

**SHEKU  
BAYOH  
INQUIRY**

**The Sheku Bayoh Public Inquiry**

**Witness Statement**

**PC Gary Wood**

**Taken by [REDACTED] on MS Teams on Monday 28 March 2022**

**Witness details and professional background**

1. My full name is PC Gary [REDACTED] Wood. My date of birth is in 1976. I'm currently at [REDACTED] Dog Section, Edinburgh.
2. I have been in the Dog Unit for 8 years. I started in 2014. My rank at the moment is Police Constable. I have 14 years' police service.
3. Some people call it Dog Section, some people call it Dog Unit. We're part of the Operational Support Department, which is the section that holds road traffic, public order, dog section is part of that bigger support unit.
4. I had a couple of secondments. I was seconded as a licensing officer for 6 months. Apart from that I was just in community response and just normal response policing. So 5 or so years in normal response and community work and then a 6-month secondment to licensing prior to coming to the dogs.

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5. The majority of the time based in my early service down in Midlothian, so Dalkeith, Gorebridge, Mayfield, that area. I started off in East Lothian, but I'd worked there previously so I got moved up to Midlothian. So mostly in the counties in Edinburgh. I joined the Dog Section, that's when I came to Edinburgh.
6. We also cover Fife. Four dogs cover what's called East Command. We have two dogs in Edinburgh, one dog in Fife and one dog in the Central Area, which is Larbert. So that's the four dogs cover the whole East of Scotland area, or East Command Area, as we call it. We normally have a Fife handler on; for whatever reason that didn't happen that day. We cover calls in Fife or Central and they can cover us just on the demand.
7. Training is licensed by the Home Office, it's an approved course through them. So the courses you do are generally based at Pollock Park in the National Dog Training Centre in Glasgow. You go there for a 13-week basic course with your general purpose dog. A general purpose dog is a dog that finds human scent or people. Probably 50/60% of our work is missing people, people with dementia or people that wander off or people that are suicidal, potentially.
8. Then the other side of the work is tracking criminals, suspects, housebreakings, vehicles, people making off from officers, that sort of thing. That's the bulk load of our work and most of that revolves around identification of human scent that the dog can find and follow.
9. I also did a course in the East Command, which is through in the Edinburgh area, but that was just run as a local course. So the Dog Section itself is quite fluid sometimes because depending on how many people are on a course, what demand and instructors and stuff, you have to go where the instructors are.

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10. I see myself very much as a police officer first and foremost to support my colleagues that are struggling. If they've got a lot of admin, paperwork or whatever then I'll try and help them out. So I'll go to domestics, I'll go to issues of violence, go to pub fights or even neighbour disputes. We'll go to anything that another police officer will go to.
11. We generally try to avoid it as much as we can because we are a critical resource that needs to be available should the bigger jobs like the robberies and the weapons and the other calls come in, so you don't want to get tied up. So ultimately if I do go to assist officers at any other job I generally try to make sure there's then some assistance coming my way.

### **Guidance and SOPs**

12. There's a 320-page Dog Manual of Guidance that is set by the national governing body for operational dog working. So it's a huge, different steer of how we use dogs and there are different types of dogs we use. So we can't really generalise in one standard operating procedure how to work a dog, because there's so many different situations that we take the dog into.
13. Just to give an example, an old lady that's left a care home who's no risk to the public, no risk to herself, she's just a vulnerable person, so we've got to work a dog to find that person and to not be a risk or a threat to that person. Otherwise we could be dealing with someone running about with a knife and the dog has to deal with the threat. So, the two different procedures or situations that we'd have to work through, which is probably the risk assessment process we go through for deployments would be different for both scenarios.
14. Then you've got to add that up thousands and hundreds of thousands of different situations we find ourselves in. So you've got to work within the basic ethics and the police powers that we have in relation to a dog and how we

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deploy. You'd have to work through that risk and the justification and the preclusion that we'd normally go through before we deploy the dog. First, have we thought through the other options we have by verbal communication, then using your other equipment, such as your baton, your spray, just talking to people, the verbal thing, which is the strongest part. All these things have to be worked through first before we deploy the dog. But there's too many to generalise into one standard operating procedure.

