



**Humanities
& Languages**

Scarborough Sixth Form College

A Level Law

Summer Bridging Work

Year 1, A Level Law: Introduction to Criminal Liability and the Key Requirement of Actus Reus

Understanding Actus Reus: The Physical Element of Crime

Introduction – Read Pages 1-5 ready to complete the questions/tasks located on pages 6-11.

In criminal law, **actus reus** is a Latin term meaning "guilty act."

It refers to the physical element of a crime—the actions or omissions that constitute the criminal offence.

For someone to be found guilty, it must be proven that they committed an actus reus with the required mental state (*mens rea*).

This introduction document will explore the *different types of actus reus*, illustrated with key cases to help you understand how the law applies in various situations.

1. Voluntary Acts: Actions Done by Choice (The Rule)

The **RULE** is that an actus reus must be a Voluntary Act.

This is the most common form of actus reus, however there are exceptions to this rule (see involuntary act, omissions and state of affairs crimes).

A voluntary act is one that a person does intentionally and consciously.

For example, if someone punches another person during an argument, that is a voluntary act.

Case Study: Hill v Baxter (1958)

In this case, Hill was driving and caused an accident. He claimed he lost consciousness due to an illness and couldn't control the car. The court ruled that for an act to be voluntary, the person must have control over their actions. If someone loses control due to an illness, it may not be considered a voluntary act.

Key Point: A voluntary act requires conscious control. If someone loses control due to an illness, their actions may not be voluntary.

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2. Involuntary Acts: Actions Without Control (One exception to the rule)

An involuntary act occurs when a person performs an action without conscious control, often due to external factors or medical conditions. In some situations, a defendant's involuntary act can form the actus reus of a criminal offence.

Usually, where there is an involuntary act, the defendant may not be held criminally liable as they lack the required mental state (*mens rea*) and physical control (*actus reus*) over their actions.

However, in some situations, a defendant's involuntary act can form the actus reus of a criminal offence. See the case of R v Larsonneur (1933) below.

Case Study: R v Larsonneur (1933)

Larsonneur, a French national, was ordered to leave the United Kingdom. She complied by traveling to Ireland but was subsequently deported back to the UK **against her will**. Upon arrival, she was arrested for being an illegal alien. The court held that her presence in the UK constituted the actus reus of the offence, regardless of her lack of control over the situation.

Key Point: In some cases, the mere presence of an individual in a certain circumstance can amount to the actus reus of a crime, even if they had no control over how they arrived there.

3. Omissions: Failing to Act When There's a Duty to Act (Another exception to the rule)

Generally, failing to act (omission) does not result in criminal liability.

However, there are exceptions where a legal 'duty to act' exists, and failure to fulfil that duty can lead to criminal liability.

3.1 Contractual Duty

Individuals may have a contractual obligation to act in certain situations. Breach of this duty can result in criminal liability.

Case Study: R v Pittwood (1902)

Pittwood, a railway gatekeeper, failed to close the gate at a level crossing during his shift. As a result, a horse-drawn cart crossed the tracks and was struck by a train, leading to the driver's death. The court held that Pittwood's omission to close the gate, a duty imposed by his employment contract, constituted the actus reus (the guilty act) of manslaughter.

Key Point: Failing to perform a duty imposed by a contract can result in criminal liability.

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3.2 Duty by way of a Special Relationship (i.e. Parent to Child)

Certain relationships impose a duty to act, such as between parents and children or spouses. Failure to act in these relationships can lead to criminal liability.

Case Study: R v Gibbins and Proctor (1918)

In this case, Walter Gibbins and Edith Proctor were convicted of the murder of Gibbins' seven-year-old daughter, Nelly. Nelly was deliberately starved to death by the couple. Gibbins, the father, was employed and provided money to Proctor, who was his mistress, for the care of his children. Despite this, Nelly was kept apart from the other children and was not fed. Proctor had a history of abusing Nelly and harboured strong animosity towards her. Gibbins claimed he believed Nelly was being properly looked after. The court held that Gibbins, as a parent, had a duty to care for his child, and Proctor had assumed a duty by living with Gibbins and receiving money for the children's care. Their failure to feed Nelly led to their conviction for murder.

