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Information Pack:

00483: District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) 2010

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INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC) is now inviting applications for the post of District Judge (Magistrates' Courts).

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) has asked the JAC to recommend 30 candidates for inclusion on a list of people suitable for future vacancies expected to arise over the next two to three years. Her Majesty's Courts Service (HMCS) and MoJ have specified the number of candidates based on estimates of future business needs prepared by HMCS. HMCS and MoJ will ask the JAC to make recommendations from the 30 candidates to specific vacancies as they arise. Candidates should be aware that it may be some time before a vacancy arises. There is also a possibility that the candidates recommended as a result of this selection exercise may not be appointed to a vacancy.

Of the 30 advertised posts, 20 are in the Crime jurisdiction (sitting only in the Magistrates' Courts); nine in the Crime and Family jurisdictions (sitting in the Magistrates' Courts and the Family Proceedings Court); and one in the Family jurisdiction (sitting only in the Family Proceedings Court). Five of the Crime posts and four of the Crime and Family posts are suitable for salaried part-time working. Further details of the locations and available patterns of the posts are given in the table at page two of this Pack. The closing date for applications is 29 July 2010.

This pack contains the information that you need about the appointments. It includes eligibility criteria and the job description. It also describes the selection process that the JAC will follow, with relevant dates and advice on how to prepare for the various stages of this process.

Before you can be considered for appointment, there are eligibility requirements that you must meet (these are listed below). You will also need to demonstrate the qualities and abilities required for this office.

The independent JAC selects candidates for judicial office. It does so on merit, through fair and open competition, from the widest range of eligible candidates.

VACANCY DETAILS

Crime

Circuit	Vacancies	Available for salaried part time working
Midland	2	1
North Eastern *	5	2
Northern	2	1
South Eastern	10	1
Western	1	No

Crime and Family

Circuit	Vacancies	Available for salaried part time working
Midland	2	No
North Eastern	2	No
South Eastern	5	4

Family

Circuit	Vacancies	Available for salaried part time working
South Eastern	1	No

* North Eastern Circuit: One salaried part-time working post is available in Leeds and one in Sheffield.

HMCS has indicated that salaried part-time working is only available on the basis of two people working 50% of a post on a full-time equivalent basis. The available patterns of salaried part-time working are blocks of weeks and blocks of months.

ARE YOU ELIGIBLE?

To be eligible for appointment as a District Judge you must meet the following requirements.

Statutory requirement

Under s22(1) of the Courts Act 2003, as amended by paragraph 38(2) of Schedule 10 to the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement (TCE) Act 2007, Her Majesty may, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, appoint a person who satisfies the judicial-appointment eligibility condition on a 5-year basis to be a District Judge (Magistrates' Courts).

The TCE Act 2007 has introduced the 'judicial-appointments eligibility condition'. Where this applies eligibility for judicial appointment is no longer based on possession of rights of audience for a specified period. You will have to show that:

- you have possessed a relevant legal qualification;
- for the requisite period; and
- that whilst holding that qualification you have been gaining legal experience.

Relevant Qualification

You have a relevant qualification if you are a barrister or a solicitor, or a Fellow of the Institute of Legal Executives.

You will be considered eligible as a solicitor when your name is first entered on the Roll kept under section 6 of the Solicitors Act 1974. You will be considered eligible as a barrister:

- a) when you have completed pupillage in connection with becoming a barrister or
- b) if you are not required to undertake pupillage in connection with becoming a barrister, when you are called to the Bar of England and Wales.

When applying for a judicial appointment under (b) you will need to provide details in the Application Form of why you are not required to undertake pupillage.

To satisfy the qualifying period, for administrative purposes, the JAC will consider eligibility up to the end of April 2011.

Legal Experience

In order to be eligible for judicial appointment, you must not only be in possession of the relevant qualification, but must also have been engaged in 'law related activity' whilst holding that qualification.

Meaning of Law Related Activity

An activity is considered to be a law related activity whether or not it is undertaken for remuneration, and whether or not it is undertaken on a full or part-time basis.

