



The Private Law Programme

**Guidance issued
by the
President of the Family Division**

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Guidance: The Private Law Programme	5
Model Scheme for In-Court Dispute Resolution	10
ANNEX A Structure of the Scheme	A1
ANNEX B Information Sheet for Parties	B1
ANNEX C Information about leaflets for children	C1
ANNEX D Information Sheet for Court Managers and Listing Officers	D1
ANNEX E Notice of Proceedings	E1
ANNEX F Recommended Record of Hearing	F1
ANNEX G Useful Organisations and Links	G1

From: the Rt. Hon. Dame Elizabeth Butler – Sloss, G.B.E



On the 21st July 2004 I announced the implementation of a new **Framework for Private Law** cases. This gave advanced warning to the Designated Family Judges of the principles and key elements of the **Private Law Programme** to enable the judiciary, managers from the Her Majesty's Courts Service¹ (HMCS), and the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) to begin their discussions about local schemes.

The full text of the guidance, which was published on the 9th November 2004, follows this Introduction. It is intended that the Programme will be a gradual process involving a National roll out of best practice together with the development of local schemes, having in mind good local initiatives already in place, based upon these principles and key elements. The detail has been discussed and agreed by a judicial working party in consultation with representatives of HMCS and CAFCASS.

The guidance provides assistance to the judiciary, HMCS and CAFCASS managers to help develop local schemes and includes examples of information sheets and other documents for court users and certain basic minimum considerations that will be necessary to make the Programme effective.

It is expected that careful consideration will be given to schemes that already exist at Family Proceedings Court level so that they can be incorporated into or enlarged upon in the development of family dispute resolution mechanisms. It is hoped that in due course the Programme will be formally extended to all Family Proceedings Courts.

It is my intention that in each of the Care Centres there will now be a process of consultation between the judiciary, HMCS, CAFCASS and interest groups represented on local Family Court Business Committees and Forums. Having

¹ On the 1st April 2005 Her Majesty's Courts Service will become the new executive agency, which will incorporate the Court Service, and be responsible for running all courts below the House of Lords – comprising of the Court of Appeal, High Court, Crown Court, County Courts and Magistrates' Family Proceedings Courts.

regard to that consultation, local schemes will be implemented by Designated Family Judges as soon as it is practicable to do so in each region.

Elizabeth Butler – Sloss
President

Guidance: The Private Law Programme

The court process exists in the wider context of parental separation and relationship breakdown. The **court's aim** is to assist parents to safeguard their children's welfare. It is hoped that many families will have received out of court assistance and early intervention from professionals before or upon making an application to the court e.g. by referral to a Family Resolutions Pilot Project and/or information, advice and assistance from specialist legal advisors and others (e.g. through the Family Advice and Information Service: FAInS). The court to which an application is made will always investigate whether the family has had the benefit of these or similar services and whether any available form of alternative dispute resolution can be utilised.

Principles:

Where an application is made to the court under Part II of the Children Act 1989, the welfare of the child will be safeguarded by the application of the overriding objective of the family justice system in 3 respects:

1. Dispute resolution at a First Hearing
2. Effective court control including monitoring outcomes against aims
3. Flexible facilitation and referrals (matching resources to families)

The overriding objective is as follows:

"... to enable the court to deal with every (children) case

- (a) justly, expeditiously, fairly and with the minimum of delay;*
- (b) in ways which ensure, so far as is practicable, that*
 - a. the parties are on an equal footing;*
 - b. the welfare of the children involved is safeguarded;*
 - and*
 - c. distress to all parties is minimised;*
- (c) so far as is practicable, in ways which are proportionate*
 - a. to the gravity and complexity of the issues; and*
 - b. to the nature and extent of the intervention proposed in the private and family life of the children and adults involved"*

1. FIRST HEARING DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- In every case there shall be an early **First Hearing** dispute resolution appointment:

- That identifies **immediate safety issues**
- That exercises **effective court control** so as to **identify the aim** of the proceedings, the timescale within which the aim can be achieved, the issues between the parties, the opportunities for the resolution of those issues by appropriate referrals for support and assistance and any subsequent steps that may be permitted or required
- That, wherever possible, a **CAFCASS** practitioner shall be available to the court and to the family whose purpose and priority is to **facilitate early dispute resolution** rather than the provision of a formal report
- That, save in exceptional circumstances (e.g. safety) or where immediate agreement is possible so that the principle of **early dispute resolution** can be **facilitated**: directs that **the family** shall be **referred for support and assistance to**:
 - ◆ A Family Resolutions Pilot Project (where available)
 - ◆ Locally available resolution services (e.g. ADR, including mediation and conciliation, and/or other service, support, facilitation, treatment and therapy options) that are to be listed and publicised by the Family Justice Council / Family Court Business Committee for each Care Centre

