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**July to September 2021
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Provisional Figures
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[Northern Ireland Court Service Statistical Publications](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- ***This report covers data from July to September 2021, so court activity during this period has been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Figures published show that although courts continue to carry out urgent business and make more use of remote audio and video technology, the impact of COVID-19 is clear to see. It is expected that the limited operation of the courts during the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to have an impact on many of the published figures in this and future releases. This is most obvious in the comparisons of business volumes over time.***
- ***The COVID-19 pandemic has had a further impact on administrative staff levels, with the business volumes being affected not only by restrictions on operations, but also the recording and processing of these operations. There is a consequent decrease in the volume of business recorded.***
- ***Administrative case management reviews were introduced by the Lord Chief Justice in 2020 as part of the [coronavirus contingency](#) arrangements. This has resulted in Judges investing significant time reviewing cases and making directions or orders administratively (where appropriate), and this has continued even as courts have resumed to support business recovery. This extra time is not recorded on the courts operating system (ICOS), and therefore is not reflected within the sittings times published within this report.***
- This bulletin provides information on throughput at the High Court in Northern Ireland during the period July to September 2021 and commentary on trends observed for this quarter in each year from 2007. During the period July to September 2021:

- The Chancery division received 315 cases in this quarter, the total number of Chancery cases, Bankruptcy cases and Companies cases, more than twice the number received in the same quarter last year (152). 187 cases were disposed of in the Chancery division during July to September 2021, an increase of 72% compared to the number disposed of during the same period in 2020 (109).
- 888 writs and originating summons were received during the period July to September 2021. This is an increase of 13% compared to the number received during the same period in 2020 (784). 297 writs and originating summons were disposed during the quarter, an increase of 26% when compared to the number disposed of in the same period in 2020 (236).
- During the quarter, there were 87 applications for leave to apply for Judicial Review, 29 applications for Judicial Review and one ancillary application received. Comparable figures were 61, nine and zero respectively for the same period in 2020.
- There were 23 adoption cases and applications received and 12 adoption cases and applications disposed of during July to September 2021. The corresponding figures for the same quarter in the previous year were 15 receipts and 17 disposals.
- 567 divorce petitions were received, a decrease of 20% when compared to the number received during the same period in 2020 (705). A total of 117 decrees were granted in the High Court during July to September 2021, an increase of 38% when compared to the 85 granted during the same period last year.
- During the quarter there were 333 sitting days, an increase of 32% when compared to the number of sitting days in the same quarter last year (253). The highest proportion of time was spent on Bails business (26%).

- The comparisons above are distorted due to comparing exceptionally low figures from 2020, caused by the closure of the courts due to COVID-19, with figures that are returning to normal business. Historical trend data shows that normal business has still not resumed and thus it may be reasonable to expect an artificially high number of cases in the next few quarters.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The High Court sits at the Royal Courts of Justice in Belfast and comprises three Divisions: the Chancery Division, Queen's Bench Division and Family Division.

Chancery Division

The Chancery Division deals with four main areas of business: Chancery, Bankruptcy, Companies and Probate.

Chancery Office

The main area of business in the Chancery office relates to disputes involving land and property. These include: disputes between vendors, purchasers, landlords and tenants; mortgage repossession actions; trespass; right of way; construction of a lease; and squatters.

Most actions begin with the issue of a claim or originating proceedings by the claimant against the defendant.

The Chancery section also deals with disputes involving copyright, partnerships, patents, execution of trusts, charities, inheritance and the administration of estates.

Bankruptcy Office

The Bankruptcy Office deals with all matters relating to insolvency. These include applications to set aside statutory demands, petitions (by creditors and debtors) and voluntary arrangements.

If a person cannot repay the debts that they owe, they may be made bankrupt. The most common situations in which a person may be made bankrupt are at the request of someone to whom they owe money (a creditor's petition) and at their own request (a debtor's petition).

Companies Office

The Companies Office deals with all matters relating to the Companies Order including: winding up petitions, insolvent partnerships and disqualification of directors.

If the Court makes an order to wind up a company it means that the company has gone into compulsory liquidation. The court will then appoint an Official Receiver (OR) to act as liquidator for the company.

Probate Office

The principal business assigned to the Probate Office includes Contentious and Non-contentious Probate applications, leading to the issue of a Grant of Representation in the estate of the deceased person, to facilitate the gathering in and distribution of the assets of the deceased's estate.

Queen's Bench Division

The Queen's Bench Division comprises of a number of business areas, namely the Writ Office, the Appeals & Lists Office, the Judicial Reviews Office, the Commercial Office and the Bail Office. These Offices are collectively referred to as The Central Office.

The principal business dealt with by the Queen's Bench Division is:

- Claims for damages
- Medical Negligence actions
- Commercial actions
- Matters involving contract
- Personal injury actions
- Appeals from the County Court
- Judicial Reviews
- Bail applications
- Admiralty matters
- Injunctions.

Each business area within the Queen's Bench Division has discrete functions, namely:

Writ Office

The primary function of the office is to manage the 'Writ Process' for actions in the Queen's Bench Division, from commencement of proceedings until the trial of the action or final determination. This involves a review process which is initiated approximately nine months after the last notification by a defendant that they intend to dispute the claim. The aim of the reviews is to progress cases to trial by dealing with matters between the parties which may delay the case being set down for trial. The Office is also responsible for providing adequately trained staff to act as Court registrars in all Queen's Bench Courts. The Queen's Bench Division deals with claims for damages that are large value, complex, or both, including libel and slander actions which may require a jury.

The lower threshold for claims to the High Court increased from £15,000 to £30,000 on 25 February 2013. Cases previously received into the Writ Office for claims between £15,000 and £30,000 may now be processed by the County Court.

Commercial Office

Business relating to a 'business or commercial transaction' such as building contracts, sales of goods, insurance, banking or carriage of goods, may be assigned to the Commercial list, if so directed by the Commercial Judge. One of the ten puisne Judges has been assigned as the Commercial Judge. The Judge carries out regular reviews of actions entered into the Commercial List to ensure that the action is progressed to trial in a timely manner.

Judicial Reviews Office

Judicial Reviews are cases where the court considers if the decision reached by an inferior court, Tribunal, public body or Government Minister followed the proper procedure. The applicant must first apply to the Court for leave to apply for Judicial Review if leave is granted then the applicant has 14 days to apply for a full hearing of the matter.

Bail Office

This office deals with repeat bail applications, i.e. an application to release a defendant from custody who has been refused bail by the Magistrates Court. The Bail Order normally requires the defendant to comply with various conditions and may require money to be lodged or security to be given.

Family Division

The Family Division comprises of four key business areas, namely: -

- The Matrimonial Office
- The Office of Care and Protection (Children's Section)
- The Office of Care and Protection (Patient's Section) and;
- The Official Solicitors Office

The Matrimonial Office

The Matrimonial Office deals with the following: -

Petitions for divorce - to obtain a decree of divorce the marriage must be proved to have broken down irretrievably with proof of one or more of the following facts:

- adultery
- behaviour with which the petitioner cannot reasonably be expected to live
- desertion of at least two years
- two years separation where the respondent consents
- five years separation without consent

No petition may be made for divorce within the first year of marriage.

Petitions for nullity - a Decree of Nullity of Marriage is granted where the petitioner proves that the marriage is either void or voidable.

A void marriage is one that is legally invalid because, for example:

- either party was under the age of sixteen at the time of the marriage
- either party was already married
- the parties are prohibited from marrying, for example father and daughter.

A voidable marriage is one which is legal but may be nullified by order of the court because, for example:

- it is not consummated due to incapacity or wilful refusal (most nullities are on these grounds)
- where one party was suffering from a venereal disease in a communicable form, or was pregnant by someone else at the time of marriage.

Judicial separation - an alternative to divorce is a decree of judicial separation. This does not dissolve the marriage but absolves the parties from the obligation to live together. This procedure might, for instance, be used if religious beliefs forbid or discourage divorce.

