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Who are Justis?

Justis, the company behind JustisOne, originally launched their first legal research platform in 1999 which was widely viewed as one of the most intuitive online libraries at the time. In 2005 Justis launched JustCite, an index of invaluable legal material, case relationships and citations. In 2016 Justis combined these two innovative products to create JustisOne.

For over 30 years Justis products and services have been trusted by government organisations, leading international law firms, barristers chambers, academic institutions, public companies, top law schools and sole practitioners from over 40 countries.

Designed for law students

This guide is bought to you by the Justis team with contributions from law school graduates and specialists Ruth Bird, former Bodleian Law Librarian, University of Oxford, and Emily Allbon, a Senior Lecturer and Director of Mooting at The City Law School (City, University of London).

“Being able to use technology is an invaluable tool for a legal career. Besides the immediate utility, technology skills demonstrate an aptitude for learning and a willingness to adapt to changes. Students need to be able to do more than just find cases—they need to be able to understand and analyze how cases relate to each other.”

Legal Information Librarian
Boston University School of Law, Massachusetts
Do I need this guide?

Yes. Legal research skills are highly desirable and valuable for securing a training contract or pupillage and excelling in your legal profession.

A good legal researcher will understand the fundamentals of court structures, law reporting, how and where to look for relevant case law and legislation, how to identify good law, and understand how to utilise technology to ensure their time is used efficiently.

Who is this guide for?

This handbook is designed for current law students, to help you learn and improve your legal research skills and stand out from the crowd when applying for your training contract or pupillage. So if you are a law student working towards your LLB, LLM, GDL, BPTC, LPC or similar law degree, this guide is designed to help you during your university life and beyond.

How to use this guide

When reading this guide it is recommended that you are signed in to JustisOne, or have access to our accompanying user guide, available to download from the Justis website.

How will this guide help me?

This guide will help you learn practical research skills, prepare for practice and save time.

Learn practical research skills: This guide will help you understand the practical side of legal research and walk you through how to answer legal research questions.

Prepare for practice: JustisOne is used by government organisations, leading international law firms, barristers’ chambers and public companies in over 40 countries. Understanding how to use JustisOne will help you easily adapt to your new working environment when you leave university or college.

Save time: JustisOne acts as a single point of entry for your research. Rather than spending time searching multiple databases, you can locate content on other sources, including Westlaw, LexisNexis and BAILII, all at once. This will enable you to be more efficient and spend less time searching.

“JustisOne is a great place to start your legal research as it will allow you to search across multiple resources at once thanks to the legal indexing tool.”

LLB graduate
University of Aberdeen
Say hello to... **JustisOne**

JustisOne gives you access to the most comprehensive collection of common law cases, and uses intelligent technology to help you find and analyse content in ways not possible on other platforms.

JustisOne’s features allow you to visualise the treatment of a case, identify the most quoted passages of a judgment, connect cases across multiple jurisdictions and much more.

“Researching foreign law in a bunch of common law jurisdictions just got WAY easier! JustisOne is an expertly designed, easy to use database with never-before-seen navigation tools that make researching foreign law fun.”

Associate Professor of Law and Legal Research, Boston University School of Law

“One of the few technological developments that genuinely succeed in making a lawyer’s life easier.”

Barrister and QC 11KBW
Let's start

Useful information and FAQs to help you learn about the law

Good to know

England & Wales

- Criminal and civil cases are decided on an adversarial, not inquisitorial, basis. This is in contrast to the civil law systems used in European countries.
- The ultimate source of law is the legislation or statutes passed by Parliament in Westminster or the Scottish Parliament.
- There is a legal duty to comply with EU Law, and the courts must apply EU law where there is a conflict between the two.
- The European Convention on Human Rights was built into UK Law in 1998 and it is binding on public authorities and courts.

Northern Ireland & Scotland

- The system in Northern Ireland is broadly similar to England & Wales, with the Lord Chancellor as highest officer in the judicial system, and the Secretary of State responsible for criminal law and policing.
- Scottish Parliament makes laws on matters devolved to it, with a Minister for Justice responsible for civil and criminal law and justice.

European Courts

Reference can be made to the European Court of Justice from any court in the system. The European Court of Human Rights enforces the European Convention on Human Rights. The UK acceded to the ECHR in 1957 and passed the Human Rights Act in 1998 to effectively incorporate this into domestic law.

What is precedent?