Key Point: Parents and guardians have a legal duty to care for their children. Failing to do so can result in criminal liability.

3.3 Voluntary Assumption of Duty

Individuals who voluntarily assume responsibility for another person may incur a duty to act. Failure to fulfil this duty can result in criminal liability.

Case Study: R v Stone and Dobinson (1977)

Ted Stone, aged 67, was partially blind, deaf, and of low intelligence. He lived with his partner, Gwendolyn Dobinson, aged 43, who was described as ineffectual and inadequate. Ted's sister, Fanny, who suffered from anorexia nervosa and mental health issues, came to live with them. Over time, Fanny became bedridden and unable to care for herself. Ted and Gwendolyn made some attempts to care for her, such as bringing her food and assisting with personal hygiene. However, they failed to seek medical help, and Fanny died in squalid (extremely dirty and unpleasant especially as a result of poverty/neglect) conditions. The court held that by taking Fanny into their home, Ted and Gwendolyn had assumed a duty of care towards her. Their failure to provide adequate care and seek medical assistance led to their conviction for manslaughter by gross negligence.

Key Point: Voluntarily taking responsibility for someone can create a legal duty to act. Failing to do so can result in criminal liability.

3.4 Duty by way of an Official Position i.e. a Professional Duty

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Certain individuals, such as police officers, firefighters, lifeguards, have a legal duty to act in specific situations. Failure to perform these duties can lead to criminal liability.

Case Study: R v Dytham (1979)

In this case, a police officer named Dytham witnessed a man being kicked to death by a bouncer outside a nightclub. Despite being on duty and present at the scene, Dytham did nothing to intervene or call for help. He left the area shortly after the incident, stating he was finishing his shift. Dytham was charged with misconduct in a public office for failing to act. The court held that police officers have a duty to act in such situations, and his omission to intervene constituted an offence.

Key Point: Professionals in certain roles have a legal duty to act. Failing to do so can result in criminal liability.

3.5 Created Danger – Duty to minimise harm after creating a dangerous situation

If an individual creates a dangerous situation, they may have a duty to act to prevent harm. Failure to do so can result in criminal liability.

Case Study: R v Miller (1983)

Miller, a vagrant, accidentally started a fire while smoking in a squat. Upon realizing the fire, he moved to another room without attempting to extinguish it. The court held that Miller's failure to act after creating the dangerous situation constituted the actus reus of arson.

James Miller was squatting in an empty house and fell asleep smoking a cigarette, which fell onto his mattress and started a small fire. When he woke, he saw the fire but didn't try to put it out. Instead, he moved to another room and went back to sleep. The fire spread and caused around £800 of damage. Miller was charged with arson. The court said that once he created the danger, he had a duty to act (like seeking help or ending the fire). His failure to do so counted as the actus reus of arson.

Key Point: Creating a dangerous situation imposes a duty to act. Failing to do so can result in criminal liability.

4. State of Affairs: Being in a Certain Situation (A final exception to the rule)

In some cases, the mere state of affairs (situation) or condition an individual is in can constitute actus reus, even without a voluntary act or omission.

Case Study: Winzar v Chief Constable of Kent (1983)

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Winzar was found so drunk that hospital staff asked him to leave. When he wouldn't go, the police arrived and took him out onto the nearby road—even though he didn't walk there himself. Despite this, he was charged and convicted for being drunk on a highway. The court said it didn't matter how he ended up there—what mattered was that he was found drunk on a public road. This shows that in some criminal cases, simply being in a certain place or condition can count as the actus reus of an offence

Key Point: Certain offences are based on the state of affairs (i.e. situation), where the mere condition an individual is in constitutes the actus reus.

