means eyewitnesses are significantly less accurate when identifying someone of a different race, leading to misidentification and wrongful conviction.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What is the cross-race effect? Explain clearly why this psychological phenomenon affects the accuracy of eyewitness identification.

Q2. What happened when the real perpetrator, Bobby Poole, was in court with Ronald Cotton? What did Jennifer Thompson say — and what does this reveal about how memory works?

EWT WEAKNESS CASE 3 — The Donald Thomson Case (Unconscious Transference)

Weakness being demonstrated: Eyewitness testimony (EWT) can fail due to unconscious transference (source confusion). This happens when a witness recognizes a face because they saw it somewhere else, but their brain incorrectly anchors that familiar face to the scene of the crime.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What was Donald Thomson's ironclad alibi, and how did it completely rule him out as a suspect?

Q2. Explain how the concept of **unconscious transference** caused the victim to confidently misidentify Thomson. What was she doing right before the assault?

Q3. This case is a classic example of a **source monitoring error**. Explain what this error means and why it happens to a witness's memory.

TASK 5. FORENSICS STRENGTH CASE 1 — Colin Pitchfork (1986)

Strength being demonstrated: DNA profiling can definitively link a suspect to a crime scene, eliminating innocent suspects and securing convictions with irrefutable biological evidence.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What biological evidence was collected from the crime scenes of both Lynda Mann and Dawn Ashworth? How was this evidence used to link both murders to the same perpetrator?

Q2. How did the DNA evidence directly eliminate an innocent suspect who had already confessed to the murder? What does this tell us about the power of forensic DNA?

Q3. What did police do next to locate Colin Pitchfork as a suspect?

FORENSICS STRENGTH CASE 2 — Stephen Lawrence (1993 / reopened 2006)

Strength being demonstrated: Advances in forensic technology mean that evidence previously too degraded or small to analyse can yield results years later, keeping investigations open and ultimately delivering justice.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. Why did the original 1993 investigation fail to produce convictions despite suspects being identified early? What was the evidential problem at that stage?

Q2. When the case was reopened in 2006, what specific items of clothing and physical evidence were re-examined using new forensic techniques?

FORENSIC STRENGTH CASE 3 — The Disappearance of Shannon Matthews (2008)

Forensic Strength being demonstrated: Forensic science can be used to reconstruct a crime scene and work out a timeline

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. How did forensic investigators use **toxicology testing** on Shannon's hair in this case?

Q2. What were the defence's of both suspects following their arrest?

Q3. How did the reports link both suspects to the case?

TASK 6. FORENSICS WEAKNESS CASE 1 — Birmingham Six (1974)

Weakness being demonstrated: Flawed or discredited forensic tests can lead to wrongful conviction, particularly when juries place excessive trust in scientific evidence presented by expert witnesses.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. How were the 6 initially identified as suspects?

Q2. How was the Griess test used to produce key evidence against the Birmingham Six? What did this test claim to detect?

Q3. What was fundamentally wrong with the Griess test as used in this case? What other everyday substances can also produce a positive result on this test?

Q4. How did the jury respond to the forensic evidence at the original trial? What does this tell us about the danger of jurors treating scientific evidence as infallible?

FORENSICS WEAKNESS CASE 2 — Sally Clark (1999)

Weakness being demonstrated: Expert forensic testimony can be misleading to juries due to experts being biased and misrepresentation of the forensic evidence in criminal cases

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What statistical claim did expert witness Professor Sir Roy Meadows make at trial? What were the odds he quoted and why was this claim fundamentally flawed statistically?

Q2. What is Meadow's Law? Why was this principle — used to justify suspicion of double infant deaths — later discredited?

Q3. What forensic microbiological evidence was WITHHELD from the defence during the original trial? Who had this evidence and what did it show?

FORENSICS WEAKNESS CASE 3 — David Butler

Weakness being demonstrated: DNA evidence can be misinterpreted — the presence of DNA at a scene does not automatically prove guilt, as secondary transfer can place DNA without the person ever being at the crime scene.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What is secondary DNA transfer? Explain clearly how DNA can be moved from one person to another without direct contact with a crime scene.

Q2. What was the forensic evidence used to justify Butler's arrest and charge?

Q3. How did David Butler's defence team explain the presence of his DNA at the crime scene? What was their secondary transfer argument?

TASK 7. PROFILING STRENGTH CASE 1 — George Metesky / The Mad Bomber (1950s)

Strength being demonstrated: Offender profiling can focus and prioritise police resources, giving investigators a specific actionable lead suspect

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1) Which key details did the profiler state the bomber would have and why?

Q2) How was Metesky then caught?

