Welcome to Law

A LEVEL LAW (OCR) or BTEC?		
A LEVEL LAW	BTEC	CONSIDERATIONS FOR YOU?
The legal system and Criminal law + Law making and the law of tort + The Nature of Law plus Human rights law **or** the law of contract ---------------------------- Assessment is at the end of the course and consists of three exams, [two hours each]	Dispute Solving in the Legal System Understanding Law Making Aspects of Legal Liability. Unlawful Homicide & Police Powers Aspects of Property Offences and Police Powers Tort Law	

CONTRACT LAW OR HUMAN RIGHTS OPTION FOR A LEVEL LAW

CONTRACT: Has anyone made a contract today? What are your rights according to Consumer Law? How is a contract formed? What's the difference between an agreement and a contract? What happens if someone breaches their contract?

HUMAN RIGHTS: Has the law reached a fair balance between protecting the rights of individuals, whilst still safeguarding society against crime and terrorism? Is it justifiable that public interest can override an individual's right to privacy?

Work for the summer:

Task 1: Do this task first. Study the differences between civil law and criminal law using http://www.inbrief.co.uk/legal-system/difference-between-civil-criminal-law.htm

Task 2 Would the following be dealt with using criminal law or civil law? Explain why.

  i. A person sets fire to a neighbour's shed
  ii. A worker is discriminated against by their employer because of their sexuality
  iii. Someone is caught chanting racist slogans at a football match
  iv. A train passenger punches a railway official in a dispute over a ticket
  v. A consumer is unhappy about being overcharged for a faulty TV
  vi. A driver has driven into another car in a supermarket carpark and fails to report it.

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Task 3: Read the following case ~~Mrs. Roberts was unfairly searched.~~ cited as **R (on the application of Roberts) (Appellant) v Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis**

The law permits a police officer to stop and search any person or vehicle for offensive weapons or dangerous instruments, whether or not s/he has any ground for suspicion. Before this can happen, the police need to be granted permission by a senior police officer and the searches must be limited to a certain time and place. In September 2009, following several incidences of gang violence in Haringey, a Superintendent authorised for searches to take place for 17 hours in the Haringey area in order to protect the public from serious violence. During this time, a Police Constable was called to an incident on the 149 bus after a woman (Mrs Roberts) refused to pay her fare. She denied having any ID on her, refused to identify herself and held her bag very tightly in a suspicious manner. The PC's experience was that it was not uncommon for women of a similar age to carry weapons for other person so she searched the woman in case she was connected to the gang violence. Mrs Roberts brought a case to the UK Supreme Court, alleging that the stop and search breached her rights under Article 8 of ECHR, the right to a private life. She argued that this power was not in accordance with the law.

1. Can you find out the name of the law which permits a police officer to stop and search any person or vehicle?
2. What does the ECHR stand for? Where is it?
3. What exactly does Article 8 refer to and can you provide some examples?
4. Write a short essay (half A4 side) on whether you feel Mrs. Roberts was unfairly searched. ~~hat happened next?~~
~~4.~~5.   **Optional task -** go to: https://www.supremecourt.uk/cases/uksc-2014-0138.html

Please write (don't type) all answers. Bring them with you to the first time-tabled class with your name in the top right hand corner.

Any questions? Email c.fleming@bhasvic.ac.uk