5. Summary of Key Cases

Case	Facts	Legal Principle
Hill v Baxter (1958)	Driver claimed to have lost consciousness due to illness.	Voluntary act requires conscious control; involuntary actions may not constitute actus reus.
R v Larsonneur (1933)	Deported to UK against her will and arrested for being an illegal alien.	Mere presence in a prohibited situation can constitute actus reus.
R v Pittwood (1902)	Gatekeeper failed to close railway crossing gate, leading to death.	Breach of contractual duty can result in criminal liability for omission.
R v Gibbins and Proctor (1918)	Parents starved child to death.	Failure to act in a parental relationship constitutes actus reus.
R v Stone and Dobinson (1977)	Voluntarily took in ill aunt and failed to care for her, leading to death.	Voluntary assumption of responsibility creates a duty to act.
R v Dytham (1979)	Police officer witnessed assault but failed to intervene.	Official duty to act can result in liability for omission.
R v Miller (1983)	Started fire and failed to extinguish it, causing damage.	Creating a dangerous situation imposes a duty to act.
Winzar v Chief Constable of Kent (1983)	Found drunk on a highway after being removed from hospital.	Being in a prohibited state can constitute actus reus.

Conclusion

Understanding actus reus is essential for analysing criminal liability. It encompasses voluntary acts, omissions, and certain states of affairs that can lead to criminal responsibility.

By studying landmark cases, students can grasp how the law determines the physical element of a crime and apply this knowledge to various legal scenarios.

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Task: Complete the questions below from reading the above text:

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What does “Actus Reus” mean in criminal law?

Q2. Why must mens rea accompany actus reus for a criminal conviction?

Q3. What is the key rule about voluntary acts in relation to actus reus?

Q4. Explain **Hill v Baxter (1958)** in your own words.

Q5. How does **R v Larsonneur (1933)** challenge the usual rule about voluntary acts?

Q6. What is an omission, and when can it form actus reus?

Q7. Describe the facts of **R v Pittwood (1902)**.

Q8. With reference to the facts of the case, explain the duty owed by the defendant and the omission committed in **R v Gibbins & Proctor (1918)**.

Q9. What was the legal duty in **R v Stone & Dobinson (1977)** and why was this duty not met in this case?

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Q10. What happened in Winzar v Chief Constable of Kent (1983) and why is it significant?

Multiple Choice Questions

Q11. What must accompany actus reus to secure a criminal conviction?

- A) Strict liability
- B) Mens rea
- C) Automatism
- D) Contractual duty

Q12. Which case involved a driver claiming unconsciousness due to illness?

- A) R v Larsonneur
- B) Hill v Baxter
- C) Winzar
- D) R v Miller

Q13. In R v Pittwood (1902), the duty to act arose because of:

- A) Parental responsibility
- B) Official position
- C) Employment contract
- D) Creating a dangerous situation

Q14. Which case shows that a person may be guilty simply for being in a certain condition or location?

- A) R v Stone & Dobinson
- B) R v Dytham
- C) Winzar v Chief Constable
- D) Hill v Baxter

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Q15. Which case established that creating a danger and then failing to act can form actus reus?

- A) R v Larsonneur
- B) R v Stone & Dobinson
- C) R v Miller
- D) R v Pittwood

Task: Apply what you know of the law concerning Actus Reus (Voluntary Act, Omissions, Involuntary Act, State of Affairs) to the three 5 mark exam question scenarios below:

**Two Assessment Objective 1 (AO1) marks are available for what you know i.e. Knowledge and Understanding.*

**Three Assessment Objective 2 (AO2) marks are available for how well you apply what you know i.e. Application.*

Anne drunkenly fell asleep one night, leaving a candle burning on the bed. When she awoke in the middle of the night, the bed was just starting to catch fire. She went downstairs and fell asleep again. The fire spread through the bedroom and then to her neighbour's house.

In some circumstances, an omission can form the basis of the actus reus of a criminal offence. Suggest why Anne's failure to do anything about the fire might, in law, form the basis of the actus reus of an offence of causing damage to her neighbour's house.

