
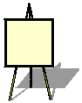





Course
notes
Day 4


**Revenue
Control
Inspector**



2010




Session Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a definition of the term "Law". • Describe the meaning and the difference of the terms Civil and Criminal Law. • Describe the origins of Common Law. • Describe Statute and Case Law. • Describe the effects of a binding precedent. 	
Materials needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments • MOVie readers • Oyster cards • Oyster scenarios • Tube map • Fares and tickets booklet 	
	Group work
	Flip chart work
	Insert slide from presentation and place slide number underneath
	Insert this symbol when there is a link to the valuing time behaviours
	Information for the trainer (cell coloured in grey)


SESSION SUMMARY


Time	Session Summary
09:00	
09:30	
10:30	
10:45	
12:30	
13:30	
15:15	
15:30	
16:00	

Time	Trainer Notes (Explanations, Questions, Answers, Tasks/ Aids)
09:00 Assessment paper Oyster cards MOVie readers Underground Map Fares & Tickets booklet	Consolidation If required, do some ticket knowledge and MOVie consolidation with delegates Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handout the assessment briefing document for delegates to read and sign. <u>Note: Pass mark is 80%, re-sits 70% to 79%</u> Handout assessment paper, read front page. Address any questions Delegates have 75 minutes to complete Once complete, delegates must wait in the soft seating area until all assessments are marked. Provide feedback to each delegate. I Delegates, who require re-sits, will take place tomorrow. Delegates who do not meet the required standard and who have scored below the re-sit mark will need an exit interview with Training Manager.
12:30	LUNCH
13:30 	Introduction to the Law Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a definition of the term "Law". Describe the meaning and the difference of the terms Civil and Criminal Law. Describe the origins of Common Law. Describe Statute and Case Law. Describe the effects of a binding precedent.

Time	Trainer Notes (Explanations, Questions, Answers, Tasks/ Aids)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the role of delegated legislation.
<p>Law books</p>  	<p>LAW GENERAL</p> <p>Hand out law books to delegates.</p> <p>What does the term law mean? accept all answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The collection of rules imposed by authority” <p>Law in England and Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> law developed by judges as part of the justice system - Common law formal written legislation created and agreed by Parliament - Statute law <i>law made in Europe which affects the UK as a factor of our membership in the European Union - EC law</i> <p>Common Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules that we have gained from previous generations. Laws as we have them can be traced back to 1066 William the Conqueror set up the King’s Court, and appointed his own judges These Judges went up and down England settling disputes The Judges took their knowledge of these back to London, and discussed what ideas seemed common to all people – which was the origin of the phrase: “Common Law”. <p>One of the problems with common law in the early centuries was that some judges when making their decisions were incompetent, because they acquired their position by virtue of their rank in society. A standardized procedure slowly emerged these decisions has its basis in precedent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This means that judges followed decisions made in similar cases to create a consistent, just and fair system. However, there are cases when the circumstances or facts of the case are very different, have not arisen before or are viewed by a senior judge as not reflecting current society, so that a decision is made to create or amend the law.

Time	Trainer Notes (Explanations, Questions, Answers, Tasks/ Aids)
  	<p>Also know as case law</p> <p>E.g: There is no statute making murder illegal, it is a common law crime, however, punishment for murder is statute (mandatory life sentence)</p> <p>Statute Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These laws are made by Parliament and Government Departments. These laws are called “Legislation” or “Acts of Parliament” All laws (except those which involve taxation) involve both Houses of Parliament – Commons and Lords. They usually start in the Commons <p>How is an Act of Parliament made? White and Green Papers</p> <p>Proposals for legislative changes may be contained in government White Papers. These may be preceded by consultation papers, sometimes called Green Papers, which set out government proposals that are still taking shape and seek comments from the public. There is no requirement for White or Green Papers to be introduced before a Bill is introduced into Parliament.</p> <p>Bill: A proposal to introduce a new law (legislation), or amend an existing law, which is debated by Parliament.</p> <p><i>A Bill is not an Act of Parliament. A Bill becomes an Act if it is approved by the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and is formally agreed to by the reigning monarch (known as the Royal Assent). An Act of Parliament is a law, enforced in all areas of the UK where it is applicable.</i></p> <p><i>Once a Bill becomes an Act of Parliament, it is the responsibility of the appropriate government department to implement it. For example, the Department for Transport would enforce a new law concerning speeding.</i></p>

Time	Trainer Notes (Explanations, Questions , Answers , Tasks/ Aids)
	<p>The following stages take place in both Houses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First reading (formal introduction of the Bill without debate) • Second reading (general debate) • Committee stage (detailed examination, debate and amendments. In the House of Commons this stage takes place in a Public Bill Committee.) • Report stage (opportunity for further amendments) • Third reading (final chance for debate; amendments are possible in the Lords) <p>When a Bill has passed through both Houses it is returned to the first House (where it started) for the second House's amendments to be considered.</p> <p>Both Houses must agree on the final text. There may be several rounds of exchanges between the two Houses until agreement is reached on every word of the Bill. Once this happens the Bill proceeds to the next stage: Royal Assent.</p> <p>In the United Kingdom with have two branches of law; does anyone know what they are?</p> <p>Civil Law and Criminal Law</p> <p>Criminal law covers behaviour that is thought to be so serious that organisations such as the police, Trading Standards authorities and the Health and Safety Executive take on the job of investigating the offence. With enough evidence the suspect individual or organisation will be charged and the case brought to a magistrates', youth or Crown court. If the party is found guilty, some form of punishment is normally imposed</p> <p>Civil law are designed to settle disagreements between individuals or groups and cover a wide range of activities, e.g. employment disputes, tenancies, divorce, buying and selling goods. Such matters are normally brought to court or a tribunal by one of the parties concerned, and usually the police are not involved.</p>

Time	Trainer Notes (Explanations, Questions, Answers, Tasks/ Aids)
	<p>You default on your mortgage and you taken to court for the monies still owed. Would this be a criminal or civil court?</p> <p>Civil</p> <p>Unpaid debt is not criminal unless your intention was to take the money and not pay it back in the first place.</p>
	BREAK
16:00	<p>End of Day 4</p> <p>Read up on Contracts, Conditions of Carriage and Byelaws</p>