Precedent in the judicial system means that a court is bound by the decisions of a court of higher standing and, usually, by a court of equivalent standing. Superior courts are able to overrule decisions of lower courts, and sometimes their own decisions.

What are primary and secondary sources?

Primary sources are direct sources of law, e.g. legislation, treaties, judgments from the courts, law reports (case law), parliamentary papers, etc. While secondary sources include opinions, commentaries, articles and discussions.
The Supreme Court

The final court of appeal for all United Kingdom civil cases and criminal cases from England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Supreme Court is not administered by the HMCS Criminal Division. Appeals from the Crown Court

Civil Division: Appeals from the High Court, tribunals and certain cases from county courts

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal for all United Kingdom civil cases and criminal cases from England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It was established in October 2009, and replaced the House of Lords as the final court of appeal. The House of Lords was made up of 12 Law Lords who sat in judgment in a room near the House of Lords chamber in Westminster. These were the most senior judges in the country, and would sit wearing lounge suits, in contrast to the judicial robes worn in the High Court. They became the new judges of the Supreme Court in 2009.

The Supreme Court hears appeals on arguable points of law of general public interest and concentrates on cases of the greatest public and constitutional importance. It maintains and develops the role of the highest court in the United Kingdom as a leader in the common law world.

The Supreme Court will hear appeals from the following courts in each jurisdiction:

**England and Wales**
- The Court of Appeal, Civil Division
- The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division
- (in some limited cases) the High Court

**Scotland**
- The Court of Session

**Northern Ireland**
- The Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland
- (in some limited cases) the High Court

“JustisOne will revolutionise how lawyers analyse relevant cases.” Barrister, 4 Pump Court
Law reports & reporting

Useful information and FAQs to help you learn about the law

What is a law report?

A law report is a record of the judge’s reasons for a judgment in a dispute. In England and Wales, only a proportion of cases decided by courts are reported. In most report series, the cases are selected for publication by law report editors – not the courts. The layout of a report has consistent elements, such as the names of the parties, the dates of judgment, the judge’s name, etc.

Reported vs unreported

While law reports are important, they only cover around 20% of higher court cases, and many precedents go unreported due to financial and resource constraints, plus many online case law providers restrict your searches to their content. This can result in missing important persuasive and binding cases.

To be reported a case must...

Raise a point of legal significance; materially modify an existing principle of law or settle a doubtful question(s) of law; may include questions of interpretation of statutes and important cases which illustrate new applications of accepted principles.

Which reports should be used?

Sometimes a case located online will have parallel citations to different report series. If there are several versions of a case it is recommended that you use the most authoritative version, such as The Law Reports, All England LR or the Weekly LR. Authorised versions are written by barristers, read and signed off by a judge(s).

Useful info

Good to know

JustisOne contains both reported and unreported judgments so that you can conduct comprehensive and thorough research. If there is a reported version of the case this will appear as a new tab.
Getting started with research

What to think about when approaching a legal research question...

Think about what are you being asked

- Clarify a request/legal research question
- List keywords/key concepts
- What sources to use?

Choosing resources

- Which databases are available?
- What content is available on each database?
- How can you use each database to your advantage?
- Use reputable sources

Record your research

- Avoid duplicated effort and always keep an eye on time spent

A) Identify and analyse

- Define the objective of research
- List the facts and issues of the case
- Research the relevant area of law
- Classify in legal terms
- Understand the keywords and practice areas

B) Research

- Look for relevant sources of information (Acts and cases)
- Speak to the law library staff and search using online services (JustisOne)
- Remember to use citations, abbreviations and style guides
- Finally, construct a list of sources consulted,

Sometimes there is no answer to your legal research question. In some scenarios there will be no relevant case law, Acts and no useful precedent (for example with new technology). However you will only know that having gone through these basic steps. If you have found relevant information, it is then important to evaluate this (see point C on page 17).

Good to know

JustisOne contains cases from over 25 common law jurisdictions. This includes the largest collections of UK, Irish and Caribbean case law.

“We have often impressed our members by locating a judgment from JustisOne that they thought would be really difficult to find!”

Advocates Library, Parliament House, Edinburgh
C) Evaluate information

**Identify the source:** Who is providing the information? Are you sourcing information from credible sources? Ensure you are using authoritative, credible and reliable sources of information.

**Source’s expertise:** Is the source an expert or an authority? Examine spelling, try to verify credentials independently, has the person published in legal reviews etc?