5 Marks

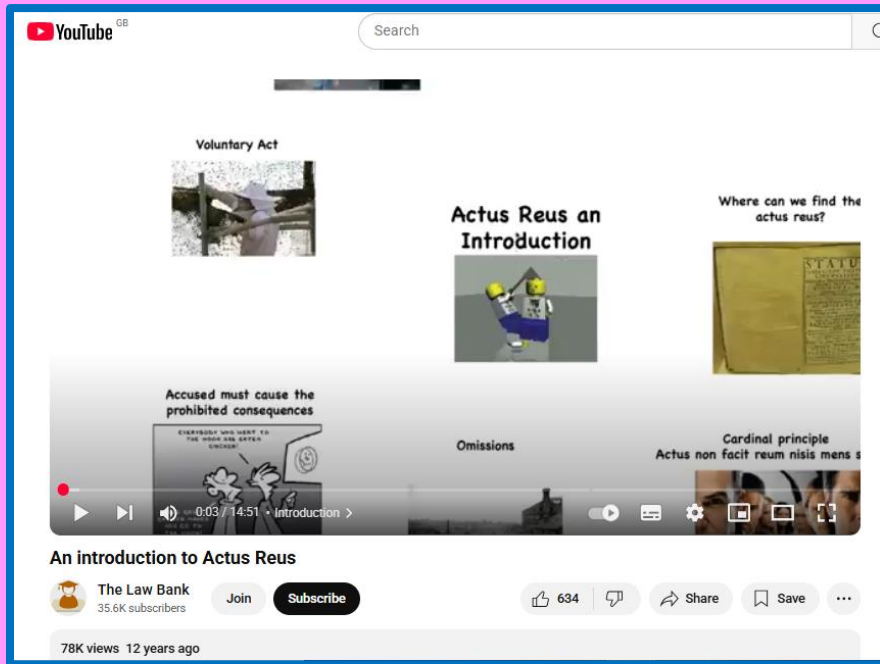
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Alysha was a childminder who was looking after Bitsy, a five-year-old. Alysha was tired and finding it hard to control Bitsy. Alysha was aware that Bitsy had found some scissors, but as they were keeping her quiet, Alysha just sat and watched Bitsy play. Bitsy cut her finger with the scissors.

In criminal law, an omission is not usually sufficient for the actus reus of a crime. Suggest why, in this scenario, Alysha's failure to act could make her guilty of an offence.

