



Legal Aid
Agency

Crown Court Fee Guidance

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Overview

The Advocates' Graduated Fee Scheme (AGFS) and the Litigators' Graduated Fee Scheme (LGFS) are the legal aid fee schemes for Crown Court cases. The fee scheme policy and rates for the AGFS and LGFS are contained in the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013 as amended (Remuneration Regulations).

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to complement the Remuneration Regulations and information as to how the Legal Aid Agency (LAA) will process claims for payment. It is for the benefit of legal aid lawyers, legal and billing clerks, LAA caseworkers and participants of the wider criminal justice system who have an interest in the schemes.

The guidance reflects all Remuneration Regulation amendments in existence at 31 March 2016.

Note that Very High Cost Cases (VHCC) are governed by an individual case contract. The contract will specify whether the VHCC or graduated fee is applicable.

The guidance is structured to mirror the format of the Remuneration Regulations and is divided into three sections:

- Section 1: Guidance on the Remuneration Regulations which applies to both the AGFS and LGFS
- Section 2: Guidance on Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations which applies to the AGFS
- Section 3: Guidance on Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations which applies to the LGFS.

The relevant Remuneration Regulations reference is included on the right-hand side of the page. Paragraphs within the guidance are referenced as follows: for example, Section 1, heading 3, paragraph 1 is referenced as 1.3.1. References to Costs Judge or High Court costs decisions are located within the paragraph. Where no guidance is required, the paragraph will simply refer to the relevant remuneration regulation.

Some Costs Judge decisions referenced were made before the Legal Aid Agency became known as such and, therefore, will refer to the Legal Services Commission (LSC).

It should be noted that this guidance is not a source of law and, if any conflict is found between the guidance and the regulations, the regulations must take precedence. As the graduated fee schemes (as contained in the regulations) are comprehensive schemes, a determining officer must apply it in accordance with their explicit words (as held in Costs Judge Decision: **R – v – Kemp (1999)**).

In addition to this guidance, the LAA publishes several online calculators, amended with each change to VAT rates or the scheme itself, to assist providers with establishing the correct graduated fee to claim. The calculators can be accessed at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/graduated-fee-calculators>.

1. General Guidance

1.1 Citation and Commencement

1. The AGFS and LGFS are governed by Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013 (No. 435), as amended¹. These regulations were made by the powers conferred by section 2(3) of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO). The regulations are published on www.legislation.gov.uk. *Regulation 1*

2. Before LASPO, the Criminal Defence Service (Funding) Order 2007 (as amended) governed all AGFS and LGFS claims, and it continues to be used for claims that have a representation order dated before 1 April 2013. Earlier versions of guidance are available for claims with an earlier representation order date: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crown-court-fee-guidance>.

1.2 Interpretation

1. Regulation 2 of the Remuneration Regulations contains definitions of the terms specific to the fee schemes. For example, definitions of, 'Appropriate Officer', 'Representation Order', and 'Very High Cost Case'. For these definitions, refer directly to the Remuneration Regulations. *Regulation 2*

1.3 Scope

1. Regulation 3 of the Remuneration Regulations states what is in scope. The regulations contain provision for the remuneration of work in: *Regulation 3(1) – (7)*

- ✦ Magistrates' courts
- ✦ Crown Court
- ✦ High Court, Court of Appeal, and Supreme Court.

2. VHCCs are not in scope. In the High Court case: **Lord Chancellor v. Alexander Johnson (Phillips) (2011)** emphasised that the former Funding Order did not apply to VHCCs. It was held that Paragraph 10, Schedule 2, of the Criminal Defence Service (Funding) Order 2007 as amended (now paragraph 13(8) of the Remuneration Regulations) does not apply to VHCC panel members and where it refers to VHCCs in 10(8) (now 13(8)) that provision is for non-panel members whose cases become VHCCs. *Regulation 3(8) and Regulation 13(8), Schedule 2*

1.4 Claims for fees by advocates – Crown Court

1. For all cases with a representation order dated 5 May 2015 or after, fees for advocacy in Crown Court proceedings are claimed by, and paid to, the Trial Advocate. The Trial Advocate is the advocate who is instructed pursuant to a representation order and who attends the main hearing. 'Main hearing' is one of the following: *Regulation 4(3)*

- (a) in relation to a case which goes to trial, the trial;
 - (b) in relation to a guilty plea (within the meaning of Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations), the hearing at which pleas are taken or, where there is more than one such hearing, the last such hearing;
 - (c) in relation to a cracked trial (within the meaning of Schedule 1), the hearing at which—
 - (i) the case becomes a cracked trial by meeting the conditions in the definition of a cracked trial, whether or not any pleas were taken at that hearing; or
 - (ii) a formal verdict of not guilty was entered as a result of the prosecution
- Regulation 2(1)*

¹ The amendments to the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013 are listed here by Statutory Instrument year and number: 2013 –2803, 2014-415, 2014-2422, 2015-325, 2015-882, 2015-1369, 2015-2049, 2016-313.

offering no evidence, whether or not the parties attended the hearing;
(d) in relation to an appeal against conviction or sentence in the Crown Court, the hearing of the appeal;
(e) in relation to proceedings arising out of a committal for sentence in the Crown Court, the sentencing hearing; and
(f) in relation to proceedings arising out of an alleged breach of an order of the Crown Court, the hearing at which those proceedings are determined.

2. Where the representation order provides for more than one advocate, each Trial Advocate must claim for payment.

*Regulation
4(2)*

3. For older cases (with a representation order dated 4 May 2015 or earlier), it is the Instructed Advocate who must submit the claim for payment.

4. The claim for payment must be submitted within three months of the case conclusion. If confiscation proceedings are scheduled for 28 days from the case conclusion, the Trial Advocate may submit their claim for payment of the main case early (prior to the confiscation hearing). Refer to the Out of Time Guidance at **Appendix A** for the rules relating to claiming past three months of case conclusion.

*Regulation
4(3),4(6)*

5. Where a representation order states that a junior advocate can undertake the case, and subsequently a QC provides representation, then the QC can only be paid junior advocate rates.

*Regulation
4(7)*

6. All advocacy in the Crown Court is paid either under the Advocates' Graduated Fee Scheme, or VHCC scheme regardless of whether the advocate is a barrister, a solicitor with extended rights of audience or an "ordinary" solicitor in hearings in chambers. No advocacy in the Crown Court should be paid as part of a litigator's bill.

*Regulation
4(1)*

7. Where an advocate is instructed only to do work for which a fixed fee is payable (e.g. a Disclosure Hearing or to attend a mention hearing) then the fixed fee should be claimed as if the case as a whole qualifies for graduated fees, but should be claimed within the claim of the Trial Advocate.

*Regulation
4(2)*

8. For all cases with a representation order dated on or after 5 May 2015 the Trial Advocate must submit the claim for payment.

*Regulation
4(4)*

9. All AGFS claims must be made through the Crown Court Defence (CCD) online billing system, and further information about the CCD is available on our website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/simplifying-criminal-legal-aid-processing>.

Advocates can sign up to the billing system by emailing their details to:

crowncourtdefence@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk. The only element of the claim which may be submitted by in hard copy by post are discs. All disbursement receipts must be scanned into a document and submitted with the online claim.

*Regulation
4(4)*

10. Where the Trial Advocate is registered for VAT, they must claim VAT for all the work done, regardless of whether or not any substitute advocate is registered for VAT. Where the Trial Advocate is not registered for VAT, they will not receive VAT for any of the work done, regardless of whether any substitute advocate is registered for VAT. For further guidance on this issue see:

*Regulation
4(4)*

http://www.barcouncil.org.uk/media/10175/2014.01.20_graduated_fee_payment_protocol_v3.0_final.pdf.

11. Some Proceeds of Crime Act claims must be submitted directly to the LAA's Criminal Cases Unit (CCU). These are claims involving more than 50 pages of evidence. Applications are made according to Paragraph 14, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations and the rates for the 51+ pages are set out in the table under paragraph 14(2). See **Appendix C** for contact details of the CCU.

12. The Advocate Supplier Number on the AF1 form is the same as the Legal Aid Account number. Solicitor Advocates must use an Advocate Supplier Number specifically for AGFS claims. For advocates who do not have an advocate number any claim submitted will be rejected. If this is the case the advocate will need to contact the LAA's Provider Records team by email: ProviderRecords-London@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk, or 020 3334 6177.

13. Provider Records will then send the advocate the appropriate form to complete and return. Once the form has been processed, the advocate will be contacted with their Advocate Supplier Number.

1.5 Claims for fees and disbursements by litigators – Crown Court

1. Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations contains provision for claiming under the LGFS. Additionally, it summarises the elements which need to be included when claiming special preparation and when claiming for higher Confiscation Hearing rates.

Regulation 5

2. Litigators have three months from the end of the case or the date of the transfer to submit their bills under the LGFS. Please refer to Appendix A for guidance on 'out of time' claims.

Regulation 5(3)

3. Litigators must submit their claim using the online Crown Court Defence (CCD) billing system. More information can be viewed on our website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/simplifying-criminal-legal-aid-processing>

Regulation 5(4)

4. The only element of a claim which may be sent to the LAA in hard copy are discs. Invoices and receipts for disbursements must be scanned and attached to the online claim.

Regulation 5(4)

5. For a case that includes a trial and a retrial, and there is no change of litigator, the litigator should submit two separate claims i.e. a trial claim and a retrial claim.

Regulation 5(4)

6. If a solicitor-advocate has undertaken both the litigation and advocacy work on the same case, they should submit separate claims under LGFS and AGFS.

Regulation 4(1) and 5(1)

7. No advocacy in the Crown Court can be paid for as part of a litigator's bill, and should be claimed under the AGFS. However, solicitor advocates can have their fee paid to their firm when submitting a claim using the firm's Advocate Supplier Number provided the advocate is the Trial Advocate.

Regulation 4(1)

8. Every claim should have a case conclusion date. However, if this date is not submitted the processing team will instead use the payment request date. If a payment is claimed on CCD, then the relevant date is the date the claim was entered and saved.

9. Where an LGFS claim is made for a case with a representation order dated on or after 1 April 2016 and with a main hearing on or after 23 December 2022, that claim will be eligible for the uplifts agreed following the Criminal Legal Aid Independent Review. You should submit your claim in the usual way, making sure that the main hearing date is clearly made out. Please note that the uplift does not include payment for the accelerated measures introduced after the Criminal Legal Aid Review in September 2020.

1.6 Proceedings in the Court of Appeal

1. Regulation 6 of the Remuneration Regulations directs the claimant to Schedule 3 of the Remuneration Regulations for claiming for Court of Appeal work.

Regulation 6

1.7 Proceedings in the Supreme Court

1. Regulation 7 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies that all Supreme Court cases are paid by the Supreme Court and the Remuneration Regulations do not apply.

**1.8
Claims
for fees**

<p>1. Regulation 8 applies to advice and assistance and representation in the police station and the magistrates' court, appeals by way of case stated to the High Court, and the Crown Court pursuant to a Section 16 determination made under Section 16 of the Act. The fees are set out in Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations and the rules which apply are set out in the 2010 Standard Contract.</p>	<p><i>Regulation 8</i></p>
<p>1.9 Payments from other sources</p>	
<p>1. Regulation 9 of the Remuneration Regulations states that for legally aided cases no additional payment can be received from another source except where the LAA has refused an application to incur costs for advice from an expert or other person, further evidence, or to obtain transcripts or recordings.</p>	<p><i>Regulation 9</i></p>
<p>1.10 Cases sent for trial at the Crown Court</p>	
<p>1. Where cases start in the magistrates' court, but end up in the Crown Court, all work for the case is payable under the Crown Court fee schemes.</p>	<p><i>Regulation 10</i></p>
<p>2. If the case is remitted back to the magistrates' court, then the work is payable under the magistrates' court fee scheme.</p>	
<p>1.11 Proceedings for contempt</p>	
<p>1. Regulation 11 of the Remuneration Regulations states that the Lord Chancellor may only pay for contempt proceedings in accordance to Schedules 1, 2, and 3.</p>	<p><i>Regulation 11</i></p>
<p>1.12 Notification of Very High Cost Cases</p>	
<p>1. Litigators are under a contractual and regulatory obligation to notify the CCU of the LAA if they are representing a defendant on a case that is likely to last 40 days or more at trial.</p>	<p><i>Regulation 12(1)</i></p>
<p>2. The CCU must be notified using the VHCC Notification Request Form which may be accessed at: https://www.gov.uk/high-cost-cases-crime.</p>	
<p>1.12A Fees in Very High Cost Cases</p>	
<p>1. Regulation 12A provides for the fees to be paid according to the terms of the VHCC contract using rates set out in Schedule 6 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>	<p><i>Regulation 12A</i></p>
<p>1.13 Authorisation of Expenditure</p>	
<p>1. Only litigators may apply for Prior Authority to incur certain expenses, such as reports from experts and transcripts as per regulation 13, and may apply to the Prior Authority Team.</p>	<p><i>Regulation 13(1)</i></p>
<p>2. Both litigators and advocates may apply to the LAA for permission to incur travelling and accommodation costs, which the LAA has labelled 'Prior Approval'.</p>	<p><i>Regulations 13(3)</i></p>
<p>3. Before applying for Prior Approval, advocates must consider paragraph 2.29, Non-Local appearances. Applications for Prior Approval must be made by email and include a full explanation for incurring the costs. For example, if it is on the basis of specialised knowledge or experience, a copy of the indictment and details of the relevant expertise must be supplied.</p>	<p><i>Regulation 13(3) and Paragraph 29, Schedule 1</i></p>
<p>4. Prior Approval requests should be emailed with the subject heading, 'Crown Court Travel Prior Approval', to: crime.queries@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk.</p>	

1.14 Interim payment of disbursements

1. Regulation 14 of the Remuneration Regulations contains the criteria for claiming and authorisation of interim payments for litigators' disbursements. *Regulation 14*

2. Litigators may claim interim payments for disbursements of £100 or more before submitting the final bill for the case, where prior authority to incur the expenditure has been granted and the expense has already been incurred. *Regulation 14(2)*

3. Where a litigator has claimed an interim payment for a disbursement for work incurred by an expert, reasonable travel expenses for the expert shall also be claimed. Travel disbursements and VAT can be claimed in addition to the sum granted for prior authority, provided they are accompanied by valid receipts or tickets. *Regulation 14(6)*

1.15 Interim disbursements and final determination of fees

1. The processing officer will adjust the final payment to the litigator if an interim payment made during the course of the case is more or less than the assessed cost of the disbursement. *Regulation 15(2)*

1.16 Expert Services

1. The LAA will pay for experts' fees but will pay no more than is set out in Schedule 5 of the Remuneration Regulations, unless there are exceptional circumstances. *Regulation 16(2)*

1.17 Determination of litigators' disbursements

1. Regulation 17(1) makes provision for a litigator to incur reasonable disbursements. *Regulation 17(1)*

2. Litigators may claim disbursements for reasonable travel and experts' fees. If the travel disbursements are extensive because of the distance travelled, the processing officer may reduce the disbursement allowed. *Regulation 17(1) and (2)*

3. Travel time for litigators is included in the graduated and fixed fees. It is important to note that the litigator instructed should be local to the client. Refer to section 3.9 of the Criminal Bills Assessment Manual. *Regulation 17(2)*

4. As attendance at court is wrapped up in the graduated fee, litigators shall not claim agency fees as a disbursement. Litigators have the option of apportioning their fee to pay for the agent if they wish².

5. Where a litigator is claiming an unusual disbursement (e.g. a high value disbursement or a disbursement not usually associated with a type of case), then documentary evidence supporting the need for incurring the cost should be submitted. This documentary evidence may take the form of experts' breakdown of costs for proposed work, advice from the Trial Advocate, instructed advocate etc. and will be similar to the type of supporting evidence usually required under ex post facto. *Regulation 17(1)*

6. In house photocopying charges for routine copying are not recoverable since these constitute general office overheads³. Litigators may claim as a disbursement an outside agency's charges for bulk photocopying, i.e. in excess of 500 pages (which is a cumulative figure per case), provided the assessor considers such a course of action reasonable, i.e. where the copies are so exceptionally bulky that it would not be reasonable to expect the litigator's normal office facilities to cope. The photocopying of fewer than 500 pages would *Regulation 17(1)*

² Refer to paragraph 3.6 of the Criminal Bills Assessment Manual for guidance on agent's fees (the same principles apply for Crown Court work).

³ Refer to paragraph 3.1 Criminal Bills Assessment Manual for administration and overheads not included in the graduated fee.

not be considered a reasonable disbursement and would be considered part of general office overheads.

7. Routinely informing experts of when both full and interim payments are made would place a significant administrative burden on the LAA and the time taken to process claims may suffer as a result. Therefore, while the LAA is unable to routinely inform experts, they welcome queries at any time and will inform an expert as to whether a particular disbursement has been paid to a litigator. *Regulation 14(8)*

8. If an expert is claiming travel and accommodation, their expert receipts should be included in the litigator's claim for payment. *Regulation 17(1)*

9. If an expert is having difficulties receiving payment from a litigator, they should inform the LAA and The Law Society and take the appropriate course to recover their money under the terms of their contract.

10. When looking at the reasonableness or otherwise of travel disbursements, the LAA will apply the guidance and principles set out in the Criminal Bills Assessment Manual⁴. *Regulation 17(1)*

11. Disbursements, including VAT, over £20 should be justified and, so far as possible, be accompanied by valid receipts or tickets, except for receipts for night subsistence and personal incidence disbursements which should be supplied for any amount⁵. Litigators should keep copies of all receipts with their paper files as they may need to be called upon. *Regulation 17(1)*

12. Where travel has been authorised, the LAA will use the following guide rates (excluding VAT) when assessing travel and accommodation expense claims: *Regulation 17(1)*

Expense	Rate
Standard (motor vehicle) Mileage Rate	45p per mile.
Public Transport Mileage Rate	25p per mile.
Cycling Mileage Rate	20p per mile.
Overnight Hotel (including serviced apartments) – London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool or Newcastle-Upon-Tyne city centres	£85.25
Overnight Hotel – elsewhere	£55.25
Night Subsistence	£21
Personal Incidental	£5
Overnight (other than at a hotel)	£25

13. The standard rate of mileage may only be paid where travel has been authorised and the use of a private motor vehicle was necessary (for example, because no public transport was available), or where a considerable saving of time is made (for example, where the litigator would have been required to stay overnight, or leave and return at unreasonable hours, if public transport was used), or the use of a private motor vehicle was otherwise *Regulation 17(1)*

⁴ Refer to paragraph 3.9 of the Criminal Bills Assessment Manual for guidance on travel and waiting disbursements.

⁵ Refer to paragraph 3.9(19) of the Criminal Bills Assessment Manual for guidance on receipts for disbursements.

reasonable (for example, litigators carrying exhibits).

14. In all other cases, public transport rates apply. The public transport rate is a rate per mile calculated to be equivalent to the average cost of public transport. Therefore, where the court at which a litigator is required to attend is reasonably accessible by public transport, though the litigator may choose to use a private motor vehicle, reimbursement is limited to the public transport cost (please refer to the case of *R. v Slessor* (1984) at section 3.9 of the Criminal Bills Assessment Manual for more information:

<https://www.gov.uk/funding-and-costs-assessment-for-civil-and-crime-matters>).

*Regulation
17(1)*

15. A claim for Night Subsistence can be made for the cost of an evening meal up to £21 and must be accompanied by receipts.

*Regulation
17(1)*

16. A Personal Incidental claim can be made only when the litigator has stayed over in a hotel, and must be supported by receipts. The items claimable are:

✦ Newspapers

✦ Tea or coffee at court.

*Regulation
17(1)*

The defence is responsible for obtaining interpreters for attendance on clients and witnesses during case preparation and can claim according to the Legal Aid Reform – Expert Rates Guidance available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/expert-witnesses-in-legal-aid-cases>.

1.17A Interim Payment of litigators' fees

*Regulation
18*

1. For cases with a representation order dated on or after 2 October 2014, litigators may claim for an interim payment at two stages:

✦ A first interim payment can be claimed in cases after the first hearing at which the assisted person enters a plea of not guilty (at a Plea and Trial Preparation Hearing (PTPH) or a Further Case Management Hearing (FCMH)). This interim payment is not payable for either way offences where the defendant elected a Crown Court trial.

✦ A second interim payment can be claimed where a trial has commenced and that trial is estimated to last for 10 days or more.

2. A litigator can choose to make an interim payment claim at one or both stages (if applicable).

3. The first interim payment which is payable after a PTPH (or FCMH) can be made at any time after the PTPH (or FCMH) has taken place up until the trial conclusion.

4. The second 'trial start' interim payment may be claimed any time up until the trial conclusion.

5. A claim for a PTPH (or FCMH) interim payment cannot be made after a claim for a 'trial start' interim payment as there will be nil payable. The 'trial start' payment will have included the PTPH (or FCMH) payment.

Value of interim payments

6. The fees paid to litigators will vary by offence class, number of defendants and will depend on the number of pages of prosecution evidence ('PPE') served at the time.

✦ The amount payable for a first interim payment (after the PTPH or FCMH) is 75% of the Cracked Trial fee (based on PPE served at the time plus defendant uplift if applicable).

✦ The fee paid for the second interim payment (trial start) will be paid as a 1-day trial plus PPE served at the time plus defendant uplifts if applicable.

7. If a claim for a first interim payment (after the PTPH or FCMH) has been made then this

will be offset against the value of the fee payable for the second interim payment (trial start).

8. Uplifts for additional PPE served, days at trial and defendants will be claimable when the final claim is submitted.

9. If the offence class changes then this will also be amended at the end of the trial upon submission of the final claim.

10. Travel claims cannot be paid as part of the interim payment and must be made at the end of the case in the final claim.

11. Disbursements cannot be claimed unless prior authority has been obtained.

Interim payments and retrials

12. For retrials, where the same litigator represents the defendant, no interim payments can be claimed.

13. In the case of retrials where there is a different litigator an interim payment may be claimed at two stages:

- ✦ A first interim payment can be claimed where the date for the retrial has been set and the representation order has been transferred to the new provider. For transferred retrials, 50% of the Cracked Trial fee will be payable (based on PPE served at the time plus defendant uplift if applicable).

- ✦ A second interim payment can be claimed where a retrial has commenced and that retrial is estimated to last for 10 days or more. The fee will be paid as a 1-day trial plus PPE served at the time plus defendant uplifts if applicable.

14. If a claim for a first interim payment has been made then this will be offset against the value of the fee payable for the second interim payment.

15. Uplifts for additional PPE served, days at trial and defendants will be claimable when the final claim is submitted. If the offence class changes then this will also be amended at the end of the retrial upon submission of the final claim.

16. Travel claims cannot be paid as part of the interim payment and must be made at the end of the case in the final claim.

How to submit a claim for an LGFS interim payment

17. Interim Payment claims must be submitted through the CCD online billing system. Claims will be validated by the Litigator Fee Team to ensure that PTPH or FCMH (where the defendant pleaded 'not guilty') has taken place or that the trial has started and is estimated to last for 10 days or more.

18. Claims must be accompanied by evidence of the PPE, the LAC1 (where applicable), a copy of the representation order and indictment. If the normal attachments (supporting evidence) are not submitted with the claim, then the claim will be rejected.

19. If the offence class and PPE have not changed there will be no need to amend your claim with the evidence. However, if they change then evidence must be uploaded to make a claim for any uplifts.

20. The LAA will offset any interim payments already made against the final claim.

21. Interim Claims will not be considered as a final claim for the purposes of determining if a claim has been submitted on time or not.

22. Providers will continue to be able to claim hardship payments at any time up until the final bill has been submitted. Any hardship payments made will be offset against any interim payments received and vice versa.

23. Claims for interim disbursements will not be affected by the interim payment process and may be claimed separately through the CCD system.

24. There is no right to request a redetermination for an interim payment.

1.18 Interim payments in cases awaiting determination of fees

1. It is the Trial Advocate who may make a claim for an interim payment in cases awaiting determination of fees (for cases with a representation order dated 5 May 2015 or later). Cases with an earlier representation order date must be claimed by the Instructed Advocate.

*Regulation
18 (1-5)*

2. Where a Trial Advocate has submitted a claim for a graduated fee of £4,000 or more (exclusive of VAT) and has not received payment three months after submitting the claim, and six months have elapsed since the conclusion of the proceedings, the advocate may submit a claim for an interim payment.

1.19 Amount of interim payments in cases awaiting determination of fees

1. Regulation 19 of the Remuneration Regulations permits an interim payment in the amount of 40% of the total claim.

*Regulation
19*

1.20 Staged payments in long Crown Court proceedings

1. Regulation 20 of the Remuneration Regulations describes the criteria for allowing an Instructed Advocate to apply for a staged payment during the course of a case, defines 'preparation', and describes how to calculate the staged payment.

*Regulation
20*

2. A staged payment may be claimed where the case involves preparation of 100 hours or more, and the period from sending for trial to the conclusion of the Crown Court proceedings is likely to exceed 12 months.

*Regulation
20(2)*

3. Once the Instructed Advocate has performed 100 hours of preparation and it is known that the case will conclude after 12 months, the advocate may submit their claim for a staged payment to the LAA using the CCD billing system. It should be noted that the claim is for case preparation only. Staged Payments continue to be claimed by, and paid to, the Instructed Advocate (rather than the Trial Advocate) for cases with a representation order dated on or after 5 May 2015.

*Regulation
20(5)*

1.21 Hardship payments

1. Regulation 21 of the Remuneration Regulations contains provision for claiming for a hardship payment for advocates and litigators.

*Regulation
21*

2. A representative can apply for a hardship payment where:

*Regulation
21(2)*

- ✦ the representative has spent at least 6 months on the case
- ✦ the case is likely to last at least 12 months
- ✦ the representative is unlikely to receive a final payment within three months of applying for a hardship payment,
- ✦ the representative can demonstrate that financial hardship will result.