Ancillary relief applications - During or after a divorce, the annulment of a marriage (nullity) or judicial separation, there may still be a need for the court to settle disputes over money or property. The court can make a financial order, known as ancillary relief, and may deal with: the sale or transfer of property; maintenance payments (for example weekly- or monthly-maintenance); and a lump sum payment, a pension sharing or attachment order, or both.

Dissolution of a Civil Partnership – A person (the ‘petitioner’) may apply to end (‘dissolve’) their civil partnership if they have been in the partnership for at least a year.

There are 3 main steps to ending a civil partnership:

- File a dissolution petition – the petitioner must apply to court for permission to end their civil partnership, and show reasons why they want to dissolve the relationship.
- Apply for a conditional order – if the civil partner of the petitioner (the ‘respondent’) agrees to the petition, the petitioner will receive a document saying there’s no reason the relationship may not be dissolved.
- Apply for a final order to legally end the civil partnership – the petitioner must wait 6 weeks after receiving the conditional order before applying for the final order.

The Office of Care and Protection (OCP) (Children's Section)

The principal business assigned to this Office is:

- Guardianship and Wardship of children
- Adoption
- Applications under the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
- Applications under the Family Homes and Domestic Violence (NI) Order 1998

Wardship and Adoption

The principal business assigned to the Wardship and Adoption office includes applications in relation to the Guardianship and Wardship of children, Adoption applications and applications under the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

Family Homes and Domestic Violence

The Family Homes and Domestic Violence (NI) Order 1998, is designed to offer civil protection against domestic violence. The 1998 Order provides a single set of remedies which are available in all court tiers. Two main remedies were created: the non-molestation order and the occupation order. Both of these orders can be applied for by way of an ex-parte application; that is without the respondent or alleged perpetrator of the violence being present. The number of these type of applications are relatively small in the High Court, and are usually dealt with at this court tier, as they are linked to other proceedings being held in the High Court.

The Office of Care and Protection (OCP) (Patients Section)

Responsibility for the management of the property and affairs of people in Northern Ireland who, through mental disorder, are incapable of managing their own financial affairs is vested in the High Court under the provisions of Part VIII of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. The '**Patient**' is the name given by the Order to a person who is suffering from mental disorder and whose financial affairs are subject to the Court's control. A '**Controller**' is the name given to those appointed by court order to manage a Patient's financial affairs.

The Office of Care and Protection, commonly referred to as OCP, is the department of the High Court in which administrative work relating to a Patient's case is dealt with under the supervision of the Master (Care and Protection). The Master is the judicial officer of the Court who is authorised to exercise any discretion, power or other functions of the Court and who may also, in particular cases, refer a question to the Judge for decision.

A Controller is a person appointed by the Court to deal with the day-to-day management of the Patient's financial affairs. They may be a relative, a friend, or perhaps a professional adviser. If there is no one else suitable or willing to act, an officer of the Court or the Official Solicitor can be appointed in the last resort.

The OCP reviews accounts operated by the Controller (on behalf of the Patient) on an annual basis and is also responsible for the registration of Enduring Powers of Attorney (EPA).

The Official Solicitor's Office

The Official Solicitor (OS) is an independent statutory officer holder appointed under section 75 of the Judicature (NI) Act 1978 (as amended by section 103 of the Courts Act 2003).

The OS has a wide range of functions primarily necessitating acting as next friend, guardian ad litem or 'Controller' of last resort (for certain minors or adults (known as 'patients') who lack mental capacity to manage their own financial affairs by reason of 'mental disorder' under Part VIII of the Mental Health (NI) Order 1986 ('the 1986 Order')). The OS also represents the interests of minors in a range of legal proceedings at the request of the judiciary.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Data sources

Data contained in Tables 1 to 36 and Tables 39 and 40 use data that are inputted onto the Integrated Court Operations System (ICOS). This system was implemented across the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICTS) over a two-year period from 2005 to 2007. While ICOS was introduced in the High Court during 2005, data derived from ICOS has been used as the source for official government statistics since 2007, when the implementation of ICOS across all court tiers was completed. ICOS is a live operating system used in each court tier to process every part of court business, from receipt of payments through to the production of final orders made. The data are input into this system on a daily basis by court clerks, and this information is checked and confirmed by another member of staff to ensure the data entries are correct.

Data contained in Tables 37 and 38 have been sourced from the Office of Care and Protection (OCP).

2.2 Methodology for generating data

Analytical Service Group (ASG) Statisticians based within the NICTS take a download of High Court information from ICOS on a monthly basis. The information is downloaded using a package called SharePoint, which extracts all the relevant data from ICOS into text files that are refreshed with up-to-date information each weekend. The text files are downloaded onto a secure internal facility to which only specified statistical personnel have access. The data contained in the files are identified only by numbers, names and addresses are not held. These statistical files are not transmitted outside the NICTS statistical team. ASG statisticians based in the NICTS import these data into the Statistics Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS is then used to perform extensive data validations to identify potential errors in the data and to ensure the data are reliable and robust.

2.3 Baseline and Time period

Data contained within this bulletin relates to the current calendar year, 2021, and the time series for this information dates back to 2007, when ICOS was adopted as the source for official government statistics. However, within this publication, comparisons of trends are viewed over a 10-year period.

2.4 Frequency of Publication

This bulletin is published on a quarterly basis. The next bulletin will cover the fourth quarter of 2021 and will be published on 18th February 2022.

2.5 Data quality and validation

ASG statisticians based in the NICTS have invested significant time and effort creating an extensive computer programme within SPSS to validate the information downloaded from ICOS. The programme includes over 100 checks against downloaded High Court data to: (i) check consistency over time and between variables; (ii) assess reliability of data using logic checks; (iii) check that variables fall within accepted ranges; and (iv) check with the ICOS Support Team in the event of any major discrepancies occurring since the last download. The validation program produces user friendly tables highlighting the potential problems which are circulated to the High Court as a validation report.

The High Court has staff who are responsible for: monitoring accuracy levels on ICOS, by carrying out sample checks on data entry and court resulting; ensuring all validations on ICOS and manual statistics returns are completed in a timely manner; providing advice and identifying training needs; monitoring the confirmation of ICOS court resulting, including the inputting of adjournment codes; and promoting awareness of the impact error can have, its wide ranging consequences and the negative impact on the reliability of management information.

The staff are given a two-week period from the date the validation report issues to have all records amended on ICOS. This ensures that the corrections are updated before the next download of files. After the files have been refreshed each weekend, all the data are then downloaded again, with the new download reflecting amendments made as a result of the validation reports. If any errors have not been corrected, they will continue to appear in the validation reports until the necessary amendments are made on ICOS.

The NICTS statistics team then ensure that all validations relating to the reporting period are amended prior to publication. Once these amendments have been checked, SPSS syntax programming is then used to generate the tables in the publication.

Data contained in this bulletin are currently provisional and will undergo further validation before being published in their final form in the 2021 edition of Judicial Statistics (published on the 24th June 2022).

2.6 Counting rules

Receipts are counted from the date the case is entered onto ICOS and the fees are receipted. Disposals are counted from the result date that a final order was made against the case, or the date an applicant withdraws or discontinues their application prior to the hearing, changing the case status to 'dealt with'.

2.7 Interpreting trends

Due to on-going changes to the legal jurisdiction of the county court, users should be cautious of comparing trends in Queen's Bench writs. Changes to jurisdiction to increase the upper limit of ordinary civil bills from 21st February 2013 (from £15,000 to £30,000) will have resulted in some cases that were previously High Court writs becoming ordinary civil bills. For further advice on differences in data between years, please contact the statistician responsible for this bulletin.

2.8 Revisions

Any revision to data will be applied in light of the ASG (NICTS) Statistical Note '*Policy Statement on Revisions*' [note 1] which may be found on the NICTS Statistics and Research Publications section of the Department of Justice (DoJ) website. Incorrect figures or changes to this publication will be published on the web in a formal Statistical Notice [note 2].