**Determine level of objectivity:** Does the source provide a balanced viewpoint? Is the writing style trying to be persuasive or objective? Does advertising influence the content?

**Establish date of publication:** Is the information current at time of publication? Examine creation and revision dates – don’t rely on search engine dates! Review facts and analysis in historical context. Undated information should be avoided.

**Verify what is claimed in the information:** Try to find two or more reliable sources providing the information. Use primary sources for facts. Secondary sources should provide cited references. Reliable sources meet quality criteria.

D) Present results

- Organise logically, and use good layout structure. Use correct spelling, grammar and syntax. Summarise, paraphrase and attribute correctly
- Apply law to the facts
- Provide clear advice or conclusions
- Acknowledge materials cited
- Construct a list of sources

Stay up-to-date

Create highly focused email alerts for new cases based on any search in JustisOne. Ask your law librarian for more information.
Keeping up to date with the law

Nicola Stephenson from the Justis training team discusses how she used the unique search and analysis tools in JustisOne to stay up to date with case law when studying for her LLB in Scotland.

Why is JustisOne important for law students?

Many law students will know JustisOne. For those who do not, it’s an intelligent legal research platform that provides access to case law and legislation. It’s a useful tool to stay up to date with case law, especially the areas of law you are studying, without spending too much time sifting through irrelevant information to do so. It’s also really helpful during essay time!

When I was a student it was important to keep up to date on big cases or important developments in the areas of law I was studying, to see if it changed the application of the law. Being up to date ensured I was always confident that the cases I used were still good law.

What makes JustisOne different?

JustisOne uses an algorithm to tag different practice areas which relate to any one case. This means it is easier to find important and related cases that might come under different practice areas. Firstly, I would conduct a simple search on JustisOne to find the most recent UK cases on contract law, having studied this practice area during my LLB along with corporate finance and corporate insolvency.

I can instantly see that the most recent case for these practice areas was also tagged with ‘Banking and Finance’ and ‘Bankruptcy and Insolvency’, therefore it was one that I would find useful. The case is a hearing from the Queen’s Bench Division regarding a dispute over the liability of an unpaid council tax bill, which opens a whole range of legal issues then discussed by the judge and would give me lots of valuable material to use in my essays and studies.

What if you are only looking for leading or authoritative cases?

Another way I would keep up to date with the law would be to look at leading cases and recent developments in the areas I was studying.

To do this, I would use the ‘categories’ tab at the top of the case overview screen. I would select ‘contract law’ from the list of categories and select a relevant case, such as Hedley Byrne & Company Ltd v Heller & Partners Ltd followed by opening the list of citing cases. I could then use the sort filter to arrange the list by year, bringing the most recent to the top. Straight away, I could see cases which had referred to the case I was looking at.

Having a Scottish LLB, I would have instantly been drawn to cases with the Scottish flag. It is easy to see that this Scottish case was important under the current context as JustisOne had picked out seven references to Hedley Byrne & Company Ltd v Heller & Partners Ltd. I could then easily view these citations in context, and get an idea of the main points of the case without reading the full document.

Staying up to date on any area of law can be done quickly and easily on JustisOne. With key information displayed in a clear way, I can quickly determine if I need to read a case more closely.
Practical legal research

Getting started on the practical parts of legal research...

Access JustisOne

Go to www.justis.com and click Sign in at the top right of the page. Select JustisOne and then enter your email address and password.

Need help accessing JustisOne? Contact helpdesk@justis.com or +44 (0)20 7284 8080

Searching made easy

A helpful place to start searching is the JustisOne Browse feature. This feature will allow you to search for content using a step-by-step process, as shown in the image below. You can also use the search bar to search for citations, categories, title of a case, legislation, EU law, keywords and phrases. Boolean search operators can be used.

“...You can search using the intelligent search bar with as broad or as niche a term as you would like, and we will bring up the relevant results. You can also search across multiple common law jurisdictions at once, even if your university does not subscribe to them, be able to see if a case exists under your search, and use the links provided to access it where it is available.

Once you have found the case you need to explore, the case analysis tools make it simple to pinpoint the area of law that you are looking for within each case, saving you time on research tasks both in practice and as a student.”

LLB graduate
University of Aberdeen
“Comparative law research in common law jurisdictions can be an extremely time consuming and laborious process...

That was the case until Justis. Now doing these types of comparative law research projects are a breeze due to the Justis platform, its taxonomy, and its many features that make navigation of the information easy and fun. I will attempt to speak, in a more in-depth way, about the ways that our students and faculty have used Justis for comparative research.”

