

A dark teal world map is centered in the background of the slide, showing the outlines of continents and oceans.

Justis

Intelligent legal technology

Getting Started

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Justis provides access to case law and legislation from many common law jurisdictions. This includes vast judgment collections of reported and unreported cases and the largest database of UK superior court judgments available.

On Justis, there are lots of features making it easier to search and analyse the content. These tools connect complex authorities to reduce the risk of missing an important case and help you build better arguments.

With Justis, you can now quickly answer questions such as:

Is a case still good law?

What are the leading authorities?

What other cases cite this case?

What are the most cited passages?

Where has a case been reported?

Has a statute been amended?

Has the provision been cited?

Sign in

Go to www.justisone.com and click **Sign in** at the top right of the page. Enter your email address and password.

Your organisation may have asked us to sign users in automatically. If so, you will see your company name in the top right, and have the option to **Sign in** as yourself to make use of personalised features.

Academic users can sign in using **OpenAthens** or their institution's credentials. Please speak to your librarian or account administrator for details.

Username

Password

[Forgotten your password?](#)

No account? [Register](#)

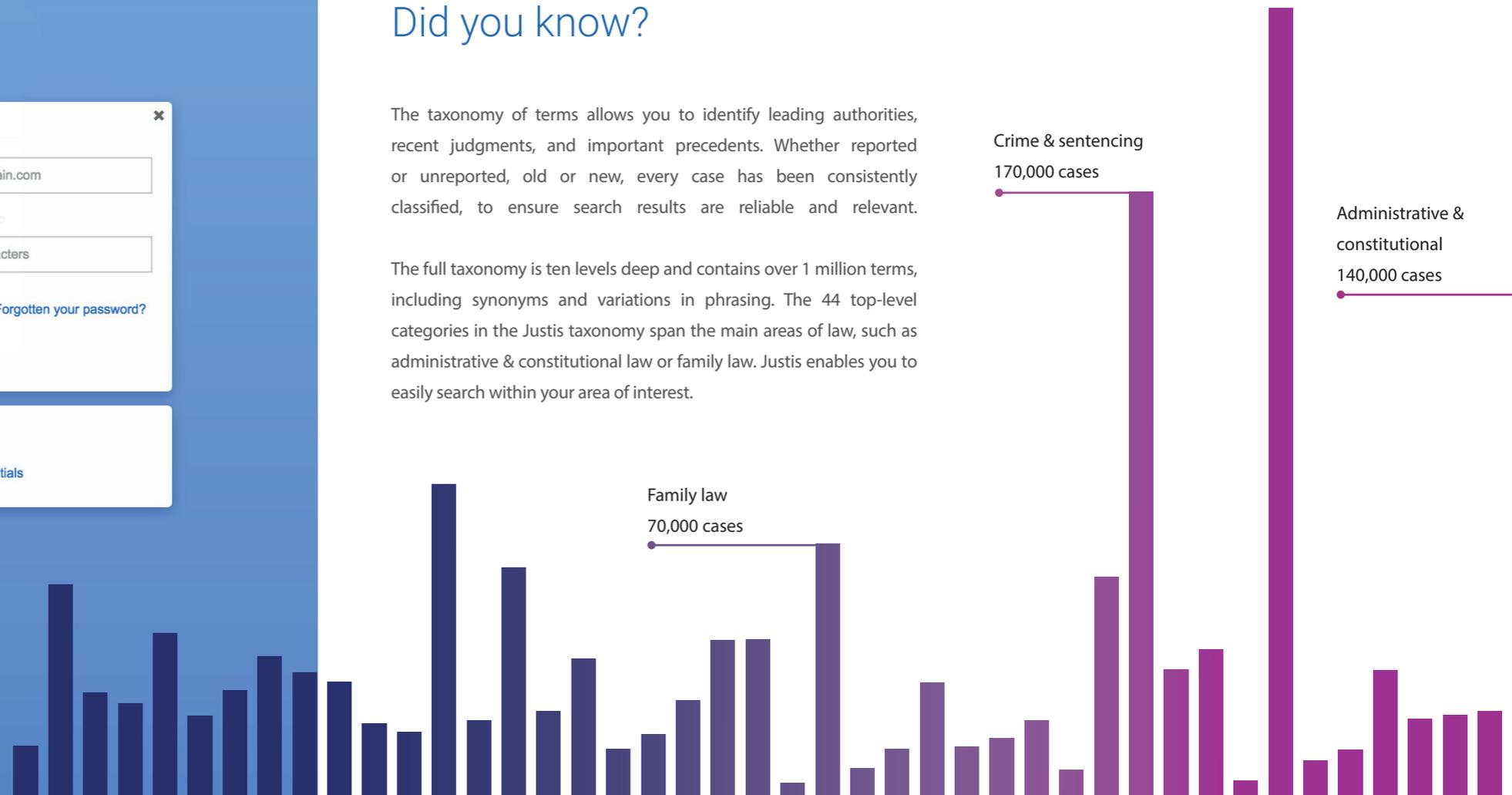
Academic sign in:

