

- **Page 76:** Fig 5.1 (fourth box) has been amended to read:

1 Outline of civil courts and appeal system



Fig. 5.1 *The civil court structure in diagrammatic form*

- **Page 78:** Key terms box, second sentence amended to read:

Key terms

Leave to appeal: when a party wishes to appeal and authority for the appeal must be obtained, either from the original court or from the appeal court.

Justices of the Supreme Court: judges who sit in the Supreme Court.

- **Page 78 - 79:** Section headed 'The House of Lords' amended to read:

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in civil law for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This court is part of the civil court system and its predecessor, the House of Lords, was also part of the legislative body of parliament. The Supreme Court is not a part of the legislative body.

There are at present 12 judges of this court, called **Justices of the Supreme Court**. The Supreme Court hears about 200 cases each year, the majority of which are civil. These cases are on matters of general public importance. Two such cases are **Donoghue v Stevenson (1932)** and **British Railways Board v Herrington (1972)**.

Most appeals are heard by three or five Justices of the Supreme Court. Leave to appeal must be obtained from the original court or from the Supreme Court itself.

The majority of the appeals are from the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal. However, there is a 'leap-frog' procedure provided by the Administration of Justice Act 1969. If a High Court Judge certifies

the case as suitable for the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court agrees to grant leave to appeal, the case will go straight from the High Court to the Supreme Court. The case must be on a point of law, and one:

- of public importance in relation to the statutory interpretation of an Act of Parliament or a piece of **delegated legislation** or
- when the trial judge is bound by a **precedent** of the Court of Appeal or Supreme Court.

The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 created the Supreme Court to replace the House of Lords and this took place in October 2009. The Supreme Court has no connection with Parliament. It has its own building, staff and budget, and the appointment process of Justices has been reformed. The number of judges remains at 12 and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court now includes cases on devolution.

The Court of Appeal is, in effect, the highest court in England and Wales. It has a civil and criminal division and hears many more cases per year than the Supreme Court: the Court of Appeal hears about 2,000 cases a year, whereas the Supreme Court hears about 200, only a minority of which involve criminal issues. The decisions of the Court of Appeal are more likely, therefore, to have an impact on the man in the street. Generally, the Supreme Court is restricted in the cases it decides to those that involve important legal issues.

- **Page 162:** Third paragraph first and second sentence amended to read:

The questions in each Section are worth 45 marks each. Each question is divided into several parts, normally 6 or 7, each part normally being worth 5-9 marks.

- **Page 162:** Fourth paragraph after second sentence, amendments made to read:

Scenario 1 relates to the criminal law question. The first 2 or 3 questions usually test knowledge and understanding only, the remainder test a mixture of knowledge, understanding and application.

- **Page 207:** Third paragraph second sentence amended to read:

Each question is divided into several parts normally 6 or 7, each part normally being worth 5 to 9 marks.

- **Page 207:** Fourth paragraph third sentence amended to read:

Scenario 2 relates to the tort question. The first 2 or 3 questions usually test knowledge and understanding only, the remainder test a mixture of knowledge, understanding and application of the law to the scenario.

- **Page 247:** Third paragraph second sentence amended to read:

Each question is divided into several parts normally 6 or 7, each part normally being worth 5 to 9 marks.

- **Page 247:** Fourth paragraph third sentence amended to read:

Scenario 3 relates to the law of contract question. The first 2 or 3 questions usually test knowledge and understanding only, whilst the remainder test a mixture of knowledge, understanding and application of the law to the problem scenario.