PROFILING STRENGTH CASE 2

Strength being demonstrated: Behavioral and signature profiling can accurately link crimes together, identifying the existence of a single serial offender and preventing "linkage blindness."

Case Overview: Peter Sutcliffe The Yorkshire Ripper

1. Where and when did Sutcliffe's serial murders take place?
2. How many victims did Peter Sutcliffe murder?

Q1. Identify FIVE distinct traits that allowed profilers to determine the same killer was responsible.

Case Overview: Ted Bundy

1. Where and when did Sutcliffe's serial murders take place?
2. How many victims did Ted Bundy murder?

Q1. Identify FIVE distinct traits that allowed profilers to determine the same killer was responsible.

PROFILING STRENGTH CASE 3 — John Duffy / Railway Rapist (1980s)

Strength being demonstrated: Geographical and typological profiling can significantly narrow an investigation, focusing police resources on the most likely suspect pool and ultimately leading to arrest.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. How many sexual assaults and murders were profiled by David Canter?

Q2. List FIVE specific characteristics that the profiler David Canter predicted about the offender and why those characteristics

Q3. What information emerged from an investigation with John Duffy's wife that was able to link up with the profile information?

TASK 8. PROFILING WEAKNESS CASE 1 — Colin Stagg / Murder of Rachel Nickell (1992)

Weakness being demonstrated: Profiling can lead to tunnel vision — where police become so convinced a suspect matches a profile that they pursue them aggressively even without sufficient evidence, potentially allowing the real perpetrator to remain free.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. Who was Colin Stagg and why did he initially come to police attention? What matched between him and the offender profile?

Q2. What was Operation Edzell? Describe the undercover police operation used against Stagg and what investigators were trying to get him to admit.

Q3. Who was eventually convicted of Rachel Nickell's murder? How long after Colin Stagg was cleared did this happen?

PROFILING WEAKNESS CASE 2 — Barry George / Murder of Jill Dando (1999)

Weakness being demonstrated: Profiling can generate an over-broad suspect description that fits many people, and when combined with tunnel vision, can lead to the wrongful conviction of an innocent person.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What type of offender did the criminal profile describe? What characteristics did profilers suggest the killer would have?

Q2. How did Barry George come to police attention? In what ways did he appear to match the profile?

Q3. What forensic evidence was used alongside the profile to convict George? What was later found to be wrong with this evidence?

Q4. After Barry George was acquitted at retrial, who did investigators turn their attention to? What does this suggest about how the profile had narrowed — and potentially distorted — the investigation?

PROFILING WEAKNESS CASE 3 — D.C. Sniper Attacks (2002)

Weakness being demonstrated: Profiling assumptions based on statistical norms can be completely wrong in individual cases, actively misleading investigators and allowing perpetrators to evade detection.

Case Overview: Who was the victim? What was the crime? Where and when did it take place?

Who was accused/convicted? What was the outcome?

Q1. What specific profile did investigators and the FBI produce? Describe the predicted characteristics of the offender — age, race, psychological type, and likely vehicle.

Q2. In what ways was every major element of the profile wrong? Compare the profile predictions to the actual offenders John Allen Muhammad and Lee Boyd Malvo.

Q3. How were Muhammad and Malvo eventually caught?

Q4. What does this case demonstrate about the most significant limitation of profiling — the danger of applying statistical averages to individual cases?

AC1.4 Examine the rights of individuals in criminal investigation

Preview the following key terms/concepts and legislations related to the rights of individuals in the criminal justice system

SUSPECTS

Investigation

1. **Stop and Search — Section 1 PACE 1984** — What are the specific grounds an officer must have before stopping and searching a suspect?
2. **Stop and Search — Section 60 CJPOA 1994** — how does this change stop and search rules?
3. **Right to Legal Advice refers to...**

Annex B Delay — the specific legal grounds under which this right can be delayed

4. **Right to Have Someone Informed refers to...**

5. **Rights of Vulnerable Suspects and appropriate adults** — who qualifies as a vulnerable suspect and when are they allowed to be accompanied by an appropriate adult?

6. **Right to Silence — Adverse Inference** — what it means and the caution wording police must use

Trial

7. **Right to a Fair Trial — Equality of Arms** — the specific Article 6 principle ensuring defendants and prosecution have equal footing

8. **Right to be Presumed Innocent refers to...**

Beyond reasonable doubt refers to...

9. **Right to Legal Representation refers to....**

Means Testing for legal aid refers to the idea that....

Appeal

9. **Right to Appeal refers to....**

Fresh Evidence as a reason appeal refers to...

The **CCRC** is an organisation that...

An **unduly harsh sentencing appeal** refers to....