Each of the following is a relevant law related activity:

- a) The carrying out of judicial functions of any court or tribunal
- b) Acting as an arbitrator
- c) Practice or employment as a lawyer
- d) Advising (whether or not in the course of practice or employment as a lawyer) on the application of the law
- e) Assisting (whether or not in the course of such practice) persons involved in proceedings for the resolution of issues arising under the law
- f) Acting (whether or not in the course of such practice) as mediator in connection with attempts to resolve issues that are, or if not resolved could be, the subject of proceedings
- g) Drafting (whether or not in the course of such practice) documents intended to affect persons' rights or obligations
- h) Teaching or researching law

- i) Any activity that in the relevant decision makers opinion is of a broadly similar nature to an activity within paragraphs (a) to (h)

The Ministry of Justice has provided the following guidance

Category b) is intended to cover arbitration where legal disputes are resolved on a reasonably formal, structured basis. For example, it would cover arbitration governed by the Arbitration Act 1996, and carried out by a person who is accredited by a body such as CEDR (Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution).

Categories d) – g) are also intended to cover activities which are carried out on a reasonably formal, structured basis, for example volunteers who give legal advice in a law centre, or citizens advice bureau. However, it is not intended to cover (say) a person who gives informal advice to friends and neighbours.

Category e) is intended to cover legal assistance, rather than other kinds of support.

Category g) is intended to cover drafting which involves legal judgment and skill, such as drafting contracts and leases. It is not intended to cover drafting which may affect rights or obligations, but are essentially administrative tasks, e.g. filling in enforcement orders, or penalty notices.

The purpose of i) is to cover the possibility of some kinds of law-related activity that might not quite fit within a) – h).

Your engagement in law-related activities during a period will be disregarded if the engagement is 'negligible in terms of the amount of time engaged'.

Knowledge of the jurisdiction for which you are applying

It is expected that successful candidates should have demonstrated knowledge of the jurisdiction to which they are applying sufficient to allow them to sit in court immediately after appointment. You should, therefore, describe your knowledge of the jurisdiction for which you are applying in your Application Form.

Previous service in a judicial office

The MoJ has informed us that the Lord Chancellor requires that candidates applying for salaried judicial posts should normally be expected to have previous judicial experience. Provision will be made for exceptional cases where candidates have demonstrated the necessary skills in some other significant way.

The JAC therefore regards fee paid experience as a desirable, but not essential, criterion for salaried judicial office and this is consistent with the Lord Chancellor's policy.

Age

There is no upper or lower age limit for candidates apart from the statutory retirement age of 70 for all judges. The age at which someone is appointed to the office of District Judge must allow for a reasonable length of service before retirement. For the purposes of this selection exercise, this is usually three years.

Nationality

You must complete a declaration of your nationality in the Application Form. In order to qualify for this post, you must be a citizen of:

- the United Kingdom; or
- another Commonwealth country; or
- the Republic of Ireland.

Character

The JAC is required by statute to select only persons of good character. In order to make these assessments we have developed Good Character Guidance which you can find on our website at www.judicialappointments.gov.uk. You can also write to us to request a copy (see the 'Contacts and Further Information' section of this Information Pack for our contact details).

The Good Character Guidance gives you some indication as to whether anything in your past conduct or present circumstances might affect your application for judicial appointment. You should read it carefully before completing the Application Form.

Good character questions and declarations

You are required to answer a number of questions related to good character in the Application Form and must make appropriate declarations as requested.

Candidates for judicial appointments are not protected by sections 4(2) and 4(3) of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. Any convictions which would normally be regarded as having expired under that Act should therefore be declared in writing (Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exemptions) Order 1975). You must provide details of all offences for which you have been convicted or cautioned. Details should include the nature of each offence, date of conviction or caution and the penalty imposed.

Where proceedings of any kind are pending, you should give details of the offence with which you have been charged or the disciplinary process you are subject to and, if known, the date when the case or action may be heard. It is important that you inform us of the outcome of any case or action concluded while your application is under consideration. Similarly, if you are charged with any offence or any action is brought against you after submitting your application you should inform us immediately (see the 'Contacts and Further Information' section of this Information Pack).

In all cases, please provide as much detail as you can and indicate if there are any mitigating factors that you think the JAC should take into account in assessing your good character.

Good character checks

The JAC carries out checks on all candidates whom it considers for recommendation for appointment. Further information about these checks will be provided separately to relevant candidates.

Failure to have declared any matters that come to light from these checks may prejudice the outcome of your application.

Disqualification

You should note that the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 applies to this office.

REASONABLE ADJUSTMENTS

The JAC is committed to considering any reasonable adjustments needed to ensure that you can participate in the selection process fairly. The Application Form asks you to identify any arrangements and adjustments you may require. Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis and the information given will not be used in selection decisions.

