

Example Schedule of Allegations

Number	Allegation	Response	Judge's Finding
1.	On [date] X assaulted me by pulling my hair. The children were present at the time. The police were called and X was taken away. X was charged with assault but I withdrew my statement (Witness statement para 3)	I do not admit that I assaulted Y. There was a heated argument and the police were called. I was charged but proceedings were dropped before the first hearing (witness statement para 6 and police records)	
2.			

Notes for Guidance:

This is a template for how the schedule should be set out.

Each allegation should have a separate number.

It is easiest to list allegations in the date order they happened. If you believe that there are many examples of the same kind of incident, you may want to think about giving details of the first time, the last time and the most serious time a particular type of incident occurred.

Dates of incidents should be given where possible and reference made to any supporting evidence (e.g. police disclosure, medical records, witnesses etc etc)

One allegation per number – try not to break down allegations into subheadings.

Be as specific as possible – try to be clear about what it is that you are saying the other person has done and how this affected you or the children.

Don't worry about giving too much detail in the schedule, the detail of each incident and background information can be given as part of the witness statement.

Avoid a large number of allegations. The court has a limited amount of time and will reduce the allegations if there are too many. Be prepared for this. Aim for between 5-10 allegations, especially if you have a lot of allegations.

If you are alleging that the other party was coercively controlling, use one allegation to state this and then go on to give evidence in your witness statement and explain what about the behaviour you believe was coercive and controlling. For instance, coercion can encompass many things, but typically includes forcing a person to do something or behave in a way that they would not normally do by making threats against them, their safety or well-being or that of a relative or property.

Think about what is relevant to how a court will decide the case. Think about listing the most recent allegations, the most serious allegations or if the children were present.

Responding to the schedule

Respond to every allegation (or the court might think that you agree even when you do not).

Avoid simply stating 'no' or 'don't remember' or 'this didn't happen'. This does not help the court.

Respond by stating whether you admit the allegation is true or false. If it is partly true, state which part is true. If you say that an event occurred but not in the way stated, then briefly state what you say happened. If you deny an allegation completely, say why.

Refer to the relevant parts of your witness statement and supporting evidence.