Τ	Thursday, 25 April 2024
2	LORD BRACADALE: Good morning. I'm sorry about the slight
3	delay this morning. There's some difficulties with the
4	broadcasting system, but these are now resolved.
5	Good morning, Mr McGowan, would you take the oath,
6	please.
7	Mr McGowan (sworn)
8	Examination-in-chief by MS THOMSON
9	LORD BRACADALE: Ms Thomson.
10	MS THOMSON: Good morning.
11	A. Good morning.
12	Q. You are Stephen McGowan.
13	A. That's correct.
14	Q. How old are you, Mr McGowan?
15	A. I'm 50.
16	Q. And you are the deputy crown agent for litigation?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. Within the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service
19	and you have been since April of last year?
20	A. I am.
21	Q. Before we begin, can I ask you to open up the blue
22	folder that's in front of you and take a look at what's
23	inside. There should be there a copy of the Rule 8
24	request that the Inquiry sent to you, that's SBPI 00440,
25	dated 11 December of 2023?

- 1 A. I have that, yes.
- 2 Q. You have that, grand, and there should also be a copy of
- 3 your response to that request, which we will bring up on
- 4 the screen, please. It's SBPI 00431.
- 5 A. I have that, yes.
- Q. We'll bring it up and just have a brief look at it.
- 7 This is your response to that request. It's 298
- 8 paragraphs long and if we scroll to the very, very
- 9 bottom, please, we'll see that you signed it on
- 10 12 January of this year. Your signature has been
- 11 redacted on the screen, but hopefully is visible on the
- copy in front of you?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. So this is a procedure that we refer to as relate
- procedure whereby the Inquiry can approach a witness and
- ask them to give a written statement. The Rule 8
- 17 request set out the matters that the inquiry was asking
- 18 you to cover in your statement and your response is, as
- 19 the name suggests, your response to that request and
- 20 your answers to those questions.
- 21 Also in the folder before you are a number of
- 22 notebooks that you kept during the time that we're
- 23 concerned with in this Inquiry. I don't intend to take
- you to those notebooks, but they're in case you would
- 25 it helpful as an aide-memoire to refer back to your

- 1 notebooks.
- 2 A. Thank you.
- Q. I want to begin by asking you a little bit about your
- 4 qualifications and experience and I see from your
- 5 statement that you qualified as a solicitor in 1997.
- 6 A. That's right, yes.
- 7 Q. And you have been with COPFS since 1999.
- 8 A. I have.
- 9 Q. You explain at paragraph 4 of your statement, if we
- 10 could perhaps scroll up to that, I will read it short,
- 11 but you explain there that in 2012 you were the deputy
- 12 director of Serious Casework and you were tasked with
- setting up two new departments, the SFIU, Scottish
- 14 Fatalities Investigation Unit and what we've been
- 15 calling CAAPD?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. Complaints Against the Police Division. So you set up
- those two divisions or units in 2012?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And for a period of two years thereafter you had
- 21 oversight of those two units, but you explain in
- 22 paragraph 5, if we scroll down, and again I'm read it
- 23 short, you explain there that the post of
- 24 deputy director for Serious Casework was split in 2014
- and the responsibilities of that role were shared

- 1 between two new posts, procurator fiscal for major crime
- 2 and fatalities investigation and procurator fiscal for
- 3 organised crime and counterterrorism?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. And you explain too that you became the procurator
- fiscal for major crime and fatalities investigation and,
- as such, you retained responsibility for SFIU and the
- 8 head of SFIU back then I think was David Green.
- 9 A. That's right, yes.
- 10 Q. However, responsibility for CAAPD fell to PF for
- organised crime and counterterrorism, who was I believe
- 12 Lindsey Miller?
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. And that unit we've heard was headed up by Les Brown at
- 15 the time?
- 16 A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. So at the time of the death of Sheku Bayoh in May of
- 18 2015 you had responsibility for SFIU, but not CAAPD?
- 19 A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. You explain at paragraph 6 of your statement, and again
- 21 I'll read this short, that in May of 2016, following
- 22 further restructuring, you became the procurator fiscal
- for the High Court and from that point onwards, you no
- longer had responsibility for SFIU?
- 25 A. Yes, that's correct.

- 1 Q. That said, you explain in paragraph 33 of your statement
- 2 that you were involved in this investigation in the very
- 3 early stages. When the investigation was allocated to
- 4 CAAPD, you remained involved as, as you put it, a
- 5 sounding board and you gave advice and guidance?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. And that continued until 2018?
- 8 A. That's right, yes.
- 9 Q. Can we look, please, at paragraph 61 of your statement.
- 10 Here you explain that during the early part of the PIRC
- investigation you were involved in assisting and
- 12 providing guidance to David Green and then to Les Brown
- in the direction of the PIRC investigation and you did
- 14 so due to your recent experience in dealing with CAP
- 15 cases and deaths and you did so to the best of your
- 16 ability.
- So you had recent experience of dealing with CAP
- 18 cases and deaths. Had you experience of dealing with
- deaths in custody?
- 20 A. There were deaths in custody as part of that role
- through SFIU, yes.
- 22 Q. Had you experience of dealing with a death in custody
- following restraint?
- A. No, I don't think so.
- 25 Q. And had you experience of dealing with a death in

- 1 custody where race was a factor for consideration? 2 Α. No. Okay. So you explain in this paragraph that you gave 3 Q. 4 guidance and direction to David Green and then to 5 Les Brown on the direction of the PIRC investigation. 6 You say elsewhere that you did continue in this advisory 7 capacity until 2018, by which point the PIRC had reported to the crown. So should we understand that you 8 9 also gave advice and guidance in relation to the crown's 10 own investigation? Yes, until about that point in 2018 when I moved role 11 Α. 12 and by that time, the investigation was well underway
- and dedicated Crown Counsel were involved and so the 13 14 need for my guidance was no longer there. And by that 15 time the relationships with PIRC, which was part of the reason why I was involved because I had been involved 16 17 with them before were -- we had learned and we had moved 18 on and those relationships were made with the rest of 19 the team and the rest of those who had responsibility for the case. 20
- Q. Do you recall when in 2018 you moved away from the Inquiry?
- A. I think over the course of late 2017 my role gradually
 became less, because Crown Counsel became involved.

 I think when I took up the post was somewhere round

- about the early summer, so perhaps June, but I can't be
- 2 absolutely definite about that. If it's important,
- 3 I can find out.
- Q. I dare say it's not and which new post is that that you
- 5 are referring to?
- A. I then went to become the deputy Crown Agent for local
- 7 court at that point, so I was involved with all
- 8 the Sheriff Court cases and no longer involved with this
- 9 kind of work at that point.
- 10 Q. All right. So you became the PF for the High Court in
- 11 May 2016?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. And then at some point in 2018 the DCA for local court?
- 14 A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And you've explained that your advisory role was
- 16 effectively phased out as dedicated Crown Counsel was
- 17 brought in?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. I would like to ask you some questions about the initial
- letter of instruction to the PIRC and I wonder if we can
- 21 bring up on screen COPFS 02539, and this is a letter
- 22 which you sent on 5 May to Irene Scullion, head of
- investigations at the PIRC?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And if we look at this briefly please, it relates to the

1		death of Mr Bayoh and you state that:
2		"In terms of section 33A of the Police, Public Order
3		and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2006 I write to
4		formally confirm the request made on 3 May 2015."
5		And we've heard that was a request made over the
6		telephone by Mr Green and it was a Bank Holiday weekend:
7		" that you carry out an investigation in relation
8		to the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Bayoh."
9		And there were two areas which required
10		investigation and they were the circumstances leading up
11		to the incident, namely Mr Bayoh's movements late on
12		Saturday, 2 May and during the early hours of Sunday,
13		3 May prior to contact with the police and the incident
14		in which the police became involved with Mr Bayoh
15		shortly after 7 o'clock on the morning of the 3 May.
16		If we skip a couple of paragraphs, the paragraph at
17		the bottom of the screen reads:
18		"My colleague, Les Brown, head of CAAPD, will be the
19		senior fiscal with oversight of this case and will bring
20		in such assistance from COPFS as required."
21		And if we scroll to the bottom, please, we see that
22		this letter was signed by you.
23		So that letter was sent out on 5 May. I understand
24		that there is an earlier version of that letter?
25	Α.	Yes.

- 1 Q. And I believe that you were shown a copy of it and you
- 2 comment on it in your statement. One of the differences
- 3 between the two versions of the letters is that the
- 4 earlier version refers to David Green --
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. -- head of SFIU having oversight of the investigation?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Now, I don't think we need to bring up the earlier
- 9 version of the letter, but it was signed by you?
- 10 A. Yes, it was.
- 11 Q. To your knowledge, was it sent to PIRC that earlier
- 12 letter or was it stopped?
- 13 A. I can't recall. I suspect it may have been stopped,
- 14 because I don't refer to this being a subsequent letter
- in the letter. I may have -- if it had been sent,
- 16 I think I would have made reference to that and said
- 17 that this superceded the earlier letter.
- 18 Q. I see. So can we take it from the difference between
- these two letters that at some point on 5 May a decision
- 20 was taken that the investigation should sit within CAAPD
- 21 rather than SFIU?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Now, who made that decision?
- A. I don't specifically recall any discussion about it.
- 25 There must have been a discussion about it. I imagine

1		that that would have involved myself, John Logue,
2		Lindsey Miller, but I don't recall the specific
3		discussion.
4	Q.	And who would have authority to make a decision of that
5		sort, that a case of this complexity and profile should
6		sit within one unit rather than another?
7	Α.	Either of us could have made that decision. CAAPD sat
8		within Lindsey Miller's remit so she would have had to
9		be involved in that. Mr Logue over saw both of us. But
10		any of us would really have had the technical authority,
11		but there must have been a discussion, as reflected
12		between the two drafts of the letter. I just don't
13		recall it.
14	Q.	If you don't recall, you might not be able to help me
15		with my next question, but I wonder whether you have any
16		recollection as to why the view was taken that the
17		investigation should sit within CAAPD rather than SFIU?
18	Α.	Again, I don't have a specific recollection of that, but
19		I would say that it wasn't of any great significance.
20		We always knew that this was going to require a bespoke
21		approach, so we would have a specific team would deal
22		with a case of this nature and that case would be built
23		around the particular unit.
24		My recollection at the time, from my management of

the SFIU, was that there was a lot going on in SFIU at

the time. It was a new unit. It had inherited a lot of 1 cases. There were some really big cases within SFIU and 2 3 also in the Health and Safety Division that David Green 4 was also responsible for. There were a number of 5 helicopter accidents. There was the bin lorry incident as well. There was also the work that was going on with 6 7 the Scottish Government which was the precursor to the new Fatal Accidents Act, which came into force in 2016. 8 9 That bill was through its passage at parliament at that 10 time. So it seemed I think that it was more convenient to 11 12 put it in CAAPD was my recollection of the surrounding 13 circumstances, but as I say I could be wrong about that 14 and I don't have any recollection of a specific 15 conversation that said that. And would it have made any difference if the case had 16 Q. stayed within SFIU? 17 18 I don't think so, because it was always going in my mind Α.

