



JUDICIARY OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

**Annual Report of
the
Technology and
Construction Court
2017-2018**

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1. Introduction

This report covers the work of the Technology and Construction Court (“TCC”) in England and Wales for the period from 1 October 2017 to 30 September 2018.

The TCC is a specialist court within the Queen’s Bench Division, and is also part of the Business and Property Court which sits in the Rolls Building. The TCC deals primarily with litigation of disputes arising in the field of technology and construction, and also (increasingly) procurement claims. The former includes traditional building cases, adjudication enforcement, engineering and technology disputes, claims for professional negligence, claims by or against local authorities concerning the development of land, dilapidations claims, nuisance claims, fire claims, IT disputes (relating to both hardware and software) and challenges to arbitrators’ decisions in respect of any of the above matters.

Procurement challenges are usually brought in relation to the letting of public contracts governed by the Public Contracts Regulations 2015, although other sectors have their own similar regulations. These require fairness, transparency and equality of treatment. Some also involve judicial review proceedings that are started in respect of decisions, and are issued in the Administrative Court. These cases are usually tried by a Judge of the TCC who is also a Nominated Judge of the Administrative Court.

In recent years the court has seen an increasing number of disputes which require technical input or which it is appropriate for the court to deal with because of familiarity with the subject matter, including complex computer and IT infrastructure disputes. There has been an increase in cases involving complex electronic technology, IT, and renewable energy issues of all kinds. Despite this, the court maintains an impressive through-put of cases and most cases that go to fully contested trials are resolved in less than about 12-18 months from issue to final judgment, although obviously this varies. Expedited trials can be accommodated, where justified, within as little as a few weeks. Adjudication business continues to be dealt with speedily and to a highly abridged timetable.

2. The Organisation of the TCC

TCC cases are managed and heard by specialist judges in London and at centres throughout England and Wales.

In London the cases are dealt with exclusively by High Court Judges, or specialist Queen's Counsel approved to sit as either Deputy High Judges or Recorders in the TCC.

In the regional centres outside London, cases are heard by Circuit Judges designated to hear TCC cases.

The main High Court Centre of the TCC is located at the Rolls Building in Fetter Lane near the Royal Courts of Justice and deals with all High Court TCC claims which are commenced in or transferred to London. The claims include those which arise anywhere in England and Wales as well those arising in jurisdictions overseas.

There are regional TCC Centres at courts or civil justice centres as part of the Business and Property Courts in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle. There are other court centres which also have authorised judges to sit on TCC business. However, this is done on an as-needed basis and it is the TCC Centres as part of the Business and Property Courts that deal with the vast majority of the specialist work.

In London there is also the specialist TCC List in the Central London County Court, which is based in the Thomas More Building at the Royal Courts of Justice on the Strand. This deals with all London county court TCC cases. County court claims can also be issued at the regional TCC Centres.

The High Court judge in charge of the TCC ("the Judge in Charge"), although based principally in London, has overall responsibility for the judicial supervision of TCC business in all courts. In February 2018, the then Judge in Charge Coulson J (as he then was) moved to the Court of Appeal to become Coulson LJ and the Deputy Head of Civil Justice. He was replaced as Judge in Charge by Fraser J.

3. The London TCC

3.1 Judiciary

The main High Court centre (“the London TCC”) operates from the Rolls Building.

There were six High Court Judges who sat regularly on TCC business during the period covered by this report (in order of seniority):

- Mr Justice Coulson – Judge in Charge until January 2018
- Mr Justice Stuart-Smith
- Mrs Justice Carr
- Mr Justice Fraser – appointed Judge in Charge from February 2018
- Mrs Justice Jefford
- Mrs Justice O’Farrell

Mr Justice Coulson was the Judge in Charge until January 2018 and was succeeded by Mr Justice Fraser, who was appointed from 5 February 2018.

In addition, the TCC is able to call upon a number of deputy High Court judges who are authorised under s.9(4) of the Senior Courts Act 1981 (formerly the Supreme Court Act 1981) as well as Recorders who are authorised to carry out work as TCC judges under s.68(1)(a) of the Senior Courts Act 1981.

The availability of flexible listing arrangements is a necessity given the substantial workload, including applications arising from adjudications and arbitrations and Part 8 proceedings which must be dealt with urgently.

The case management powers exercised by the judges themselves are successfully deployed to ensure resolution of cases within as short a time as is fair and reasonably practicable.

3.2 Judicial Deployment

The need for judicial resources elsewhere means the London TCC judges spend some of their time in other courts.

Mr Justice Coulson and Mr Justice Fraser both sat full time in the TCC for the majority of their time whilst Judge in Charge.

When commitments allowed, they also undertook general work as a Queen’s Bench Judge in London, including sitting in the Court of Appeal Criminal Division. Mrs Justice Carr was a Presiding Judge on the Midlands Circuit during the period covered by this report, and Mr Justice Stuart-Smith was a Presiding Judge on the South-Eastern Circuit.

Additionally, the other London TCC judges sat in the Queen’s Bench Division, the Administrative Court, the Court of Appeal Criminal Division, the Commercial Court, the Crown Court, the Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum) and/or were sitting on circuit. These arrangements occur both by advance planning, part of the deployment of High Court Judges by the President of the Queen’s Bench Division and also if judges become free when cases settle at a late stage.

3.1 Case Management

The comparative figures for number of claims issued and number of trials show that the majority of TCC cases settle at some point between commencement and the date fixed for trial. The strong case management by TCC judges is one of the reasons for this.

An important feature of case management in the TCC is that at the first case management conference the date for the trial is fixed, usually at the earliest available date in the court diary for the required length.

This will usually have a significant impact on the timetable for all steps of the proceedings up to trial. Occasionally the parties ask the court to fix the trial for a later date owing to the complexity of the case and the nature and extent of the steps to be taken by way of pre-trial preparation. The court will usually accede to this request unless it considers it inappropriate to do so.

