

## NEW PRACTICE DIRECTION AND PRACTICE DIRECTION AMENDMENTS

The new Practice Direction and amendments to the existing Practice Directions supplementing the Family Procedure Rules 2010 are made by the President of the Family Division under the powers delegated to him by the Lord Chief Justice under Schedule 2, Part 1, paragraph 2(2) of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, and are approved by Wendy Morton MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Justice.

The new Practice Direction and the amendments to the existing Practice Directions come into force on 6th April 2020, except for the amendments to existing Practice Direction 9A and existing Practice Direction 17A which come into force on 6th July 2020.

Signed:

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sir Andrew McFarlane

The President of the Family Division

Signed:

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Wendy Morton MP

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Ministry of Justice

### NEW PRACTICE DIRECTION 2C- JUSTICES' LEGAL ADVISER

(1) After Practice Direction 2B insert the new Practice Direction 2C, as set out in the Annex to this document.

### PRACTICE DIRECTION 9A – APPLICATION FOR A FINANCIAL REMEDY

(1) For paragraph 3.1, substitute-

**“3.1** Rule 9.27(1) requires each party to file with the court, and serve on each other party, not less than one day before a hearing or appointment, an estimate of the costs incurred by that party up to the date of that hearing or appointment. Rule 9.27(2) and (3) make provision for the filing and service of estimates of specified future costs not less than one day before a first appointment and a FDR appointment. The rule also makes provision for the filing and service of particulars of costs not less than 14 days before a final hearing of an application for a financial remedy. The rule makes provision to ensure that all parties are aware of all incurred and estimated future costs (including their own) and for the court to give directions as to compliance if these requirements are not satisfied.

**3.1A** References in rule 9.27 (and any other rule) to a time period of a day or a number of days must be read by reference to rule 2.9 (computation of time).”.

(2) In paragraph 3.2 after “enable the court” insert “and the parties”.

(3) After paragraph 3.2 insert-

**3.2A** An estimate of costs which is to be filed and served in accordance with rule 9.27(1), (2) or (3), and particulars of costs which are to be filed and served in accordance with rule 9.27(4) must be verified by a statement of truth.

**3.2B** Where an estimate of costs or particulars of costs are to be filed by a party who is not legally represented, the statement of truth should be as follows-

“I confirm that:

(a) to the best of my knowledge and belief, the contents of [this estimate of costs/ these particulars of costs] are true and accurate; and

(b) [this estimate of costs/ these particulars of costs] will be filed with the court and served on each other party, in accordance with rule 9.27 of the Family Procedure Rules 2010.”

**3.2C** Where an estimate of costs or particulars of costs are to be filed by a party’s legal representative, the statement of truth should be as follows-

“I confirm that:

(a) to the best of my knowledge and belief, the contents of this [estimate of costs/ these particulars of costs] are true and accurate;

(b) I have discussed the contents of [this estimate of costs/ these particulars of costs] with my client (the [applicant/ respondent] in these proceedings);

(c) [this estimate of costs/ these particulars of costs] will be filed with the court and served on each other party, in accordance with rule 9.27 of the Family Procedure Rules 2010.”.

(4) After paragraph 6.5 insert-

**6.5A** Where at a FDR appointment a settlement is not reached, the parties have an obligation to make open proposals for settlement in accordance with rule 9.27A. The normal direction would be that each party must file and serve their open proposals within 21 days of the FDR appointment. The court must consider whether it is appropriate to give any further directions about the filing and service of open proposals.”.

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 12A – CARE, SUPERVISION AND OTHER PART 4 PROCEEDINGS: GUIDE TO CASE MANAGEMENT**

(1) In paragraph 1.3-

(a) in sub-paragraph (1), after “FPR Part 1 (Overriding Objective);” insert-

“FPR Part 2 and Practice Direction 2C (relating to justices’ legal adviser functions);” and

(b) omit sub-paragraph (3).

(2) In the table entitled “Pre-proceedings”, at the end of column 2, insert:

“Evidence in support of directions sought –

- Evidence in support of any directions sought by Day 2 (see Stage 1 table below).

Evidence in support of any directions sought by Day 2 should be filed with the court and served with the application form.”

(3) In the table entitled “Stage 1 – Issue and Allocation”, under the heading “Within a day of issue (Day 2)”, after the second indent, insert –

“- Court considers any application for directions on exceptions from notification or automatic party status rules and issues any directions for or related to further hearing.”