If you are recommended for appointment, reasonable adjustments will be considered if you have a disability under the meaning of the Disability Discrimination Act (2005), as they are for serving judges. Any reasonable adjustments to enable you to take up appointment will be discussed separately with you by Her Majesty's Court Service after the JAC has made its recommendation.

JOB DESCRIPTION

The Ministry of Justice has provided the following information:

Purpose of Office

1. The purpose of judicial office is to administer justice in accordance with the laws of England and Wales without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

Jurisdiction

2. District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) are salaried members of the judiciary who hear cases in Magistrates' Courts. They have a national jurisdiction throughout England and Wales. They are appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to a base commission area but have the authority to sit at any Magistrates' Court in England and Wales.
3. Further information on jurisdictions is set out below. The Lord Chancellor expects District Judges to hear the lengthier and more complex matters coming before the Magistrates' Courts.
4. Certain District Judges have jurisdiction to hear cases under the Extradition Acts. These same District Judges, by convention, conduct Mutual Assistance hearings under the Fugitives Offenders Acts. Certain District Judges are designated by the Lord Chancellor to deal with matters under the Terrorism Act 2000.
5. The Lord Chancellor expects that District Judges will deal with cases across the full breadth of their jurisdiction, subject to their meeting any nomination or election requirements.

Main Activities

6. The main activities of a District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) are as follows:
 - a) Preparing for trial and case management
 - Reading and assimilating papers in a case before it commences.
 - Discussing the Court business of the day with the Clerk of the Court.
 - b) Presiding over court proceedings
 - Controlling (in accordance with the relevant law and practice) the manner in which cases are conducted.

- Ensuring that parties have the opportunity to receive professional advice where appropriate and, whether represented or not, that they are enabled to have their cases presented, and have them considered, as fully and fairly as possible.
- Promoting in each case the most expeditious dispatch of business compatible with the interests of justice.
- Maintaining the authority and dignity of the Court.
- Deciding issues of law and procedure which may arise during a case.

c) Judicial decisions

- Deciding cases (including the determination of guilt or innocence) by finding facts, applying the relevant law to them and giving a balanced and reasoned decision.
- Public and private laws in family proceedings and, where appropriate, in consultation with magistrate colleagues, formulating reasons for such orders.

d) Sentencing

In the adult crime court and the youth court

- Sentencing convicted defendants according to the law and the circumstances of the case, having ensured that full and appropriate reports have been received in accordance with statute and national standards.
- Imposing ancillary orders where available and appropriate.
- Determining the amount and manner of payment of fines, compensation orders and costs.

e) Other work

- Dealing with the enforcement of payment of fines, sums due as civil debts, costs and compensation orders at means enquiry hearings and by the issue of process.
- Dealing with breaches of court orders.
- Dealing with the issue of warrants of arrest, search and right of entry.
- Hearing applications in respect of process, removal of disqualification from driving and taking declarations and matters which may be witnessed by a Justice of the Peace.
- Hearing appeals to Magistrates' Courts.

Other Responsibilities

7. Keeping abreast of legal developments

- District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) need to keep abreast of legal developments. This entails a substantial amount of reading not directly connected with the cases that they are trying and, on occasions, attendance at Committees or for a discussion of legal developments.
- District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) attend annual refresher training organised by the Judicial Studies Board, conferences dealing with specific topics and any other training events as appropriate.

8. Other judicial and public duties

- District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) may be deployed flexibly throughout England and Wales to meet fluctuating workloads, to assist with cases of particular length, complexity or sensitivity or those likely to attract exceptional publicity.
- District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) have legal and professional experience, coupled with the daily experience of sitting in their area. Consequently they have an important role to play in setting the appropriate standards and sentencing levels in their area. They regularly meet Chairmen of Benches, other magistrates

and Justices' Clerks to discuss the business of the court, including arrangements for distribution of work, sentencing problems and guidelines. They should seek at all times to foster a close and harmonious working relationship. The Lord Chancellor expects that District Judges should work in partnership with their judicial colleagues, the Justices' Clerk and staff of the HMCS.

- District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) should participate in maintaining effective liaison with the Crown Court through the Liaison Judges to develop and maintain a joint approach to sentencing matters.
- Many District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) serve on various committees set up by the Senior District Judge (Chief Magistrate) and some, additionally, are co-opted on to sub-committees.