- A. I don't think so, because it was always going in my mind to be a bespoke response. So there was always going to be additional people coming in. Either unit couldn't have dealt with a case like this on its own. You would always have had to put additional people in, but it seemed because of what was going on in SFIU at the time that it would have been easier to accommodate in CAAPD.
- 25 Q. Can we scroll back up to the top of the letter, please.

19

20

21

22

23

1 In the first paragraph you explain that the instructions in terms of section 33A of the 2006 Act and we have 2 3 heard evidence that there is a subsection (b) which in 4 turn divides into Roman numeral (i) and (ii). 5 And reading them short Roman numeral (i) refers to investigations where there's an indication of 6 7 criminality and Roman numeral (ii) would encompass an investigation into a death in custody? 8 Yes. 9 Α. 10 Q. This letter doesn't specify which subparagraph --11 Α. Yes. 12 Q. -- the investigation was instructed by reference to and 13 you explain at paragraph 76 of your Inquiry statement --14 we don't need that on the screen, but the hard copy is 15 before you -- that you didn't state which subparagraph 16 was applicable and this was a deliberate thing on your 17 part? 18 Α. Yes. 19 You say that at the time the letter was sent it was Q. 20 unclear what had happened and so it was deliberate, it 21 was intentional that you weren't more specific? 22 Α. Yes. Can you expand, please, on your thinking in terms of the 23 Q. decision not to commit the Inquiry to being under 24 subparagraph (b)(i) or (b)(ii)? 25

A. Yes. So I didn't think that we had enough information at that time to be clear what had happened. I think, when I was drafting the letter, I took the view that it didn't matter whether I specified at that stage whether it was a crime or whether it was a death investigation in that the purpose of the letter was to make it clear that this was a crown directed investigation as opposed to one of the other types of investigation that PIRC may become involved in, to make that plain to everyone involved and to formally give PIRC the instructions that we had.

I didn't think that there was sufficient information to say that a crime had been committed, although that's entirely possible, because it was apparent from the information that we had that there was evidence that violence may have been used and a question that may arise, and subsequently did arise, would be whether or not that was justified.

Q. I want to move on to ask you some questions about the European Convention and Articles 2 and 14 in particular. And we've heard quite a lot of evidence about the requirement of these articles already and a number of reasons have been taken to a quotation from one of the cases De Silva which I will read to you:

"The court has in its case law established a number

1 of requirements for an investigation into the use of lethal force by state agents to be effective. In 2 3 summary, those responsible for carrying out the 4 investigation must be independent from those implicated 5 in the events. The investigation must be adequate. Its conclusions must be based on thorough objective and 6 7 impartial analysis of all relevant elements. It must be sufficiently accessible to the victim's family and open 8 9 to public scrutiny and it must be carried out promptly and with reasonable expedition." 10 Is that passage familiar to you? 11 12 Α. Yes, it's familiar, yes. 13 Now, a number of witnesses have been taken to quotations Q. 14 from the case law and the principles that can perhaps be 15 drawn from the case law and they have agreed for an investigation into a death to be Article 2 compliant it 16 requires to be effective; you would agree? 17 Yes, I would agree with that, yes. 18 Α. Sorry. I see you nodding but the proceedings are being 19 Q. 20 transcribed. 21 And to be effective an investigation must be adequate? 22 23 A. Yes. Q. Okay. And where a death follows the use of force by 24

state agents, an adequate investigation must be capable

- of leading to a determination of whether the force used
- 2 was or was not justified?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And the standard to be applied is that of no more than
- 5 absolutely necessary; again, you agree?
- A. Yes, I agree with that, yes, sorry.
- 7 Q. And further, when a death is at the hand of state
- 8 agents, taking Article 14 in conjunction with Article 2,
- 9 authorities have an additional duty to take all
- 10 reasonable steps to unmask any racist motive and to
- 11 establish whether or not ethnic hatred or prejudice may
- have played a role in events?
- 13 A. I agree, yes.
- 14 Q. And they should pursue that investigation with vigour?
- 15 A. I agree.
- Q. So these are positive obligations that would fall into
- both the PIRC and Crown Office in terms of Articles 2
- 18 and 14?
- 19 A. I agree, yes.
- Q. To be discharged both through the PIRC investigation and
- 21 also through the crown investigation?
- 22 A. Yes, they would.
- 23 Q. And central to the crown investigation, of course, is
- the precognition process?
- 25 A. Yes.

Τ	Q.	I would like to begin by asking you some questions about
2		the PIRC investigation.
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	And then we'll look at the crown in a little while.
5	Α.	Okay.
6	Q.	And I wonder if we can bring up on the screen
7		paragraph 63 of your statement. So this is a response
8		to question 27 and to save us flitting between
9		documents, I'll simply read out question 27 for you.
10		Question 27 was:
11		"In your view, was race sufficiently covered in
12		COPFS instructions to PIRC? Did COPFS provide
13		sufficient guidance and advice to PIRC in order for them
14		to investigate is the issue of race sufficiently?"
15		So let's look at your answer. Your response was:
16		"In my view everyone was aware that race was a
17		matter at the heart of this investigation. From the
18		first telephone call I had with David Green, the
19		question of the deceased's race and whether it was a
20		factor was discussed. No one was in any doubt that it
21		was an issue. Whilst no specific instructions were
22		given to consider race as a motive, my recollection was
23		that it was clearly discussed at the time and everyone
24		involved was seized of the requirement to investigate
25		the potential for race to have been a motive."

I would like to also now before we move on and I ask 1 you questions look at paragraph 169 which expands on 2 3 this theme. This is a response to question 95 and, 4 again, I'll simply read question 95 out. Question 95 5 was: "What is your recollection of how race was 6 7 investigated by PIRC and COPFS? How did this change or develop over the course of the investigation? Were you 8 9 satisfied that race was fully explored in the investigation?" 10 So that's the context for what you say --11 12 Α. Yes. 13 Q. -- in paragraph 169. Again, let's look at it in full: 14 "The question of race or, more particularly, whether 15 there was any racial motivation behind these events was a factor from the very start. From the first telephone 16 17 conversation I had with Mr Green, it was apparent that questions of racial motivation would require to be 18 19 investigated. In the years since the reports following 20 the murder of Chhokar, these were matters that were 21 considered routinely and in every case. One of the reasons that the case was considered to be so high 22 profile and sensitive was because of Mr Bayoh's race. 23 At an early stage specific allegations of racist conduct 24 on the part of specific officers were brought to our 25

attention. That caused Mr Brown to write to PIRC to 1 2 give specific instructions on that matter, but even 3 before then no one was under any doubt that this was 4 something that required to be investigated. On 5 reflection and looking at the documents provided to me, it's unfortunate this was not more explicitly 6 7 documented. Separate allegations were made of more general racist conduct in the form of Fife Constabulary 8 9 and Fife Division. These were separately investigated 10 and reported to CAAPD. I was satisfied that questions of race were being explored appropriately." 11 12 So I would like to ask you some questions arising 13 from my reading of these two paragraphs. You say that 14 whether there was any racial motivation behind these 15 events was a factor from the very start. So I just want to be absolutely clear that what you're referring to 16 17 here is the question of whether race was a motivating factor in the actions of the officers --18 19 Yes. Α. 20 -- who attended? Q. 21 Α. Yes, thank you. And you say that from the first conversation with 22 Q. Mr Green, and I understand he called you on the morning 23 of 3 May? 24 25 A. That's correct. He called me half past 9.

- 1 Q. At half past 9 in the morning. So from has past 9 in
- 2 the morning of 3rd, you say that it was apparent that
- 3 questions of racial motivation would require to be
- 4 investigated. They would require to be investigated by
- 5 both the PIRC and the crown?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Okay. And you say that no one was under any doubt that
- 8 this was something that required to be investigated?
- 9 A. That's correct.
- 10 Q. And when you say that, would that include the PIRC?
- 11 A. Police -- sorry -- crown and PIRC at the time were under
- 12 no doubt during that.
- Q. You say that PIRC were under no doubt, what makes you
- 14 say that?
- 15 A. Over the weeks following the incident, I had a number of
- discussions with various people at PIRC, including
- 17 the Commissioner, Mr Mitchell, and others and race was
- 18 always something that was covered in those
- 19 conversations. So it was always part of the discussion,
- is there any evidence of racial motivation? During the
- 21 conversations that we had that was always something that
- 22 came up, so I was confident that that was being
- explored.
- Q. There was a meeting, I think, on 1 September, and we'll
- 25 come to that, because I think there is a file note that

- I would like to take you, but were there then -- should
- 2 we understand there were other meetings? It was not a
- 3 one off.
- 4 A. There were a series of phone calls, but there were also
- 5 a series of meetings that we had over that period of
- time before the September meeting to which you referred
- 7 and there was obviously regular contact as the
- 8 investigation progressed. And these were obviously
- 9 lines of inquiry that that were being discussed.
- 10 Q. Yes, and you mention some of the lines of inquiry in --
- 11 this paragraph.
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. -- on the screen before us, but if we can go back to the
- beginning of May, 5 May or thereabouts, what were your
- 15 expectations at that point in time as to how the PIRC
- 16 would go about the task of investigating whether there
- was a racial motive?
- 18 A. I would have expected that that would be one of the
- 19 lines of inquiry that they would follow and they would
- look for any evidence from any witness or any other
- 21 source that suggested that Mr Bayoh's race had any part
- 22 in the conduct of the police officers into whom he came
- with contact on 3 May.
- 24 Q. Okay. So that would involve a review of statements when
- 25 you say evidence --

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. -- from witnesses and evidence from any other source?
- 3 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And were your expectations as to how they should
- 5 go about their task communicated to them?
- A. We discussed them and so we discussed that that was part
- 7 of the investigation. As I understand it, they were
- 8 looking for that evidence as they followed the process
- 9 of taking statements from witnesses and looking at the
- 10 other evidence.
- 11 Q. Okay. Were these discussions as early as May?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Yes, because we've heard evidence that the officers
- 14 themselves didn't give statements until the beginning of
- June?
- 16 A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And do you recall at this distance whether there were
- any discussions with the PIRC in the month of May as to
- 19 the approach that might be taken when the officer's
- 20 statements were eventually noted?
- 21 A. I don't think we were involved in the interview plan, as
- 22 it were, that -- what specific questions that were going
- 23 to be asked. That's not something typically we would be
- 24 involved in with an investigative agency. They had a
- 25 degree of discretion as to how they went about that, but