(4) After paragraph 3.2 insert—

**“3.3** Directions may be sought in the initial application for an exception to notification requirements under paragraph 3.1 of Practice Direction 12C or rule 12.4, or for party status under rule 12.3, and evidence in support should as far as possible be included with the application (which would be made separately under Part 18). Before deciding whether to seek such an exception or not, the Local Authority should discuss the issue with the other parties to the proceedings, before proceedings are issued.”

(5) In paragraph 4.1 for “justices’ clerk or assistant justices’ clerk” substitute “justices’ legal adviser”.

(6) In paragraph 7.1 omit the definition of “Justices’ Clerks Rules”.

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 12B – CHILD ARRANGEMENTS PROGRAMME**

(1) In paragraph 14.13 in the bullet point headed “Mediation, At -Court Mediation assessment, and other Dispute Resolution” at sub-paragraph (b) for “the Justices’ Clerk” substitute “a justices’ legal adviser”.

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 12C – SERVICE OF APPLICATION IN CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO CHILDREN**

(1) In paragraph 3.1, at the beginning, insert “Subject to paragraph 3.2,”.

(2) After paragraph 3.1 insert –

**“3.2** A person listed in column 2 of the following table shall not receive a copy of Form C6A if the court, on application by any party, directs that such notification is not required.”.

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 12D – INHERENT JURISDICTION (INCLUDING WARDSHIP) PROCEEDINGS**

(1) After paragraph 7.4 insert –

### *“Application to set aside an inherent jurisdiction order*

**8.1** As set out in rule 12.42B, the Part 18 procedure applies to set aside an inherent jurisdiction order. Where such an application was made before rule 12.42B came into force, the Part 18 procedure will still apply subject to any directions that the court might make for the purpose of ensuring that the proceedings are dealt with fairly.

**8.2** An application under rule 12.42B should be dealt with by the same level of judge that dealt with the original application. Where reasonably possible, the application should be dealt with by the same judge that dealt with the original application.

**8.3** The application should be made promptly upon the party becoming aware of the information or upon the circumstances occurring that give rise to the application.

**8.4** An application to set aside an inherent jurisdiction order should only be made where no error of the court is alleged (unless the circumstances set out in rule 18.11 apply). If an error of the court is alleged, an application for permission to appeal under Part 30 should be considered. The grounds on which an inherent jurisdiction order may be set aside are and will remain a matter for decisions by judges. The grounds may include: (i) fraud; (ii) material non-disclosure; (iii) certain limited types of mistake; (iv) a fundamental change in circumstances which undermines the basis on which the order was made; and (v) the welfare of the child requires it.

**8.5** The effect of rules 12.42B(1)(a) and (2) is that an application may be made to set aside all or only part of an inherent jurisdiction order, including an inherent jurisdiction order that has been made by consent.

Inherent jurisdiction orders are defined in the rule and include any order, declaration or judgment made under the inherent jurisdiction, including but not limited to orders making a child a ward of court, orders regarding medical treatment of a child and orders for the return or non-return of a child made under the inherent jurisdiction. Inherent jurisdiction orders do not include return orders made under the 1980 Hague Convention (for those orders, see rule 12.42B and paragraphs 4.1A – 4.1B of Practice Direction 12F), but can include orders where the basis to exercise jurisdiction is found in other instruments, such as the 1996 Hague Convention (though the source of power for the return order remains the inherent jurisdiction). Inherent jurisdiction orders do not include orders or judgments made within inherent jurisdiction proceedings for which the power to make such an order or judgment is found in statute (such as the power to make return orders under section 8 of the Children Act 1989) or these Rules (and not the inherent jurisdiction). The power to set aside any such orders would, if it exists, derive either from relevant statutory provisions or from the power to vary or revoke in rule 4.1(6), or from any inherent power of the High Court to set aside its own orders. Rule 12.42B(6) clarifies that any such other power to revoke, discharge or set aside is not ousted by the rule.

