**INTERVIEW**

# International Women’s Day 2022:

# In Conversation with Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)

**Abstract**

This reflection provides an edited account of a conversation between Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon) managing partner at Birnberg Peirce, Henna Masih, a Westminster Law School alumnus and Manvir Grewal, Senior Lecturer in Law at the University of Westminster. The conversation was hosted via Zoom by Harriet Samuels, Reader in Law at the University of Westminster to mark International Women’s Day. The dialogue focused on Marcia’s unconventional pathway to the legal profession and her experience as a Black woman lawyer in a leading civil liberties firm. The discussion and question and answer session identified broader themes around civil liberties, activism, the nature of justice, diversity in the legal profession and Marcia’s advice to law students.

Keywords Legal practice, racism, equality and activism

**Introduction**

The Centre for Law, Gender, Race and Sexuality, at Westminster Law School, marked International Women’s Day 2022, by inviting Marcia Willis Stewart to speak about her work as a solicitor. Her practice focuses on upholding civil liberties, and she has represented clients in actions against the police and inquest and extradition hearings. She engaged in a conversation about her career as one of the first Black women to work as a civil liberties solicitor and the challenge of undertaking high-profile cases. Marcia Willis Stewart explained the importance of her activism and her belief in the need to be your authentic self. This was an inspirational discussion that provided the audience and hosts with new ways to engage with activism in their everyday life.

**Harriet Samuels**

Welcome to the International Women’s Day event here at Westminster Law School. Our guest this evening is, Marcia Willis Stewart, managing partner at the civil liberties firm Birnberg Peirce[[1]](#footnote-1) and an honorary FFKC (HON) at Coram Chambers.[[2]](#footnote-2) Marcia has worked on many high-profile cases, including acting for the family of Jean Charles de Menezes[[3]](#footnote-3), Mark Duggan’s family,[[4]](#footnote-4) and leading a team of lawyers in the Hillsborough inquests.[[5]](#footnote-5) She is a participant in the voluntary sector acting as a trustee and governor. Previously, she has worked with Camden Women's Aid now known as Solace Women's Aid.[[6]](#footnote-6) Her work shows a strong commitment to issues of social justice and diversity. After a career in local government, she studied at London Southbank University. Since then, she has won various awards, including outstanding lawyer of the year in 2021.[[7]](#footnote-7) In conversation with Marcia is our own Manvir Grewal, Senior Lecturer in Law, and Henna Masih, a Westminster Law School alumnus.

**Manvir Grewal**

Before your legal career you worked in local government. Could you talk a little bit about your career shift and motivations for becoming a lawyer?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

Law is my third career. I’m also a registered general nurse, who can’t stand the sight of blood. So, you can imagine I didn’t stay in that profession for too long. I went into local government because I had been a graduate nurse, so I didn't have to qualify as a social worker. I quickly climbed the management ranks in the context of providing, community services, such as home care, domiciliary care, non-residential care and support, occupational therapy, and so on. I had thought I’d like to be chief executive of a local authority. At the time, most chief executives either had degrees in law or accounting. I thought, I don't want to be an accountant I'd rather do law and that was the beginning of my journey into law. I went to South Bank University, and then volunteered at a law firm. I got a certain buzz in a civil liberties firm, which made me think I would be better placed to be a lawyer.

**Manvir Grewal**

You have had a huge impact on the law, so we are all glad you found your way to the legal profession. To date, you have worked on several high-profile cases, in your opinion, what do you consider to be some of your career defining cases? And why?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

I have, without a doubt, been extremely privileged to do the work that I do and for individuals to choose me to represent them. There are many cases that I've done which carried a great deal of significance, have had an impact on the law and changed the state's attitude or responsibility. The ones that hit the headlines are cases such as, the shooting of Mark Duggan and the repercussions that followed. It was the case that really made me accept that I had to step forward into the public domain and have a public profile. Up until that point my family used to joke that you would see a flash of a camera and I'd push somebody else forward, or you'd see the end of my locks, but you'd never see me. But it was very clear that I had to stand and speak for the Duggan’s in their case.

