



**Courts and  
Tribunals Judiciary**

# **Annual Report of the Technology and Construction Court**

2024 – 2025







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# **Annual Report of the Technology and Construction Court**

2024 – 2025



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# 1. Introduction

This report covers the work of the Technology and Construction Court (“the TCC”) in England and Wales for the period from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025.

The Court remains very busy. There has been a slight increase in the number of new claims issued, with the settlement rate being about 85%, in line with the consistently high rate over the last few years. There was a decrease of 8% in the number of applications heard, but the number of applications dealt with electronically through the CE-filing system remained high at 2,185.

Most cases that go to fully contested trials are resolved in less than about 12-18 months from issue to final judgment, subject to the scale of the dispute, the needs of the parties and judicial resources. Expedited trials can be accommodated, where justified, within as little as a few weeks.

In this last year, the Court has seen an increasing number of disputes arising out of complex computer software and IT infrastructure systems. The TCC judges are well-equipped to deal with such cases, having many years’ experience of multi-disciplinary technical disputes.

Following the Grenfell Tower fire in June 2017 and the resulting Building Safety Act 2022, there has been a notable increase in cases concerning flammable cladding and other materials, together with more general fire protection issues. The introduction of Building Liability Orders, together with the potential extension of corporate liability to include associated companies and corporate officers, and the increase in limitation periods of up to 30 years, have opened up the possibility of expansive litigation in respect of historic developments. As common issues emerge, it is likely that new, bespoke procedures will be required to provide effective case management. These continue to be considered by the TCC BSA Working Group.

A significant portion of TCC work concerns procurement challenges, usually brought under the 2015 Procurement Regulations. The grounds for most challenges raise issues of equal treatment, non-discrimination, transparency, proportionality, manifest error and irrational decisions. Some also involve judicial review proceedings and, for that reason, are tried by a Judge of the TCC who is also a Nominated Judge of the Administrative Court. It should be noted that the procurement claims heard by the TCC extend to all such claims, whether concerned with construction or technology projects or not. Now that the Procurement Act 2023 has been enacted and has been in force since 24 February 2025, the TCC’s Procurement Working Group has been working with procurement litigators to develop new procedural guidelines framework for such claims, which will appear as Appendix H to the forthcoming new edition of the TCC Guide. The 2023 Act will apply to procurements

which have commenced on or after 24 February 2025, and the first claims relating to such procurement have started to emerge.

Greater awareness of environmental issues, climate change and the availability of third party funding has seen an increase in the number of environmental pollution class action claims in the TCC.

The development and growing role of AI in relation to litigation, both as to subject matter and the management and conduct of cases, is increasingly important. There is now a dedicated AI Working Group to consider all of this and arrange events for court users, under the leadership of Joanna Smith J. It has already held a number of well-attended seminars in the Rolls Building and these will continue in 2026.

The TCC continues to deal with high-profile and high-value claims as part of its workload. In such cases the Court tries to ensure that there is a single assigned to that case. Judicial continuity is essential to support the parties in managing the claims efficiently and resolving them in an appropriately swift and proportionate manner.

As ever the TCC Guide is a key tool for the operation and use of the TCC. There will be a new edition published shortly.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr Justice Waksman for his sterling work overseeing the TCC as Judge in Charge for the last two years. Sincere thanks are also extended to all the Judges and Deputy Judges of the TCC and the Court staff for their constant dedication and hard work. The TCC could not operate effectively without them.

**Mr Justice Constable**  
**Judge in Charge of the Technology and Construction Court**

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## 2. The Work of the TCC

The TCC is a specialist court within the King's Bench Division, under the umbrella of the Business and Property Courts, which sits in the Rolls Building in London and other BPCs across England and Wales. It deals primarily with litigation of complex disputes arising in the field of technology and construction, together with procurement claims. The former includes traditional construction and engineering claims, IT disputes, energy disputes, adjudication enforcement, claims for professional negligence, environmental damage claims, fire claims, and challenges to arbitrators' decisions in respect of such matters.

Examples of cases dealt with in 2024-2025 include:

- *Municipio de Mariana v BHP Group (UK) Limited & Others* [2025] EWHC 3001 (TCC), group litigation in a class action arising out of the Fundao Dam disaster in Brazil with challenges to jurisdiction arising at the outset and in which O'Farrell J's substantial liability judgment, following a lengthy trial, was handed down on 14 November 2025.
- *IBM United Kingdom Limited v LzLabs GmbH & Others* [2025] EWHC 532 (TCC), dealing with document sampling, restoration of electronic documents, disclosure of confidential source code information, keyword searches and pleadings in the context of claims for breach of contract, procuring breaches of contract and unlawful means conspiracy, where O'Farrell J's judgment, mainly for the Claimant, was given on 10 March 2025.
- *Haase Environmental Consulting v MW Hi-Tech Products* 2025, a substantial dispute over the design and planning for a local authority anaerobic digester.
- *The New National Lottery Company v Gambling Commission and Allwyn Entertainment Limited*, a challenge to the award to the new operator of the National Lottery by the Gambling Commission. The trial, before Joanna Smith J, took place in October and November 2025.
- *King John Berebon v Shell Petroleum* [2025] EWHC 847, involving long-standing claims by communities in Nigeria relating to an oil spill in Bodo Creek, conducted by Jefford J, who permitted an amendment to be made to seek a broad mandatory injunction at trial, to remediate the contaminated community land to endpoint standards which were protective of ecological and human health receptors.

- *ISG Retail v FK Construction Ltd* TCC Liverpool, in which HHJ Hodge KC held that where the adjudicator had made an incontrovertible error by selecting the wrong sum as part of the calculation that led to his decision, the Court could take it into account in an application for summary judgment to enforce the decision.
- *Matière v ABM* [2025] EWHC 1434, a decision of Alexander Nissen KC, sitting as a Deputy High Court Judge, involving an analysis of the nature and operation of an express duty of good faith, causation and claims for loss of chance in the context of a failed consortium bid.
- *SRCL v NHS South Yorkshire and 21 other Integrated Health Boards* [2025] EWHC 2964 (TCC) in which Waksman J reviewed the authorities dealing with claims by unsuccessful tenderers that damages were not an adequate remedy where they would lose opportunities to make reputational and commercial gains if the automatic suspension in a procurement challenge were to be lifted.
- *BHP v PGMBM Law* [2025] EWHC 2964 (TCC), where Waksman J reviewed the authorities in relation to anti-suit injunctions based on “vexatious and oppressive” conduct in the context of a party to prospective litigation here obtaining orders for depositions to be taken in Arkansas, pursuant to the Section 1782 of the US Federal Code.

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## 3. 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 other judges and specialist King's Counsel approved to sit as either Deputy High Court Judges or Recorders in the TCC.

In the regional centres outside London, cases are heard by specialist Senior 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 TCC centres outside London at 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, which can be made available for cases where it suits the needs of the parties and there is capacity. However, the TCC centres which are part of the Business and Property Courts deal with the vast majority of the specialist work.

