IT TAKES ALL SORTS
Why Law is a Career for Everyone

LAW ISN'T JUST BEING A LAWYER
Where else can a law degree take you?

TRANSFERABLE SKILLS
Law opens up so many doors
THINKING ABOUT LAW?

GREAT - IT’S A REALLY GOOD CAREER MOVE. THE LAW IMPACTS EVERY ASPECT OF LIFE - AND YOU’LL RARELY SEE A NEWS STORY THAT DOESN’T INCLUDE SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT.

Studying law is not only the start of a wide, varied and exciting legal career, but it can also prepare you for almost any, thanks to its transferable skills.

Read on to find out about the different routes into law, how to impress prospective employers and the key skills needed to succeed.

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY OF LAW

We are the UK’s longest-established law school, with more than 100 years’ experience. We’re pioneers of professionally focused law degrees designed to teach you to think and act like a lawyer from day one. Over 90% of our tutors are qualified lawyers with real life experience in practice, and we’re very proud to be in the top 10 for overall student satisfaction in the 2018 National Student Survey.

We have seven centres across the UK, where you can complete your law degree in either two, three or four years.

To find out more, please visit law.ac.uk/undergraduate
TRY SOMETHING NEW.
HAVE A GO.

Lauren Riley
Graduated from
The University of Law, Manchester
Solicitor / Business Woman /
Founder of The Link App /
Speaker / Blogger /
ex BBC Apprentice
WHO CAN BE A LAWYER?

LAWYERS COME FROM EVERY WALK OF LIFE, AND FROM DIVERSE CULTURAL AND ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS. IN FACT, LEGAL PROFESSIONALS ARE AMONG THE MOST DYNAMIC, VARIED AND INTERESTING PEOPLE YOU COULD HOPE TO SPEND A WORKING DAY WITH.
ETHNIC DIVERSITY

1 in 5 lawyers are from Black Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds.

The BAME population of England and Wales as a whole is around 13%, so it is well represented in the solicitors’ profession.

More than 11% of barristers come from ethnic minority backgrounds.

36.5% of new registrations with the SRA are from ethnic minorities, while 27.5% of training contracts went to those from ethnic minority backgrounds.

GENDER DIVERSITY

The gender gap has also narrowed in recent years. 48.8% of solicitors and 35% of barristers are women.

There are more female solicitors than ever. In August 2017 the SRA surveyed law firms and reported that women made up 48% of all lawyers.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The most recent statistics show that the socio-economic profile of lawyers is also changing.

Only 28.5% of practising solicitors attended British independent or fee-paying schools. More than 53% were the first in their families to go to university.
WHY CHOOSE LAW?

A CAREER IN LAW OFFERS MORE DIVERSITY THAN ALMOST ANY OTHER PROFESSION. WHETHER YOU WANT TO BE A COMPANY SECRETARY, PARALEGAL OR HIGH COURT JUDGE, A LEGAL EDUCATION IS AN EXCELLENT STARTING POINT.

CHOICES

After finishing legal training, there are almost as many different jobs in law to choose from as there are different types of people. Confident speakers may favour roles with regular public speaking, whereas those with a niche interest may spend more time researching technical material. A legal qualification is also highly sought-after by non-legal employers.

CHALLENGES

A lawyer helps get results. Whether you’re a barrister advising a multinational corporate client, a paralegal helping abuse victims obtain restraining orders, or a solicitor researching a tax issue for a new business, the challenge of problem-solving can be highly rewarding.

BENEFITS

The legal profession is one of the highest earning professions in today’s job market, with some top barristers and solicitors earning more than £1 million per year. Even newly qualified solicitors can command attractive pay packets.
CAREER PROGRESSION

Solicitors can become partners in the business and take a share of the profits. The career path to becoming a partner is very well defined, rewarding those who work hard and stand out.

Similarly, barristers can work towards attaining the rank of Queen’s Counsel. Experienced solicitors and barristers can also go on to become judges. Some have also progressed to become very successful business leaders.

WORKING STYLES

Lawyers, especially barristers, have plenty of career freedom. The fluidity of the legal profession means there are many opportunities to move between firms, chambers and even branches of the law, and to set up on your own.
WHAT DO CURRENT STUDENTS THINK?