(e.g. provided by CAFCASS, service partnerships – Councils with Social Services Responsibilities and the NHS and/or by voluntary service providers – NACCC (National Association of Child Contact Centres) resources and outreach voluntary workers)

2. EFFECTIVE COURT CONTROL

- The overriding objective shall be furthered by **continuous** and **active case management** of every case which shall include:
 - **Judicial Availability**: the identification of gatekeeper district judges to undertake early First Hearing dispute resolution appointments
 - **Judicial Continuity**: the allocation to the case of private law family judiciary and the identification of dedicated court and CAFCASS practitioners
 - **Continuous case management** by the allocated judiciary and identified court officers which shall include a listing scheme in each hearing centre that describes local listing arrangements to ensure judicial availability, continuity and access to the court for review and/or enforcement

- The **avoidance of unnecessary delay** by the early identification of issues and timetabling of the case from the outset
- Maximising Family Court Resources: guidance for the flexible **transfer of cases** between every level of family court so as to make best use of court facilities, judges and FPCs, having regard to availability, urgency and in some cases, complexity
- Identifying **and** achieving **the aim** of each hearing
- **Monitoring** and **reviewing** the **outcome** (if needs be at short notice)
- **Enforcing** the court's orders (if needs be at short notice)
- **Controlling** the use and **cost** of resources

3. FLEXIBLE FACILITATION AND REFERRAL

- Best interests decisions and agreements shall be **facilitated** by:
 - The use of **Parenting Plans** to assist parents to agree routine childcare questions
 - The use of a **CAFCASS practitioner** who where possible shall be continuously involved **to facilitate** and/or supervise the orders made by the court and the arrangements that are necessary to make orders and agreements work
 - The flexible use of **rehabilitative, training, therapy, treatment** and **enforcement** powers
 - Directions that require parties, referral agencies and, where appropriate, the CAFCASS practitioner to report the **progress** or **outcome** of any step so that the court might respond by **urgent review** to safeguard the welfare of the child

4. PROCESS

- **Information:** The DFJ responsible for each family hearing centre shall liaise with HMCS and CAFCASS and local service providers and shall set out in judicial, listing, parent and child information sheets the procedures, arrangements and facilities that are available to the court and families in the local area.
- The **First Hearing** dispute resolution appointment:
 - Shall be listed within a **target window** from the issue of the application of **4 to 6 working weeks**;
 - Shall be attended by the **parents** and in court centres where the local scheme provides for it and where resources exist may be attended by any **child** aged 9 or over

- In court centres where resources exist to provide ‘in-court conciliation’:
 - ◆ the First Hearing dispute resolution appointment shall be listed so that a **duty CAFCASS practitioner is available** to the parties and to the court **to facilitate** agreements, the identification of issues and any appropriate referrals for assistance;
 - ◆ where the local scheme provides for it, the detailed content of the conciliation discussions may remain confidential;
 - ◆ the court may adjourn a First Hearing dispute resolution appointment for further in-court conciliation or a report upon the availability or success of any proposal.

- In court centres where a duty CAFCASS practitioner is not available:
 - ◆ the court will identify the issues between the parties and use its best endeavours to facilitate agreements and referrals for assistance;
 - ◆ in appropriate cases where advice is necessary, the court may adjourn the First Hearing dispute resolution appointment for a CAFCASS practitioner to provide oral or short written advice to the parties and the court limited to the facilitation of matters that are agreed and referrals for further assistance.