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| 3. The regulations do not allow for predicted future costs of the case to be considered. | <i>Regulation 21(5)</i> |
| 4. Litigators will need to manually check that their claim meets the requirement of £5,000 or more exclusive of VAT before they submit an online claim. Litigators may use the calculator on the LAA website for this purpose.
The calculators can be accessed here:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/graduated-fee-calculators | <i>Regulation 21(6)</i> |
| 5. Litigators and advocates may make a hardship claim through the CCD billing system, with a copy of the Representation Order, the case details (offence type, PPE and number of defendants), and evidence of financial hardship. | <i>Regulation 21(3) and (4)</i> |
| 6. The six-month rule applies to the representative and not to the Representation Order. For example, if a litigator has begun representing a client following a transfer of legal aid from a previous litigator, the period of time for the new litigator (for the purposes of calculating six months) commences on the date of transfer of legal aid, not from the original date of grant. | <i>Regulation 21(1)</i> |
| 7. Evidence needs to be provided to prove hardship. Evidence should take the form of bank statements and letters from the bank. | <i>Regulation 21 (3) and (4)</i> |
| 8. The representative must use the same court reference number to claim the final fee. If there has been a change in court venue and a different court reference number has been assigned, the representative must inform the LAA. The LAA will regularly review hardship payments to ensure duplicate payments have not been made. | <i>Regulation 4(4) and 5(4)</i> |
| 9. Any hardship payments made will be offset against any interim payments received and vice versa. | |
| 10. An application for hardship payment may be submitted by any advocate working on a case. For cases with a representation order on or after 5 May 2015, hardship payments are made to the Trial Advocate. If the trial has not started and there is no Trial Advocate, payment will be made to the Instructed Advocate. | |

1.22 Computation of final claim where an interim payment has been made

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| 1. When determining a final claim from a representative to whom an interim payment has been made, the amount already paid should be deducted before any further payment is made. If the amount already paid is greater than the amount payable on determination of the final claim, the representative should be asked to repay the amount in question. If this is not forthcoming, recovery can be made from any other amounts due to be paid to the representative. | <i>Regulation 22(2)</i> |
| 2. For litigators, because of the way CCLF is configured, hardship payments can only be paid under certain scenarios. However, the LAA will reconcile the difference when the final fee is claimed. | |
| 3. All advocates have a duty to provide the Trial Advocate with the correct details of any interim payment made. | |

1.23 Payment of fees to advocates—Crown Court

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| 1. For cases with a representation order dated on or after 5 May 2015, advocacy fees are claimed by, and paid to, the Trial Advocate. For cases with an earlier representation order date, the fees are claimed by, and paid to, the Instructed Advocate. | <i>Regulation 23</i> |
| 2. Advocates should receive payment for their AGFS claim in the next available LAA | <i>Regulation</i> |

BACS payment run after their claim has been authorised.	23(1)
1.24 Payment of fees to litigators—Crown Court	
1. Regulation 24 of the Remuneration Regulations contains provision for the LAA notifying and paying litigators for fees payable, as well as any increase or decrease in fees as a result of an appeal.	Regulation 24
2. LGFS payments are made by the LGFS system and will show up on a separate line on the litigator's monthly statement. Litigators should receive a payment for all LGFS claims in the next available LAA BACS payment run after their claim has been authorised.	Regulation 24(1)
1.25 Recovery of Overpayments	
1. Regulation 25 of the Remuneration Regulations makes provision for recovering an overpayment from the representative.	Regulation 25
2. The LAA can recover overpayments for whatever reason. In the High Court decision of Lord Chancellor v Eddowes, Perry and Osbourne Ltd (2011) , it was held that the LSC is entitled to recoupment when there has been an overpayment "for whatever reason" and this must include overpayment through the LSC's own error. That decision also confirmed that if the LSC does seek recoupment when it has made an error, the solicitor has a right to seek a redetermination and then appeal following receipt of the written reasons.	Regulation 25(1)
1.26 Adverse observations	
1. Where the court makes adverse observations of a representative's conduct, the LAA may reduce the usual fee payable. Prior to reducing the fee, the LAA must allow the representative a chance to make representations as to whether it is reasonable to reduce the fee.	Regulation 26
1.27 Wasted costs orders	
1. The Determining Officer has the power to deduct wasted costs from a claim according to the Wasted Costs Order. If the officer has disallowed some of the claim which relates to the Wasted Costs Order then they can reduce the fee by the value of work disallowed or the value of the order, whichever is the greater.	Regulation 27(1) and (2)
1.28 Redetermination of fees by appropriate officer	
1. Regulation 28 of the Remuneration Regulations contains the rules for applying for and assessing a redetermination. It distinguishes the different criteria for a redetermination of claim made by an advocate, a Trial Advocate, and a litigator.	Regulation 28
2. Where a representative is dissatisfied with the calculation of the fees, the representative may seek a redetermination.	Regulation 28(1)
3. The representative has 21 days, from the date of the LAA decision, to ask the LAA to review the decision. Representatives should submit their request for a redetermination through the CCD online billing system.	Regulation 28(3)
4. A redetermination involves the LAA checking the information, including any additional information supplied by the applicant against actual court case file information or prosecution information.	Regulation 28(4) and (6).
5. The LAA will then determine whether any amendments need to be made to the payment and amend the payment accordingly.	Regulation 28(7)

6. The LAA will subsequently notify the applicant of the redetermination decision. The LAA may provide written reasons for the decision as part of the same process, or may inform the applicant of their right to request written reasons. *Regulation 28 (7) and (8)*

7. If no written reasons have been provided, the applicant may request written reasons, through the CCD billing system, within 21 days of the review decision. *Regulation 28(8) and (9)*

8. If the applicant is dissatisfied with the written reasons given by the LAA, then the applicant has a right to appeal to the Costs Judge. *Regulation 28(9)*

1.29 Appeals to a Costs Judge

1. Regulation 29 provides the timeframe, documentation required, and the Lord Chancellor's involvement, when appealing to a Costs Judge against the determination of a claim. *Regulation 29*

2. Representatives can only appeal to a Costs Judge after they have sought a redetermination and received the written reasons from the LAA. The importance of this is reflected in the Costs Judge decision: R. v. Charlery and Small (2010) where it was held that if the solicitor does not request a redetermination under article 29 of the Criminal Defence Service (Funding) Order 2007 as amended there is no right of appeal for recovery of payments under 26. (Note: under the 2013 Remuneration Regulations the regulation references are 28, and 25 respectively). *Regulation 29(1)*

3. An appeal must be made within 21 days of the receipt of the written reasons, by giving notice in writing to the Senior Costs Judge. *Regulation 29(2)*

4. Representatives must inform the LAA of their decision to appeal so the LAA can also provide appropriate information to the Costs Judge if necessary. Representatives must send the request for redetermination, including any information and documents supplied to the LAA, and the LAA's written reasons to the Costs Judge. *Regulation 29(3)*

5. At the close of the appeal process, the LAA will amend the payment as appropriate and inform the litigator or advocate. *Regulation 29(12) and (13)*

1.30 Appeals to the High Court

1. Regulation 30 allows representatives a further limited right of appeal to the High Court. *Regulation 30*

1.31 Time Limits

1. Regulation 31 of the Remuneration Regulations sets out the rules for an extension of any time limit, and the penalty for failing to meet a time limit without good reason. Refer to **Appendix A** in the Appendices for policy on out of time claims. *Regulation 31*

2. Advocates' Graduated Fee Scheme

Schedule 1: Advocates' Graduated Fee Scheme

Definitions and Scope

2.1 Interpretation

1. Paragraph 1, of Schedule 1 to the Remuneration Regulations contains definitions for terms specific to the AGFS. The following paragraphs provide further guidance on the Remuneration Regulation terms. *Paragraph 1, Schedule 1*

Definition of a Case

2. A 'case' is defined as proceedings against a single person on a single indictment regardless of the number of counts. If counts have been severed so that two or more counts are to be dealt with separately, or two defendants are to be dealt with separately, or if two indictments were committed together but dealt with separately, then there are two cases and the representative may claim two fees.

3. Conversely, where defendants are joined into one indictment, or a single defendant has been committed separately for matters which are subsequently joined onto one indictment, this would be considered to be one case and the advocate may claim one fee. Refer to Costs Judge decision: Eddowes, Perry, and Osbourne (2011) which held that in cases involving multiple defendants represented by the same solicitor one claim should be submitted with the appropriate uplift for the relevant number of defendants.

4. For appeals, committals for sentence, and breach hearings, a case is defined as a single notice of appeal, a single committal for sentence whether on one or more charges, or a single breach of a Crown Court order. *Paragraph 1(1), Schedule 1*

5. Where a case is transferred between Courts and is allocated a different court reference number, only one fee should be claimed.

Trials and Retrials

6. The term 'Trial' is not defined in the regulations but the following paragraphs provide guidance on determining when trials have begun and when retrials are payable.

7. A 'trial' includes all hearings that pertain to the main case i.e. from when the jury is sworn (or before if legal argument is part of trial process) and evidence is called or from the date of a preparatory hearing, to the day of the verdict. Refer to paragraph 2.1.12 below.

8. Mentions, bail applications etc between a preparatory hearing and the start of a jury trial do not count as trial days, only days where a preparatory hearing takes place.

9. Whenever a judge has directed that there be a preparatory hearing under Section 29 of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, the first preparatory hearing shall be deemed as the start of the trial. Refer to Costs Judge decision: R. v. Jones (2000) which held that this, and any subsequent preparatory hearing, will therefore be included in the length of trial calculation irrespective of whether the preparatory hearing(s) is held immediately before the rest of the trial or at an interval of some months before. No other fee should be paid for the attendance at the preparatory hearing(s).

10. Where there is a preparatory hearing but no jury is sworn thereafter because the client pleads guilty, or the case comes to an end for any reason, the case is either a Cracked Trial where a PTPH or FCMH (at which a 'not guilty' plea is entered) has taken place or a Guilty Plea where a guilty plea has been entered at or before a PTPH or FCMH.

11. Where there is likely to be any difficulty in deciding whether a trial has begun, and if so when it began, the judge should be prepared, upon request, to indicate his or her view on the matter for the benefit of the parties and the Determining Officer, as Mitting J did in *R v Dean Smith*, in the light of the relevant principles explained in the judgment.

12. Further, it was held in *Lord Chancellor v. Henery* (2011) that in deciding whether a trial has begun the question is whether there has been a trial in any meaningful sense; whether the jury has been sworn is only one of the relevant factors to be considered. The judgment provides the following guiding principles:

96. I would summarise the relevant principles as follows:

(1) Whether or not a jury has been sworn is not the conclusive factor in determining whether a trial has begun.

*(2) There can be no doubt that a trial has begun if the jury has been sworn, the case opened, and evidence has been called. This is so even if the trial comes to an end very soon afterwards through a change of plea by a defendant, or a decision by the prosecution not to continue (*R v Maynard, R v Karra*).*

*(3) A trial will also have begun if the jury has been sworn and the case has been opened by the prosecution to any extent, even if only for a very few minutes (*Meek and Taylor v Secretary of State for Constitutional Affairs*).*

*(4) A trial will not have begun, even if the jury has been sworn (and whether or not the defendant has been put in the charge of the jury) if there has been no trial in a meaningful sense, for example because before the case can be opened the defendant pleads guilty (*R v Brook, R v Baker and Fowler, R v Sanghera, Lord Chancellor v Ian Henery Solicitors Ltd [the present appeal]*).*

*(5) A trial will have begun even if no jury has been sworn, if submissions have begun in a continuous process resulting in the empanelling of the jury, the opening of the case, and the leading of evidence (*R v Dean Smith, R v Bullingham, R v Wembo*).*

(6) If, in accordance with modern practice in long cases, a jury has been selected but not sworn, then provided the court is dealing with substantial matters of case management it may well be that the trial has begun in a meaningful sense.

(7) It may not always be possible to determine, at the time, whether a trial has begun and is proceeding for the purpose of the graduated fee schemes. It will often be necessary to see how events have unfolded to determine whether there has been a trial in any meaningful sense.

(8) Where there is likely to be any difficulty in deciding whether a trial has begun, and if so when it began, the judge should be prepared, upon request, to indicate his or her view on the matter for the benefit of the parties and the

determining officer, as Mitting J did in R v Dean Smith, in the light of the relevant principles explained in this judgment.

13. To expand on Principle 5, the R v Bullingham 2011 judgment states:

- i. The LSC's contention that as no jury was sworn, the trial could not have started, is wrong since it is plain from the authorities that the swearing of the jury is not the conclusive factor in deciding under the scheme when the trial begins.*
- ii. Even if a jury is sworn, the trial will not start unless it begins "in a meaningful sense", that is to say otherwise than for the mere convenience of the jurors or so that the legal representatives will be paid a trial fee rather than a cracked trial fee.*
- iii. If the jury is sworn and the prosecution opens its case only for the defendant to change his plea, a trial, not a cracked trial fee is payable. Where (as here), no jury is sworn, but the judge directs that there will be a voir dire involving substantial argument which may affect the evidence that the prosecution can use in the case, the trial starts when he gives that direction.*

14. The fee is based on the total number of trial days, regardless of whether the court sat for ten minutes or four hours on any given particular day at trial. This includes the sentence hearing, if it is part of the last day of the trial (e.g. the same day as the verdict) but not if the sentence hearing is postponed for reports and occurs on another day. In the latter scenario, the sentencing hearing is remunerated as a fixed fee.

Retrials

15. If there is no order by the judge that there will be a new trial and the new trial is deemed to be part of the same trial process, then the fee payable is for one trial only. Refer to Costs Judge decision: R. v. Nettleton (Mr Doran) (2012) which held that despite there being a gap of more than one day after the first jury was discharged, this case should be paid as one trial because it was all part of the same trial process and no further preparatory work was required before the case recommenced. Also refer to Costs Judge decision: R. v Cato (2012) which held that the length of the delay does not necessarily mean there has been a retrial. For a retrial to take place the trial must have run its course and an order for retrial must be made. In R. v Forsyth (2010) it was held that in order for a trial to be considered a retrial there must be an order for a new trial or the trial must have run its course without the jury reaching its verdict.

16. In addition, refer to the additional retrials guidance at Appendix O which provides detail on how to claim for cases where, despite the court not making a formal order for a retrial, the circumstances suggest there is trial plus a new trial/retrial.

17. All Trial Advocates must submit a claim for payment for the trial they conduct. When there is a trial followed by a new trial (retrial) and a new advocate has conduct of the new trial, the first Trial Advocate must submit a claim for the trial and the new Trial Advocate must submit a claim for the retrial.

Guilty Pleas and Cracked Trials

18. A Guilty Plea case is defined as such (and not a Cracked Trial) if the guilty plea is entered at or before the PTPH (or FCMH) or a case that is not proceeded with at or before the PTPH or FCMH, unless it falls within the discontinuance provisions in paragraph 22, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations.

*Paragraph
1(1)
Schedule 1*

19. A Cracked Trial is a case that is terminated between the PTPH (or FCMH) and the first day of trial. A case where no PTPH (or FCMH) took place, but the case was listed for trial and did not get to trial or Newton Hearing, is also deemed to be a Cracked Trial.

*Paragraph
1(1),
Schedule 1*

20. Refer to High Court judgment: **The Lord Chancellor v. Taylor (R. v. Beecham) (1999)** which held that a change of plea from 'not guilty' to 'guilty' between the PCMH (now PTPH/FCMH) hearings does not attract a Cracked Trial graduated fee.

21. As held in Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Baxter (2000)**, following a PTPH (or FCMH) where a 'not guilty' plea had been entered followed by a subsequent change of plea to 'guilty' on the same day only a Guilty Plea fee can be paid.

22. Once a trial has started with the jury being sworn and evidence called, a case cannot attract a fixed fee in any circumstances. Refer to Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Maynard (1999) and R. v. Karra (2000)** held that a claim cannot be made for a Cracked Trial fee once a jury is sworn even where a change of plea to 'guilty' is made after prosecution has opened on the first day.

23. There is no provision in the Remuneration Regulations that a Cracked Trial fee should be paid on the grounds that the indictment was amended before pleas were taken.

24. Where there is a preparatory hearing but no jury is sworn thereafter because the client pleads guilty, or the case comes to an end for any reason, the case is either a Cracked Trial where a PTPH (or FCMH) has taken place, or a Guilty Plea where a guilty plea has been entered at or before a PTPH (or FCMH).

25. A Cracked Trial fee may be paid for a hearing regardless of whether or not there has been a change of plea. Where a QC or leading junior had not previously been assigned when pleas were taken, they can still claim the applicable graduated fee.

26. At any hearing where there is a change of plea, that hearing becomes the main hearing for a Cracked Trial.

27. Adjourning a case to allow the prosecution time to decide whether or not to proceed would not qualify for a Cracked Trial fee.

28. The essence of a Cracked Trial is that after the conclusion of the Plea and Direction/PTPH (or FCMH) hearing or hearings, there are still counts on which the prosecution and defence are not agreed, so that a Trial remains a real possibility, marked by the court either fixing the date of Trial, or ordering it to be placed in a warned list. Adjourning a Plea and Directions hearing to allow the prosecution time to decide whether or not to proceed would not qualify for a Cracked Trial fee. Refer to Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Mohammed (2001)** which held that a Cracked Trial fee to be payable there would need to be a real possibility of a trial marked by either the judge fixing a date or ordering it be placed in a warned list.

29. Where a Trial is aborted, or a jury is unable to reach a verdict, with the prosecution later offering no evidence, a Cracked Trial fee should not be paid for the second or any subsequent intended Trial unless the case was again considered ready for Trial by being given a fixture listing or placed in a warned list. Adjourning the proceedings to allow the prosecution time to decide whether or not to proceed further – with the case subsequently being listed for mention at which the prosecution offer no evidence – would not qualify for a Cracked Trial fee.

30. Refer to Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Pelepenko (2002)** which held that a Cracked Trial fee can only be paid after an abortive Trial, where the prosecution have confirmed that they are proceeding to another Trial, and the case subsequently cracks. This follows the line taken in Costs Judge decision **R v Mohammed (2001)** (refer to paragraph 2.1.30 above) and its definition of a Cracked Trial.

31. It is possible under administrative procedures introduced on 1 November 1996 for the prosecution to offer no evidence and for the acquittal to be pronounced in court without either party, or their legal representatives, being present at court. It being a condition of this procedure that the defendant has to have already been arraigned and pleaded 'not guilty', a Cracked Trial fee should be paid to the Trial Advocate in such circumstances so long as the criteria in paragraph 2.1.29 are met.

32. A Cracked Trial in the first third is paid at the same rate as a guilty plea. The payment that an advocate will receive will depend on in which third the crack occurred. Where the period between the date after a case is either fixed or placed into a warned list and the date before the fixed date or the beginning of the warned list is not divisible into three equal periods, then any additional days are added to the final third. This calculation only applies to the first placing in a warned list or the first fixture given. The placing in any subsequent warned list, or the breaking of a fixture to a later date beyond the end of the first warned list or first fixture will result in payment being made in the final third.

*Paragraph
7(1),
Schedule 1*

33. PPE guidance is set out in the Appendices to this document at **Appendix D**. Guidance on the payment of electronic evidence is included.

2.2 Application

1. Paragraph 2, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations describes the types of case that the AGFS covers. It additionally contains the provisions for:

*Paragraph 2,
Schedule 1*

- ✦ payment of a new trial
- ✦ how Newton Hearings are treated
- ✦ discontinued proceedings.

2. Whenever a Newton Hearing takes place, the case is treated as a Trial with the hearing that the guilty plea was taken being the main hearing and the Newton Hearing being the second (and subsequent) day(s) of the trial. Refer to Costs Judge decision: *R. v. Gemeskel (1998)*.

*Paragraph
2(8),
Schedule 1*

3. Paragraph 2(8), Schedule 1 of the regulations only applies where a Newton hearing takes place following a case on indictment. Where there is no indictment, and a guilty plea is entered before the case reaches the Crown Court, the paragraph cannot apply and there is no other provision in the schedule that would allow for the payment of a graduated fee. Accordingly, for litigators, only a fixed fee (Committal for Sentencing) is payable in such a situation. Refer to Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Holden (2010)**. Advocates can claim ex post facto fees under Schedule 1, paragraph 20(4).

*Paragraph
2(8),
Schedule 1*

4. If the advocate at the Newton Hearing was different from the advocate at the main hearing (when the guilty plea was taken), it is the advocate who attended the main hearing who is the Trial Advocate and claims for payment.

5. In cases that were adjourned for a Newton Hearing and the Newton Hearing does not take place, either because the basis of the plea or the prosecution version are subsequently accepted, then the type of case reverts to either a Guilty Plea case or (if either a guilty plea was entered after a PTPH (or FCMH) or there was no PTPH (or FCMH) and the case was listed for trial) a Cracked Trial. The advocate at the ineffective hearing may be paid the Standard Appearance fee subject to the number of such hearings and subject to whether it exceeds the number of hearings included in the graduated fee. Also refer to Costs Judge decision, *R. v Stafi (2015)*, which confirms that if there is no PCMH (now called a PTPH or FCMH), the case was not listed for trial, and a scheduled Newton hearing does not take place, then a Guilty Plea fee is payable.

6. If the Crown discontinues a case at or before the PTPH (or FCMH) then the case is treated as a guilty plea. If the case is discontinued before the prosecution papers are served, 50% of the basic fee for a guilty plea is payable.

*Paragraph
22(2),
Schedule 1*

7. If, following a trial, a new trial is ordered and the same advocate appears at both trials or at the main hearing following the first trial, he or she must be paid two graduated fees, subject to whether the case has been re-fixed or re-warned for trial. However, payment for the new trial is calculated as follows:

*Paragraph
2(3),
Schedule 1*

- ✦ If the new trial starts within one calendar month of the conclusion of the first trial, the

advocate is paid a new trial Graduated Fee but reduced by 30%.

✦ However, where the new Trial starts later than one calendar month from the conclusion of the first Trial the advocate is paid a new Trial graduated fee but reduced by 20%. Where this provision applies, the advocate can elect from which trial the reduction should be made.

✦ When submitting the retrial claim, the advocate should specify which trial will be subject to the reduction.

✦ An advocate can elect to have the percentage reduction on the claim for payment for a Trial before the retrial has taken place. Refer to Costs Judge decision: R v Connors (2014). However, the advocate should note:

✦ If the claim for the first trial is submitted before the re-trial commences/concludes, it will be assumed that the advocate has elected to have the reduction applied to the later claim unless the election is made at the time the first claim is submitted.

✦ If it is the first trial fee that is to be reduced, the election must be declared clearly on the first trial claim form (the LAA will pay it in full at first and then apply the reduction manually when the later claim is received).

✦ When the later claim is submitted, the fact that the election was made on the first claim must be clearly highlighted.

✦ Once the election has been made it is not open to the advocate to change it.

✦ Fixed Fees are not affected. Retrials that exceed 40 days are reduced except for the daily attendance fee for days over 40.

✦ Where there is a change of plea at or before the start of the second trial (or where the prosecution do not proceed on re-trial), and such change of plea occurs within one calendar month of the conclusion of the first trial, the advocate is paid a cracked trial fee for the second trial, but reduced by 40%.

✦ Where there is a change of plea at or before the start of the second trial (or where the prosecution do not proceed on re-trial), and such change of plea occurs later than one calendar month from the conclusion of the first trial, the advocate is paid a cracked trial fee for the second trial, but reduced by 25%.

✦ Where a Cracked Trial fee is to be paid following the ordering of a retrial, it is calculated on the basis of a cracked trial in the final third.

8. The same provisions apply where a Retrial is ordered following a Trial that was privately funded. Note that as the advocate has been paid for the first Trial, they must elect to receive a reduced fee for the new Trial as described in paragraph 2(3), Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations.

9. If the advocate at the first Trial and the advocate at the new Trial (or new main hearing) are different each advocate receives a full graduated fee subject to whether the case has been re-fixed or re-warned for Trial.

10. Where at a Preliminary Hearing under Section 51 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the prosecution draws up an indictment and guilty pleas are entered a guilty plea graduated fee is to be paid, unless there is Newton Hearing.

11. When a Trial stops and starts again and is deemed to be one Trial and a new advocate starts acting in the second leg of the case, just one Trial fee is payable and the advocates must decide on the split. Although in certain circumstances the original advocate may claim for wasted costs. Refer to Paragraph 18, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations.

2.3 Class of Offences

1. Paragraph 3, Schedule 1, of the Remuneration Regulations contains provision for selecting the correct class of offence when claiming. *Paragraph 3, Schedule 1*
2. The majority of commonly prosecuted indictable offences are classified as shown in the Table of Offences in the Remuneration Regulations. Any indictable offence which is not classified is automatically classified as Class H. *Paragraph 3(1)(a), Schedule 1*
3. Every indictable offence falls within the scheme and for the majority of commonly prosecuted indictable offences the class under which it is listed for remuneration purposes is in the Table of Offences in Part 6 of Schedule 1. Unless the advocate successfully seeks a reclassification of the offence, indictable offences not appearing in the Table of Offences shall be deemed to fall within class H. *Paragraph 3(1)(a), Schedule 1*
4. Where a case has more than one count on the indictment in differing classes, the advocate must select one offence and the fee is based on that offence. The fee can only be based on an offence with which the defendant represented by the advocate is charged on the indictment. As held in **R. v. Mira (2007) and R. v. Martini (2011)** the defence cannot claim for an offence that only co-defendants are charged with. *Paragraph 27(1), Schedule 1*
5. Conspiracy, incitement and attempts of offences are treated the same as the substantive offence would be. New offences can only be categorised after the regulations have been amended. *Paragraph 3(1)(b), Schedule 1*
6. Where the defendant is charged with attempting to cause/inflict grievous bodily harm, the Litigator/Advocate may make a claim under offence Class B. Refer to Costs Judge decision **R. v. Davis (2012)** which held that where an indictment does not specify whether there was an attempt to commit a s.18 or s.20 offence and simply refers to grievous bodily harm the litigator is entitled to opt for Class B offence as it is not necessary to go behind the indictment to ascertain whether it is a Class B or C offence.

Armed Robbery

7. The LAA will consider the facts of the case when determining whether a case should be classed under the Remuneration Regulations as robbery (Class C) or armed robbery (Class B), and will apply the reasoning from the judgments in *R. v Stables (1999)* and *R. v Kendrick (2011)*.
8. S.8(1) of the Theft Act 1968 states:
A person is guilty of robbery if he steals, and immediately before or at the time of doing so, and in order to do so, he uses force on any person or puts or seeks to put any person in fear of being then and there subjected to force.
9. 'Armed robbery' is defined in 5(1), Schedule 1, of the Serious Crime Act 2007:
5(1) An offence under section 8(1) of the Theft Act 1968 (c. 60) (robbery) where the use or threat of force involves a firearm, an imitation firearm or an offensive weapon.
(2) An offence at common law of an assault with intent to rob where the assault involves a firearm, imitation firearm or an offensive weapon.
(3) In this paragraph—
“firearm” has the meaning given by section 57(1) of the Firearms Act 1968;
“imitation firearm” has the meaning given by section 57(4) of that Act;
“offensive weapon” means any weapon to which section 141 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33) (offensive weapons) applies.

10. In Costs Judge decision **R. v. Stables (1999)** it was held that for robbery to be treated as armed robbery (offence group B), one of the following two examples must apply:

✦ A robbery where a defendant or co-defendant to the offence was armed with a firearm or imitation firearm, or the victim thought that they were so armed, e.g. the Defendant purported to be armed with a gun and the victim believed him to be so armed – although it subsequently turned out that he was not – should be classified as an armed robbery.

✦ A robbery where the defendant or co-defendant to the offence was in possession of an offensive weapon, namely a weapon that had been made or adapted for use for causing injury to or incapacitating a person, or intended by the person having it with him for such use, should also be classified as an armed robbery. However, where the defendant, or co-defendant, only intimate that they are so armed, the case should not be classified as an armed robbery.

11. In addition to firearms and imitation firearms, there are three categories of offensive weapon covered by the offence:

- i) Articles made for causing injury to the person. Articles falling within this category are considered to be offensive weapons *per se*, and there is no need to go on to consider the intention or purpose of the person carrying them. An important criterion in determining whether or not a particular weapon comes within this category appears to be that the article in question has no other reasonable use. Appendix P is a list of weapons which have been classified as offensive weapons under legislation.
- ii) Articles that have been adapted for use for causing injury to the person, such as sharpened screwdrivers, deliberately broken bottles and so on. Many household and industrial items are capable of being modified in this way, so inclusion in or exclusion from this category is once again largely a matter of fact to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- iii) Articles that are not specifically made or adapted for the purpose of causing injury, but which may be considered offensive if court or jury decides that the defendant intended them to be used for the purpose of causing injury to the person. Examples might include a sledge hammer or axe. The determining officer has a discretion to allow a claim to be paid as an armed robbery or robbery where the Defendant has an article that is not made or adapted for the purpose of causing injury. A case is more likely to be paid as an armed robbery where the article is similar in nature to an offensive weapon listed in **Appendix P**. Whether the item is capable of causing serious and long term injury will be the determining factor, taking into account all of the facts of the case.

12. The LAA will process claims first by considering whether the article is a firearm, imitation firearm, an offensive weapon *per se* or an article which has been adapted or carried with the intent of being used to cause serious injury to another, if it does then the claim will be classed as an armed robbery. If the defendant says he/she is armed with a firearm but is not, the claim will also be classed as armed robbery. If the defendant intimates that he/she has an offensive weapon, then the claim will not be classed as an armed robbery.

13. Appendix P provides a list of offensive weapons found in legislation. Other items will be considered on a case by case basis as indicated in the paragraph above.

14. There have been some conflicting decisions on what facts may constitute an armed robbery (See the costs judge decision in *R v Adebayo* (SCCO 37/2011)). In the LAA's view, the Stables and Kendrick decisions justify the higher offence class B fee.

Burglary

15. While the statutory provision of Burglary (Section 9(1) of the Theft Act 1968) is not included in the Table of Offences, the statutory provision of the sentence for Burglary (Section 9(3)) is included. Therefore, Burglary falls under Class E.

16. A charge of Burglary falls within Class E, notwithstanding the fact that an allegation of inflicting grievous bodily harm may have been made. In Costs Judge decision, **R. v. Crabb (2010)**, it was held that if the indictment states that the offence is burglary, and not aggravated burglary, then the fee payable falls under Offence Class E, and not Class B.

17. When claiming that an offence falls within Class K, it is for the advocate to provide evidence to support any valuation over £100,000 that takes an offence into a higher class if the value is not specified on the indictment.

*Paragraph
3(1)(c),
Schedule 1*

18. The LAA will review any piece of evidence that relates to the counts on the indictment to determine the value of the goods / fraud. Advocates can submit indictments, case summaries or witness statements to assist the Determining Officer with their assessment.

