

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

<i>Programme Title</i>	<i>UCAS Code</i>	<i>GU Code</i>
LLB (Common Law) and Economics	M1L1	ML11A-2306

2. Academic Session:

2017-18

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 (the link is for the existing equivalent entry for the 4-year Scots law LLB):

<http://www.gla.ac.uk/undergraduate/degrees/law/#/programmestruclure>

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

ATAS Certificate not required

7. Attendance Type:

Full Time

8. Programme Aims:

The LLB (Common law) shall be suitable for students across a wider range of Common law jurisdictions so that it also attracts international students to the LLB. It is an alternative to the existing LLB (Scots law) (the LLB (Scots law) is a prerequisite to obtain qualification as a lawyer in Scotland).

The LLB (Common law) and the existing LLB (Scots law) are mutually exclusive programmes. Thus a student

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.

has to choose between these two programmes from the outset and cannot take a “combined” degree of Scots law and Common law.

The LLB (Common law) provides the foundation for a professional qualification as a lawyer in Common law countries. It does not give professional qualification as a lawyer outright; that must be obtained in the respective jurisdictions according to the individual requirements of the professional bodies. But it provides the necessary foundation in academic legal study as one essential condition for a legal qualification.

The aims of the LLB (Common Law) and Economics are:

1. To provide an intellectual training through the in-depth study of common law systems, particularly, but not only, English law, in its theoretical, historical, social, European and international context.
2. To establish a learning environment in which the frameworks, underlying principles, values and contexts of common law systems (especially English law) can be explored thoroughly and analytically, and in which application skills can be developed.
3. 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, in Common Law jurisdictions.

9. Intended Learning Outcomes of Programme:

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

Knowledge and Understanding

- K1. the basic principles and concepts of common law systems, especially, but not only, English law as an intellectual training in law.
- K2. the formal sources of common law systems.
- K3. the areas of substantive law studied.
- K4. the main institutions involved in the making and application of law in the UK and in England specifically and the procedures followed in these institutions.
- K5. the historical and social context in which English Law and the common law systems have developed and are developing.
- K6. various theoretical approaches to law and of the nature of legal rules.
- K7. the European and international context within which the UK, England and Scotland specifically, are situated.

Skills and Other Attributes

Subject-specific/practical skills

- SS1. ability to locate, interpret and understand primary and secondary sources of law.
- SS2. 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.
- SS3. 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.
- SS4. ability to construct legal arguments based on a variety of sources.
- SS5. ability to present these arguments effectively.
- SS6. understanding and ability to explain complex arguments relating to law and legal issues.
- SS7. ability to offer a critical commentary on these arguments and his/her own independent view of the arguments.
- SS8. ability to demonstrate in depth knowledge and understanding, including a firm grasp of doctrine, of the

areas of law studied.

SS9. ability of students to engage with their own personal and professional development and academic integrity.

Intellectual skills

- I1. ability to provide critical commentary on legal arguments.
- I2. ability to provide a critical analysis of texts and problems.
- I3. ability to plan how to resolve problems and competing arguments.
- I4. ability to research, extract and combine information from a variety of sources.
- I5. ability to plan and successfully undertake an extended piece of independent research and deliver on time, well presented.
- I6. ability to present a sustained argument.

Transferable/key skills

- T1. ability to work to clear deadlines and plan work accordingly.
- T2. work as an effective member of a group.
- T3. ability to work independently.
- T4. ability to use common IT applications appropriately and effectively.
- T5. 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 (Common Law) 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 honours courses and in Level 2 courses of equity/trusts and land law), preparation of coursework, self-/tutor-directed preparation for tutorials and seminars.
SS1-SS9 and 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 (Common Law) 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 (Common Law): 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 English land 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 assessed in Contract Law moot, presentation required in Jurisprudence.

12. Programme Structure and Features:

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.gla.ac.uk/media/media_124293_en.pdf)

Year 1

In first year students must take the compulsory courses in Economics 1A (20 credits), Economics 1B (20 credits), Constitutional Law (30 credits), Common Law System and Method (10 credits), Law of Tort (20 credits), Law of Contract (15 credits), European Law (10 credits) and Professional Skills and Academic Writing Skills (no credits, but a compulsory course). 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 125 credits.

In relation to European Law, this subject will also cover aspects of the European Union from the perspective of a non-EU country which will be relevant not only to UK students after the departure of the UK from the EU but also to students from overseas common law jurisdictions. In the event the EU comes to an end, this course can be redesigned as a 20 credit year 1 option dealing with international law pertinent to Europe, including topics such as the EEA, EFTA and other European treaties. In that case the year 1 would have 80 credits of compulsory courses and 40 (2x20) credits of optional courses. The freed up 10 credits can then be reallocated to existing year 1 compulsory courses.

Students may also take a first year course or courses from another Subject; these can be selected from the Undergraduate Course Catalogue

(<http://www.gla.ac.uk/coursecatalogue/courselist/?code=REG40400000&name=School+of+Law>).

Year 2

Students must take all courses, amounting to 120 credits, as compulsory courses, including Common Law Tradition (10 credits), Economics 2A (20 credits) and Economics 2B (20 credits).

Students who intend to study abroad should take Equity and Trusts, amounting to an additional 20 credits.

