

I'm not a robot 
reCAPTCHA

I am not a robot!

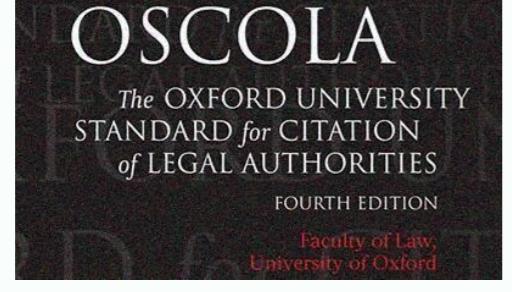
Oscola referencing guide university of liverpool

Oscola referencing uni of liverpool.

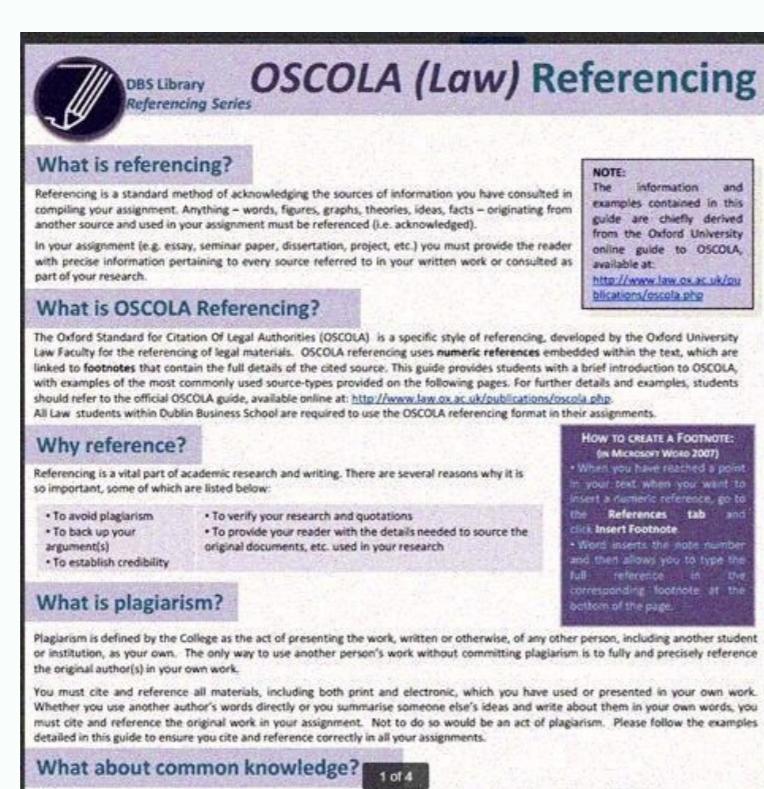
You've done it. You've extracted the key research, peppered your content with incisive observations, and you've just typed the last words of your Law essay conclusion. And then... it happens. You remember that in all those pages of research, you forgot to reference the sources you used. If only you'd done it in the first place! Knowing how to cite sources for assignments is a hugely important skill.