19. Where a count is in the form of a specimen then only the value of the count should be included.

20. Where two or more counts relate to the same property, then the value of the property should only be counted once e.g. alternatives or a course of conduct involving the same property.

*Paragraph
3(1)(d),
Schedule 1*

21. As held in **R.v. Knight (2003)** TICs (offences taken into consideration) should not be taken into account when calculating the value of an offence.

22. Where an advocate is dissatisfied with the classification of Class H for an offence not listed in the table of offences, the advocate may apply to the Determining Officer to reclassify the offence.

*Paragraph
3(2),
Schedule 1*

23. Note that in Costs Judge decision, **R. v. Parveen Khan (2012)**, it was held that where the defence applied for reclassification in order to classify a case offence as Class J it would have to be a serious sexual offence. (The offence was conspiracy to traffic persons into the UK).

24. There are some cases where the offence class might change because of an additional factor such as where a Restriction Order is made, under S.41 of the Mental Health Act 1983. For more information on the limited instances where the offence classes may change, please refer to paragraph 3, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations.

*Paragraph
3(1)(g),
Schedule 1*

Part 2 - Graduated Fees for Trial

2.4 Calculation of graduated fees

1. Paragraph 4, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies the formula for calculating the advocate's graduated fee.

*Paragraph 4,
Schedule 1*

2. Where a Trial continues in excess of two days, the third and subsequent days are paid as daily attendance fees as appropriate to the offence for which the assisted person is tried and the category of the advocate. This fee is only paid in respect of the days on which the advocate actually attends court irrespective of the actual length of Trial. E.g. in a five-day Trial, where the advocate did not attend one of the days after the second day of Trial, two Daily Attendance Fees will be paid in addition to the basic fee.

*Paragraph 5,
Schedule 1*

3. Non-sitting days cannot be included as part of the Trial. Refer to Costs Judge decision: **R v Nassir (1999)**.

2.5 Table of Fees

1. Paragraph 5, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations contains a list of advocates' graduated fees for Trials.

*Paragraph 5,
Schedule 1*

Part 3 – Graduated Fees for Guilty Pleas and Cracked Trials

2.6 Scope of Part 3

1. Cases which fall under Part 3 do not include either way cases where the defendant has elected Crown Court Trial. Such cases fall under Part 4. The exception for these elected cases is where the prosecution offers no evidence on all counts and the judge directs that a not guilty verdict is entered.

*Paragraph 6,
Schedule 1*

2.7 Calculation of graduated fees in guilty pleas and cracked trials

1. Paragraph 7, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations contains provision for the fee applicable for Guilty Pleas and Cracked Trials.

*Paragraph 7,
Schedule 1*

2. Refer to paragraph 2.1 for guidance on Guilty Plea and Cracked Trials.

2.8 Table of Fees

1. Paragraph 8, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations describes how fees for a Guilty Plea or Cracked Trial are paid in the first, second, or last third, and contains the table of fees for each.

*Paragraph 8,
Schedule 1*

Part 4 – Fixed Fee for Guilty Pleas and Cracked Trials

2.9 Scope of Part 4

1. Paragraph 9, Schedule 1, of the Remuneration Regulations states that, for cases with a Representation Order date from 3 October 2011, a fixed fee (instead of a graduated fee) will be paid to advocates for cases where the defendant elects for the case to be tried in the Crown Court and subsequently the case does not proceed to Trial, either by reason of pleas of guilty or otherwise.

*Paragraph 9,
Schedule 1*

2. For both LGFS and AGFS cases with a representation order issued on or after the 2 October 2014, a graduated fee will be payable instead of a fixed fee for either way cases (deemed suitable for summary trial where the defendant elects for it to be heard in the Crown Court) which crack because the prosecution offer no evidence on all counts against a defendant and the judge directs that a Not Guilty verdict be entered. In such cases, a Cracked Trial graduated fee will be payable.

2.10 Fixed fee for guilty pleas or cracked trials

1. The fee for cases as described under guidance paragraph 2.9.1 is £194.

*Paragraph 10,
Schedule 1*

Part 5 – Fixed Fees.

2.11 General Provisions

1. Paragraph 11, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies that all work is included in the basic fee except for the fixed fees set out in the table which follows the paragraph.

*Paragraph
11, Schedule
1*

2.12 Fees for Standard Appearances

1. Paragraph 12, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies the fee payable for the first four Standard Appearances, and any subsequent appearances.
2. The Basic Fee covers all preparation (including viewing or listening to evidence on tapes or discs), the first PTPH (or FCMH), the first four Standard Appearances, the first three conferences or views and the first two days of Trial. Any subsequent FCMHs and other hearings, will, for remuneration purposes, be classified as a Standard Appearance Hearing. Only after a case has had a PTPH (or FCMH) and four Standard Appearance Hearings will a further Standard Appearance Fee be paid. There is no longer a separate fee for an unattended advocate attending court. Standard Appearances include those incurred both before and after the basic fee is paid. A Standard Appearance after the main hearing could therefore still count towards the four Standard Appearance Fees included within the basic fee.
3. The execution of bench warrant/breach of bail hearings should be treated as any other Standard Appearance, but can be paid as a stand-alone hearing in certain circumstances.
4. In *R. v. Metcalf* (2010), the Costs Judge found that advocates were entitled to claim standard appearance fees under paragraph 9(2) of Schedule 1 of the 2007 Funding Order for hearings attended in cases where an unexecuted bench warrant meant that a graduated fee was not claimable because the case had not concluded.
5. Standard Appearance Fees paid as per the judgment in *Metcalf* will be recovered when the bench warrant is executed by deducting the payments from the overall graduated fee payment. In cases where a warrant remains unexecuted then a *Metcalf* payment will provide remuneration for appearances made prior to the issue of a bench warrant.
6. The LAA is aware of the recent decision in *R v Khan* (2013) and the earlier decisions in *R v Ajufo* (2012) and *R v Al-Goni* (2009) on which *Khan* is based. In these decisions, the Costs Judge took the view that where a substantial amount of time had passed between the issuing of the bench warrant and the final determination of the claim (20 months in *Ajufo*, 22 months in *Khan* and 2 years in *Al-Goni*) and there was no realistic prospect of the case continuing then a cracked trial graduated fee was payable.
7. The LAA will apply a presumption that Standard Appearance Fees are payable in cases where six months has elapsed from the time the bench warrant was issued and that a Cracked Trial graduated fee is payable in cases where the bench warrant remains unexecuted after 12 months. Before making payment, the LAA will assess each case in terms of the likelihood that the defendant will be brought back to court, and decisions as to whether to allow Standard Appearance fees (per *R v Metcalf*) or a Cracked Trial fee (per *R v Khan*, *R v Ajufo*, *R v Al-Goni*) are made on a case-by-case basis.
8. Note that in the unusual circumstance where there is no PTPH, the first four Standard Appearances are included in the graduated fee, and any subsequent Standard Appearance would be paid separately as a Standard Appearance fixed fee.
9. A Standard Appearance is classified as any of the following hearings:
 - ✦ a further case management hearing (FCMH)
 - ✦ the hearing of a case listed for plea which is adjourned for Trial
 - ✦ any hearing (except a Trial, the first hearing at which the assisted person enters a plea, or any hearing referred to in paragraph 2(1)(b) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 which is listed but cannot proceed because of the failure of the assisted person or a witness to attend, the unavailability of a pre-sentence report, or other good reason
 - ✦ custody time limit applications
 - ✦ Section 51 hearing
 - ✦ Execution of bench warrants in the magistrates' court and Crown Court

*Paragraph
12, Schedule
1*

*Paragraph
12(1),
Schedule 1*

- ✦ Breach of bail hearings in the magistrates' court and Crown Court
- ✦ Bail and other applications (other than those that form part of a hearing referred to in paragraph 2(1)(b) of Part 1 of Schedule 1
- ✦ Mentions – including applications relating to a Trial date, but excluding those that form part of a hearing referred to in paragraph 2(1)(b), Part 1 of Schedule 1.
- ✦ a Sentencing Hearing other than a Deferred Sentence Hearing or where an advocate is appointed specifically to mitigate sentence
- ✦ a hearing, whether contested or not, relating to breach of bail, failure to surrender to bail or execution of a Bench Warrant.

10. The Standard Appearance fee is paid for any hearing on indictment (other than a Trial) that does not proceed for any reason i.e. any non-effective non-Trial hearing subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 2.12.3. As held in Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Bailey (1999)** once proceedings have been committed to the Crown Court any hearings regardless of venue in relation to an application for bail following breach of Crown Court bail conditions are still proceedings in the Crown Court.

11. The fee is also paid for Bail Applications, Custody Time Limit Applications, Mentions, and any other applications including applications relating to date of Trial subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 2.12.3. Refer to Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Bailey (1999)** as described in paragraph 2.12.8 above.

12. The fee for any Bail Application or Bench Warrant executed in the magistrates' court after the Crown Court is seized of the case is remunerated as if it had been heard in the Crown Court subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 2.12.3. See also paragraph 2.17.9. Refer to Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Bailey (1999)** as described in paragraph 2.12.10 above.

13. The fee should be paid for any application not specifically covered in paragraph 24, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations regardless of the length of time of the hearing subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 2.12.3.

14. As held in Costs Judge decision **R. v. Muoka (2013)**, where the Representation Order has been withdrawn part way through a case, the advocate may claim a standard appearance fee for each day at court that the Representation Order was in operation.

15. In appeals, committals for sentence, and breaches, a Standard Appearance fee is payable for every day that does not form part of the main hearing. The requirement for five Standard Appearance Hearings having to be held before a Standard Appearance fee can be paid (as stated in paragraph 2.12.3) does not apply to appeals, committals for sentences, and breaches.

*Paragraph
12(4),
Schedule 1*

2.13 Fees for abuse of process, disclosure, admissibility, and withdrawal of plea hearings

1. Paragraph 13 sets out the rules for claiming fees for the following hearings:

- ✦ where there is an Application to Stay the Proceedings,
- ✦ a hearing to determine whether any material should be disclosed,
- ✦ an application for a witness summons to ensure the disclosure of third party material or
- ✦ a hearing relating to the question of the admissibility as evidence of any material, (including bad character evidence).

*Paragraph
13, Schedule
1*

2. If the hearing is on the same day as the main hearing then no separate fee is paid but the hearing, for payment purposes, is included in length of the main hearing.

*Paragraph
13(2),
Schedule 1*

3. If the hearing is held prior to the first day of the main hearing, then the fee payable is listed in the Table of Fixed Fees, after paragraph 1, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations. Paragraph 13(3) additionally explains the rules for claiming a half or full day fixed fee.

*Paragraph
13(2),
Schedule 1*

4. A hearing relating to the failure to disclose material e.g. the prosecution not complying with a previous order rather than the court deciding whether material should be disclosed, does not attract the half-day/ full day fee and the standard appearance fee should be claimed subject to the requirements of paragraph 2.12.4. Refer to Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Russell (2001)**.

5. For the full day fee to apply, the hearing must have started before lunch and continue after lunch.

*Paragraph
13(3)*

6. The time of the listing of the hearing does not matter for this fee. An application to adjourn a hearing for more time does not constitute the start of a hearing.

7. The full day/half day fee is also payable for an unsuccessful Application to Withdraw a Plea of Guilty, where the application is made by an advocate other than the one attending when the original plea was tendered.

8. The appropriate fee for a Ground Rules Hearing is an admissibility of evidence hearing fee which is set out in Paragraph 24 of Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations. This is in accordance with a determination by Master Rowling in the costs decision R v Gratland (2016), where he stated that the Ground Rules Hearing falls within the category of 'any hearing relating to the question of admissibility as evidence of any material' on the basis that the hearing is designed both to consider how evidence can be given and the specific lines of questioning that can be put forward.

2.14 Fees for confiscation hearings

1. Paragraph 14, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies the types of confiscation proceedings to which the paragraph applies. It further specifies which fee is applicable according to the number of PPE.

*Paragraph
14, Schedule
1*

2. A Drug Trafficking Act 1994 or Criminal Justice Act 1988 or Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Confiscation Hearing attracts a half day/full day fee in addition to any other fee for work done that day. i.e. if there is an effective DTA/CJA/POCA hearing at the same time as a sentence, then both the sentence fee and the confiscation fee are allowed (subject to paragraph 2.12.4).

*Paragraph
14(2) and (3),
Schedule 1*

3. If the hearing forms a continuous part of a Trial, the time of the confiscation hearing should not be included in the length of the Trial.

4. Paragraph 14(2) contains a table of fees which apply depending on:

- Where the PPE are fewer than 51 pages
- Where the PPE are between 51 – 1,000 pages
- Where the PPE exceeds 1,000 pages.

*Paragraph
14(2),
Schedule 1*

5. The time of the listing of the hearing does not matter for this fee. An application to adjourn a hearing for more time does not constitute the start of a hearing.

6. For Confiscation Proceedings to have proceeded, a Confiscation Hearing (so called by the court) must take place. There is no requirement for evidence to be called or for a Confiscation Order to be made. This principle was held in **Costs Judge decision, R. v. Ali (Keir Monteith) (2013)**.

7. For confiscation proceedings which involve more than 50 PPE (served specifically for the confiscation proceedings), Advocates should send their claim, including the disbursements for the Confiscation Proceeding, to the CCU. The form to use can be accessed at <https://www.gov.uk/claim-back-costs-from-cases-in-the-criminal-courts>. Confiscation Proceeding claims involving fewer than 50 PPE must be submitted to the LAA.

8. Refer to **Appendix Q** for information about the remuneration of confiscation proceedings.

2.15 Fees for sentencing hearings

1. Paragraph 15, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations applies to deferred sentencing hearings and sentencing hearings which do not form part of the main hearing, and the fees for these are listed in the table of fixed fees after paragraph 23, of Schedule Note: a deferred sentencing hearing is only paid for a case on indictment. *Paragraph 15, Schedule 1*
2. Sentencing hearings that are held on the same day as the verdict are counted towards a day at trial.
3. For all cases with a representation order dated from 3 October 2011, the fee for a sentencing hearing (which is not part of the main hearing) is treated as a standard appearance. Note that for cases with a representation order dated earlier than 3 October 2011, a separate Sentencing Hearing fee applies. Also note that Deferred Sentencing Hearings or sentencing hearings following a committal for sentence to the Crown Court are paid as a separate fixed fee (listed in the table of fixed fees following paragraph 23 of the Remuneration Regulations). *Paragraph 1 and 15(1), Schedule 1*
4. A Sentencing Hearing that lasts more than one day receives the Standard Appearance fee for each day. (Refer to the definition of Standard Appearance under paragraph 1, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations). Note that the first four Standard Appearances are included in the basic graduated fee. *Paragraph 1, Schedule 1*
5. A Sentencing Hearing that takes place at the same time as a Confiscation Hearing attracts both the Standard Appearance fee and the half day or full day confiscation fee (subject to paragraph 2.12.3). *Paragraph 14(2), Schedule 1*
6. If sentencing is deferred at a hearing listed for sentencing, then the advocate is entitled to the Standard Appearance fee for that hearing and the deferred sentencing fee when the case comes back to Court after the period of deferral (subject to paragraph 2.12.3). *Paragraph 1 and 15, Schedule 1*
7. Sentencing hearing fees should not be claimed when part of the main hearing. I.e. they are heard on the same day as a day at Trial or plea.
8. The making of an anti-social behaviour order at the time of sentencing is remunerated as part of the sentencing Standard Appearance fee only, whether the application is contested or not (subject to paragraph 2.12.3) as held in Costs Judge decision: *R. v. Brinkworth (2005)*.

2.16 Fees for ineffective trials

1. Paragraph 16, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations describes the circumstance for when a fee is payable for an ineffective trial. *Paragraph 16, Schedule 1*

2.17 Fees for special preparation

1. Paragraph 17, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations sets out the circumstances where special preparation may be claimed and how it is to be calculated. *Paragraph 17, Schedule 1*
2. An hourly rate fee is paid for special preparation in any case on indictment when:
 - a) it has been necessary to do work by way of preparation substantially in excess of the amount normally done for cases of the same type because the case involves a very unusual or novel point of law or factual issue. As held in **R. v. Johnson (2003)** the volume *Paragraph 17(1), Schedule 1*

of unused material does not affect the unusual nature or novelty or otherwise of the point of law or factual issue.

b) the number of PPE exceeds 10,000;

c) any or all of the prosecution evidence, as defined in paragraph 1(2) of the Remuneration Regulations, is served in electronic form only,

and for b) and c) the determining officer considers it reasonable to make a payment in excess of the graduated fee, given the circumstances of the case.

3. The appropriate officer must consider:

a) The number of hours in excess of the amount considered reasonable for cases of the same type where 2(a) applies

b) the reasonable number of hours to read the evidence where 2(b) applies

c) the reasonable number of hours to view the evidence where 2(c) applies.

*Paragraph
17(3),
Schedule 1*

4. The LAA will make a simple assessment of reasonable preparation. Travel, waiting, and time spent in Court will not be paid as it is not considered preparation.

5. Advocates must supply justification of what made the case very unusual or novel. In addition, advocates must supply details of all the work that was carried out. The determining officer must be able to be satisfied that all the work claimed is eligible preparation and be able to assess what preparation would be "normal" in such a case.

*Paragraph
17(5),
Schedule 1*

6. Where a claim for special preparation does not satisfy the criteria, or has insufficient supporting documentation then the claim should be rejected. The advocate should be informed in writing of any decision not to pay.

7. Each case should be treated on its own merits when considering what satisfies the criteria.

8. As held in *Meeke & Taylor v DCA (2005)* Special Preparation cannot be claimed to make up a perceived shortfall in graduated fees due to a trial going short.

9. Special preparation can be paid where any or all of the prosecution evidence is served in electronic form and the exhibit has never existed in paper form and the determining officer considers it reasonable to make a payment in addition to the graduated fee payable in the case. (See Appendix D for more information). The special preparation fee is calculated from the number of hours considered reasonable to view the prosecution evidence.

*Paragraph
17(c),
Schedule 1*

10. Claims that are based on a unit of time per page read over 10,000 pages or on an extrapolation of the unit rate per page found in the Graduated Fee scheme equation will not be accepted and the same will apply to claims for evidence served in an electronic form.

11. A running log is required of all the work an advocate does on a case, giving dates, times and the nature of the work and in the case of perusal of prosecution evidence particulars of the documents. In this way, the advocate when formulating their claim and the determining officer when considering it will be able to identify the work that is the subject of a special preparation claim. A best practice pro forma of a work log is set out in Appendix F of this document.

12. As held in the decision of the Honourable Mr Justice Penry-Davey in the matter of *The Lord Chancellor v Michael J Reed Ltd (2009)* video or audio footage cannot be claimed under special preparation as moving footage does not fall within the context of "any document".

13. As upheld in the decisions R v Adeniran (2015 SCCO 50/15) and R v Elnmendorp (2016 SCCO Ref 459/14), special preparation cannot be claimed for work during Proceeds of Crime Act proceedings.

2.18 Fees for wasted preparation

1. Paragraph 18, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies the rules under which a wasted preparation fee can be claimed. It includes the circumstances where an advocate is prevented from attending the Trial and the number of days and amount of preparation that is required before a claim for Wasted Preparation can be made. *Paragraph 18, Schedule 1*
2. Wasted Preparation is never paid in Guilty Pleas, appeals or Committals for Sentence. *Paragraph 18(2), Schedule 1*
3. The LAA will make a simple assessment of reasonable preparation. Travel, waiting, and time spent in Court will not be paid as it is not considered preparation. *Schedule 1*
4. Evidence of the circumstance which applies and the details of the reasonable preparation must be submitted with the claim. In addition, advocates must supply details of all the work that was carried out. The determining officer must be able to be satisfied that all the work claimed is eligible and reasonable preparation. *Paragraph 18(5), Schedule 1*
5. Wasted Preparation fees for any advocate working on the case can only be claimed by the Trial Advocate. *Paragraph 18(4), Schedule 1*

2.19 Fees for conferences and views

1. Paragraph 19, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations lists the types of conferences and views which may be claimed. It further sets out when a separate fixed fee may be paid and the circumstances for when more than three conferences or views are permissible. *Paragraph 19, Schedule 1*
2. An hourly rate fee is allowed for time reasonably spent with a prospective or actual expert witness subject to certain criteria. Pre-Trial conferences not at court are subject to meeting the criteria and must be reasonably necessary. *Paragraph 19(1), Schedule 1*
3. The fees payable in respect of the first three Pre-Trial Conferences (which includes conferences with the assisted person or an expert, or view of scene of the alleged offence), are included in the basic fee. Further Conferences and Views are payable subject to the time limits in paragraph 2.19.5. Travel expenses and travel time are paid for all Conferences and Views, including those for which payment for the conference is included in the basic fee, provided they are reasonably incurred. Travel time for conferences is only payable if the advocate satisfies the determining officer that the defendant or expert was unable or could not reasonably have been expected to attend a conference at the advocate's chambers or office. *Paragraph 19(2), Paragraph 19(1)(d) and (e), Schedule 1*
4. Travel time and travel expenses are allowed for views of the scene of the alleged offence, conferences with expert witnesses or visits to see prosecution evidence, provided they are reasonably incurred. *Paragraph 19(4), Schedule 1*
5. Conferences where held, will be paid as follows: *Para. 19(3), Schedule 1*
 - ✦ For Trials lasting not less than 21 days and not more than 25 days, and Cracked Trials where it was accepted by the court at the PTPH (or FCMH) hearing that the Trial would last not less than 21 days and not more than 25 days – 1 additional conference or view, not exceeding 2 hours.
 - ✦ For Trials lasting not less than 26 days and not more than 35 days, and Cracked Trials where it was accepted by the court at the PTPH (or FCMH) that the Trial would last not less than 26 days and not more than 35 days – 2 additional conferences or views, each

not exceeding 2 hours.

✦ For Trials lasting not less than 36 days, and Cracked Trials where it was accepted by the court at the PTPH (or FCMH) that the Trial would last not less than 36 days – 3 additional conferences or views, each not exceeding 2 hours.

6. Unless the determining officer has reason to believe a conference that has been claimed has not in fact taken place, it should be allowed, but the conferences will be restricted to Pre-Trial Conferences not held at court and within the capped number and length. They will also be rounded up to the nearest 15 minutes.

7. All advocates that have been instructed to appear in the main hearing are entitled to claim a conference fee up to the capped number and hours, although payment will only be made to the Trial Advocate. However, paragraph 19(2) of Schedule 1 requires that the appropriate officer is satisfied that the work was reasonably necessary. As held in R. v. Bedford (2003) the limit to pay for only one conference per Trial where a Trial lasts 1-10 days should be construed as per advocate (where conferences are attended separately) and not per case.

2.20 Fees for appeals, committals for sentence, and breach hearings

1. Paragraph 20, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations states that the fixed fee contained in the table following paragraph 20 is payable for these hearings. It further allows for the fee to be paid, in certain circumstances, where the hearing is listed but cannot proceed, or where a related application takes place during the course of the hearing. The paragraph also makes provision for paying advocates a reasonable amount if the fixed fee is inappropriate and for additional payment for preparation, subsequent days at court, or additional work undertaken.

*Paragraph
20, Schedule
1*

2. Where a determining officer considers that a fixed fee for an appeal, committal for sentence, or breach does not provide reasonable remuneration for the particular case, they may instead allow an ex post facto fee. If the advocate seeks to make an ex post facto claim in the first instance, they may not also claim a fixed fee. Claims for ex post facto fees must be submitted to the CCU unit of the LAA.

*Paragraph
20(4),
Schedule 1*

3. For applications for representation for breach hearings, refer to guidance at **Appendix G** in the Appendices.

Bench Warrants

4. A Cracked trial or Guilty Plea fee is not paid as a result of the issuing of a warrant.

*Paragraph 20
(2) Schedule
1*

5. Both warrants backed and not backed for bail are included.

6. The fee paid to the advocate who attended when the warrant was executed will depend on what happened at that hearing.

7. A fixed fee is payable whenever a Trial does not proceed because of an adjournment for any reason.

*Paragraph
20(2),
Schedule 1*

8. Hearings at which Bench Warrants are executed, or other hearings dealing with breach of bail are to be treated as any other ancillary hearing, and the same conditions shall apply i.e. there must be five hearings (including the PTPH (or FCMH) – if no PTPH (or FCMH), a separate fee is payable after four hearings) attracting a Standard Appearance fee before any separate fee is payable.

*Paragraph
12, Schedule
1*

9. Where a bench warrant remains outstanding, fees can still be paid as a stand-alone hearing. Refer to **R. v. Metcalf (2010)** as described in paragraph 2.12.6 of this document.

2.21 Fees for contempt proceedings

1. Where an advocate is instructed to appear in contempt proceedings, they are paid a fixed fee for each day of the hearing in accordance with the fees set out in the paragraph. The fee should be claimed as a fixed fee. *Paragraph 21, Schedule 1*

2.22 Discontinuance or dismissal of hearings

1. Paragraph 22, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations sets out the level of fee payable for advocates where a case is discontinued, dismissed or remitted to the magistrates' court. *Paragraph 22, Schedule 1*

2. In a case where the main hearing took place before the prosecution has served papers (i.e. a case that is discontinued or otherwise disposed of before the prosecution has served its case in accordance with the Crime and Disorder Act (Service of Prosecution Evidence) Regulations 2005) a fee of 50% of the basic fee element for a guilty plea is paid, appropriate to the offence group and the category of advocate. *Paragraph 22(2), Schedule 1*

3. Where the case is discontinued or otherwise disposed of after the service of the prosecution case, at the first hearing at which a plea is entered (either at the PTPH or FCMH), or at any other time before a PTPH (or FCMH) has taken place, the advocate shall receive a Guilty Plea fee. *Paragraph 22(3), Schedule 1*

4. Where there is an Application to Dismiss, the fee payable will depend on the outcome and length of the hearing. (See examples at **Appendix H**).

5. A full or half-day fixed fee (as appropriate) can be paid on the second and subsequent days of an application to dismiss the charge or charges under Schedule 3 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. *Paragraph 22(6)(a) and (b), Schedule 1*

2.23 Noting Brief Fees

1. A daily fee is payable for advocates that take a note of the proceedings where the defendant's case falls within the graduated fee scheme and legal aid has been extended for this purpose. The Noting Brief fees should be claimed by the Trial Advocate (if the case representation order is dated on or after 5 May 2015). *Paragraph 23, Schedule 1*

Stand-Ins

2. Where a Trial advocate does not attend court on any Trial day but a stand-in is instructed to appear in his/her place, calculation of the graduated fee will be unaffected. Consequently, no separate fee for the advocate who stood-in for the Trial advocate may be paid. It is a matter for the Trial advocate to remunerate his/her stand-in from the graduated fee.

