



Welcome from Cornwall Street Civil Team

Welcome to the fourth edition of Cornwall Street Barristers' Civil Team Newsletter.

This edition features

- A probate case example, for the purposes of when the *Parker v Felgate* exception arises (Tim Jacques).
- An exploration of how sporting rights manifest in the legal arena (Paul Harris SC).
- The impact of *Roxlena Ltd v R* on public access to the countryside and the tension between the rights of the general public and those of private property owners (Liz Sawyer).
- TOLATA and property specialist, Rebecca Keeves, shares her interests and motivations.

If you have been involved in - or become aware of - any legal development that you would like the Team to cover, please email civil@cornwallstreet.co.uk.

Disclaimer: Our newsletters are not legal advice. This Newsletter was written using the law as it stood in August 2026.

Editors: Esther Sheppard and Imogen Smalley

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News & Updates

The *Parker v Felgate* exception – continuing to assist 143 years on

Tim Jacques



I was recently involved in a trial in which the *Parker v Felgate* (1883) 8 PD 171 exception arose. It is a trite observation that capacity is both decision and time specific. As regards the former, the test to be applied remains that outlined in *Banks v Goodfellow* (1870) LR 5 QB 549:

- The testator understands the nature of making a will and its effects.
- The testator understands the extent of the property of which he is disposing.
- The testator is able to comprehend and appreciate the claims to which he ought to give effect.
- For this last purpose, no disorder of the mind poisons his affections, perverts his sense of right or prevents the exercise of his natural faculties - no insane delusion influences his will in disposing of his property.

But what about the latter? Few professionally drafted wills are executed on the same day that the testator gives instructions to his solicitor, because generally solicitors require time to go away and convert those instructions into a

document before it can be signed. What is the situation if between the day on which instructions are given (“Day I”) and the day on which the will is executed (“Day E”), the testator’s capacity changes?

In my case, the deceased was hospitalised and was receiving strong medication which, it was acknowledged by all parties, affected his capacity. The evidence of the single joint expert was that his capacity was likely to have fluctuated, and that at times he would have enjoyed testamentary capacity and at times he would not. That was reflected by the hospital notes, in which the deceased was sometimes noted to be “alert and orientated” but at other times exhibited confused and agitated behaviour.

The will was professionally drafted by an experienced will-writer who had drafted several thousand wills and who, unsurprisingly, had no first-hand recollection of his meetings with the deceased.

The will filed contained two attendance notes. On Day I the will-writer had undertaken a detailed capacity assessment and had satisfied himself that the testator met the *Banks v Goodfellow* limbs. However, the attendance note for Day E was sparse, and said little more than that the will-writer had attended and read the will to the testator before he signed it.

The attendance notes provided strong evidence that the testator had enjoyed testamentary capacity on Day I, but they were inconclusive as to whether he retained that capacity on Day E. Does that matter? Is it necessary that a testator has testamentary capacity at the time of execution? The answer is “yes...unless the requirements of *Parker v Felgate* are satisfied.”

The Parker exception arises where a will has been professionally prepared in accordance with instructions given by a testator on an earlier date. If so, all that is necessary on Day E is that a testator should be able to think thus far: “I gave my solicitor instructions to prepare a will making a certain disposition of my property. I have no doubt that he has given effect to my intention, and I accept the document which is put before me as carrying it out.”

In other words, on Day E it is enough that a testator is capable of understanding that he had previously given instructions for a will and that by executing the document presented to him he will give effect to those instructions. 143 years on Parker remains good law, and of useful application in the relatively familiar scenario of a will-writer having given careful thought to the issue of capacity at the time instructions were taken, but a somewhat brisker approach at the time of execution.

Tim is ranked as a Leading Junior by Legal 500 for his chancery practice. He has considerable experience in cases concerning challenges to the validity of wills on the grounds of lack of testamentary capacity, undue influence, lack of knowledge and approval and / or fraud. He also advises upon the construction of wills. He is frequently asked to advise and represent parties in claims under the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975, both at court and during mediations.