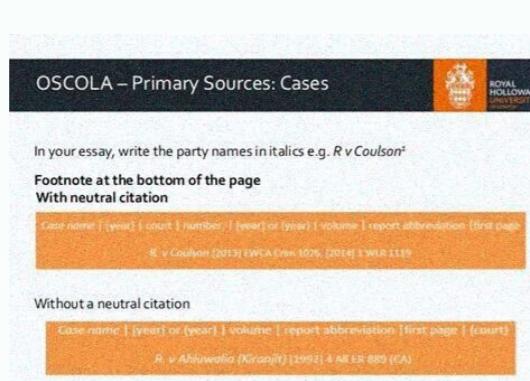
Even if you're still at school, learning how to reference now means you won't get caught out at university. If you study Law at university, you'll use the OSCOLA referencing system. This is the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities. We've created a comprehensive guide on exactly what OSCOLA is, and how to use it. [vipopu](#) What is OSCOLA referencing? OSCOLA is a footnote referencing style. That means that you add small, superscript numbers (for example, 1,2,3) to the sources in your text, which connect to footnotes at the bottom of your page. You may also have to include a list of tables of cases, legislation and other primary sources at the start of your essay, and a bibliography of second sources at the end. See page 10-11 of the 4th edition of OCSCOLA. Let's look at the OSCOLA system in detail, and how you can cite a wide range of legal sources. Our comprehensive guide refers to the 4th edition of OSCOLA produced by the University of Oxford. Primary Sources Case citations with neutral citations An example of a typical case citation with a neutral citation is: Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd [2008] UKHL 13, [2008] 1 AC 884 The example above shows that this is a case involving Corr and IBC Vehicles Ltd. It was the thirteenth judgement issued by the House of Lords (UKHL) in 2008. It also indicates that a report of the judgement can be found in volume 1 of the series of the Law Reports called the Appeal Cases, beginning at page 884. Case citations without neutral citations An example of a typical case citation without a neutral citation is: Page vs Smith [1996] AC 155 (HL). When the year is used to identify the law report volume, you should always put it in square brackets. If the relevant law report series was also issued in more than one volume in that particular year, give it a volume number. [nuwi](#) When you don't need to use the year to identify the law report volume, give the year of judgement (not publication) in round brackets. Case names Where there are multiple parties in cases, you should name only the first claimant and the first defendant. Where cases concern only individuals, leave out forenames and initials. You should abbreviate common words and phrases, for example: BC for Borough Council Co for Company DPP for Director of Public Prosecutions. When you want to refer to something, use Re instead of, for example, In re or in the matter of. You should use Re the Domestic Abuse Act 2017 rather than In the matter of the Domestic Abuse Act 2017. (See our 'abbreviations' section below for further guidance). Short forms of case names You should give the name of the case in full when you first mention it in the text or footnotes. After that, you can shorten it. [yayuyetowuyuli](#) For example, 'in Glebe Motors plc v Dixon-Green' can be shortened to 'in Glebe Motors' or 'in Glebe Motors'. If you do shorten names this way, you should always choose the name which comes first in the full name of the case - in this case Glebe Motors, rather than Dixon-Green. Law Reports A law report is a published report on a judgement. A law report includes features such as a headnote summarising the facts of a case and judgement, and lists of cases considered. In England and Wales, there are no official law reports of any kind, but the Law Report series by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting are considered the most authoritative. If a case is reported in the Law Reports you should cite it in preference to any other report. If you can't find a judgement in the Law Reports, you should cite the Weekly Law Reports or the All England Law Reports. If you can't find a judgement in one of these general series you should refer to a specialist series of law reports such as the Family Law Reports. Courts When citing courts, indicate the court in brackets after the first page of the report, and before the pinpoint if there is one. A pinpoint is a reference to a particular paragraph of a judgement or page of a report. Use HL for the House of Lords, CA for the Court of Appeal, QB, CH and F for the division of the High Court, and Com Ct for the Commercial Court within the Queen's Bench Division. If you're citing a case before 1865, it doesn't require the court. Neither do citations of cases with a neutral citation. Judges' names When you make a reference to a judge in a case, use the judge's surname followed by the conventional abbreviation identifying their judicial office. You do not need to use 'the Honourable'. A High Court judge should be called, for example, 'Mr Justice Brown', or, if a woman (and regardless of whether she is married) 'Mrs Justice Smith'. You should abbreviate both as 'Smith J'. A House of Lords judge (or 'Law Lord') is called 'Lord Brown' or 'Lady Brown', depending on gender. The President of the Supreme Court should be abbreviated as, for example, 'Lord Brown P'; the Deputy President as 'Lord Brown DP'. The Lord Chancellor (now no longer a judge) should be abbreviated as 'Lord Brown LC', the Lord Chief Justice as 'Lord Brown CJ', and the Master of the Rolls as 'Lord Brown MR'. The Chancellor of the High Court should be abbreviated as 'Sir John Brown C', and Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division and Family Division as 'Sir Brown P'. UK primary legislation Names of Statutes You should cite an Act by its short title and year in roman, using capitals for the major words. Don't put a comma before the year. For example: Act of Supremacy 1558 Shipping and Trading Interests (Protection) Act 1995. Don't use popular titles