[note 1] Department of Justice, 2013. Statistics and Research: Policy statement on Revisions. [pdf] DoJ. Available at: [Department of Justice Policy Statement on revisions](#)

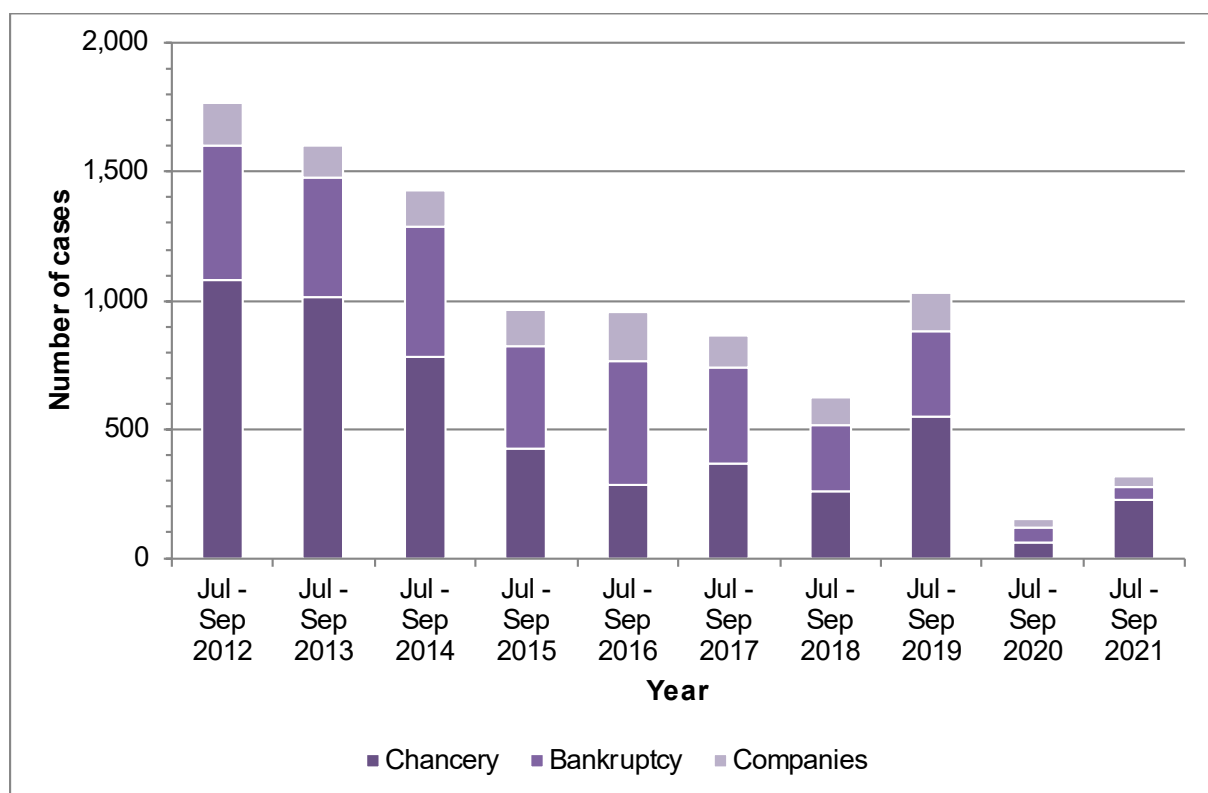
[note 2] Department of Justice, 2017. Policy Papers [online] Available at: [Department of Justice Policy Papers](#)

3. FINDINGS

3.1 Chancery

There were 315 cases received into the Chancery division during the quarter July to September 2021, just over double the number received in the same quarter last year (152). In total, 74% were chancery cases, 15% were bankruptcy cases and 11% were companies' cases (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Chancery cases received: July to September 2012 to July to September 2021

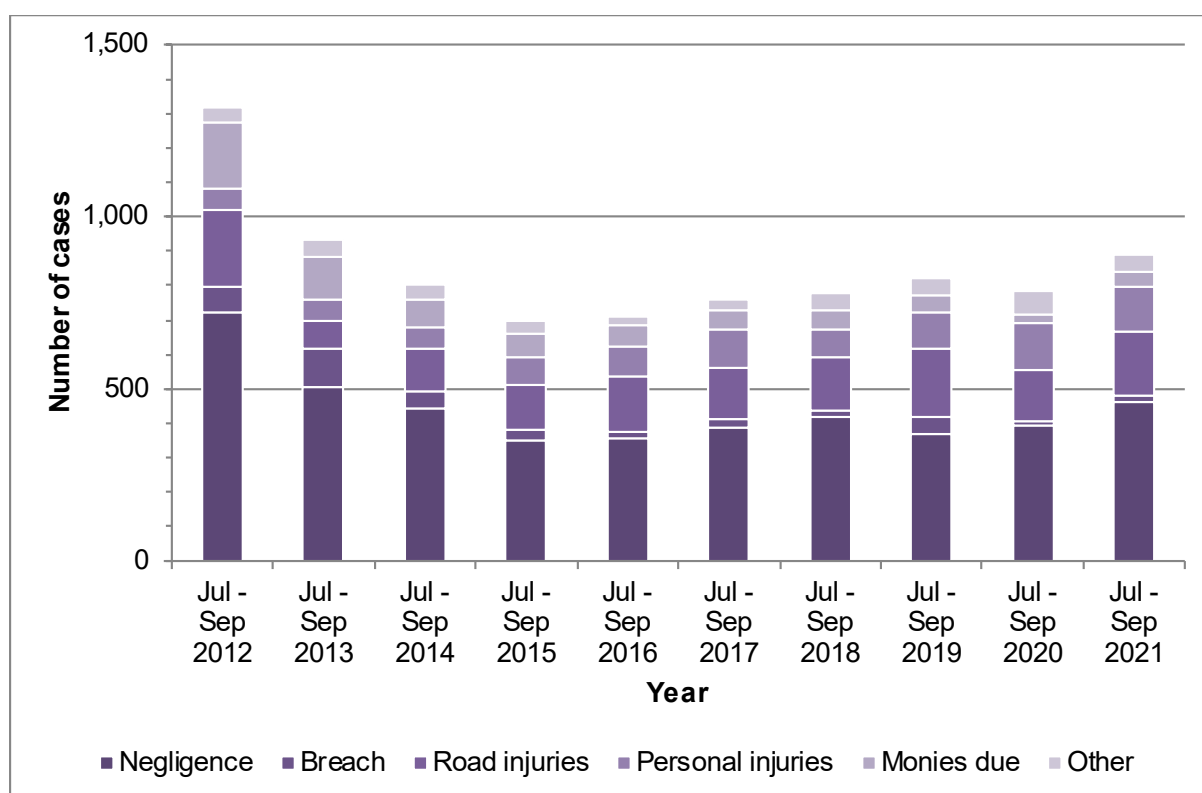


In total, 187 cases were disposed of in the Chancery division during the quarter, an increase of 72% when compared to the number disposed of during the same period in 2020 (109).

3.2 Queen’s Bench

There were 888 writs and originating summons received during the period July to September 2021, an increase of 13% on the number received during the same period in 2020 (784) (Figure 2). The decreasing number of cases received from 2013 to 2016 is reflective of the changes in jurisdiction introduced on the 21st February 2013, when the lower limit for Queen’s Bench writs increased from writs over £15,000 to writs over £30,000.

Figure 2: Queen’s Bench cases received: July to September 2012 to July to September 2021



297 writs and originating summons were disposed of during the quarter, an increase of 26% when compared to the number disposed of in the same period in 2020 (236).

