Ministry of Justice

Hampshire & Isle of Wight Pathfinder Partnership Event

Portsmouth November 2025

The Harm Panel – the context for Pathfinder
Professor Mandy Burton, Loughborough University

MANDY BURTON,
UNIVERSITY OF
LOUGHBOROUGH

NOVEMBER 2025

Why Pathfinder Courts?

The Harm Panel report

MOJ (2020) Assessing Risk of Harm to Children and Parents in Private Law Children Cases (2020) (authors-Rosemary Hunter, Mandy Burton and Liz Trinder).

The objective was to understand how the family courts identify and respond to allegations of domestic abuse and other serious harms in child arrangement proceedings. The focus was examining both the **process** and **outcomes** in private law cases.

Literature review

Dr Adrienne Barnett (Brunel University) carried out a literature review for the Harm Panel.

Prevalence- the literature review suggested domestic abuse was present in nearly half to two thirds of child arrangement cases (Barnett, 2020, table 4.1).

The review also suggested that there were ongoing substantial issues with the implementation of PD12J.

The evidence examined by the Panel

A public call for evidence (1115 'useable' submissions)

87% from individuals (769 mothers/mother's family, 202 fathers/father's family)	13% from professionals, in own capacity or on behalf of an organisation.

Roundtables were carried out with professionals in both England and Wales (mixed professionals and judiciary only).

Focus groups were carried out with mothers, fathers and children.

Key findings: Four structural barriers

Pro-contact culture; Priority is placed on ensuring contact with the non-resident parent despite safety concerns, resulting in the minimisation of allegations of domestic abuse.

Adversarialism; Parents are 'pitted against each other' and the voice of the child is frequently 'lost' or not properly heard.

Resource constraints; the resources available are inadequate to meet need, parties are often coming to court unrepresented.

Working in silos; there is lack of communication and coordination between family courts and other courts and agencies working with families. This can lead to contradictory decisions and confusion.

The pro-contact culture and the minimisation of abuse

- 'The evidence submitted to the panel suggested that the pro-contact culture results in a pattern of minimisation and disbelief of allegations of domestic abuse and child sexual abuse.' (Harm Panel, 2020, p. 43).
- The panel found that the presumption of parental involvement is interpreted to prioritise contact and minimise the risk of harm. The presumption is 'rarely disapplied' (Harm Panel, 2020, p.88).
- Both mothers and fathers reported being told that the non-resident parent was going to get contact irrespective of the abuse and that there was 'nothing that they could do about it' (Harm Panel, 2020, p.87). The harm panel found the presumption results in children and parents who resist contact being regarded with suspicion and as 'obstructive'.

Resource constraints

- Cuts to legal aid following LASPO 2012 have resulted in the significant **increase in litigants in person in family courts**, and these unrepresented litigants are often ill-equipped to manage litigation where domestic abuse is in issue.
- The panel found that resource constraints put pressure on the courts to **avoid or severely** constrain the scope of **fact-finding** about abuse, **limit consultation with children** and **cut corners on risk assessment and protection** of victims from abuse during the court process.
- Widespread concern about the **ineffectiveness of safeguarding interviews** (typically carried out over the telephone and lasting about 30 minutes to an hour). One judge said: 'litigants do not necessarily want to tell Cafcass about the abuse over the phone as it is often serious and distressing experiences that they are required to talk about.' (Harm Panel, 2020, p.58).
- 'Judicial and practitioner respondents were unanimous in agreeing that resource constraints are a major impediment to the effective implementation of PD12J' (Harm Panel, 2020, p.92).

Adversarialism

- ‘In theory, family justice can be an investigative process with the court proactively undertaking a wide-ranging enquiry to establish which arrangements would best promote the welfare of the child. In reality, proceedings are brought by one parent and, especially where allegations of domestic abuse or child abuse are denied, are conducted on an adversarial basis where the court has to adjudicate between the two opposing parents, each trying to win the case’ (Harm Panel, 2020, p. 45).

- The adversarial process is **re-traumatising-** ‘family court proceedings do not always adequately provide for the physical safety of victims of domestic abuse and frequently disregard their psychological wellbeing’ (Harm Panel, 2020 p.108).

Silo working

- Different parts of the legal system have **different approaches and ideologies**. The panel found that they: ' did not always share information, and could reach **conflicting and contradictory decisions**'. (Harm Panel, 2020, p.44).
- Hester's(2011) 'three planet model' resonated with the Panel's findings. On the criminal justice 'planet', the non-abusive parent is treated as a potential 'victim', on the child protection 'planet' as a potential 'protector', and on private law 'planet' as a potential 'obstructer' of contact.

Voices of children

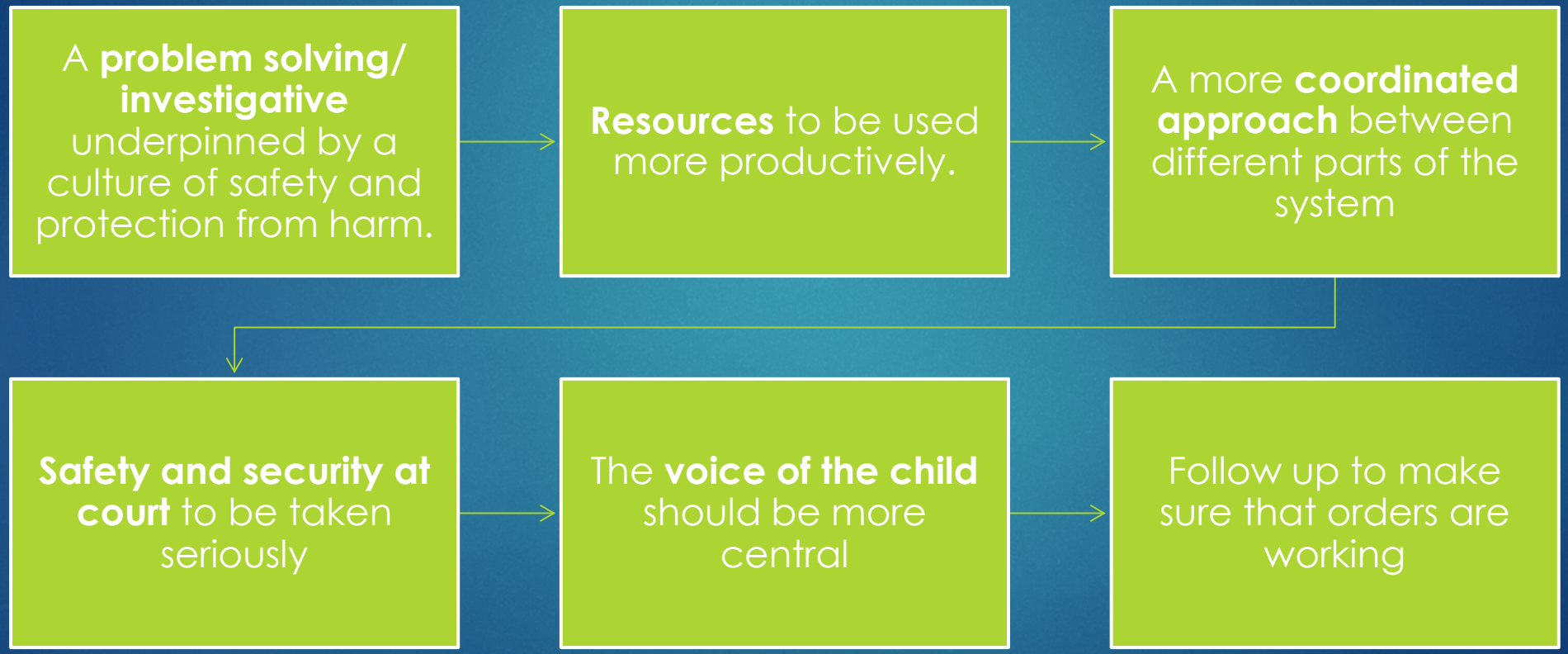
The panel found **'selective listening' to children**; voices of children who said they wanted contact were amplified, while children who said they did not want contact with an abusive parent were **ignored, marginalised, misrepresented or dismissed**.