15. There's another document called the Approved Working Group's Guidance produced by the National Police Dog Working Group. They're the ones that dictate policy, implement these things when things in the industry change, so they're the ones that would dictate operating procedures and manuals of guidance for the whole of the UK.
16. I know there's certainly a lot of joint working because the work that the dogs do is very similar, depending on what area you're in. There's a lot of cross-coordination between the forces in relation to that because each force still has a Dog Section and there's close co-operation between the breeding of the dogs, how we select our dogs, all these things. So the National Police Dog Working Group would be a source of a lot of information.

#### **Dog numbers**

17. I worked in East Command. Basically Scotland's broken down into three sections. You've got North Command, West Command and East Command. That's the three areas of Police Scotland, when it was incepted in 2014 was down into these three sections.
18. In 2015 there were approximately 20 general purpose dogs within East Command, 20 dogs within North Command, we had 20 within West Command. That is probably 60, around 60 to 65, but that could probably go up and down. So there will be more than that, but not licensed dogs. So I think

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there's probably about 60 handlers within Scotland that are working these general purpose dogs.

19. Then on top of that I've got a drug and firearm detection dog, which is a separate dog that can find firearms or weapons or guns or drugs, etc. So each handler will potentially have two or potentially three dogs if they've got two different specialisms to work. So you can have different dogs for different purposes. But each handler only has a maximum of one licensed general purpose dog.
20. A licenced general purpose dog is approved by the Home Office. So they've been through a course. They're basically deemed to be suitable, safe and efficient at carrying out the role of a dog. So at the end of that an independent assessor will come and license the dog. They've been approved by the Home Office to conduct that licensing. They will come and license the dog as being safe to deploy operationally and only at that point they can then become an operational working dog. Up to that point they could be a training dog but you can't actually be deployed operationally on the street. The license only comes when you've passed that course, that 13-week initial course and the dog can come and be assessed.
21. You're being assessed as a pair, because if you're not a good handler your dog's not going to really pass. You need to be working as a team, you need to be working as a pair, but your dog has to display what is required as part of the requirement of the licence. For example recall. So if I send my dog to go and bite someone on the street because I believe that person's a suspect or they're posing a risk to the public and I realise halfway through that deployment that the dog is going to the wrong person, I need to call that dog back, even when he's in full flow. I need to know that dog is safe and going to recall to me.

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22. So if the dog fails recall, then ultimately what will happen is the dog gets pulled because it's not deemed to be safe in an operational sphere. So you've got to demonstrate all these aspects for the licensing to be able to show that your dog is safe and efficient to conduct the work you want it to do.
23. But if it isn't then what will happen is the dog will either get pulled from the programme to do further training before it gets licensed or it would have some form of action plan because it was maybe displaying a behaviour you don't like, which is not potentially harmful to the public but it's not as efficient as you want at finding someone, for example. You can get an action plan to say you've got 3 months to be able to get the dog up to a standard where it's not causing a risk to the public. So there's different elements that are important in the training to be able to demonstrate the dog's safety, efficiency and control. That's the three main aspects of it.
24. Part of the big thing for us is we are taking our dogs into any given environment at any given time, so the bond between the dog and the person is so, so important in that because the dog then gets to understand you, you get to understand the behaviours of the dog, what he's trying to show you.

#### **Calls relating to knives**

25. Most days we would get calls to deal with a person in possession of a knife. Most calls we get are someone's phoning in, a third party report of someone that's in possession of a knife. There's less reports happening where people are running about brandishing a knife. Or someone's seen a knife in a situation where they're threatening someone and put it away. But I'd generally say most days we get calls that are telling us that there's a disturbance ongoing, someone's seen with a knife.

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26. Or probably more and more we're getting lately it is suicidal people that have armed up with a knife within an address or potentially away somewhere to threaten to commit suicide where they've got a weapon with them.

27. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Normal members of the public don't really have any awareness of all these things that go on. People would be surprised at how often people have got weapons in a public area, definitely.

### **Supervision**

28. I don't have some direct line supervisor telling me to go to a job. I'll either self-authorise or get asked by the control room on the hailing channel for specialist resources. Control is East Overview. So any of the bigger jobs where it's maybe moving across boundaries from the local divisions, they will hail what they need at that specific time. So if an emergency call comes in basically everybody would just start making their way down, they don't have to be asked. Your colleague needs help, you need to go and help them. That's just a given.

29. But then there's other times where control will ask us is this a dog job or is it not a dog job. Because there's some jobs that aren't suitable for the dog because of safety reasons to the public, for example. So there's an assessment to be made is this a suitable job for the dog itself. So, the control room will ask us to go. Sometimes we'll say, "No, I don't think it's suitable for my dog," or sometimes we'll go.

