Progression map: breaks down the key concepts to specify the most important knowledge and how that knowledge builds within the curriculum.

| Key Concepts | Year 12 | Year 13 |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Types of crime | T1 - Changing awareness of crime & criminological theories | T1 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T2 - Changing awareness of crime | T2 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T3 - Changing awareness of crime | T3 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| Criminal investigations | T1 - Changing awareness of crime & criminological theories | T1 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T2 - Changing awareness of crime | T2 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T3 - Changing awareness of crime | T3 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| Policy change | T1 - Changing awareness of crime & criminological theories | T1 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T2 - Changing awareness of crime | T2 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T3 - Changing awareness of crime | T3 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| Crime statistics | T1 - Changing awareness of crime | T1 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T2 - Changing awareness of crime | T2 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T3 - Changing awareness of crime | T3 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| Theories of crime | T1 - criminological theories | T1 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T2 - criminological theories | T2 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T3 - criminological theories | T3 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| Criminal Justice System | T1 - Changing awareness of crime & criminological theories | T1 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T2 - Changing awareness of crime & criminological theories | T2 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | T3 - Changing awareness of crime & criminological theories | T3 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| Trial process | | T1 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | | T2 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |
| | | T3 - Crime & Punishment & Crime Scene to Courtroom |

Long-term plan: organises the knowledge from the progression map into units to give an overview of what is taught when in the curriculum.

| Year 12 BBN | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Autumn Term | | Spring Term and HT5 | | HT6 | | |
| Unit Title: Criminological theories | Unit length: 90 hours | Unit Title: Criminological theories | Unit length: 90 hours | Unit Title: | Unit length: 90 | |
| Domains of Knowledge: • social and legal definitions of crime and deviance • Formal sanctions | | Domains of Knowledge: Describe biological theories of criminality Describe individualistic theories of criminality Genetic and physiological theories | | Domains of Knowledge: • The process of criminal investigation | | |

| Social construction of crime and deviance Comparing criminal and deviant acts Norms and values How laws are different between time, place and culture | Social learning, psychodynamic and psychological theories Interactionist, functionalist, marxist, feminist and realist theories Understand the causes of policy change | |
|--|---|---|
| Relevant Key Concepts: social and legal definitions of crime and deviance Formal sanctions Norms and values How laws are different between time, place and culture | Key Concepts: Genetic and physiological theories Social learning, psychodynamic and psychological theories Interactionist, functionalist, marxist, feminist and realist theories the use of criminological theories in informing policy development how social changes affect policy development | Relevant Key Concepts: • the role of personnel involved in criminal investigations • investigative techniques involved in criminal investigations • how evidence is processed • the rights of individuals in criminal investigations |
| Gateway knowledge: | Gateway knowledge: • Knowledge of criminal acts and sanctions • Criminological theories • norms, values and culture • relativism • | Gateway knowledge: criminal cases role of police |
| Assessment end-points: • the difference between crime and deviance • examples of criminal and deviant acts • Implications of committing criminal or deviant acts • Examples and explanation of changes in law between time, place and culture | Assessment end-points: the difference between crime and deviance examples of criminal and deviant acts Implications of committing criminal or deviant acts Examples and explanation of changes in law between time, place and culture Evaluate the usefulness of a range of theories to explain criminal acts relationship between theories of crime and crime prevention apply knowledge of each theory and assess their use in informing policies on crime and crime prevention | evaluation of the effectiveness of a range of personnel and investigative techniques used evaluation of the role of evidence in criminal investigation examination of the rights of all individuals involved from investigation through to appeal |

| understanding of social changes and how they | |
|--|--|
| have affected policy development | |

| Year 12 SWE | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| Autumn Term | | Spring Term and HT5 | | HT6 | |
| Unit Title: Changing awareness fo crime | Unit length: 90 hours | Unit Title: Changing awareness fo crime | Unit length: 90 hours | Unit Title: Crime scene to courtroom | Unit length: 90 |
| Domains of Knowledge: | | Domains of Knowledge: • planning campaigns for change | | Domains of Knowledge: • The process of criminal investigation | |
| Relevant Key Concepts: | | Key Concepts: | | Key Concepts: | |
| Gateway knowledge: | | Gateway knowledge: | | Gateway knowledge: Campaigns for change Theories of crime | |
| Assessment end-points: • Understanding of how crime reporting affects the public perception of criminality • Understanding of how campaigns are used to elicit change • Plan campaigns for change relating to crime | | Assessment end-points: • Plan campaigns for change relating to crime • evaluate campaign for change | | Assessment end-points: Describe processes used for law making Describe the organisation of the criminal justice system in England and Wales Describe models of criminal justice | |

| Year 13 SWE | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Autumn Term | | Spring Term | | Summer Term | | |
| Unit Title: Crime & Punishment | Unit length: 90 hours | Unit Title: Crime & Punishment | Unit length: 90 hours | Unit Title: | Unit length: | |
| Domains of Knowledge: The role of punishment in a criminal justice system forms of social control Aims of punishment How forms of punishment meet the aims of punishment | | Domains of Knowledge: measures used in social control role of agencies in social control contribution of agencies to achieving social control limitations of agencies in achieving social control effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control | | Domains of Knowledge: | | |
| Relevant Key Concepts: | | Key Concepts: | | Key Concepts: | | |
| Gateway knowledge: Theories of criminology definition of crime and deviance | | Gateway knowledge: Theories of criminology definition of crime and deviance structure of the CJS | | Gateway knowledge: | | |
| Assessment end-points: | | Assessment end-points: Explain the role of agencies in social control Describe the contribution of agencies to achieving social control Examine the limitations of agencies in achieving social control Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control | | Assessment end-po | oints: | |

| Year 13 BBN | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| Autumn Term | Spring Term | Summer Term | | |

| Unit Title: Crime Scene to Courtroom | Unit length: 90 | Unit Title: Crime Scene to Courtroom | Unit length: 90 | Unit Title: Crime Scene to Courtroom | Unit length: 90 |
|---|-----------------|---|--|--|-----------------|
| Domains of Knowledge: ● The process of criminal investigation | | Domains of Knowledge:The process of prosecution of suspects | | Domains of Knowledge:review criminal cases for safe and just outcomes | |
| Relevant Key Concepts: • the role of personnel involved in criminal investigations • investigative techniques involved in criminal investigations • how evidence is processed • the rights of individuals in criminal investigations | | Key Concepts: Role of CPS Trial processes The use of evidence in criminal cases Key influences affecting the outcome of criminal cases The use of Lay people in criminal cases | | Key Concepts: | |
| Gateway knowledge: | | personnel involved crime scene to courtroom process of evidence collection courtroom How evidence is courtroom in court | | tion from crime scene to llected, processed and used nvestigations are reached | |
| Assessment end-points: evaluation of the effectiveness of a range of personnel and investigative techniques used evaluation of the role of evidence in criminal investigation examination of the rights of all individuals involved from investigation through to appeal | | to appeal evaluation of a rang the relationship be safe an just outcom | orocesses from arraignment ge of evidence tween key influences and | Assessment end-points: • review information and make judgeme | |