

Careers Evening: An introduction to the Criminal Justice System 30 November 2023



Careers within the National Crime Agency

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www.civilservicejobs.service.gov.uk www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk

Leading the UK's fight to cut serious and organised crime

OFFICIAL



## Apprenticeships – 2 year Fast Track 2 years intense training. Start on £30k, if successful will be promoted Earning just under £80k

## **Student Internships – Year in Industry**Apply in your 1<sup>st</sup> year of university via Civil Service Jobs website.

With a 2:2 or higher in any degree subject (expected/awarded) ideally with a particular focus on STEM degrees (science, Technology, engineering and maths) Starting on £30k



## **University 3rd year (year in industry)**

Major Crime Investigative Support Forensic Medical Advice Team Serious Crime Analyst Section Behavioural Investigative Advisors National Missing Persons Unit National Cyber Crime Unit



### **Summer Placements**

Civil Service Fast Stream Summer Internship (Civil Service Jobs website)

If studying 'Police Now' Graduates spend 2 years on the policing frontline as neighbourhood police officers. We offer three-week internships commencing in April each year

6 -9 weeks £400 per week



### **Direct entry**

- Support Officer Roles pass in Maths/English
- Officer Development Programme 18 months

Will become either: Intelligence Analyst Intelligence Officer Investigator – 'Tri Powers'

Starting on £30k

Careers in the Criminal Justice System

Judge Mark O'Connor

November 2023



# Meet the crimes

Indictable only (very bad)

Triable Either Way (bad)

Summary only (not so good)

## MEET THE CRIMINAL COURTS





## MAGISTRATES COURT

- Lower court in the hierarchy
- Circa 1.3 million cases per year
- Circa 12,000 Magistrates and 150 District Judges (crime)
- Hears summary only or triable either way cases
- Decisions made by Magistrates (lay members), District Judges or Deputy District Judges (part time DJs)
- Defendants often unrepresented, or represented by a Duty Solicitor
- Prosecution often represented in court by in house CPS lawyer

- Senior court in the hierarchy
- Circa 100,000 cases per year
- Hears indictable only or triable either way cases
- Hearings overseen by Crown Court judges (or Recorders – part time Crown Court judges), who case manage, make legal rulings and pass sentence
- Decisions as to whether a Defendant is guilty or not guilty made by a jury
- Both parties often represented in court by a Barrister.

## CROWN COURT

## What happens in the Magistrates Court?

- All cases start in the Magistrates Court
- Possible transfer to Crown Court
- \* Defendant will be asked for plea
- If Guilty, then will be sentenced
- If Not Guilty, a trial will be listed
- At a trial, the prosecution summarises its case and then needs to produce sufficient evidence to the Magistrates/Judge, so that they can be <u>sure</u> the D is Guilty
- There are complex rules as to what evidence can be produced?
- Prosecution produces its evidence first. This could be:
  - ➤ Direct witness evidence (eyewitness to crime)
  - > Indirect witness evidence (eyewitness saw D running away near the crime)
  - Forensic evidence (fingerprints, DNA)
  - > Digital evidence (smartphones, computer downloads)
- The D does not have to produce any evidence, but often wants to tell their story
- Finally, Magistrates/Judge decide if they are sure D is Guilty.

Route to becoming a Lawyer – Solicitor (I)

## **Solicitors**

- O There are over 130,000 solicitors practising in England and Wales and they are controlled by their own professional body, the Law Society.
- Of these, 90,000 are in private practice and the remainder are in employed work, such as for local government or the Crown Prosecution Service or private business.



# Route to becoming a Lawyer – Solicitor (II)

In order to qualify, you must:

- take an undergraduate degree in any subject
- pass part 1 and 2 of the <u>Solicitors Qualifying</u> <u>Exam</u> (SQE)
- complete 2 years (or equivalent if parttime) <u>qualifying work experience</u>
- meet the character and suitability requirements of the SRA

Though your degree does not have to be in Law, you will need legal knowledge to pass the SQE.

To study Law at some universities\* you'll need to pass the <u>Law National Aptitude Test</u> (LNAT).

\*Cambridge, Oxford, LSE, Glasgow, Durham, KCL, UCL, Bristol

Route to becoming a Lawyer – Barrister (I)

There are approximately 13,000 Barristers

Barristers are usually (but not always) selfemployed

Barristers are considered advocacy specialists and have rights of audience in all courts

Barristers are subject to the cab rank rule



## Route to becoming a Lawyer – Barrister (II)

The academic component

- Law degree (LLB), or
- Any undergraduate degree + Post Graduate Diploma in Law (aka conversion course)

The vocational component

Bar Practice Course (generally 1 year)

The pupillage/workbased learning component (1 year)

 Work based training supervised by an experienced Barrister

# Route to becoming a Lawyer – CILEX

17,000 CILEX members, including those who work in top 200 law firms and those who are now judges.

Permissible specialisms: Dispute Resolution, Criminal Litigation, Residential Conveyancing, Commercial Conveyancing, Employment Law, Business & Commercial Law, Family Litigation, Wills & Probate, Immigration Law

### CPO Foundation | Approx 12-18 months

#### Suitable for:

School leaver, new-to-law graduate or professional

### Components:

- 5 compulsory modules
- Ethics & Professional Responsibility
- Professional Experience
- Assessments

### CILEX Paralegal CILEX Diploma in Law

### CPQ Advanced | Approx 12-18 months

#### Suitable for:

Law graduate or CILEX Paralegal

#### Components:

- 4 compulsory modules
- 1 optional module
- Ethics & Professional Responsibility I\* and II
- Professional Experience
- Assessments

\*If not previously completed



### CPQ Professional | Approx 12 months

#### Suitable for:

Trainee CILEX Lawyer, CILEX Advanced Paralegal, LPC, BPTC or equivalent

### Components:

- 1 optional module
- Ethics & Professional Responsibility I and II\*
- Professional Experience
- Assessments

\*If not previously completed





• The Forensic Services Department is split into four key areas of business: Digital Forensics, Photographic and Imaging Forensic Investigation Forensic Identification Submissions, Intelligence and Performance

ROLE OF A CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATOR  Investigate, record, recover and collect all forms of physical evidence and intelligence from crime scenes, taking photographs, fingerprint lifts, samples, property etc., making detailed notes, including sketches, to accurately record where evidence has been recovered from, in order to provide high quality evidence and evidential reports which effectively support the investigation of crime and further key objectives of Forensic Investigation.





Impartial



Integrity



**Public Service** 



Transparency



Balance

### CSI INVESTIGATE:

Homicide Drug Supply Fraud Fire Investigation

Sexual Offences Burglary Vehicle Crime

Road Traffic Accidents Unexplained deaths

**Firearms Offences** 