The case management bundle provided to the court for the case management conference includes the documents produced by parties in complying with the pre-action protocol. This allows the court to review whether there should be an opportunity, by way of stay or timetabling, for the parties to reach a settlement either by negotiation or ADR. Whether or not a stay is granted for this purpose will usually depend on the amount of time available; the court is reluctant to put back a trial date to accommodate a stay for ADR.

Equally where the dispute between the parties cannot be settled, the case management conference allows the court to consider how a determination of that dispute can be dealt with in the most appropriate way, taking into account the overriding objective of the Civil Procedure Rules.

For those cases covered by the Cost Management provisions in the CPR, costs budgeting and any Costs Management Orders are made at the first CMC too.

3.1 Shorter and Flexible Trial Pilots

Both pilots commenced in October 2015 to September 2017 in the Business and Property Courts. The aim of both pilot schemes was to achieve shorter and earlier trials for business related litigation, at a reasonable and proportionate cost.

The aim of the Shorter Trial procedure was to reach trial within approximately 10 months of the issue of proceedings, and judgment within six weeks thereafter. The procedure is intended for cases which can be fairly tried on the basis of limited disclosure and oral evidence. The maximum length of trial is four days, including reading time.

The Flexible Trial procedure involves the adoption of more flexible case management procedures where the parties so agree, resulting in a more simplified and expedited procedure than the full trial procedure currently provided for under the CPR.

Both of these schemes became permanent in the Business and Property Courts nationwide from 1 October 2018 under PD 57AB.

3.2 Administrative matters and CE-file

The London TCC is served by experienced court staff, some of whom have been with us for many years. A list of the current court staff at the London TCC and their functions are set out at the end of this report at Appendix 2. The court staff deal with numerous communications.

A small amount of correspondence is still received by email and/or handed into the Registry. In those instances, and where appropriate, these were returned to the sender to correctly file through the CE-File portal. The CE-File system has enabled better use of electronic working at the TCC. CE-filing is now available in all the Business and Property Courts across the regions.

It is mandatory for court users to file all required documents through the CE-File, which is accessible outside of business hours, saving time, costs and resource for all.

All users, including judges, staff, professional court users and the public can view these case records, file documents and monitor cases. Unless a party to the case, the viewing will be restricted to public documents only

Court applications/draft orders to be considered by judges are assigned as 'alerts' through this system. Once approved by the judge, these are saved on CE-File and orders emailed to parties by the judges' clerks. As these form event records, a copy of all orders can be later retrieved, as required.

3.1 Marshalling Scheme

We have continued the arrangement with the TCC Solicitors Association (TeCSA) and TECBAR for London TCC judges to take trainee or newly qualified solicitors, pupil barristers and barristers new to practice who are planning to practise in the field to act as marshals for a one-week period. The marshals read the papers, sit in court next to the judge and discuss the case with the judge out of court. Those interested in the scheme should contact, as appropriate:

Sue.Ryan@gowlingwlg.com, or

Winser@crownofficechambers.com

3.2 Overseas Work

The TCC, in common with the Commercial Court, encourages overseas clients to bring their disputes to the TCC for resolution and a significant number of cases now have an overseas party or relate to a project overseas. The ability to do this – what is called ad hoc submission to the jurisdiction – is not always known about amongst all members of the international community.

The TCC judges have the necessary expertise and experience to deal with international work, having practised internationally before coming to the bench. It is understood that a number of overseas contracts now have jurisdiction clauses which expressly refer disputes to the TCC in the High Court in London. This is to be welcomed and reflects the respect in which the practice, procedure and judicial experience of the TCC is held internationally.

The court is often able to arrange for foreign lawyers or judges to sit with a TCC judge when they are visiting London so that they can gain firsthand experience

of the court. Judges from jurisdictions such as Japan, China, France and Ireland have done so recently.

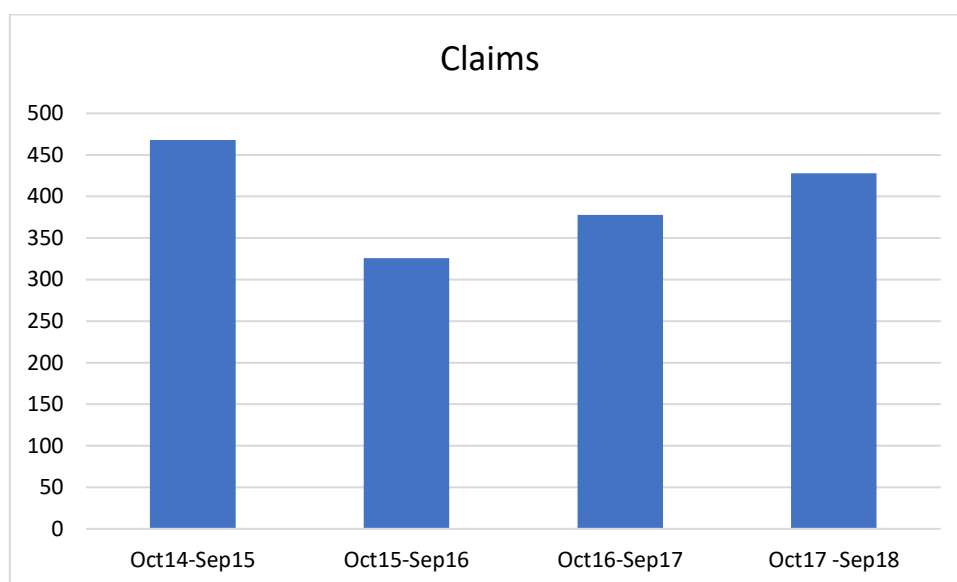
In addition, TCC judges have been invited to and have given lectures in a number of other European countries and overseas in North and South America, the Middle East and Far East. This has led to continued interest in the approach of the TCC particularly in countries which do not have an established specialist court to deal with these disputes.

3.3 Claims

During October 2017 to September 2018 there were 428 new claims brought to the London TCC.

This represents an increase of 13% from the previous year, when only 378 new claims were registered.

