Wednesday, 5 June 2024.

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2 (10.04 am)3 LORD BRACADALE: Good morning, Ms Edwards. Ms Grahame. MS GRAHAME: Thank you. 4 5 Evidence of ASHLEY EDWARDS KC (continued) Examination-in-chief by MS GRAHAME KC (continued) 6 7 MS GRAHAME: Good morning A. Good morning. 8 Q. Yesterday we were just talking about Dr Lawler and 9 I think we were talking about at the close the issues 10 regarding his instruction and I would like to carry on 11 12 doing that today, if I may. 13 I think yesterday during your evidence you had 14 talked about wanting to know the position, seeking to 15 clarify in relation to cause of death the possibility of asphyxia, mechanical asphyxia, positional asphyxia, and 16 17 they were important from the point of establishing a causal link. And --18 A mechanism of death I think I had said. 19 Α. 20 Yes. Well, I am reading from your evidence and you said Q. 21 "those were important from a point of establishing a causal link." I think though at one point you did use 22 the word "mechanism". 23 24 Yes. Α. I just want to ask you to look very briefly at the final 25 Q.

1 postmortem report which Dr Shearer prepared, PIRC 01445, and we'll have that on the screen. There we are. 2 3 Now, this is a pdf version and I think there are 32 4 pages on the pdf, but I'm interested in pages 16, 17, 18 5 of the pdf, although they don't necessarily correspond to the page numbers on the report. Here we are. This 6 7 is the conclusions of the final postmortem report and you'll see that Dr Shearer and her colleague have 8 explained the circumstances and at paragraph 3 they 9 10 talk -- if we can move down the page -- they talk towards the bottom of that paragraph you'll see: 11 12 "Neuropathology was undertaken which showed changes 13 consistent with evolving global ischemic brain injury 14 secondary to cardiac arrest with resuscitation and a 15 short survival period." My understanding is that cardiac arrest occurred, 16 then there's resuscitation, and from the signs that can 17 18 be noticed by the pathologist are noted here in the 19 conclusions. 20 And then can we move on to page 17 of the pdf, 21 paragraph 3. There's discussion of the PAVA and the CS 22

paragraph 3. There's discussion of the PAVA and the CS sprays and the role that they played, if any. We've heard evidence they didn't play any role in the death.

But there's mention there of Dr Shearer considering preexisting cardiac problems which can be worsened, but

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1		there was no postmortem findings to suggest that
2		Mr Bayoh had a preexisting heart abnormality. Do you
3		see that?
4	Α.	I do.
5	Q.	And then in the next page, which is page 18 of the PDF,
6		page 17 of the final report, there's an explanation
7		here, just very briefly to go through this:
8		"In terms of the history of restraint here Mr Bayoh
9		was reportedly face down with his hands cuffed in front
LO		of me. (This is supported by the presence of injury
L1		16). His legs were tied around the knees and ankles and
L2		at least four officers were straining him. Postmortem
L3		examination showed the presence of petechial hemorrhages
L 4		within the eyes and whilst these are not specific and
L5		can be seen in someone who has been resuscitated, they
L 6		could indicate a degree of asphyxia. In this case,
L7		given the reported circumstances, possible causes of
L8		asphyxia would include positional (the position of the
L 9		body interferes with breathing) and mechanical
20		(something impeding the body's ability to use muscles
21		for breathing)."
22		And then Dr Shearer goes on to say:
23		"Taking everything into consideration, death here
24		was sudden in nature. In summary, there was no evidence
25		of gross or histological natural disease that would

account for death. Toxicology revealed MDMA and alpha-PVP and these drugs could potentially have caused sudden death at any time due to a fatal cardiac arrhythmia. That said, it is recognised that restraint in itself can be a cause or contributing factor in some deaths and given the circumstances, in that this man was restrained at the time of his respiratory arrest and postmortem examination showed petechial hemorrhages, that may represent a degree of asphyxia. It cannot be completely excluded that restraint has also had a role to play in death here."

So these are the comments and the conclusions of Dr Shearer and Dr Bouhaidar. And I appreciate yesterday you said that you were interested in exploring and clarifying the possibility of asphyxia, mechanical asphyxia and positional asphyxia, all of which are mentioned in this final postmortem report and you wanted to seek out that clarity and that was one of the reasons that Dr Lawler was instructed.

I'm wondering why you didn't go back to Dr Shearer and Dr Bouhaidar first of all to clarify and explore these areas of interest to you rather than seeking out a further pathologist and, as I said yesterday, there were a number of forensic pathologists involved in this investigation, it wasn't just Dr Shearer and

- Dr Bouhaidar, there was Dr Carey, there was Crane and then there was Lawler and I'm wondering why you didn't
- just go back to Dr Shearer?
- 4 Α. I think by the time I was involved, and we talked about 5 this yesterday, there were a number of reports from experts with similar qualifications and they didn't all 6 7 come to the same conclusions and I wanted really to have an oversight and a further understanding. I wanted an 8 9 expert perhaps, as we talked about yesterday, who was an 10 expert in asphyxia. Because of his experience with Hillsborough, I happened a little bit more input to 11 12 assist me in how to reconcile the expert reports that I 13 had.
- Q. And when you say they didn't all come to the same

 conclusions, please correct me if I'm wrong, but it's my

 understanding that all of the forensic pathologists

 agreed on the cause of death?
- A. I think -- I can't remember the details, I haven't gone
 over them in detail, the specific reports, but my
 recollection is that they might have agreed in the final
 conclusions, but the route to get there there were
 differing opinions.
- Q. And do you remember what the differences were that were significant to the crown?
- 25 A. I don't, but the other thing that strikes me as you were

taking me through that document is the circumstances that the experts -- the pathologists were aware of at the time was the information that that crown and the police and the PIRC knew at the time, but of course, with the further investigation, we knew that Mr Bayoh was not face down all the time, and that's one of the things that had concerned me with regard to the initial description, because the -- the potential for being face down and being cuffed to the front at the same time didn't seem to me to be possible and that's one of the reasons why we really looked at that in detail, as well as the differing explanations from the various witnesses.

So the factual position had changed, the medical position there had been a lot of experts and evidence obtained before I was involved, my view was that they perhaps weren't exactly the right experts, and I really -- I had instructed the further specialist experts, I think we talked about yesterday the pharmacologist and the bone specialist, and this, hopefully, Dr Lawler was going to assist us in just reviewing everything that we had to make sure that I wasn't misunderstanding anything or that he had any expert input to give us, he might not have, but that's what we were looking for. We were looking really to

- 1 have the fullest understanding that we could.
- 2 Q. So two things that you have mentioned there in that
- 3 answer. You understood that the factual position had
- 4 changed. Was it your understanding that the
- 5 investigations progressed that more information became
- 6 available to the crown about the factual position?
- 7 A. Exactly.
- 8 Q. And on that basis did you want to ensure that with each
- 9 of the experts at the time they were instructed, at the
- 10 time you consulted with them, that the factual position,
- 11 as understood at that specific time, would be set out
- 12 very clearly for the experts?
- 13 A. As much as possible, yes.
- 14 Q. Always on the understanding it could change in the
- 15 future if more information came to light?
- 16 A. And also making sure that they had the necessary
- foundation documents as well.
- 18 Q. Right.
- 19 A. And I think we talked about yesterday about the
- 20 difference stages of an investigation with regard to
- 21 what you're looking for at consultation.
- 22 Q. And we also talked yesterday about where there's maybe a
- 23 dispute or disagreement between witnesses as to the true
- factual position and what actually happened and where
- 25 there is a dispute between different witnesses, was that

something also that you wished to make clear to experts

so they could determine or give an opinion on whether

one version changed their opinions on the mechanism or

the cause of death?

support.

- A. Unless we could be sure about which witnesses we were going to accept, so for example if we formed the view that witness X couldn't possibly have seen act Y, because of the position they were in or the timing, then we would have simply discounted -- not necessarily discounted it, but looked at the evidence that we could
- Q. Where you had evidence from different eye witnesses, where they had the capacity to view what was happening, but it wasn't clear which version was true or accurate and where that would may be have to be left up to the jury in a criminal trial, what did the crown do in that situation, where they could not exclude one of the versions that was available?
- A. We just made sure that it was there, it was noted and that we took into account both versions.
- Q. And as part of your instruction of the experts, as part
 of your consultation with the experts, did you identify
 alternative factual hypotheses? I think yesterday you
 talked about a factual matrix where there were different
 versions.

- I can't remember. I don't know if you -- which 1 Α. particular expert you're speaking about. If there was a 2 3 concern and an issue that I thought was important for 4 that expert for the stage of the investigation we were 5 at, which was considering the crown case at its highest, 6 then I would have put that to the expert or discussed it 7 with the expert.
- But at the very least I think yesterday you said you 8 Q. 9 liked to have a core crown theory where you put the 10 crown case at its highest. I think yesterday you described it as "the most prejudicial version of the 11 12 facts". You would want that to be considered by each 13 expert.
- So, for example, I think a good example of what you're 14 Α. 15 just asking about is the consultation or certainly the discussions even prior to my consultation with the OST 16 17 expert was the potential for one witness describing a pileup on top of Mr Bayoh, so, yes, that is the crown 19 case, that would potentially be the crown case at its 20 highest, and something that we want to explore with the expert and I do remember particularly his answer to 22 that.

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So one example, a witness has given a statement 23 Q. available to the crown describing a pileup and that 24 25 would be something that would be discussed with the

- 1 expert so that they could give an opinion --
- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. -- on whether that was important or changed their views?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. There may be alternative evidence available to the crown
- 6 which does not suggest anything other than a perfectly
- 7 normal non-pileup situation and that's something that
- 8 you would use to contrast with the expert.
- 9 A. Yes. I'm pausing because my recollection is that the
- 10 discussion that I had with the expert was particularly
- 11 that crown evidence at its highest, the expert will have
- had all the other statements and the timeline and the
- 13 letter of instruction.
- Q. So if nothing else, you put the crown theory, the crown
- position at its highest and that is discussed with the
- 16 expert?
- 17 A. Yes, if I think it needs clarified on top of the report.
- 18 Q. Thank you. Now, my understanding is, and I think in his
- 19 report Dr Lawler said he had no criticisms of either the
- 20 methodology or the approach adopted by Dr Shearer and
- 21 Dr Bouhaidar, and I would like to go back to his report
- 22 and was that your understanding that he did not
- 23 criticise the methodology or the approach taken by the
- two pathologists who conducted the postmortem?
- 25 A. That's my recollection. In fact, my recollection is

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that there wasn't really any issue about the original postmortem. There was no real criticisms of it at all. 2 By any of the experts? 3 Q. No, even in the not finding the rib fracture that was --4 Α. 5 initially, that was considered perfectly acceptable, because it was a difficult fracture to find. 6 7 And, in fact, was only found after a proper scan or Q. body -- full body scan? 8 9 A CT scan I think and I think that's also normal in Α. 10 these types of situations as well. Thank you. Could we go back to Dr Lawler's first 11 Q. 12 report, which was May 2017, COPFS 00333, and we see here 13 it's 22 May 2017. This is the first report prepared in 14 response to the letter of instruction that we looked at 15 yesterday, which asked them to review the methodology of the other reports, and we'll see it's addressed to 16 17 Mr MacLeod and we have heard evidence that the letter of instruction were prepared by Mr MacLeod and Dr Lawler 18 19 responded by sending his report to Mr MacLeod. 20 Did you have a hand in reviewing the letter of 21 instruction that went to Dr Lawler? I can't remember. I can't remember. I have seen 22 Α. correspondence where I have had the opportunity to 23 review Martin Graves' letter of instruction, but at this 24 25 stage in May of 2017 I don't know if that's something

1		that I was involved in.
2	Q.	All right. Thank you. So if you could look first of
3		all I only want to look at certain sections of this.
4		This is a lengthy report. Could we look first of all at
5		pages 11 of 26 and this relates to a Dr Lipsedge whose
6		name you recall?
7	Α.	I can recall him, but I do not recall the speciality.
8	Q.	Right. Well, the first line here on page 11 says:
9		"Dr Lipsedge is an emeritus consultant psychiatrist
10		and he addresses the deceased's mental state."
11	Α.	And I don't remember whether this doctor was instructed
12		before or after I became the Allocated Depute. I
13		suspect before.
14	Q.	He was instructed after.
15		Dr Lipsedge is a consultant psychiatrist. Now, I
16		then we can look at page 12 and I would like to look at
17		the there's comments, I don't want to look at those
18		in any detail, but we see at the comments section:
19		"This expert confirms what I, as an acknowledged
20		nonexpert in this field, had concluded."
21		The conclusions don't matter for my purposes. I'm
22		interested in the fact that Dr Lawler has stipulated
23		here that he is a non-expert in the field, he is not a
24		consultant psychiatrist himself, he was a forensic
25		psychologist and Dr Lipsedge was a psychiatrist.

1		I asked James Wolffe, the former Lord Advocate,
2		about this passage in the report from Dr Lawler and I
3		asked him for any comments that he had in relation to a
4		forensic pathologist, such as Dr Lawler, being asked to
5		comment on the methodology and approach of a consultant
6		psychiatrist and I noted and it's noted in the
7		transcript that he was smiling and he said:
8		"Well, simply as a matter of the law of evidence an
9		expert is qualified only to speak to areas in which the
10		expert has expertise and to the extent that a witness
11		offers opinion evidence on matters where they don't have
12		expertise, that evidence is not of any evidential value
13		or it's not evidence I suppose."
14		And I asked:
15		"If it's not of any evidential value [I said] in
16		<pre>fact, is it admissible?"</pre>
17		And he said, "no".
18		I'm interested in your comments about why Dr Lawler
19		was instructed to consider the methodology and the
20		approach and the conclusions of a consultant
21		psychiatrist when he himself recognises he is not an
22		expert in that field?
23	Α.	I think the process that we had anticipated Dr Lawler
24		would go through would be to essentially what I talked
25		about yesterday is my understanding of what a

pathologist does post the autopsy and comes to a final report, which is taking into account all the information, including the factual circumstances. In fact, you took me to it earlier the final conclusions in the pathologist's report, so I think we had understood that -- we had asked Dr Lawler to go through that kind of process.

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It was not necessarily that this evidence, this particular part of the evidence, was going to be admissible in court. It was to assist us in the investigation. It may well be that he came to the comment section and said "I can say nothing about this" and that would be fine. The words used, "methodology and approach", I'm not sure those were words that I would particularly want to take out in his instructions. I just wanted to make sure that he had that report. This is the information we having gathered, is it of advance to your job, to what you're going to tell us? If it's not, then simply -- I would expect him simply to put it to one side and say "I have no comments to make", but that was the purpose of that exercise and it was really the fact that we had lots and lots of reports and we were looking for assistance in two ways, assistance with regard to asphyxia and also just making sense of everything that we had.

Before he was instructed, sent the copy of the 1 Q. consultant psychiatrist's report and specifically 2 3 requested and instructed to consider the methodology and 4 approach adopted and specifically whether or to what 5 extent he agreed with the conclusions and findings of the others who had been instructed, I appreciate you're 6 7 explaining the approach that was taken, but I'm wondering about the merit and the value of that approach 8 9 to the crown, given he had no qualifications in 10 psychiatry, no experience in psychiatry, and really, no practice in that sense at all, and I'm just wondering 11 12 what the value and the merit of this exercise was? 13 I think I've already explained that. I thought that Α. 14 there would be value, if their -- if the expert -- we 15 gave the expert Dr Lawler report which he felt he couldn't comment on at all and had no value with regard 16 17 to his consideration of the questions that we were asking, then we would expect him to say "I just can't 18 comment" and that would have been perfectly acceptable. 19 20 Again, this particular process wasn't specifically 21 looking at an expert that we could lead necessarily in 22 court or it might be an expert that we could lead on a particular point, but not necessarily this whole 23 process. 24 So you envisaged that he may just simply say "I can't --25 Q.

- I've read the report, I've considered the report, but

 I can't add anything helpful"?
- A. Absolutely, and that would be perfectly acceptable and perfectly proper.
- 5 Q. Did you not anticipate that he might say that before you even instructed him?
- 7 Α. I can't remember how closely I was involved in the instruction letter, whether I knew what he was being 8 9 given, but certainly what I have told you is in my head 10 what I expected Dr Lawler to be able to do, but the nuts and bolts of what he was being asked to do and how we 11 12 would go about it, I left that, as far as I can recall, 13 to the team and to Dr Lawler himself. He may have come 14 back to us and said "I can't help you at all" and 15 that's, again, perfectly acceptable and I think a response that throughout my career we've had from many 16 17 experts.
 - Q. All right. Can we move on to page 4 of 6, please, and this is Professor Michael Eddleston who's mentioned.

 Oh, sorry, I think I have actually accidentally missed a page of my notes.

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Can we turn to page 14 of 26, please, and this
relates Dr Bleetman. There we are. Dr Anthony Bleetman
is a consultant in emergency medicine and if we look at
the comments section I think you'll see that -- here we

1		are again, same position as before, Dr Lawler says:
2		"Dr Bleetman provides what I as a nonexpert consider
3		to be a good review of the entity"
4		And he goes to know on to make a number of comments
5		about the report and my question is same. Why instruct
6		Dr Lawler to review the report of Dr Bleetman and
7		provide comment on an area where he's clearly not an
8		expert, he has no qualifications, no experience?
9	Α.	And my answer is the same.
10	Q.	The same. And then can we look at pages 23 and 24 of 26
11		and I'm interested in Professor Freemont. Now,
12		Dr Lawler is a forensic pathologist, professor Freemont
13		is an osteoarticular pathologist, so they're both
14		pathologists, but as we understand it Professor Freemont
15		has a specialism. We talked about it yesterday. The
16		Home Office asked him to train up another osteoarticular
17		pathologist and that relates to bones and this was
18		particularly in relation to the fractured rib, the
19		timing and the mechanism and the use of force that may
20		be applied.
21		And looking at this now, were you satisfied that as
22		a forensic pathologist Dr Lawler was in a position to
23		comment on the methodology and approach and the
24		conclusions of Professor Freemont?
25	А.	I think as I said earlier, I was personally was more

interested in the conclusions and how that would affect 1 any view that Dr Lawler had. I can't think that I would 2 3 be expecting Dr Lawler to critique the professor's 4 methodology, so I wasn't expecting that, and I would 5 probably expect Dr Lawler simply to say "I don't disagree with any of that. If that's his conclusions, 6 7 he is the expert". If it had changed any view that he was coming to, then that's what I would expect him to 8 9 say. 10 Q. Did you expect Dr Lawler to provide some information about the qualifications which he had which may allow 11 12 him to comment on Professor Freemont's evidence? 13 No, because of the answer I have just said, I wasn't Α. 14 really expecting him to critique the evidence of 15 Dr Freemont. It was for him to look at the conclusions and tell us if that changed any view that he had. 16 All right. So although Dr Lawler was instructed to 17 Q. 18 consider the methodology and the approach taken and to tell you whether he agreed with the conclusions or the 19 20 findings, that wasn't really what you were expecting 21 from Dr Lawler? I think -- not with regard to this particular expert and 22 Α. it may well be that there was just one -- I'm sure one 23 letter of instruction which covered all the experts and 24

it might be that some experts that we did want them to

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1		comment on the methodology.
2	Q.	And if there were nuances, were those things that you
3		would explore at consultation then?
4	A.	I might do if that's something that was important for my
5		final thinking, I remember that along with Les Brown I
6		did consult with Dr Lawler and we went down to visit
7		him. I remember the journey, because it was quite a
8		difficult journey. There was lots of trains to get
9		there. I don't remember the consultation being
10		particularly long. I remember us going through his
11		report and then focusing in on the asphyxial aspects,
12		which I was interested in.
13	Q.	Thank you. Could we look at a supplementary report that
14		Dr Lawler prepared, which is COPFS 00034, and you'll see
15		this is again addressed to Mr MacLeod dated 13 August
16		2017. I would like to ask you about two specific
17		entries. The first is on page 2. This relates to
18		Professor Freemont. You'll see there he's asked to look
19		at him again. Can we look at page 2, please:
20		"Although I readily accept that I am not a
21		specialised osteoarticular pathologist, I do have a
22		career background of diagnostic histopathology, albeit a
23		long time ago!"
24		And I asked James Wolffe about this approach to
25		Dr Lawler and asked him about the fact that Dr Lawler

1 acknowledged he wasn't a specialist in the field, although he did have some background, and James Wolffe 2 3 said -- I asked him if he expected that would be 4 explored in some detail in relation to the value of any comments Dr Lawler made in relation to 5 Professor Freemont and James Wolffe indicated, yes, he 6 7 thought that that was something that would be explored with Dr Lawler to assess the weight really or the value 8 9 to the crown of his views on Professor Freemont's 10 report. Is that something that you did with Dr Lawler? 11 12 As I have explained, at this stage we weren't looking at Α. 13 particularly admissibility of the evidence about all the 14 other reports from Dr Lawler, so we weren't looking at 15 admissibility in court. We were looking at assistance 16 that he could give us. As I understand what he's saying 17 there is he's simply saying that the very technical evidence that Dr Freemont was able to give, that he was 18 able to understand what he was talking about, he was 19 20 able to tell us that the PowerPoint was very helpful, 21 I remember the PowerPoint, and really that's as much as 22 I -- I was happy with that at this stage. If it got to a further stage and we were initiating 23 proceedings and I was going to use Dr Lawler as an 24 expert, what I would normally do is go through a trial 25

and take all the source evidence, so all the original 1 experts that I wanted to lead, and then finally, if 2 3 there was anything that I required clarification from 4 the reviewing expert, then I would call that reviewing 5 expert, but at the end of the day, if I called all the source evidence that I needed, I wouldn't necessarily 6 call this witness at the end. 7 Q. I don't really want to ask you about admissibility, 8 9 because I appreciate this wasn't at the stage that you 10 were going into trial. No, but I think you put to me earlier about 11 Α. 12 James Wolffe's comments. 13 Q. Yes. And that was his answer. 14 Α. I did, but James Wolffe was saying, yes. I talked about 15 Q. admissibility earlier, but let me just tell you what I 16 17 said in relation to James Wolffe, because I'm quoting 18 from his evidence. 19 We pointed out that Dr Lawler was not a specialist 20 in the field, but he does say he has some background of 21 diagnostic histopathology, albeit a long time ago and I 22 asked James Wolffe: "Is that something that you would have expected 23 would be explored in some detail in relation to the 24

value of any comments Dr Lawler makes in relation to

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Professor Freemont?" 1 2 I wasn't asking him about admissibility. I was 3 asking about the value of comments and the opinion 4 evidence that Dr Lawler was giving. And he agreed, yes, 5 he would have expected that that would be explored. So the question I'm asking you is: If we think not about 6 7 admissibility on this indication but in relation to the value of the assistance you can get from Dr Lawler, so 8 9 the quality of that assistance, in relation to 10 Professor Freemont, did you explore in detail this comment that he was not a specialist, he's not a 11 12 specialist osteoarticular pathologist, but he did have a 13 career background of diagnostic histopathology, albeit a 14 long time ago? 15 So did you ask questions along the lines of how long ago, what was your experience at the time, has it 16 17 affected your ability comment because you have not been involved for many years? Did you ask and explore the 18 questions of his qualifications and his experience in 19 20 relation to osteoarticular pathologists and the views of 21 Professor Freemont? I don't think so and the reason for that is, if he had 22 Α. disagreed with Professor Freemont, then I would want to 23 explore that, but he was agreeing with 24 Professor Freemont and I had no issues with that. 25

- 1 Q. Did you instruct the precognoscer or anyone in the team to explore with Dr Lawler his qualifications and 2 3 experience and consider whether he was suitably 4 qualified and in a position to comment in any way on 5 Professor Freemont's views? A. I think his qualifications and experience -- excuse 6 7 me -- were extensively explored before he was instructed. With regards specifically to the 8 9 osteoarticular pathology, I'm not sure, because I don't 10 recall when Professor Freemont's report was obtained, whether it was prior or after we had instructed 11 12 Dr Lawler. 13 Q. My understanding is that Dr Lawler was instructed as a 14 reviewing pathologist and we talked yesterday about 15 Les Brown saying it may have been a Lord Advocate who had introduced the idea of a reviewing pathologist and I 16
- 19 A. Yes, it's not a --

approach --

20 Q. -- before.

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21 A. -- an approach that's alien to me. It is one that I
22 have used with a pediatric consultant.

think yesterday you spoke about having gone down that

Q. Were you involved -- sorry I can't really your evidence
yesterday -- were you involved in the identification of
Dr Lawler?