**8.6** In applications under rule 12.42B, the starting point is that the order which one party is seeking to have set aside was properly made. A mere allegation e.g. that it was obtained by fraud, is not sufficient for the court to set aside the order; evidence

must be provided. Only once the ground for setting aside the order has been established (or admitted) can the court set aside the order and rehear the original application. The court has a full range of case management powers and considerable discretion as to how to determine an application to set aside an inherent jurisdiction order, including where appropriate the power to strike out or summarily dispose of an application to set aside. If and when a ground for setting aside has been established, the court may decide to set aside the whole or part of the order there and then, or may delay doing so. Ordinarily, once the court has decided to set aside an inherent jurisdiction order, the court would give directions for a full rehearing to re-determine the original application. However, if the court is satisfied that it has sufficient information to do so, it may proceed to re-determine the original application at the same time as setting aside the inherent jurisdiction order.”.

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 12F – INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION**

(1) After paragraph 4.1 insert –

*“Challenging a return order or non-return order*

**4.1A** If you are a party to a return case and you believe that the court has made an error, it is possible to apply for permission to appeal (see Part 30 of the Rules and Practice Direction 30A).

In rare circumstances, the court might also ‘set aside’ its own order where it has not made an error but where new information comes to light which fundamentally changes the basis on which the order was made. The threshold for the court to set aside its decision is high, and evidence will be required – not just assertions or allegations.

If the return order or non-return order was made under the 1980 Hague Convention, the court might set aside its decision where there has been fraud, material non-disclosure or mistake (which all essentially mean that there was information that the court needed to know in order to make its decision, but was not told), or where there has been a fundamental change in circumstances which undermines the basis on which the order was made. If you have evidence of such circumstances and wish to apply to the court to set aside its decision, you should use the procedure in Part 18 of the Rules.

If the return order or non-return order was made under the inherent jurisdiction (see Part 3 of this Practice Direction), the court might set aside its decision for similar reasons as with return-non-return orders under the 1980 Hague Convention, but it also might set aside its decision because the welfare of the child or children requires it. If you have evidence of such circumstances and wish to apply to the court to set aside its decision, you should use the procedure in Part 18 of the Rules.

Any such application should be made promptly and the court will also aim to deal with the application as expeditiously as possible.

**4.1B** If the court has ordered the immediate implementation of the return order and you wish to apply for permission to appeal that return order or for that order to be set aside, you should also consider an application to the court for a “stay” of the return order, or stop it being implemented.”.

## **PART 12J – CHILD ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTACT ORDERS: DOMESTIC ABUSE AND HARM**

(1) In paragraph (3) in the definition of 'judge' for "justices' clerk or assistant to a justices' clerk" substitute "justices' legal adviser".

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 14A – WHO RECEIVES A COPY OF THE APPLICATION FORM FOR ORDERS IN PROCEEDINGS**

(1) In paragraph 1.1, at the beginning, insert "Subject to paragraph 1.2,".

(2) After paragraph 1.1 insert –

**1.2** A person listed in column 2 of the following table shall not receive a copy of the application form, if the court, on application by any party, directs that such notification is not required."

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 14C – REPORTS BY THE ADOPTION AGENCY OR LOCAL AUTHORITY**

(1) In Section A, Part 2, after paragraph (a) insert –

"(a1) Whether the adoption agency or other party considers that any person should not receive notification of the proceedings or should not be made a party. Parties should discuss the matter before proceedings are issued."

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 17A – STATEMENTS OF TRUTH**

(1) After paragraph 2.3 insert-

**2.4** Practice Direction 9A makes provision in relation to statements of truth to be included in costs estimates and particulars of costs to be filed and served in accordance with rule 9.27(1), (2), (3) or (4)."

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 30A – APPEALS**

(1) In paragraph 1.2-

(a) omit the definition of "assistant to a justices' clerk"; and

(b) for the definition of a "justices' clerk" substitute-

"'justices' legal adviser' means a person authorised to exercise functions under section 67B of the Courts Act 2003 who has such qualifications as are prescribed by the Authorised Court Staff (Legal Advice Functions) Qualifications Regulations 2020; and"

(2) For paragraph 2.3 substitute-

**“2.3** Justices’ legal advisers are not judges of the family court but they are authorised to exercise functions under section 67B of the Courts Act 2003. Appeals against decisions of a justices’ legal adviser are to a judge of circuit judge level sitting in the family court. However, it is expected that such appeals will be rare as a justices’ legal adviser may refer a matter to the court as appropriate before making a decision.”.

