

Section A – Law making and the nature of law

Content	Amplification
1.1.1 Parliamentary and European law making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary law making including Green and White Papers; the legislative process; the composition and role of Parliament; the influences on Parliament; the advantages and disadvantages of influences on law making. Concept and application of Parliamentary sovereignty • The UK constitution including sovereignty, separation of powers and the rule of law; Royal Prerogative • Law reform; role of official law reform agencies, including the Law Commission and the role of pressure groups and judicial influences • European Union law including the institutions of the European Union; the sources of European Union law and the impact of European Union law on the law of England and Wales
1.1.2. Delegated legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of delegated legislation, including types of delegated legislation: statutory instruments, by-laws, orders in council • Controls on delegated legislation • Reasons for the use of delegated legislation, rule of law and advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation • Role of devolved legislatures

Content	Amplification
1.1.3 Statutory interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory interpretation, including the rules of statutory interpretation (literal, golden, mischief and purposive) • The use of intrinsic aids (including preamble short title, long title, rules of language, interpretation sections, explanatory notes) • The use of extrinsic aids (including Hansard, dictionaries, textbooks, treaties, cases, Human Rights Act 1998) • The impact of European Union Law and the Human Rights Act 1998 on statutory interpretation
1.1.4 Judicial precedent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial precedent including the doctrine of precedent, identification of <i>ratio decidendi</i> and <i>obiter dicta</i> and types of precedent to include persuasive and binding • The hierarchy of the courts, including the Supreme Court. Use of the <i>Practice Statement 1966</i> and the exceptions in <i>Young v Bristol Aeroplane Co</i> • Avoidance techniques to include overruling, reversing and distinguishing • Advantages and disadvantages of precedent

Section B – The English legal system and the nature of law

Content	Amplification
1.2.1 Civil Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The civil process • Civil courts: structure, powers and appellate functions • Tribunals, arbitration and alternative dispute resolution • Development, role and control of tribunals • Arbitration within and outside the court system • Alternative dispute resolution including arbitration, mediation and conciliation
1.2.2 Criminal process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal courts: structure, powers and appellate functions • Powers of the magistrates' courts and Crown Court. Court of Appeal guidelines • Crown Prosecution Service: powers and duties • Bail: police and court, problems • General principles of sentencing of adults and youths under appropriate legislation; theories and objectives of sentencing • The role of lay people: role of magistrates, jury trial: operation of the jury system, criticisms and alternatives

Content	Amplification
1.2.3 Legal personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barristers and solicitors: education, training and role. Structure of the legal professions; fusion, appointment, training and social background • Role of the legal executive and para-legal personnel • Regulation of the legal professions • Judiciary: role, hierarchy, selection, training, composition, regulation, constitutional position and judicial independence and the rule of law • Magistracy and district judges in the magistrates' courts: role, selection, appointment and training
1.2.4 Access to justice and funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of funding: Civil Legal Aid • Sources of funding: Criminal Legal Aid and Public Defender Services • Funding of civil and criminal cases, including advice schemes and role of Legal Aid Agency • Alternative methods of funding • Conditional fee arrangements