

# PRACTICE DIRECTION – HOW TO START PROCEEDINGS – THE CLAIM FORM

## THIS PRACTICE DIRECTION SUPPLEMENTS CPR PART 7

### GENERAL

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- 1 Subject to the following provisions of this practice direction, proceedings which both the High Court and the county courts have jurisdiction to deal with may be started in the High Court or in a county court.

### WHERE TO START PROCEEDINGS

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- 2.1 Proceedings (whether for damages or for a specified sum) may not be started in the High Court unless the value of the claim is £15,000 or more.
- 2.2 Proceedings which include a claim for damages in respect of personal injuries must not be started in the High Court unless the value of the claim is £50,000 or more (paragraph 9 of the High Court and County Courts Jurisdiction Order 1991 (S.I. 1991/724 as amended) describes how the value of a claim is to be determined).
- 2.3 A claim must be issued in the High Court or a county court if an enactment so requires.
- 2.4 Subject to paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 above, a claim should be started in the High Court if by reason of:
  - (1) the financial value of the claim and the amount in dispute, and/or
  - (2) the complexity of the facts, legal issues, remedies or procedures involved, and/or
  - (3) the importance of the outcome of the claim to the public in general,the claimant believes that the claim ought to be dealt with by a High Court judge.

(CPR Part 30 and the practice direction supplementing Part 30 contain provisions relating to the transfer to the county court of proceedings started in the High Court and vice-versa.)
- 2.5 A claim relating to Chancery business (which includes any of the matters specified in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Supreme Court Act 1981) may, subject to any enactment, rule or practice direction, be dealt with in the High Court or in a county court. The claim form should, if issued in the High Court, be marked in the top right hand corner 'Chancery Division' and, if issued in the county court, be marked 'Chancery Business'.

(For the equity jurisdiction of county courts, see section 23 of the County Courts Act 1984.)

- 2.6 A claim relating to any of the matters specified in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 to the Supreme Court Act 1981 must be dealt with in the High Court and will be assigned to the Queen's Bench Division.
- 2.7 Practice directions which supplement CPR Part 49 (Specialist Proceedings) will contain provisions relating to the commencement and conduct of the specialist proceedings listed in that Part.
- 2.8 A claim in the High Court for which a jury trial is directed will, if not already being dealt with in the Queen's Bench Division, be transferred to that Division.
- 2.9 The following proceedings may not be started in or transferred to a county court:
  - (1) a claim for damages or other remedy for libel or slander, and
  - (2) a claim in which the title to any toll, fair, market or franchise is in question.

## THE CLAIM FORM

- 3.1 A claimant must use practice form N1 or practice form N208 (the Part 8 claim form) to start a claim (but see paragraphs 3.2 and 3.4 below).
- 3.2 Rule 7.9 deals with fixed date claims and rule 7.10 deals with the Production Centre for the issue of claims; there are separate practice directions supplementing rules 7.9 and 7.10.
- 3.3 If a claimant wishes his claim to proceed under Part 8, or if the claim is required to proceed under Part 8, the claim form should so state. Otherwise the claim will proceed under Part 7. But note that in respect of claims in specialist proceedings (listed in CPR Part 49) and claims brought under the RSC or CCR set out in the Schedule to the CPR (see CPR Part 50) the CPR will apply only to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the rules and practice directions that expressly apply to those claims.
- 3.4 To commence specialist proceedings (listed in CPR Part 49) it may be necessary to use the practice form approved for that purpose by the practice direction relating to the specialist proceedings in question. Reference should be made to that practice direction.
- 3.5 Where a claim which is to be served out of the jurisdiction is one which the court has power to deal with under the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982, the claim form and, when they are contained in a separate document, the particulars of claim should be endorsed with a statement that the court has power under that Act to deal with the claim and that no proceedings based on the same claim are pending between the parties in Scotland, Northern Ireland or another Convention territory<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> 'Convention territory' means the territory or territories of any Contracting State as defined by S.1(3) of the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982, to which the Brussels Conventions or Lugano Convention apply.

