



JUDICIARY OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

Annual Report of the Technology and Construction Court

2008 - 2009

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
The Organisation of the TCC	3
The Work of the TCC during the Year	4
The London TCC	4
The Central London Civil Justice Centre	10
The Regional Centres	10
Birmingham	10
Bristol	11
Cardiff	11
Chester	11
Exeter	11
Leeds	11
Liverpool	12
Manchester	12
Newcastle	12
Nottingham	13
Sheffield	13
Winchester	13
Overall Division of Cases	13
The TCC during the year	14
Appendix 1: TCC Judges and Recorders	17
Appendix 2: London TCC Staff	20

INTRODUCTION

THIS report covers the work of the Technology and Construction Court (“TCC”) in England and Wales for the period from 1 October 2008 to 30 September 2009.

The TCC is a specialist court which deals primarily with litigation of disputes arising in the field of technology and construction. It includes traditional building cases, adjudication enforcement, engineering and technology disputes, professional negligence claims, 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.

The Organisation of the TCC

TCC cases are managed and heard by specialist judges in London and at centres throughout England and Wales. The cases are allocated either to High Court Judges, Senior Circuit Judges, Circuit Judges or Recorders both in London and at regional centres outside London.

The main High Court centre of the TCC is located at St Dunstan’s House 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 also regional TCC centres at courts or civil justice centres in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Chester, Exeter/Plymouth, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Nottingham and Manchester. There are full time TCC judges at Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool and authorised TCC judges at the other centres. Judges authorised to deal with TCC business are also available at Leicester, Sheffield and Winchester.

In London there is also the Central London Civil Justice Centre which deals with all London county court TCC cases. County court claims can also be issued at the regional TCC centres.



THE WORK OF THE TCC DURING THE YEAR

THE LONDON TCC

Judiciary

The main High Court centre ("the London TCC") operates from St Dunstan's House. There were three High Court judges and three senior circuit judges sitting there during the year.

The High Court judges sitting were Mr Justice Vivian Ramsey, who sat full-time and was Judge in Charge of the TCC, Mr Justice Robert Akenhead and Mr Justice Peter Coulson. Mr Justice Akenhead and Mr Justice Coulson sit for the majority of their time in the TCC but also undertake general work as Queen's Bench Judges in London and on circuit when commitments allow. The appointment of a further High Court judge, Mr Justice Antony Edwards-Stuart was announced with effect from 2 October 2009. The increase in the number of High Court judges reflects the substantial High Court workload within the TCC.

The senior Circuit judges sitting during the year were His Honour Judge Anthony Thornton QC, His Honour Judge David Wilcox and His Honour Judge John Toulmin CMG QC. Experience has shown that cases which are assigned to Senior Circuit judges settle more frequently than those assigned to High Court judges. Following discussions with the President of the Queen's Bench Division and His Honour Judge Anthony Thornton QC it was decided that the "SCJ" workload did not justify three full-time senior Circuit judges and therefore from 1 October 2009 Judge Thornton would not sit regularly in the TCC but will hear cases in other parts of the Queen's Bench Division, including the Administrative Court. If the need arises, he may occasionally return to hear cases in the TCC by special arrangement with the President. His Honour Judge David Mackie CBE QC, the mercantile judge based at St Dunstan's House, is also available to sit in the TCC when his commitments allow.

In addition, a panel of High Court judges was established in 2004 to increase the capacity of High Court judges in the TCC pending further TCC High Court appointments. The High Court judges who were nominated for the panel as at 30 September 2009 were Mr Justice Forbes, Mr Justice Burton, Mr Justice Field, Mr Justice Ouseley, Mr Justice Simon, Mr Justice Christopher Clarke, Mr Justice Teare and Mr Justice Foskett. By special arrangement with the President of the Queen's Bench Division these judges may be made available to sit in the TCC when the need arises. The court is grateful for this additional facility although with further appointments of High Court judges, the need for this facility is expected to reduce over the coming years. During the year Mr Justice Christopher Clarke sat in the TCC under this arrangement.

In addition, the TCC is able to call upon a number of deputy High Court judges who are authorised under s.9(1) 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.