- 1 A. I don't think so, but I wasn't involved in the legwork
- of the identification of any of the experts, unless it's
- 3 someone that I knew from my own experience, so I did
- 4 have experience with Professor Freemont and so I was
- 5 able to identify him although --
- 6 Q. Thank you.
- 7 A. -- I suspect I didn't remember his name.
- 8 Q. Right. And in terms of the, if I can use the phrase,
- 9 "due diligence" or the research and the checking in
- 10 terms of qualifications, experience, expertise,
- 11 specialisms, any of that, who was -- were you expecting
- 12 to carry out that work?
- 13 A. The case preparation team, and I know that they were
- doing that because I was getting reports about, from
- recollection, CVs or people that potentially they might
- have identified, not necessarily for the -- for the job
- that we wanted Dr Lawler to do, but throughout the case.
- Q. So were you always provided with some detailed
- information about the qualifications or experience of
- 20 every expert?
- 21 A. Not always, no.
- Q. In relation to Dr Lawler?
- 23 A. I can't remember. I suspect I did see his CV. I knew
- 24 about his experience in the Home Office and I knew about
- 25 Hillsborough and I knew about his particular expertise

1 in that area.

- Q. And was it your practice in a consultation to explore
 areas such as qualifications and experience, insofar as
 they may be relevant?
 - A. Sometimes if it was relevant, but in the sage of this investigation, no, that wasn't something I would want to do at consultation. That might have been an earlier stage in the preparation of the precognition, but the consultations for my purpose, for me, had a specific purpose and that was to expand my knowledge and make sure that I had a full understanding of all the expert evidence and how it fitted into the factual matrix.
 - Q. So in a situation where an expert, Dr Lawler on this indication, specifies in a report that he's not a specialist and his background in the area was a long time ago, is that something that you considered merited further investigation, either by the precognoscer or the team or by you yourself?
 - A. No, it just -- at that stage, it just meant that I was satisfied that he acknowledged he wasn't an expert. If he had any particular views with regard to how it affected any of his final conclusions, then I would take that on board, but it just meant that I was able to deal with the information that he put in that particular part of his report appropriately.

1	Q.	So you didn't discuss any of this with Dr Lawler at
2		consultation?
3	Α.	I don't think so.
4	Q.	And on page 4, please, if we move on to
5		Professor Eddleston, he is a consultant clinical
6		toxicologist, and he was being asked about the possible
7		effect of drugs and then on page 5, Dr Lawler says:
8		"Professor Eddleston's area of expertise is
9		significantly different from mine."
10		But he found his report "very interesting".
11		And, again, I asked James Wolffe about this and
12		asked if he had any concerns. Given the area of
13		expertise of Professor Eddleston was significantly
14		different from Dr Lawler, I asked Mr Wolffe if he had
15		any concerns about the value of any comments he could
16		give regarding the methodology or the opinions of
17		Professor Eddleston and Mr Wolffe said:
18		"He clearly can't give expert evidence in area of
19		expertise that is not his own area of expertise, whether
20		as a skilled scientist or medical scientist."
21		So again, is your position in relation to that the
22		same as you have already described?
23	Α.	It is, although here toxicology is something that
24		pathologists, I'm sure they told you, are well used to
25		reviewing before they produced their final report with

the final cause of death so here that's more closely replicating the process he would go through in a pathology report and I think his final paragraph in that supplementary report really supports what I have been saying to you this morning is that I was looking to make sure that nothing that we had would change the views that he was giving us in the areas that he could -- that his speciality was in and there is confirmed in the final paragraph.

- Q. So really rather than asking Dr Lawler to look at the methodology and the approach and to tell you whether he agreed with the conclusions findings of others, which was what the wording of the letter of instruction was, rather than that, you were actually just saying is there anything in here that makes you change your mind?
- A. Yes, although from recollection there might have been areas where I was concerned about the qualifications of an expert or the validity of the conclusions and it may be that I was -- that we were looking for that as a -- in those particular case.

So it may be that the letter of instruction was too general with regard to the individual experts, but also, if I had really thought about it, that might have been an approach that we wanted to give a broadbrush approach, because we might not have wanted to point

1 particularly at individual reports. We wanted his conclusions, not ours. 2 When you say "if I had really thought about it", what do 3 Q. 4 you mean? 5 Well, as I'm telling you now, you're asking me those Α. questions and I'm saying, well, maybe we could have 6 7 separated it out, but as I'm telling you that I am thinking, well, actually maybe we shouldn't have 8 9 separated it out, maybe there's a good argument for not 10 separating it out. Right. Let's look at -- maybe we don't need to look at 11 Q. 12 it, we looked at it earlier, the conclusion on cause of 13 death, and I think that, as I understand it, there was 14 no -- I think I have already asked you about this 15 actually. I'll move on from this. Can we move on to another expert. One last thing. 16 17 We've heard evidence about the time it took for Dr Lawler to be instructed on a number of occasions and 18 19 to come back and give reports and, obviously, you 20 consulted with him. 21 You talked yesterday about time pressures and 22 wanting to have things reach a conclusion because a considerable period of time had already passed. Did you 23 consider those time pressures when you asked Dr Lawler 24

to embark on the exercise that he was instructed to do?

25

- 1 A. Time pressures were always -- was always in my mind.
- Obviously, we wanted the process that we were going
- 3 through and any subsequent process to be Article 2
- 4 compliant and so there was a pressure of getting things
- 5 done as quickly and efficiently as possible, but while
- 6 making sure that we followed all leads and did as much
- 7 investigation as we felt was necessary.
- 8 You asked me earlier why we didn't just stop the
- 9 original pathologist and go back to them and consult
- 10 with them, why I didn't instruct that, I can't remember
- 11 whether that had already been done, but by the time I
- 12 became involved, there were a range of experts from the
- same specialist speciality, as I recall, and so we had
- 14 really gone past that stage and by the time we had gone
- past that stage, it was really important to bottom
- 16 everything out that we had.
- 17 Q. All right. Can I move on to ask you some questions
- about an expert called Dr Karch?
- 19 A. You can.
- Q. And we've heard evidence -- you may have heard other
- 21 give evidence about Dr Karch. He was instructed by
- 22 PIRC, so prior to your involvement in the matter, and
- 23 his report -- his first report came in on 10 September
- 24 2015 and I understand, and you can perhaps confirm, that
- 25 this was one of the expert reports that you had

- 1 available to you. You talked yesterday about being
- given the PIRC report, interim and final, and some
- 3 expert reports.
- 4 Now, Dr Karch's report had been prepared by the time
- 5 you came on board as the Allocated AD. Was that one of
- the reports that you were seeing?
- 7 A. I think so. There is an email from Les Brown and he is
- 8 sending me very early on after I was instructed the
- 9 range of reports. I remember there were -- I've looked
- 10 at it recently, but I can't remember which ones there
- 11 were, but there were four attachments and I'm sure you
- 12 have that email.
- Q. We know there were two expert reports prepared by
- 14 Dr Karch in relation to separate letters of instruction,
- one from August, one from September, but his two reports
- are both dated 10 September.
- 17 A. Okay, I don't remember two reports, but that's not to
- say that there weren't two reports.
- 19 Q. Right. And we have also heard about an expert called
- 20 Payne-James that had been instructed at an early stage
- 21 as well. Was that one of the other reports that you
- had?
- 23 A. I think so.
- Q. We've heard evidence --
- 25 A. And I think I might have had a report from Nat Carey as

- 1 well.
- 2 Q. All right, Thank you.
- 3 A. And Mary Sheppard now that I'm thinking about it, so
- 4 that would be the four.
- 5 Q. I see, Thank you.
- 6 A. I think.

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7 Q. We've heard evidence from Stephen McGowan and he talked about a meeting with the family and, again, this took 8 9 place prior to your involvement on 26 August 2015 where 10 the family, through their solicitor, expressed concerns about the instruction of Dr Karch and those concerns 11 12 were also expressed by Deborah Coles, who is a director 13 of Inquest, and Stephen McGowan gave evidence to the 14 Inquiry that after that meeting there had been some 15 research done, further research done by the crown, on Dr Karch and he looked at two things. He described his 16 17 notebooks where he had noted concerns about Dr Karch, where he's instructed in defence of police in the United 18 States. He noted that Dr Carey also had serious 19 20 concerns and he was described and noted by McGowan as a 21 proponent of excited delirium. He sat on a panel in the US who excluded restraint techniques and positional 22 asphyxiation and there were various issues about 23 Dr Karch and his position on excited delirium and he 24

noted Deborah Coles' concerns and in evidence he said:

"When we looked at Dr Karch in more detail, it did 1 seem that his research was funded entirely by US 2 military and law enforcement." 3 And there was also a concern and an element was in 4 5 relation to what the crown had been told about his advocacy, as he described it, for excited delirium, and 6 7 there seemed to be, as he put it, a lack of independence. 8 9 Now, were you aware of any of that in relation to 10 Stephen McGowan and the meeting with the family and the concerns that had been expressed by Dr Karch -- in 11 12 relation to Dr Karch? 13 When the Rule 8 request came in and I prepared my Α. 14 statement, as I already indicated, I didn't have papers 15 available to me and I had no memory of that. I do remember Dr Karch being an outrider or an outlier and 16 17 that his opinions didn't fit with anyone else. I -- now that I have thought about it, I do remember there being 18 issues with Dr Karch. I'm not sure I knew as much 19 20 details as you have just given me. 21 Q. You have watched the evidence of Les Brown I think you 22 said? A. I have watched the evidence of Les Brown and I have 23 watched some of the evidence of Stephen McGowan as well 24 and Lindsey Miller, so I am aware of you asking those 25

1		questions.
2	Q.	You'll be aware of the background and you'll have heard
3		me ask questions of the article in the Scottish Sun on
4		Sunday on 1 November 2015, again before you were
5		involved, where Dr Karch was quoted in relation to
6		comments about heart disease and steroids.
7		And then we've also heard, and you will have
8		listened to the comments by Les Brown in evidence, about
9		the Lord Advocate at the time, who was Frank Mulholland
LO		then, who had understood Dr Karch to be a forensic
L1		pathologist and expert in cardiac pathology, but who
12		expressed reservations, if I can put it in that way,
L3		about Dr Karch and in his Inquiry statement
L 4		Lord Mulholland said:
L5		"An expert witness will provide independent
16		assistance to the court by way of objective unbiased
L7		opinion in relation to matters within his expertise.
L8		His interview to a newspaper was inconsistent with his
L9		duties as an independent expert."
20		And in relation to Dr Lawler, come back to that for
21		a moment, and this he had been sent the Karch report.
22		He was sent that in 2017, s so not quite two years after
23		the article by the comments by the Lord Advocate, and he
24		was asked to comment on that and review the methodology

and such like and Dr Lawler in his report describes his

25

1		understanding of Dr Karch as a forensic pathologist
2		based in America.
3		You were allocated in August 2016. At that time,
4		were you aware of the history with Dr Karch?
5	Α.	I don't think in that detail. I was aware that there
6		was an issue. I was aware that his medical opinion had
7		to be looked at with caution, but as part of the case
8		papers it was still a report that was there that we had
9		obtained. If there was going to be any subsequent trial
LO		it, had to be dealt with, it would have to have been
L1		disclosed, and so I required to understand the report
12		and understand where it had weaknesses. Because I was
13		considering it at that stage, doesn't mean I was going
L 4		to rely on it. It may well be in fact it was simply
L5		that I was looking to find out how I would deal with
16		this expert's report.
L7	Q.	And if we look at your statement at paragraphs 22 and
L8		53 sorry, I have not got a note of that. It's
L9		SBPI 00445, and if we look at 22 first of all and you
20		said at the time you prepared this response to the
21		Inquiry team, this is before you had the papers, before
22		you had heard listened to the evidence of Les Brown,
23		you say you weren't aware of any issues relating to
24		Dr Karch as you recall.
25		And then paragraph 53:

1		"I have no recollection of the issues referred to."
2		And again this relates to sorry, I can't see
3		that. Leave that aside for a moment.
4	Α.	53 is about consultations I think.
5	Q.	Would you have expected there to be something in the
6		papers you were sent explaining the background of
7		Dr Karch and would that have been helpful to you to know
8		from the very beginning?
9	Α.	I think it would have been helpful to know from the very
10		beginning the full extent of the issues. I think now
11		looking back, as I went through the process, I was aware
12		of that Dr Karch was an outlier, that his opinion was
13		not in line with the other opinions that we had, that he
14		might be giving opinions that he was not qualified to
15		give. I don't recall if I knew about the content of the
16		article in the newspaper in the particular issues
17		surrounding the independence, but, yes, it might have

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it myself.

Obviously, if the Lord Advocate had of the time had indicated that he had concerns about that report, then I would take that on board, but I would also take on board the fact that at the time those comments were made

been helpful to have it in writing when the report was

forwarded to me, but I don't think it would have changed

how I approached it because I would still have analysed

1		it was at a very early stage of the investigation, that
2		by the time I was coming to my Crown Counsel's
3		instructions, I had look at more information and so
4		although I would have taken those viewpoints on board,
5		I would have still looked at myself independently.
6		Having gone back to the actual report which from the
7		precognition I see that I have put comments in it,
8		I don't know at what time I have added those, but
9		certainly in parts of the conclusions I have made my own
10		annotations in the actual report.
11	Q.	Right. Can I ask you to look at, and you will already
12		be aware of this from the evidence of Les Brown, can I
13		ask you to look at COPFS 04881 and this is an email
14		chain between you and Les Brown which we asked Les Brown
15		about during the evidence. Can we go to often we
16		have to go to the bottom of these to see them in
17		chronological order. So this was originally an email
18		from Fiona Carnan about an OST expert and then if we
19		move up and that was sent to Les Brown and others and
20		then you have responded to that again about the OST
21		expert. If we can move up again, please.
22	Α.	I think perhaps that explains the approach that you had
23		asked me about with regard to another expert is the
24		we're making sure that the experts have the full
25		information

1 Q. Thank you. And then we can move up. And then you see 2 there's an email from Les Brown on 19 January 2018, and 3 he said responding to you: "Many thanks, Ashley. I have copied others into the 4 chain here." 5 And he talks about a document: 6 7 "I suggest that we remove all reference to Dr Karch on the basis that the previous LA indicated to 8 9 Aamar Anwar that we would not be relying on him 10 following his comments to a newspaper. In respect of the 'officer down' comment I suggest... " 11 12 And he goes on to mention another matter. Your 13 response to that --14 And can I just highlight that that's in the January of Α. 15 2018, so this is at the time we have nearly got the final precognition and I am already thinking about 16 17 consultations with experts. 18 Q. Yes. And coming to my final CCI. 19 Α. 20 Q. He's saying there: 21 "I suggest we remove all reference to Dr Karch." And then let's look at your response first of all 22 and this is on the same day you reply to Les Brown: 23 24 "I agree. In any event, his histological analysis of the heart muscle is at odds with the rest of the 25

1 experts and calls into question his reliability on other matters." 2 3 So it appears that Les Brown had drawn this to your attention in the January of 2018, if not before, and if 4 5 we can go back down to his email, he says: "I suggest we remove all reference to Dr Karch." 6 7 And mentions Lord Advocate's views. From what was he suggesting removing all reference to Dr Karch? 8 My -- if we're talking about the -- I thought actually 9 10 at this point we were talking about the letter to Dr Lawler and we're not, we're talking about the OST 11 12 expert. So my recollection was that Dr Karch's report 13 went to Dr Lawler. Yes. 14 Q. 15 But here Les is recommending that we don't put in Α. Dr Karch's report to the OST expert and I agreed with 16 17 that, because he's not a medical expert so he really would have no value and it would just confuse matters. 18 Q. So martin Graves is not a medical expert and it wouldn't 19 20 be appropriate to send him a medical report from 21 Dr Karch, because any comments Martin Graves had in 22 relation to medical matters would be of no value to the 23 crown? And might simply muddy the waters, it might give us a 24 Α. skewed view and it wasn't part of the, if you like, by 25

1		that stage the crown theory. It was something
2		Dr Karch's report required to be dealt with properly and
3		properly analysed, but with regard to the actual actus
4		reus which was important for the OST expert, then his
5		report was not of value.
6	Q.	Thank you. And when we asked Les Brown about Dr Karch
7		and his report, he said:
8		"We had a situation whereby Dr Karch was expressing
9		an opinion that it was entirely at odds with every other
L 0		opinion that had been expressed. So to that extent I
11		consider that is partly why I expressed my view that I
L2		think it's highly unlikely that Crown Counsel would have
L3		placed any reliance on the evidence of the opinion of
L 4		Dr Karch."
L5		And subject your comments about requiring to deal
L6		with that report, would you agree with Les Brown's
L7		evidence?
L8	Α.	Yes, I had already come to my own view with regard to
L9		that particular opinion by that particular expert and
20		how it fitted with the rest of the medical evidence.
21	Q.	Thank you. Can we look at your statement, first of all,
22		paragraph 21, and here you comment on reading one of
23		your notebooks, so this was in your initial statement,
24		your response to the Inquiry, so you had you had
25		access to some paperwork at that stage?

The Inquiry sent me documents. So the Inquiry sent me 1 documents which I think they had understood -- they had 2 3 understood were relevant to the questions that were 4 being asked and it was only those documents that I used. 5 Right. And one of those was -- or you had a number of Q. 6 notebooks made available to you at that time from 7 the Inquiry? No, I just had the copies, so I just had the pages, 8 Α. 9 I didn't have the full notebooks, I just had -- and 10 sometimes not even the full page, just a paragraph or sometimes just a line. 11 12 Q. And that would be entries that related specifically to 13 the Sheku Bayoh investigation? Entries that related specifically to the questions that 14 Α. 15 were being asked, so I wasn't able to see the entries that were round about it or give them context. 16 Okay. And you have talked about looking at page 17 Q. 18 numbers, you talk about seeing a to-do list: 19 "From the expert reports it can be seen that 20 Dr Karch has a contrary view to all the other 21 cardiovascular experts and this can be seen from item 22 number 10 where I have been asked that Dr Lawler be asked about Dr Karch's findings and this was a process 23 that we went through with all the other relevant 24 experts." 25

So you say item number 10: 1 2 "I have asked that Dr Lawler be asked about 3 Dr Karch's findings." 4 And again, was this with a purpose and with a view 5 to exploring Dr Karch's opinion in case it had to be responded to by some sort of -- at some sort of trial? 6 7 Α. Yes. So this was specifically trial preparation in effect? 8 Q. It was not trial preparation, it was investigating all 9 Α. potential contrary views, everything that might be an 10 issue with regard to me making that decision on 11 12 criminality. 13 And did you feel that Dr Lawler was the right expert to Q. 14 ask about Dr Karch's opinions and views? 15 Α. He was the expert that we were instructed for that whole process and you'll see that I'm asking about the 16 17 conclusions of Dr Karch and, again, if Dr Lawler in his expertise with his qualifications felt he couldn't 18 19 answer that question, then the answer is "I can't answer 20 it" and that, again, is fine. 21 Q. Did you feel that you had a clear picture in your mind 22 at that time as to what qualifications and expertise Dr Karch had? 23 I can't remember, because I can't tell you what time 24 Α. 25 that was or because we don't know the date on the

- 1 notebook and in fact it may not even have a date, so
 2 I don't know.
- 3 Q. Right.
- A. I don't know whether this was made at the beginning of a process. It's certainly after Dr Lawler has been instructed, but I can't remember when in the process
- instructed, but I can t remember when in the process
- 7 Dr Lawler was instructed.
- Q. And during your consultation with Dr Lawler, do you
 remember exploring in any detail the issues with

 Dr Karch or discussing with him those matters as part of
 this process of reviewing the value of Dr Karch's
 opinions and issues with his report?
- 13 A. That might have been something I asked about because,
 14 obviously, this was an area of concern. I can't
 15 remember, but that may well be of something that I would
 16 have asked.
- Q. All right. There's certainly mention in the

 consultation notes of Dr Karch. At the end, Dr Lawler

 was asked whether his views and opinions would alter if

 the reports by Dr Karch were discounted. That's the

 mention of Dr Karch. Was that part of a wider

 discussion by you at the time?
- A. I suspect it will be. Those notes obviously weren't
 kept by me and there will be a summary of the points
 that we discussed. It won't be the full conversation.

- 1 Q. Thank you. Can we move on to look at another matter. 2 So in 2018, you've described how at some point you 3 received the crown precognition in the early part of 4 that year and the Inquiry has information and evidence 5 available that in the May of 2018, Professor David Rees and Dr Elizabeth Soilleux were instructed and they were 6 7 histopathologists and, in addition, on 29 May that a Dr Sebastian Lucas was instructed. So in that period, 8 9 around about May 2018, there was a hematologist 10 instructed and two histopathologists and that related to blood and, as I understand it, that was an exploration 11 12 of the issue of sickle cell. 13 Now, do you remember if that arose after you had 14 received the crown precognition or before you had 15 received the crown precognition?
- 16 A. I don't remember. I do remember the issue being raised.