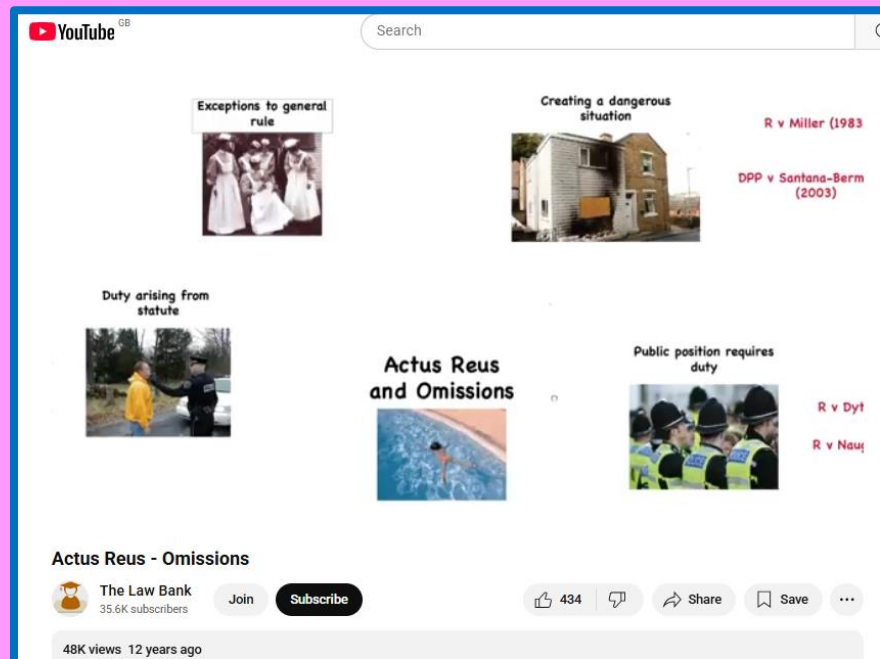
5 Marks

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In addition to the above text and questions, please watch the first YouTube video 'An Introduction to Actus Reus' which will introduce and take you through the law concerning Actus Reus:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vWUneXx4TH4>



In addition to the above text and questions, please watch the **second** YouTube video 'Actus Reus - Omissions' which provides a further in-depth focus on the law of omissions and how an omission can amount to the actus reus of a criminal offence:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ybDjpkRnnzo>

Year 1, A Level Law: Introduction to the Rules of Causation

Understanding Causation in Criminal Law – Read Pages 1-6 ready to complete the questions/tasks located on pages 6-9.

Before someone can be found guilty for causing harm or death, the prosecution must prove two links.

First, that the defendant's conduct (act or omission) actually caused the victim's result (death/injury/harm). This is known as **factual causation**.

Second, they must show the defendant's conduct was legally responsible—that it was a substantial and operating cause without being broken by something else. This is called **legal causation**.

If either link breaks, the chain (chain of causation) is broken, and the defendant may not be guilty of that offence.

1. Factual Causation and the "But-For" Test

Factual causation is about establishing a direct link between a defendant's action and the result, using the "but-for" test.

You ask: "But for the defendant's act, would the harm have occurred?"

If the answer is no, then factual causation is confirmed.

For example, if someone sets a building on fire and damage occurs, but for that arson the damage wouldn't have happened, so the arsonist is the factual cause.

This test is the first step before determining legal responsibility.

Case: R v Pagett (1983)

Pagett took his pregnant girlfriend hostage in a standoff with police. He used her as a human shield and fired at officers. The officers returned fire and, tragically, killed her. Pagett argued that the police shot her, not him, so he wasn't responsible.

The Court of Appeal rejected this. It used the "but-for" test and concluded that but for Pagett using his girlfriend as a shield and shooting at police, she would not have died.

The police response was a normal, foreseeable reaction by lawful officers and did not break the chain of causation.

Pagett's actions were the factual cause of her death.

Case: R v White (1910)

In **R v White (1910)**, the defendant put poison in his mother's drink, intending to kill her. However, she died that night of a **heart attack**, not from the poison. The poison hadn't taken effect yet.

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This case is important because it shows how the “**but for**” test for **factual causation** works. The question is: *But for the defendant’s actions, would the victim have died?* In this case, the answer was *yes*—she would have died anyway from the heart attack, regardless of the poison.

Because the defendant’s act was not the factual cause of death, **factual causation was not proven**, and he was **not guilty of murder**. However, he was still guilty of **attempted murder**, because he clearly tried to kill her.

This case shows that **factual causation must be proven first** in order to convict someone of a result crime like murder.

2A. Legal Causation: Operating and Substantial Cause

In criminal law, proving factual causation—whether the defendant's actions directly led to the harm—is essential. However, this alone isn't sufficient for liability. Legal causation must also be established, ensuring that the defendant's actions were a substantial and operating cause of the outcome.

Key Tests in Legal Causation:

1. **Substantial and Operating Cause:** The defendant's conduct must be a significant factor in bringing about the result. It doesn't need to be the sole cause but must be more than a trivial or insignificant contribution (see the ‘more than minimal’ test below).
2. **More than Minimal Test:** This test assesses whether the defendant's actions were more than a minimal cause of the harm. If so then the defendant's conduct was a substantial and operating factor in bringing about the result and legal causation will be established.

These tests help determine whether the defendant should be held criminally liable for the harm caused.

