

Witness Information Pack

Your guide to being
a witness in court



This information pack is for witnesses who will be giving evidence in a criminal court case in England and Wales.

It is intended for both prosecution and defence witnesses who will be attending a Crown Court or magistrates' court.

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What is the Witness Service?



The Witness Service helps people feel informed, supported and more confident when giving evidence in court.

We provide free, independent support for both prosecution and defence witnesses in every criminal court in England and Wales. We also support bereaved family members and friends, and family members of witnesses who are attending court.

The Witness Service does not support professional or expert witnesses.

We help witnesses understand what to expect before, during and after a trial, and offer support every step of the way. Our trained staff and volunteers are here to listen, answer questions and help make the court process feel less daunting, so witnesses can give their best evidence.

For more information, please visit the Witness Service website: witnessservice.org.uk



Scan this QR code to view the Witness Service website

The role of a witness



A witness is someone who has seen, heard or knows something important about an event being considered in court. Your information, called your evidence, could help the court understand what took place and to establish the truth.

As a witness, your job is to tell the court what you know. You'll be asked questions about what you saw or heard, or what happened to you.

You're not expected to know everything or remember every detail, just to honestly share what you do know in your own words.

The difference between prosecution and defence witnesses

When you go to court as a witness, you'll be called to give evidence either by the **prosecution** or the **defence**.

- A **witness called by the prosecution** gives evidence to support the case against the person accused of a crime – the defendant. The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) usually leads the prosecution, and their job is to present the evidence that shows what they believe happened. They aim to prove the defendant is guilty.
- A **witness called by the defence** gives evidence that supports the defendant. The defence team represents the defendant in court and responds to the prosecution's case to make sure they get a fair trial.

If you're a prosecution witness, the prosecution lawyer will ask you questions first. After that, the defence lawyer will question you – this is called **cross-examination**.

If you're a defence witness, you'll be questioned first by the defence lawyer, then cross-examined by the prosecution lawyer.

Any follow-up questions asked by the first lawyer who spoke to you is called **re-examination**.

Being a victim and a witness

If you're a victim of crime and the case goes to court, you'll still be classed as a victim – but at this point you also become a witness. If you're the victim of the crime, you may be called as a witness by the prosecution.

Your rights as a witness

The **Witness Charter** sets out the standards of care you can expect to receive as a witness in a criminal court case in England and Wales. It applies to both prosecution and defence witnesses, including character witnesses.

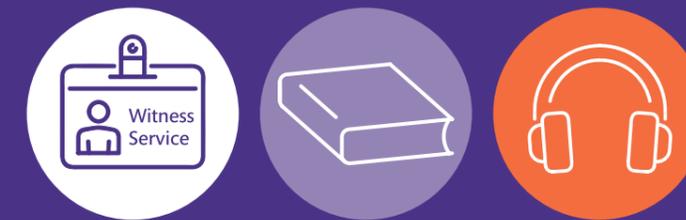
If you're the victim of a crime, you also have rights as set out in the **Victims' Code**.

You can find out more about both on the Witness Service website: witnessservice.org.uk/your-rights.



Scan the QR code to view the page on your rights on the Witness Service website

Preparing for court



Pre-trial visits

Attending court can feel daunting, especially if you've never been before.

The Witness Service can arrange a pre-trial visit to the court before the day of the trial to help you feel more prepared and confident. We can also arrange a virtual pre-trial visit, for example by video call or telephone call.

During a pre-trial visit we can:

- introduce you to Witness Service supporters
- show you around a courtroom, and explain the different people who will be in the room and where they will be
- explain what will happen when you give your evidence
- answer any questions you may have.

It's normal to feel nervous about going to court, but pre-trial visits can help to reassure you and reduce anxiety about giving evidence.

Please note, if you live in London or will be giving evidence in a London court, pre-trial support is provided by the Pre-trial Witness Support Service, delivered by Victim Support. For more information, please visit: londonvws.org.uk/get-support.

