



1. Programme Title(s) and Code(s):

<i>Programme Title</i>	<i>UCAS Code</i>	<i>GU Code</i>
LLB Joint Hons		M114-2307H

2. Academic Session:

2016-17

3. SCQF Level (see [Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework Levels](#)):

10

4. Credits:

480

5. Entrance Requirements:

Please refer to the current undergraduate prospectus at:
<http://www.gla.ac.uk/prospectuses/undergraduate/>

6. ATAS Certificate Requirement (see [Academic Technology Approval Scheme](#)):

ATAS Certificate not required

7. Attendance Type:

Full Time

8. Programme Aims:

The aims of the LL.B. are:-

1. To provide an intellectual training through the in depth study of Scots Law in its theoretical, historical, social European and international context.
1. To establish a learning environment in which the frameworks, underlying principles, values,

¹ This specification provides a concise summary of the main features of the programme and the learning outcomes that a typical student might reasonably be expected to achieve and demonstrate if full advantage is taken of the learning opportunities that are provided. More detailed information on the learning outcomes, content and teaching, learning and assessment methods of each course can be found in course handbooks and other programme documentation and online at www.gla.ac.uk

The accuracy of the information in this document is reviewed periodically by the University and may be checked by the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education.

and contexts in which Scots Law operates can be explored thoroughly and analytically, and in which students can develop both their application and research skills.

1. Through the provision of flexible opportunities for the acquisition of a broad range of professional, transferable, and subject-based skills, to offer preparation for employment within a range of professions both legal and non-legal.

9. Intended Learning Outcomes of Programme:

The programme provides opportunities for students to develop and demonstrate knowledge and understanding, skills, qualities and other attributes in the following areas.

Knowledge and Understanding

- K1. the basic principles and concepts of Scots Law.
- K1. the formal sources of Scots Law.
- K1. the areas of substantive law studied.
- K1. the main institutions involved in the making and application of law in Scotland and the procedures followed in these institutions.
- K1. the historical and social context in which Scots Law has developed and is developing.
- K1. various theoretical approaches to law and of the nature of legal rules.
- K1. the European and international context within which Scots Law is situated.

Skills and Other Attributes

Subject-specific/practical skills

- SS1. ability to locate, interpret and understand primary and secondary sources of law.
- SS1. in areas of law already studied, ability accurately to identify and clearly explain legal issues in complex problems, correctly apply relevant legal rules, and provide suggested resolutions to the problem supported by appropriate authority.
- SS1. in unknown areas of law, ability to undertake background research to identify legal issues in complex problems, clearly explain those legal issues, correctly apply relevant legal rules, and provide suggested resolutions to the problem supported by appropriate authority.
- SS1. ability to construct legal arguments based on a variety of sources.
- SS1. ability to present these arguments effectively.
- SS1. understanding and ability to explain complex arguments relating to law and legal issues.
- SS1. ability to offer a critical commentary on these arguments and his/her own independent view of the arguments.
- SS1. ability to demonstrate in depth knowledge and understanding, including a firm grasp of doctrine, of the areas of law studied.

Intellectual skills

- I1. ability to provide critical commentary on legal arguments.
- I1. ability to provide a critical analysis of texts and problems.
- I1. ability to plan how to resolve problems and competing arguments.
- I1. ability to research, extract and combine information from a variety of sources.
- I1. ability to plan and successfully undertake an extended piece of independent research and deliver it on time, well presented.
- I1. ability to present a sustained argument.

Transferable/key skills

- T1. ability to work to clear deadlines and plan work accordingly.
- T1. work as an effective member of a group.
- T1. ability to work independently.
- T1. ability to use common IT applications appropriately and effectively.
- T1. ability to communicate clearly and appropriately both in writing and orally.

10. Typical Learning and Teaching Approaches:

The principal learning and teaching methods used in the LLB are: lectures; seminars; tutorials; coursework; dissertation; and self-/tutor-directed learning in preparation for tutorials and seminars. These are linked to particular learning outcomes as follows:

Outcome(s)	Teaching methods
K1-K7	Lectures, tutorials, seminars (in the honours course and in Sources and Institutions of Scots Law), preparation of coursework, self-/tutor-directed preparation for tutorials and seminars.
SS1-SS8 & I1-I6	Principles are explained in lectures and seminars and developed through preparation for seminars and tutorials as well as through research for and completion of coursework generating feedback that allows students to enhance or further enhance these skills. Some abilities are also examined in seminars/tutorials where analysis, conclusions and arguments are open to testing. In the case of I4-I6 these are developed in particular through completion of the dissertation during which process students are given general and individual guidance and individual supervision.
T1-T5	General guidance is given on these in the LLB induction course and on the School of Law VLE supplemented by specific sessions on particular topics. Further guidance is given by feedback in tutorials and on coursework assessments.