In London there is also the specialist TCC List in the Central London County Court ("CLCC"), 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, including adjudication enforcement in appropriate cases, where early hearing dates can be offered. It also deals with cases commenced in the TCC in the Rolls Building but which are suitable for transfer to the CLCC. 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. Mr Justice Waksman was the Judge in Charge from January 2024 to January 2026. The new Judge in Charge is Mr Justice Constable.

## 4. The London TCC

### 4.1 Judiciary

The main High Court centre (“the London TCC”) operates from the Rolls Building. The following High Court Judges sat regularly on TCC business during the period covered by this report (in order of seniority):

- Mrs Justice Jefford
- Mrs Justice O’Farrell
- Mr Justice Waksman
- Mr Justice Pepperall
- Mrs Justice Thornton (environmental and procurement cases)
- Mr Justice Fordham (procurement cases)
- Mrs Justice Joanna Smith
- Mr Justice Eyre
- Mr Justice Constable (appointed Judge in Charge in January 2026)

We were delighted that Mrs Justice Cockerill (as she then was), a Judge of this Court, was appointed to the Court of Appeal in October 2025.

### 4.2 Judicial Deployment

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

Mr Justice Waksman sat full time in the TCC for the majority of his time whilst Judge in Charge. When commitments allowed, he also undertook other work as a King’s Bench Division Judge in London, including in the Commercial and Planning Courts, as well as acting as a Chair of the Competition Appeal Tribunal.

During the period covered by this report, Joanna Smith J was based in the Chancery Division.

Additionally, the other London TCC judges sat in the King’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 King’s Bench Division and also if judges become free when cases settle at a late stage.

---

## 4.3 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. One of the reasons for this is firm and robust case management by TCC judges and focus on what are the real issues in a case which will occur at an early stage.

An important feature of case management in the TCC is that, at the first case management conference (“CMC”), 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. A key aspect of case management at the CMC and beyond is the identification by the parties at an early stage of the key issues in the case, and the Court will be astute to ensure that they are identified and formulated accurately.

The case management bundle provided to the court for the CMC 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 CMC 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 also made at the first CMC.

## **4.4 Administrative matters and CE-File**

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

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.

The CE-File system, enabling full electronic working at the TCC, is available in all the Business and Property Courts across England and Wales. For a party who is legally represented, electronic working is mandatory to start and/or continue any relevant claims or applications. For a party who is not legally represented, electronic working is optional but is often used by that party to start and/or continue any relevant claims or applications.

The CE-File system 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 the CE-File system 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.

## **4.5 Marshalling Scheme**

The TCC has an arrangement with the TCC Solicitors Association (TECSA) and the TCC Barristers Association (TECBAR), and now also with the London Solicitors Litigation Association (LSLA), for London TCC judges to take trainee or newly qualified solicitors, pupil barristers and junior barristers who are planning to practice in the field to act as marshals for a one-week period. The intention is that marshals read the papers, sit in court next to the judge and discuss the case with the judge out of court. The marshalling scheme is currently being redeveloped to create a more flexible system with the aim to increase the amount of successfully placed marshals during the year.

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## 4.6 Overseas Work

The TCC, in common with the Commercial Court, encourages overseas parties to bring their disputes to the TCC for resolution and a significant number of cases now have one or more overseas parties or relate to a project overseas.

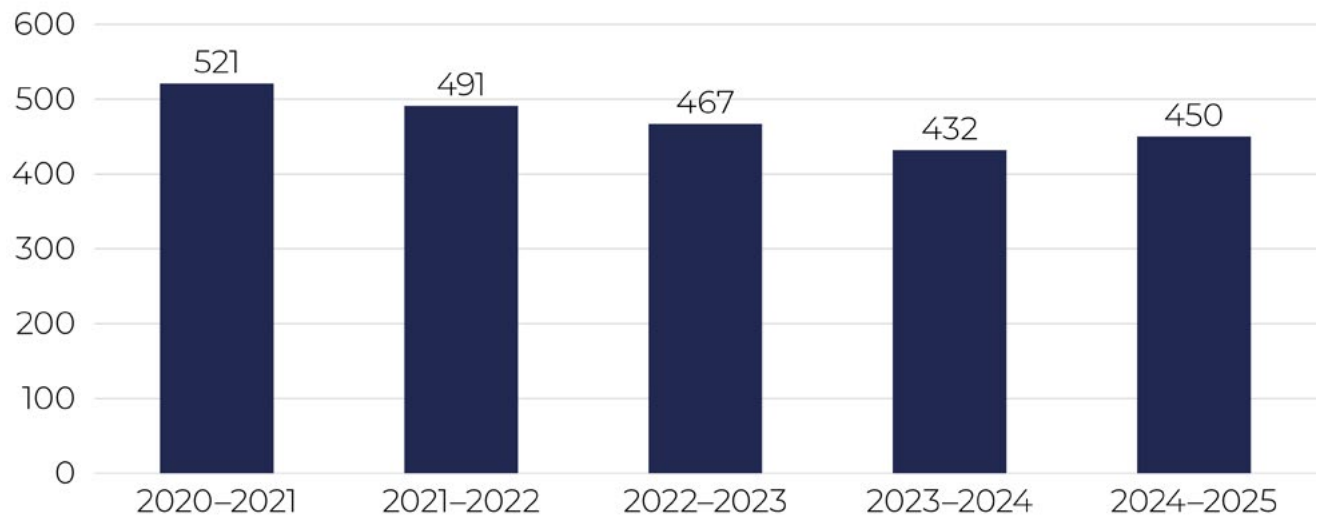
The TCC judges have the necessary expertise and experience to deal with international work, many of whom having practiced internationally before coming to the bench. It is understood that a number of overseas contracts now have jurisdiction clauses which expressly refer disputes to the TCC in the High 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.

## 4.7 Claims

During October 2024 to September 2025 there were 450 new claims brought to the London TCC. This is a slight increase from the previous year, when 432 new claims were registered.

The graph below shows the number of new claims brought to the London TCC from October 2020 to September 2025, as further comparison:

### Number of Claims from October 2020 to September 2025



The London TCC transfers adjudication enforcement claims of lower financial value to the Central London County Court and other court centres outside London where suitable early hearing dates can be offered, the claim value is under £1 million (often significantly lower in value) and the nature of the case would be suitable for determination by a Circuit or District judge, usually remotely. The centres outside London which undertake this work are principally Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle. This has the benefit of affording to the parties the earliest convenient hearing date for their case by a specialist TCC judge regardless of where they are based.

Between October 2024 and September 2025, a total of 99 claims were transferred out of the London TCC to regional courts, with the CLCC receiving the majority (58). Of the total number of claims transferred, over half (56) were adjudication enforcements.