 17 My recollection was Dr Soilleux had already been

 18 instructed at an earlier stage and there was a
- Q. She did a number of reports, that's correct.

supplementary report.

- A. So I think that might have been prior to the May of 2018 and we were following up on some issues from her original report.
- Q. I am interested in the issue about sickle cell. We have heard evidence already about sickle cell trait, sickle

cell disease and we have heard evidence in that regard, 1 but I'm interested in some of the matters that you 2 3 raised yesterday and yesterday you talked about a number 4 of things in relation to sickle cell. You talked about 5 Afro-Caribbeans, you talked about a connection, you talked about the origins of the name of Mr Sheku Bayoh 6 7 and you made a number of comments. You mentioned Creole and various other matters. 8 9 In relation to sickle cell, did you -- were you 10 responsible for instructing that line of investigation, either through the team or otherwise? 11 12 Α. I think the -- from my recollection was it was raised 13 initially with the cardiologist, one of the 14 cardiologists brought it up and indicated that we should 15 look at that further. And was that then explored further? 16 Q. 17 Α. Yes. 18 Q. And was that done by the team or was it done by you in 19 consultation? The experts, we instructed the experts as a result of 20 Α. 21 one expert saying "I'm seeing something here. I think you should look at that." We -- I think the team did 22 try and instruct an expert, we got an expert who then 23 said "You need somebody else to look at this" and the 24 team thereafter identified that somebody else. 25

	I consulted I think with the cardiologist and,
	ultimately, the expert in sickle cell.
Q.	Right. Now, we have consultation notes in relation to
	Dr Soilleux and there's no mention of you being present
	at that consultation, were you actually present?
A.	No, if there's no mention then, I wasn't present. I had
	a memory that I did consult with that doctor, but that's
	maybe incorrect. It may be simply that the team
	consulted or took a precognition and then reported back
	to me.
	I did speak to a lot of doctors, I did a number of
	trips down south to consult, and my memory was that I
	had spoken to her, but perhaps not.
Q.	All right. So that could be a mistake.
	In relation to the specific issues regarding the
	origins of Mr Bayoh's family or his name or any of those
	matters, did you instruct a line of investigation where
	the family were approached and asked to provide some
	perhaps relevant background or history to the crown to
	then provide that history to the experts?
A.	No, and my answer to you yesterday was in response to
	the issue that I had recalled that Mr Bayoh was
	Afro-Caribbean and that's where my memory, without the
	full case papers, I recalled he was from Sierra Leone,
	A. Q.

but there was a memory with regard to the academic paper

- that I had looked at.
- 2 Q. And what was the source of this academic paper that you
- 3 looked at?
- A. We got it from one of the experts. I think the last
- 5 expert.
- Q. And would that be Lucas?
- 7 A. I think so.
- 8 Q. And that is the source of your information?
- 9 A. Yes, and that's why I gave you the explanation yesterday
- 10 as to why I had recalled that Mr Bayoh was
- 11 Afro-Caribbean. I knew he was from Sierra Leone, but
- 12 there had been a connection between the prevalence of
- the sickle cell traits and the sickle cell gene in the
- 14 Afro-Caribbean population and I recalled reading that
- 15 academic paper.
- Q. Did you consult with Lucas?
- 17 A. I think so, but I'm not sure. I certainly consulted
- 18 with one of the experts with regard to sickle cell, but
- I'm not sure I consulted with them both, because I think
- there was two.
- Q. Was it a man or a woman you consulted with?
- 22 A. It was a man.
- 23 Q. So you think you may have consulted with Lucas?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Did you specifically ask him about the paper, the

1	academic	paper,	in	relation	to	a	connection	between
2	sickle ce	ell and	Afı	ro-Caribbe	ean?)		

- A. No, I don't think so. I think he just gave that to me or it was part of his report and I read it.
 - Q. I am trying to understand why you were left with the impression that Mr Bayoh was Afro-Caribbean. You have explained you had an academic paper, but no contact whatsoever with the family, no information from the family and no detailed recollection of any discussion of this point with one of the experts, perhaps Dr Lucas?
 - A. That was my attempt to explain why I had an imperfect memory, so I thought that that is what -- what the expert had finally said, that was my memory, and it was incorrect. Even in my memory in giving the statement, I recalled that he was from Sierra Leone, but that was the reason I mentioned Afro-Caribbean and that was simply a result of an imperfect memory without the full papers so it wasn't anything that was explored at the time.

I do remember that there was an issue with regard to disclosure of the report because we were concerned about what we had found with regard to the sickle cell gene and we were -- we were concerned that that was important information that should be given to the family and we were also concerned that that should be conveyed sensitively to the family and so I remember quite a lot

- of discussion and emails about that.
- 2 Q. Do you remember that Dr Soilleux, the female
- 3 histopathologist, had read the academic report and tore
- 4 it apart?
- 5 A. No, and that's -- again, that wasn't the point of me
- 6 mentioning. It wasn't that I was making any particular
- 7 reliance on it. I just had remembered reading it.
- 8 Q. Did you consider that Dr Soilleux had been asked to
- 9 comment on the publication and the comments made within
- it in relation to postmortem red blood cells, sickling,
- 11 and described it:
- "Justice authorities have misused sickle cell trait
- to try and explain away ten sudden deaths often
- 14 associated with forced restraint of Afro-Caribbean
- people in custody."
- 16 A. I don't remember discussing the report with here. I
- don't even know if I had read it before. There was a
- 18 consultation, you have told me I wasn't at it, but I
- don't remember that.
- Q. You hadn't read the academic report or you hadn't read
- 21 the comments by Dr Soilleux?
- 22 A. Were those comments in her report?
- 23 Q. You just said you hadn't read it. I am just trying to
- 24 work out what it was you hadn't read.
- 25 A. I can't tell you whether I had read the report or not

and you're telling me I didn't consult with Dr Soilleux,

so I couldn't possibly have discussed it with him. 2 We have a consultation note for Dr Soilleux, you're not 3 Q. 4 mentioned on it. 5 Okay. Α. So I was asking you whether you had consulted? 6 Q. 7 So the answer about the report is I can't remember Α. whether she discussed it in her report, in her report to 8 9 the investigation, so her medical opinion, I can't remember if that was discussed. 10 Q. Let me help you with that. I have a report in front of 11 12 me from Dr Soilleux, a supplementary report dated 10 May 2018, and as part of that she comments on a 13 14 publication about sickle cell trait in the criminal 15 justice system. It's page 15 of the report, paragraph 21 for those behind me: 16 17 "I have been asked in particular to comment on a publication [she gives the details] because of its 18 comments on postmortem red blood sickling. It claims 19 20 that sickle cell trait is a genetic carrier state and 21 not an illness." 22 She goes on to say, and I'm summarising the entire 23 report: 24 "Justice authorities have misused sickle cell trait to explain away ten sudden deaths often associated with 25

forced restraint of Afro-Caribbean people in custody." 1 And without going into a lot of detail about the 2 comments on Afro-Caribbeans, do you have a recollection 3 4 of reading that report and being concerned about the 5 academic paper and being concerned about the references in the academic paper to Afro-Caribbeans and wondering 6 7 whether this had an relevance to Mr Bayoh? I remember the line of investigation and if we've gone 8 Α. 9 back to Dr Soilleux, then I was obviously concerned because I've asked her to comment about it. 10 And given those concerns and given the complete lack of 11 Q. 12 information that anyone had from the family about the 13 history and the background of the Bayoh family and Mr Bayoh in particular, did you have concerns about the 14 15 relevance of any of that to Mr Bayoh and his situation? Obviously there were concerns, because that's why we've 16 Α. asked the expert to report again and to tell us about it 17 and to help us with the publication and I think, as I 18 recall, we followed the evidence further, because we 19 20 asked for another expert to look at is so that we could 21 sure that we had a clear picture of what the experts 22 were saying. And yesterday when you gave evidence that you had done 23 Q. some research about the country and that you had, 24 25 following a consultation with the expert, either Lucas

or Dr Soilleux, regarding sickle cell and looking at an academic paper and you then went on to describe the recessive gene in the Afro-Caribbean population that that had been discussed, your recollection was you had done research in relation to the makeup of the population in Sierra Leone and there was a significant proportion of Afro-Caribbeans in Sierra Leone because of the way the country had come into being and in relation to that answer, is it fair to say that, in light of what you have told us now, perhaps the position was not as clear cut as perhaps the answer yesterday indicated? Α. My answer to that is that my answer yesterday was an

A. My answer to that is that my answer yesterday was an explanation of why I had recalled Mr Bayoh was Afro-Caribbean. Once I had the papers, I realised that there was much more detail about that. I hadn't forgotten that he was from Sierra Leone, but that was the connection I had made in my mind six or seven years later. I do recall that there was quite significant detail gone into with regard to sickle cell. I recall that it was a gap in my own knowledge that I hadn't appreciated that it was a recessive gene and that you could have -- even if you were just a carrier, that you could have some of the symptoms in particular situations. So I remember being quite interested in following that and understanding that from the expert.

- But I -- the explanation I gave you yesterday was an explanation as to why it was in my original statement, not an explanation of anything that I had done particularly at the time.
- 5 Q. And yesterday when you said -- when you mentioned
 6 specifically Mr Bayoh's name and said that that could be
 7 considered to have some sort of Creole influences, what
 8 was the basis for you saying that? Was it something
 9 from a report? Something from a document that you had
 10 seen or remembered?
- 11 A. No, it was nothing to do with the original
 12 investigation. It was only my explanation as to why
 13 I had remembered that.
- Q. And where did you personally obtain information about a connection or a possible connection between the name of the family and Creole influences?
- 17 A. From my own general knowledge. "Bayoh" is a Creole
 18 word. "Abayoh(?)" is a Creole word.
- Q. Do you have personal experience of Creole and the names and origins of people?
- A. No, just from my general knowledge. That was simply an explanation as to why I had put that in my statement, nothing more.
- Q. And without that personal experience, where did your general knowledge come from in relation to the names of

- families and their derivations or origins?
- 2 A. I don't understand what you're asking me. Where did my
- 3 general knowledge come from? It comes from --
- 4 Q. Specifically in relation to this point, not just
- 5 generally.
- 6 A. It just comes from my general knowledge of the usage of
- 7 the name. It was, I suspect, a further explanation as
- 8 to why in my memory I had made that link, but it's not
- 9 something that I looked at the time, it's not something
- 10 that featured at the time.
- 11 Q. So it's not information that was based on any
- 12 communication or details from the family themselves, not
- information based on any expert report or academic paper
- 14 and, effectively, it was something you know from what
- 15 you describe as your general knowledge?
- A. And not something I had made a link on at the time.
- This was only subsequently when I was giving my
- 18 explanation to you yesterday as to why I put that in my
- 19 statement.
- Q. Right.
- 21 A. So not even something that was thought about at the
- 22 time. It's not a connection I made at the time of the
- investigation.
- 24 Q. So something that you have provided as an explanation
- 25 yesterday in relation to events some time ago?

- A. No, an explanation yesterday in relation to making up

 my -- to making my statement a few months ago.
- 3 Q. Thank you.
- A. So absolutely no connection to the investigation at the time.
- Q. Thank you. Given that background, would you perhaps
 feel more comfortable, given that those comments weren't
 based on any report or academic finding or otherwise,
 perhaps feel more comfortable if you withdrew those
 comments --
- 11 A. Absolutely.
- 12 Q. -- insofar as they may cause any issue for the family of
 13 Mr Bayoh in particular?
- A. 100 per cent. If it caused any upset, or distress, that
 was not my intention and I would absolutely withdraw
 them and I would confirm that it's not something that
 featured in my decision-making at the time or I even
 thought about it.
- 19 Q. Thank you very much.
- 20 Can I ask you about -- we have spoken about Dr Lucas
 21 and Dr Soilleux and I'm interested in whether you
 22 explored, either by instructing a line of investigation
 23 with the team or yourself if you had a consultation with
 24 either of them, whether you explored their
 25 qualifications, because we have heard that it is of

significance that the pathologists involved were 1 2 forensic pathologists and that views and opinions should 3 be expressed through that prism of forensic pathology. 4 Now, did you explore with either Dr Lucas or 5 Dr Soilleux or through the team the nature of their qualifications, because we have heard that 6 7 Sebastian Lucas is a non-forensic pathologist and he has been very -- he was very up front about that in his 8 9 report and Dr Soilleux was also a general pathologist, 10 not a forensic pathologist, and we can't find anything in the paperwork that suggests that that aspect of their 11 12 qualifications was explored in any way, either by you or 13 by the team, and I'm wondering if you have a 14 recollection of this. 15 Α. I don't have a recollection of exploring that. I do recall that this issue came quite late in the day so we 16 were looking --17 The sickle cell issue? 18 Q. 19 Yes. So we were looking really to investigate that as Α. 20 much as possible in the time that we had, because by 21 this time my recollection is we had started consulting 22 and really this was an issue that had been raised and required to be further investigated. I don't recall the 23 initial report for Dr Soilleux, but I'm not sure that we 24 had any concerns about her qualifications with regard to 25

1 her specific expertise. I'm sure that when she was identified and, again, I don't recall what stage she was 2 3 identified at, that we would have had her CV, the team 4 would have looked at her qualifications. You tell me that there was a consultation with 5 Dr Soilleux and I was not present. It may be --6 7 I don't know if you were present, as I said. Q. 8 Α. Okay. You're not named, but I didn't know if you were there. 9 Q. 10 Α. Okay, and I cannot remember. If somebody else took the notes, then I would have thought that they were accurate 11 12 notes of a consultation. If I was responsible for 13 taking the notes, I might say to you that is definitely 14 something I could have missed off, but if it was 15 somebody else's notes, I would have said they were

accurately and properly taken.

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So whether the consultation with Dr Soilleux took
the form of a more traditional consultation for going
into a precognition, where you follow the format and you
follow the Precognoscer's Handbook, you check with the
expert the initial qualifications, all that is recorded
in a particular formula and, thereafter, it's sent back
to the expert, the expert agrees or disagrees, amends as
appropriate, signs it and sends it back. So that's the
kind of document that I would expect if there was a

1		traditional consultation precognition for Crown Counsel.
2		If it's something else where I've asked for
3		something to be investigated and bottomed out, then
4		I wouldn't necessarily it expect it to go through that
5		process because they're going back to the expert with a
6		particular aim.
7	Q.	Right. There's evidence available to the Chair from a
8		number of sources. For example, Dr Carey commented on
9		Dr Soilleux in his Inquiry statement to the Inquiry. He
10		knew Dr Soilleux and he said:
11		"This is a pure forensic kind of death and it's
12		important to realise that. She should never have been
13		instructed to be the primary pathologist investigating
14		this death under the coronial system (coroner system
15		down in England) or I suspect under the fiscal system."
16		And Dr Shearer similarly said:
17		"My understanding is that Dr Soilleux is a general
18		pathologist not a forensic pathologist and I'm not sure
19		if she undertakes restraint case and drug deaths."
20		In fact, with Sebastian Lucas, Dr Shearer said he
21		was a non-forensic pathologist and in relation to
22		restraint he says:
23		"The last feature, struggle against restraint, can
24		include positional asphyxia, but as a non-forensic
25		pathologist, I do not wish to be drawn into a more

detailed discussion in that area." 1 2 And I wondered whether -- there's nothing in the 3 consultation notes with Dr Soilleux to suggest that this area was explored to see to what extent the comments 4 5 about sickle cell and the opinions expressed had an impact in relation to consideration of the events at 6 7 Hayfield Road, primarily the restraint, and I'm wondering if that's something that you instructed the 8 9 precognoscers to look into and they simply didn't or if it's something that was missed? 10 You'll have to remind me if my memory is not correct, 11 Α. 12 but Dr Soilleux was the cardiologist; is that right? 13 Histopathologist? Q. 14 With a particular interest in cardiology? Α. 15 Q. I can check other the next break, but my understanding was that in relation to sickle cell she was being asked 16 17 with her expertise on histopathology, but I can check 18 that. I'm conscious of the time anyway. This might be an 19 20 opportunity to give me a chance to looks at that. LORD BRACADALE: We'll take the break now then. 20 minutes. 21 22 (11.31 am)23 (A short break) (11.57 am)24 25 LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame?

MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Just before the break, we were talking about Dr Soilleux and I can confirm I said I would check over the break and Dr Soilleux in her original expert report had provided a summary and a detailed CV, an appendix, as part of her report, where she said at that time, this was page 38, from March 2008 to the present, she was consultant histopathologist with a special interest in hematopathology and postmortem pathology. She described herself as an academic clinical pathologist, not as a forensic pathologist, and the front page of her report described herself as a consultant pathologist, again, not as a forensic pathologist.

So it would appear that that information was available within the body of her first report and I had been asking if that issue about the lack of forensic experience in relation to Dr Soilleux and Dr Lucas regarding blood or sickle cell had been explored in any way by you or by the team, because we had nothing to suggest that that had ever be discussed with them and yet the evidence available to the Inquiry and available to the Chair is that this is something significant, because they don't consider things through that prism of forensic pathologist.

A. Before I answer that question, can I just repeat what I

said before the break about what was said in my

statement and whether -- and the matters that we were

discussing before the break and can I just repeat that

if anything that I said about that matter did cause the

family upset, then they have me heartfelt apology. So

before I answer that question, I just wanted to say

that.

Q. Thank you very much.

So can we move back now to the issue in relation to the question of the qualifications and experience of the experts in relation to histopathology and the lack of forensic experience that they had and whether that had been explored?

- A. I don't remember. I do remember getting the issue being raised and my recollection was that the issue was raised with the cardiologist or one of the other experts, which led us to another expert, which led us to another expert. So I don't recall going through the process of us actually looking and searching for the experts, looking at CVs, going through that process, earlier on in the investigation.
- Q. But at the point you were involved and thinking about consultations with experts, conducting consultations with experts and looking into this issue particularly of sickle cell, did you investigate and explore this issue

- 1 of effectively again the weight or the value of comments and opinions that you were being given in the context of 2 3 the job you were doing? 4 Α. By the time those experts and that line of investigation 5 was followed through, I had already started the consultation process in my recollection. If you're 6 7 talking about May of 2018, I definitely had started that process, if I had not even completed perhaps all of them 8 9 apart from the OST expert. 10 I was relying on the experts that we did have to give us an indication of who might be able to assist us 11 12 in the questions that we had and, thereafter, getting 13 that expert, getting the CVs and if they had dealt with 14 the area that we were looking at, then being satisfied 15 at that stage. I wasn't -- I think in my mind at the time I simply 16 17 wanted to bottom that piece of evidence out or that area of investigation out. As we went through it, I didn't 18 19 think it had the potential to change the view that I was 20 already coming to with regard to the causal link, but I
- Q. Thank you. Can I move on now, please, to the

 consultation with Dr Bleetman. We mentioned him

 earlier. He was a consultation in emergency medicine

felt that it was important that we followed things

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through.

and we have consultation notes available to the Inquiry 1 which show that you were present at that consultation 2 3 with Les Brown. I do remember that consultation and it was in 4 Α. Scotland House I think in London. 5 In London, and it was on 9 May 2018? 6 Q. 7 I think as I indicated earlier then the process of Α. consultation had already started in the May of 2018. 8 I'm interested in again in the issue of the ability and 9 Q. 10 capacity of Dr Bleetman to give you the opinion that you were seeking for the purposes of the crown. 11 12 Now, the limits of his expertise and how far he was 13 prepared to express a view, did you -- and his 14 qualifications and his experience, did you explore that 15 at the consultation with Dr Bleetman and just so you know, there's no reference in the consultation notes to 16 any of this being discussed with Dr Bleetman? 17 18 I think I was aware of his qualification prior to the Α. 19 consultation. I recollect there being discussions, some 20 discussion, about trying to identify the correct expert. 21 We weren't entirely sure that we had got to the correct 22 expert, but from what was available to us, my recollection is, he was the closest match. I recall 23 asking him about his experience and his qualifications. 24

I do recall that he was a doctor in emergency medicine;

- 1 is that correct?
- 2 Q. That's correct.
- 3 Α. And that he had had some involvement with regard to some 4 government guidelines and practices. I wasn't sure that 5 he was entirely a good fit and my recollection is that 6 when I was speaking to him at consultation, there were 7 areas that he strayed into that perhaps I thought he ought not to and my recollection is that I made a note 8 9 of that for myself if he was subsequently going to be 10 used as a witness, that he would have to be quite carefully controlled as a witness so that he didn't 11 12 stray into areas that were beyond his expertise. So 13 that is my recollection of the consultation with 14 Dr Bleetman.
 - Q. I think in fairness to you there is a note within the consultation notes that he had worked with patients with extreme agitation and psychosis, so it may be that that was part of a conversation about his experience?
- 19 A. Yes, yes.

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- Q. You say he -- you had a concern that "he strayed on occasion into areas perhaps he ought not to", what do you mean by that?
- A. Just outwith his area of expertise, perhaps during the

 consultation had given me some opinions with regard -- I

 can't remember particular examples, but that is the

1 impression I recall. Right. His resume, which was part of his report, said 2 Q. 3 he was qualified as a police instructor for unarmed 4 defensive tactics, safe prisoner restraint, 5 communication skill, sprays and defence and in his letter of instruction he was asked to comment on whether 6 7 in all the circumstances the restraint was appropriate and whether the officers who arrested and detained the 8 9 deceased adhered to police standard operating procedures 10 on restraint and use of force. Were those -- although that was in his letter of 11 12 instruction, were your concerns that he was simply not 13 qualified to express a view on those matters --14 Yes. Α. 15 -- being a consultant in emergency medicine? Q. Yes, and that's why we then led I think to get the OST 16 Α. 17 expert, that was the more appropriate expert to ask 18 those questions. 19 All right, Certainly we have an Inquiry statement from Q. 20 Dr Bleetman that's available to the Chair and he said he 21 was not prepared to provide an opinion on the mechanics of the restraint, whether the use of force was 22 reasonable, proportionate or necessary. It would be for 23 a use of force expert to comment on the restraint. He 24

said:

"I believe that I challenged the substance of 1 instruction in a phone call indicating that I did not 2 3 want to get involved with the use of force issue. 4 I think there was likely to have been a phone call in which I advised that I did not want to deal with the 5 issue of lawfulness of the restraint or anything to do 6 7 with compliance with police procedures, guidelines and training. This was not within my area of expertise. I 8 9 perhaps should have written in my report that I would 10 deal with the medical implications of use of force, but not with other elements of the case." 11 12 Was that -- was that call with you? 13 No, I didn't speak to any of the experts directly, so it Α. 14 won't have been with me, and I didn't liaise with him in 15 advance. I wasn't responsible for organising the consultation. 16 Q. Before the consultation, was it drawn to your attention 17 that he had challenged the substance of his instructions 18 19 and indicated he did not want to get involved with the 20 use of force issue? 21 A. I don't remember that. That might have happened, but I do not recall it. 22 Q. Had you been aware that that was his position in advance 23 of the consultation, would you even have addressed the 24 25 issue of restraint or other matters like that with him

- on the basis that he had said he did not want to get
 involved with that issue and he could not deal with the
 issue of lawfulness, it was not within his area of
 expertise?
 - A. I don't remember specifically what I was interested in from him, but I -- obviously from the instruction of the OST expert, I agreed with his position and it wasn't sufficient for my purposes.
- Right. Again, we've looked at the consultation notes 9 Q. 10 and it does not appear that there was any discussion of Mr Bayoh's medical injuries, their mechanism, other than 11 12 the rib injury which was not causative of death. There 13 is a discussion on restraint, but not in connection with 14 the application of weight during the restraint by any 15 officer lying on Mr Bayoh's body and there's no mention of the use of batons, baton blows to the head, there's 16 17 no discussion about potential injuries in relation to 18 that.

