



OSCOLA Referencing Style

The Oxford Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities (OSCOLA) is the modern method of legal citation in the United Kingdom. First developed by Peter Birks of the University of Oxford Faculty of Law, and now in its 4th edition, it has been adopted by most law schools and many legal publishers in the United Kingdom. It uses footnotes for in-text citation which are identified by a superscript number, usually at the end of a sentence after the full stop. The numbers in the text are then linked to the footnotes.

FOOTNOTES

- OSCOLA is a footnote style. All citations appear in footnotes, It does not use endnotes or in-text citations. Longer works such as books and theses also include citations in tables of cases and legislations, and bibliographies.
- When citing another work in your text, either directly or indirectly, cite the reference in a footnote, in the style indicated in OSCOLA.
- Indicate footnotes with a superscript number which should appear after the relevant punctuation in the text (if any). It should be put at the end of a sentence, unless for the sake of clarity it is necessary to put it directly after the word or phrase to which it relates. If the word or phrase to which the footnote marker relates is in brackets, put the marker before the closing bracket. A quotation need not be footnoted separately from the name of the source from which it is derived if the two appear in the same sentence. Otherwise, separate notes should be used.
- Close footnotes with a full stop (or questions or exclamation mark). Where more than one citation is given in a single footnote reference, separate them with semi – colons.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGES NO.
1. Primary Sources	8
1.1 Cases from England and Wales	8 – 10
1.2 Judges' names	11 – 12
1.3 cases before 1865	12 - 14
2. Secondary Sources	15
2.1 Books	15 – 17
2.2 Articles	18 – 19
2.3 Other secondary sources	20 - 25

1. PRIMARY SOURCES
1.1 Cases from England and Wales

FORMAT	FOOTNOTE GUIDELINES	FOOTNOTES	REMARKS
including neutral citations	<p><i>Case name</i> [year] court number, [year] OR (year) volume report abbreviation first page</p>	<p><i>Corr v IBC Vehicles Ltd</i> [2008] UKHL 13, [2008] 1 AC 884</p> <p><i>Farraj v Kings NHS Healthcare Trust</i> [2009] EWCA Civ 1203, (2010) 11 BMLR 131</p> <p><i>Court v Despalliers</i> [2009] EWHC 3340 (Ch), [2010] 2 All ER 451</p> <p><i>Re Guardian News and Media Ltd</i> [2010] UKSC 1</p> <p><i>R (Mahfoud) v Secretary of State for the Home Department</i> [2010] EWHC 2057 (Admin)</p>	<p>Where a judgment with a neutral citation has not been reported, give only the neutral citation, as shown in the last two examples below (note that these judgments may have been reported since OSCOLA was published).</p>
		<p><i>Masterman-Lister v Brutton & Co (Nos 1 and 2)</i> [2002] EWCA Civ 1889, [2003] EWCA Civ 70, [2003] 1 WLR 1511</p>	<p>If a single report includes more than one judgment and therefore more than one neutral citation, list the neutral citations in chronological order, starting with the oldest, and separate them with a comma.</p>
without neutral	<p><i>case name</i> [year] OR (year) volume report</p>	<p><i>Page v Smith</i> [1996] AC 155 (HL)</p>	<p>If only 1 volume issued.</p>

		Taylor's Libraries	
citations	abbreviation first page (court)	<i>Barrett v Enfield LBC</i> [2001] 2 AC 550 (HL)	Where there is more than one volume in a year.
		<i>Barrett v Enfield LBC</i> (1999) 49 BMLR 1 (HL)	Give the year of judgment in round brackets when the volumes of the law report series are independently numbered.
Case names		<i>Re A (conjoined twins)</i> [2001] Fam 147 <i>Re Bernard L Madoff Investment Securities LLC</i> [2009] EWHC 442 (Ch), [2010] BCC 328 <i>Emerald Supplies Ltd v British Airways plc</i> [2009] EWHC 741 (Ch), [2010] Ch 48	Use <i>Re</i> in preference to <i>In re</i> , <i>In the matter of</i> etc. Include corporate status (such as <i>Ltd</i> and <i>plc</i>) if included in the heading of the report.
		<i>Attorney General's Reference (No 3 of 2004) (R v H)</i> [2005] EWCA Crim 1882 <i>Attorney General's Reference (Nos 56, 57 and 58 of 2008)</i> [2009] EWCA Crim 235, [2009] 2 Cr App R (S) 52	
Variations in the name of a case (the same case is reported under		<i>Gibbons v South West Water Services Ltd</i> [1993] QB 507, sub nom <i>AB v South West Water Services Ltd</i> [1993] 2 WLR 507 (CA)	Use the name given in the heading of the report being cited. Where two or more reports using

