

**Long-term planning (LTPs)** - Planning how the key concepts, knowledge, skills identified in the Progression map will be delivered termly per year group

Ensuring that end points & NC/spec are covered

Identifying what assessments are planned and when

Allowing for whole academy intent priorities to be planned for

**CRIMINOLOGY – WJEC APPLIED LEVEL 3 YEAR 12**

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Unit title:</b>	Unit 1- Changing awareness of crime	Unit 1- Changing awareness of crime	Unit 1- Changing awareness of crime	Unit 2 – Criminological theories	Unit 2 – Criminological theories	Unit 2 – Criminological theories
<b>Unit length:</b>	20 weeks including assessment	20 weeks including assessment	20 weeks including assessment	20 weeks including assessment	20 weeks including assessment	20 weeks including assessment
<b>Key concepts:</b>	Basic understanding of crime and types of crime. How crime is reported and represented in the media	Understanding of what campaign’s for change are and how they can influence crime	How to develop and plan a campaign for change	Social construction Different cultures and the impact they have on society	Biological theory of criminality	Criminological theories – strengths and weaknesses of these theories
<b>Knowledge/ Skills:</b>	AC1.1 Analyse different types of crime AC1.2 Explain the reasons that certain crimes are unreported AC1.3 Explain the consequences of unreported crime AC1.4 Describe media representation of crime AC1.5 Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime	AC2.1 Compare campaigns for change AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change Media • blogs • viral messaging • social networking • advertising • radio • television • film • documentary • word of mouth • events • print	AC3.1 Plan a campaign for change relating to crime AC3.2 Design materials for use in campaigning for change AC3.3 Justify a campaign for change	Criminal behaviour • social definition • legal definition • formal sanctions against criminals • variety of criminal acts Deviance • norms, moral codes and values • informal and formal sanctions against deviance • forms of deviance  Social construction	Biological theories • genetic theories • physiological theories  Individualistic theories • learning theories • psychodynamic theories • psychological theories  Sociological theories • social structure • interactionism • realism  Situations relating to:	Criminological theories • individualistic • biological • sociological Policy development • informal policy making • formal policy making o crime control policies o state punishment policies  Social changes • social values, norms and mores

	AC1.6 Evaluate methods of collecting statistics about crime			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• how laws change from culture to culture</li> <li>• how laws change over time</li> <li>• how laws are applied differently according to circumstances in which actions occur</li> <li>• why laws are different according to place, time and culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• different types of crime</li> <li>• individual criminal behaviour</li> </ul> <p>Criminological theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individualistic</li> <li>• biological</li> <li>• sociological</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public perception of crime</li> <li>• structure of society</li> <li>• demographic changes</li> <li>• cultural changes</li> </ul> <p>Campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• newspaper campaigns</li> <li>• individual campaigns</li> <li>• pressure group campaigns</li> </ul>
<b>End points covered:</b>	<p>demonstrate understanding of different types of crime, influences on perceptions of crime and why some crimes are unreported.</p> <p>Gain an understanding of why people commit crime and how this impacts the local community and the greater UK society.</p>	<p>demonstrate understanding of different types of crime, influences on perceptions of crime and why some crimes are unreported.</p> <p>Gain an understanding of why people commit crime and how this impacts the local community and the greater UK society.</p>	<p>Understand their role in their community and see the impact on crime on their culture and community.</p> <p>demonstrate understanding of different types of crime, influences on perceptions of crime and why some crimes are unreported.</p>	<p>Understand their role in their community and see the impact on crime on their culture and community.</p> <p>demonstrate understanding of different types of crime, influences on perceptions of crime and why some crimes are unreported.</p>	<p>Understand their role in their community and see the impact on crime on their culture and community.</p> <p>demonstrate understanding of different types of crime, influences on perceptions of crime and why some crimes are unreported.</p>	<p>Understand their role in their community and see the impact on crime on their culture and community.</p> <p>demonstrate understanding of different types of crime, influences on perceptions of crime and why some crimes are unreported.</p>
<b>NC/Spec coverage:</b>	LO1 Understand how crime reporting affects the public	LO2 Understand how campaigns are used to elicit change	LO3 Plan campaigns for change relating to crime	LO1 Understand social constructions of criminality	LO2 Know theories of criminality LO3 Understand causes of criminality	LO4 Understand causes of policy change

