

Alternatives to Court

Dealing with problems without
going to court



*Community
Legal Service*



Going to court to solve a problem can be expensive, stressful and time-consuming. But there are other ways of dealing with many types of complaint. This leaflet explains how they work and when you can use them.

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The leaflets in this series give you an outline of your legal rights. They are not a complete guide to the law and are not intended to be a guide to how the law will apply to you or to any specific situation. The leaflets are regularly updated but the law may have changed since this was printed, so information in it may be incorrect or out of date.

If you have a problem, you will need to get more information or personal advice to work out the best way to solve it. See 'Further help' on page 22 for sources of information and advice.

What alternatives are there to court?

Until recently, if you had a legal problem, you would normally have to go to court or a tribunal in what is often called 'litigation'. This is still a common way of sorting out such problems. But going to court can be expensive and off-putting.

Now there are alternative ways of sorting out complaints and legal problems. Together they are often called 'alternative dispute resolution' (ADR) and include things like arbitration, mediation and ombudsman schemes. With most problems, courts encourage people to try these sorts of schemes before they use litigation.

This leaflet explains how the different schemes work, and when you can use them. If you have a problem, you need to read this leaflet alongside one of other Community Legal Service leaflets in this series, which look in more detail at different types of problem. See the back cover for a list of all the leaflets in this series.

Why use an alternative dispute resolution scheme instead of going to court?

ADR schemes are not meant to replace the courts in all cases. But they can have advantages over going to court. These advantages include:

- being more flexible;
- solving your problem faster;
- being less stressful; and
- costing you less money.

If you have a problem with a person or organisation you deal with regularly (a neighbour, for example), ADR can mean a better, longer-lasting solution to your problem.

You can also use some ADR schemes as well as going to court or a tribunal. For example, mediation can help everyone focus on the issues that are causing the problem, making it easier for you to reach an agreement or for a judge to make a decision.

Remember that either side in a disagreement can suggest using an ADR scheme to solve the problem.

You also need to know that court rules now require you to think about whether some form of ADR is a better way to reach an agreement before going to court. For example, if you unreasonably refuse to try mediation before going to court, you may not get your costs back, or you may even have to pay the other side's costs, even if you win the case.

Do I need a lawyer to use alternative dispute resolution?

Just as you would seek advice when going to court, you should in most cases seek advice when choosing an ADR method and when reaching agreements. Advice can also be useful when you are writing a complaint letter or using a formal complaints procedure.

You can get independent advice from a number of sources, for example a:

- Citizens Advice Bureau;
- housing advice centre;
- local Law Centre; or
- solicitor.

See 'Further help' on page 22 for details of other organisations that can offer advice.

How do I decide whether to use an alternative dispute resolution scheme?

How you choose to solve your problem depends on:

- the result you want;
- what you can expect to achieve;
- how you want to go about solving your problem; and
- how willing the other side is to try and solve the problem.

The result you want

You can get different things from going to court than from ADR. By going to court, you might get:

- an order that something be done or stopped;
- compensation; or
- a judgment from the court about who is right and who is wrong.

By using ADR, you might get:

- a change in the way a person or organisation behaves;
- a promise that a person or company won't do something;
- something you own repaired;
- something you own replaced;
- an apology;

- an explanation for what happened to you;
- a mistake corrected; or
- compensation (for example, for an injury).

What you can expect to achieve

What you want to achieve may not be possible for your particular problem, and it's important to know this before starting out. For example, you might want to use mediation to get a full explanation of what went wrong. But if the other side isn't willing to take part in mediation, this won't be possible.

Another important factor is identifying who the other side is – who is responsible for what happened. In some cases this is straightforward. But in others (some consumer disagreements, for example), it can be difficult to identify the person who gave you the service or made the decision, and the person who is legally responsible.

In cases of discrimination at work, for example, employers are often responsible for what their employees do. In the case of a complaint about neighbour nuisance the neighbour or the landlord might be the right person to approach. If you are not sure who is responsible, an adviser should be able to help you.