(3) For paragraph 4.1B substitute-

**“4.1B** The court should not ordinarily grant permission to appeal where the matters complained of would be better dealt with on an application to set aside a financial remedy order under rule 9.9A, an inherent jurisdiction order under rule 12.42B or a return order or non-return order under rule 12.52A. Such an application would be appropriate if the proposed appeal does not in fact allege an error of the court on the materials that were before the court at the time the order was made. However, by way of exception, permission to appeal may still be given where (i) a litigant alleges both that the court erred on the materials before it and that a ground for setting aside exists; or (ii) as the case may be, the order which it is sought to set aside includes a pension sharing order or pension compensation sharing order and the court may be asked to consider making orders under s 40A(5) or s 40B(2) of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.”.

(4) In paragraph 5.32 for “justices’ clerk’s /assistant clerk’s” substitute “justices’ legal adviser’s”.

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ANNEX:

New Practice Direction to be inserted after Practice Direction 2B:

## **PRACTICE DIRECTION 2C – JUSTICES’ LEGAL ADVISER**

*This Practice Direction supplements FPR Part 2, rule 2.5(1A).*

### **Functions which may be carried out by a justices’ legal adviser**

- 1) The functions of the family court or a judge of the family court that may be carried out by a justices’ legal adviser are the functions of the family court or of a judge of the court specified in the provisions listed in column 1 of the table subject to the exceptions or restrictions specified in column 2 in relation to particular functions.

### **Duty to refer if inappropriate to carry out function**

- 2) When considering a function specified in the table—
  - a) a justices’ legal adviser must consider whether in the particular circumstances it would be inappropriate to carry out the function; and
  - b) if a justices’ legal adviser determines that it would be inappropriate to carry out the function, the justices’ legal adviser must refer the matter to the court.

**Table**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
FPR rule 3.3	
FPR rule 3.4	
FPR rule 3.10	
FPR rule 4.1(3)(a)	Except any extensions in public law proceedings that would have the effect that disposal of the application would occur later than the end of twenty-six weeks beginning with the day on which the application was issued.
FPR rule 4.1(3)(b), (c), (d), (f), (h), (j), (k), (n), (o)	
FPR rule 4.3(2)	
FPR rule 4.3(5)	
FPR rule 4.7(a) and (b)	
FPR rule 6.14(4) and (6)	



FPR rule 6.16(1)	
FPR rule 6.19	
FPR rule 6.20	
FPR rule 6.24(2)	
FPR rule 6.26(5)	
FPR rule 6.32	
FPR rule 6.36	
the 1973 Act, section 1(3)	Only in undefended cases
the 1973 Act, sections 1(4) and 1(5)	Only in undefended cases, and only the making 'absolute' of decrees of divorce
the 1973 Act, section 6(2)	Only where the parties consent to the adjournment
the 1973 Act, sections 10A(2) and (3)	Only in an application under section 10A(2) to which the other party consents
the 1973 Act, section 17(2)	Only in undefended cases
the 2004 Act, section 37(1)(a) and (d)	Only in undefended cases, and only the making 'final' of such orders
the 2004 Act, section 42(3)	Only where the parties consent to the adjournment
the 2004 Act, sections 44(2) and (4)	Only in undefended cases
FPR rule 7.10(3)(a)	Only where the petitioner and respondent agree that a named person should not be made a co-respondent
FPR rule 7.13(5)(b)	Only in undefended cases
FPR rule 7.13(7)	Only in undefended cases
FPR rule 7.13(8)	Only in undefended cases
FPR rule 7.14(1)	
FPR rule 7.20(2)	
FPR rule 7.20(3)	
FPR rule 7.20(4)	
FPR rule 7.20(5)	
FPR rule 7.21(3)	

FPR rule 7.30(1)(d)(ii) and (3)	Only where the application under section 10A(2) was made on consent
FPR 7.32(2)	
FPR rule 8.20(4)	Only where the parties consent to the person being made a respondent and where the person is not a child
FPR rule 9.18	
FPR rule 9.20	
FPR rule 9.26	
FPR rule 9.46(2)	
FPR rule 10.3(1)	
FPR rule 10.6(2)	
FPR rule 10.7	
FPR rule 12.3(2)	Only where the parties consent to the person being made a respondent and where the person is not a child
FPR rule 12.3(3)	Only where the parties consent to the person being made a respondent and where the person is not a child
FPR rule 12.3(4)	Only where otherwise authorised to add or remove the person as a party
FPR rule 12.4(5)	Only where the parties consent to the person being made a respondent and where the person is not a child
FPR rule 12.5(1)	
the 1989 Act, section 32(1)	
the 1989 Act, section 32(4)	Except that the carrying out of such function must not have the direct or indirect effect of extending the timetable for the proceedings with the effect that the disposal of the application would occur later than the end of twenty-six weeks beginning with the day on which the application was issued
FPR rule 12.5(2)	Except at an Issues Resolution Hearing for which Practice Direction 12A makes provision, and except the carrying out of any function that has the direct or indirect effect of extending the timetable for the proceedings with the effect that