- [Athens](#)
- [My Institution's Credentials](#)

Did you know?

The taxonomy of terms allows you to identify leading authorities, recent judgments, and important precedents. Whether reported or unreported, old or new, every case has been consistently classified, to ensure search results are reliable and relevant.

The full taxonomy is ten levels deep and contains over 1 million terms, including synonyms and variations in phrasing. The 44 top-level categories in the Justis taxonomy span the main areas of law, such as administrative & constitutional law or family law. Justis enables you to easily search within your area of interest.



Searching

The search function allows you to easily find a case or statute.

1. Enter a party name, title, citation or subject term into the main search box.
2. As you type, Justis will make case name and category suggestions.
3. Search terms change colour to let you know that Justis has recognised the type of search you have made.
4. Sort results **A** by relevance, title, year or court. Relevance ranking takes into account the number of times a case has been subsequently cited **B**, which ensures leading cases are at the top of your results.
5. You can filter results by category **C**. This menu allows you to select top level categories which correspond to practice areas. You can also narrow your results by combining any category or key term in the search bar.
6. Change jurisdiction from the results menu **D** or in Settings **E**. In **Settings** you can select precise regions and territories.

Whether reported or unreported, old or new, every case has been consistently classified according to our legal taxonomy, ensuring search results are reliable and relevant.

