

## Index

- access to courts 237–8
- accountability 287–311
  - ministerial responsibility, and 297–300
  - open government, and 556–8
- Acts of Parliament 25–32 *see also* Statutes
  - altering geographical extent of UK 29
  - bringing UK into other legal orders 30
  - constitutionally significant 25–39
  - legal status 26
  - organising government institutions 28
  - regulating relationship between private actors and state 26–8
  - regulating relationship between private individuals 29
- Adams, Gerry
  - resignation as MP 50
- Administrative Court
  - judicial review, and 594–5
- administrative law
  - traffic light, as 588
- ancient constitution
  - end of 41–2
- Appellate Committee of the House of Lords
  - 417–18
  - separation of powers, and 272–3
- Arms to Iraq 305–6
- Asset-freezing orders 33–4
- Bagehot, Walter
  - conventions, on 45–6
  - UK constitution, on 24
- Balkanisation
  - devolution, and 495–6
- black-spider memos 48–9
- Brexit 103–14
  - aftermath of referendum 106–8
  - Henry VIII powers 109
  - key issues 103
  - Parliamentary sovereignty, and 203–7
  - referendum 104–6
  - sovereignty, and 106–8
  - Supreme Court, and 107–8
  - 'take back control' 104–5
  - withdrawal, and 108–14
- Brown, Gordon
  - international law, on 62
- cabinet ministers 330–3
- case law
  - source of constitutional rules, as 42–3
  - source of interpretative principles, as 43–4
- city devolution 508–9
- civil liberties 743–5
  - negative 744
- civil service 342–50
  - changes threatening role and ethos 344–9
  - executive agencies, and 345–6
  - external appointments 346–8
  - job security 346–8
  - order of seniority 343
  - reaffirming or overhauling foundations 349–50
  - role 342–4
  - select committee investigations 346
  - special advisers 348–9
- clarity and stability of law
  - rule of law, and 234–7
- coalition 367–8
- coalition government
  - collective responsibility, and 341–2
- collective cabinet responsibility 53
- collective responsibility 338–42
  - coalition government, and 341–2
  - confidentiality 338–9
  - individual ministerial responsibility distinguished 295–6
  - resignations because of 339–41
  - unanimity 338–9
- committee on Standards in Public Life 290–1
- common law 41–4
  - ancient constitution, end of 41–2
  - freedom of assembly, and 799–803
  - human rights, and 746–7
  - non-retroactivity, and 233–4
  - principle of openness 572–3
  - residual limitation of Parliamentary sovereignty 188–90
- comparative human rights protection regimes 748–9
- competing ideas of constitutionalism 121
- competing schools of constitutional thought 127
- constituency boundaries
  - review of 383–5
- constitutional checks and balances 280–3