- In all cases at the conclusion of the First Hearing dispute resolution appointment and generally at the end of any subsequent hearing that may be required the court shall identify on the face of the order:
 - ◆ the issues that are determined, agreed or disagreed;
 - ◆ the aim of the order, agreement, referral or hearing that is set out in the order;
 - ◆ any other basis for the order or directions that are made or the agreement that is recorded;
 - ◆ in respect of issues that are not agreed and that need to be determined so as to safeguard the welfare of the child:
 - the level of court (and where appropriate the allocated judge(s)) before whom all future non-conciliation hearings and applications are to be heard;
 - the timetable and the sequence of the steps that are required to lead to an early hearing;

- the filing and service of evidence limited to such of the issues as the court may identify;
- whether a CAFCASS practitioner's report is necessary and if so, the issues to which the report is to be directed;
- in respect of all orders, agreements and referrals directions for
 - ❖ the facilitation of the same (in particular by a CAFCASS practitioner);
 - ❖ the monitoring of the outcome, including by urgent reserved re-listing before the same court **within 10 working days** of a request by CAFCASS;
 - ❖ Enforcement.

Model Scheme for In-Court Dispute Resolution

The following is a model based on the principles and key elements of the Programme.

Establishing the Scheme

1. The Designated Family Judge (DFJ) consults with the local Forum, the Family Court Business Committees, the local Family Justice Council (when in place) and the relevant judiciary and Family Proceedings Courts (FPCs) and agrees the structure of the local scheme with Area HMCS and CAFCASS managers

Structure of the Scheme

2. In agreeing the structure of a scheme, regard should be had to the matters set out at Annex A
3. Where a scheme already exists it should be reviewed to ensure that it contains all of the key elements set out in the President's Guidance, having regard to the suggestions contained in this model
4. Provision should be made in every scheme for local review not later than 12 months hence

Information about the Scheme

5. Information sheets for Court Managers and Listing Officers, the parties and children setting out the venues, facilities, arrangements and alternative resources (e.g. local Alternative Dispute Resolution schemes and support services) should be agreed and published by the DFJ

Examples are at:

Annex B – Information Sheet for Parties

Annex C – Information about leaflets for children

Annex D – Information Sheet for Court Managers and Listing Officers

Practical Arrangements

Before the First Hearing Dispute Resolution Appointment (the FHDRA)

6. Private Law applications are issued on the day of receipt
7. Copy the application is sent or e-mailed to CAFCASS on the day of issue

8. Information sheets about the FHDRA, the role of the CAFCASS practitioner and the court are sent to the parties with the Notice of Hearing. An example is at Annex B. Information about leaflets for children is at Annex C, and there is an approved amended county court Notice of Hearing at Annex E
9. All applications are listed for an FHDRA in a window of 4 to 6 weeks of issue
10. A copy of the acknowledgement form is sent or e-mailed to CAFCASS on day of receipt
11. Prior to the application being listed for the appointment, CAFCASS will undertake their own paper risk assessment in particular as to safety issues
12. CAFCASS may advise the court that a particular case has risk or safety issues that would best be explored before the judge or magistrates/legal advisor at the FHDRA rather than in discussions between the parties and the CAFCASS practitioner
13. Cases that are very urgent or that involve safety issues or issues that are complex may need to be listed or determined separately and should be referred to a resident judge or magistrates/legal advisor for guidance

At Court

14. Subject to any direction to the contrary, in particular as to safety issues, the appointment is listed before a judge or magistrates/legal advisor with a CAFCASS practitioner available to facilitate early dispute resolution in accordance with the local scheme
15. Both parents are expected to attend with their representatives (if they have them). The parties' child or children should only attend where a local scheme provides for it and where the participation can occur in an appropriate child friendly environment
16. Further risk assessment may be undertaken by the CAFCASS practitioner with the child (if appropriate) and each party separately prior to any joint meeting between the practitioner and the parties (it is not expected that any joint meeting between the CAFCASS practitioner and the parties will involve a child unless the CAFCASS practitioner advises that it is in the child's interests and both parties agree)
17. An agreement is reached between the parties

Before the Judge

18. Where an agreement is reached, the terms of the agreement are considered by the judge or magistrates/legal advisor to decide whether the terms are appropriate and whether an order is necessary
19. Where full agreement is not reached the judge or magistrates/legal advisor give directions and a timetable for the case to come back to court dealing in particular with the aim of the next hearing, the issues that need to be determined, the evidence that should be filed for those purposes, and any interim provisions. The timetable will always include the listing of the next, or the full hearing, which should be as soon as is possible consistent with the interests of the child
20. The matters that are ordinarily dealt with by the judiciary are set out at Annex F. It is recommended that the parties and the court consider drafting orders having regard to the content of Annex F to provide a better record for subsequent use
21. Requests for CAF/CASS reports should not be made unless a report is necessary. Where a report is necessary, the key issues, to which the report is to be directed, should be identified as should the question of whether the issues can be dealt with in a short report so as to minimise the time taken in preparing the report and to allow CAF/CASS to maximise its resources to facilitate agreements and orders

