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RC (Mother) v AB (Father) [2015]

[2015] EWHC 1693 (Fam)1693

16/06/2015

Court

High Court Family Division

| Mr Justice Cobb allowed a mother \$\pi 39\$; application to relocate permanently with the analysis based on the child's circumstances, actual and proposed, in each jurisdiction. Cobb J applied the guidance of Black LJ in K v K (Relocation: Shared Care Arrangement) [2011] EWCA Civ 793, [2012] 2 FLR 880[2012] 2 FLR 880, that "the only authentic principle" in relocation cases is welfare, i.e. what is best for a specific child in specific circumstances. Each case is unique and falls to the hearing. The father was born and had always lived in London. His family were of Caribbean extraction but were currently based in London. The mother was originally from Angola though she had spent a large part of her childhood in South Africa after her family had fled the civil war. From 1997 until August 2013 the mother lived in the UK, where she met the father. At the time of the trial before Cobb J the mother's immediate and extended family predominantly lived in Angola but they retained links to teens. They had an intermittent relationship until final separation in 2012. They were never married but the father was named on the child's birth certificate and he had parental responsibility for the child.

| ch Angola without the consent of the father in August 2013. The father had sought the assistance of Reunite and obtained orders from the English High Court immediately. He also contacted the police, and by the time of the trial before Cobb | the mother had been arrested on suspicion of criminal child abduction and was on bail pending prosecution. An officer from the Metropolitan Police attended the family proceedings. Cobb | made findings against the mother in respect of this removal and her motivation in executing it. court heard allegations of violence, harassment and general parental conflict within the parties' relationship, in respect of which Cobb I made findings within his judgment. He also made findings that the father had used social media to put pressure upon and even to humiliate the mother among her peers. Some findings Cobb J declined to make due to the passage of time and the loss of available evidence in the interim period.

- Innthe mother and the child had remained in Angola from August 2013 until February 2015 so the court had a realised context to analyse his welfare in both jurisdictions. The court rejected the mother \$\#39\$; evidence about the level of indirect contact she had facilitated between the father and the child during the period after August 2013, but also considered other beneficial aspects of his life in Angola, including his educational development and ties to extended members of his maternal family. It was agreed by the parties that the child had enjoyed and benefited from the direct overnight contact with the father that was instated by the court after the mother returned

temporarily to the UK in February 2015.□□

Permission

Permission

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