

2023 UNIT SPECIFICATION

Title:	(Unit 1) Introduction to Law and Practice
Level:	3
Credit Value:	7

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Knowledge, understanding and skills
The learner will:	The learner can:	
1. Understand the structure of the law	1.1 Explain the classification of law	 How the law impacts on aspects of our daily lives; the 'pervasive' nature of the law; definitions of, and comparisons between, common law, equity and legislation.
	1.2 Distinguish between criminal and civil law	 Definitions of, and comparisons between, civil disputes and criminal cases e.g; citations; burden of proof; standard of proof; objectives; range of remedies and sanctions e.g. punishment or damages.

	1.3 Distinguish between common law and equity	 The meaning of equity; why and how it was created; its relationship to common law; Judicature Acts 1873-75; its role in modern times; equitable innovations: mortgages and trusts; equitable maxims; equitable remedies.
2. Understand what the organs of government are	 2.1 Explain the role of: The Executive Judiciary The Legislature 	 2.1 The organs of government; the role of the three institutions within the UK constitution, being the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature, and the separation of powers; doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty; constitution of the Legislature: House of Commons; House of Lords; the Monarch; constitution of the Executive: Prime Minister; Cabinet; Secretaries of State; ministers.
	2.2 Apply an understanding of the organs of government to a given situation	2.2 Application to a scenario.
3. Understand how an Act of Parliament is created	3.1 Explain the formal consultation process which may take place before a bill is introduced to Parliament	 The functions of green and white papers and law reform bodies, eg; Law Commission; the formal consultation process; use of Acts of Parliament to develop the law.

	3.2 Describe the different types of Bill	 Including, but not limited to, specific Bills such as; Public Bills (Government Bills and Private Members' Bills); Private Bills; Hybrid Bills; examples of Bills and description and content of each type.
	3.3 Describe the stages of creation of an Act of Parliament	 What is meant by and what is involved in: Speaker's Certificate; First Reading; Second Reading; Committee Stage; Report Stage; Third Reading and Royal Assent in the House of Commons and House of Lords.
		 Main controls over the House of Lords under The Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949. Structure and content of an Act of parliament.
	3.4 Apply an understanding of how an Act is created to a given situation	3.4 Application to a scenario
4. Understand the meaning of delegated legislation	4.1 Describe how secondary legislation is created	 Definition of primary and secondary legislation; the different types of secondary legislation i.e. Statutory Instruments and Bye-Laws, with examples.

	4.2 Explain the controls exercised over delegated legislation	 Requirement for publication; Court controls, e.g. judicial review and ultra vires; European Convention on Human Rights; Parliamentary controls, eg: requirement of laying before Parliament; Parliamentary committees; how the controls are effected in practice.
	4.3 Explain the advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation	 The advantages: fast, flexible, saves Parliamentary time; technical drafting by experts; the disadvantages: usurps power of Parliament and erodes democratic process, volume and complexity leading to obscurity.
	4.4 Apply an understanding of delegated legislation to a given situation	4.4 Application to a scenario
5. Understand how the doctrine of judicial precedent operates	5.1 Explain how case law operates as a source of law	 Definition and concepts of case law with the use of examples; definition of a judgment, including ratio decidendi and obiter dicta; citations of cases; interaction between case law and legislation.

5.2 Describe how the doctrine of judicial precedent works.	 The meaning of binding and persuasive judgments; use of the court hierarchy to illustrate the binding nature of decisions of the United Kingdom Supreme Court (with reference to the Practice Statement on Judicial Precedent (1966)), and the Court of Appeal (with reference to Young v Bristol Aeroplane Co Ltd (1944) and other relevant case law) and the High Court; the impact of other influential courts, ie: The Court of Justice of the European Union following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union, the European Court of Human Rights and the Privy
5.3 Explain when the court can ignore the previous decision of a higher court5.4 Apply an understanding of judicial precedent to a given situation	 Council. higher courts and lower courts and the doctrine of stare decisis. 5.3 Outline of which courts can overrule, distinguish, disapprove and reverse previous decisions and in which circumstances, using case law examples.

6. Understand how membership of	6.1 Describe the following:	6.1
the European Union influences the	• Treaties	Outline of primary and secondary
law of England and Wales	 Regulations 	sources of EU law with reference to how
	• Directives	 the individual member states are subject to it; impact of EU law on UK law following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union; horizontal and vertical direct effect.
	6.2 Describe the main institutions of the European Union	 6.2 Outline of the constitution and role of the following EU institutions: Court of Justice of the European Union European Commission Council of the European Union (Council of Ministers) European Parliament European Council
	6.3 Apply an understanding of EU membership and its influence to a given situation	6.3 Application to a scenario
7. Understand the court hierarchy	7.1 Describe the main work undertaken by the	7.1
	criminal courts in England and Wales	 The roles, function, jurisdiction and personnel of the Magistrates Court, the Crown Court, the Court of Appeal and the United Kingdom Supreme Court; outline, with examples, of the different types of offence: summary offences, offences triable either way and offences triable only on indictment;

7.2 Describe the main work undertaken by the civil courts in England and Wales	 the main objectives of Criminal Procedure Rules 2020 including the purpose of the overriding objective. 7.2 The roles, function, jurisdiction and personnel of the County Court, the High Court, the Court of Appeal and the United Kingdom Supreme Court; the main objectives of Civil Procedure Rules 1998 including the purpose of the overriding objective; issuing of cases in the County Court or High Court; allocation of cases and the three-track system (small claims, fast track and multi-track).
7.3 Describe the system of appeals within the court hierarchy	 7.3 Outline of the appeals route for both civil and criminal cases, including: Magistrates to the Crown Court, including appeals against conviction, and to the Divisional Court of the High Court by means of case stated on a point of law; Crown court appeals against conviction and/or sentence to the Court of Appeal; Role of the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal; Role of the United Kingdom Supreme Court; County Court or High Court Appeals against Judgment to Civil Division of Court of Appeal.