Then there was Hillsborough and again, speaking of privilege, to be instructed by one family is one thing, but to be instructed by seventy-seven of them is mind blowing. To have families who had been fighting for justice for over twenty-five years, to come to me, and say, “We want you to challenge the original inquest, we want you to help us right this wrong in a legal forum,” was a great privilege. Everyone in Liverpool knew that something was wrong and that lies were told and mistakes were made. But the families could never prove it or bring the authorities to account in a public way. A highlight, I have to say, was bringing the families down from Liverpool and going to the High Court.[[8]](#footnote-8) We had to have two courtrooms and an overspill room. When we heard the Master of the Rolls declaring that Justice needed to be served and that there would be a new inquest there was an emotion. People weren’t standing still and could not even stay in their seats. You could hear the cheers from one courtroom to another. To have that vibe, that energy in the High Court makes your hair stand on edge - it's phenomenal. For me, it meant there's pride, there's joy and moreover there is hope. So, those are the two cases that I can think of now, but there are many, many more that I could talk about.

**Manvir Grewal**

I can only imagine the emotional intensity that must have waved through you and all the families waiting for justice. You briefly spoke about the case of Mark Duggan and how you felt it was your responsibility or duty to come into the public spotlight, something you have shied away from. Was that a difficult transition for you? How did you manage that responsibility for such an important case?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

I'll share something with you all. I don't like the spotlight. When Harriet contacted me late last year to speak at this event, I did think about it for a moment and then I thought I have to it's important for students. I think it’s important to do these talks for the next generation. Going back to my work, it wasn't easy, and I remember saying to Mark Duggan’s mum, Pamela Duggan, you know I don't do TV, I don’t do media and her son Marlon came into the room and said “Well, that's going to end now, Marcia.” With a challenge like that, what can you say? And certainly, following the conclusions at Mark Duggan’s inquest I had to speak because the family couldn't. It was part of my duty to do it.

**Manvir Grewal**

We often speak of high-profile cases, I want to ask you if there have been any cases that haven't been in the spotlight, but have had an impact on you and your role?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

Yes, there was one case in particular. This is some years ago, when a gentleman walked into our reception and I was told that, “there's somebody here who wants to talk to a lawyer”. I'm always the one that gets picked and so I said, “okay, yes, I will go down.” This man was somewhat anxious, and I made sure somebody got him a cup of tea, sat him down and said “Do you want to tell me what's happened?” He had gone to a famous supermarket, they had followed him around the supermarket, and assumed or presumed that he was a shoplifter. He was manhandled by two security guards and locked in a cupboard. He was eventually released, and they said you can have a bag of crisps or something ridiculous. He said, “I really want to complain I was unlawfully locked up and was detained.” I said to him, “I'm so sorry that you've had this experience. But we don't do this kind of thing, we only look at cases against the state, i.e., the police and prison service, and he said, “Really,” and I went “Yes, I'm so sorry, I can't help you here.” Anyway, as he was walking out the door muttering to himself, he said something like, “You call yourself human rights lawyers, you say that you act for people who've lost their liberty, and you're not acting for me.” I stood there and thought he's right. Anyway, I called him back in, and I got several thousand pounds for him. It was an unlawful detention in a supermarket, a commercial body and not a public authority. He wanted a lawyer and what he needed was accountability, as well as compensation and we got him both. It was a lesson. I think about the people who don't get to us, and what they need and that there are more people needing us than we can reach.

**Manvir Grewal**

I want to ask you a question about your experience representing clients at inquests, specifically whether you think inequalities exist in the process, and if so how we might go about changing them?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

The first sort of inequality is the fact that the state is involved in these deaths. The state body is therefore represented separately from those who may have been directly involved in the death. So for example, if you have a prison death, the prison service itself will be represented, and the prison officers will either be individually represented or collectively represented. It depends on whether they are at risk from disciplinary action individually or collectively. So, you could have a situation where you have a prison death and representation might be needed for the prison service or prison officers as well as the health authority and the doctors or the nurses. Then you have the family. So, there is a clear imbalance between the family and all of the state bodies who are separately represented. There is one voice speaking for the family, and yet there will be several lawyers speaking for the state. So, there is this visual, clear inequality in terms of representation. Legal aid funding is difficult to obtain for the victim’s family and there are always difficulties getting documents and obtaining disclosure at Inquests. We have come a long way, in the inquest process and certainly, the Human Rights Act 1998, had a great impact on representation for those who have died in state custody. It has really assisted the bereaved in seeking justice and knowing the circumstances in which their loved ones died (Baker 2016).