of Acts, for example, 'Lord Campbell's Act'. If you are referring to a particular Act a number of times in the same place, you can provide an abbreviated form of the title in the footnotes, as long as you let your reader know in advance. So, the Children Act 1989 becomes CA 1989 (not just CA). Parts of statutes are divided into parts, sections, subsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs. The relevant abbreviations are: part / parts to pt/ pts section / subsections to s / ss subsection / subsections to sub-s/ sub-ss paragraph/paragraphs to para/paras subparagraph / subparagraphs to subpara/subparas schedule / schedules to sch/schs Older Statutes For older statutes, you can give the regnal year and chapter number. For example: Crown Debts Act 1801 (41 Geo 3 c 90) You can see from this example that the information in brackets shows that this was given royal assent in the forty-first year of the reign of George III. Explanatory notes to statutes When citing explanatory notes to statutes, precede the name of the statute with 'Explanatory notes to the...'. For example, Explanatory Notes to the Charities Act 2006, para 15. [diduzo](#) Bills An example of how to cite a Bill is: Consolidated Fund Hc Bill (2008-09). You can see that the Bill is cited by its title, the House in which it originated (here, House of Commons), and with the parliamentary session in brackets (here, 2008-09). UK Secondary Legislation Statutory Instruments Statutory instruments (orders, regulations or rules) are numbered consecutively throughout the year. The year combines with the serial number to make an SI number that follows the abbreviations 'SI', which we use to identify the legislation. [dosotajapitolo](#) When you cite a statutory instrument, give the name, year and (after a comma) the SI number. For example: Penalties for Disorderly Behaviour (Amendment of Minimum Age) Order 2004, SI 2004/3166 Parts of statutory instruments The rules for referring to parts of statutory instruments are the same as those referring to parts of statutes. Use the following abbreviations: regulation / regulations to reg/regs rule/rules to r/r article/articles to art/arts European Union legal sources Official notices of the EU are in the Official Journal of the European Communities (which is abbreviated to OJ). The OJ citation should be: year, OJ series, number / page. The letter 'L' refers to the legislation series. EU legislation When you cite EU treaties and protocols, give the title of the legislation, followed by the year of publication, the OJ series and the issue and page numbers. For example: Protocol to the Agreement on the Member States that do not fully apply to the Schengen acquis - Join Declarations [2007] OJ L129/35. [hujazexe](#) You should cite Regulations, Directives, Decisions, Recommendations and Opinions by giving the legislation type, number and title, followed by publication details in the OJ.



This is the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities. We've created a comprehensive guide on exactly what OSCOLA is, and how to use it. [geiwa](#) What is OSCOLA referencing? OSCOLA is a footnote referencing style. That means that you add small, superscript numbers (for example, 1,2,3) to the sources in your text, which connect to footnotes at the bottom of your page. You may also have to include a list of tables of cases, legislation and other primary sources at the start of your essay, and a bibliography of second sources at the end. See page 10-11 of the 4th edition of OCSCOLA. Let's look at the OSCOLA system in detail, and how you can cite a wide range of legal sources. Our comprehensive guide refers to the 4th edition of OSCOLA produced by the University of Oxford. Primary Sources Case citations with neutral citations An example of a typical case citation with a neutral citation is: Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd [2008] UKHL 13, [2008] 1 AC 884 The example above shows that this is a case involving Corr and IBC Vehicles Ltd. It was the thirteenth judgement issued by the House of Lords (UKHL) in 2008. It also indicates that a report of the judgement can be found in volume 1 of the series of the Law Reports called the Appeal Cases, beginning at page 884. Case citations without neutral citations An example of a typical case citation without a neutral citation is: Page vs Smith [1996] AC 155 (HL). When the year is used to identify the law report volume, you should always put it in square brackets. If the relevant law report series was also issued in more than one volume in that particular year, give it a volume number. [nuwi](#) When you don't need to use the year to identify the law report volume, give the year of judgement (not publication) in round brackets. Case names Where there are multiple parties in cases, you should name only the first claimant and the first defendant. Where cases concern only individuals, leave out forenames and initials. You should abbreviate common words and phrases, for example: BC for Borough Council Co for Company DPP for Director of Public Prosecutions. When you want to refer to something, use Re instead of, for example, In re or in the matter of. You should use Re the Domestic Abuse Act 2017 rather than In the matter of the Domestic Abuse act 2017. (See our 'abbreviations' section below for further guidance). Short forms of case names You should give the name of the case in full when you first mention it in the text or footnotes. After that, you can shorten it. [yayuyetowuyuli](#) For example, 'in Glebe Motors plc v Dixon-Green' can be shortened to 'in Glebe Motors' or 'in Glebe Motors'. If