Why were those medical matters not discussed with or were they discussed with Dr Bleetman but just simply not noted in the consultation notes?

- A. I can't remember. I think I was just interested in his experience with -- within his sphere which was in emergency medicine.
- 25 Q. Right.

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- 1 A. With acute behavioural disturbances and how he would
- 2 deal with them in the hospital setting. So my
- 3 recollection, as I sit here now, that was what I was
- 4 interested in with him.
- 5 Q. So the focus of your consultation with him did not
- 6 relate to the injuries per se of themselves or the
- 7 application of weight or the baton blows?
- 8 A. No, but I do remember he did have a background of
- 9 policing or something to do with the use of weapons or
- 10 tasers or something like that.
- 11 Q. I think I indicated at the outset that his resume, which
- 12 was included with his report, said he was qualified as a
- 13 police instructor for unarmed defensive tactics,
- 14 involving restraint, communication skills, incapacitant
- sprays, that type of thing.
- 16 A. I think by the time of the consultation, I was satisfied
- 17 that was not someone that was going to give me the
- answers with regard to that I needed.
- 19 Q. Right. I would like to talk about Dr Shearer. We have
- 20 spoken about her already to do. You consulted with her
- 21 not until 4 June 2018, we have consultation notes
- 22 available to us and you attended that consultation,
- according to the notes, with Alisdair McLeod. Do you
- remember that consultation?
- 25 A. Can you remind me who Dr Shearer was and which

- 1 speciality she was in?
- 2 Q. She was the pathologist that we have spoken about who
- 3 conducted the postmortem.
- 4 A. Okay.
- 5 Q. Dr Shearer and Dr Bouhaidar.
- 6 A. Okay. Yes, of course.
- 7 Q. I would like to ask you about the information that was
- 8 available to Dr Shearer and just check some information
- 9 that we have.
- 10 Now, we know from the Precognoscer's Handbook that
- an expert must be given all necessary and relevant
- information to enable them to provide an opinion of the
- injuries to the deceased and you have talked about that
- in your evidence yesterday and this morning. We have
- 15 heard evidence that Ashley Wyse's statement was
- 16 transcribed inaccurately.
- 17 A. I recall that.
- 18 Q. And there was -- do you remember that?
- 19 A. I do.
- Q. You remember that we spoke to other witnesses about
- 21 this. And part of the paragraph that -- although these
- 22 were anonymised when they were sent to the experts, part
- of the paragraph that was -- the paragraph that was
- 24 absent and omitted from the statement of Ashley Wyse
- 25 related to: at least six police officers lying on top of

- 1 Mr Bayoh, crossing over him from both sides, covering his whole body. It was only when they moved, the 2 3 witness said she could see his arm and she definitely 4 knew that it was a black man. It looked like one 5 officer was using a baton to hold the man down. It was on his upper chest towards his throat. 6 7 Now, we understand that that information was omitted from the statement that was originally sent to 8 Dr Shearer. 9 10 Α. I think it was omitted from a number of expert reports. 11 Q. Yes. 12 That's the piece of information that I recall that there Α. 13 was subsequently a finding by the crown that when we 14 were -- when the team was checking, when Alisdair McLeod 15 was checking, that there had been something missed out from the statement and that the experts that had been 16 initially instructed all had the same statement. 17
 - Q. And we have asked witnesses about that and we have documentation available to the Inquiry that indicates that a number of witnesses were then sent a complete version of Ashley Wyse's statement.

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- A. I saw that from the correspondence that I now have

 access to. I didn't see it in Les Brown's evidence, but

 I saw it in the material that I have.
- Q. It was other witnesses I asked, but the Inquiry doesn't

have any record of Crown Office writing to Dr Shearer 1 and Dr Bouhaidar to seek their opinion on the matter and 2 3 to provide a complete copy. And I just wonder, in terms of your consultation 4 5 with Dr Shearer, if you recollect discussing that paragraph and that aspect? There is mention in the 6 7 consultation notes of the use of a baton. Do you remember raising this with Dr Shearer at the 8 consultation? 9 A. I don't remember raising the issue of a different 10 statement. That was much earlier in the investigation. 11 12 I would have expected that all the experts were given 13 that the proper statement, that was my understanding, 14 and it looks like to me like the correspondence confirms 15 that. Was I asking about potentially a baton? I think so, 16 17 because I wanted to investigate that. I was aware that 18 there was some information that the baton was applied to 19 Mr Bayoh's upper arm, but other witnesses were talking 20 about up near the chest area and that certainly 21 something that I would want to explore. 22 And is that something you did explore with Dr Shearer, Q. even if you didn't mention the Ashley Wyse statement? 23 I think so. 24 Α. 25 Q. Yes.

1	Α.	It will have been one of the injuries that I was
2		interested or potential areas of injury that I was
3		interested in.
4	Q.	At any time did you confirm that a full Ashley Wyse
5		statement, the complete version, had been sent to
6		Dr Shearer?
7	Α.	I don't think I would have checked up. I think I would
8		have noted that there was an issue, I would have seen
9		the correspondence coming in, I would have seen the
L 0		reason for the issue, it was quite a significant part of
L1		the statement, so that raised suspicions in our minds.
L2		I was also aware that there was concern that the
L3		original experts hadn't had a full picture, because that
L 4		was missing from the statements, and I was aware that
L5		there was then to be an effort for all the witnesses or
L6		all the experts to get the correct information.
L7		I wouldn't have doublechecked that that had happened.
L8	Q.	All right. Can I ask you about another aspect of the
L9		information available to Dr Shearer and Dr Bouhaidar.
20		We've heard evidence about the weight of a number of
21		the officers, the height and weight of the officers. We
22		are aware that, initially at least, the weights of the
23		officers were not provided to the pathologist as part of
24		the factual matrix and it's not clear from the
25		documentation we have if Dr Shearer was aware of the

weights of the officers and as I say, we have 1 2 documentation, but we can't confirm that that was 3 provided to her. 4 Looked at the consultation notes as we have, again, 5 we can't see any reference in those to the weights of the officers having been discussed and you'll know 6 7 yourself, and we'll come on to this later, that there was evidence available to the crown that perhaps one of 8 9 the officers was lying on or at the side of Mr Bayoh. 10 Do you remember now whether you discussed that specific issue with Dr Shearer? 11 12 I don't, but I do remember questioning the weight of one 13 of the officers, because I saw it in print early on and 14 I think it was 25 or 24 or 25 stone. I've again seen in 15 my notation in some of the papers where I have underlined "25 stone" and I have got a question mark 16 17 against it. I don't know whether it's in the pathology report or whether it's in one of the other documents, 18 but certainly it's an issue that I was concerned about 19 20 and I asked for confirmation whether that was correct. 21 I thought it might have been a typo. We have heard evidence that that was correct, it was 25 22 Q. stone, it wasn't a typo, but we have evidence to suggest 23 that the weights of the officers were not provided to 24 Dr Shearer and Dr Bouhaidar. 25

I wondered if you remember any -- you've obviously

explored the issue to some extent with your team, you've

considered the weight, but did you discuss that at a

consultation with Dr Shearer?

A. I can't remember.

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- Q. If it's not in the consultation notes, is it likely you didn't raise that specifically with Dr Shearer?
- It's potentially correct, but I suspect what I would 8 Α. 9 have asked the officers -- particularly asked the 10 witnesses, particularly when I'm putting individual allegations with regard to batons, I think I would have 11 12 gone through that process of asking her about all the 13 different potential positions of the officers, potential 14 infliction of wounds and whether we would expect to see 15 something or not. Whether I specifically mentioned 25 stone, I can't remember. 16
 - Q. All right. Can I ask you now about toxicology. I think as my understanding of the evidence is that Dr Shearer was of the view that a toxicologist would have been the best person to speak to the effects of MDMA and alpha-PVP. And it was a qualified toxicologist that would have been in a position to provide assistance in regard to the impact and the effect that that can have on a person's body. My understanding is that both drugs could cause sudden death due to cardiac arrhythmias.

- 1 A. I think you showed me that in the postmortem report this morning.
- Q. Did you consider consulting with Dr Eddleston who was at a toxicologist?
- 5 A. Is he the pharmacologist and toxicologist?
- Q. Toxicologist, yes, and I think he was also a pharmacologist.
- A. I chose the experts to consult with on the areas which

 I didn't understand or where I felt there was a gap in

 my knowledge, if there was enough in the particular

 report, then I didn't necessarily need to consult with

 that expert. I have a background in pharmacology, my

 first degree is in pharmacology, so I was probably happy

 I understood his report.
- 15 Q. Now, we have heard evidence that alpha-PVP was

 16 relatively unknown, if I can summarise it in that way,

 17 in Scotland at the time and we have heard evidence from

 18 PIRC witnesses such as Mr McSporran, who was the lead

 19 investigator, that that was not something that they were

 20 familiar with and they wanted to seek expert views on

 21 that to assist their information.
- 22 Are you saying you actually knew more about
 23 alpha-PVP and ecstasy because of your background in
 24 pharmacology?
- 25 A. Not more than the expert, absolutely not. My

- recollection is that PIRC did have some expert that

 commented on that, but that qualifications weren't in

 place and my recollection was that I had input into

 saying, well, this is -- this is one of the directions

 that we need clarified.
- Well, we've certainly heard evidence that some of those 6 Q. 7 involved thought Dr Karch was a qualified toxicologist and were under the impression that he would be able to 8 9 provide that evidence. We have also heard other 10 evidence from Dr Karch's Inquiry statement himself that he has no formal toxicology qualifications. But we know 11 12 that Dr Eddleston was instructed by the crown and 13 produced a report and he was a qualified toxicologist 14 and I wonder why you decided not to consult with him.
- 15 Α. I probably decided that at that stage I didn't need anything further, that I was satisfied that I had enough 16 17 information. That's not to say it wouldn't have been good to consult with him, but I had to choose the 18 19 thing -- the people that I had time to consult with and 20 ability to go down south and make the consultations and 21 also whether the expert was available. I understand there's a couple of experts who I tried to see who 22 weren't available at the time and I wasn't able to 23 consult with them. 24
- Q. Who were they?

- 1 A. I think it was Dr Sheppard.
- 2 Q. Mary Sheppard?
- 3 A. I think so.
- 4 Q. And anyone else?
- A. I remember seeing an email that said "can we make

 arrangements for Dr Sheppard?" and my recollection is

 that that wasn't possible, unless you tell me that I

have seen Dr Sheppard which also is entirely possible.

- 9 Q. No, I don't think that she is on the list of experts
 10 that you saw.
- 11 A. Okay.

- 12 In relation to the comment you make about maybe not Q. 13 having time to consult or not being able to arrange a 14 consultation because of experts' availability, in 15 relation to the time, were you -- what pressure were you under in relation to time to -- if you thought an expert 16 17 would have assisted you in your understanding of the circumstances, was that not something that you wanted to 18 ensure you conducted? 19
- 20 A. If I really thought I needed to see the expert in order
 21 to have understanding, then I would have made time and
 22 done it, even if it had to have been on a weekend or a
 23 Sunday night, that kind of thing. As long as I could
 24 fit in with the expert, I would have travelled wherever
 25 it was necessary and consulted with that expert.

So even though Dr Shearer, the pathologist, said the 1 Q. best person to speak to would be a toxicologist and 2 3 Dr Eddleston was a toxicologist, you felt that your own 4 general knowledge and background of pharmacology, your 5 degree in that, provided sufficient information in relation to MDMA and alpha-PVP and the impact that has 6 7 on a person? My recollection is that we had the toxicology report and 8 Α. 9 we had -- I had that expert report, so I had his report. 10 It's just I didn't need to consult to clarify anything in my mind, so it's not that I substituted my own 11 12 knowledge for the expert, it's simply that I had enough 13 information from that expert report. Thank you. We have an Inquiry statement from 14 Q. 15 Dr Eddleston, I hope I'm not -- he may be a professor. I'm sorry. 16 I think he might be. 17 Α. I think he may be a professor. He has given an Inquiry 18 Q. 19 statement to the Chair: 20 "It is my opinion on the balance of probabilities 21 that but for Mr Bayoh's encounter with the police that 22 morning and the subsequent restraint, he would not have died." 23 24 And I'm interested in whether you explored the

possibility with Professor Eddleston whether but for the

- 1 restraint he would have died; was that something that
- was clear to you from your reading of his report?
- 3 A. By the time I was coming to the end of the investigation
- 4 and my conclusions, I think I was already satisfied or
- 5 becoming satisfied that the but-for test was satisfied,
- 6 so that was establishing the causal link.
- 7 Q. So you were satisfied that but for the restraint he
- 8 would not have died?
- 9 A. I think I was coming to that conclusion. In fact, even
- if I was not completely satisfied, as I said to you
- 11 yesterday, I could see that there was a strong argument
- 12 that I could put before a court to say that there was a
- 13 causal link.
- 14 Q. Thank you. Can I ask you one last matter in relation to
- Mr Bayoh's mental health. I wondered whether you
- instructed any lines of investigation through the team
- or whether you yourself expressed an interest in
- 18 exploring the issues of mental health, Mr Bayoh's mental
- 19 health and that aspect.
- 20 A. I think -- I don't remember, but I think we would have
- 21 potentially explored any mental health history and, my
- 22 recollection, I don't recall that there was any specific
- 23 mental health history, but that might be an incorrect
- 24 recollection.
- Q. Right. Did you consider at any stage instructing an

1		expert to specifically look into the issue of mental
2		health?
3	Α.	Do you mean a history of mental health?
4	Q.	Well, did you investigating an investigation both into
5		the history and then to ask an expert to give an opinion
6		on mental health issues?
7	Α.	I can't remember what the answer was to was there a
8		mental health history. I do remember having some
9		details, but I can't remember whether that was
10		specifically targeted at mental health. If there had
11		been anything in the history, then I think I would have
12		asked for more information, because there would have
13		been something. If there had been contact with mental
14		health services, then there would have been records and
15		we could have had an expert to look at those records.
16		I don't remember that to be the case.
17	Q.	Thank you. Can I ask you about some evidence that we've
18		heard from Les Brown about consultation notes.
19		Now, the Inquiry has a number of consultation notes
20		available that relate to consultations with the experts.
21		And I asked Mr Brown a number of questions about those.
22		I said that we have no record of a consultation with
23		Dr John Parkes and I asked if he remembered whether
24		there had been a consultation that we simply didn't have
25		the records of and he said, no.

1		Do you remember having any consultation with
2		Dr Parkes?
3	Α.	Can you remind me who he is, what he spoke to and where
4		he was based, because those things help me? I remember
5		going to different cities and consulting, so if you
6		could tell me where he was based.
7	Q.	I will have to find that in my notes, but I will do
8		that.
9		Maurice Lipsedge, we've talked about him already, he
10		was the consultant psychiatrist. We don't have any
11		notes of you consulting with Dr Lipsedge and do you
12		remember any consultations with him? Les Brown's
13		evidence was that, no, there was no consultation with
14		him. Do you have any different recollection from
15		Les Brown?
16	A.	I don't think so.
17	Q.	I asked Mr Brown about a consultation with Dr Lucas and
18		asked if remembered a consultation with Dr Lucas. Now,
19		you said you thought you had consulted.
20	Α.	I remember going to one of the big London hospitals and
21		I recall quite a short consultation. Now, it may be
22		that that short consultation was with the expert that
23		came in between the two. There was someone that we were
24		directed to by I think Dr Soilleux. We were
25	Q.	There was a Dr Rees also included at one point.

- A. Right. Well, it might have been that doctor, because
 there was a doctor that we had a very short consultation
 with who said "Actually, I can't help you, but you could
 maybe go to X person".
 - Q. I think that may have been Dr Rees.

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- Okay. So we were already down there and I think we had 6 Α. 7 already set up the consultation with Dr Rees. It was very short. It was at the hospital. If I recall, it 8 9 was in the emergency department in the hospital or 10 certainly on of the main areas downstairs and it was very brief and he essentially said I can't assist you, 11 12 that's not something I can help you with, but I can 13 refer you to I presume it was during Lucas then.
 - Q. So you asked Mr Brown about Dr Sebastian Lucas, and we have spoken about him earlier about sickle cell, and I explained that the Inquiry does not have any records indicating a consultation took place with Dr Lucas, whether with you or Mr Brown or Mr MacLeod, and I asked him if he remembered a consultation with Dr Lucas and his reply was:

"There was no consultation evolving Crown Counsel and Sebastian Lucas, no."

Now, from your memory earlier you gave -- you have said you thought you had consulted with Dr Lucas. Can you give me any more information? It may be that

- 1 Mr Brown wasn't present or it was someone else. Do you
- 2 remember any more about this, because we simply don't
- 3 have any records indicating that there was a
- 4 consultation.
- 5 A. I think that Mr Brown will be correct. I wonder if what
- I had remembered was that consultation in London with
- 7 the doctor you said was Dr Rees and I wondered if that
- 8 was what I was mentioning.
- 9 Q. It is a possibility.
- 10 A. Because I do recall that Dr Lucas was coming right at
- 11 the end of my consideration of the information.
- 12 Q. Right.
- 13 A. By the time he was reporting, I was already back up in
- 14 Scotland, I wasn't still down in London.
- Q. Right. I asked Mr Brown if there had been a
- 16 consultation with a Dr Jason Payne-James. He was one of
- the experts who had been instructed by PIRC before you
- were involved and I said there was no record of any
- 19 consultation with him and he said, no, there hadn't been
- a consultation with him. I'm assuming you will not
- 21 disagree with that.
- 22 A. No, I won't.
- 23 Q. I asked him about Mary Sheppard and you have mentioned
- 24 her today. He said -- Mr Brown said there was an
- 25 attempt to have a consultation with Dr Mary Sheppard,

1 but she was unavailable so that was postponed and wasn't 2 pursued so that's right there wasn't a consultation. I think that's what you have just told us. You agree 3 4 with that? Yes. In my perusal of the documents that I had 5 Α. 6 available to me for giving evidence, I remember seeing 7 that email and it was really only that that jogged my 8 memory. Q. Right. And I asked about Professor Jack Crane. You'll 9 10 remember that earlier today we've discussed the forensic 11 pathologists who were in place and we have talked about 12 Dr Shearer and Dr Bouhaidar, Professor Crane, and 13 Dr Nat Carey and Dr Lawler. And I asked about 14 Professor Crane and he said, no, there wasn't any 15 consultation. Does that accord with your recollection? 16 I don't recall if there was a consultation earlier than 17 Α. the precognition process, but there wasn't a 18 19 consultation with me and I think, as I said to you earlier, the purpose of -- I chose who I wanted to 20 21 consult with and it was for a very specific purpose. 22 There was no consultation with Dr Karch. And Les Brown Q. indicated that and, obviously, we have discussed the 23 difficulties and issues that have been raised, concerns 24

had been raised, in relation to Dr Karch. Did you

- 1 consider at any stage as part of reviewing the substance
- of his opinion whether to consult with him?
- 3 A. I was satisfied that I had enough information to deal
- 4 with his conclusions without consulting with him.
- 5 Q. Right. To invite a jury to reject his conclusions if
- 6 they were --
- 7 A. Exactly.
- 8 Q. -- brought before a jury?
- 9 A. If they were brought before the court.
- 10 Q. I asked Mr Brown about Professor Anthony Freemont, the
- 11 osteoarticular pathologist, we have spoken about him
- 12 today, and I said the Inquiry have no record of a
- 13 consultation with him having taken place and he also had
- 14 no recollection of a consultation with him. Does that
- accord with your memory?
- 16 A. In this particular case, that is correct, but, as I
- 17 mentioned yesterday, I had been down to Manchester and
- 18 consulted with him at length. He had given me a lot of
- information about his work and what he did and how he
- 20 was able to date fractures. I vividly remember him
- 21 doing a little small sketch for me that I had taken
- 22 away, so I was satisfied that I understood his report,
- as much as I needed to at that stage.
- Q. So you did consult with Professor Freemont in relation
- 25 to Sheku Bayoh?

- 1 A. No, I'm sorry, in a different case.
- Q. In a different case?
- 3 A. I'm sorry. I was following on from my answer yesterday,
- 4 where I told you I had contact with Professor Freemont
- 5 in a different case and I explained to you what that
- 6 case was.
- 7 Q. Did you have any consultation with him in relation to
- 8 Mr Bayoh's death?
- 9 A. No, and what I was trying to explain was I didn't think
- 10 it was necessary because I had understood his report to
- 11 a sufficient degree.
- 12 Q. And was that because of your previous consultation with
- 13 him?
- 14 A. It was.
- Q. And we have no record of you consulting with
- Professor Eddleston and I asked Les Brown about that and
- he said, no, there hadn't been anything along those
- lines and I think you accept you didn't consult with
- 19 him?
- 20 A. Was he the toxicologist?
- Q. Yes. Sorry.
- 22 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 23 Q. So in relation to the experts that you did not consult
- 24 with, that was because you felt you understood their
- 25 reports sufficiently and you were satisfied you didn't

- 1 need further explanation?
- 2 A. Not at that stage. If there had been criminal
- 3 proceedings and I was going to lead the expert in
- 4 evidence, then I would have had subsequent
- 5 consultations.
- 6 Q. Given the number of expert reports, and you have talked
- 7 earlier about different views being expressed, I think
- 8 earlier you suggested that the pathologists came to the
- 9 same conclusion but by different routes, did you
- 10 consider exploring those different routes with each
- 11 pathologist to make sure you truly understood who was
- 12 correct, whether there was significant differences
- between them, and what impact they may have had on you,
- 14 the decision that you were going to come to in relation
- 15 to whether there should be a prosecution?
- 16 A. No, from the information I had, I considered that I had
- 17 the opportunity to analyse it sufficiently for the
- decision that I was going to make.
- 19 Q. Please tell me if I'm wrong about this, but as I
- 20 understand your evidence you consulted with Dr Lawler?
- 21 A. I do remember that consultation.
- Q. The reviewing psychologist. Dr Bleetman?
- 23 A. I remember that one, yes.
- Q. The consultant in emergency medicine.
- 25 Dr Shearer, the pathologist who did the postmortem?

