



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The London School of Economics and Political Science

Lauren Victoria Priest

having completed the approved course of study and passed the
examinations has this day been admitted by The London School of
Economics and Political Science to the University of London
Degree of

BACHELOR OF LAWS

with Second Class Honours (Upper Division)

Howard J. Davis

*Director, The London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Graeme J. Davis

Vice-Chancellor

31 July 2007

586935



TRANSCRIPT OF AWARD AND EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE

Name: **Lauren Victoria PRIEST**

Date of Birth: **25 October 1985** LSE ID No: **200407246/1** UK Higher Education ID No: **0000041160992**
was a student at LSE following a programme which is 3 years long, if studied in full-time mode

Programme: **LLB in Laws**

Start Date: **01 October 2004**

Completion Date: **01 July 2007**

Language(s) of instruction: **English**

Award: **LLB in Laws**

Awarding Body: **LSE on behalf of the University of London**

Class: **Second Class Honours (Upper Division)**

Award Date: **31 July 2007**

Session	Course	Title	Level	Value	Mark	Grade
2004/5	LL104	Law of Obligations	I	1	60	P
2004/5	LL106	Public Law	I	1	54	P
2004/5	LL108	Criminal Law	I	1	48	P
2004/5	LL105	Property I	I	.5	58	P
2004/5	LL109	Introduction to the Legal System	I	.5	54	P
2005/6	AN226	Political and Legal Anthropology	II	1	75	1
2005/6	LL221	Family Law	II	1	68	2A
2005/6	LL278	Public International Law	II	1	66	2A
2005/6	LL275	Property II	II	1	65	2A
2006/7	LL232	Law and Institutions of the European Union	III	1	74	1
2006/7	LL202	Commercial Contracts	III	1	66	2A
2006/7	LL205	Medical Law	III	1	63	2A
2006/7	LL305	Jurisprudence	III	1	63	2A

Mark Maloney

for Academic Registrar

Printed and signed on:

20 July 2007

Guide to course grading

The examiners for each course will determine a numerical mark for each candidate based on the following scale of honours class or division (for undergraduate programmes), pass and fail grades:

%	BA, BSc ¹	LLB ²	Diploma	Masters ³
70-100	1	1	P	DI
60-69	2A	2A	P	M
50-59	2B	2B	P	P ⁴
45-49	3	3	P	F
40-44	3	P	P	F
34-39	P	F	P	F
0-33	F	F	F	F

¹ Before 1989/0 no grades or marks were disclosed for BSc Economics.

² Before 1994/5, LLB papers were marked out of 200, not 100, marks; this means for example that a mark of 140 is equivalent to 70 today.

³ Before 1997/8 no grades or marks are shown for Masters programmes;
Before 2003/4 no grades or marks are shown for the LLM;
Before 2005/6 no grades or marks are shown for the MSc Philosophy and History of Science.
- Full transcripts can be obtained from the University of London.

⁴ Before 2002/3 some graduate level courses had pass marks of 40%.

Guide:	DI = Distinction (from 1998/9)	1 = First class
	M = Merit (from 1999/0)	2A = Upper second class
	P = Pass	2B = Lower second class
	CF = Condoned Fail	3 = Third class
	F = Fail	I = Incomplete
	FB = Bad fail	

Guide to examination and class grades for the General Course from 2002/3

Grade	% mark
A+	79+
A	74-78
A-	68-73
B+	60-67
B	55-59
B-	50-54
C+	45-49
C	40-44
C-	34-39
Fail	0-33
I	Incomplete

Full-time students are required to attend a minimum of 21 hours study per week and part-time students are required to attend a minimum of 15 hours study per week. Information about individual programmes can be found in the School's Calendars. Calendars from 2002/3 can be accessed online at <http://www.lse.ac.uk/>

Distribution of grades for the General Course for previous sessions are available online at <http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/generalCourse/transcripts.htm>

This transcript is valid only when printed on LSE headed paper with the School's stamp and signature of the official certifying the transcript on behalf of the Academic Registrar. To check the validity of the transcript call +44 (0)-7955 7152 and quote the student number.