After the First Hearing Dispute Resolution Appointment

22. The court order should indicate if a particular agreement or order is to be facilitated or monitored and whether particular arrangements for enforcement are provided for e.g. that the first handover for a visiting contact did in fact take place, who is to inform CAF/CASS, whether, in what circumstance, and how, CAF/CASS is to inform the court (e.g. by e-mail) and whether, how and when the matter is to be listed in the event of non-compliance
23. Where CAF/CASS, a party or other agency is asked to inform the court of the success or otherwise of an arrangement, the agreement of that person or agency may need to be sought and the method of informing the court should be specified in the order
24. The local scheme will include the listing and notification arrangements that have been agreed between the DFJ, the judiciary, the FPCs, HMCS and CAF/CASS so that a party or CAF/CASS is able to bring the matter back to court for enforcement within 10 days where an agreement has not been complied with or is not working effectively
25. Listing of individual cases is a judicial function. When listing a matter for an FHDRA or any subsequent hearing listing officers will follow any listing direction contained in an order in an individual case, the President's guidance and the provisions of the local scheme

26. All applications for the variation of orders or for enforcement other than in accordance with the terms of an order in an individual case or the local scheme are to be made by separate application. Such applications should be referred to a resident judge or magistrates/legal advisor for a decision as to whether the application should be treated as an urgent enforcement hearing or a separate free standing hearing
27. Hearings are allocated to the judge who dealt with the matter previously so as to maintain judicial continuity
28. Arrangements are in place between the Court Managers and the judiciary to release the judge or magistrates for urgent enforcement hearings even if they are sitting at another court
29. A list of useful organisations and links is at Annex G

Structure of the Scheme

Key Features to be specified in the Scheme:

Venues and facilities:

- Where do the optimum facilities exist having regard to
 - the available judiciary
 - CAFCASS practitioners
 - Safety requirements
 - the need for interview and/or children's rooms
 - already existing facilities and schemes: Family Hearing Centres may be asked to share a venue (including the Family Proceedings Court) to concentrate resources

Judges:

- The availability of the specialist judiciary
 - The identity of the ticketed District Judges, Magistrates and Circuit Judges and their sitting patterns
 - The possibility of listing before District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) and Recorders (and their identity and sittings availability)
 - The existence and availability of similar schemes based in the Family Proceedings Courts

Parenting Plans:

- The use of Parenting Plans - families are to be encouraged to consider and make use of the Parenting Plan materials (which are currently in the process of being revised, with the new version to be published in April 2005)

CAFCASS:

- The identity and availability of CAFCASS practitioners

Scheme Principles:

- Whether the appointment is to be a matter of record or be confidential (i.e. is it privileged, in which case unless adjourned for further discussion or referral with a report back to the same judge or magistrate, the matter would then be listed before a different judge/magistrate for any contested hearing)
- What arrangements can be made for the involvement of children? If they are to attend court or elsewhere, is there an appropriate child friendly

environment and what are the specific arrangements that are to be made in each case?

Listing:

- The local listing scheme
 - to give effect to the timetable for the FHDRA and enforcement applications
 - whether on a dedicated day or days of the week
 - frequency of lists
 - number of judges and magistrates
 - number of CAFCASS practitioners
 - expected number of hearings in each list and expected estimated length of hearing
 - provision for extended discussion after the list is heard (e.g. during an afternoon when mornings only are listed – in like manner to Financial Dispute Resolution appointments – and to allow mention before the end of the court day)
 - provision for adjournment for discussion or to try-out an interim agreement but to be re-listed before the same judge or magistrate on another day (and, for example, with the same CAFCASS practitioner being available)
 - how to obtain a date for the next hearing

Information Sheet for Parties

First Hearing Dispute Resolution Appointment

Purpose

The First Hearing Dispute Resolution Appointment is a preliminary meeting at court to help families resolve disputes about arrangements for children and see if a workable solution can be found without further court proceedings.

Before the date of your appointment

When an application is first made to the court a copy of the application form and the respondent's details and response (the other party's acknowledgement form) are sent to the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS). Both these forms give CAFCASS the basic information they need about you and your family. This can include issues about risk to you, or your child(ren). It is very important that you complete these forms carefully.