The graph below shows the number of new claims brought to the London TCC from October 2014 to September 2018, as further comparison:



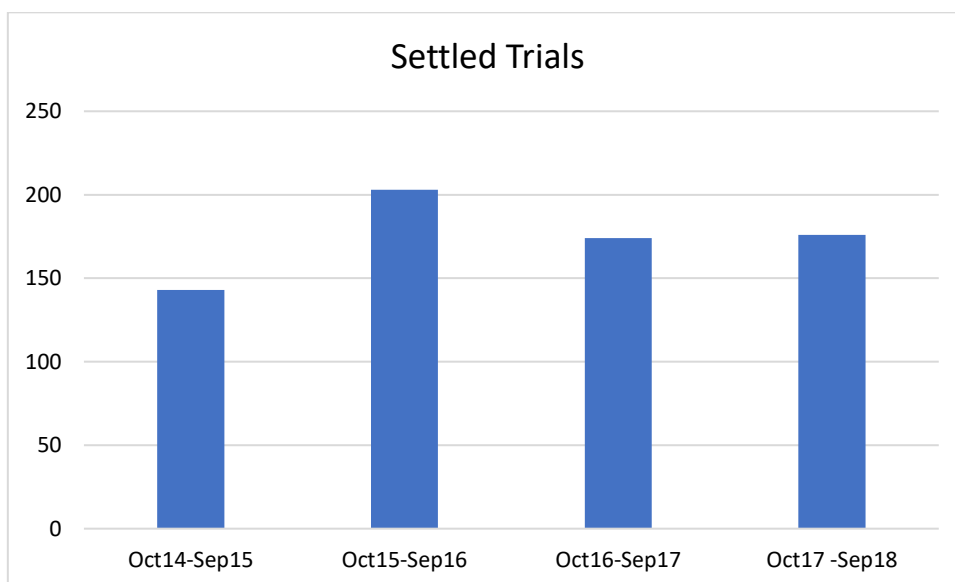
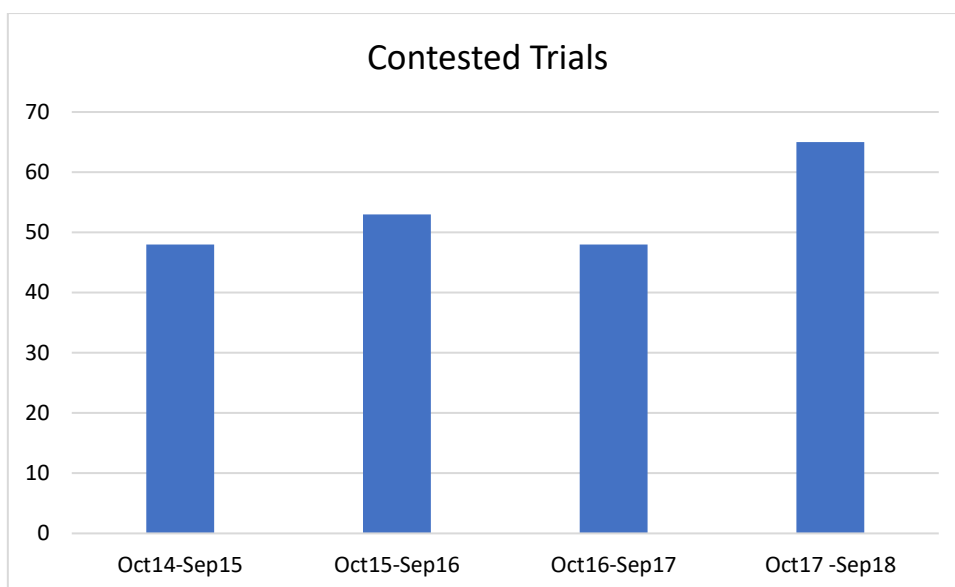
3.4 Trials

A continuing feature for the TCC is that a substantial number of cases are settled shortly, or sometimes very shortly, before trial.

During the year there were 241 trials listed at TCC during the year, of which only 65 were eventually contested. This shows that 73% of cases settled, or started and were settled before judgment.

This figure compares to 78% the year before, so is relatively consistent.

The following graphs illustrate the number of contested trials heard at London TCC from October 2014 to September 2018 and those that settled during the same period.



3.5 Applications

During the year, 317 applications were dealt with at an oral hearing, including case management conferences, pre-trial reviews and specific applications.

Hearings varied in length, some were very short and some took more than one day.

Often preparation time by the court in advance of the hearing exceeds the hearing time itself but this preparation enables applications to be dealt with more rapidly and effectively.

In addition, written applications/correspondences were received and processed through the CE-file portal system.

Where an order is approved by a Judge, these are sealed on the CE-file system and emailed to parties.

The TCC encourages use of electronic applications as this saves time and costs, provided issues can properly be dealt with in this way, without prejudice to the parties by lack of oral argument.

The total number of orders sealed on the CE-file during the year was 1,271, which incorporates those approved following oral hearings and those processed as 'alerts'/paper applications.

3.6 Central London Civil Justice Centre.

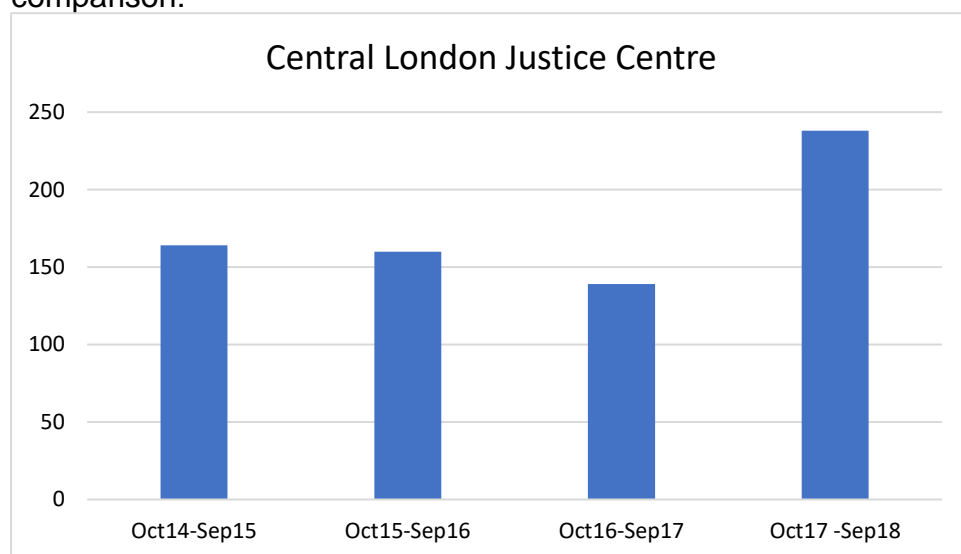
The Central London Civil Justice Centre deals with all county court TCC claims which are brought in London.