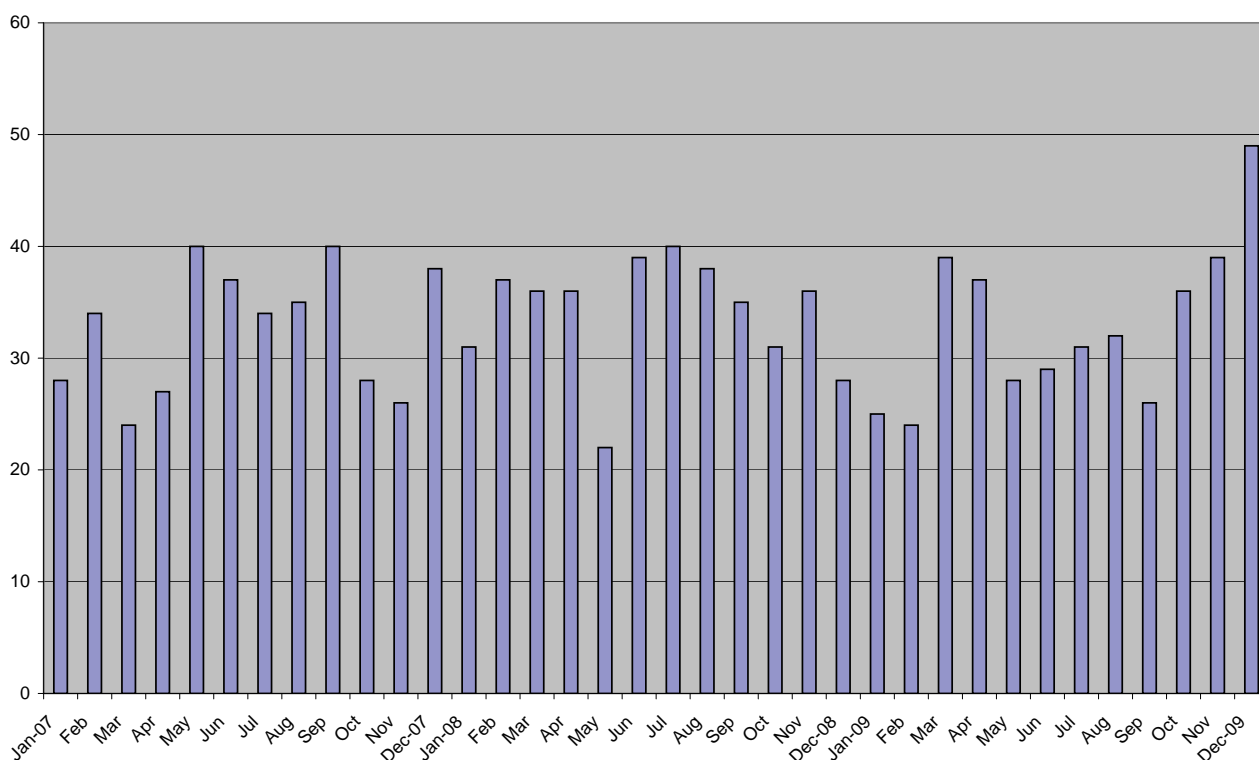
The availability of flexible listing arrangements is a necessity given the substantial workload, including applications arising from adjudications and arbitrations and Part 8 proceedings which must be dealt with urgently. Also, with the underlying policy of encouraging settlement whenever appropriate, there is always uncertainty of whether and when cases will settle. This means that TCC judges have to be available for trials which are sometimes ineffective at short notice.

Claims

During the relevant period from October 2008 to September 2009 there were 516 new claims brought in the London TCC. This compares with 366 new cases in 2007-2008, 407 in 2006-2007, 392 in 2005-2006 and 364 in 2004-2005. This shows an increased caseload of some 41% and represents the highest annual case load in the court's history. The

previous highest number of new cases was in 2002 when the number was 500. During the year the TCC accepted the transfer from the Commercial Court of a large number of claims concerned with the explosion which occurred at the Buncefield Storage Depot on 11 December 2005. Those claims were treated as eight new claims but in fact consisted of some 147 claims overall and a suffix was used to indicate the individual claims. In addition there were 15 cases dealt with by way of pre-action applications which do not feature within the number of new claims. If the additional 139 Buncefield claims and these pre-action applications are added to the 516 new claims, the total becomes 670.