**Henna Masih**

I want to ask you some questions about your activism. How does your activism show up in your day-to-day work? How do you balance your time and commitment to both? What lessons are important for the next generation of lawyers looking to work on social justice causes?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

First of all, I am very privileged and fortunate to work in an environment in my practice where we work in a holistic way. I could not do what I do without actually engaging and working alongside community groups and activists. They provide the support that is needed. For example, the Hillsborough Family Support Group and the Hillsborough Justice Campaign were activists, and they were questioning and raising the issue around the disaster for twenty-five years. They knew so much about what had happened, who was who and what the political and social climate was at the time. As a lawyer, I learnt so much about the context in which the disaster had taken place, and how the lies festered over the twenty five-year period. We worked hand in hand with them to secure justice. Another example is my involvement with Women’s Aid. When I first started doing criminal work, me, and my colleague Harriet Wistrich, who's now at the Centre for Women's Justice had a lot of cases involving women who had been charged with offences arising out of domestic violence.[[9]](#footnote-9) Of course, we looked at the law, but we also paid attention to activism. In understanding the nature of domestic violence, we worked closely with Women's Aid, Rights of Women, Rape Crisis and all of those organisations so that we could actually use the research that they had to add weight to the legal claims that we were making.

Our role as lawyers is to advise on the law and challenge evidence. I suppose it's because I had other careers, that when I get a case, I don't just look at what the law is, but I look at everything else. I look at the context in which the incident has taken place. I look at whether there are any issues around policies or politics. I go to all the community groups and activists that we know have been looking at these issues. If you think about stop and search, we've had a relationship with Stopwatch and all the organizations dealing with stop and search, going back to Operation Black Vote.[[10]](#footnote-10) You hear about black letter lawyers and I'm not one of those lawyers. We joke about the White Book in our office being a prop to help keep the door open.[[11]](#footnote-11) I suppose what I'm saying is that I would not be able to do justice to the cases that come to me without a relationship with activists.

**Henna Masih**

Have you faced any challenges as a Black woman in the legal profession? Can the profession be othering for women with intersecting identities?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

I was actually really shocked when I joined the legal profession. I came from local government where we expound equal opportunities. So, when I came into law, I just thought what's going on here? There was a mention of equality, but it was stressed that you must be a lawyer first, that's your responsibility. I couldn't believe how demoralising it was to come in as a trainee, from another career as a senior manager. It was beyond eating humble pie, it didn't seem as if there was any scope to bring all those experiences, based on being a Black woman, a Londoner who had also lived outside of London, who had been a nurse who had been, you know, all of those things that make me who I am. In a way it was as if I had to put them aside to get through this training program. I think this has happened to quite a few women who have come into law in the way that I have. And so, for me, I want to make sure that when anybody comes across my path, I take note of who they are and what they bring.

I have had the experience of being in an environment where people have said we are colourblind. I have said I am leaving this meeting because you are not seeing me. I think there is a whole issue about being a Black woman and the invisibility that often brings. I am a bit older, so I am just a bit punchier now! I have been known to take people on, but it matters how you take them on. I had a recent situation where White lawyers were mentioned in a case but I, as a Black lawyer, was not mentioned. And I'm going to have to deal with that. It was not appropriate to deal with it there and then, but I will deal with it.

But I do have concerns that as students many of you are already in debt from paying university and training fees whilst living and working in London. I am really worried that when the squeeze is on, women and especially women of colour or poor women of colour will feel it the most. But things have changed. I was looking at the statistics of the number of women in the profession. According to the Solicitor’s Regulatory Authority, women make up 48% of all the lawyers in law firms, whereas back in the day they made up a much smaller element.[[12]](#footnote-12) When I was studying there was this book by Glanville Williams about learning the law, essentially it was to guide you into the profession (Williams 2020). There was a very small section on women and how women may find it harder in the profession. I dare say, that there are still some men who might think like that, but they may not say it out loud anymore.