"Up until I was 18 I had to follow the same court order as when I was 7. ... If someone had asked me I'd have said 'Yeah, he [father] pins my arms down and screams at me'. I could have said that, but no one ever asked me.... We left court and basically for ten years that was just my life. Quite literally it. Never heard from anybody again. Never did and there's no check-up, and especially if there's some abuse in the case. Even if it's only once a year you could go back and ask 'Is this ok? Do you need this changing? And does something else need to happen?'". (Young Person, Harm Panel Focus Group)

Understanding of coercive control

- The panel found a **poor understanding of coercive and controlling behaviour** and its impact and a **focus on recent incidents of physical abuse**, regarding anything else as 'historical' and 'irrelevant.
- Professionals said that, even in cases where they recognised it might be relevant, they **struggled with finding corroborating evidence** of non-physical abuse such as psychological, emotional and financial abuse.
- **Scott schedules** limit the scope of the enquiry

Recommendation: Investigative/problem solving approach



Recommendation: An ongoing review mechanism

- Everyday BusinessEveryday-Business-full-report-web.pdf
- Data from 3 courts in the pilot
- Quantitative data derived from 298 case files (closed Jan-Dec 2023 -151 finalised by judges and 147 by magistrates) and 95 observed hearings across the 3 courts
- Qualitative data derived from case files, observations, judicial and Cafcass interviews, survivor focus groups

Prevalence of domestic abuse in child arrangements cases

- Court observations: 73%
- Case files: 87%
- The majority of cases (57%) mentioned two or three types of domestic abuse, this did not vary by tier of judiciary. Psychological/emotional abuse most frequent: 66%; followed by physical abuse: 49%
- There is no single reliable source of data identifying the presence of domestic abuse
- Cases involving physical and sexual abuse were more likely to be allocated to judges rather than magistrates. Observations, interviews and focus groups confirm - Physical and sexual abuse continues to be assessed as more 'serious' than other types of abuse, and the seriousness of coercive and controlling behaviour is missed or minimised

Persistence of structural barriers identified by the Harm Panel

- The data revealed the continuing significance of the four structural barriers identified by the Harm Panel:
  - a pro-contact culture (assumption of contact)
  - Adversarialism (legal representation, FFHs)
  - resource issues (judicial, Cafcass, QLR scheme, supervised contact centres, DAPPs…)
  - silo working (criminal proceedings, NMOs)

Same barriers, same consequences

- minimisation of domestic abuse
- traumatic court process
- silencing of children's voices
- unsafe and harmful orders
  - DA in 73% of observations, but a live issue in only 42%
  - Time with orders – 60% unsupervised overnight (immediate or progressed); 4% no contact

What has changed?

- Mitigation of traumatic court process
  - Acceptance of IDVAs/DA support workers in court
  - Special measures routinely provided
    - entrances/exits remain an issue
  - Abusive direct cross-examination stopped
    - QLR / judge taking over questioning / avoiding cross-examination
  - Increase in section 91(14) orders
    - still infrequent, but more of court's own motion

Recommended next steps- rollout FCRMM and apply to Pathfinder

- Need ongoing evidence base to track progress in ensuring orders are safe, fair and durable:
  - Systematically and reliably identifying the nature and impact of DA in cases
  - Appropriate responses in the court process
  - Avoiding retraumatisation of adult and child survivors of DA as far as possible
  - Improving child and adult survivors' satisfaction with court processes and outcomes
  - Identifying good practices adopted locally which could be implemented more widely

Ministry of Justice

Private Law Pathfinder

Policy background, principles and core lessons learned

November-December 2025

Call for evidence and Harm Panel Report 2019-2020

- In May 2019, MoJ convened an expert panel and launched a call for evidence on assessing risk of harm to children and parents in private family law proceedings.
- In June 2020, the panel published their report and recommendations - 'Assessing Risk of Harm to Children and Parents in Private Law Children Cases'.
- They found:
  - respondents felt that family court orders sometimes enabled continued abuse in domestic abuse cases;
  - children's voices were often not heard within proceedings.

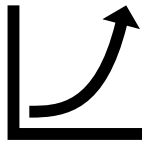
"I never felt that I was listened to… didn't feel that any of them respected me… [I] felt that I was just another case number…"

Young person, Harm Panel Report

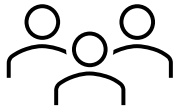
The Panel recommended design principles for reformed proceedings

A culture of **safety from harm**

An approach which is **investigative and problem solving**



Resources which are sufficient and used **more productively**



With a more **coordinated approach** between different parts of the system

Private Law Working Group
Review of Child Arrangements Programme (CAP)

- The Pathfinder model was also informed by other work occurring prior and in parallel.
- In 2019 the judicial-led Private Law Working Group set out their review of the Child Arrangements Programme.
- Five years after the launch of CAP, their report set out many recommendations for how proceedings should change.
- Some of these recommendations were taken forward to realise the design principles from the Harm Panel.

A REVIEW OF

THE CHILD ARRANGEMENTS PROGRAMME

[PD12B FPR 2010]

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FAMILY DIVISION

PRIVATE LAW WORKING GROUP

[June 2019]

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Stage 1: Information Gathering and Assessment

- Front-loaded work to ensure the child is placed at the centre of the case.

- The introduction of a **Child Impact Report** (in place of the safeguarding letter and s.7 Report). This should include:

    - safeguarding checks;
    - parent/party engagement – aims to understand parties and gather their views on what is best for the child;
    - child engagement – this can be direct or indirect;
    - risk assessment – a DASH, or equivalent, is conducted by an IDVA;
    - consideration of any other cases involving the child.

Stage 2: Interventions and/or Decision Hearing

- Following the Child Impact Report, either further work will be ordered or a decision hearing will be scheduled.

- If ordered, further work may involve fact finding, drug and alcohol testing, or supervised contact.

- At the Decision Hearing, the court will:
  - investigate issues that are not agreed and encourage parties to focus on the best interests of the child;
  - exercise its discretion as to what order to make on the application;
  - consider how the court's decisions should be shared with the child.

Findings from the process evaluation

- The **Child Impact Report**, and closer working with partner agencies, is felt to centre the needs and welfare of the child at the heart of the model.

- Closer working with **local domestic abuse agencies** is felt to improve the **understanding of and focus on domestic abuse and harm.**

- A **clearer understanding of the risks of domestic abuse** to victims and survivors is created through increased use of **DASH risk assessments** by **local domestic abuse agencies.**

- Local domestic abuse agencies have noted that they are **supporting victims and children** not previously known to them and that they are continuing to provide support through their wider services.

- The **Case Progression role** is significant in the revised model; they have helped to **support** parties and provide them with a **greater understanding of the court process.**

Initial results

- Cases closed between **11-30 weeks faster**
- Private law **open cases cut by over 50%**
- Hearings per case fall from **5 to between 1.3-1.4**
- Assumption that proportion of children seen by social workers increased from **34% to between 65%-80%**
- Public law open cases **cut by between 21%-37%**

"It was like a weight had been lifted off of me because I'd been saying these things for a long time." "I was like happy that I had told someone that wasn't mum, cause mum has always known what he's [dad's] been like but to tell someone different it was better. And they could make a difference as well."

Theo, aged 11.

"The [Child Impact] report was so comprehensive and I don't think without their report and the way they supported him [Theo], we'd be where we are now because it's been quite life changing really. It's had a huge impact for us really."