VICTIMS

Investigation

1. **Victim's Code of Practice — Needs Assessment** — what this is, who carries it out, and when it must happen

2. **Victim's Code of Practice — Enhanced Entitlements** — which categories of victim qualify and what additional rights they receive
3. **Right to Support — Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA)** — their role and which victims they support

Trial

5. **Right to Privacy — Section 41 YJCEA 1999** — what does this section restrict?
6. **Victim Personal Statement — Content Restrictions** — when it is submitted, who receives it, and what it cannot include

Appeal

8. **Right to Challenge Sentence — Unduly Lenient Sentence Scheme**
9. **Right 9** of the Victims' Code

WITNESSES

Investigation

1. **The compellability of witnesses refers to...**

Some witnesses have a right to refuse to be compelled such as....

2. **Right to Anonymity refers to....**
3. **Reasons that Witnesses can be granted Anonymity Orders:**
4. **Right to Protection — Section 51 CJPOA 1994 —**

Trial

5. **Right to Give Evidence Safely — Special Measures Direction** — what are some of the practical adjustments designed to reduce stress and help vulnerable or intimidated witnesses give their best evidence in court
6. **Right to Protection from Cross-Examination — Section 34 YJCEA 1999** — what are some of the rules prohibiting who can cross-examine witnesses?
7. **Right Against Self-Incrimination — Criminal Evidence Act 1898 s.1** —

Appeal

8. **Standard 18: Appeals under the [The Witness Charter](#)**

AC2.1 Explain the requirements of the Crown Prosecution Service for prosecuting suspects

Evidential test

Reliable evidence refers to evidence that is likely to be accurate, consistent and trustworthy.

1. Preview typical examples of evidence that is considered reliable:

Unreliable evidence refers to evidence that is likely to often be inaccurate, inconsistent and untrustworthy.

2. Preview typical examples of unreliable evidence:

Admissibility refers to whether evidence is legally allowed to be presented in court.

3. Preview examples of evidence that is considered admissible:

Inadmissible evidence refers to evidence that cannot be used in court because it breaches legal rules or would make the trial unfair.

4. Preview examples of evidence that is considered admissible:

Credibility refers to how believable or convincing evidence or a witness is.

5. Preview examples of witness evidence that is considered credible:

6. Preview examples of witness evidence that is considered lacking in credibility:

Relevance refers to whether evidence is clearly connected to the facts of a case

7. Preview examples of evidence that is considered relevant and related to the facts of a case:
8. Preview examples of evidence that is considered irrelevant and unrelated to the facts of a case:

The Public Interest Test refers to the CPS assessment of whether prosecuting a suspect would benefit society and the administration of justice.

9. Preview examples of criminal cases that do pass the evidential test but are not seen to be in the public interest to prosecute

AC2.2 Describe trial processes

TASK 1. Define the following key terminologies related to the stages of a trial

Bail decisions made by judge	
Conditional bail	
Unconditional bail	
Remand decision made by judge	
Plea-bargaining	
Charge bargaining	
Sentence bargaining	
Indictable offences	
Summary offences	
Supreme Court	
Appeal Court	
Crown Court	
Magistrates Court	

AC2.3 Understand rules in relation to the use of evidence in criminal cases

The cases included in this section are all famous, landmark legal cases that have helped shape the rules of evidence used in criminal investigations and court proceedings today. Each case highlights an important issue relating to the collection, admissibility, reliability or disclosure of evidence.

R v Condon

1. What were the facts of the case in R v Condon? What was the crime they were accused of?
2. What did the defendants choose to do during police interviews and why?
3. How did the judge direct the jury in relation to the evidence from the interview?
4. What was the outcome of the appeal?

R v Bryce

1. What were the facts of R v Bryce? What was the crime they were accused of?
2. What type of evidence did the court allow to be introduced in the trial?
3. What was the outcome of the appeal?

R v Horncastle

1. What were the facts of R v Horncastle? What was the crime they were accused of?
2. What type of evidence was used in the case as hearsay evidence and why?
3. What was the outcome of the appeal?

R v Campbell

1. What were the facts of R v Campbell (2007)? What was the crime they were accused of?
2. What type of evidence was introduced in court in relation to Campbell's past behaviour?

3. How did the judge direct jury in relation to the evidence?

4. What was the outcome of the appeal?

AC2.4 Assess key influences affecting the outcomes of criminal cases

The cases in this section have been selected because they demonstrate how different influences can affect the outcome of a criminal case. Whilst evidence should be the most important factor in reaching a verdict, real-life cases show that a range of other influences can shape the decisions made by judges and juries in criminal trials.

TASK 1- Influence of physical evidence

TED BUNDY

1. What type of physical evidence was used to prosecute Ted Bundy? Which specialist collected it?
2. What was the eventual outcome in the case and how important was the physical evidence in bringing about this outcome?

