Locus standi

NOTE VERY CLOSE LINKS BETWEEN THIS TOPIC AND AJR

1. The pre 1977-1981 problem

Presumed difference in standing between 'private' and 'public' remedies

1.1 The policy issues

Standing is a rationing device ISSUE IS WHETHER CLAIMANT HAS ACCESS TO COURT <u>AT ALL</u> AND SO VERY SIGNIFICANT TO RULE OF LAW

Easy to satisfy	Benefits	Drawbacks
standing test	Maximise access to court; So reduce likelihood that unlawful actions go unchallenged; Maximise protection of individual rights; So enhance Diceyan RoL	Government bodies must spend £ and time defending legal action; Government paralysed; requires large amount of court time and £
Hard to satisfy standing test	Benefits	Drawbacks
	Converse of above	Converse of above

Standing an excellent vehicle to illustrate Harlow and Rawlings (1984 Law and administration) 'red light vs green light' analysis of administrative law

1.2 The private law remedies - orthodoxy

Declaration/injunction	restrictive test – private legal rights or atypically intense effect on public law right
Boyce v Paddington BC (1903)	Church – billboard – right to light
Gregory v Camden LBC (1966)	Planning permission – convent - school

Craig (2003) Administrative law - public law for vindication of private rights

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<u>1.3 The public law remedies – orthodoxy</u>

Certiorari/ prohibition

Ex parte Greenbaum (1957) Peachey Property (1966) GLC, ex parte Blackburn (1976) loose test - person aggrieved - stranger - but not busybody

Market pitch Ratings list; 'not to be measured in £,s., and d.' Film licensing; (is Blackburn a 'busybody'?)

Important: Note interlinkage with pre-1977 public-private divide; ie easier to get standing for public law remedies, but those remedies less useful if need long time limits, discovery, cross-exam and damages

1.3 Standing as a preliminary or threshold issue

Presumption is that standing is a matter prior to and separate from the merits of the case; ie court's only concern is with intimacy (financial? property? liberty?) of Applicant's connection to the decision being challenged

1.4 Was the orthodoxy overstated ?

 Broad test for declaration and injunction
 Blackburn v A-G (1971)
 EC accession (very important issue)

 Mc Whirter v IBA(1973)
 'matter of high constitutional principle'; (rule of law ?)

 Standing mixed up with the merits
 R v MPC, ex parte Blackburn (1968)
 'deplorable state of affairs'; non-enforcement of gambling laws

2. Order 53/Supreme Court Act 1981 s.31(3)

'sufficient interest in the matter to which the application relates' : NOTE APPLIES TO THE 5 REMEDIES (+ DAMAGES) AVAILABLE UNDER AJR

Issues Does each remedy have different test ? Is old case law relevant ? Will courts favour broad or narrow interpretation ? What factors go to 'the matter' ?

3. The *IRC* case – Fleet St printers tax amnesty

In HoL : Fusion of standing and merits; strong case + important issue could give standing even if limited intimacy; cf Diplock 'grave lacuna in our system of public law'

Wade (1988) Administrative law'liberal but uncertain character'
This quote a likely analytical peg on which to hang a question; cf
'To what extent has Wade's prediction proved accurate?'

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4. Post-IRC clear fusion of standing with merits 4.1 More expansive test Whitehouse (1984) scum film/ as licence payer not citizen or pressure group **CPAG** (1989) represents welfare claimant/ expert/ wd claimant challenge **Smedley** (1985) EC issue; £300m; is he busybody Felixstowe Justices (1987) yes declaration as citizen; no mandamus as journalist Greenpeace (1994) expert; represents many; respectable Cane (1995) in Loveland Associational; representative; surrogate A Special Relationship ? More expansive version RoL Link with *GCHQ* + *O'Reilly* + *Cocks* + *Winder*. 4.2 An aberration ? **Rose Theatre Trust** (1990) Schiemann (1990) Public Law standing rules to avoid chaos

Conclusion

Persav Dam (1995) Ex parte Dixon (1997)

standing point not even argued admin law about public wrongs, not private rights

Trend towards more expansive red light understanding of rule of law ?

Links



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