His Honour Judge Bailey was the principal TCC judge at Central London. His Honour Judge Parfitt also assisted and undertook some TCC work. As at the date of this report being published, but after the period covered by the report, HHJ Parfitt succeeded HHJ Bailey who retired on 31 May 2019.

During the period October 2017 to September 2018 there were 238 new TCC claims. This is broken down further as 210 cases issued and 28 cases transferred into that court.

In contrast only 139 were processed the previous year, which indicates an increase of 42% new claims received in 2017-18.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Central London Civil Justice Centre from October 2014 to September 2018, as further comparison:



4. TCC Centres in the Regions as part of the Business and Property Courts

The extent to which statistics for TCC work can be isolated from the general statistics for court work outside London depends upon the administrative arrangements at individual court centres.

What follows is a summary of the TCC data provided by certain court centres outside London during the period of 2017- 2018.

Figures from October 2014 to date have also been included for comparison purposes.

4.1 Birmingham

The TCC court is part of the Business and Property Courts based in the Birmingham Civil Justice Centre.

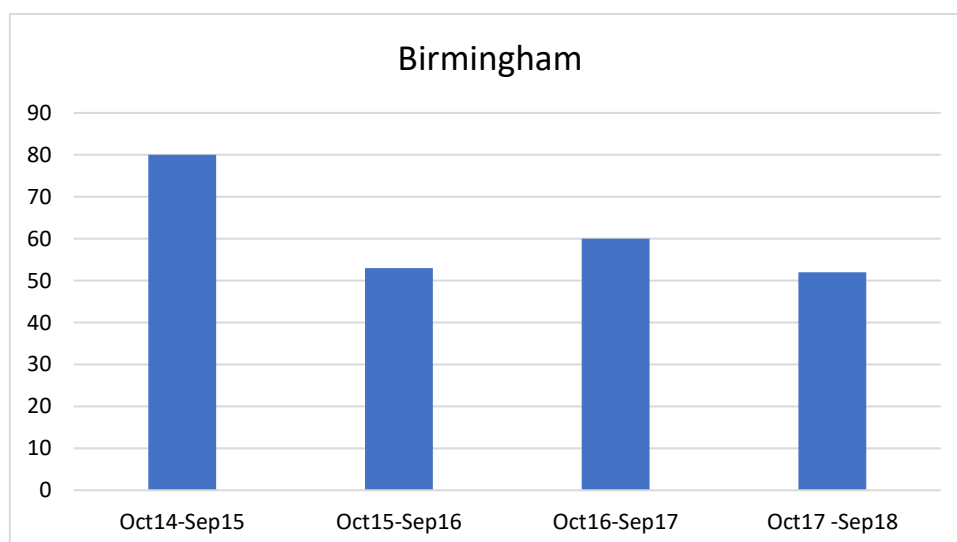
Her Honour Judge Sarah Watson took up the position of full-time principal TCC Judge at the end of November 2017. His Honour Judge David Grant retired in August 2017.

The specialist judges in Birmingham (who sit in TCC, Mercantile and Chancery) are authorised to sit in all jurisdictions in the Business and Property Courts and this permits them to cover for one another when necessary.

Between the dates of His Honour Judge Grant retiring and Her Honour Judge Watson taking over the position, TCC work/referrals were shared between various circuit judges namely His Honour Judge Barker QC, His Honour Judge Cooke, His Honour Judge McCahill QC and His Honour Judge McKenna.

During the period October 2017 to September 2018 there were 52 new TCC claims; this number is broken down further as 42 cases issued at the Birmingham TCC and 10 cases transferred in.

In contrast there were 60 new claims received the previous year, so figures were consistent. The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Birmingham Civil Justice Centre from October 2014 to September 2018, for comparison:



4.2 Bristol

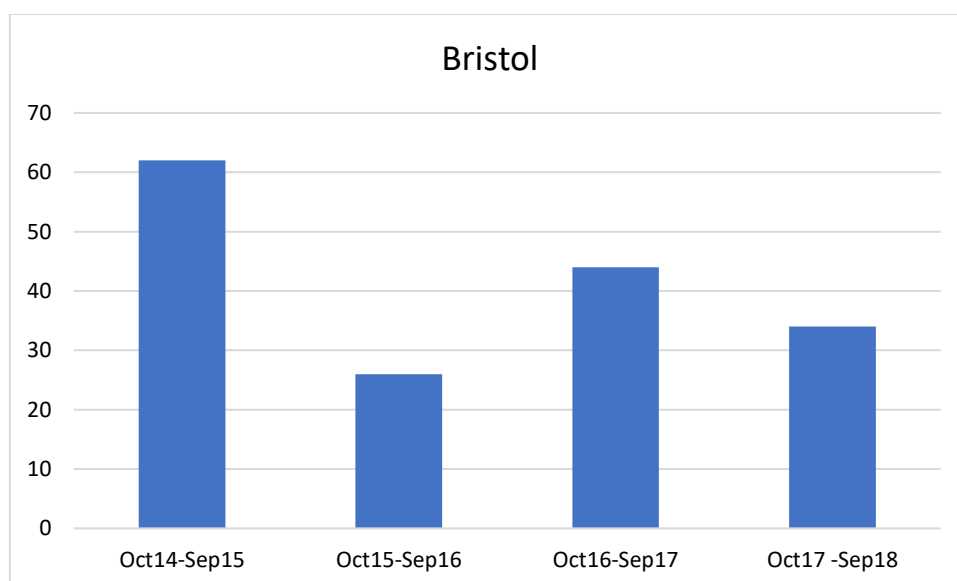
The TCC court is part of the Business and Property Courts based in the Bristol Civil Justice Centre.

