



Intractable Contact Dispute Quiz

- 1) **Family law cases which appear to involve, or have the potential to involve, intractable opposition to contact should be heard by...**
 - a. Magistrates or a District Judge.
 - b. A District or Circuit Judge (or in particularly complex cases, in the High Court)

- 2) **Depending on circumstances, the decision to award no contact may be subject to appeal and the decision may be overturned if...**
 - a. The court failed to consider alternative options to the cessation of contact or limiting contact to indirect contact only.
 - b. Contact was not detrimental to the child's welfare.
 - c. The judge afforded excessive weight to short-term or transient problems.
 - d. The judge failed to take the necessary steps which could reasonable be expected to promote contact.
 - e. Any of the failings listed above apply to the judgment or to case management.

- 3) **Parental alienation, meaning the unreasonable influencing of children's wishes, is not recognised by the court as a potential factor in family law disputes.**
 - a. True
 - b. False

- 4) **One option available to the court, where a child is so alienated they refuse to see a parent, is to place the child in temporary foster care to remove them from the alienating parent's influence. Is this...**
 - a. True.
 - b. False.

- 5) **If an order for contact has been made and broken, the parent wishing to apply for enforcement needs to complete which application form?**
 - a. The C100 Form
 - b. The C1 Form
 - c. The C79 Form



6) The court can appoint a Guardian-ad-Litem to represent a child's best interests in proceedings where...

- a. There is an intractable dispute over residence or contact.
- b. The views and wishes of the child cannot be adequately met by a report to the court.
- c. An older child is opposing a proposed course of action.
- d. There are complex medical or mental health issues to be determined or there are other unusually complex issues that necessitate separate representation of the child.
- e. The child has a standpoint or interest which is inconsistent with or incapable of being represented by any of the adult parties.
- f. In any of the above circumstances.

7) Where cases involve an intractable element, and/or where alienation is present and deemed unreasonable, the court has the power to direct which of the following?

- a. Warning or Penal Notices to be attached to an order, setting out the penalty which a parent might face if they fail to comply with an order.
- b. That parents undertake a Parenting Information Programmes (courses to focus parents on appropriate parenting).
- c. Orders which punish non-compliance (including community service, fines and imprisonment).
- d. That the parents (and/or child) undergo therapy/counselling.
- e. Suspension of residence (or 'living arrangements' within the confines of a child arrangements order) as a stark warning to the alienating parent.
- f. Reversal of residence (or 'living arrangements' within the confines of a child arrangements order) to remove the child from abuse.
- g. Temporary Care Orders to assist in the transfer of residence where the child has become alienated and an immediate transfer of residence is not possible.
- h. Family Assistance Orders – whereby a welfare officer will assist the family for a period of up to 12 months.
- i. Supervision Orders – if the child is identified as being risk of harm through emotional/psychological abuse.
- j. Specific Issue Orders – in respect of such things as the child attending therapy.
- k. Prohibitive Steps Orders – limiting the alienating parents' role in aspects of the child's life where their involvement may be harmful or perpetuate alienation.
- l. Any of the above, depending on the circumstances.



8) In cases involving an alienated child, it is essential that the court has the benefit of professional evidence from an expert who has personal experience of working with alienated children. Is this...

- a. True
- b. False

9) Section 1(3) of the Children Act 1989 (the Welfare Checklist) includes the requirement that the court must consider a child's...

- a. Expressed wishes and feelings.
- b. Ascertainable wishes and feelings.

10) How quickly should enforcement hearings be listed, following an application for enforcement having been made?

- a. Within 7 days.
- b. Within 20 days.
- c. Within 2 months.

Further Reading

Topics covered in this quiz are covered by the following guides and libraries on [The Custody Minefield](#) FREE app:

- Child Arrangements and Contact Enforcement (see our Crisis Menu on the App)
- Parental Alienation (see our Crisis Menu on the App)
- Parental Alienation Case Law (see our Case Law Menu)
- Indirect and Suspension of Residence Case Law (see our Case Law Menu)
- Reversal of Residence Case Law (see our Case Law Menu)