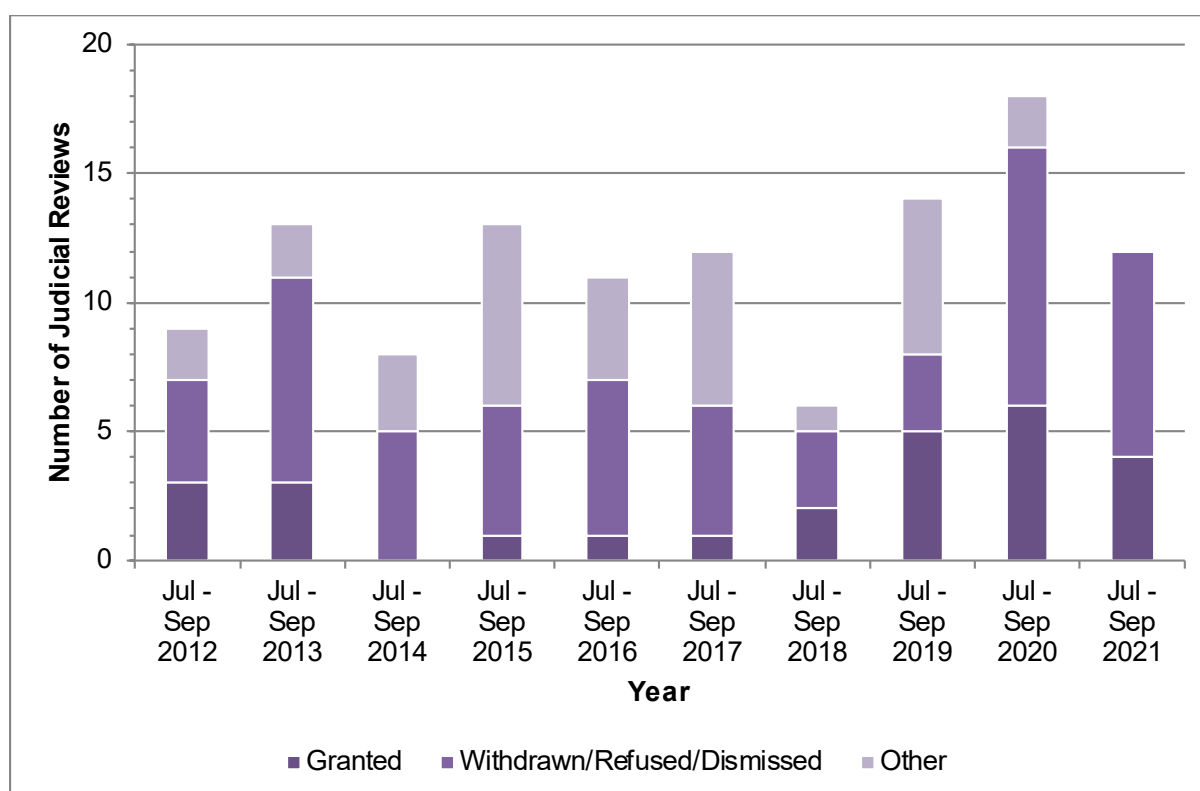
There were 41 removals and remittals applications dealt with during July to September 2021. This is more than twice the number disposed of in the same period in 2020 (17).

3.3 Judicial Reviews

During July to September 2021, there were 87 applications for leave to apply for Judicial Review, 29 applications for Judicial Review and one ancillary application received. Comparable figures were 61, 9 and zero respectively for the same period in 2020.

The number of applications for Judicial Review disposed of during July to September quarter was subject to alternating significant change then relative stability over the past few periods, but decreased to its lowest figure in the previous July to September quarter in 2020. Since then, it has increased to the current figure of 12, reverting to the typical range of numbers of disposals in the July to September quarter in the time-series shown and overall (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Applications for Judicial Review disposed: July to September 2012 to July to September 2021



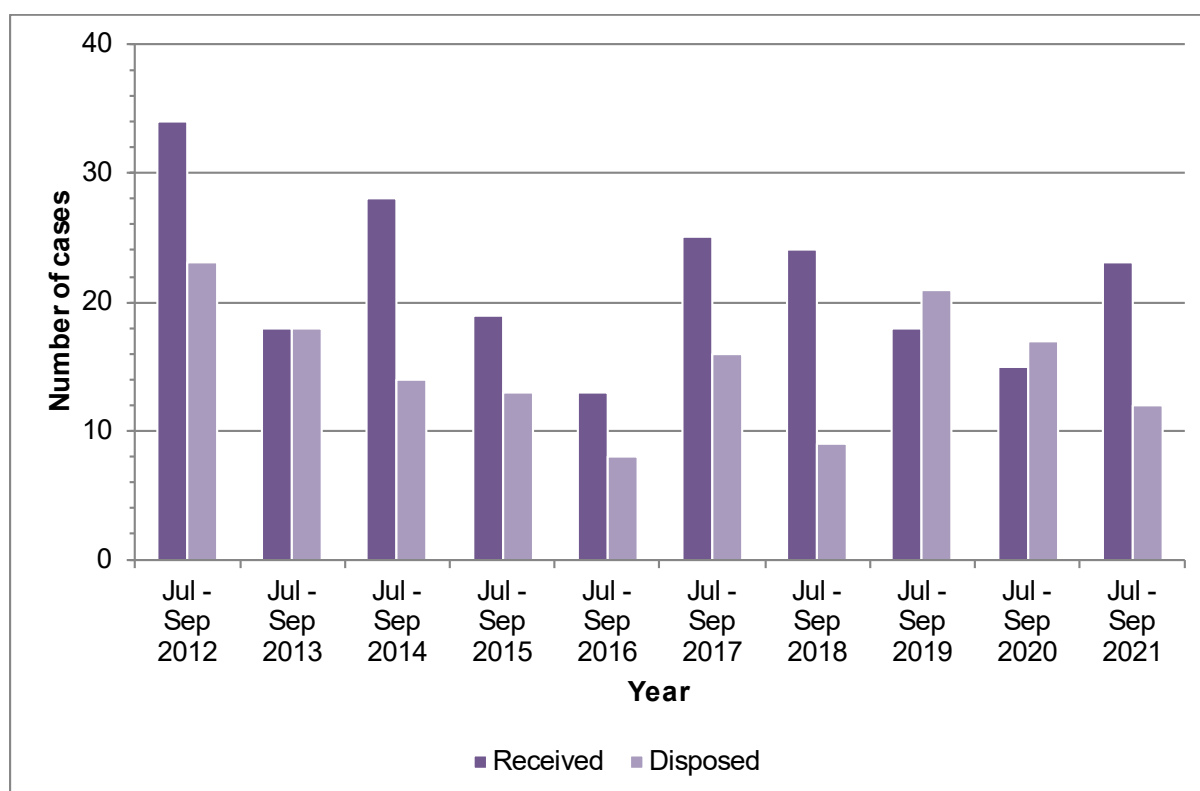
3.4 Probate

There were 2,163 grants issued in the probate office during the period, a 75% increase on 1,239, the number issued in the same period in 2020.

3.5 Wardship and Adoption

There were 23 adoption cases and applications received and 12 adoption cases and applications disposed of during July to September 2021. The corresponding figures for the same quarter in the previous year were 15 receipts and 17 disposals (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Adoption cases and applications received and disposed: July to September 2012 to July to September 2021



The average time taken in weeks from issue to disposal for an adoption case or application was 43 weeks, an increase of 17 weeks in average time taken compared to the same period last year, when the average time taken was 26 weeks.