Obviously, whilst the number of claims issued is one measure of activity in the TCC, there are a number of claims which are never served or which settle either before or after the first Case Management Conference. This means that the number of claims has to be treated with caution as a measure of activity in the TCC. The Registry continues to receive a number of enquiries for statistical information and, again this year we include the monthly statistics of new claims issued over the longer period from January 2007 to December 2009. These show the following:



It can be seen that the monthly figures have fluctuated significantly making the statistics particularly sensitive to the particular 12 month period chosen.

Trials

There were 47(39) contested trials at the London TCC during the year. Some of these were substantial. A number of other trials started but were settled before judgment. These are not treated as trials in these figures.

Applications

During the year 569(992) applications were dealt with, including case management conferences, pre-trial reviews and specific applications. Some of these were dealt with in court, some by telephone and some in writing. Hearings varied in length. Some were very short and some took more than one day. Often the preparation time by the court in advance of the hearing exceeds the hearing time itself but this preparation enables the applications to be dealt with more rapidly and effectively.

The TCC encourages the use of paper applications as this saves costs and time, provided that the issues can properly be

dealt with in this way, without prejudice to the parties by lack of oral argument.

Case Management

The comparative figures for the numbers of claims issued and the number of trials shows 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.

Case management in the TCC allows the parties at the first Case Management Conference to know the timetable for all steps of the proceedings up to and including the trial date. The case management bundle provided to the court for this case management conference includes the documents produced by the 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. 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.

Judicial deployment

The need for judicial resources elsewhere means that for periods of time the London TCC judges spend some of their time in other courts. This occurs both by advance planning and also when cases settle at a late stage. During the year the London TCC judges have also sat in the Queen's Bench Division, the Administrative Court, the Court of Appeal Criminal Division, the Chancery Division, the Family Division, the Crown Court and on the Parole Board.

Court Staff

The London TCC is served by experienced court staff, some of whom have been with us for many years. A list of court staff at the London TCC and their functions is set out at the end of this report. The court staff has to deal with an increasing number of communications by email and fax, as well as documents received by post and handed in to the Registry. This increases the pressure on them and matters often have to be dealt with urgently and court hearings arranged. The Electronic Working Pilot Scheme has placed extra pressure on court staff and we are most grateful to them all for their hard work, particularly in relation to the new working practices.

Electronic Working

Since July 2009 the London TCC has been chosen as one of the jurisdictions taking part in the Electronic Working Pilot Scheme which runs until 31 March 2010. The TCC started electronic working on 20 July 2009 and within a few days of joining the pilot scheme the first claim to be issued in any jurisdiction under the Pilot Scheme was issued in the TCC. It is intended that electronic working will become a standard method of working when the TCC moves with other specialist jurisdictions from St Dunstan's House to the Rolls Building in early 2011.

One of the main advantages of electronic working is that parties are able to issue a claim form and then take all further steps by issuing or filing documents on-line. There has been great enthusiasm for the scheme in the TCC. Where the claimant issues a claim form in hard copy, the TCC Registry then scans the document and provides the claimant with an electronic link which enables all the parties to continue those proceedings by electronic working as if the claim form had been issued on-line.

By the end of the pilot scheme it will be possible for parties to pay fees on-line and to have on-line access to view the case file, with a later release allowing access to the documents in the case file.

Further information on electronic working can be obtained from the TCC Registry in St Dunstan's House or at www.electronicworking.org

Marshalling scheme

We have continued the arrangement with the TCC Solicitors Association (TeCSA) London for TCC judges to take trainee or newly qualified solicitors who are planning to practise in the field of technology and construction litigation to act as marshals for a one week period. We have also now introduced a similar scheme for pupil barristers or those who have just commenced practice. The marshals read the papers, sit in court next to the judge and discuss the case

with the judge out of court. Obviously, the marshal must not have any connection with the case being considered and everything which the marshal reads and hears out of court is strictly confidential. This allows the marshal to see the work of the court at first hand, meet the judges and the court staff and generally raise their awareness of practice and procedure in the TCC.