COLIN PITCHFORK

1. What type of biological evidence was collected from both crime scenes that linked the murders to the same perpetrator?
2. After eliminating the innocent suspect, how did police use DNA to identify the real offender?
3. What was the eventual outcome in the case and how important was the physical evidence in bringing about this outcome?

STEPHEN LAWRENCE

1. Why did the original 1993 investigation fail to produce convictions despite suspects being identified early?
2. What specific items of clothing were re-examined when the case was reopened in 2006?
3. What was the eventual outcome in the case and how important was the physical evidence in bringing about this outcome?

SALLY CLARK

1. How did Professor Sir Roy Meadow state about the likelihood of two cot deaths occurring in one family?
2. What microbiological evidence was withheld from the defence at the original trial, and what did it show?
4. What was the outcome of the original trial, and how important was the withholding and analysis of physical evidence in bringing about this outcome?

OJ SIMPSON

1. Identify at least three specific items of physical evidence presented by the prosecution.
2. What issue with the chain of custody of the physical evidence allowed the defence to cast doubt on its reliability?
3. What famous phrase did Johnnie Cochran use to summarise the prosecution's problems with the glove physical evidence
4. What was the outcome of the original trial, and how important was the withholding and analysis of physical evidence in bringing about this outcome?

TASK 2- MEDIA INFLUENCE

CENTRAL PARK FIVE

1. What were some of the headlines and news stories in New York press following the arrests of the 5 suspects?
2. How can media coverage of the case seem to have distorted public understanding by ignoring key evidential issues?
3. What specific action did Donald Trump take in the media before the trial had concluded?
4. What was the outcome of the original trial, and how important was the media coverage of the arrest and pre-trial?

OJ SIMPSON

1. What is meant by a parasocial bond?
2. What specific televised event took place before his arrest that was watched by an estimated 95 million people?
3. What kind of emotions do many social commentators argue this event caused?
4. What was the outcome of the original trial, and how important was the media coverage of the arrest and pre-trial?

THEODORA DALLAS

1. Who was Theodora Dallas, and what role did she play in a trial?
2. What specific action did she take that was illegal?
3. What was the outcome of her actions, and what does the case suggest about the threat social media poses to the jury system?

TASK 3- EXPERT TESTIMONY

TED BUNDY

1. Identify 3 types of expert witnesses that testified in Bundy's trial and the evidence they provided
2. What specific evidence did the expert present, and how did it link Ted Bundy to the crime?
3. What was the eventual outcome in the case and how important was the role of expert witnesses in bringing about this outcome?

IAN HUNTLEY and the Soham murders

1. How was Huntley originally identified as a suspect?
2. Who is Patricia Wiltshire?
3. What specific evidence did she present, and how did it link Ian Huntley to the crime?
4. What was the eventual outcome in the case and how important was the role of expert testimony in bringing about this outcome?

DR DAVID SELLU 2013 case

1. What was Dr David Sellu accused of and why?
2. Who were the prosecution's expert witnesses in this trial?
3. What specific statements did these experts make, and how did this negatively influence the trial?
4. What was the eventual outcome in the case, and how important was the role of expert testimony in bringing about this outcome?

BARRY GEORGE and the murder of Jill Dando

1. What forensic evidence was presented by expert witnesses at trial?
2. What was argued to be the problem with this testimony by George's defence team?
3. What was the eventual outcome in the case, and how important was the role of expert testimony in bringing about this outcome?

JUDICIARY

JOEY BARTON and the case dismissal 2022

1. What was Joey Barton originally charged with?
2. What specific judicial decision ended the prosecution?
3. Why did the judge make this decision?

TRIAL OF KYLE RITTENHOUSE 2021

1. What was Kyle Rittenhouse on trial for?
2. What ruling did the judge make about language used during proceedings?
3. What was the outcome of the trial, and what potential influence did this judicial ruling have on the juries trial?

SENTENCING OF LAVINIA WOODWARD

1. What was Lavinia Woodward convicted of, and who was the victim?
2. What sentence did she receive?
3. What reason did the judge give for not imposing immediate custody?

AC2.5 Discuss the use of laypeople in criminal cases (6 marks)

STRENGTHS Preview the following key terms and ideas:	
Protection against state power - Democratic Safeguard - Jury equity	
Impartiality and Public Confidence -Trial by Peers -Public Confidence in juries -Random Selection of juries	
Group decision making -Public Confidence in juries -Random Selection of juries	

WEAKNESSES: Preview the following key terms and ideas:

Perverse verdicts

-Reasons for perverse verdicts

Factors affecting jury deliberation

e.g. "groupthink,"
misunderstanding of
evidence, dominant
personalities

Issues related to the
usages of **social media**
usage by juries