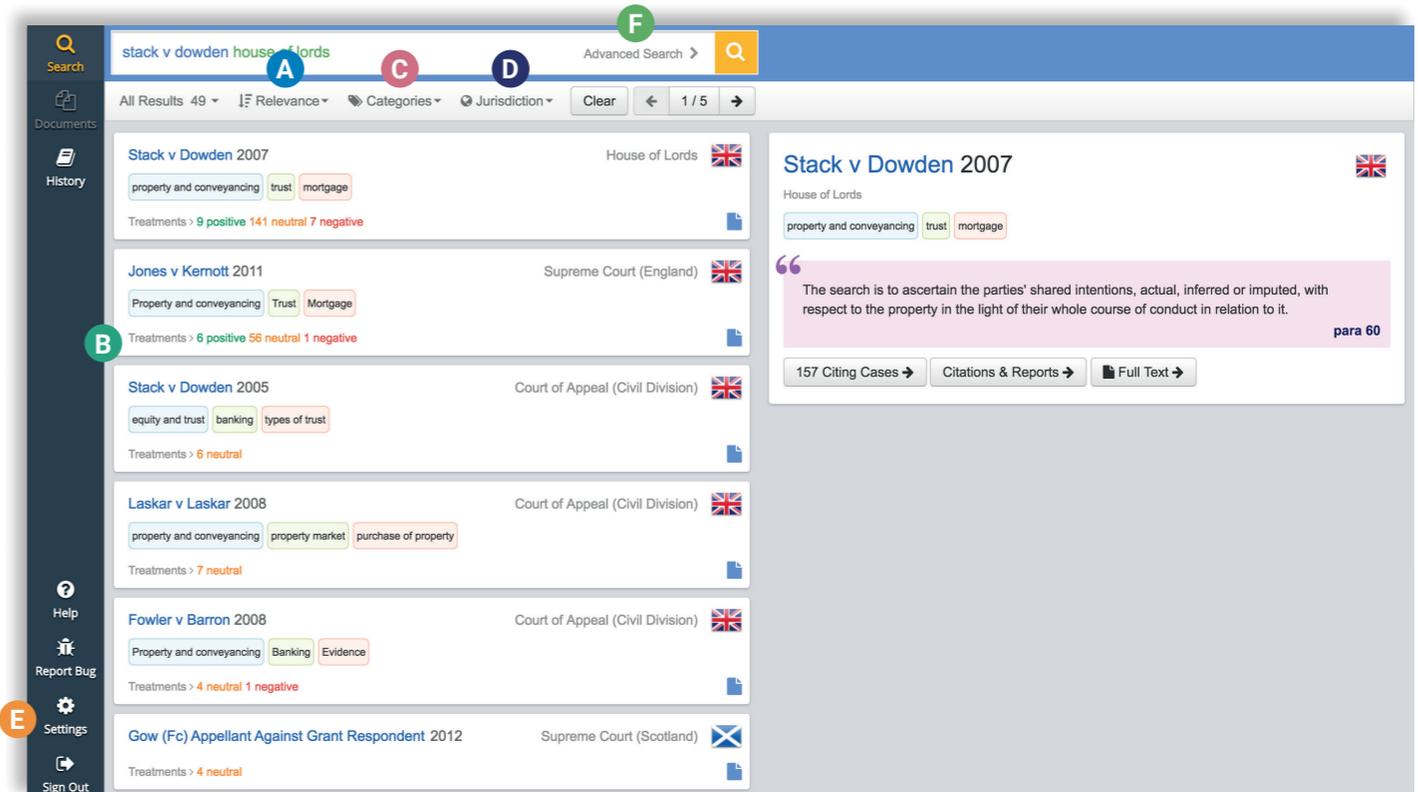
Justis also supports **Boolean search operators**. Boolean operators combine and exclude terms in a particular way. The three main operators are “and”, “or”, and “not”. Date search operators are listed below.

Visit the Justis support website for more information on Boolean search operators.

Before	<	Before the date
After	>	After the date
On	=	On the date

Advanced Searching

The advanced search form **F** is useful if you have incomplete information or want to search using specific fields.



Case overview

This is an overview of what you will see when you first open a case:

A Court
Select the court in which the case was heard. You will see an alert if the case has been heard in a higher court.

B Key Passages
The displayed quotes are the most often cited passages of the judgment, and a good indication of the most important points.

C Related authorities
View lists of authorities cited in the case, or cases which have subsequently referred to it.

D Categories
View the practice areas and categories identified in the judgment. Click on a category to see other leading or recent cases, and important legislation.

E Available reports
Justis hosts a number of reported series. Available reported versions of the case will be displayed alongside the judgment.

F Citations & Sources
This area will show you everywhere a case has been reported, and link directly to the case on numerous third-party sources.