Case: R v Cato (1976)

In R v Cato (1976), the defendant, Cato, and the victim, Anthony Farmer, spent the night injecting each other with heroin. Farmer died the following day, and Cato was charged with manslaughter and administering a noxious substance under section 23 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861.

Cato argued that Farmer had consented to the injections and that his actions were not unlawful in the same way as assault or battery. However, the court held that injecting a harmful drug constituted an unlawful act on its own, regardless of consent. The court found that Cato's actions were a more than minimal act and therefore a substantial and operating cause of Farmer's death, satisfying the legal causation requirement. The victim's consent did not absolve Cato of liability, and he was convicted of manslaughter and administering a noxious substance.

2B. Novus Actus Interveniens: Intervening Acts That Break the Chain

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An **intervening act**, or *novus actus interveniens* (Latin for "new intervening act"), refers to an event occurring after a defendant's wrongful act that can break the chain of causation between the defendant's act and the resulting harm to the victim.

Even if the defendant's actions were a factual and legal cause of the harm, the intervening act may be so significant that it absolves the defendant of liability.

Common examples include:

- **Victim's own actions:** If the victim's response to the defendant's act is unreasonable and causes further harm (or even the victim's death) then the victim's own act will be seen as daft/unreasonable and so will break the chain of causation. This will mean that the defendant won't be cause of the victim's injury/death and so won't be guilty of the offence requiring causation.
- **Medical negligence:** As a rule, medical negligence never breaks the chain of causation unless it is deemed 'palpably wrong' i.e. completely wrong.

Intervening Act Example Number 1: Victim's Own Act

Case: R v Roberts (1971)

In R v Roberts (1971), the defendant's unwanted sexual advances led the victim to jump from a moving car to escape, resulting in injuries.

The court held that her actions were a natural and foreseeable response, not so unreasonable as to break the chain of causation.

This case illustrates the victim's own act rule in causation, where a defendant remains criminally liable if the victim's response is a reasonable reaction to the defendant's conduct.

Only if the victim's actions are deemed so extraordinary that no reasonable person could foresee them would the chain of causation be broken.

Intervening Act Example Number 2: Medical Negligence

Case: R v Smith (1959)

In R v Smith (1959), the defendant stabbed the victim, who was then dropped twice while being transported to medical care. At the hospital, medical staff failed to diagnose a punctured lung, and the treatment given was deemed inappropriate such as pressing down hard on the victim's chest. The victim died two hours after being stabbed.

Despite these errors, the court held that the defendant's original act of stabbing remained an "operating and substantial cause" of the victim's death.

The court emphasized that only if the subsequent act is so overwhelming that it makes the original act merely part of the history can it break the chain of causation.

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In this case, the medical negligence was not deemed sufficient to sever the link between the stabbing and the death, and the defendant's conviction for murder was upheld.

Therefore, the medical failures didn't break the chain because the original wound remained a substantial factor.

Case: R v Jordan (1956) – Contrast this case with the above case of R v Smith (1956)

In *R v Jordan (1956)*, the defendant stabbed a man who was taken to hospital. At first, the wound was healing well. However, doctors gave him antibiotics that he was known to be allergic to, and later gave him a much higher dose than normal, causing the victim to overdose. The victim died, but the court found that the medical treatment was “palpably wrong” i.e. it was so bad (completely wrong) that it became the main cause of death, not the original stab wound.

The original attacker was therefore not held responsible and therefore not held to be the legal cause of the victim's death.

This case is important because it shows that **very poor medical treatment can break the chain of causation**. Normally, medical mistakes do *not* break the chain if the original injury is still a significant cause of death. But here, the treatment was so independent and unforeseeable that the defendant was *not* held legally responsible for the death. The chain of causation was broken by the hospital's gross negligence.

2C. The “Thin Skull” Rule

The **thin skull rule** means the defendant must take their victim as they find them, even if the victim has a pre-existing medical condition, belief, or weakness that makes the harm worse. The defendant is still fully responsible for the consequences, even if they couldn't have predicted them. This rule was shown in *R v Blaue*, where the victim's refusal of treatment due to her beliefs didn't break the chain of causation.

