



# MAGISTRATES COURT

OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

# ANNUAL REVIEW

2018–19





# YEAR AT A GLANCE

ACT MAGISTRATES COURT 2018–19

INDUSTRIAL COURT  
MATTERS FINALISED

✓ 434

CRIMINAL  
MATTERS FINALISED

16589



PROTECTION  
APPLICATIONS

2023

INTERIM ORDER  
APPLICATIONS

1956

CIVIL  
CLAIMS FINALISED

1671

MATTERS  
SENTENCED IN  
GALAMBANY COURT

66 ✓

CHILDRENS COURT

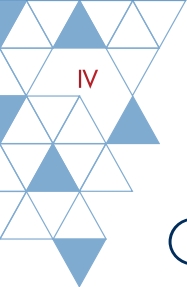
CARE MATTERS  
FINALISED

111



CRIMINAL  
MATTERS FINALISED

348



# CONTENTS

Foreword by Chief Magistrate of the Act	2
Foreword by Principal Registrar Of The ACT Courts and Tribunal	4
<b>Magistrates Court: Our People</b>	<b>5</b>
The Magistrates	6
Chief Magistrate	6
Magistrates	6
Special Magistrates	7
The Registrar	8
Court staff	8
<b>Overview</b>	<b>9</b>
History	10
Functions	10
<b>Work Of The Court</b>	<b>11</b>
Criminal jurisdiction	12
Civil jurisdiction	14
Family violence and protection orders	16
Duty Magistrate and Saturday/public holiday Court	18
<b>The specialist courts</b>	<b>19</b>
Childrens Court	20
Galambany Court	22
Family Violence Court	23
Industrial Court	24
External Territories	26

Highlights and developments	27
ACT Law Courts Precinct project	28
Integrated Courts Management System	29
E-Trials	29
Judicial Resources	30
Companion Dog Program	30
Therapeutic Care Court	31
Activities by the Court to improve access to Court Services	31
Court support services	33
Justices of the Peace	34
Legal Aid ACT	34
Court Alcohol and Drug Assessment Service	35
Forensic Mental Health Service	35
Prisoners Aid	36
Child and Youth Protection Services	36
Restorative Justice Unit	37
Domestic Violence Crisis Service – Court Advocacy	38
Judicial education and Community and professional engagement	39
Judicial education	40
Community and professional engagement	41

# FOREWORD

## by Chief Magistrate of the Act



The 2018 to 2019 financial year has been one of significant achievement in the Magistrates Court.

In September 2018, an eighth permanent magistrate was appointed after some years of lobbying government for this essential resource. Whilst two further permanent appointments were sought, this appointment was some recognition of the pressure experienced by the Court. The further appointment came in the form of Magistrate Louise Taylor, a highly competent and well-respected local practitioner. Magistrate Taylor is the first indigenous appointee to the ACT Magistrates Court; a welcome development as we strive for diversity.

This year also saw the retirement of long-serving Magistrate Karen Fryar after 25 years on the Bench. Her time in office was widely celebrated; she achieved a significant number of “firsts”, not least of which was being the first female judicial officer appointed in the Territory. Amongst many aspects of her lasting legacy is the Family Violence Court of which she was a pioneer and a staunch supporter to the last. No doubt many an offender lamented their conduct under the withering gaze of Her Honour. Subsequent to Magistrate Fryar’s retirement, Magistrates James Lawton and Magistrate James Stewart were appointed in March 2019.

Legislation was also passed which allows magistrates to engage in part-time appointment, in agreement with the Chief Magistrate and Attorney-General, in ways which meet Court requirements. The availability of more flexible arrangements has the potential to increase accessibility and reflect different life stages for judicial officers in the Territory. Magistrate Morrison took the opportunity to amend his working arrangement to a part-time one; Magistrate Stewart accepted a part-time appointment to complement this arrangement.

The Court precinct development, though at times slow and a little painful, reached Stage One completion. For the Magistrates Court this means significantly enhanced vulnerable witness facilities, improved in-court technology and an improved shared entrance and registry area. Whilst the Magistrates Courts and behind the scenes facilities beyond Registry await a much-needed refresh, the end of dust and noisy interruption to court processes are welcome. The court eagerly awaits completion of Stage Two which will bring an increase in the number and quality of conferencing suites, enhancing the alternative dispute resolution functions of the court in particular. We also look forward to further facilities to house organisations which support court functions, such as the Forensic Mental Health Liaison Team, Court Alcohol and Drug Assessment Service and Domestic Violence Crisis Service.

The Court has been supported to introduce a therapy dog program to support children and other vulnerable witnesses at court; I am grateful to Dr Helen Watchirs, President of the Human Rights Commission, and Ms Heidi Yates, Victims of Crime Commissioner, for facilitating this process. Our carrot-munching first canine companion, Quota, has, by all accounts, been doing more than his fair share to help!

The long-awaited case management and data system, ICMS, has been successfully implemented in the Court's civil and criminal jurisdictions. Whilst there were some false starts, eBench, the electronic bench sheet used by judicial officers, just missed commencing in court this year. However, all magistrates have been trained on the system and the roll-out date of 15 July 2019 is set in stone. The transition has been far from easy. However, as the system is refined to meet ACT requirements, and expanded to incorporate access to other necessary justice partners, its true value will emerge.

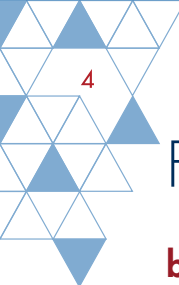
Budget announcements for the following year include funding for a dedicated ACT based forensic pathologist, to support the coronial jurisdiction, and an administrative support person to bring into effect the proposed therapeutic care court. That planned iteration of the Childrens Court will aim to reduce out of home care placements where it is possible to assist struggling parents through the court proceedings to address deficits in their parenting capacity.

Legislative amendment was made this year to extend "circle sentencing", that is a culturally specific sentencing process, to children and young people. The Childrens Court Magistrate is working with relevant stakeholders to progress this and other initiatives geared toward supporting our children and young people to choose a better future direction.

There have been positive developments in the Coroners Court also; my annual report was provided to the Attorney-General on 20 July 2019; [https://www.courts.act.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/1402493/Chief-Coroners-Annual-Report-2018-19.pdf](https://www.courts.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1402493/Chief-Coroners-Annual-Report-2018-19.pdf)

It is gratifying to see many positive developments for the Court, underpinned by skilled and dedicated Magistrates and a strong and responsive Registry. Thank you all.

**Lorraine Walker**  
Chief Magistrate



# FOREWORD

## by Principal Registrar Of The ACT Courts and Tribunal

During 2018–19 the courts administration continued to focus on the new courts facility, the new case management system (ICMS), courts governance and how the organisational structures and processes best support the business of the Magistrates Court.

Stage one of the new ACT Law Courts Building with a single entry for both courts, new remote witness suites and refurbished courts registry was commissioned in October 2018. Work on refurbishing the heritage building to accommodate new conferencing rooms, mediation suites, hearing rooms and Supreme Court courtrooms commenced with a view to completion in late 2019. I would like to thank staff for their patience as they maintained business as usual during the often disruptive building works.

The criminal release of the ICMS took place in February 2019. The criminal release was the most complex of the releases and included interfaces with several justice agencies and the first tranche of online services. Work commenced on the fourth and final stage of the ICMS project which will increase the number of court forms that can be lodged electronically and provide an eDistribution service whereby letters, notices and orders generated from the ICMS will be sent electronically to the relevant party or their representative.

As part of the implementation of the International Framework for Courts Excellence a court user satisfaction survey was undertaken in May and June 2019 to identify where services, facilities and processes could be improved. The survey results will be a valuable source of feedback about which services, facilities and processes are working well and which might be improved.

During 2019 the Magistrates Court updated its strategic statement which informs the ACT Courts and Tribunal's corporate plan. The strategic priorities identified in the statement help ensure the administration is focused on those matters of most importance to the Court. The administration also adopted an Action Plan to improve access to courts for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse people in family violence matters based on a workshop with community representatives hosted by the court in July 2018.

Significant progress was made in the project to improve the design and content of the Court's website. A new information architecture was designed having regard to feedback from the judiciary and court users and work commenced on updating the content.

A canine support program aimed at reducing the anxiety levels of court users was trialed during the year. A therapy dog from Guide Dog NSW/ACT visited the courts building with their handler for a few hours each week supporting children, vulnerable persons, victims and other court users.