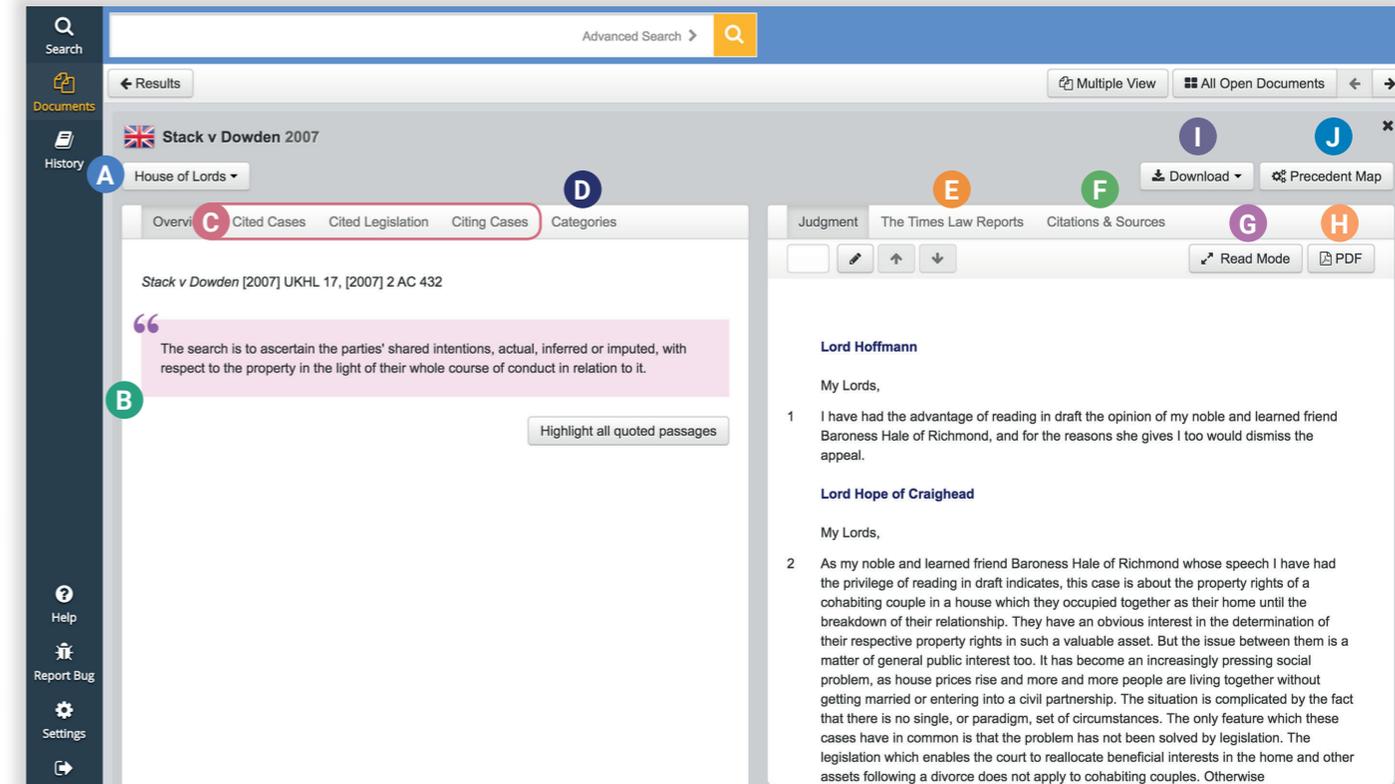
H PDF
Switch between the text of the case and PDF of the official court judgment.

I Download
Download the judgment (PDF) and lists of related cases.

J Precedent Map
The Precedent Map is an interactive diagram of how this case is connected to all of its related authorities.

Layout

The left side of the screen displays the analysis panel and the right side displays the judgment. If you want to simply read the judgment you can open **Read Mode**, **G** which will display the judgment full screen.



Analysis tools

Key Passages

The key passages tool shows you the most cited passages of a judgment. These are a reflection of what have been considered by other judges to be the most important parts of the judgment since it was handed down.

Unlike a traditional headnote that remains static once published, the key passages update over time according to subsequent decisions, reflecting the dynamic nature of the common law.

The tool also enables you to see every sentence that has been subsequently cited, making it easy to find related cases on specific points of law in the text.