Case: R v Blaue (1975)

In *R v Blaue (1975)*, the defendant stabbed a young woman, seriously injuring her. She was taken to hospital and needed a blood transfusion to survive. However, she refused the treatment because she was a Jehovah's Witness, and her religion did not allow blood transfusions. As a result, she died.

The defendant argued that her refusal to accept medical help broke the chain of causation and that he should not be responsible for her death.

The court rejected this argument and applied the **thin skull rule**, which means the defendant must take the victim as they find them. This includes physical conditions, mental health issues, or religious beliefs.

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Even though most people would have accepted the transfusion and survived, the defendant was still held responsible for the death.

This case shows that the victim's personal characteristics do *not* break the chain of causation — the defendant remains fully liable.

Bringing It All Together

- To convict someone, causation must satisfy both “**but-for**” **factual causation** and **legal causation**.
- The law carefully balances whether the defendant's act was enough to blame, checks for any independent event breaking the chain, and ensures victim vulnerability does not excuse a defendant.

Let's look at how to apply it in an exam:

1. **Identify the act** causing harm or death.
 2. Apply the **but-for test**: “Would X have happened without the defendant's actions?” except we say, ‘But for the defendant's act, would the victim have suffered death or injury?’
 3. Ask whether the defendant's actions were a **substantial and operating cause**.
 4. Consider if a **novus actus** occurred (intervening acts such as medical negligence or victim response). Did it break the chain?
 5. Apply the **thin skull rule** if the victim had a specific vulnerability.
-

Example of Causation in Criminal Law

Imagine someone stabs a person in the leg. The victim is taken to hospital for treatment. While there, doctors accidentally drop them, and a surgical tool is left inside their body. Later, the victim's leg becomes infected, leading to sepsis and death.

Let's break it down:

- **Factual causation** is satisfied because *but for* the stabbing, the victim wouldn't have needed hospital treatment and subsequently died.
- The stabbing was a **substantial cause** of the injury and treatment, so legal causation is also likely satisfied.
- The medical mistakes (dropping the victim or leaving the tool inside) do **not break the chain of causation**, just like in *R v Smith*, because the original stabbing was still a major cause of harm.
- If the victim had a weak immune system, the **thin skull rule** applies. The defendant must take their victim as they find them — even if they're more vulnerable than average.

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Why These Rules Matter

Understanding these causation rules is essential, especially for crimes like homicide, manslaughter, and serious bodily harm.

They help define **who is to blame** when actions lead to dangerous outcomes.

Without carefully examining causation, someone could unfairly escape or wrongly be held responsible.

Task: Complete the questions below from reading the above text:

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What are the two types of causation that must be proven in criminal law?

Q2. What is the "but for" test, and which type of causation does it apply to?

Q3. Explain why the defendant in *R v White (1910)* was not guilty of murder.

Q4. In *R v Pagett (1983)*, why was the defendant found to have caused his girlfriend's death?

Q5. What does the term "substantial and operating cause" mean in legal causation?

Q6. How did the court decide in *R v Cato (1976)* whether legal causation was present?

Q7. What is a *novus actus interveniens* and how can it affect causation?

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Q8. Why didn't the victim's actions break the chain of causation in *R v Roberts (1971)*?

Q9. What is the thin skull rule, and how was it applied in *R v Blaue (1975)*?

Q10. Why was the defendant in *R v Smith (1959)* still held legally responsible for the victim's death, but the defendant in *R v Jordan (1956)* was not?

Multiple Choice Questions

Q11. What is the main purpose of the "but for" test in criminal law?

- A) To decide if the defendant had a motive
 - B) To prove legal causation
 - C) To check if the result would have happened without the defendant's act
 - D) To identify a break in the chain of causation
-

Q12. Which case shows that medical negligence can break the chain of causation if it is "palpably wrong"?