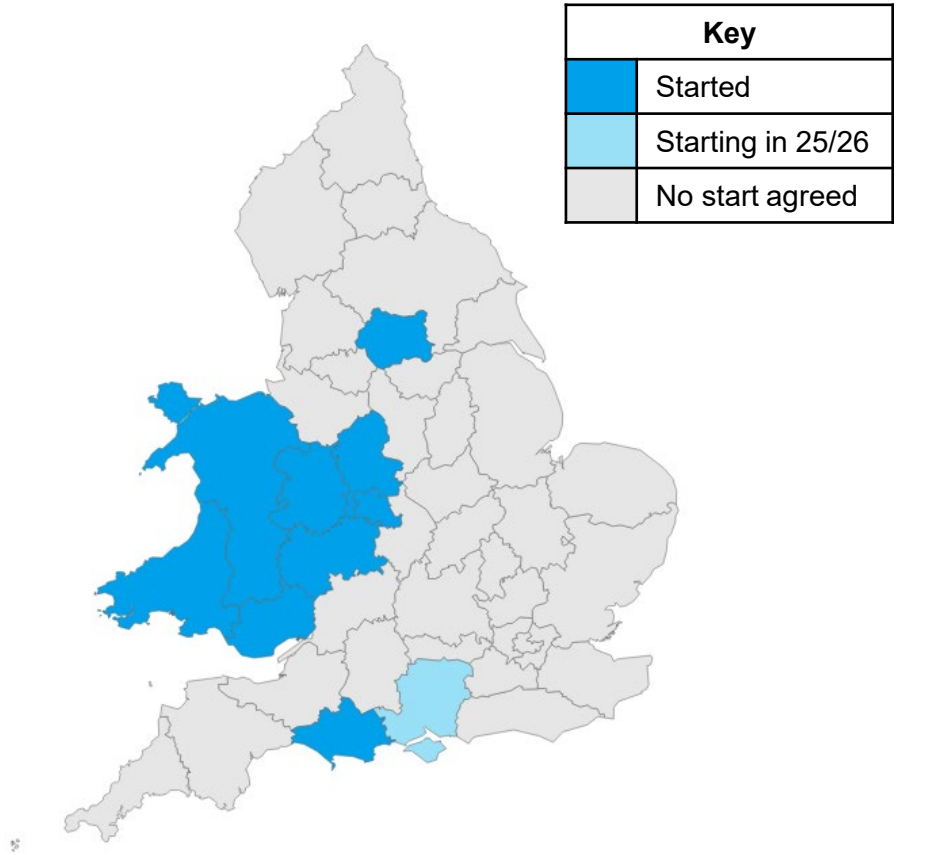
Theo's mum.

Findings from a study in North Wales under the model (Rebecca Jones 2023)

Next steps for Pathfinder

- When Hampshire and Isle of Wight goes-live in January, the Pathfinder model account for around 25% of relevant cases nationally.
- As the initial sites are transitioning to business-as-usual, we are reviewing and developing the model to improve consistency and ensure it is feasible and sustainable.
- This includes making sure Pathfinder is compatible with all parts of the Private Law system.
- There is also a need to influence wider cultural changes beyond the model in line with the findings of the Harm Panel.

Further expansion



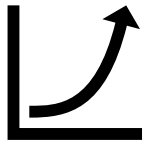
Broader Government Context:

- **Recent sources covering Family Courts**
  - Justice Select Committee – Reform of Family Courts, 28/10
  - Public Accounts Committee – MoJ Follow-up Autumn, 23/10
  - Domestic Abuse Commissioner – Family Court Review and Reporting Mechanism, 14/10
  - National Audit Office Report – Improving the Family Court Experience for Children, 21/05
- **Other Government Policy**
  - Repeal of Presumption of Parental Involvement
  - Goal to halve Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
  - VAWG Strategy
  - Domestic Abuse Protection Orders (DAPOs)
  - Qualified Legal Representatives (QLRs)

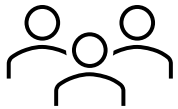
Reminder of the design principles

A culture of **safety from harm**

An approach which is **investigative and problem solving**



Resources which are sufficient and used **more productively**



With a more **coordinated approach** between different parts of the system

Feedback from FCAs and managers

"I would never want to go back to the Child Arrangements Programme"

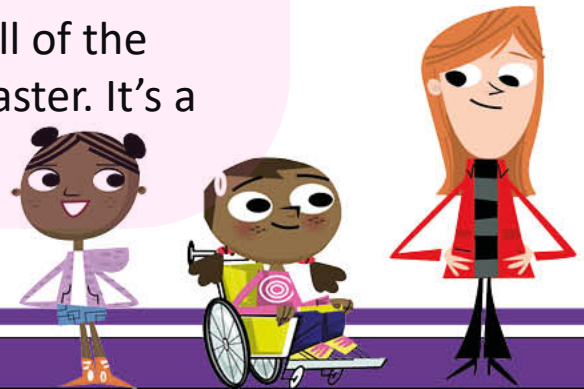
"It is certainly something which sees outcomes and decisions made for children much more quickly."

"I have had many decisions made at gatekeeping which gives less opportunity for parents to dig into oppositional positions, it is less adversarial in that way."

"Victims of domestic abuse have an extra layer of support, the IDVA can attend court with them… it is a more seamless and supportive experience for them."

"It is a privilege to be part of the pilot and I can see the absolute sense in being able to bring those timescales down for children."

"Overall I think going from section 7's to the Child Impact Report has been positive. All of the information is now in one place, reducing delays. Children are getting outcomes much faster. It's a thumbs up from me!"



What are we learning?

Benefits	Challenges
Children's voices are heard more often in their proceedings: 73% in Birmingham, **86%** in Dorset – Against 33% national average in Child Arrangements Programme	**Recruitment and retention:** Shorter assessment timescale and seeing more children requires additional Cafcass resources
Shorter durations : Average closed case duration in Birmingham: 20 weeks	**Impact of delay** in receiving orders and allocating is greater in 40-day timescales. Potential impact of speed on the quality of service for children.
Fewer hearings and appointments: focus on early resolution and hearing children's voices sooner	Achieving a shared understanding and **agreed definitions across agencies of data and evaluation measures**
25% children's cases received in Birmingham have had the **Child Impact Report ordered to be completed by Children's Social Care**	**Interpretation of practice direction:** Risk of inconsistency and each site creating their own version
Enthusiasm for pathfinder generates collaborative working and **opportunity for honest challenge** e.g. on 'contact at all cost approach'	**IDVA provision-** risks with provider capacity and reaching shared understanding of the risk assessment process

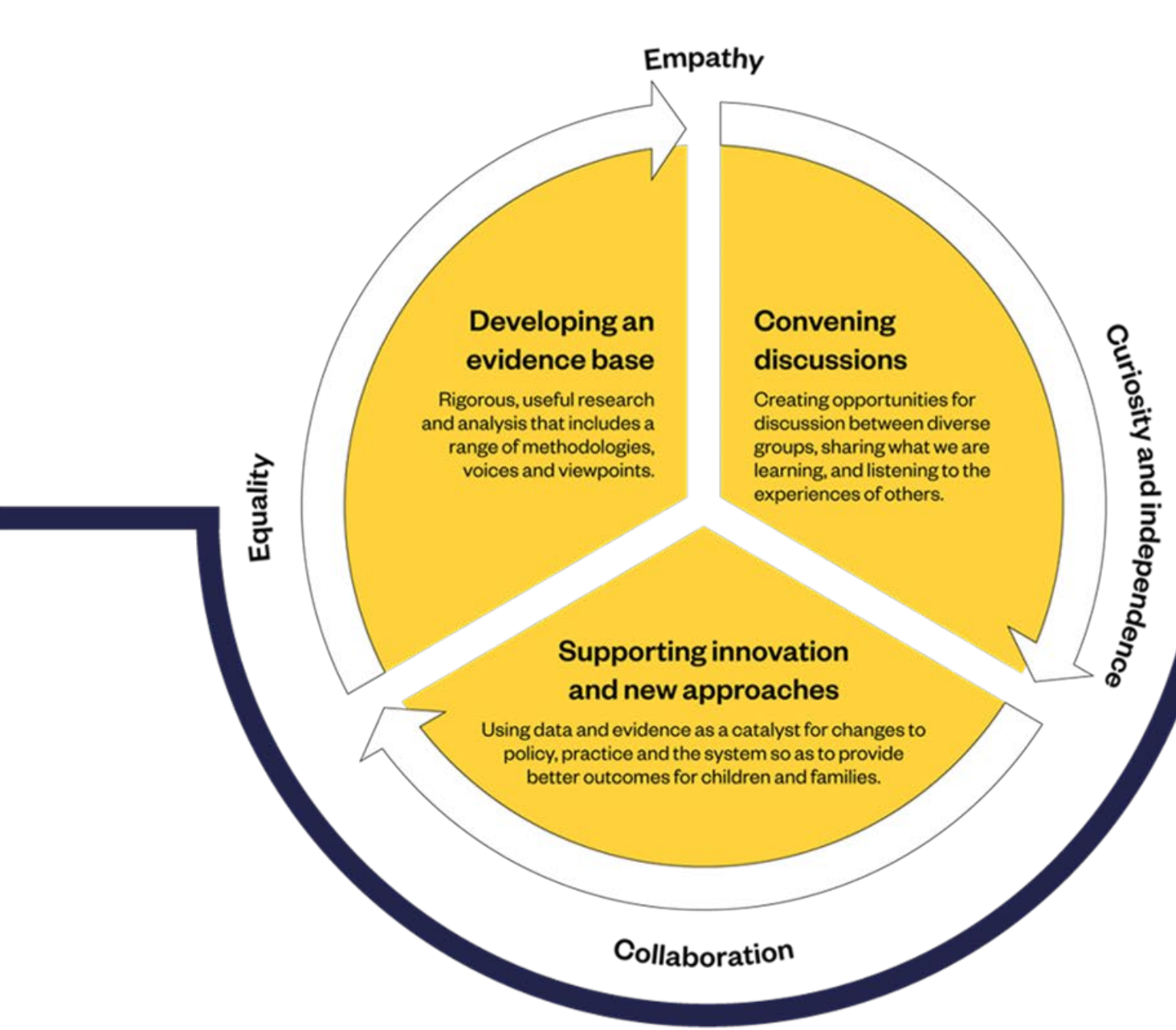
Principles of Child Participation
Jude Eyre, Nuffield Justice Observatory