You will need to find out if the ADR service can produce the result you want. For example, if you have been injured during medical treatment and your main priority is to get compensation, you are unlikely to get that through the NHS complaints procedure or the Health Service Ombudsman. But if you feel that alerting people to the problem is the most important thing, so that it doesn't happen to someone else, you will have a better chance of getting this from the Health Service Ombudsman.

How you want to solve your problem

No single form of dispute resolution can give you everything you want. The result is only one thing to think about – how the problem is resolved can be just as important. Things to think about include:

- what it will take to get your problem sorted out;
- how much it will cost;

- how it will affect your life, including your family and your work; and
- how much time you can spend on it.

For example, you might feel it is important to have a hearing or meeting where you can state your case in person. Mediation can usually offer this. Or you might feel that you don't want to go to a hearing but would rather have the matter dealt with on paper only. Ombudsman schemes normally use this kind of 'documents-only' process.

When thinking about your options, remember to take into account your own costs and expenses, such as travel, childcare and time off work.

The time it takes to use an ADR process can be a major factor. Some matters are very urgent and important and going to court is the only safe option (for example, if you are in danger of losing your home). You can, however, follow up court action with another process such as mediation to deal with other parts of a problem, or perhaps to discuss the solution in more detail.

Other things to think about

Remember that some methods have to be the last thing you try, not the first. This is because those methods are 'binding' (which means that both sides, or sometimes just one side, must do what they are told to or agree to). If you use a binding method, you can't go on to use a different method if you are unhappy with the result.

Also, in some cases, you can't use two methods at the same time. For example, you cannot take your problem to court and to an ombudsman at the same time.

Remember that for some types of problem there is a time limit for taking a case to court or to another dispute resolution process. So if you are using one process, you need to be sure that it will not put you beyond the time limit for taking your case elsewhere if you need to. For example, this is particularly important in employment disputes.

How do alternative dispute resolution schemes work?

There are many different types of ADR scheme. The one (or ones) you choose to use will depend on:

- how you want your problem dealt with; and
- what sort of problem you have – not all methods are available for every kind of problems.

There are explanations of how different types of scheme work on the following pages.

Contact details for the main dispute resolution services are given on pages 19 to 21.

Mediation and conciliation

These involve an independent mediator (someone who doesn't take sides and who won't gain or lose anything by the outcome). They will help you and the other person or company find a solution to the problem. You and your opponent, not the mediator, decide what will happen and the terms of any agreement you make. But the process is voluntary so you cannot force the other person or organisation to take part.

Mediation and conciliation themselves are not binding, but they can be made binding if there is a signed mediated agreement. What is said in a mediation session is confidential, so it cannot be used in court later. Only the resulting agreement can be enforced by the court. The courts can make either side do what they agreed to do in the agreement they signed. In practice, people tend to keep to a mediated agreement because they have prepared its terms themselves.

You can use mediation and conciliation for a range of different problems.

Mediation for relationship and family problems

All problems to do with a divorce or separation can go to mediation.

These include:

- arrangements for children, including where they will live, who they will live with, and how often they will see each parent;
- who will have property and belongings;
- how your ex-partner or children will be supported; and
- how and when you will contact your ex-partner.

Some mediation services can also deal with other types of problems within families, including:

- problems between young people and their parents; and
- disagreements over who will care for elderly parents and how they will be cared for.

You can find a family mediator or mediation service near you from:

- CLS Direct;
- the UK College of Family Mediators;
- National Family Mediation; or
- the Law Society.

Mediation for problems with neighbours

If you have a disagreement with a neighbour about noise or harassment, for example, you can try to sort it out using community mediation. Contact Mediation UK for details of your nearest community mediation service. (See page 19 for details of how to contact them.) Community mediation is usually free to local residents. The issues community mediation can deal with include:

- noise;
- problems with local children;
- problems over shared land or facilities;

- parking;
- pets; and
- property boundaries.

For more information see the Community Legal Service leaflet, 'Neighbourhood and Community Disputes'.