We are very grateful to William Gard of Burges Salmon who administers this scheme for TeCSA, to Graham Chapman of 4 New Square who administers the scheme on behalf of the Technology and Construction Bar Association (TECBAR) as well as to my clerk, David Hamilton, who makes the necessary arrangements. Those interested in the scheme should contact, as appropriate, William Gard (William.Gard@burges-salmon.com) or Graham Chapman (g.chapman@4newsquare.com)

Overseas Work

The TCC 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 TCC judges have the necessary expertise and experience to deal with international work, having practised overseas 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 first hand experience of the court.

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. As judge in charge I have taken part in a number of initiatives including a project to modernise the commercial courts in Abu Dhabi, where technology and construction disputes frequently come before the court; a conference in Kuala Lumpur to start a process to set up a technology and construction court and to introduce adjudication for the construction industry and a conference on international arbitration as part of the establishment of Maxwell Chambers, a new dispute resolution centre in Singapore.

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 Brian Knight QC is the principal TCC judge at Central London.

During the year there were 133(106) new TCC cases in this court. These cases were either issued in the court or transferred from another TCC court centre or transferred to the TCC list within the court because of the nature of the issues. There were 19 TCC cases listed for hearing during the year which resulted in 11 trials and eight settlements.

REGIONAL TCC CENTRES

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. Some court centres, for perfectly understandable reasons, have no separate TCC figures at all. What follows is a summary of the TCC data provided by certain court centres outside London. It is not possible to present such data in a uniform format. Figures for 2007-2008 are shown in brackets.

Birmingham

The TCC court is based in the Birmingham Civil Justice Centre. During the year His Honour Judge David Grant took up his appointment on 24 October 2008 as the second specialist TCC Circuit judge. This enabled Her Honour Judge Frances Kirkham to move to working part-time and it was felt appropriate that Judge Grant should

take over as principal TCC judge. We are very grateful to Judge Kirkham for all her hard work in her role as principal TCC judge. She has built up the substantial workload in the Birmingham TCC and will continue to deal with TCC cases.

The total number of new TCC cases during the 2009 calendar year was 145(125). There were 104(100) cases issued in the Birmingham TCC and 41 (50) cases transferred into that court.

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

Bristol

His Honour Judge Mark Havelock-Allan QC is the principal TCC judge at Bristol.

The total number of new TCC cases during the year was 12(21), including 10 cases which were transferred from other courts or Bristol County Court. During the year there were three TCC trials, one case was adjourned and there were nine settlements.

One of the cases issued in Bristol was considered appropriate for trial by a High Court Judge and arrangements have been made for a TCC High Court Judge to sit in Bristol to hear it.

Cardiff

His Honour Judge Milwyn Jarman QC is the principal TCC judge based at the Cardiff Civil Justice Centre.

The total number of new TCC cases during the year was 33(27), being 17 High Court and 16 County Court claims. Of those 33 cases, 15 are still proceeding, 10 have settled, three have proceeded to trial and the others have been dismissed, stayed or had default judgments entered.

Chester

His Honour Judge Derek Halbert sits as the TCC judge in Chester. There were two new claims issued during the year, leading to one trial.

Exeter

His Honour Judge Jeremy Griggs is the TCC judge in Exeter. There were 6(6) new TCC cases which were specifically identified as being TCC cases. One settled, one was heard and the other four cases are still proceeding.

Leeds

The principal TCC judge at Leeds is His Honour Judge John Cockroft who is based at Leeds Combined Court Centre.

A total of 37(58) new TCC cases were issued during the year, including both those issued in the Leeds TCC and those transferred in. There were 8 County Court cases amongst these. After consultation between the TCC judges in Leeds and me, it was considered that one of the cases issued in Leeds was appropriate for trial before a High Court Judge. Arrangements have therefore been made for a TCC High Court Judge to sit in Leeds to hear it.