3.6 Matrimonial

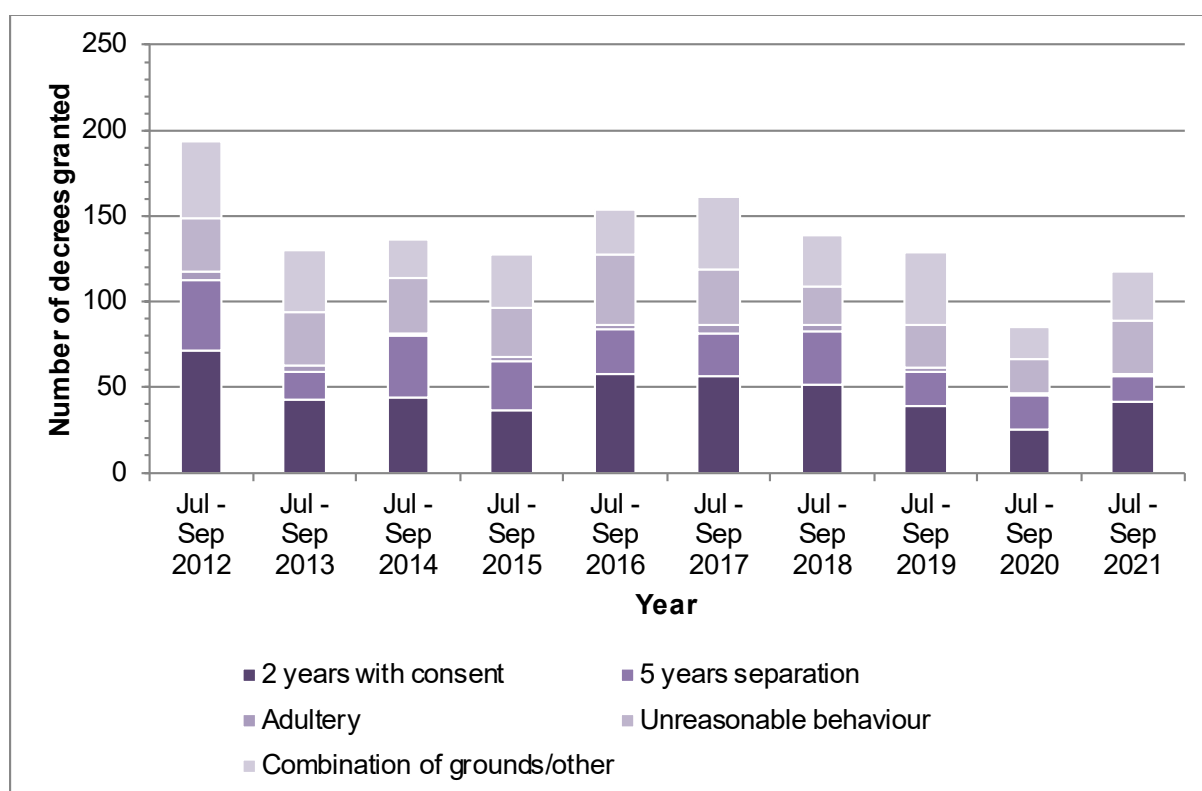
During the period July to September 2021, there were 567 divorce petitions lodged in the High Court, of which 324 (57%) were lodged by the wife. Comparable figures were 705 and 475 (67%) respectively for the same period in 2020.

While all divorce petitions are lodged in the High Court, decrees and absolutes are issued in both the High Court and County Court.

117 decrees were granted in the High Court in July to September 2021, a 38% increase in the number of decrees granted during the same period in 2020 (85) (Figure 5).

The main type of decree granted in July to September 2021 was ‘2 years with consent’, accounting for 36% of cases (42), followed by ‘Unreasonable behaviour’, representing 26% of cases (31) (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Decrees granted, by type: July to September 2012 to July to September 2021



A total of 129 decrees absolute were issued during the quarter, an increase of 68% when compared to the number granted during the same period last year (77). The most common type of decree absolute issued during July to September 2021 was '2 years with consent', accounting for 36% of cases (42), jointly followed by 'Unreasonable behaviour' and 'Combination of grounds/ other', each accounting for 25% of cases (29).

The average time taken from the issue of a divorce petition to the date the decree was granted was 51 weeks. This compares to 46 weeks during the same period last year.

3.7 Patients

There were 582 new referrals in the Patients section during the quarter July to September 2021, an increase of 28% when compared to the 454 received during the same quarter in 2020.

3.8 Official Solicitor's

As described in the publication, 'Judicial Statistics 2019' [note 3] and the statistical notice describing revisions to the 2018 version [note 4], the Official Solicitor's Office conducted a substantial manual exercise in preparation for a new computer system. This resulted in data being supplied in a new format for the 2019 annual publication and required the revision of annual 2018 data. The Official Solicitor's Office has resumed supplying quarterly data, but in its new form, which is not comparable to that previously supplied; future comparisons will be made using the annual 2019 data and the quarterly 2020 data as the starting points.

In the current quarter, the Official Solicitor's Office received 36 cases, ended the quarter with a current caseload of 345 cases and disposed of 8 cases. These figures compare to 7 cases received, 293 current cases and 4 cases disposed of in the July to September quarter of 2020.

[note 3] Department of Justice, 2020. '*Judicial Statistics: 2019*'. [pdf] DoJ. Available at: [NI Courts and Tribunals Service: Judicial Statistics](#)

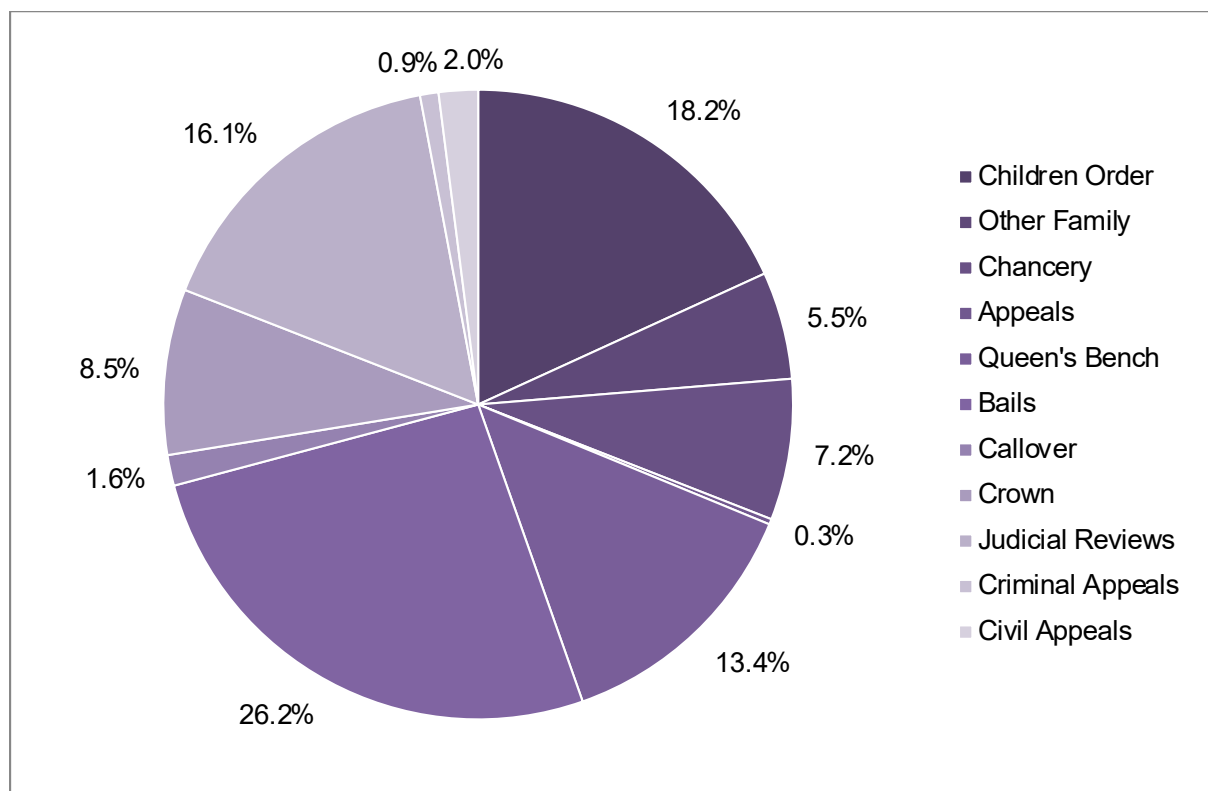
[note 4] Department of Justice, 2020. Statistical notice outlining revision to Judicial Statistics 2018. [pdf]. Available at: [NI Courts and Tribunals Service Revision notice to Judicial Statistics 2018](#)

3.9 Sitting Days

There were a total of 333 sitting days in the High Court during the quarter July to September 2021, an increase of 32% in the number of sitting days in the same quarter last year (253).

The highest percentage of time was spent on Bails business (26%). The composition of total sittings times by business type is outlined in Figure 6 below.