Jurisdiction

9. District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) also exercise jurisdiction as independent prison adjudicators, deciding cases in prisons brought as breaches of prison discipline, including determining guilt or innocence and imposing penalties under prison regulations.
10. District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) have national jurisdiction throughout England and Wales. They are, by virtue of their office, Justices of the Peace. They may exercise alone the jurisdiction of a magistrates' court in relation to most matters.
11. The general jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace comprises, broadly;
 - trial of summary offences and either way offences which are tried summarily;
 - preliminary investigation of indictable offences for the purpose of sending to the Crown Court;
 - extensive jurisdiction in family, youth and some licensing matters;
 - civil jurisdiction;
 - A District Judge (Magistrates Court) may sit as a member of a youth court without the need to become a member of a youth court panel. A youth court may consist of a District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) sitting alone.
12. A District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) has jurisdiction to hear family proceedings if he is nominated by the President of the Family Division on behalf of the Lord Chief Justice. When hearing family proceedings a magistrates' court shall be composed of:
 - a District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) as chairman and one or two magistrates who are members of the family panel for the area; or
 - two or three magistrates who are members of the panel; or
 - if it is not practicable for a court to be so composed, a nominated District Judge (Magistrates' Courts) sitting alone.
13. The civil jurisdiction, apart from family proceedings, includes enforcement of Income Tax and Council Tax and sums due as civil debt, and appeals to the Magistrates' Court against administrative decisions under certain statutes.
14. In addition to the general jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace certain District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) nominated by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice may exercise jurisdiction under the Extradition Acts 1989 and 2003.
15. It is often appropriate for District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) (sitting alone) to undertake particular categories of work, including:
 - cases involving complex points of law or evidence, e.g.:
 - novel points arising from new legislation which appear as yet to be undecided;

- points that it is thought may be the subjects of further testing in the Divisional Court by way of case stated or otherwise;
- cases where the same point has arisen in a number of instances;
- cases involving complex procedural issues (e.g. where there are a considerable number of defendants and many legal representatives);
- long cases (i.e. those likely to run for more than 3 days);
- interlinked cases, in order to achieve consistency of approach (e.g. where there are co-defendants; or there is a requirement for separate trials in cases involving separate subject matter; or an increased incidence of a previously uncommon offence);
- cases involving considerations of public safety (e.g. allegations of terrorism, serious firearms offences, intimidation of witnesses), where there can be particular problems of court management;
- public interest immunity applications;
- cases that concern mental disordered defendants where special rules exist affecting the powers of remand, trial, committal and disposal.

16. Appeals lie from Magistrates' Courts:

- against conviction and/or sentence (to the Crown Court, by way of rehearing);
- in respect of other issues (by way of case stated to the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division, or in some instances to the Divisional Court of the Family Division); or
- where legislation has provided no alternative, the decision-making process may be the subject of application for judicial review.

Further Information

Terms and Conditions relating to the office of District Judge can be found on the JAC website www.judicialappointments.gov.uk.

SALARIED PART-TIME WORKING

Her Majesty's Courts Service (HMCS) has indicated that nine of the 30 vacancies available in this selection exercise will be available for part-time working. Each of these posts can be filled by one person working full-time or two people each working 50% on a salaried part-time working basis. Available patterns of part-time working are given in the table on page two of this Pack. However, final working patterns will need to be discussed with and agreed between the successful candidates and HMCS at the time of appointment.

Such appointments are permanent and are subject to the same terms and conditions of service as for full time appointments. If you wish to apply on a salaried part-time working basis, you must indicate in your Application Form which patterns of part-time working you are prepared to work. You may indicate more than one pattern. Please note that if you are successful as a result of this selection exercise you may be offered appointment to a part-time post on the basis of **any** of the patterns you have indicated you are prepared to work. Offers of appointment on a part-time working pattern will only be made where, with other candidates, posts can be filled on a full-time equivalent basis.

Your preference for part-time working will not affect the assessment of the merit of your application in any way. However, if you are recommended for appointment by the JAC and the Lord Chancellor accepts that recommendation, the information will be passed to the Ministry of Justice.

THE SELECTION PROCESS

Application form

Details of the qualities and abilities against which you will be assessed are set out in the Application Form. You can draw on your full range of work and personal experience to demonstrate these qualities and abilities including, for example, voluntary work or any publication to which you have contributed. Please be specific in giving information.

Timetable

Closing date for applications	29 July 2010
Provisional date for qualifying test	16 November 2010
Provisional dates for selection days	25 January – 4 February 2011

Shortlisting

The next step in the process is a qualifying test. The test will be the sole method used to shortlist candidates for selection days for this selection exercise.