<p>significantly different names in different law reports)</p>			<p>Taylor's Libraries different names are cited, the report or reports using the alternative name of the case should be introduced by the phrase 'sub nom' in roman (an abbreviation of <i>sub nomine</i>, meaning 'under the name').</p>
<p>A case appears under a different name at different stages in its history</p>		<p><i>R v Monopolies and Mergers Commission, ex p South Yorkshire Transport Ltd</i> [1992] 1 WLR 291 (CA), affd sub nom <i>South Yorkshire Transport Ltd v Monopolies and Mergers Commission</i> [1993] 1 WLR 23 (HL)</p>	<p>(that difference in the name being more than a mere reversal of the names of the parties), and both stages are being cited, the name of the case at the second stage cited should be introduced by 'sub nom'.</p>

1.2 JUDGES' NAMES

Introduction: Where reference is made to a judge in a case, use the judge's surname followed by the conventional abbreviation identifying their judicial office. Do not use honorifics such as 'the Honourable'. A High Court Judge is called "Mr Justice Smith" / "Mrs Justice Smith" (abbreviated "Smith J")

Unless the judge is a peer, in which case he is called, for example, 'Lord Denning'.

Forenames are not used unless there are two judges with the same surname, in which case both the forename and surname of the junior judge of the two is given (for example, 'Geoffrey Lane LJ').

A House of Lords judge (or 'Law Lord') is called 'Lord Smith'

The first woman Law Lord, 'Lady Hale', unless the judge's rank in the peerage is higher than that of Baron or Baroness, in which case the higher rank is used (for example, 'Viscount Dilhorne'). Omit a Law Lord's territorial qualification (so say 'Lord Scott', not 'Lord Scott of Foscote') unless the omission might cause ambiguity. Abbreviated forms are not used for Law Lords. Judges of the Supreme Court are called 'Lord Smith SCJ' or, if not a peer, 'Sir [or Dame, if a woman] John Smith SCJ'. All other judges, including former High Court or Court of Appeal judges sitting in any court, are referred to by full name (or title if a peer), for example 'Sir John Smith' or 'Judge John Smith QC' (or 'John Smith QC' in the case of a barrister sitting as a deputy High Court judge).

The name of the President of the Supreme Court is abbreviated as 'Lord Smith P' (or 'Sir John Smith P' if not a peer); the Deputy President as 'Lord Smith DP' (or 'Sir John 20 Smith DP'); the Lord Chancellor (now no longer a judge) as 'Lord Smith LC'; the Lord Chief Justice as 'Lord Smith CJ'; the Master of the Rolls as 'Lord Smith MR' (or, if not a peer, as 'Sir John Smith MR'); the Chancellor of the High Court as 'Sir John Smith C' (the now obsolete office of Vice-Chancellor is abbreviated 'V-C'); and the Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division and Family Division as 'Sir John Smith P'.

FORMAT	In the Text	FOOTNOTES	REMARKS
	Lord Woolf rejected this argument because ...	¹⁰¹ <i>Crown River Cruises Ltd v Kimbolton Fireworks Ltd</i> [1996] 2 Lloyd's Rep 533 (QB)	
	This is evident from the decision in <i>Horncastle</i> , in which Lord Phillips P said ...	⁵⁴⁷ (Potter J); <i>Graham and Graham v ReChem International Ltd</i> [1996] Env LR 158 (QB)	
	Rimer and Pill LJ were of the opinion that ...	¹⁶² (Forbes J); <i>Arscott v The Coal Authority</i> [2004] EWCA Civ 892, [2005] Env LR 6 [27]	
	As Tugendhat J pointed out in <i>Ajinomoto Sweeteners</i>		

	...	(Laws LJ).	
SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF A CASE		Roberts v Gable [2006] EWHC 1025 (QB), [2006] EMLR 23, affd [2007] EWCA Civ 721, [2008] QB 502	The subsequent history of a case may be indicated after the primary citation by abbreviating 'affirmed' to 'affd' and 'reversed' to 'revd'. These abbreviations refer to the decision in the primary citation.