The last 12 months have again been a particularly busy and productive period for the administration as major projects and other activities have made significant progress while staff continued to provide a range of high quality registry and corporate services to the Court. I would like to acknowledge the hard work and commitment of staff that has made this occur.

I look forward to working with the Chief Magistrate, Magistrates, Special Magistrates and staff over the next 12 months as we continue to progress a number of important projects and initiatives that will enhance the Court's operations.

**Philip Kellow**

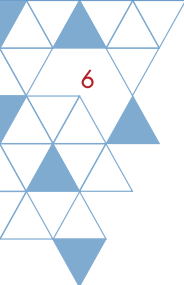
Principal Registrar and CEO  
ACT Courts and Tribunal



# MAGISTRATES COURT: OUR PEOPLE

The Magistrates.....	5
The Registrar .....	8
Court staff.....	8





# MAGISTRATES COURT: OUR PEOPLE

## The Magistrates

The full-time judicial officers of the Magistrates Court are appointed by the Executive pursuant to s.7 of the *Magistrates Court Act 1930*. Each magistrate is also a coroner pursuant to s.5 of the *Coroner's Act 1997*.

Special Magistrates are appointed by the Executive pursuant to s.8 of the *Magistrates Court Act*. In the ACT, Special Magistrates hear the same kinds of matters as the full-time magistrates.

In 2018–19 the judicial officers of the court are as follows:

## Chief Magistrate



**WALKER, Lorraine Anne**

Magistrate

19 July 2010 – 12 October 2011

Chief Magistrate

13 October 2011

## Magistrates



**FRYAR, Karen Margaret, AM**

Appointed 6 September 1993

Retirement 8 March 2019



**CAMPBELL, Lisbeth Ellen**

Appointed 5 August 1998



**MORRISON, Peter John**

Appointed 14 February 2012



**BOSS, Bernadette Carmel, CSC**  
Appointed 8 May 2012



**COOK, Robert Matthew**  
Appointed 11 September 2013



**Theakston, Glenn Sacha**  
Appointed 30 May 2016



**TAYLOR, Louise Mary**  
Appointed 10 August 2018



**LAWTON, James**  
Appointed 6 May 2019



**STEWART, James**  
Appointed 6 May 2019

## Special Magistrates



**HUNTER, Margaret Ann OAM**  
Appointed 21 May 2014 and  
Reappointed 7 May 2017,  
7 May 2018 and 1 January 2019

## The Registrar



The Registrar of the Magistrates Court is appointed by the Minister pursuant to s.9 of the *Magistrates Court Act*. The jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court, exercisable by the Registrar, is set out in part 6.5 of the *Court Procedures Rules 2006*. Ms Jayne Reece is the Acting Registrar of the Magistrates Court whilst the nominal occupant Ms Nuttall is on long term leave. She has also been appointed as Deputy Coroner of the Coroners Court. The Registrar is supported by the Legal Manager, two legal officers, Counsel Assisting Coroners, ADR Manager, a conferencing team and registry staff.



The Registrar may appoint deputy registrars of the court, bailiffs and other officers that are required for the operation of the court. Subject to the *Magistrates Court Act* and to any directions of the Registrar, a deputy registrar may exercise the functions of the Registrar.

The work of the Registrar involves a range of civil matters and in-chambers work to support the court, including issuing search warrants, issuing summons for breach of good behaviour orders, determining various civil applications and motions, enforcement hearings, and determining applications for interim family violence, personal protection, and workplace protection orders.

## Court staff

Staff members of the Court Registry provide administrative support to allow for the efficient operation of the court. Responsibilities of staff members include processing, filing and preparing court documents, settling court orders and maintaining accurate court records. Registry staff members possess sound operational knowledge of the Magistrates Court jurisdiction, practices and procedures, and support court users by providing procedural advice and assistance.



# OVERVIEW

History ..... 10

Functions..... 10



# OVERVIEW

## History

The Magistrates Court commenced as the Court of Petty Sessions and was established on 25 November 1930 as the Territory's first court. Prior to its establishment, Territorians were required to travel interstate to Queanbeyan, Goulburn or Cooma to have their legal matters heard. Appeals from the court were heard in the High Court until the Supreme Court commenced on 1 January 1934.

In 1929 Attorney-General Latham accepted Acton House as a suitable building for court proceedings. Later that year the building was refurbished and converted for court use.

Visiting magistrates presided over the court until 1949 when Francis Keane was appointed as the first resident magistrate. However, it was not until 1974 that Charles Kilduff became the inaugural Chief Magistrate, holding office until 1980. In 1977, under the *Court of Petty Sessions Amendment Act*, magistrates became independent judicial officers rather than public servants.

On 8 May 1963 the Court of Petty Sessions was relocated to the Law Courts building in Knowles Place which was opened by Sir Robert Menzies. By the 1980s the workload of both the Court of Petty Sessions and the Supreme Court had significantly increased. As such, additional facilities were organised in order to accommodate the growing workload of the courts. On 1 February 1986 the Court of Petty Sessions was renamed as the Magistrates Court. The current Magistrates Court building was completed in 1996. The courts precinct is to be renovated, with work having commenced in 2016.

## Functions

The Magistrates Court operates under the *Magistrates Court Act 1930*. It has jurisdiction to hear a wide range of matters across both the civil and criminal jurisdictions. The *Magistrates Court Act* also established the Childrens Court, the Family Violence Court, the Galambany Court, and most recently, the Industrial Court. The Coroners Court operates in the same building. Each magistrate is also a coroner and the Registrar is appointed as a Deputy Coroner.



# WORK OF THE COURT

Criminal Jurisdiction .....	12
Civil Jurisdiction .....	14
Domestic violence, family violence and protection orders ....	16
Duty Magistrate and Saturday/public holiday Court .....	18



# WORK OF THE COURT

## Criminal jurisdiction

The majority of the Magistrates Court's work is in the criminal jurisdiction. The Magistrates Court has jurisdiction to hear all summary offence matters. Summary offences are ACT offences that carry a maximum sentence of two years imprisonment or less, and Commonwealth offences with a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment.

The Magistrates Court's jurisdiction is expanded in certain circumstances to hear more serious offences (indictable offences) where either the prosecution elects to have the offence heard summarily, or the defendant consents to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court. Where the prosecution elects, the maximum penalty that can be imposed for that offence is a fine of \$5 000 and/or two years imprisonment. Where there is consent of the defendant, the maximum penalty that can be imposed for that offence is a \$15 000 fine and/or five years imprisonment for each offence. With this expanded jurisdiction, the court hears many serious matters including aggravated robbery and aggravated burglary and serious offences of a violent or sexual nature.

All criminal matters commence in the Magistrates Court and the court was able to clear 391 less matters than were lodged for the financial year. The variance between 2017–2018 and 2018–2019 is largely due to the number of fail to vote finalisations in the previous year.

There are a number of diversionary and specialist aspects to the court's criminal jurisdiction, some of which are detailed below, including restorative justice and the Galambany Court.

Additionally, the court has an important diversionary role in identifying where there are mental health illnesses that impact on a defendant's level of moral culpability, or the need for a response that is directed towards their health needs rather than a criminal justice response.

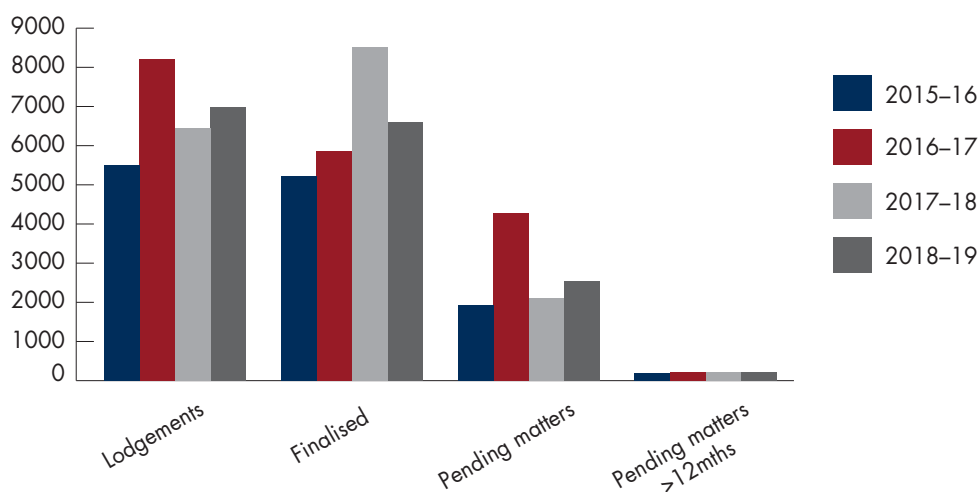
In the reporting year, the court referred forty-three defendants to a health facility under s.309 of the *Crimes Act 1900* for an assessment of the defendant's requirement for immediate treatment or care for mental health reasons. Four defendants were referred to the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal for assessment as to whether a treatment order was required under the *Mental Health (Treatment and Care) Act 1994*. The court determined pursuant to s.335 of the *Crimes Act 1900*, that there were sixty-eight defendants who were unfit to enter a plea.