I think an example of how racism is still alive, and present is in relation to Ukraine. I spent last week trying to assist Black students getting out of Ukraine. The whole Ukraine situation breaks my heart full stop, but there is the additional layer of seeing Black students being pushed away and having to wait to leave the county. So, I and others have lobbied those students’ countries to press to get them out safely. I don't know what else to say on this. Racism is alive and still with us.

**Henna Masih**

In your opinion, what will improve access, retention and progression of women in law?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

I think this is work that has to continue. There is lots of talk about firms having diversity targets and specific steps to ensure actual progression. I think it's really important for us as individuals to look at where we want to be, and to find some peer support for it. For example, I know that there's a Young Legal Aid Lawyers’ group, and that group provides support navigating the law and workplaces.[[13]](#footnote-13) I know in our practice, we ourselves are having to look at what we do to promote women in the firm, and or indeed promote the young lawyers in the firm. Sometimes, when you have big organisations, there's a clear structure, there's a chart for progression, and people have annual targets and all of this kind of thing. In smaller practices, you sometimes become pre- occupied with the work. There is a view that we must totally focus on our work, and we are not to look at ourselves. I would say to all of you that you need to poke us, when we say, “we're too busy,” and “oh you must just focus on the client, that's not who we are, in terms of promotion, around promoting the firm and the individual.” I would say that you need to get us dinosaurs and tell us, “come on, it's a different time now. What are you doing to enable us to progress? If there isn't a structure for progression, we ought we to have one and so on”. I want to say, I don't feel that it's only the responsibility of the young lawyer or the trainee barrister, I think it's my responsibility. It’s the responsibility of those of us who have the power to make those decisions that lead to change. But sometimes you have to remind some of us, because we are doing so much, and we are so focused on our clients, especially in the world of social justice. I always feel that we must look after the people who are looking after our clients.

**Henna Masih**

What advice would you give to women entering the law, particularly those from marginalized and underprivileged backgrounds, and what would you say law firms are looking for in candidates to make them stand out?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

I think that one of the things that you have to learn to do very early in your career is to make a connection and find an anchor. I'm not talking about being pushy or suggesting that you approach someone just because you think they're going to advance your career. I think you need to try and find like-minded people. If you look you will find them. Going back to the Young Legal Aid Lawyers’ group, I would say that anybody who wants to do legal aid work and is going into that environment should join that group. There are networks out there. Use social media to find your network and find some support. I go back to when I decided that I needed to be visible in the Duggan story. Somebody told me that a young Black man said, “there are no Black civil rights, human rights lawyers in the country,” and I was like, “oh, dear!” So, find an ally and remain true. One of the things that I felt when I came into law was that there is this almost unspoken idea of wanting you to be somebody else. So, you are told ‘oh, you know, well you’re a lawyer, and you're supposed to behave in this way.’ I think that being your authentic self is really important and I say to people do not lose your common sense. I was in a case recently, where a lawyer was arguing that there is no such thing as common sense. I did have to speak to him afterwards about that! I would say try to hang on to yourself. And of course, you must protect yourself. You do have to be safe, morally, spiritually and emotionally. Wellbeing is important, but find an ally, is what I'd say - and they’re out there.

**Henna Masih**

That's the end of the panel discussion now. Harriet, I believe you have some questions from the audience.

**Harriet Samuels**

If anyone's got any questions, then please type them into the chat. I’m seeing lots of “thank you,” messages and “great conversation,” so far.

In the meantime, I have a question. It was interesting to hear you talking about the crossover between your activism and being a lawyer. Is there a tension or an expectation (at least from some lawyers) that you should be neutral, and that somehow the role of the lawyer is to be impartial and not take a political or other stance on an issue. Obviously, that isn't an attitude that you subscribe to. But I was wondering what sort of reaction do you get from the profession and how do you push back against more traditional views of lawyering?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