- 1 in terms of the outcome that we expected, the outcome
- 2 being that these were matters which would be covered
- 3 appropriately, that is something that was being
- 4 discussed.
- 5 Q. Okay. Would it have been your expectation then that as
- and when the officers gave their statements, and we've
- 7 heard evidence that initially they were unwilling to do
- 8 so --
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. -- but the statements were provided at the beginning of
- June, was it your expectation in light of the
- 12 conversations that you had had with PIRC in the month of
- May about the need to probe whether there was a racial
- 14 motivation and that that would involve looking at the
- 15 evidence of witnesses and evidence from all other
- sources, that those matters would be explored with the
- officers in their statements?
- 18 A. Yes, I would expect that to be done.
- 19 Q. Now, the first written instruction to the PIRC
- 20 concerning race was issued on 2 September 2015 and we'll
- 21 come on to look at that, but we have not had sight of
- 22 any written instructions prior to that date in relation
- 23 to race and of course your initial letter of instruction
- that we have looked at doesn't specifically mention race
- and I wonder whether you had considered mentioning race

in your initial letter of instruction? 1 I hadn't considered that. As I noted in my statement, 2 Α. 3 in any incident which involved a black man, as this did, 4 you would have expected that to have been done. That 5 was part of all of the guidance to investigators. So in instructing PIRC I was conscious that whilst it was an 6 7 organisation which was two years old, the people that I was dealing with and the people that I was instructing 8 9 most of them came from a background of policing. They 10 had been through all of the relevant police training. They were aware of the various manuals that the police 11 12 had. They had been through all of that training, and 13 that in the criminal justice system for the past ten 14 years these had been issues which had been dealt, which 15 had been mainstreamed and so I didn't consider doing it, because in my view it was entirely obvious that a black 16 17 man having died in contact with the police, race would be at the forefront of the mind of any competent 18 investigator, as it was in the forefront of our minds. 19 20 So I don't think I did consider it. I think as I 21 have said that in hindsight it would have been better if it had said that. 22 Q. 23 Okay. What -- I didn't at the time think that that was 24 Α.

necessary to do, because I thought it was obvious that

- 1 that was something that had to be explored.
- 2 Q. Okay. So it would have been stating the obvious is what
- 3 you are saying?
- A. That was the view I took at the time, yes.
- 5 Q. Les Brown, Mr Brown has given evidence already and
- 6 certainly he said that -- he said:
- 7 "I don't accept it required a letter of instruction
- 8 from the crown to consider race. The letter of
- 9 instruction was for an effective investigation to be
- 10 carried out."
- And you're nodding your agreement?
- 12 A. Yes, that was -- that was -- my view at the time was
- that we didn't really know what had gone on. The letter
- 14 of instruction was a letter which said, please tell us
- what went on and it was obvious that because of
- Mr Bayoh's race that was an element which had to be
- 17 considered. That was consistent with every piece of
- guidance to any law enforcement agency that over the
- 19 past ten years or more certainly, since is the Lawrence
- 20 report and everything that came from that, that was
- 21 something which I didn't think needed to be said.
- Q. Okay. We've also heard evidence from Kate Frame. And
- 23 she was asked did she consider that her initial terms of
- 24 reference to investigate the circumstances of Mr Bayoh's
- 25 death would have permitted the PIRC to actively

investigate whether race was a factor. As she said that 1 the terms of reference wouldn't have precluded that, 2 3 but, and I quote: "I would have expected a specific direction from 4 Crown Office about that." 5 Can I invite your comment on her statement? 6 7 I would disagree with that. Firstly, the phrase terms Α. of reference have been used and, in my mind, in sending 8 9 this letter of instruction we were not setting terms of 10 reference or parameters for an investigation. It was not like heads of investigation such as an inquiry like 11 this may have -- may have to discharge. 12 13 What we were doing is we were -- we were asking PIRC 14 to investigate something. So it wasn't a case of 15 specific terms of reference and they had to work within those terms of reference. They were expected to gather 16 17 evidence and follow the evidence in my view, and that evidence would take them where it took them. So 18 19 anything in relation to the death of Mr Bayoh or the 20 circumstances leading up to that, which I think are 21 captured in one of the paragraphs of the letter of instruction, I would have expected them to follow. 22 There was no intention to preclude any -- following 23 any lines of inquiry. I'm surprised if Ms Frame has 24 given that evidence, because when PIRC were set up she 25

was the first head of CAAPD and was involved in that and
these were discussions that we had with policing and the
first commissioner that we didn't want to restrict them
in terms of evidence. So I'm always nervous when people
talk about terms of reference.

They are instructions so PIRC know it's a crown directed investigation that we are carrying out and that gives them additional powers, should that be required in terms of the statutory scheme, so I don't agree with that.

- Q. Okay. That's helpful. Just to clarify, I think it may be the case that the Inquiry used the expression "terms of reference" and invited Ms Frame's comment and it may not be the case that she used that phraseology, but certainly she was clear in her evidence that she would have expected a specific direction from Crown Office in relation to race.
- A. I don't agree with that and, again, had -- had that been expected, that could have been asked for and that discussion could have been had and that didn't happen.
- Q. Okay. We've heard evidence from the investigators within the PIRC that prior to the letter that was issued on 2 September, although they had not been directed by the crown in relation to race, they were taking cognisance of race and, in particular, Mr McSporran was

taken to his policy log when he gave evidence. We don't 1 need to bring it up on the screen, but there is an entry 2 3 dated 9 May which reads: "Although not directed by Crown Office at this 4 5 stage, take cognisance of any issues of race if they 6 emerge." 7 And the evidence was that although the PIRC were taking cognisance of race, race wasn't a positive or 8 9 proactive line of investigation. And so, for example, 10 when the officers did give their statements at the beginning of June on 4 June, the interview strategy 11 12 didn't include race. They weren't asked questions about 13 race. Were you aware of that at all? I wasn't. The policy log isn't something I would see. 14 Α. 15 The interview strategy isn't something I would see. If race was not being pursued as an active strand of 16 investigation, that would surprise me. 17 Okay. Would it concern you? 18 Q. 19 Yes. Α. In relation to the notion that the PIRC were taking 20 Q. 21 cognisance of race, Mr Brown was asked about this in his 22 evidence and he said that his mind suggested that the PIRC were open to it if they came across it, whereas it 23 wasn't an active investigation and he was asked: 24 "Were your expectations on the part of the crown 25

that the PIRC would pursue an active line of investigation, that they would in terms of Article 14 2 3 pursue their investigation with vigour?" And he said: 4 "Yes, I think to be an effective investigation those 5 kind of descriptions are required." 6 7 Would you agree with that? I would agree with that and "take cognisance" it sounds 8 Α. 9 passive. So as you say it sounds as if, if it arises, 10 then you look at it and see what it takes, but in my view best investigative practice would have required 11 12 that to be an active line of investigation which was 13 pursued and so questions would be asked about that of 14 almost any witness and things may emerge that would be 15 followed up at that point. Thank you. Now, we've heard that the first or perhaps 16 Q. 17 interim PIRC report was received in Crown Office in August of 2015. Did you read it when it was received? 18 Yes, I think it was actually addressed to me, if I 19 Α. 20 recall, but I did -- I read it and I read the 21 accompanying documents. I don't think it was intended that that was a first or interim report. I think that 22 was intended to be the report and it was as a result of 23 our reading it and considering further lines of inquiry 24 that further instructions were given. 25

- Q. Okay. There has been slightly conflicting evidence from witnesses as to whether this was always intending to be an interim or first report or whether it was intended or expected to be the final product, but do I understand that you're saying that your expectation was that this was the final report?
- A. I perhaps wouldn't describe it as the final report.

 I think it was always understood that there were a

 series of ongoing lines of inquiry which were going to

 take longer than this, but I expected it to be the main

 factual report of what happened on the morning of 3rd,

 and immediately before that. So that was -- that was

 I think my expectation.

It was always, I think, understood that there may be supplementary reports because there were bits of evidence which were awaited, et cetera, but the main report which would be supplemented would be the way I would describe it, as opposed to the final report.

I think we may have expected there to be other chapters of evidence that would come subsequently to this, but this would be the piece of evidence which covered what happened that morning in terms of the factual accounts of the witnesses who were there and what we saw and what they heard, et cetera.

Q. Okay. So you had anticipated a report and then

- 1 supplementary report or reports --
- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. -- to tie off the ongoing and outstanding lines of
- 4 inquiry?
- 5 A. That's my recollection, yes.
- Q. Okay, the report of August 2015 is 351 pages long.
- 7 There are references within the body of the report "a
- black male", "a black guy", "threat level", "terrorist
- 9 risk". However, there's no mention of race, racism,
- 10 racist, race discrimination, motivation, anything of
- 11 that sort. That report didn't cover race discrimination
- 12 Article 14, even just to raise the issue and discount
- it. Would you have any comment to offer on that
- 14 omission?
- 15 A. I think that led us to have a -- as part of that
- 16 conversation we had after that report, that led us to
- 17 the conversation about, well, what is there on race, has
- that been pursued and we asked for further information
- 19 about it.
- Q. Does that perhaps take us to the meeting of
- 21 1 September --
- 22 A. It perhaps does, yes.
- 23 Q. -- 2015, because the report was submitted in the August.
- 24 A. It was August, yes.
- 25 Q. Now, there is a file note in relation to that meeting,

- 1 so I wonder if it might be helpful if we bring that up on the screen. It's COPFS 03585A. 2 3 Α. Yes. The file note is dated 1 October and it refers to a 4 Q. 5 meeting on 11 September. I'm sorry I had thought the meeting was on 1 September and given that there was a 6 7 letter sent on 2 September, forgive me, I think I would rather look at the letter first so that we can deal with 8 9 thinking chronologically. I've got them out of 10 sequence. That was entirely my fault. I'm sorry. So let's look, firstly, at the letter of 2 September 11 12 and that is COPFS 02557. Now, this is a letter. If we 13 scroll down, we'll see it's dated 2 September. Scroll 14 up a little bit to the top, please, it doesn't say here 15 who it's from, I'm sorry. It's just the fiscal office
- 17 A. I think it's Les Brown from the reference.

address.

16

22

23

24

- Q. You see the reference "LAB" and also Criminal

 Allegations Against the Police Division, of which he was

 the head. It's addressed to Kate Frame. It's a fairly

 lengthy letter.
 - Let's scroll to the bottom, first of all, please, so we can just satisfy ourselves that this is a letter from Les Brown. It has indeed and Mr Brown said in his evidence, although he couldn't recall at this distance,

1 that it was likely that it would have been read by you 2 before it was sent. 3 Can you help us with that? Do you recall having 4 seen this letter before? We'll look at it more detail 5 shortly. I don't recall having seen it. I think, given where we 6 Α. 7 were in the inquiry at that time, if I didn't see the letter, I was aware in general terms of what was in it. 8 I wouldn't disagree with his evidence if he thinks that 9 10 he saw it, but I just don't specifically recall having 11 seen it. 12 Q. All right. Let's look at the content of the letter. 13 That may jog your memory. Can we look at page 4 of the 14 PDF, please. Here we are. So that bulletpoint near the 15 top of the page. This letter was quite wide-ranging in terms of the additional instructions that were being 16 17 issued to PIRC, but it's the one that relates to race that I would like to focus on just now: 18 19 "I require confirmation from the Commissioner that 20 issues of race and whether there is any evidence of 21 racial motivation is a primary focus in the PIRC 22 investigation. The investigation should examine whether there is any evidence that any of the officers [I think 23 that should say] involved has expressed any racist views 24

or opinions in the past."