1.3 CASES BEFORE 1865

Introduction:

More than 100,000 'nominate reports' of judgments handed down before 1865 are reprinted in a series called the *English Reports*.

FORMAT	FOOTNOTE GUIDELINES	FOOTNOTES	REMARKS
The English Reports	If a judgment is reprinted in the <i>English Reports</i> , you should give the citations in both the nominate report and the <i>English Reports</i> , divided by a comma (unless there is a pinpoint, in which case by a semi-colon). If you need to identify the court, spell it out in the text.	Boulton v Jones (1857) 2 H&N 564, 157 ER 232 Henly v Mayor of Lyme (1828) 5 Bing 91, 107; 130 ER 995, 1001	
Other older cases	Party names in cases in the ecclesiastical courts should be separated by c rather than v.	James c Harmon (1514) 101 SS 24	
Yearbook references	(calendar year) YB term regnal year, folio,	(1400) YB Mich 2 Hen IV, fo 3v, pl 9	Where reported legal argument in a

	plea number		single case in a single court extends over several years, the date format (1621–23) may be used. Where the year of a case is uncertain, but must fall between two known years, use the format (1621x1623).
Yearbook reference	yearbook citation could also be cited as:	Watton v Brinth (1400) JH Baker and SFC Milsom, Sources of English Legal History: Private Law to 1750 (Butterworths 1987) 378	
Cases from the yearbook that is not reported in the Maynard edition.	<p>Cases dating from the yearbook period, and not reported in the Maynard edition of the yearbooks, can be found in the Rolls Series yearbooks (RS) (Edward I and part of Edward III), in the Selden Society yearbooks series (SS) (Edward II and some outliers), in the Ames Foundation yearbooks series (AF) (Richard II), in separately published books, or in manuscript.</p> <p>Where a case is reported in one of the three alternative yearbook series, give the party names, the year in brackets, and the source. Anonymous cases should be cited in the same way, but without the party names.</p>	<p>Helton v Kene (1344) YB 18 & 19 Edw III, RS p 194</p> <p>Petstede v Marreys (1310) YB 3 & 4 Edw II, SS vol 22, p 29</p> <p>Skyrne v Butolf (1388) YB Pas 11 Ric II, AF p 223, pl 12</p>	
Cases in the manuscript	Cases in manuscript should be cited by party names (if available), followed by the year in brackets, and then the standard reference for the manuscript source.	Blake v Lynch (1744) BL MS Add 32518, p 134	

Fiche Reference	If the Baker English Legal Manuscripts microfiche series has been used, the fiche reference should also be given.	Rex v J Wish Taylor of Cambridge (1721) Lincoln's Inn MS Hill 60, p 24 (Baker ELM #2R183 at fiche A412)	
Cases in Selden Society volumes	There are a range of reports of cases in Selden Society volumes to which it is not appropriate to give yearbook-form citations. These should be cited by case name, followed by the year in brackets, and then the Selden Society volume and page.	Beatrice Queen of Germany v Edmund Earl of Cornwall (1274) 111 SS 21 Anon (1549) 121 SS 347	

2. SECONDARY SOURCES

2.1 BOOKS

FORMAT	FOOTNOTE GUIDELINES	FOOTNOTES	REMARKS
(1 author)	author, <i>title</i> (additional information, edition, publisher year)	Gareth Jones, <i>Goff and Jones: The Law of Restitution</i> (1 st supp, 7 th edn, Sweet & Maxwell 2009)	
2 or 3 authors	authors, <i>title</i> (additional information, edition, publisher year)	K Zweigert and H Kotz, <i>An Introduction to Comparative Law</i> (OUP 2009) Robert C. Bird, Daniel R. Cahoy, and Jamie D. Prekert, <i>Law, Business and Human Rights</i> (Edward Elgar Publishing 2014)	
4 or more authors	Author and others, <i>title</i> (additional information, edition, publisher year)	Hassane Cisse and others, <i>World Bank Legal Review</i> (World Bank Publication 2014)	
A multivolume work	If a book consists of more than one volume, the volume number follows the publication details, unless the publication details of the volumes vary, in which case it precedes them, and is separated from	Christian von Bar, <i>The Common European Law of Torts</i> , vol 2 (CH Beck 2000) para 76 Andrew Burrows, <i>Remedies for Torts and</i>	