You can find out more about what happens during a pre-trial visit on the Witness Service website: witnessservice.org.uk/support/going-to-court-as-a-witness/pre-trial-visits.



Scan the QR code to view the page on pre-trial visits and arrange a visit on the Witness Service website

It may help to think about a few practical things in advance to make your day in court go as smoothly as possible.

What to take with you

Although you'll be given a time to attend court, there may be delays. It's likely you will have to wait for a period of time before you're called into the courtroom to give your evidence.

You might want to consider bringing:

- the letter you received asking you to attend court to give evidence
- a book, e-book reader, magazine, phone or tablet to keep you occupied or distracted until it's time to give your evidence
- refreshments, or money to buy refreshments from the canteen or vending machine if available (these are not available in every court)
- any medication you need, with the pharmacy label showing your name and the date it was issued
- a friend or family member to support you.

Consider bringing a charger with you for any electrical devices, and headphones if you plan to listen to music, an audiobook or a podcast.

There are some items you are not allowed to bring into court buildings. You can find more information on this on page 10.

Being comfortable

Although there's no dress code for attending court, you may want to consider wearing layers, or taking a scarf or jacket you can wear or remove if you get too hot or cold.

Preparing for court



Getting to the court

Travel

Taking time to plan your journey in advance can help you avoid added worry on the day. Things you may wish to consider:

- How long your journey will take and the time you're travelling. For example, it may take longer in peak travel times.
- If you're driving, think about where you can park and how to pay for parking if you need to. For example, do you need cash or a card for a ticket machine or meter, or do you pay with an app?
- If you're using public transport, you could familiarise yourself with the bus or train timetable, and how frequent the service is.

You can claim expenses for travel costs you incur for attending court as a witness. There's more information about claiming expenses on page 15.

If you're a prosecution witness, you can discuss your travel arrangements and any concerns with your Witness Care Unit officer. If you're a defence witness, you can discuss this with the lawyer who instructed you to attend court.

Which court will I attend?

The letter you received asking you to give evidence at court will have the details of which court to attend. If you're unsure, you can ask the Witness Care Unit or officer in the case if you're a prosecution witness, or the defence lawyer if you're a defence witness.



You can find more information about the court, and directions to it, on the GOV.UK website: [gov.uk/find-court-tribunal](https://www.gov.uk/find-court-tribunal). Scan the QR code to view the page on finding a court on the GOV.UK website

Other things to consider

Taking time off work

If you're in employment, let your workplace know as soon as possible if you'll need to take time off to attend court.

Your employers do not have to pay you for this time off, but you can claim expenses for loss of earnings. This also applies if you're self-employed. There's more information about claiming expenses on page 15.

If your employer refuses to give you time off to attend court as a witness, speak to the Witness Care Unit or officer in the case if you're a prosecution witness, or the defence lawyer if you're a defence witness.

If you have received a witness summons, your employer must allow you to attend court. (A witness summons is a legal document issued by the court that requires you to attend the trial and give evidence.)

Childcare

There will be no childcare available in the court building while you give evidence, and the court is not a suitable environment for young children.

If you have children who are younger than school age, you'll need to arrange childcare. If this is difficult or involves extra costs, please speak to the Witness Care Unit or officer in the case if you're a prosecution witness, or the defence lawyer if you're a defence witness. You may be able to claim back these costs.

If you have school-age children, you could consider asking a friend or family member to help you by dropping them off and picking them up from school, if this is an option for you. This can help you get to court on time without feeling rushed and prevent you worrying about collecting them while you're in court.

Preparing for court



Inform the person who instructed you to attend court (such as the Witness Care Unit officer or the defence lawyer) if you have any childcare concerns.

Finances

Attending court can mean unexpected financial costs from things like travelling, childcare, parking and refreshments. Depending on your employment, you may need to take a day off work, which could be unpaid, or decline work if you're self-employed.