It remains open to the parties to request the London TCC to retain a case where greater expedition is necessary, a novel point of law is raised, there are concurrent Part 8 proceedings, or any other particular circumstances that requires a High Court Judge to determine the case.

In addition, every case issued in the London TCC is triaged to determine the appropriate level of Judge (i.e. a High Court Judge or Deputy High Court Judge) and also venue. Where cases that started in London have a clear connection elsewhere, close to a Business and Property Court in a civil justice centre outside, they will be transferred there. Before any such transfer is finalised, the parties have an opportunity to make representations to the Judge in Charge if they consider that there are good reasons for the case remaining in London.

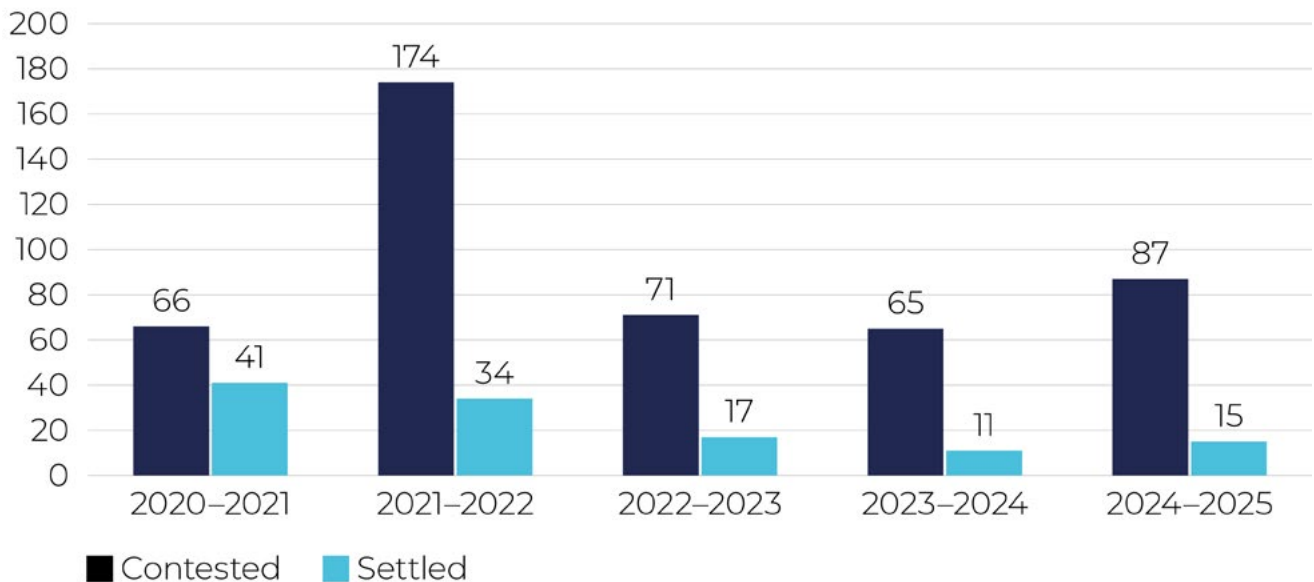
## 4.8 Trials

A continuing characteristic of the TCC is the high number of cases that are settled shortly, or sometimes very shortly, before trial.

During the year there were 102 trials listed at the TCC. Only 15 were eventually contested resulting in 85% of cases settling before judgment. This settlement figure is broadly consistent with the last two years.

The following graph illustrates the number of contested trials heard at the London TCC from October 2020 to September 2025 and those that settled during the same period.

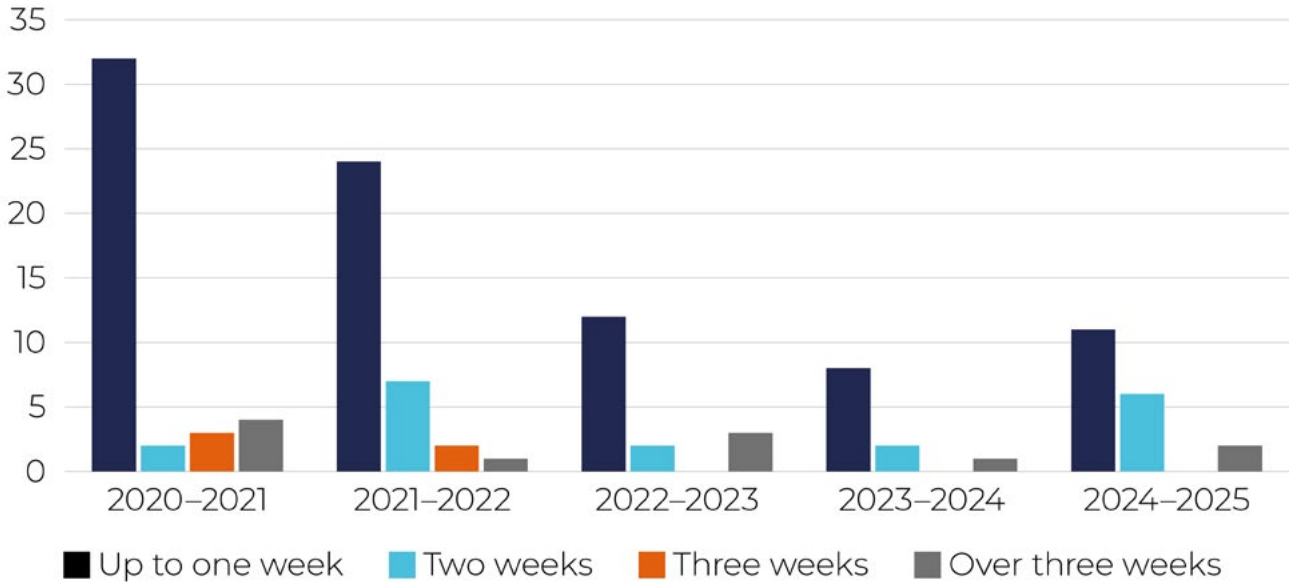
### Trials



## Length of Trials

For the London TCC the average length of trial in the period covered by this report has been 8 days (including judicial reading). This is higher than last year. Part of the reason for this is the length of the trial in Mariana.

Below is a breakdown of the duration of trials at London TCC from 2020-2025:



## 4.9 Shorter and Flexible Trials

The aim of the Shorter Trial procedure is to reach trial within approximately ten 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. The Court strongly encourages users to consider this option before or at the start of any litigation, where both parties can agree to adopt a simpler, and more cost-efficient procedure.

There is no formal limit on the length of a flexible trial. Neither costs budgeting nor the disclosure scheme under PD 57AD apply to cases heard under either scheme. The procedural rules for these schemes in the Business and Property Courts are set out in Practice Direction 57AB.

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## 4.10 Disclosure: Practice Direction 57AD

The disclosure pilot started on 1 January 2019 in the BPCs across England and Wales, including the TCC, initially running for two years and extended until introduction of the new Practice Direction 57AD, effective from 1 October 2022.