His Honour Judge Russen QC was the principal TCC judge at Bristol and was appointed in 2017. He succeeded His Honour Judge Havelock-Allan QC.

During the period October 2017 to September 2018 there were 34 new TCC claims. This is broken down further as 28 cases issued at the Bristol TCC and six cases transferred in.

In contrast there were a total of 44 new claims received the previous year.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Bristol Civil Justice Centre from October 2014 to September 2018, for comparison:



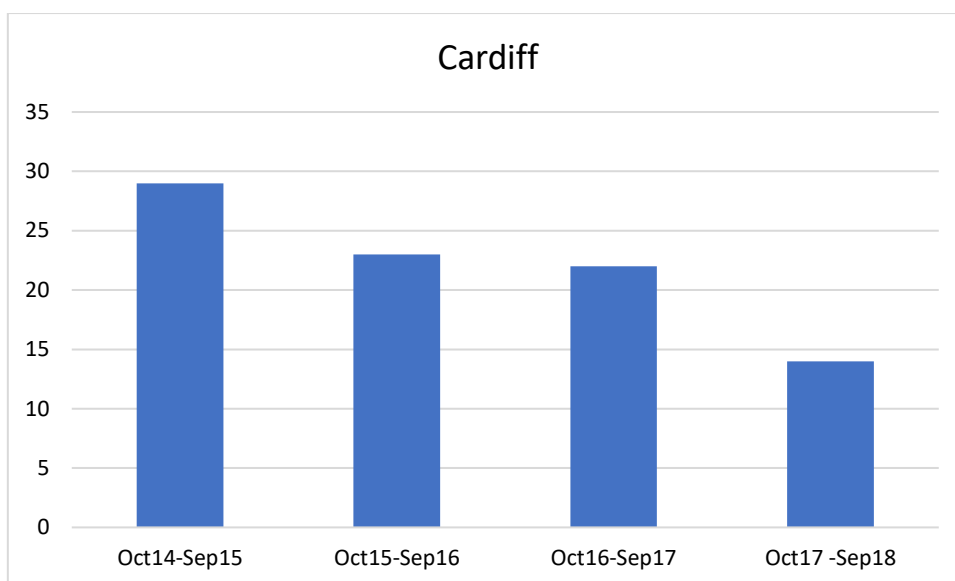
4.3 Cardiff

The TCC court is part of the Business and Property Courts based in the Cardiff Civil Justice Centre; some cases are also heard at the Mold Justice Centre where required. His Honour Judge Keyser QC was the principal TCC judge at Cardiff during the period covered by this report.

During the period October 2017 to September 2018 there were 14 new TCC claims. This is broken down further as 10 cases issued at the Cardiff TCC and four cases transferred in.

In contrast there were 22 new claims received the previous year, so these have reduced.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Cardiff Civil Justice Centre from October 2014 to September 2018, for comparison:

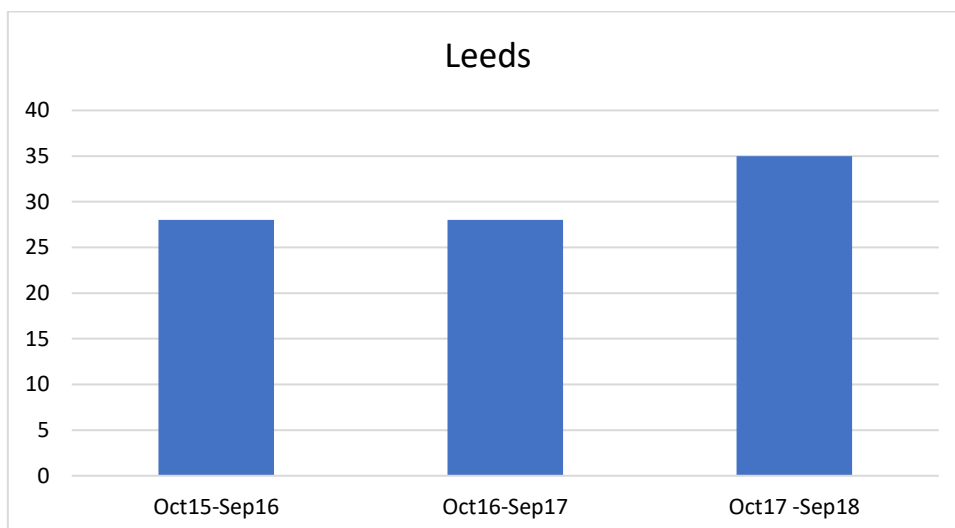


4.4 Leeds

The TCC court is part of the Business and Property Courts based in the Leeds Combined Court Centre. His Honour Judge Raeside QC was the principal TCC judge at Leeds during the period covered by this report.

During the period October 2017 to September 2018 there were 35 new TCC claims. This is broken down further as 12 County Court cases and 23 High Court cases.