Figure 6: High Court Total Sitting Times by Business Type: July to September 2021



APPENDIX 1 - TABLES

Chancery

Table 1: Chancery cases and applications received

Case or Application	Type of case or application	Total
Case	Mortgages	173
	Other land and property	13
	Other	46
	Total	232
Application	Notice of appointment	246
	Summons	33
	Notice of motion	1
	Exparte application	11
	Injunction	1
	Transfer to Commercial List	1
	Total	293

Table 2: Chancery cases and applications disposed

Case or Application	Type of case or application	Disposed of by High Court Judge	Disposed of by Master	Disposed of by Office Disposal	Total
Case	Mortgages	0	43	4	47
	Other land and property	1	2	1	4
	Other	17	3	7	27
	Total	18	48	12	78
Application	Notice of appointment	0	4	0	4
	Summons	1	5	0	6
	Notice of motion	1	0	0	1
	Exparte application	2	9	0	11
	Total	4	18	0	22

Table 3: Bankruptcy cases and applications received

Case or Application	Type of case or application	Total
Case	Petition by debtor	22
	Originating application	25
	Total	47
Application	Notice of Motion	2
	Ordinary application	11
	Certificate of automatic discharge	17
	Total	30

Table 4: Bankruptcy cases and applications disposed

Case or Application	Type of case or application	Disposed of by Master	Disposed of by Office Disposal	Total
Case	Petition by another person	12	3	15
	Petition by debtor	24	0	24
	Other petition	1	0	1
	Originating application	22	0	22
	Other	10	0	10
	Total	69	3	72
Application	Notice of Motion	1	1	2
	Ordinary application	11	0	11
	Certificate of automatic discharge	1	13	14
	Total	13	14	27

Table 5: Companies cases and applications received

Case or Application	Type of case or application	Total
Case	Winding up petition	2
	Other petitions	1
	Originating summons	12
	Other	21
	Total	36
Application	Ordinary application	4
	Other	1
	Total	5

Table 6: Companies cases and applications disposed

Case or Application	Type of case or application	Disposed of by High Court Judge	Disposed of by Master	Total
Case	Winding up petition	2	7	9
	Originating summons	1	7	8
	Other	2	18	20
	Total	5	32	37
Application	Ordinary application	0	5	5
	Other	0	1	1
	Total	0	6	6

Table 7: Time intervals in weeks for the Chancery Division [note 5]

Points of process	Chancery case	Chancery application	Bankruptcy case	Bankruptcy application	Companies case	Companies application
Issue to first listing	89	10	14	3	10	2
First listing to disposal	34	16	37	10	24	5
Issue to disposal	123	26	52	13	34	7

[note 5] Due to rounding, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts

Queen's Bench

Table 8: Queen's Bench cases and applications received

Case or Application	Type of case or application	Total
Writs and originating summons	Negligence	462
	Breach	16
	Road injuries	190
	Personal injuries	128
	Monies due	46
	Other	46
	Total	888
Miscellaneous	Foreign judgement	14
	Other	8
	Total	22
Applications	Summons/interlocutory applications	265
	Remittals and removals	63
	Exparte applications	38
	Other	54
	Total	419

Table 9: Queen's Bench writs and originating summons received by amount claimed [note 6]

Type of writ and originating summons received	No value	Less than £15,000	£15,000-29,999	£30,000-49,999	£50,000 and over	Total
Negligence	462	0	0	0	0	462
Breach	16	0	0	0	0	16
Road injuries	190	0	0	0	0	190
Personal injuries	128	0	0	0	0	128
Monies due	35	0	1	4	6	46
Other	46	0	0	0	0	46
Total	877	0	1	4	6	888

[note 6] 'No Value' includes unliquidated cases and cases with no amount claimed recorded on ICOS

Table 10: Queen's Bench writs and originating summons set-down by amount claimed [note 6][note 7]

Type of writ and originating summons set down	No value	Less than £15,000	£15,000-29,999	£30,000-49,999	£50,000 and over	Total
Negligence	90	0	0	0	0	90
Road injuries	50	1	1	0	0	52
Personal injuries	1	0	0	1	0	2
Monies Due	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	143	1	1	1	1	147

[note 6] 'No Value' includes unliquidated cases and cases with no amount claimed recorded on ICOS

[note 7] Excludes commercial actions

Table 11: Queen's Bench cases and applications disposed [note 7]

Case or Application	Type of case or application	Disposed of by High Court Judge	Disposed of by Master	Disposed of by Office disposal	Disposed of by Default judgement	Total
Writs and originating summons	Negligence	44	24	64	9	141
	Breach	2	0	6	0	8
	Road injuries	21	6	24	5	56
	Personal injuries	13	18	24	1	56
	Monies due	2	0	13	6	21
	Other	8	2	5	0	15
	Total		90	50	136	21
Miscellaneous	Foreign judgement	0	0	1	0	1
	Other	2	0	1	0	3
	Total	2	0	2	0	4
Applications	Summons/ interlocutory applications	7	104	2	0	113
	Remittals and removals	2	37	2	0	41
	Exparte applications	2	28	3	0	33
	Other	17	9	0	0	26
	Total	28	178	7	0	213

[note 7] Excludes commercial actions

Table 12: Queen's Bench writs and originating summons disposed of by amount
[note 6][note 8]

Method of disposal	Type of case or application	No value	Less than £15,000	£15,000 -29,999	£30,000 -49,999	£50,000 & over	Total
High Court Judge	Negligence	23	4	4	3	10	44
	Breach	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Road injuries	5	0	3	5	8	21
	Personal injuries	10	1	1	0	1	13
	Monies due	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Other	8	0	0	0	0	8
Master	Negligence	24	0	0	0	0	24
	Road injuries	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Personal injuries	18	0	0	0	0	18
	Other	2	0	0	0	0	2
Default Judgement	Negligence	8	0	0	0	1	9
	Road injuries	4	0	0	1	0	5
	Personal injuries	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Monies due	0	0	0	2	4	6
Total		113	5	8	11	24	161

Table 13: Time intervals in weeks for Queen's Bench cases and applications
[note 9][note 10][note 11]

Points of process	Writs and originating summons	Miscellaneous	Applications
Issue to setdown	129	[z]	[z]
Issue to first listing	127	1	10
First listing to disposal	26	0	8
Issue to disposal	163	1	18

[note 6] 'No Value' includes unliquidated cases and cases with no amount claimed recorded on ICOS

[note 8] Excludes commercial actions and office disposals

[note 9] Excludes commercial actions, office disposals and default judgements

[note 10] Due to rounding and not all writs and originating summons having a set-down date, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts

[note 11] [z] is used to denote where there are no valid disposals from which to calculate an average disposal time and where 'zero' would be inaccurate

Table 14: Queen's Bench cases received into commercial list

Type of case	Total
Negligence	2
Breach	5
Monies due	4
Other	4
Total	15

Table 15: Queen's Bench commercial actions set-down

Type of commercial action	Total
Monies due	2
Other	1
Total	3

Table 16: Queen's Bench commercial actions disposed

Type of commercial action	Disposed of by High Court Judge	Disposed of by Office disposal	Default judgement	Total
Negligence	4	2	0	6
Breach	1	0	0	1
Monies due	4	0	1	5
Other	1	0	0	1
Total	10	2	1	13

Table 17: Time intervals in weeks for Queen's Bench commercial actions

[note 9][note 10]

Points of process	Commercial actions
Received to Entry to commercial list	35
Entry to commercial list to first listing	75
First listing to disposal	43
Received to disposal	153

[note 9] Excludes commercial actions, office disposals and default judgements

[note 10] Due to rounding and not all writs and originating summons having a set-down date, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts

Judicial Reviews

Table 18: Applications relating to Judicial Reviews received

Type of application	Total
Application for leave to apply for judicial review	87
Application for judicial review	29
Ancillary applications	1

Table 19: Applications relating to Judicial Reviews disposed

Type of application	Granted	Withdrawn/ Refused/ Dismissed	Total
Application for leave to apply for Judicial Review	30	23	53
Application for Judicial Review	4	8	12

Table 20: Time intervals in weeks for applications relating to Judicial Reviews

[note 5]

Points of process	Application for leave to apply for judicial review	Application for judicial review
Issue to first listing	9	14
First listing to disposal	7	15
Issue to disposal	16	29