The disclosure practice direction was introduced to address the perceived excess cost, scale and complexity of the disclosure process. The principle behind the current approach is that in TCC and other BPC cases there is no automatic entitlement to search based disclosure. The Court will only make an order for extended disclosure where there has been full engagement between the parties prior to the CMC. Any order for extended disclosure will be tailored to the issues in the claim and must be reasonable and proportionate to the circumstances of the case. This new approach to disclosure has required a cultural shift in practice. Standard disclosure is no longer seen as the default option. Parties have a duty to co-operate in finding a reasonable and proportionate solution to disclosure. However, there remains an express duty to preserve documents and a duty to disclose known adverse documents. The BPC Disclosure Review is now examining how PD 57AD has performed.

There is now underway a full review of the operation of PD 57AD, which has commenced with a survey of all BPC practitioners which closed on 16 January 2026.

## 4.11 Applications

During 2024-2025, 412 applications were dealt with at an oral hearing, including case management conferences, pre-trial reviews and specific applications. This compares to 448 the previous year, reflecting a small decrease.

Hearings varied in length; some were less than half a day and others took more than one day. In rare cases, applications lasted up to four days.

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.

Increasingly, written applications and correspondence are received and processed through the CE-File portal system.

Where orders are approved by a Judge, these are sealed on the CE-File system and emailed to parties.

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

The total number of orders sealed on the CE-File during the year was 2,185 which incorporates those approved following oral hearings and those processed as 'alerts'/ paper applications. This is a reasonable increase from the last two years, by 11.1%, which were both just below 2,000 orders made.

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## 5. Central London County Court

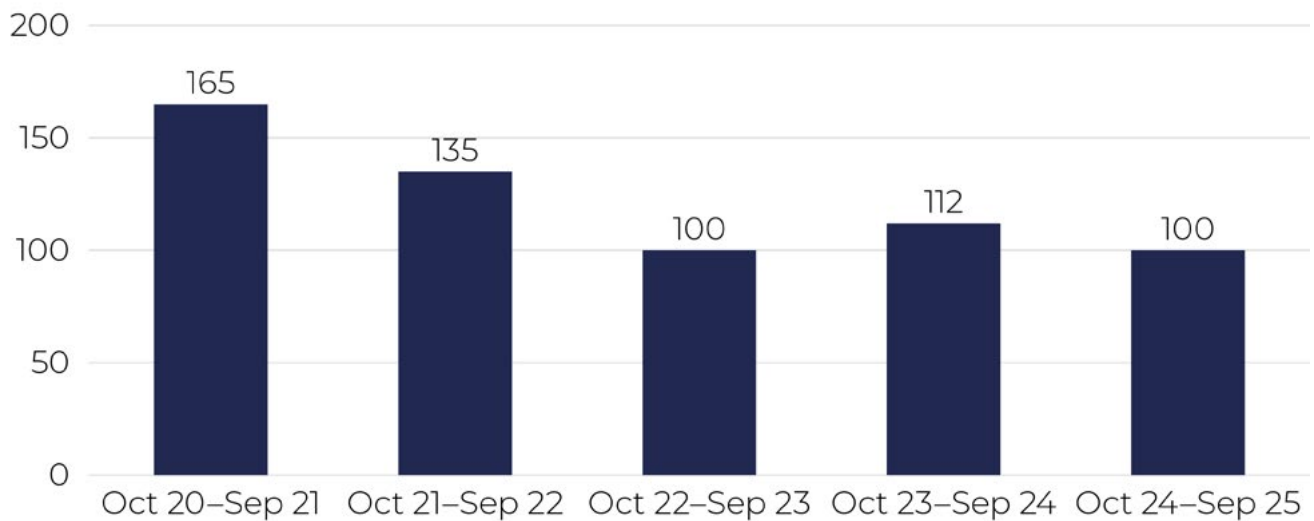
The Central London County Court deals with all county court TCC claims which are brought in London.

His Honour Judge Parfitt was the principal TCC judge at Central London for the period covered by this report. His Honour Judge Johns KC also assisted and undertook some TCC work.

During the period October 2024 to September 2025 there were 100 TCC claims. Of those claims, 39 TCC cases were issued in the Central London County Court and 61 cases were transferred in from the High Court, 38 cases of which were adjudication enforcement proceedings. Other cases heard concerned breach of contract (5) landlord and tenant-related (2) party walls (18) and other damages claims (37).

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Central London County Court from October 2020 to September 2025, as a comparison:

### Central London



## 6. TCC Centres outside of London 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 2024-2025.

Figures from October 2020 to date have also been included for comparison purposes.

### 6.1 Birmingham

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

Her Honour Judge Sarah Watson was the principal TCC Judge for the period of this report.

There are other specialist judges (who sit in TCC, Circuit Commercial and Chancery) authorised to sit in all jurisdictions in the Business and Property Courts, if required. During the period of this report HHJ Rawlings, HHJ Williams and HHJ Tindal were authorised to sit in the TCC.

During the period October 2024 to September 2025 there were a total of 46 new TCC claims categorised as 41 new High Court claims, 5 County Court claims.

In contrast there were 49 new claims received the previous year, reflecting a 6.12% decrease in workload.

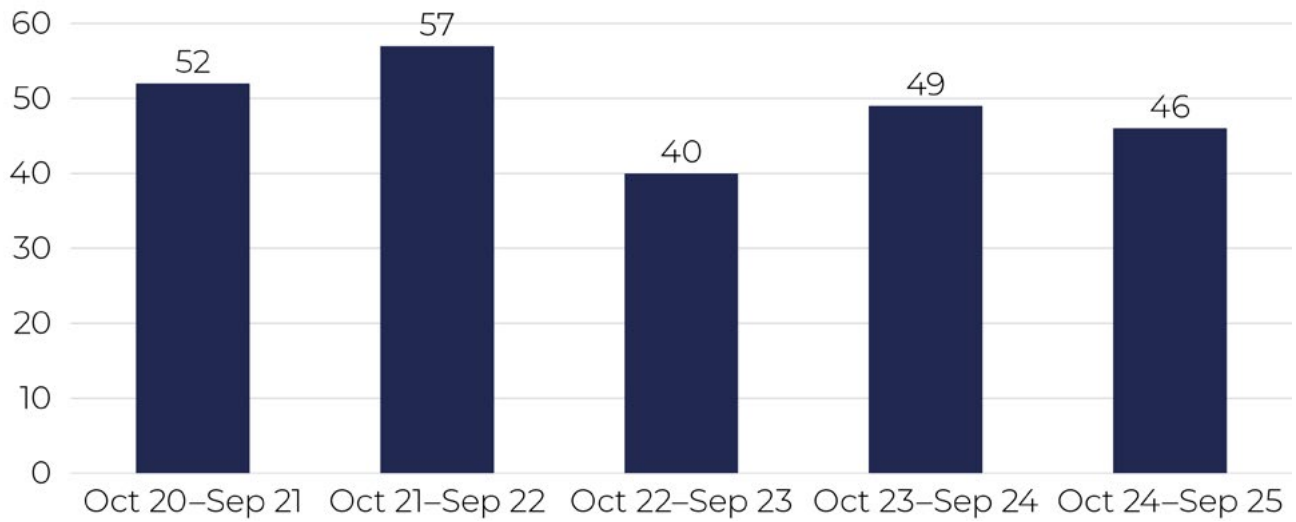
A breakdown of the 2024-2025 High Court cases is as follows: adjudication (1), arbitration (3), claim for professional fees (2), dilapidation (3), fire and explosion (3), procurement (2), technology (1), construction (7), nuisance (1). A further 7 cases were categorised as 'other' and 2 as 'miscellaneous'.