HIGHLIGHTS FROM A RECENT SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LAW STUDENTS, BY THE TIMES STUDENT LAW SUPPLEMENT 2017.

FAVOURITE FICTIONAL LEGAL CHARACTER

1st
Harvey Specter
Suits

2nd
Jessica Pearson
Suits

3rd
Elle Woods
Legally Blonde

BEST PLACE FOR ADVICE

PARENTS 38%
UNIVERSITY CAREERS CENTRES 80%
FRIENDS 20%

MOST IMPORTANT QUALITIES IN A LAWYER

HONESTY
INTEGRITY
COMMUNICATION SKILLS
TOP REASONS STUDENTS WANT TO BECOME A SOLICITOR OR BARRISTER?

INTELLECTUAL CHALLENGE

1. INTEREST IN THE LAW
2. INTERESTING AND VARIED WORK
3. WANTING TO HELP PEOPLE

WANTING TO HELP PEOPLE

1. INTERESTING AND VARIED WORK
2. INTELLECTUAL CHALLENGE
3. WANTING TO HELP PEOPLE

ASPIRING SOLICITORS ARE MOST INTERESTED IN

- 30% COMPANY/COMMERCIAL LAW
- 11% FAMILY LAW
- 8% HUMAN RIGHTS

ASPIRING BARRISTERS ARE MOST INTERESTED IN

- 30% CRIMINAL LAW
- 17% HUMAN RIGHTS
- 14% COMPANY/COMMERCIAL LAW
WHAT TYPE OF LAWYER CAN I BE?

LAWYER IS THE COLLECTIVE NAME GIVEN TO SOLICITORS AND BARRISTERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES. HERE ARE SOME OF THE KEY DIFFERENCES.

SOLICITORS

• Work closely with clients and are usually their first point of contact.

• Regularly undertake fundamental legal transactions on behalf of clients.

• Represent clients in police stations.

• Work in practice, in-house, in companies or local central government

Solicitors form the largest part of the legal profession, with around 144,000 on the roll. They deal directly with clients, who may be private individuals, companies or public bodies.

The vast majority of solicitors work in ‘private practice’, meaning a law firm employs them. The remainder work ‘in-house’, advising within a range of organisations including companies, charities, local and central government.
BARRISTERS

• Go to court to argue cases on behalf of clients.

• Give specialised legal advice on specific and detailed points of law.

• Draft and research the law and assist with government policies.

• Are mainly self-employed and based in chambers.

In contrast, there are just 16,000 practising barristers in England and Wales. Most barristers are self-employed and operate from a set of chambers, which are offices where costs are shared between the members, who are known as tenants.

However, some barristers do work alongside solicitors in companies or public organisations.
WHAT ARE THE MAIN TYPES OF LAW?

THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS THREE SIMILAR BUT DIFFERENT LEGAL SYSTEMS – ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND. THE BIGGEST IS ENGLAND AND WALES, WHERE THERE ARE THREE MAIN FIELDS OF LAW:

WHERE DOES THE LAW OF ENGLAND AND WALES COME FROM?

1. CRIMINAL
Offences (sometimes violent) involving people or property. People accused of a crime are tried in magistrates’ courts and crown courts.

Legislation from the UK parliament and the devolved parliaments and assemblies of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
2. CIVIL
Conflicts between individuals within the community, decided by a judge in the county courts and the High Court. Most laws we know are civil laws.

3. NON-CONTENTIOUS
Commercial contracts, finance agreements, wills, conveyancing and many other areas where there is no dispute, which are also ruled over by a judge in the county courts and the High Court.

COMMON LAW
Laws and precedents established through cases dating back as far as the Norman invasion.

EU AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
Treaties signed by the British government, giving force to laws from outside the UK.
HOW DO I BECOME A LAWYER?

THE TRADITIONAL ROUTE TO BECOMING BARRISTER OR SOLICITOR BY TAKING A QUALIFYING LAW DEGREE (LLB)

Alternatively, you can take a degree in another subject and still become a lawyer by taking a one year law conversion course (GDL - Graduate Diploma in Law) or our Masters course (MA Law) after you have graduated.

There is no disadvantage to entering the profession via this route.