There were 35(27) TCC cases listed for trial during the year. This led to 9(5) trials, 21(12) settlements and 5(10) cases being adjourned. The TCC judges in Leeds arrange the majority of the trials of TCC cases during three "TCC fortnights" during the year. In addition urgent matters, such as enforcement of adjudication decisions, can be heard outside those periods and at short notice.

Liverpool

His Honour Judge David Mackay is the full time TCC Judge at the Liverpool Combined Court Centre.

There were 27(53) new TCC cases issued during the year, leading to two trials.

Manchester

His Honour Judge Philip Raynor QC and His Honour Judge Stephen Davies both sit as full-time TCC Judges in the new Civil Justice Centre in Manchester.

The total number of new TCC cases during the year was 146(149) consisting of 102(94) cases issued in the Manchester TCC and 44(55) cases transferred into that court.

There were 123(111) TCC cases disposed of during the year. Of these 24(15) proceeded to a judgment, 87(79) were settled, 1(1) was transferred out and 11(10) were withdrawn.

Newcastle

His Honour Judge Christopher Walton sits at the Newcastle upon Tyne Combined Court Centre.

During the year there were 30(13) new cases issued in or transferred into the Newcastle TCC. Of these cases there were 3 effective and 3 adjourned trials, 12 cases settled, 5 cases are still outstanding and 7 cases were dealt with in other ways such as being transferred out.

Nottingham

His Honour Judge Richard Inglis sits as the TCC judge in Nottingham. Although there were no new TCC claims issued, three TCC cases were listed for trial but settled in advance of the hearing.

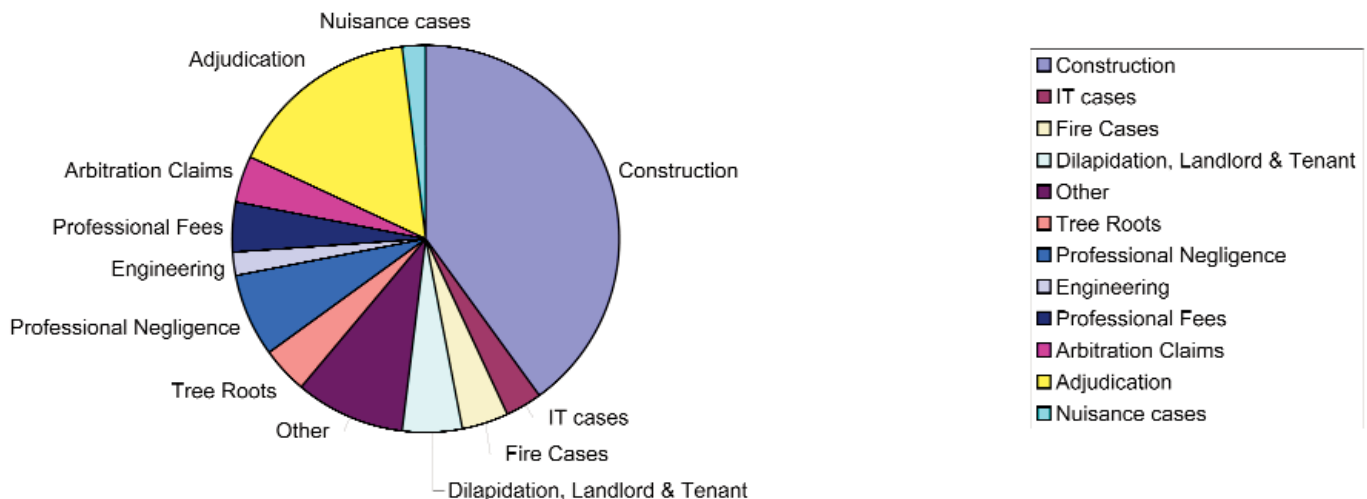
Sheffield

His Honour Judge John Bullimore sits as the TCC judge in Sheffield but there were no new TCC claims issued nor trials heard during this year.

Winchester

His Honour Judge Iain Hughes QC sits as the TCC judge in Winchester but there were no new TCC claims issued nor trials heard during this year.