During the period of October 2024 to September 2025 there were 4 trials heard at Birmingham Civil Justice Centre.

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The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Birmingham Civil Justice Centre from October 2020 to September 2024, for comparison:

### **Birmingham**



## 6.2 Bristol

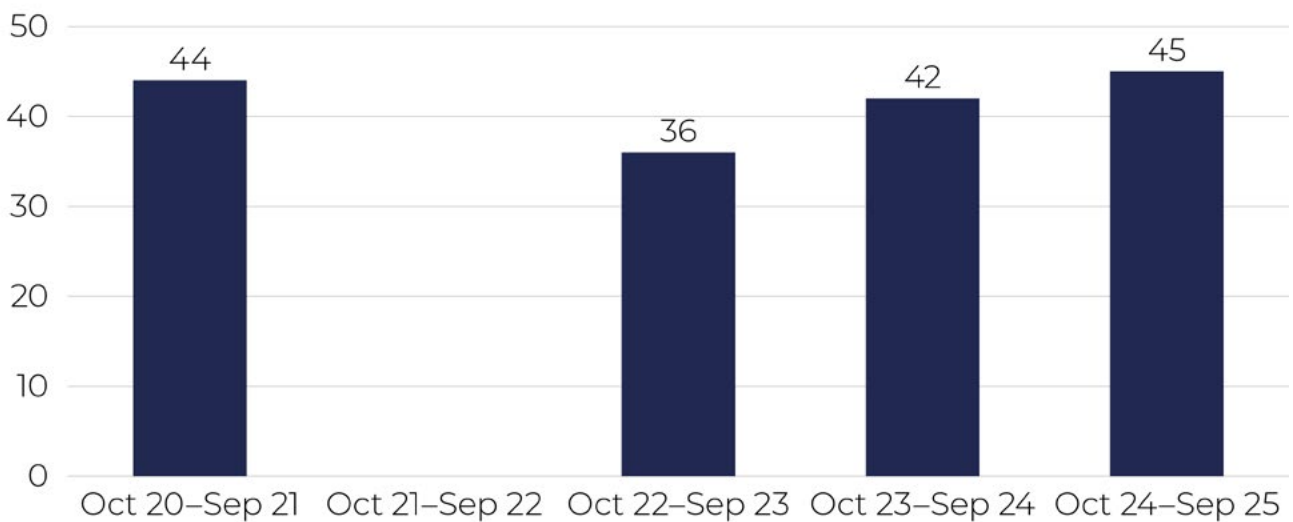
The TCC court is part of the Business and Property Courts based in the Bristol Civil Justice Centre.

His Honour Judge Russen KC was the principal TCC judge for the period of the report. District Judge Matthew Wales is the Bristol TCC Liaison DJ.

During the period October 2024 to September 2025 there were 37 new TCC claims issued in Bristol and 8 County Court claims transferred in. The majority of the claims were adjudication enforcement and construction claims. 109 applications were issued of which 42 were listed for hearing. 8 trials were listed.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Bristol Civil Justice Centre from October 2020 to September 2025, for comparison:<sup>1</sup>

### Bristol



<sup>1</sup> There were no statistics received during the period of 2021-2022

## 6.3 Cardiff

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

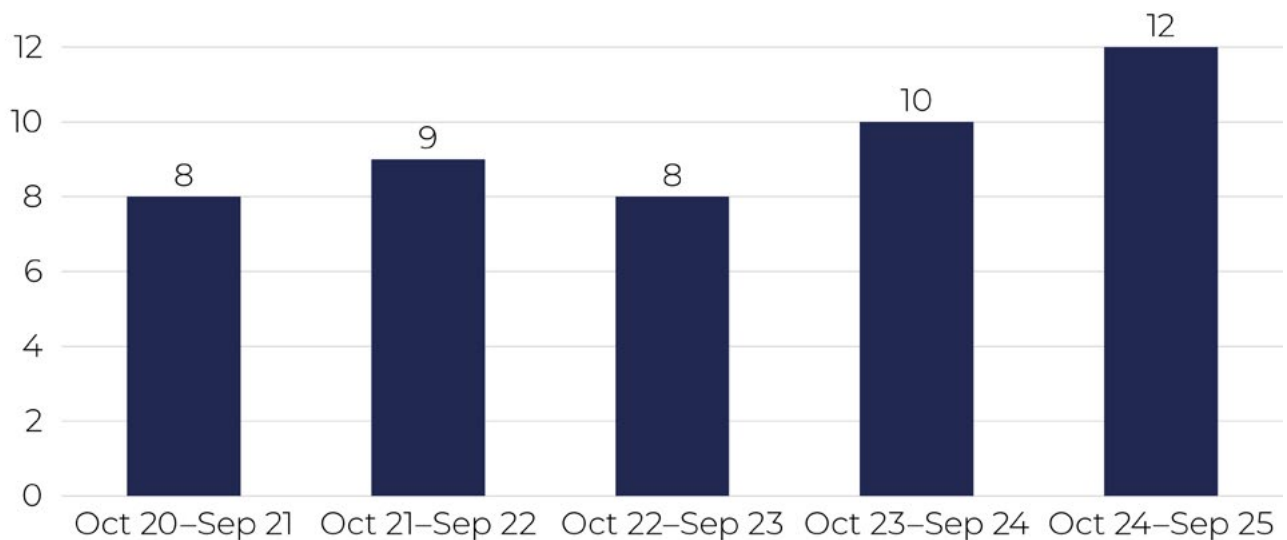
His Honour Judge Keyser KC was the principal TCC judge at Cardiff during the period covered by this report. HHJ Jarman KC also assisted.

During the period from October 2024 to September 2025 there were 12 new TCC claims. This is comparable to the previous year, where 10 new claims were received.