The term “sporting rights” may have an archaic ring in some people’s ears but sporting rights are a form of right in or over land which still exist in many places and give rise to disputes and issues of law.

Sporting rights is the generic name for the right to take away wild creatures from land. They can be limited to individual rights such as a right of piscary (right to catch and take away fish), right of venery (right to hunt), right to catch wildfowl (right of auceptary) or may be general sporting rights.

Sporting rights are one form of “profits a prendre.” Others include profit of pasture, which is the right to graze livestock on land (so taking away a proportion of the pasture); profit of turbary, which is the right to dig and take away peat or turf for use as fuel; and profit of estovers which is the right to take wood from the land of another.

Profits a prendre are similar to easements in that there must be a dominant tenement and a

servient tenement, so that the profit accrues to the owner of the dominant tenement.

Sporting rights may be either “profits a prendre appurtenant” or “profits a prendre en gross”. “Profits a prendre appurtenant” are profits limited to the needs of the dominant tenement. “Profits a prendre en gross” are subject to no such limitation (see *Harris v Earl of Chesterfield* [1911] A.C. 623).

By Section 3 of the Land Registration Act 2002 profits a prendre may be registered as an interest in land in their own right if they are “profits a prendre in gross”.

However, the Land Registry appears not always to be familiar with sporting rights, possibly reflecting their diminished (though still significant) importance in the twenty-first century.

I recently dealt with a sporting rights case where the Land Registry initially declined to register sporting rights because the conveyance to be registered which conveyed “sporting rights” did not expressly refer to the “right to take away”.

However the first case which authoritatively identified sporting rights as a form of profit a prendre, *Ewart v Graham* [1859] 7 HLC 332; 11 ER 332, which remains a leading case on the subject, said nothing about an express right to take away having to be mentioned in the conveyance along with the reference to sporting rights.

The facts of the case concerned whether an Enclosure Act (being a private Act of Parliament) had created an interest in land by way of a right to hunt or shoot on the land. The

House of Lords found that it had done so, and held that “*The right of hunting, shooting, etc is an interest in the realty, and a grant of it is a licence of a profit a prendre*” (ER p. 345). This is the case still cited as authority for the proposition that sporting rights can exist as a profit a prendre in the current edition of Megarry & Wade, *Law of Property*.

The report of *Ewart v Graham* interestingly sets out the exact terms of the private Act of Parliament which the House of Lords found had created a profit a prendre, which read as follows:

“That Sir James Graham, Bart, is lord of the manor of Nichol-forest, etc, and there is within and parcel of the said manor a certain stinted pasture,¹ called Bailey Hope, by estimation 4000 acres; and that the said Sir J.G, as such lord of the manor, is owner of the soil of the said stinted pasture, and is entitled to all mines and minerals within and under the same, and to other rights, royalties, liberties and privileges in and over the same..... but that the said Sir J.G. , his heirs and assigns, shall and may at all times hereafter enjoy all rents services etc, and also all rights of hunting, shooting, fishing and fowling etc, through and over the said stinted pasture¹, and every part and allotment thereof, and all other seignories, royalties and privileges to the lord of the manor of N for the time being, incident or belonging (other than those declared to be barred by this Act) in so full a manner as if this Act had not been passed.” (emphasis added).

It will be seen that there is no reference in the private Act of Parliament to an express “right to take away” the game or fish obtained by hunting, shooting, fishing or fowling. Nor is there any reference to an express “right to take away” in the House of Lords judgment.

It is therefore clear that the House of Lords in *Ewart v Graham*, in holding that sporting rights could be an interest in land as a profit a prendre, did not add any further requirement that the interest had to be expressed in terms of a “right to take away” the game or fish obtained by hunting, shooting, fishing or fowling.

The logical corollary of this absence of an express requirement to refer to a right to take away must be that the House of Lords assumed that the right of e.g. shooting necessarily included a right to take away what was shot.