## 823 Index

- judicial review 281–3
  - Parliamentary controls on executive 280–1
- constitutional conventions *see* Conventions
- constitutional law
  - nature of 3–4
- constitutional principle
  - primary legislation, and 176–7
- constitutional statutes 183–8
  - common law, and 183
  - definition 184
  - implied repeal, and 185
- constitutions
  - allocations of governmental power 3–4
  - amendment 15–16
  - characteristics 5–10
  - contents 10–13
  - defining and delimiting powers exercisable by government 12
  - defining relationships between individuals and state 12–13
  - elections, and 8
  - entrenched 7
  - entrenchment 15–16
  - establishing central structures of government 11–12
  - forms 13–15
  - interpretation 16–17
  - length 11
  - nature 3–5
  - notion of constituent power 6
  - prior to government 6
  - purpose 3–5
  - superior to ordinary law 7
  - typical types 14–15
  - UK 5–10
  - unwritten norms 16–17
  - written, advantages of 14
- conventions 45–57
  - codifying 53–5
  - collective cabinet responsibility 53
  - courts, and 51–3
  - elections, length of time between 50
  - government ministers 46
  - interpretation of statutes 52
  - judicial recognition 51–2
  - laws, and 47–9
  - laws, turning into 55–7
  - Money Bills 55
  - nature of 45–6
  - practices, and 49–51
  - prerogative powers of monarch 46
  - Prime Minister as MP 51
  - Prince Charles 48–9
  - relationship between executive and legislative 49
  - replacement with statutory rules 55–7
  - respect for rule over period of time 51
  - risks associated with 53–4
  - role 45–6
  - US electoral college 54
- council of Ministers 95–6
  - key roles 95
- council of the European Union 95–6
  - key roles 95
- countries of the UK 436
- court of Justice of the European Union 98–9
  - key roles 98–9
- main types of case 99
  - pivotal role of 99
- court proceedings
  - judicial immunity relating to 222–3
- courts
  - conventions, and 51–3
- crown
  - brand name for executive 319–20
- crown immunity 320–1
- crown Prerogative 25, 37–41 *see also* Royal Prerogative
- customary international law 75–9
  - courts as gatekeepers 76–9
  - distinct role 76
  - historical approach 75–6
  - incorporation model 75–6
  - jus cogens* norms under 81–3
  - legal effect within UK 75–9
  - state immunity, and 77
  - transformation model 76–9
- damages
  - judicial review, and 619
- declarations
  - judicial review, and 618–19
- delegated legislation 32–7 *see also* Secondary legislation
  - positive resolution procedure 35
  - primary legislation, and 32–4
  - separation of powers, and 264–6
- democracy
  - constitutional principle, as 816–17
- democratic participation 787–821
- devolved administrations
  - statutes establishing 28
- devolution 435–76, 477–516
  - adapting Westminster to 511–15
  - Balkanisation, and 495–6
  - devolved legislation as limited legislation 478
  - EU/ECHR law, and 493–4
  - federalism, and 444–5
  - from union to 437
  - independence, and 495–9
  - intergovernmental relations 484–5
  - legislative review in practice 488–92
  - Northern Ireland *see* Northern Ireland
  - Parliamentary sovereignty, and 153–5
  - picking triple lock 495
  - Scotland 445–54 *see also* Scotland
  - Scottish independence referendum 496–8
  - Sewel Convention 480–4
  - slow progress towards 443–4
  - subordinate nature of devolved legislatures 478–85
  - triple lock 478–80
  - UK constitution, and 477–510
  - UK courts, and 485–94
    - judicial management of devolved competences 488
    - policing devolution settlement 485–94
    - pre-and post-enactment scrutiny mechanisms 486–8
    - principles of legislative review 486–8
    - theoretical models underpinning review of devolved legislation 487–8
  - Wales *see* Wales
  - Westminster Parliament, and 478
- Dicey, A. V.
  - conventions, on 45, 47–8, 57
  - rule of law, on 213–15