	the title by a comma. Pinpoint to paragraphs rather than pages if the paragraphs are numbered.	<i>Breach of Contract</i> (3rd edn, OUP 2004) 317 Julian V Roberts and Mike Hough, <i>Public Opinion and the Jury: An International Literature Review</i> (Ministry of Justice Research Series 1/09, 2009) 42	
Edited and translated books	Editor/translator (ed/tr), book title (additional information, publisher year)	Jeremy Horder (ed), <i>Oxford Essays in Jurisprudence: Fourth Series</i> (OUP 2000) Peter Birks and Grant McLeod (trs), <i>The Institutes of Justinian</i> (Duckworth 1987)	
Both author and editor are available	author, book title (editor/translator, edition publisher year)	HLA Hart, <i>Punishment and Responsibility: Essays in the Philosophy of Law</i> (John Gardner ed, 2nd edn, OUP 2008)	
E-book	author, title (additional information, edition, publisher year) <Web address> date accessed	Robin Paul Malloy, <i>Land Use Law and Disability</i> (Cambridge University Press 2014) http://site.ebrary.com accessed 28 December 2014	If the ebook provides the same page numbers as in the printed publication, cite the ebook as if it was the printed book. If the ebook has no page numbers, follow the normal book (or edited book) citation form, including the ebook type/edition before the publisher. For pinpoints where there are no page numbers, provide chapter or section number (or section name, if a number isn't provided) and subsection or paragraph number if provided.

Encyclopedia	Title edition, year of issue or reissue, volume, paragraph	<i>Halsbury's Laws</i> (5th edn, 2010) vol 57, para 53	Print
	When an encyclopedia credits an author for a segment, give both the author and the segment title at the beginning of the citation.	CJ Friedrich, 'Constitutions and Constitutionalism', <i>International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences III</i> (1968) 319	Print
	If citing an online encyclopedia, give the web address and date of access.	Leslie Green, 'Legal Positivism', <i>The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy</i> (Fall edn, 2009) http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2009/entries/legalpositivism accessed 20 November 2009	Online

2.2 ARTICLES

Introduction:

When citing articles, give the author's name first, followed by a comma. Then give the title of the article, in roman within single quotation marks. After the title, give the publication information in the following order:

- year of publication, in square brackets if it identifies the volume, in round brackets if there is a separate volume number;
- the volume number if there is one (include an issue number only if the page numbers begin again for each issue within a volume, in which case put the issue number in brackets immediately after the volume number);
- the name of the journal in roman, in full or abbreviated form, with no full stops; and
- the first page of the article.

FORMAT	FOOTNOTE GUIDELINES	FOOTNOTES	REMARKS
Print Journal	author, 'title' [year] journal name or abbreviation first page of article	Paul Craig, 'Theory and Values in Public Law' [2005] PL 440	Some publishers prefer all journals name to be given in full
	or author, 'title' (year) volume journal name or abbreviation first page of article	Alison L Young, 'In Defence of Due Deference' (2009) 72 MLR 554	
Journal with the pinpoint	Put a comma after the first page of the article if there is a pinpoint	JAG Griffith, 'The Common Law and the Political Constitution' (2001) 117 LQR 42, 64	
Case Notes	When there are no titles, use the name of the case in italics. Add note at the end.	Andrew Ashworth, ' <i>R (Singh) v Chief Constable of the West Midlands Police</i> ' [2006] Crim LR 441 (note)	

Forthcoming articles	<p>Cite the same way as published articles.</p> <p>If volume and/or page numbers are not yet known, simply omit that information.</p>	<p>Kathryn L. Burgio and others, 'Global ratings of patient satisfaction and perceptions of improvement with treatment for urinary incontinence: validation of three global patient ratings' <i>Neurourol Urodyn</i> (Forthcoming)</p>	
Online Journal	<p>author, 'title' [year] OR (year) volume/issue journal name or abbreviation <web address> date accessed</p>	<p>Graham Greenleaf, 'The Global Development of Free Access to Legal Information' (2010) 1(1) <i>EJLT</i> <http://ejlt.org/article/view/17> accessed 27 July 2010</p> <p>James Boyle, 'A Manifesto on WIPO and the Future of Intellectual Property' 2004 <i>Duke L & Tech Rev</i> 0009 <http://www.law.duke.edu/journals/dltr/articles/2004dltr0009.html> accessed 18 November 2009</p>	
Working Papers	<p>Should be cited in a similar fashion to electronic journal articles</p> <p>If it is subsequently published in a journal, cite that in preference to the working paper.</p>	<p>John M Finnis, 'On Public Reason' (2006) <i>Oxford Legal Studies Research Paper</i> 1/2007, 8 <http://ssrn.com/abstract=955815> accessed 18 November 2009</p>	