- 1 A. And that was either in Edinburgh or Glasgow, so I do
- 2 remember that.
- 3 Q. And who else did you consult with?
- 4 A. I can't remember, I'm sorry. There was a lot of
- 5 consultations and I'm trying to be careful to make sure
- that I don't confuse them. Round about that time, I
- 7 travelled quite extensively down to London and the north
- 8 of England and down to Bristol as well with regard to
- 9 non-accidental head injury in children and there is
- something else round about that time that I went down to
- 11 do consultations on, so there was a lot of consultations
- in -- in that short space of time.
- Q. And that related to other trials?
- 14 A. Other cases.
- Q. Other cases you were dealing with?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. Such as the one with Professor Freemont about a
- different case?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. But in relation to this phase of the process where you
- 21 are consulting with experts in relation to this matter
- regarding Mr Bayoh's death, you consulted with
- Dr Shearer, Bleetman and Lawler?
- A. I can't remember if there were more.
- Q. Right. Thank you. I would like to move on actually and

1 ask you now some questions about the instruction of the 2 OST expert. We've touched on this throughout your 3 evidence and, as I understand it, we've heard evidence 4 from James Wolffe, who was the Lord Advocate at the 5 time, that he had no involvement with the selection of experts other than, he says, in around December 2017, 6 7 which was around the time that Fiona Carnan became involved, he had suggested that police officers 8 9 elsewhere in the UK may have a suitably qualified restraint expert who could assist. 10 And in his Inquiry statement, and I don't need to go 11 12 to this, at paragraph 52, he says there was an email 13 exchange between his office and you, you at that time 14 were the APCC, in around December 2017, in relation to 15 identifying a suitably qualified restraint expert. Is that the sort of context in which a decision was 16 17 taken about who to instruct and that a restraint expert 18 would be brought on to assist? 19 I think there was quite a lot of conversation about who Α. 20 we could instruct, who would be the best expert, where 21 we should look for that expert, who we should consult 22 about who might be a suitable expert, so I suspect that going to the Lord Advocate was part of that process. 23 Q. Right. I would -- do you remember after the 24 Lord Advocate made that suggestion whether inquiries 25

1 were made in England, Wales, other jurisdictions? I didn't do that myself, but I'm -- obviously, that's 2 Α. what the Inquiry -- that's what the team did. 3 4 Q. Team, right. We have the benefit now of a briefing note 5 that was prepared which describes the background and the context regarding the instruction of Mr Graves. 6 7 Now, this wasn't prepared until February 2020, but it describes the circumstances at the time and it was 8 9 prepared by Alisdair McLeod. I wonder, as with other 10 witnesses, if I could put some of that to you and ask you simply if it accords with your recollection of what 11 12 was happening at the time? 13 Α. Okay. So this is a briefing note prepared by Alisdair McLeod, 14 Q. 15 COPFS 02126A, 02126A, and this covers the period during which the crown precognition was being looked into and 16 17 you'll see that it's headed "up Alisdair McLeod at CAAPD on 28 February 2020". At that time the head of CAAPD 18 19 was Justin Farrell, so this is after the decision was 20 made by you and your involvement. And it's a briefing 21 note that covers the period and the work down between 22 May 2015 and November 2019. And if we can look at the background, I'm interested 23 24 in page 13, which covers the OST expert. There we are and I'll read this short, if I may, but you'll see it on 25

1 the screen as I go through it: "The crown encountered considerable difficulty in 2 3 identifying a suitable OST expert. A number of 4 inquiries were made in England and Northern Ireland. 5 December 2017, the Metropolitan Police College in Hendon was approached for assistance. Unable to put forward 6 7 one of their own officers to assist, they provided details of a known and trusted former training officer, 8 Martin Graves, now operating as an OST expert in the 9 10 private sector." And it was Martin Graves, ultimately, that was 11 12 instructed in relation to this, wasn't it? I do remember that. 13 Α. And we have actually heard from Martin Graves in 14 Q. 15 evidence and the Chair has that evidence available to him. So he was contacted on 19 December 2017 and 16 17 provided with nonspecific details and the next day he forwarded his CV and confirmed he would be in a position 18 19 to start reviewing the materials and be in a position to 20 provide a report from mid January 2018. I think at that 21 stage it was anticipated that would be available to you 22 before the crown precognition was in your hands. Following Crown Counsel's agreement, Mr Graves was 23 formally asked to provide a report on 22 December, 2017. 24 So it would appear that if Mr Wolffe is correct in his 25

- 1 recollection, he became involved in this issue because
- of the difficulties in December 2017, suggested looking
- down south or elsewhere for an expert, and as a result
- 4 of those inquiries, Martin Graves was identified as a
- 5 possible expert.
- 6 A. My recollection is we were already looking down south
- 7 and potentially further afield.
- 8 Q. Right.
- 9 A. So that was already happening, there was already
- 10 extensive investigations in trying to identify an expert
- and it was the fact that that was unsuccessful that we
- 12 had gone to ask the Lord Advocate.
- 13 Q. I see. And had previous approaches been made to the
- Metropolitan Police College or was that only done after?
- 15 Certainly in terms of the timing it seems Mr Graves was
- 16 contacted on 19 December. Was it after the
- 17 Lord Advocate had become involved that that approach was
- 18 made?
- 19 A. I don't know, because I don't remember when the
- 20 Lord Advocate became involved, but you will know that.
- 21 Q. It say here that following Crown Counsel's agreement
- 22 Mr Graves was formally asked. I'm interested to what
- 23 extent you had input into agreeing that Mr Graves should
- 24 be asked and instructed as an expert?
- 25 A. I remember the process where we were trying to find an

- 1 expert that we were looking quite widely, we were 2 casting our net quite widely, and I remember that he was 3 identified. I don't recall what I had in front of me in 4 order to say, yes, I agree, but certainly I recall that 5 he was instructed and I don't take any issue with the precognoscer noting that there. If he's noted that's 6 7 what I have done, then that will be correct. He's an extremely experienced case preparer. I had worked with 8 9 him previously on the prosecution of a police officer in 10 a 12-week trial so I knew his work and I had full confidence in him. 11 Q. Is that Alisdair McLeod?
- 12
- 13 Α. Yes.

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- 14 "And then Mr Graves was contacted by telephone call and Q. 15 then a detailed was letter of instruction and pen drive was couriered to Mr Graves' business address on 16 17 24 January 2018. The letter of instruction referred to 18 a report, delivery date of mid February, which had been discussed previously." 19
 - I'm interested in any involvement you had regarding the drafting of the letter of instruction or review of the letter of instruction that was prepared?
- A. I think it might have been sent to me and I think in 23 fact the Inquiry asked me about that in my statement. 24 That was one of the documents that I had I think early 25

- 1 on.
- 2 Q. The letter of instruction?
- 3 A. I think so and there's track changes on it and actually
- 4 now I'm saying, maybe I'm getting that confused with
- 5 another piece of correspondence, but I have certainly
- 6 seen something where I have been involved in looking at
- 7 the letter of instruction.
- 8 Q. Thank you. I have not seen a version with track
- 9 changes, but I can ask the team to check that over
- 10 lunch.
- 11 A. Okay. Maybe I'm getting confused with something else.
- 12 Q. All right. Thank you, and the pen drive did that
- contain documents, digital documents, for the use by
- 14 Mr Graves as part of his instruction?
- 15 A. I would imagine that's what that's describing.
- Q. And what part did you play in deciding which documents
- should be sent to Mr Graves?
- 18 A. I think -- did you show me an email earlier from
- 19 Les Brown with regard to Dr Karch?
- Q. Yes, I think I showed you a letter of instruction to
- 21 Dr Karch.
- 22 A. No, it was whether an expert should have Dr Karch's --
- Q. Oh, the email chain.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Yes, we did look at that earlier. If you give me a

1 moment, I may be able to find. 2 I think that is an example of me inputting into what the Α. OST expert is getting. 3 4 Q. So you did have some input from that? 5 It looks like that from the email you should me this Α. 6 morning. 7 Q. Thank you. "The original materials provided to Mr Graves in 8 9 January included documentation in relation to the 10 training delivered to the material officers. On 21 February 2018, Mr Graves was advised by email that 11 12 PIRC had carried out further inquiries in relation to 13 the nature and content of officer training and a further 14 letter of instruction and materials was being prepared." 15 So his instructions came not just simply in one letter of instruction, but a second supplementary letter 16 17 of instruction, along with materials were sent to him. And again, did you have some input into the second 18 letter of instruction and the second bundles of 19 20 materials? 21 Α. I can't remember, but if there's correspondence to show 22 that I did, then I'm happy to agree with that. Now, I think it then says on 22 February Mr Graves 23 Q. advised the crown he had not been able to devote time to 24

preparing his report and there were some issues about

1 receiving his report at that stage. I don't need to go into those in detail. 2 3 Can we move down the page, please. And then in 4 March the precognoscers made arrangements with Mr Graves 5 to discuss his emerging conclusions over the telephone. And if we move on to the next page, please, and 6 7 although the there had been a consultation with Mr Graves that was very useful, he advised the crown 8 9 that his report would not be completed until 6 April 2018. 10 Can I ask you, when you consulted with Mr Graves, 11 12 did you have his initial report? 13 I'm sorry. Can you repeat that question? Α. When you consulted with Mr Graves, we have spoken about 14 Q. 15 that already, it's my understanding you already had a report from Mr Graves when you consulted with him, but 16 17 do you remember if you had a draft or initial version or was it revised after the consultation? Do you remember 18 19 anything about that? 20 A. I don't. 21 Q. You don't. All right. "It was decided not to submit a report to 22 Crown Office until Mr Graves' report was received and 23 assessed and ongoing sickle cell investigates 24 progressed." 25

- 1 So can you tell me what that means then as a result
- of not having the report from Mr Graves, it was decided
- 3 not to submit a report to Crown Office until Mr Graves'
- 4 report was received? So in terms of timing, was this in
- 5 relation to when you got the crown precognition?
- 6 A. I think so.
- 7 Q. And they waited until Mr Graves' report or final report
- 8 was available before they sent that crown precognition
- 9 to you; is that correct? We're talking here about the
- 10 report being available in April and I'm just trying to
- 11 pin down when you would have received the crown
- 12 precognition?
- 13 A. I don't remember when I received the crown precognition.
- 14 I do know that there was a target date of the end -- in
- fact, it was the beginning of the year and then it moved
- to the end of January and then it was February/March.
- 17 Q. Right.
- 18 A. It seems from this report or this minute that it didn't
- 19 come until even later than that.
- Q. Mm-hmm.
- 21 A. And of course there was some urgency that I wanted
- 22 everything before I started consulting with or deciding
- which experts I wanted to consult with.
- 24 Q. "It would appear that the report was expected to be
- 25 received in April. On 5 April, the day before the

decline, Mr Graves advised the crown he required further 1 time to complete his report, given the complex nature of 2 3 the questions contained in the letter of instruction and 4 his report was received on 14 April. It was examined in 5 detail. There were a number of typing and dictation errors. A number of points re factual inaccuracy were 6 7 also raised with Mr Graves. After consideration of the points raised by the crown, his initial report was 8 9 treated as a draft and he submitted his final report on 29 April 2018." 10 I'm interested in what input you had at that time. 11 12 After his initial report is received on 14 April, 13 there's a number of typing errors, which are neither 14 here nor there, but a number of points re factual 15 accuracy were raised with Mr Graves and I'm interested 16 in any input you had at that time raising issues of factual accuracy? 17 18 Α. I don't remember, I'm sorry. I mean it could be that I 19 have read the draft reports, I don't agree with that or 20 questioned this or X or Y and then gone back to the 21 precognoscer, it may be that Alisdair himself noted them 22 even without recourse to me, I can't recall. Q. Do you remember --23 If he did, there would be correspondence, because we 24 Α. weren't working in the same office and he would have 25

- 1 alerted me by email, so you will have that.
- 2 Q. Thinking back now, do you remember what those points of
- 3 factual accuracy were?
- 4 A. I don't.
- 5 Q. Right. And it would appear that when you consulted with
- 6 Dr Lawler, on 30 January 2018, you did not have at that
- 7 stage the crown precognition or the report from
- 8 Martin Graves?
- 9 A. That would be correct if this is correct and that
- 10 accords with my recollection, because I recall an email,
- and I have seen it in correspondence that I have access
- 12 to, where -- or maybe it is in my notes actually, it
- might be in my notebooks -- where there is a discussion
- 14 about deadlines and I remember February and March being
- mentioned.
- Q. Right. And his final report was submitted on 29 April
- having reflected on the typing errors and the factual
- 18 accuracy and then Mr Graves was precognosed by the
- 19 precognoscers at Paisley police officers on 11 May 2018.
- 20 The Inquiry has information available that indicates it
- 21 was Fiona Carnan at that stage that precognosed
- 22 Mr Graves in relation to his report.
- 23 A. And it surprises me that it was in Paisley. He must
- have travelled up for that consultation or precognition.
- Q. And prior to that consultation -- sorry -- precognition,

1 which we understand was Fiona Carnan conducting with Mr Graves, did you have any input into what issues to 2 3 explore with Mr Graves, what issues Fiona Carnan should 4 explore with him, what points to probe or consider in 5 detail? I can't remember. I might have, but I can't remember. 6 Α. 7 Q. Now, if that took place on 11 May, would it have been after that precognition that you would have received the 8 9 crown precognition or did you receive the crown 10 precognition prior to Mr Graves being precognosed? I don't know. I don't remember. The crown 11 Α. 12 precognition, my recollection, came to me in hard copy. 13 We worked almost exclusively in hard copy at that time. 14 Whether I had some papers, working directly from the 15 statements and the productions before I had the final narrative, because you will recall I mentioned before 16 17 that I had had sections of the narrative and also draft narratives as well, whether I had access to that 18 19 material and then the final precognition was delivered 20 or the final folder was delivered, my recollection is my 21 folders went to 15 or 20 ring-binders, so I just can't 22 remember when that final piece was delivered or whether it all came as the fresh copy, sometimes it was termed 23 as the golden copy, whether it was all the golden copy. 24

Thinking back now, do you remember if you got or

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Q.

1 received a golden copy as a final version? I can't remember. It might have -- even the papers that 2 Α. I did have, if it was going to be a trial, I probably 3 4 wouldn't have been satisfied with what I had, I would 5 want something else made up for a trial. And do you remember -- in this briefing note this 6 Q. 7 precognition took place now into May, do you remember if the crown precognition came to you as late as May? 8 From my notes and from my recollection, I was pushing 9 Α. 10 from the January of that year to have a full precognition, a full set of papers, so that I could 11 12 start my consultations and decide who to consult with. 13 I think from what you've told me already, I have already started consulting by 11 May. 14 15 Q. Well, certainly you consulted with Lawler on 30 January that year and you consulted with Bleetman on 9 May that 16 year. You didn't consult with Shearer until the June. 17 18 Okay. So I have obviously decided that I'm going to Α. consult with Dr Lawler even before I have the full set 19 20 of papers and by the time I consulted with Bleetman, 21 I don't know, I don't recall. 22 All right, thank you. Q. But if I did have them by the 9th, then it didn't 23 Α. include the precognition of Mr Graves because that 24 25 didn't happen until afterwards.

1 Q. And I think I asked you about your involvement with his instruction and I have an email available, COPFS 04881, 2 and I wonder if we could that on the screen, and I think 3 4 this is an email exchange which we referred to earlier in relation to Dr Karch. 5 And if we can look at your reply of -- there's --6 7 sorry, I don't know which page it's on. There should be a quote about -- here with are, this is it, a reply from 8 you, 19 January 2018, 11.34, to Fiona Carnan, and to 9 10 Les Brown and Alisdair MacLeod and this related to the draft letter to the OST experts and I think that's the 11 12 letter of instruction: "Dear all. Mindful that this letter of instruction 13 will become disclosable [and that will be disclosable to 14 15 the defence if there was ever any trial] and ultimately form part of the full evidence of the expert, I have 16 changed some of the language." 17 So it would appear that you have revised the letter 18 of instruction to Mr Graves: 19 20 "Fiona, once you see the tracked changes, if you 21 agree and accept, then we should have another look at how it reads as it is a bit difficult to double-check 22 with all the tracks." 23 24 It sounds like you have made some substantial changes? 25

1 And it sounds like also like other people have been involved in changing, because there are a number of 2 3 tracks, presumably in different colours. 4 Q. And as the team was set up, if a number of people are 5 commenting, that could be Fiona Carnan, Alisdair McLeod, Erin Campbell perhaps as if he was still involved? 6 7 I don't think Erin was there by that time. Α. Maybe Les Brown? 8 Q. Absolutely Les Brown, he's copied into this. 9 Α. 10 Q. Would you be given it to do the final review or would you receive it at the same time as everyone else? 11 12 Α. I don't know. Sometimes I would get it right at the 13 beginning and we would all get the -- I don't mean 14 necessarily this team, sometimes it happens that it come 15 it comes to me and everyone is asked for their comments and you end up with something where everyone is altering 16 17 different versions or it could be that they waited and 18 then gave it to me. 19 And then the final paragraph reads: Q. 20 "In the bit about the PM [postmortem, I assume] in 21 conclusion I think we should add the quote from the PM repeated at page 130 volume 1 of the PIRC." 22 23 That is a reference to volume 1 of the PIRC report. 24 "I think that is a nice clear summary." So you were adopting the summary in the PIRC report 25

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and sending that to the expert? 2 On a particular aspect. Α. On a particular aspect in relation to the postmortem; is 3 Q. 4 that correct? That I have identified as clear. 5 Α. "I think all the important questions about restraint are 6 Q. 7 spot on." Thank you. 8 9 I'm conscious of the time again. I wonder if that 10 might be an appropriate point to stop. LORD BRACADALE: We'll stop for lunch again and sit at 11 12 2 o'clock. 13 (1.01 pm)14 (Luncheon adjournment) 15 LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame. MS GRAHAME: Thank you. I was about to move on to ask you 16 17 some questions about the letter of instruction that was sent to Martin Graves. That was dated 24 January 2018, 18 19 but before that was sent, there was an email exchange 20 with you and Les Brown and I would like to ask you about 21 that. And that relates to a document -- let's look at a minute, Crown Office document COPFS 02214A, and we'll 22 that on the screen. And this is a minute from 23 Les Brown, head of CAAPD, and you were copied in to this 24 minute which was to the law officers and if we could 25

1		look, please, at paragraph 3 on page 1. There was the
2		discussion set out there:
3		"The dedicated AD, Ashley Edwards QC"
4		So this is end of November 2017, before you actually
5		instructed Martin Graves:
6		" discussed the ongoing investigation with
7		members of the team on 15 November and reflected on the
8		analysis of the statements provided by officers involved
9		in the restraint process that has been carried out by
10		the investigative team and the perception that these may
11		not reflect the true picture. Consideration will
12		therefore be given to identifying officers whose
13		involvement in the incident is remote and who might be
14		precognosed by the crown."
15		Can you help the Chair understand the remark here "a
16		perception that these may not reflect the true picture
17		in relation to the statements provided by the officers"
18		Can you tell us a little bit more about that?
19	Α.	Obviously, I didn't write the minute, so I'm not
20		entirely sure what was in the mind of I think you
21		said to me it was from Les Brown.
22	Q.	It does say however "The dedicated AD, Ashley Edwards
23		QC, discussed the ongoing investigation with members of
24		the team on 15 November", which was prior to this minute
25		being prepared, just a matter of days, "and reflected on

	the analysis of the statements provided by officers
	involved in the restraint process that has been carried
	out by the investigative team and the perception that
	these may not reflect the true picture."
Α.	So I'm not sure about the choice of the word
	"perception", but the process that we were going through
	continuously was questioning the actual factual matrix
	so we were testing one statement against another. We
	were looking at the content of the statements. If
	something didn't quite ring true, then we were concerned
	about that.
	You highlighted to me earlier bits missing in a
	statement of Ashley Wyse. That again is factored in so
	we're concerned that there's something more going on
	than just what we see in a particular statement.
	So I think that's all that is talking about, that we
	are testing as we're going along whether one one
	statement contains evidence that can be supported by
	another statement. Continually testing.
Q.	And was it the case that it was acknowledged and
	recognised by the team and yourself that there were
	different versions of events as to what happened?
Α.	Absolutely. And that I think an example of that was
	the different body positions that Mr Bayoh was said to
	Q.

be on on the ground, face down all the time, on his back

all the time, lying down with his legs up, bent
backwards, on his side, so we were aware that all those
different viewpoints had come through the statements and
one of the things that we were looking at was to try and
see how we could support or discredit those individual
elements.

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- Q. And were you also interested in exploring with the experts the extent to which those versions and those descriptions of different body positions may or not have impacted on their opinions?
- I can't remember at what point the actual body 11 Α. 12 positions, if you're talking about the multimedia, I 13 can't recall what point they came into being, but 14 certainly it was known from an early stage that they 15 couldn't all be correct and so we were trying to reconcile one with the other. Is it possible that 16 17 Mr Bayoh was in position X at one particular time in an 18 early part of the restraint or a later part of the 19 restraint, in another position at a different point of 20 time where the -- was that the way, the angle that the 21 witnesses were looking, did that effect the evidence? 22 That was the sort of thing that we were looking at. We were continually trying to test the information that we 23 24 had.
 - Q. So there was an acknowledgment that in terms of the

- evidence, the multiple statements that were available to
- the crown, not all could be truthful and accurate?
- 3 A. Correct.
- Q. It wouldn't be for you to decide which were maybe untruthful or inaccurate?
- 6 A. No.

- Q. But there was an issue there about the different
 versions that was presented and available to the crown
 and it wasn't for you to decide who was telling the
 truth and who was reliable in their memory and accurate?
 - A. And that's what made me pause before I answered there, because the question said truthful and reliable and, yes, it wasn't for me to decide at that stage, but what it was for me to decide was the crown case, potential crown case, or a case that could be at its highest.
 - Q. All right. And as part of exploring that, where you did have different versions, not being for you to make a decision on that, you would have to manage that situation because you would not be in a position to say, this is what's true and this is what's accurate and ignore everything else.
 - A. Sometimes when we looked at the facts, we were able to say actually that cannot be right or that witness cannot have seen that, because simply when we looked at maybe the CCTV we knew that wasn't supported, the witness

- wasn't there at that point, so we were able to discount some of the eye witness evidence.
- Q. All right. And do you remember any specific examples of where you simply discounted the eye witness evidence?
- A. I don't know. Maybe that was an imprecise use of words.