- Diceyan orthodoxy  
 Parliamentary sovereignty, and 146–9
- diplomatic immunity 219–20
- directives  
 EU 100–1
- discrimination statutes 26–32
- dividing governmental functions 262–4
- domestic law  
 treatment of international law as separate from 62
- domestic policy prerogative 40
- dualism  
 international law, and 65–9
- elected mayors 508–9
- elections  
 length of time between 50
- elective dictatorship 375–6
- electoral reform 378–83
- electoral systems 378–83  
 AMS 379  
 AV 381–2  
 first past the post 379–83  
 prospects for 381–3  
 regional closed list system 378–9  
 STV 379  
 SV 379
- English Parliament 505–6
- English votes for English laws 512–15
- equality before the law 217–23  
 diplomatic immunity 219–20  
 exceptional privileges 219–23  
 immunity relating to parliamentary proceedings 220–1  
 judicial immunity relating to court proceedings 222–3  
 no inherent privileges for public officials 217–19  
 re-evaluating 227–8
- European Commission 97–8  
 key roles 97–8
- European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) 684–741  
*see also* Human Rights  
 absolute rights 709–11  
 adjudication and enforcement 702–6  
 controversy over margin of appreciation 728–30  
 creation 699–700  
 derogations 736  
 emergency threatening life of nation 737–8  
 nature of 736  
 strictly required by exigencies of situation 737–8
- development 699–700
- education 722–3
- factors relevant to margin of appreciation 726–8
- free and fair elections 723
- human rights and trade offs 724–38
- impact on domestic law 745
- incorporation of 747–56
- increasing importance 700–1
- individual petitions to court 703–5  
 admissibility 703–4  
 court process 703  
 hearing merits of case 704  
 referrals to Grand Chamber 704
- institutional development 701–2
- limited rights 712–13
- limits of role 745–6
- margin of appreciation doctrine 726
- myths surrounding human rights 724–5
- non-discrimination 721–2
- positive and negative obligations 732–6
- positive obligations 733–6  
 freedom from torture 733–4  
 hijacking by government 736  
 right to life 733–4  
 right to private and family life 734–6
- qualified rights 714–21  
 lawful restriction 716  
 listed public policy objective 716  
 proportionate restrictions 717–19  
 triggering 716  
 weighing one against others 719–21
- rights 706–7
- rights and freedoms 706–24
- subsidiary role of European Court 725–6
- territorial reach of rights 707–9
- UK model of incorporation 749–51
- work in progress 721–4
- European Council 94  
 key roles 94
- European Court of Human Rights  
 composition 705  
 enforcing decisions 705–6
- European Court of Justice 98
- European General Court 99
- European legal order 101–3  
 diversity amidst harmonisation 102–3  
 UK judges as EU judges 101–2
- European Parliament 96–7  
 key roles 96
- European Union 86–114  
 current operation 92  
 current structure 92  
 development 86–92  
 Directives 100–1  
 expanding competence 90  
 expansion 89  
 history of 87–90  
 institutions 94  
 key issues 80  
 legal measures 99–101  
 Parliamentary sovereignty, and 193–209  
 regulations 100  
 role under Lisbon Treaty 92–3  
 UK judges as EU judges 101–2  
 UK withdrawal from *see* Brexit  
 UK's accession to 91–2
- executive 4, 315–51  
 absolute monarchy, and 315–21  
 changing department responsibility for higher education 331–2  
 composition 328–38  
 Crown as brand name for 319–20  
 Crown immunity 320–1  
 Parliamentary controls on 280–1  
 passing of sovereignty from monarchy to Parliament 316–18  
 passing remaining powers from monarchy to government ministers 318–19  
 Revolution of 1688 316–18  
 role 315, 327–52  
 separation of powers, and 259–60
- executive agencies

## 825 Index

- civil service, and 342–4
- external sources of constitutional law 61–3
- Factortame* litigation 196–202
  - application of rules of separate and distinct legal jurisdiction 200–1
  - controlling influence of common law 201–2
  - European Court of Justice, response from 197
  - evolution of rule of statutory constitution 199–200
  - law, questions of 197
  - legal revolution, whether 199
  - No. 1* 197–8
  - No. 2* 198–202
  - relevant domestic legislation 196
- fairness of legal process 237–42
  - access to courts 237–8
  - consistent operation of official discretion 240–2
  - impartial and open adjudication 238–40
- federalism
  - devolution, and 444–5
- federalist Papers 58
- foreign policy prerogatives 40
- freedom of assembly 799–805
  - common law 800–3
  - demonstrations in vicinity of Parliament 804–5
  - Human Rights Act era 805–8
  - statutory management 803–5
- freedom of expression 789–99
  - contours 789–92
  - limiting 795–9
  - speech in Parliament 791–5
- freedom of information 556–7
  - absolute exceptions 567
  - Act of 2000 556, 561–76
  - advantages 560
  - Attorney-General's legal advice on war in Iraq 570–1
  - common law principle of openness 572–3
  - enforcement 567–8
  - exceptions 567
  - exceptions subject to public interest test 564–6
  - extent 562
  - impact of 2000 Act 573–6
  - key issues 561
  - legislation overseas 558
  - ministerial veto power 569–71
  - MPs' expenses scandal 574–5
  - right to information 562–3
- general elections 357–9
- government by law 223–7
  - government actions require authority 223–4
  - limitations 224–7
- government ministers
  - conventions 46–7
- government under the law 230–1
- Greater London Authority 506
- green light approach
  - legal power, and 126–7
- Grey, Earl
  - political accountability, on 288
- Griffith, J. A. G.
  - constitution, on 9
  - political constitution, on 116, 121–3
- habeas corpus 809–10
- Henry VIII clauses 36–7
- Henry VIII powers
  - Brexit, and 109
- hierarchies of norms within international law 79–83
  - treaties 80
- higher education
  - changing department responsibility for 331–2
- Hobbs, Thomas
  - common law, on 42
- Home Office
  - ministerial structure 334
- House of Commons 353–85
  - accountability 372
  - composition 355–61, 360
  - finance 369
  - formation and sustenance of government 364–5
    - coalition 367
    - cooperation 366
    - minority government 365–6
  - franchise 355–7
  - functions 362–72
  - general elections 357–9
  - government and opposition 361–2
  - legislation 368–9
  - majority, importance of 365
  - party system 360–2
  - pre-eminent House 372–3
  - rebalancing of executive/legislative relations 376–8
  - representation 369, 371
  - role 362–72
  - scrutiny 372
  - separation of powers, and 261
  - types of Bill 368–9
- House of Lords 387–411
  - challenging legislation 401–4
  - composition 388–95
  - current composition 394–5
  - formal powers 395–403
  - hereditary peers 388–9
  - House of Lords Appointments Commission 391–2
  - Law Lords 388–9
  - legislative scrutiny 398–401
  - life peers 390
  - Lords Spiritual 388–9
  - make-up by professional area 394–5
  - reform 404–10
  - reformed composition 391–5
  - revising legislation and statutory instruments 398
  - role 395
  - separation of powers, and 261
  - transformation 397–8
- human rights 684–738
  - common law 746–7
  - comparative rights protection regimes 748–9
  - concept 685–6
  - contested concept 686–7
  - continuing importance 698–9
  - developing concept 686–90
  - evolution 688
  - individual, political and legal protections for 750
  - nature of 685–6
  - normative agency 691–2
  - parliamentary sovereignty, and 748–51