2.3 OTHER SECONDARY SOURCES

Introduction:

Follow the general principles for citing secondary sources (section 3.1). If a source has an ISBN, cite it like a book. Generally, cite sources that do not have ISBNs in a similar way, but with the title in roman and within single quotation marks, as for journal articles.

Additional information may include a document number, a document description, a date of adoption and any other information that may help a reader to locate the source. The publisher may be a government body or an organisation, and it is also possible that no publisher will be identifiable. Depending on the source, it may be more appropriate to provide the publication date, rather than the year. If a source is available only online, then give the web address and the date of access

FORMAT	FOOTNOTE GUIDELINES	FOOTNOTES	REMARKS
General Principles	author, 'title' (additional information, publisher year)	<p>University of Oxford, <i>Report of Commission of Inquiry</i> (OUP 1966) vol 1, ch 3 (Franks Report)</p> <p>Simon Whittaker, 'La Protection du Consommateur Contre les Clauses Abusives en Grande Bretagne' (Commission des Clauses Abusives 2009) <http://www.clauses-abusives.fr/colloque/swhittaker.htm> accessed 19 November 2009</p> <p>Lord Bingham, 'Keynote Address' (Liberty conference, London, 6 June 2009) <http://www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk/publications/3-articles-and-speeches/index.shtml> accessed 19 November 2009</p>	If you wish to use an abbreviated name for the source in subsequent citations, give the short form in brackets at the end of the first citation.

<p>Hansard and parliamentary reports</p>	<p>HL Deb OR HC Deb date, volume, column</p> <p>There are three series of <i>Hansard</i>, one reporting debates on the floor of the House of Commons, one debates in the House of Lords, and one debates in the Public Bill committees of the House of Commons, which replaced standing committees in 2007.</p> <p>When referring to the first two series, cite the House abbreviation (HL or HC), followed by 'Deb', then the full date, the volume and the column. Use 'col' or 'cols' for column(s). In the House of Commons, written answers are indicated by the suffix 'W' after the column number; in the House of Lords, they are indicated by the prefix 'WA' before the column number.</p>	<p>HC Deb 3 February 1977, vol 389, cols 973–7640</p> <p>HC Deb 4 July 1996, vol 280, col 505W</p> <p>HL Deb 21 July 2005, vol 673, col WA261</p> <p>HL Deb 12 November 2009, vol 714, col 893</p>	
<p>Debates</p>	<p>Cite debates in the Public Bill committees of the House of Commons with the title of the Bill, followed by 'Deb', followed by the date and the column number.</p> <p>If the Bill title is very long, begin the citation with 'PBC Deb', followed by the Bill number in brackets, as in the alternative form shown in the first example.</p> <p>The second example shows how to cite debates in the old standing committees.</p>	<p>Health Bill Deb 30 January 2007, cols 12–15</p> <p>OR</p> <p>PBC Deb (Bill 99) 30 January 2007, cols 12–15</p> <p>SC Deb (A) 13 May 1998, col 345</p>	