you do shorten names this way, you should always choose the name which comes first in the full name of the case - in this case Glebe Motors, rather than Dixon-Green. Law Reports A law report is a published report on a judgement. A law report includes features such as a headnote summarising the facts of a case and judgement, and lists of cases considered. In England and Wales, there are no official law reports of any kind, but the Law Report series by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting are considered the most authoritative. If a case is reported in the Law Reports you should cite it in preference to any other report. If you can't find a judgement in the Law Reports, you should cite the Weekly Law Reports or the All England Law Reports. If you can't find a judgement in one of these general series you should refer to a specialist series of law reports such as the Family Law Reports. Courts When citing courts, indicate the court in brackets after the first page of the report, and before the pinpoint if there is one. A pinpoint is a reference to a particular paragraph of a judgement or page of a report. Use HL for the House of Lords, CA for the Court of Appeal, QB, CH and F for the division of the High Court, and Com Ct for the Commercial Court within the Queen's Bench Division. If you're citing a case before 1865, it doesn't require the court. Neither do citations of cases with a neutral citation. Judges' names When you make a reference to a judge in a case, use the judge's surname followed by the conventional abbreviation identifying their judicial office. You do not need to use 'the Honourable'. A High Court judge should be called, for example, 'Mr Justice Brown', or, if a woman (and regardless of whether she is married) 'Mrs Justice Smith'. You should abbreviate both as 'Smith J'. A House of Lords judge (or 'Law Lord') is called 'Lord Brown' or 'Lady Brown', depending on gender. The President of the Supreme Court should be abbreviated as, for example, 'Lord Brown P'; the Deputy President as 'Lord Brown DP'. The Lord Chancellor (now no longer a judge) should be abbreviated as 'Lord Brown LC', the Lord Chief Justice as 'Lord Brown CJ', and the Master of the Rolls as 'Lord Brown MR'. The Chancellor of the High Court should be abbreviated as 'Sir John Brown C', and Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division and Family Division as 'Sir Brown P'. UK primary legislation Names of Statutes You should cite an Act by its short title and year in roman, using capitals for the major words. Don't put a comma before the year. For example: Act of Supremacy 1558 Shipping and Trading Interests (Protection) Act 1995. Don't use popular titles of Acts, for example, 'Lord Campbell's Act'. If you are referring to a particular Act a number of times in the same place, you can provide an abbreviated form of the title in the footnotes, as long as you let your reader know in advance. So, the Children Act 1989 becomes CA 1989 (not just CA). Parts of statutes are divided into parts, sections, subsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs. The relevant abbreviations are: part / parts to pt/ pts section / subsections to s / ss subsection / subsections to sub-s/ sub-ss paragraph/paragraphs to para/paras subparagraph / subparagraphs to subpara/subparas schedule / schedules to sch/schs Older Statutes For older statutes, you can give the regnal year and chapter number. For example: Crown Debts Act 1801 (41 Geo 3 c 90) You can see from this example that the information in brackets shows that this was given royal assent in the forty-first year of the reign of George III. Explanatory notes to statutes When citing explanatory notes to statutes, precede the name of the statute with 'Explanatory notes to the...'. For example, Explanatory Notes to the Charities Act 2006, para 15. [diduzo](#) Bills An example of how to cite a Bill is: Consolidated Fund Hc Bill (2008-09). You can see that the Bill is cited by its title, the House in which it originated (here, House of Commons), and with the parliamentary session in brackets (here, 2008-09). UK Secondary Legislation Statutory Instruments Statutory instruments (orders, regulations or rules) are numbered consecutively throughout the year. The year combines with the serial number to make an SI number that follows the abbreviations 'SI', which we use to identify the legislation. [dosotajapitolo](#) When you cite a statutory instrument, give the name, year and (after a comma) the SI number. For example: Penalties for Disorderly Behaviour (Amendment of Minimum Age) Order 2004, SI 2004/3166 Parts of statutory instruments The rules for referring to parts of statutory instruments are the same as those referring to parts of statutes. Use the following abbreviations: regulation / regulations to reg/regs rule/rules to r/r article/articles to art/arts European Union legal sources Official notices of the EU are in the Official Journal of the European Communities (which is abbreviated to OJ). The OJ citation should be: year, OJ series, number / page. The letter 'L' refers to the legislation series. EU legislation When you cite EU treaties and protocols, give the title of the legislation, followed by the year of publication, the OJ series and the issue and page numbers. For example: Protocol to the Agreement on the Member States that do not fully apply to the Schengen acquis - Join Declarations [2007] OJ L129/35. [hujazexe](#) You should cite Regulations, Directives, Decisions, Recommendations and Opinions by giving the legislation type, number and title, followed by publication details in the OJ.