 Maybe we didn't completely discount it, but we certainly

 looked at it and thought, well, perhaps that is not

 right.
 - Q. So where you had a situation where you thought maybe perhaps that's not right, would you simply push it to one side, maybe not discount it as such, but push it to one side and not address that with experts and with your investigations or would you retain that and address it as part of your investigations?
- 15 A. It depended on the nature of the piece of evidence and
 16 what we had to contradict it. If it's something very
 17 strong to contradict it, it may be that I might not have
 18 mentioned it, but I don't recall with any of the experts
 19 that any of the statements were not included.
- Q. Right. So in terms of the documents that were provided to experts, were you giving them the full picture or as much of the picture as you could?
- A. As far as I'm aware, we were.

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Q. And none of those statements were discounted or removed so the expert could not have those available?

- 1 A. Not as far as I recall.
- 2 Q. And where there may be were issues or questions in your
- 3 mind in relation to credibility and reliability that it
- 4 would make it -- would that make it more important that
- 5 you made sure the experts had the full picture of the
- 6 versions that were put forward by witnesses?
- 7 A. Certainly all the statements anyway.
- 8 Q. Right. All right. Thank you. Can we --
- 9 A. Just before we move on.
- 10 Q. Sorry.
- 11 A. Because what I think that paragraph goes on to say was
- that what's been discussed there is not experts, but the
- potential for precognoscing some of the police officers.
- 14 Q. Yes. I was asking about it specifically in relation to
- the wording "the perception that these statements may
- not reflect the true picture" and to flush out with you
- 17 this issue of perhaps there were different versions of
- 18 events available to the crown at that time.
- 19 A. Okay.
- Q. And I think you've helped me with that. I would like to
- 21 move on now, please, to the letter of instruction that
- 22 was sent to Martin Graves from Alisdair McLeod and this
- is dated 24 January 2018, and it's COPFS 00008. And
- it's dated, as you'll see, 24 January 2018, to
- 25 Martin Graves.

1		There's two passages I am particularly interested in
2		looking at, although this is a lengthy letter that's
3		been prepared and the letter itself is nine pages long,
4		but I'm interested in two paragraphs and over the course
5		of lunchtime I have looked at every version that
6		the Inquiry has available. There are nine versions with
7		track changes, some from yourself and some from other
8		members of the team.
9		Now, if we could look at you'll see it is the
10		letter of instruction to Martin Graves. The first
11		passage I'm interested is on paragraph it and it's in
12		bold. Sorry, page 2, I'm sorry that was my mistake.
13		Page 2, you'll see it in bold "Given your expertise"; do
14		you see that on the screen?
15	Α.	Yes, I do.
16	Q.	Having gone through the nine versions available to
17		the Inquiry, I can tell you that the final sentence was
18		one of the track changes that was added:
19		"We would ask that you consider all of the materials
20		supplied to you in reaching your opinion."
21		Personally, I don't want to labour that, that
22		doesn't seem controversial. The part I am interested in
23		is the beginning of this paragraph:
24		"Given your expertise, the crown wish to instruct
25		you to prepare a report commenting on the actions of

1 police from the point of engagement with Mr Bayoh and particularly providing opinion on whether the method of 2 3 engagement with and restraint of the deceased by 4 officers was reasonable and justifiable, taking into 5 account the requirement for their use of force to be 6 necessary, accountable, proportionate, legal and 7 ethical." Now, we've heard evidence that the officers are 8 9 permitted to use force in this part of their duties, that that can be lawful, if it is justified, and it 10 would be justified and lawful if the officer can explain 11 12 why it was necessary to use force, why that was the minimum level, absolute minimum level of force that was 13 14 needed to achieve their aims, whether it was reasonable. 15 So they have to justify under reference to those concepts and I think that's what's set out here in this 16 17 letter of instruction. "And in general in providing your opinion please 18 comment on whether the officers concerned seemed to have 19 20 followed their OST training." 21 And that was a supplementary matter. 22 Now, looking at that paragraph first of all, I asked James Wolffe about this paragraph and the phrase 23 "whether the method of engagement with and restraint of 24 the deceased by officers was reasonable and 25

justifiable." 1 2 And I asked him on reading that, whether it appeared 3 to be an invitation to Martin Graves to look at the 4 evidence and essentially take a view which was 5 ultimately a decision to be taken by the fact-finder? In the case of a criminal trial, that would be the jury. 6 I asked him if it was an invitation to read the evidence 7 that was provided and to form his own judgment on the 8 9 facts and to see whether he thought the restraint was 10 reasonable and I think I used the phrase "perhaps usurping the function of the court", but in effect was 11 12 this passing the responsibility to Martin Graves to form 13 a view, which was ultimately the function of the jury, 14 and in taking that approach, we're really asking him to 15 decide that issue, the issue that ultimately would be one for the jury, and in response, Mr Wolffe said: 16 17 "The important point..." After some discussion. I'm summarising his answer: 18 "The important point is that the factual basis upon 19 20 which the view is reached is robust or if there are 21 alternative factual scenarios, that you know is explored 22 and is patent in the ultimate view of the expert so that the expert's opinion and the basis for it can be 23 properly scrutinised and tested." 24 Would you agree with Mr Wolffe that it's important 25

1	that	the	facts	and	the	factua	l basis	of	any	view	are
2	prope	erly	explor	red 1	with	the ex	pert?				

- A. Certainly that the expert has the information that's necessary for them to come to that expert opinion, absolutely.
- Q. And Mr Wolffe also talked about -- he gave an example of a professional negligence case and he said:

"The type of question that may be asked in that would be whether the actions were consistent with what you would expect from an ordinarily competent member of a profession."

And we also spoke about in a criminal context, say in a section 1 death by dangerous driving trial, that you would not ask a road traffic reconstruction expert "Was the driving dangerous?" because that would be a question exclusively for the jury, but you could ask the expert "How would a careful driver have driven along this road in these circumstances? What speed would a careful driver have?" The answer to that may be within a range, and you could even pose the question, "Would that careful driver drive at ninety miles an hour in the rain?" but you couldn't ask the jury or if you did ask the jury "Was the driving dangerous," inviting the expert to make that decision, which is solely for the jury, that would be objectionable. Would you agree with

1		that?
2	Α.	If you were in a criminal trial and you were talking
3		about
4	Q.	In a criminal trial.
5	Α.	evidence of admissibility, agreed.
6	Q.	And Mr Wolffe agreed with those matters and I asked him,
7		is it possible taking this approach, as written down in
8		this letter of instruction, taking that approach with
9		Mr Graves could potentially give rise to a risk or
10		perhaps a temptation to hand over responsibility for
11		taking a view on the restraint and whether it was
12		justified to the expert and asking them to make that
13		decision and then simply there would be a risk that you
14		could say "we accept what you said on that and we'll
15		proceed on that basis" rather than applying the crown
16		applying its own independent thought processes.
17		And do you consider, looking at the way that's
18		phrased and having agreed in relation to the points that
19		we have been discussing, that there is a risk that
20		posing that type of question to Martin Graves invites
21		him to make his own decision and form his own
22		conclusions about the factual position which is related
23		to the events at Hayfield Road?
24	Α.	I can see what you're talking about and what you're
25		getting at. I think we might have phrased it

differently so that we could have asked the questions in an admissible fashion, if you're talking about in a criminal trial evidence sphere, and we could have put in, the way you phrased it, which was "In the circumstances what would you consider to be a reasonable approach?" That might be a way to have approached it.

I amn't concerned that the information that we got back in any way clouded or coloured or sent us, the investigation team, off in the wrong direction. If there was material in there that usurped the finding of a fact-finder, then I would know -- if I was going to use his evidence in a subsequent trial, I would know where to stop and in fact, by that point, it would probably already have been objected to and excised from the report and we may well have -- if there was something in there and we were in a criminal trial, we may simply lodge a redacted statement or have an agreement in advance before starting evidence.

Q. Right. And yesterday, and we also spoke to Mr Wolffe about this, we talked about a technique and a strategy that's used by -- could be used by the crown, is used by lawyers, where they appreciate and acknowledge the existence of different factual versions, and in order to explore fully each alternative version, that they develop hypotheses, factual hypotheses, and they can

- look at one, one version: if this is accepted, let's
 explore the implications of that and if it's not and
 version two is accepted, you can look at the
 implications of that and I think yesterday you talked
 about presenting a factual matrix which sets out and
 maintains the different versions that may be -- may
 exist in relation to any given incident.
- And that sort of technique is the technique that you 8 Α. 9 might use -- that a crown prosecutor might use in when 10 examining a crown expert witness. But knowing that there's going to be particular challenges from the 11 12 defense counsel or a defence expert, you might want to 13 meet that head on in the crown case and put that 14 alternative hypothesis to the witness. Before you do 15 that in court, you will already have done that in consultation, because you want to know the answer before 16 you do it. 17
 - Q. So the consultation when you're sitting with the expert is your opportunity in a relaxed atmosphere to explore those potentially different factual versions of events?

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A. And as we talked about yesterday, that might be in different consultations, it might not always be in the initial consultation, it might be in a subsequent consultation immediately before trial or it might be at the stage that we're talking about.

1	Q.	But at the very least, in a consultation with an expert
2		where there are different versions, you would want to
3		have your core crown theory of the fact the most
4		prejudicial version at least explored fully with the
5		expert?
6	Α.	And I think that's what we said yesterday; the crown
7		case at its highest.
8	Q.	The crown case at its highest, thank you.
9		There's another section of this letter of
10		instruction I would like to look at and that's page 7
11		and it's towards the bottom and it talks about
12		"restraint on the ground". And you will see that this
13		as a section regarding the restraint part of the events
14		in Hayfield Road. It refers to the CCTV timeline, which
15		we talked about yesterday briefly, the duration.
16		I would like to look at the final paragraph of that:
17		"The Snapchat footage taken by Witness Wyse
18		(inserted at 1 minute, 1 second into the restraint)
19		contains a brief glimpse of the methods of restraint
20		being used at that time. Six officers are in various
21		positions on/around the now deceased. From that
22		Snapchat footage, it appears Mr Bayoh was lying on the
23		southern pavement on Hayfield Road surrounded by five
24		police officers, namely PC Smith, PC Tomlinson,
25		PC Paton, PC Gibson and PC McDonough. A sixth officer,

- believed to be PC Walker, appears to be lying lengthwise
 on top of or beside Mr Bayoh, his high-visibility
 clothing visible momentarily."
- Now, PC Walker is the officer who was 25 stone and I
 think 6 foot 4. Would you say that this version, which
 is being given in this letter of instruction, was the
 most prejudicial version, the crown version at its
 highest, that was available?

- A. I would say if he's lying on top of Mr Bayoh, then absolutely, because my recollection was that his position might have been that he was kneeling, but that some of his body weight might have been on the top of Mr Bayoh, but of course if his knees are on the ground then not his full weight is on the upper part of Mr Bayoh so I -- from looking at that and from my memory, that would be a less prejudicial position.
 - Q. Thank you. I think we'll come on to that in a moment when we look at the report from Mr Graves.
 - A. What also strikes me about that is that there is the mention of the high-visibility clothing. I remember I didn't understand that, not necessarily at this stage, and I had asked to go back and have a look at the CCTV and for that to be explained to me, because I couldn't see that and I couldn't understand how that was relevant and how that related to that particular officer.

- 1 Q. All right.
- 2 A. I remember looking at that in detail.
- 3 Q. Did you ultimately resolve that having reviewed the
- 4 Snapchat footage?
- 5 A. I can't remember, but I'm not sure I did. I'm not sure
- I was satisfied that the CCTV was sufficiently clear,
- 7 but I certainly wanted it explained to me.
- 8 Q. But regardless of your own personal views, this was
- 9 setting out in the letter of instruction the crown case
- 10 at its highest, it's most prejudicial?
- 11 A. With regard to that section.
- 12 Q. That aspect.
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. In relation -- we're talking about the restraint
- 15 section.
- 16 A. Yes, I would think -- with regard to that particular
- officer and the alternative position that I have just
- 18 suggested, then I think, yes.
- 19 Q. Okay.
- 20 A. Lying on top is certainly more prejudicial.
- 21 Q. The alternative isn't put there. It is simply the most
- 22 prejudicial position. Do you have any comment about
- 23 that? The alternative factual hypothesis is not present
- there; do you have any concerns about that?
- 25 A. My recollection is that there was a discussion about

- 1 that witness simply there's weight being on the top of
- 2 Mr Bayoh's body, the upper part and that was with the
- 3 expert, but that's only my recollection at this stage.
- Q. Right. No, I mean in the letter of instruction. You
- 5 obviously had an opportunity to review it, you did track
- 6 changes, did you when you read that think there should
- 7 also be the alternative factual matrix or the
- 8 alternative factual hypothesis put or did you take a
- 9 view that that was sufficient because this represented
- 10 the most prejudicial version?
- 11 A. I think I might have taken the view that the words
- "beside" was sufficient to convey that other position.
- Q. Right.
- 14 A. So kneeling beside.
- 15 Q. Right.
- 16 A. It just doesn't go on to say "with the weight on the
- 17 upper part of the body", so I think -- as I'm looking at
- that now, I think I was probably satisfied that that was
- 19 sufficient in the letter of instruction to convey both
- positions.
- 21 Q. Thank you. Could we now look at the report that Martin
- 22 Graves produced, COPFS 00024, and I would like to look
- at page 30. There are 41 pages on this pdf and this is
- 24 the report that ultimately was sent by Mr Graves to the
- 25 crown. And I'm interested in -- you'll see that on this

1 page there are paragraph numbers. I'm interested, first of all, in S. Here with her. And this is where 2 3 Martin Graves talks about the factual position and I 4 will go though a number of paragraphs with you just to 5 put this in context: "PC Walker also fell to the ground at this time 6 7 dropping the baton he had taken from his colleague. He states that he ended up on his knees next to Mr Bayoh 8 who was on his back." 9 10 So at the very least Mr Graves has acknowledged and noted that he was aware of PC Walker's version at this 11 12 point that he ended up on his knees next to Mr Bayoh. 13 And then if we can look at page 31 and this is in the taking to the ground and restraint of Mr Bayoh 14 15 section, page 31, and if we can look at -- well, from D we talks about the restraint and the information he had 16 17 available. He talks at E: "At the start of this process, PC Walker describes 18 19 the subject lying on his left side with him [that is 20 PC Walker] behind on his knees. He states he attempted 21 to get hold of Mr Bayoh and was placing some downward pressure on his shoulder with his upper body." 22 And I think that's what you were talking about 23 earlier. So Martin Graves recognised that there was a 24 25 version given by PC Walker which was not aligned with

the most prejudicial version available to the crown. 2 And then if we look at J, please: 3 "At this time there are differing accounts of the body position of Mr Bayoh. PC Tomlinson, Smith and 4 5 Mr Nelson appear to have him on his front with PC Walker lying over his upper body." 6 7 So that's the high point of the crown case and --It is though slightly different than the bit you took me 8 Α. 9 to before, because we were indicating that he was 10 completely over Mr Bayoh, lying on top of him, whereas here that looks slightly different. 11 12 Q. Right. 13 Lying across. The picture that paints for me is across Α. 14 the upper body. 15 Q. Right. So what it says here is "lying over his upper body". 16 17 But also from inference all his weight on his upper Α. 18 body, so nothing to suggest that any other part is on 19 the ground bearing his weight. 20 Right. So in the original section we looked at, let me Q. 21 just see if I can find it, the position presented in the letter of instruction on page 7 was that PC Walker 22 23 appeared to be lying lengthwise on top of or beside Mr Bayoh, and here Mr Graves is stating in his report 24 that Tomlinson, Smith and Nelson appear to have him on 25

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- his front with PC Walker lying over his upper body, so there's nuance there between the versions?
- 3 A. I think so.

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Q. That what's stated at J. It is not completely in line
with the crown's most prejudicial version, the high

point of the crown case, but it gives an example of one
version at least from three of these witnesses and

PC Walker describes this as being on his knees with his
upper body over the subject's right shoulder with him

lying on his left side.

So what we have here in J is a description, 11 12 Mr Graves' interpretation of the evidence, the 13 statements of Tomlinson, Smith and Nelson, which are 14 lying over his upper body, and he has the -- he's 15 recognised the version given by PC Walker about him being on his knees with his upper body over the 16 17 subject's right shoulder and him lying on his left side. There's no recognition in there of the high point of the 18 crown case which was stipulated in the letter of 19 20 instruction. That's not mentioned there.

- A. And I can't remember whether we did in fact have a witness saying he was completely over the top of Mr Bayoh.
- Q. Right. So do you think that the letter of instruction was -- do you not remember or do you think that may be

1 was --

- 2 A. I just don't remember. I don't remember the details of
- 3 each individual's statement well enough at this stage to
- 4 be able to comment on that.
- 5 Q. Right.
- 6 A. I did at one stage, but not today.
- 7 Q. Thank you. So we were at J, and I asked Mr Wolffe about
- 8 the position in relation to this, and he was of the view
- 9 that it would have been a useful way to explore the
- 10 factual issues with the expert if there were these
- 11 potential variations and different versions to adopt a
- method involving the use of hypotheses and do you agree
- that this is a useful technique in how the crown can
- 14 discuss issues with an expert?
- 15 A. I think, yes, I have already agreed that.
- Q. Right. And the letter of instruction did not present
- 17 factual hypotheses to Mr Graves either -- obviously, it
- 18 stipulated the lying across the body. There was no
- mention of Tomlinson, Smith and Nelson lying over his
- 20 upper body as a factual hypothesis and there was mention
- 21 of PC Walker at the side of Mr Bayoh, but, again, no
- 22 factual hypothesis developed within the letter of
- 23 instruction. And I'm wondering, looking at it now, do
- 24 you think that would have been a very helpful technique
- 25 to use in the letter of instruction with Mr Graves?

- A. I think the sentence that you took me to in the letter
 of instruction is quite general. It will cover all the
 situations that we saw that we've talked about beside
 kneeling, half on, half off, fully on, it could cover
 all those things and I think the expectation was that
 the expert would look at all those things, he having the
 source material.
 - Q. And in terms of developing issues with Mr Graves and exploring issues, to what extent did you explore those hypotheses with Mr Graves although they hadn't actually been addressed in the letter of instruction? So we having heard evidence from Mr Wolffe, and he talked about the use of hypotheses, was it part of your exploration of this issue to ask Mr Graves if the facts are that PC Walker was lying -- let me get this right -- lying lengthwise on top of Mr Bayoh, did you ask Mr Graves was that consistent with the actions of a reasonably -- a hypothetical reasonable police officer?
 - A. I can't remember. I mean those were the issues that were concerning us, those were the issues that were highlighted in the letter of instruction. If I consult -- if -- when I consulted with Mr Graves, I was the second person to consult, because I think you told me already that Fiona Carnan consulted.
 - Q. She precognosed Mr Graves?

- 1 A. Precognosed.
- 2 Q. Yes.
- A. Then it would be entirely consistent with normal

 practice for me to put the issues that we were concerned

 about to the expert.
- Q. So it would be normal practice to say if the factual
 position is that PC Walker, 25 stone, was lying
 lengthwise on top of Mr Bayoh during the restraint, was
 that consistent with the actions of a hypothetical
 reasonable officer and to have that answer explored with
 the expert?
- 12 A. If that was not something that was dealt with properly
 13 in the report, then I would expect to question that and
 14 ask those questions, if I wasn't satisfied that I had
 15 got the answer from the report.
- Right. And then another alternative hypothesis could 16 Q. 17 have been that, as it says here, that Tomlinson, Smith and Nelson spoke to him being on his front with 18 PC Walker lying over his upper body, that could have 19 20 been another alternative factual hypothesis explored 21 with Mr Graves and he could have been asked "Would that 22 be consistent with the actions of a hypothetical reasonable police officer?" and, equally, in relation to 23 the version given by PC Walker, where PC Walker was on 24 his knees with his upper body over the subject's right 25

- shoulder and him lying to his left side, equally you
- 2 could have then explored with Mr Graves, "Would that
- 3 have been consistent with the actions of a hypothetical
- 4 reasonable officer?"
- 5 A. Yes, absolutely, and of course the expert has already
- 6 dealt with those -- that position earlier on in his
- 7 report.
- 8 Q. Where in his report does he talk about factual
- 9 hypotheses?
- 10 A. I don't think he says that, but he puts -- he has
- 11 highlighted that he is aware of what's in Walker's
- 12 statement.
- 13 Q. Yes.
- 14 A. So he knows that that's one of the viewpoints or one of
- the positions on the witnesses.
- Q. Mm-hmm. But -- and you can correct me if I'm wrong, but
- I have read through the report and I don't see any
- 18 factual hypotheses being put to Mr Graves for his
- 19 comment in the report. It's not part of the letter of
- instruction and is doesn't appear to form part of the
- 21 report; is that fair to say?
- 22 A. You have read through the report and I wouldn't disagree
- with you.
- Q. All right. Thank you. Do you think that was perhaps a
- 25 missed opportunity to explore these different versions

1		at an early stage in a clearly identified way and to
2		make it clear that Mr Graves that these were different
3		versions, he wasn't being asked to decide which one was
4		right, but to clearly identify what his opinion was in
5		relation to the actions as described?
6	Α.	I think with hindsight, yes, it might have been better
7		to ask the question. Would I expect those different
8		hypotheses to be in the report, not necessarily.
9	Q.	All right. And looking now, in the absence of clearly
10		identified alternative factual hypotheses in the report,
11		thinking now about the question that was posed in the
12		letter of instruction:
13		"Whether the method of engagement with and restraint
14		of the deceased by officer was reasonable and
15		justifiable, taking into account the requirement for the
16		use of force to be necessary, accountable,
17		proportionate, legal and ethical".
18		Does that add to you any concerns about the way the
19		question is phrased, that perhaps you were inviting or
20		there was a risk that you were inviting Mr Graves to
21		form his own view about the facts?
22	Α.	I can see that there might have been a risk and I can
23		see your point. I'm not sure at that stage it would
24		have been a particular problem for us and for me with
25		regard to my decision-making process, but I can see that

1 looking back, if I was preparing for a trial, then I would want to explore all those different options with 2 3 the expert. At the stage I was looking at and the decision I had 4 5 to make, I think looking at the letter of instruction and from my recollection of what the expert had, I was 6 7 sufficient at that stage -- I was happy that it was sufficient for my purposes. 8 And obviously you weren't preparing for trial at this 9 Q. 10 stage. 11 Α. No. 12 Q. But why -- can you explain why you felt that was 13 sufficient for your purposes, given you want to 14 presumably have a very clear view about the opinion of 15 the expert and to make sure as Mr Wolffe gave evidence that it was -- excuse me, give me a moment to find a 16 17 phrase he used -- but ultimately I think that it was 18 important that the expert be given a clear picture of 19 what the factual position could be. 20 Sorry, I can't find the particular phrase, I read it 21 earlier. So do you not think that even though you 22 weren't preparing for trial that there would still have been merit and benefit in taking that perhaps more 23 formal approach to the instruction of the expert and 24 clearly identifying the different versions of fact? 25