You may have heard that the path to becoming a solicitor is going to be changing with the introduction of the SQE assessment. Well don’t worry; estimated dates for the new route are not until at least 2020 and any qualifications you start before them will remain valid.

You can start your route to becoming a solicitor or barrister by taking a Qualifying Law Degree (LLB).

ULaw offers a range of flexible undergraduate study options at seven locations around the country. You can choose to study full-time or online.
IF YOU WANT TO BECOME A SOLICITOR

LEGAL PRACTICE COURSE (LPC)

PUPILAGE

CALL TO THE BAR

BAR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING COURSE (BPTC)

TRAINING CONTRACT (PERIOD OF RECOGNISED TRAINING)

SOLICITORS QUALIFYING EXAM (SQE)

LLB (HONS) LEGAL PRACTICE & SKILLS COURSE

APPLY TO THE SRA TO BE ADMITTED AS A SOLICITOR
(Subject to meeting suitability requirements)

ADMISSION AS A SOLICITOR

APPLY TO THE SRA TO BE ADMITTED AS A BARRISTER

BARRISTER

SOLICITOR

BARRISTER

SOLICITOR

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TRAINING: THE FIRST STEPS

1. Once you have completed your academic courses, you’ll then move to on-the-job training.

2. Solicitors undergo a period of two years’ recognised training (known as a training contract); however, qualification is increasingly possible through alternatives, such as becoming a legal executive or completing a law firm apprenticeship.

3. Most solicitors end up practising at law firms owned and operated by private partnerships.

4. These firms can vary in size from a sole partner, who either works alone or employs junior solicitors, to global firms comprising of more than 500 partners and up to 4,000 lawyers in total.
8. Barristers complete a 12-month ‘pupillage’ in chambers. Their work is just as diverse as that of solicitors and, as with law firms, there are bigger and smaller chambers.

9. Law graduates are not confined to working in law firms and barristers’ chambers. Studying law creates an impressive set of skills – such as analytical problem-solving, precise written and oral communication, honed research abilities – that are all easily transferred to other careers.

10. That means students studying law are ideally placed to work in all sorts of organisations ranging from charities, regulators or multi-national corporations.

5. Solicitors can work in-house for a small/medium sized business or large global corporation. Some businesses employ large teams of lawyers.

6. Solicitors can also work in-house for a range of public bodies, such as local government authorities or other arms of government, such as the NHS or the Crown Prosecution Service – the organisation that brings all criminal trials to court.

7. Humanitarian solicitors can be employed directly by law centres or other community legal advice bodies. They will be very much on the front line of social welfare issues, dealing with employment, housing, benefits and human rights law.
WHAT AREAS OF LAW ARE THERE?

LAWYERS INCREASINGLY SPECIALISE IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF LAW. HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES, ALONG WITH SOME IDEAS OF WHAT YOU COULD BE WORKING ON.

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**
Protecting ideas and creative work.

**BANKING & FINANCE**
Arranging multi-million pound deals.

**CONSUMER**
Making sure that ‘buyer beware’ is not unfair.

**CIVIL LITIGATION**
Suing when business deals go wrong.

**PROPERTY**
Helping people buy their dream home or office.

**EMPLOYMENT**
Drafting contracts that are fair to workers and staff alike.

**SHIPPING & AVIATION**
Acting for clients on the high seas and at 39,000 feet.
ENVIRONMENT
Ensuring businesses understand green laws.

CONSTRUCTION
Doing deals on skyscrapers and other buildings from Manhattan to Dubai.

COMPETITION & EU LAW
Keeping companies on the right side of regulators.

IMMIGRATION & ASYLUM
Assisting international business people and upholding rights.

DATA PROTECTION
Protecting the data of individuals and businesses

FAMILY
Dealing with the trauma of break-up and protecting children.

HUMAN RIGHTS
Fighting the powerful state on behalf of individuals.

PERSONAL INJURY & CLINICAL NEGLIGENCE
Fighting for victims of catastrophic accidents.

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SOLICITOR SPEAK

GDL
Graduate Diploma in Law (law conversion course).

LPC
Legal practice course.

LAW FIRM
A private partnership of mostly solicitors.

PARTNER
A senior lawyer at the law firm, who usually has a financial stake in the practice.

ASSOCIATE
Anything from a junior to senior solicitor, who is not a partner.