You can claim expenses and an allowance for attending court as a witness. There's more information about claiming expenses on page 15.

Trial dates can change, sometimes at short notice

Not all scheduled trials go ahead as planned in England and Wales, because trials are often cancelled at short notice. If the trial you're to attend is cancelled, the reason will be clearly explained to you.

If a courtroom is needed for another case or a judge is not available, the trial might be postponed. This is called an adjournment.

It can be difficult to hear the trial has been delayed – but knowing this is a possibility might help you feel more prepared as your court date approaches.

Special measures

You may be eligible for extra support in court to help you give your best evidence.

'Special measures' are things the court can provide or do to put you at ease and make your experience of giving evidence as comfortable as possible.

Witnesses who are vulnerable or intimidated can ask for special measures.

You're a **vulnerable** witness if you:

- are a young person aged under 18
- have a physical or mental condition or disability which could affect your ability to give your evidence.

You may be an **intimidated** witness if you're:

- so frightened or distressed about giving evidence in court that the quality of your evidence will be affected
- a relative bereaved by homicide (murder or manslaughter)
- a victim-survivor of crimes including:
 - sexual offences
 - domestic abuse
 - hate crime
 - modern slavery
 - terrorism
- a victim of or witness to a crime involving weapons such as knives or guns.

Special measures are not given automatically to witnesses.

- If you're a prosecution witness, the CPS will need to apply to the court to request the special measures you think would help you to give your best evidence.
- If you're a defence witness, the defence legal team will need to apply to the court to request special measures.

The judge or magistrate will decide what special measures can be granted based on the information provided in the application.

Preparing for court



For more information on special measures:

- explore our interactive courtroom: witnessservice.org.uk/support/different-courts



Scan the QR code to view the interactive courtroom on the Witness Service website

Special measures available

Video-recorded interview

The police may take a video recording of your account of what happened, rather than taking a written statement. This can also be called your 'evidence-in-chief' or 'achieving best evidence' interview. This would be played on the TV screens in court during the trial.

Video-recorded cross-examination or re-examination

If you're a prosecution witness, the prosecution lawyer will ask you questions first. After that, the defence lawyer will cross-examine you. If you're a defence witness, you'll be questioned first by the defence lawyer, then cross-examined by the prosecution lawyer. Re-examination is any follow-up questions by the initial lawyer.

This can be video recorded under this special measure, meaning that you do not have to attend the trial in person at all if you've also had a video-recorded interview. The video-recorded cross-examination is played on the TV screens in court during the trial.

This is sometimes called a 'Section 28' hearing, which is just the section of the law about giving evidence under this special measure.

The use of screens in court

Screens or curtains can be put around you in the witness box. The defendant will not be able to see you, and you will not be able to see them, while you're giving evidence or being cross-examined in the courtroom.

Live video link

You may be able to give your evidence from another room in the court building, or another room elsewhere, rather than having to enter the courtroom. You sit in front of what looks like a TV with a microphone. There's a video-recording device (like a webcam), so you can be seen live in the courtroom.

All members of the court see you giving evidence on the TV screens in the courtroom, but you only see the person speaking to you. For example, the judge or lawyer.

The lawyer can apply to shield or screen the television monitors from the defendant's view to stop them seeing you giving your evidence. This is called a combined special measures application, or 'screening the screen'.

Removal of wigs and gowns

The judge and lawyers in court may remove their traditional wigs and gowns so the courtroom feels less formal and daunting.



Preparing for court



Evidence given in private

Courts are public buildings, which means members of the public and press can usually watch court hearings. Under this special measure, the courtroom may be cleared of anyone who does not legally need to be there so you can give evidence in private.

Use of an intermediary

An intermediary is a person who can help a witness to communicate. They can help to explain – or ask the court to rephrase – language or questions you do not understand to help you give your best evidence.