2.24 Fixed Fees

1. Fixed fees payable in addition to the graduated fee are listed at paragraph 24 of Schedule 1. *Paragraph 24, Schedule 1*

Part 6 – Miscellaneous

2.25 Identity of Instructed Advocate

<p>1. The Instructed Advocate should be the advocate notified to the court in writing on or before the PTPH, and if that is not done, the advocate who appears at the PTPH will be deemed to be the Instructed Advocate. The Instructed Advocate may withdraw in certain circumstances. See paragraph 2.25.2 below. Where the Instructed Advocate does withdraw, they must identify the new Instructed Advocate (in writing) within 7 days. Once the identity of the Instructed Advocate has been established (or is amended), the court must attach a written note to that effect to the Representation Order.</p>	<p><i>Paragraph 25(1), Schedule 1</i></p>
<p>2. An Instructed Advocate must remain an Instructed Advocate at all times, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> a date for Trial is fixed at or before the PTPH (or FCMH) and the Instructed Advocate is unable to conduct the Trial due to his other pre-existing commitments <input type="checkbox"/> he is dismissed by the assisted person or the litigator <input type="checkbox"/> he is required to withdraw because of his professional code of conduct. 	<p><i>Para. 10, Schedule 1</i></p>
<p>3. In cases where more than one advocate is assigned, i.e. Queen’s Counsel and junior advocate or two junior advocates, there will be a Trial Advocate for each type of advocate. This advocate will be responsible for the whole of the claim for that type of advocate however many may be involved.</p>	<p><i>Paragraph 26, Schedule 1</i></p>
<p>4. Advocates retained pursuant to paragraphs 32 (Cross-examination of vulnerable witnesses), 33 (Provision of written or oral evidence) and 34 (Mitigation of sentence) are likely to be instructed under a specific representation order, or amendment to an existing representation order. They are not subject to the provisions mentioned above for Instructed Advocates. They may therefore claim their fees independently of any other advocates in the case.</p>	<p><i>Paragraph 32, 33, and 34, Schedule 1</i></p>
<p>5. If the Trial Advocate claims ex post facto fees in respect of the main hearing under paragraph 17(1) of Schedule 1, he or she should also claim the fees in relation to any other hearings (whether he/she or a substitute advocate attended).</p>	
<p>2.26 Payment of Fees to Trial Advocate</p>	
<p>1. Paragraph 26 specifies how the LAA will make payment to the Trial Advocate(s).</p>	<p><i>Paragraph 26, Schedule 1</i></p>
<p>2.27 Additional charges and additional cases</p>	
<p>1. An uplift of 20% of the main hearing fee (basic fee on indictment, fixed fee for appeals and committals) of the principal case is allowed for each additional case involving the advocate that had been heard concurrently and/or each additional defendant that the advocate represents.</p>	<p><i>Paragraph 27, Schedule 1</i></p>
<p>2. For two cases to be heard concurrently, the main hearing in each case will have been heard at the same time. As held in Costs Judge decisions: R. v. Fletcher (1998) and R. v. Fairhurst (1999) cases where the main hearings are held on different days are not heard concurrently, counsel is entitled to separate fees for each case.</p>	
<p>3. Only the pages and witnesses for the principal case are counted when there is more than one case.</p>	
<p>4. Where an advocate selects one offence, in preference to another, or one case as the principal case, in preference to another, the advocate is still entitled to claim such fixed fees to which they would have been entitled had they selected a different offence or principal case.</p>	<p><i>Paragraph 27 (6)</i></p>
<p>5. For the following ancillary hearings, (where a separate fee is payable) an uplift of 20% of the hearing fee is allowed for each additional defendant that the advocate represents at that hearing:</p>	<p><i>Paragraph 27(4),</i></p>

- ✦ Fees for plea and case management hearings and standard appearances
- ✦ Fees for abuse of process, disclosure, admissibility and withdrawal of plea hearings
- ✦ Fees for confiscation hearings
- ✦ Fees for sentencing hearings
- ✦ Fees for ineffective trials.

6. Uplifts are never allowed for ancillary hearings for additional cases, or for additional defendants at hearings not on the list in paragraph 2.27.5.

2.28 Multiple advocates

1. Where a representation order is granted for more than one advocate, each advocate is paid separately according to the table of fees appropriate for each grade of advocate. Where Legal Aid is extended to cover three advocates, the two led advocates will each receive the same fees. *Paragraph 28, Schedule 1*

2.29 Non-local appearances

1. Travel expenses to Court are not allowed for any advocate that has an office within 40km of the Court. *Paragraph 29, Schedule 1*

2. Travel expenses to Court are allowed when a Court does not have a local Bar. However, travel is only allowed as if the advocate came from the nearest local Bar. In certain circumstances, an advocate may be allowed travel from outside the nearest Bar. Examples of possible circumstances are: *Paragraph 29, Schedule 1*

- ✦ Where an advocate has particular specialised knowledge or experience;
- ✦ Where an advocate has previously been instructed to represent a defendant in related matters and continuing representation would assist the preparation and/or presentation of the case in question;
- ✦ Where a case is transferred to the Court and it would assist the preparation and/or presentation to keep the same advocate;
- ✦ Where the instruction of a local advocate may lead to suspicion of prejudice (e.g. cases of local notoriety involving public figures or officials).

3. Travel expenses to Court would not be justified solely on the following grounds:

- ✦ Where instructing solicitors normally chose to instruct a particular set of chambers or individual advocate;
- ✦ Where the defendant had specifically asked for the advocate in question;
- ✦ Where the advocate had acted for the defendant in an unrelated case of no relevance to the case in question.

4. Travel and other expenses are disbursements not allowances. Rail tickets or other written proof must be provided for all disbursements over £20.

5. Refer to the train fare documents at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/graduate-fee-travel-expenses>.

6. Where travel has been authorised, the LAA will use the following guide rates (excluding VAT) when assessing travel and accommodation expense claims:

Expense	Rate
Standard (motor vehicle) mileage rate	45p per mile
Public transport mileage rate	25p per mile
Cycling mileage rate	20p per mile
Overnight hotel (including serviced apartments)– London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, or Newcastle-upon- Tyne city centres.	£85.25
Overnight hotel – elsewhere	£55.25
Night subsistence	£21
Personal incidence	£5
Overnight (other than a hotel)	£25

7. The standard rate of mileage may only be paid where travel has been authorised and the use of a private motor vehicle was necessary (for example, because no public transport was available), or where a considerable saving of time is made (for example, where the advocate would have been required to stay overnight, or leave and return at unreasonable hours, if public transport was used), or the use of a private motor vehicle was otherwise reasonable (for example, advocates carrying exhibits).

8. In all other cases, public transport rates apply. The public transport rate is a rate per mile calculated to be equivalent to the average cost of public transport. Therefore, where the court at which an advocate is required to attend is reasonably accessible by public transport, though the advocate may choose to use a private motor vehicle, reimbursement is limited to the public transport cost (please refer to the case of **R. v. Slessor (1984)** at Section 3.9 in the Criminal Bills Assessment Manual for more information: <https://www.gov.uk/funding-and-costs-assessment-for-civil-and-crime-matters>

9. The LAA will apply all travel rules and guidance consistently and will not uphold any previous local arrangements.

10. A claim for Night Subsistence can be made for the cost of an evening meal up to £21 and must be accompanied by receipts.

11. A Personal Incidental claim can be made only when the advocate has stayed over in a hotel, and must be supported by receipts. The items claimable are:

- ✦ Newspapers
- ✦ Tea or coffee at court.

2.30 Trials lasting over 40 days

1. If a Trial lasts for more than 40 days, the advocate shall receive a fee for each day by which the trial exceeds 40 days, (and the trial advocate or substitute advocate actually attends) as set out in the table after paragraph 30 of Schedule.

*Paragraph
30, Schedule
1*

2.31 Assisted person unfit to plead or stand trial

1. Paragraph 31, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations contains provision for the calculation of fee for a fitness hearing.

*Paragraph
31, Schedule
1*

2. If there is a fitness hearing, the advocate may choose whether the class of offence is:

- a) that charged on the indictment,
- b) or class D.

3. Any case in which a Restriction Order is made under Section 41 of the Mental Health Act 1983 falls within Class A, regardless of the offence.

2.32 Cross examination of witness

1. If an advocate is retained, solely for the purposes of cross-examining a witness under section 38 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999, he is paid a trial graduated fee (including the full page and witness allowance). However, the advocate calculates the graduated fee from the number of days of his attendance at court.

*Paragraph
32, Schedule
1*

2.33 Provision of written or oral advice

1. If an advocate is specifically assigned under a representation order solely for the purposes of providing written or oral advice, he shall be paid a fee calculated from the number of hours of reasonable preparation, at the prescribed hourly rate. Preparation time is only paid where an advocate is assigned specifically under a representation order to give written or oral advice.

*Paragraph
33, Schedule
1*

2.34 Mitigation of sentence

1. Where an advocate is specifically assigned under a representation order to mitigate on the defendant's behalf solely at a sentencing hearing, he shall be paid the appropriate standard appearance fee for that sentence hearing, together with such reasonable preparation at the prescribed hourly rate. Preparation time is only paid, in addition to the sentencing hearing standard appearance fee, where an advocate is assigned specifically under a representation order to appear at a sentencing hearing either because the defendant was not represented earlier in the case or the original advocate was sacked or allowed to withdraw. It is also payable in the rare circumstance where a judge orders that a QC or leading counsel be added to the representation order after the trial but before the mitigation of sentence hearing, and they provide advocacy only for that hearing (R v Gravette (2016)).

*Paragraph
34, Schedule
1*

Part 7 of the Remuneration Regulations contains the table of offences.

3. Litigators' Graduated Fee Scheme

Schedule 2 - Litigators' Graduated Fee Scheme

Part 1 – Definition and Scope

3.1 Interpretation

1. Paragraph 1, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations contains definitions for terms specific to the LGFS. The following paragraphs provide further clarification of the terms.

*Paragraph 1,
Schedule 2*

Definition of a Case

2. A case is defined as proceedings against a single person on a single indictment regardless of the number of counts. If counts have been severed so that two or more counts are to be dealt with separately, or two defendants are to be dealt with separately, or if two indictments were committed together but dealt with separately, then there are two cases and the representative may claim two fees.

*Paragraph 1(1),
Schedule 2*

3. Conversely where defendants are joined onto one indictment or a single defendant has been committed separately for matters which are subsequently joined onto one indictment, this would be considered to be one case and the litigator may claim one fee. Refer to Costs Judge decision: Eddowes, Perry, and Osbourne (2011) which held that in cases involving multiple defendants represented by the same solicitor one claim should be submitted with the appropriate uplift for the relevant number of defendants.

*Paragraph 1(1),
Schedule 2*

4. For appeals, committals for sentence, and breach hearings, a case is defined as a single notice of appeal, a single committal for sentence whether on one or more charges, or a single breach of a Crown Court order.

*Paragraph 1 (1),
Schedule 2*

5. Where a case is transferred between courts and obtains a different court reference number, only one fee should be claimed.

Trials and Retrials

6. 'Trial' is not defined in the regulations but the following provides some guidance on determining when trials and retrials are payable.

7. A 'trial' includes all hearings that pertain to the main case i.e. from when the jury is sworn (or before if legal argument is part of trial process) and evidence is called or from the date of a preparatory hearing, to the day of the verdict.

*Paragraph 3,
Schedule 2*

8. If a jury has been selected but not sworn, then provided the court is dealing with substantial matters of case management it may well be that the trial has begun in a meaningful sense. Costs Judge decision, R. v. Henery (2010), held that in determining whether a trial has begun the question is whether there has been a trial in any meaningful sense; whether the jury has been sworn is only one of the relevant factors to be considered. For further details see paragraph 2.1.12.

9. Whilst the Remuneration Regulations do not define a 'trial', the LAA considers a 'trial' to include all hearings that pertain to the main case i.e. from when the jury is sworn and evidence is called (or before if legal argument is part of trial process) or from the date of a preparatory hearing, to the day of the verdict.

10. See paragraphs 2.1.8-12 in the Advocates' Graduated Fee Scheme section for further guidance and scenarios for when a trial begins.

11. The 'length of trial' is the number of days of the trial, starting with the day the jury were sworn or where a preparatory hearing is ordered under section 29 of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 or section 7 of the Criminal Justice Act 1987.

12. Whenever a judge has directed that there be a preparatory hearing under Section 29 of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, the first preparatory hearing shall be deemed as the start of the trial. Refer to Costs Judge decision: R. v. Jones (2000) which held that this, and any subsequent preparatory hearing, will therefore be included in the length of trial calculation irrespective of whether the preparatory hearing(s) is held immediately before the rest of the trial or at an interval of some months before. No other fee should be paid for the attendance at the preparatory hearing(s).

13. The graduated fee is based on the total number of trial days, regardless of whether the court sat for ten minutes or four hours on any given particular day at trial. This includes the sentence hearing, if it is part of the last day of the trial (e.g. the same day as the verdict) but not if the sentence hearing is postponed for reports and occurs on another day. In the latter scenario, the sentencing hearing is not added to the trial length as it is wrapped up in the graduated fee.

Guilty Pleas and Cracked Trials

14. A 'Guilty Plea' is defined as such (and not a Cracked Trial) if it is entered at or before the PTPH (or FCMH) or a case that is not proceeded with at or before the PTPH (or FCMH), unless it falls within the discontinuance provisions in paragraph 21 of Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations.

*Paragraph 1(1),
Schedule 2*

15. A Cracked Trial is a case that is terminated between the PTPH (or FCMH) and the first day of Trial. A case where no PTPH (or FCMH) took place, but the case was listed for Trial and did not get to Trial or Newton Hearing, is also deemed to be a Cracked Trial.

*Paragraph 1(1),
Schedule 2*

16. Where there is a preparatory hearing but no jury is sworn thereafter because the client pleads guilty, or the case comes to an end for any reason, the case is either a Cracked Trial where a PTPH (or FCMH) has taken place or a Guilty Plea where a Guilty Plea has been entered at or before a PTPH (or FCMH).

17. There is no provision in the Remuneration Regulations that a Cracked Trial fee should be paid on the grounds that the indictment was amended before pleas were taken.

18. A change of plea from 'not guilty' between PTPH and further FCMH hearings need not attract a Cracked Trial graduated fee. This principle was held in the High Court judgment: The Lord Chancellor v. Taylor (R. v. Beecham) (1999).

19. As held in Costs Judge decision: R. v. Baxter (2000), following a PTPH (or FCMH) where a not guilty plea had been entered followed by a subsequent change of plea to 'guilty' on the same day only a Guilty Plea fee can be paid.

20. It was held in Costs Judge decision: R. v. Maynard (1999) and R. v. Karra (2000) that once a trial has started with the jury being sworn and evidence called a case cannot attract a cracked trial fee in any circumstance.

21. At any hearing where there is a change of plea, that hearing becomes the main hearing for a Cracked Trial.

*Paragraph 1(1),
Schedule 2*

22. Adjourning a case to allow the prosecution time to decide whether or not to proceed would not qualify for a Cracked Trial fee.

23. The essence of a Cracked Trial is that after the conclusion of the first hearing at which a plea is entered (either the PTPH hearing or FCMH), there are still counts on which the prosecution and defence are not agreed, so that a Trial remains a real possibility, marked by the court either fixing the date of trial, or ordering it to be placed in a warned list. Adjourning a PTPH (or FCMH) to allow the prosecution time to decide whether or not to proceed would not qualify for a Cracked Trial fee. Refer to Costs Judge decision: R. v. Mohammed (2001) which held that a Cracked Trial fee to be payable there would need to be a real possibility of a Trial marked by either the judge fixing a date or ordering it be placed in a warned list.

24. Where a Trial is aborted, or a jury is unable to reach a verdict, with the prosecution later offering no evidence – a Cracked Trial fee should not be paid for the second or any subsequent intended Trial unless the case was again considered ready for Trial by being given a fixture listing or placed in a warned list. Adjourning the proceedings to allow the prosecution time to decide whether or not to proceed further – with the case subsequently being listed for mention at which the prosecution offer no evidence – would not qualify for a Cracked Trial fee.

25. The Costs Judge decision, R. v. Pelepenko (2002), held that a Cracked Trial fee can only be paid after an abortive Trial, where the prosecution have confirmed that they are proceeding to another Trial, and the case subsequently cracks. This follows the principle taken in R v Mohammed (2001) (see paragraph 3.1.93 above), and the definition of a Cracked Trial contained therein.

26. For graduated fee purposes if a Trial is aborted before the jury have retired to consider their verdict and another jury is sworn, whether immediately afterwards, or after a gap, even of a few months, then the case is considered to be one Trial.

27. Additionally, if there is no order by the judge that there will be a new Trial and the new Trial is deemed to be part of the same Trial process, then the fee payable is for one Trial only. Refer to Costs Judge decision: R. v. Nettleton (Mr Doran) (2012), which held that despite there being a gap of more than one day after the first jury was discharged, this case should be paid as one Trial because it was all part of the same Trial process and no further preparatory work was required before the case recommenced. Also, refer to Costs Judge decision: R. v Cato (2012) which held that the length of the delay does not necessarily mean there has been a Retrial. For a Retrial to take place the Trial must have run its course and an order for Retrial must be made. In R. v Forsyth (2010) it was held that in order for a Trial to be considered a Retrial there must be an order for a new Trial and the Trial must have run its course without the jury reaching its verdict.

28. PPE guidance is set out in the appendices to this document at Appendix D. Guidance on the payment of electronic evidence is included.

3.2 Application

1. Paragraph 2, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations describes the types of cases funded under the LGFS. It additionally contains the provisions for:

- ✦ how Newton Hearings are treated within the payment scheme
- ✦ discontinued proceedings
- ✦ non-VHCC cases which exceed the PPE cut-off figure or 10,000 pages.

2. Where a Newton hearing takes place, this is treated as going to Trial and therefore the length of Trial will be the length of the main hearing and Newton Hearing.

*Paragraph 2,
Schedule 2*

*Paragraph 2(4),
Schedule 2*

3. Costs Judge decision, R. v. Gemeskel (1998), held that whenever a Newton Hearing takes place, the case is treated as a Trial with the hearing that the guilty plea was taken being the main hearing and the Newton Hearing being the second (and subsequent) day(s) of the Trial.

4. It was held in Costs Judge decision, R. v. Holden (2010), that paragraph 2(4), Schedule 2 of the Criminal Defence Service (Funding) Order 2007 as amended (paragraph 2(4), Schedule 2 of the 2013 Remuneration Regulations) only applies where a Newton Hearing takes place following a case on indictment. Where there is no indictment, and a guilty plea is entered before the case reaches the Crown Court, the paragraph cannot apply and there is no other provision in the schedule that would allow for the payment of a graduated fee. Accordingly, only a fixed fee (Committal for Sentencing) is payable in such a situation.

*Paragraph 2(4),
Schedule 2*

*Paragraph 2(4),
Schedule 2.*

5. A case cannot be treated as a Trial where a Newton Hearing is listed but does not take place.

6. If the Crown discontinues a case at or before the first hearing at which a plea is entered – the PTPH (or FCMH)- then the case is treated as a Guilty Plea. If the case is discontinued before the prosecution papers are served, 50% of the basic fee for a Guilty Plea is payable.

*Paragraphs
2(5), and 21(2),
Schedule 2*

7. The same provisions apply where a retrial is ordered following a Trial that was privately funded.

8. Where at a preliminary hearing under Section 51 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the prosecution draws up an indictment and guilty pleas are entered a Guilty Plea graduated fee is to be paid, unless there is a Newton Hearing.

3.3 Class of Offences

1. Litigators must only claim one offence class under the LGFS. A full list of offences and their respective offence class can be found in Part 7, Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations.

*Paragraph 3(a),
Schedule 2*

2. Litigators can claim under the class of any offence with which their client is charged on an indictment. Where a case has more than one count on the indictment in differing classes, then the litigator must select one offence and the fee is based on that offence.

*Paragraph
24(1), Schedule
2*

3. Costs Judge decision R. v. Martini (2011) held that the fee can only be based on an offence with which the defendant represented by the litigator is charged on the indictment. The litigator cannot claim for an offence that only co-defendants are charged with.

4. The LAA will review any piece of evidence that relates to the counts on the indictment to determine the value of the fraud. Litigators can submit indictments, case summaries or witness statements to assist the determining officer with their assessment.

5. The majority of commonly prosecuted indictable offences are classified as shown in the Table of Offences in the Remuneration Regulations. Any indictable offence which is not classified is automatically classified as Class H.

*Paragraph 3(2),
Schedule 2*

6. New offences or unusual offences fall under Category H.

*Paragraph 3(2),
Schedule 2*

7. Where a litigator in proceedings in the Crown Court is dissatisfied with the classification within Class H of an indictable offence not listed in the Table of Offences, the litigator may apply to the LAA, when lodging the claim for fees, to reclassify the offence. The appropriate officer must either confirm the classification of the offence within Class H or reclassify the offence and must notify the litigator of his/her decision.

*Paragraph 3(a)
and (b)),
Schedule 2*

8. It was held in Costs Judge decision R. v. Parveen Khan (2012) where the defence applied for reclassification in order to classify a case as an Offence Class J it would have to be a serious

sexual offence. (The offence was conspiracy to traffic persons into the UK).

9. Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence, contrary to section 1 of the Criminal Law Act, falls within the same class as the substantive offence. For example, Conspiracy to commit arson would be treated as arson. *Paragraph 3(b), Schedule 2*

10. Where the defendant is charged with attempting to cause/inflict grievous bodily harm and the Litigator/Advocate should make a claim under offence Class B. Refer to the Costs Judge decision in the case of **R. v. Davis (2012)** which held that the substantive Class B offence is causing/inflicting grievous bodily harm with intent. The Costs Judge ruled that if you attempt something you must intend the consequences of your actions.

Armed Robbery

11. Refer to page 23 for guidance on cases classed as Armed Robbery.

12. While the statutory provision of Burglary (Section 9(1) of the Theft Act 1968) is not included in the Table of Offences, the statutory provision of the sentence for Burglary is included. Therefore, Burglary falls under Class E.

13. When claiming that an offence falls within Class K, it is for the litigator to provide evidence to support any valuation over £100,000 that takes an offence into the higher class if the value is not specified on the indictment. *Paragraph 3(c), Schedule 2*

14. Where two or more counts relate to the same property, then the value of the property should only be counted once. *Paragraph 3(d), Schedule 2*

15. A charge of Burglary falls within class E, notwithstanding the fact that an allegation of inflicting grievous bodily harm may have been made. In Costs Judge decision **R. v. Crabb (2010)** it was held that if the indictment states that the offence is burglary, and not aggravated burglary, then the fee payable falls under offence Class E, and not Class B.

16. There are some offences where the offence class might change because of an additional factor such as where a restriction order is made, under s41 of the Mental Health Act 1983. Refer to paragraph 3(g), Schedule 2, of the Remuneration Regulations. *Paragraph 3(g), Schedule 2*

Part 2 – Graduated Fees for Guilty Pleas, Cracked Trials, and Trials

3.4 Scope

1. 1. The fees under this section do not apply to either way cases elected for a Crown Court hearing. Part 3 applies to such cases. *Paragraph 4, Schedule 2*
2. It is important to note the aspects of litigation included within the graduated fee. The LGFS was modelled on historical case data and most aspects of litigation for the case are included in the final graduated fee, and therefore do not attract separate remuneration. The main areas of litigation included in the graduated fee are:
- ✦ Attendance on the client
 - ✦ Attendance at court
 - ✦ Travel and waiting time (actual travel disbursements are remunerated separately)
 - ✦ Viewing or listening to CCTV/audio/video evidence
 - ✦ Unused material
 - ✦ Sentence hearing if separate from the trial
 - ✦ Interlocutory appeals
 - ✦ Special measures hearings.

3.5 Pages of prosecution evidence

1. Paragraph 5, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations contains the table of PPE cut-off figures in a cracked trial or guilty plea case.

*Paragraph 5,
Schedule 2*

3.6 Cracked trial or guilty plea where the number of pages of prosecution evidence is less than or equal to the PPE cut-off

1. Paragraph 6, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies how to calculate the fee payable where the PPE for a cracked or guilty plea case is less than or equal to the PPE cut-off and contains the table of rates which should be included in the calculation.

*Paragraph 6,
Schedule 2*

3.7 Trial where the number of pages of prosecution evidence is less than or equal to the PPE cut-off

1. Paragraph 7, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies how to calculate the fee payable where the PPE for a trial is less than or equal to the PPE cut-off and contains the table of rates and the table of length of trial proxy which should be included in the calculation.

*Paragraph 7,
Schedule 2*

3.8 Cracked trials and guilty pleas where the number of pages of prosecution evidence exceeds the PPE cut-off

1. Paragraph 8, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies how to calculate the fee payable where the PPE for a cracked or guilty plea case is more than the PPE cut-off and contains two tables of final fees for Cracked Trials and Guilty Pleas, which should be included in the calculation.

*Paragraph 8,
Schedule 2*

3.9 Trials where the number of pages of prosecution evidence exceeds the PPE cut-off

1. Paragraph 9, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies how to calculate the fee payable where the PPE for a trial is more than the PPE cut-off and contains a table of final fees, which should be included in the calculation.

*Paragraph 9,
Schedule 2*

Part 3 Fixed Fee for Guilty Pleas and Cracked Trials

3.10 Scope of Part 3

1. Paragraph 10, Schedule 2, of the Remuneration Regulations states that, for cases with a Representation Order dated from 3 October 2011, a fixed fee (instead of a graduated fee) will be paid to litigators for cases where the defendant elects for the case to be tried in the Crown Court and subsequently the case does not proceed to Trial, either by reason of pleas of guilty or otherwise.

*Paragraph 10,
Schedule 2*

3.11 Fixed fee for guilty pleas and cracked trials

1. The fee for cases as described under paragraph 11 is £330.33.

*Paragraph 11,
Schedule 2*

2. The fixed fee does not apply to elected either way cases where the prosecution offer no evidence on all counts and the judge directs that a not guilty plea is entered. For these cases a graduated fee is payable.

Part 4 – Defendant Uplifts, Retrials, and Transfers

3.12 Defendant uplifts

1. Where a litigator represents two or more legally aided defendants on the same case, they must submit one claim and the defendant uplift.
2. Where defendants are joined to or severed from a case, providers should claim for the number of defendants they are representing, or represented, for each particular case.
3. In Costs Judge decision: R. v. Hackett (2010) it was held that if there are two or more defendants who are both named on the same indictment, despite having different T numbers allocated by the court, the case should be paid as one case with the appropriate defendant uplift.

Paragraph 12(2), Schedule 2

3.13 Retrials and transfers

1. Where there has been a transfer between the original litigator and the new litigator on a case, the date of the original representation order applies for the purposes of making a claim under the LGFS. Only in exceptional cases, where the original representation order has been revoked and a new representation order is granted to a (new) litigator will the date of the new representation order apply.
2. For graduated fee purposes if a Trial is aborted before the jury have retired to consider their verdict and another jury is sworn, whether immediately afterwards, or after a gap, even of a few months, then the case is considered to be one Trial.
3. Where there is a transfer during Trial, the original litigator must only claim the Trial length at the time of the transfer. The new litigator may claim for the full length of the Trial (the fee payable being 50% of the full trial fee).
4. Costs Judge decision R. v Greenwood (2010) held that where a case is transferred to a new solicitor, the fee is calculated using PPE served at the point of transfer.
5. The Remuneration Regulations were amended on 3 August 2009 to provide greater clarity regarding transfers. Even though the following was introduced for proceedings on or after 3 August 2009, the LAA will use the guidance in this section for all proceedings that fall within the LGFS as the Remuneration Regulations were previously silent.

Paragraph 13, Schedule 2

Paragraph 13(12), Schedule 2

6. The term 'transfer' has been extended to include the grant of a representation order to an individual who immediately before the grant of the order:

Paragraph 13(3), Schedule 2

- ✦ Had represented him/herself
- ✦ Had been represented privately by the litigator named on the representation order.

7. In both scenarios in paragraph 6, the litigator shall be treated as a new litigator. If a different litigator represented the defendant privately, the litigator named on the representation order shall be treated as a new litigator.

4. 8. If the defendant chooses to represent him/herself privately after being represented by a litigator named on a representation order, the litigator shall be treated as an original litigator.

5. 9. A case will not be considered to be a transfer to a new litigator in the following situations:

Paragraph 13(4), Schedule 2

- a) Where a firm of solicitors is named as litigator on the Representation Order and the solicitor or other appropriately qualified person with responsibility for the case moves to another firm and maintains conduct of the case.
- b) Where a firm of solicitors is named as litigator on the Representation Order and the firm changes whether it be by merger, acquisition or in some other way, but

- the new firm remains closely related to the original firm
- c) A solicitor or other appropriately qualified person is named as litigator on the Representation Order and the responsibility for the case is transferred to another solicitor or appropriately qualified person in the same firm or a closely related firm.

6. 10. Where a case has been transferred to a new litigator (Litigator B), and is transferred again (to Litigator C), then Litigator B:

*Paragraph
13(5), Schedule
2*

- a) Shall be treated as an original litigator where the transfer takes place at any time before the Trial or any Retrial
- b) Shall be treated as a new litigator where the transfer takes place during the Trial or any Retrial
- c) Shall not receive any fee where the transfer from B to C takes place after the Trial or any Retrial but before Sentencing Hearing.

7. 11. Point c) in paragraph 10, applies where both transfers occur after Trial but before sentence. In this scenario, firm B will not receive payment. Where a transfer occurs before Trial or during Trial (from firm A to B), and there is another transfer after Trial but before sentence (from firm B to C), firm B will be treated as a new litigator.

8. 12. A litigator may not be treated as an original litigator and as a new litigator in a case. Refer to Appendix I for a table of case type scenarios.