There appears to be no more recent authority qualifying or conflicting with the holding in *Ewart v Graham*.

More recent cases concerning profits a prendre, such as *Polo Woods Foundation v Shelton-Agar* [2009] EWHC 1361 (which was concerned with the existence of a profit a prendre appurtenant) and *Loose v Lynn Shellfish* [2016] UKSC 14 (which was concerned with the boundaries of a right to take shellfish from a tidal shore) did not focus on the issue raised by the Land Registry in my case.

There does not appear to be any statutory definition of “profit a prendre”. However there are two statutory definitions of “sporting rights”.

Section 75(4) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 states that:

“In this section “sporting rights” means rights of fowling, shooting or fishing or of taking or killing game, deer or rabbits” (emphasis added).

¹“Stinted pasture” is pasture on which only a specified number of animals may be grazed.

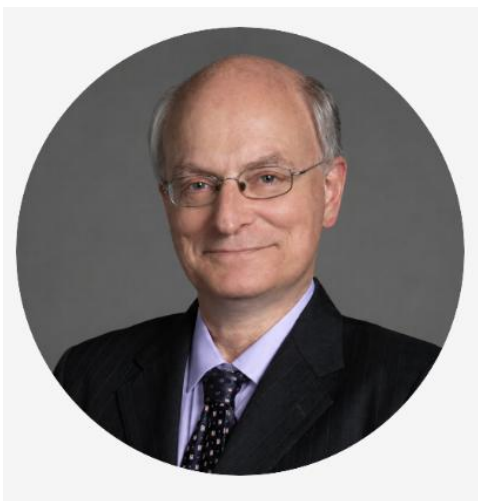
Similarly, Section 13 (2) of the Irish Land Act 1903 (an Act of the UK Parliament) provides that:

“The expression “sporting rights” includes any right of hunting, shooting, fishing and taking game or fish on any land”.

Thus under both these statutory definitions “sporting rights” include the taking of game.

In the light of these authorities and statutory provisions I do not see any basis for the recent view of HM Land Registry that a reference in a conveyance to “sporting rights” is not a registrable profit a prendre unless it includes an express reference to a right to take game away from the land conveyed. A sporting right includes by necessary implication the right to take game away, and no additional reference to taking away is required.

Paul Harris SC accepts instructions in a wide range of civil and public law matters including many aspects of land law





River Gelt – geograph.org.uk

**Gelt, interrupted: *Roxlena Ltd v R (on the application of The Ramblers' Association)* [2026]
EWCA Civ 534**

Liz Sawyer



The summer is here, and people's thoughts are turning to holidays. Perhaps sunny Barbados, or... rambling in Cumbria? Those opting for the latter might wonder idly, while lacing up hiking boots and filling their thermos flasks, about the legal status of the paths they are about to explore – or not so idly, if they find the way unceremoniously blocked by locked gates,

barbed wire or an imperious 'Private – keep out'.

Public access to the countryside has been in the news since Covid, when locals and landowners pushed back against booming numbers of day-tripping visitors. The argument over wild camping on Dartmoor even reached the Supreme Court in 2025, epitomising the tension between the rights of the general public and those of private property owners.¹

From public use to highway status: s.31 HA1981

As for well-trodden pathways, if the public's right to use the path is brought into question (by, for instance, the installation of a locked gate), Section 31 of the Highways Act 1981 states:

¹*Darwall v Dartmoor National Park Authority* [2025] UKSC 20

Where a way over any land... has been actually enjoyed by the public as of right and without interruption for a full period of 20 years, the way is to be deemed to have been dedicated as a highway unless there is sufficient evidence that there was no intention during that period to dedicate it.

The Court of Appeal recently ruled on the meaning of ‘actually enjoyed as of right’ and ‘without interruption for a full period of 20 years’, because of a dispute over paths through Hayton Woods in Cumbria, a SSSI landscape encompassing an ethereal ancient woodland of sessile oak and birch with red sandstone gorges sweeping down to the River Gelt.