1 In particular, and we perhaps don't need to look at the detail, but three specific lines of inquiry are then 2 3 suggested: whether officers have held views in the past, there is an issue in relation to or a reference to an 4 5 issue concerning text messaging within Fife Constabulary and an issue concerning Alan Paton that is set out in 6 7 the paragraph below. So we've heard these three specific lines of inquiry 8 9 reflect concerns that have been raised by Mr Bayoh's 10 family with the crown directly. Yes, I think that's correct. 11 Α. 12 And Mr Brown in his evidence said that this paragraph Q. 13 here was intended to be a general instruction 14 highlighting three specific concerns and I wonder 15 whether that is clear from the language used or whether there's a possibility that the paragraph might have been 16 17 read as exhaustive rather than illustrative by the PIRC? I mean that's a matter of interpretation and how they 18 Α. interpreted it would be really a question directed to 19 20 them, but I think the first sentence of that paragraph 21 which seeks confirmation that issues of race is a 22 primary focus, that, you know, that says what it says.

then goes on to some specific aspects of that, but

I think that was intended to be a general expression and

It is are you looking at race in general terms and it

23

24

I think that's how it reads. 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

- We've heard that the PIRC's consideration of race didn't Q. really go beyond these three specific aspects and I wonder whether, with hindsight, this was an opportunity for the crown to have provided more in the way of guidance to the PIRC, perhaps by providing additional examples of lines of inquiry or perhaps by stating that the expectation was that they applied their own minds to the issue and perhaps reported back to the crown in 10 terms of how they proposed to take this aspect of the inquiry forward? 11
- 12 Α. In hindsight we could have but, again, I go back to the context and the context is a number of discussions in 13 14 which these were discussed and the context is also that 15 the people that we were dealing with at PIRC were very experienced. They were -- although PIRC was a new 16 17 organisation, the Commissioner was an experienced prosecutor and the director of investigations and the 18 19 senior staff there were very, very experienced police 20 officers and very experienced detectives who, from my 21 own knowledge, had dealt with very complex cases. So 22 contextually I don't think that -- I think that we didn't give specific guidance because all of those 23 factors were taken into account. 24

On reflection and given what you've told me, yes, we 25

1 could have put more in. But I would be disappointed if today, as we sit here now, if a similar incident 2 3 occurred, we would have to specify in the body of a 4 letter of instruction: these are the lines of inquiry 5 you should follow. As I understood it, PIRC investigators followed the relevant policing guidance, 6 7 because the police in the United Kingdom have produced lots of guidance about how you do an investigation and 8 9 that was very specific in its terms as to how you 10 undertook one of these investigations and in my mind, not only because they were experienced police officers 11 12 in their previous careers, but in my mind they would be 13 doing that. 14 So I would be disappointed if we had to specify: 15 these are the sorts of things you need to look for, whether it's the language of the officers before, the 16 17 language of officers after, how they have dealt with other people, whether there's anything their past, you 18 19 know whether there are any racial tropes or stereotypes 20 applied in any of the material that's been produced. 21 I would be disappointed if we had to do that now. You said earlier in your evidence it was your 22 Q. expectation that the PIRC would gather and follow the 23 evidence? 24 Yes. 25 Α.

- Q. And that to have given a specific direction in relation to race would have been obvious.
- 3 A. Stating the obvious, yes.
- Q. Stating the obvious. And do those sentiments apply equally here.
- 6 A. They applied to this as well.

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

7 Q. Thank you. So that was the letter of 2 September. If we could perhaps now move on to the meeting and bring 8 9 back the file notes that we looked at a moment ago. So the file note is dated 1 October but relates to a 10 meeting on 11 September, so about a week after the 11 12 letter was sent and we can't see it, unless we scroll 13 down a little bit, but Mr Brown's initials are at the 14 bottom so it appears he prepared this file note. If we 15 can return to the content please:

"At the meeting with PIRC attended by John Mitchell and Kate Frame, together with Les Brown and Stephen McGowan, on 11 September 2015 at PIRC offices, COPFS officials stressed the importance of ensuring that issues of race were fully addressed as part of the PIRC investigation. The importance of considering whether race had any influence in the way that the incident was dealt with as part of a wider consideration as well as any evidence of overt racism was explained."

Now, do you recall this meeting?

- A. I had -- I think over this period of time there were a series of meetings with PIRC and many of them were at the PIRC offices in Hamilton and they would all be attended by Mr Mitchell and Ms Frame so I don't think I can isolate in my mind this particular meeting. We
- Q. All right. Can you assist me with what prompted the meeting at all? It does come about a week after the letter of 7th --

had a number of them.

6

15

16

- 10 A. I can't recall if it was a specific prompt, if it was to
 11 discuss the letter or if it was just to have an update
 12 on the general -- a general update about where the
 13 evidence was post the letter. I don't recall that. I'm
 14 sorry.
 - Q. Okay. Can I take it you don't recall the discussion and this file note hasn't really --
- 17 A. I don't recall the specific discussion and the file note
 18 hasn't jogged my memory. I do recall that we had a
 19 number of discussion in which we -- the question of race
 20 were discussed and we sought that assurance that, you
 21 know, have you got anything and what was coming back to
 22 us was that they were not finding that evidence.
- Q. Okay. Taking this file note at face value, it reads that:
- 25 "The importance of considering whether race had any

influence in the way that the incident was dealt with as 1 2 part of a wider consideration as well as whether there 3 was any evidence of overt racism was explained." 4 So it appears that a distinction was drawn and set 5 out as between overt racism and influence and perhaps 6 implicit bias? 7 Α. Yes. Q. But at this distance and given that there were a number 8 9 of meetings with the same personnel, you don't recall the specifics of the discussion? 10 I don't recall the specifics. I mean it looks like as 11 Α. 12 if one of the things that we're doing at the meeting is 13 reinforcing the message which is in the paragraph from that earlier letter and we are reinforcing that, having 14 15 perhaps had a concern from reading the report that that material hadn't been covered. 16 17 Q. Okay. Or that that line of Inquiry hadn't been covered to our 18 Α. 19 satisfaction. Okay. Now, Kate Frame in her evidence said that PIRC 20 Q. 21 had expressed concerns about the feasibility of 22 assessing whether race had any influence on the officers' actions in the absence of any evidence of 23 overt actions on their part and she said that: 24 "No guidance was provided on the assessment of 25

1 influence and a greater degree of direction and guidance would have been helpful." 2 Can I invite your comment on that? 3 Α. No further guidance was asked for at the time, I would 4 5 start by saying that. This comes down to questions of mens rea, which are, again, basic concepts in criminal 6 7 law. So in any case we don't know what's going on in the mind of, you know, the suspect, the potential 8 accused. You get that from everything that goes round 9 10 about it, whether it's things that they've said, whether it's things that they've done and the surrounding 11 12 circumstances. 13 I don't understand that we were asking for anything 14 complex or novel here. It all goes down to those 15 questions of looking at all of the circumstances to say what can we discern about why the officers acted in the 16 17 way that they did and you get that from all the 18 surrounding circumstances and from a further inquiry, 19 but it goes down to those basic concepts of mens rea. 20 You never know what's in someone's mind. You get that 21 from what happened round and about them and what they 22 did. Q. Can we return to your statement, please, and bring up 23 24 again paragraph 169. We've looked at this already. Four or five lines down you refer to the Chhokar 25

1		reports:
2		"In the years since the reports following the murder
3		of Surjit Singh Chhokar these were matters that were
4		considered routinely and in every case."
5		And this was in the context of a discussion about
6		racial motivation. I wanted to ask you how routinely is
7		racial motivation considered?
8	A.	It should be considered in any case where the victim is
9		from a minority ethnic community or whether there's any
10		other evidence that would suggest that race might be a
11		motive depending on the facts and circumstances, but in
12		any case where the victim is from a minority ethnic
13		community. The lesson of Chhokar, where that wasn't
14		explored and it was put down to the theft left of a Giro
15		cheque, if I recall, the lesson from that was that you
16		must explore it in every case and not just take things
17		at face value.
18	Q.	Now, we have spoken at some length about the PIRC
19		investigation, if we can turn now to the crown
20		investigation and I take it then that the question of
21		race would be considered routinely in any case where the
22		victim was from an ethnic minority background by the
23		crown as well
24	7\	Vas

Q. -- by the reporting agency. And I wonder had -- back in

40

1 2015 was there guidance available to those within 2 Crown Office as to how to investigate whether race was a motivating factor in the commission of an offence? 3 4 Α. There would have been guidance on racial offences at 5 that time, which had been in place for a number of years. I can't remember the specific detail of it, but 6 7 there would have been guidance in relation to that which I am sure would have pointed in the right direction for 8 that. 9 10 Q. There is a chapter in the Precognoscer's Handbook on racially aggravated offences. 11 12 Α. Yes. Which we will look at shortly. Is that what you had in 13 Q. 14 mind? 15 A. I had in mind that and I think there was also a Crown Office circular which also dealt with some of 16 17 these matters as well from recollection, because often a racial case came at summary level and so there would be 18 19 guidance in relation to that. Q. And was there training for staff involved in the 20 21 precognition process as to how to investigate whether 22 race was a motivating factory? I can't recall what specific training was available 23 Α. either to precognoscers or wider legal staff. I recall 24

that there had been training in the early 2000s, but I

25

- can't really whether that was a course which repeated
- 2 for new starts or what inputs people had on that, I'm
- 3 afraid.
- 4 Q. Was there a guidance on compliance with Articles 2 and
- 5 14?
- 6 A. I don't recall that there was specific guidance at that
- 7 stage, no.
- 8 Q. Okay. Training then?
- 9 A. There was training in the sense -- so if you moved on to
- 10 case preparation and precognition work, there was a
- 11 course for that. What the content of that course was
- 12 and how much and whether it dealt with some of these
- issues I can't recall. There was also a separate course
- 14 called the deaths core course, which was about the basic
- investigation of deaths and, again, I'm sure that that
- must have covered Article 2 in some way. I just can't
- 17 recall specifically what it was.
- 18 Q. We can ask other people about that.
- 19 A. I would have been on these courses over 20 years ago so
- I don't recall.
- 21 Q. Now, we ever heard evidence -- sorry -- heard that
- 22 evidence of a racial motivation can in some instances be
- overt.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. That might be, for example, someone shouting a racist

slur. 1 2 Α. Yes. 3 And there's no evidence of that sort here. Q. 4 Α. No. We've also heard that evidence of racial motivation can 5 Q. 6 be covert, subtle and harder to defect? 7 Α. Yes. If you only look for evidence of overtly racist 8 Q. 9 behaviour then you might overlook more subtle behaviours 10 that point towards a racist motive? I would agree. 11 Α. 12 Q. And if you only look for evidence of overtly racist 13 behaviour, then your investigation may not unmask a 14 racist motive? 15 Α. Yes. And if you only look for evidence of overtly racist 16 Q. 17 behaviour then the investigation might not ultimately be adequate? 18 19 I agree, yes. Α. 20 Now, you say at the very bottom of this paragraph that Q. 21 you were satisfied the questions of race were being 22 explored appropriately. I'm not sure whether you were 23 satisfied that they were being explored appropriately by 24 the PIRC or by the crown or perhaps by both? I think by both. At the time, I think whilst we were 25 Α.