30. Sometimes I'll self-authorise to go because it's interesting and I'm local. They might not shout me on the hailing channel, but I'll self-authorise and go. It might be something ongoing. I'm going to go to that anyway. It depends on the local area you're in, the radio channels that you're actually covering, but always overarching all of that is the hailing channel, which is used to

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specifically request me. So you'll get requests from here, there and everywhere asking for your services. Sometimes it's suitable and sometimes it's not.

31. I self-brief from my systems and the police systems, but I don't have a supervisor to brief me. I'm not in a team where I'm coming in and sitting with firearms, for example. We basically come in, we get our dogs deployed and then we're available and ready for any calls that come in. When you're covering an area the size of East Command, it's impossible to brief about a specific area. All the information will be on the intranet site. You can go and access to brief yourself on the area you're going to be working in.
32. I still have a Sergeant, but I think the Sergeant at the time was working a Monday to Friday 8 'til 4 or something like that. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] So I do have a Sergeant, I'm not saying I don't have a supervisor. But my supervisor, on a daily basis, probably best looking at it as being East Overview, the command from the control room. They're the ones that are in charge of the resources. We've got supervisors in that sense, where I can always ask for a Sergeant if I need it.
33. But my direct line manager is not always there as in supervising what I'm doing on a daily basis, unlike a divisional response team; they always have their Sergeant monitoring the 6 or 8 cops that you've got that day. The Dog Unit doesn't work like that. The line manager is in charge of all the cops, all the dog handlers in that unit so they could never work 24 hours a day to cover when everybody's working because we've got 24-hour coverage. It's not a supervisor for each of the teams, it's one supervisor for all of the handlers.
34. The allocation of resources would come from the duty officer or the control room Inspector. So that would be the ACR. They're always the one that I report to. If I have to report a dog bite, for example, I'll report to the ACR

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Inspector in the control room. We call them Overview. They're an umbrella for all the other area controls.

## PIRC

35. I was not asked to give a statement to PIRC. I didn't have an operational statement.
36. I have read the transcript of radio communications on 3 May 2015 prepared by PIRC (PIRC-01399).

## 3 May 2015

37. On 3 May 2015 I didn't have a huge involvement. I remember starting the shift at the back of 7am, something like that. I got called for an individual running about with a knife in the Kirkcaldy area. I was day shift, 7 'til 3.
38. I basically loaded the dog up in the van and just left from Edinburgh. I was just hearing the radio communications from the transcript as I was driving over. So I think I got probably over to just past the Forth Road Bridge at the time when everything developed and happened as it did. So at that point I got stood down just prior to actually going off and doing what needed to be done at the locus. So I was aware of everything that was going on from the radio, but I didn't have a huge involvement in anything that went on at the scene.
39. The drive from Edinburgh to Kirkcaldy would probably take me about 13 or 14 minutes with lights and sirens. Anywhere between 10-15 minutes depending on congestion. On an early Sunday morning I would expect empty roads and nothing to slow me down.

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40. When I started my shift I heard the job ongoing. From my recollection what I was told was there was a couple of independent reports of a guy running about with a knife in the street. And at that time of the morning, probably quite unusual. It's not a time in the morning we'd normally get those calls. I was saying knife calls are quite regular, but it doesn't really normally happen right as you're starting your day shift because for us it's not really a hugely busy time. So I would naturally self-authorise to that sort of thing, but I remember hearing the call coming in over the hailing channel for specialist resources anyway.

#### **Dog use**

41. If there's someone presenting a threat, first of all, my consideration is protecting the public and protecting my colleagues. That's first and foremost. So that's why I would have been called there is to deal with the threat. Because ultimately what dogs are there for is to deal with violent offenders.
42. What they will do is the dog will take a bite to the upper arm area, but they will potentially take a bite anywhere to defend themselves and to take control of that subject. That is to overpower the subject so that that threat can be rendered or taken down anyway so the person can be controlled.
43. But it's not just your first and foremost consideration. I think it will be preclusion, the justification for the deployment of the dog in that situation because it might be a person that's vulnerable, it might be a person that's having a mental health episode that doesn't necessarily need to be bitten, or it could be any other situation. So, until you get there and you get more information, you can't really say if I was going to go there and I was going to deploy the dog. It doesn't really work like that.
44. Until I get there and see the picture in front of me I can't really consider all this, the preclusion options and the justification for deployment, because

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there's so many different factors that someone would have to display for me to deploy the dog. Sometimes preclusion means that you have to jump a few of those stages, but a few of those stages sometimes have to be jumped in situations where you have to deal with the threat if it's basically putting someone else's life at threat, for example. So you have to make that decision and call. You never really make that call until you get to the locus when you see what threat is in front of you. Because if you start in your own head making those decisions before you get somewhere you generally find most of the time in the police the information that we're given sometimes changes, becomes quite fluid.