	perception of criminality					
<b>Cross-curricular links:</b>	Criminal psychology Law Media – English	Criminal psychology Law Media – English Sociology	Criminal psychology Law Media – English Sociology	Criminal psychology Law Sociology Biology	Criminal psychology Law Sociology Biology RE	Criminal psychology Law Sociology Biology RE
<b>Assessments:</b>	Feedback given throughout 1 formative assessment per outcome . 1x summative + resit opportunity Forms part of the controlled assessment for the course	Feedback given throughout 1 formative assessment per outcome . 1x summative + resit opportunity Forms part of the controlled assessment for the course	Feedback given throughout 1 formative assessment per outcome . 1x summative + resit opportunity Forms part of the controlled assessment for the course	Feedback given throughout 1 formative assessment per outcome . 1x summative + resit opportunity Forms part of the controlled assessment for the course	Feedback given throughout 1 formative assessment per outcome . 1x summative + resit opportunity Forms part of the controlled assessment for the course	Feedback given throughout 1 formative assessment per outcome . 1x summative + resit opportunity Forms part of the controlled assessment for the course
<i>Other academy intent priorities</i>						
<b>Curriculum Careers - Gatsby 4</b>	Police Courtroom Lawyer Politics Investigator Researcher Correctional worker	Police Courtroom Lawyer Politics Investigator Researcher Correctional worker	Police Courtroom Lawyer Politics Investigator Researcher Correctional worker	Police Courtroom Lawyer Politics Investigator Researcher Correctional worker	Police Courtroom Lawyer Politics Investigator Researcher Correctional worker	Police Courtroom Lawyer Politics Investigator Researcher Correctional worker
<b>Culturally rich – broadening horizons</b>	Potential visit, to the courtroom . Prison. Links with Prison me no way visits to the year 9 co hort.( Speaking to the prisoners involved) Guests speakers from the key areas to come into the academy to provide scenario's , and careers opportunities					

## CRIMINOLOGY – WJEC APPLIED LEVEL 3 YEAR 13

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Unit title:</b>	Unit 3- Crime scene to courtroom	Unit 3- Crime scene to courtroom	Unit 3- Crime scene to courtroom	Unit 4- Crime and Punishment	Unit 4- Crime and punishment	POST exam period
<b>Unit length:</b>						
<b>Key concepts:</b>	Personel in crime scene investigation , roles and responsibilities	How to conduct investigations in to crime. What evidence is used within crime	Types of information to be used in criminal law and how to assess evidence	Process of law making The make up of the criminal justice system	Agencies involved in crime and punishment	
<b>Knowledge/ Skills:</b>	Personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• crime scene investigators</li> <li>• forensic specialists</li> <li>• forensic scientists</li> <li>• police officers/detectives</li> <li>• Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)</li> <li>• pathologist</li> <li>• other investigative agencies, e.g. Serious and Organised Crime Agency, HM Revenue &amp; Customs</li> </ul> Techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forensic</li> <li>• surveillance techniques</li> <li>• profiling techniques</li> <li>• use of intelligence databases, e.g. National</li> </ul>	. Types of evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical evidence</li> <li>• testimonial evidence</li> </ul> Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collection</li> <li>• transfer</li> <li>• storage</li> <li>• analysis</li> <li>• personnel involved</li> </ul> Individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• suspects</li> <li>• victims</li> <li>• witnesses</li> </ul> Requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• charging role – Criminal Justice Act 2003</li> <li>• Prosecution of Offences Act 1985</li> <li>• Full Code Test</li> </ul> Processes	Examine for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bias</li> <li>• opinion</li> <li>• circumstances</li> <li>• currency</li> <li>• accuracy</li> </ul> Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evidence</li> <li>• trial transcripts</li> <li>• media reports</li> <li>• judgements</li> <li>• Law Reports</li> </ul> Conclusions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• just verdicts</li> <li>• miscarriage</li> <li>• safe verdict</li> <li>• just sentencing</li> </ul>	Processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• government processes</li> <li>• judicial processes</li> </ul> Criminal justice system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• police</li> <li>• law creation</li> <li>• courts</li> <li>• formal punishment</li> <li>• relationships</li> </ul> Models of criminal justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• due process</li> <li>• crime control</li> </ul> Forms of social control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• internal forms</li> <li>o rational ideology</li> <li>o tradition</li> <li>o internalisation of social rules and morality</li> </ul>	Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aims and objectives</li> <li>• funding</li> <li>• philosophy</li> <li>• working practices</li> <li>o types of criminality</li> <li>o types of offenders</li> <li>o reach (local, national)</li> </ul> Agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• government-sponsored agencies</li> <li>o police</li> <li>o CPS</li> <li>o judiciary</li> <li>o prisons</li> <li>o probation</li> <li>• charities</li> <li>• pressure groups</li> </ul> Contribution	