TRAINEE SOLICITOR
The first step on the rung to qualification; a period lasting two years.

SEAT
A period of training in a specific department.

SEE YOU THERE, PARTNER!
BPTC
Bar Professional Training Course.

SILK/QUEEN’S COUNSEL
The most senior members of the profession, who have been awarded the title by an impartial appointments panel.

JUNIOR
Any barrister that is not a QC; there are senior juniors and junior juniors.

TENANT
A barrister that is a full member of a set of chambers.

CHAMBERS
A group of self-employed barristers sharing overhead costs.

PUPIL
The first step on the rung to qualification as a barrister; period lasts one year.

PUPIL SUPERVISOR
A qualified barrister who supervises the work of pupils.

CLERK
Administers the barristers diaries and manages instructions from solicitors.

MOOT
A mock appeal.

GREAT MOOT!
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SOLICITOR

OUR SOLICITOR GOT A 2:1 IN ENGLISH AT UNIVERSITY BEFORE DOING WELL ON THE GDL AND LPC, WHICH WAS SPONSORED BY A LEADING FIRM IN THE CITY.

THEY’RE NOW DOING THE SECOND SEAT OF THEIR TRAINING CONTRACT IN THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT.

8.30am
Begin work by running through overnight emails from several overseas clients with a senior associate and draft some responses.

9.30am
Review the newspapers and news websites. I’m looking for any reports involving the department’s clients.

10.30am
Daily morning catch-up. We’re assessing overnight activity on client files and we run through my assessment of the overnight and morning media reports.

1.30pm
A quick sandwich at my desk while I scan news websites.

2.15pm
I write up notes of the client meeting and pass them to the associate working on the matter.

4.00pm:
The departmental head is involved in a court hearing tomorrow. She’s acting on behalf of a client suing a newspaper for defamation. The paper has applied to ask the judge to strike out (throw out) the claim. The partner’s asked me to familiarise myself with the file.

6.00pm
Media specialist barristers keep in close contact with their instructing solicitors. This evening a chambers is holding a seminar to update on privacy law followed by a drinks party.

8.30pm
It was an interesting lecture – we had an update on the implications of the phone hacking trial. And I made good contacts with several pupil barristers.

9.15pm
Arrive home.
Attend a seminar on privacy law

Daily morning catch-up on client file activity

Discussing client meeting with associate

Reviewing the client’s file

Checking media for client news

Drinks party after seminar
A DAY IN
THE LIFE OF
A BARRISTER

OUR BARRISTER GOT A 2:1 IN LAW AT UNIVERSITY BEFORE DOING WELL ON THE BPTC AND OBTAINING A PUPILLAGE AT A REPUTABLE CHAMBERS IN BIRMINGHAM. THEY ARE CURRENTLY WORKING ON A RANGE OF COMMERCIAL AND EMPLOYMENT LAW CASES.

8.30am
Start work at chambers on an on-going dispute between two multinational companies. I do a lot of the research and today I’m looking into shipping law and how contractual liability is different when ships are in international waters.

9.30am
Asked to draft a defence on behalf of a senior junior for use in a much smaller case. I regularly meet with the senior barristers to discuss my work and they often give feedback.

11.00am
We meet with a client to discuss their legal problem and advise on what the outcome may be at court. Most of what we discuss is based on my research so I have to get it right first time.

1.00pm
Time for a quick sandwich at my desk and the chance to keep abreast of legal news online. Up-to-date knowledge is crucial at the Bar.

1.20pm
As a pupil, I must do five extremely challenging assessments throughout the year to be considered for tenancy. Today I am taking part in a mooting competition against another pupil.

3.00pm:
Attend a meeting concerning an intellectual property dispute between two leading high street retailers. I take notes and summarise concisely what needs to be achieved.

5.00pm
To get on at the Bar you need be a good networker. I attend the annual chambers garden party, where solicitors and clients can meet up with the barristers in a more relaxed environment.

7.30pm
I leave the party for 20 minutes to check with one of the clerks about a document I was expecting for tomorrow’s meeting.

9.00pm
Arrive home.
Meeting with client to discuss and advise their upcoming day at court

Mooting competition against another pupil

Research into shipping laws

Draft a defence for senior barrister
WHERE ELSE CAN A LAW DEGREE TAKE YOU?