Nuffield Family Justice Observatory

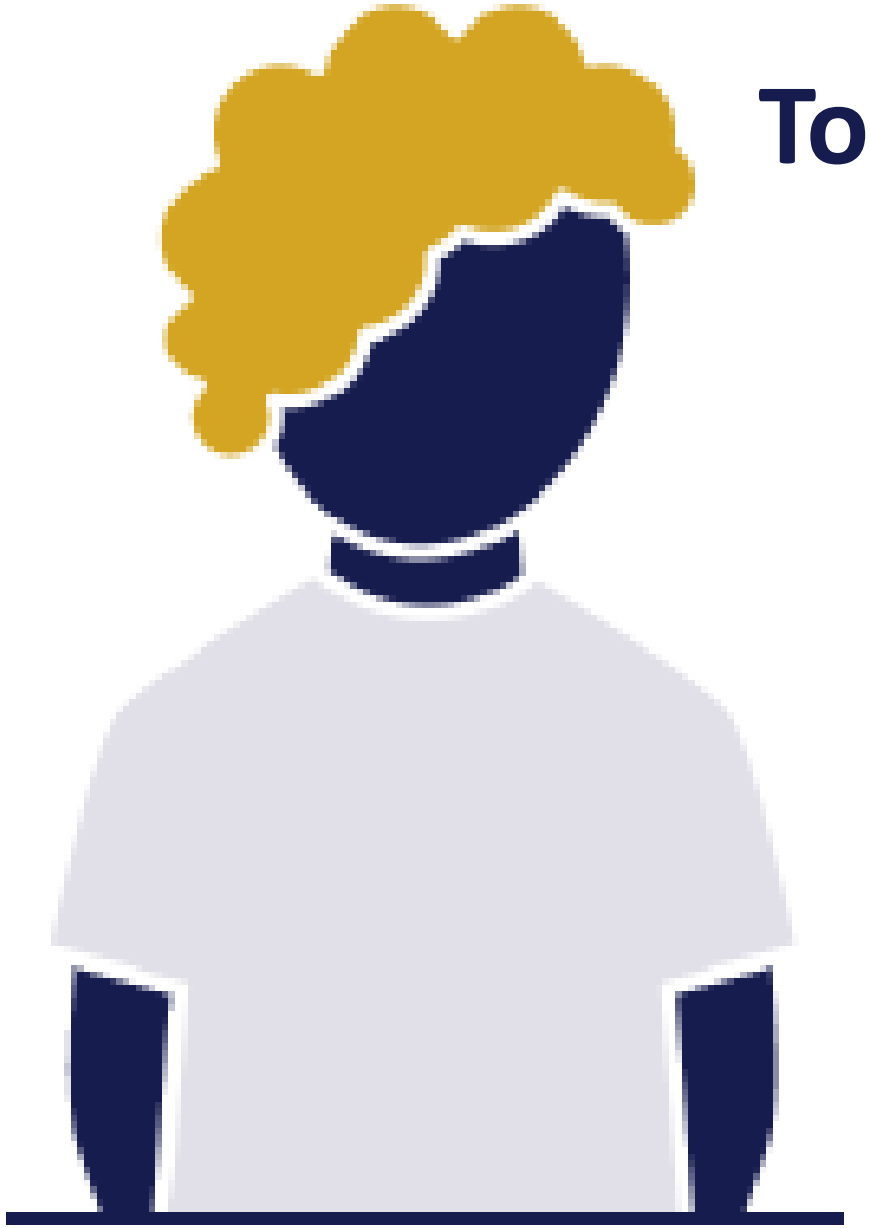
Principles of child participation

Messages from research and reflections for practice

Molly Corlett – Project Officer – NFJO – December 2025



An introduction to NFJO

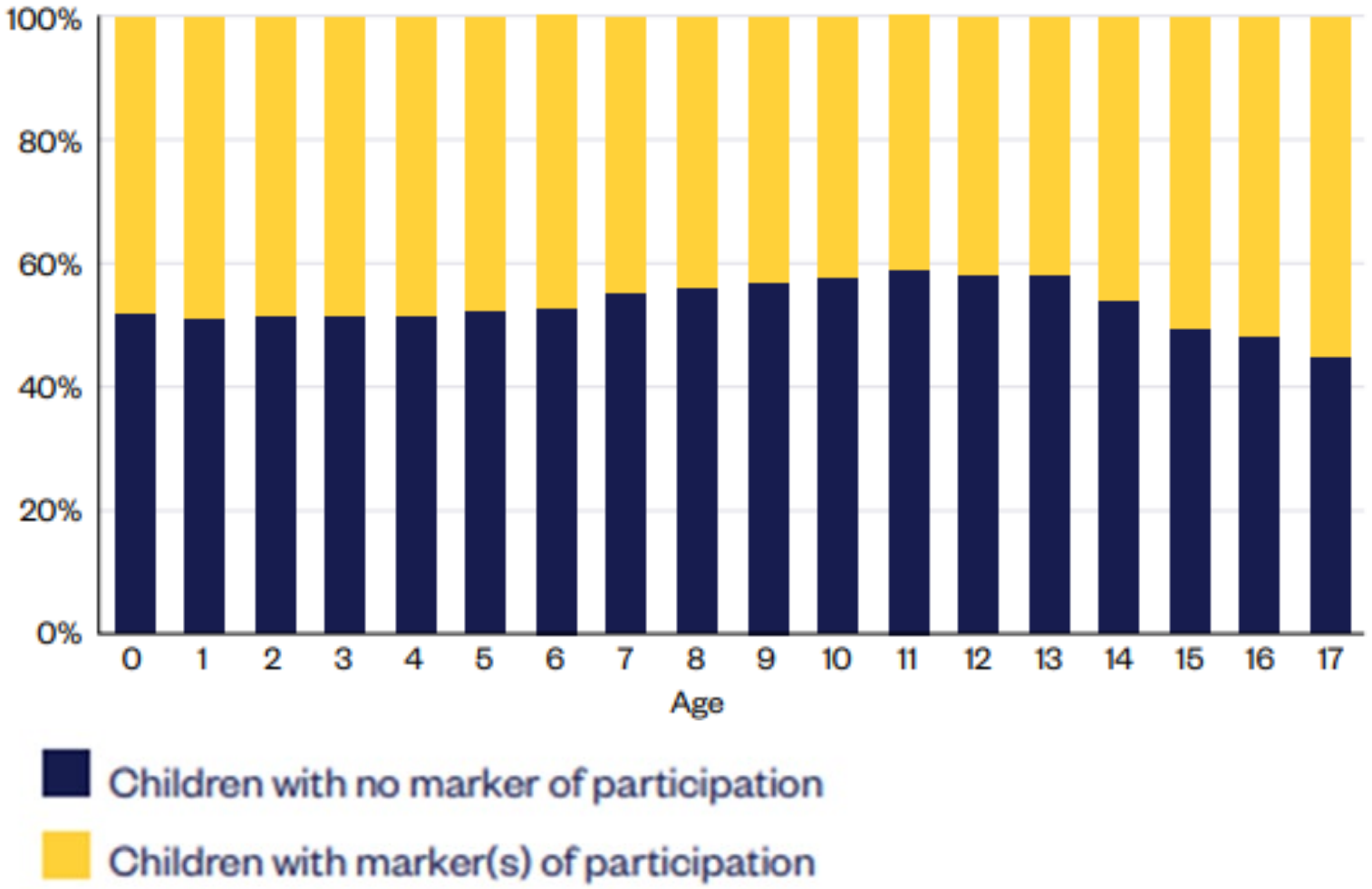


Topics for today's session

Children's Participation

- The Why
- The What
- The How

Current levels of participation



Proportion of children with marker(s) of participation by age for England

Source: Hargreaves et al (2024)

Data reflects
"markers of child participation" - s. 7, s37 or r. 16(4) Guardian

The case for a different approach?