In 2021, Cumbria County Council tried to add 18 paths as public footpaths and bridleways using a Definitive Map Modification Order,¹ but the landowner, Roxlena Ltd, objected on the basis that there had been a break in their use by the public for four months in 2001, due to the foot-and-mouth pandemic. In April 2024, the Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State upheld Roxlena’s objection. The Ramblers’ Association then successfully challenged the Inspector’s decision through judicial review.² Roxlena appealed [6].

The Court of Appeal’s reasoning

In May 2026, the Court of Appeal upheld the High Court’s decision that the Inspector had applied the wrong legal test in refusing to confirm the Order because the four-month break during foot-and-mouth when the paths were shut to the public was more than a *de minimis* cessation of use. The Inspector relied on an updated 2023 Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 15 that stated that a 3-month period of non-use by the public is unlikely to be regarded as *de minimis*,³ and determined

that even without a finding of an interruption in use, the requirements of S.31 were not met because of the ‘prolonged period of non-use.’ [10-12]

Interruption, or intermission?

The Court of Appeal cited case law dating back to *Carr v Foster* [1842] 3 QB 581 to emphasise that an ‘interruption’ is not an ‘intermission’. The length of time of non-use may be a relevant, but not a decisive, factor: the reason for the non-use is critical. While an intermission may cause non-use for a period, it does not interfere with the underlying right on which the use is founded [37]. Where that underlying right is challenged or removed, that is classed as an ‘interruption’. Deciding whether the non-use arises from an intermission or an interruption requires an analysis of the reasons why the non-use occurred [50]. Whether any break will count as an interruption or merely an intermission will depend mainly on the reason for that break, which will be a retrospective exercise [57]. The relevant questions are therefore whether the public’s use of the path would appear to a reasonable landowner to be an asserting of a continuous right of enjoyment, and how the use of the right over the 20 year period would appear when ‘taken as a whole’, with any breaks in use assessed in this light together with an explanation as to how they arose [61]. Due to the Inspector’s legal error, the High Court’s decision was upheld, and the Inspector’s 2024 decision quashed.

Implications for landowners and others

Landowners intending to challenge the dedication of paths over their land as highways under s.31 should carefully consider the reasons for any pause in the public’s use of

² Pursuant to Section 53(2)(b) Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

³ [2025] EWHC 537 (Admin), per Lang J.

⁴ Subsequently withdrawn

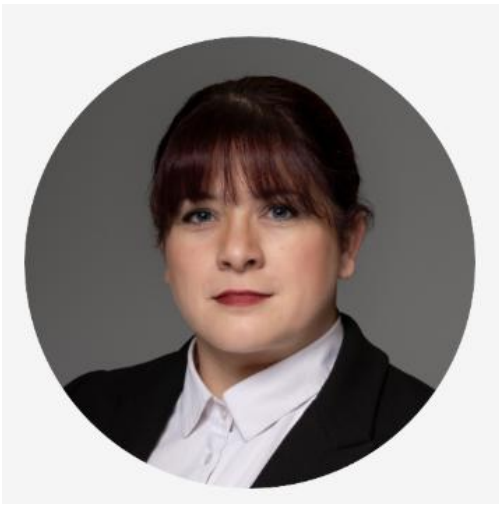
the paths, and not rely on the length of non-use. If the cessation of use was temporary, it will be important to clarify the reason as to why and under what conditions the public started to use the path again, in order to answer fully whether the underlying rights had been interrupted. Importantly, while the reasons for the non-use will depend heavily on context, the test of what the reasonable non-absentee landowner would have understood from the public's behaviour is an objective, not a subjective, one. [60(iv)]



Local authorities looking to make DMMOs should conduct a similar exercise, bearing in mind that the relevant date for the selection of the 20-year period is that date from which the right of the public has been challenged (even if that must be retrospectively established), not the date on which the Order is made: s.31(2) Highways Act 1981, and *Easteye Ltd v Malhotra Property Investments Ltd* [2020] EWHC 2606 (Ch). In this case, the challenge was in 2010, 11 years before the DMMO was made, so the relevant period was 1990-2010.