- 1 having to remind PIRC from these documents about these
- 2 things, we were doing that and we were confident
- I think. I think I was confident that those messages
- 4 would land with them and they would explore that.
- 5 Q. Okay. And so far as the crown were concerned, what did
- 6 you understand was being done within CAAPD to
- 7 investigate questions of race?
- 8 A. My understanding was that we were analysing all of the
- 9 evidence that came in. We were considering what was
- 10 within that, whether there was any evidence of that, we
- 11 were looking at further lines of inquiry if we weren't
- 12 satisfied that PIRC had followed all of the lines of
- inquiry, and that we would look for any evidence of
- 14 racial motivation or racial factors --
- 15 Q. Okay.
- 16 A. -- contributing to what happened.
- 17 Q. And where did you expect the crown to be looking for
- 18 evidence of these more subtle indicators of racial
- 19 motivation?
- 20 A. They would be in all of the evidence, so they would be
- 21 in the evidence of the statements so things which were
- said in the statements which might cause you to have a
- view. They would be in things like the -- all of the
- 24 police radio chatter, the airwave chatter I think it
- 25 was. That was all available to us. We would be looking

1 in that. You would be looking at all of the documents 2 that were prepared. You would be looking at the 3 policies that I think we were then gathering. You would 4 be looking across the piece for evidence of that. 5 Okay. And at what stage of the investigation did you Q. expect CAAPD to be on the look out for evidence of a 6 7 racial motivation? I think all of the way through you would be looking for 8 Α. 9 that. 10 Q. And who within CAAPD was responsible for scrutinising the evidence in the way that you've described and 11 12 assessing it for relevance to the question of a racial 13 motivation? All of those involved in the preparation of the case had 14 Α. 15 a responsibility for that. So would that include the precognoscers? 16 Q. It would include the precognoscers, it would include 17 Α. Les Brown as the head of CAAPD, it would also include me 18 19 in terms of what I read in the reports that I read. Okay. So far as the precognoscers are concerned, we 20 Q. 21 have heard that the narrative was prepared by 22 Alisdair McLeod and Erin Campbell and the analysis by Fiona Carnan; would this responsibility fall to all 23 three? 24

25

A. Yes.

1	Q.	How confident were you that the team had the necessary
2		skill set so identify evidence of racial motivation?
3	Α.	I had I had every reason to be confident. They were
4		experienced lawyers who had been involved in large and
5		complex cases before. I had every confidence that they
6		were able to discharge that duty. They were brought in
7		specifically because of their experience in large and
8		complex or certainly Mr MacLeod and Ms Campbell were
9		brought in because of their experience of large cases so
10		I had every confidence in them.
11	Q.	Fiona Carnan prepared the analysis. She worked very
12		closely, she told us, with Alisdair Campbell, but he led
13		on the narrative, she led on the analysis.
14	A.	Yes.
15	Q.	And she gave a written statement to the Inquiry as well
16		as giving oral evidence and in her statement she said
17		that:
18		"Prior to the date I became involved in this matter,
19		I had no previous involvement in the investigation of
20		deaths in police custody or following police contact."
21		And she didn't recall any deaths that she'd been
22		involved in investigating where race was a factor so no
23		experience really on deaths following police contact or
24		in police custody or in deaths where race was a factor.
25		And Mr Brown also gave evidence that he had no

experience of investigating a death in police custody or 1 2 following police contact and had no experience of racism 3 being a factor to consider when investigating a death in 4 custody or following police contact or indeed the 5 actions of on-duty police officers. So again, limited experience, if any, in relation to deaths in police 6 7 custody following police contact and race. Given the limited experience of the analyst and her 8 9 line manager effectively in relation to the 10 investigation of deaths in police custody, certainly following restraint and race being a factor, and also 11 12 given the limited guidance and training that was 13 available at the time, particularly in relation to 14 Article 2 and Article 14, with the benefit of hindsight, 15 do you think the CAAPD team were as well equipped as they might have been to take on this task? 16 17 The staff involved were very experienced, so they were Α. very experienced generally. In terms of that -- I think 18 if I address your question this way, I'm not sure where 19 20 else in the organisation that experience of deaths in 21 custody or deaths with racial factor actually lay. We -- I cannot recall any other incident of this nature. 22 The only thing that I can recall that might be 23 analogous in terms of a death was the Park Inn incident, 24 which was of a completely nature, but it did involve, 25

you know, a death involving the police. And there was a limited number of cases that we had where there was a death in police custody where the person was from a minority ethnic group and, in particular, where there was contact with the police as opposed to the death being for some other factor, suicide or mental health or something like that, where there was no actual contact.

I don't recall many cases of that nature. So I'm not sure that we had a population of lawyers in the organisation who could have come in and done that, but perhaps then goes to your question about guidance and I can't recall specifically what's in the guidance. It may well be that guidance requires to be looked at and there needs to be more guidance in that area. But I don't think there was another group of people who could go and do that who had experience of a similar type of case.

I think Ms Carnan is a very experienced lawyer, one of the most experienced. She's got 30 plus years as a depute, probably almost 30 by the time of this incident. As I said, Mr MacLeod and Ms Campbell were very experienced and so you sometimes have to looked at things that you've never looked at before. I had confidence that they would pick up and be able from the guidance and from the guidance that they were being

given that they would be able to look at that and
explore it. I don't think there were other people we
could have selected who had more specialist expertise or
experience in the area.

- Q. Okay. So if there was no one within the organisation who was, if you like, better placed than the team who were assembled and brought together for the purposes of carrying out the crown precognition, was it recognised that this particular case introduced new challenges, new areas of work and that there was perhaps a gap in experience?
- A. I'm not sure the gap in experience was something that we discussed. It was recognised that this was a -- and that is why I have referred to it -- sensitive high profile. Some of the sensitivity came became because this was not an everyday occurrence. This was an unusual case and we would have to work our way through it as an unusual case from first principles.

Whether we -- whether we saw at that time that there was a gap in experience, I'm not sure, but in reflecting, in coming here today, I can't think of other cases. The other factor in terms of not having people who had done this before is that all of the CAAP cases had until 2012 been done by the area procurator fiscal, so it was a very small group of people who dealt with

those cases and most of that group of people when we restructured and for various reasons had left the organisation.

So the vast majority of people who had been dealing with the complaints about at the police on a regular basis, they had all gone by this point and so we did recognise that. We did recognise that although we had a specialist team that specialism was one which was developing, as opposed to on Day 1 being a fully fledged team that could deal with everything and had experience of every aspect of dealing with the issues that might arise in terms of police criminality.

- Q. So was the expectation then that this experienced team, who perhaps didn't have experience in relation to deaths in police custody or following restraint or looking for race or racial motivation, was the expectation that they would go back to first principles?
- A. That was my expectation, yes.
- Q. And draw on their existing experience and apply that
 experience to this new set of challenges and
 circumstances?
- 22 A. Yes.

Q. Was any thought given to whether there might have been benefit in, for example, approaching the crown south of the border or perhaps looking at the IPCC guidelines on

- investigating discrimination, including race 1 2 discrimination that were published in I think 2015, 3 drawing on the experience of other jurisdictions and 4 other investigating authorities from perhaps larger 5 jurisdictions who might have had more experience of dealing with this type of case? 6
- 7 Α. No, thought, no.
- 8 Q. No.
- We didn't give thought to that or I certainly hadn't 9 Α. 10 given thought to that, no.
- Do you think with the benefit of the hindsight that is 11 Q. 12 an exercise that might have proved to be fruitful and 13 helpful to the team?
- I certainly think it's an exercise that we could have 14 Α. 15 done and explored, whether it would have been fruitful I'm not sure. There have been all sorts of confidence 16 17 issues in various investigations in England and Wales as well as the matters that we're dealing with here. So 18 how fruitful it would have been I don't know, but 19 20 I think in terms of exploring that as an avenue that 21 could have been something that we did, but it wasn't 22 something that we thought about at the time to my recollection. 23
- Now, Fiona Carnan prepared the analysis and there is no 24 Q. consideration of race in the analysis at all. She has 25

been asked about her approach to race and what I would like to do is bring up some passages from her written statement and tell you a little about what she said in her oral evidence, then invite your comment on the approach that she took.

I wonder if we can bring up Fiona Carnan's statement. It's SBPI 00379. SBPI 00379. I beg your pardon, sorry, and can we go to paragraph 45, please. You'll see that she has copied over the questions into the document that contains her answers. So the question that she was asked was:

"To what extent was race a factor in your analysis of the actions of the police officers? In your view, was this sufficient to inform Crown Counsel of the impact, if any, that Mr Bayoh's race had on the actions of the police officers who engaged him?

"I was concerned with considering whether the actions of any of the officers, either individually or collectively, amounted to criminality. My focus was on the actions of the officers during the period of their engagement with the deceased and the evidence of how they conducted themselves thereafter. I did not identify criminality on the part of any of the officers involved. Had I identified criminality, it would then have been part of my analysis in respect of criminality

to consider whether the conduct was racially aggravated 1 under section 50A(i)(b) of the Criminal Law 2 3 (Consolidation) Scotland Act 1995 or whether race was a 4 motivating factor that would amount to an aggravation of the conduct of the accused officers in terms of 5 section 96(2) of the Act." 6 7 If we could also look at paragraph 38, please, which expanding on the approach that she took here. She was 8 9 asked to explain her involvement in gathering and 10 analysing evidence in relation to race. And she said: "I was not involved in gathering evidence about 11 12 race. If my analysis of evidence had established that 13 there was sufficient evidence to support criminal 14 charges against any of the officers, the question of any 15 racial motivation or intention would have been addressed at that stage. Since the analysis of evidence did not 16 identify criminality by any officer, the question of 17 18 racial aggravation did not arise since no offence had been identified." 19 20 So in her evidence I took her to both of these 21 paragraphs and then said: "Am I right to understand that essentially this was 22 a two-stage process. You would look for evidence of 23 criminality first and if you found criminality, if and 24 only if you found evidence of criminality, then you 25

1 would go looking for evidence of a racial aggravation or motivation." 2 3 And she said "that's right". 4 "So does that fairly set out the approach that you took?" and she said, "yes". 5 6 Can I ask you, and appreciate I have given you quite 7 a lot information -- if you would like to see that on the screen again, please, just say -- but how does this 8 two-stage process fit with your expectation of what the 9 10 crown's approach to scrutinising the evidence for indicators of a racial motivation would have been? 11 12 There are -- there are -- perhaps I wouldn't describe Α. 13 the way I would approach this as a two-stage process. 14 It all depends on the evidence, but depending upon the 15 evidence in a case like this where you're considering whether or not the violence that we came to understand 16 17 that the police officers used was justified, questions 18 about why the violence was used, which would be tied up 19 with the motivation, and so I'm not sure it's a strict 20 two-stage approach that you say: was there an assault 21 and if you tick the box that says, yes, there is an 22 assault, was that racially motivated? I think it's slightly more subtle than that. So I 23 wouldn't describe the approach as I would go through as 24 being a strictly two-stage process in that way. I think 25

that when you're looking at the justification for the officers' actions and whether that was a justified assault or not, you would probably have to look at why they were doing it and so if they were doing it and if they had race in their mind in any way, that would be a factor that you would take into consideration in terms of whether the violence was justified. It may not amount to -- it may not -- you may not come to a different conclusion on criminality, but I would analyse it in a slightly different manner when you're looking at it in that way, so not a two stage approach, no.