### Between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019

Criminal Matters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% variance
Lodgements	5504	8202*	6441	6989	9%
Finalised	5227	5861	8523*	6598	1%**
Pending matters	1936	4278	2096	2533	21%
Pending matters >12mths	197	227	207	224	8%

### Criminal Matters



\* Figure includes significant number of fail to vote lodgements and finalisations in 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 financial years.

\*\* Adjusted to exclude fail to vote finalisations in 2017-2018 financial year.

## Civil jurisdiction

The court has a broad jurisdiction to hear and determine applications in its civil jurisdiction. These include claims for damages, such as personal injury, breach of contract, and debt and applications under the *Family Violence Act 2016* and the *Personal Violence Act 2016*.

On 15 November 2016, section 266A of the *Magistrates Court Act 1930* was amended to prohibit the filing of claims for civil disputes if an amount of not more than \$25 000 is claimed, or sought to be declared as a debt. This results in the jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court now being between \$25 000 and \$250 000, those matters up to \$25 000 are now lodged in the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

Other matters that are determined by the court are matters under the *Leases (Commercial and Retail) Act 2001* in which there is no financial limit, claims for criminal injuries compensation under the *Victims of Crime (Financial Assistance) Act 1983 (the 1983 Act)*, and workers compensation claims under the *Workers Compensation Act 1951*. Workers compensation matters are now heard by a specialist Industrial Court Magistrate. Further details are provided later in this report. On 1 July 2016, the *Victims of Crime (Financial Assistance) Act 2016* commenced and the 1983 Act was repealed. Applications for financial assistance are no longer lodged with the ACT Magistrates Court and are now administered through the Victims of Crime Commissioner. Transitional provisions provided for lodgements in the Magistrates Court for incidents that occurred up to 30 June 2016 to be lodged with the Court until 30 June 2017. Any matters that occurred from 1 July 2016 are to be lodged with the Commissioner.

### Between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019<sup>\*1</sup>

Civil Matters	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	% variance
Lodgements	1811*	1177**	933**	906**	
Enforcement of ACAT Orders & Registration of judgements		482	661	772	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>1659</b>	<b>1594</b>	<b>1678</b>	<b>5%</b>
Finalised	2006*	1250**	985**	900**	
Enforcement of ACAT Orders & Registration of judgements		482	661	771	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>2%</b>
Pending matters <sup>1</sup>	603***	495	433	438	1%
Pending matters >12mths <sup>1</sup>	89	76	68	71	4%

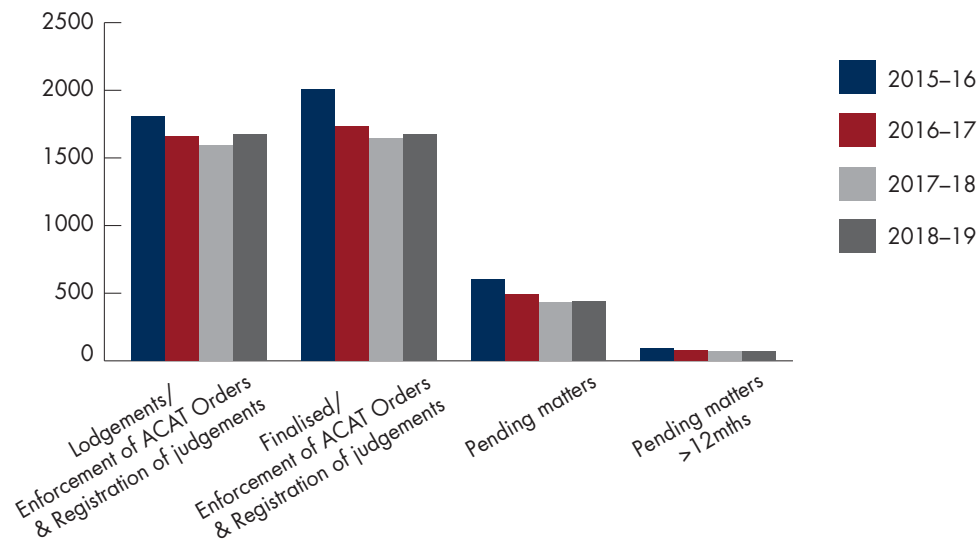
\* inclusive of ACAT enforcement matters and registration of interstate judgments

\*\* exclusive of ACAT enforcement matters and registration of interstate judgments

\*\*\* this figure was reported inclusive of pending matters in the domestic violence and protection orders jurisdiction, this has been adjusted this year to be consistent with the separate counting of these matters below.

1 These figures exclude lodgements, pending and finalisations for domestic violence, family violence and personal violence orders

Civil Matters



There continues to be a fall in lodgements for the Magistrates Court. Increases in the jurisdiction of the ACAT and the resolution of matters prior to court proceedings may be causes for this reduction. This has enabled resources to continue to combat the pending pools which has led to a decrease in the number of matters waiting for available court time.

## Family violence and protection orders

Just over half of the matters lodged in the court's civil jurisdiction are focused on the important social issue of family and personal violence. This requires a unique approach within the legal system.

The court lists applications for interim family violence and protection orders on a daily basis.

The *Family Violence Act 2016* and the *Personal Violence Act 2016* commenced on 1 May 2017 and the *Domestic Violence and Personal Orders Act 2008* was repealed. Legislation previously provided for the making of domestic violence orders; the newly commenced legislation provides for the making of family violence orders. The definition of family violence was broadened and strengthens the focus on a range of behaviours that constitute family violence.

The court can issue orders prohibiting a person from engaging in family violence. Family violence includes:

- (a) any of the following behaviour by a person in relation to a family member of the person:
  - (i) physical violence or abuse;
  - (ii) sexual violence or abuse;
  - (iii) emotional or psychological abuse;
  - (iv) economic abuse;
  - (v) threatening behaviour;
  - (vi) coercion or any other behaviour that—
    - (A) controls or dominates the family member; and
    - (B) causes the family member to feel fear for the safety or wellbeing of the family member or another person; or
- (b) behaviour that causes a child to hear, witness or otherwise be exposed to behaviour mentioned in paragraph (a), or the effects of the behaviour.

Personal violence orders prohibit personal violence which includes conduct such as physical violence or abuse, sexual violence or abuse, threatening behaviour, stalking, harassing, intimidating or offensive behaviour, and/or property damage. Orders may also prohibit a respondent from having contact with the applicant and other named persons or from being within a certain distance of the applicant and other named persons.

The court is supported in this area of work by the Protection Unit. The team is engaged in processing applications for interim and final orders. Upon the making of an order, the Protection Unit processes the order on the same day and provides it to ACT Policing for service of documents upon the respondent. The team also assists in directing parties to support services within the court precinct, such as Legal Aid and the Domestic Violence Crisis Service.

All applications for family violence and personal violence orders are set down for a conference before a deputy registrar to explore an agreed outcome between the parties. Matters are usually scheduled for conference within four weeks of an interim order being made and within 10 days where there is no application for an interim order or where an interim order has been refused.

