Cases

**Case Name in italics**

- **Gill v Woodall**
  - [year]: [2010]
  - Court: EWCA Civ
  - judgement number, [year]: 1430,
  - volume number: [2011] 3
  - report abbreviation: WLR
  - first page: 85.

**Neutral citation (Cases after 2001)**

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**Law report**

**Cases Bibliography**

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**Law report**

**Legislation**

- **Act Name**: Human Rights Act
  - year: 1998
  - section: s 2.

**Legislation Footnote**

- **Act Name**: Human Rights Act
  - year: 1998
  - section: s 2.

**NB:** Optional pinpointing
General Notes

• To link the text in the essay to the footnote add numbers after your quote by using the ‘references’ tab in Word:

![Image of Word interface with references tab highlighted]

This will automatically put the same number at the bottom of the document, where you can type your citation.

• Case Footnote explanation: the case involving Gill and Woodall was the 1430th judgement by the Court of Appeal, Civil Division in 2010. The report of the judgement can be found in volume three of the 2011 volume of the law reports called Weekly Law Reports, pinpointed (beginning) at page 85.

• Pinpoints are used to cite a specific sentence or section and they only go in footnotes. If you wish to pinpoint paragraphs in cases put them in square brackets.

• If you give the full party names in the text you do not need to repeat in footnote.

• If there is no neutral citation, as the case was before 2001/2002 (2005 in Scotland), just use the law report and add the court at the end in brackets e.g. Page v Smith [1996] AC 155 (UKHL). This example also shows that the year in square brackets is used to identify the volume, hence there is no number following it.

• Neutral citations from High Court divisions are abbreviated in brackets at the end e.g. Court v Despalliers [2009] EWHC 3340 (Ch), [2010] 2 All ER 451.

• With statutes/legislation you do not need a footnote if all the information the reader needs is in the main text e.g. ‘This case highlights the far-reaching judicial role ushered in by the Human Rights Act 1998.’
**Journal Footnote**
- Author, "Article Title in quotes" [year to ID volume] or (year) volume Journal name first page, pinpoint to page.
- Alison Young, "In Defence of Due Deference" (2009) 72 MLR 554, 555.

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- Young A, "In Defence of Due Deference" (2009) 72 MLR 554

**Newspaper Footnote**
- Author, "Article Title in quotes" Newspaper Name in italics (City of publication, date) page.
- Jane Croft, "Supreme Court Rules on Quality" Financial Times (London, 1 July 2010) 3.

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- Croft J, "Supreme Court Rules on Quality" Financial Times (London, 1 July 2010)
General Notes

• For footnotes, if there are more than three authors give the name of the first followed by ‘and others.’
• If you source a publication online which is also available in hard copy, cite the hard copy version. All sources found using Locate or LibGuides may be referenced as printed versions.
• A list of journal abbreviations is available in section 4.2.1. of the full OSCOLA guide.
• If a newspaper article is sourced online, add the website url and date accessed in the following format:
  Ian Loader, ‘The Great Victim of this Get Tough Hyperactivity is Labour’ The Guardian (London, 19 June 2008)
• For websites, if there is no date of publication give only the date of access.
• The bibliography is separated into sections and listed alphabetically in each section:
  Cases
  - UK Cases
  - European Cases
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  Books
  Journals
  Websites