Aids to communication

Communication aids can include things like visual aid boards, eye gaze software, dolls or body-outline drawings.

You can find out more about special measures from the Witness Care Unit or officer in the case if you're a prosecution witness, or the defence

lawyer if you're a defence witness. You can also learn more on the Witness Service website:

witnessservice.org.uk/your-rights/special-measures



Scan the QR code to view the page on special measures on the Witness Service website

You can also watch video guides that explain special measures on the CPS website:

cps.gov.uk/victims-guide/victims-guide-support-give-your-evidence-special-measures



Scan the QR code to view the video guides on special measures on the CPS website

At court



Arriving at the court

Going through security

When you arrive at the court, you'll have to go through an airport-style security check. This may sound daunting, but it helps keep the court safe, and everyone who enters the building goes through it. If you need any help or have questions, the security officer will be there to help you.

The security officer may ask you to empty your pockets and place your belongings in a tray. You may be asked to take off your shoes, coat, gloves, belt or hat. They'll check any bag you've brought with you. Some courts have x-ray security scanners, which your belongings may be passed through.

You'll be asked to walk through an archway security detector. A security officer may use a handheld scanner to conduct a further search and, if necessary, they may do a manual person search.

Once they've finished their checks, you can tell the security officer you're a witness and ask them for the Witness Service.

You can bring non-alcoholic drinks with you. If any drinks are open, or are in a flask, bottle or cup, the security officer will ask you to take a sip to prove the contents are not harmful. This is called a 'sip test'.

There are some items you're **not allowed** to bring into court. For example, you cannot bring in any knives or weapons, any blades or other sharp items, glass, tools, alcohol, or any liquids that are not drinks or prescription medicine (including perfume). A full list can be found on the GOV.UK website: [gov.uk/entering-court-or-tribunal-building](https://www.gov.uk/entering-court-or-tribunal-building)



Scan the QR code to view the page on items you are not allowed to bring to court on the GOV.UK website

Separate court entrance

If you're a vulnerable or intimidated witness, it may be possible to arrange access to the court through a separate entrance. The Witness Service or the Witness Care Unit officer can arrange this for witnesses in advance of attending court.

Witness Service support

The Witness Service is available to support you on the day of the trial.

A Witness Service supporter will be with you in a safe and secure waiting area, away from the court's general waiting area, before you give your evidence.

They can talk to you about the court process and can answer any questions you may have. **But they will not discuss your evidence or any details about the trial with you.**

The Witness Service can act as the link between you and the court or CPS staff to keep you updated.

Waiting areas

Until it's time for you to give evidence in the courtroom, you'll be able to wait in a separate waiting area away from the court's general waiting area. The court staff or security officer can tell you where to go.

This is sometimes called the witness suite or witness waiting area.

There may be other people in the witness waiting area who are giving evidence in the same trial as you or other trials in the court building.

It's very important not to discuss your case with any other witnesses. This includes when you're in the witness waiting area, during a lunch break or recess, or if you're part-way through giving evidence and are called back the following day.

At court



Where possible, prosecution witnesses (and bereaved family members) will be able to sit separately from defence witnesses. If you have any concerns, you can speak to a Witness Service supporter.

Reviewing your witness statement

While you're waiting, you'll be able to read your witness statement. This is to refresh your memory on the evidence you gave to the police or to the defence legal team.

If you had a pre-recorded video witness statement and you haven't watched it before the start of the trial to refresh your memory, the officer in the case can arrange a viewing.

The usher should take your witness statement into the courtroom, and you may refer to it with the court's permission.

Meeting the CPS prosecutor or defence representative

Before you give your evidence, a member of the legal team will speak with you while you're waiting in the witness waiting area.

They'll be dressed for court and may be wearing a wig and gown.

- **If you're a witness called by the prosecution**, the CPS prosecutor or someone else from the prosecution team will speak with you about the case.
- **If you're a witness called by the defence**, the defence lawyer or someone from the defence team will come to speak with you.