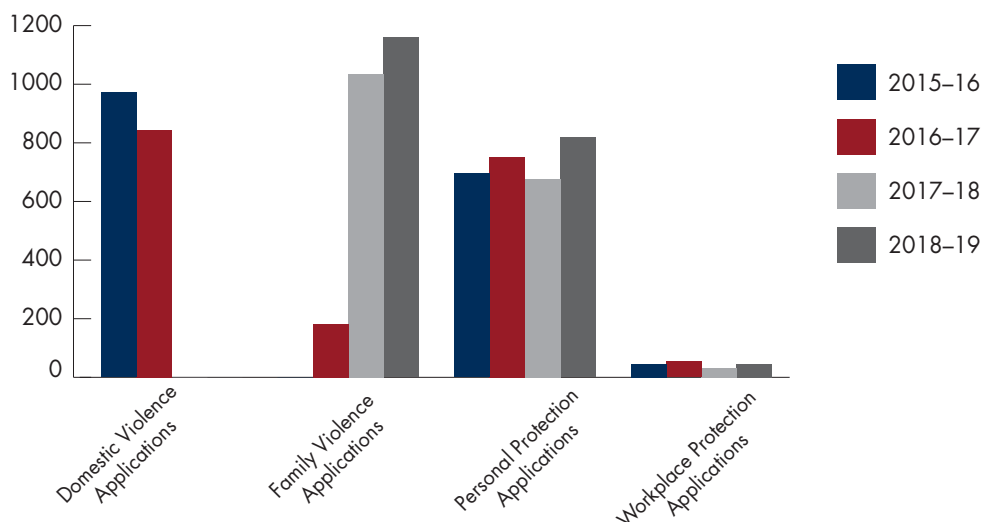
In order to ensure the optimum service to members of the public seeking protection from family violence and personal violence, the jurisdiction of the Registrar has been expanded to ensure parties are heard quickly. The Registrar hears applications for interim orders and applications for final orders when a respondent has been served with relevant documents but has not attended at Court.

Where a matter is unable to be resolved at conference, it will proceed to a hearing before a magistrate. Hearings are listed on a weekly basis and are generally heard within 10–12 weeks of the conference.

### Between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019

Protection Unit Statistics	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	% variance
<b>Applications for final orders</b>					
Domestic Violence Applications	972	843	0	0	
Family Violence Applications		181	1035	1159	
<b>Total</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>12%</b>
Personal Protection Applications	695	752	676	818	21%
Workplace Protection Applications	45	54	31	46	48%
<b>Applications that included an application for Interim orders</b>					
Interim Domestic Violence Applications	711	777	6	1	
Interim Family Violence Applications		163	1092	1106	
<b>Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>1%</b>
Interim Personal Protection Applications	415	664	676	801	18%
Interim Workplace Protection Applications	36	42	42	48	14%

## Protection Unit Statistics – For Full Orders



The commencement of the new family domestic violence legislation is reflected in these statistics. The family domestic violence applications measure approximately with the prior year's domestic violence lodgements.

## Duty Magistrate and Saturday/public holiday Court

Where a person is taken into custody and charged with an offence and the person is not released on bail by the police, they must be brought before a court as soon as practicable and within 48 hours at the latest. As a result of this statutory requirement, a Duty Magistrate sits in court on Saturdays and public holidays.

The Duty Magistrate is also responsible for issuing various forms of warrants, receiving notification of deaths referred under the *Coroners Act 1997*, and dealing with urgent family violence and personal protection matters. All full-time magistrates, including the Chief Magistrate, share this roster 365 days per year.

# THE SPECIALIST COURTS

Childrens Court.....	20
Galambany Court.....	22
Family Violence Court.....	24
Industrial Court.....	25
External Territories .....	27

# GALAMBANY COURT

# THE SPECIALIST COURTS

## Childrens Court

The Magistrates Court sits as the Childrens Court when exercising jurisdiction under Chapter 4A of the *Magistrates Court Act*. Magistrate Robert Cook is currently the Childrens Court Magistrate having commenced in the role on 1 June 2018.

The Childrens Court has jurisdiction to hear criminal cases where the alleged offender is a child (under 12 years of age) or young person (between the ages of 12 and 18 years). Pursuant to the *Criminal Code 2002 (ACT)* the current age of criminal responsibility is 10. There is a rebuttable presumption that a child is unable to know the wrongfulness of her or his conduct between 10 and 14 years of age.

The Childrens Court also has jurisdiction for care and protection orders under the *Children and Young People Act 2008*. The court is tasked with determining whether a child or young person is at risk of abuse or neglect and in need of care and protection, and whether there is a person with parental responsibility willing or able to provide that protection.

Childrens Court proceedings are not open to the public. The court must consider on each occasion whether people who wish to be present have a legitimate interest warranting their attendance.

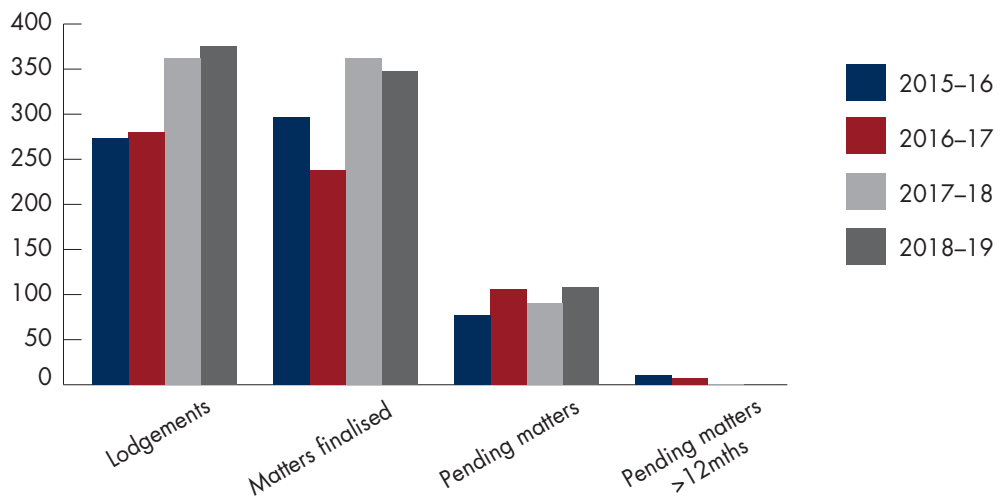
The court has a unique task in both its care and criminal jurisdiction. In the care jurisdiction, when making a decision regarding a child or young person the court must consider the best interests of the child or young person. In the court's criminal jurisdiction, upon a young person being convicted or found guilty of an offence, the court in sentencing of the young offender must consider their rehabilitation and may give more weight to that purpose than to any other sentencing purpose.

## Children criminal matter statistics

Children's Criminal Court	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	% variance
Lodgements	273	280	362	375	4%
Matters finalised	297	238	362	348	-4%
Pending matters	77	106	90	108	20%
Pending matters >12 months	10	7	1	0	-100%



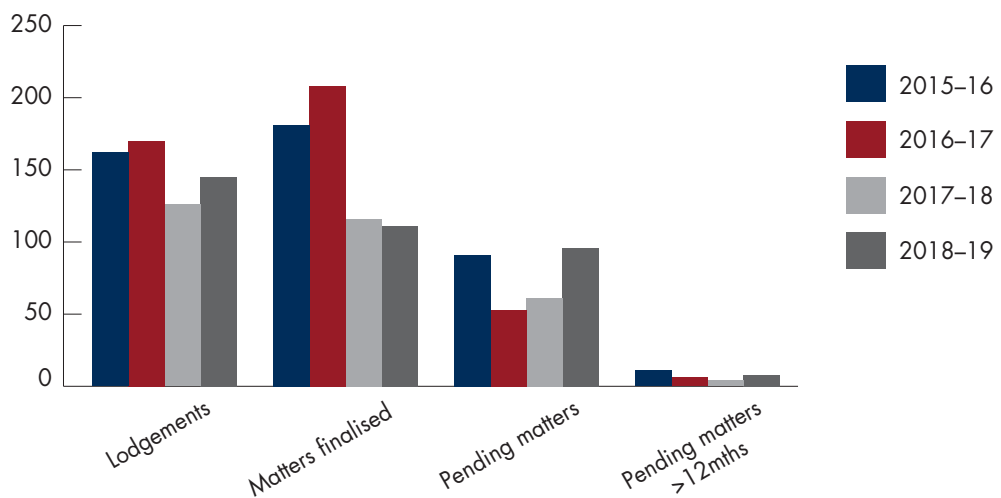
Childrens Criminal Court



Care and protection matter statistics

Care and Protection	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% variance
Lodgements	162	170	126	145	15%
Matters finalised	181	208	116	111	-4%
Pending matters	91	53	61	96	57%
Pending matters >12 months	11	6	4	8	100%

Care and Protection Statistics



The Court implemented a new Practice Direction in the Care jurisdiction which commenced on 14 June 2016. The principles of the practice direction however commenced operation in February 2016 with a closer focus on case management in this jurisdiction. The Practice Direction has now been in place for nearly 3 years with positive results.

## Galambany Court

The Galambany Court is a specialised court with the purpose of assessing and sentencing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders may be referred to the Galambany Court for sentencing following a plea of guilty.