In contrast there were 28 new claims received the previous year, so has slightly increased. The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Leeds Court from October 2015 to September 2018, for comparison:



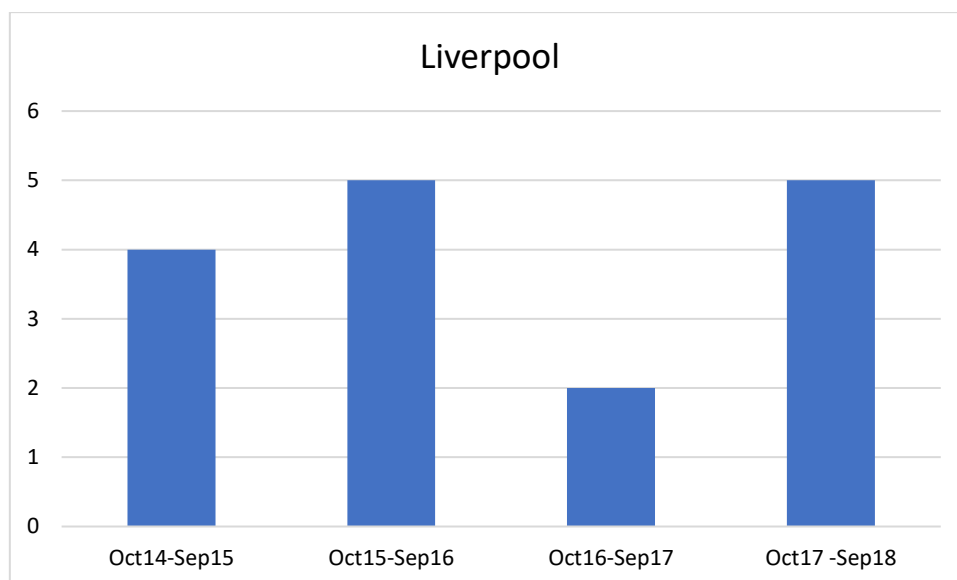
4.5 Liverpool

The TCC court is part of the Business and Property Courts based in the Liverpool Civil Justice Centre. His Honour Judge Wood QC and District Judge Baldwin were the two principal TCC Judges during the period covered by this report.

During the period October 2017 to September 2018 there were five new TCC claims.

In contrast there were only two new claims received the previous year.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Liverpool Civil Justice Centre from October 2014 to September 2018, for comparison:



4.6 Manchester

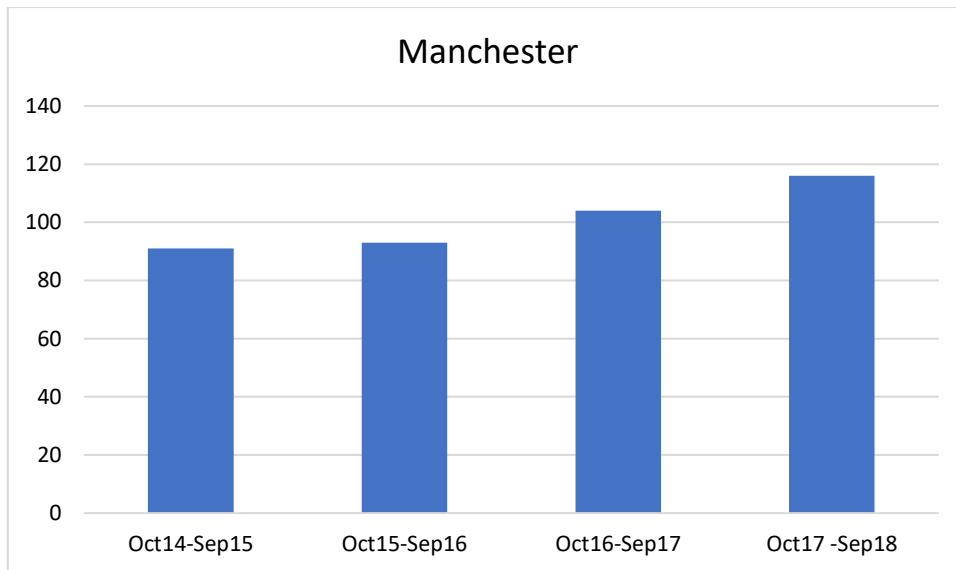
The TCC court is part of the Business and Property Courts based at the Manchester Civil Justice Centre. His Honour Judge Stephen Davies and His Honour Judge Stephen Eyre QC both sat as full-time TCC Judges in the Civil Justice Centre in Manchester.

The other specialist judges in the Manchester Business and Property Courts are authorised to sit in all jurisdictions which permits them to cover for TCC work when necessary.

During the period October 2017 to September 2018 there were 116 new TCC claims.

In contrast there were 104 new claims received the previous year, so figures are comparable.

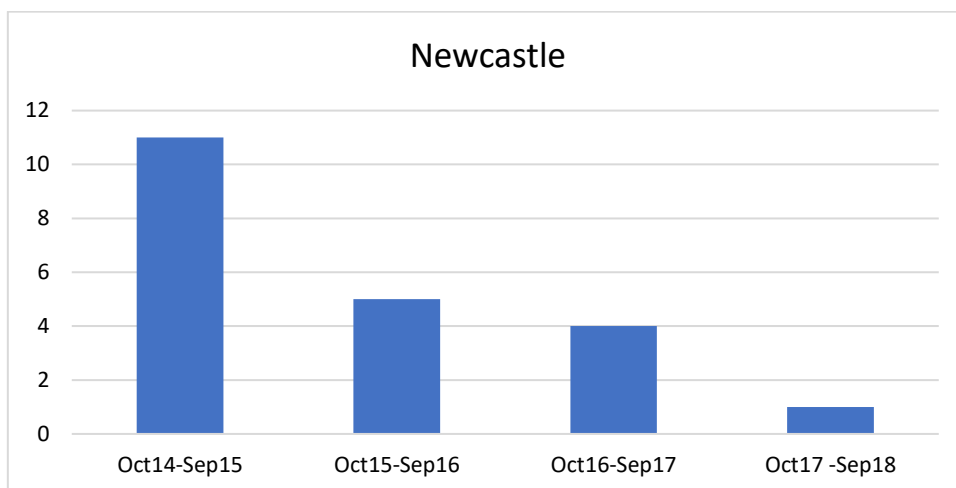
The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Manchester Civil Justice Centre from October 2014 to September 2018, for comparison:



4.7 Newcastle

The TCC court is part of the Business and Property Courts and is based at the Newcastle County Court/District Registry. The majority of the cases are heard at the historic Moot Hall in the centre of Newcastle. His Honour Judge Kramer became the principal TCC Judge for Newcastle from 1 December 2017.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Newcastle Civil Courts from October 2014 to September 2018, for comparison. The decline in issue is explained by the fact that for a period prior to the appointment of HHJ Kramer cases had to be transferred to Leeds:



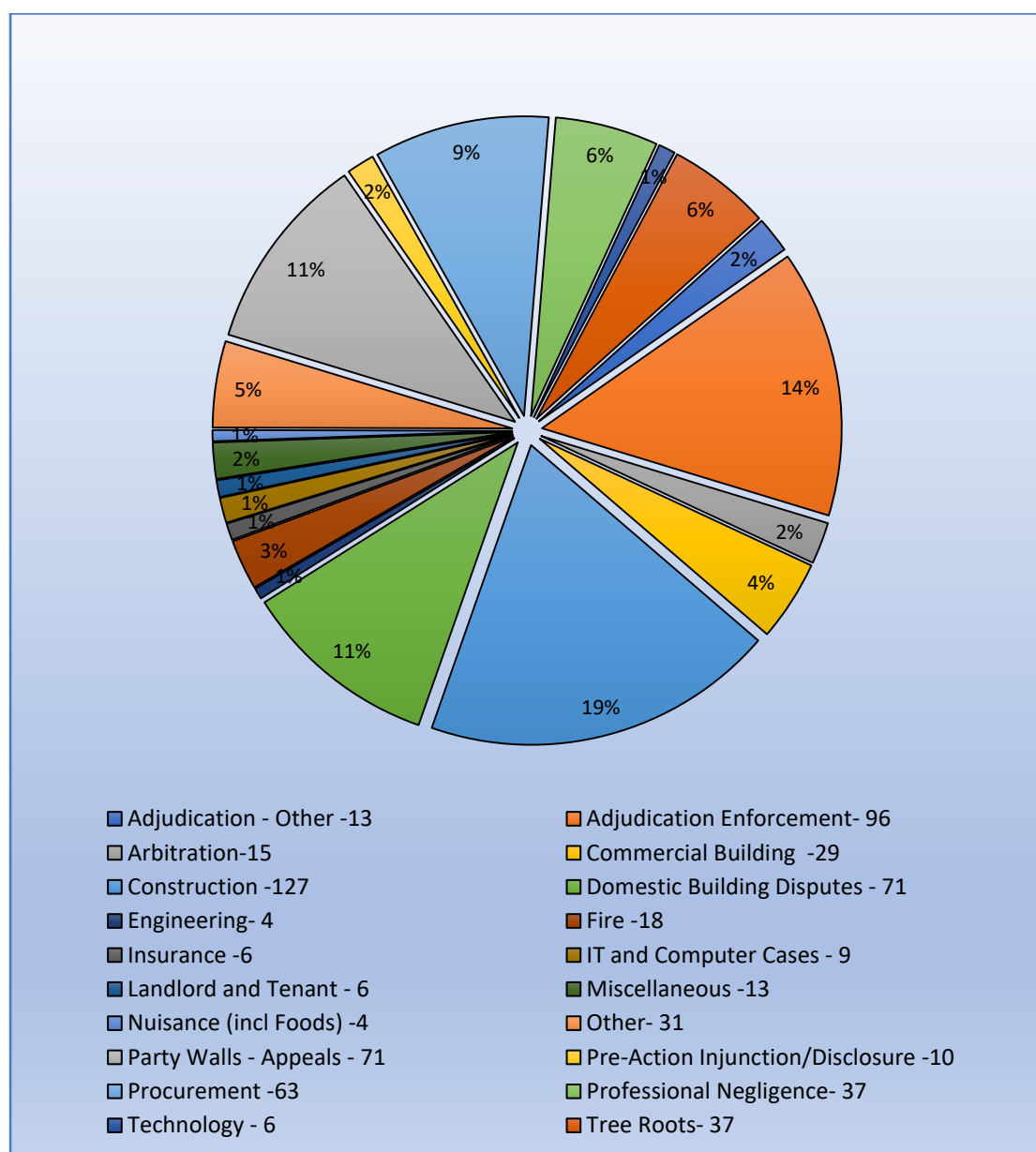
5. Overall Division of Cases

As in previous years we include an analysis of the percentages of each type of work carried out in those TCC courts which provided the relevant information ¹.

It has been produced solely by reference to the claim and not by reference to the subsequent proceedings.

This means that, for instance, some claims for professional fees may have triggered counterclaims for professional negligence which are not shown as such.

There is also a subjective element in the classification, since some cases lie on the borderline between categories or fall into more than one category.



¹ Breakdown information only available from London TCC and the Central London Civil Justice Centre

6. The TCC during the year

6.1 Appointments

The Lord Chief Justice's power under s. 68(1)(a) of the Senior Courts Act 1981 to nominate circuit judges, deputy circuit judges or recorders to deal with "official referees' business" in the TCC is delegated to the Judge in Charge, who is required to consult with the Lord Chancellor and the senior judiciary before exercising that authority.

His Honour Judge Waksman QC and Edward Pepperall QC both sat on TCC cases during the year. They were appointed as High Court Judges in October 2018 and are now sitting at the London TCC as High Court Judges approved to sit in the TCC. The shorthand usually used is they have "TCC tickets". This brings to nine the number of such judges, namely (in alphabetical order) Carr, Choudhury, Cockerill, Fraser, Jefford, O'Farrell, Pepperall, Stuart-Smith and Waksman JJ.

As mentioned above, the statutory provisions still refer to "official referees" business although under the Civil Procedure Rules the court is referred to the TCC. It is assumed that in due course these statutory provisions will be brought into line with other specialist court jurisdictions.

A full list of TCC Judges including High Court judges, Circuit judges and recorders who have been nominated to manage and try TCC cases is attached as Appendix 1.

6.2 Queen's Counsel

In February 2018 the following new Queen's Counsel who regularly practice in the TCC were appointed:

- Lucy Garrett
- Lynne McCafferty
- Jonathan Selby

We are delighted to welcome these specialist practitioners who practice in this field. There have been other appointments since the period of this report, which will be identified in later issues.

6.3 Jane Lemon QC

After the period covered by this report, but before its publication, on 24 April 2019 Jane Lemon QC died very unexpectedly aged 49. She was called to the Bar in 1993 and took silk in 2015. She was a member of Keating Chambers, practiced in this specialist field, both in the TCC in London and also in international arbitration. All the judges and staff of the TCC extend their condolences to her family, friends and colleagues.