Associate Professor of Law and Legal Research
Boston University School of Law

Cross jurisdictional searching

If your goal is to work for a global law firm, or you are studying International Law, you can use JustisOne as a legal citator to find information about cases heard in different jurisdictions. Regardless of your subscription, use the jurisdiction settings in JustisOne to select those that you are interested in and search as normal.

Good to know

You can use JustisOne to locate content across 100+ other online services. This allows you to use JustisOne as a single point of entry for your research. Rather than spending time searching multiple databases, you can locate content on other sources, including Westlaw, LexisNexis and BAILII, all at once. Click on the Citations & Sources tab below to see where you can view the case if it is not available on JustisOne.

View cases from different jurisdictions side-by-side using the Multiple View feature. Click the button here to switch between different views.
Go beyond your reading list

It is often expected that you will look beyond the list of cases supplied by your lecturer or faculty. Researching relevant cases, in addition to your reading list, allows for a more in-depth analysis of an area of law.

JustisOne has unique features which can significantly reduce the amount of time needed to find related cases and understand the relationships between those cases, including our Precedent Map.

Precedent Map

As shown below, the Precedent Map is the perfect way to see at a glance how cases are related to one another, select the most binding and recent cases, as well as understanding how other cases have treated or been treated by the selected case.

Why is this important?

When you start a training contract you’ll no longer have access to reading lists. When you start searching for cases in a specific area of law, the Precedent Map can help you find other similar cases, which agree on a point of law.

“Go beyond your reading list

JustisOne has unique features which can significantly reduce the amount of time needed to find related cases and understand the relationships between those cases, including our Precedent Map.

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Building a strong argument

When constructing an essay or argument for a mooting competition, it is important to ensure that your supporting material has not been overruled and that the specific point you are using to support your argument remains good law. In JustisOne this is easy to check.

Notifications: We display a notification on cases if they have been heard in a higher court or overruled.

CiteLine: If you click on the button within JustisOne labelled All Citing Cases, you will be shown the passages from subsequent cases where the current case has been quoted. This allows you to swipe through each passage to see how they have been treated, as shown right.

Citations in context: Use our list of cited and citing cases, as this will show you where within a judgment another case has been mentioned, and if it was treated in a positive, negative or neutral way. The button next to each title, as shown below, will display the number of mentions of that case within the judgment. To highlight exactly where they have been mentioned, simply click on the button. You can even clearly see if the case has been cited in other jurisdictions.

“Sometimes I want to use a case to support an argument, but can see that it has been subsequently doubted or distinguished; in such circumstances I have to ensure that the treatment is for a different point of law or an unrelated issue which does not impact the relevant point for me or the overall status of the case. This task is easily possible because of the CiteLine feature, which provides the key parts of a case and how that part has been subsequently used in other cases as well.”

LLB student
The City Law School, City, University of London
A useful feature for essay writing

JustisOne's Key Passages are a really useful feature for revision and essay writing. The Key Passages show you the most commonly cited passages of a case.

Why is this useful? If you are looking at cases that have formed the basis of a legal test for a point of law, the Key Passages will often be the legal test itself, since this is the part of the judgment that is most commonly cited:

In this way, the Key Passages feature is a great way to quickly identify legal tests and the most important part of the case. As judgments can often be thousands of words long, the Key Passages feature essentially condenses the entire judgment into a couple of sentences, in order to decide if the case is relevant to your studies.

“Writing essays during your LLM can be a daunting process. One of the main challenges can be, how do you convince your reader that your argument or view has merit? In this regard, JustisOne’s Key Passage feature certainly gave me confidence.

This feature provided me with specific text of what others cited the most, in most cases, it was a crucial part of the judgment. I could also see where throughout the judgment other parts had been cited. I was able to see this information instantly, without reading through the entire judgment. However, you need to remember that sometimes reading an entire judgment is advisable. The Key Passage features is a great guide to find what others find most useful within a judgment, but you will still need to understand the context of the case!

I used this information to support my own argument by either 1) citing/quoting the paragraph directly or; 2) finding a case or judgment which cast doubt on that often cited part. While it is often quick in most online services to see who and how a case has been cited, this feature provides context to what is actually being cited. It is a useful tool to help understand the strengths and weakness of an argument, but to also navigate to other cases that may be of value.”

