

Intent:

The aim of A Level Law is to inspire, nurture and develop our learners to become confident within their own ability to apply and adapt their skills. The qualification is designed to develop knowledge and skills so that students are able to pursue further education within their chosen subjects including Law. The course covers four key substantive areas of English Law: Criminal Law, Contract Law and the Law of Torts. It will look at how laws are made in the UK and how our legal system operates. It will enable learners to know and understand the changing nature of law and the interaction between law, morals, justice, and society. It will allow learners to research, develop, analyse and expand their knowledge on wide range of issues related to current events and human rights issues that have taken place.

The overall aim of A level Law is:

- AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the English legal system and legal rules
- AO2: Apply legal rules and principles to given scenarios in order to present a legal argument using appropriate terminology
- AO3: Analyse and evaluate legal rules, principles, concepts and issues

As a department we aim to provide students more than just what the curriculum offers and ensure students leave with essential skills and experiences that can be used in the future.

Implementation:

A Level Law students are not expected to have any prior knowledge of the subject of law so introductory sessions will ensure that all students are assessed to determine general understanding, knowledge and skills of the students. Over the duration of two years students will be taught about the different types of laws, how they are created, the legal organisations, bodies that implement the law, criminal law, contract law, tort law, and nature of law.

Students will be taught how to apply their knowledge to essay/scenario questions, critically analyse and evaluate the different laws and form their own opinions. In order to ensure that students are able to achieve to the best of their ability resources are created to aim high, are accessible and are differentiated to meet the needs of all students. All students are provided with a checklist, have access to TEAMS resources, and the flipped law website. They will be provided with topic booklets and past exam question booklets. It is important to teach students independent learning skills therefore lessons will implement a wide range of activities that will build up on this, like wider reading, presentations, group activities and research scrap books. This will also allow the department to teach beyond the curriculum.

Assessments will take place regularly and consistently to ensure that students are able to build on their knowledge, understanding and skills. They are provided detailed feedback that will then aid them to make improvements to their answers. It will also identify students that may need extra support and enable early interventions to take place.

This course enables students to develop their key legal skills such as advocacy, debating, writing letters of advice and drafting legal opinions. Much of the course involves lawyer-style problem solving and students will also do a lot of group work sharing ideas and formulating joint proposals. There will be an opportunity to participate in

mock trial competitions against other colleges. Students will also be given the chance to see the law work in action during a trip to Parliament and a Crown Court visit. Furthermore, an active effort is made to ensure that students are able to interact with key speakers of different legal professions, such as Police Officers and Barristers.

Literacy within Law as a discipline

Literacy skills are embedded within A Level Law in order to ensure that students are able to gain a proper understanding of the content and are able to transfer these skills. A wide range of skills are used especially communication skills such as essay writing, debates, legal letters, mock trials and role-plays. The students develop their analytical and evaluative skills as they complete the essays required on the course

Maths is less prevalent but is used in tasks such as analysing re-offending rates and calculating the success rate of the Law Commission in translating their reports into new laws. Maths skills are also featured when assessing the level of damages in tort and contract law scenarios.

Disciplinary literacy is essential within law and is implemented throughout the curriculum. Teachers ensure that legal terminology, key definitions, Latin terminology is identified, highlighted and constantly emphasised and referred to throughout the sessions. Disciplinary literacy is displayed in the classroom and students are provided with a glossary to ensure that they have access to this. Furthermore, students are encouraged to deconstruct command words and understand tier 2/3 vocabulary through out their academia and teachers reinforce this through questioning and assessment.

Long Term Departmental Planning Overview			Subject: Law				
Year	Curriculum Title	HT1 topics	HT2 topics	HT3 topics	HT4 topics	HT5 topics	HT6 topics
Year 12	<p>Law making</p> <p>Criminal Law</p>	<p>Law making Topics</p> <p>Acts of Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Legislative process– Green and White Papers, different types of Bill, legislative stages in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and the role of the Crown ◆ Advantages and disadvantages of 	<p>E.U law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Institutions of the European Union ◆ Sources of European Union law ◆ Impact of European Union law on the law of England and Wales <p>Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Influences on Parliament: political, public opinion, media, pressure groups and lobbyists 	<p>Non-fatal offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Common assault: assault and battery under s39 Criminal Justice Act 1988 ◆ Assault occasioning actual bodily harm, wounding and grievous bodily harm under s47, s20, s18 Offences Against the Person Act 1861 	<p>General defences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Self-defence, duress by threats, duress of circumstances and necessity ◆ Consent <p>Mental capacity defences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Insanity, automatism, intoxication <p>Critical evaluation of:</p>	<p>ELS Topics</p> <p>Criminal courts and lay people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Criminal process: jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court and the Crown Court, including classification of offences and pre-trial procedures ◆ Appeals and appellate courts 	<p>Legal Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Barristers, solicitors and legal executives: role and the regulation of legal professions ◆ The judiciary: types and role in civil and criminal courts ◆ The separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary


	<p align="center">English legal System</p>	<p>the legislative process</p> <p>Delegated legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Types of delegated legislation: Orders in Council, Statutory Instruments and By-laws ◆ Controls on delegated legislation by Parliament and the courts, and their effectiveness ◆ Reasons for the use of delegated legislation ◆ Advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation <p>Judicial Precedent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Doctrine of Precedent including stare decisis, ratio decidendi and obiter dicta 	<p>including the Law Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Law reform by the Law Commission ◆ Advantages and disadvantages of influences on law making <p><u>Criminal law Topics</u></p> <p>General elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Actus reus: conduct and consequence crimes; voluntary acts and omissions; involuntariness; causation ◆ Mens rea: fault; intention and subjective recklessness; negligence and strict liability; transferred malice; coincidence of actus reus and mens rea <p>Fatal offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Murder: actus reus and mens rea ◆ Voluntary manslaughter: defences of loss of control and diminished responsibility under 	<p>Critical evaluation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-fatal offences against the person and ideas for reforms. <p>Offences against property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Theft under s1 Theft Act 1968 ◆ Robbery under s8 Theft Act 1968 ◆ Burglary under s9(1)(a) and s9(1)(b) Theft Act 1968 <p><u>Retrieval focus</u></p> <p>HT1&2: law making</p> <p>HT 2: elements of offences, case law and legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defences: intoxication, self-defence and consent and ideas for reform <p>Preliminary offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Attempts: the actus reus and mens rea; impossibility <p><u>Retrieval focus</u></p> <p>HT2 &3: criminal law, case law, legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sentencing and court powers: aims, factors and types of sentences for adults ◆ Lay magistrates and juries: qualifications, selection, appointment and their role in criminal cases ◆ The advantages and disadvantages of using juries in criminal case <p>Civil courts and ADR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ County Court and High Court: jurisdictions, pre-trial procedures, the three tracks ◆ Appeals and appellate courts ◆ Employment tribunals and Alternative Dispute Resolution ◆ Advantages and disadvantages of using the civil courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution to resolve disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Evaluation of the judiciary, including the advantages of judicial independence <p>Access to Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Government funding for civil and criminal cases ◆ Private funding, conditional fees, other advice agencies ◆ Evaluation of access to justice <p><u>Retrieval focus</u></p> <p>HT3 & HT4 Criminal law Case law, legislation and terminology. HT5 & HT6, case law, legislation and procedures</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The hierarchy of the courts including the Supreme Court ◆ Binding, persuasive and original precedent; overruling; reversing; distinguishing ◆ Advantages and disadvantages of precedent <p>Statutory Interpretation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rules of statutory interpretation: the literal rule, the golden rule and the mischief rule ◆ The purposive approach ◆ Intrinsic and extrinsic aids to interpretation ◆ Impact of European Union Law and the Human Rights Act 1998 on statutory interpretation ◆ Advantages and disadvantages of the different rules 	<p>Coroners and Justice Act 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Involuntary manslaughter: unlawful act manslaughter and gross negligence manslaughter <p>Retrieval focus HT1: law making Case law Legislation Legal Terminology</p>			<p>Retrieval focus HT2 law making, HT3 & HT4 Criminal law Case law, legislation and terminology</p>	
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		and approaches to statutory interpretation Retrieval focus Legislation Case law Legal Terminology					
Year 13	Contract law Tort law Nature of law	Contract law Rules and theory ◆ An outline of the rules of the law of contract ◆ An overview of the theory of the law of contract Formation ◆ Offer and acceptance, including the rules of communication and revocation ◆ Intention to create legal relations: domestic and commercial, presumptions and rebuttals ◆ Consideration: adequacy, sufficiency, past consideration, pre-existing duties ◆ Privity: the rights of third	Terms ◆ Express and implied terms, including the Consumer Rights Act 2015 ◆ Types of term: conditions, warranties, innominate terms ◆ Exclusion and limitation clauses, including the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 and the Consumer Rights Act 2015 Critical evaluation of: • terms and ideas for reform Vitiating factors ◆ Misrepresentation, including omission in consumer contexts and the	Tort law Rules and theory ◆ An outline of the rules of the law of tort ◆ An overview of the theory of the law of tort Liability in negligence ◆ Liability in negligence for injury to people and damage to property ◆ The duty of care: Donoghue v Stevenson (1932) and the neighbour principle, the Caparo test and Robinson v Chief Constable of West Yorkshire (2018) ◆ Breach of duty: the objective standard of care and the	Vicarious liability ◆ Nature and purpose of vicarious liability ◆ Liability for employees, including traditional tests of employment status, 'akin to employment' tests, liability for torts committed in or not in the course of employment ◆ Liability for torts 'closely connected' to employment Remedies ◆ Compensatory damages ◆ Mitigation of loss ◆ Injunctions ◆ Critical evaluation of:	Law and morality ◆ The distinction between law and morals ◆ The diversity of moral views in a pluralist society ◆ The relationship between law and morals and its importance ◆ The legal enforcement of moral value Law and society ◆ The role law plays in society ◆ The law as a social control mechanism ◆ The way in which the law creates and deals with consensus ◆ The realist approach to law making	Retrieval focus Law making & Tort Legal System & Criminal law Nature of Law & Contract law case law, legislation, legal principles and theories. Exam Preparation/revision