During the period of this claim there were also approximately 28 applications dealt with.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Cardiff Civil Justice Centre from October 2020 to September 2025, for comparison:

### Cardiff



## 6.4 Leeds

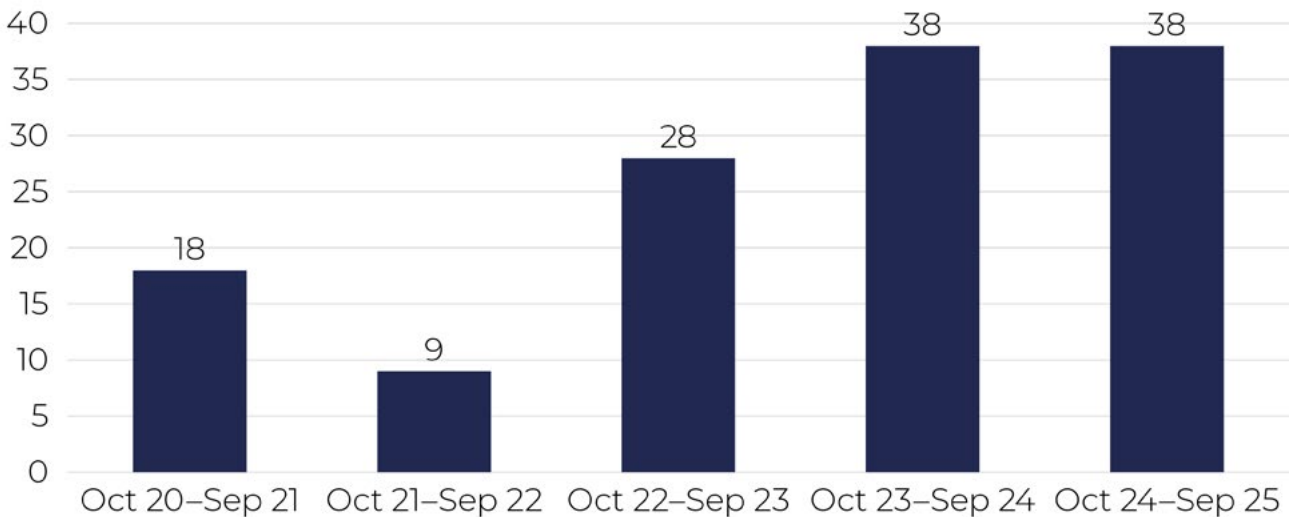
The TCC court is part of the Business and Property Courts based in the Leeds Combined Court Centre.

Her Honour Judge Siobhan Kelly was the principal TCC judge at Leeds during the period covered by this report, alongside HHJ Klein and HHJ Claire Jackson.

During the period October 2024 to September 2025 there were a total of 38 High Court TCC and County Court claims. This is the same number as in the previous period. A breakdown of The High Court cases is as follows: adjudication enforcement (21), arbitration (2), breach of contract (2), technology (2), construction (2), landlord and tenant (1), other (3).

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Leeds Court from October 2020 to September 2025, for comparison:

### Leeds



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## 6.5 Liverpool

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

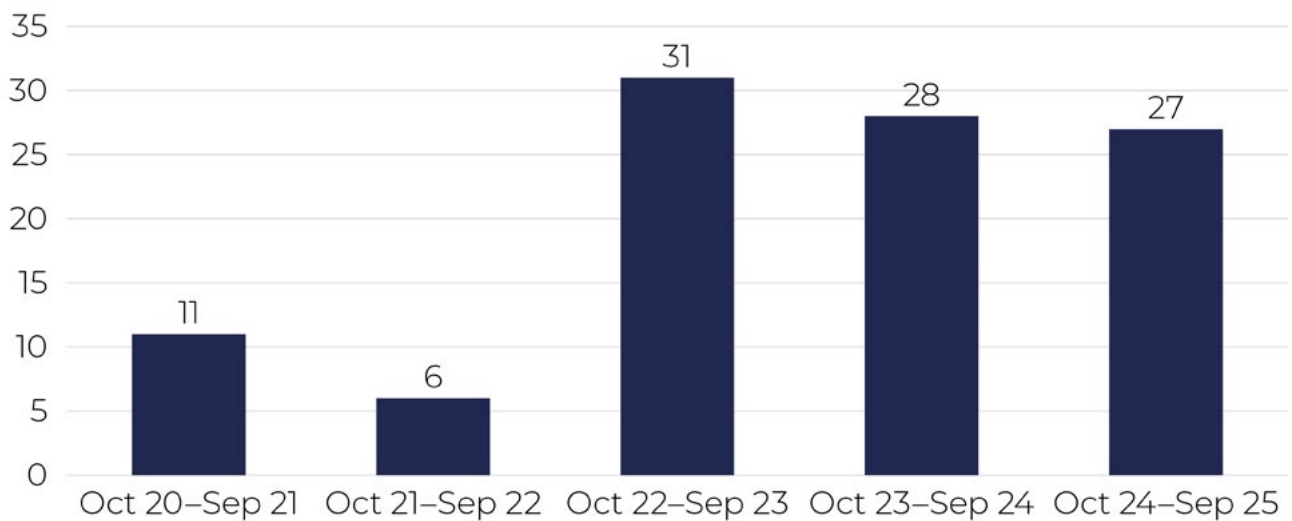
His Honour Judge Neil Cadwallader was the principal TCC judge alongside His Honour Judge Wood KC during the period covered by this report.

District Judge Baldwin is the specialist DJ Judge in Liverpool, dealing with case management claims and adjudication enforcement claims.

During the period October 2024 to September 2025 there were 27 new TCC claims, of which 18 were transferred in. The vast majority of these claims were adjudication enforcement claims. This is 1 claim less than last year. There were also 43 applications made.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Liverpool Civil Justice Centre from October 2020 to September 2025, for comparison:

### Liverpool



## 6.6 Manchester

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

His Honour Judge Stephen Davies sat as full-time principal TCC Judge, assisted primarily by HHJ Adrian Bever in the Civil Justice Centre in Manchester during the period of this report.