6.4 The TCC Guide

A third revision of the second edition of the TCC Guide (which originally came into force in October 2005) was produced in early 2014 and, having received the necessary approval, came into effect from 3 March 2014.

This was prepared following comments from the judges of the TCC, TECBAR, TeCSA and the Society of Construction Law, for whose contributions the court is very grateful. A new edition is currently being prepared.

6.5 TCC Judges' Conferences

These continue to be held on a bi-annual basis, and also the Business and Property Courts holds an annual conference for all BPC Judges including those of the TCC.

6.6 Alternative Dispute Resolution

Alternative dispute resolution ("ADR") has continued to play a large role in resolving technology and construction disputes during the year. Many cases which are begun in the TCC are resolved by means of ADR, often with the assistance of one of the many highly experienced professional mediators (solicitors, counsel or construction professionals).

TCC judges encourage parties to consider mediation either to settle or to narrow their disputes. Obviously, there are and will continue to be cases where the parties are not able to resolve their disputes without the decision of the court but many cases are resolved effectively through ADR.

The TCC also has available ADR processes of Early Neutral Evaluation and the Court Settlement Process to assist parties to resolve disputes. These are now dealt with more fully in the current TCC Guide.

In addition, in appropriate cases, TCC judges can sit as Arbitrators. Further guidance on this aspect is again contained in the TCC Guide.

6.7 TCC User Committees

TCC user committees are in operation and function at Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Newcastle and Manchester.

These committees make a valuable contribution to the work of the court. They enable solicitors, barristers, consultants, interest groups and clients to be represented in the development and operation of the TCC.

The TCC is grateful to those who chair and participate as members in the TCC user committees. Their support and assistance is much appreciated.

6.8 TCC Liaison Judges

There are TCC liaison District Judges at Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool and Newcastle.

The function of these judges is to keep other district judges informed about the role and remit of the TCC; to deal with queries from colleagues concerning the TCC or transfer of cases; to deal with any subsidiary matter as directed by a TCC judge and to deal with urgent applications in TCC cases when no TCC judge is available.

We are grateful to them for carrying out this important role during the year.

6.9 Retirements

During the year there was the retirements of His Honour Judge David Grant, principal TCC judge in Birmingham and His Honour Judge Havelock-Allan QC, principal TCC judge in Bristol.

We wish them both well in their retirements.

The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Fraser
Judge in charge of the Technology and Construction Court

June 2019

7. APPENDIX 1 - The TCC as at 1 October 2018

7.1 London TCC

Mrs Justice Carr

Mrs Justice Cockerill

Mr Justice Choudhury

Mr Justice Fraser (Judge in charge of the TCC from 5 February 2018)

Mrs Justice Jefford

Mrs Justice O'Farrell

Mr Justice Pepperall

Mr Justice Stuart-Smith

Mr Justice Waksman

7.2 Birmingham

Her Honour Judge Sarah Watson (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Barker QC

His Honour Judge Cooke

His Honour Judge McCahill QC

His Honour Judge McKenna

7.3 Bristol

His Honour Judge Russen QC (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Cotter QC

His Honour Judge Paul Matthews

7.4 Cardiff and Mold

His Honour Judge Keyser QC (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Jarman QC

7.5 Central London

His Honour Judge Bailey

His Honour Judge Parfitt

7.6 Leeds

His Honour Judge Raeside QC (Principal TCC Judge)

7.7 Liverpool

His Honour Judge Wood QC (Principal TCC Judge)

7.8 Manchester

His Honour Judge Stephen Davies (Full time TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Stephen Eyre QC (Full time TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Mark Pelling QC

His Honour Judge David Hodge QC

His Honour Judge Richard Pearce

His Honour Judge Mark Halliwell

7.9 Newcastle

His Honour Judge Kramer (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Davis White QC (based at Leeds)

His Honour Judge Klein (based at Leeds)

7.10 Deputy High Court/Retired High Court Judges

Mr Jonathan Acton Davis QC

Mrs Veronique Buehrlen QC

Sir Anthony Edwards-Stuart

Mr Alexander Nissen QC

Mrs Joanne Smith QC

Mr Roger Ter Haar QC

7.11 Recorders

Mr Martin Bowdery QC

Mr Andrew Singer QC

Mr Adam Constable QC

7.12 TCC Liaison District Judges

District Judge Brian Watson (Bristol)

District Judge Hywel James (Cardiff)

District Judge Morgan (Newcastle)

District Judge Baldwin (Liverpool)

8. APPENDIX 2 - The Staff of the London TCC as at 1 October 2018

Court Manager	Wilf Lusty
Senior Listings Officer *	David Mills *
Listings Officer *	Steve Gibbons *
Listings Officer	Daniel Hull
Registry Officer	Abdul Musa
Registry Administrative Clerk	Patrick Dick
Registry Administrative Clerk	Leanne Osborne

Clerk to Mr Justice Fraser *	Madeline Collins *
Clerk to Mrs Justice Carr	Rebecca Collins
Clerk to Mrs Justice Cockerill *	Laura Hope *
Clerk to Mrs Justice Jefford	Sam Taylor
Clerk to Mrs Justice O'Farrell	Marc Garley
Clerk to Mr Justice Pepperall	Olivia Duarte
Clerk to Mr Justice Stuart-Smith *	Elizabeth Evans *
Clerk to Mr Justice Waksman *	Adam Wilcox *

***Please note the following staff changes as at June 2019:**

Senior Listings Officer	Michael Tame
Listings Officer	Ian Dawson
Clerk to Mr Justice Fraser	Angela Fraser (<i>maternity cover until Dec19</i>)
Clerk to Mrs Justice Cockerill	Andrew Leddy (<i>maternity cover until Nov19</i>)
Clerk to Mr Justice Stuart-Smith	Lauren Benali
Clerk to Mr Justice Waksman	Alicia Zahedi-deWolfe