Mediation for problems at work

You can try to solve many employment disagreements through mediation, conciliation or negotiation, including problems to do with:

- unfair dismissal;
- equal pay;
- redundancy payments;
- terms and conditions of your job; and
- discrimination because of your race, sex or a disability.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) offers free conciliation for many types of employment problems. But remember that there will be strict time limits if you want to take your case to an employment tribunal. These time limits will apply whether or not you try mediation, conciliation or negotiation first. It is important to get independent legal advice about your situation before deciding what to do.

Mediation for problems with discrimination if you are disabled

If you have a disability and you feel you have been discriminated against by a retailer, a service provider, or a school or education provider, you may be able to use the Disability Conciliation Service. Contact the Disability Rights Commission for advice or referral to the scheme (for details of how to contact them see page 19).

If you feel you have been treated less favourably at work because of a disability, your sex or your race, you can consider using conciliation provided by Acas.

Harassment and discrimination claims at work or between neighbours can also be sorted out using mediation. The best way to find a service is to contact Mediation UK.

Mediation for problems with your child's education

You may be able to use a mediation service to help sort out a problem about:

- how or why your child was excluded from school; or
- special educational needs that you feel your child has.

All local education authorities are required to provide 'independent disagreement resolution services' for disputes about a school's provision for a child's special educational needs; in most cases the type of disagreement resolution used is mediation.

Mediation for other problems

You may be able to use mediation for a range of other problems, including:

- problems with goods and services;
- business disagreements;
- medical accidents;
- personal injury;
- community care; and
- housing.

Arbitration

This is sometimes described as a 'private version' of going to court. It involves an independent arbitrator who is impartial (someone who doesn't take sides, and who won't gain or lose anything by the outcome). The arbitrator will hear both sides of the disagreement and make a decision that will solve the problem.

You and the other person or company must both agree if you want to go to arbitration.

The process is confidential and so is any amount of compensation that the arbitrator awards. Sometimes the arbitrator makes their decision based on papers that each person gives them to support their case. At other times they hold a hearing where both sides can present their cases. However, this is usually less formal than a court hearing.

The result of arbitration is binding, so you can't take your case to court after the arbitrator has made a decision, unless the arbitrator has made obvious legal mistakes or behaved improperly.

Arbitration can be used for a range of problems, such as those about goods and services.

Trade associations for different companies often have arbitration schemes. Some of them run their own schemes, but others are run by an independent organisation called the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CI Arb).

One example is the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), which can arbitrate on, for example, a disagreement about holidays.

If you have a complaint with a business, and they are a member of a trade association, ask the trade association whether they have an arbitration scheme to deal with your problem. You can also contact the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators to see which organisations they run arbitration schemes for. (See page 19 for details of how to contact them.)

Expert determination

In expert determination, an independent person looks at the case and gives a decision. The person making the decision is usually an expert in the subject of the disagreement. The person is chosen jointly by both sides, who agree from the start to be bound by the expert's decision.

Expert determination can be best for deciding technical areas of a complex disagreement.

Early neutral evaluation

With this option an independent person looks at the claims made by each side and gives their opinion on either:

- what they think the result should be; or
- a particular point of law.

Their opinion is not binding, so either side can use it to decide what steps they might take next. The opinion can also be the basis for an agreement between both sides.

Early neutral evaluation can help work out where the real problem lies, and make both sides think more clearly about results by giving an independent view of the arguments. The evaluator is often chosen because of their expertise in the subject matter of the disagreement. They may also be a lawyer with litigation experience.

Grievance and complaints procedures

These are usually the first stage of resolution for many disagreements with companies or government departments. In some cases, you cannot use another method of sorting out a problem (such as an ombudsman) if you have not gone through the complaints procedure first.

The best complaints procedures are usually those where complaints are handled at a local level, often informally. This can be easier for everyone. However, many complaints procedures do not have time limits, so sorting out a problem can take a long time. Also, complaints procedures are not independent, because they are drawn

up and handled by the organisation you are complaining about.

If you are frustrated by a complaints procedure and feel you have done everything possible to sort out the problem using it, then find out what the next stage is. This is often an ombudsman.