		<p>parties under the Contract (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 and common law exceptions</p> <p>Critical evaluation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formation and ideas for reform <p><u>Retrieval focus</u></p> <p>Year 12: law making, ELS and Criminal law</p>	<p>Misrepresentation Act 1967</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Economic duress <p>Discharge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Performance ◆ Frustration ◆ Breach of contract: actual and anticipatory breach <p>Remedies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Damages: compensatory damages; causation and remoteness of damage; mitigation of loss ◆ Equitable remedies ◆ Consumer remedies under the Consumer Rights Act 2015 <p><u>Retrieval focus</u></p> <p>HT1: case law, legislation, principles and Year 12 Criminal law</p>	<p>reasonable man; risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Damage: factual causation; legal causation <p>Occupiers liability</p> <p>Liability in respect of lawful visitors (Occupiers' Liability Act 1957)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Liability in respect of trespassers (Occupiers' Liability Act 1984) <p>Torts connected to land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Private nuisance ◆ Rylands v Fletcher <p><u>Retrieval focus</u></p> <p>HT1 & 2: Contract law case law, legislation, legal principles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • liability in negligence • occupiers' liability • vicarious liability <p><u>Nature of law</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Law and rules: the difference between enforceable legal rules and principles and other rules and norms of behaviour ◆ The connections between law, morality and justice ◆ The differences between civil and criminal law ◆ An overview of the development of English Law: custom, common law, statute law ◆ The rule of law: definition and importance <p>Law and Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The meaning of justice 	<p><u>Retrieval focus</u></p> <p>Law making & Tort Legal System & Criminal law Nature of Law & Contract law case law, legislation, legal principles and theories.</p> <p>Exam Preparation/ revision</p>	
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	<p>Throughout both KS5 courses students are exposed to activities and discussions, experiences that will challenge their ability to apply law in order to learn a wide range of skills including problem solving, critical analysis and team work; allowing them to become independent learners and preparing them for their future endeavours. They will have the opportunity to visit Parliament and participate in discussions with a wide range of career professionals within the field of law that will enable them to get a better understanding of their career opportunities for the future.</p>						

Careers Gatsby Benchmark				
Links to careers / jobs	Careers talks (possible contacts)	Labour market information/Skills	Workplace visit	Encounter with further / higher education
<p>Learners will be given a large amount of information within the course about the legal profession including solicitors, barristers, magistrates, judges and paralegals.</p> <p>Progression onto law degrees and other relevant degrees such as criminology and criminal justice are fully discussed and are part of the legal system syllabus.</p> <p>A remote work experience opportunity at Kennedy's Law firm will be made available:</p> <p>https://www.theforage.com/virtual-internships/prototype/4MkD3QfC96ybnpH4C/Kennedys-Virtual-Experience-Programme</p>	<p>Learners will be given opportunities to develop their key legal skills. For example, advocacy skills can be developed in classroom mock trials and in a mock trial competition run in conjunction with the North Cheshire Magistrates Association.</p> <p>Learners will experience a talk from a top barrister and be able to ask him follow up questions about being a lawyer</p> <p>https://www.unifrog.org/student/careers/keywords/solicitor</p> <p>https://www.unifrog.org/student/careers/keywords/barrister</p> <p>https://www.unifrog.org/student/careers/keywords/prison-officer</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p>Progression onto law degrees and other relevant degrees such as criminology is fully included in the legal profession part of the syllabus.</p> <p>All learners are given the "Beginner's Guide to a career in law" booklets in conjunction with Law Careers.Net</p> <p>All learners are given the "Law Apprenticeship Guide" booklet in conjunction with Law Careers.Net</p>	<p>Learners will undertake a full day visit to Warrington Combined Court to see Magistrates and Crown Court cases. They will also be given a courtroom tour by some lay magistrates. They will visit Parliament to understand how the laws are created.</p> <p>Learners will have the opportunity to complete their work experience week in a law firm</p> <p>Learners will experience a visit and talk from various legal professionals including Police Officers, Barristers and Judges.</p>	<p>Law students will benefit from a visit by the University of Law who will run a legal skills case seminar on the Oscar Pistorius murder trial and deliver a talk about law degrees and other law-related degrees such as criminology.</p> <p>Students that wish to pursue a career in law will be supported with their UCAS applications by the law department.</p> <p>Learners will also attend a sixth form trip to UCAS events and universities</p> <p>Learners will be inducted onto the Unifrog careers platform and directed to specific law related resources</p>