<p>Reports of select committees of either House or joint committees of both Houses</p>	<p>Citing reports of select committees of either House, or joint committees of both Houses.</p> <p>For reports of joint committees, cite both the House of Lords and House of Commons paper numbers, in order.</p>	<p>Science and Technology Committee, <i>Genomic Medicine</i> (HL 2008–09, 107–I)</p> <p>Health Committee, <i>Patient Safety</i> (HC 2008–09, 151–I) paras 173–75</p> <p>Joint Committee on Human Rights, <i>Legislative Scrutiny: Equality Bill (second report); Digital Economy Bill (2009–10, HL 73, HC 425)</i> 14–16</p>	
<p>Command papers</p>	<p>Department or other body produced the paper, <i>Title of paper</i> (Additional information if appropriate Command paper no, year) para</p> <p>When citing a command paper, begin the citation with the name of the department or other body that produced the paper, and then give the title of the paper in italics, followed by the command paper number and the year in brackets. If additional information is required, insert it within the brackets before the command paper number.</p> <p>The abbreviation preceding a command paper number depends on the year of publication.</p>	<p>Home Office, <i>Report of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment</i> (Cmd 8932, 1953) para 53</p> <p>Department for Children, Schools and Families, <i>2008 Autumn Performance Report</i> (Cm 7507, 2008) 54</p> <p>Department for International Development, <i>Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future</i> (White Paper, Cm 7656, 2009) ch 5</p>	<p>Command papers include White and Green Papers, relevant treaties, government responses to select committee reports, and reports of committees of inquiry.</p>

<p>European Commission documents</p>	<p>Body that produced the document, 'Title' (Document type if appropriate) COM no.</p> <p>When citing European Commission documents (such as proposals and action plans), give the body that produced the document, followed by the title in quotation marks, and the COM number. Describe the document type in brackets after the title if appropriate. In subsequent citations give only the COM number.</p>	<p>Commission, 'Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Protocol on the Implementation of the Alpine Convention in the Field of Transport (Transport Protocol)' COM (2008) 895 final, ch I, art 3</p> <p>Commission, 'Action Plan on consumer access to justice and the settlement of disputes in the internal market' (Communication) COM (96) 13 final</p> <p>Commission, 'Proposal for a Council Regulation on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters' COM (99) 348 final</p>	
<p>Conference papers</p>	<p>Author, 'Title (Title of the conference, Location, Date of the Conference)</p> <p>If a conference paper has been published, cite the published version instead; papers that are available online should include a web address and date of access.</p>	<p>Ben McFarlane and Donal Nolan, 'Remedying Reliance: The Future Development of Promissory and Proprietary Estoppel in English Law' (Obligations III conference, Brisbane, July 2006)</p>	<p>Cite conference papers that are not publicly available only if you have the author's permission.</p>

Theses	Author, I 'Title' I (Type of Thesis, I University I Year of completion)	Javan Herberg, 'Injunctive Relief for Wrongful Termination of Employment' (DPhil thesis, University of Oxford 1989)	
Websites and blogs	Author, I 'Title' I (Additional Information, Date of publication) <Website address> date accessed	Sarah Cole, 'Virtual Friend Fires Employee' (<i>Naked Law</i> , 1 May 2009) < http://www.nakedlaw.com/2009/05/index.html > accessed 19 November 2009	
Newspaper articles	Author, I 'Title' I Newspaper name I (City of publication, date) I section no. if appropriate I pg. no	Jane Croft, 'Supreme Court Warns on Quality' <i>Financial Times</i> (London, 1 July 2010) 3	Print
Newspaper articles	Author, I 'Title' I Newspaper name I (City of publication, date) I section no. if appropriate I pg. no I <website address> I Accessed date	Ian Loader, 'The Great Victim of this Get Tough Hyperactivity is Labour' <i>The Guardian</i> (London, 19 June 2008) < http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/jun/19/justice.ukcrime > accessed 19 November 2009	Online
Interviews (conducted by yourself)	Interview with I Name of interviewee, I Position I Institution, I (Location, Date of Interview)	Interview with Irene Kull, Assistant Dean, Faculty of Law, Tartu University (Tartu, Estonia, 4 August 2003)	

Interviews (conducted by someone else)	Name of interviewer Name of interviewee, Position Institution, (Location, Date of Interview)	Timothy Endicott and John Gardner, Interview with Tony Honoré, Emeritus Regius Professor of Civil Law, University of Oxford (Oxford, 17 July 2007)	
Personal communica tions	Letter from Author to Recipient (Date)	Letter from Gordon Brown to Lady Ashton (20 November 2009)	
Personal communica tions (the author is yourself)	Email from author to author (Date)	Email from Amazon.co.uk to author (16 December 2008)	

REFERENCES

Faculty of Law, University of Oxford 'OSCOLA: Oxford Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities' (OUP & Hart Publishing 2010)

http://www.gfmer.ch/writing/NLM_style_forthcoming_journal_articles.htm (30 Dec 2014)