Litigation

Litigation (taking a case to court or a tribunal) often leads to a settlement (agreement) before the final hearing. However, if a settlement can't be reached, an independent person or a group of people (for example, a judge, referee or tribunal) hears arguments from both sides and then makes a judgment. Unlike most alternative dispute resolution processes, in litigation the decision is made public and hearings can often be reported on (and even watched by the public). You can sometimes appeal against a judgment made through litigation, though whether you can depends on the type of litigation, and the reason for your appeal.

Litigation can be used for a range of problems. Two examples are using the 'small claims track' for problems with goods and services and an employment tribunal for problems at work.

Litigation for problems with goods and services

For most consumer complaints, you can use the 'small claims track'. This is a way of dealing with small claims (for less than £5,000) through the courts. The procedure is quite informal and you are normally expected to put your own case. If you use a lawyer, you won't be able to recover their costs.

For more about dealing with consumer problems, see the Community Legal Service leaflet 'Problems with goods and services'.

Litigation for problems at work

If you have a problem at work, you could try and sort it out using Acas conciliation (see 'Mediation for problems at work' on page 8). If that doesn't work, you can go to an employment tribunal. However, a tribunal can only:

- make your employer pay you compensation; or
- recommend (but not force) your employer to give you your job back (if you have lost it).

Acas can tell you and your employer your legal rights and give you a view of what you could expect to happen at an employment tribunal hearing. But remember that there are strict time limits for using an employment tribunal, and these apply whether or not you try conciliation first. See the Community Legal Service leaflet 'Employment' for details.

Negotiation

This involves dealing directly with the person or organisation that seems to have caused the problem. You can do this yourself, or you can get a representative (such as an adviser or solicitor) to do it for you.

Negotiation is usually a good first step. It starts with you approaching the other side with details of your complaint and suggestions for how it can be sorted out. The other side does not need to agree to take part before you or your representative approach them.

The process is not binding, although both sides can agree to make a negotiated agreement into a legally binding contract or order. This would mean that you could then take the other side to court if they didn't do what they had agreed to. In some types of dispute, such as medical negligence and housing disrepair, the courts require you to try to negotiate with the other party before making an application to court.

Most disagreements can be solved through negotiation. A common example is settlement discussions between solicitors. More than nine out of ten legal claims are settled without a court hearing.

Negotiation is different from conciliation and mediation in that the person negotiating for you:

- acts for you, and represents your interests;
- is not independent; and
- may also advise you about the best course of action.

Ombudsmen

Ombudsmen are independent 'referees' who look at complaints about public and private organisations. They are often a last resort when complaints cannot be sorted out through an organisation's own complaints procedure. Ombudsman services:

- are free to use;
- won't normally consider your complaint unless you have first used the complaints procedure of the organisation you have a problem with;
- don't take sides; and
- make decisions that are not binding on you, so you are free to go to court or use another dispute resolution process if you are not happy with their decision (except for the Pensions Ombudsman, whose decisions are binding on both you and the company).

Ombudsmen who belong to the British and Irish Ombudsman Association (BIOA) are independent from the organisations they investigate.

In most cases, the ombudsmen dealing with public organisations (such as government departments) can only review how a decision was made and:

- say whether there was 'maladministration' in the way it was made; and
- whether it resulted in an injustice.

They don't look at whether or not the decision itself was right.

Maladministration can include:

- an organisation or department not following its own policies or procedures;
- rudeness;
- taking too long to do something;
- not doing something they should have;
- treating you less fairly than other people; and
- giving you wrong or misleading information.

The private-sector ombudsmen (who look at complaints about banks and insurance companies, for example) can generally look at whether a decision was fair and reasonable based on industry standards of good practice. They can also award you compensation if they agree with your complaint. See 'Ombudsmen' on page 20 for details of how to contact the organisations listed below.

Ombudsmen for problems with goods and services

There are ombudsman schemes for a range of different consumer complaints, including:

- estate agents;
- financial services (banks, investments and insurance, for example);
- pensions; and
- telephone services.

If a company is a member of an ombudsman scheme, it should make this clear in a brochure, for example, or on its letterhead. If you are not sure, ask the company or contact the British and Irish Ombudsman Association (BIOA) – see page 20 for details of how to contact them.