Year 3

Students who want to enter into honours are subject to Regulations 16.36-16.37 of the Code of Assessment Section of the University Calendar (http://www.gla.ac.uk/media/media_413985_en.pdf). In third year students take one Law level 3 course plus 40 credits in Junior Honours Economics. The results for these courses contribute towards the overall honours classification for the student. The available Level 3 Law courses are set out in the Honours Course Guides (updated annually). Students must, in addition, take English Criminal Law (15 credits), Jurisprudence (20 credits) and Commercial Law (15 credits).

Students will take 125 credits. The options available are the same as those available in second year and described above. Students can also choose options which may be best for obtaining professional qualifications in their home jurisdictions.

Students taking joint honours in Law can opt to spend the second semester of their third year studying abroad in English. If a student takes this option they will take subjects equivalent to the level 3 subjects, or junior Honours Economics subjects, they require for the degree whilst studying overseas. They will require also to take Equity and Trusts in Year 2 as an additional subject in Year 2 as noted.

Year 4

In their fourth and final year of study all students must complete a dissertation, however they can choose whether to complete a dissertation in Law or in Economics. If they choose a dissertation in Law, then they must select one further Law honours course (from a list of 25 or so, these vary from year to year and a complete list can be found here: <http://www.gla.ac.uk/coursecatalogue/courselist/?code=REG40400000&name=School+of+Law>). The size of honours courses is restricted and classes are conducted as seminars. They must then take 60 credits of

honours courses in Economics.

Students in year 4 will take no more than 120 credits.

Thus the course structure of the four year LLB (Common Law) Law with Economics is as follows, whereby the courses in years 3 and 4 are chosen from a list of options as described above:

Course Title	Course Code	Credits	Core	Optional	Semester(s) taught
Year 1					
Y1: Constitutional Law 1	LAW1023	30	X		1 and 2
Y1: Common Law System and Method	tbc	10	X		1
Y1: Law of Tort	tbc	20	X		1
Y1: Law of Contract	tbc	15	X		2
Y1: Common Law Tradition	tbc	10	X		2
Y1: Professional Skills and Academic Writing Skills	EDUC1087	0	X		1
Y1: Economics 1A	ECON1001	20	X		1
Y1: Economics 1B	ECON1002	20	X		2
Year 2					
Y2: Law and Government	LAW2010	20	X		1
Y2: English Land Law	tbc	20	X		1
Y2: Commercial Law	LAW2002	15	X		2
Y2: Business Organisations	LAW2001	15	X		2
Y2: European Law	LAW2005	10	X		2
Y2: Economics 2A	ECON2001	20	X		1
Y2: Economics 2B	ECON2002	20	X		2
Year 3					
Y3: English Criminal Law	tbc	15	X		
Y2: Jurisprudence	LAW 2007	20	X		1
Y3: two Junior Hons Economics courses		40		X	1 or 2
Y2: Equity and Trusts	tbc	20	X		2
Y3: one level 3 Law course		30		X	1 and 2
Year 4					
Y4: one Law honours course		30		X	1 and 2
Y4: 10,000 word Law dissertation		30	X		1 and 2
Y4: Economics honours courses		60		X	1 or 2

Or, alternatively:

Year 4					
Y4: two Law honours course		60		X	1 and 2
Y4: Economics dissertation			X		1 and 2
Y4: one Economics honours course				X	1 or 2

'X' in 'Core' means that the course is compulsory.

Other Information

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

Progress Requirements

A student will normally be required to discontinue study if:

- a) After one year of study, he or she has not accumulated 60 credits at grade D or above;
- b) After two years of study, he or she has not accumulated 160 credits, including 40 credits at level 2, at grade D or above;
- c) 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;
- d) 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:

- a) after one year of study, 80 credits;
- b) after two years of study, 200 credits, including at least 40 at level 2;
- c) 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.

Other Awards

Students who do not wish to enter honours may take an Ordinary Degree. The separate programme specification for the Accelerated LLB (Common Law) for years 1 and 2 and the programme specification for the Ordinary Degree LLB (Ordinary, GU Code M114-2306) for year 3 together describe 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

Regulations

This programme will be governed by the relevant regulations published in the University Calendar. These regulations include the requirements in relation to:

- (a) Award of the degree
- (b) Progress
- (c) Early exit awards
- (d) Entry to Honours (For undergraduate programmes, where appropriate)

www.gla.ac.uk/services/senateoffice/policies/calendar/

13. Programme Accredited By:

The LLB (Common Law) is not accredited directly by professional bodies but its content is adapted to the requirements of professional bodies in common law jurisdictions, particularly, but not limited to, England and Wales.

14. Location(s):

Glasgow

15. College:

College of Social Sciences

16. Lead School/Institute:

Law [REG40400000]

17. Is this programme collaborative with another institution:

No

18. Awarding Institution(s):

University of Glasgow

19. Teaching Institution(s):

University of Glasgow

20. Language of Instruction:

English

21. Language of Assessment:

English

22. Relevant QAA Subject Benchmark Statements (see [Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education](http://www.qaa.ac.uk/en/Publications/Documents/SBS-Law-15.pdf)) and Other External or Internal Reference Points:

The structure of the degree is influenced by the following:

Relevant QAA Law Subject Benchmark Statement: <http://www.qaa.ac.uk/en/Publications/Documents/SBS-Law-15.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. 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 provide support to first year students.

24. Online Learning:

No

25. Date of approval:	20/04/2017
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