- human rights (cont.)
  - personhood 691–2
  - philosophical basis 690–1
  - practical considerations 692–3
  - private power, and 696–7
  - promotion of undesirable values 693–4
  - relationship between law and politics, and 696
  - religion, and 687–8
  - scepticism 694–5
  - special interests, and 756–7
  - three waves of thinking 689
  - trade-offs 692–3
  - vision of advocates not realised 693
  - UK media, and 694–5
  - Western impositions 697–8
- Human Rights Act 1998 27–8, 190–3, 742–83
  - addressing legislation which violates incorporated ECHR rights 760
  - bridging public/private divide 780
  - case law on interpretive duty 761–5
  - civil liberties, and 743–4
  - courts, and 759–61
  - declarations of incompatibility 765–71
    - case law 766–70
    - power to affirm that legislation breaches human rights 765–6
    - remedial orders 770–1
  - domestic effect of Convention prior to 745–7
  - duty to interpret legislation compatibly with Convention rights 761
  - effect 742–3
  - employing Convention rights under 771–9
  - horizontal applications of human rights 778–9
  - importance 742–3
  - incorporated rights 751–2
  - incorporating statute, as 69
  - influence over primary legislation 193
  - legislation, and 757
  - parliamentary sovereignty, and 190–3
    - basic account 191–2
    - implied repeal, and 192–3
  - pre-legislative checks 757–9
  - public authorities 771–3
    - meaning 773–4
    - obligations 771–3
    - remedies against 775
  - standing 775–7
  - Strasbourg jurisprudence, status of 752–6
  - using Convention rights as shield 777
  - using Convention rights as sword 777
  - vertical and horizontal conceptions of rights 778
- impartial and open adjudication 238–40
- independence of the judiciary
  - separation of powers, and 273–5
- Independent Review of Administrative Law 591, 612–13, 633
- Independent Human Rights Act Review 760, 770, 782
- individual ministerial responsibility 294–7
  - accountability, and 297–300
  - collective responsibility distinguished 295–6
  - definition 306–9
  - effectiveness 302–4
  - Ministerial Code 306–7
  - parliamentary resolutions 306–7
- personal indiscretions 300
- sanctions 302–5
  - scope 296–7
- information Commissioner 567–8
- information Rights Tribunal 568–9
- injunctions
  - judicial review, and 618–19
- intergovernmental relations
  - devolution, and 484–6
- international law 61–83
  - common law superiority, and 66
  - customary *see* Customary international law
  - dualism 65–9
  - hierarchies of norms 79–83 *see also* Hierarchies of norms within international law
  - importance of 62–3
  - international obligations contextualising rights and obligations 73–4
  - monism 64
  - primary legislation, and 175–6
  - rival approaches within domestic legal systems 63–9
  - statute enacted in light of UK's international obligations 72–3
    - treatment as separate from domestic law 63–4
- international obligations
  - contextualising rights and obligations 73–4
- Interpretation of primary legislation 177–83
  - common law rights 179–83
  - interpretative presumptions 177–9
  - interpretative technique 177–9
  - legality, principle of 179–83
- Interpretation of statutes
  - conventions, and 52
- Iraq War
  - Attorney-General's legal advice on 591
  - legal advice on 337
- Ireland
  - following lead of 441–3
  - Home Rule, and 440–1
- Jennings, Sir Ivor
  - conventions, on 47–50
- Judges
  - political questions, and 127–35
- Judicial Appointments Commission 428–9
- Judicial identification of legal interests 228–9
- Judicial immunity
  - court proceedings, relating to 222–3
- Judicial independence 413–14
- Judicial law-making
  - separation of powers, and 266–8
- Judicial review 581–619, 622–82
  - abuse of powers 634–5
    - public authority's considerations 635–8
  - Administrative Court 594–5
  - appearance of bias 656–71
  - benefits 585–6
  - bias 656–71
    - disqualifying personal or financial interest 656–8
    - Porter v Magill* reformulation of test 660–1
    - predetermination of issue 658–9
  - breach of express statutory procedural rules 654
  - breach of rules of natural justice 654–5
  - classification of grounds 623
  - common law theory 592