45. The amount of times I've been called to jobs where there's 50 people fighting with knives and baseball bats and you'll turn up and there's maybe four or five people fighting and there's no knives, no baseball bats. The amount of time that happens in the job it leads you to understand that we need to make our own assessment when we get there as to what the situation is. But when you're getting independent reports from members of the public where there's two, three or four or five that have given the same account as to what's happening, same descriptions, same items, that gives you a little bit more justification.

46. I love my dog, it's an emotional thing, but if the dog has to be sacrificed to protect members of the public or protect my colleagues, then ultimately what they get used for because that's what the tool is for. But if I don't need to put my dog in that situation then I won't.

47. You can go with a dog and still use your mouth. I don't have to just automatically just let my dog go and bite someone if I can try and use the dog as a tool to bark at an individual to get them to comply with my requests, my instructions. It's always the best favoured tool because then you can get people to throw weapons away or put themselves in a position of disadvantage by going to their knees or their stomach so that my colleagues

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can approach them safely. And that's what I generally tend to do when I get into a situation where I want to get someone to comply then I'll make it safe for the other officers to go, so I'll get them to throw the knife away, I'll get them to go on their fronts and put their arms behind themselves so when my colleagues are approaching they're not putting themselves at any risk. I'd rather go with that option than actually getting my dog to bite the person.

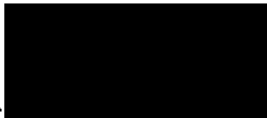
48. Most of the time the presence of the dog would get the person to comply. And so they're a great visual deterrent for people who might think they can get away with things with just speaking to a cop, they maybe look at the dogs in a different manner. I generally find that members of the public look on the dogs as a separate thing from normal policing. I don't know why, that's just the case.

49. If you've got a big hairy dog barking at you, going, for want of another phrase, Tonto on a lead, and this lunges towards you, you'll generally tend to find that unless you've got a lot of drugs in your system or you've got a lot of anger that you want to go and fight with that dog, it's very different from fighting with a person to a fighting with a big animal like that. So, it generally works as a visual deterrent. Even the threat of the deployment of the dog works most of the time to get people to take their behaviour down a level.

### **National Decision-Making Model**

50. That's what the National Decision-Making Model is all about. It's about assessing the risk and then that risk might change, the information and intelligence you may get completely changes. So your justification and your police powers completely changes again. You just have to deal with what's in front of you.

51. The National Decision-Making Model is how we assess incidents. It's a circular model which gets us to constantly re-assess any risk factors and

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makes you consider all your police powers and the policies, the SOPs, all these things. It's like a rolling risk assessment, if you like, of threat and how we then use our deployment options and then when something changes it goes back round again. So it's a policy document.

52. You've got this ladder of all these different options that you've got and then your police policies and powers will match in and cross over with each of these behaviour descriptors that this person's showing you.

53. We use it at officer safety training, we go over it, but it's a mantra for us in the police that we're constantly following our National Decision-Making Model. It's about how we assess threat and deal with risk and constantly re-assess when things change. That's really what's it all about. It's been there for years and years and years.

54. If there were a couple of independent witnesses saying there was a person, similar description, running about with a weapon, I'd be going there thinking there's corroboration of something going on. But when I get there that might totally have changed. There might have been a different description or there might have been no weapon. So you have to then look at the policies and power within the decision-making model and go, well, the considerations have now changed and my police powers have now changed and my decision and justification and preclusion have changed because of the change of the information and intelligence.

55. The decision-making model is actually very good. One of my deployment options is empty hands technique: "Come on, show me your hands". If somebody doesn't comply, they've failed, if you like, that first level and then somebody's just being passive resistant.

56. So passive resistance, they're not offering a threat to you, really, they're not doing anything, but they're not complying with what you're asking them to do.