For many years, professionals working across the system, and children and families with lived experience of the family courts, have been raising concerns that our structures do not allow us **to "hear" children well enough**, that their **input comes too infrequently and too late**.

"The evidence from both research and submissions suggests that too often ***the voices of children go unheard or are muted*** *in various ways where domestic abuse was raised."*

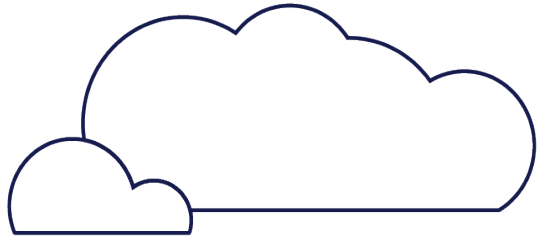
The Assessing the Risk of Harm (Harm Panel) report from MOJ, 2020

"[The child is] by and large, completely invisible in court."

Sir James Munby
Unheard voices: the involvement of children and vulnerable people in the family justice system, Family Law, 2015

Message from research

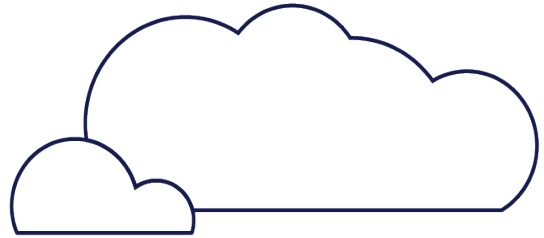
Research from England, Wales and international contexts highlights the **importance of children feeling heard and understood** when the Court is making decisions about them and the difficulties they experience when this does not happen (see for example Roe 2021 and Jones 2023).



Message 1 - Parental separation can be distressing, traumatic and confusing

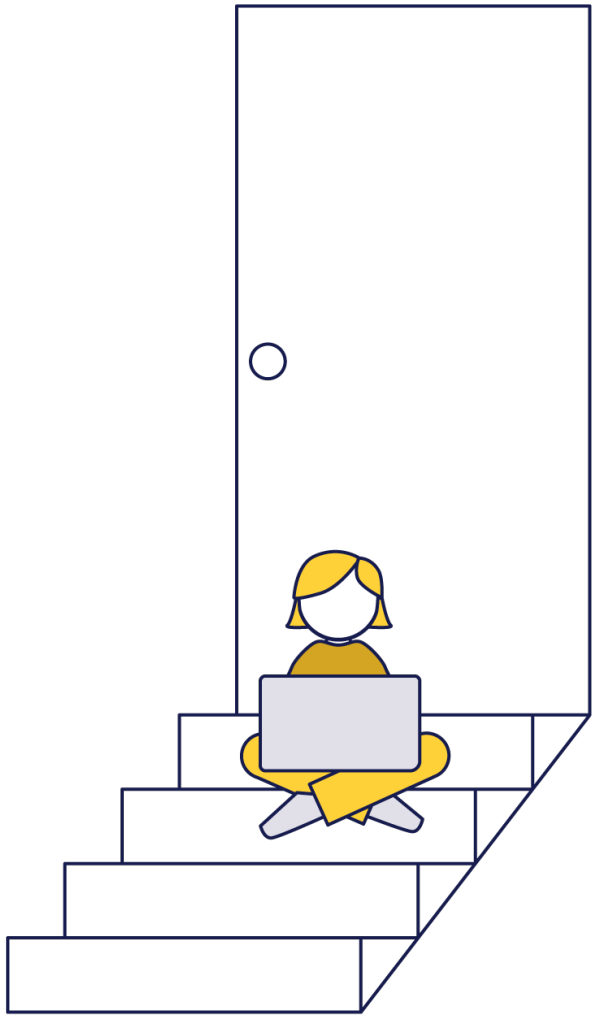
"Then she found more messages
and just was throwing his suitcase
and things down the stairs.
And that's how my little sister found out."

Laura, daughter



1. Parental separation can be distressing, traumatic and confusing

2. Good communication and access to information are important



3. Being heard and understood in court can feel empowering

4. Being properly involved and consulted in decision making is important

Dr Jaime Craig

Feedback on North Wales Pathfinder

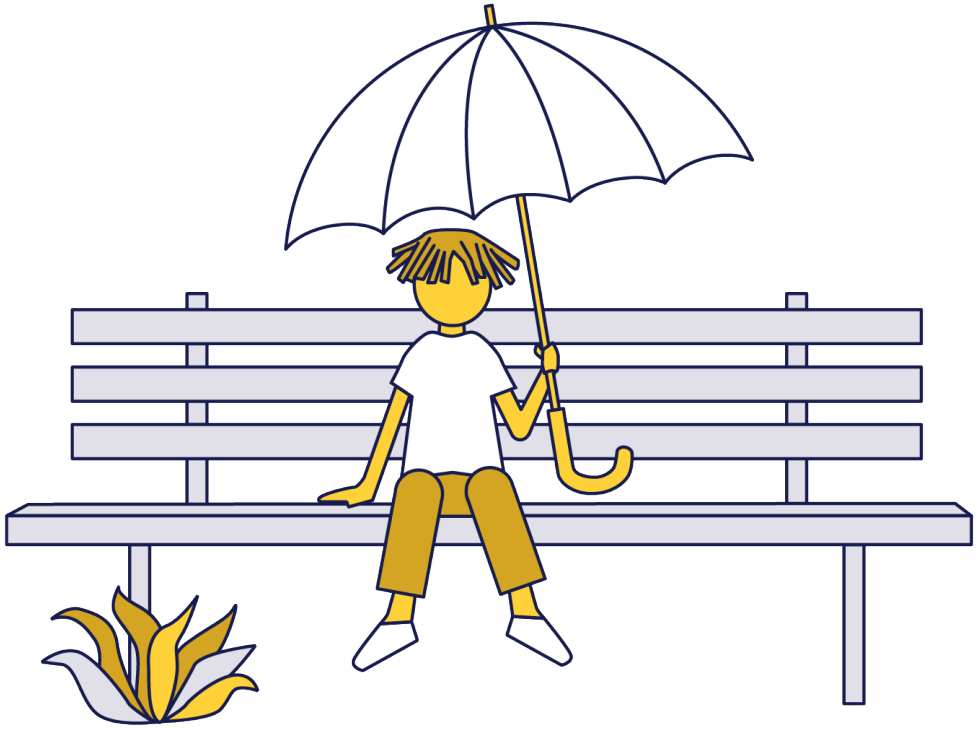
"It was **like a weight had been lifted off of me** because I'd been saying these things for a long time… I was happy that **I had told someone that wasn't mum**, cause mum has always known what he's [dad's] been like but to tell **someone different it was better [because] they could make a difference**" (Theo, 11)