Magistrate Bernadette Boss is currently the Galambany Court Magistrate.

The Galambany Court has the same sentencing powers as the Magistrates Court.

There are three distinct stages in the Galambany Court sentencing process. These are: referral by a magistrate on the defendant's application following a plea of guilty; assessment for suitability undertaken by the Galambany co-ordinator within the Justice and Community Safety Directorate; and the sentence hearing and sentencing.

A panel of Elders and community members preside over the court and recommend culturally appropriate sentences to effectively address the underlying cause of offending behaviour. Panel members contribute to the process in a variety of ways and have a role in explaining culturally relevant details to the court, while also expressing to the defendant that criminal behaviour will not be accepted or tolerated in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The Elders and community members also have an opportunity to explore with the defendant how he or she may avoid further criminal behaviour. Recommendations of the panel are considered by the Galambany Court Magistrate when imposing sentences.

Relationships Australia and Community Corrections attend these proceedings to provide advice to the panel on their decision making and the practicalities of implementing recommended outcomes.

Culturally appropriate programs are provided to the court for referrals upon sentencing.

## HISTORY

The predecessor to the Galambany Court was the Ngambri Circle Sentencing Court which was established through a practice direction of the Magistrates Court. The inaugural circle sentencing magistrate was Magistrate Shane Madden.

The change of name from 'Ngambri' to 'Galambany' was recommended by participants in the Circle Court and agreed to by the ACT Elected Body and Ngunnawal Council of Elders in 2010. Galambany means 'we all, including you'. It is an inclusive word that recognises the various origins of people of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent living on Ngunnawal country today.

In 2012 the Galambany Court Practice Direction came into effect. The *Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2011* gave formal recognition to the circle sentencing process, introducing Chapter 4C into the *Magistrates Court Act* which provides that when the Magistrates Court is sitting for the purposes of circle sentencing it operates as the Galambany Court.

### Galambany Court statistics—adults

	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Matters referred	54	39	54	77
Matters assessed	51	41	55	64
Matters sentenced	48	45	43	66

The court is keen to see the circle approach extended to sentencing of children and young people. Legislation to facilitate this court, which will be known as the Warrumbul Court, was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 20 February 2018. The relevant provisions commenced on 1 September 2018 and it is envisaged that the court will start sittings in the next financial year.

## Family Violence Court

In 2011 the *Magistrates Court Act* was amended to give statutory recognition to the family violence list. This created a specialised criminal court responsible for hearing family violence offences.

Giving the Family Violence Court a legislative basis provided a more integrated approach to dealing with domestic violence. Family violence takes place in the context of specified relationships between people and may result in considerable harm to the victim and all other individuals exposed to it. The purpose of establishing the specialised Family Violence Court was to recognise the complex nature of family violence and the need to protect victims and the community as a whole.

Chapter 4B of the *Magistrates Court Act* provides that the Magistrates Court can also operate as the Family Violence Court when exercising the following jurisdiction:

- any criminal proceeding against an adult in relation to a family violence offence;
- a proceeding in relation to bail for an adult charged with a family violence offence; and
- a proceeding in relation to a breach of a sentence imposed by the Magistrates Court or the Family Violence Court on a person for a family violence offence.

Family violence offences are characterised as such based on the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim and the type of offence. ‘Relevant’ relationships include those between alleged offenders and victims who are or were married, are or were in a domestic partnership, are in an intimate relationship or are in a parent/child relationship.

Offences include murder, manslaughter, assault, acts endangering life, stalking, property damage, sexual assault, acts of indecency and reckless driving. The full range of relationships and offences are detailed in the *Family Violence Act 2016*.

## Industrial Court

The Industrial Court commenced operation on 8 November 2013 following the recommendations of the 'Getting Home Safely' report. The court has jurisdiction to deal with industrial and work safety matters.

Section 291P of the *Magistrates Court Act* sets out the circumstances in which the Magistrates Court sits as the Industrial Court. Industrial Court matters must be heard by an appointed Industrial Court Magistrate. Magistrate Glenn Theakston is the current Industrial Court Magistrate.

The Industrial Court has jurisdiction to deal with proceedings under the:

- *Workers Compensation Act 1951*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
- *Scaffolding and Lifts Act 1912*
- *Dangerous Substances Act 2004*
- *Machinery Act 1949*.

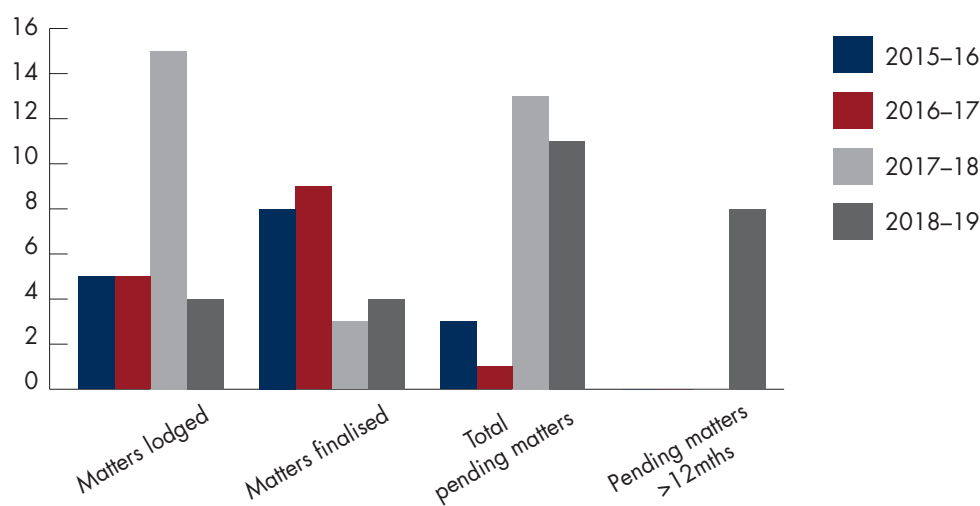
The bulk of matters in the Industrial Court are workers compensation arbitrations. The court also has jurisdiction to hear and determine personal injury matters arising from the same facts that form the basis for proceedings under any of the above Acts, up to a limit of \$250 000.

The Industrial Court exercises the Magistrates Court's jurisdiction in criminal prosecutions against adult offenders where they relate to industrial or work safety offences, bail proceedings and proceedings for breach of sentences imposed for those offences. In criminal prosecutions, the defendant is often a corporate legal person. There is currently some uncertainty as to the limit of the Court's jurisdiction under the *Work Health and Safety Act* in imposing financial penalties on such defendants.

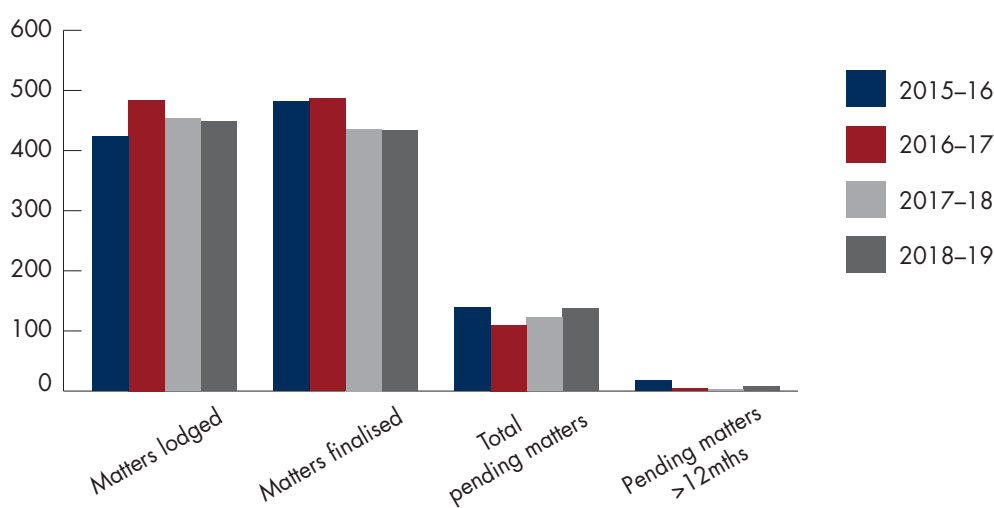
### Industrial Court statistics

Industrial Court	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
<b>Criminal Matters</b>				
Matters lodged	5	5	15	4
Matters finalised	8	9	3	4
Total pending matters	3	1	13	11
Pending matters >12 months	0	0	0	8
<b>Civil Matters</b>				
Matters lodged	424	484	453	449
Matters finalised	482	486	436	434
Total pending matters	139	110	122	137
Pending matters >12 months	18	4	2	7

Industrial Court Statistics (Criminal)



Industrial Court Statistics (Civil)



## External Territories

The Jervis Bay Territory and the Australian Antarctic Territory are territories of the Commonwealth of Australia.