## 827 Index

- constitutional role 582–93
- controlling 594–7
- cost of 595
- courts’ ‘institutional capacity’, and 584–5
- damages 619
- deciding whether ostensibly private bodies are subject to 605
- declaration 618–19
- errors of fact 633–4
- errors of law 632–3
- exceeding limits of public function 626–30
- exclusive jurisdiction for public law claims 614–15
- exercising power for improper purposes 638–40
- fair hearing, right to 662–70
  - core requirements 662–5
  - facility to appeal 668
  - flexible standard of fairness 661–2
  - legal representation 667–8
  - notice of decision 663–4
  - opportunity to make case 664–5
  - optional extra requirements 665–70
  - oral hearings 665–7
  - providing reasons for decisions 668
  - witnesses and cross-examination 667
- fettering of discretion 640–1
- four corners rule 629
- grounds 622–82
- illegality 625–41
- implicit powers/requirement 629
- injunctions 618–19
- irrationality 641–53
- jurisdiction of last resort 614
- key issues 582
- legitimate expectations 671–80
  - countering claim 679–80
  - creating 588–9
  - detrimental reliance, importance of 677–8
  - importance of size of group to which promise made 678–9
  - meaning 672
  - procedural 672–3
  - substantive 673–5
- limiting 615–16
- mandatory orders 618
- nature of 581–2
- nature of public functions 602–4
- parliamentary sovereignty, and 589
- political dimension 119
- potential reach 598
- procedural elements 594
- procedural exclusivity, and 613–14
- procedural impropriety 653–71
  - meaning 653–4
  - statutory exceptions 670–1
- process 595–7
- prohibiting orders 618
- proportionality 650–3
- public law remedies 616–18
- public/private divide 597
- public/private divide as control mechanism 604
- quashing orders 617–18
- reformed *ultra vires* theory 593
- remedies 616
- review/appeal continuum 624
- review, not appeal 582–4
- securing rule of law and good governance 565–85
- separation of powers, and 589–90
- source of jurisdiction 591–3
- sources of public functions 597–602
  - de facto public functions 602
  - royal prerogative 599–600
  - statute 598
  - subordinate legislation 598–9
- standing requirements 604–11
  - control mechanism, as 611
  - individuals/legal persons 606–7
  - judicial interpretation 606–7
  - non-governmental organisations 607–8
  - pressure group 608–9
  - public authorities 610–11
- supervising public authority decision-making 582
- terminology 623
- three stages 596
- time limits 611–12
- tree of 681
- ultra vires* doctrine 591–3, 601, 623–4
- unauthorised delegation of public function 642–3
  - Wednesbury *see* *Wednesbury*
- Judiciary 5, 130–2
  - composition by ethnicity 132
  - composition by gender 132
  - determination of political questions 132–5
  - independence 130–1
  - lack of diversity 130–1
  - politics of 130–5
  - pressure for institutional reform 418–22
  - separation of powers, and 261–2
- Jus cogens* norms
  - customary international law, under 81–3
- King, Anthony
  - constitutions, on 9
- Law and politics 116–36
  - differing responses 135–338
  - forms 120
  - relationships between 117–20
- law officers 335–8
- laws
  - conventions, and 47–53
- legal accountability
  - political accountability distinguished 289–93
- legal constitutionalism 124–6
  - six tenets 125
- legal power
  - green light approach 126–7
  - red light approach 126–7
- legalisation of UK constitutions 139
- legislative branch
  - separation of powers, and 261–2
- legislative reform orders 36–7
- legislature 3–4
- liberty 808–14
  - deprivation under Human Rights Act 811–14
- liberty of the person 809
- Limitations upon Parliamentary competence 157–62
  - express repeal 158
  - future repeal 159–60