*Paragraph
13(12),
Schedule 2*

Part 5 – Fixed Fees

3.14 General provisions

1. Paragraph 14, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations states all work is included in the basic fee except for the fixed fees set out in the table which follows the paragraph.

*Paragraph 14,
Schedule 2*

3.15 Fees for appeals and committals for sentence hearings

1. An appeal against conviction or sentence can be claimed provided a notice of appeal has been lodged, an application for legal aid has been granted.

*Paragraph 15,
Schedule 2*

2. The litigator must submit a representation order which covers representation for the appeal hearing (and not for the advice on appeal) together with the claim for payment.

3.16 Fees for hearings subsequent to sentence

1. Paragraph 16, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations describes the types of hearings subsequent to sentence which are payable as a fixed fee.

*Paragraph 16,
Schedule 2*

3.17 Fees for contempt proceedings

1. Paragraph 17, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations describes the fees payable to a litigator when:

*Paragraph 17(2),
Schedule 2*

- a) The contempt is committed by someone other than the defendant
- b) The contempt is committed by the defendant.

2. Individuals, other than the defendant, shall be granted funding if they meet the necessary funding criteria in relation to a matter which may be treated by judges as criminal contempt by virtue of paragraph 17 (2), part 5, of Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations. This paragraph is wide-reaching and would cover/include contempt by jurors (such as a juror's failure to attend jury service when summoned, which is an offence punishable as if it were a criminal contempt in the face of the court).

3.18 Fees for alleged breaches of a Crown Court order

1. Paragraph 18, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations provides the fee payable for breach proceedings.

*Paragraph 18,
Schedule 2*

2. Please refer to Appendix I in the Appendices for a table of how specific alleged breaches of Crown Court orders are remunerated.

3. The use of the word 'single' in paragraph 18(1) of Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations is defined as proceedings against one person arising out of a single alleged breach of an order. It therefore refers to each and every breach so if a person committed two breaches of an order at the same time, paragraph 18 applies separately to each breach.

*Paragraph
18(1), Schedule
2*

4. Refer to breach proceedings guidance at **Appendix G** in the Appendices.

5. If a new litigator is instructed to represent the defendant at the Crown Court breach hearing, then the new litigator must apply to the Crown Court for a representation order to cover representation at the hearing.

3.19 Fixed Fees

1. Paragraph 19 of Schedule 2 provides a list of fixed fees payable.

*Paragraph 19,
Schedule 2*

3.20 Fees for Special Preparation

1. Litigators can claim special preparation where:

*Paragraph
20(1), Schedule
2*

- a) any or all of the prosecution evidence, as defined in paragraph 1(2) of the Remuneration Regulations, is served in electronic form (and has never existed in paper form – see Appendix D for more information), or
- b) the representation order is dated on or after 3 August and the number of PPE exceeds 10,000.

and the determining officer considers it reasonable to make a payment in excess of the graduated fee, within the circumstances of the case.

2. The Determining Officer must consider:

*Paragraph
20(3), Schedule
2*

- ✦ The reasonable number of hours to view the evidence where paragraph 3.20.1(a) applies
- ✦ The reasonable number of hours to read the evidence where paragraph 3.20.1(b) or (c) applies.

3. Costs Judge decision, *R. v Brandon* (2011), concluded that for the purpose of determining a Special Preparation fee it is not appropriate to use a "time per page" calculation. Instead, the amount of time considered reasonable to consider the evidence should be allowed. Enhanced rates do not apply to Special Preparation.

4. In *Lord Chancellor v McLarty* (2011) it was held that a Special Preparation fee is not payable for listening to audiovisual tapes as these are specifically excluded from the Remuneration Regulations. The payment for this work is included within the initial fee.

5. In addition, as held in *R v Nazir* (2013 SCCO 135/13) and *R v Starynskyj* (2017 SCCO 93/16), time cannot be claimed for preparing working documents such as schedules and chronologies.

6. The decision of the Honourable Mr Justice Penry-Davey in the matter of **The Lord Chancellor v Michael J Reed Ltd (2009)** held that video or audio footage cannot be claimed under Special Preparation as moving footage does not fall within the context of “any document”.

3.21 Discontinuance or dismissal of proceedings

1. The term, ‘Discontinuance’ is used very specifically in the LGFS. ‘Discontinuance’ relates to a type of fee applied to certain types of cases that conclude up to and including the first hearing where a plea is entered (PTPH or FCMH). *Paragraph 21, Schedule 2*

2. The term ‘Discontinuance’ is used more widely in the Courts to refer to certain proceedings, such as where proceedings are discontinued by notice or an application has been made to dismiss the case and certain conditions are met. This definition of ‘Discontinuance’ is not relevant within the LGFS for the purposes of claiming under the scheme. This is because where a case concludes up to and including PTPH but the prosecution has served some of its case, a pre PTPH (Guilty Plea) fee will be paid. *Paragraph 21(3), Schedule 2*

3. Where a case concludes up to and including a first hearing where a plea is entered (PTPH or FCMH) and the prosecution has not served any of its case, a Discontinuance fee will be paid. *Paragraph 21(2), Schedule 2*

3.22 Defendant uplifts

1. Paragraph 22, Schedule 2, of the Remuneration Regulations contains the rules for defendant uplifts for Discontinuances and Dismissals. *Paragraph 22, Schedule 2*

3.23 Warrant for arrest

1. This payment type is an Interim Payment (or ‘fee advance’), which is claimable in situations where the defendant absconds and a warrant is issued for his or her arrest. *Paragraph 23, Schedule 2*

2. Where a warrant is issued for a defendant who fails to attend, (and the case does not proceed in his/her absence) and the defendant is rearrested (e.g. the warrant is executed) within three months, the case will be treated as if there was no break for the purposes of payment. This means the litigator will claim a litigator fee at the conclusion of the case as normal. Therefore, only one fee is payable. *Paragraph 23(3), Schedule 2*

3. Where the warrant has not been executed after three months since the issue of the warrant, the litigator can claim an Interim Payment for the portion of the case that occurred before the client absconded. Provision for such payments is made within CCLF under Bill Type ‘Fee Advance’, sub bill type ‘Warrant’. *Paragraph 23(2), Schedule 2*

4. At the conclusion of a case, where a client has been subsequently rearrested (the warrant is executed), the interim warrant payment may be offset against the final fee for the case. This depends on the timing of the execution of the warrant. *Paragraph 23(4) and (5), Schedule 2*

5. Where the warrant is executed more than three months after the issue of the warrant, but within 15 months of the issue of the warrant, the interim warrant payment will be offset against the final fee at the end of the case. *Paragraph 23(4), Schedule 2*

6. Where the warrant is executed more than 15 months after the issue of the warrant and the same litigator represents the client in the case, the litigator can claim both the interim warrant payment and a whole new LGFS payment for the rest of the case. Therefore, two fees are claimable.

Part 6 - Miscellaneous

3.24 Additional charges

1. Paragraph 24, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations contains provision for selecting an offence code when the defendant is charged with more than one offence.

*Paragraph 24,
Schedule 2.*

3.25 Assisted Person Unfit to Plead or Stand Trial

1. In a case, where a 'fitness hearing' has taken place and the Trial continues this will have been treated as a day at Trial for the purposes of payment and therefore the length of Trial will be taken to include the combined length of the main hearing and the 'fitness hearing'.

*Paragraph
25(a), Schedule
2*

2. In a case where a 'fitness hearing' takes place and a Trial is not held, the litigator may claim a cracked trial fee.

*Paragraph 25(b),
Schedule 2)*

3. In a case where a 'fitness hearing' takes place and a guilty plea is entered subsequently, the litigator may claim a guilty plea fee.

*Paragraph
25(c), Schedule
2*

4. Where such a 'fitness hearing' takes place, litigators will be expected to submit documentary evidence to the LAA to support their additional Trial length claim or other payment requirements under this provision.

*Paragraph 25,
Schedule 2*

3.26 Fees for confiscation proceedings

1. Confiscation proceedings continue to be remunerated by ex post facto determination.

*Paragraph 26,
Schedule 2*

2. Litigators should send their claims for Confiscation Proceedings, including the disbursements for the Confiscation Proceeding, to the CCU. The form to use can be accessed at: <https://www.gov.uk/claim-back-costs-from-cases-in-the-criminal-courts>.

3. Refer to **Appendix Q** for information about the remuneration of confiscation proceedings.

3.27 Prescribed fee rates

1. Paragraph 27, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations contains the table of fees for confiscation proceedings.

*Paragraph 27,
Schedule 2*

3.28 Allowing fees at less than the prescribed rates

1. Paragraph 28, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies when it is possible that a lower fee will be paid for confiscation proceedings.

*Paragraph 28,
Schedule 2*

3.29 Allowing fees at more than the prescribed fee rates (to a maximum of 100%)

1. Paragraph 29, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations specifies the criteria for when it is possible to allow a higher fee to be paid for confiscation proceedings.

*Paragraph 29,
Schedule 2*

2. Where Litigators wish to submit their claims electronically they should email POCA@legalaid.qsi.gov.uk for advice and assistance.

3.30 Evidence Provision Fee

1. Litigators may claim an evidence provision fee (EPF) in any case where, as a result of the introduction of means testing in the Crown Court, it has been necessary to provide additional evidence of the client's means.

2. This fee may only be claimed where it has been necessary for the defendant to provide evidence of his/her means and this requirement is over and above the evidence needed to support the legal aid application in the magistrates' court.

3. The fee is only payable when ALL of the additional evidence required has been provided.

4. The evidence fee cannot be claimed for:
 - a) Summary only proceedings
 - b) An either way offence that concludes in the magistrates' court
 - c) Applicants who are under 18 or in receipt of a passporting benefit
 - d) Applicants who do not have capital assets and there is no additional evidence to be provided
 - e) Equity evidence as this is not required
 - f) Hardship applications sent to LAA's National Courts Team
 - g) Evidence provided post-conviction
 - h) Applications where evidence is required but this has not been provided. This includes cases sent to the LAA's National Courts Team.

5. The EPF is a two-tier fee, the lower tier fee being payable for the majority of standard applications that do not involve applicants on passporting benefits. The higher tier fee is payable for complex cases, ie those where the applicant is self-employed or must provide five or more pieces of evidence to establish an accurate picture of their financial position.

6. The EPF may be claimed on the LF1 form. For details on how to claim, refer to Appendix K and further guidance in the Criminal Legal Aid Manual at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-legal-aid-manual>.

Appendices to the Crown Court Fee Guidance

Appendix A

Out of time Guidance for AGFS and LGFS claims

Document revisions:	
April 2014	To include reference to <i>R v Moses (2013)</i>.
April 2013	Note: This guidance has been revised to update references to secondary legislation following the enactment of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012.
November 2012	Note: this guidance was first published on 3 August 2012 as part of the 3rd issue of the Advocates' Bulletin and was concerned with the out of time submission of AGFS claims. The guidance has been revised, following Costs Judge decisions in a number of LGFS cases, to further address the issue of out of time claims where "good reason" and/or "exceptional circumstances" have been claimed, and is applicable to all AGFS and LGFS claims.

1. Out of Time Claims and Crown Court Means Testing

1.1 Article 5(3) and Article 6(3) of The Criminal Defence Service (Funding) Order 2007 (as amended) ("The Funding Order") (from 1 April 2013 Article 4(3) and Article 5(3) of the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013 ("The new Remuneration Regulations")) states that claims by advocates and litigators in respect of work done under a representation order:

"must not be entertained unless he submits it within three months of the conclusion of the proceedings to which it relates."

1.2 The LAA's starting point when a claim is received more than three months after the end of the proceedings is that it must be rejected.

1.3 For LGFS claims, "the conclusion of the proceedings" is the date on which the defendant was acquitted or sentenced. If, following sentence, the defendant is subject to proceedings under the Proceeds of Crime

Act 2002, the LAA treats these as separate proceedings. This approach has been confirmed as an accurate interpretation of the Funding Order by the Costs Judge (R v Turnbull).

1.4 For AGFS claims, “the conclusion of the proceedings” is either the date on which the defendant was acquitted / sentenced **or** the date on which confiscation proceedings are concluded. The reason for treating the two payment schemes differently is because, for AGFS claims, the confiscation proceedings may form part of the claim for the main hearing and submitted on the same AF1 claim form. Litigators’ confiscation claims do not form any part of the LGFS claim and are assessed and paid *ex post facto* by the LAA’s Criminal Cases Unit (CCU).

1.5 There are apparently conflicting authorities as to whether the time taken, following conviction, to obtain and provide advice on an appeal should be taken into account when determining when proceedings conclude i.e. should the end of proceedings be the date on which advice was provided?

1.6 This issue has been addressed in the case of Costs Judge decision **R. v. Moses (2013)** and it was held that for the purposes of payment in relation to a section 16 determination, under the LGFS the conclusion of the case is defined as from the acquittal, sentencing, or where advice on appeal is sought, when that advice is given, or, if relevant, when the appeal is lodged. In such circumstances, it is for the claimant to provide evidence that this circumstance applies and of the relevant dates.

1.7 Article 32(1) of the Funding Order (Article 31(1) of the new Remuneration Regulations) allows for the three-month deadline to be extended “for good reason”. Article 32(2) (Article 31(2) of the new Remuneration Regulations) goes on to say that where the representative fails, without good reason, to comply with the time limit, then the Commission may, in exceptional circumstances, extend the time limit and must consider whether it is reasonable in the circumstances to reduce the fees payable.

1.8 Since the introduction of Crown Courts Means Testing (CCMT) in 2010, the LAA has adopted a robust approach to the three-month time limit. This is because of the potential impact late claims can have on the defendant, the LAA and the taxpayer.

1.9 There are two types of contribution that defendants in the Crown Court may have to make - either from income and/or capital. They may have to pay all, some or none of their defence costs, depending on what the means test decides they can afford from their income and capital assets. If a defendant has to make contributions from income, this will be for a maximum of 6 months and will begin once their case has been sent to the Crown Court. At the end of the case, defendants who are found not guilty will get all their money back with interest at a rate of 2%.

1.10 Where defendants are found guilty or plead guilty, the LAA will review the amounts paid in contributions against the final defence costs. The final defence costs are calculated by adding together the litigator’s and advocates’ fees. Defendants may be refunded contributions if there has been an overpayment, or they may have to pay additional sums towards their defence costs from capital if they have assets of £30,000 or more. Delays in the submission of claims under the LGFS or AGFS can cause issues for the defendant, the LAA and the taxpayer. For example,

- Refunding overpayments can be delayed, causing financial issues and stress for the defendant and their family.
- Delays can allow defendants to reorganise their finances to prevent the LAA from reclaiming any additional costs beyond those already paid. Collecting contributions in these circumstances can be complex and time consuming.

- Uncollected contributions and the administrative cost of chasing these contributions are ultimately borne by the tax payer.

2. “Good reason”

2.1 The Funding Order (the new Remuneration Regulations) does not define “good reason” but appeals to Costs Judges have consistently held that administrative errors within a solicitor’s firm, chambers or an advocate’s office are unlikely to be considered “good reason” for late submission. Bereavement due to the death of a close family member or a practitioner’s serious illness, burglary, floods leading to a loss of records are all likely to be considered to be “good reason.”

2.2 When the LAA first started processing AGFS claims in February 2011, we recognised that there could be a delay in advocates getting hold of the additional evidence that we asked to be sent in with the claim, e.g. a copy of the original representation order, PPE information etc. Given this, in situations where an advocate could demonstrate that they had tried on several occasions to gather this information, we would accept this as “good reason” to extend the time limit.

2.3 We have been processing claims for 20 months now, and expect an advocate to ensure that all of the relevant evidence is in place well before the time comes to submit a claim.

2.4 Costs Judges have recently confirmed that late submission due to the need to obtain page count from the prosecution (*R v Fletcher*) does not constitute “good reason”.

3. Requesting an extension to the time limit

3.1 If, under either the LGFS or AGFS, you think that you are unlikely to be able to submit your claim within time, please e-mail the appropriate Graduated Fee Team to seek an extension of time as soon as possible before the deadline expires setting out the grounds to justify your request. Advocates who are requesting an extension on the basis that they cannot obtain documents from the instructing solicitor will be asked to provide details of the firm that is refusing to provide documents so that they can be passed on, if necessary, to the relevant Contract Manager.

4. “Exceptional Circumstances”

4.1 Where there is no “good reason” for a claim being submitted after the time limit the LAA will only consider assessing it in “exceptional circumstances”. Where there are “exceptional circumstances” the LAA must consider whether it is reasonable to impose a financial penalty. As with “good reason” the Funding Order (the new Remuneration Regulations) does not define “exceptional circumstances” nor does it set out a framework for the imposition of financial penalties. Under “exceptional circumstances” appeals have held that the disallowance of the entirety of a claim could constitute a disproportionate sanction, and accordingly, an exceptional circumstance.

4.2 The Costs Judge, in assessing four linked appeals, on 10 August 2012 provided general observations on the issue of “exceptional circumstances”, financial penalties and the approach the LAA takes to assessing out of time claims in contrast to the approach previously adopted by the National Taxing Team when they assessed *ex post facto* claims before the introduction of the LGFS.

4.3 The Costs Judge noted that, prior to 2007, the National Taxing Team (now the CCU) did not enforce the time limits for submitting claims “either vigorously or consistently” but, in January 2007, published guidance:

with a view to applying consistent criteria to the time limits set out under the Funding Order 2013. Claims submitted less than three months out of time (viz within six months of conclusion) would suffer no penalty. Outside that time scale, the NTT would refuse to determine claims unless there was good reason or there were exceptional circumstances for the delay. Where a good reason was advanced, it was unlikely that there would be a penalty. Where exceptional circumstances existed, there was a tariff: for claims submitted over three months but less than six months out of time there was a 10% penalty, between six months and twelve months, a 15% penalty, and over twelve months out of time, a 20% penalty. It follows that many appeals which have come before Costs Judges over the past five years arising out of delays in requesting determination of ex post facto claims have been resolved on the basis of this criteria.

4.4 The Costs Judge, however, recognised that the introduction of both the LGFS and CCMT justify a different approach to assessment of late claims to that which had been adopted by the National Taxing Team in 2007, noting that the National Taxing Team approach:

recognised that time limits were likely to be tight where bills were complex and required the lodging of the case papers. The former (i.e. the LAA approach), on the other hand, places emphasis on the fact that all that is now required is form LF1: no longer is there any need for complicated bills or case papers. In addition, the CCMT has placed an extra burden on the LAA in its running of the Scheme.

4.5 When considering whether the LAA was justified in rejecting claims in their entirety when they were submitted out of time without either “good reason” or “exceptional circumstances” the Costs Judge considered, and rejected, the argument that a total disallowance of the claim would represent a disproportionate penalty and therefore constitute “exceptional circumstances”:

If it was known that article 6 was not imperative and that litigators would almost always be forgiven when total disallowance was under consideration, there would be little incentive for complying with article 6. The fact that that was almost invariably the case under the ex post facto regime when disallowance only occurred in cases of extreme delay, would not be a proper reason for the LAA to continue that practice. Timetables and deadlines are part and parcel of everyday life: where solicitors fail to comply, for example, with the requirements for serving notices under the Landlord and Tenant Act Part II, there is no way back: here, all that the LAA is asking is that litigators comply with the Article. For professional firms, it should not be too much to expect that they should do so within the three months allowed.

4.6 Having concluded that, in some circumstances, it is not unreasonable to disallow a claim in its entirety as a result of out of time submission, the Costs Judge provided guidance on how the LAA should treat cases that are submitted out of time without “good reason”:

I agree in principle with XXXX that the length of the delay and the amount of money involved are capable of being exceptional circumstances. However, if that be right, it does not automatically follow there is therefore a hard and fast rule that so many days late results in a disallowance of £x, but if the sum involved exceeds £y, the reduction should be capped at £z .

4.7 Rather than addressing “exceptional circumstances” arguments by adopting a rigid framework for imposing financial penalties where claims are submitted out of time without “good reason” the Costs Judge has directed the LAA to assess these claims on a case-by-case basis:

It follows that I consider that each case must turn on its own facts and must be looked at on an individual basis; it is not possible to deal with the appeals before me by creating a tariff in the sense that one month late might not attract any penalty, but that two months would do so, depending on the sum in question or the size of the litigator firm. This would also apply to appeals is under the Advocates' graduated fee scheme where total disallowance might bear more heavily on a junior counsel at the start of his or her career than a Leader with many years in practice.

4.8 Therefore, litigators and advocates who submit claims out of time without "good reason" should provide an explanation as to the impact on them of a total disallowance of fees for the specific case. The amount of detail need not be equivalent to that provided when asking for payments to be expedited on hardship grounds but must be sufficient to enable the Determining Officer to understand the impact of any decision to disallow or reduce fees. The Determining Officer may, in addition to considering the imposition of a financial penalty, share the information provided with the relevant Contract Manager if there is cause for concern.

5. Penalty for Late Submission

In situations where the determining officer considers that there are exceptional circumstances but a penalty for late submission is appropriate, in order to improve the claimant's cash flow, the LAA will apply the penalty straight away (giving details with the determination) but the claimant has the right to challenge this rather than delaying payment further pending determination as to the reasonableness of any penalty and the level thereof.

Appendix B

Claiming Guidance

This guidance has been produced to help you with the rules around claim submission for LGFS and AGFS. All claims must be made through the Crown Court Defence (CCD) online billing system. For more information about online claiming please refer to information on our website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/simplifying-criminal-legal-aid-processing>

If you have any questions relating to the use of the CCD system, you can contact a member of the team at crowncourtdefence@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk, or if a general billing query, the customer service team on 0300 200 2020.

Note: Only in the unexpected situation that the online billing system becomes unavailable, contingency AF1 and AF2 forms may be submitted.

AGFS Claim Guidance

Case, Trial Advocate & Offence

Trial Advocate details – Claims must be made by the Trial Advocate (as defined in the Remuneration Regulations) for all cases with a representation order dated on or after 5 May 2015. If the representation order date is older, it is the Instructed Advocate who makes the claim.

It is important that the details match those that have been provided to the court during the case as payment will be made to the Trial Advocate only.

Additional Case Number - If claiming a case uplift, please ensure that all additional case numbers are provided.

Principal Defendant – If you represented more than one defendant you must select one as the principal. We will use this defendant's case to derive the case scenario. You only need to give details of additional defendants if you represented them. Details of co-defendants with separate counsel are not required.

Types of case – Which case scenario are you claiming? Cases on indictment can be: Guilty Plea, Cracked Trial, Discontinuance, Trial, Cracked before Retrial or Retrial. You can also claim for some hearings without an indictment, these are: Committal for Sentence, Contempt, Breach of a Crown Court Order, Appeal Against Sentence and Appeal Against Conviction. Detailed definitions of the case types are available in the AGFS section of Crown Court Fee Guidance.

For Cracked Trials, you must provide us with the date when the matter was first given a fixed or warned trial date, the date of that proposed fixed/warned trial, and the date the case cracked. This is so the system can calculate which third the crack occurred in.

Offence class & Description -You are able to select any charges included on the indictment for your case. If your case is an indictable only offence and was **Sent by the magistrates' court**, please make this clear in the relevant selection. This will entitle you to claim a graduated fee.

If your case was **Transferred/Directed by the magistrates' court**, this option must also be selected. This is where the magistrates' court has deemed that the case was unsuitable for summary trial. If claiming a Cracked trial, Discontinuance or Guilty Plea graduated fee, where appropriate, please ensure that a Legal Aid Committal Form (LAC1) has been fully completed and certified by the correct magistrates' court. The instructing solicitor will have obtained a copy of this form at the Committal Hearing. Please ensure that your solicitor has attached a copy of the form to your instructions. Without this form your claim will be paid

as a fixed fee. If the defendant **Elected Crown Court** AND the case didn't proceed to trial OR retrial, please select the relevant option.

Basic Fee & Enhancements

Please provide total quantities of the relevant elements you are claiming; do not deduct any elements included in the basic fee as this will be done by the system.

E.g. if you have 12 witnesses **do not** deduct the 10 included in the basic fee and enter 2. Enter 12 and the caseworker will deduct the 10 included in the basic fee. This also applies in relation to Daily Attendance fees (DAF) and Pages of Prosecution witnesses (PPE).

Uplift for Defendants - Please ensure that you provide a copy of the Representation Orders for each defendant for which you are claiming an uplift.

Number of case uplift – Please provide the additional case number(s) at the front of the form in Section 1.

Fixed Fees

If claiming a fixed fee please ensure that this section is completed, using the correct codes. We will use the information you provide to validate against information held on the court records. Where the representation order is dated on or after 3 Oct 2011 AND the defendant elected Crown Court trial OR retrial did not proceed, please select - Elected case not proceeded (ENP).

Elected case not proceeded Uplift (ENU) – If you are claiming an uplift because additional defendants please ensure that a representation order is provided for each defendant. If you are claiming an uplift for additional cases, please ensure that you include the additional case number in Section 1.

Miscellaneous fees

Please ensure the correct code is selected when claiming a half day for any of the miscellaneous fees as this will be validated against information held on the court records.

For standard appearance fees, please provide total quantities using the same principle as section 2.

Where the representation order is dated on or after 3 October 2011, Sentence Hearings are to be treated as Standard Appearances. For all cases that include a Sentence Hearing, the Standard Appearance section (SAF) must be completed rather than the Sentence Hearing section (SHR).

Section 5: Travel and Hotel Expenses

For Guidance on claiming travel and hotel expenses, please refer to the AGFS section of Crown Court Fee Guidance.

Travel & Hotel Expenses Breakdown

Please provide a summary of any travel and hotel expenses you have incurred including dates and miles travelled where relevant. Where you are instructed to appear at a non-local court, please provide justification for attendance and amount claimed.

Travel Time to Conference and Views Total Breakdown

Please provide a detailed breakdown of any travel to conference and views you have incurred including dates and miles travelled where relevant.

Please provide full destinations e.g. HMP Walton, so that reasonable time and expenses can be determined.

Section 6: Claim Summary

For guidance on VAT please refer to HM Revenue and Customs.

Please ensure you tick the relevant box if you wish to receive a single payment for your claim as opposed to individual payments for each element.

Enclosure Check List – Please ensure you have provided all the relevant materials to support your claim.

Additional information – Please give us any further information here that will allow us to process your claim. If there was anything out of the ordinary in your case, please provide sufficient detail to properly explain what happened.

LGFS Claim Guidance

Firm's Name & Address – It is important that these details are completed and are accurate as they will be used to return posted items, such as disks, to you. *The LAA cannot take responsibility for lost items if an incorrect address was provided on the claim.*

Defendant details - You only need to give details of additional defendants if you represented them. Details of co-defendants represented by another solicitor are not required.

Evidence Provision Fee Claimed – This element of the claim is explained in paragraph 3.30 of the Crown Court Fee Guidance.

VHCC notification – Refer to paragraph 1.12 of the Crown Court Fee Guidance for more information on Very High Cost Cases.

Details of disbursements – All disbursements claimed, regardless of the value, must be listed. A copy of disbursement receipts or invoices should be provided for every individual disbursement that is more than £20 (and uploaded as a document to the CCD system).

Committal for Trial - You may only claim this fee when you are claiming your final litigator fee. You may claim one fee per committal hearing. Therefore, if you represented more than one defendant at the same hearing, you may claim one fee. If you represented more than one defendant for the Crown Court case but they appeared at different committal for trial hearings, you may claim one fee for each hearing.

Special Preparation - Where you have been served evidence that meets the definition of PPE (see paragraph 20, Schedule 2, of the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013) and it has been served electronically on the court, you may submit a claim for special preparation. This is done through the CCD online billing system by uploading the special preparation form as part of the attachments to the claim.

Where you have been served with more than 10,000 PPE (for cases with a representation order on or after 3 August 2009) may make a claim for special preparation.

The hourly rates can be found in the table following paragraph 27, Schedule 2 of the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013. See paragraph 3.20 of the Crown Court Fee Guidance for further information on Special Preparation.

Trial Type – The type of case on indictment can be: guilty plea, cracked trial, discontinuance, trial, cracked before re-trial or re-trial. You can also claim for some hearings without an indictment, these are: committal for sentence, contempt, breach, appeal against sentence and appeal against conviction.

Offence class and Description: you may select any charges included on the indictment for your case.

Change of solicitor – original or new – Refer to paragraph 3.13 of the Crown Court Fee Guidance for information regarding the rules for claiming as an original or new litigator.