Liz is now accepting instructions across civil, criminal, and family matters. Prior to pupillage, Liz was an academic classicist at Oxford University, with her latest publication, a translation of selected works by Plutarch, coming out in October 2026. Liz won the Francis Taylor Building Kingsland Cup in 2024, judged by The Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Lindblom. Her growing civil practice encompasses costs, credit hire, injunctions, enforcement proceedings, and more.

SPOTLIGHT ON: Rebecca Keeves
Year of Call: 2010



1. For how long have you been practising at Cornwall Street Barristers?

Since May 2018. Before that I worked as a case handler and in-house advocate at a couple of solicitors' firms, and as a self-employed solicitor's agent with LPC Law. My previous experience has given me an extremely helpful perspective and, having been a case handler, a level of understanding of (and sympathy for!) case handlers. I have previously been qualified as a Fellow of CILEx and as a solicitor with higher rights (albeit there was only 3 weeks between me being admitted and then joining CSB).

2. What are your practice areas?

Like most of our civil team, I have a broad civil practice, but my focus is on Property and Trust work. I particularly enjoy TOLATA.

3. Briefly, can you describe your route to the bar?

This is a lengthy one! I read History and Psychology as an undergraduate and then completed the Graduate Diploma in Law and

the Bar Vocational Course. For various reasons, my academic record did not reflect my abilities and as such I completed a Masters in Legal Professional Practice (Commercial Law) and achieved a distinction. What became apparent to me once I was in practice, is that many Chambers will not look passed a 2:2, regardless of what you achieved after that point. I'm pleased to say this is something that has changed at CSB. It became apparent I was unlikely to get a pupillage so I looked into how else I could get to the Bar. I became a Fellow of CILEx and completed the LPC with an MSc in Law, Business and Finance. I only had to do 54% of the LPC due to exemptions for having done the Bar Course. Whilst on the LPC I also completed my higher rights in crime and civil. I didn't have the money or the time to do the courses so I just did the exams and thankfully I passed. That meant in February 2018 when I became a Fellow I could send off all my documentation to the SRA to be admitted with higher rights. I then sent off all of that paperwork to the BSB and obtained a full exemption from pupillage. I had already interviewed at CSB the previous summer and been given an offer, conditional on my obtaining my exemption.

4. What are your future career ambitions?

At the moment, it is just a path of continuous improvement. I sit as a DDJ and a Recorder so at the moment I'm not looking at any formal steps, just bigger and better cases.

5. What do you find the biggest challenge and biggest reward of being a barrister?

The paperwork is definitely the biggest challenge for me. I think a lot of civil barristers make the mistake of trying to fit paperwork around court work. I have become much better at that over the years and block out time for the paperwork and drafting, but it is definitely the area in which I am least confident and written work is far more intimidating than oral submissions. The biggest reward will always be when a client tells you they feel they have been heard, even if we are not successful. That is, as far as I'm concerned, the point of the job.

6.What are your hobbies and interests?

Another long one! I will just do a list:

- Amateur dramatics.
- The theatre.
- Ballet (doing and watching).
- Boardgames.
- Computer games.
- Piano.
- Ukelele.
- Knitting (a new one - I had to learn to knit for a play and now I'm obsessed).
- The gym (more through necessity than joy!).
- Reading.
- Motorbikes (riding and watching races).
- Trying roller-skating but I think the hobby would best be described as falling!

I think that's about it ...

7.Do you have a favourite book or film?

My go-to film is Ever After, for lots of reasons. Cinderella is my favourite fairytale and I love retellings, particularly one with a feminist twist.