- Limitations upon Parliamentary competence (cont.)
  - implied repeal 158–9
  - orthodox responses 158–9
  - self-embracing sovereignty 161–3
- Lisbon Treaty
  - EU role under 92–3
- localism agenda 509–11
- London Mayor 506
- Lord Chancellor
  - reformed office 423–5
  - separation of powers, and 271
  - unreformed office 415–17
- Magna Carta 26–7
- mandatory orders 618
- ministerial resignations 301–2
- ministers 330–8
  - Cabinet 330–3
  - junior 333–5
  - senior 330–3
- monarch
  - separation of powers, and 269–71
- monarchy 321–7
  - extraordinary exercise of roles within UK Constitution 324–6
  - monarch as Head of State 322–4
  - symbolic value 326–7
- Money Bills convention 55
- monism
  - international law, and 64
- MPs
  - role 371
- MPs' expenses scandal 574–5
- natural justice
  - breach of rules 654–5
- non-retroactivity of law 231–4
  - common law, and 233–4
  - legislation, and 231–2
- Northern Ireland 461–8
  - St Andrews Agreement 2006 467–8
  - collapse of 467–8
  - devolution 461–8
  - future of devolution 469–71
  - peace process 461–3
  - referendum 4, 461–3
- Northern Ireland Assembly 463–5
  - competence 467
  - finance 467
  - new powers 469
- Northern Ireland Executive 465–7
- official discretion
  - consistent operation 240–2
- Parliament 353–5
  - development 353–4
  - dissolution 357–8
  - key issues 355
  - preliminary progress of public bill 370
  - prorogation 357
  - summoning 357
  - supreme legal authority 117
- parliamentary controls on executive 280–1
- parliamentary debates 522–3
- parliamentary Ombudsman 538–54
  - accessibility 550–1
  - Barlow Clowes investigation 548–9
  - bringing on complaint 545–6
  - complaint and investigation process 548
  - effectiveness 550–1
  - efficiency 550–2
  - enforceable remedies 552–3
  - growth 541
  - investigations 546
  - jurisdiction 543–4
  - links with Parliament 551–2
  - maladministration, and 544–6
  - maladministration and good administration 544–7
  - matters excluded from jurisdiction 544
  - origins 541
  - principles of good administration 547
  - quasi-judicial 539–40
  - redress 547
  - remedies 547
  - Sachsenhausen Case 541–2
  - towards good administration 546
  - work of 540
- parliamentary proceedings
  - immunity relating to 220–1
- parliamentary questions 523–5
- parliamentary scrutiny of government 519–36
  - assessing 533–6
  - fusion of elected branches 534–5
  - mechanisms 519, 521
  - political culture, influence of 535–6
  - procedural change 535
  - reforming 530–2
  - Wright reforms 530–2
- parliamentary sovereignty 145–203
  - amendment of primary legislative process 164–5
  - Brexit, and 203–5
  - constitutional principle, and 176–7
  - constitutional statutes 183–8
  - democratic foundation 150
  - devolution, and 154–5
  - Diceyan orthodoxy 146–9
  - extended rule of law, and 242–6
  - European Union, and 193–207
    - key issues 193–4
    - membership 194–5
    - reconciliation through interpretation 195–6
  - Factortame* litigation see *Factortame* litigation
  - fundamental nature of 146
  - human rights, and 748–51
  - judicial review, and 588–9
  - legal and political distinguished 152–7
  - legal device, as 153
  - legal or political construct, whether 149–55
  - legally unlimited power of Parliament 146–9
  - limitations upon own legislative competence 157–62
  - monarch versus Parliament 150–2
  - negative aspect 148–9
  - origins of doctrine 150–2
  - Parliament can make or unmake any law 147–8
  - Parliament redesigning itself 165