[note 5] Due to rounding, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts

Probate

Table 21: Probate grants issued in non-contentious proceedings

Type of application	Probate application made by solicitor	Probate application made by applicant	Northern Ireland
Grant of administration	1	0	1
Pendente Lite	1	0	1
Letters of administration with will annexed	74	0	74
Letters of administration with will annexed (DBN)	5	0	5
Letters of administration	344	62	406
Grant of probate	1,489	182	1,671
Letters of administration (DBN)	5	0	5
Total grants issued	1,919	244	2,163

Wardship and adoption

Table 22: Adoption cases and applications received

Type of application	Total
Adoption Order Application	12
Child Abduction Originating Summons	2
Freeing Order Application	5
Interlocutory Application	1
Wardship Originating Summons	3
Total	23

Table 23: Adoption cases and applications disposed

Type of application	Disposed of by High Court Judge	Disposed of by Master	Total
Adoption Order Application	3	1	4
Child Abduction Originating Summons	2	0	2
Freeing Order Application	3	0	3
Human Fertilisation Originating Summons	2	0	2
Interlocutory Application	0	1	1
Total	10	2	12

Table 24: Family, homes & domestic violence cases and applications received

Type of application	Total
Article 8 Contact Application	1
App For Occupation or Non Molestation order	2
Ex-parte App For Occupation or Non Molestation order	7
Application to Extend/ Discharge/ Vary Occupation/ non-Mol	1
Total	11

Table 25: Family, homes & domestic violence cases and applications disposed

Type of application	Disposed of by High Court Judge	Disposed of by Master	Total
App For Occupation or Non Molestation order	3	0	3
Ex-parte App For Occupation or Non Molestation order	0	5	5
Application to extend/ Discharge/ Vary Occupation or Non-Molestation Order	0	1	1
Total	3	6	9

Table 26: Time intervals in weeks for Adoption and Family homes & domestic violence cases and applications [note 5]

Points of process	Adoption	Family Homes and Domestic Violence
Issue to first listing	20	44
First listing to disposal	23	17
Issue to disposal	43	61

[note 5] Due to rounding, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts

Matrimonial

Table 27: Divorce petitions received

Grounds for petition	Filed by wife	Filed by husband	Sex of petitioner unknown	Total
2 years with consent	135	112	0	247
5 years separation	81	83	1	165
Adultery	11	5	0	16
Unreasonable behaviour	76	32	1	109
Combination of grounds/other	21	9	0	30
Total	324	241	2	567

Table 28: Divorce petitions by number of decrees granted

Type of decree	Grounds for decree	Found by wife	Found by husband	Found by both	Total
Decree Nisi	2 years with consent	29	13	0	42
	5 years separation	7	8	0	15
	Adultery	1	0	0	1
	Unreasonable behaviour	27	4	0	31
	Combination of grounds/other	9	13	6	28
Total		73	38	6	117

Table 29: Divorce petitions by number of decrees absolute issued

Type of petition	Grounds for petition	Found by wife	Found by husband	Found by both	Total
Divorce Petition	2 years with consent	23	19	0	42
	5 years separation	17	9	0	26
	Adultery	2	1	0	3
	Unreasonable behaviour	24	5	0	29
	Combination of grounds/other	14	9	6	29
Total		80	43	6	129

Table 30: Matrimonial applications received

Type of application	Grounds for application	Total
Application	Combination of grounds/other	2
	Ancillary relief	86
	Matrimonial application	119
	Other	6
Total		213

Table 31: Matrimonial applications disposed

Type of application	Grounds for application	Disposed of by Judge	Disposed of by Master	Total
Application	Ancillary relief	1	61	62
	Matrimonial application	5	87	92
	Other	1	1	2
Total		7	149	156

Table 32: Time intervals in weeks for divorce petitions [note 5]

Points of process	Divorce Petition
Issue to first listing	49
First listing to date decree granted	2
Issue to date decree granted	51
Date decree granted to date absolute issued	2

Table 33: Time intervals in weeks for divorce applications [note 5]

Points of process	Ancillary relief	Matrimonial application	Other
Issue to first listing	16	15	2
First listing to disposal	53	8	50
Issue to disposal	69	22	51

[note 5] Due to rounding, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts

High Court Bail

Table 34: Number of bail applications received

Type of application	Total
Bail application	302
Bail pending appeal to county court	3
Miscellaneous application	1
Bail variation	56
Total	362

Table 35: Number of bail applications disposed in chambers

Type of application	Granted	Total
Bail application	1	1
Bail variation	5	5
Total	6	6

Table 36: Number of bail applications disposed of in court

Type of application	Granted	Refused	Other	Total
Bail application	114	115	14	243
Bail pending appeal to county court	2	1	0	3
Miscellaneous application	1	0	0	1
Bail variation	26	17	3	46
Total	143	133	17	293

Patients

Table 37: Patients workload figures [note 12]

Work area	Total
New referrals	582
EPA applications received	418
Orders issued	240
Certificates issued	916
Reviews completed	314
Visits	0

[note 12] The figure for 'New Referrals' includes all new cases, including applications to register EPA detailed separately in the line below.

Official Solicitor's Office

Table 38: Official Solicitor Statistics [note 13][note 14][note 15]

Business Area	Type of application	Received	Current	Disposed
Chancery Court	As Amicus Curiae	0	4	0
	As Controller ad Interim	0	1	0
	As Guardian ad Litem	0	3	0
	As Next Friend	0	2	0
	Total	0	10	0
Declaratory Proceedings	Deprivation of Liberty	0	20	2
	Medical	1	6	0
	Other	3	12	0
	Annual Review DOL	0	1	0
	Total	4	39	2
Judicial Review		0	0	0
Matrimonial	As Guardian ad Litem	0	11	0
	As Next Friend	2	6	0
	Total	2	17	0
Miscellaneous		0	7	1
Non-Molestation Orders	As Guardian ad Litem	2	5	0
	As Next Friend	2	8	0
	Total	4	13	0
Office of Care & Protection	As Amicus Curiae	1	3	0
	As Controller ad Interim	5	45	2
	As Full Controller	0	118	0
	As Guardian ad Litem	1	1	0
	As Next Friend	1	3	0
	Total	8	170	2
Parental Incapacity (over 18)		17	74	3
Queen's Bench	As Guardian ad Litem	0	1	0
	As Next Friend	1	2	0
	Total	1	3	0
Trustee		0	12	0
Total		36	345	8
Certificates Drafted		147		
General Enquiries		21		
Post Received (combined)		1,232		

[note 13] Received during July to September 2021

[note 14] Current – total number of live cases – received in current year and all previous years, which are not yet 'disposed' of (closed, deceased or completed)

[note 15] Disposed – total number of cases closed in the reporting period, regardless of when they were received

Sitting days and total sitting times

Table 39: High Court sitting days [note 16]

Business Area	Total number of sitting days
Children Order	46
Other Family	20
Appeals	3
Queen's Bench	52
Chancery	30
Bails	74
Callover	1
Crown	27
Judicial Reviews	63
Criminal Appeals	5
Civil Appeals	12
Total	333

Table 40: High Court total sitting times [note 16]

Business Area	Total sitting time
Children Order	103:43:00
Other family	31:30:00
Appeals	1:35:00
Queen's Bench	76:29:00
Chancery	41:20:00
Bails	149:43:00
Callover	9:00:00
Crown	48:31:00
Judicial reviews	91:55:00
Criminal appeals	5:25:00
Civil appeals	11:30:00
Total	570:41:00

[note 16] Administrative case management reviews were introduced by the Lord Chief Justice in 2020 as part of the [coronavirus contingency](#) arrangements. This has resulted in Judges investing significant time reviewing cases and making directions or orders administratively (where appropriate), and this has continued even as courts have resumed to support business recovery. This extra time is not recorded on the courts operating system (ICOS), and therefore is not reflected within the sittings times published within this report.

APPENDIX 2 - EXPLANATORY NOTES

Ancillary application

An additional application made in existing proceedings.