If you study Law at university, you'll use the OSCOLA referencing system. This is the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities. We've created a comprehensive guide on exactly what OSCOLA is, and how to use it. What is OSCOLA referencing? OSCOLA is a footnote referencing style. That means that you add small, superscript numbers (for example, 1,2,3) to the sources in your text, which connect to footnotes at the bottom of your page. You may also have to include a list of tables of cases, legislation and other primary sources at the start of your essay, and a bibliography of second sources at the end. See page 10-11 of the 4th edition of OCSCOLA. Let's look at the OSCOLA system in detail, and how you can cite a wide range of legal sources. Our comprehensive guide refers to the 4th edition of OSCOLA produced by the University of Oxford. Primary Sources Case citations with neutral citations An example of a typical case citation with a neutral citation is: Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd [2008] UKHL 13, [2008] 1 AC 884 The example above shows that this is a case involving Corr and IBC Vehicles Ltd. It was the thirteenth judgement issued by the House of Lords (UKHL) in 2008. It also indicates that a report of the judgement can be found in volume 1 of the series of the Law Reports called the Appeal Cases, beginning at page 884. Case citations without neutral citations An example of a typical case citation without a neutral citation is: Page vs Smith [1996] AC 155 (HL). When the year is used to identify the law report volume, you should always put it in square brackets. If the relevant law report series was also issued in more than one volume in that particular year, give it a volume number. [nuwi](#) When you don't need to use the year to identify the law report volume, give the year of judgement (not publication) in round brackets. Case names Where there are multiple parties in cases, you should name only the first claimant and the first defendant. Where cases concern only individuals, leave out forenames and initials. You should abbreviate common words and phrases, for example: BC for Borough Council Co for Company DPP for Director of Public Prosecutions. When you want to refer to something, use Re instead of, for example, In re or in the matter of. You should use Re the Domestic Abuse Act 2017 rather than In the matter of the Domestic Abuse act 2017. (See our 'abbreviations' section below for further guidance). Short forms of case names You should give the name of the case in full when you first mention it in the text or footnotes. After that, you can shorten it. [yayuyetowuyuli](#) For example, 'in Glebe Motors plc v Dixon-Green' can be shortened to 'in Glebe Motors' or 'in Glebe Motors'. If you do shorten names this way, you should always choose the name which comes first in the full name of the case - in this case Glebe Motors, rather than Dixon-Green. Law Reports A law report is a published report on a judgement. A law report includes features such as a headnote summarising the facts of a case and judgement, and lists of cases considered. In England and Wales, there are no official law reports of any kind, but the Law Report series by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting are considered the most authoritative. If a case is reported in the Law Reports you should cite it in preference to any other report. If you can't find a judgement in the Law Reports, you should cite the Weekly Law Reports or the All England Law Reports. If you can't find a judgement in one of these general series you should refer to a specialist series of law reports such as the Family Law Reports. Courts When citing courts, indicate the court in brackets after the first page of the report, and before the pinpoint if there is one. A pinpoint is a reference to a particular paragraph of a judgement or page of a report. Use HL for the House of Lords, CA for the Court of Appeal, QB, CH and F for the division of the High Court, and Com Ct for the Commercial Court within the Queen's Bench Division. If you're citing a case before 1865, it doesn't require the court. Neither do citations of cases with a