Delays

While you may have been given a time to attend court on the letter calling you to give evidence, sometimes trials do not start on time.

It's likely you will have to wait for a period of time in the witness waiting area before you're called to give your evidence. In some cases, witnesses may have to come back on a different day.

The Witness Service supporter will keep you updated about any delays while you're waiting in court to give evidence.

You can consider bringing something with you to pass the time, such as a book or e-book reader, magazine, a phone or tablet. (Consider bringing a charger with you for any devices, and headphones if you plan to listen to any audio.)

There are further resources to help you feel more comfortable about going to court on the Witness Service website. These include:

- An interactive courtroom: [witnessservice.org.uk/support/different-courts](https://www.witnessservice.org.uk/support/different-courts)



Scan the QR code to view the interactive courtroom on the Witness Service website

Giving evidence



When it's time for you to give your evidence, a court usher will collect you from the witness waiting area and will show you to the courtroom.

The Witness Service supporter may be able to accompany you while you give evidence.

Once you're in the courtroom, they'll tell you where to stand. This is called the witness box.

The usher will then take your oath or affirmation. This process is called 'swearing in' and is when you promise to tell the truth while giving evidence in the trial. You can either swear the oath on the holy book of your faith, or you can make a non-religious affirmation.

Once you're sworn in, the lawyer will start to ask you questions based on your statement to help you tell your version of events. If you're a prosecution witness, the CPS prosecutor (the prosecution lawyer) will ask you questions, or if you're a defence witness, the defence lawyer will ask you questions.

(If you've already given your evidence as a pre-recorded video interview, this will be played on the TV screens in court, so you will not need to give your evidence in person.)

The magistrates, or the judge and jury, will not have seen or read your statement.

Once the lawyer who called you to give evidence has finished asking their questions, the other lawyer will then ask questions. This is called cross-examination.

These questions can be more challenging, as the opposing side want to test the credibility of your evidence or highlight any inconsistencies.

You can ask the judge or magistrates for a break or toilet break if you need one during questioning. You can also ask the lawyers to repeat a question, or say it in a different way, if you do not understand something you've been asked. If you do not know the answer to a question, you can say so: you should not guess or make up an answer if you're unsure.

What do I call the judge?

During a trial you may not need to speak directly to the judge. If you do, they'll understand you are not a legal expert and may be nervous, so do not worry about addressing them incorrectly.

If you're unsure what to call them, you can just use 'Judge'. For example, "Yes, Judge." Or you can ask the Witness Service supporter, or the CPS prosecutor or defence lawyer, before you give evidence.

I'm worried about seeing the defendant

If you're a witness called by the prosecution, you may be nervous or anxious about seeing the defendant. Some special measures may help with this, as noted on page eight (for example, screening the witness box so you do not have to see the defendant when giving your evidence). Speak to your Witness Care Unit officer or officer in the case for more information.

The defendant may plead guilty just before or even on the day of the trial. If this happens, the trial will not go ahead, and you will not have to give evidence - even if you've turned up to court on the day.

If this happens, it may feel like a huge anti-climax after attending court and preparing yourself to give evidence. If you need support, you can talk to a Witness Service supporter.

Giving evidence



You can find out more about support after court on the Witness Service website: witnessservice.org.uk/support/after-court



Scan the QR code to view the page on support after court on the Witness Service website

Victim Personal Statement

Victims of crime, and close family members of a victim who died because of a crime, are entitled to make a Victim Personal Statement. This is an opportunity to explain in your own words how the crime has affected you and your family.

The court will take your Victim Personal Statement into account if the defendant is found, or pleads, guilty. You can make a Victim Personal Statement at the same time you give your witness statement or any time before sentencing.