Please note that the School is not able to provide information about students' conduct, GPA average or class ranking. Any requests or forms asking for such information from another institution or individual will not be completed.



DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT

This Diploma Supplement follows the model developed by the European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO/CEPES. The purpose of the supplement is to provide sufficient independent data to improve the international 'transparency' and fair academic and professional recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates etc). It is designed to provide a description of the nature, level, context and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed by the individual named on the original qualifications to which this supplement is appended. It should be free from any value judgements, equivalence statements or suggestions about recognition.

1 INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE HOLDER OF THE QUALIFICATION

- 1.1 Surname: PRIEST
- 1.2 First name(s): LAUREN VICTORIA
- 1.3 Date of birth (day/month/year): 25/October/1985
- 1.4 Student number: 200407246

2 INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE QUALIFICATION

- 2.1 Name of qualification and (if applicable) title conferred: BACHELOR OF LAWS
- 2.2 Main field(s) of study for the qualification:
LAWS
- 2.3 Name and status of the awarding institution(s): The London School of Economics and Political Science on behalf of the University of London
- 2.4 Name and status of institution(s) administering studies: The London School of Economics and Political Science
- 2.5 Language(s) of instruction/examination: English

3 INFORMATION ON THE LEVEL OF THE QUALIFICATION

- 3.1 Level of qualification: Bachelors Degree
- 3.2 Official length of programme: 3 years in full-time mode and will usually be doubled in part-time mode
- 3.3 Access requirement(s): Normally at least 3 A-levels; further details www.lse.ac.uk

4 INFORMATION ON THE CONTENTS AND RESULTS GAINED

- 4.1 Mode of study: Full-time
- 4.2 Programme requirements: Learners must satisfy the programme requirements as prescribed in the approved programme regulations and award scheme of the School; normally courses to the value of 4 full units or equivalent are required to be taken for each full-time year of study; further details www.lse.ac.uk
- 4.3 Programme details: Please see the front of the transcript
- 4.4 Grading scheme and, if available, grade distribution guidance: Please see the back of the transcript; further details www.lse.ac.uk
- 4.5 Overall classification of the qualification: Upper Second Class Honours

5 INFORMATION ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION

- 5.1 Access to further study: Bachelors degree programmes may give access to Masters degree programmes
- 5.2 Professional status: Accredited by the Law Society

6 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 6.1 Additional information: Not applicable
- 6.2 Further information sources: Prospectus and Calendar for student's year of entry available online at www.lse.ac.uk

7 CERTIFICATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT

- 7.1 Date: 18 July 2007
- 7.2 Signature: See below
- 7.3 Capacity: Head of Student Administration for Academic Registrar
- 7.4 Official stamp or seal: See below

8 INFORMATION ON THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ENGLAND

- 8.1 Please see overleaf

Mark Maloney



Description of Higher Education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland¹, Higher Education institutions are independent, self-governing bodies active in teaching, research and scholarship and established by Royal Charter or legislation. Most are part-funded by government.

Higher Education (HE) is provided by many different types of institution. In addition to universities and university colleges, whose Charters and statutes are made through the Privy Council which advises the Queen on the granting of Royal Charters and incorporation of universities, there are a number of publicly-designated and autonomous institutions within the higher education sector. About ten per cent of higher education provision is available in colleges of further education by the authority of another duly empowered institution. Teaching to prepare students for the award of higher education qualifications can be conducted in any higher education institution or further education college.

Degree awarding powers and the title 'university'

All the universities and many of the higher education colleges have legal power to develop their own courses and award their own degrees, and determine the conditions on which they are awarded: some HE colleges and specialist institutions without these powers offer programmes, with varying extents of devolved authority, leading to the degrees of an institution which does have them. All universities in existence before 2005 have the power to award degrees on the basis of completion of taught courses and the power to award research degrees. From 2005, institutions in England and Wales that award only taught degrees ('first' and 'second cycle') and which meet certain numerical criteria, may also be permitted to use the title 'university'. Higher education institutions that award only taught degrees but which do not meet the numerical criteria may apply to use the title 'university college', although not all choose to do so.