	<p>DNA Database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interview techniques e.g. eye witness interviews, expert interviews</li> </ul> <p>Criminal investigations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• situations                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o crime scene</li> <li>o laboratory</li> <li>o police station</li> <li>o 'street'</li> </ul> </li> <li>• types of crime                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o violent crime</li> <li>o e-crime</li> <li>o property crime</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pre-trial</li> <li>• bail</li> <li>• roles</li> <li>• plea bargaining</li> <li>• courts</li> <li>• appeals</li> </ul> <p>Rules of evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relevance and admissibility</li> <li>• disclosure of evidence</li> <li>• hearsay rule and exceptions</li> <li>• legislation and case law</li> </ul> <p>Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evidence</li> <li>• media</li> <li>• witnesses</li> <li>• experts</li> <li>• politics</li> <li>• judiciary</li> <li>• barristers and legal teams</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• external forms                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o coercion</li> <li>o fear of punishment</li> </ul> </li> <li>• control theory                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o reasons for abiding by the law</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Aims of punishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• retribution</li> <li>• rehabilitation</li> <li>• deterrence                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o prevention of reoffending</li> <li>o deterrence of others from committing similar crimes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• public protection</li> <li>• reparation</li> </ul> <p>Forms of punishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• imprisonment</li> <li>• community</li> <li>• financial</li> <li>• discharge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tactics and measures used by agencies                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o environmental                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ design</li> <li>▪ gated lanes</li> </ul> </li> <li>o behavioural                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ASBO</li> <li>▪ token economy</li> </ul> </li> <li>o institutional                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o disciplinary procedures   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ rule making</li> <li>▪ staged/phased</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• gaps in state provision</li> </ul> <p>Limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• repeat offenders/recidivism</li> <li>• civil liberties and legal barriers</li> <li>• access to resources and support</li> <li>• finance</li> <li>• local and national policies</li> <li>• environment</li> <li>• crime committed by those with moral imperatives</li> </ul>	
<p><b>End points covered:</b></p>	<p>An understanding of the criminal justice system from the</p>	<p>An understanding of the criminal justice system from the</p>	<p>An understanding of the criminal justice system from the</p>	<p>An understanding of the criminal justice system from the</p>	<p>An understanding of the criminal justice system from the</p>	

	<p>moment a crime has been identified to the verdict.</p> <p>Develop the understanding and skills needed to examine information in order to review the justice of verdicts in criminal cases.</p> <p>Apply their understanding of the awareness of criminality, criminological theories and the process of bringing an accused to court in order to evaluate the effectiveness of social control to deliver criminal justice policy.</p>	<p>moment a crime has been identified to the verdict.</p> <p>Develop the understanding and skills needed to examine information in order to review the justice of verdicts in criminal cases.</p> <p>Apply their understanding of the awareness of criminality, criminological theories and the process of bringing an accused to court in order to evaluate the effectiveness of social control to deliver criminal justice policy.</p>	<p>moment a crime has been identified to the verdict.</p> <p>Develop the understanding and skills needed to examine information in order to review the justice of verdicts in criminal cases.</p> <p>Apply their understanding of the awareness of criminality, criminological theories and the process of bringing an accused to court in order to evaluate the effectiveness of social control to deliver criminal justice policy.</p>	<p>moment a crime has been identified to the verdict.</p> <p>Develop the understanding and skills needed to examine information in order to review the justice of verdicts in criminal cases.</p> <p>Apply their understanding of the awareness of criminality, criminological theories and the process of bringing an accused to court in order to evaluate the effectiveness of social control to deliver criminal justice policy.</p>	<p>moment a crime has been identified to the verdict.</p> <p>Develop the understanding and skills needed to examine information in order to review the justice of verdicts in criminal cases.</p> <p>Apply their understanding of the awareness of criminality, criminological theories and the process of bringing an accused to court in order to evaluate the effectiveness of social control to deliver criminal justice policy.</p>	
<b>NC/Spec coverage:</b>	LO1 Understand the process of criminal investigations	LO1 Understand the process of criminal investigations LO2 Understand the process for prosecution of suspects	LO3 Be able to review criminal cases	LO1 Understand the criminal justice system in England and Wales LO2 Understand the role of punishment in a criminal justice system	LO3 Understand measures used in social control	
<b>Cross-curricular links:</b>	Criminal psychology Law Media – English Sociology	Criminal psychology Law Media – English Sociology	Criminal psychology Law Media – English Sociology	Criminal psychology Law Media – English Sociology	Criminal psychology Law Media – English Sociology	

WFA Long Term Plan

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