Finding law resources and referencing

Forensic Science
In this session:

- The Forensic Science Libguide
- Legal resources
- Journal articles
- Referencing
- Where to find help
Forensic Science LibGuide

Google: LSBU Subject Guides

- Library catalogues
- Databases
- Training materials
- Contact details
- Current awareness
Legal resources
Searching Westlaw

Search for specific resources

- Index of Legal Terms: Search for definitions in legal dictionaries and in Westlaw UK's Cases, Legislation and Journals.
- Crime: Search all criminal law resources from across Westlaw UK's content collections. Browse specific areas of criminal law and practice.
- News: Search national and international news sources for the latest news or access the comprehensive archive of stories.
- Personal Injury: Keep up-to-date with the latest developments, with direct access to Lawtel and Kemp Quantum Reports.
Searching Westlaw

**Phrase searching**
Westlaw presumes AND between each word – criminal evidence is criminal AND evidence; needs to be “criminal evidence” to search as a phrase.

**Truncation**
Use ! as the truncation symbol in the legal databases.
eg. child! would find child, children, childhood.
Searching Westlaw

 Cases

- **Significant**: Our Case Editors regard this case as significant.
- **Guidance**: Our Case Editors regard this as a guidance case. It gives legal or procedural guidance, or reinforces or explains existing guidance.

**Case Status Icons**

- **Icon**: [✓]
  - **What Does It Mean?**: Case has received *positive or neutral* consideration (descriptors used can be Approved, Followed, Applied, Distinguished, Cited, Considered, Referred to or Explained).

- **Icon**: [❗]
  - **What Does It Mean?**: Case has received *mixed* consideration (descriptors used can be Disapproved, Doubted, Not applied or Not followed).

- **Icon**: [❌]
  - **What Does It Mean?**: Case has received *negative* consideration – it has been overruled, reversed or superseded in full or in part and should no longer be considered ‘good law’ (descriptors used can be Overruled, Overruled in part, Superseded, Superseded in part, Reversed or Reversed in part).

- **Icon**: [❗️⭐️]
  - **What Does It Mean?**: Appeal Outstanding – there is currently an appeal going through or an appeal has been requested. This icon can appear in addition to any of the above.

- **Icon**: [疠]
  - **What Does It Mean?**: No Substantial Judicial Treatment (descriptor used will be Mentioned).

 Legislation

**Legislation Status Icons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICON</th>
<th>WHAT DOES IT MEAN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>Provision is <em>Not Yet in Force</em> and shouldn’t be used yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Provision is <em>Fully in Force</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📝</td>
<td>Provision is <em>Partially in Force</em> or has been has been <em>Partially Repealed</em> - it might be only some sub-sections are in force, its only in force for a specific jurisdiction (i.e. just in force in Wales but not England) or it might be in Force for a specific purpose. Users should check the Commencement section of the Analysis for details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>Provision has been fully <em>Repealed or Superseded</em> and should no longer be used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>Provision has <em>Pending Amendments or Proposed Draft Amendments</em>. This icon appears in addition to any of the above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>Prospectve law – you are viewing a future version of a provision (or a newly inserted provision)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>You are viewing a draft piece of legislation or a proposed draft amended version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>You are viewing an Act as enacted – this is a pure historical/non-updated document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finding R v Kennedy (Simon) on Westlaw

Type in parties if you know them. Use free text field if you are unsure.
R. v Kennedy (Simon) Case Analysis

Case Digest

Summary
The supplier of a Class A controlled drug would not be guilty of manslaughter if the person to whom the drug was supplied freely and voluntarily self-administered it.

Abstract
The appellant (K) appealed against a decision ([2008] EWCA Crim 685, [2008] 1 W.L.R. 2139) upholding his conviction for manslaughter.

K and the deceased (B) both lived in a hostel. K visited the room in which B was staying, was told by B that he wanted "a bit to make him sleep", prepared a dose of heroin and gave B a syringe ready for injection. B injected himself and returned the empty syringe to K, who left the room. Blater died, the cause of death being the inhalation of gastric contents while acutely intoxicated by opiates and alcohol. The Court of Appeal certified the following question for the opinion of the House: "When is it appropriate to find someone guilty of manslaughter where that person has been involved in the supply of a class A controlled drug, which is then freely and voluntarily self-administered by the person to whom it was supplied, and the administration of the drug then causes his death?".

Held
Looking up Legislation in Westlaw
Legislation on Westlaw

Section 1
Subsections 1-7

Section 2
Subsections 8-14
Your turn!

- Find the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 c.28
- Find s.7 (subsection 7) Evidence and Procedure in cases of death: Northern Ireland

What is the key case that has cited this piece of legislation?
Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 c.

s. 7 Evidence and procedure in cases of death: Northern Ireland

Key Cases Citing

- R. v McCrane (Barry)
  - No Substantial Judicial Treatment
  - Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Northern Ireland) - [2015] NICA 27 - 8 May 2015
  - Subject: Criminal law; Criminal procedure

All Cases Citing

- R. v McCrane (Barry)
  - No Substantial Judicial Treatment
  - Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Northern Ireland) - [2015] NICA 27 - 8 May 2015
  - Subject: Criminal law; Criminal procedure

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Who were the judges presiding over this case?
R. v McCarney (Barry)
Case Digest

Summary
A count of "causing the death of a child under the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 s.5" should have been withdrawn from an indictment because s.5 created a single offence of "causing or allowing" the death of a child. Although the presence of the count had the effect of postponing the consideration of a no case to answer application on a murder count until after close of all the evidence it had not made the trial unfair. There was a prima facie case of murder and a no case to answer application at the end of the prosecution evidence would have been refused.