11. Typical Assessment Methods:

The following assessment methods are used on the LLB: written examinations, essays, a moot, problem questions in examinations and coursework; assessment of oral presentation; a 10,000 word dissertation completed by all honours students; formal assessment of tutorial participation; and group assessments, including an element of peer assessment. These are linked to learning outcomes as follows:

Outcome(s)	Assessment methods
K1-K7	Students are asked to demonstrate this knowledge and understanding in examinations, in essays, in written answers to problem questions and in the dissertation.
SS1-SS8	These are examined by the same methods as K1-K7 as well as through formative assessments designed to give feedback to students on the development or further development of these skills. Students will, in one course, be formally assessed on their ability to present a legal argument on behalf of a party to a legal dispute assigned to them.
I1-I6	Assessed by the same methods as K1-K7. In addition, long essays and the dissertation at honours test these skills at a higher level and in the case of the dissertation particularly I5 and I6.
T1	This is not directly assessed but is evidenced by the student's ability to comply with assessment deadlines (there are penalties for late submission) and to complete assigned work for tutorials and seminars.
T2	Assessed by way of assessment of tutorial participation and peer assessment

	of contribution to group assessment in Property Law and indirectly by way of assessment of group essay in Sources and Institutions of Scots Law.
T3	Evidenced by successful completion of individual assessments.
T4	Assessed by requirement to submit assessments in word-processed form. Other skills demonstrated indirectly by use of internet research tools in preparation of coursework and use of School of Law VLE.
T5	Writing skills assessed in all assessments and developed in formative assessments. Oral skills are assessed in the Principles of Private Law moot, presentations in Sources and Institutions of Scots Law and in the presentation required in Jurisprudence.

12. Programme Structure and Features:

The programme is full-time over four years although the School of Law may recognise credit from another institution so reducing the period of study. Final classification of the Honours degree depends on a student's performance at Honours Level. Full details of the requirements for qualification can be found in the course handbook:

(<http://www.law.gla.ac.uk/Law/GenericPage.aspx?ID=49&TabID=3&MenuID=181&SubMenuID=232>)

Year 1

In first year students must take the compulsory courses in Principles of Private Law and Sources and Institutions of Scots Law, together with a full Level 1 course in the chosen joint honours subject. Each of these is rated at 40 credits. Credits are allocated on the basis that 1 credit represents 10 learning hours for a student taking the course. The normal annual workload for the course is 120 credits. This means that students in first year can take no additional courses.

Year 2

Students must take the compulsory courses in either Law and Government (20 credits) or Jurisprudence (20 credits) and a 40 credit Level 2 course in their chosen joint honours subject. Students must select a further 60 credits. These can come from one of the following courses (if not already taken in first year):

Course	Level	Credits
Criminal Law & Evidence	1	20
Forensic Medicine 1	1	20
Public International Law	1	20
Roman Law of Property and Obligations	1	20
Tax Law	2	10
Property Law	2	40
EU Law	2	10
Labour Law	2	20
Commercial Law	2	10
Business Organisations	2	10
International Private Law	2	20

Courses in bold are required for those intending to practice as a solicitor in Scotland, those in italics required for those intending to seek entry to the Faculty of Advocates.

A typical second year curriculum for a student intending to become a solicitor would be:

Course	Credits
Tax Law	10
Property Law	40
Law and Government	20
Commercial Law	10
Business Organisations	10
Level 2 joint honours subject	40

The precise structure of second year depends on the timetabling of the joint honours course, it is possible to move a number of Law courses between second and third year to get the best result. This is discussed with the student's Adviser of Studies.

Year 3

Students apply for entry to honours at the end of second year and, to be eligible for entry to honours in Law must have a Grade Point Average of 11. The GPA is calculated as set out in Regulation 16.14 of the Fees and General Information for Students Section of the University Calendar (<http://senate.gla.ac.uk/calendar/cal2005/02-feesandgeneral.pdf>). Students must also apply for entry to honours in their joint honours subject. In third year students take one Law level 3 course. The Level 3 courses available are:

Advanced International Law
 Civil Jurisdiction and Evidence
 Commercial Banking
 Comparative Law
 Criminal Justice
 Environmental Law
 European Legal History
 Fundamental Principles of Private Law
 Human Rights and Scots Law
 Institutions and Judicial Control of the EU
 Intellectual Property Law
 International Family Law
 Legal Theory

Each of the level 3 courses is rated at 30 credits. In addition the student will normally take 30 credits of honours courses in their joint honours subject and will have to take whichever of the compulsory courses in Law & Government or Jurisprudence has been moved to third year. This adds up to 80 credits, leaving the student needing a further 40 credits to take their credits for the year up to 120. In practice, because a student will normally have taken 130 credits in second year, they may need only to take 110 credits in third year, the objective is to ensure that 360 credits have been taken by the end of third year. Optional courses can come from any Subject in the University, though a student intending to enter the legal profession would normally take Criminal Law and Evidence (deferred from first year) and European Law (deferred from second year) which would give the 110 credit total.