It is expected that you will be required to sit one of two tests or both tests depending on which vacancies you are applying for. If you are applying for a Crime post, you must sit the test set in the Crime jurisdiction. If you are applying for a Family post, you must sit the test set in the Family jurisdiction. If you are applying for a Crime/Family post, or both a Crime post and a Family post, you must sit both tests. You will be required to indicate which tests you wish to sit during the registration process.

Each test is expected to last between 40 and 60 minutes. If you are sitting both tests, you will be able to register to sit both tests immediately after one another in a single session; or at different sessions on the same day. All eligible candidates will be invited to register to sit the qualifying test, provisionally set for 16 November 2010.

Qualifying tests are likely to be held at venues in the following cities:

- Birmingham
- Bristol
- Leeds
- London
- Manchester

You will be asked to indicate your preferred location during the registration process. You will also be asked to express a preference between providing answers in manuscript or on laptop. You should be aware that you are expected to attend a specified JAC test centre. We will consider making allowances for any reasonable adjustments under our Single Equality Scheme, but beyond that any adjustments would only be considered in the most exceptional circumstances.

The qualifying tests that candidates in this selection exercise will sit have been designed to assess appropriate knowledge of the law and its underlying principles, or the ability to acquire this knowledge where necessary. Relevant statutes and case law will be provided in advance of the test day. On the day of the tests itself, you will be required to read and assimilate a small number of papers and apply the statutes to case studies to make decisions. You will be put in the position of a District Judge and required to analyse the information provided, identify issues and apply the law to reach a reasoned decision.

Not all of the qualities and abilities set out in the Application Form will be assessed at the qualifying test stage – some will only be assessed at the selection day stage if you are shortlisted. Shortlisting is a competitive process, so the test is designed to be challenging, with time pressure, and will be sat under examination conditions.

We will write to candidates with final details of the length and content of the tests.

The test and supporting materials from the last selection exercise for the office of District Judge can be found on our website: <http://www.judicialappointments.gov.uk/>. The qualifying test was held in August 2007. This material is provided by way of an illustrative example of the structure and format of the test a candidate may expect to face. However, candidates should note that the test you sit will vary from this example.

Outcome of the qualifying test

The selection of candidates for the next stage will be based solely on the results of the qualifying test. All of the qualities and abilities set out in the Application Form will be assessed at the next stage. Further details will be sent with your invitation to attend. We intend to publish a Feedback Report which will provide information relating to the performance of candidates in the qualifying test in general. We are not able to provide written explanations to candidates on their individual performance in the test.

References

We may seek information from people who are well placed to comment on how you meet the qualities and abilities. Referees are usually approached before the selection day takes place and will be encouraged to draw on appraisal material if it is available. The material provided by referees will usually inform decisions at selection day, and will be available to Commissioners at the final selection decision stage.

Candidate nominated

You are invited to nominate up to **three** referees who know you well either personally or professionally. **We strongly recommend that you check with your referee that they are not conflicted.**

JAC nominated

The JAC may also request references from those identified in the section of this pack titled 'JAC nominated referees'.

If you are a Deputy District Judge and subject to an appraisal regime, you must nominate as your JAC nominated referee, the most recent appraising Judge.

Please provide the name, title, position and address of your relevant judicial and professional referees. You may also tell us if you do not wish us to approach the relevant professional referee now, but you must give reasons. If you do not currently hold a judicial office and have excluded your relevant professional referee, you must suggest an alternative referee who is familiar with your work.

Selection days

If you are shortlisted you will be invited to a selection day. The selection day for this exercise will consist of a panel interview. Further details will be sent with any invitation to attend. The overall assessments made by the panel are provided to Commissioners when they make their selection decisions.

Statutory consultation

As required by the Constitutional Reform Act (CRA) 2005, the Commission must consult the Lord Chief Justice and a second person, who has held the office or has other relevant experience, about those candidates it is minded to select. For this exercise the second consultee will be the Senior Presiding Judge.

Character checks

The JAC is required to select only persons of good character. The JAC will carry out checks on all candidates likely to be considered for selection and the results of these checks, together with information declared by candidates in the Application Form, will be assessed. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to report in full to the JAC any character issues which occur after the application stage.

Selection decisions

The Commission, sitting as a committee, will consider the information gathered about candidates, which includes the overall assessment report from the selection day panel, to select those candidates to recommend to the Lord Chancellor.