If any special risks are identified then CAFCASS will advise the court about these. Sometimes this will mean that the First Hearing Dispute Resolution Appointment is not the appropriate form of meeting in which case a judge will decide what form of hearing should take place.

What happens at court

Both parties will be expected to attend the appointment. A CAFCASS Family Court Advisor will be there to help you reach an agreement that will be in your child or children's best interests, without needing to have a full "court hearing".

Before the Judge

Where an agreement is reached, the judge will consider the terms of the agreement and whether a court order is needed to make this work better.

Sometimes the judge will be asked to allow more time so the First Hearing Dispute Resolution Appointment can take longer. Usually this will be on the same day but on occasions may include another appointment on another day.

Sometimes it is not possible to reach a full agreement. In these cases the judge will decide what happens next. This includes making decisions about:

- If there should be another court hearing
- A date for your case to come back to court

- The purpose of the next hearing
- What evidence will be needed – this can include written statements/and or a report prepared by CAFCASS about the current arrangements

Please contact the court should you have any queries about your appointment

Information about leaflets for children

There are three leaflets on the DCA website aimed at children whose parents are separating. They are aimed at three age groups: 5-8, 8-13, and 13+.

You can find them on our web site at:

<http://www.dca.gov.uk/family/divleaf.htm>

The leaflets are as follows:

- Children between 5 and 8 - [Me and My Family](#)
- Children between 8 -13 - [My Family's Changing](#)
- Children 13+ - [My Family's Splitting Up](#)

There are also leaflets available for children and teenagers from CAFCASS. They can be found on the following link:

<http://www.cafcass.gov.uk/English/Children/childrenIntro.htm>

or by contacting:

CAFCASS Headquarters
8th Floor
Wyndham House
189 Marsh Wall
London
E14 9SH

Tel: 020 7510 7000

Fax: 020 7510 7001

Information Sheet for Court Managers and Listing Officers

How to manage In-Court Dispute Resolution Appointments:

Particular attention should be given to the **Practical Arrangements** in the **Model for In-Court Dispute Resolution** and the **Listing** criteria in **ANNEX A**.

It is essential that:

- Discussions take place with the Designated Family Judge and the local CAFCASS managers on the implementation of the Programme
- Staff are aware of what is expected of them in respect of:
 - Issuing and listing of private law applications, in particular
 - ◆ An early **First Hearing Dispute Resolution Appointment (FHDR)** in all cases to be listed before the District Judge or magistrates/legal advisor in a window of between 4 and 6 weeks of an application being issued
 - ◆ Whenever practicable there is access to the allocated judge or magistrates/legal advisor for an **urgent review hearing** and where necessary enforcement of private law orders within 10 working days where an agreement has not been complied with or is not working effectively
 - ◆ All applications for the variation of orders or for enforcement **other than in accordance with the terms of an order** are to be made in form C1 with the appropriate fee
 - ◆ Such applications should be referred to a resident judge or magistrates/legal advisor for a decision as to whether the application should be treated as an urgent enforcement hearing or a separate free standing hearing
 - ◆ Listing is a judicial function. When listing a matter for an FHDR or any subsequent hearing, listing officers must follow any specific direction made in an individual case, the President's Guidance and the provisions of the local scheme
 - Sending copies of the applications and acknowledgements to CAFCASS
 - Informing the parties of what can be expected of them when they attend the FHDR and the role of CAFCASS

- The Notice of Hearing. This may be sent to the parties with a standard paragraph added to inform them that an FHDRA has been made to attempt to resolve the issues within the application, and to explain the conciliation system that runs at the court²
- Informing parties of the local arrangements (if any) for the involvement of children attending court
- Any current schemes are reviewed to reflect the principles and key elements of the Programme as set out in this guidance

It may be useful to:

Arrange regular meetings with the judiciary, CAFCASS practitioners and court staff to discuss listing arrangements, continuity, accommodation issues, case progression, focus of reports, and the volume of reports requested

² A standard paragraph can be inserted into the county court Notice of Hearing (C6) by using the edit function after committing the C6 on FamilyMan. An example of the standard paragraph is shown in bold in Annex E.

Notice of Proceedings



In the {Court Name}

Case Number: {Case/Parent Number}

Notice of Proceedings

{Hearing/Directions Appointment}

{Applicant Name(s)} {has/have} applied to the court for an order.