Ancillary relief application

During or after a divorce, the annulment of a marriage (nullity) or judicial separation, there may still be a need for the court to settle disputes over money or property. The court may make a financial order. This is known as ancillary relief and may deal with: the sale or transfer of property; maintenance payments (for example weekly- or monthly-maintenance); and a lump sum payment, a pension sharing or attachment order, or both.

Application

The act of applying to a civil court to ask it to do something, for example to start proceedings or make an order.

Application for leave to apply for judicial review

The first step in the judicial review procedure involves the mandatory 'leave stage'. At this stage an application for leave to bring judicial review proceedings must first be made. The leave stage is used to identify and filter out, at an early stage, claims which may be trivial or without merit.

Bail variation

A change in the conditions of bail.

Call-over

An occasion in court where dates for all the cases in the next few months are fixed. It is important for the parties or their lawyers to attend the call-over.

Case

The proceedings, arguments and evidence in court and the court hearing.

Certificate of automatic discharge (Bankruptcy)

A document certifying the period of bankruptcy is at an end.

Commercial actions

The definition of 'commercial action' is broad and so a wide range of cases may be dealt with under those arrangements. Broadly speaking, they include any transaction or dispute of a commercial or business nature.

Compassionate bail application

An application for bail, usually for a short period of time, for personal reasons, such as to attend a family funeral.

Court Disposal

Includes all cases issued with a final order by a High Court Judge.

Court order

The enforceable decision of the court.

Creditor

A person who is owed money by a debtor.

Debtor

A person who owes money to a creditor.

Decree Absolute

The decree absolute is the legal document that ends a marriage. An individual (petitioner) must wait for at least 6 weeks after the date of the decree nisi before they may apply for a decree absolute.

Decree Nisi

A document that says that the court doesn't see any reason why a married couple cannot divorce. If the spouse of the petitioner does not agree to the divorce, the petitioner may still apply for a decree nisi. However, they will have to go to a hearing at the court to discuss the case, where a judge will decide whether to grant a decree nisi.

Default Judgment

A judgment in favour of one party due to some failure to take action by the other party. In most cases this will be a judgment in favour of the applicant due to the failure of the respondent to contest the claim brought against them. The failure to take action is the default. The default judgment is the relief requested in the party's original petition.

Disposed

The date the case is finally dealt with via a court or non-court result and the case is no longer in the court process.

Divorce

Proceeding initiated in order to dissolve a marriage. Dissolutions of civil partnerships are also included within these figures. Following the issue of a divorce petition in the High Court, if it is a defended case it will be heard in the High Court and if it is an undefended case it may be heard either in the High Court or the County Court (depending on the choice of the individuals involved). Initially a Decree Nisi, an initial order for divorce, is granted. Providing that no reason is provided to the court to challenge the nisi, a Decree Absolute, which is a final order for divorce that dissolves a marriage and permits an individual party to remarry, is made. A defended divorce is a proceeding in which an individual (the petitioner) applies for a divorce and the other party (the respondent) indicates that they wish to contest a divorce being granted at all, or on the reasons stated by the petitioner.

EPA applications

Application to register an Enduring Power of Attorney (EPA).

Ex-parte application

An application made to a judge by a party to a case without the other parties being required to be there.

First listing

The date of first hearing of a case.

Foreign judgement

An Act to make provision for the enforcement in the United Kingdom of judgments given in foreign countries, which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the United Kingdom, and vice versa.

Hearing

The trial of a case or preliminary issue in court.

High Court Judge (HCJ)

A judge who sits in the High Court and Crown Court to hear and determine civil, family and criminal business.

Injunction

A legal order which stops someone from doing or continuing to do something, or which requires them to take certain positive action.

Interlocutory application

An application made at any time after proceedings have issued and before the final hearing. For example, a challenge to one party's refusal to give discovery, or an application for substituted service are interlocutory applications.

Issue

This is the process by which a complaint or claim is lodged with the court. It can also be described as the 'Received Date'.

Judicial Review

A procedure by which someone can challenge in the High Court, the decisions or actions of:

- A Government Department
- A public body
- The Magistrates' Court
- The County Court
- Certain tribunals

A Judicial Review is only available if there is no other legal remedy.

Judicial separation

An alternative to divorce is a decree of judicial separation. This does not dissolve the marriage but absolves the parties from the obligation to live together. This procedure might, for instance, be used if religious beliefs forbid or discourage divorce.

Lodge documents

Send documents to the court office.

Master

A judicial post, where the individual must have been a legal practitioner for at least 10 years. The Master determines a range of court proceedings in the High Court, and manages procedural elements of more complex cases before they are heard by a High Court judge.

Matrimonial Application

These are applications attached to divorce proceedings such as Ancillary Relief applications that relate to financial relief to one or both parties following a petition for divorce, for example, maintenance and the division of property or finances.

Monies due

Financial compensation or money owed.

Negligence

Conduct that falls below the standards of behaviour established by law for the protection of others against unreasonable risk of harm. A person has acted negligently if they have departed from the conduct expected of a reasonably prudent person acting under similar circumstances.

Non-court disposal

Includes all disposals not completed in court, for example settlements or withdrawals.

Notice of appointment

The notification of a date, time and location for a court hearing.

Notice of motion

A notification issued to one or more parties by the individual or company that has filed a motion before a court, with a date for the hearing which will take place on the date stated on the notice.

Nullity

A Decree of Nullity of Marriage is granted where the petitioner proves that the marriage is either void or voidable. A void marriage is one which should never have been celebrated (by reason of the relationship or incapacity of the parties and which therefore never had legal status). A voidable marriage is one which is legal but may be nullified by order of the court.

Office disposal

See 'Non-court disposal'.

Order 53 Statement

The document which starts a judicial review case. It is named after Order 53 of the Rules of the Court of Judicature, which states what must be in an Order 53 Statement.

Ordinary application

See 'Application'.

Originating application

The first, provisional, or primary application in a legal process.

Originating motion

A document which starts some kinds of High Court cases, described in Rules of the Court of Judicature Order 5, rule 5 and Order 8.

Originating summons

A document which starts some kinds of High Court cases, described in Rules of the Court of Judicature Order 5, rule 3 and Order 8.

Party

The plaintiff, defendant or third or other party in a court case.

Petition

The document which starts a divorce or civil partnership dissolution case, and some other kinds of cases, described in Rules of the Court of Judicature, Order 9 and the Family Proceedings Rules.

Proceedings

A shorthand term for all the court procedures and documents before the final court order.

Received

The date the papers are lodged with the court and the fees receipted.

Remittal

The process of transferring a case to a lower court e.g. transferring a case from the High Court to the County Court.

Removal

The process of transferring a case to a higher court e.g. transferring a case from the County Court to the High Court.

Revoke

To invalidate or cause to no longer be in effect, as by voiding or canceling.

Setting down

Telling the court office a case is ready for hearing.

Sitting

This is a period of work by a judge in a single courtroom on a single day. Several types of business may be heard at one sitting. Business heard in different courtrooms, whether at the same venue or elsewhere, is counted as separate sittings.

Sitting Days

A court sitting day is counted as any day where the judiciary sit in court. It is a period of work by a judge on a single day. Multiple sittings on one calendar date will be aggregated into one sitting day based on the Judicial Officer, venue and sitting date. Several types of business may be heard within one sitting day. Days are classified on the basis of the majority business undertaken. It does not include time in chambers or days where the judiciary are sitting in chambers.

Summons

A summons is served on a person involved in a legal proceeding and it indicates legal action may be in progress against the person, or the person's presence as witness may be required.

The summons usually announces a date by which the person or persons summoned must either appear in court, or respond in writing to the court or the opposing party or parties.

Time intervals

This is the time taken (in weeks) between the case, application or claim being received by the court and the date it is finally resolved, by either the court, an arrangement between parties out of court or by being withdrawn by the applicant.

Unliquidated

An unliquidated sum is one for which the precise amount owed cannot be determined from the terms of the contractual agreement or another standard.

Winding up petition

An application to court seeking the liquidation of a company.

Writ

A document which starts a case in the Queen's Bench Division.

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