All of these institutions are subject to the same regulatory quality assurance and funding requirements as universities; and all institutions decide for themselves which students to admit and which staff to appoint.

Degrees and other higher education qualifications are legally owned by the awarding institution, not by the state.

The names of institutions with their own degree awarding powers ("Recognised Bodies") are set out at: <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/recognisedukdegrees/annex4.shtml>

Institutions able to offer courses leading to a degree of a recognised body ("Listed Bodies") are listed by the English, Welsh and Northern Irish authorities. The list may be found at: <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/recognisedukdegrees/annex5.shtml>.

Qualifications

The types of qualifications awarded by higher education institutions at sub-degree and undergraduate (first cycle) and postgraduate level (second and third cycles) are described in the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications for in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (FHEQ), including qualifications descriptors, developed with the sector by the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA - established in 1997 as an independent UK-wide body to monitor the standard of higher

education provision - www.qaa.ac.uk). The Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA), the Qualifications Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales (ACCAC) and the Council for Curriculum Examination and Assessment, (Northern Ireland) (CCEA) have established the National Qualifications Framework, which is aligned with the FHEQ as shown overleaf with typical credit values. These authorities regulate a number of professional, statutory and other awarding bodies which control qualifications at HE and other levels.

Foundation degrees, designed to create intermediate awards strongly oriented towards specific employment opportunities, were introduced in 2001 and are available in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In terms of the European HE Area they are "short cycle" qualifications within the first cycle.

Quality Assurance

Academic standards are established and maintained by higher education institutions themselves using an extensive and sophisticated range of shared quality assurance approaches and structures. Standards and quality in institutions are underpinned by universal use of external examiners, a standard set of indicators and other reports and by the activities of the QAA and in professional areas by relevant Professional and Statutory Bodies. This ensures that institutions meet national expectations described in the FHEQ: subject benchmark (character) statements, the Code of Practice and a system of programme specifications. QAA conducts peer-review based audits and reviews of higher education institutions with the opportunity for subject-based review as the need arises. Accuracy and adequacy of quality-related information published by the higher education institutions is also reviewed. QAA reviews also cover higher education programmes taught in further education institutions.

Credit Systems

There is a national credit system in place in Wales which embraces all post-16 education. Around 75% of institutions in England and Northern Ireland (around 85% of students) belong to credit systems consortia. There are local credit systems in some other institutions. QCA is developing a system intended for further education in England, the Framework for Achievement, designed to articulate with higher education. Many institutions use credit points for students transferring between programmes or institutions, and use ECTS for transfers within the European area and to recognise learning gained by students on exchange visits with institutions elsewhere in Europe.

Admission

The most common qualification for entry to higher education is the General Certificate of Education at 'Advanced' (A)-level (including the "advanced supplementary"). Other qualifications for entry are the Advanced Vocational Certificate of Education, the kite-marked Access Certificate or other qualifications located in the National Qualification Framework (NQF) level 3 Advanced, or the equivalent according to the Credit and Qualifications Framework in Wales, including the Welsh Baccalaureate and qualifications in the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework. A-levels are normally taken by students in their 13th year of school or at a college of further education and comprise up to three or four specialist subjects studied in considerable depth, involving coursework and final examinations. Part-time and mature students may enter with these qualifications or alternatives with evidenced equivalent prior learning and experience. Institutions will admit students whom they believe to have the potential to complete their programmes successfully, and set their requirements for entry to particular programmes accordingly.

¹ The UK has a system of devolved government, including for higher education, to Scotland, to Wales and to Northern Ireland. This description is approved by the High Level Policy Forum which includes representatives of the Department for Education and Skills (DFES), Scottish Executive, the Welsh Assembly Government, the Higher Education Funding Councils for England, Scotland and Wales, the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA), Universities UK (UUK), the Standing Conference of Principals and the National Recognition Information Centre for the UK (UK NARIC).