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So say you've had a report this guy's got a knife but he's just sitting in his chair and he's not moving, he's not talking to you, not doing anything, just sitting: that's passive resistant.

57. And then you've got a step above that, active resistance. Somebody's giving you active resistance where they're fighting with you, they're pulling away.

58. They can go up that scale really quickly or they can go up stage by stage or they can start off at the top or they can start off at the bottom. You know, so our response to that should mirror exactly what this person's behaviour is showing at that given time. If somebody's being passive resistant and I go up and start grabbing them and pulling them here, there and everywhere when they've not had a verbal warning to move, you can't do that. You've got to deal within the decision-making model.

#### **Airwave**

59. I have been referred to the Airwave transcript of 3 May 2015 prepared by PIRC (PIRC-01399). SD18 is my callsign, S0307 is my collar number. I don't know why it's got "*!!!! One one eight to control*" on page 5 of 22. I'm Sierra Delta 18. So I don't know what 118 is. It's just my bad use of mumbling on the radio, probably.

60. Two lines down it says, "*Yeah I'm en route from Edinburgh I take it this is the same male with the knife yeah*" it seems like I'm in the car already. So I'll have the blue lights going and the sirens.

61. So them trying to understand us, the actual radio stuff's not great when you're travelling on blue lights. There is a P0307 on page 6 of 22 of the transcript. I don't think there is a P0307. It probably should be Sierra, S0307. I don't know what "*Oscar*" is on page 6 of 22.

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62. I have been referred to the transcript at page 6 of 22 where it is recorded that I said: *"Yes I'm a dog handler I'm heading from Edinburgh is this guy fully restrained or is there still requirement"* That means am I still required to attend with the dog. I'm just looking for is there anybody else outstanding or is this the person that they've been called about.

63. I have been asked what I did next after I was told that the male was under control. I just kept going over. I just drove to Kirkcaldy anyway just for support. Given the nature of the call and what was going on on the radio, then it was obvious it was becoming a bit more of a serious incident. A lot of times I get requested to then do further searches for things because still at that stage I didn't really know if the knife was outstanding or if there was any other stuff that had happened.

64. So generally what will happen is I'll go back to the station then they'll call me, like, 20 minutes/half an hour later to go back over because they want me to then do a search of an area for a weapon or any other items that might have been involved and stuff like that. So I'll generally go and hover around that area just in case I get a further deployment requirement.

65. I have been referred to the transcript at page 7 of 22 at the bottom where it's recorded that I said: *"Has the knife been recovered that the male was in possession of"*. The reason I'm asking is because the dog might be used to go and find it.

66. One of the main tasks that dogs do is property recovery. The knife would have the human scent on the article. So whether it's knives, keys, any other weapons or any property that someone carries the dog is trained to find that item because it's got human scent on it.

67. I have been referred to the transcript at page 8 of 22 where it's recorded that I said: *"That's great thank you was there any talk I didnae hear the entirety of*

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*the job ... initially came in is there anything else that's outstanding that you may require a dog for" The response was: "No negative".*

68. I have been asked if that response would make me change my plan to go to Kirkcaldy. No. I'm experienced enough to know that with more serious stuff the requests from CID for further resources might change from what that initial officers says. I've learned over time that one officer saying negative doesn't necessarily mean that you're not going to get a request for something.

69. I'll also go there because teams are pretty short anyway, so I would go over to help out, whether being a dog perspective or just to be in the area to cover. I can go and start covering and mopping up other jobs that are not associated to this job to try and be of assistance. I'd rather be help to the local cops by going to the job and helping out.

70. I have been referred to the transcript at page 20 of 22: *"Roger that's all received in relation to call for Arran Crescent call card eight three seven DCs Clayton, Parker and Mitchell are gonna attend that address...em... do you have a further unit response unit to back them up eh just for the initial attendance please I know resources are tight"*. I then responded that I could head along.

71. I have been asked what happened at Arran Crescent. There was a lane at the back of the house. And I basically just went round the back of the back garden, if you like, and that was pretty much it. I can't even remember if I met the CID, to be honest, if I met them and they were at the front of something like that, going into the house. I remember driving into the back lane because there was a block of flats on the far side and I've looked on Google Maps and I can recognise that location. So I then just went to the back of the back garden.

