EVIDENCE 2016

CIVIL

INTRODUCTION

Types of Ev.

- Distinction By How It Is Tendered
 - o Testimonial Ev: W testimony made to Ct re observations of rel. events
 - o Real Ev: things (incl. docs as things) from which trier of fact able to draw own inferences
 - o **Documentary Ev:** written statements tendered as testimony
- Distinction by How It Proves A Fact
 - Direct Ev: proves a fact in issue directly w/o the need for inference
 - Circumstantial Ev: proves a fact in issue indirectly through inference

Process

- 1) What is the evidence?
- 2) Is Ev. relevant (ie, does it tend to prove/disprove a MF in issue)?
 - o YES: prima facie admissible
 - o NO: inadmissible
- 2) How do I want to use?
 - o Re issue, and/or credit (PIS etc)?
- 2) Is there exclusionary rule (H/S, opinion, tendency, credibility)?
 - o NO: prima facie admissible
 - o YES: inadmissible unless exception
- 3) Is there discretion to exclude Evidence?
 - o NO: prima facie admissible
 - o YES: inadmissible
- 4) Should warning/direction be given re evidence?

Voir Dire

- Jury absent (s 189 UEA)
- Standard of proof = Balance of Probs (s 142 UEA)
- Rules of Ev. probably apply (s 189(7) UEA)

Waiver

- Rules of Ev. only be waived re relevant Ev.
- P must understand right to object and freely choose to exercise it
- · Unlikely that failure to object can constitute waiver
- Unlikely that waiver applies in crim. cases
- · Failure to exclude Ev. in the absence of objection is not an error of law

UEA

- P waiver: parties may consent to waive these rules (s 190):
 - General rules about giving Ev. (ss 26-36)
 - Rules relating to XN-in-chief and re-XN (ss 37-39)
 - Rules relating to XXN (ss 40-46)