OVERALL DIVISION OF CASES



This analysis has been carried out for those courts which have 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 will 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 TCC DURING THE YEAR

TCC High Court Judges

This year has seen the appointment of one further High Court judges to the London TCC bringing the number of TCC High Court judges to four. This appointment reflects the fact that the High Court jurisdiction of the TCC requires judges with full High Court status to support the existing specialist Circuit judges and deal with the more complex, high value cases which arise from the construction, technology and IT industries. These industries form a central part of the commercial activity both within this jurisdiction and overseas.

This also means that the TCC needs to depend less on the assistance provided by the High Court judges listed at Appendix 1 who have, by special arrangement with the President of the Queen's Bench Division, sat in the TCC when necessary.

Appointment of Judges and Recorders as TCC Judges

During the year the President of the Queen's Bench Division indicated that there would be a number of authorisations given under s.9 of the Senior Courts Act 1981 (formerly the Supreme Court Act 1981). There were 14 candidates who applied for or were considered for this authorisation in the TCC. It is expected that there will be a few such authorisations in the TCC and that they will be announced in late 2009 or early 2010.

In addition, 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 has been delegated to me, as Judge in Charge. I am required to consult with the Lord Chancellor and the senior judiciary before exercising that authority. I made four appointments during the year and after the announcement of successful authorisations under s.9 I expect to make a number of further appointments under s.68(1)(a).

The statutory provisions still refer to official referees' business although under the Civil Procedure Rules the court is referred to the TCC. It is hoped that, in due course, the statutory provisions can 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.

The TCC Guide

The second edition of the TCC Guide which came into force in October 2005 was the subject of a First Revision which came into effect on 1 October 2007. If practitioners or users consider that there are any further changes which could usefully be made then I would be pleased to hear from them.

It had been intended that a Second Revision should be published to take effect in October 2009. However at the request of Lord Justice Jackson, it was decided that the Second Revision should incorporate amendments which would arise out of his final report on Costs in Civil Litigation due to published in January 2010.

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 to settle or narrow their disputes. Obviously there are and will continue to be cases where the parties are not able to resolve their dispute 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.

ADR survey

Starting in June 2006 King's College, London carried out a survey of ADR in TCC cases with a view to producing statistical, as opposed to anecdotal, information about the comparative effectiveness of mediation in TCC cases. The research project was led by Nicholas Gould (Partner, Fenwick Elliott LLP and Visiting Senior Lecturer, King's College) assisted by Claire King (Assistant Solicitor, Fenwick Elliott LLP) and the project's Research Assistant was Aaron Hudson-Tyreman. The project continued into 2008 and a final report prepared by Nicholas Gould, Claire King and Philip Britton (Visiting Professor, King's College) has now been published in February 2010.

The Report concludes that parties do not wait until a hearing is imminent before trying to settle their dispute but that successful mediations were mainly carried out during exchange of pleadings or as a result of disclosure. However, there were still a substantial number of respondents who mediated shortly before trial. The authors of the report consider that a timetable leading to a hearing should allow sufficient flexibility for a mediation along the way; and the parties are often in a better position than the court to know when the right time is, especially when they have sophisticated and commercially astute advisers, as is usually the case in the TCC. The Final Report is available at:

http://www.fenwickelliott.co.uk/files/KCL_Mediating_Construction_Complete.pdf

Court settlement process

The Court Settlement Process is now part of the procedure in the London TCC and a training session was organised in September 2009 so that judges at the Regional TCC Centres who wish to do so can provide the Court Settlement Process at those centres. The new revision to the TCC Guide will include a section on this process.

TCC user committees

TCC user committees 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. So far as other commitments allow, the Judge in charge tries to attend user committee meetings both in London and at Regional Centres. The TCC is grateful to those who chair and participate as members in the TCC user committees. Their support and assistance is much appreciated.

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.