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72. I wasn't requested to do anything, the dog's always in the car with me. It's maybe just been a containment of the property, just when they were going to the property to make sure, because a lot of the time I'll use the dog for containment purposes, so someone maybe run out an address or whatever, so they maybe remained there just at the back just in case someone ran into the address when they were going to. I probably wouldn't have got out the car, to be honest. I can't remember.
73. If I'm going to that situation I'd probably open the tailgate just so I could have a quick deployment. So I wouldn't necessarily take the dog out because I don't know what I'm going into. I would never really take my dog into a house unless it was 100% necessary, because you don't know if there's kids or other dogs that maybe in the garden. I would very, very reluctantly take my dog into a situation where it's going to come across other dogs, kids or whatever.
74. I wouldn't have taken my dog into that area. I would have probably just opened the tailgate of the boot and just been there should someone potentially try and make out the back. So that would have been the sum total of it, the dog wouldn't have been deployed in the garden or that. I can't remember anything else that I did at that address.
75. I think I'd probably have been one of the first ones there. I can't remember seeing an officer at the back. I honestly can't remember speaking to the CID. If they said to meet at Templehall I imagine I might have. They then maybe asked me to go round the back or something like that, but as far as I'm aware that was pretty much it.
76. There's no given, set criteria where you have to attend with your dog. For deploying a dog to bite someone, for example, to detain a suspect or whatever, we have to prove a serious crime is taking place. And even if you look in the realms of serious crime, what is serious for one person might be not serious for another.

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## Paperwork

77. There's paperwork to complete when there's a use of force. If you're deployed your CS spray or even the PAVA, for example, anytime they've deployed it on someone they put in paperwork and stuff like that. So Use of Force forms are to be filled in when the animal's being used as a Use of Force, as a potential threat to a person. There's what's called a direct deployment or an indirect deployment, they're different things. A direct deployment is taking the dog off the lead, letting it go and it biting the person. But if you're on the lead then there's not a Use of Force form. Anytime your dog bites someone PIRC would review your Use of Force form.
78. That and there's a bite debrief document, which is the same as an SPR. It's just the whole thing about the situation, about the handler's decision-making process, your decision-making model thought process and your preclusion, your justification. It goes to a nominated dog officer, I think it's called. They basically go over the document. If you baton somebody or you CS somebody, somebody from the OST Department would look at that. We have to work within the confines of what officer safety training train us to do but sometimes you just have to do whatever you can to get control of that person when you're at risk. So the dogs are the same.
79. I have been asked if I would always do my own assessment of risk or if I would follow what my colleagues have told me. No. I'd never just believe what I'm told. If you've been in the police as long as I have so far, then you'll learn that you don't take at face value what people tell you, you try and piece everything together you possibly can. Sometimes you get very small bits of

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the right information but it's still not a big enough picture to be able to justify my dog.

80. It's my biggest thing, because if I deploy my dog to bite somebody then potentially the police are getting sued, losing money, I'm kicked out the Dog Unit because my dog bit the wrong person. That's the last thing that I want. So I've got to think of it almost like in a firearms situation. I'm going to bring the firearms or I'm going to shoot somebody, I'm going to have to make really, really sure that this person is deserving of what's happened because of the aftermath, the investigations that come with it. Dog bites are exactly the same. There's a lot of follow-up assessment from PIRC and from all the supervisors. And if I'm not able to stand up to that scrutiny then ultimately you're not suitable to do the job. So it's ultimately my job that's on the line when I'm deploying my dog to do that.

81. I didn't have an operational statement but I completed a notebook. I usually keep one at the start of the shift and the end of shift. In my notebook I wrote "*Paraded at FHQ 0700 to 1400 hours.*" It's got the name of one individual and then I've got "*Termination of duty 1400 hours*". The individual named is not relevant to the inquiry. There are no more notes from that day. We don't do a huge amount of admin as all the other cops. If my involvement was greater then I would have put a notebook entry in regarding specific actions. I didn't really think at the time it was going to be important.

## Media

82. I remember going home that night and I think the narrative of the 6 o'clock news that night as to what happened that day was just completely inaccurate as far as I was concerned. It was almost like a different account of the incident, but that's what the media are like. They like to have a certain narrative and things. That's just my personal opinion.

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83. I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are true. I understand that this statement may form part of the evidence before the Inquiry and be published on the Inquiry's website.

May 13, 2022 | 12:01 AM BST

Date.....Signature of witness.....