- A) *R v Smith (1959)*
 - B) *R v Pagett (1983)*
 - C) *R v Jordan (1956)*
 - D) *R v Cato (1976)*
-

Q13. What does the thin skull rule mean for the defendant?

- A) They are only responsible if the victim was healthy
 - B) They take the victim as they find them, even with pre-existing conditions
 - C) They are not responsible if the victim refuses medical help
 - D) They are only liable if the injury is serious
-

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Q14. In which case did the court decide that a victim's jump from a car was not unreasonable and did not break the chain of causation?

- A) R v Blaue
 - B) R v Pagett
 - C) R v Roberts
 - D) R v White
-

Q15. What must the defendant's act be to satisfy legal causation?

- A) The only reason for the harm
- B) A minimal cause of the outcome
- C) A substantial and operating cause of the result
- D) An indirect cause of harm

Task: Apply what you know of the law concerning Causation to the 5 mark scenario based exam question below:

**Two Assessment Objective 1 (AO1) marks are available for what you know i.e. Knowledge and Understanding.*

**Three Assessment Objective 2 (AO2) marks are available for how well you apply what you know i.e. Application.*

Alice and Belle were on rival football teams. After a match, on the way to the changing rooms, Alice pushed Belle violently, causing Belle to fall awkwardly. Belle suffered a badly sprained wrist. Subsequent poor medical treatment left Belle with permanent damage to her wrist.

Causation requires proof of causation in fact and causation in law. Alice caused the permanent damage to Belle's wrist in fact.

Suggest why Alice is likely to have **caused** the permanent damage to Belle's wrist **in law**.

[5 marks]

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YouTube video player showing a video titled "Actus Reus and Causation 1 - Introduction and the 'But For' Test". The video is from "The Law Bank" channel. The video player shows a thumbnail with a gavel and text boxes. The video title is "Actus Reus and Causation 1 - Introduction and the 'But For' Test". The video is from "The Law Bank" channel, which has 35.6K subscribers. The video has 1.3K likes and is shared. The video player shows a progress bar at 0:01 / 12:23. The video is from "The Law Bank" channel, which has 35.6K subscribers. The video has 1.3K likes and is shared. The video player shows a progress bar at 0:01 / 12:23.

In addition to the above text and questions, please watch the provided YouTube video **'Causation # 1 - 'But For'** which will introduce and take you through the **first part** of the Rules of Causation (Factual Causation):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dUFXhQfh24Y>

YouTube video player showing a video titled "Actus Reus and Causation 2 - Legal Causation". The video is from "The Law Bank" channel. The video player shows a thumbnail with a gavel and text boxes. The video title is "Actus Reus and Causation 2 - Legal Causation". The video is from "The Law Bank" channel, which has 35.6K subscribers. The video has 932 likes and is shared. The video player shows a progress bar at 0:02 / 14:35. The video is from "The Law Bank" channel, which has 35.6K subscribers. The video has 932 likes and is shared. The video player shows a progress bar at 0:02 / 14:35.

In addition to the above text and questions, please watch the provided YouTube video **'Causation # 2 - Legal Causation'** which will introduce and take you through the **second part** of the Rules of Causation (Legal Causation):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLJzbBYbsMs>

YouTube video player showing a video titled "Actus Reus and Causation 3 - Intervening Acts". The video is from "The Law Bank" channel. The video player shows a thumbnail with a gavel and text boxes. The video title is "Actus Reus and Causation 3 - Intervening Acts". The video is from "The Law Bank" channel, which has 35.6K subscribers. The video has 757 likes and is shared. The video player shows a progress bar at 0:02 / 14:35. The video is from "The Law Bank" channel, which has 35.6K subscribers. The video has 757 likes and is shared. The video player shows a progress bar at 0:02 / 14:35.

In addition to the above text and questions, please watch the provided YouTube video **'Causation # 3 - Intervening Acts'** which will introduce and take you through the **third part** of the Rules of Causation (Intervening Acts):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=COrjLy_uPE9I