I think my starting ground is the solicitors’ code of conduct.[[14]](#footnote-14) I have to act in the best interest of my clients, and that's my pushback. In doing so, I will take steps to look at the law or anything that is out there that can assist me to act in the best interest of my client. For example, if I think about prison deaths, I would look at the law. But if I really want to know what's going on in a prison I will then go and look at a non-legal source such as the inspector’s reports on the prison. I would go to an organisation like Prisoners Advice Service and say “can you tell me if there is there is anything happening in the prison population in x prison?”[[15]](#footnote-15) We also have a relationship with INQUEST the organization that has been at the forefront of lobbying in terms of deaths in custody. [[16]](#footnote-16) We as lawyers doing death in custody work have a working relationship with the caseworkers and the people at INQUEST. They collect data, looks at patterns and they garner the voices of the bereaved which is very valuable information. I've had some lawyers who have actually (even doing the work I do) said “but you’re the lawyer” and I'll say “yes…and?” My mantra is, I have an obligation to act in the best interest of my client, and if I'm doing that, that's my push back.

**Audience Member 1**

During your career, what bumps did you encounter in your work? You might not want to disclose all of them!

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

I suppose that for me, I'm a legal aid lawyer, so the bumps are always to do with the provision of funding and how we are going to survive another day or another year? The work bumps have mostly been the area of law that I practice in and the impossibilities and difficulties with that area.

**Audience Member 2**

 Have you ever been made to feel incompetent because of your identity and have you ever experienced imposter syndrome?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

I think the truth is most lawyers would say there are times when they felt or were made to feel incompetent. That’s in any area of practice. I think the nature of being a lawyer means that there are times when you actually are going to get things wrong, or you just don't know, and that's the thing about being a lawyer. I am a litigator, and I can tell you, for example, the biggest worry for people like us is “have you issued the limitation dates, and the limitation diary?” And believe me, it doesn't get any easier. The panic if you think you've missed a limitation makes you feel sick each and every time, and that does not get better! So, what you have to have in place is systems to ensure that you don't miss things, and as I am not an eleventh-hour person, things go in my diary, and I have alarms or reminders so that I don't miss those dates, because that is very stressful. I'm just thinking about one experience of really feeling incompetent, and someone once said to me that in practice after each case, you take five things with you, and you move on.

I think that the imposter syndrome thing is often with us more times than we care to mention. I think as a Black woman, it's there and often you react to something in a particular way, and then later you think, “yeah, that's because you don't think you can do this”. So, I would say imposter syndrome - yes, is a syndrome that many of us carry, unconsciously and consciously, it's there and you have to find ways of managing it. I like to sometimes open my windows and say, “out, out, out” and do a meditation or whatever, but imposter syndrome is there.

**Audience Member 3**

What do you think about what is currently happening to the Human Rights Act 1998?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

It's intimidation. The proposed changes are simply unnecessary. Holding the state to account for violations has been historically complex and continues to be difficult, but the Human Rights Act 1998 has been crucial. In the context of an inquest, the Human Rights Act 1998 means that we are able to examine the circumstances in which the deceased had died, and this allows for a wider examination than previously. The circumstances of the death can be set out and help to prevent future deaths.

I think that we are at a time when our current government does not want to be challenged, but this has been going on for quite a while. If you think about the government’s hostility towards terrorism cases and the legal challenges to immigration and extradition decisions especially those based on the right to family life in Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Sometimes I fear we are going backwards, but those of us who have a voice, we've responded to the consultation, and we wait and see.[[17]](#footnote-17) I think that we are in a time where challenging the government's actions is more than frowned upon, and we know that there have been moves to curtail that right to challenge in terms of making it more difficult to seek judicial review.[[18]](#footnote-18) You just have to look at Brexit and the reaction to the challenge to the prorogation of Parliament, let alone the day-to-day challenges, in terms of the requirements of judicial review.[[19]](#footnote-19) I mean, things are being stripped away. So, I think that we are in a sorry state. But we're not giving up is all I can say at this moment.

**Audience Member 4**

Looking at the position of women and minorities today, what do you feel most optimistic about? And what are the causes of great concern to you?