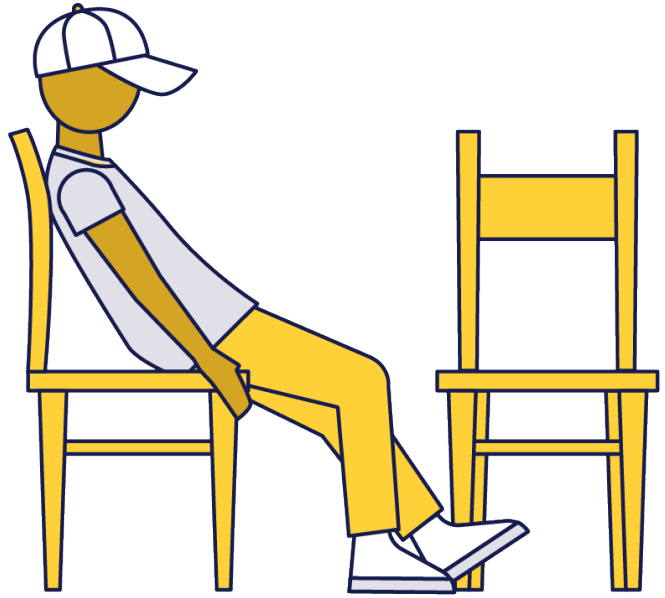
"I **had a lot in my head before** and so I was also happy to get to say what I wanted. **Relieved.** It was good because **it's like an extra check to make sure we were okay.**" (Eloise, 11)

"I was a little bit excited to say what I wanted. And also afterwards I was happy to get to say how good it is living with mum." (Harry, 9)

Quotes from Jones 2023

5. Getting the right support makes a difference





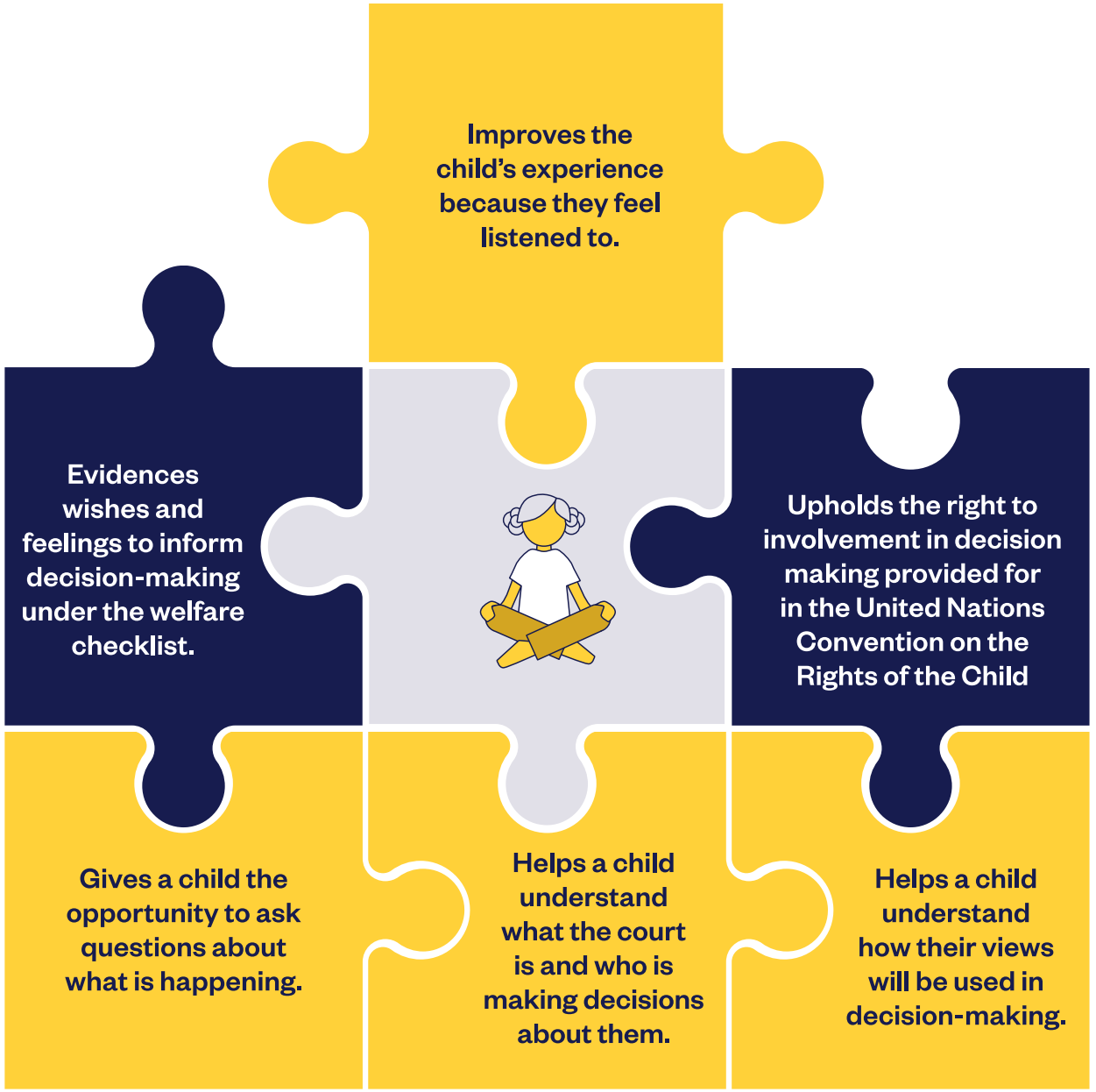
6. Thoughts and feelings on contact are complex and take time to process

Purposes of Participation

Evidences wishes and feelings to inform decision-making under the welfare checklist.

Evidences wishes and feelings to inform decision-making under the welfare checklist.

Upholds the right to involvement in decision making provided for in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child


Improves the child's experience because they feel listened to.
Evidences wishes and feelings to inform decision-making under the welfare checklist.
Upholds the right to involvement in decision making provided for in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
Gives a child the opportunity to ask questions about what is happening.
Helps a child understand what the court is and who is making decisions about them.
Helps a child understand how their views will be used in decision-making.

Makes the child more visible, keeping them at the centre of decision making.

Improves the child's experience because they feel listened to.

Supports parents in hearing their children which can support early resolution.

Evidences wishes and feelings to inform decision-making under the welfare checklist.

Upholds the right to involvement in decision making provided for in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Gives a child the opportunity to ask questions about what is happening.

Helps a child understand what the court is and who is making decisions about them.

Helps a child understand how their views will be used in decision-making.

Building an approach grounded in the evidence

We need to focus on how children and young people can participate throughout proceedings which includes

1. Good quality and **accessible information for children** at the start
2. **Options** for children and young people on how they want to share their thoughts during proceedings
3. **Feedback** on what has been decided and why

Giving clear information at the start of proceedings

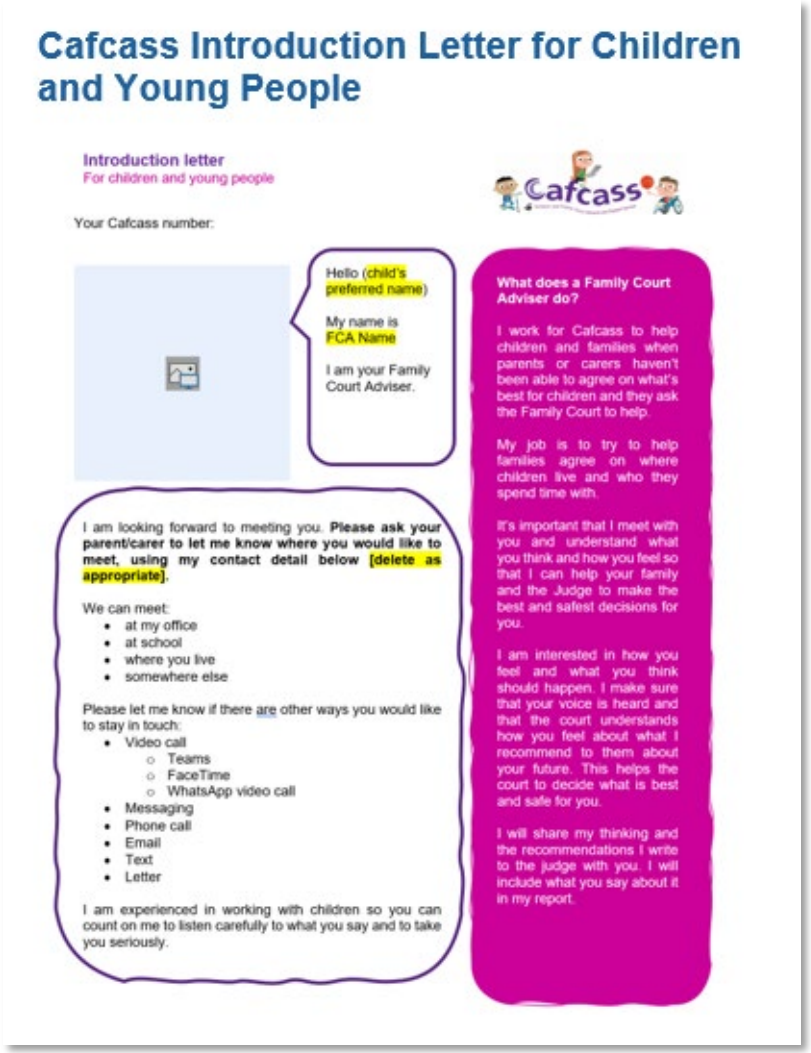
Guidance for parents, to help them understand why talking to children can benefit them

Letters from Cafcass/ Cafcass Cymru

Leaflets

Videos

Good Quality and accessible information: Introductory letters and videos for children



Cafcass Introduction Letter for Children and Young People

Introduction letter
For children and young people

Cafcass

Your Cafcass number:

Hello (child's preferred name)

My name is FCA Name

I am your Family Court Adviser.

