**Primary Sources**

Do not use full stops in abbreviations. Separate citations with a semi-colon.

**Cases**

Give the party names, followed by the neutral citation, followed by the *Law Reports* citation (e.g. AC, Ch, QB). If there is no neutral citation, give the *Law Reports* citation followed by the court in brackets. If the case is not reported in the *Law Reports*, cite the All ER or the WLR, or failing that a specialist report.

- *Page v Smith* [1996] AC 155 (HL)

When pinpointing, give paragraph numbers in square brackets at the end of the citation. If the judgment has no paragraph numbers, provide the page number pinpoint after the court.

- *Bunt v Tilley* [2006] EWHC 407 (QB), [2006] 3 All ER 336 [1]–[37]
- *R v Leeds County Court, ex p Morris* [1990] QB 523 (QB) 530–31

If citing a particular judge:


**Statutes and statutory instruments**

- Act of Supremacy 1558
- Human Rights Act 1998, s 15(1)(b)
- Penalties for Disorderly Behaviour (Amendment of Minimum Age) Order 2004, SI 2004/3166

**EU legislation and cases**


**European Court of Human Rights**

- *Omojudi v UK* (2009) 51 ECHR 10
- *Osman v UK* ECHR 1998–VIII 3124
- *Simpson v UK* (1989) 64 DR 188

**Secondary Sources**

**Books**

Give the author’s name in the same form as in the publication, except in bibliographies, where you should give only the surname followed by the initial(s). Give relevant information about editions, translators and so forth before the publisher, and give page numbers at the end of the citation, after the brackets.


**Contributions to edited books**


**Encyclopedias**


**Journal articles**


**Online journals**


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**Newspaper articles**

- Jane Croft, ‘Supreme Court Warns on Quality’ *Financial Times* (London, 1 July 2010) 3