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

Although, there are few Black civil liberties lawyers, I'm no longer the only one, there are more of us. I see greater representation of minorities across the sector, both in my practice area and in commercial practice. I think I've given the figure in terms of the number of women, and I think the figures were also high in respect to diversity. So, from when I started, I can say that now things look much better in the context of representation and presence. But I am concerned about student fees, the cost of living, including the cost of energy. I'm really, really concerned that there are going to be squeezes on student living costs, which mean that the profession is going to become again, very, very elitist, and I worry about that. I also know that the legal aid profession, from my perspective, is shrinking by the day. However, I also know that there are lawyers who want to practice in this area. All I can say to you is that I want all of you to complete what you're doing and get out there and practice in whatever area of law you want to. And can I just remind you all that you don't have to be a solicitor or a barrister. So, if you never ever practice law, remember that your legal training will not be lost. But I know that you have to live, and housing is short. I'm really concerned on your behalf about the economic status and the security of our world.

**Harriet Samuels**

I'm going to draw things to a close. First, thank you to our guest Marcia Willis Stewart for a very inspirational and insightful conversation, and I echo what Manvir and Henna have said, that we feel very privileged to have you here. You have emphasised that we are in really challenging times and on International Women's Day, I think we need to hear the observations and perspectives of women who have contributed to making the world a better place. When you were talking about your practice, and the way that you put your client at the centre it felt very much to me that you were taking a feminist approach, that you were practising an ethic of care by working in a way that's non-hierarchical and inclusive, which for me, are very important feminist values.

I also want to say thank you to my two colleagues, Manvir and Henna, for their brilliant probing questions and for entering into, into a conversation with you. And I'd like to thank everybody, students, staff, friends and especially our guest, Marcia, for attending and giving up her time. So, thank you very much.

**Marcia Willis Stewart KC (Hon)**

Thank you too. It is my privilege and I really hope that all the students enjoy their courses and have a good time. If the imposter thing arrives, just tell her to sit next door, but be yourself, take very good care and be safe.

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1. Birnberg Peirce <https://www.birnbergpeirce.co.uk> Accessed 12 August 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Coram Chambers <https://www.coramchambers.co.uk> Accessed 14 August 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Jean Charles de Menezes was a Brazilian national fatally wounded by the police in London in 2005 after being mistakenly suspected of terrorist activity. See further (Vaughan-Williams, Nick 2007). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Mark Duggan was a 29-year-old British black man shot dead by the police in London in 2011. See further *R v (on the application of Pamela Duggan) v Her Majesty’s Assistant Deputy Coroner for the North District of Greater London and others* [2017] EWCA Civ 142, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. This refers to the crushing to death of 97 Liverpool football fans at a football match at Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield Yorkshire in 1989 due to overcrowding and mistakes by the police. There was a thirty year campaign by the families of the victims to achieve justice and to clear the name of the fans who were often blamed for the tragedy, See further (Scraton 2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Solace Women’s Aid <https://www.solacewomensaid.org> . Accessed 14 August 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. UK Diversity Legal Awards <http://diversitylegalawards.org/bsn-outstanding-lawyer-of-the-year-winner-marcia-willis-stewart-birnberg-peirce/> . Accessed 12 August 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. See *Attorney General v Her Majesty’s Coroner for South Yorkshire (West)* [2012] EWHC 3783 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The Centre for Women’s Justice <https://www.centreforwomensjustice.org.uk>. Accessed 13th September 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Stopwatch <https://www.stop-watch.org> .Accessed September 17th 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. See the *Civil Procedure Rules*, 2022, Sweet and Maxwell, London, [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. For the most recent statistics see ‘How Diverse is the Solicitor’s Profession, Solicitors Regulation Authority, <https://www.sra.org.uk/sra/equality-diversity/diversity-profession/diverse-legal-profession/> . Accessed 17th September 2022 . [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Young Legal Aid Lawyers, <http://www.younglegalaidlawyers.org> . Accessed 17th September 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Solicitors Regulation Authority 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Prisoners’ Advice Service <https://www.prisonersadvice.org.uk>. Accessed 17th September 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Inquest, <https://www.inquest.org.uk>. Accessed 17th September 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. See further (Ministry of Justice 2021). See also the Bill of Rights Bill 2022. At the time of writing the repeal of the Human Rights Act 1998 and the introduction of the British Bill of Rights has been paused. See (Jessica Elgot 2022). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. See the Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. See R (Miller) v Prime Minister [2019] UKSC 41 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)