	7.4 Explain the role of the Criminal Review Commission	7.4 Outline of the role of the Criminal Cases Review Commission, including examples of recent miscarriages of justice, and how it operates in practice.
	7.5 Apply an understanding of the court hierarchy to a given situation	7.5 Application to a scenario.
8. Understand the relevance of the European Convention on Human Rights	8.1 Explain the rights and freedoms granted by Section 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights	
	8.2 Describe the application of the Human Rights Act 1998 and the relevance of it within the UK	• • •
	8.3 Apply an understanding of the European Convention on Human Rights to a given situation	· ·
9. Understand how disputes can be resolved outside the court hierarchy	9.1 Explain the means of settling a dispute outside the court structure	 An outline of alternative dispute resolution ('ADR') and comparison of negotiation, mediation and conciliation, arbitration; circumstances in which and by whom these different types of resolution might be used; outline of the different types of tribunal; the tribunal chambers.

	9.2 Explain the advantages and disadvantages of various types of ADR9.3 Apply an understanding of dispute resolution to a given situation	 9.2 Outline of the circumstances in which each alternative method of ADR would be appropriate and the likely advantages and disadvantages of use of each when compared to each other and to use of litigation. 9.3 Application to a scenario.
10. Understand the personnel of the English Legal System, their qualification routes and their roles	10.1 Describe the formal training to qualify as a CILEX Legal Executive	 The requirements and purpose of the training route, the requirement of qualifying employment to qualify as a CILEX Legal Executive and what this means; the CILEX membership grades.
	10.2 Describe the work undertaken by CILEX Legal Executives	 The role of CILEX Legal Executives, including the nature of the work undertaken by CILEX Legal Executives and work which may not be undertaken; rights of audience; CILEX Legal Executives in private practice firms; additional practice rights; the regulation of CILEX Legal Executives and the role of CILEX Regulation, The Legal Services Board; The Office for Legal Complaints and the Legal Ombudsman.

10.3 Describe the different levels of judge and their allocation within the court system	 10.3 Judicial appointment and qualifications in relation to Justices of the Supreme Court, Lords Justices of Appeal, High Court Judges, Circuit judges, Recorders and District judges; jurisdiction of each level of judge as to the cases which can be heard; role of the Lord Chancellor/Secretary of State for justice.
10.4 Describe the formal training required to qualify as a barrister	 The requirements and purpose of the training route including the Academic stage, the Bar Course Aptitude Test, the Vocational stage, and the Bar Professional Training Course, Call to the Bar and Pupillage; the Inns of Court.
10.5 Describe the work undertaken by barristers	 The nature of the work undertaken by barristers both in court and in preparing advice for clients; barristers in chambers; the regulation of barristers and the role of the Bar Standards Board and its code of conduct; The Legal Services Board; The Office for Legal Complaints; and the Legal Ombudsman.

10.6 Describe the formal training required to qualify as a solicitor	 10.6 The requirements and purpose of the training route including: Degree (or equivalent qualification or work experience) SQE1 Assessment (functioning legal knowledge and practical legal skills assessment) SQE2 assessment (practical legal skills assessments) Qualifying work experience Admission as a solicitor.
10.7 Describe the work undertaken by solicitors	 The nature of the work undertaken by solicitors; rights of audience; solicitors in private practice firms; the regulation of solicitors and the role of the Law Society and the Solicitors' Regulation Authority ('SRA') and its Rules and Regulations; The Legal Services Board; The Office for Legal Complaints; and the Legal Ombudsman.
10.8 Apply an understanding of the personnel of the English Legal System to a given situation	10.8 Application to a scenario.

11.Understand the contribution made by laymen within the legal system of England and Wales	11.1 Describe the role of magistrates	 11.1 How magistrates are appointed and the appointment criteria; the role of the Justices' Clerk and the role magistrates play within the criminal legal system; the advantages and disadvantages of a hearing before magistrates.
	11.2 Describe the role of the jury	 Juries Act 1974; eligibility for jury service; how juries are selected; the role of juries in a Crown Court trial; jury secrecy; the advantages and disadvantages of a jury trial.
	11.3 Apply an understanding of the contribution by laymen to the English Legal System to a given situation	11.3 Application to a scenario.

Additional information about the unit		
Unit aim(s)	The learner will understand key underpinning concepts, terms	
	and processes in Law and the practice of Law	
Details of the relationship between the unit and	This unit may provide relevant underpinning knowledge and	
relevant national occupational standards (if	understanding towards units of the Legal Advice standards	
appropriate)		
Details of the relationship between the unit and	Courses of study leading towards the achievement of the unit	
other standards or curricula (if appropriate)	may offer the learner the opportunity to satisfy requirements	
	across a number of Level 3 Key Skill areas; most specifically,	
	Communication, Improving own learning and performance,	
	Problem solving and Working with others	
Assessment requirements specified by a sector	N/A	
or regulatory body (if appropriate)		
Endorsement of the unit by a sector or other	N/A	
appropriate body (if required)		
Location of the unit within the subject/sector	15.5 Law and Legal Services	
classification		
Name of the organisation submitting the unit	CILEx (The Chartered Institute of Legal Executives)	
Availability for use	Only available to owning awarding body	
Availability for delivery	1 September 2008	