Students taking joint honours in Law may be able to spend all or part (usually the second semester) of their third year studying abroad in English. A student who wishes to take this option would need to discuss it with the Senior Adviser of Studies for Law at the beginning of their second year.

Year 4

In their fourth and final year of study all students submit a 10,000-word dissertation, take one Law honours course (from a list of 30 or so, these vary from year to year and a complete list can be found here:

<http://www.law.gla.ac.uk/Law/PublicModuleList.aspx?TabID=2&MenuID=25&SubMenuID=86>)

and take 60 credits of honours courses in their joint honours subject. The size of honours classes in Law is restricted and they are conducted as seminars.

Other Information

Students can obtain credit for placements undertaken with the Citizen's Advice Bureau and with Law Firms. All assessments are graded according to the requirements set out in the University's Code of Assessment.

Progress Requirements

A student will normally be required to discontinue study if:

- i After one year of study, he or she has not accumulated 60 credits at grade D or above;
- i After two years of study, he or she has not accumulated 160 credits, including 40 credits at level 2, at grade D or above;
- i After three years of study, he or she has not accumulated 240 credits, including 40 at level 2, at grade D or above, and achieved an overall grade point average of 8.5 or above;
- i He or she has not achieved the requirements for the award of an Ordinary degree after four years of study.

A student will normally be required to repeat any year of study if he or she has not accumulated the following numbers of credits at grade D or above:

- i after one year of study, 80 credits;
- i after two years of study, 200 credits, including at least 40 at level 2;
- i after three years of study, 280 credits, including at least 40 at each of levels 2 and 3.

A student will normally only be allowed to proceed into Senior Honours if he or she has satisfactorily completed the work of her or his Level 3 courses and attained a grade D or better for the compulsory courses listed above.

Where a student is required to repeat a year of study under, he or she may instead be suspended at his or her own request. This suspension may be subject to conditions a suspended student will normally be readmitted on application if he or she has satisfied those conditions.

Other Awards

Students who do not wish to enter honours may take an Ordinary degree which will still allow them to meet the requirements for entry to the legal profession in Scotland. A separate programme specification describes this degree.

Students may also leave with a Certificate in Higher Education (Law) or a Diploma in Higher Education (Law). A Certificate can be awarded where a student has completed courses totalling at least 120 credits with a grade point average of at least 8.5. A Diploma can be awarded where a student has completed courses totalling at least 240 credits, of which at least 90 credits are for courses at Level 2 or above, with a grade point average of at least 8.5

List of Optional Subjects

See above

13. Programme Accredited By:

Law Society of Scotland, though a formal accreditation process is only now being introduced.

14. Location(s):

Glasgow

15. College:

College of Social Sciences

16. Lead School/Institute:

Law [REG40400000]

17. Is this programme collaborative with another institution:

Select...

18. Awarding Institution(s):

University of Glasgow

19. Teaching Institution(s):

20. Language of Instruction:

English

21. Language of Assessment:

English

22. Relevant QAA Subject Benchmark Statements (see [Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education](#)) and Other External or Internal Reference Points:

The structure of the degree is influenced by the following:

1. QAA Subject Benchmark Statement for Law:
<http://www.qaa.ac.uk/academicinfrastructure/benchmark/honours/law.pdf>
1. The syllabus set by the Law Society of Scotland for its professional examinations:
http://www.lawscot.org.uk/educ_train/download_docs/Exams/2005LawSocExamsyllabus.pdf
1. The accreditation requirements of the Law Society of Scotland
1. The requirements for entry to the Faculty of Advocates:
<http://www.advocates.org.uk/downloads/regintrants.pdf>

23. Additional Relevant Information (if applicable):

Support for students is provided by the Postgraduate/Undergraduate Adviser(s) of Studies supported by University resources such as the Student Learning Service (www.gla.ac.uk/services/sls/), Counselling & Psychological Services (www.gla.ac.uk/services/counselling/), the Disability Service (www.gla.ac.uk/services/studentdisability/) and the Careers Service (www.gla.ac.uk/services/careers/).

The School of Law has its own Subject Library available to students in second year and above and to first year students after the Easter vacation in their first year of studies. The School also has the most extensive range of study abroad option in Scotland

As well as use of the VLE all courses are required to survey student views on teaching and learning methods and students are represented on a wide range of School committees.

Support for students is provided by Advisers of Studies in the School of Law, supported by University resources such as the Effective Learning Adviser located in the Student Learning Service (<http://www.gla.ac.uk/services/tls/sls/>), the Student Counselling and Advisory Service (<http://www.gla.ac.uk/services/counselling/index.htm>), the Student Disability Service (<http://www.gla.ac.uk/services/studentdisability/>) and the Careers Service (<http://www.gla.ac.uk/services/careers/index.htm>).

In addition the School of Law operates a Peer Assisted Learning programme where students in second year and above provide support to first year students.

24. Date of approval:	
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