I am looking forward to meeting you. **Please ask your parent/carer to let me know where you would like to meet, using my contact detail below [delete as appropriate].**

We can meet:
- at my office
- at school
- where you live
- somewhere else

Please let me know if there are other ways you would like to stay in touch:
- Video call
  - Teams
  - FaceTime
  - WhatsApp video call
- Messaging
- Phone call
- Email
- Text
- Letter

I am experienced in working with children so you can count on me to listen carefully to what you say and to take you seriously.

What does a Family Court Adviser do?

I work for Cafcass to help children and families when parents or carers haven't been able to agree on what's best for children and they ask the Family Court to help.

My job is to try to help families agree on where children live and who they spend time with.

It's important that I meet with you and understand what you think and how you feel so that I can help your family and the Judge to make the best and safest decisions for you.

I am interested in how you feel and what you think should happen. I make sure that your voice is heard and that the court understands how you feel about what I recommend to them about your future. This helps the court to decide what is best and safe for you.

I will share my thinking and the recommendations I write to the judge with you. I will include what you say about it in my report.

Giving children choices about how they speak to professionals

In person or online

At home, school or another venue

Together with siblings or apart

Explaining to children the ways they can be involved

Seeing the court room

Writing to the judge

Meeting the judge

Preparing artwork or recordings

The choice not to take part

Sharing thoughts with a family court adviser and social worker

A child asking a family court adviser/social worker to speak to someone else who knows them well

Meeting a guardian and solicitor (under 16.4)

Giving evidence

Children meeting the Judge or magistrates

“On the day I was so nervous, but I knew the meeting could really help me. So I just told myself that yes, the judge is in charge, but he is also a person, just like me. I spent one hour with him. He let me sit in his posh chair and basically asked what things I liked about my life…

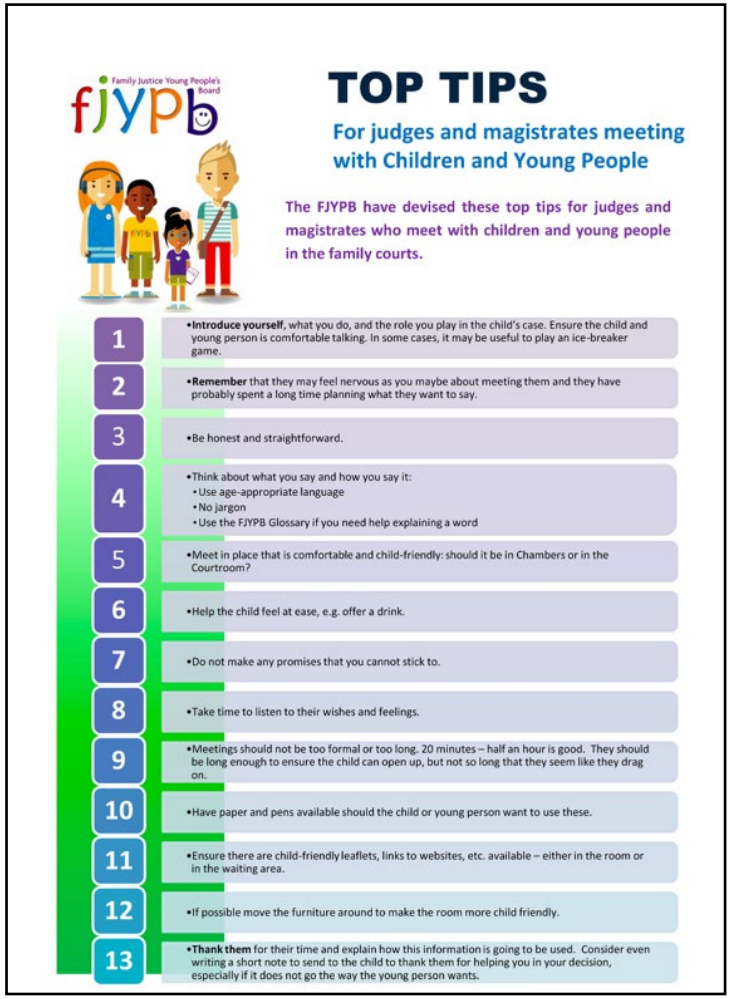
It felt amazing. After the meeting I felt proud of myself and relieved that I had spoken to the man that was making the decisions about my life.”

Extracts from “Epic Day”, Part of In our Shoes, Family Justice Young People’s Board

Options for how children can participate: Children meeting with judges and magistrates

Learning from other pathfinder areas on this

- Being upfront with children about this as an option
- Everyone being clear about what the meeting is (and isn't) for
- FCA/SWs discussing with children how this would work and sharing clear recommendations in their report
- Being flexible enough to respond to children's needs (the system needs to fit the child's needs, not the other way around…)
- Good communication between FCAs/SWs and the court about practical arrangements



Feeding back to children on what has been decided and why

Conversations with parents/ carers

Conversations with/letters family court

Receiving a letter from the judge

Talking to the judge

Explaining decisions made by the Family Court to children

A guide for parents and carers

March 2024

Judges and Magistrates writing to children

- Toolkit launched by the President of the Family Division in February 2025.
- Developed as a partnership between the judiciary and young people, supported by other professionals including NFJO, Cafcass, Cafcass Cymru, LAs, Barnardo's Cymru etc
- Provides a summary of the evidence on why writing to children can be helpful, and practical examples of what letters can include, language that might be helpful etc

Reflections from the Family Justice Young People's Board on Judges writing to Children

"These decisions are a big deal. They can last forever. Even if this is routine to you, our whole life is affected by it."

"It would be so helpful to have a concrete, factual version of what happened, not warped by time or other people's opinions."

"These letters give you an opportunity to show children that you care."

"These letters don't have to be perfect. Something is better than nothing."

Nuffield Family Justice Observatory

For more information about new research and upcoming events sign up to our bulletins:

The HMCTS Perspective
Lee Joy, Legal Team Manager Dorset

Pathfinder: The HMCTS Perspective
Role of the Legal Adviser and Case Progression Officer

Lee Joy: Legal Team Manager
Devon Cornwall and Dorset

Kim Walsh: Family Legal Adviser
Dorset

Initial Gatekeeping: GK1

Role of the Justices' Legal Adviser in Pathfinder

- Check application and takes any steps needed to ensure the application is complete – including ensuring MIAM Rules compliance and the need for permission to apply. Take steps to rectify
- Check Local Authority pre-gatekeeping form has been completed and whether the criteria is met for the Local Authority to undertake the information gathering assessment work for the Child Impact Report (CIR)
- Consider the need to transfer if out of area (consulting transfer guidance to ensure no potential safeguarding risk)
- Issue standard directions on issue to include: CIR 8 weeks either Cafcass or Local Authority Date for second Gatekeeping (GK2)
- Robust approach focuses on applications capable of progression and ensures best utilisation of resources

