

Eighth Judicial Appointments Report - 1 October 2005 to 31 March 2006

Part two

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Senior Appointments

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary

During the period 1 October 2005 to 31 March 2006 there was one appointment of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. The Right Honourable Lord Mance was appointed on 3 October 2005 and he replaced the Right Honourable Lord Steyn who retired on 30 September 2005.

Heads of Division

On 3 October 2005, Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales in succession to Lord Woolf who retired on 30 September 2005. Sir Anthony Clarke succeeded Lord Phillips as Master of the Rolls on 3 October 2005. The Right Honourable Lord Justice Judge was, on 3 October 2005, appointed to the newly created post of President of the Queen's Bench Division. The title of the post held by the Right Honourable Sir Andrew Morritt CVO, Vice-Chancellor, changed to Chancellor of the High Court on 3 October 2005.

Lord Justices of Appeal

During the period 1 October 2005 to 31 March 2006 there were four appointments of Lord Justices of Appeal:

Lord Justice Wilson
3 October 2005
(Succeeded Lord Justice Clarke on his appointment as Master of the Rolls)

Lord Justice Moses
3 October 2005
(Succeeded Lord Justice Mance on his appointment as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary)

Lord Justice Richards
3 October 2005
(Succeeded Lord Justice Kennedy on his retirement)

Lady Justice Hallett DBE
3 October 2005
(Succeeded Lord Justice Judge on his appointment as President of the Queen's Bench Division)

High Court Judges

During the period 1 October 2005 to 31 March 2006 there were eight appointments of High Court Judges who were all successful applicants from the 2005 High Court Exercise:

Mr Justice Kitchin
3 October 2005
(Succeeded Mr Justice Laddie on his resignation)

Mr Justice Openshaw
3 October 2005
(Succeeded Mr Justice Moses on his appointment to the Court of Appeal)

Mrs Justice Swift DBE
3 October 2005
(Succeeded Mr Justice Richards on his appointment to the Court of Appeal)

Mr Justice Langstaff
3 October 2005
(Succeeded Mrs Justice Hallett DBE on her appointment to the Court of Appeal)

Mr Justice Lloyd Jones
3 October 2005
(Filled post left vacant by the death of Mr Justice Wakerley)

Mrs Justice Macur DBE
3 October 2005
(Succeeded Mr Justice Wilson on his appointment to the Court of Appeal)

Mr Justice Ramsey
1 November 2005
(Succeeded Mr Justice Curtis on his retirement)

Mr Justice Underhill
20 January 2006
(Succeeded Mr Justice Bell on his retirement)

Presiding Judges

On 1 January 2006, Mr Justice Davis was appointed a Presiding Judge of the Wales and Chester Circuit, in succession to Mr Justice Pitchford. Mr Justice Treacy was appointed a Presiding Judge of the Midland Circuit in succession to Mr Justice Goldring. Mr Justice David Clarke was appointed a Presiding Judge of the Northern Circuit in succession to Mr Justice Leveson and Mr Justice Calvert-Smith was appointed a Presiding Judge of the South Eastern Circuit in succession to Mr Justice Bell.

Fee paid judiciary in the High Court

Before the implementation of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, the Lord Chancellor had the power, under Section 9 of the Supreme Court Act 1981, to appoint practitioners as deputy Judges of the High Court and to authorise Recorders and Circuit Judges to act as High Court Judges.

At 31 March 2006, 152 practitioners held appointment, under Section 9(4), as deputy Judges of the High Court. 131 of these held appointment in the Queen's Bench and Chancery Divisions and 24 in the Family Division. The appointment to sit in the Queen's Bench and Chancery Division is a joint one to provide flexibility in listing. As some practitioners hold appointments in the Family Division as well as the Queen's Bench and Chancery Divisions, the total figure for each Division does not equal the overall number of appointed practitioners.

234 Circuit Judges were authorised, under Section 9(1), to sit in the High Court on 31 March 2006. 139 in the Queen's Bench and Chancery Divisions and 138 in the Family Division. Some Judges are authorised to sit in all three Divisions of the High Court.

49 Recorders were authorised, under Section 9(1), to sit in the High Court on 31 March 2006. 31 Recorders were authorised to sit in the Queen's Bench and Chancery Divisions and 18 in the Family Division.

Retired Law Lords and Supreme Court judges authorised under section 9(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981

At 31 March 2006, 8 retired judges were authorised to sit in the Court of Appeal Civil Division and 11 were authorised to sit in the Criminal Division. 10 retired judges were authorised to sit in the High Court and 6 were authorised to sit in the Crown Court. A number of retired judges are authorised to sit in one or more of these jurisdictions.

Circuit Judges authorised, under Section 9 of the Supreme Court Act 1981, to sit in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)

As at 31 March 2006, 34 Circuit Judges were authorised to sit in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division).

- **Appointments in the Magistracy and General Commissioners for Income Tax 2005-2006**

Magistrates are volunteers drawn from all walks of life. They are not legally qualified but are given appropriate training to undertake their duties. They usually sit in panels of three and are advised on matters of law by legally qualified clerks. Magistrates deal with over 95% of all criminal cases. They also decide many civil matters, particularly in relation to family work, hear licensing applications and deal with requests for warrants for arrest and search.

The table below provides data on the number of appointments made in 2005-06, the proportion of those who were women and the proportion that classified themselves as from a Black or Minority Ethnic background.

Year	1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006
Men	816	654	692	703	763	714	777	909	1132
Women	793	624	731	633	711	696	701	857	1080
Total	1609	1278	1423	1366	1474	1410	1478	1766	2212
% Women	49.2%	48.8%	51.3%	46.3%	48.2%	49.3%	47.4%	48.5%	51.1%
% BME	6.5%	7.6%	8.6%	9.3%	8.5%	8.2%	8.5%	8.09%	10.17 %