

12.1 Match the judicial offices in the box with the required qualifications below (1–4). Bear in mind the hierarchical structure of the courts. Look at A opposite to help you.

Lord of Appeal in Ordinary
Circuit Judge

Lord Justice of Appeal
District Judge (Magistrates' Court)

- 1 must have been qualified as a lawyer for at least seven years
- 2 must have been qualified for ten years, although three years' service as a full-time District Judge is allowed
- 3 must have been qualified as a lawyer for at least 15 years and is usually drawn from judges in the Courts of Appeal in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and in the Court of Session in Scotland
- 4 the statutory qualification is at least ten years in the High Court as a lawyer and, in practice, to be a High Court Judge

12.2 Complete the definitions. Look at A and B opposite to help you.

- 1 – collective word for a group of judges and the name of the place where a judge sits in court
- 2 – formal collective word for all the judges in the legal system
- 3 – the specific post of a judge (for example, a High Court Judge)
- 4 – place where people are held as a punishment when convicted of an offence.

12.3 Complete the sentences. Look at C opposite to help you.

- 1 Judges may make a first sentence for a non-serious offence a sentence.
- 2 The period of awarded by the judge should reflect the number and seriousness of the offences and their context.
- 3 A person who seeks an injunction is generally described as the
- 4 Instead of ordering a specific act, the court can seek the agreement of the relevant party to an to do the specified act.
- 5 An applicant may seek an to prevent a breach of contract.
- 6 If an applicant claims that the defendant is about to do something that infringes his/her rights before there can be a hearing (for example, to dispose of disputed property), the judge may grant an



Judges

Judicial appointments in England and Wales

Judicial Office	Court (see Unit 4)	Number
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (also known as Law Lords)	House of Lords	12
Lord Justices of Appeal	Court of Appeal	37
High Court Judges	High Court of Justice	107
Circuit Judges	Crown Court and County Court	638
Recorders	Crown Court and County Court	1359
District Judges (Civil)	County Court	422
Deputy District Judges (Civil)	County Court	751
District Judges (also known as Stipendiary Magistrates)	Magistrates' Court	139
Deputy District Judges	Magistrates' Court	148

Note: Recorders generally hear less complex or serious cases than Circuit Judges and start by sitting in the Crown Court. After two years they might sit in the County Court.

Number of judges listed in above table correct as of 27/11/06. See www.judiciary.gov.uk/.

An Act of Parliament lays down the **mandatory requirements** for most judicial offices. Candidates must have practised as a lawyer or judge for a specified time and must meet other statutory requirements for specific posts. The hierarchical structure of the courts informs the process of selection to the **Judiciary**. Experience gained as a judge in a lower court is one of the qualifications for appointment to a higher court. Senior appointments to the Court of Appeal and the High Court are made by the Queen following the recommendation of the Prime Minister, currently on the advice of the **Lord Chancellor** – a senior member of the government and head of the judicial system.

The training of judges

The Judicial Studies Board (JSB) is responsible for the training of judges, lay magistrates, and members of Tribunals in England and Wales. The JSB would normally organise the following for an appointee Recorder in the Crown Court: an **induction course**; visits to **penal establishments**, for example prison and young offender institutions; meetings with personnel from the **Probation Service**, which deals with criminals, often young offenders, who are not sent to prison unless they reoffend, but who are under the supervision of a **probation officer**.

The appointee would experience a period of sitting in on the **Bench** – the judge's area of the Court – with a Circuit Judge. In his first week after appointment he would be supervised by a Circuit Judge. Practical guidelines for judges are set out in **Bench Books**.

Civil courts: sentencing and court orders

Judges in civil courts can fine, commit to **imprisonment** (normally between 28 days and six months) or give a **suspended sentence** – where imprisonment does not take place unless the offender commits another offence. An applicant can seek an **injunction** – an order – against a **respondent**. The court may grant an **interim injunction**, that is, a temporary one, to stop the defendant from doing something before the **hearing of the application**. The judge can grant or refuse an injunction against a legal person to do or not do specified acts. The judge can, alternatively, require an **undertaking**, or promise, from the relevant party at the hearing proceedings.