	the disposal of the application would occur later than the end of twenty-six weeks beginning with the day on which the application was issued
FPR rule 12.6(a)-(c)	
the 1989 Act, section 7(1) and FPR rule 12.6(d)	
FPR rule 12.12	Except at an Issues Resolution Hearing for which Practice Direction 12A makes provision, and except any direction in public law proceedings that has the direct or indirect effect of extending the timetable for the proceedings with the effect that the disposal of the application would occur later than the end of twenty-six weeks beginning with the day on which the application was issued
FPR rule 12.13	Except that in any public law proceedings, the carrying out of such function must not have the direct or indirect effect of extending the timetable for the proceedings with the effect that the disposal of the application would occur later than the end of twenty-six weeks beginning with the day on which the application was issued
FPR rule 12.14(3) and (4)	
FPR rule 12.15	Except any direction in a public law proceeding that has the direct or indirect effect of extending the timetable for the proceedings with the effect that the disposal of the application would occur later than the end of twenty-six weeks beginning with the day on which the application was issued
FPR rule 12.16(6)	
FPR rule 12.16(7)	
FPR rule 12.19(2) and (3)	
FPR rule 12.21(1)	
FPR rule 12.22	
FPR rule 12.73(1)(b)	
Practice Direction 12G, paragraph 1.2	
Practice Direction 12J, paragraph 6, first three bullet points only	
Practice Direction 12J, paragraph 8	

Practice Direction 12J, paragraph 15	
Practice Direction 12J, paragraph 21	
FPR rule 12.24	
FPR rule 12.25(1), (2) and (5)	
FPR rule 12.26	
FPR rule 12.29	
FPR rule 12.30	
the 1989 Act, section 41	
the 1989 Act, sections 10(1) and (2)	<p>Only where –</p> <p>(a) a previous such order has been made in the same proceedings;</p> <p>(b) the terms of the order sought are the same as those of the last such order made;</p> <p>(c) the order is an order in the course of proceedings and does not dispose finally of the proceedings; and</p> <p>(d) a written request for such an order has been made and –</p> <p>(i) the other parties and any children's guardian consent to the request and they or their legal representatives have signed the request; or</p> <p>(ii) at least one of the other parties and any children's guardian consent to the request and they or their legal representatives have signed the request, and the remaining parties have not indicated that they either consent to or oppose the making of the order.</p>
the 1989 Act, section 38(1)	<p>Only where –</p> <p>(a) a previous such order has been made in the same proceedings;</p> <p>(b) the terms of the order sought are the same as those of the last such order made; and</p> <p>(c) a written request for such an order has been made and –</p> <p>(i) the other parties and any children's guardian consent to the request and they or their legal representatives have signed the request; or</p> <p>(ii) at least one of the other parties and any children's guardian consent to the request and they or their legal representatives have signed the request, and the remaining parties have not indicated that they either consent to or oppose the making of the order.</p>

FPR rule 12.31	
FPR rule 13.3(3)	
FPR rule 13.3(4)	
FPR rule 13.3(5)	
FPR rule 13.5	
FPR rule 13.8	
FPR rule 13.9(1)	Except 13.9(1)(e) and (f)
FPR rule 13.9(3)	
FPR rule 13.9(6)	
FPR rule 13.9(8)	
FPR rule 13.9(9)	
FPR rule 13.11(1)	
FPR rule 13.14	
FPR rule 13.16	
FPR rule 13.17	
FPR rule 13.21(1)	
FPR rule 13.21(4)	
FPR rule 13.22(4)	
FPR rule 14.2(3)	Only where the applicant consents to the removal
FPR rule 14.3(2)	Only where the parties consent to the child being made a respondent
FPR rule 14.3(3)	Only where the parties consent to the person or body being made a respondent or to a party being removed, as the case may be, and only where the person being made a respondent or being removed as a party is not a child
FPR rule 14.3(4)	Only where such directions are consequential on directions made under FPR rule 14.3(2) or (3)
FPR rule 14.5(2)(b) and (3)	
FPR rule 14.6(1)	
FPR rule 14.6(2)(a)	