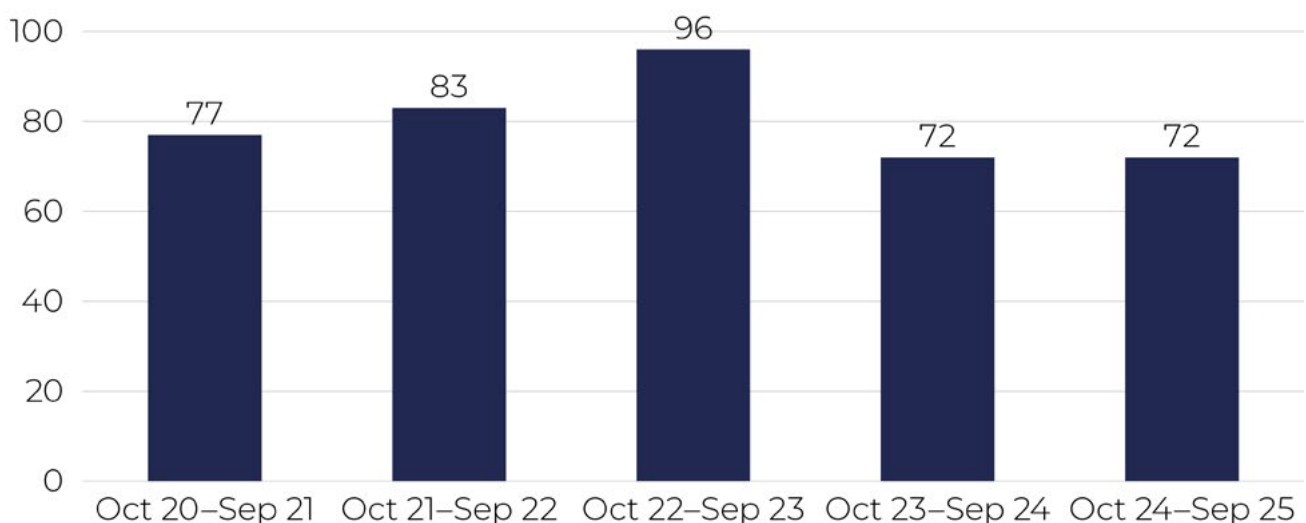
The other specialist judges in the Manchester Business and Property Courts are authorised to sit in all jurisdictions which permits them to cover for TCC work, when necessary, namely HHJ David Hodge KC, HHJ Nigel Bird, HHJ Richard Pearce, HHJ Mark Halliwell, and HHJ Bever and HHJ Mark Cawson (prior to his elevation to the High Court). District Judge Andrew Bartley continued to sit as the TCC District Judge in Manchester over the same period.

During the period October 2024 to September 2025 there were 72 new TCC claims. 62 in the High Court and 10 in the County Court. This is the same number as in the previous period, with a continued shift from County Court cases to High Court cases.

Of the High Court cases, 19 were adjudication related, with the majority of the remainder being construction related (21), and with others comprising fire claims (6), dilapidations claims (5), professional negligence claims (4), pre-action applications (3), nuisance claims (2), procurement claim (1) and technology claims (1). No data was collected for the County Court cases.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Manchester Civil Justice Centre from October 2020 to September 2025 for comparison:

### Manchester



## 6.7 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 cases are heard at the historic Moot Hall in the centre of Newcastle.

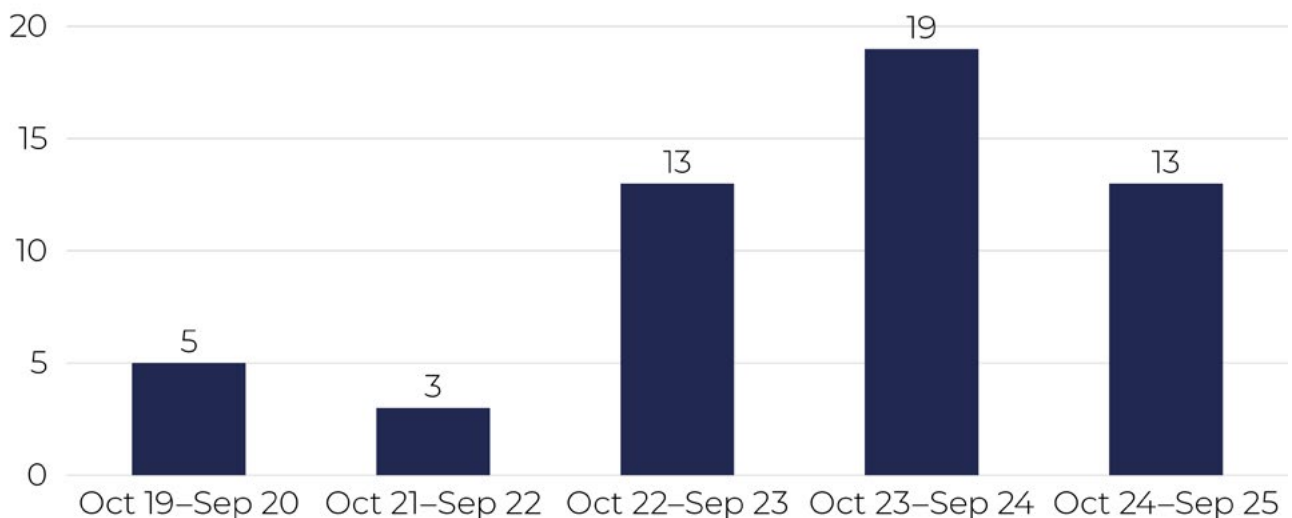
Honour Judge Davies-White KC was the principal TCC Judge for Newcastle during the period of this report, alongside DJ Temple and DJ Hambler.

During the period October 2024 to September 2025 there were 12 new High Court TCC claims and 1 new County Court claim, of which 2 were transferred in. This is less than the previous year but the same as the year before that.

Of those claims 2 concerned Adjudication, 2 concerned dilapidations, 1 concerned technology, 3 were adjudication enforcement, 3 were construction related, and 2 were engineering disputes.

The graph below shows the number of new TCC claims brought to the Newcastle Civil Justice Centre from October 2020 to September 2025, for comparison:

### Newcastle



## 7. 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.

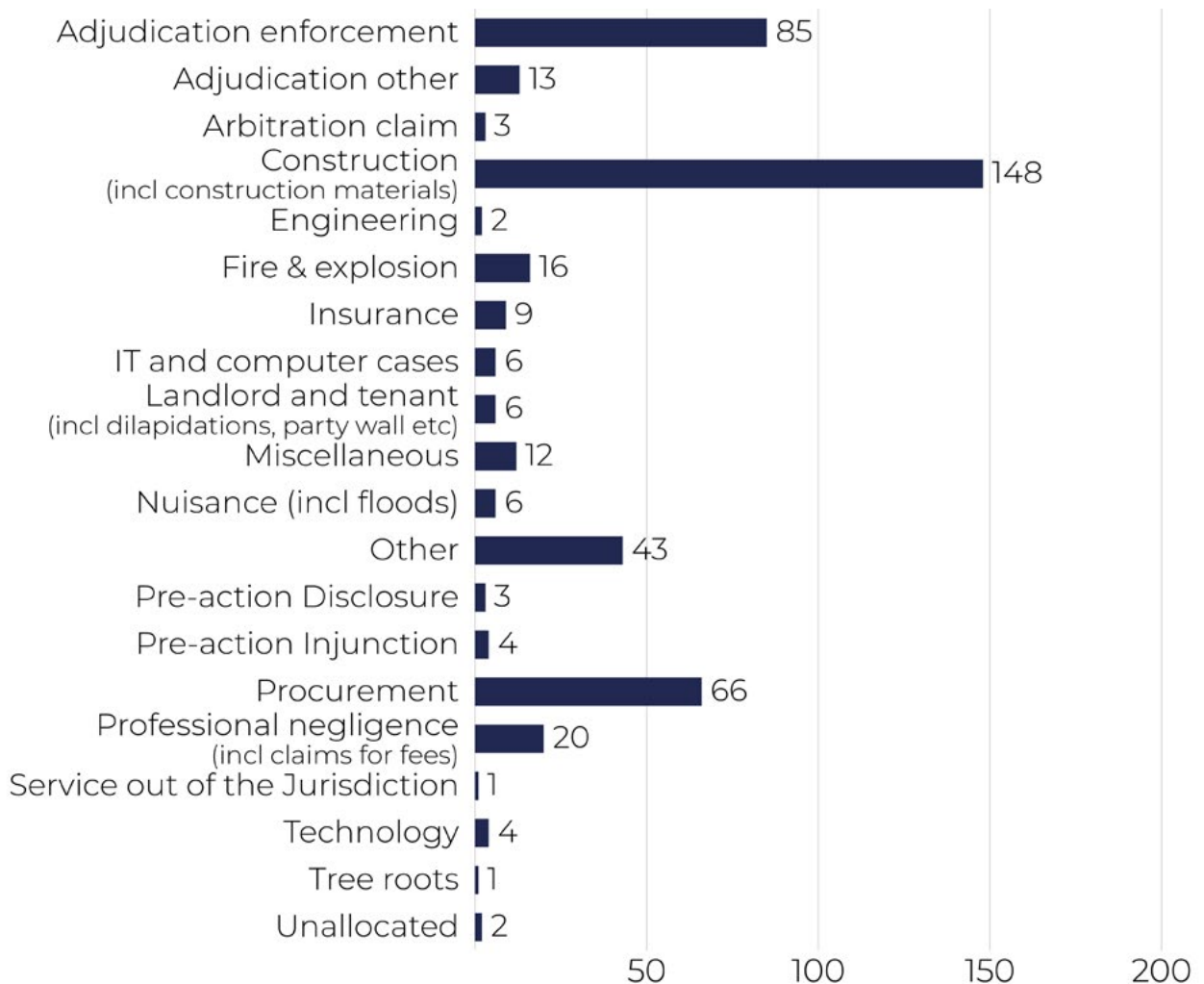
It has been produced solely by reference to the claim and not by reference to the subsequent proceedings.

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.

The statistic recorded below is collected from the TCC London only:

### Overall Division of Cases



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## 8. The TCC during the year

### 8.1 Authorised Judges

As at the end of 2025, those High Court Judges authorised to sit in the TCC are, in alphabetical order, Butcher, Constable, Eyre, Fordham, Jefford, O'Farrell, Pepperall, Joanna Smith, Thornton and Waksman JJ.

The Lady 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.

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.

### 8.2 King's Counsel

In March 2025 the following King's Counsel who regularly practice in the TCC were appointed.

- Azeem Suterwalla
- Andrew Fenn
- Simon Hale
- Angharad Parry
- Richard Coplin

We are delighted to welcome these specialist TCC practitioners.

### **8.3 The TCC Guide**

The fourth edition of the TCC Guide (which originally came into force in October 2005) will be published shortly.

The new edition was prepared following consultation with the judges of the TCC, TECBAR, TeCSA and the Society of Construction Law, for whose contributions the court is very grateful. As an electronic document, it continues to be updated to reflect developments in the TCC and other court reforms.

### **8.4 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 forthcoming new 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.

### **8.5 TCC User Committees**

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

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 and contributes not only to the smooth running of the courts, but to improvements that can be identified.

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## **8.6 TCC Liaison Judges**

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

The function of these judges is to keep other 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.

## **8.7 Judicial Assistants**

The Judicial Assistants Scheme is a centrally funded scheme administered across the whole of the High Court, including the Business and Property Courts. Open competitions are held annually in respect of the post of Judicial Assistants, who typically spend between three and five months sitting with a judge, providing research and administrative support.

The TCC is very grateful to the Judicial Assistants for their valuable contribution to the work of the Court.

**Mr Justice Constable**

**Judge in Charge of the Technology and Construction Court**

## **9. Appendix 1 - The TCC as of 1 October 2025**

### **9.1 London TCC**

Mr Justice Waksman (Judge in Charge as at October 2025)

Mr Justice Constable

Mr Justice Eyre

Mrs Justice Jefford

Mrs Justice Joanna Smith

Mrs Justice O'Farrell

Mr Justice Pepperall

Mr Justice Fordham (Procurement)

Mrs Justice Thornton (Procurement)

### **9.2 Birmingham**

Her Honour Judge Sarah Watson (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Rawlings

His Honour Judge Williams

His Honour Judge Tindal

### **9.3 Bristol**

His Honour Judge Russen KC (Principal TCC Judge)

District Judge Matthew Wales

### **9.4 Cardiff and Mold**

His Honour Judge Keyser KC (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Jarman KC

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## **9.5 Central London**

His Honour Judge Parfitt (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Johns KC

## **9.6 Leeds**

Her Honour Judge Siobhan Kelly (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Jonathan Klein

Her Honour Judge Claire Jackson

## **9.7 Liverpool**

His Honour Judge Cadwallader (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Wood

## **9.8 Manchester**

His Honour Judge Stephen Davies (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Adrian Bever

His Honour Judge David Hodge KC

His Honour Judge Nigel Bird

His Honour Judge Richard Pearce

His Honour Judge Mark Halliwell KC

## **9.9 Newcastle**

His Honour Judge Davis-White KC (Principal TCC Judge)

District Judge Temple

District Judge Hambler

## **9.10 Deputy High Court Judges/ Recorders**

Mr Jonathan Acton Davis KC

Mr Alan Bates

Mr Martin Bowdery KC

Ms Anneli Howard KC

Mr Simon Lofthouse KC

Mr Alexander Nissen KC

Mr David Quest KC

Mr Andrew Singer KC

Mr Roger Stewart KC

Mr Roger Ter Haar KC

Mr Adrian Williamson KC

Ms Veronique Buehrlen KC

## **9.11 TCC Liaison District Judges**

District Judge Baldwin (Liverpool)

District Judge Andrew Bartley (Manchester)

District Judge Matthew Wales (Bristol)

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## 10. Appendix 2 - The Staff of the London TCC as at 1 October 2025

<b>Senior Listings Officer</b>	Michael Tame
<b>Listings Officer</b>	Gina Hitchman
<b>Clerk to Mrs Justice O'Farrell</b>	Kieran Power
<b>Clerk to Mrs Justice Jefford</b>	Sam Taylor
<b>Clerk to Mr Justice Pepperall</b>	Chelsea Fincham
<b>Clerk to Mr Justice Waksman</b>	Elvis Moore
<b>Clerk to Mrs Justice Joanna Smith</b>	Hannah Wood
<b>Clerk to Mr Justice Eyre</b>	Stephanie Haselden
<b>Clerk to Mr Justice Constable</b>	Deborah Coverley (Temporary)
<b>Clerk to Mr Justice Fordham</b>	Susannah Trowell
<b>Clerk to Mrs Justice Thornton</b>	Caitlin Paradise-Kruger



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