Q. Does it concern you at all to hear that was the approach taken?

A. I'm not sure, because I have only seen the narrative and analysis when I was preparing my statement and that was some time ago so I can't -- it would concern me if we would have come to a different conclusion depending upon that and I'm not in a position to say whether or not we would have come to a different conclusion looking it the way I've described, as opposed to the way that Ms Carnan says she has described it. If we had come to different conclusions, that would concern me. Because of the involvement of Crown Counsel and the victim right of review, I'm relatively confident we wouldn't have come to and therefore any concern I would have would be

- lessened by that, but I certainly would have approached it in as lightly different manner.
- Q. I appreciate that you didn't see the narrative and the
 analysis at the time that they were prepared in
 Crown Office because that was after you had moved on --
- 6 A. Yes.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- 7 Q. -- to other responsibilities and I understand that you saw them for the first time when they were provided as 8 9 part of a package of documents that were made available 10 to you for the purposes of answering your Rule 8 request. Please take it from me, and I will be 11 12 corrected if I'm wrong, there is simply no analysis of 13 race in the analysis section of that precognition at all. Does that surprise you? 14
 - A. As I said, if it had been me that had been writing it,

 I would have written it in a different way and so from
 that point of view it wouldn't have been what I would
 have done, so I'm surprised at that. But whether or not
 it was fit for purpose in that sense or not, I'm unable
 to say.

Approaching it in the way that Ms Carnan has, I can understand why she hasn't referred to race if she's looking at it -- if she is looking at whether a crime has been committed. In the second -- you have shown paragraph 30. I think it's paragraph 46 when she refers

2 It's 45 I think. Q. 3 A. 45. When she refers to the section 50A crime, I mean that's all about race in its own way. That's not an 4 5 aggravation to another substantive criminal offence and so you would have to look at and analyse race if you 6 7 were considering that at all, so I'm not actually sure what she means. 8 Q. This might be --9 10 Α. It may be that she simply hasn't found that, but I don't 11 know. 12 Q. All right. This might be a convenient point to look at 13 50A, to look at the text of it, but I'm conscious that we normally take a break at half past 11. 14 15 LORD BRACADALE: We will have A 20-minute break at this point. 16 17 (11.30 am)18 (A short break) 19 (11.53 am)20 LORD BRACADALE: Ms Thomson. 21 MS THOMSON: Thank you. Before the break, we had mentioned in passing sections 50A and sections 96 --22 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. -- of the 1995 Act and I think it might be convenient to turn to them just now. 25

1

to --

- 1 A. Okay.
- Q. Now, they're helpfully set out in fact in a Crown Office
- 3 document. It's a chapter from the
- 4 Precognoscer's Handbook, the one I mentioned earlier on
- 5 racially aggravated offences.
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. COPFS 06441, please. Now, you'll recall that before the
- 8 break I took you to Fiona Carnan's statement, two
- 9 paragraphs within her statement and then to the evidence
- 10 that she gave before the Inquiry.
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. We can only have one document on the screen at a time,
- but just as a reminder she said in her statement:
- 14 "Had I identified criminality, it would then have
- been part of my analysis in respect of criminality to
- 16 consider whether the conduct was racially aggravated
- under section 50A(1)(b) or whether race was a motivating
- 18 factor that would amount to an aggravation in terms of
- 19 section 96(ii)(2)."
- 20 So this is the Precognoscer's Handbook, chapter 44,
- 21 "Racially aggravated offences", but I'm really only
- 22 looking at today for the purpose of bringing up the
- 23 relevant text of the legislation.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. So I wonder whether we can look at page 3, firstly. Can

1 we scroll down a bit, please. There we are. Let's look firstly at section 96(ii). Section 96(ii) defines 2 racial aggravation for the purposes of section 96 in the 3 4 following terms: "An offence is racially aggravated if at the time of 5 committing the offence or immediately before or after 6 doing so the offender evinces towards the victim, if 7 any, of the offence malice and ill will based on the 8 victim's membership or presumed membership of a racial 9 10 group or the offence is motivated wholly or partly by malice and ill will towards members of a racial group 11 12 based on their membership of that group." 13 And if we scroll down, keep scrolling, please, we 14 will see that there's a requirement to libel the 15 aggravation and that evidence from one source is 16 sufficient to establish the aggravation. 17 A. Yes. Q. And we should also see, I think slightly further down 18 19 the page, that: 20 "Where the aggravation was libeled and the person is 21 convicted, the court shall take the aggravation into 22 account in determining the appropriate sentence." 23 A. Yes. Q. That is section 96 and for that section to apply there 24 has to be evidence of an offence. 25

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. And in addition to that evidence of racial aggravation.
- 3 A. That's correct.
- 4 Q. And a single source for the racial aggravation will
- 5 suffice.
- 6 A. That's right.
- 7 Q. Let's compare that now to section 50A and that I think
- is set out in page 2 of this document. If we can go up
- 9 a little bit, please. Sorry, other way. So section 50A
- 10 creates a statutory offence of racially aggravated
- 11 harassment and racially aggravated behaviour.
- Section 50A(1) provides that "a person is guilty of
- an offence if he pursues a racially aggravated course of
- 14 conduct which amounts to harassment of a person" and we
- can perhaps skim over that, because I don't see that has
- any bearing on the circumstances here, but let's look at
- 17 the alternative, we'll see at the end of 50A(1)(a)
- subparagraph (ii) the word "or" so these are
- 19 alternatives.
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. "So a person is guilty of an offence if he acts in a
- 22 manner which is racially aggravated and which causes or
- is intended to cause a person alarm or distressed."
- So a person is guilty of an offence if he acts in a
- 25 manner which is racially aggravated.

1 Α. Yes. 2 And if we scroll down the page a little, please, to the Q. 3 definition of racial aggravation for these purposes: 4 "A course of conduct or an action is racially 5 aggravated if immediately before, during or immediately after carrying out the course of conduct or action the 6 7 offender evinces towards the person affected malice and ill will based on that person's membership or presumed 8 membership of a racial group or the course of conduct or 9 action is motivated wholly or partly by malice and ill 10 will towards members of a racial group based on their 11 12 membership of that group." So if we could read this section short, in effect it 13 14 criminalises behaviour that would not necessarily be 15 criminal otherwise? 16 Α. Yes. And it does so where two criteria are met; firstly, a 17 Q. person acts in a way that causes or is intended to cause 18 19 another person alarm or distress and their actions are 20 racially aggravated. 21 Α. Yes. And the definition of racial aggravation is in two parts 22 Q. and includes the action being motivated by malice and 23 ill will towards members of a racial group. 24

25

Α.

Yes.

- 1 Q. Where these two criteria are met then behaviour that
- 2 might not otherwise be criminal is criminal.
- 3 A. That's correct.
- 4 Q. Okay. So when considering the applicability of
- 5 section 50A(2), the person carrying out that assessment
- 6 will require to consider whether an individual's
- 7 behaviour has been motivated by malice and ill will?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. So their state of mind will become relevant.
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And as you said earlier, we cannot look inside people's
- heads, it's a question of looking at what was said, what
- was done and the surrounding facts and circumstances.
- 14 A. That's right, yes.
- 15 Q. And so evidence about racial motivation would have been
- 16 relevant to the assessment of whether an offence had
- been committed under section 50A?
- 18 A. It would have been, yes.
- 19 Q. Okay. And would you have expected an assessment as to
- 20 whether there was evidence supportive of a contravention
- 21 of section 50A to have been included in the analysis of
- the evidence in this case?
- 23 A. It's difficult to say whether I would have expected that
- 24 to be in and excluded or not without having seen the
- 25 narrative. Again, it would have been better if that had

1 been covered because it is -- given that race was a 2 factor all the way through this, given that that would 3 be part of the consideration that you would have to give 4 and given that this specific offence, it would have been 5 better if that had been covered somewhere in the precognition and I think you have told me it wasn't. 6 7 Q. It would certainly demonstrate that the analyst had applied their minds to whether the criteria for 8 section 50A(2) were met or not? 9 10 Α. Yes, I agree. So irrespective of the conclusion that they reached, 11 Q. 12 even if they reached the view that there was no 13 criminality in terms of section 50A(2), it might have been helpful with the benefit of hindsight --14 15 Α. I agree. -- for their thinking to have been set out --16 Q. 17 I agree. Α. 18 Q. -- in the analysis. So returning to the two-stage 19 process that Fiona Carnan adopted where she looked first 20 for evidence of criminality and because she didn't find 21 any, she didn't then go further to consider whether 22 there was evidence of racial aggravation, does that not rather put the cart before the horse? 23 In terms of the section 50 A offence it does, yes. It's 24 Α. a stand-alone offence. I only saw the statement, the 25

1 passage from her statement briefly. I had anticipated that she might have been perhaps talking about the 2 3 section 96 and that was -- that still wouldn't have been 4 my way of looking at it, I don't think, for reasons 5 I can explain, but, yes, I agree with the proposition that you just put to me. 6 7 Would you like to see her statement again? Q. No, I don't think so. 8 Α. All right. And certainly the approach -- two-stage 9 Q. 10 approach that she told us she had adopted wouldn't detect behaviour that might only be criminal by virtue 11 12 of section 50A? Not in that way she's explained it, no. 13 Α. Okay. I want to move on to look at other aspects of her 14 Q. 15 evidence with you, and I wonder if we can return to her second statement, SBPI 00462, at paragraph 8, where she 16 17 was asked whether she was aware of an racial tropes being used by any of the response officers in their 18 statements, would they have been relevant to her 19 20 analysis and she said: 21 "1 have made no reference in my analysis of evidence to the use of racial tropes or negative stereotypes 22

being used by any of the response officers in their

statements. However, it is unlikely that I would have

done so since the use of racial tropes is not criminal."

23

24

25

64

1 And -- sorry, can we scroll down just a little bit, please. If we stop there, maybe three or four lines 2 from the top: 3 "Evidence about negative attitudes of officers to 4 5 Mr Bayoh's race would not be relevant to the analysis unless criminality was identified." 6 7 So again a suggestion that a two-stage process was taken and that the use of racial tropes was not criminal 8 9 and would not have been relevant to her analysis unless 10 criminality was identified. Do you have any concerns about that approach? 11 12 A. Looking at that statement, evidence about negative 13 attitudes of officers to Mr Bayoh's race would not be 14 relevant unless analysis of criminality or unless 15 criminality was identified, I don't agree with that 16 statement. In certain circumstances, negative attitudes 17 could be criminality in and of itself in terms of section 50A that we just looked at a moment ago. 18 Okay. And certainly this approach will not identify the 19 Q. 20 sort of behaviours that are criminalised by section 50A? 21 Α. That's a possibility, yes. If one were to leave out of account racial tropes and 22 Q. things of that sort? 23 Yes, all of that could go to section 50A. 24 Α. 25 Q. Okay. There was also evidence available at the time

1		that Ms Carnan prepared the analysis that some of the
2		officers were concerned they were attending a terrorist
3		incident?
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q.	Some made reference to an increase in the terrorist
6		threat level to severe?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	And Ms Carnan explained in her evidence that she had
9		fact checked that and confirmed that there had indeed
10		been an increase, a recent increase, in the threat level
11		to severe.
12		The first officers on the scene were
13		Constables Walker and Paton and their statements were
14		available to her. I will tell you what they had to say
15		on this subject and then I'll read to you a passage of
16		Ms Carnan's evidence and invite your comment. We can
17		perhaps take this off the screen for now thank you.
18		Constable Walker said in his statement, the one that
19		was given to the PIRC:
20		"It did cross my mind that he was doing this to get
21		the police there, bearing in mind we were on a severe
22		threat level for an attack on the police."
23		And Ms Carnan agreed that the severe thread level
24		referred to by Constable Walker related to the threat
25		about a terrorist attack and Constable Paton said that