LLM Student
The City Law School City, University of London
Legislation (UK and Ireland)

Through JustisOne, you can access legislation from both the UK and Ireland. You can also see how this legislation has been used and interpreted by other common law jurisdictions. For example, many judges from the Caribbean refer to UK statutes when deciding the outcome of the case they are hearing. On JustisOne, you can view a list of those cases, as well as cases from any of our other jurisdictions, side by side with the legislation.

You can use our multiple view feature to view legislation side-by-side with the cases that you are working with, saving you having to navigate between multiple open tabs on your browser.

**Good to know**

Sometimes it is difficult to see how a case relates to the terms you originally used within your search. To locate any word from your search criteria within the full text of a case, simply click the pen icon located at the top of the judgment, as shown below. This will highlight all terms within the judgment that were included in your original search.

“The multiple view feature is one of the most useful tools available on JustisOne. It allows the user to organise their thoughts while viewing cases/legislation side by side.

As a student, writing an essay or answering a problem question in preparation for a tutorial is always a constant battle between all the tabs I have open on my browser. No matter how organised I am, I still find myself clicking on each of the tabs in turn to find the reference I am looking for. The JustisOne multiple view tab takes this problem away, keeping all of my cases in one handy drop down within the one tab, and allowing me to view two or three simultaneously or side-by-side with the legislation.

I think that the feature will also be particularly useful after my studies, as it will allow me to conduct my research and build a case very easily. It is so simple to compare judgments on JustisOne and I never have to worry about finding the correct tab to find a particular case.”

GDL graduate
BPP University

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**Canada v Aqua-Gem Investments Ltd 1993**

In the province of Quebec, the Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec [R.S.Q. c. C-25] provides several avenues of review of orders made by prothonotaries. See, for example, Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec, Articles 42 and 44-1, and Lacaud v Leblanc, [1983] C.B. 555 (Que. S.C.). Others are reviewable in appeals to the Court of Appeal, in which case they are treated like final judgments of the Superior Court. See Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec, Articles 41 and 511, and Audet, at page 202. Others, still, are reviewable in special proceedings for retraction and annulment. See Audet, at pages 201-204.
Let’s get practical

Once you’ve been given a legal research question, you will likely check the area of law and conduct some initial background research using texts such as Halsbury’s Law of England.

Following this you will want to take a look at the relevant legislation or precedents in this area or region. This is where JustisOne can help you.

Olivia and Jack, both aged 37 have been married for seven years and live with their three children in London. They have twin girls, Sophia and Amelia, aged 6 and one boy, George, who is 4. When the twins were born, Jack (working as a vet) had a higher income and the couple decided that Olivia, who was a secondary school teacher, would remain home to take care of their three children. As George was about to start school, Olivia was planning on going back to her previous job and had started to tutor in the afternoon to get back into the routine of teaching. Over the past year, Jack has been working overtime and spending less time at home. As a result, Olivia has been relying on an old school friend, Harry, to help her with childcare while she tutors. Olivia and Harry have been growing closer over the past month and last night, Olivia admitted to Jack that her and Harry were having an affair and she was going to move in with him. She wanted the children to live with her and Harry in his home and sell her property with Jack so that she and Harry might buy a larger home together. The house is in joint names and valued at £300,000, with a remaining mortgage of £60,000.

Olivia will be on a new income of £38,000 per year when she returns to work next month, and Jack has an annual income of £45,000 plus overtime. Jack would like the children to stay with him and asks for your advice on the following:

Legal research questions

- On what grounds can he end the marriage?
- How will their assets be divided?
- What will the court take into account when deciding with whom the children should live?
How to answer this question with JustisOne

Nicola Stephenson from the Justis training team and LLB graduate, shows you how to approach these questions using JustisOne.

Question 1

On what grounds can he end the marriage?

Firstly, as the property is in England, I set the Jurisdiction Settings to the UK using the settings menu.

As the question specified “ending of marriage”. I searched for this phrase using the search bar, located at the top of JustisOne. At the time this returned just under 40 results (a good manageable number to skim through!). Over 1,000 new cases are added to JustisOne each month, so this number may change in the future.

JustisOne’s search results are ordered by relevance, which ensures that the most relevant and leading authorities are at the top of your results. Therefore, I chose to view the first few result on the list as I was confident they would be the most appropriate.

After looking at a few of the top cases in the results list, the key passage in one of the cases (see page 28) informed me that the case was regarding similar points of law as our example.