With respect to the Jervis Bay Territory, the laws of the Australian Capital Territory apply in that territory in accordance with section 4A of the *Jervis Bay Acceptance Act 1915* (Cth). Subsection 4D of the *Jervis Bay Acceptance Act 1915* (Cth) also provides that each court of the Australian Capital Territory has jurisdiction in the Jervis Bay Territory. It follows that the ACT Magistrates Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine matters in the Jervis Bay Territory.

The ACT Magistrates Court provides judicial and administrative resourcing to the Jervis Bay Territory. The Magistrates of the ACT Court sit in the Magistrates Court of Jervis Bay every second month.

With respect to the Australian Antarctic Territory, the laws of the Australian Capital Territory apply in that territory in accordance with section 6 of the *Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1954* (Cth). Section 10 also provides that the courts of the Australian Capital Territory, including the ACT Magistrates Court, have jurisdiction to hear and determine matters in the Australian Antarctic Territory. These matters are attended to by the ACT Magistrates on an as needs basis.





# HIGHLIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

ACT Law Courts Precinct project .....	29
Integrated Courts Management System and E-trials.....	30
Judicial Resource and Companion Dog Program .....	31
Family Violence Consultation with the CALD Community.....	32
Improvement of access to court services .....	33



# HIGHLIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

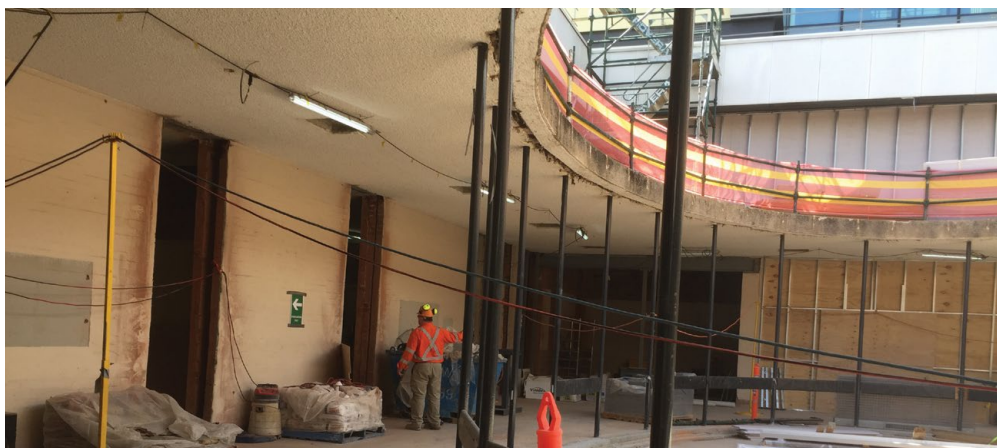
## ACT Law Courts Precinct project

Construction has commenced on the ACT Courts project. The Magistrates Court has been working closely with the Attorney-General, the Justice and Community Safety Directorate and the Private Industry Partner (Juris Partnership) to finalise the design and manage the staged construction process.

The new building will reflect and support a progressive and independent judiciary. Apart from providing technology upgrades to existing magistrates courtrooms, and a number of shared spaces in an integrated facility, the building will also provide the court with the opportunity to accommodate a number of assessment and support services, including the Domestic Violence Crisis Service, ACT Legal Aid, and ACT Health agencies including Court Alcohol and Drug Assessment Service (CADAS), the Forensic Mental Health Court Liaison Team and Child and Youth Protection Services.

Works commenced on the new building in 2016. As at July 2018, Stage One was 90% complete with the building watertight and only some internal areas needing completion. The new Registry Counter was opened in the first half of 2018 and Stage One completed in October 2018. Stage One delivered six new courtrooms for the Supreme Court, new judicial chambers, new library accommodation, jury facilities, remote witness suites, new registry and new public entrance. The second stage (which includes the refurbishment of the old Supreme Court building) is due for completion in late 2019 and will deliver two additional courtrooms (including a Drug and Alcohol Court), mediation facilities, hearing rooms, new combined custodial facilities and accommodation for several justice support agencies.

When the project is finished the ACT will have a combined courts facility which supports operational efficiencies while respecting the jurisdictional separation between the Supreme Court and the Magistrates Court. The facilities will expand capacity for trials and alternative dispute resolution processes, improve jury and vulnerable witness facilities, enhance the custodial areas and support the use of courtroom technologies.





## Integrated Courts Management System

The 2012–13 ACT Budget provided \$9.5 million over four years for the acquisition and development of a new electronic case management system to improve the operation of the ACT Courts and Tribunal. In the 2014–15 Budget an additional \$2.44 million in capital funding was provided over four years to further develop the new ICT courts case management system.

In November 2014, the ACT Government entered an agreement with the Western Australian Department of the Attorney-General for the acquisition and implementation of a new case management system known as the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS). The ICMS system is a more efficient, next generation business system, which will improve service delivery to Court users and will provide a platform for e-Services after full implementation. It will save Court users' time and resources through better control of, and access to, case information and will facilitate better information flow between criminal justice agencies. Improved data collection will also strengthen the capability for evidence-based policy analysis in areas such as recidivism rates in the ACT.

The ICMS system has been rolled out in three stages – the first stage was successfully implemented in the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) in December 2015. Stage 2 was implemented into the civil jurisdiction in September 2016. In addition the project team interposed the implementation of the family violence reforms which commenced in May 2017. Stage 3, which deals with the criminal jurisdiction, online services such as a criminal portal and electronic lodgement facility, and interfaces with key justice and other agencies, was implemented in February 2019.

The fourth and final stage of the ICMS project aims to increase the number of court and ACAT forms that can be lodged electronically, allow documents to be submitted as attachments to on-line forms and provide an e-Distribution service whereby letters, notices and orders generated from the ICMS will be sent electronically to the relevant party or their representative.

## E-Trials

In 2018/19, the Magistrate Court ran its first e-trial – relating to an Industrial Court matter. By improving the court's capability through contemporary technologies, the court will be better positioned to deliver more effective services to its clients and users, as well as reduced operational costs taking advantage of efficiencies inherent in dealing solely with electronic documents and e-trials.

It is anticipated that an additional e-trial will be run in the next financial year and that the Magistrate Court will develop a practice direction in relation to the e-trial process.

## Judicial Resources

The court's eighth permanent magistrate, Magistrate Louise Taylor, was appointed following funding which had been received the previous year.

The reporting year also saw the retirement of Magistrate Karen Fryar and the appointments of Magistrates James Lawton and Magistrate James Stewart. The appointment of Magistrate Stewart marked the first permanent part-time appointment in the ACT. Magistrate Morrison took the opportunity to amend his working arrangement to a part-time one to complement this appointment.

## Companion Dog Program

During the financial year the ACT Magistrates Court launched a six-month pilot of a canine support program in the Magistrates Court.

The program, which commenced on 11 February 2019, was modelled on a similar program in the NSW Local Court. The pilot involved a therapy dog from Guide Dogs NSW/ACT visiting the Magistrates Court with their handler for a few hours each week to engage with parties, witnesses and other people involved in court proceedings. The primary focus on the program has been the Childrens Court and the remote witness suites, although the program has included all court waiting areas.

The program has given court users the opportunity to engage with a therapy dog which can help reduce the anxiety that often accompanies court proceedings.

The pilot has been well received by court users.



## Therapeutic Care Court

The 2019–20 ACT Budget includes funding to establish a Therapeutic Care Court for care and protection matters in the Childrens Court. In addition, the Budget includes funding to Legal Aid ACT to undertake a new duty solicitor service in the Children's Court, which would provide extended services to parents and grandparents who are involved in care and protection proceedings. The Therapeutic Care Court will provide for court-led interventions for parents whose children have been removed from their care or are at risk of being removed from their care to address parental substance abuse issues, parenting capacity issues, family violence and mental health issues. The Court is keen to implement the Therapeutic Care Court next financial year.