1. Find the most cited passages of a judgment highlighted in the analysis panel **A**.
2. Use **Highlight all quoted passages** **B** to see every sentence of the judgment that has been subsequently quoted in a later case. The shade of highlighting will depend on how often the sentence has been cited.
3. Click on a highlighted sentence **C** to discover exactly where the sentence was cited.
4. If you click on either the case or paragraph number in the pop-up list, you will go directly to the subsequent judgment or relevant passage **D**.

The screenshot displays a legal research interface. The top panel shows search results for 'Stack v Dowden 2007' in the House of Lords. A highlighted passage (A) is shown: "The search is to ascertain the parties' shared intentions, actual, inferred or imputed, with respect to the property in the light of their whole course of conduct in relation to it." A button (B) labeled 'Highlight all quoted passages' is visible. A 'Quoted in' list (C) shows: 'Flynn v Reid at [75] Royal Court (Jersey)', 'Jones v Kernott at [17] Chancery Division', and 'Jones v Kernott at [14] Supreme Court (England)'. The bottom panel shows a detailed view of a judgment from 'Jones v Kernott 2009' in the Chancery Division. A highlighted passage (D) is shown: "Furthermore, although the parties' intentions may change over the course of time, producing what my noble and learned friend, Lord Hoffmann, referred to in the course of argument as an 'ambulatory' constructive trust, at any one time their interests must be the same for all purposes. They cannot at one and the same time intend, for example, a joint tenancy with survivorship should one of them die while they are still together, a tenancy in common in equal shares should they separate on amicable terms after the children have grown up, and a tenancy in common in unequal shares should they separate on acrimonious terms while the children are still with them."

Analysis tools

Multiple View

Multiple View enables you to see multiple documents (cases or statutes) alongside each other.

1. Click **Multiple View** **A** to enter this mode (the button will change to **Single View** once you have selected it).
2. Each document is displayed in a compact format, with the analysis panel on the front and the full text on the back. Use the **Text / Analysis** button **B** to flip the document and switch between views.
3. To navigate through your open cases, use **All Open Documents** and the arrows **C**.
4. Click **Single View** to return to looking at one document at a time. You can specify which document you wish to return to before entering **Single View** by clicking anywhere on that document.

The screenshot illustrates the 'Multiple View' interface. On the left, a search bar contains 'resti' and a dropdown menu lists search results: 'restitution', 'restitution defence', 'restitutionary awards', 'restitutionary remedies', and 'restitution steamship company v sir john pirie and company'. The main area is divided into three document panes. The left pane shows a compact view of 'Stack v Dowden [2007] UKHL 17, [2007] 2 AC 432' with a highlighted quote: 'The search is to ascertain the parties' shared intentions, actual, inferred or imputed, with respect to the property in the light of their whole course of conduct in relation to it.' The middle pane shows a compact view of 'Stack v Dowden 2007' with a 'Text / Analysis' button (B) and a 'Single View' button (C). The right pane shows a full view of 'Jones v Kernott 2011' with a 'Text / Analysis' button (B) and a 'Single View' button (C). A blue arrow points from button A to button C. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like Search, Documents, History, Help, Report Bug, Settings, and Sign Out.

Analysis tools

Case relationships

This information shows you how authorities cite and relate to each other, e.g. whether they have been cited, applied, overruled or distinguished, and helps you establish whether or not a case is still considered good law.

1. Go to **Cited Cases** **A** and **Cited Legislation** **B** for lists of cited authorities. For cases which subsequently refer to your case, see **Citing Cases** **C**
2. Sort and filter these lists at **D**
3. To highlight where all the references have been made in the text, click the button on the right hand side **E**

For legislation, you can see lists of cases which have interpreted an Act or particular provision in a significant way.

1. Open the Act.
2. Use the drop down menu **F** to select **Whole Act** or a section.
3. Go to **Citing Cases**.

Connecting jurisdictions

Our cases are marked up by our experienced editors with relationships types that allow you to see whether a judgment has been subsequently applied, overruled or distinguished. Cases are also cross-referenced across jurisdictions.