Second Gatekeeping: GK2

Role of the Justices' Legal Adviser in Pathfinder

- Week 9
- Review of all documents, specifically CIR
- CIRs are much more detailed than Safeguarding letter and will include the voice of child and input from DA agency if appropriate
- Finalise when possible, as long as:
  - Complete report
  - Clear understanding of recommendations by parties
  - Agreement of parties
- Alternatively, allocate to correct level of judiciary and list for DH to bring parties into court: week 11
- Or adjourn for update CIR if further information required

Decision Hearings

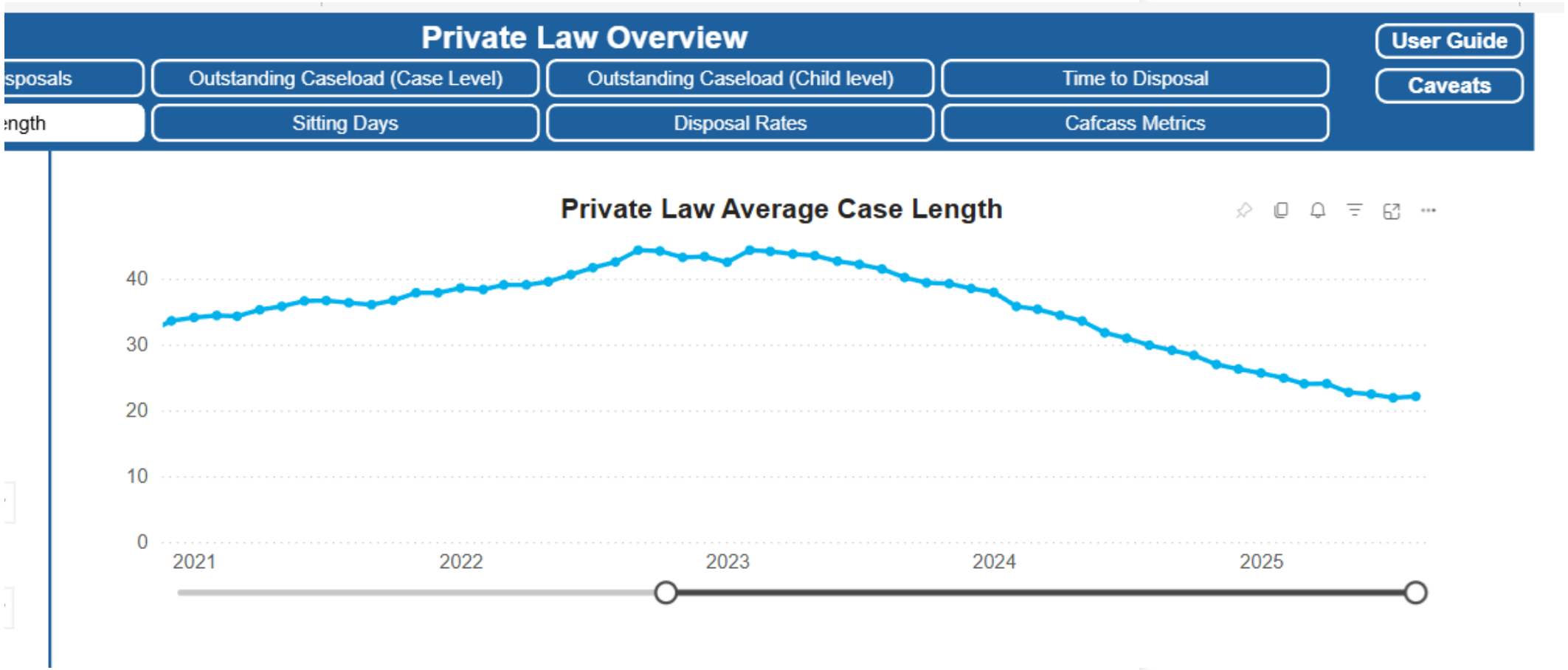
Role of the Justices' Legal Adviser in Pathfinder

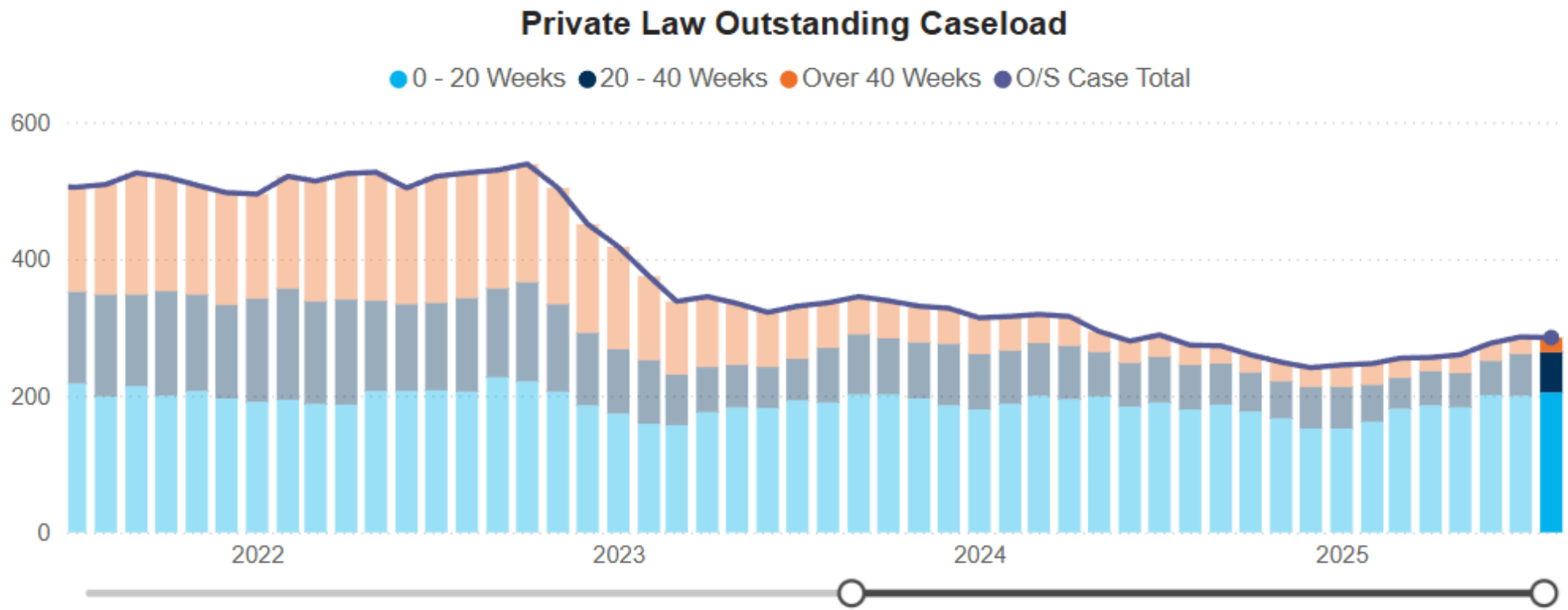
- Week 11
- Legal Advisers sit with a bench in Decision Hearings
- Sufficient time allowed for problem solving approach to be effective – each case is listed for 90 minutes with a maximum of 3 cases listed in one day
- Positive approach – taking child approved recommendations as a starting point
- Judge-led conciliation with the support of the Legal Adviser
- Evidence may be heard to resolve small points of dispute
- Final Outcome is the focus if appropriate
- Much higher resolution rate

Performance		
Average case length		
12 months to March 2022	38.08 weeks	
12 months to August 2025	22.14 weeks	
Outstanding caseload		
March 2022	541	
August 2025	205	

Pathfinder – The Dorset Experience

Statistics


Private Law Overview
User Guide
Caveats
sposals
Outstanding Caseload (Case Level)
Outstanding Caseload (Child level)
Time to Disposal
ength
Sitting Days
Disposal Rates
Cafcass Metrics
Private Law Average Case Length
40
30
20
10
0
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025



	Total Outstanding			
August 2025	285	286	-1	-0%

Case Progression Officers

"The CPO call helped me understand the court process and stop me feeling overwhelmed"

- Issue of proceedings, drawing orders, managing correspondence from parties
- Ensuring CIR filed as directed by checking with Cafcass/Local Authority
- Point of contact for Parties and Stakeholders
- Calls out to litigants in person to explain pathfinder process
- Ensure that cases are ready for gatekeeping and hearings to support judicial office holders have effective hearings.
- Tracking case from issue to conclusion