Hardship Claims – Evidence of hardship must be provided (e.g. bank statements, letters from bank). Refer to paragraph 1.21 of the Crown Court Fee Guidance.

Warrant Claims – These are for work up to and including warrant issue date. Where the case has subsequently finished, a final fee payment should be claimed. Refer to paragraph 3.23 of the Crown Court Fee Guidance.

Appendix C

Key Contact List

For general queries about Crown Court claims:

Email:

LGFS Claims - Litigators-fee@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk

AGFS Claims – Advocates-fee@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk

Telephone:

Tel. 0300 200 2020– lines are open 9am - 5pm

To post disks containing evidence for claims made through the CCD billing system the envelope should be marked either 'AGFS' or 'LGFS' and posted to:

Legal Aid Agency

Fothergill House

2nd Floor, 16 King Street

Nottingham, NG1 2AS

DX: 10035 Nottingham 1

All discs must be accompanied by a cover sheet providing details of the sender, their return address, the client name, case number and court and the date upon which the claim was submitted

Prior Authority Applications to Incur Expenses

Litigators may apply for Prior Authority (to incur expenses under regulation 13(1) of the Remuneration Regulations) to the Prior Authority team by submitting an online CRM4 application.

Prior Authority Applications to Incur Travel and Accommodation Costs

Advocates and litigators may apply for approval for Crown Court travel (Regulation 13(3)) by emailing the request to the LAA Prior Approval team at crime.queries@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk.

The LAA's Criminal Cases Unit (CCU):

The CCU processes claims for the following areas of work:

Confiscation claims:

- Ex post facto claims from litigators in the Crown Court relating to confiscation proceedings.
- Ex post facto claims from Advocates in the Crown Court relating to confiscation proceedings which have 50 PPE or more.

All claims for confiscation proceedings must be submitted through the CCD online billing system.

All other ex post facto confiscation claims should be submitted on Form 5144 to:

Criminal Cases Unit

Legal Aid Agency

1st Floor

Manchester Civil Justice Centre

1 Bridge Street West

Manchester

M60 9DJ

DX: 724785 Manchester 44

Special and wasted preparation claims:

- Assessment of AGFS claim where the advocate is claiming higher than the specified fixed fee.
- Assessment of LGFS claims where the litigator is claiming higher than the specified fixed fee.

All new claims for special/wasted preparation should be submitted alongside the graduated fee scheme claim through the CCD online billing system.

All AGFS and LGFS special preparation claims where the PPE exceeds 10,000 pages or are for viewing electronic evidence not considered PPE are assessed by the Criminal Case Unit (CCU).

If you are required to provide further information, wish to request a redetermination of the original decision, or require written reasons prior to cost appeal solely in relation to special preparation and not any other element of the graduated fee assessment, then you may do so directly to the CCU. However, if there are outstanding issues also in relation to the graduated fee all requests must be submitted to the graduated fee teams in Nottingham. You should not split your requests.

Special Preparation Assessment team:

Criminal Cases Unit
Legal Aid Agency
Level 6
The Capital
Union Street
Liverpool
L3 9AF

DX: 745810, Liverpool 35

Email: specialpreparation@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk.

Note that claims for special and wasted preparation must be submitted through the CCD online billing system.

Appendix D

Pages of Prosecution Evidence

1. Pages of prosecution evidence (PPE) is defined in the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations⁶. The definition includes typical case evidence served by the prosecution, and electronic evidence which has traditionally been served in paper form.

Types of Evidence and Remuneration

2. Table 1 lists the main types of evidence and how each is remunerated.

Table 1

Type of PPE	Type of Service by Prosecution	PPE or Special Preparation
Paper witness statements, interviews and documentary and pictorial exhibits.	Paper	PPE
Paper witness statements, interviews and documentary and pictorial exhibits that are converted into digital format.	Digital	PPE
Witness statements or interviews that have only ever existed in digital format.	Digital	PPE
Documentary and pictorial exhibits in digital format (see paragraphs 32-44 below for further detail).	Digital	The Determining Officer will take into account whether the document would have been printed by the prosecution and served in paper form prior to 1 April 2012. If so, then it will be counted as PPE. If the determining officer is unable to make that assessment, they will take

⁶ [Paragraph 1\(2-5\), Schedule 1, Criminal Legal Aid \(Remuneration\) Regulations 2013 \(SI: 2013/435\)](#)

		into account 'any other relevant circumstances' such as the importance of the evidence to the case, the amount and the nature of the work that was required to be done and by whom, and the extent to which the electronic evidence featured in the case against the defendant.
A prosecution summary or transcript of an interview with a defendant.	Paper or digital.	PPE.
ABE interviews.	Paper or digital.	Where the transcript is relied upon by the prosecution, it will be treated as PPE.
First Stage Streamlined Forensic Report (SFR1).	Paper or digital.	The SFR1 is a short report that details the key forensic evidence the prosecution intends to rely on. The prosecution's aim is to achieve early agreement with the defence on forensic issues (or where this cannot be achieved, to identify the contested issues). Where an SFR1 does result in agreement of forensic issues, the SFR1 will be treated as PPE. Note, the SFR1 will be paid as PPE in circumstances where no SFR2 is served for whatever reason rather than solely because the SFR1 is agreed.

3. The following material make up the PPE count:

- The fullest committal bundle or set of served prosecution documents (R v Brazier (1998), R v Sturdy (1998), R v Ward (2012), and, if relevant, the total on the final Notice of Additional Evidence (NAE) should be used (R v Powell (2016)). As held in R. v Rigelsford (2005), where the prosecution only relies on a sample of evidence available, payment can only be paid for that which is formally admitted. This is also supported in other Senior Courts Costs Office decisions such as R v Samoon and Baryali (SCCO Ref: 24/16), R v Motaung (SCCO Ref 179/15) and R v Powell (SCCO Ref 7/16), where the CPS had extracted and served on the defence the relevant pages from a disc and clearly disclosed the balance of material on the disc as unused.
- Transcripts of video evidence that the judge requests.
- A page of prosecution evidence is included in the count irrespective of the number of lines of content.

Pages or Types of Evidence Not Counted as PPE

4. The following aspects or types of evidence are not counted as PPE and are wrapped up in the graduated fee. The following is a non-exhaustive list of items excluded from the PPE proxy:

- Unused Material.
- Other digital exhibits (e.g. CCTV, video evidence (including video interviews), and audio evidence).
- Versions of a transcript that have been edited for the jury.
- Title pages, index pages, exhibit labels, separator pages, fax covering sheets.
- No allowances for small or large typefaces, or duplicated pages (including those that have minor differences (R v El Treki (2001))).
- Evidence served after the litigator or advocate is no longer representing the client.
- Defence generated evidence (including the product of any defence analysis of forensic computer images or copies of electronic storage media (e.g. hard drives)).
- Transcripts edited for the purpose of being put before the jury.
- Recordings of interviews with victims, and transcripts of those interviews, do not fall within the PPE definition in regulations and are not considered PPE (R v Gleeson (2011)).
- Pre-sentence and psychiatric reports.
- Physical exhibits.
- Software or databases.
- Advance disclosure.
- Defence generated printed material (R. v. Ward (2012)).
- Applications for Special Measures.
- Prosecution Opening.
- Case Summary.
- Indictment.
- Application to adduce bad character or hearsay evidence.
- Evidence served for confiscation proceedings.
- Admissions.

PPE Validation

5. The process for validating PPE is as follows:

- a) CPS will provide paginated evidence bundles supported by an endorsement of the PPE on the committal bundle and updated running totals of PPE on any NAE. For non-CPS cases, a paginated bundle and index is provided.

- b) Litigators and advocates submit their claim to the LAA, supported by evidence of the PPE (along with documents claimed on the LF1 and AF1). This must include electronic evidence that is to be included in the PPE count.
- c) In cases where the advocate is relying on the LAA Report from the DCS as evidence of PPE, the whole of the LAA Report must be provided, i.e. the front page which gives details of the defendant and case as well as the subsequent pages that give details of the documents, etc, contained within each section
- d) The LAA validate claims against the supporting evidence. Where this is inconsistent with the claim, the LAA may attempt to liaise with the prosecuting authority to determine the correct PPE figure.

6. Please note the following in relation to this process:

- a) Evidence of PPE must be sourced from material generated by the prosecution and provided to the defence teams during the client's case. Such evidence of PPE includes:
 - Committal bundle or NAE front sheets endorsed with the CPS / prosecuting authority page count
 - Index of evidence
 - Paginated pages
 - Any other objective evidence that has been generated by the prosecution.
- b) Evidence of PPE must be generated by the prosecution office and cannot be a document prepared by the defence or prosecution advocate.
- c) The PPE form is no longer an acceptable form of evidence.
- d) Where the prosecution has provided a committal bundle or NAE cover sheet or have paginated the evidence, it is the responsibility of providers to ensure they maintain this evidence for the purposes of claiming payment.
- e) HMCTS is not required to provide copies of any documents.
- f) Prosecuting authorities are not required to provide duplicate copies of supporting evidence for PPE purposes.
- g) The LAA and CPS have agreed that where the bundles of evidence have not been paginated or indexed, or where a running total of the PPE has not been endorsed on committal bundles or NAE then litigators should inform the LAA and the LAA will raise this as an issue with CPS directly.
- h) The CPS will not routinely deal with queries raised directly with them by defence litigators in relation to PPE after cases are concluded.
- i) For non-CPS cases, litigators should inform the LAA where evidence has not been paginated or indexed and they can therefore not provide PPE evidence to support their claim.

Notice of Additional Evidence

- 7. The CPS routinely serves additional evidence under a standard NAE but not all prosecuting authorities follow the same format. Therefore, in limited circumstances, a formal document from the prosecuting authority, identifying the new evidence as being used evidence and formally served as part of the prosecution case may be sufficient.

8. CPS practice is to have blank NAEs available at court and to serve evidence during the trial under an NAE. Where this does not happen, the defence teams can raise it with the prosecution casework manager at court who will serve an NAE if appropriate.
9. If evidence is provided to the defence and it is unclear whether the evidence was served as used material, the defence should seek written clarification from the prosecuting authority at the time.
10. Any disagreements about the status of particular material should be resolved prior to billing, either by negotiation between the parties or, exceptionally, by ruling of the trial judge. It should only be in exceptional circumstances that a claim is submitted to the LAA for payment where such issues are outstanding. In such cases the determining officer would be entitled to regard the failure of the parties to reach any agreement, or to seek a ruling from the trial judge, as a powerful indication that the prosecution's initial view as to the status of the material was correct.
11. Advocates should provide objective evidence supporting the claimed PPE to the LAA. As held in Costs Judge decision, *R. v Griffiths (2010)*, the evidential burden falls on the defendant to demonstrate the page count conclusively and the judge's decision must be based on the material available when making that decision.

Claiming Electronic Evidence as PPE

12. In April 2012, an amendment was made to the definition of PPE in regulations so that PPE served electronically, which would have traditionally been served in paper form, would be paid as PPE, and only electronic evidence, such as that which only ever existed in electronic format such as on discs, would be paid as Special Preparation.
13. However, the costs judge decision, *R v Napper (2014)*, held that the amended definition, must be interpreted to mean that where there is insufficient evidence to establish that electronic evidence would previously have been served in paper form, then a decision on whether the material should be counted as PPE must be based on how important or integral it is to the case and the work involved in considering it.
14. Therefore, claims for electronic evidence will be assessed according to the following principles:
 - Whether the document would have been printed by the prosecution and served in paper form prior to 1 April 2012 is a relevant circumstance under paragraph 1(5) of Schedules 1 and 2 to the Regulations that the determining officer will take into account. If the determining officer can conclude that the material would have been printed prior to 1 April 2012, it will be counted as PPE for both the litigator and advocate.
 - If the determining officer is unable to make that assessment, the determining officer will take into account 'any other relevant circumstances' such as the importance of the evidence to the case, the amount and the nature of the work that was required to be done and by whom, and the extent to which the electronic evidence featured in the case against the defendant.
15. Some examples of documentary or pictorial exhibits that will ordinarily be counted as PPE are:
 - Scene of crime photographs.
 - Prosecution analysis carried out on phone data.
 - Bank statements.
 - Raw phone data where a detailed schedule has been created by the prosecution which is served and relied on and is relevant to the defendant's case.
 - Raw phone data if it is served without a schedule having been created by the prosecution, but the evidence nevertheless remains important to the prosecution case and is relevant to the

defendant's case e.g. it can be shown that a careful analysis had to be carried out on the data in order to dispute the extent of the defendant's involvement.

- Raw phone data where the case is a conspiracy and the electronic evidence relates to the defendant and co-conspirators with whom the defendant had direct contact.

16. The following additional information (relevant to the case in question) must be submitted for all claims where electronically served evidence is being claimed as PPE:

- The disc or discs/other electronic service media containing the material.
- The full prosecution list/s of all evidence served in the case.
- An explanation as to which of the electronically served exhibits are being claimed as PPE (i.e. for each exhibit listed, explain why you consider that the nature of this document and the relevant circumstances, specific to your client's case, mean that the determining officer should decide that it is appropriate to include this particular item of material within the PPE, and if so, how many additional pages are being claimed from the total page count within that exhibit).
- A Schedule in the following format should be considered in all cases and may be required in cases involving high electronic evidence counts/multiple discs:
 - o Disc A, Folder B, Sub Folder C, Document D – 12 pages
 - o Disc A, Folder E, Document F – 109 pages
 - o Disc G, Folder H, Document J, Tab K (if a spreadsheet is claimed for) – 105 pages

17. Depending on the case, it may also assist the assessment of your claim if you provide some or all of the following additional justification:

- The prosecution case summary.
- The defence case statement.
- Any defence schedules prepared from the electronic evidence.
- Any skeleton arguments submitted relevant to the electronic evidence claimed as PPE.
- Advocates' attendance notes (where appropriate).
- Litigator's attendance notes.
- Full, detailed work logs or file notes showing all work undertaken in relation to the material served electronically.

Assessment of Electronic Evidence

18. The basic position under the Regulations is that electronically served evidence is not included in the number of pages of prosecution evidence unless the determining officer concludes that it would be appropriate to include the material as PPE. (R v Tunstall SCCO Ref: 220/15) and R v Sana [2014] 6 Costs LR 1143).

19. If the determining officer is unable to conclude that the electronic evidence ought to be included within the pages of prosecution evidence it may be remunerated as special preparation.⁷

20. Whether material is properly remunerated as PPE or special preparation will depend on the specific facts of the case. The following costs judge decisions provide some guidance on the distinction between material paid as PPE and material paid as special preparation:

- R v Jalibahodelezhi [2014] 4 Costs LR 781: material should be paid as PPE where it is pivotal to the case and requires same degree of consideration as paper evidence.

⁷ Paragraph 17(1) (C) Schedule 1 (advocates) and paragraph 20(1)(a) Schedule 2 (litigators)

- R v Sibanda (SCCO Ref 227/14): where a defendant is charged with substantive offences telephone data relating to co-defendants is not sufficiently relevant to merit inclusion in the PPE. R v Sana [2014] 6 Costs LR 1143: The Costs Judge held that if some electronic evidence is relevant to the case and some is irrelevant to the case, the nature of the document and the circumstances mean that it is not reasonable to treat the irrelevant material as PPE. However, reasonable time spent considering the material could still be the subject of a claim under the special preparation rules.
- R v T Mahmood and Z Mahmood (SCCO Ref 149/16;155/16 and 185/16): in cases where a telephone report is served it may be appropriate to subdivide a report into its individual sections and allow only the relevant tabs or sections. In particular, there is a distinction between “social material” i.e. audio files, images, photographs, internet history, cookies, installed applications etc that may properly be remunerated as special preparation and telecommunications data i.e. contacts, call history, SMS and other messages which is more likely to be paid as PPE.
- R v Robertson (SCCO Ref 22/17): personal photographs or images contained on a defendant’s telephone are unlikely to merit inclusion within the pages of prosecution evidence.
- R v Yates (SCCO Ref 66/17): in certain cases, it is appropriate to draw a distinction between material directly attributable to the defendant which is integral to the case and should be included in the PPE and material attributable to the co-defendant which is useful only as additional background and therefore payable as special preparation.

Unused Material

21. Unused Material is not payable under the fee schemes.
22. In the majority of cases it should be clear whether material has been served as used material (as it will be included in an NAE) or disclosed as unused material.
23. However, in Lord Chancellor v Edward Hayes [2017] EWHC 138 (QB), the High Court held that defence practitioners should not be penalised for lack of formal service. Therefore, where evidence was served without an NAE, but was clearly integral to the prosecution case it should be treated as PPE.
24. Where there is an issue regarding the status of certain material, the determining officer should have regard to the principles set out in paragraph 50 of Lord Chancellor v SVS Solicitors (2017) EWHC 1045 (QB):
 - i. The starting point is that only served evidence and exhibits can be counted as PPE. Material which is only disclosed as unused material cannot be PPE.
 - ii. In this context, references to “served” evidence and exhibits must mean “served as part of the evidence and exhibits in the case”. The evidence on which the prosecution rely will of course be served; but evidence may be served even though the prosecution does not specifically rely on every part of it.
 - iii. Where evidence and exhibits are formally served as part of the material on the basis of which a defendant is sent for trial, or under a subsequent notice of additional evidence, and are recorded as such in the relevant notices, there is no difficulty in concluding that they are served. But paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 2 to the 2013 Regulations only says that the number of PPE “includes” such material: it does not say that the number of PPE “comprises only” such material.

- iv. "Service" may therefore be informal. Formal service is of course much to be preferred, both because it is required by the Criminal Procedure Rules and because it avoids subsequent arguments about the status of material. But it would be in nobody's interests to penalise informality if, in sensibly and cooperatively progressing a trial, the advocates dispensed with the need for service of a notice of additional evidence before further evidence could be adduced, and all parties subsequently overlooked the need for the prosecution to serve the requisite notice *ex post facto*.
- v. The phrase "served on the court" seems to me to do no more than identify a convenient form of evidence as to what has been served by the prosecution on the defendant. I do not think that "service on the court" is a necessary precondition of evidence counting as part of the PPE. If 100 pages of further evidence and exhibits were served on a defendant under cover of a notice of additional evidence, it cannot be right that those 100 pages would be excluded from the count of PPE merely because the notice had for some reason not reached the court.
- vi. In short, it is important to observe the formalities of service, and compliance with the formalities will provide clear evidence as to the status of particular material; but non-compliance with the formalities of service cannot of itself necessarily exclude material from the count of PPE.
- vii. Where the prosecution seek to rely on only part of the data recovered from a particular source, and therefore serve an exhibit which contains only some of the data, issues may arise as to whether all of the data should be exhibited. The resolution of such issues will depend on the circumstances of the particular case, and on whether the data which have been exhibited can only fairly be considered in the light of the totality of the data. It should almost always be possible for the parties to resolve such issues between themselves, and it is in the interests of all concerned that a clear decision is reached and any necessary notice of additional evidence served. If, exceptionally, the parties are unable to agree as to what should be served, the trial judge can be asked whether he or she is prepared to make a ruling in the exercise of his case management powers. In such circumstances, the trial judge (if willing to make a ruling) will have to consider all the circumstances of the case before deciding whether the prosecution should be directed either to exhibit the underlying material or to present their case without the extracted material on which they seek to rely.
- viii. If – regrettably - the status of particular material has not been clearly resolved between the parties, or (exceptionally) by a ruling of the trial judge, then the Determining Officer (or, on appeal, the Costs Judge) will have to determine it in the light of all the information which is available. The view initially taken by the prosecution as to the status of the material will be a very important consideration, and will often be decisive, but is not necessarily so: if in reality the material was of central importance to the trial (and not merely helpful to the defence), the Determining Officer (or Costs Judge) would be entitled to conclude that it was in fact served, and that the absence of formal service should not affect its inclusion in the PPE. Again, this will be a case-specific decision. In making that decision, the Determining Officer (or Costs Judge) would be entitled to regard the failure of the parties to reach any agreement, or to seek a ruling from the trial judge, as a powerful indication that the prosecution's initial view as to the status of the material was correct. If the Determining Officer (or Costs Judge) is unable to conclude that material was in fact served, then it must be treated as unused material, even if it was important to the defence.
- ix. If an exhibit is served, but in electronic form and in circumstances which come within paragraph 1(5) of Schedule 2, the Determining Officer (or, on appeal, the Costs Judge) will have a discretion as to whether he or she considers it appropriate to include it in the PPE. As I

have indicated above, the LAA's Crown Court Fee Guidance explains the factors which should be considered. This is an important and valuable control mechanism which ensures that public funds are not expended inappropriately.

- x. If an exhibit is served in electronic form but the Determining Officer or Costs Judge considers it inappropriate to include it in the count of PPE, a claim for special preparation may be made by the solicitors in the limited circumstances defined by Paragraph 20 of Schedule 2.
 - xi. If material which has been disclosed as unused material has not in fact been served (even informally) as evidence or exhibits, and the Determining Officer has not concluded that it should have been served (as indicated at (viii) above), then it cannot be included in the number of PPE. In such circumstances, the discretion under paragraph 1(5) does not apply.
25. All decisions must be made on the specific facts of the case. The onus is on the provider to supply all the relevant information and if the determining officer is unable to conclude, based on the information provided, that the material was in fact served then it must be treated as Unused Material, even if it was important to the defence.
26. In addition to the above decision, if the prosecution gives written confirmation that previously unused material will instead be relied upon as evidence then the material will be included in the page count (R v Sales (2007)).

CCTV/ DVD Footage

27. Time spent watching CCTV/ DVD footage is included within the initial fee. Moving images cannot be paid as Special Preparation (and do not count as pages) unless they were intended to be converted into still images (R. v Uddin (2010)). In addition, audio-visual recordings cannot be paid as Special Preparation (High Court judgment, The Lord Chancellor v. McLarty and Co. (Zacharia) (2011)).

Advance Disclosure

28. Advance disclosure does not count towards PPE. This is because such evidence is often duplicated in the committal or first prosecution bundle.
29. However, in circumstances where the case concludes before the prosecution documents are served, and it does not fall within paragraph 22 of Schedule 1 of the Remuneration Regulations (i.e. is not discontinued or dismissed), and the PPE count is relevant, the correct number of pages of PPE is the material served on the court for the purposes of enabling the Judge to deal with the case, which is usually similar to the advance disclosure bundle.

Bad Character or Hearsay

30. Where bad character or hearsay evidence is not served under an NAE, it cannot be claimed as PPE. In Costs Judge decision, R. v. McCall 2010, it was held that bad character evidence cannot be included in the page count unless a notice of additional evidence was included, as distinct from a notice to introduce such evidence.
31. For further information see: <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/bad-character-evidence>

PPE Limitation

32. When a representative stops providing representation for any valid reason, the volume of PPE that can be claimed is limited to what has been served on the court up to the date the representative finishes

working on the case. The PPE proxy reflects the work done by the representative, and therefore it would not be appropriate to include pages served after they have no further involvement in the case.

33. PPE served after the client pleads guilty, but before sentencing, should be included in the total PPE count (Costs judge decision, R. v Debenham (2012)).

Multiple Defendants

34. Where a representative represents more than one defendant on a case, and an identical (or nearly identical) bundle of PPE is served for each defendant, only the PPE from one bundle may be included for the purposes of claiming a graduated fee under the Fee Scheme. Remuneration for extra work likely to have been undertaken for additional defendants is catered for in the defendant uplift.

The Page Count Cap

35. In R v Jagelo (SCCO Ref 96/15), Master Rowley decided that the SCCO is not bound by the R v Furniss (2015) ruling which asserted that the page cap is arbitrary. He further held that it is not possible under the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013 to pay PPE in excess of 10,000 as part of the graduated fee. Where a judge does indicate that, in his view, a greater number of pages than 10,000 should be paid as PPE, then a claim for work done in respect of that material should be made under the Special Preparation provisions.

Appendix E

Example Work Log

Date	Nature of work	Nature of documents and pages	Time	Total Time	Special Preparation	a, b, c
10/02/14	Perusing prosecution evidence	Statements P1-100	10:00 – 13:50	3.50		
11/2/14	Conference with solicitor and client in Brixton		14:00 – 16:00	2.00 + 3.00(t)		
12/02/14	Preparation submissions, novel law see skeleton		10:00 – 13:30	3.30	Yes	a
13/02/14	Perusing prosecution evidence	Exhibits, interview of Smith – p10150-10205	15:00-17:00	2.00	Yes	b
13/02/14	Perusing prosecution evidence	Statements p101-150	17:00 – 19:15	2.15		
14/02/14	Perusing prosecution evidence	Exhibits – bank statements p15000-15500	19:00-23:00	4.00	Yes	b
17/02/14	Viewing documentary evidence served on DVD only	30 applications for credit cards – 5 pages each	10:00 - 13:00	3:00	Yes	c
17/02/14	Advice on evidence	4 pages	14:00-15:15	1.15		

Appendix F

Alleged Breach of a Court Order

1 Introduction

This guidance clarifies the position regarding the process and criteria for the grant of criminal legal aid when an individual is alleged to be in breach of an order made by either the Crown Court or magistrates' court.

2 Court orders

There are a wide range of orders that may be made by a criminal court. Whilst this guidance does not seek to deal with each and every court order, particular focus is given to those orders commonly made following conviction as these have been the most regular subject of queries.

- 'Probation' Order – where a defendant is convicted and the court declines to impose a custodial sentence, the offender is commonly made subject to a 'community order' or 'suspended sentence order'.
- 'Community orders' comprise one or more requirements with which the offender must comply; these can include supervision through regular appointments with a probation officer, curfew, exclusion from a specific place/area, drug rehabilitation, alcohol and mental health treatment, as well as residence at a specific address.
- 'Suspended sentence orders' are sentences of less than 12 months in prison, suspended for between 6 months and two years. It includes the same requirements as those available for the 'community order.'

An alleged breach of an order can result in the individual being brought back before the court and potentially being sent to prison.

In addition, existing guidance – notably the Criminal Legal Aid Manual - draws attention to a range of court orders which can be made under the heading of 'prescribed proceedings'. These are often made, though not exclusively, following the defendant's conviction. This list includes: Anti Social Behaviour Orders, Sexual Offences Prevention Orders, Restraining Orders, Serious Crime Prevention Orders, Violent Offender Orders, Drinking Banning Orders and Domestic Violence Prevention Orders.

3 Scope of legal aid to cover alleged breach cases

The Legal Aid, Sentencing, and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 makes clear that the scope of the criminal legal aid scheme includes 'proceedings before a court for dealing with an individual convicted of an offence, including proceedings in respect of a sentence or order', - section 14(b) – and '(h) such other proceedings, before any court, tribunal or other person, as may be prescribed'. – section 14(h).

All alleged breaches of a court order, whether made by the magistrates' court or Crown Court will, therefore, fall within scope of criminal legal aid.

4 Applying for criminal legal aid in an alleged breach case

Regulations make clear that where an alleged breach of a court order has arisen, proceedings to deal with the alleged breach cannot be regarded as incidental to the main proceedings. For this reason, a new legal aid application is required.

See The Criminal Legal Aid (General) Regulations 2013/No.9:

Representation for criminal proceedings: proceedings which are not to be regarded as incidental proceedings:

20. (1) The proceedings set out in paragraph (2) are not to be regarded as incidental to the criminal proceedings from which they arise.

(2) The proceedings are—

(a) proceedings for applications for judicial review or habeas corpus in relation to criminal proceedings; and

(b) proceedings for dealing with an individual who is alleged to have failed to comply with an order of the magistrates' court or the Crown Court.

5 Circumstances in which an alleged breach of a court order may arise and Representation Order requirements

These broadly fall into 1 of 3 groups:

(a) 'stand-alone' breach of a court order - eg; breach of a community order (CCO) or suspended sentence order (SSO) which does not give rise to a new criminal offence, but requires the individual to be brought back and dealt with by the relevant court. An example of this would be a failure to carry out unpaid work, or failing to report to the probation officer.

In such cases, the alleged breach is prosecuted by the probation service. Most commonly, breach of a Crown Court order is dealt with by the Crown Court, although some Crown Court orders specify that an alleged breach may be dealt with by the magistrates' court

Representation Order Requirements

The application for legal aid should be submitted to the relevant magistrates' court; if the breach hearing is to be heard at the magistrates' court, the application is subject to the Interests of Justice test and the magistrates' court means test

If the breach hearing is to be heard in the Crown Court, the application is subject to Interests of Justice Test only - it is not means tested.

