

**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




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|  | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>English legal System</b></p> | <p>disadvantages of the legislative process</p> <p><b>Delegated legislation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of delegated legislation: Orders in Council, Statutory Instruments and By-laws</li> <li>• Controls on delegated legislation by Parliament and the courts, and their effectiveness</li> <li>• Reasons for the use of delegated legislation</li> <li>• Advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation</li> </ul> <p><b>Judicial Precedent</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Doctrine of Precedent including stare decisis, ratio decidendi and obiter dicta</li> </ul> | <p>groups and lobbyists including the Law Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law reform by the Law Commission</li> <li>• Advantages and disadvantages of influences on law making</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Criminal law Topics</u></b></p> <p><b>General elements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actus reus: conduct and consequence crimes; voluntary acts and omissions; involuntariness; causation</li> <li>• Mens rea: fault; intention and subjective recklessness; negligence and strict liability; transferred malice; coincidence of actus reus and mens rea</li> </ul> <p><b>Fatal offences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murder: actus reus and mens rea</li> <li>• Voluntary manslaughter: defences of loss of control and diminished</li> </ul> | <p>Against the Person Act 1861</p> <p><b>Critical evaluation</b> of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• non-fatal offences against the person and ideas for reforms</li> </ul> <p><b>Preliminary offences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attempts: the actus reus and mens rea; impossibility</li> </ul> <p><b>Criminal courts and lay people</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal process: jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court and the Crown Court, including classification of offences and pre-trial procedures</li> <li>• Appeals and appellate courts</li> <li>• Sentencing and court powers: aims, factors and types of sentences for adults</li> <li>• Lay magistrates and juries: qualifications, selection,</li> </ul> | <p>mens rea; impossibility</p> <p><b>Civil courts and ADR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Court and High Court: jurisdictions, pre-trial procedures, the three tracks</li> <li>• Appeals and appellate courts</li> <li>• Employment tribunals and Alternative Dispute Resolution</li> <li>• Advantages and disadvantages of using the civil courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution to resolve disputes</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Retrieval focus</u></b><br/><b>HT2 &amp; 3: criminal law, case law, legislation</b></p> <p><b><u>Retrieval focus</u></b><br/><b>HT2 &amp; 3: criminal law, case law, legislation</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• defences: intoxication, self-defence and consent and ideas for reform</li> </ul> <p><b>Mental capacity defences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insanity, automatism, intoxication</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Personnel</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barristers, solicitors and legal executives: role and the regulation of legal professions</li> <li>• The judiciary: types and role in civil and criminal courts</li> <li>• The separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary</li> <li>• Evaluation of the judiciary, including the advantages of judicial independence</li> </ul> <p><b>Access to Justice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government funding for civil and criminal cases</li> </ul> |  |
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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hierarchy of the courts including the Supreme Court</li> <li>• Binding, persuasive and original precedent; overruling; reversing; distinguishing</li> <li>• Advantages and disadvantages of precedent</li> </ul> <p><b>Statutory Interpretation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rules of statutory interpretation: the literal rule, the golden rule and the mischief rule</li> <li>• The purposive approach</li> <li>• Intrinsic and extrinsic aids to interpretation</li> <li>• Impact of European Union Law and the Human Rights Act 1998 on statutory interpretation</li> <li>• Advantages and disadvantages of the different rules</li> </ul> | <p>responsibility under Coroners and Justice Act 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involuntary manslaughter: unlawful act manslaughter and gross negligence manslaughter</li> </ul> <p><b>Retrieval focus</b><br/> <b>HT1: law making</b><br/> <b>Case law</b><br/> <b>Legislation</b><br/> <b>Legal Terminology</b></p> | <p>appointment and their role in criminal cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advantages and disadvantages of using juries in criminal cases</li> </ul> <p><b>Retrieval focus</b><br/> <b>HT1 &amp; 2: law making</b><br/> <b>HT2: elements of offences, case law and legislation</b></p> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private funding, conditional fees, other advice agencies</li> <li>• Evaluation of access to justice</li> </ul> <p><b>Retrieval focus</b><br/> <b>HT2 law making, HT3 &amp; 4 Criminal law</b><br/> <b>Case law, legislation and terminology</b></p> |  |
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|  |  | <p>parties under the Contract (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 and common law exceptions</p> <p><b>Critical evaluation</b> of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• formation and ideas for reform</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Retrieval focus</u></b></p> <p><b>Year 12: law making, ELS and Criminal law</b></p> | <p>Misrepresentation Act 1967</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic duress</li> </ul> <p><b>Discharge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance</li> <li>• Frustration</li> <li>• Breach of contract: actual and anticipatory breach</li> </ul> <p><b>Remedies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damages: compensatory damages; causation and remoteness of damage; mitigation of loss</li> <li>• Equitable remedies</li> <li>• Consumer remedies under the Consumer Rights Act 2015</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Retrieval focus</u></b><br/>HT1: case law, legislation, principles and Year 12 Criminal law</p> | <p>reasonable man; risk factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage: factual causation; legal causation</li> </ul> <p><b>Occupiers liability</b><br/>Liability in respect of lawful visitors (Occupiers' Liability Act 1957)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liability in respect of trespassers (Occupiers' Liability Act 1984)</li> </ul> <p><b>Torts connected to land</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private nuisance</li> <li>• Rylands v Fletcher</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Retrieval focus</u></b><br/>HT1 &amp; 2: Contract law case law, legislation, legal principles.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• liability in negligence</li> <li>• occupiers' liability</li> <li>• vicarious liability</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Nature of law</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law and rules: the difference between enforceable legal rules and principles and other rules and norms of behaviour</li> <li>• The connections between law, morality and justice</li> <li>• The differences between civil and criminal law</li> <li>• An overview of the development of English Law: custom, common law, statute law</li> <li>• The rule of law: definition and importance</li> </ul> <p><b>Law and Justice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The meaning of justice</li> </ul> | <p>creates and deals with consensus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The realist approach to law making</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Retrieval focus</u></b><br/><b>Law making &amp; Tort Legal System &amp; Criminal law Nature of Law &amp; Contract law case law, legislation, legal principles and theories.</b></p> <p><b>Exam Preparation/ revision</b></p> |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Theories of justice</li> <li>● The extent to which the law achieves justice</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Retrieval focus</u></b><br/> <b>HT2 &amp; 3:</b><br/> <b>Contract/Tort law case law, legislation, legal principles.</b></p> |  |  |
|  | <p><i>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.</i></p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| Careers Gatsby Benchmark  |  |  |   |   |
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| 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 Kennedys Law firm will be made available:</p> <p><a href="https://www.theforage.com/virtual-internships/prototype/4MkD3QfC96ybnpH4C/Kennedys-Virtual-Experience-Programme">https://www.theforage.com/virtual-internships/prototype/4MkD3QfC96ybnpH4C/Kennedys-Virtual-Experience-Programme</a></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><a href="https://www.unifrog.org/student/careers/keywords/solicitor">https://www.unifrog.org/student/careers/keywords/solicitor</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.unifrog.org/student/careers/keywords/barrister">https://www.unifrog.org/student/careers/keywords/barrister</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.unifrog.org/student/careers/keywords/prison-officer">https://www.unifrog.org/student/careers/keywords/prison-officer</a></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  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 give 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</p> |

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