You can find out more about making a Victim Personal Statement on the Witness Service website: witnessservice.org.uk/your-rights/victim-personal-statement



Scan the QR code to view the page on Victim Personal Statements on the Witness Service website

After you've given evidence



Once you've given your evidence and been released by the judge or magistrates, your role as a witness has ended and you're free to leave court.

You can:

- Return to the witness waiting area to speak to a Witness Service supporter if you need to talk about what you've just experienced or need support.
- Leave the court building and go home. Giving evidence can take a lot of energy and effort and you may feel tired or drained afterwards. You can speak to the Witness Service supporter if you feel you need support.
- Watch the rest of the trial from the public gallery. You must be at least 14 years old to sit in the public gallery, although babies in arms are permitted. Do note, the defendant's family and friends may be present in the public gallery.

It's important not to talk to any other witnesses involved with the case about anything you said or heard in the courtroom, or the public gallery if you choose to watch further evidence being given. This also means not posting about the case on social media.

Verdicts and sentencing

Many witnesses choose to leave the court building once they've given their evidence and so do not hear the outcome of the trial immediately.

If you do leave court without knowing the verdict, you'll usually be informed by the officer in the case or your Witness Care Unit officer if you're a prosecution witness. If you're a defence witness, you can ask the defence lawyer for the outcome.

The defendant will either have been found guilty or not guilty, or there may be a hung jury.

Hung jury: this can happen in a Crown Court trial when the jury can't reach a verdict - either unanimously (all 12 jurors agree) or by majority (at least 10 jurors agree). If they're unable to agree, the judge will discharge the jury. The trial ends without the defendant being found guilty or not guilty. After this, the CPS decides whether to hold a retrial.

Not guilty verdict: when there's a not guilty verdict, the defendant will not serve a sentence and is free to go. The criminal justice process is now concluded in the eyes of the law.

Guilty verdict: once a guilty verdict has been made, the offender will be sentenced. Sometimes this takes place immediately, but often a sentencing hearing is set for days, weeks or even months later. This allows the judge or magistrate to have all the information they need to appropriately sentence the offender, such as probation reports.

You do not need to attend the sentencing hearing unless you wish to. The Witness Service can support you at the sentencing hearing if you do plan to attend.

Unduly Lenient Sentence scheme

The Unduly Lenient Sentence (ULS) scheme allows anyone to ask for Crown Court sentences in certain types of cases to be reviewed by the Attorney General's Office if they believe the sentence is too lenient.

You can find out more information about the scheme, and the specific types of cases that can be reviewed, on the GOV.UK website: [gov.uk/ask-crown-court-sentence-review](https://www.gov.uk/ask-crown-court-sentence-review).

Scan the QR code to view the page on the Unduly Lenient Sentence Scheme on the GOV.UK website

After you've given evidence



Restorative justice

Restorative justice brings together those harmed by crime and those responsible for the harm. It gives people who have been harmed the chance to have their say and seek answers to their questions in order to process their experience.

Restorative justice is a voluntary process that requires consent from both parties to go ahead.

If you're interested in restorative justice, you can speak to the Witness Care Unit officer or visit the Witness Service website for more information: witnessservice.org.uk/support/after-court/restorative-justice.

Scan the QR code to view the page on restorative justice on the Witness Service website

Victim Contact Scheme

If you're bereaved by homicide or have experienced a sexual or violent crime, and the offender is sentenced to 12 months or more in prison, you will be able to join the Victim Contact Scheme.

If you join the scheme, a victim liaison officer can give you information about the offender's sentence, any developments during the sentence, if they're up for parole, and when they're going to be released.

There's more information about the Victim Contact Scheme on the Witness Service website: witnessservice.org.uk/support/after-court/victim-contact-scheme

Scan the QR code below to view the page on the Victim Contact Scheme on the Witness Service website

Claiming expenses

You can claim expenses for costs you've incurred due to being a witness in a court case. These costs can include travel, food, loss of earnings and childcare. There are set amounts you can claim.

