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.
  - High Court and Deputy High Court Judges

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

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

County Court
- Trial for most civil cases.
  - Circuit judges, Recorders, District Judges, Deputy District Judge

Family Court
- Trial for most family cases.
  - High Court Judges, Circuit judges, Recorders, District Judges, Deputy District Judge and Magistrates

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.