Ombudsman for problems with solicitors

If you make a complaint to a solicitor, and you are not happy with the way they deal with it, you can complain to the Law Society's Consumer Complaints Service. If you are unhappy with how the Consumer Complaints Service has handled your complaint, you can then go to the Legal Services Ombudsman.

Ombudsman for problems with medical treatment

If you have a complaint about any treatment you've received from the NHS, you can take your case to the Health Service Ombudsman. However, the ombudsman will look at your case only if you have already been through the NHS complaints procedure and you are not happy with the result.

The Health Service Ombudsman can consider various complaints, including those about:

- poor-quality care or treatment;
- poor-quality service;
- not giving you a service that you should have had;
- a delay in your care or treatment;
- rudeness; and
- the way your complaint was dealt with by a hospital or health authority.

Ombudsmen for problems with housing

The Housing Ombudsman Service deals with complaints from people who have a 'registered social landlord'. These are normally housing associations, but may also be landlords who manage homes that used to be run by local councils. Some private landlords are also members of the Housing Ombudsman scheme. The Local Government Ombudsman deals with complaints from tenants in local authority housing.

Ombudsmen for problems with local authorities (councils)

If you have a complaint about a local authority (council) you should contact the Local Government Ombudsman.

They will look at complaints about most services provided by your local authority, including:

- council housing transfers, allocations and repairs;
- problems with your child's education (for example, being given a place at a school, being excluded, or being assessed for special educational needs);
- social services;
- Housing Benefit;
- Council Tax; and
- planning.

Ombudsmen for problems with government departments

If you have a complaint about a government department, you can take it to the Parliamentary Ombudsman. If your complaint is about the National Assembly for Wales and some public organisations concerned with Welsh issues, you can take it to the Welsh Administration Ombudsman. The Parliamentary Ombudsman will look at a range of complaints, including those about:

- the Benefits Agency or Jobcentre Plus;
- access to official information; and
- the courts (but not about judges or their decisions).

You can find out which government departments and public bodies are covered at the website www.ombudsman.org.uk.

If you want to take your complaint to the Parliamentary Ombudsman, you must first send it to a member of parliament (MP). The MP will pass it on to the ombudsman. In Wales, you complain directly to the Welsh Administration Ombudsman without going through a member of the Welsh Assembly.

Ombudsman for problems with the Child Support Agency

If you have a complaint about the Child Support Agency, you can take it to the Independent Case Examiner.

Regulators

Regulators oversee the way certain companies which have a public role behave, and look at complaints from customers. Taking a complaint to a regulator is free. But they can only look at the way your complaint was dealt with, not at what you complained about. You must normally go through the company's own complaints procedure before you contact the regulator.

Some of the most important regulators are:

- Ofgem, for gas and electricity companies;
- Ofwat, for water companies; and
- Ofcom, for phone companies and internet service providers.

See 'Regulators' on page 21 for details of how to contact them.

How much does alternative dispute resolution cost?

When working out how much it will cost to deal with a problem, you need to take into account:

- fees or charges for the alternative dispute resolution service (unless it is free);
- your own expenses, including things like travel and photocopying;

- the cost of legal help and advice; and
- the risk of not getting what you want.

For example, you need to know if you will be responsible for paying the other side's legal fees and other expenses if you lose. And you need to know if you can expect to get your costs and expenses paid if you win.

The principle that applies in UK courts is generally that the 'loser' pays the other side's costs as well as their own. However, in alternative dispute resolution, the general principle is that each side pays their own costs.

You should also be aware that if you unreasonably refuse to consider a form of ADR before or during litigation, then you may not get your costs back, or you may even have to pay the other side's costs, even if you win.

Mediation costs can vary, depending on the type of mediation. For example:

- community mediation is usually free to local residents;
- family mediation services often charge an hourly rate. Some have a scale of fees, so what you pay depends on how much money you have;

- commercial mediation providers make a charge depending on the complexity and value of the claim.

If you are eligible for Legal Aid, the Legal Aid fund will pay for the cost of your mediation, or another form of alternative dispute resolution.

Sometimes, the organisation you are complaining about might pay all the costs because they are the financially stronger side.