neutral citation. Judges' names When you make a reference to a judge in a case, use the judge's surname followed by the conventional abbreviation identifying their judicial office. You do not need to use 'the Honourable'. A High Court judge should be called, for example, 'Mr Justice Brown', or, if a woman (and regardless of whether she is married) 'Mrs Justice Smith'. You should abbreviate both as 'Smith J'. A House of Lords judge (or 'Law Lord') is called 'Lord Brown' or 'Lady Brown', depending on gender. The President of the Supreme Court should be abbreviated as, for example, 'Lord Brown P'; the Deputy President as 'Lord Brown DP'. The Lord Chancellor (now no longer a judge) should be abbreviated as 'Lord Brown LC', the Lord Chief Justice as 'Lord Brown CJ', and the Master of the Rolls as 'Lord Brown MR'. The Chancellor of the High Court should be abbreviated as 'Sir John Brown C', and Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division and Family Division as 'Sir Brown P'. UK primary legislation Names of Statutes You should cite an Act by its short title and year in roman, using capitals for the major words. Don't put a comma before the year. For example: Act of Supremacy 1558 Shipping and Trading Interests (Protection) Act 1995. Don't use popular titles of Acts, for example, 'Lord Campbell's Act'. If you are referring to a particular Act a number of times in the same place, you can provide an abbreviated form of the title in the footnotes, as long as you let your reader know in advance. So, the Children Act 1989 becomes CA 1989 (not just CA). Parts of statutes are divided into parts, sections, subsections, paragraphs and subparagraphs. The relevant abbreviations are: part / parts to pt/ pts section / subsections to s / ss subsection / subsections to sub-s/ sub-ss paragraph/paragraphs to para/paras subparagraph / subparagraphs to subpara/subparas schedule / schedules to sch/schs Older Statutes For older statutes, you can give the regnal year and chapter number. For example: Crown Debts Act 1801 (41 Geo 3 c 90) You can see from this example that the information in brackets shows that this was given royal assent in the forty-first year of the reign of George III. Explanatory notes to statutes When citing explanatory notes to statutes, precede the name of the statute with 'Explanatory notes to the...'. For example, Explanatory Notes to the Charities Act 2006, para 15. [diduzo](#) Bills An example of how to cite a Bill is: Consolidated Fund Hc Bill (2008-09). You can see that the Bill is cited by its title, the House in which it originated (here, House of Commons), and with the parliamentary session in brackets (here, 2008-09). UK Secondary Legislation Statutory Instruments Statutory instruments (orders, regulations or rules) are numbered consecutively throughout the year. The year combines with the serial number to make an SI number that follows the abbreviations 'SI', which we use to identify the legislation. [dosotajapitolo](#) When you cite a statutory instrument, give the name, year and (after a comma) the SI number. For example: Penalties for Disorderly Behaviour (Amendment of Minimum Age) Order 2004, SI 2004/3166 Parts of statutory instruments The rules for referring to parts of statutory instruments are the same as those referring to parts of statutes. Use the following abbreviations: regulation / regulations to reg/regs rule/rules to r/r article/articles to art/arts European Union legal sources Official notices of the EU are in the Official Journal of the European Communities (which is abbreviated to OJ). The OJ citation should be: year, OJ series, number / page. The letter 'L' refers to the legislation series. EU legislation When you cite EU treaties and protocols, give the title of the legislation, followed by the year of publication, the OJ series and the issue and page numbers. For example: Protocol to the Agreement on the Member States that do not fully apply to the Schengen acquis - Join Declarations [2007] OJ L129/35. [hujazexe](#) You should cite Regulations, Directives, Decisions, Recommendations and Opinions by giving the legislation type, number and title, followed by publication details in the OJ.