FPR rule 14.6(2)(b)	
FPR rule 14.6(3)(b)	
FPR rule 14.6(4)	
FPR rule 14.7	
the 2002 Act, section 51B(3)	
FPR rule 14.8(1)	Except 14.8(1)(d)
FPR rule 14.8(4)	
FPR rule 14.8(6)	
FPR rule 14.8(7)	
FPR rule 14.9(4)(b)	
FPR rule 14.10(2)	
FPR rule 14.14	
FPR rule 14.16(4) and (7)	
FPR rule 14.18	
FPR rule 14.20	
FPR rule 14.26(1)	
FPR rule 14.27(2)	
Practice Direction 14E, paragraph 1.2	
FPR rule 15.6(3)	
FPR rule 15.6(5)	
FPR rule 15.8(1)(b)	
FPR rule 15.9	
Practice Direction 15B	
FPR rule 16.3(1)	
FPR rule 16.3(2), (3) and (4)	Only in relation to specified proceedings as defined in the 1989 Act, section 41(6)
FPR rule 16.4	
FPR rule 16.11(3)	
FPR rule 16.11(5) and (6)	
FPR rule 16.21	

FPR rule 16.24	
FPR rule 16.30	
FPR rule 16.33	
FPR rule 16.34	
FPR rule 17.3(2)	
FPR rule 17.4	
FPR rule 17.5	
FPR rule 18.3(1)(c)	Only where the parties consent to the person being made a respondent and where the person being made a respondent is not a child
FPR rule 18.4(2)(b)	
FPR rule 18.5(2)(c)	
FPR rule 18.8(4)	
FPR rule 18.9(1)	Only where authorised by this Practice Direction to deal with the application with a hearing
Practice Direction 18A, paragraph 8.1	
Practice Direction 18A, paragraph 10.1	
Practice Direction 18A, paragraph 11.2	
FPR rule 19.1(3)	
FPR rule 19.4(4)	
FPR rule 19.6(2)	
FPR rule 19.8(1)(b)	
FPR rule 19.8(3)	
FPR rule 19.9(2)	
Practice Direction 19A, paragraphs 4.1 and 4.4	
FPR rule 21.2(3)	Only where the parties consent to the application for disclosure
Practice Direction 21A, paragraph 2.4	
FPR rule 22.1(1)	
FPR rule 22.3	
FPR rule 22.5	

FPR rule 22.7(1)	
FPR rule 22.9	
FPR rule 22.10	
Practice Direction 22A, paragraph 5.3	
FPR rule 23.4(1)	
FPR rule 23.6(8)	
the 1984 Act, section 31G(2)	
FPR rule 23.9	
FPR rule 24.3	
FPR rule 24.4(2)	
FPR rule 24.7	
FPR rule 24.8	
FPR rule 24.9	
FPR rule 24.10	
FPR rule 24.11(3)	
FPR rule 24.13	
the 2014 Act, section 13	
FPR rule 25.4	
FPR rule 25.8	
FPR rule 25.9	
FPR rule 25.10(2)	
FPR rule 25.10(3)	
FPR rule 25.10(4)	
FPR rule 25.11	
FPR rule 25.12	
FPR rule 25.13	
FPR rule 25.16	
FPR rule 25.17	
FPR rule 25.18	



FPR rule 25.19	
Practice Direction 25A, paragraph 2.1	
Practice Direction 25B, paragraphs 10.1 and 10.2	
Practice Direction 25E, paragraph 4.1	
FPR rule 26.3	
FPR rule 26.4	
FPR rule 27.3	
FPR rule 27.4	
FPR rule 27.7	
FPR rule 29.1	
FPR rule 29.4	
FPR rule 29.11	
FPR rule 29.14	
FPR rule 29.15	Only where the order in question is one which the justices' legal adviser made
FPR rule 29.16	Only where the order in question is one which a justices' legal adviser made
FPR rule 29.19(5)	
FPR rule 37.9(3)	
The Family Court (Composition and Distribution of Business) Rules 2014, rule 20	