Most consumer arbitration schemes run by the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators cost between £10 and £100, but some are free. And if you win your case, you will get back any fee you have paid.

Ombudsman schemes tend to be the least expensive to use, as they are free to the person complaining.

Community mediation doesn't cost much either. It usually involves face-to-face meetings, so you may have to pay travel and other expenses, but you may be able to get these back as part of a mediated agreement if both sides agree to this.

You may have to pay for travel expenses, childcare costs, and time off work if you have to go to a hearing.

Photocopying evidence can be expensive, so don't forget this cost if you are using a process such as arbitration that relies on you providing many documents.

Can I get help with the costs?

You may be able to get help with the costs of using an ADR scheme if you are eligible for Legal Aid. This will depend on whether you cannot afford to pay and if you meet other conditions. If you meet these conditions, you may get help with:

- the costs of preparing your case for mediation, early neutral evaluation or arbitration;
- the cost of legal advice before and during an ADR;
- the fee for mediation, early neutral evaluation or arbitration.

See 'The Community Legal Service' on page 22 for how to find out more about public funding.

Dispute resolution services

Providers of arbitration and mediation

Academy of Experts

phone: 020 7430 0333

www.academy-experts.org

The ADR Group

phone: 0117 946 7180

www.adrgroup.co.uk

AIMS (Advice, Information and Mediation Service)

For problems with sheltered and retirement housing, run by Age Concern.

phone: 0845 600 2001

www.ageconcern.org.uk/aims

Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas)

phone: 08457 474747

www.acas.org.uk

Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution

phone: 020 7536 6000

www.cedr.co.uk

Chartered Institute of Arbitrators

phone: 020 7421 7444

www.arbitrators.org

Communications and Internet Services Adjudication Scheme (CISAS)

For complaints about some telecommunications services.

phone: 020 7421 7432

www.arbitrators.org/cisas

Disability Conciliation Service

phone: 0117 914 2380

www.dcs-gb.net

Disability Rights Commission

For information and advice on disability rights, and referral to the Disability Conciliation Service.

phone: 08457 622 633

text phone: 08457 622 644

www.drc-gb.org

Family Law Bar Association

phone: 020 7242 1289

www.flba.co.uk

Intermediation

phone: 020 7816 3606

www.intermediation.com

The Law Society

phone: 020 7242 1222

www.lawsociety.org.uk

Mediation Wales (Community Mediation)

phone: 029 20 229955

www.mediationwales.org.uk

Mediation UK (Community Mediation)

phone: 0117 904 6661

www.mediationuk.org.uk

National Family Mediation

phone: 0117 904 2825

www.nfm.u-net.com

UK College of Family Mediators

phone: 0117 904 7223

www.ukcfm.co.uk

Ombudsmen

British and Irish Ombudsman Association

phone: 020 8467 7455
www.bioa.org.uk

Estate Agents Ombudsman

phone: 01722 333 306
www.oea.co.uk

The Financial Ombudsman Service

For complaints about financial services, including banks, building societies, investments and insurance.
phone: 0845 080 1800
www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk

Health Service Ombudsman

phone: 020 7217 4051
www.ombudsman.org.uk

Housing Ombudsman Service

phone: 0845 7125 973
www.ihos.org.uk

The Independent Case Examiner

For complaints about the Child Support Agency.
phone: 0845 606 0777
Typetalk: 18002 0151 801 8800
www.ind-case-exam.org.uk

Legal Services Ombudsman

phone: 0845 601 0794
www.olso.org

Local Government Ombudsman

(England)
phone: 0845 602 1983
www.lgo.org.uk

Local Government Ombudsman

(Wales)
phone: 01656 661 325
www.ombudsman-wales.org

Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman

phone: 0845 015 4033
www.ombudsman.org.uk

Pensions Ombudsman

For complaints about the way pensions schemes are run.
phone: 020 7834 9144
www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk

Office of the Telecommunications Ombudsman (Otelco)

For complaints about some telecommunication services.
phone: 0845 050 1614
www.otelco.org.uk

Welsh Administration Ombudsman

phone: 0845 601 0987
www.ombudsman.org.uk/pca/wales

Regulators

Ofcom

For problems with television, radio, telecommunications and internet service providers.

phone: 0845 456 3000

or 020 7981 3040

www.ofcom.org.uk

Ofgem

For problems with gas and electricity companies.

phone: 0845 906 0708

www.ofgem.gov.uk

Ofwat

For problems with water companies.

phone: 0121 625 1300

www.ofwat.gov.uk

Further help

Community Legal Service Direct

A free, easy-to-use service to help you solve your legal problems.