Vivian Ramsey

Judge in charge of the Technology and Construction Court

APPENDIX ONE

February 2010

THE TECHNOLOGY & CONSTRUCTION COURT AS AT 2 OCTOBER 2009

London TCC

Mr Justice Vivian Ramsey (Judge in charge of the TCC until 31 August 2010)
Mr Justice Robert Akenhead
Mr Justice Peter Coulson
Mr Justice Antony Edwards-Stuart
His Honour Judge David Wilcox
His Honour Judge John Toulmin CMG QC

Mr Justice Burton
Mr Justice Ouseley
Mr Justice Field
Mr Justice Simon
Mr Justice Christopher Clarke
Mr Justice Teare
Mr Justice Foskett

His Honour Judge Anthony Thornton QC
His Honour Judge David Mackie QC
Her Honour Judge Anna Guggenheim QC

Birmingham

His Honour Judge David Grant (Full time TCC Judge)
Her Honour Judge Frances Kirkham (Part time TCC Judge)
His Honour Judge Simon Brown QC
His Honour Judge Charles Purle QC
His Honour Judge David Cooke
His Honour Martin McKenna

Bristol

His Honour Judge Mark Havelock-Allan QC (Principal TCC Judge)
His Honour Judge Patrick McCahill QC

Cardiff and Mold

His Honour Judge Milwyn Jarman QC (Principal TCC Judge)
His Honour Judge Nicholas Chambers QC
His Honour Judge Anthony Seys Llewellyn QC

Central London

His Honour Judge Brian Knight QC (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Paul Collins CBE
His Honour Judge Edward Bailey

Chester

His Honour Judge Derek Halbert

Exeter

His Honour Judge Jeremy Griggs

Leeds

His Honour Judge John Cockroft (Principal TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge John Behrens

His Honour Judge Peter Langan QC

His Honour Judge Simon Grenfell

His Honour Judge Simon Hawkesworth QC

His Honour Judge Roger Kaye QC

Leicester

His Honour Judge David Brunning

Liverpool

His Honour Judge David Mackay (Full time TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Stephen Stewart QC

His Honour Judge Graham Platts

Manchester

His Honour Judge Philip Raynor QC (Full time TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Stephen Davies (Full time TCC Judge)

His Honour Judge Brendan Hegarty QC

His Honour Judge David Hodge QC

His Honour Judge Mark Pelling QC

His Honour Judge David Waksman QC

Newcastle

His Honour Judge Christopher Walton

District Judge Atherton

Nottingham

His Honour Judge Richard Inglis

Sheffield

His Honour Judge John Bullimore

Winchester

His Honour Judge Iain Hughes QC

Deputy High Court Judges

Mr Jonathan Acton Davis QC

Mr Richard Fernyhough QC

Recorders

Ms Geraldine Andrews QC
District Judge Ian Atherton
Mr Andrew Bartlett QC
Mr Michael J Black QC
Mr David Blunt QC
Mr Martin Bowdery QC
Mr Stephen Furst QC
Mr Robert Gaitskell QC
Mr Michael Harvey QC
Mr Michel Kallipetis QC
Mr Andrew Keyser QC
Mr John Marrin QC
Mr Stephen Morris QC
Mr Robert Moxon-Browne QC
Mr David Phillips QC
Mr Colin Reese QC
Mr Michael Soole QC
Mr Michael Stephens
Mr Jeremy Storey QC
Mr Roger Stewart QC
Mr Peter Susman QC
Mr Andrew Sutcliffe QC
Mr Christopher Thomas QC
Mr Adrian Williamson QC

TCC Liaison District Judges

District Judge Ian Atherton (Newcastle)
District Judge Mathu Asokan (Birmingham)
District Judge Nicola Harrison (Liverpool)
District Judge Richard Hendicott (Cardiff)
District Judge Robert Jordan (Leeds)
District Judge Brian Watson (Bristol)

APPENDIX TWO

THE STAFF OF THE LONDON TCC AS AT OCTOBER 2009

Wilf Lusty:

Stephen Gibbon:

David Hamilton:

Sam Taylor:

Sarah Cox:

Dawn Rollason:

Pam Gilham:

Anne Farrelly:

Richard Brown:

Jean White:

Court Manager

Manager of Case Administration Unit and of TCC
Registry

Clerk to Mr Justice Ramsey

Clerk to Mr Justice Akenhead

Clerk to Mr Justice Coulson

Clerk to Judge Toulmin CMG QC

Clerk to Judge Wilcox

Registry administration clerk

Registry administration clerk

Messenger