## 829 Index

- positive aspect 147–8
- power relationships between courts and Parliament 208
- primary legislation and international law 177–9
- primary legislation and prerogative 174–5
- relationships between primary legislation and other sources of law 173–88
- residual common law limitation 188–90
- police powers of arrest and detention 810–11
- political accountability 287–310 *see also* Accountability
  - legal accountability distinguished 289–93
- political constitution 121–3
- political freedoms 787–814
- political questions 127–35
  - determination by judiciary 132–5
  - nature of 128
- political understandings 45
- politics of the judiciary 130–5
- ponsonby Rule 67
- positive resolution procedure 35
- practices
  - conventions, and 49–51
  - primary legislation, and 173–6
- pressure groups
  - judicial review, and 607–10
- primary legislation
  - constitutional principle, and 173–6
  - international law, and 176–7
  - interpretation 177–83 *see* Interpretation of primary legislation
  - prerogative, and 174–5
- Prime Minister 328–30
  - MP, as 51
- Prime Minister's Questions 287
- Prince Charles
  - conventions, and 48–9
- prisoner voting 818–19
- private interests
  - judicial identification 228–9
- prohibiting orders 618
- public international law 63–79
- public officials
  - no inherent privileges for 217–19
- quashing orders 617–18
- red light approach
  - legal power, and 126–7
- referendums
  - status in UK constitutional law 155–6
- regional assemblies 507–8
- regional development agencies 507–8
- regulations
  - EU 100
- religion
  - human rights, and 687–8
- Revolution of 1688 316–21
- Ridley, F. F.
  - characteristics of constitutions, on 6–9
- Royal Prerogative 25, 37–41
  - domestic policy 40
  - foreign policy 40
  - government, exercised by 40–1
  - monarch's historic powers, and 37–8
  - monarch's personal prerogatives 39
- Rule of law 211–51
  - clarity and stability of law 234–7
  - core 217
  - core, continued significance of 229
  - Dicey's account 213
  - different conceptions 217
  - domain 212–15
  - equality before the law 217–23 *see also* Equality before the law
  - extended 230
    - increasing role in UK Constitution 246–7
    - overturning statutes in conflict with 245
    - Parliamentary sovereignty, and 242–6
  - government by law 223–7 *see also* Government by law
  - government under the law 230–1
  - importance 249
  - judicial identification of private interests 228–9
  - key issues 212
  - legal process must be fair *see also* Fairness of legal process
  - limitations of procedural conceptions 247
  - modern conceptions 215–17
  - narrow conceptions
    - formal equality, and 247–8
  - nature of 211–12
  - non-retroactivity of law 231–4
  - one label, many ideas 213
  - range of ideas, as 212–13
  - re-evaluating equality before the law 227–8
  - substantive 247–50
  - substantive equality, and 248–51
  - tackling limitations of core 227
- Salisbury Convention 374–5
- Scotland 445–54
  - competence of Parliament 448–53
    - altering powers 449–51
    - financing devolution 451–3
    - reserved powers 448–9
    - transferred powers 448–9
  - devolution 446–54
  - devolution referendum 1997 446
  - electoral system 446–8
  - executive 453
  - Parliament elections 2021 447–8
  - Parliament regions 447
  - two types of MSP 446–7
- Scott Report 305–6
- secondary legislation 32–7 *see also* Delegated legislation
  - asset-freezing orders 33–4
  - creation 32–4
  - First World War, and 32–3
  - primary legislation, and 32–4
- Select Committee investigations
  - civil service, and 346
- Select Committees 525–30
  - core functions 526–7
  - departmental 526
  - selecting chairs 529
  - work of 525–6
- self-embracing sovereignty 161–3
  - departure from orthodoxy 161–3
  - limitations on form of future legislation 161–2