1	Α.	I don't think I can disagree with that.
2	Q.	Right. Thank you. Could we look at page 32, please,
3		and I'm interested in L, and this again is Mr Graves'
4		report:
5		"I would also be very surprised that during this
6		time PC Walker was not at times lying across the upper
7		body of Mr Bayoh and putting a degree of pressure on to
8		him. I do not think this could have been sustained or
9		prolonged pressure due to my comment in the next
10		paragraph and continued resistance of Mr Bayoh until
11		full restraint was achieved."
12		And just for completeness, at M:
13		"PC Tomlinson provides an example of this when he
14		states that Mr Bayoh was bench pressing PC Walker, who
15		was a substantial weight, off the ground. In this
16		position the fact that PC Walker was on his back would
17		not have placed any pressure on his chest if this was
18		not on the ground and Mr Bayoh would have been able to
19		breathe if this position."
20		Looking at those two paragraphs now, looking at L in
21		particular, do you consider that may give the impression
22		that Mr Graves was forming his own view about the
23		factual position?
24	Α.	Yes, it might give that impression, but it also gives me
25		the impression that he is considering the crown case at

- 1 its highest.
- 2 Q. Right.
- 3 A. So putting all his weight onto Mr Bayoh.
- Q. Right. Well, he says he would be very surprised that

 PC Walker was not at times lying across the upper body

 putting pressure on Mr Bayoh:
- 7 "I do not think this could have been ascertained or 8 prolonged pressure."
- 9 Do you consider that he was forming a view about
 10 whether that particular factual version was truthful and
 11 accurate?
- 12 A. I have to agree with that, because he uses the words "I
 13 do not think". I think if I disagreed with that, that
 14 would be quite hard for me to support.
- 15 Q. And earlier today you talked about how it was simply not appropriate for a restraint expert to talk about medical 16 17 matters and that would be of absolutely no value to the crown, because he was not a medical expert, did 18 paragraph M cause you any concern when you read it when 19 20 he talks about pressure on the chest and his view on 21 whether or not Mr Bayoh would have been able to breathe 22 in this position?
- A. Yes, and that -- when I look at our report, I don't have
 to take everything in the report. Like an ultimate
 fact-finder, I can look at bits that I can accept

- because of the experience and bits which I could say,

 well, actually I couldn't lead that in evidence or

 I wouldn't lead that in evidence, because the witness is

 not in a position to say that and so it's perfectly open

 to me when I get the report to look at it in that way,

 to look at it in a critical way.
- 7 Although at the trial you wouldn't need to lead that Q. evidence, but reading it before you consulted with 8 9 Mr Graves, did it cause you to be concerned that he was 10 embarking on a course of action where he was forming his own views about the position, what the true and accurate 11 12 version was and he was going down, can I use a 13 colloquialism, he was going down a rabbit hole? Did you 14 consider it part of your role to perhaps draw him back 15 from that and, again, would there have been benefit in setting out very clearly the alternative hypotheses and 16 17 asking Mr Graves to remain within those hypotheses and 18 give his own views?
 - A. I think, yes, there's benefit in that. If the case had gone further, then that is perhaps something that I would do. I wouldn't ask him to change his report, because that brings with it its own complications, but I might have discussed that particular paragraph and it indicated that we might have come to the view together that that was not something that he really could express

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- 1 an opinion on.
- 2 Q. And did you do that when you consulted with him?
- 3 A. I don't know. I suspect I focused on the things that
- 4 were of real interest to me and not necessarily the
- 5 things that I thought I might ultimately ask him to put
- to one side. I might have done. I just don't remember.
- 7 Q. Was it not of real interest to the crown, however, for
- 8 the most prejudicial version to be absolutely clearly
- 9 identified and to be discussed in detail with the
- 10 expert?
- 11 A. Thinking back, I was happy that he had the absolute most
- 12 prejudicial position. If you've looked at this and
- decided that he hasn't then that is a matter for
- 14 the Inquiry.
- Q. Well, what I'm saying here in relation to L and M is
- 16 that perhaps the perception could be that he was forming
- 17 his own views, which may be, and, again, it will be
- 18 entirely a matter for the Chair, but those views may not
- 19 have entirely aligned with the high point of the crown
- 20 case?
- 21 A. Well, I can see that you might think that when you
- 22 looked at those paragraphs, but also, alternatively, you
- 23 might look at other paragraphs and come to a different
- 24 conclusion.
- 25 Q. Did you want to clarify that with Mr Graves when you

1		consulted with him?
2	Α.	I can't remember.
3	Q.	Do you, looking at it now, think you definitely ought to
4		have considered that and addressed that with Mr Graves,
5		given the concerns you've expressed about what may be
6		the perception about these paragraphs?
7	A.	I think, as we have agreed, I might have thought that
8		paragraph I was outwith the expert
9	Q.	L.
10	A.	L, sorry, and M were outwith his expertise, so it's
11		maybe not something I would have explored further with
12		him.
13	Q.	All right. And if we look at paragraph 33 sorry
14		page 33, paragraph V for victor, he then goes on to say:
15		"Whilst I'm not a medical expert in such matters, I
16		have dealt with and reviewed many such cases and this is
17		not one that jumps out as a typical case of positional
18		asphyxia. It does have some of the hallmarks, but due
19		to the short time of restraint, the constant movement of
20		Mr Bayoh and his opportunity to take breaths during the
21		restraint process, I do not believe this was a major
22		contributing factor to his unfortunate death."
23		And, again, given he himself says "I am not a
24		medical expert" is this the type of view being expressed
25		hy an expert that you would simply not consider to be of

- 1 any value to the crown.
- 2 A. Yes, I put that to one side. We already had some of
- 3 that information directly from suitably qualified
- 4 experts so that would not even have registered with me
- 5 beyond the fact he had said it.
- Q. Knowing that it's there in his report, however, that you
- 7 have an expert who's instructed in terms of his
- 8 expertise regarding restraint, he's talking about
- 9 medical matters, did that raise a red flag with you in
- 10 relation to why is an expert on restraint going outwith
- 11 his field of expertise? Is this something I should be
- 12 concerned about? Is this something I should address?
- 13 A. It is a red flag, but it's not unusual with experts.
- I would want to satisfy myself that the things that he
- 15 was telling us about, that he was qualified, had
- validity and I was -- I was content with them.
- 17 Q. Right.
- 18 A. So if I compared this to the other pieces of his report
- 19 that were properly expressed as an expert, then as long
- 20 as I was satisfied with those, that particular -- those
- 21 particular paragraphs wouldn't cause me concern.
- 22 Q. But as red flags would you consider raising them during
- a consultation with Mr Graves?
- 24 A. I might do, perhaps in the way we might go to that
- 25 paragraph and agree that that's not something that he is

qualified to give an opinion on. I might even go as far 1 as to check that it didn't go -- it didn't colour that 2 3 particular paragraph, didn't colour any of his other conclusions, but since I can't remember the actual 4 5 consultation I can't tell you whether I actually did 6 that. 7 Q. All right. I would like to move on to his conclusions, so if you could turn to page 38, and if we could look at 8 9 letter -- move down the page, please, summary of 10 conclusions, section 8, and I would like to look at letter F for foxtrot and he says: 11 12 "In relation to all the variations and body position of Mr Bayoh and the officers, I would suggest this fits 13 14 with my explanation as to the fluidity of the control 15 and restraint process and that there were indeed times when Mr Bayoh was face down and the officers were at 16 17 times placing pressure on to him to keep him on the 18 ground. However, I do not believe this was constant or prolonged." 19 20 And I think in terms of the conclusions where we see 21 here a reference to "my explanation" and "I do not 22 believe this was constant and prolonged", again, looking at that paragraph now, does that give rise to any 23 concerns in your mind? 24 A. I think I would want to be clear that I was giving the 25

expert the crown theory at its highest and that was our
explanation and not his and I can see the point that you
are making about him being left to interpret the

different statements.

- Q. And once you have given an excerpt the crown theory, am

 I right in saying that you would then invite them to
 assume that that was correct and that was the true and
 accurate version and then explain how a reasonable
 hypothetical officer would react to that version?
- A. Yes, in this particular case, I would be putting the crown case at its highest, because I'm not sure the crown were satisfied at that stage what exactly was the particular theory. So yes, I would want, as we talked about before, to put the crown case at its highest, but not necessarily saying this is the one that I am going to go with.
 - Q. No, and indeed I think we set out at the beginning of this series of questions that there may be different versions and it's not for you personally to decide which one you prefer, just as it it's not for Mr Graves to decide which one he prefers, and then proceed only along that basis and you would agree with that I think?
- 23 A. I do.

Q. I am going to move on now to look at the precognition of
Mr Graves, which was conducted on 11 May 2018 and I

would like to look at COPFS 00041. 1 LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame, it's just coming up to 2 3 3 o'clock, so we'll take a 15-minute break before you do 4 that. 5 (2.59 pm)6 (A short break) 7 (3.16 pm)LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame. 8 9 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. We were about to move on to the 10 precognition that was taken by the crown of Martin Graves and if we could have on the screen 11 12 COPFS 00041. 13 Now, in evidence, Fiona Carnan had explained to 14 the Chair that she had precognosed Mr Graves, but 15 actually if we look at the very bottom I think we can see not just her initials but Alisdair McLeod's initials 16 17 as well, "AM FC". But if we can look at page 8, this is -- on the screen what we have here is the 18 19 precognition that was taken, and this is dated 11 May 20 2018, so it's after the report was initially sent to 21 crown, and I am interested in the section that says: "I am asked about what can be seen on Snapchat 1." 22 Do you see that paragraph? 23 I do. 24 Α. 25 Q. And he says:

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"This looks to me like a standard position of team restraint. The first two officers go for the arms, the next officer takes control of head or legs. Standard set-up. It looks like one officer is lying across the legs. From reading the statements, my impression was that this was PC Tomlinson lying across the legs of Mr Bayoh. (This position is shown in the training manual). I would say that PC Tomlinson (I believe) is lying diagonally across the legs as shown in that picture. It looks like a 'bog standard' restraint position on the floor trying to get legs restraint on. In my view, the police officer lying diagonally across legs corresponds with Tomlinson. I don't see anyone lying across the upper torso. I am sure PC Walker was at times lying over the torse of Mr Bayoh, but that's not evident in that Snapchat."

So again, subject to questions of what can be seen in the Snapchat, it would appear that Mr Graves has been asked to look at the Snapchat and to express his own view about what can be seen on the Snapchat and having read other statements, namely PC Nichols and Tomlinson's, he has formed a view that PC Tomlinson can be seen lying diagonally across the legs. This appears to be a fourth version of the factual position which has been put and this is in the precognition.

Now, given what we have said about the high point of the crown case, the alternative versions that have come out from our consideration of Martin Graves' report, and now this version, would you have expected the precognoscer to explore those different versions with Mr Graves and to consider the possibilities or perhaps to address these different factual positions with him to explore what was meant here?

- A. My recollection of the information that we had was that the restraint was fluid and although we might be able to identify particular people doing things at particular times, we weren't necessarily exactly sure that we were getting that right and so what I see the expert being asked here and doing here is two things. First of all, looking at the images that he's being asked to look at and commenting on the positions of the different officers and I think, as far as that goes, that's perfectly acceptable, because he's looking at something and he's viewing it and he's giving us an indication of what he can see. I can see what he goes on to do is to try and fit together who's who and perhaps that's not an appropriate step.
- Q. Would you have expected the precognoscer to really explore this further with Mr Graves either within the precognition or is this something that you addressed in

1 the consultation that you had with Mr Graves?

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I think what I would be interested in is sitting with 2 Α. 3 him or the precognoscer sitting with him and looking at 4 the Snapchat, but not taking it any further with regard 5 to the statements, leaving that for the precognition team, but actually taking him through what could be seen 6 7 on the Snapchats and the CCTV, but not necessarily going to the stage of identifying particular officers. So 8 9 that would give you the positions but without that further element. 10

> Right, thank you. Let's look at the consultation notes. Q. We have notes in the Inquiry which appear to be consultation notes with Martin Graves which was in London on 20 August 2018, COPFS 02337, and your name and Les Brown's names are at the top and there's four pages, or three and a half pages, and what I -- perhaps you would be willing to take from me is that there is no mention of factual hypotheses as part of this conversation, there is no clear identification of different versions, or Mr Graves' opinion on what are reasonable hypothetical officer would do depending on which version was being considered, there's no mention of a core crown theory or crown case at its highest or the most prejudicial version and no mention of three or a fourth version as given in the precognition.

Now, reflecting now and looking back and given the issues that we've been discussing this afternoon, do you think that perhaps a better approach to make sure that Mr Graves was reined in, speaking within his area of expertise, and not making decisions about the factual evidence, not giving opinion on medical matters, that that was an opportunity for him to in a sense be reined in slightly and to explore very clearly what the different factual versions were and what his views were about the actions of a reasonable hypothetical officer?

- A. I can agree with you that that was an opportunity to do that.
- Q. And would you agree that that opportunity was not taken in August of 2018?

- A. I can't remember and if it's not reflected in the notes, then I can't go anything beyond that.
- Q. Right. Now, yesterday I asked you about a very specific question in relation to the speed at which officers elected to use force against Mr Bayoh. And I asked you if -- if that was considered and also whether, as a result of that, whether it was considered that it could give rise to any inferences or conclusions which might relate to bias, racial bias, and I think as part of your evidence on that series of questions, you express that it was very important that the OST expert could assist

1 you with regard to what's normal, what's reasonable, what you would expect when a police officer arrives with 2 3 the information that he has. So it was important that 4 you knew exactly what the officers -- first officers 5 knew and those are the kinds things that we would be looking for the expert to assist us with. We can look 6 7 at the factual matrix, we can establish that as much as we can, but the expert would assist with that 8 assessment, what reasonable -- hypothetical reasonable 9 10 officers would do in that situation and within that timescale, the speed of events. 11 12 And I pointed out to you there was nothing really in 13 the analysis which addressed that specific issue and

And I pointed out to you there was nothing really in the analysis which addressed that specific issue and whether any racial motivation or racial inferences could be drawn and I explained to you that I had asked, for example, Fiona Carnan about that and Mr Brown and they had said they hadn't addressed those questions.

- A. I'm sorry. They hadn't addressed what questions?
- 19 Q. The question about whether the speed at which officers
 20 had elected to use force against Mr Bayoh could
 21 ultimately give rise to any inferences in relation to
 22 racial bias?
- 23 A. Okay.

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Q. They said they didn't consider the speed at which the incident occurred and whether that could give rise to

- 1 any inferences regarding racial bias. And when I asked 2 you about it, you thought that was something, as I 3 understand your evidence, that the OST expert may have 4 been able to assist with. He would have been able to assist what a reasonable 5 Α. officer would have done or the reasonable range of 6 7 options in those circumstances. Q. Yes, and on the assumption, of course, that a 8 9 reasonable -- hypothetical reasonable officer would not 10 act in accordance with racial bias, would you accept 11 that? 12 A. Yes, absolutely. Q. Again, taking from me, with the consultation notes, I 13 14 cannot see any issues along those lines being discussed 15 with Mr Graves, so did you discuss the speed of the incident, issues of race, racial -- possible racial 16 17 bias? Did you talk about any of that with Martin Graves at the consultation August 2018? 18 A. I don't think I talked about racial bias with 19 20 Martin Graves. My recollection is that the speed of 21 what the officers did at the different stages was
- certainly something that I'm aware was looked at,

something that was discussed. Whether it was discussed

at consultation or whether it was in the report or

whether I had seen it in the precognition, it's

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because, from recollection, what we were talking about
was the chronology.

So officer X did that particular thing at that time within X amount of time being at the location. Was that reasonable? Is that what you would expect? Are there a range of options? The one that was chosen is that reasonable or unreasonable. Those are the kind of things that I was -- that I recall discussing. I don't recall discussing it directly with the expert because I don't recall the consultation, but certainly my recollection was that those are questions that he did answer.

Did I discuss particularly racial motivation with him? No. I wasn't sure that that was something that was appropriate to discuss with him. I of course, as we've talked about before, was looking like at the mens rea element continuously and I was looking at evil intent. Once — if he had said to me that was not a reasonable option, then I would be looking as to why that option was taken and was there an explanation that there was some evil intent and so perhaps a racial motivation behind that supporting that evil intent.

- Q. Can you help the Chair when you say he looked at that question that is Martin Graves that you're referring to?
- 25 A. Mm-hm.

1	Q.	When was he asked to look at that question about the
2		speed at which officers elected to use force against
3		Mr Bayoh?
4	Α.	My recollection is that was part of his instructions.
5		I don't know whether it was in the letter of
6		instruction, but he was asked my understanding of
7		what he was going to look at was the whole restraint
8		period, so right from the start that they had attended
9		at Hayfield Road, right through, so not just the actions
10		of the individual elements of the restraint, but the
11		preamble to that with regard to batons and CS spray.
12	Q.	All right. Maybe we should go back to the letter of
13		instruction then, which was 24 January 2018, and I'm
14		sorry thank you.
15		Let's look at the section that's headed up, page 6,
16		"Questions about PCs Walker and Paton initial
17		engagement":
18		"Given the information available to those first two
19		police officers, please provide your comment on the
20		profile of the now deceased, the initial risk assessment
21		by those police officers on their initial engagement
22		with the deceased and on their use of force."
23		We have heard evidence that the first two officers
24		at the scene who arrived in a van were PC Walker and
25		PC Paton:

"What, if anything, could or should the officers 1 have done differently? Could you please address, in 2 3 your opinion, the question of whether they ought to have been at that time alert to the possibility that Mr Bayoh 4 5 was suffering from drug induced psychosis given the information to hand and his response to their initial 6 7 engagement with him. If so, what, if anything, could they and should they have done differently in light of 8 9 this in accordance with their training? 10 "Initial engagement by PCs Short and Tomlinson. "Constables Short and Tomlinson were the next two police 11 12 officers at the scene. Neither of these saw a knife in 13 the possession of the now deceased and there is varied 14 evidence from the officers." 15 I won't go into that. So in relation to the initial engagement, and I'm 16 17 happy to be corrected if I'm wrong, there doesn't appear to be any focus on a question from Martin Graves about 18 19 the speed at which they elected to use force against 20 Mr Bayoh, but you think that perhaps that was something 21 that was discussed with him at some point? 22 My understanding of those paragraphs is that that is Α. part of what we're asking him to look at: what, if 23 anything, could or should the officers have done 24 differently? In other words, rather than within X 25

- 1 amount of seconds discharging their CS spray, could they have done something different at that point and, again, 2 3 there's more detail in that last highlighted paragraph 4 that we were looking at. Should the officers have made 5 a different assessment? Should they have attempt to have talked Mr Bayoh down, rather than immediately 6 7 moving to one of their force option. So that is what I had anticipated the expert would have addressed at that 8 9 stage.
- 10 Q. Right.

- 11 A. And that's to me what that -- those paragraphs mean.
- 12 Right. Although it does not specifically raise that Q. 13 issue, but I'm wondering, looking at it now, with the 14 benefit of hindsight, do you think it may have been 15 clearer to Mr Graves if it had set out in relation to initial engagement perhaps the question of what would a 16 17 hypothetical reasonable officer have done if they had 18 arrived at this particular moment in time, parked the vehicle and within that period of time, this is what 19 20 they could see at the scene? And would a reasonably --21 hypothetical reasonable officer have elected to use 22 force within that timescale? And would that perhaps have been a clearer way of identifying this particular 23 issue to Mr Graves? 24
 - A. Well, it's certainly a longer way, but I think perhaps

the statement "what, if anything, could or should the
officers have done differently?" covers that situation
that you have just highlighted. We could have put more
detail in there in the way that you've just outlined,
but, as I'm looking at that now, I think that paragraph

covers exactly what you have just outlined.

- Q. Do you see any difference between asking Mr Graves what these officers should have done differently or asking Mr Graves what a hypothetical reasonable officer should have done in the circumstances?
- 11 A. I suspect that the thinking was that in asking that
 12 particular question in that way was that he would give
 13 us an example of what a reasonable officer would do in
 14 those circumstances.
- 15 Q. Right.

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- So if he formed a view that what the officers had done 16 was not correct and was not reasonable, then he would 17 outline, my understanding, what he thought a reasonable 18 19 officer would have done. So in order to support the 20 answer, I don't think they were correct, then he would 21 then have to have gone on and say "I don't think they 22 were correct, because here in my view is what a reasonable officer would have done." 23
- Q. So although there is no mention in the letter of instruction to the concept of a hypothetical reasonable

1		officer, you would have anticipated that Mr Graves would
2		have come up with that himself and explained his
3		position about what that reasonable officer should have
4		done as part of his instruction?
5	Α.	He's the expert, he is the one that is coming in to tell
6		us what the training is, what an officer should have
7		done, why that training was in place, what he would
8		expect in the different circumstances.
9	Q.	All right. Thank you. Can I move on and ask you about
10		another passage of your Inquiry statement actually, I
11		will not ask you that.
12		What I would like to ask you is I understand that
13		you were instrumental in setting up what has ultimately
14		become the Deaths in Custody Unit that is part of SFIU
15		and I wonder if you could help the Chair understand the
16		background to that unit. We have heard something of it
17		I think from Les Brown in evidence, but I would be
18		interested in your evidence.
19	Α.	Well, I don't know if I would go so far as to say I was
20		instrumental, but I was certainly involved in the
21		setting up of the unit and I was involved with the
22		pilot, the original pilot, that ran for I think about
23		six or seven months and thereafter I was involved, just
24		as I was made Principal Crown Counsel, in the
25		involvement of the actual setting up of the full unit.