1	it ran through his mind that this male could be part of
2	a terrorist plot and, as events unfolded and at a point
3	in time where he had been incapacitated by his own
4	spray, at that point in his statement he said:
5	"I kept thinking about the Lee Rigby boy, the
6	soldier who was killed."
7	So when she gave evidence, Ms Carnan was reminded of
8	what Walker and Paton had said in their statements and
9	she was asked:
10	"Now, as part of the process that you went through
11	in your analysis and in ensuring Article 2 and 14
12	compliance, did you consider why the possibility of
13	terrorism crossed their minds?"
14	She said:
15	"I asked the question, although I think it had
16	already been answered why they had considered terrorism,
17	because they had a briefing they had two briefings in
18	the early months of 2015."
19	"And did you consider whether they would have
20	thought about terrorism if Mr Bayoh had been white?"
21	"No."
22	"Did you consider whether they thought about
23	terrorism every time they went to a knife call?"
24	"No."
25	"And did you consider why Constable Paton thought

1		about Lee Rigby in particular?"
2		"I simply noted his position."
3		"You didn't give thought as to why he thought about
4		Lee Rigby."
5		"I didn't interpret it as being influenced by race,
6		no."
7		She was asked:
8		"Did you consider whether Constable Paton would have
9		been thinking about Lee Rigby if Sheku Bayoh had been
10		white?"
11		And she replied:
12		"I didn't ask that question."
13		She was asked:
14		"Did you consider whether there was evidence from
15		which the inference could be drawn that the colour of
16		Mr Bayoh's skin was relevant to their concern that the
17		incident was related to terrorism?"
18		And she replied:
19		"I did not make that assessment."
20		Can I invite your comment on that chapter of her
21		evidence?
22	Α.	So that information about was this a terrorist incident,
23		that was available at a very early point in the case and
24		I recall that. My own views is it would have been
25		relevant to ask why it was that they thought it was

- terrorism and to consider whether Mr Bayoh's race had
 anything to do with that, and whether or not had
 Mr Bayoh been white, they would have wondered the same
 thing, that's a relevant question.
 - Q. And where might an analyst have looked to find the answers to those questions?
- 7 A. In the evidence as a totality.

- Q. Might you have given consideration to instructing the
 PIRC to take supplementary statements from the police
 officers?
 - A. I wouldn't have started at that. I would have started not at the police officers but round and about in that if I was concerned that it might amount to a section 50A, because you would get involved in the rights of potential suspects but -- so I would certainly involve asking further questions to see if I could discern from the surrounding circumstances.

I think practically speaking in terms of what might be admissible in the future actually asking the officers what did you have in mind at that point might have been a difficult thing to do, because if you were actually asking that you might be moving on to some sort of suspicion, but I think looking at that, again in the round, there has obviously been some sort of look about it, she refers to the threat assessment, but whether

1		there were further steps that could have been taken with
2		that, you would certainly look to do that.
3	Q.	So an approach to the officers might have been
4		problematic for the reasons you outlined. If suspicion
5		had crystallised and started to form, those statements
6		might have been, if they were given, might have been
7		inadmissible, so it would have been a question of
8		discerning from the surrounding facts and circumstances.
9	Α.	Yes.
10	Q.	And can that involve a process of perhaps drawing
11		inferences?
12	A.	Yes, it would.
13	Q.	Okay. Fiona Carnan was then asked, did you consider
14		whether there was evidence from which the inference
15		could be drawn that the colour of Mr Bayoh's skin was
16		relevant to their concern the incident was related to
17		terrorism. She said:
18		"I did not make that assessment."
19		It was then brought to her attention that
20		Constable Good had also thought about Lee Rigby.
21		Constable Good in her statement said:
22		"I was also thinking at that point of the Lee Rigby
23		in London, mainly due to the fact of the coloured male
24		and the potential terrorist connotations."
25		So it appears that Constable Good did make a direct

Τ		link between the colour of Mr Bayon's skin and the
2		potential terrorist connotations. So Ms Carnan was
3		asked:
4		"Did Constable Good's statement not perhaps cause
5		you to wonder whether others who also thought about
6		terrorism and Lee Rigby had done so because of the
7		colour of Mr Bayoh's skin?"
8		And she said:
9		"I have to say, no, it didn't."
10		Do you have any concerns about that?
11	Α.	As I have said a moment ago, I think these are all
12		relevant factors that ought to have been looked at,
13		particularly if the other officer had made a direct link
14		between the question of terrorism and the colour of
15		Mr Bayoh's skin.
16	Q.	Okay. She was then asked some questions around whether
17		the link that Constable Good made to terrorism was
18		reasonable or whether it might have been indicative of
19		racial stereotyping. Did you consider whether the link
20		she made was reasonable or whether it might have been
21		indicative of racial stereotyping and the answer was:
22		"I considered it was not unreasonable given the
23		briefings.
24		"Was it indicative of racial stereotyping?
25		"Possibly."

1		And she was then asked:
2		"You are saying that. Are you saying that now with
3		the benefit of time to reflect or did you think that at
4		the time?
5		"I don't think I thought it at the time."
6		I then said to her:
7		"Even though she said in terms that she had made a
8		link between the colour of his skin and terrorism?
9		"Yes.
10		"At the time you didn't think that of that as racial
11		stereotyping. With the benefit of hindsight and
12		reflection, your evidence today is that it could be
13		indicative of racial stereotyping?
14		"Yes.
15		"And if it had occurred to you at the time or if you
16		had thought about it that way at the time, is it
17		something that you might have included in the analysis?
18		"It's possible, yes."
19		Again, can I just invite your comment on that?
20	Α.	As I noted, I would have expected it to be there.
21	Q.	Okay. She was then asked about other possible lines of
22		inquiry, firstly concerning the use of language. I said
23		to her:
24		"I'm sure you'll be aware of racist stereotypes in
25		society that black men are more violent, unpredictable,

Τ	aggressive. You will have come across these stereotypes
2	I would imagine.
3	"I have.
4	"And did you examine the officers' statements for
5	language of that sort?
6	"No.
7	"And did you consider patterns of behaviour?
8	Whether, for example, they had used their sprays or
9	drawn their batons at previous knife incidents?
10	"No, I was simply concerned with this incident.
11	"Did you consider whether they treated all knife
12	calls as potentially terrorist related?
13	"No, that wasn't a question that was asked.
14	"Did you consider looking for comparator evidence
15	for example, looking at Walker, Paton and Tomlinson's
16	history or use of spray or Tomlinson's history of using
17	force involving a baton, with a view to establishing
18	whether those officers had ever used sprays or batons
19	before?
20	"No.
21	"Or whether they had used sprays or batons when
22	detaining a white suspect?
23	"No.
24	"Did you consider whether the speed with which the
25	officers elected to use force against Mr Bayoh was

Τ.		because he was black:
2		She said:
3		"That wasn't my understanding. I think I've
4		explained in one of my answers my understanding of their
5		perception was based on a whole lot more than the colour
6		of his skin.
7		"Okay. Did you consider whether Constable Walker
8		and Constable Paton's decision to opt for a hard stop
9		may have been influenced by Mr Bayoh's race?
10		"Again, we didn't cross the threshold on criminality
11		so that wasn't a consideration per se."
12		So she was candid in her oral evidence that these
13		questions simply were not asked and, again, I would like
14		to just invite your comment on that?
15	A.	They are all relevant questions. So I have referred to
16		looking at the totality of the evidence, that would
17		be those would be questions that you would ask and
18		the answers to those questions would be part of that
19		totality which I would expect her to look at, so they're
20		all relevant questions.
21	Q.	At the end of paragraph 169 of your statement you said:
22		"I was satisfied that questions of race were being
23		explored appropriately."
24		What steps did you take to satisfy yourself that
25		questions of race were being appropriately explored

1		within CAAPD?
2	A.	In terms of all of the conversations I was having with
3		Les Brown, he was alive to the questions of race, and we
4		had been alive to questions of race in the PIRC
5		investigation. So those were the steps I was taking to
6		satisfy myself of that and I was also relying upon there
7		being a very experienced team of people who were looking
8		at it, subject to the caveats that we discussed about
9		their experience in racial matters, but it was an
10		experienced team of lawyers who were looking at the
11		questions.
12	Q.	And with hindsight do you consider the questions of race
13		were being explored appropriately?
14	Α.	I think in evidence this morning we have identified a
15		potential gap, yes.
16	Q.	Okay. So with the benefit of hindsight, did the crown
17		investigation take all reasonable steps to unmask any
18		racist motive?
19	Α.	I think there are further steps that could have been
20		taken.
21	Q.	Was the investigation adequate?
22	Α.	I think you have to look at the investigation in the
23		round and so that's a difficult question for me to
24		answer, but there are certainly further steps that could

have been taken in that analysis of whether or not some

25

1		of the factors, such as the apparent assumption, if I
2		can call it that, that it might be a terrorist incident
3		because of Mr Bayoh's skin, that should have been
4		explored further. So the adequacy of the full
5		investigation it is difficult for me to answer, but
6		there are certainly further things which could be done.
7	Q.	And could the race aspects perhaps have been
8		investigated with more vigour?
9	Α.	They could have been those questions could have been
L 0		asked and that would have meant it was more thorough.
L1	Q.	Okay. I want to move on to a separate but slightly
L2		related issue. We've spoken about Fiona Carnan's
L3		personal approach to the analysis being a two-stage
L 4		process, but I want to move on to discuss with you now
L5		what has been described by witnesses as an incremental
L 6		approach being taken.
L7		Fiona Carnan said in her Inquiry statement, and
L8		I don't think we need this on the screen, that it was
L9		not part of her remit from Mr Brown to consider whether
20		there were grounds for an FAI:
21		"My role was restricted to an analysis of evidence
22		in respect of any potential criminality by the police."
23		So she considered that she had a limited remit to
24		analyse whether there was evidence of criminality by the
25		police.

