

## Section 6: Grounds for appeal and arguments in support

An appeal must be based on relevant grounds (reasons for appealing). An appeal court will only allow an appeal against a decision that was either:-

- wrong; or
- unjust because of a serious procedural or other irregularity in the lower court proceedings.

The appeal court will be unlikely to overturn a decision where no real difference would be made to the outcome of the case; or the appeal would involve re-examining the factual investigation undertaken by the lower court.

Set out briefly and **on a separate sheet** your reasons why you think the judge's decision was wrong or unjust. If possible, list your reasons in short separately numbered paragraphs.

Remember that you **must not** include any grounds for appealing which rely on new evidence, that is evidence that has become available since the order was made. You may not produce new evidence in your appeal without first obtaining the permission of the appeal court. (See the notes to Section 4)

Please indicate by ticking the relevant box whether you are attaching your arguments (referred to as a skeleton argument) to this notice or whether you intend to send them separately within 14 days of filing this appellant's notice with the court.

The separate skeleton argument should be filed and served on the respondent either with your completed notice or, if you are unable to complete your skeleton argument in time, no later than 14 days after filing your notice.