The Structure of the Courts

**UK Supreme Court**
- Appeal only, on points of law
- **Justices of the Supreme Court**

**Court of Appeal**
- Appeal only, on points of law to either the Criminal or Civil Divisions:
  - **Lord Chief Justice, Heads of Division and Court of Appeal judges**

**High Court**
- Chancery, Queen’s Bench and Family Divisions. All three divisions hear appeals from other courts, as well as “first instance” cases.

**Crown Court**
- Jury trial for all indictable and some either-way criminal offences. Appeals against conviction and sentence from the magistrates’ court.

**County Court**
- Trial for most civil cases.

**Magistrates’ Court**
- Trial for most criminal offences.
- Some civil matters.
  - Magistrates, District Judges (Magistrates’ Courts), Deputy DJ (MCs)

**High Court and Deputy High Court Judges**

**Circuit judges, Recorders and juries**

**Family Court**
- Trial for most family cases.

**Employment Appeal Tribunal**
- Appeals from the Employment Tribunals
- **Employment Appeal Judges and members**

**Employment Tribunal (England & Wales; Scotland)**
- Claims about matters to do with employment
  - **Employment Judges and members**

**Upper Tribunal**
- Appeals from the First-tier Tribunal
  - **Upper Tribunal Judges**

**First-tier Tribunal**
- Appeals from executive agency decisions
  - **Tribunal Judges and members**

There are a number of other tribunals outside of this structure (for example, School Exclusion Panels) - their supporting legislation explains their individual appeal routes.