Abstract
The appellant (M) appealed against his conviction for murder, causing grievous bodily harm and sexual assault of a child under 13.

M had been charged together with his girlfriend of offences of cruelty to her one-year-old daughter leading to her death. Both had been present on the evening of her death, but M had been in the house with the child immediately before. M had been charged with eight counts including murder (count 1), "causing the death of a child or vulnerable person" contrary to the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 s.5 (count 2), and grievous bodily harm with intent (count 4). At the end of the prosecution case, M's application for no case to answer in respect of counts 2 and 4 were refused. M did not give evidence and the judge directed the jury about drawing adverse inferences from that decision. The child's mother gave evidence that M was the only person who could have injured the child. The judge directed the jury that one of the accused must have been lying.

Judges
Higgins LJ;
Coghlin LJ;
Horner J
Searching Lexis

Use tabs for specific resources

Newspapers tab

Quick search box
Searching Lexis

Phrase searching
Lexis presumes phrase searching – sexual offences is “sexual offences” unless separated by AND.

Truncation
Use ! as the truncation symbol in the legal databases.
eg. child! would find child, children, childhood.
Find legislation in Lexis that involves crime and children
Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations

http://www.legalabbrevs.cardiff.ac.uk/

- Free resource
- Type in a legal abbreviation (eg from a citation or reference)
  - eg WLR – Weekly Law Reports
Journal articles
Databases

• Legal Databases
  • Westlaw
  • Lexis

• Academic databases
  • SocIndex
  • Academic Search Complete
  • SAGE etc

Legal databases – lawyers and practitioners in the field. From a legal perspective. This is also where you find cases, legislation, current awareness etc.

Academic databases – academic perspective
Journal articles on your Libguide

Search Strategy Worksheet document

- Search Strategy Worksheet

Journal Databases

- Academic Search Complete
  - Multi-disciplinary database with more than 8,500 full text periodicals, including more than 7,000 peer-reviewed journals.
- Emerald
  - Access to management research journals from Emerald publishers.
- ScienceDirect
  - Covers life, physical, technical and social sciences. Database containing over 1000 full text journals from Elsevier Science and the leading scientific, technical and medical publishers. N.B. Click on 'group-wide login' button on ScienceDirect's home page to gain access.
- SocIndex with Full Text
  - SocINDEX with Full Text is the world's most comprehensive and highest-quality sociology research database. Its extensive scope and content provide users with a wealth of extremely useful information encompassing the broad spectrum of sociological study.
- Springerlink
  - Covers life sciences, chemical sciences, environmental sciences, geosciences, computer science, mathematics, medicine, physics & astronomy, engineering and economics
- Taylor & Francis

Discovery Service - Search here

Find journal articles and more

Using the Library Discovery Service Video

This video goes through how to make the best use of our Discovery Service to find resources for your assignments.

*Updated email at end of video - askalibrarian@lbbu.ac.uk*
Let’s look up this article in EDS

LSBU Harvard

Referencing
Referencing page

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/forensicscience/referencing

LSBU style guide
FAQs
Plagiarism video
Hints and tips
Referencing

Why reference?

• To prove that substantial research has been done to support your analysis
• To give credit to other people’s work
• To enable others to follow up on your work

To avoid plagiarism!
What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the work or ideas of another as your own.

- Penalises honest students
- Degrades academic standards
- Reflects on your academic record

- Persistent or blatant plagiarism could lead to expulsion from the university
In-text citation

Format: (Author, year) or (Author, year, page)

Examples:

• For end of sentence
  … other authors have denied this (Hartley, 2019).

• As part of sentence
  Hartley (2019) suggests that …

• As part of direct quote
  “transformation is key to …” (Hartley, 2019, p.74).
Three or more authors

All authors appear in the Reference List

Only the first named author appears in the in-text citation

One author (Brown, 2018)
Two authors (Brown and Smith, 2018)
Three or more authors (Brown et al., 2018)

et al. = et alia = and others
Aristotle used the Latin term *forensus*, ‘having to do with the forum’ to describe a branch of argument that was detailed and accurate in its pursuit of justice. “...these authors say nothing about political oratory, but try, one and all, to write treatises on the way to plead in court.” (Aristotle, no date, p. 5). This is what leads us to use the term *forensic* within the discipline of forensic science--it is the detailed and accurate study of a crime scene used to serve the law (Pool, 2020). According to Pool (2020), journalist and author of books on the use of language, forensics as it relates to Aristotle’s definition in *Rhetoric*, is meant to be defined as an approach to solving crime, rather than a mere set of skills. Although a certain level of expertise is required to examine physical evidence, such as knowledge of chemistry and biology, much of the skills required are generic and a certain level of creative, out of the box thinking is part of the approach (Langford, et al, 2018). For example, a powerful new tool being used by forensic scientists are existing commercial gene databases, which gather not only a single person’s DNA, but that of their relatives (Kennet, 2019). ...