- 3.6 If a claim for damages or for an unspecified sum is started in the High Court, the claim form must:
- (1) state that the claimant expects to recover more than £15,000 (or £50,000 or more if the claim is for personal injuries) or
  - (2) state that some enactment provides that the claim may only be commenced in the High Court and specify that enactment or
  - (3) state that the claim is to be in one of the specialist High Court lists (see CPR Part 49) and specify that list.
- 3.7 If the contents of a claim form commencing specialist proceedings complies with the requirements of the specialist list in question the claim form will also satisfy paragraph 3.6 above.
- 3.8 If a claim for damages for personal injuries is started in the county court, the claim form must state whether or not the claimant expects to recover more than £1000 in respect of pain, suffering and loss of amenity.
- 3.9 If a claim for housing disrepair which includes a claim for an order requiring repairs or other work to be carried out by the landlord is started in the county court, the claim form must state:
- (1) whether or not the cost of the repairs or other work is estimated to be more than £1000, and
  - (2) whether or not the claimant expects to recover more than £1000 in respect of any claim for damages<sup>2</sup>.

If either of the amounts mentioned in (1) and (2) is more than £1000, the small claims track will not be the normal track for that claim.

## START OF PROCEEDINGS

- 4.1 Proceedings are started when the court issues a claim form at the request of the claimant (see rule 7.2) but where the claim form as issued was received in the court office on a date earlier than the date on which it was issued by the court, the claim is 'brought' for the purposes of the Limitation Act 1980 and any other relevant statute on that earlier date.
- 4.2 The date on which the claim form was received by the court will be recorded by a date stamp either on the claim form held on the court file or on the letter that accompanied the claim form when it was received by the court.
- 4.3 An enquiry as to the date on which the claim form was received by the court should be directed to a court officer.
- 4.4 Parties proposing to start a claim which is approaching the expiry of the limitation period should recognise the potential importance of establishing the

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2 See rules 16.3(4) and 26.6.

date the claim form was received by the court and should themselves make arrangements to record the date.

- 4.5 Where it is sought to start proceedings against the estate of a deceased defendant where probate or letters of administration have not been granted, the claimant should issue the claim against 'the personal representatives of A.B. deceased'. The claimant should then, before the expiry of the period for service of the claim form, apply to the court for the appointment of a person to represent the estate of the deceased.

## PARTICULARS OF CLAIM

- 5.1 Where the claimant does not include the particulars of claim in the claim form, particulars of claim may be served separately:
- (1) either at the same time as the claim form, or
  - (2) within 14 days after service of the claim form<sup>4</sup> provided that the service of the particulars of claim is not later than 4 months from the date of issue of the claim form<sup>5</sup> (or 6 months where the claim form is to be served out of the jurisdiction<sup>6</sup>).
- 5.2 If the particulars of claim are not included in or have not been served with the claim form, the claim form must contain a statement that particulars of claim will follow<sup>7</sup>.

(These paragraphs do not apply where the Part 8 procedure is being used. For information on matters to be included in the claim form or the particulars of claim, see Part 16 (statements of case) and the practice direction which supplements it.)

## STATEMENT OF TRUTH

- 6.1 Part 22 requires the claim form and, where they are not included in the claim form, the particulars of claim, to be verified by a statement of truth.
- 6.2 The form of the statement of truth is as follows:
- '[I believe][the claimant believes] that the facts stated in [this claim form] [these particulars of claim] are true.'
- 6.3 Attention is drawn to rule 32.14 which sets out the consequences of verifying a statement of case containing a false statement without an honest belief in its truth.

(For information regarding statements of truth see Part 22 and the practice direction which supplements it.)

<sup>4</sup> See rule 7.4(1)(b).

<sup>5</sup> See rules 7.4(2) and 7.5(2).

<sup>6</sup> See rule 7.5(3).

<sup>7</sup> See rule 16.2(2).

## EXTENSION OF TIME

- 7.1 An application under rule 7.6 (for an extension of time for serving a claim form under rule 7.6(1)) must be made in accordance with Part 23 and supported by evidence.
- 7.2 The evidence should state:
- (1) all the circumstances relied on,
  - (2) the date of issue of the claim,
  - (3) the expiry date of any rule 7.6 extension, and
  - (4) a full explanation as to why the claim has not been served.

(For information regarding (1) written evidence see Part 32 and the practice direction which supplements it and (2) service of the claim form see Part 6 and the practice direction which supplements it.)