The screenshot displays a legal research platform interface. The main window shows the case **Stack v Dowden 2007** (House of Lords). The left sidebar contains navigation options: Search, Documents, History, Help, Report Bug, Settings, and a home icon. The main content area has tabs for Overview, Cited Cases, Cited Legislation, Citing Cases, and Categories. Under Cited Cases, there are three categories: Approved (Oxley v Hiscock 2003, 11 references), Disapproved (Springette v Defoe 1992, 6 references; Walker v Hall 1983, 2 references), and Considered (Huntingford v Hobbs 1992, 5 references; Gissing v Gissing 1969, 16 references). A yellow banner indicates '17 references to 2 authorities'. The right sidebar shows the 'Judgment' tab with a search bar and a dropdown menu (labeled **F**) for selecting 'Whole Act' or a section. Below this, a snippet of the judgment text is visible, mentioning 'human rights act 1998' and 'Springette v Defoe'. A second window in the bottom right shows the 'human rights act 1998' page with a dropdown menu (labeled **F**) for selecting '6 Acts of public authorities'.

Analysis tools

Precedent Map

The Precedent Map is a visualisation of a case and its relationships to other cases. An alternative to lists of cases, the Precedent Map makes it easier to establish which ones may be of most relevance to your research and prioritise further reading.

What do the circles represent?

1. The large white circle **A** represents the main case.
2. The circles inside represent cases cited within the judgment.
3. The circles outside represent those which have subsequently referred to your case.

What do the colours mean?

1. Colours correspond to positive or negative treatments.
2. Hover over an arrow to see the exact treatment type **B**.

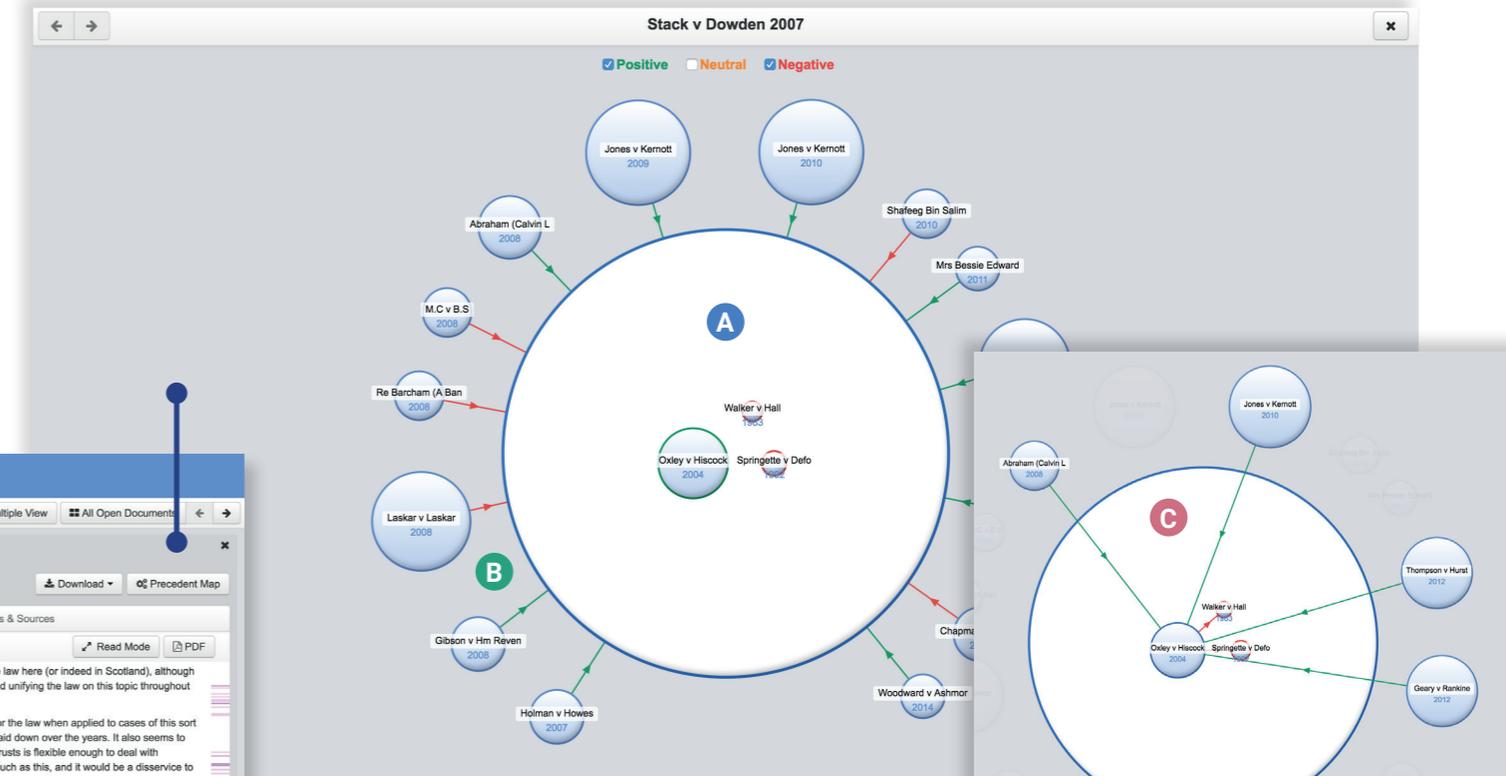
What do the sizes show?