The JAC has been asked under section 94 of the CRA to create a list of people suitable for appointment to this position. Appointments may be made from this list should vacancies arise.

Report to the Lord Chancellor

The Commission reports its final selections to the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor can accept or reject this recommendation, or ask the Commission to reconsider it. The Lord Chancellor may not select an alternative candidate.

Conflict of interest

JAC Commissioners are listed at the back of this pack. You should not nominate a Commissioner as a referee. You should also state in the Application Form if you are in any way related to, or known to, any of the Commissioners and give details.

Outcome of the selection exercise

You will be advised of the outcome of your application in writing and we hope to get these results to you by the end of April 2011. Please note that successful and unsuccessful candidates will be informed of the results on the same day.

If you are unsuccessful at the selection day stage of the process, you can request a written explanation. You should make this request within six weeks of the date of the letter informing you that you have not been successful. We will aim to respond to your request within 20 working days.

Medical examination

You may be asked to undergo a medical examination before taking up appointment.

Complaints procedure

If you are dissatisfied with any aspect of the way your application has been handled, please refer to the JAC's published complaints procedure, which is available from our website, or in writing on request.

Further information

For further information about the selection process and the requirements of the CRA please consult our website www.judicialappointments.gov.uk

CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Obtaining an application form

All the information about applying for this selection exercise is available at www.judicialappointments.gov.uk.

Please contact the Judicial Appointments Applications Service (JAAS) team at the JAC if you wish to request a hard copy of the Application Form or Information Pack, or if you have any questions about submitting your application.

If you need the form and/or pack in a different format, for example Braille, please contact the JAAS team.

Submitting your application

Once completed your Application Form should be submitted via our secure online process by going to www.judicialappointments.gov.uk and selecting 'Submit your Application'.

Acknowledgement of your application

When you submit your application by our secure online application process you will receive an acknowledgement on your computer screen. Depending on your internet service provider or computer equipment this could take anything between a few seconds to several minutes. We recommend that you allow up to 5 minutes. You may also request an auto generated e-mail confirming successful receipt, by entering your e-mail address on the Application Form Submission page of the online application.

If you chose to submit your application by post you should receive an acknowledgement of your application within five working days of receipt.

In either case, if you do not receive an acknowledgement within the specified time periods stated above, it is essential that you contact the JAAS team by telephone or e-mail without delay.

You must retain a copy of the acknowledgement of your application. If you do not receive an acknowledgement we have not received your application.

Contact details

1. JAAS

Reference: 00483 (Please use this reference on all communications)

Judicial Appointments Commission
3rd Floor, Steel House
11 Tothill Street
London
SW1H 9LH

DX 149822 WESTMINSTER 6

E-mail: jaas@jac.gsi.gov.uk

Telephone: 0203 334 0123

2. Selection Exercise Team:

Andrew Digby	0203 334 0341	Selection Exercise Manager
Andrew Le-Bigot	0203 334 0321	Deputy Manager
Ashlee Brett	0203 334 0515	Administrative Contact
Shanaz Ehsan	0203 334 0344	Administrative Contact

E-mail: CourtsTeamA@jac.gsi.gov.uk

Fax: 0203 334 0300

3. Director:

Jane Andrews 0203 334 0508

JAC NOMINATED REFEREES

The JAC may also request references from those categories listed below.

Judicial referees

If you hold a judicial office not in this list, please contact the JAC so that we can consider who should be nominated as your judicial referee.

If you sit on a Tribunal, the Chamber President or Tribunal President or equivalent.

If you are a Recorder, the Resident Judge, the Designated Civil Judge or the Designated Family Judge in the court(s) where you sit most often.

If you are a Deputy District Judge, your most recent appraising Judge.

Professional referee

If you are a solicitor, an attorney or a Fellow of ILEX, your managing partner or relevant equity partner.

If you are a barrister, your Head of Chambers.

If you are employed, your line manager or equivalent.

JAC COMMISSIONERS

Chairman of the JAC

Baroness Usha Prashar CBE

Members

Mrs Justice Jill Black DBE

Dame Lorna Boreland-Kelly DBE

Professor Dame Hazel Genn DBE QC

Sir Geoffrey Inkin OBE

Her Honour Judge Frances Kirkham

Mr Edward Nally

Ms Sara Nathan OBE

District Judge Charles Newman

His Honour Judge David Pearl

Mr Francis Plowden

Ms Harriet Spicer

Mr Jonathan Sumption OBE QC

Lord Justice Roger Toulson