In respect of books, my all-time favourite is To Kill a Mockingbird ... genuinely. I always felt awkward if I was asked this in interview because it sounds like I'm just saying it but I have a copy of every version including a first edition and there is always a copy being read on my bedside table. As well as all the usual reasons to love that book, my sister and I had bunk beds and shared a room but we were 7 years apart which caused some tension. When she was doing her GCSEs (I would have been 8 or 9) she was studying TKAM and she would read it to me each night. It is a very happy memory.

Aside from that, Remarkably Bright Creatures is an excellent read and an adaptation has just been released on Netflix.

8.Where is your favourite place to visit/stay?

I love to see my family and I adore the village that I come from and go back regularly. I adore anywhere with a windmill. I'm very country so I want open spaces and fresh air. I am not a fan of sand but I adore the sea so, if I'm near a beach, I will be in the water. I love penguins and if I'm feeling down sitting with some penguins always makes me feel better.

9.What is your favourite cuisine/meal?

I am very much a creature of habit. I have a dish called Nannie Potatoes which is my comfort food. I used to go to my grandparents every day for lunch and Nannie Potatoes happened every Friday. They feel like a hug to me. If I am at a restaurant it is either gammon or chicken caesar salad (no anchovies) with a side of chips.

10. Who inspires you?

Lots of people in different ways. In law I look to Lady Hale for what she has achieved but there is so much more to be inspired by. Through my partner I have become more involved in, and aware of, the neurodiversity community and there is so much to be inspired by there. My siblings also inspire me: the three of us are extremely different and have achieved various things. My brother is a successful business owner and is braver than anyone I know, and my sister works with SEND children and has the talent (and takes the time) to make a massive difference to their lives.

11. What is a cause/charity you admire?

I'm always going to default to cancer and Alzheimer's charities because of the significant impact on my family of these terrible diseases.

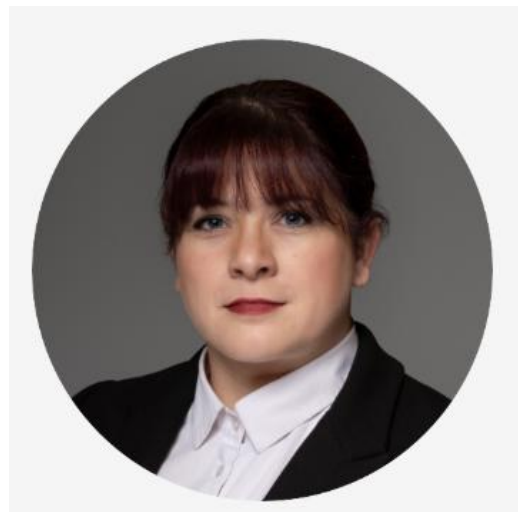
12. What cases inspired you through Bar School/ law degree?

I didn't particularly find a case inspiring but rather engaging. I was actually mostly taken with criminal cases and *R v Wilson* and *R v Brown* will also stick

in the mind! I did have 2 dwarf hamsters called Donoghue and Stevenson though, so that must have made an impact as well!

13. What inspired you to turn to law for a career?

I didn't know any practising lawyers and I just knew that I wanted to help people. I struggled as a pre-teen and teenager and didn't want others to have to struggle. I originally lent towards being a Counsellor but then a friend of mine went to see the career's advisor (loose term - we got 5 minutes with her whilst she read out of the career book) about being a barrister and wanted me to go with him. We came out and he said "oh that's not for me" and I said "that sounds fantastic!". That was it for me - everything was about being a barrister.

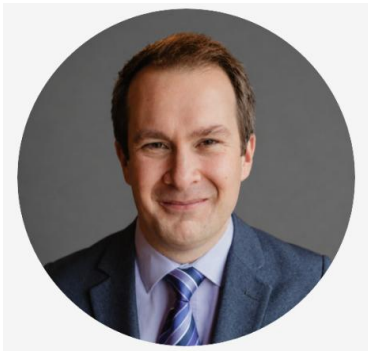


Current News

Read our latest Barrister cases and Cornwall Street news

Jonathan Storey preserves career of teacher guilty of breaching boundaries with student

Jonathan Storey (instructed by Michelle Stewart of Thompsons Solicitors) has today preserved the career of a Maths teacher from the North West of England who admitted breaching professional boundaries by sending excessive and inappropriate personal emails to a pupil over an eight week period in 2024.