1. The size of a case's circle represents the number of citation relationships it shares with the main case; the larger the circle the more relationships it has in common and the more likely it is to consider similar points of law.
2. Click on either a cited or citing case to see these citation relationships. An example is shown at **C**.

Stack v Dowden [2007] UKHL 17, [2007] 2 AC 432

Hope, does not justify the courts changing the law here (or indeed in Scotland), although it may well be another reason for changing and unifying the law on this topic throughout the United Kingdom

106 In my judgment, it is therefore inappropriate for the law when applied to cases of this sort to depart from the well-established principles laid down over the years. It also seems to me that the law of resulting and constructive trusts is flexible enough to deal with problems such as those thrown up by cases such as this, and it would be a disservice to



Access other sources

Citations & Sources

If you need to access the reported version of a case, **Citations & Sources** can help you find it.

Cases are often reported in many different series and have multiple citations. As a powerful citator, Justis provides all the alternative citations for a given case. It tells you which series are available from different legal information providers, and links directly to cases on those sites.

1. To access a specific reported version, click the **Citations & Sources** tab **A**.
2. You can group the results by citation or publisher.
3. Choose from the available links. Some websites are free, some require a subscription.

Single point of entry

Alongside our own full text content, Justis indexes cases and legislation on over 100 other sources, including **Westlaw**, **LexisNexis** and **BAILII** to help you search multiple databases at once. In this way, Justis can be used as a single point of entry for all of your research.