Then, to understand if there was any relevant legislation surrounding this area of law I used the ‘cited legislation’ tab. Here I found the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973. I clicked on the Act name to open the legislation within JustisOne.

After reading the Act and learning about the law surrounding the grounds on which a marriage can be ended, I used the list of ‘citing cases’ to find other cases that has used this Act in practice. Within the list of citing cases, I could see the flags of each jurisdiction, and quickly find relevant cases from the UK.

Using this list of UK cases that had cited the relevant legislation I was able to explore relevant cases, locate the appropriate precedent and cases to answer Question 1 and support my argument.

By using the tools in JustisOne I was able to quickly link between documents and find the relevant documents needed to prepare the final answer to this question.
The second question regarded dividing the jointly owned assets. To answer this question, I decided to use JustisOne’s Advanced Search tool to research dividing assets upon divorce in the UK.

To answer this question I opened the Advanced search, and under the ‘ALL’ tab, I typed ‘divorce’ and ‘assets’ into the full-text search, which produced around 2,000 results.

To reduce the number of results I decided to focus on finding precedents in this area. I returned to the Advanced Search, and using the ‘Cases’ tab, I added ‘Supreme Court’ to the court field, and ‘divorce’ and ‘assets’ into the full-text field again. This returned 23 results at the time of searching, which provided me with a much more manageable starting point for this legal research.

By looking through the results, I saw each case has associated categories on each results card. On the second page of results I see there a few cases tagged with ‘Divorce’. Opening one of these cases, I can use the pen tool (see page 31) to highlight the terms in the search bar. This tool therefore allowed me to see where in the judgment these terms appeared.

Using the tools in JustisOne I was able to find a few specific cases as a starting point for my reading into this area, that would eventually lead me to the answer for this question.

Question 2

How will their assets be divided?

The second question regarded dividing the jointly owned assets. To answer this question, I decided to use JustisOne’s Advanced Search tool to research dividing assets upon divorce in the UK.

To answer this question I opened the Advanced search, and under the ‘ALL’ tab, I typed ‘divorce’ and ‘assets’ into the full-text search, which produced around 2,000 results.

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Using the tools in JustisOne I was able to find a few specific cases as a starting point for my reading into this area, that would eventually lead me to the answer for this question.
Finally, to address the child custody issue, and identify what information is relevant to the courts making this decision I used JustisOne’s Browse feature. Located on the left-side of the screen, this feature can be used to search for cases by category, jurisdiction and other parameters. For this question, I firstly selected Cases, then United Kingdom, Family Law, then Children followed by Custody and Contact (as shown below).

After clicking the ‘Show Documents’ button, I look through the first few cases listed in my results. On viewing Payne Vs Payne, I saw from the Key Passages that the case had discussed factors of applications as well as their weightings. It was obvious that this case was a great starting point for my research.

Next, I opened the Precedent Map for Payne Vs Payne, using the button in the upper right corner. I select to see the positive and negative treatments. As the Precedent Map is ordered chronologically from left to right, I instantly see that this case has recently received a negative treatment in 2015. By double-clicking on the negative citing case, the Precedent Map shifted its focus on the new case: Re C (Internal Relocation). By selecting the title at the top of the Precedent Map, I was taken straight to this case where I could view the full-text judgment.

Using the ‘Cited Cases’ tab, I found Payne Vs Payne and selected the corresponding citations in context button showing me the 18 mentions of the case within Re C (Internal Relocation). I could then read the relevant paragraphs and analyse them within my answer.

Using the results from my initial search, the Precedent Map, and the list of Citing and Cited cases, I continue to explore these relevant cases to find authorities that will help me answer my question.
Are you ready?

When applying for a vacation scheme or mini-pupillage, you’ll often be looking for ways to make your application stand out from the crowd.

Being able to use legal technology to conduct research significantly reduces the amount of time spent on one problem and can be a really useful skill to have in the eyes of hiring firms or chambers. Many of the biggest UK firms are now offering training contracts with elements of legal technology built into them, showing the importance of this to recruiters.

Justis offer free certificated proficiency tests that can be taken online and used on your legal CV to show prospective employers that you are skilled in this area. If you achieve over 90% in your first sitting, you will receive a pass with distinction, which will look great on any legal application.

Take the test here for JustisOne: www.justis.com/test

Important information

All logos and names of publishers, commercial providers and services are provided to us by the respective organisations operating these services and are shown here for an accurate representation of the service. Linking to external services may require additional subscriptions with third parties which are not included in Justis subscriptions.