

## PUPILLAGE SELECTION CRITERIA

We are looking to recruit exceptional candidates able to demonstrate high level competencies and attributes in a number of key areas that we regard as important for successful practice at the Bar.

This document identifies the core competencies and attributes and seeks to break them down to give an indication, in general terms, of what we mean and what are looking for under each head. It also identifies how we propose to go about assessing them during our recruitment process.

There is an overlap between the different criteria. Different aspects of each may be assessed by a different method. The methods of assessment are designed to be used cumulatively as the recruitment process continues. As such, the application form remains of relevance throughout the interview and assessment process as an additional tool to determine whether the selection criteria have been met, and to what extent.

What are we looking for in our pupils	Methods of assessment
Academic Background	
We generally expect candidates to have or be predicted at least a 2:1 University	Application Form: Section B.
degree, although we will consider all applications on their merits. Candidates will	
generally be expected to explain why they have not achieved this level.	Interviews: past performance may be put in a different context
We will also look at their GDL and BPTC results or expected results. We generally	
expect a "Very Competent" in the latter or at least a "Commendation" in the former.	
A-level results are likely to be of lesser relevance but can be taken into account to	
justify a score in exceptional or marginal cases. They may also be relevant in	
considering a candidate's progress and the context of their performance. For those	
who are still undergraduates at the time of application, these results may take on an	
increased import.	
Written Advocacy and Communication Skills	
Communicates clearly, concisely and persuasively	Application Form: The general way in which the form has been completed.
	This criterion is weighted at the sift stage as the application form is the

Gives sufficient background information to aid understanding without overloading the	opportunity to effectively establish this criterion.
audience	and .
	Written work at 2 <sup>nd</sup> interview (if required).
Structures written work to aid understanding	
Attention to detail (including following instructions)	
Adapts style and language of communication to the issue in question and needs of the	
audience	
Presents complex legal points simply and accurately	
Oral Advocacy and Communication Skills	
Speaks clearly, concisely and persuasively	Application Form: evidence may be provided demonstrating oral
	advocacy/communication experience and likely skills, in particular Sections D
Gives sufficient background information to aid understanding without overloading the	and G. However, this is a difficult skill to assess from an application form and
audience	
	is given limited weight at the Sifting stage.
Structures communication to aid understanding	
	Interviews: particularly set problems/questions
Listens, builds on appropriate points and adapts style and language to meet the needs	
of the audience	
of the addiction	

Presents complex legal points simply and accurately	
Interpersonal Skills	
Connects and communicates well with others	Application Form: to some extent the form gives opportunities to demonstrate
Actively listens, has a genuine interest in others, takes on board and seeks to address different points of view	that these skills were or must have been utilised, although any assessment of the quality of the skills may be difficult. This is reflected in the weight given to this factor at the sifting stage.
Is skilful and effective in building productive working relationships with others	Interviews: this remains an important method for assessing interpersonal skills
Treats people with courtesy and respect	
Analytical Thinking	
Able to absorb, process and analyse a large amount of complex and detailed written, numerical and spoken information both quickly and accurately	Application Form: Section F has been very useful in assessing applications in the past. The way in which other information is presented may also assist.
Able to quickly distinguish between relevant facts and irrelevant information	Interview: questions are a useful assessment tool, particularly the problem questions
Ability to reach a conclusion through logical thinking and reasoning where the answer	questions

may not be known  Relates facts to key aspects of the law	
Able to unpick complex arguments  Does not over-interpret information or make unwarranted assumptions	
Drive and Determination	
Able to self-motivate and work effectively without support	Application Form: evidence may be found to indicate such skills are present
Does not get distracted or demotivated when working alone	throughout the form, in particular in Sections B (good exam results may be a good indicator of drive/determination), C (relevant employment/legal work
Able to focus on the crucial aspects of what needs to be achieved and puts	experience sought and obtained) D, E1-2 and G1.
appropriate energy and effort into ensuring that goals and outcomes are met	Interviews: questions can further test the depth and breadth of this criterion.
Works to get round obstacles, does not give up	
Ensures that deadlines are met	
Able and willing to undertake the less attractive and glamorous aspects of a role.	

## Sound Judgment

Makes sensible, reasoned and sound decisions

Able to rely on their own judgment when guidance cannot be found elsewhere

Takes a sensible and logical approach to problem solving

Application Form: Some evidence of sound judgment may be found in successful mooting experience (D1), choice of reasons and conclusions set out in Sections E, F and G. However, accurately assessing judgment is likely to be difficult on the basis of the form alone. This is reflected in the weight given to this factor at the sifting stage.

Interviews: this is likely to be a better way of testing judgment when analysing answers to questions, in particular the ethical and problem questions.

## Resilience and Ability to Work Under Pressure

Is comfortable in handling conflict and does not back away from tackling difficult or stressful situations. Remains calm and in control when under pressure

Comfortable and skilful in handling conflict

Remains calm and in control when under pressure

Is able to broach difficult subjects and give unpalatable news

Application Form: Some evidence of ability to work under pressure and resilience may be found in past academic performance (Section B), successful mooting experience and willingness/ability to hold positions of responsibility (D1-2), as well as in Sections E and G.

Interviews: elicited by questions about past ability to cope with pressure and assessment of the ability to cope with pressure in the interview.

Can cope with working in a highly competitive environment	
Dedication to PLP's Core Practice Areas	
Dedication and commitment to the Bar generally	Application Form: in particular Section E but also to a lesser extent Sections C
Career choice to become a Barrister is considered and well thought out	and G1. The very fact that the application is being made to Chambers following a substantial financial commitment tends to suggest a commitment
Dedication, commitment and experience of the core areas of work undertaken by  Chambers	to the Bar. However, these sections focus the candidate in particular on why they are applying to PLP.
Commitment to being based in the North East	Interviews: can be explored further at interview stage.
Has a good understanding of what a career in Chambers entails, both negative and positive aspects	