The screenshot shows the Justis interface for the case **Stack v Dowden 2007**. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Search Bar:** Located at the top, with a search icon and the text "Advanced Search".
- Navigation:** Includes "Results", "Multiple View", "All Open Documents", and "Download" buttons.
- Case Information:** Shows the case name "Stack v Dowden 2007" and the court "House of Lords".
- Overview Tab:** Contains the case citation "Stack v Dowden [2007] UKHL 17, [2007] 2 AC 432" and a highlighted quote: "The search is to ascertain the parties' shared intentions, actual, inferred or imputed, with respect to the property in the light of their whole course of conduct in relation to it." A "Highlight all quoted passages" button is visible below the quote.
- Citations & Sources Tab:** This tab is active and shows a list of citations. Citation 106 is highlighted, showing the text: "In my judgment, it is therefore inappropriate for the law when applied to cases of this sort to depart from the well-established principles laid down over the years. It also seems to me that the law of resulting and constructive trusts is flexible enough to deal with problems such as those of the important causes of the Court of Appeal's recent decision in *Civ 546* [2005] Fam 211 (which would be dictated by a re-consideration of the law in light of the different approach in principle in *Stack v Dowden*)." Below this text, there are buttons for "Show all", "Group by", "Citation", and "Publisher".
- Law Reports Section:** Displays a list of law reports for the case, including "Law Reports" and "Weekly Law Reports". Each report has a "Show all" button and a "Group by" button. The "Law Reports" section shows links to "ICLR", "lawnet", "LexisLibrary", "Westlaw INTERNATIONAL", "Westlaw UK", and "LexisNexis Australia". The "Weekly Law Reports" section shows links to "ICLR", "lawnet", and "Westlaw UK".

Content

UK	House of Lords / Supreme Court	1855 onwards
	Privy Council	1999 onwards
England and Wales case law	Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	1951 onwards
Including reported and unreported judgments	Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	1963 onwards
	High Court	1996 onwards
Legislation (as enacted)	Statutes	1235 onwards
	Statutory Instruments	1671 onwards
	Local & Private Acts	1797 onwards

Canada	Supreme Court	1876 onwards
	Federal Court of Appeal	1993 onwards
Case law	Alberta Court of Appeal	1998 onwards
Including reported and unreported judgments	Alberta Superior Court	1980 onwards
	Alberta Provincial Court	1998 onwards
	British Columbia Court of Appeal	1999 onwards
	British Columbia Supreme Court	1989 onwards
	Ontario Court of Appeal	2007 onwards
	Saskatchewan Court of Appeal	2004 onwards

Australia	Capital Territory Court of Appeal	2002 onwards
	Capital Territory Supreme Court	1999 onwards
Case law	New South Wales Court of Appeal	1999 onwards
Including reported and unreported judgments	New South Wales Court of Criminal Appeal	1999 onwards
	New South Wales Supreme Court	1999 onwards
	Northern Territory Court of Appeal	1994 onwards
	Northern Territory Court of Criminal Appeal	1993 onwards
	Northern Territory Supreme Court	1986 onwards
	Tasmania Court of Criminal Appeal	2010 - 2012
	Tasmania Supreme Court	1999 - 2012
	Victoria Court of Appeal	1997 onwards

Caribbean	Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court Cases	2003 onwards
	Jamaican Cases	1999 onwards
Case law	British Virgin Islands (BVI) Cases	1994 onwards
Including reported and unreported judgments	Cayman Islands Cases	1989 onwards
	Bermuda Cases	2013 onwards

Content

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Ireland	Supreme Court	1932 onwards
	High Court	1952 onwards
	Court of Criminal Appeal	1932 onwards
	Court of Appeal	2014 onwards
	Employment Appeal Tribunal	1998 onwards
Case law Including reported and unreported judgments, and the Law Library's archive of unreported cases	Lower Courts	1998 onwards
	Legislation	Statutes
	Statutory Instruments	1998 onwards

Why is more better?

Traditionally practitioners have not been able to easily access a vast amount of the common law. Primitive online libraries and basic search engines have limited legal research capabilities.

Law reports, once essential for making practitioners aware of court decisions, cover only 20% of UK higher court cases - significantly less in some other jurisdictions. The selection process can be subjective and limited by time and expense, leading to a number of unreported precedents.

At Justis, our customers from around the world are demanding more - more case law, unreported cases and cases from other jurisdictions - and we are providing it. We've developed technology that enables you to navigate and understand large amounts of primary law and reduce the risk of missing a key or persuasive authority. Justis offers an unparalleled resource for thorough research.



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helpdesk@justis.com

+44 (0)20 7267 8989