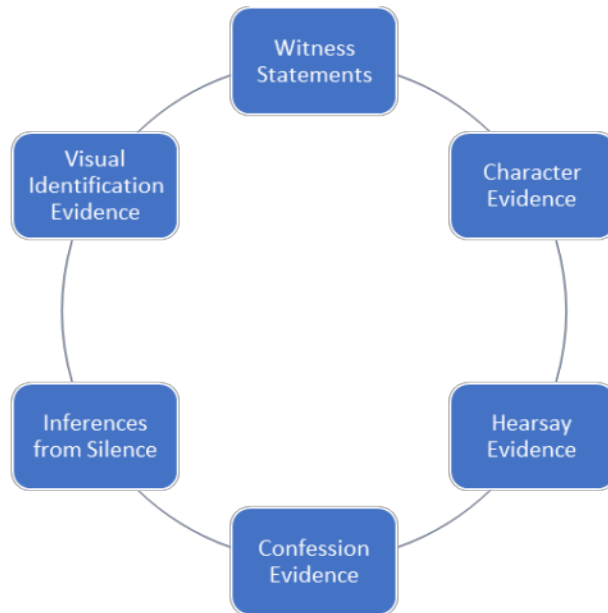


## ADDITIONAL FIGURES – CHAPTER 6

### Forms of Evidence



## Turnbull guidance

1

- Caution is needed before convicting the defendant after relying on identification evidence
- A mistaken witness can be convincing, and multiple witnesses may also be mistaken

2

- The jury should be directed to examine closely the circumstances in which the identification came to be made

3

- The jury are to be reminded of any specific weaknesses which appeared in the identification evidence

4

- Recognition may be more reliable than identification of a stranger, but even when a witness purports to recognise someone they know, the judge should remind the jury that mistakes are sometimes made when recognising friends and close relatives

5

- If, in the trial judge's opinion, the quality of the evidence is good, and remains good at the close of the defence case, the danger of mistaken identity is lessened

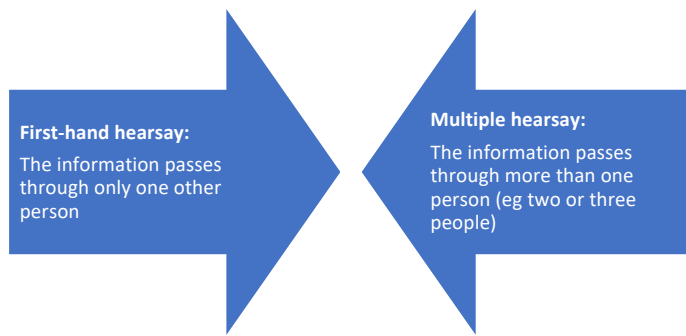
6

- If, in the trial judge's opinion, the evidence is poor (such as a fleeting glance/impaired observations), the judge should withdraw the case and direct an acquittal (if there is no additional evidence)

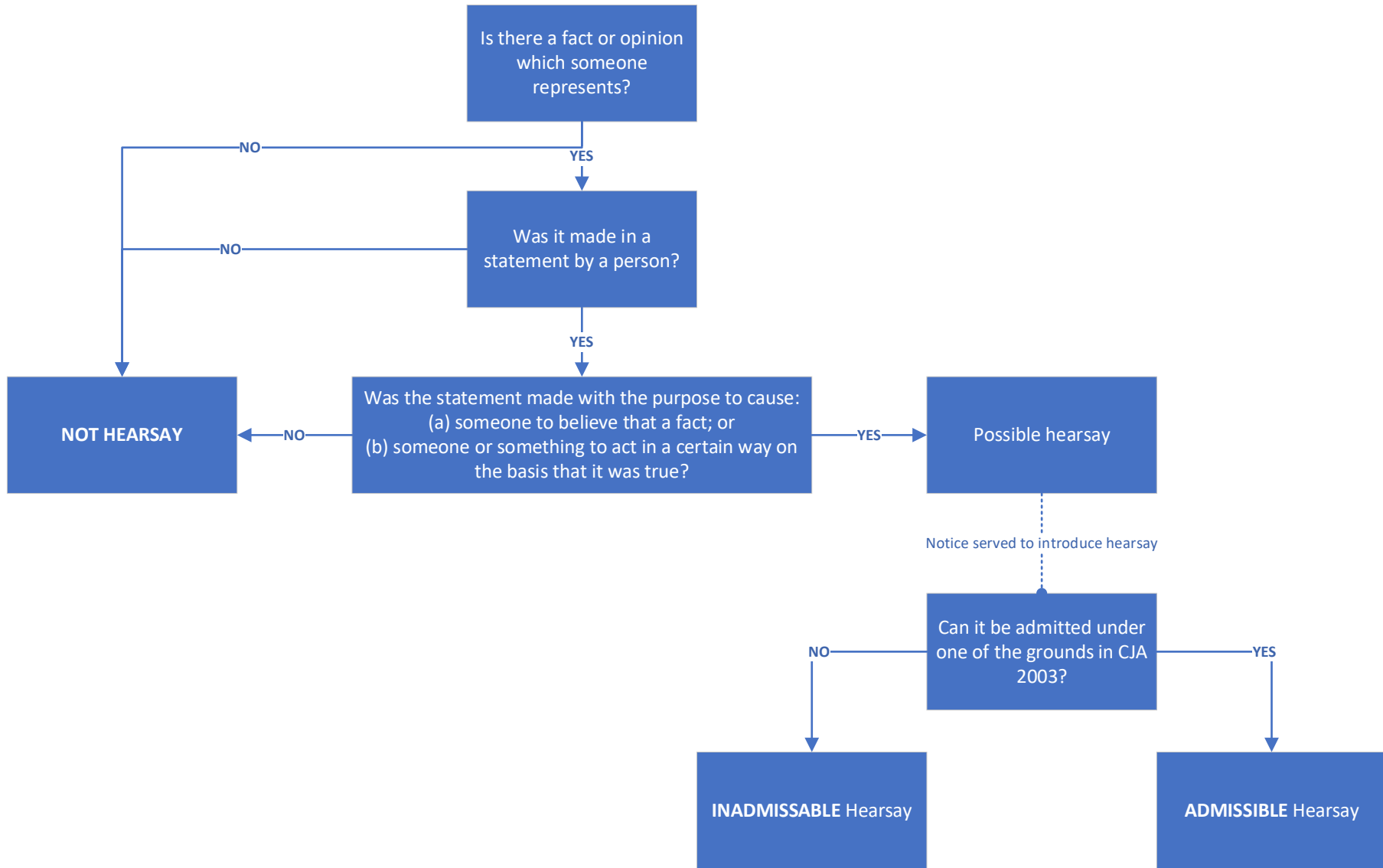
7

- Care is needed when directing the jury on supporting evidence for an identification which may have been made

## Distinguishing first-hand and multiple hearsay



## Identifying hearsay



## Admitting bad character evidence