## Activities by the Court to improve access to Court Services

### FAMILY VIOLENCE CONSULTATION

The ACT Chief Magistrate hosted a workshop on 13 July 2018 to engage and consult with the ACT culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) community on practical measures which can be implemented to improve access to the Magistrates Court in family violence matters. Approximately 45 people participated in the workshop, representing key community service organisations, policing, legal services, relevant agencies, Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the ACT Multicultural Advisory Council and Canberra Multicultural Community Forum (CMCF), as well as members of the wider CALD community. Two key questions were addressed:

1. What are the barriers to access to the ACT Magistrates Court for family violence matters for the CALD community?
2. How can we improve access to the court for the parties involved in family violence matters?

The feedback from workshop participants was developed into key themes and an action plan published on the Magistrates Court website.

Throughout the reporting year the ACTCT worked to implement the action plan which included:

1. Developing factsheets in plain English and having them translated into 11 languages on the following topics:
  - Do you need protection from violence?
  - Responding to an application for a protection order.
2. Creating short videos explaining how to apply for a protection order and the court conferencing process.
3. Developing an online cultural competency training package for court and tribunal staff to be rolled out next financial year.

It is anticipated that the video scripts will be translated into a number of community languages next financial year.

## COURT USER SATISFACTION SURVEY

During the year the ACT Magistrates Court along with the ACT Supreme Court, undertook a court user satisfaction survey. The purpose of the survey was to identify where services, facilities and processes could be improved. The survey was available from 3 May to 21 June 2019. Surveys were available online and were also able to be completed in the foyer of the ACT Law Courts Building utilising student volunteers from the Australian National University College of Law and the University of Canberra Law Faculty. The survey results are expected to provide guidance to assist with future improvements to the services, facilities and processes of the Magistrates Court.





# COURT SUPPORT SERVICES

Justices of the Peace .....	33
Legal Aid ACT.....	34
Court Alcohol and Drug Assessment Service.....	35
Forensic Mental Health Service .....	36
Prisoners Aid.....	36
Child and Youth Protection Services.....	37
Restorative Justice Unit.....	38
Domestic Violence Crisis Service – Court Advocacy .....	39



# COURT SUPPORT SERVICES

## Justices of the Peace

Justice of the Peace is present in the Magistrates Court building each day. The Justices of the Peace provide a valuable volunteer service to the court and community, and are available between 9:30am and 12:30pm to witness and certify documents such as statutory declarations. Justices of the Peace also administer oaths and affirmations relating to evidence in affidavit form. The ACT Justices of the Peace Association co-ordinates the roster to ensure that a Justice of the Peace (JP) is present in the Magistrates Court at these times.

This is a rare voluntary service and greatly assists day to day operations of the court. The court is very grateful for the support of the Association and its dedicated members.

## Legal Aid ACT

### CRIMINAL MATTERS

Legal Aid ACT offers court-based duty lawyer services in criminal matters for adults in the Magistrates Court and for children in the Childrens Court. Legal Aid lawyers provide preliminary legal advice to people who are in custody or who are otherwise appearing in court. The assistance of a duty lawyer is available throughout the day to complement court sitting hours.

When providing this type of duty assistance at court Legal Aid lawyers also identify matters that may be eligible for a grant of legal assistance to provide ongoing legal representation. Legal Aid lawyers identify people who may be eligible for a grant of aid for ongoing representation.

Legal Aid ACT supports the work of the court by providing on-site duty lawyers available to provide advice and representation to people who need assistance with any court appearance including on Saturday and public holiday Courts. In addition Legal Aid ACT has administrative para-legal staff on-site in the Court precincts to support their lawyers. Para-legal staff assist people to apply for a grant of Legal Assistance for ongoing assistance and direct them to the Legal Aid ACT premises in Allsop Street, Canberra.

### FAMILY VIOLENCE AND PROTECTION ORDERS UNIT

Legal Aid lawyers assist members of the community who are applying for, or responding to, family violence and personal protection orders. Increased demand means the unit is now staffed with three solicitors each day with drop-in appointments available throughout the day. Legal Aid is representing an increased number of primary victims when their family violence order matters return to court for a conference or hearing. Whilst the unit focuses specifically on family violence and personal protection orders, Legal Aid is also working to ensure that clients receive information, advice and referrals about related matters such as arrangements for children or property settlement following relationship breakdown which may include a direct referral for a client to Legal Aid Family Law service for advice and representation.

## Court Alcohol and Drug Assessment Service

The Court Alcohol and Drug Assessment Service (CADAS) provides two services to the court.

Where a defendant is found guilty, or pleads guilty, to a drink driving offence and is an habitual offender (three drink driving offences within five years) or has committed a high range (level 4) offence, the court is required to obtain a report from CADAS. This report summarises CADAS' assessment on whether any form of therapeutic treatment or program might assist the person and, if so, CADAS makes recommendations about an appropriate treatment or program. In sentencing, the court must consider the report and may order the person to accept treatment or undergo a program recommended by the assessor.

CADAS may also be engaged to provide a report to the court for the purposes of a bail application or sentencing, for offenders who have been charged with an alcohol or drug related offence. The report may recommend a treatment plan either during court proceedings or as part of a sentencing order.

The magistrates may take into account the information provided in the CADAS report and may require high risk offenders, in particular, to participate in appropriate therapeutic programs or treatments to address their substance abuse. CADAS clinicians will monitor attendance with any programs ordered by the court and report all outcomes to the court.

This is a very valuable service and the court thanks CADAS staff for their dedication and responsiveness.

## Forensic Mental Health Service

The Forensic Mental Health Service provides a Court Assessment and Liaison Service within the ACT court system. The service aims to provide a range of high quality and timely supports to individuals who appear before the courts and present with mental health issues.

The Court Liaison Service is available during business hours to provide assessment services to defendants who have been identified as having mental health concerns. These assessments generally occur prior to the defendant's court appearance. The assessing clinician provides advice to the court with regards to any identified mental health concerns and current treatments which may be relevant to either community or custody treatment options. The assessing clinician is also able to provide advice as to whether it is necessary for an order pursuant to s.309 of the *Crimes Act 1900* be made for an assessment of the defendant's requirement for immediate treatment or care for mental health reasons.

The Court Assessment Service is also able to provide expert forensic mental health reports at the direction of the court. These reports may include assessment of mental impairment and fitness to plead.

The court appreciates the difficult work undertaken by clinicians in this area, often with significant time constraints, and records its appreciation for the invaluable service provided.

## Prisoners Aid

The Court Assistance and Referral Service (CARS) is run by Prisoners Aid and operates out of the Magistrates Court each day between 9:00am and 12:30pm.

It offers a support and referral service to people charged with offences in the ACT courts, their families and prisoners. The referral service provides pre-release and post-release assistance to detainees to help them reintegrate into the community.

Prisoners Aid volunteers visit detainees and assist families of ACT prisoners to visit their loved ones who are incarcerated interstate.

This is another volunteer service providing practical and low level financial support to vulnerable people; their work is greatly appreciated.

## Child and Youth Protection Services

In the ACT the Community Services Directorate is responsible for providing Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS) within both the care and protection and youth justice arenas. These two areas often intersect and the combined service is proving a valuable asset in assisting the court across its jurisdictions. CYPS focuses on reducing youth crime by addressing the underlying causes of crime through early intervention, prevention and diversion strategies.

The Court Liaison Officer is the Director-General's representative in the Childrens Court. The officer also supports the young person and his or her family through the court process. The Court Liaison Officer is responsible for advising the court of the young person's progress, compliance with orders and may also communicate concerns to the court.





## Restorative Justice Unit

The ACT's Restorative Justice Scheme allows citizens to participate in voluntary conferencing processes and is guided by its own legislation, the *Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004* (the Act).

The objects of the Act are detailed at s.6 and are as follows:

- (a) to enhance the rights of victims of offences by providing restorative justice as a way of empowering victims to make decisions about how to repair the harm done by offences;
- (b) to set up a system of restorative justice that brings together victims, offenders and their personal supporters in a carefully managed, safe environment;
- (c) to ensure that the interests of victims of offences are given high priority in the administration of restorative justice under this Act;
- (d) to enable access to restorative justice at every stage of the criminal justice process without substituting for the criminal justice system or changing the normal process of criminal justice;
- (e) to enable agencies that have a role in the criminal justice system to refer offences for restorative justice.

The ACT Restorative Justice Unit's (RJU) primary objective is to facilitate an opportunity for the people affected by an offence to:

- talk about how the offence has affected them and others close to them;
- hear the responsible person accept responsibility for their actions;
- discuss what needs to be done to repair the harm.