The application concerns the following {child/children}: {Children's names}

About the {Hearing/Directions Appointment}

You should attend when the court hears the application at {Court Name}, {Court Address} on {Date of Hearing} at {Time of Hearing (if set)} with a hearing time estimate of {Hearing Time Estimate}

The District Judge has directed that this matter be referred to an appointment at which a Children & Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) practitioner will be available to discuss this matter with the parties and the judge. The object is to see if the matter can be resolved by agreement without the need for further court proceedings. The court can approve any agreement on the same day, if so required. If agreement cannot be reached then the court will normally give further directions as to how the matter should proceed.

What to do next

There is a copy of the application with this Notice. You have been named as a party in the application. Read the application now and the notes overleaf.

When you go to court please take this Notice with you and show it to a court official.

Recommended Record of Hearing

The Parties

On Notice / Without Notice

The application(s)

Representation and Attendance

The Recitals

The Agreements in principle and as to detail that have been reached and that can be facilitated despite the need for a further hearing on other matters e.g. interim provisions

The method of facilitation and monitoring of agreed matters (if any)

The basis for the order / directions that are made or the agreement that is recorded (e.g. "On the basis that mother says...and father says...")

The key ISSUES that remain to be determined, including the issues of fact and any issues relating to safety

The AIM of the hearing that is being timetabled (e.g. to determine the principle / quantum of staying / visiting contact)

Orders and Directions

Any referral to a Family Resolutions Pilot or local ADR schemes

The level of court (and if appropriate the allocated judge) before whom all further hearings are to be conducted

Whether a CAF/CASS report or evidence is necessary and, if so, limited to which issues and in what form

The case management timetable including directions as to the filing and service of evidence (and specifying the issues upon which the evidence is permitted)

In the rare cases where independent experts are permitted by the court, the consideration and allocation of the cost of the same

The date of the next hearing / the full hearing

Provisions for Facilitation, Monitoring and Enforcement (including variation and discharge)

Penal Notice and Guidance

Schedules e.g. of evidence / documents considered

Useful Organisations and Links

CAFCASS Headquarters
8th Floor
Wyndham House
189 Marsh Wall
London
E14 9SH
Tel: 020 7510 7000
Fax: 020 7510 7001
Email: webenquiries@cafcass.gov.uk
www.cafcass.gov.uk

National Association of Child Contact Centres
Minerva House
Spaniel Row
Nottingham
NG1 6EP
Tel: 0870 770 3269

National Family Mediation
Alexander House
Telephone Avenue
Bristol
BS1 4BS
Tel 0117 904 2825
www.nsm.u-net.com
general@nsm.org.uk

Official Solicitors Department
Parent Patient Divisional Manager
Tel: 0207 911 7132
www.offsol.demon.co.uk

Principal Registry of the Family Division
First Avenue House
42-49 High Holborn
London
WC1V 6NP
Tel: 020 7947 6000

Resolution – first for family law
(formerly the Solicitors Family Law Association)
PO Box 302

Orpington
Kent
BR6 8QX
Tel: 01689 850227

The Family Law Bar Association
289 – 293 High Holborn
London WC1V 7HZ
Tel No: 020 7242 1289
Fax: 020 7831 7144
DX 240 LDE
www.FLBA.co.uk

The Association of Lawyers for Children
PO Box 283
East Molesey
KT8 OWH
Tel No: 020 8224 7071
www.ALC.org.uk

CLS Direct
www.clsdirect.org.uk
Tel: 0845 345 4 345

Children and Family Services Division
Legal Services Commission
85 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8TX
Tel: 020 7759 0315
Fax: 020 7759 0505
E-mail: family@legalservices.gov.uk

Useful Links

FamilyMan - Private Law Best Practice Guide –
http://csi01/caseman/cm_fm_guide/downloads/dl_rl_fm.htm

Parenting Plan – DCA website
<http://www.dca.gov.uk/family/leaflets/parentplan-english/default.htm>

Performance Reports
http://csi01/court_statistics/index.htm

Private Law Framework Newsletter – No 1

http://csi01/docs/csd/family/privatelaw_framework/plf_newsletter_0704.doc

The Green Paper

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/childrensneeds/docs/DfESChildrensNeeds.doc>

The Private Law Framework

http://csi01/docs/csd/family/privatelaw_framework/framework_document.doc

Further copies of this Guidance can be obtained from:

www.dca.gov.uk

www.courtservice.gov.uk