1		So the Deaths in Custody Unit was initially piloted
2		and I have some information in an email form, if I can
3		refer to that, if that's okay.
4	Q.	Please do, yes.
5	Α.	Just so I can remember the dates.
6	Q.	Is this an email that was available to you from
7		the Inquiry team or is it something that you would be
8		prepared to give the Inquiry?
9	Α.	No, absolutely prepared to give the Inquiry. This is an
10		email from one of the senior procurators fiscals in the
11		CD Unit. It's in response to an inquiry by me on 31 May
12		of this year just for me to refresh my memory with
13		regard to the timeline and so that's what it does. It
14		sets out a timeline of the inception of the Death in
15		Custody Unit and it confirms that initially the
16		Lord Advocate gave evidence to the Justice Committee in
17		November of 2021 and there was announcement that a
18		bespoke unit was to be established and it was bringing
19		together the experiences of SFIU and of HSIU.
20		At that time, the pilot unit was tasked with looking
21		at a number of deaths, particularly in one of
22		Her Majesty's prisons and in December of 2021 there was
23		a pilot commenced and that was continued until August of

2022. At its inception, the role of the pilot was to

consider deaths in custody due to suicides or drugs

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occurring after 1 November 2021 and to consider 1 referrals of other deaths in custody before 1 November 2 3 where SFIU considered that these required -- they 4 required to be considered by the Health and Safety Unit. 5 And so it was potential at that time to identify deaths that had a potential criminal element as well in terms 6 7 of health and safety. The Custody Death Unit was formally launched on 8 9 1 August 2022 and at that time the unit started taking cases from the various SFIU units. 10 So is it fair to say that expertise in handling custody 11 Q. 12 deaths now is concentrated within the Custody Deaths 13 Unit which has been set up? 14 A. It is. There are some legacy cases I understand that 15 are still being dealt with SFIU, but any of the new ones which are identified as coming within the remit of the 16 17 unit are dealt with specifically by the unit. The unit 18 also has a group of Advocate Deputes that are solely allocated to that particular unit. It's not the only 19 20 work they do, but it's one of their specialist 21 allocations so there will be -- I think there is about 22 10 or 11 Advocate Deputes because it's quite a big area that are allocated to the unit and they will look at 23 cases that are coming in from the death in custody units 24 and they will be marked specifically by those dedicated 25

- 1 Advocate Deputes.
- Q. So in terms of the Crown Office staff, there will be
- 3 precognoscers, solemn legal managers and there will be
- 4 Advocate Deputes who now have relevant experience in
- 5 relation to deaths in custody and deaths following
- 6 police contact?
- 7 A. That's correct, and the reason I was involved in the
- 8 pilot was because I was involved if in some other deaths
- 9 in custody as well.
- 10 Q. Thank you. And there are a number of ADs who have that
- 11 special experience that can provide information and
- 12 marking decisions for that unit.
- 13 A. There are and that -- the learning and the knowledge and
- 14 the training is shared between the unit and the Advocate
- Deputes. Any new Advocate Depute who's allocated to
- 16 that unit will be trained in the same manner and have
- 17 the same materials and the aim is to provide consistency
- 18 with regard to the issuing of Crown Counsel's
- instructions and what I explained to you yesterday
- I think was the template for Crown Counsel's
- 21 instructions, that's also embedded into the instructions
- that we get from the CDU unit.
- 23 Q. So if a death in custody or a death after police contact
- 24 happened now, today, it would be directed and routed
- 25 towards that unit?

- 1 A. It would be and it would probably have an
- 2 Allocated Depute right from the beginning.
- Q. From the day it happened or thereabouts?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And would that Allocated AD be in a position to provide
- 6 similar direction and instruction and assistance to the
- 7 team in the sense that you've described yesterday when
- 8 you were talking about that role?
- 9 A. Absolutely.
- 10 Q. Right, thank you. Do you understand or have any
- 11 knowledge of the reasons why that particular specialist
- 12 unit was being set up?
- 13 A. Only from what the Lord Advocate had said to the
- 14 Justice Committee and to give them assurances that
- 15 the -- that was going to happen that there was going to
- be a specialised unit set up.
- Q. And was it seen that that would be of benefit to the
- handling of these cases, cases of this type?
- 19 A. Absolutely.
- Q. Right. Can I ask you one last thing in relation to
- 21 after you had met the Lord Advocate and you had
- 22 discussed the issue with him regarding your decision,
- and I don't wish to ask you about that decision, can you
- 24 recollect now what happened to the papers after that
- decision not to prosecute? Were the papers routed to

1	another	department	to	investigate	issues	to	race	or
2	racial m	notivation?						

- A. I'm not sure about that answer, but I think ordinarily they would then sit with SFIU, because potentially there was going to be a fatal accident inquiry and there would be a lot -- at that time more of the incremental work to be done before it was ready for a fatal accident inquiry.
 - Q. Would you have any reason why progress couldn't be made at that stage in relation to investigating race, racial motivation, issues that were broader than perhaps would be more akin to the subjects and topics covered by an FAI rather than a criminal trial?
 - A. I think there could have been some investigation going on in parallel and, as you have heard, that is the way that we do that now, that cases are not dealt with -- particularly deaths and deaths in custody or suspicious deaths are not dealt with in that incremental way, they are dealt with as much as possible in a much more collaborative way where different units are involved in preparing at the same time.

I think I have highlighted to you that one of the things that I thought might be possible to do once a decision was made with regard to criminality was to go back and take statements from the police officers or

- precognitions from the police officers. That of course could not happen until a decision on criminality was made.
- Q. And were you aware of any progress that was made in relation to that regarding the officers after the decision was made on criminality?
- A. I think the decision on the next steps was made pretty
 quickly, from recollection, and it was decided that the
 next steps would be potentially a public inquiry as
 opposed to a fatal accident inquiry.
 - Q. Right. And the decision was made on criminality in around August 2018 and the decision on the public inquiry was the following year, as I understand it, 2019. Do you know what happened to the papers during that period?

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- I don't, but of course the distinction is that it's --16 Α. 17 it's within the Lord Advocate's gift, it's part of his duties into investigation of death to hold the fatal 18 accident inquiry or instruct the fatal accident inquiry 19 20 is held. I don't -- as I understand the procedure, it's 21 not within his gift to do that with regard to a public 22 inquiry. He can give advice, but he doesn't control the timeframe with regard to the setting up of a public 23 24 inquiry.
- 25 LORD BRACADALE: There was a VRR process that went on from

1		2018 and 2019. Now, during that period, was there
2		anything to prevent preparation being done of the kind
3		of matters that Ms Grahame has identified?
4	Α.	There was and I have forgotten about at the VRR process
5		because of course I'm not involved at all in the VRR
6		process and I don't even get to know what's happening
7		with that for very good reasons. It's meant to be
8		completely separate from the original decision-maker.
9		Beyond my comments with regard to the finality of
10		criminal decisions, in other words the steps could not
11		be made to go ahead and take statements from police
12		officers until there was a final decision with
13		criminality, with regard to criminality, I don't think
14		that there was anything stopping further investigation,
15		although my recollection was I was also asked to make a
16		decision or give CCI with regard to a fatal accident
17		inquiry and my recollection is that was that
18		discussion with the Lord Advocate and a wider team was
19		pretty soon after I had issued my Crown Counsel's
20		instructions.
21	MS	GRAHAME: Thank you. Could you give me one moment,
22		please. Thank you very much. I have no further
23		questions.
24	LOR	D BRACADALE: Are there any Rule 9 applications?
25		Ms Mitchell. Any others.

1	Ms Edwards, would you mind withdrawing to the
2	witness room, please, while I hear submissions.
3	(Witness leaves).
4	Submissions by MS MITCHELL KC
5	MS MITCHELL: I have six issues that I would like to raise.
6	The first is in relation to independence and this arises
7	as a result of evidence that has been given by the
8	witness about the independence of Crown Counsel. And
9	that in particular was used to explain why there wasn't
10	more involvement, for example, in obtaining details
11	about the precognitions. In the independence of
12	Crown Counsel is supposed to act as a check balance
13	within the system and what I want to ascertain is what
14	the weight of this procedural safeguard is, how is that
15	independence shown.
16	The witness stated that Crown Counsel's team is an
17	<pre>independent team:</pre>
18	"A counsel of lawyers of Advocate Deputes were not
19	part of Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal so we provide
20	independent legal advice and analysis on case, depending
21	on the stage that we're at."
22	And what I would like to ask the witness is, is
23	there any structural independence from Crown Office and
24	by that, I mean are the systems and processes that are
25	used in the course of working the Crown Office ones ie,

you know, where you work, what email systems you use, are they all part of the same body?

The second question or second issue I would like to ask also relates to independence, which is that the witness said that she would get involved at a high level in relation to precognitions and she said that she didn't want to over influence what was in a precognition and what I would like to test with the witness is how does the involvement at all in this process sit with the idea of independence? There are two documents which I could refer to which relate to the witness asking questions, but I don't really think I need to go there. I think I can just ask it without going to those documents.

The third issue I would like to ask about is the issue of tropes. Yesterday in the witness' evidence she identified what I think was described as the "angry black man" in respect of tropes. I want to check with her if she identified those in statements which she read and did she give consideration to instructing any expert in case she missed any tropes and what I would like to ask her about, specifically, is there was an example given where Mr Bayoh, at that time unconscious, was lying down and there's evidence Mr Patent slapped him twice on the face to see if he was unconscious or

conscious and to ask her whether or not she identified that as a possible racist stereotyping and, in that regard, I can call to the Inquiry's attention SBPI 00151 -- sorry -- 00515, page 20, which is a document from Inquest which highlights another case where violence was done to a person whilst they were unconscious to see whether or not they were really unconscious or whether or not they were faking it and that's to identify that as part of a possible racial trope. And if the witness didn't do that, to ask her whether or not the instruction in race, for example as had been done before in the case of a white supremacist, would have assisted in the process.

Four, tropes and Mr Graves. My learned friend has been over at some length the letter from the crown to Martin Graves and she has touched upon this issue, but I would like to look at it in a slightly different way. For right or wrong, and putting aside the issue of whether it was appropriate to instruct an expert in that way, the crown asked whether or not — he was to provide an opinion on whether the behaviour was reasonable and justifiable taking into account the requirement for the use of force to be necessary, accountable, proportionate, legal and ethical and that's a direct quote from the letter. What I would like to ask this

witness is: If racial bias affected the perceived risk, for example, terrorism, the biggest man I have ever seen, super human strength, if that is racial bias and it's affected the perceived risk, ought that not to have been explored in relation, firstly, to the question of risk before you then go on to look at whether or not the behaviour was necessary, accountable, proportionate, legal and ethical and whether or not that is something that should have been highlighted and explored.

The fifth issue relates to a comment that was made about going the extra mile to unmask any motives and I want to ask that about that in the context of Article 2 and Article 14, because we focused understandably on the basis that -- that work was being done to ascertain whether or not there was criminality, but of course the duty was not just to investigate crime, it was to ensure that the state had implied with its duties under Articles 2 and 14. And when the witness expressed the view about unmasking any motives, it of course is a reflection of the prohibition under Article 14:

"Authorities are under a duty to take all reasonable steps to unmask any racist or discriminatory motive and establish whether prejudice played a role in a death."

Now, we've heard at length in this Inquiry about the police officers' views that this matter may be linked to

terrorism. One of the officers indicated and linked it with the coloured male and the potential terrorist connotations. He was described as deranged with super human strength. He was described as massive; "the biggest male I have ever seen". And what I would like to put to this witness we don't see anywhere an analysis done by the crown of whether or not there was a discriminatory motive and that can be part of a more general motive, it doesn't have to be the only motive, or whether prejudice played a role in his death and to ask, ought that to have been done by the crown and ought it to have been committed to writing, given the need for transparency and accountability?

The final issue I want to ask about is in relation to comments made about Mr Bayoh's name and the links with Creole. You will recall this took place in the context of whether or not the witness was correct when she spoke about the Afro-Caribbean population and that was explained and I think the Inquiry should have the explanation from that witness quite clearly as to the process that went through and what that meant. However, my question is slightly different. The witness said this in her evidence:

"Now, we have heard that Mr Bayoh was not part of an Afro-Caribbean population. He originally came from

Τ	Sierra Leone."
2	That was my learned friend counsel to the Inquiry.
3	The witness answered:
4	"I knew that and I knew he had come from
5	Sierra Leone and I think I indicated to you that I had
6	done some research about the country and how it came
7	into being. I think where you will recall I didn't
8	have the papers at the time. My memory was I look at,
9	following a consultation with the experts, I think it
10	was Professor Lucas or Soilleux, one of the two, with
11	regard to sickle cell anaemia. I had looked at an
12	academic paper where the prevalence of sickle cell gene,
13	the recessive gene in the Afro-Caribbean population, had
14	been discussed and my recollection was I had done a bit
15	of research on that with regard to the makeup of the
16	population in Sierra Leone and there was a significant
17	portion of Afro-Caribbeans in Sierra Leone because of
18	the way that the country had come into being."
19	So I will pause there. It seems to be that a link
20	has been made with sickle cell, the recessive gene in
21	the Afro-Caribbean community, and then a link with
22	people in Sierra Leone. Now, that must have been made
23	because of course the family were from Sierra Leone.
24	The witness went on:
25	"There were resettled slaves from South America and

1 I think this was why I was thinking of the Afro-Caribbean, that of course and the name, Mr Bayoh's 2 name, which may be considered to have sort of Creole 3 4 inferences. That's what triggered my memory." 5 Now, the Inquiry may not know, but Bayoh is a Mandingo name. It's native of Africa. Sheku's family 6 have no connection with the Afro-Caribbean community, no 7 connection with Creole, there is no slavery connection 8 9 and no connection to the Caribbean. And what I would 10 like to check with this witness when she was looking at the name Bahoh, was she linking the word "Bayoh" and the 11 12 name which may be considered to have Creole inferences, 13 with the "Bayou" in the US. The reason that I'm asking 14 this is, this Inquiry has to look at whether or not the 15 crown were taking the issue of race in a way where they looked at their own limitations and it may be contended 16 17 should have got experts in and, I respectfully submit, 18 this may be another example of the crown adopting a path 19 or looking at things they believe to be correct which 20 simply aren't and a reference to a race expert or 21 speaking to the family themselves about it would have 22 been able to avoid any of that particular issue. Those are my six issues. 23 LORD BRACADALE: Thank you. Well, in relation to the last 24 25 matter, having regard to the evidence which the witness

1	gave this morning, I do not think that I would be
2	assisted by further exploration, but I will allow you to
3	explore each of issues 1 to 5.
4	We can make a start on that now, but we have to rise
5	sharply at quarter past 4 and continue tomorrow morning.
6	Could we have the witness back, please.
7	(Witness returns).
8	LORD BRACADALE: Ms Edwards, Ms Mitchell, who represents the
9	families of Sheku Bayoh, has some questions for you.
10	I think it unlikely that we will finish that because we
11	have to rise at quarter past 4 promptly today, so we'll
12	sit until quarter past 4 and then we'll adjourn until
13	tomorrow morning.
14	Ms Mitchell.
15	Cross-examination BY MS MITCHELL KC
16	MS MITCHELL: First of all, I would like to ask about the
17	independence of Crown Counsel. You explained to us why
18	you were involved in some parts and less involved in
19	others and you explained to us by saying the following:
20	"So Crown Counsel team is an independent team of
21	counsel of lawyers of Advocate Deputes. We're not part
22	of Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service so we
23	provide independent legal advice and analysis on cases
24	depending on the stage they're at."
25	And then you sort of went on to describe that.

1		What I'm wanting to do so is really test what
2		where does the independence lie and the first question
3		I want to ask you is about structural independence. Is
4		there any definitive structural independence between you
5		acting as Crown Counsel and you acting in your ordinary
6		course as an Advocate Depute?
7	Α.	No, they're one and the same.
8	Q.	Okay.
9	Α.	My understanding is that the classification of
LO		Crown Counsel includes the Lord Advocate and the
L1		Solicitor General and, as a whole, those are the
L2		Crown Counsel team and Advocate Deputes are the ones
L3		below Solicitor General, so me and the rest of the
L 4		Advocate Deputes.
L5	Q.	So you have narrowed my questioning already, because
16		you've already answered two of the questions I want to
L7		ask you.
L8		I suppose, having identified that then, what is it
L9		that provides the independence from Crown Office and the
20		Procurator Fiscal Service?
21	Α.	Okay. So Advocate Deputes are not employees of
22		Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service. We hold our
23		commission at the pleasure of the Lord Advocate and it
24		is the Lord Advocate that appoints Advocate Deputes and
25		the Lord Advocate can withdraw that commission at any

1		time that he or she wants.
2		Although we receive our remuneration from the crown,
3		we are contracted separately to work usually 220 days a
4		year and we within the vagaries of the rota, we can
5		choose how we allocate those 220 days.
6	Q.	So you've anticipated again another one of my questions
7		which was about payment and you are paid by
8		Crown Office, but I understand the difference that you
9		make.
10		So that's in terms of structural independence.
11		I would like to move on then to the second issue, which
12		is testing the independence in a practical sense. In a
13		practical sense, you indicated that if you read through
14		a precognition, for example, and you thought more needed
15		to be done in a certain area, you would say that you
16		didn't want to over influence something but you might
17		get involved in it to ask for something else to be done.
18		Now, what I would like to look at there is, is
19		there can it properly be said if you're able to
20		become involved in that way that there is independence?
21		Where is the line drawn? Is there indeed a line or is
22		it a grey area as to how much you get involved and how
23		much you don't in that process?
24	Α.	I think it very much depends on the team and the
25		Advocate Depute, but I think we would all strive to make

- 1 sure that there was a line and not a grey area. And I think, practically, what we would be careful to do is if 2 3 we need further work done, then we would ask for that 4 further work done and that further analysis, but we 5 wouldn't necessarily impose the answer before we ask for the further work done. 6 7 Also, if we are consulting with the team, my personal practice is to try to make sure that I don't 8 9 too much influence the actual answer, that I direct the team towards further information that would be of 10 assistance to me without trying to impose my view on 11 12 what I think is the correct answer. I suppose in the asking of the question, that might give 13 Q. 14 the impression that you are becoming involved or 15 expressing a particular view if your question is pointed at a certain thing. And what I'm wondering is from an 16 17 external perspective whether or not you can truly analyse that as indeed independent if you have any 18 19 crossover at all? A. I think it's a difficult line but I think it's a line 20 21 that Advocate Deputes tread very well day in and day 22 out.
- Q. I would like to move on then, please, to the issue of tropes. You spoke yesterday about "angry black man" as a type of trope and you said that you had read a number

1 of statements but not all the statements. I am 2 presuming you read all the statements of the relevant 3 officers who were involved in the restraint? 4 Α. Absolutely, and that is evidenced to me at this, looking 5 back, by the fact that I was able to speak to the experts and also discuss different positions. 6 7 I understand now, looking back, that I had quite a detailed knowledge of those particular statements. 8 Did you identify at the time that there were what could 9 Q. 10 be identified as racist tropes in the police statements? I think I said yesterday I didn't necessarily know at 11 Α. 12 the time the word "trope", I think I have come to learn 13 that word over the intervening years but I was aware of 14 racist stereotypes and I think at the time I was aware 15 of the racist stereotype "angry black man" or "big scary black man" but I don't think I would necessarily have 16 called them tropes at the time. 17 18 The fact that you've accepted that you weren't using the Q. word "tropes" and you had identified "angry black man", 19 20 would you accept perhaps that when you were dealing with this at this time, you didn't -- were not best placed to 21 22 be able to identify tropes? A. Well, the Inquiry will know more than me because you 23 have taken evidence and about to -- or the Inquiry has 24 taken evidence and about to take evidence. I was aware 25

1 of racist stereotyping and potential -- how that potentially might influence what I was looking at, which 2 3 was mens rea and evil intent. Whether it would have 4 assisted me to know that particular word, I'm not sure. 5 I guess that's a matter for the inquiry. Sorry, perhaps -- I'm not focusing on the word so much, 6 Q. 7 that's perhaps my error. I'm focusing more on the types of racist tropes. For example, "superhuman strength", 8 9 were you aware that that was one of the classifications? 10 Α. I was and I was aware that was an issue here and that -my recollection is that we explored that not with anyone 11 12 with regard to race but certainly with regard to 13 pharmacology. And "superhuman strength", "he was the largest man I had 14 Q. 15 ever seen", did you identify that? Well, that fits in with the "big scary black man" 16 Α. 17 stereotype. 18 Did you -- this inquiry has heard evidence about the use Q. 19 of force on Mr Bayoh and by that I mean that when he was 20 lying on the ground he was slapped and that was to see 21 if he was unconscious. Did you identify that as 22 inclusive and possible racial stereotyping? I don't remember the slap, unless it was the police 23 Α. officer who first identified the fact that he perhaps 24 25 was not breathing?

1 Q. Yes. 2 And I don't recall if I knew -- if it was as strong as a Α. 3 slap. 4 Q. It was, it was -- he slapped him twice, that was in the 5 PIRC statement. 6 A. Okay. 7 Just for --Q. No, I don't think so. I don't think that's something 8 Α. 9 that really registered with me as inappropriate or something that would be racially motivated. 10 I see. I wonder if we can have a look briefly at SBPI 11 Q. 12 00515 at page 20. Just for the record, the statement 13 where it appears the slap is Alan Paton's statement, 14 that's COPFS 00262, just in case the Inquiry knows that. 15 This is a document, "Achieving Racial Justice at Inquests", and I wonder if we could scroll briefly to 16 17 paragraph 20, or page 20. Scroll up slightly. Thank you. Now, do we see here the heading "Racial 18 stereotyping can contribute to a culture of disbelief 19 20 characterised by a refusal to accept symptoms of vulnerability or distress as genuine." And if we can 21 look here at the bottom of the first paragraph it says: 22 23 "For example, the inquest into the death of Sean Rigg, a Black man in a mental health crisis, found 24

that with his eyes... "

1		That doesn't make sense, sorry. If you go up to the
2		top:
3		" found that the failure to recognise Sean as a
4		vulnerable person at the point of arrest and take him to
5		an Accident and Emergency department rather than a
6		police station contributed to his death.
7		"Sean's death also raises how racial stereotyping
8		can contribute to a culture of disbelief, characterised
9		by a refusal to accept symptoms of vulnerability or
10		distress as genuine."
11		And then it goes on:
12		"Sean had been subject to eight minutes of prone
13		restraint by police officers, he was taken to a custody
14		suite where he slumped on the floor with his eyes
15		closed. Police officers said he was 'faking'
16		unconsciousness."
17		And it goes on to another example of someone
18		suggesting a black man was feigning or passing out as a
19		ploy to escape. So there are issues, would you agree,
20		arising from slapping someone in the face which
21		the Inquiry has heard is not legitimate use of force,
22		there are issues there which have been identified by
23		independent experts on the matter as issues relating to
24		race?
25	7\	I would accept that is what that save and that that is

1	something that is a possibility.
2	Q. In those circumstances do you think I have been able
3	to show you just this as one example would the
4	instruction of an expert on race to analyse the language
5	that was used by officers to assist with understanding
6	what their perception of the situation was and what
7	their perception of risk was would have assisted the
8	crown in this case, for example, in the way that you
9	used the white supremacist and got an expert report?
10	A. Potentially, yes.
11	MS MITCHELL: I think that's as close to
12	LORD BRACADALE: Thank you, so that's the end of your
13	question?
14	MS MITCHELL: No, I think that's as close as I can get to
15	without embarking upon a new
16	THE ARBITRATOR: Right, we'll stop there and continue
17	at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
18	(4.13 pm)
19	(The hearing was adjourned to 10.00 am on Thursday, 6 June
20	2024)
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