The final phase of the scheme commenced on 1 November 2018, providing for the inclusion of referrals for family violence and sexual offences. The amended legislation now allows for the referral of all ACT criminal offences, summary and indictable, in which a person or people have been harmed, to restorative justice.

Restorative Justice (RJ) participants and processes are carefully assessed by convenors in order to facilitate a restorative process which addresses the unique needs of all participants.

Referrals may be made at different points by the ACT Law Courts. The DPP can refer a less serious matter prior to the beginning of the second mention. The Court can refer a less serious offence prior to a plea being entered at s.27. This requires a special Court Referral Order and the agreement of both defence and prosecution. The Court can also refer following a plea or finding of guilt before the end of proceedings, without requiring the agreement of defence and prosecution.

In 2018–19 there were 264 referrals made to the RJU, including: 155 by ACT Policing, 148 by the ACT Law Courts (22 by the Childrens Court, 79 by the Magistrates Court, 20 by the Galambany Court and 11 by the Supreme Court), involving a total of 594 offences.

Across all referring entities, 153 adults and 141 young offenders were referred to RJ in 2018–19. There were 551 less serious offences and 43 serious offences referred. 48 referrals were family violence related and five referrals involved sexual offences.

The court may take into account an offender's participation in the restorative justice process when sentencing. The Court cannot take into account the fact that an offender chooses not to participate. The court welcomes the expansion of restorative justice to phase 3 and recognises the transformative role it can play for both victims and perpetrators of crime. Attendance of RJU staff at court and their cooperation with the court process is appreciated.

## **Domestic Violence Crisis Service – Court Advocacy**

The Domestic Violence Crisis Service (DVCS) has two full-time court advocates based at the Court Monday to Friday between 9:00am and 4:00pm.

Court advocates provide procedural advice and information, advocacy, support and safety planning to people experiencing domestic violence. This support may include linking clients to other supports such as legal advice or representation, public advocacy and emergency childcare.

The bulk of court advocacy takes place in the civil section, with advocates assisting people through the protection order process. In addition to this, advocates support DVCS clients giving evidence during criminal hearings. The program works in cooperation with the Legal Aid ACT Domestic Violence and Protection Orders unit, ACT Policing Order Liaison Officers, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Magistrates Court registry staff in order to support those experiencing domestic violence.

The court appreciates the assistance provided to those involved in court processes by the DVCS. That assistance goes some way to empowering the vulnerable and supports more effective proceedings in court.

DVCS may be accessed at the Court or via the DVCS Crisis Line on 6280 0900.

# JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Judicial education ..... 41

Community and professional engagement ..... 42



# JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENT

## Judicial education

### Magistrate Fryer

22–23 November 2018      Judicial Conference of Australian Colloquium – Melbourne

### Magistrate Campbell

22–23 November 2018      National Judicial College of Australia New Perspective on  
Courtroom Leadership – Sydney

### Magistrate Morrison

7–9 June 2019      Judicial Conference of Australian Colloquium – Darwin

5–7 October 2018      Judicial Conference of Australian Colloquium – Melbourne

Judicial Council of Australia Governing Council member

### Magistrate Boss

9–14 September 2018      Commonwealth Magistrates and Judges Association 18th  
Triennial Conference – Brisbane

### Magistrate Cook

15–19 October 2018      South Pacific Council of Youth and Children's Conference –  
New Zealand

22–23 November 2018      National Judicial College of Australia New Perspective on  
Courtroom Leadership – Sydney

### Magistrate Theakston

7–9 June 2019      Judicial Conference of Australia Colloquium – Darwin

9–14 September 2018      Commonwealth Magistrates and Judges Association 18th  
Triennial Conference – Brisbane

### Magistrate Taylor

9–10 May 2019      Judicial Council on Cultural Diversity Justice Network Member

26–31 May 2019      Local Court of NSW Orientation Program – Kiama

### Magistrate Hunter

7–9 June 2019      Judicial Conference of Australia Colloquium – Darwin

13–16 November 2018      Asia Pacific Coroners Society Conference – Canberra

## Community and professional engagement

### Chief Magistrate Walker

	Asia Pacific Coroners Society member
	Member of Council of Chief Magistrates
	Chair of Council of State and Territory Coroners
	National Judicial College of Australia Council member
	Rules-making Committee member
	Judicial Council committee member
	Law Reform Advisory Council member
	Court Governance member
	Cultural Diversity Committee
	ACT Bar Association member
	Board Member of Australian Association of Women's Judges
	Justice of the Peace engagements
30 January 2019	Present at ACT Police Watch House Forum
13–14 April 2019	ISTJ Oceanic Chapter Inaugural 2019 Symposium – Brisbane
28–29 March 2019	National Meeting Family Violence Magistrates – Melbourne
13–16 November 2018	Host Asia Pacific Coroners Society Conference – Canberra
22–23 November 2018	Presenter, National Judicial College of Australia New Perspectives on Courtroom Leadership – Sydney
15 August 2018	Present at Multicultural Matters meeting

### Magistrate Fryer

	ACT Bar Association member
--	----------------------------

### Magistrate Campbell

	ACT Bar Association member
	ACT Law Society member

### Magistrate Morrison

	Judicial Council of Australia Governing Council member
	ACT Bar Association member

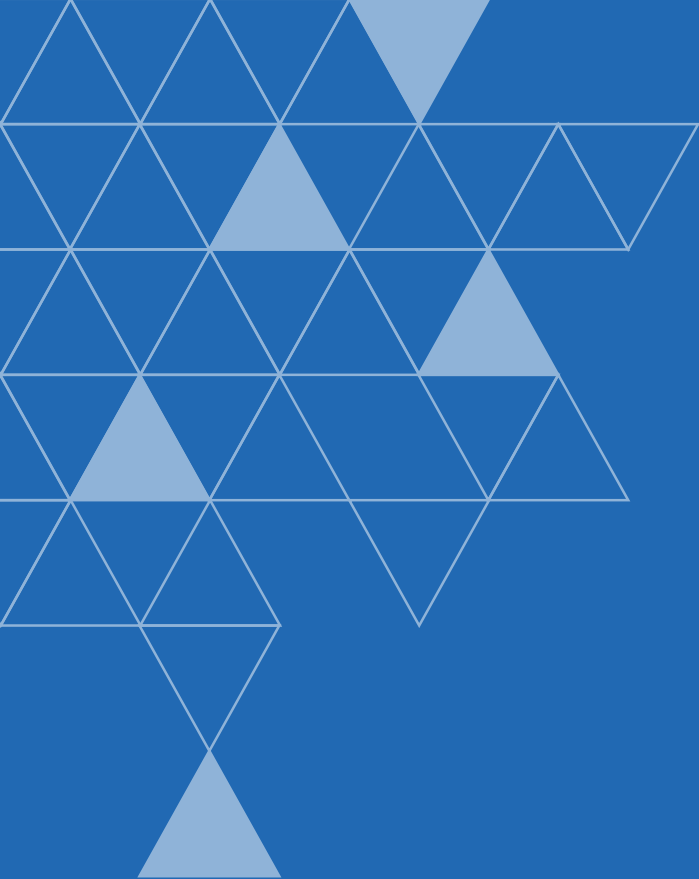
### Magistrate Boss

	Member of Australian Association of Women's Judges
	ACT Bar Association member

Commonwealth Magistrates and Judges Association member
Judicial Council of Australia member
<b>Magistrate Cook</b>
Asia Pacific Coroners Society member
<b>Magistrate Theakston</b>
ACT Bar Association member
Commonwealth Magistrates and Judges Association member
National Judicial College of Australia member
Rules Advisory Committee member
<b>Magistrate Taylor</b>
Law Council of Australia – Indigenous Legal Issues Committee member
Member of the Cultural Diversity Justice Network –judicial council on cultural diversity
<b>Magistrate Lawton</b>
ACT Bar Association member
National Judicial College of Australia member
Australian Institute of Judicial Administration member
<b>Magistrate Stewart</b>
ACT Bar Association member
National Judicial College of Australia member
Australian Institute of Judicial Administration member
Asia Pacific Coroners Society member
<b>Magistrate Hunter</b>
ACT Bar Association member
Asia Pacific Coroners Society member
Member of Australian Association of Women’s Judges
National Judicial College of Australia member
ACT Women’s Lawyers member
Australian Institute of Judicial Administration member







# **MAGISTRATES COURT**

OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

[www.courts.act.gov.au/magistrates](http://www.courts.act.gov.au/magistrates)