If you're a prosecution witness, the CPS is responsible for paying these expenses and aims to pay valid claims within 10 working days.

You can claim expenses online at claim-witness-expenses.cps.gov.uk.

Scan the QR code to view the page on claiming expenses on the CPS website

If you're a defence witness, you can collect a claim form (and hand it back in once completed) at the court's service desk. You can speak to the defence lawyer if you have any questions about claiming expenses.

Keep all your receipts for the expenses you're claiming, as you'll need to attach these to your claim form or upload them if you're completing the claim online.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme

This scheme is designed to compensate victims of violent crime in Great Britain. It's run by a government agency called the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA).

You can find out more about the scheme and if you may be eligible to apply on the GOV.UK website: [gov.uk/claim-compensation-criminal-injury](https://www.gov.uk/claim-compensation-criminal-injury).

Scan the QR code to view the page on the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme on the GOV.UK website

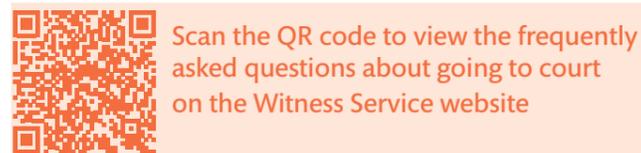
Support after court



Navigating the criminal justice system and giving evidence at court can be confusing and stressful. But support is available to you at all stages of the process.

If you need further support once you've finished giving evidence as a witness, please speak to us at the Witness Service. We can refer you to suitable support services or organisations to meet your individual needs.

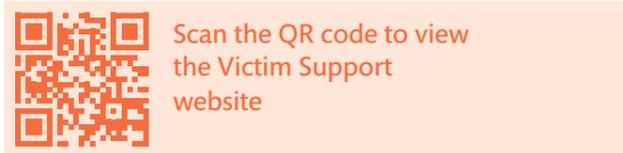
We also have more information on the Witness Service website, including answers to frequently asked questions and interactive resources to help you understand the court process:
witnessservice.org.uk/support/going-to-court-as-a-witness/going-to-court-faqs



Scan the QR code to view the frequently asked questions about going to court on the Witness Service website

If you're a victim of crime and you need additional support, Victim Support can help. They can provide personalised support to help you manage after crime and feel safer. They can also explain your rights and entitlements.

For more information, you can call the 24-hour Supportline on **08 08 16 89 111** or visit the Victim Support website: victimsupport.org.uk.



Scan the QR code to view the Victim Support website

Victim Support also has an online resource for victims and witnesses called My Support Space. It's designed to help you manage the impact of crime, feel more informed and reflect on your feelings. It also provides tips to support yourself during a difficult time: mysupportspace.org.uk.



Scan the QR code below to view the My Support Space website

Your notes



A series of horizontal dotted lines for taking notes.

Your notes



A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes.

Witness Service.

The Witness Service

The Witness Service helps people feel **informed**, **supported** and **more confident** when giving evidence in court.

We provide **free**, **independent** support for both prosecution and defence witnesses in every criminal court in England and Wales.

We also support bereaved family members and friends, and family members of witnesses who are attending court.

The Witness Service does not support professional or expert witnesses.

For information and support, contact us by:

- calling the Referral and Information Centre:
0300 332 1000 (English)
0300 330 1180 (Cymraeg/Welsh)
- using BSL: 020 3830 2112 (New Divert)
or 0300 330 2123
- online: witnessservice.org.uk

To find out how you can volunteer with the Witness Service, visit witnessservice.org.uk/about/volunteer

The Witness Service is brought to you by Victim Support.

 [VictimSupport](https://www.facebook.com/VictimSupport)

 [victimsupport_uk](https://www.instagram.com/victimsupport_uk)

 [Linkedin.com/company/victim-support](https://www.linkedin.com/company/victim-support)

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Charity registration: 298028 Company no: 2158780
Registered in England. Limited by guarantee.
Registered office as above.

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