WHAT IF YOU YOU’VE A LAW DEGREE AND YOU DON’T WANT TO BE A LAWYER? A LAW DEGREE IS STILL ONE OF THE BEST QUALIFICATIONS FOR GOING ON TO SUCCEED IN OTHER CAREERS.

John Cleese, Roman Abramovich and Nelson Mandela all took law degrees before pursuing successful non-law careers.

Of course, few law graduates will end up as top comedians, billionaires or leaders of the free world, but an education in law is universally regarded as a stepping-stone to a wide variety of interesting and well-paid jobs. And because the law touches so many parts of public life, more and more employers value what law graduates can bring to their businesses and organisations.
BARACK OBAMA
44th President of the United States of America

JOSHUA ROSENBERG
Journalist

CASSANDRA STAVROU
Businesswoman / Entrepreneur
WHAT ELSE CAN I DO WITH A LAW DEGREE?

A LAW DEGREE IS ONE OF THE BEST QUALIFICATIONS FOR GOING ON TO SUCCEED IN OTHER CAREERS – YOU DON’T HAVE TO BECOME A LAWYER TO REAP THE BENEFITS. IN FACT, AN EDUCATION IN LAW IS UNIVERSALLY REGARDED AS A STEPPING-STONE TO A WIDE VARIETY OF INTERESTING AND WELL-PAID JOBS. AND BECAUSE THE LAW TOUCHES SO MANY PARTS OF PUBLIC LIFE, MORE AND MORE EMPLOYERS VALUE THE SKILLS LAW GRADUATES BRING TO THEIR BUSINESSES AND ORGANISATIONS.

PORTABLE SKILLS

PROBLEM-SOLVING
People hire lawyers because they have a problem, or are trying to avoid one. Creative thinking, and finding solutions that aren’t immediately obvious are sought-after skills in many careers.

ANALYTICAL ABILITY
A legal education teaches you to think critically; you’ll be taught to see information differently, and bring a deeper perspective to arguments.

COMMUNICATION
Effective writing, conversation and articulation are all skills that are valued by every employer. These skills are a pivotal part of the development of any legal student.

DIPLOMACY
When to speak, and when not to. What to say to different kinds of people – and how to read a tricky situation. Trainee lawyers learn these life skills early – and use them whatever career they have.
LAW OPENS UP SO MANY DOORS

RESEARCH SKILLS
Investigating a subject with speed and accuracy, and knowing where to look for information is a key skill in many careers.

ATTENTION TO DETAIL
Noticing subtle differences can make the difference between winning and losing a case. A mind for detail is highly prized among employers.

PERSUASIVENESS
Being able to put across your point and back up your argument is a skill that will set you up for life, no matter where you work.

MANAGEMENT SKILLS
From time and project management, to working with people from many different backgrounds, learning how to manage will put you ahead of the competition – right from the start.
I HAVE A NON-LAW DEGREE AND WANT TO BECOME A LAWYER

GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN LAW / MA LAW

If you’ve already got an undergraduate degree in another subject but want to pursue a career in law, you’ll need to complete a Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL) or if you prefer to study at Masters level, an MA Law. These are both postgraduate courses which qualify you to go on to study the Legal Practice Course (LPC) to become a solicitor or the Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC) to become a barrister.
LEARN TO THINK LIKE A LAWYER

Both the GDL and the MA Law train you to develop practical legal skills that prepare you for becoming a solicitor or barrister.

FLEXIBLE LEARNING

The GDL can be undertaken as a full-time, part-time or online course.

The full-time course takes only nine months while the part-time (evening or weekend) and online courses take 21 months to complete, making them ideal choices if you want to keep working while you study.

The MA Law is available full time only.

UNDERSTAND THE FOUNDATIONS OF LAW

To give you a comprehensive overview of the law, the GDL or the MA Law cover seven key areas:

- Contract law
- Criminal law
- Equity and Trusts
- European Union law
- Land law
- Public law
- Tort

GET READY TO BECOME A LAWYER

After you’ve completed the GDL or the MA Law you can then go on to study the LPC or BPTC to become a solicitor or barrister.
#LiveProspectus

by the people who know us best, our students

because there’s more to

The University of Law

Take a look
LiveProspectus.com