Secondary referencing

If you want to cite a work which is referenced in another work, you should try and track down the original. However, if this isn’t possible, make it clear in your text where you found the information and only include a reference to the document you’ve read.

Example: Dunn (1988), as cited by Campbell and Muncer (2018), believed …

or

Dunn (1988) revealed that … (cited in Campbell and Muncer, 2018)

Or


Your reference list will include the full details of the Campbell and Muncer work, but no mention of Dunn’s.
What’s wrong with this reference?


In text citation: (Katz et al., 2016)
Book answer:


In text citation: (Katz and Halámek, 2016)
A review of quality procedures in the UK forensic sciences: What can the field of digital forensics learn?

Authors: Page, Helen A. 2  Horsman, Graeme A  Steann, Anna 3  Foster, Julienne 3

Affiliation: 1 School of Science, Engineering & Design, Teesside University, Middlesbrough, North Yorkshire, United Kingdom  2 Forensic Recovery Unit, Specialist Crime Command, Surrey Police, Guildford, United Kingdom  3 Fostering Forensics Ltd, Suite 17, Innovation House, 26 Longfield Road, South Church Enterprise Park, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, United Kingdom


Publisher: Elsevier B.V.

Keywords: Forensic science  Digital forensics  DNA, Fingerprint  Peer review  Codes of practice and conduct

Abstract: With a reliance on the various forms of forensic science evidence in complex criminal investigations, the measures for ensuring its quality are facing increasing scrutiny. Improvements to quality management systems, to ensure both the robust application of scientific principles and the accurate interpretation and reporting of results, have arisen as a consequence of high-profile failings of forensic science evidence, combined with process improvements driven by evaluation of current practice. These improvements are crucial to ensure validity of results as well as providing assurance for all those involved in the Criminal Justice System. This work first examines the quality management systems utilised for the examination and analysis of fingerprint, body fluid and DNA evidence. It then proceeds to highlight an apparent lack of comparable quality assurance mechanisms within the field of digital forensics, one of the newest branches of forensic science. Proposals are provided for the improvement of quality assurance for the digital forensics arena, drawing on the experiences of, and more well-established practices within, other forensic disciplines.

Document Type: Article  ISSN: 1355-0205  DOI: 10.1016/j.scijus.2018.09.006
What’s wrong with this reference?


In text Citation: (Page, H., Horsman, G., Sarna, A. & Foster, J. 2019)

In text Citation: (Page et al., 2019)
Crime in England and Wales: year ending June 2019

Crime against households and adults, also including data on crime experienced by children, and crimes against businesses and society.

URL: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019

Date accessed: 2 March 2020
Author (Surname, Initials or corporate author)  
Year of publication (in brackets)  
*Title* (in italics)  
Available from: URL  
[Accessed day month year]  

What’s wrong with this reference?


In text citation: (Office of National Statistics, 2020)

In text citation: (Office of National Statistics, 2019)
Cases

• Non-neutral (before 2001)

• Neutral (2001+)

London South Bank University
Non-neutral case

- Names of parties (year) volume number abbreviation for name of report and first page of report

- Sprat v Agar (1658) 82 ER 1281

- In text citation: The case of Sprat v Agar (1658)…
Finding Non-Neutral citations info in Westlaw

Cases (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Select all</th>
<th>1 - 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **Sprat v Agar**
   - Court of King's Bench | 82 E.R. 1287 | 1 Jan 1658
   - No Substantial Judicial Treatment
   - [Case Analysis](82 E.R. 1287) | (1658) 2 Sid. 115 | [1658] 1 WLUK 77

Law Report
Neutral

• Name of parties [year] abbreviation of court case number, (year) volume number abbreviation for name of report and first page of report


• In text citation: The case of R v Kennedy [2007]…
Finding neutral case citation information on Westlaw

1. R. v Kennedy (Simon)
   Positive/Neutral Judicial Consideration
   Subject: Criminal law
   Keywords: Causation; Supply of drugs; Unlawful act manslaughter
Legislation

• Name of Act (c. chapter number). Place of publication: Publisher.

• Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c. 60). London. HMSO.

• In text citation: The Statute (Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984) states that…
Referencing Tips

• Take notes - Be thorough, and remember your access dates!

• Be concise – Know which ideas are the authors, not your own

• No ordering by type – Do not split into source types

• No et al. in reference list – Must list all authors in final reference

• START EARLY – Referencing requires brain power!

• Formatting all the same – Copy & Paste jobs stand out
Where to get Help
1:1 support

Book a 1:1 with an Information Skills Librarian

go.lsbu.ac.uk/askalibrarian
• Database Searching e.g. Journal articles
• Referencing
• Using RefWorks

Email queries: askalibrarian@lsbu.ac.uk

Research Helpdesk
3 Bridge
Mon-Fri 12.00-4pm
Any questions?