Jonathan Storey secures acquittal of teacher charged with historic sexual abuse

Jonathan's client, an experienced teacher of English and drama, was charged with historic sexual abuse against a member of his church choir and youth group, and with more recent sexual misconduct towards numerous female pupils in an independent school. All of the complainants attended to give oral evidence and were cross-examined sensitively but rigorously by Jonathan, whose focus on trauma-informed practice and skills in working with vulnerable and child witnesses, combined with compassionate client care and eye for detail, make him a "go-to" barrister for the most sensitive cases.

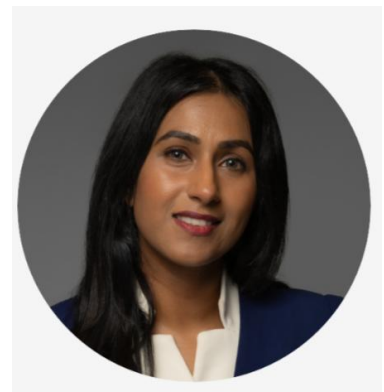
Jonathan Storey secures acquittal of Headteacher facing 50 misconduct charges

Jonathan's client, who faced 50 separate allegations of serious misconduct including safeguarding failings,

management failings, financial wrongdoing, unprofessional behaviour towards colleagues, failures

to protect the wellbeing of colleagues, favouritism, nepotism, health and safety breaches, failures to deliver adequate provision, and inappropriate conduct on social media, denied them all. After a 15 day hearing featuring the live evidence of 18 witnesses and a hearing bundle running to 3500 pages the professional conduct panel concluded that Jonathan's client was not guilty of misconduct.

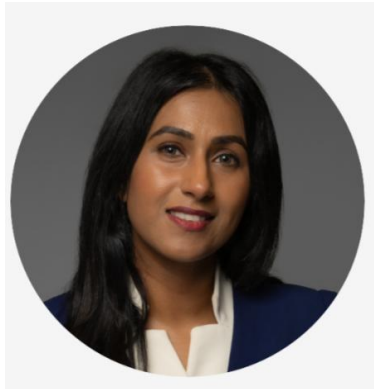
Gurpreet Rheel nominated for Junior of the Year



Current News

Read our latest Barrister cases and Cornwall Street news

Gurpreet Rheel secures the acquittal of a headteacher



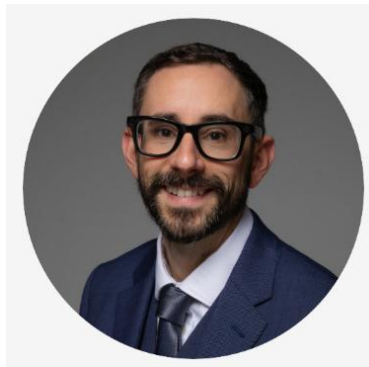
Gurpreet Rheel has helped preserve the career of a headteacher who faced being struck off for serious allegations involving threatening and bullying several staff members, failing to carry out safeguarding duties and follow behavioural policies which it was alleged, led to a teacher being stabbed by a student.

Gurpreet Rheel secures the acquittal of a teacher (Jun '26)

Gurpreet Rheel successfully represented a teacher who admitted to attending her place of work having consumed alcohol. The issue for the panel was whether that admitted conduct was serious enough to warrant a finding being made that the conduct amounted to unacceptable professional conduct or

conduct bringing the teaching profession into disrepute.

