**Rules of Evidence**

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| **Relevance** | **Opinion** | **Hearsay** | **Character** | **Direct Speech** | **Leading Question** | **Oppressive** | **Argumentative** | **Harassing** | **Assumptive** |
| \*Evidence must prove or assist a fact that is in dispute  \*Background evidence is not necessarily irrelevant | \*Witnesses may not draw conclusions based on their observed facts.  \*Unless that witness is an 'expert' in a relevant field. | \*A witness informing what they heard *someone else saying* is not admissible  (unless - this statement is put forward not to establish the truth but only that a statement was made) | \*Bad character cannot be led by prosecution  \*Good character may be led by either team  \*If good character is raised, the prosecution may cross-examine the defendant about bad character | \*Conversations discussed by the witness *must* be recited as it occurred  \*eg:  Brian said to me "can you please drive?"  NOT:  Brian asked me to drive | MAY BE ASKED ABOUT MATTERS **NOT** IN DISPUTE:  \*Enables witness to relay information quickly so the 'real' matters can be discussed  \*Useful to 'control' witness response to yes and no answers  MAY NOT BE ASKED ABOUT MATTERS IN DISPUTE:  \*Where the question suggests the answer  Eg:  "was the car blue?" | \*The evidence is:  -confusing  -misleading  -ambiguous  -vague  -unhelpful | \*If the witness argues what conclusions should be drawn | \*Treating a witness poorly | \*A witness *may* give evidence based on an assumption  \*If this assumption *cannot* be proved, then it is inadmissible |

Be prepared to demonstrate awareness of the grounds for making or not making objections (making a considered response).