Therefore, it is the venue at which the breach hearing will take place that will determine whether the application is means tested, not the venue at which the original order was made.

Note: only in circumstances where the defendant is brought before the Crown Court and there is not time to instruct a litigator can the Crown Court exercise its power to grant a representation order in breach proceedings.

In such cases the representation order will cover the advocate for the work carried out at the initial hearing. If, following that hearing, there is further work which require the services of a litigator e.g. the matter is adjourned for further hearings or the defendant requires assistance with preparing an appeal, the representation order granted by the Crown Court will also cover the work carried out by the litigator. There

is no requirement for the litigator to submit a fresh application to the relevant magistrates' court in these circumstances.

See the Criminal Legal Aid (Determinations by a Court and Choice of Representative) Regulations 2013:

Determinations by the Crown Court

6. On the application of an individual, the Crown Court may make a determination under section 16 of the Act as to whether an individual qualifies for representation for the purposes of criminal proceedings before the Crown Court—

(a) which are described in section 14(g) of the Act (criminal proceedings);

(b) which arise out of an alleged failure to comply with an order of the Crown Court and it appears to the court that there is no time to instruct a provider; or

(c) where the individual is brought before the court under section 81 of the Senior Courts Act 1981(b) in pursuance of a warrant issued by the Crown Court.

(b) breach of a court order which automatically gives rise to a criminal offence – e.g. breach of an ASBO is a criminal offence;

In such cases a fresh criminal prosecution is brought by CPS.

Representation Order Requirements

The representation order granted for the trial of the new offence covers the sentencing hearing at which the breach of the order will be taken into account.

(c) a fresh criminal offence is alleged to have been committed by the defendant and this effectively puts the defendant in breach of an order previously made by the court following conviction for an earlier offence.

In such cases, the individual is first dealt with by the court in relation to the new offence; if this leads to a conviction, it is at the point of sentencing that breach of the court order will also be taken into account.

Representation Order Requirements

The representation order granted for trial involving the new offence covers the sentencing hearing; the representation order will therefore extend to cover consideration of breach of an earlier court order in relation to a previous criminal offence.

6 Submitting LGFS and AGFS Claims for Breaches of Crown Court Orders

Since the introduction of Crown Court Means Testing in 2010 and the revisions to the General Regulations, the LAA has received claims under both the AGFS and LGFS for Breach of Crown Court Order fixed fees supported by the original representation order (i.e. the representation order that was in place for the proceedings in which the Crown Court Order was made).

In the absence of clear guidance on the issue, the LAA has been paying these claims.

Now that the position has been clarified, the LAA will, **for Breach Proceedings submitted on or after 1 January 2013**, only process claims that are supported by either:

1. a new representation order, issued by the relevant magistrates' court specifically covering the Breach Proceedings; or
2. a representation order issued by the Crown Court.

Appendix G

Examples of claiming for Dismissal Applications

The following table contains scenarios and the corresponding fee payable. Also refer to the paragraph 22 (6) and (7), Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations.

	Scenario	Fee
1	1 – 2 day dismissal application Wholly successful. Case dismissed DAY ONE (DA) DAY TWO (DA) 18(5)&(6)	Guilty Plea GF (main hearing) Full/half Day fixed fee
2	2 day dismissal application Unsuccessful. PTPH follows straight on. Accused pleads NG. Stood out for trial. DAY ONE (DA) DAY TWO (DA+PCMH)	Full/Half-Day fixed fee PTPH added to standard appearance count
3	As in 2 above, except accused pleads G at PTPH DAY ONE (DA) DAY TWO (DA+G PLEA at PCMH) 18(5)&(6)	Full/Half-Day fixed fee Guilty plea GF (PTPH is main hearing)
4	2 day dismissal application Unsuccessful. PTPH does not follow straight on but is adjourned to later date. At PCMH, accused pleads NG. Stood out for trial. DAY ONE (DA) DAY TWO (DA)	 Full/Half-Day fixed fee Full/Half-Day fixed fee
5	DAY THREE (PCMH)	PTPH added to standard appearance count
6	As in 4 above except accused pleads guilty at the adjourned PCMH.	Full/Half-Day fixed fee Full/Half-Day fixed fee Guilty plea GF (PTPH is main hearing)

	DAY ONE (DA) DAY TWO (DA) DAY THREE (G Plea at PTPH)	
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Appendix H

Case Type Scenarios

Please refer to the table below for a list of the case types you can claim under the LGFS.

The *original* solicitor is the solicitor instructed by the defendant before the transfer occurs.

The *new* solicitor is the solicitor instructed by the defendant after the transfer has occurred.

The *original* solicitor hands over the case to the new solicitor.

The *new* solicitor takes over the case from the *original* solicitor.

Scenario	Definition/Clarification
Discontinuances (Pre first hearing at which pleas are entered)	Refer to paragraph 21, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations.
Guilty Plea	Refer to Part 2, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations.
Cracked Trial	Refer to Part 2, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations.
Trial	Refer to Part 2, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations.
Appeal against Conviction from the Magistrates' Court	Refer to paragraph 15, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations
Appeal against Sentence from the Magistrates' Court	Refer to paragraph 15, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations
Committal for Sentence	Refer to paragraph 15, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations
Hearing Subsequent to Sentence	Refer to paragraph 16, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations
Contempt	Refer to paragraph 17, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations
Alleged Breach of Crown Court Order	Refer to paragraph 18, Schedule 2 of the Remuneration Regulations
Cracked before retrial	Preparation for a re-trial has started but re-trial does not commence

Retrial	Preparation for a re-trial has been completed and a re-trial has taken place
Up to and including the first hearing at which pleas are entered (PTPH or FCMH) transfer (org)	What the <i>original</i> solicitor is paid where the defendant transfers to a <i>new</i> solicitor up to and including the PCMH.
Up to and including the first hearing at which pleas are entered (PTPH or FCMH) transfer (new) - Guilty Plea	What the <i>new</i> solicitor is paid where the defendant transfers to them from an <i>original</i> solicitor and a case is a guilty plea
Up to and including first hearing at which pleas are entered (PTPH or FCMH) transfer (new) - Cracked	What the <i>new</i> solicitor is paid where the defendant transfers to them from an <i>original</i> solicitor and a case is a —cracked trial
Up to and including first hearing at which pleas are entered (PTPH or FCMH) transfer (new) - Trial	What the <i>new</i> solicitor is paid where the defendant transfers to them from an <i>original</i> solicitor and a case is a —trial
Before trial transfer (org)	What the <i>original</i> solicitor is paid where the defendant transfers to a <i>new</i> solicitor after the first hearing at which pleas are entered (PTPH or FCMH) and before a trial has commenced.
Before trial transfer (new) - Cracked	What the <i>new</i> solicitor is paid where the defendant transfers to them from the <i>original</i> solicitor and the case is a —cracked trial
Before trial transfer (new) - Trial	What the <i>new</i> solicitor is paid where the defendant transfers to them from the <i>original</i> solicitor and the case is a —trial
During trial transfer (org) - Trial	What the <i>original</i> solicitor is paid up to the day before the transfer of the defendant to the <i>new</i> solicitor, during —trial.
During trial transfer (new) - Trial	What the <i>new</i> solicitor is paid after s/he has taken over the case from the <i>original</i> solicitor and has claimed for the full —trial.
Transfer after trial or guilty plea and before sentencing hearing (original)	What the original litigator is paid where the

transfer takes place after the trial or guilty plea but before the sentence hearing

Transfer after trial or guilty plea and before sentencing hearing (new)

What the new litigator is paid where the Transfer takes place after the trial but before the sentence hearing.

Transfer before retrial (org) - Retrial

What the *original* solicitor is paid where the re-trial turns out to be a retrial or a cracked retrial.

Transfer before retrial (new) - Cracked Retrial

What the *new* solicitor is paid where there is a —cracked re-trial.

Transfer before retrial (new) - Retrial

Where the *new* solicitor has taken over the Case from the *original* solicitor between the —trial and —re-trial and there subsequently is a —re-trial.

Transfer during retrial (org) - Retrial

What the *original* solicitor is paid where the transfer takes place during the —re-trial

Transfer during retrial (new) – Retrial

Where the *new* solicitor has taken over the case from the *original* solicitor during the —re-trial.

Transfer after retrial or cracked retrial and before sentence hearing (original) What the original litigator is paid where the transfer takes place after the retrial but before the sentence hearing

Transfer after retrial or cracked retrial and before sentence hearing (new)

What the new litigator is paid where the transfer takes place after the retrial but before the sentence hearing.

Appendix I

Remuneration for Breach Proceedings for Litigators

Type of work	Work carried out	Funding available	Fixed Fee Amount (excluding VAT)
Crown Court Order	Hearing for a Breach of a Crown Court Order (Community Sentence Order) with a representation order. dated on or after 20 1 July 2015.	Fixed Fee under LGFS for original or new litigators.	£77.66 £85.11
Crown Court Order	Hearing for a Breach of a Crown Court Order (Community Sentence Order) with a representation order dated on or after 3 August 2009	Fixed Fee under LGFS for original and new litigators	
Crown Court Order	Hearing for a Breach of a Crown Court Order (Community Sentence Order) with a Representation order dated before 3 August 2009	Where the substantive proceedings have a representation order dated before 14 January 2008, the original and new litigator should apply for a fresh representation order and claim for payment under LGFS (if they have not claimed under the ex post fact scheme).	£85.11

		<p>Where the substantive proceedings have a representation order dated on or after 14 January 2008, and the original litigator represents the client named on the representation order, a fee cannot be claimed.</p> <p>Where the substantive proceedings have a representation order dated on or after 14 January 2008, and a new litigator represents the client named on the representation order, a fee may be claimed.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>£85.11</p>
Crown Court Order	<p>Vary/discharge an order made under S155 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act (alteration of Crown Court sentence)</p>	<p>Fixed Fee hearing subsequent to sentence under LGFS where an application is made within 28 days of the date of the original order</p> <p>2 0 0 0</p>	<p>£155.32</p>
Review of Sentence	<p>Review of sentence made under S74 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (assistance by defendant: review of sentence)</p>	<p>Fixed Fee hearing subsequent to sentence under LGFS where the defendant assists the prosecution and has his/her sentence reduced</p>	<p>£155.32</p>

Crown Court Order	<p>Vary/discharge of a Crown Court Order (Community Sentence Order)</p> <p>Excluding those under S.155 or S.74</p> <p>which are dealt with above</p>	<p>No funding under LGFS</p> <p>This is covered within the original representation order and there is no separate fee available. If a new firm under take this work on or after 14 July</p> <p>2010, free standing Advocacy Assistance in the Crown Court under the Crime</p> <p>Contract is available. If a new firm undertook this work prior to 14 July 2010,</p> <p>no funding available under any scheme.</p>	N/A
Crown Court Order	<p>Appeal against a Crown Court Order</p> <p>(sentence imposed by Crown court)</p>	<p>Appeal to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) and if permission granted, a</p> <p>representation order can be granted by the Court of Appeal</p>	N/A
Restraining Order	<p>Vary/discharge/appeal/revoke a restraining order made under s 5 of the Harassment Act 1997</p>	<p>No funding available under the LGFS, but would fall within the scope of CDS</p> <p>so fundable as Advocacy Assistance under the Crime Contract.</p> <p>For work commenced prior to 14 July 2010, only the appeal could be dealt</p> <p>with under advocacy assistance, no funding available for the applications to</p> <p>vary/discharge/revoke the order</p>	N/A

Restraining Order on acquittal	Vary/discharge/appeal/revoke Restraining orders on acquittal only under 5A of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997	No funding under LGFS, but these orders are prescribed as criminal proceedings and so are fundable under Advocacy Assistance under the Crime Contract. For work commenced prior to 14 July 2010, only the appeal could be dealt with under advocacy assistance, no funding available for the applications to vary/discharge/revoke the order	N/A
ASBO	Breach of - Anti-Social Behaviour orders - Closure Orders - Football Banning orders Parenting Orders Sex Offender Prevention Orders. -Any other order made in proceedings listed under reg 3(2) of the CDS General 2 Regs 2001	Breach of an ASBO, whether made by the Magistrates or Crown Court is a criminal offence and gives rise to new proceedings in which a representation order may be granted. Litigators claim for the work carried out as normal e.g. guilty plea, committal for sentence etc.	N/A

ASBO	Appeal against an ASBO	No funding under LGFS but is fundable under Advocacy Assistance limit £1,368.75.	N/A
ASBO	Vary/discharge an ASBO made on conviction under section 1C of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998	Fixed Fee hearing subsequent to sentence' under LGFS	£155.32
VOO (Violent Offender Order)	Appeal against a VOO made under the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2009	No funding under LGFS but funding under Advocacy Assistance limit £1,368.75.	N/A

Appendix J

Costs and High Court Judge Decisions

Costs (or High Court) Judge Decision	Summary of Decision
R v Kemp - intro	The graduated fee scheme is a comprehensive scheme which must be applied in accordance with its explicit words.
R v Davis (2012)	Where an indictment does not specify whether there was an attempt to commit a s.18 or s.20 offence and simply refers to grievous bodily harm the litigator is entitled to opt for class B offence as it is not necessary to go behind the indictment to ascertain whether it is a class B or C offence.
R v Slessor (1984)	Principles to be applied when allowing travel expenses: - The amount payable is the expense incurred in making the journey by public transport, provided the public

	<p>transport is available and reasonably convenient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Litigators cannot claim for the cost incurred travelling from his/her home, but from the office, unless home is nearer to the court - Costs are payable for the journey between the office and the railway station, and between the railway station and court - If travel is done by car when public transport is available then the amount payable is the public transport rates. If public transport was not reasonably convenient or available then the standard mileage rate will be used. - Determining officers should use their discretion when decide what is reasonably convenient. - The principles apply to both litigators and, when costs are payable, to advocates.
R v Eddowes, Perry, and Osbourne Ltd (2011).	In cases involving multiple defendants represented by the same solicitor one claim should be submitted with the appropriate uplift for the relevant number of defendants.
R v Roderick and Gray (2011)	Decision in LC v Eddowes Perry followed. The fact that the court has assigned different T numbers for administrative purposes does not provide authority that separate fee is payable.
R. v. Charlery & Small (2010)	Where the solicitor does not request a redetermination under article 29(1) of the funding order or no redetermination under article 29(7) there is no right of appeal for recovery of payments under 26(2). (Note: under the 2013 Remuneration Regulations the section references are 28(1), 28(7), and 26(2) respectively).
R v Henery (2011)	In determining whether a trial has begun it must be considered whether there has been a trial in any meaningful sense, whether the jury has been sworn is only one of the relevant factors to be considered.

R v Jones (2000)	A preparatory hearing heard under s.29 of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act is deemed to be the start of a trial irrespective of whether the preparatory hearing is heard immediately before the trial or at an interval of some months before.
R v Mohammed (2001)	Adjourning a PDH to allow the prosecution time to decide whether or not to proceed with the case will not qualify for a cracked trial fee. For a cracked trial fee to be payable there would need to be a real possibility of a trial marked by either the judge fixing a date or ordering it be placed in a warned list.
R v Pelepenko (2002)	A cracked trial fee can only be paid after an abortive trial, where the prosecution have confirmed that they are proceeding to another trial, and the case subsequently cracks.
R. v. Nettleton (2012)	Despite there being a gap of more than one day after the first jury was discharged, this case should be paid as one trial because it was all part of the same trial process and no further preparatory work was required before the case recommenced.
R. v Cato (2012)	The length of the delay does not necessarily mean there has been a retrial. For a retrial to take place the trial must have run its course and an order for retrial must be made.
R. v Forsyth (2010).	In order for a trial to be considered a retrial there must be an order for a new trial or the trial must have run its course without the jury reaching its verdict.
R. v. Sturdy (1998).	Only pages forming part of the committal documents or a notice of additional evidence can be included in the page count.
R. v. El Treki (2001).	Page count Title pages and separator pages should not be counted. Travel expenses: Where there is a local bar which would have been able to represent the client travel expenses are not payable because it is not necessary for the representing counsel to travel.

R. v Brazier (1998).	The tapes were themselves exhibits and formed part of the committal documents and therefore counsel was entitled to be paid for extra pages.
R. v Hackett and Kavaliauskas (2010).	1.PPE: Where electronic evidence is subsequently served on the court as paper evidence this will fall within the definition of PPE. 2. Multiple defendants: Where there is a case involving multiple defendants, which involves only one indictment there is only one case and the correct fee to be paid is the appropriate fee for the trial plus an uplift for further defendants represented.
R. v Ward (2012).	For documents to be included in the PPE page count they must form part of the committal bundle or served prosecution documents. The documents must be served by the prosecution and documents served electronically and intended for use in electronic format must be paid as special preparation.
R. v Rigelsford (2005).	Where prosecution only relies on a sample of evidence available, payment can only be paid for that which is formally admitted.
R. v. Sales (2007).	A letter from the prosecution to the defence (and a copy given to court) confirming the status of pages served as being used as evidence is a sufficient form of notice of additional evidence and consequently the pages can be included in the page count for the purposes of calculating the correct graduated fee.
R. v Uddin (2010).	Time spent watching CCTV/DVD footage is included within the initial fee. Moving images cannot be paid as special preparation (and do not count as pages) unless they were intended to be converted into still images.
The Lord Chancellor v McLarty and Co. (2011).	A special preparation fee is not payable for listening to audio-visual tapes as these are specifically excluded from the 2007 funding order. The payment for this work is included within the initial fee.

R. v Debenham (2012).	PPE must mean pages of prosecution evidence served on the court during the course of the proceedings against the assisted person.
R. v McCall (2011)	Bad character evidence cannot be included in the page count unless a notice of additional evidence was included, as distinct from a notice to introduce such evidence.
R. v Griffiths (Rogerson Galvin) (2010).	The evidential burden falls on the appellant to demonstrate the page count conclusively and the judge's decision must be based on the material available when making that decision.
R. v. Gemeskel (1998).	The first day of the main hearing is the date at which the guilty plea was entered.
R. v. Holden (2010).	Paragraph 2(4) of the regulations only applies where a Newton hearing takes place following a case on indictment. Where there is no indictment the paragraph cannot apply and there is no other provision in the schedule that would allow for the payment of a graduated fee, accordingly only a fixed fee is payable in such a situation.
R. v Riddell (1998)	Where the Newton Hearing does not take place, counsel is not entitled to payment as if it had taken place.
R. v. Hunter-Brown (2001)	A Newton hearing can only apply where evidence has been called.
R. v. Ayres (2002).	If a case is prepared for a Newton hearing and does not proceed on the day listed then a "trial not proceeded" fee is payable.
The Lord Chancellor v Taylor (R v Beecham) (1999).	A change of plea from not guilty to guilty between PDHs need not attract a cracked trial fee.
R. v. Baxter (2000).	A cracked trial fee is only payable if the cracked trial takes place at a later date than the PDH and not on the same day. If a change of plea takes place on the same day only a guilty plea can be paid.
R. v. Maynard (1999)	A claim cannot be made for a cracked trial fee once a jury is sworn even where a change of plea to guilty is made after prosecution has opened on the first day.

R. v. Karra (2000).	Where a trial has commenced and the prosecution decide to offer no evidence or no further evidence shortly thereafter only a trial and not a cracked trial graduated fee can be paid.
R. v. Mira (2007)	Counsel is not entitled to choose an offence class for which a co-defendant, but not his client, has been charged.
R. v. Martini (2011).	A litigator can only claim a fee for the class with which their defendant has been charged, they cannot claim for an offence with which only the co-defendant has been charged.
R. v. Stables (1999).	A robbery where a defendant or co-defendant was armed with a firearm or the victim thought that they were so armed or where the defendant or co-defendant was in possession of an offensive weapon, made or adapted for causing injury or incapacitation, should be classified as an armed robbery.
R. v. Crabb (2010).	Under the Table of Offences in part 6 of the Criminal Defence Service (Funding) Order 2007, aggravated burglary is shown as a Class B offence. Burglary is shown as a Class E offence. The Defendant was indicted on a charge of burglary and not aggravated burglary. It is irrelevant that part of the statutory definition of the offence of burglary includes the inflicting or the attempt to inflict on any person any grievous bodily harm. Payment under the Litigator Fee Scheme is dependent upon the type of offence set out in the Table of Offences. The Defendant was charged with burglary. Burglary is a Class E offence. Had the Defendant been charged with aggravated burglary then that would have been a Class B offence.
R.v. Knight (2003).	TICs (offences taken into consideration) should not be taken into account when calculating the value of an offence.
R. v. Parveen Khan (2012)	A case can only be classified as a class J offence if it is a serious sexual offence.
R. v. Nassir (1999).	Where the parties are made aware in advance that a part heard trial is not listed on a particular day, only the actual number of days or part days on which the advocate appeared at court can be taken

	into account when calculating the graduated fee.
R. v. Metcalf (2010).	Where a defendant has not been arrested under a bench warrant, standard appearance fees can be paid.
R. v. Bailey (1999).	Once proceedings have been committed to the Crown Court any hearings regardless of venue in relation to an application for bail following breach of Crown Court bail conditions are still proceedings in the Crown Court.
R. v. Russell (2001).	Hearing to be treated as a standard appearance where prosecution have failed to disclose evidence.
R. v. Brinkworth (2005).	When an ASBO (whether contested or not) is made at the time of sentencing it still attracts the fixed fee for the sentence hearing.
R. v. Johnson (2003).	The volume of unused material does not affect the unusual nature or novelty or otherwise of the point of law or factual issue.
Meeke & Taylor v DCA (2005).	Special preparation cannot be claimed to make up a perceived shortfall in graduated fees due to a trial going short.
The Lord Chancellor v. Michael J Reed Ltd (2009).	DVDs should not be included in the page count as they do not equate to documents or pages of evidence. Payment for viewing these is included within the initial fee.
R. v. Bedford (2003).	The limit to pay for only one conference per trial where a trial lasts 1-10 days should be construed as per advocate (where conferences are attended separately) and not per case.
R. v. Fletcher (1998)	Cases where the main hearings are held on different days are not heard concurrently, therefore counsel is entitled to separate fees for each case.

R. v. Fairhurst (1999).	A case is not heard concurrently where the pleas for the different indictments are entered on separate occasions, therefore the advocate should be paid separate fees.
R. v Gleeson (2011)	1. Retrial: There is no retrial where the subsequent trial is not on the same issue as the previous trial. This should therefore be paid separately. 2. PPE: Recordings of interviews with victims and transcripts of those interviews do not fall within the list in paragraph 1(2) of the Funding Order and are not considered PPE.
R. v Greenwood (2010).	The correct fee to be paid to the original litigator is the number of pages served up the point of transfer.
R. v Brandon (2011)	For the purpose of determining a special preparation fee it is not appropriate to use a "time per page" calculation. Instead, the amount of time considered reasonable to consider the evidence should be allowed. Enhanced rates do not apply to special preparation.
R. v. Muoka (2013)	Where the representation order has been withdrawn part way through a case, the advocate may claim a standard appearance fee for each day at court that the representation order was in operation.
R. v. Moses (2013)	For the purposes of payment in relation to a section 16 determination, under the LGFS the conclusion of the case is defined as from the acquittal, sentencing, or where advice on appeal is sought, when that advice is given, or, if relevant, when the appeal is lodged. In such circumstances, it is for the claimant to provide evidence that this circumstance applies and of the relevant dates.
R. v. Ali (Keir Monteith) (2013)	A confiscation hearing (so called by the court) must take place. There is no requirement for evidence to be called or for a confiscation order to be made.
R. v Khan (2013)	Where a substantial amount of time has passed between the issuing of the bench warrant and the final determination of the claim (20 months in Ajufo, 22 months in Khan and 2 years in Al-Goni) and there is no realistic prospect of the case

	continuing then a cracked trial graduated fee is payable.
R. v Napper (2014)	In this decision, the phrase “any other relevant circumstances” was interpreted as including how important/integral the evidence was to the case and what work was required to consider this evidence. In other words, where there is insufficient evidence to establish that a page would previously have been served in paper form, in considering whether it would be appropriate to include it as a page of prosecution evidence regard should be given as to how important/integral the evidence was to the case and what work was required to consider this evidence.
R v Sana (2014)	The Costs Judge held that if some electronic evidence is relevant to the case and some is irrelevant to the case, the nature of the document and the circumstances mean that it is not reasonable to treat the irrelevant material as PPE. However, reasonable time spent considering the material could still be the subject of a claim under the special preparation rules.
R v Sibanda (2014)	The Costs Judge held that if the electronic evidence is not relevant to the case against a particular defendant, the nature of the document and the circumstances mean that it is not reasonable to treat the material as PPE, at least for that defendant.
R v Connors (2014)	Where there is a trial following by a new trial, the advocate can submit a claim for payment before the second trial and can elect for the trial to have the percentage reduction.
R v Jagelo (2016)	It was held that it is not possible under the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013 to pay PPE in excess of 10,000 as part of the graduated fee. Where a judge does indicate that, in his view, a greater number of pages than 10,000 should be paid as PPE, then a claim for work done in respect of that material should be made under the special preparation provisions.
R v Gratland (2016)	The judgment stated that the Ground Rules Hearing falls within the category of ‘any hearing relating to the question of admissibility as evidence of any material on the basis that the hearing is designed both to consider how evidence can be

	given and the specific lines of questioning that can be put forward.
R v Gravette (2016)	A mitigation of sentence fee is payable in the rare circumstance where a judge orders that a QC or leading counsel be added to the representation order, after the trial but before the mitigation of sentence hearing, and they provide advocacy only for that hearing.
R v Nazir (2013) and R v Starynskyj (2017)	It was held that the Special Preparation provision contained in paragraph 17(3)(b) of Schedule 1 (payment for reading pages in excess of 10,000) does not include time taken in compiling schedules, chronologies, etc.
R v Adeniran (2015) and R v Elnendorp (2016)	Special Preparation can only be claimed when a graduated fee is payable as stated under Part 2 or Part 3 of the Remuneration Regulations. Remuneration for confiscation proceedings are set out in Part 4, and therefore, Special Preparation cannot be paid for confiscation proceedings.
R v Samoon and Baryali (2016)	Where the prosecution extracts and serves certain pages from a disc on which they wish to rely, the remaining pages are not considered served pages and not payable as PPE.
Lord Chancellor v Edward Hayes LLP and Nick Wrack (2017)	It was held that the claim for the entire contents of the disc was justified as a) it was served as a disc, and b) it was important for the defence check all evidence on the disc to understand the context and ensure the accuracy of extrapolated data. However, as a rule the LAA requires that representatives must prove that the material they claim was served as evidence in the case or that it was relevant, providing any justification as to why it is reasonable for it to be allowed as PPE.
Lord Chancellor v SVS Solicitors [2017] EWHC 1045 (QB)	While unused material is not payable under the fee scheme, there are several principles which should be applied when deciding if in fact the material is unused. Refer to Appendix D for details.
R v Jalibahodelezi (2014)	Material should be paid as PPE where it is pivotal to the case and requires same degree of consideration as paper evidence.
R v T Mahmood and Z Mahmood (SCCO Ref 149/16;155/16 and 185/16)	In cases where a telephone report is served it may be appropriate to subdivide a report into its individual sections and allow only the relevant tabs or sections.

R v Robertson (SCCO Ref 22/17)	Personal photographs or images contained on a defendant's telephone are unlikely to merit inclusion within the pages of prosecution evidence.
R v Yates (SCCO Ref 66/17)	In certain cases, it is appropriate to draw a distinction between material directly attributable to the defendant which is integral to the case and should be included in the PPE and material attributable to the co-defendant which is useful only as additional background and therefore payable as special preparation.
R v Tunstall (SCCO Ref: 220/15)	Electronically served evidence is not included in the number of pages of prosecution evidence unless the determining officer concludes that it would be appropriate to include the material as PPE.
R v Powell (2016)	The PPE total on the final Notice of Additional Evidence (NAE) should be used for payment.
R v Motaung (SCCO Ref 179/15)	Payment can only be made for evidence formally submitted. In this case, the CPS extracted and served on the defence the relevant pages from a disc and disclosed the balance of material on the disc as unused.

Appendix K

Claiming the Evidence Provision Fee

1. Purpose and Background

The Evidence Provision Fee (EPF) was introduced as part of the implementation of Crown Court Means Testing (CCMT) scheme. Information on the scheme and how it works can be found in the Criminal Legal Aid Manual. For an explanation of the EPF and when it can be claimed, please also see Annex 1 of the Manual.