## 830 Index

- self-embracing sovereignty (cont.)
  - limitations on manner of enactment of future legislation 161
  - limitations on substance or content of future legislation 162
  - practice 162–3
- senior ministers 330–3
- separation of powers 253–84
  - aim of doctrine 253
  - aims 255
  - Appellate Committee of the House of Lords 272–3
  - constitutional checks and balances *see* Constitutional checks and balances
  - delegated legislation 264–6
  - dividing governmental functions 262
  - executive branch 260
  - governmental institutions 259
  - history 255
  - House of Commons 261–4
  - House of Lords 261
  - independence of the judiciary 273–6
  - judicial law-making 266–8
  - judicial review, and 588–9
  - judiciary 261–2
  - key issues 254
  - legislative branch 260
  - Lord Chancellor 271–2
  - monarch, and 269–71
  - overlapping of powers 268
  - Parliamentary sovereignty, and 279
  - partial division of functions 276–9
  - partial separation of functions, and 262–3
  - partial separation theory 258–9
  - partially separated institutions 268–73
  - pure theory 256–7
  - theory 255
  - three branches 254
- Sewel Convention 56, 480–4
- Sources of UK constitution 23–57
  - Acts of Parliament 25–32 *see also* Acts of Parliament
  - common law 41–4 *see also* Common Law
  - Crown Prerogative 25
  - legal rules 25
  - legal sources 24–44
  - non-legal sources 45–57
  - organic constitution 17
  - Royal Prerogative 25
- special advisers
  - civil service, and 348
- state immunity
  - customary international law, and 77
- Statutes *see also* Acts of Parliament
  - constitutional 30–2
  - ordinary 30–2
- Strasbourg jurisprudence
  - status of 752–6
- Supreme Court 425–8
- Tomkins, Adam
  - Our Republican Constitution* 125
- treaties 69–75
  - dualist approach 69
  - hierarchies between 79–81
  - incorporated 69–70
  - legal effect within UK Constitution 69–73
  - presumption against enforceability 70–1
    - exceptions to 71
  - private parties assuming obligations under 71–2
  - unincorporated 70–1
- treaty approval
  - process of 68
- UK Constitution 5–10, 17–21
  - central features of government, and 21
  - characteristics 20
  - constitutional landmarks 18–19
  - definition 19
  - domestic sources 23–58 *see also* Sources of UK constitution
  - key debates 18–19
- Ultra vires* doctrine 591
- Union, creation of 437–8
- Union, operation of 438–40
- Unitary government 437
  - pressure on 440
- US Electoral College
  - conventions, and 54
- Voting rights 814–16
  - denying 817
  - prisoners 818–19
- Wales 454–61
  - devolution referendum 1997 454
  - discontent with limited devolution 457–8
  - from subordinate legislation to enhanced legislative powers 459
  - Welsh Assembly/Parliament 455–7
- Wednesbury* 642–53
  - future of 561
  - meaning 642–3
  - responding to criticisms 648–9
  - test for irrationality 642–3
  - test in action 643–5
  - variable test 646–8
- Welsh Assembly/Parliament 455–7
  - competences 1998 456
  - election results 2016 456
  - powers 456
  - primary legislative powers 459
- Welsh Office Plus 455
- West Lothian question 499–504
  - decentralisation within England 506–8
  - English Parliament 505–6
  - key issues 504–5
  - tackling 504–15
  - Westminster, and 511–15
- Whips 335–7
- Wright reforms 530–2