Call: 0845 345 4 345

to speak to a qualified legal adviser about Welfare Benefits, Debt or Education or find local advice services for other problems.

Log on at: www.clsdirect.org.uk

to search for a quality local legal adviser or solicitor or find links to other sources of online information and help.

ADRnow

For more information about all kinds of alternative dispute resolution processes, and links to mediation providers and ombudsman schemes throughout the UK.

www.adrnow.org.uk

Advicenow

Information on rights and legal issues.

www.advicenow.org.uk

Adviceuk

Umbrella group for free, independent advice centres.

phone: 020 7407 4070

www.adviceuk.org.uk

Citizens Advice

Your local Citizens Advice Bureau is listed in the phone book, or you can search for a local CAB on:

www.citizensadvice.org.uk/cabdir.ihtml

DIAL UK

A network of 140 advice centres for people with disabilities.

phone: 01302 310 123

www.dialuk.info/

Disability Rights Commission

Information and advice for people with disabilities, and referral to the Disability Conciliation Service.

phone: 08457 622633

Textphone: 08457 622644

www.drc-gb.org

Equal Opportunities Commission

phone: 0845 601 5901

www.eoc.org.uk

Law Centres Federation

phone: 020 7387 8570

www.lawcentres.org.uk

The Law Society

phone: 020 7242 1222

www.lawsociety.org.uk

Office of Fair Trading

phone: 020 7211 8000

www.offt.gov.uk

Shelter

For problems with housing.

phone: 0808 800 4444 (24-hour helpline)

www.shelter.org.uk

Youth Access

Information, advice and counselling for young people.

phone: 020 8772 9900

www.youthaccess.org.uk

The Community Legal Service

The Community Legal Service has been set up to help you find the right legal information and advice to solve your problems.

You can get help through a national network of organisations including Citizens Advice Bureaux, Law Centres, many independent advice centres and thousands of high street solicitors. All of these services meet quality standards set by the Legal Services Commission. Look for the Community Legal Service logo, shown below.

Many of the organisations offer some or all of their services for free. If you cannot afford to pay for advice you may be eligible for financial support through the Community Legal Service Fund (Legal Aid). You can order leaflets about funding from the LSC Leaflet line on 0845 3000 343. You can also use a Legal Aid eligibility calculator on the CLS Direct website at www.clsdirect.org.uk

*Community
Legal Service*



The Legal Services Commission (LSC)

The Community Legal Service and the Community Legal Service Fund are managed by the Legal Services Commission. To find out more about us visit our website at www.legalservices.gov.uk or find the details for your local Legal Services Commission office in the phone book.

legal services
COMMISSION

The leaflets are also available online at: www.clsdirect.org.uk

- 1 Dealing with Debt
- 2 Employment
- 3 Divorce and Separation
- 4 Renting and Letting
- 5 Buying and Selling Property
- 6 Losing your Home
- 7 The Human Rights Act
- 8 Claiming Asylum
- 9 Welfare Benefits
- 10 Wills and Probate
- 11 Dealing with the Police
- 12 No-win, No-fee Actions
- 13 Problems with Goods and Services
- 14 Medical Accidents
- 15 Equal Opportunities
- 16 Racial Discrimination
- 17 Personal Injury
- 18 Rights for Disabled People
- 19 Community Care
- 20 Education
- 21 Immigration and Nationality
- 22 Mental Health
- 23 Alternatives to Court**
- 24 Family Mediation

The leaflets are also available in Welsh, Braille and Audio

To order any of these leaflets contact the LSC leaflet line on **0845 3000 343** or email LSCleafletline@stivesdirect.com or Fax 01732 860 270



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