Michael Trevelyan Successful in Securing Strike Out of £390,000,000.00 High Court Claim



Michael was recently briefed to represent the Chief Constable of West Midlands Police in a claim brought against them as one of eight Defendants. The Claimant brought proceedings in the High Court valued at £390,000,000.00 for misfeasance in public office, fraud and other claims arising from the execution of a search warrant at his property in July 2019 which led to his arrest but no further action subsequently being taken in respect of the seizure of images and video of children engaged in sexual acts.

At the hearing Michael was representing the first Defendant and so took the lead in opposing various applications made by the Claimant and presenting a largely unified

application by multiple Defendants to strike out the claim.

Imogen Smalley secures strike out



Imogen Smalley successful in securing the strike out of a claim for a financial provision in an estate valued at approximately £445,000.00 net.

Imogen Smalley successful in defending Wickes against all four allegations regarding a bespoke kitchen

Imogen was recently briefed to represent Wickes in a claim brought against them for purported breaches of contract, misrepresentation and failures to comply with the Consumer Rights Act (CRA) 2015. She was successful in defending all four allegations made by the Claimant.



**Simon Bradshaw
Appointed District
Judge**

Wolverhampton County court, before taking up a more permanent seat in Birmingham County Court. Simon will be greatly missed by the civil team in particular, and we wish him well in his new role.

CSB recently said a sad farewell to the newly appointed DJ Simon Bradshaw, who will initially be sitting in



**Have you heard our Civil
Law Podcast?**

Michael Trevelyan explores all things civil law in his podcast. The episodes are under 30 minutes and provide bitesize insights into topics such as: compensation to secondary victims and crypto currency.

You can listen to the podcast on Spotify [here](#).

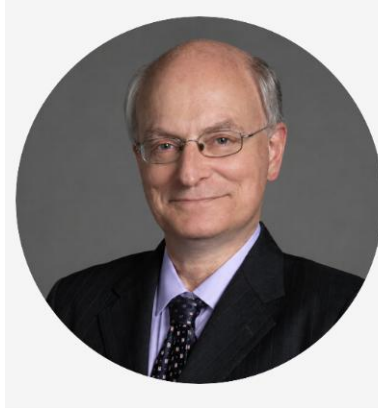


Contributors



Tim Jacques

Tim is ranked as a Leading Junior by Legal 500 for his chancery practice. He has considerable experience in cases concerning challenges to the validity of wills on the grounds of lack of testamentary capacity, undue influence, lack of knowledge and approval and / or fraud. He also advises upon the construction of wills. He is frequently asked to advise and represent parties in claims under the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Act 1975, both at court and during mediations.



Paul Harris SC

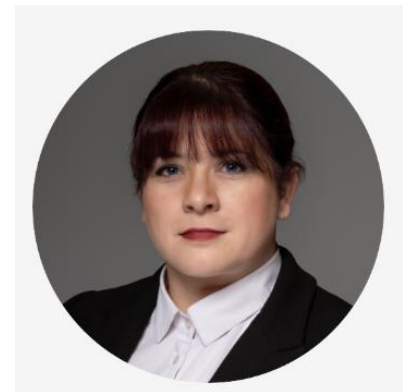
Paul Harris SC accepts instructions in a wide range of civil and public law matters including many aspects of land law



Liz Sawyer

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the Francis Taylor Building Kingsland Cup in 2024, judged by The Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Lindblom. Her growing civil practice encompasses costs, credit hire, injunctions, enforcement proceedings, and more.



Rebecca Keeves

Rebecca was called to the Bar in 2010 and has experience as an advocate and as a case handler. She has a broad civil practice but specialises in property law and has a particular interest in TOLATA matters.

Editors



Imogen Smalley

Imogen has a broad civil practice, which spans TOLATA, probate, contract, personal injury and road traffic matters.

Imogen also works for the Government Legal Department as a 'junior junior'.



Esther Sheppard

Esther has been a tenant of Cornwall Street Barristers for three years and accepts instructions in a range of civil matters including housing, personal injury and TOLATA cases.

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