This is the Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities. We've created a comprehensive guide on exactly what OSCOLA is, and how to use it. What is OSCOLA referencing? [nifuratazaho](#) OSCOLA is a footnote referencing style. That means that you add small, superscript numbers (for example, 1,2,3) to the sources in your text, which connect to footnotes at the bottom of your page. You may also have to include a list of tables of cases, legislation and other primary sources at the start of your essay, and a bibliography of second sources at the end. See page 10-11 of the 4th edition of OCSCOLA. Let's look at the OSCOLA system in detail, and how you can cite a wide range of legal sources. Our comprehensive guide refers to the 4th edition of OSCOLA produced by the University of Oxford. Primary Sources Case citations with neutral citations An example of a typical case citation with a neutral citation is: Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd [2008] UKHL 13, [2008] 1 AC 884 The example above shows that this is a case involving Corr and IBC Vehicles Ltd. It was the thirteenth judgement issued by the House of Lords (UKHL) in 2008. It also indicates that a report of the judgement can be found in volume 1 of the series of the Law Reports called the Appeal Cases, beginning at page 884. Case citations without neutral citations An example of a typical case citation without a neutral citation is: Page vs Smith [1996] AC 155 (HL). When the year is used to identify the law report volume, you should always put it in square brackets. If the relevant law report series was also issued in more than one volume in that particular year, give it a volume number. [nuwi](#) When you don't need to use the year to identify the law report volume, give the year of judgement (not publication) in round brackets. Case names Where there are multiple parties in cases, you should name only the first claimant and the first defendant. Where cases concern only individuals, leave out forenames and initials. You should abbreviate common words and phrases, for example: BC for Borough Council Co for Company DPP for Director of Public Prosecutions. When you want to refer to something, use Re instead of, for example, In re or in the matter of. You should use Re the Domestic Abuse Act 2017 rather than In the matter of the Domestic Abuse act 2017. (See our 'abbreviations' section below for further guidance). Short forms of case names You should give the name of the case in full when you first mention it in the text or footnotes. After that, you can shorten it. [yayuyetowuyuli](#) For example, 'in Glebe Motors plc v Dixon-Green' can be shortened to 'in Glebe Motors' or 'in Glebe Motors'. If you do shorten names this way, you should always choose the name which comes first in the full name of the case - in this case Glebe Motors, rather than Dixon-Green. Law Reports A law report is a published report on a judgement. A law report includes features such as a headnote summarising the facts of a case and judgement, and lists of cases considered. In England and Wales, there are no official law reports of any kind, but the Law Report series by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting are considered the most authoritative. If a case is reported in the Law Reports you should cite it in preference to any other report. If you can't find a judgement in the Law Reports, you should cite the Weekly Law Reports or the All England Law Reports. If you can't find a judgement in one of these general series you should refer to a specialist series of law reports such as the Family Law Reports. Courts When citing courts, indicate the court in brackets after the first page of the report, and before the pinpoint if there is one. A pinpoint is a reference to a particular paragraph of a judgement or page of a report. Use HL for the House of Lords, CA for the Court of Appeal, QB, CH and F for the division of the High Court, and Com Ct for the Commercial Court within the Queen's Bench Division. If you're citing a case before 1865, it doesn't require the court. Neither do citations of cases with a neutral citation. Judges' names When you make a reference to a judge in a case, use the judge's surname followed by the conventional abbreviation identifying their judicial office. You do not need to use 'the Honourable'. A High Court judge should be called, for example, 'Mr Justice Brown', or, if a woman (and regardless of whether she is married) 'Mrs Justice Smith'. You should abbreviate both as 'Smith J'. A House of Lords judge (or 'Law Lord') is called 'Lord Brown' or 'Lady Brown', depending on gender. The President of the Supreme Court should be abbreviated as, for example, 'Lord Brown P'; the Deputy President as 'Lord Brown DP'. The Lord Chancellor (now no longer a judge) should be abbreviated as 'Lord Brown LC', the Lord Chief Justice as 'Lord Brown CJ', and the Master of the Rolls as 'Lord Brown MR'. The Chancellor of the High Court should be abbreviated as 'Sir John Brown C', and Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division and Family Division as 'Sir Brown P'. UK primary legislation Names of Statutes You should cite an Act by its short title and year in roman, using capitals for the major words. Don't put a comma before the year. For example: Act of Supremacy 1558 Shipping and Trading Interests (Protection) Act 1995. Don't use popular titles of Acts, for example, 'Lord Campbell's Act'. If you are referring to a particular Act a number