This guidance explains how to claim the EPF on:

- Form LF1
- CCLF.

These claiming mechanisms merely provide the functionality for making the claim. Any EPF should still be treated as taxable income. Third party charges can be claimed in addition.

2. Claiming the EPF on Form LF1

To claim the EPF on form LF1, mark the relevant tick box in Section 1 under the defendant's details field.

3. Claiming the EPF on CCLF

- Search for, or create, a new case and simply select the EPF entry in the dropdown list.
- The total EPF amount should be included in the total fee payable in Section 7.

4. How will the EPF claim be validated?

The LAA will use the evidence recorded on the MAAT system to validate the claim.

5. Querying the EPF

- You may seek a redetermination of the assessment using form LF2 (Litigator Fee Review Form)
- Section 2, Items for Dispute, and Section 3, Reason for Redetermination, will need to be completed.

6. Further Queries

For further information contact the Litigator Fee Team (see **Appendix C**).

Appendix L

LAC1 Form: Guidance

Original content dated: 10 April 2014

Amendment inserted April 2016: The LAC1 is now not required for cases with a representation order dated on or after 1 August 2015. Note, the LAA will no longer pay for copies of the Memorandum of Conviction requested on or after 7 April 2016.

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1. Overview
2. Background
3. Abolition of Committal Proceedings & Early Guilty Plea Scheme
4. Either Way Offences Sent to the Crown Court
5. Standard Crime Contract 2010: Category 3 Standard Fees
6. T-Numbers

Annexes

- a. Annex 1 – Local Justice Areas

1. Overview

This guidance provides an update on the use of the LAC1 form and deals with scenarios where either way cases are treated as indictable only (and the evidential requirements to support these claims).

2. Background

- ✦ For some cases with a Representation Order granted on or after 3 October 2011 litigators and advocates may be required to submit a LAC1 form, signed by the court clerk, in addition to their LF1 or AF1 claim for payment.
- ✦ The purpose of the LAC1 form is to validate, in either way cases which plead guilty, crack, or are discontinued in the Crown Court, that the case was directed to the Crown Court by the magistrates as opposed to being elected by the defendant. The difference between elected and directed either way cases is important and can have a significant impact on the final value of the claim. Cases that are directed must be supported with a LAC1 to enable caseworkers to pay a graduated fee. Elected cases are only eligible for a fixed fee payment and do not need to be supported by a LAC1. **A directed either way case that is not supported by a LAC1 will be treated for payment purposes as elected and the fixed fee will be paid.**
- ✦ Where the defendant was unrepresented in the magistrates' court **the litigator** should request a Memorandum of Conviction from the court. The LAA will refund the litigator the £10 cost as a disbursement as part of the LGFS claim. If the defendant was represented in magistrates' court but, for whatever reason, you did not obtain a signed LAC1 before the case moved to the Crown Court you should still request a Memorandum of Conviction, but the LAA will not refund the cost.

3. Abolition of Committal Proceedings & Early Guilty Plea Scheme

- ✦ The Criminal Justice Act 2003 (Commencement No. 28 and Saving Provisions) Order 2012 came into force on 18th June 2012. The effect of the Order was to abolish committal proceedings. This was done in stages and as of the 28 May 2013 committal hearings were abolished in all local justice areas.
- ✦ The abolition of committal proceedings does not affect the requirement to support directed either way cases (that are discontinued, crack or plead guilty in the Crown Court) with a LAC1 form. A Plea Before Venue Hearing will still take place in the magistrates' court and, where necessary, the LAC1 form should be signed at this hearing (or any other magistrates' court hearing where the decision on venue is known).
- ✦ A LAC1 is also required in areas where an Early Guilty Plea Scheme is in operation. A Plea Before Venue Hearing will take place for Early Guilty Plea cases and the LAC1 should be signed at that hearing if it is required.

4. Either Way Offences Sent to the Crown Court

The LAA has been asked to provide guidance on the validation requirements for scenarios where Either Way cases are sent to the Crown Court (as opposed to being elected or directed).

- ✦ **Scenario A:** The defendant is initially charged with an indictable only offence but the prosecution drop this charge before the indictment is drafted. The remaining Either Way offences are sent to the Crown Court.

You should make the situation clear in the Additional Information section of the AF1 or LF1. The indictable only offence should also appear on the representation order submitted with the claim.

- ✦ **Scenario B.** The client is charged with an either way drug trafficking or domestic burglary offence (e.g. third strike burglary) which could attract the relevant minimum sentence – such an offence is triable only on indictment.

The LAC1 form now has the provision for this to be confirmed by the court clerk. No further supporting evidence will be required for any third strike case with a fully completed LAC 1 (version 4). If a version 4 LAC1 is not available, you should continue to make it clear in the Additional Information section that it was a third strike offence, and support your claim with any relevant evidence the prosecution has provided. We will continue to accept Version 3 LAC1 forms where these are provided.

- ✦ **Scenario C.** The defendant is jointly charged in an Either Way matter with a co-defendant. The co-defendant is also charged with a related Indictable Only offence.

You should make this clear in the Additional Information section of the LF1 or AF1 that the two defendants appeared at the magistrates' court on the same occasion and that both defendants were sent to the Crown Court. You should also explain how the offences were related and provide details of the relevant co-defendant, etc so that the joint hearing can be confirmed.

5. Standard Crime Contract 2010: Category 3 Standard Fees

5.1 Part B, 10.91 of the Standard Crime Contract states: "for the avoidance of doubt, you may only claim a Category 3 Fee in circumstances where your Client's Case is discontinued or withdrawn at the committal hearing."

5.2 As mentioned earlier, from 28 May 2013, committal hearings were abolished in all local justice areas and so it is no longer possible for a case to be discontinued or withdrawn at the committal hearing and the Category 3 Standard Fee will no longer be claimable. Instead, where the case is discontinued or withdrawn after being sent to the Crown Court, payment will be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Remuneration Regulations.

5.3 Therefore, for example, if a discontinuance notice is served by the prosecution before the prosecution serves its evidence, 50% of the Basic Fee for a Guilty Plea under the Advocates' Graduated Fee Scheme (AGFS) and the

Litigators' Graduated Fee Scheme (LGFS) will be payable. If a discontinuance notice is served after the prosecution serves its evidence, a guilty plea graduated fee is payable under AGFS or LGFS.

5.4 If the case is discontinued or withdrawn at an early stage in the magistrates' court a Category 1A Standard Fee will be claimable.

6. T-Numbers

The LAA cannot accept the fact that the 6th digit of the case number is a 7 or higher (e.g. T20127154) as evidence that the case was sent for trial and a LAC1 is not required. This is because there are situations where this numbering convention is used when the case was not actually sent for trial as an Indictable only matter.

Appendix M

Note on evidence requirements under AGFS

The number of prosecution witnesses involved in a case is, of course, a key proxy in the calculation of the graduated fee payable to the advocate involved in the trial. It is, therefore, important that, before paying claims, we are able to correctly validate this element of the claim.

Given that this information is not always recorded on the Court record, or is often incorrect (as, for example, it has not been updated since the case was first sent to the Crown Court) we will no longer be using court records to validate this information. We have now completed an exercise to see if we can validate the number of witnesses using other information that is already provided with the claim. As this has proved to be possible, we will now be formally adopting this as a process. We will now validate witnesses using the following information:

- Information recorded on the Notice of Additional Evidence.
So long as this information has clearly been recorded by the CPS caseworker who prepared the NAE, then we will accept this as valid evidence. In cases where it is not clear who recorded the witness figure (e.g. witness numbers hand written onto a typed NAE), further evidence may be sought to support the claim.
- Paginated Statement lists
The full paginated lists may be submitted as evidence to support a claim for the number of witnesses. It is not possible to validate a claim using only the last page/pages of any lists, as they do not give sufficient detail as to how the relevant prosecutor has compiled the lists (some number the lists by witness and some by document) and so we do require full lists to enable us to validate the claim.
- Other prosecution document
On occasion, the prosecuting authority may write to you to confirm the number of prosecution witnesses in a case. Such a letter or e-mail will also be accepted as evidence of the number of witnesses.

Evidence requirements for value of offence

The best evidence for the value of the offence is the indictment itself – a count of handling stolen goods to the value of £35,000 is, for example, evidence of a Class G offence. Clearly any value specified in the indictment must relate to the relevant counts for the defendant represented.

We do recognise, however, that the indictment rarely contains details of the amounts in question. In this case, the prosecution case summary or opening statement for the trial is the next best source of evidence, then a police/expert witness statement and finally a non-professional witness's witness statement (e.g. victim's statement saying the goods had been bought a couple of months earlier for £10,000). The non-expert witness statement is the least persuasive evidence of value simply because the witness is not an expert and will often only be able to say what the value of the item was at the time it was acquired, which may well have been many years previously and makes no allowance for depreciation, etc.

In any case where the actual offence on the indictment is not listed in the Table of Offences, so that the offence falls into class H by default, re-classification must be specifically requested (with details of the basis for this request) if the advocate seeks payment of anything other than a Class H fee. Just putting the offence class sought in the offence class box on the AF1 is not enough and is likely to result in an assessment to class H and then the need for you to request a re-determination. Making a specific request, with justification, in the first instance will speed up the process and help to avoid un-necessary re-determination requests. Please note that if the offence class is not one that falls into class H by default (i.e. the offence is one listed in the Table of Offences), then there is no right to request a reclassification.

Appendix N

Remuneration for Prescribed Proceedings in the Crown Court

This document provides information on the remuneration payable for prescribed proceedings in the Crown Court.

The LAA's 2010 Standard Crime Contract Specification defines 'Prescribed Proceedings' as: *proceedings which have been prescribed by Regulations as criminal for the purposes of Legal Aid by virtue of section 14(h) of the Act and are listed under Regulation 9 of the Criminal Legal Aid (General) Regulations 2013.*

Table 1 below contains a list of different prescribed proceedings in the Crown Court and the method of funding. Note that the hourly rates for advocacy cannot exceed the rates payable to solicitors undertaking advocacy for these proceedings – refer to Paragraph 10.133-144 of the 2010 Crime Contract Specification.

Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations sets out the hourly rates payable for prescribed proceedings heard in the Crown Court, as below. The total amount payable per proceeding cannot exceed £1,368.75 (this includes profit costs, disbursements, and counsels' fees but excludes VAT):

	London (£)	National (£)
Routine letters written and telephone calls per item	3.70	3.56
Preparation hourly rate	47.95	45.35
Advocacy hourly rate	56.89	56.89
Travelling and waiting hourly rate	24.00	24.00

Legislation	Section	Nature of Order	Method of Funding
Crime and Disorder Act 1998	1(8)	Application to the relevant court that imposed Anti-Social Behaviour Order for discharge/vary order	<p>Magistrates' Court: Representation Order</p> <p>Crown Court: Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CDS5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
Crime and Disorder Act 1998	4	Appeals to Crown Court against Anti-Social Behaviour Orders imposed by Magistrates' Court.	<p>Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
Crime and Disorder Act 1998	9(5)	Application made to discharge or vary a Parenting Order made under s8 (1) (b) or 8(1) (c).	<p>Magistrates' Court: Representation Order</p> <p>Crown Court: Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
Crime and Disorder Act 1998	10	Appeal against a Parenting Order made under s8 (1) (b) or s8 (1) (c).	<p>Crown Court: Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>

Football Spectators Act 1989	14D and 21D	Appeal against a Football Banning Order made under s14B, s14G, s14H or s21B.	Crown Court: Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application. Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.
Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003	2 and 5	Closure Orders: Sought by relevant authority to prevent the unlawful use of premises for production or supply of a Class A controlled drug and such use is associated with the occurrence of disorder or serious nuisance and the making of such an order is necessary to protect the public from the same.	Representation Order
Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003	6	Appeal against a Closure Order made under s2 or s5.	Crown Court: Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application. Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.
Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003	22 and 28	Appeal against a Parenting Order made under s20 or s26.	Crown Court: Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application. Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.

<p>Sexual Offences Act 2003</p>	<p>101</p>	<p>Appeals against notification and/or interim notification orders made under s97 or s100.</p>	<p>Crown Court:</p> <p>Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
<p>Sexual Offences Act 2003</p>	<p>110</p>	<p>Appeals against sexual offences prevention and/or interim sexual offences prevention orders made under s104, s108 or s109.</p>	<p>Crown Court:</p> <p>Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
<p>Sexual Offences Act 2003</p>	<p>119</p>	<p>Appeals against foreign travel orders made under s114 or s118.</p>	<p>Crown Court:</p> <p>Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
<p>Sexual Offences Act 2003</p>	<p>127</p>	<p>Appeals against risk of sexual harm and/or interim risk of sexual harm orders made under s123, s125 or s126.</p>	<p>Crown Court:</p> <p>Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>

Protection from Harassment Act 1997	5A	Proceedings relating to restraining orders on acquittal.	<p>Crown Court:</p> <p>Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006	10	<p>Appeals against Drink Banning and/or interim orders made under s3, s5 or s9£1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>	<p>Crown Court:</p> <p>Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
Serious Crime Act 2007	19, 20 and 21	Proceedings relating to Serious Crime Prevention Orders	<p>Crown Court:</p> <p>Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CDS5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008	106	Appeals against Violent Offender and/or interim Orders made under s100, s101, s103 or s104	<p>Crown Court:</p> <p>Representation Order: Limited to initial sum of £1,368.75 (excl. VAT). Extension may be sought by way of CRM5 application.</p> <p>Rates are set out in Paragraph 7, Schedule 4 of the Remuneration Regulations.</p>
Breach Proceedings:			
Crime and Disorder Act 1998	1, 1D, 1B(5) 1c and 4	Magistrates' and Crown Court breach proceedings	Representation Order

Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003	2, 4, 5, 20 and 26		Note: Breaches of Parenting Orders under the 2003 Act are non-imprisonable offences and therefore the Court Duty Solicitor cannot advise.
Sexual Offences Act 2003	97, 100, 101, 104, 108, 109, 110, 114, 118, 119, 123, 125, 126 and 127		

Appendix O

Trial / New Trial

The decision about whether there is a single trial or a trial followed by a new trial in any case will depend entirely on the facts of that particular case. There are many different variables that must be considered when reaching a decision. Given this, providing absolute clarity is difficult. The purpose of this section of the guidance is to set out the variables that must be taken into account when making a determination in this area. This guidance applies to both litigator and advocate fee claims.

The single most important factor is whether or not the trial judge makes an order for a new trial (as opposed to an order that the trial re-start or be re-listed).

Where an Order is Made for a New Trial

Advocates:

If there is an order for a new trial and the same advocate represents the defendant in both the first trial and new trial then the fee payable is a graduated fee for the first trial (or new trial if the advocate elects) and a reduced rate for the new (or first) trial depending on when the new trial commenced (Paragraph 2(2) and (3), Schedule 1, of the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013).

If there is an order by the judge for a new trial and a different advocate represents the defendant then paragraph 2 (5) and (6), Schedule 1, of the Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013 applies and a graduated fee is payable to each advocate.

Litigators:

Where an order is made for a retrial and the same litigator acts for the defendant at both trials the fee payable to that litigator is a graduated fee for the trial and 25% of the fee as appropriate to the circumstances of the retrial.

If there is an order for a retrial and the case is transferred to a new litigator then each litigator is paid a proportion of the graduated fee.

Where an Order is Not Made for a New Trial

It is acknowledged by all stakeholders that an order for a new trial is rarely made, and all other relevant factors must be taken into account when making a determination. In cases where there is no order made by the judge, then the LAA will apply the reasoning in Costs Judge decision: **R. v. Nettleton (Mr Doran) (2012)**. In this case, Master Gordon-Saker held that if there is no order by the judge that there will be a new trial and the second leg of the case is deemed to be part of the 'same temporal and procedural matrix', then the fee payable is for one trial only. In Nettleton, despite the fact that there was a gap of two working days after the first jury was discharged, Master Gordon-Saker ruled that the case should be paid as one trial because it was part of the same trial process.

In determining whether a case forms part of the same "procedural and temporal matrix", the LAA will consider the factors set out below:

- The length of time between the first leg and the second leg of the case. A gap of just a few days may, for example, indicate a single trial, whereas a gap of several months may indicate a trial followed by a new trial. Although the LAA will consider the length of gap in light of Costs Judge decision **R. v Cato (2012)** which held that where there is no order for a new trial the length of the delay does not necessarily mean there has been a new trial. The trial must have run its course (i.e. the jury must have gone out to consider its verdict) and an order for retrial must be made.
- The stage at which the first leg concluded. If the trial concludes and the jury is unable to reach a verdict, any further trial will be considered as a new trial. Conversely, if the jury is discharged before all evidence has been heard, and the proceedings continue, it is more likely that this will be considered a single trial. **R. v Forsyth (2010)** held that in order for a trial to be considered a trial and new trial, the trial must have run its

course (i.e. jury failed to reach a verdict) and there must be an order for a new trial and not merely a break (whether or not a second jury was empanelled).

- The relative length of the first and second legs. A very short first leg followed by a much longer second leg may indicate that this was one trial.
- A change of advocate between the first and second legs may be an indicator that there has been a trial followed by a new trial, depending on the reason for the same advocate not attending both legs.
- A change of judge between the first leg and the second leg may be an indicator that there has been a trial followed by a new trial. Where the first judge has heard substantial legal argument which needs to be argued again before a second judge, it may indicate a trial followed by a new trial, whereas a change in judge early in the trial, for example because of illness or for administrative convenience, is more likely to indicate a continuing process.
- A change in the case between first and second trial (e.g. a change in indictment, a change in way case is presented, etc.). A substantial change in the nature of the case may lead to a determination that there was a trial followed by a new trial.
- Any comments by the trial judge in either the first or second trial to indicate there was a new trial.

Appendix P

List of Offensive Weapons

Prevention of Crime Act 1953

Section 1(4):

" offensive weapon " means any article made or adapted for use for causing injury to the person, or intended by the person having it with him for such use by him.

Restriction of Offensive Weapons Act 1959 (Banned flick knives)

Section 1(1):

(a)any knife which has a blade which opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in or attached to the handle of the knife, sometimes known as a "flick knife" or "flick gun"; or

(b)any knife which has a blade which is released from the handle or sheath thereof by the force of gravity or the application of centrifugal force and which, when released, is locked in place by means of a button, spring, lever, or other device, sometimes known as a "gravity knife",

Criminal Justice Act 1988 (banned knives in public places)

Section 139:

(2)Subject to subsection (3) below, this section applies to any article which has a blade or is sharply pointed except a folding pocketknife.

(3)This section applies to a folding pocketknife if the cutting edge of its blade exceeds 3 inches.

Section 141A:

(2)Subject to subsection (3) below, this section applies to—

(a)any knife, knife blade or razor blade,

(b)any axe, and

(c)any other article which has a blade or which is sharply pointed and which is made or adapted for use for causing injury to the person.

Offensive Weapons Act 1988 (Offensive Weapons) Order

1. Section 141 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (offensive weapons) shall apply to the following descriptions of weapons, other than weapons of those descriptions which are antiques for the purposes of this Schedule:

(a)a knuckleduster, that is, a band of metal or other hard material worn on one or more fingers, and designed to cause injury, and any weapon incorporating a knuckleduster;

(b)a swordstick, that is, a hollow walking-stick or cane containing a blade which may be used as a sword;

(c)the weapon sometimes known as a "handclaw", being a band of metal or other hard material from which a number of sharp spikes protrude, and worn around the hand;

(d)the weapon sometimes known as a "belt buckle knife", being a buckle which incorporates or conceals a knife;

(e)the weapon sometimes known as a "push dagger", being a knife the handle of which fits within a clenched fist and the blade of which protrudes from between two fingers;

- (f) the weapon sometimes known as a “hollow kubotan”, being a cylindrical container containing a number of sharp spikes;
- (g) the weapon sometimes known as a “footclaw”, being a bar of metal or other hard material from which a number of sharp spikes protrude, and worn strapped to the foot;
- (h) the weapon sometimes known as a “shuriken”, “shaken” or “death star”, being a hard non-flexible plate having three or more sharp radiating points and designed to be thrown;
- (i) the weapon sometimes known as a “balisong” or “butterfly knife”, being a blade enclosed by its handle, which is designed to split down the middle, without the operation of a spring or other mechanical means, to reveal the blade;
- (j) the weapon sometimes known as a “telescopic truncheon”, being a truncheon which extends automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in or attached to its handle;
- (k) the weapon sometimes known as a “blowpipe” or “blow gun”, being a hollow tube out of which hard pellets or darts are shot by the use of breath;
- (l) the weapon sometimes known as a “kusari gama”, being a length of rope, cord, wire or chain fastened at one end to a sickle;
- (m) the weapon sometimes known as a “kyoketsu shoge”, being a length of rope, cord, wire or chain fastened at one end to a hooked knife;
- (n) the weapon sometimes known as a “manrikigusari” or “kusari”, being a length of rope, cord, wire or chain fastened at each end to a hard weight or hand grip;
- o) a disguised knife, that is any knife which has a concealed blade or concealed sharp point and is designed to appear to be an everyday object of a kind commonly carried on the person or in a handbag, briefcase, or other hand luggage (such as a comb, brush, writing instrument, cigarette lighter, key, lipstick or telephone);
- p) a stealth knife, that is a knife or spike, which has a blade, or sharp point, made from a material that is not readily detectable by apparatus used for detecting metal and which is not designed for domestic use or for use in the processing, preparation or consumption of food or as a toy;
- q) a straight, side-handled or friction-lock truncheon (sometimes known as a baton);
- r) a sword with a curved blade of 50 centimetres or over in length; and for the purposes of this subparagraph, the length of the blade shall be the straight line distance from the top of the handle to the tip of the blade.

Appendix Q

Legal Aid funding for Confiscation Proceedings

This appendix explains the funding for *post-conviction* Proceeds of Crime work including confiscation orders, the associated enforcement proceedings, relevant jurisdiction and submission of claims.

Confiscation pursued under either The Criminal Justice Act 1988 (CJA) and The Drugs Trafficking Act 1994 (DTA)

Where the prosecution commence confiscation proceedings under either the CJA or DTA as a result of the case involving criminal conduct predating 23rd March 2003, the proceedings may span **both** the Crown and High Court jurisdiction and as such two separate representation orders may be required.

Following commencement of confiscation proceedings, and provided the instructed defence team hold a valid Crown Court representation order, all work up to and including the making of the confiscation order will be covered under that representation order provided they are heard within the jurisdiction of the Crown Court. This includes any work associated with varying a restraint order for a defendant.

Post the making of a confiscation order and where it becomes apparent the defendant will need to apply for a Certificate of Inadequacy (CIA), or the prosecution make any other confiscation related application(s) to the High Court, the defence team will need to submit an application directly to the High Court for a representation order to be paid for any work connected to those proceedings.

The Crown Court representation order will only cover a defence team up to the lodging of the application with the High Court. All work post-lodging should be recorded and billed to the Senior Courts Costs Office at the Royal Courts of Justice.

Once the High Court has determined the outcome of the CIA or Prosecution application as appropriate, and the proceedings have subsequently been returned to the Crown Court jurisdiction, all work will revert to being covered and remunerated under the original representation order for the Crown Court.

Defence teams should note the following:

- where a post-confiscation order transfer takes place, the incoming team should ensure that they apply for and hold a valid Crown Court representation order, and where appropriate a High Court representation order, in order to claim payment. Failure to obtain both may result in work being disallowed in part or in full.
- any worked claimed in relation to post-conviction positive advice on appeal will be disallowed on assessment as it should be claimed elsewhere.
- the LAA's Crown Court means teams must be supplied with copies of all restraint orders, including variations, as well as copies of the confiscation order and associated schedule of assets.

They should be emailed to ProceedsofCrime@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk with the defendant(s) name and MAAT number in the heading

The payment process for advocates and litigators crown court work is outlined at the end of this appendix.

Confiscation pursued under The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA)

As all aspects of the proceedings are heard within the jurisdiction of the Crown Court, provided the defence team holds a valid representation order a claim may be submitted for assessment as outlined below.

Submission of Claims for Crown Court Work

All claims relating to Crown Court work should be submitted for assessment to the Criminal Cases Unit (CCU) (which incorporates the National Taxing Team). They should be submitted with the supporting evidence as follows:

- Advocates should submit a Court Form 5145
- Litigators have an EPF assessment using Form 5144
- VHCC cases should use the VHCC electronic claim form

Enforcement Proceedings in the Magistrates' Court

As these are a fresh set of proceedings instigated by the Prosecution all defence teams **must** apply for a fresh representation order, irrespective of whether they have previously represented the defendant(s) in the Crown Court and High Court if appropriate.

Where the case requires additional work outside of the Magistrates Court, e.g. variation of a restraint order or CIA application, the defence **must ensure** they also hold a representation for the appropriate court, applying for a transfer of representation if they did not represent the defendant in that court.

Submission of Claims for Magistrates Work

Enforcement Proceedings are automatically non-standard fixed fees and should be submitted as follows:

CRM 7– Litigator only cases

CRM8 – Litigators and assigned counsel cases

Where counsel have been instructed they should submit their claim via the instructed litigator, who should include counsel's supporting evidence as part of their claim.

Appendix R

Video recorded cross-examination under Section 28, Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999

Section 28 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act (YJCEA) 1999 allows for a vulnerable or intimidated witness to pre-record their cross-examination before the trial. Both their recorded evidence and the recorded cross-examination is played at trial so the witness does not necessarily need to be present.

The YJCEA introduced a range of special measures to support victims and witnesses to give their best evidence and help reduce the anxiety associated with attending court. The measures include but are not limited to, giving evidence by TV live link (section 24) or being screened from the defendant in court (section 23); video-recorded evidence submitted by the Police as evidence in chief (section 27); the removal of wigs and gowns (section 26); clearing the public gallery in certain cases (section 25); aids to communication (section 30); and the use of an intermediary (section 29).

Vulnerable Witness Provision

Section 28 was commenced in limited scope in Leeds, Liverpool and Kingston-upon-Thames Crown Court centres from December 2013 for vulnerable witnesses who:

- had received a s.27) direction (i.e. had their evidence in chief pre-recorded before the trial), and;
- were under the age of 16 at the time of the special measures hearing, or
- suffered from a mental disorder within the meaning of the Mental Health Act 1983, or had a significant impairment of intelligence and social functioning, or have a physical disability or a physical disorder, and the quality of their evidence is likely to be diminished as a consequence.

Legal Aid Arrangements

Litigators and advocates who are instructed in cases where pre-recorded cross-examination hearings take place should claim those hearings as days of trial under the Litigators' Graduated Fee Scheme (LGFS) and the Advocates' Graduated Fee Scheme (AGFS) respectively. If a case does not proceed to trial following a pre-recorded cross-examination hearing, the litigator and advocate should claim graduated fees for a trial. In these circumstances, the duration of the trial will be the number of days of pre-recorded cross-examination.

Litigators should claim through the CCD online billing system and use the date of the first pre-recorded cross-examination hearing as the start of the trial. Advocates should include attendance at pre-recorded cross-examination hearings in the Daily Attendance Fee section of CCD system, including the dates attended. Both litigators and advocates MUST make clear on the 'Additional Information' sections that the claim relates to a Section 28 case.

Glossary

CBAM	The LAA's Criminal Bills Assessment Manual, which covers police station and magistrates' court legal aid.
CCLF	The LAA's litigator fee tool to enable litigators to submit claims electronically.
CREST	The court's case management system, which holds case information.
Determining Officer	The LAA officer who determines the amount payable for an LGFS or AGFS claim and pays accordingly.
EPF	Evidence Provision Fee.
FCMH	Further Case Management Hearing.
Remuneration Regulations	The Criminal Legal Aid (Remuneration) Regulations 2013, as amended.
CCU	The LAA's Criminal Cases Unit.
HMCTS	Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service.
LASPO	The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012.
LF1	The form for claiming for payment under the LGFS.
LAA	Legal Aid Agency.
PII hearing	Public Interest Immunity hearing.
PPE	Pages of prosecution evidence.
Representative	An advocate or litigator.
PTPH	Plea and Trial Preparation Hearing. The hearing at which the defendant may enter a plea.
Trial Advocate	As of 5 May 2015, this is the advocate who can claim for advocacy fees in a Crown Court case.
VHCC	Very High Cost Case.