Mr Brown was asked about this too and I wonder if we 1 can bring his statement up. It's SBPI 00419 2 3 paragraph 105. Mr Brown explained in his statement --I'm afraid I don't have the corresponding question, but 4 5 I think this speaks for itself. He said: "A key element of the incremental strategy approved 6 7 by the Lord Advocate was to separate out and resolve the issue of potential criminality and to get to a point 8 9 where Crown Counsel could take a decision in this regard 10 with the necessary confidence, thus permitting the investigation to move forward to other areas in 11 12 anticipation of an inquiry whose forum had yet to be 13 determined. It had been hoped initially that the 14 necessary further inquiries could be completed 15 relatively quickly. The precognition that was requested by Crown Counsel was created for the limited purpose of 16 17 enabling Crown Counsel to take a decision on potential 18 criminality, but was not intended to be the end of the 19 investigative process by the crown, particularly in 20 relation to race and implicit bias, and further detailed 21 inquiry would likely have been undertaken had an FAI 22 been instructed. This would in my opinion have been highly likely to have required precognition of the 23 police officers involved, where their approach to the 24 incident would have been probed, scrutinised and 25

T		evaluated."
2		So here in his statement Mr Brown sets out an
3		incremental approach whereby only criminality was
4		addressed in the precognition
5	Α.	Yes.
6	Q.	in anticipation that after the prosecutorial decision
7		had been taken by Crown Counsel the possibility of an
8		inquiry of some description would be revisited.
9		He was asked about this in his evidence and was
10		asked by the Chair what sort of things would be left for
11		further investigation in the event no proceedings were
12		taken and he said:
13		"We would be looking at the wider issues that could
14		be explored at an FAI and I was of the view that could
15		include factors such as race and exploration with the
16		officers of their consideration."
17		He was then asked by the Chair if he could provide
18		any other examples of issues that would be considered at
19		stage two and he said "wider issues of race". So it
20		appears that the only issue that was effectively held
21		back or held over for the second stage of the
22		investigation was race. You frowned in response to
23		that. Were you aware that this approach was being
24		taken?
25	Α.	So I was aware that the approach to this, and this was

typical of approach to deaths where there was a possibility of criminal proceedings and a fatal accident inquiry, was that we would try and address the issues of criminality first and make a decision on that criminality, which would include, if required, running a trial before we concluded our consideration of the way in which we would present the evidence before an FAI. That was typical of our approach.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

That's an approach that, to give a recent example, was also adopted in the M9 case where there was the criminal proceedings against Police Scotland and then the fatal accident inquiries. The evidence has only recently -- relatively recently concluded. There are other examples that I could go into where we had done that. That approach -- Les has called it an incremental approach. I would call it a linear approach where you take the two issues separately is an issue which has been the subject of some criticism because of the delays that are said to have been caused by it and it's an approach that certainly in our -- between 2021 and 2023, when I was deputy crown agent for serious case work, it was an approach which, in conjunction with the direction of the Lord Advocate, we were trying to change so that we did the two investigations, the criminality and any wider matters, in parallel.

I was not of the view that what was being held back was consideration of race. Race, insofar as it was relevant to the question of criminality, was something that would be covered, but there was always going to be a further inquiry and I think we had stated probably from an early stage there had been an FAI. There came a time, and I can't remember exactly when, that we thought there were matters which went beyond the precise cause of death which have gone into the thinking behind there being a public Inquiry today in order that the state's Article 2 obligations were satisfied.

So in my view there was a whole series of other questions. The approach of organisations to race outwith the context of the criminality was one of them, the whole post-incident way that this was approached in terms of processes and management with the police and others, there was a whole series of other factors which are no doubt part of the terms of reference for the Inquiry, but it was never my understanding that race on its own was an issue that was going to be the thing which was held back. Race was always going to be, to my mind, something that was going to be assessed insofar as it was relevant for the purposes of determination of whether there had been criminality, and it wasn't -- it wasn't to my mind just race that was a factor. As I

say, it was post-incident management, it was the way the
families were dealt with, it was the whole series of
wider factors which, as I say, when we began to think
that through, they went much beyond the cause of death
which is really the factor which in terms of the four
corners of the 76 Act the Sheriff could determine on in

any fatal accident inquiry.

- Q. In fairness I think what was said in evidence was not so
 much that race was held back in itself entirety, but
 that it was considered insofar as it was relevant to
 considerations of criminality, but that the exploration
 of the question of race was not exhausted within the
 precognition process and that wider issues of race would
 be considered at a later stage.
- 15 A. Yes.

7

- I don't have the transcript before me and I'm 16 Q. 17 paraphrasing. I will be corrected if my summary is inaccurate, but I just wanted to clarify that I don't 18 think that there was a suggestion by anyone that race 19 20 had been left out of account. It certainly had been 21 considered by CAAPD to the extent that they considered 22 it to be necessary for the purposes of looking at criminality. 23
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. But I think it was recognised by Mr Brown that certain

- issues would require further exploration in the fullness
- 2 of time.
- A. Yes. I think that's fair and I would agree that there

 were -- there would be further issues of race that would
- 5 be required to be brought before the further inquiry as
- 6 we saw it at that point.
- 7 Q. And you mentioned that there had been discussion in
- 8 recent years about an alternative to the linear approach
- 9 where you have two inquiries running in tandem or in
- 10 parallel.
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. What was the outcome of those discussions? Have
- procedures been changed?
- 14 A. Procedures have been -- yes, procedures have been
- 15 changed. So in some of the cases that we had, and we
- were looking at this primarily health and safety
- division, because that's where often we have issues of
- 18 criminality and, because it's often a workplace death, a
- 19 mandatory fatal accident inquiry and that's where we
- 20 were look at this first and so we have approached those
- 21 cases in a different way in that the analysis of
- 22 evidence is not limited to the criminality, that things
- 23 which will be relevant to a fatal accident inquiry will
- 24 be looked at and analysed at the same time, perhaps not
- 25 quite in the same depth initially. The focus will still

be the criminality, but I think the linear approach was such that things were often simply put to one side and there was no analysis and there was no analysis of it at that time for the purposes of the subsequent inquiry and that clearly caused delays because you would have the criminal proceedings. Once you initiated the criminal proceedings, the timescale for them was -- that was outwith your control. It could take some time because of the complexity and nature of some of the charges and you would then be picking it back up some years after the original incident and that wasn't satisfactory.

As I say, there was -- there are many determinations

As I say, there was -- there are many determinations which are published in which the sheriff in the FAI does comment upon that. So that linear approach is not one that we're adopting now, very much driven by being conscious that the timescales that that was leading to for the determination of a fatal accident inquiry to issue, sometimes an important matter of safety wasn't satisfactory and was taking too long.

- Q. And, of course, there's a responsibility in terms of Article 2 to ensure an investigation is prompt?
- 22 A. Of course, yes.

- Q. And the linear approach, as you have described it, effectively builds in delay?
- 25 A. Yes, it does.

- 1 Q. Okay.
- 2 A. It was thought to be essential in some of these cases,
- 3 because often the same actual factual matrix will be
- 4 relevant to the criminal proceedings and the FAI and
- I know in the past, going right back to the start of my
- 6 career, we have looked at whether or not we can have the
- 7 FAI first and there has always been a concern that in
- 8 some way that will prejudice the trial, because there
- 9 will be the testing of the evidence, and I think that
- 10 approach then led to us not simply not having the fatal
- 11 accident inquiry before the trial, but actually in
- 12 effect pausing some parts of the investigation until the
- trial proceedings have been completed.
- Q. And you say that this new approach, the parallel inquiry
- 15 approach --
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. -- if I can call it that, was initiated in the Health
- and Safety Division. Has it now been rolled out to
- other departments?
- 20 A. So it's SFIU and the other -- so SFIU, Health and Safety
- 21 Division, and the custody deaths in terms of prison
- 22 deaths, which is another area where some of the delays
- 23 have become apparent. They are all now having that same
- approach.
- 25 Q. These are the departments --

- 1 A. These are the departments.
- 2 Q. -- that would be dealing with --
- 3 A. These are the relevant parts of Crown Office in terms of
- 4 the way we structure ourselves that are relevant to
- 5 that. So that's the approach that we're trying to take
- in these cases now.
- 7 Q. Do you see any benefits from the new approach?
- 8 A. I'm not sure if they have had -- I'm not sure if we have
- 9 had any cases where we've have now completed the journey
- of the cases, because this is in the last two years to
- 18 months that we had been doing this probably, but the
- 12 clear benefit is the timelines and the journey times to
- the final determination by the Sheriff, because that
- 14 would be what it is. I would be the final determination
- of the closing of the FAI will inevitably shorten as a
- 16 result of that.
- Q. John Logue has also given evidence this week, in fact,
- and he was unaware that this incremental or linear
- 19 approach had been taken and he was asked for comment.
- 20 Again, I would like to share a passage from his oral
- 21 evidence. This won't come up on screen again. I will
- 22 read it to you and then invite your comment. He said:
- "What I would expect to happen is that an
- 24 investigation would identify a number of issues which
- 25 needed to be considered and I said yesterday that it was

clear I think to all of us who were involved in those initial days that the question of criminality was an immediate or obvious issue which would need to be explored in the investigation and in simple terms was an immediate priority. There may be wider issues which relate to broader learning which would come out of a fatal accident inquiry or an inquiry of this nature, but the priority would be to reach a decision on the criminal aspects as quickly as possible.

"I would not expect that that would mean that those individual elements would be isolated off from each other and dealt with one at a time. The investigation I would expect would have an understanding of all of them and be trying to make progress on all of them at the same time as perhaps identifying particular priorities. So I'm not aware of an investigation where we would take a compartmentalised approach and say, well, we're only going to look at this and we are going to look at anything else until we've finished looking at this. I think our approach, as much as possible, is to progress the whole investigation.

"You may need to progress parallel investigations in two separate teams at the same time rather than allowing one team to reach a conclusion before the other team then takes over. That just simply builds a delay into

1 the process. So, for example, you wouldn't want a team looking at a criminal investigation and no one else 2 3 dealing with the broader aspects that I have referred to 4 until the team had finished. You would try to make sure 5 that there was sharing of information and progress on all aspects at the same time." 6 7 So he has set out in effect the parallel inquiry --8 Α. Yes. -- approach that you have described as now being 9 Q. 10 applicable within the relevant departments in Crown Office that deal with death investigation. And he 11 12 spoke about the need to avoid delay and the parallel 13 approach allowing both parts of the investigation to 14 progress at the same time. I'll invite your comment, 15 although I think that his evidence seems very much to chime with the picture that you have just painted for us 16 as to how things are done now. 17 I agree with what is says in principle. You should do 18 Α. 19 them -- you should do the investigations in parallel. 20 The same facts will often be -- you know, the factual 21 matrix will be the same across both things. There may be different aspects and certainly for a fatal accident 22 inquiry you will be presenting the evidence in a 23

different way to -- different forum, different

evidential rules, et cetera, so there's a whole aspect

24

25

of that that you would be progressing differently. 1 2 So I agree with him. It is not the way that we did it in the past, however, and as I say there are -- I 3 4 have given a couple of examples, but there are many more 5 where we had adopted that as I have called it linear approach. I think Les Brown has called it incremental 6 7 in the passage that you put to me. Another part -- the reason why we adopted that I 8 think was resource based, because it is more resource 9 10 intensive to be doing -- to be looking at the two different fora at the same time, and so I think that was 11 12 also part of the reason why we ended up where we ended 13 up in that unsatisfactory linear approach that I have 14 described. 15 Q. And the way that it's done now, is all of the work done within the same team or do you have two completely 16 separate teams working in parallel? 17 In the custody deaths team, which is the first example I 18 Α. gave, that is one team and that does both aspects of it. 19 20 I think that's the same in the health and safety case 21 and some of the cases I can think where I was involved 22 before I left serious case work they were being done within want same team. It may be that there are 23 different people on the team who have got different 24 roles and some people may have a different focus during 25

1 that. 2 Okay. So the custody deaths team, is that where a case Q. such as the death of Mr Bayoh would sit today? 3 4 Α. That's a difficult question to answer. The custody 5 deaths team at the moment is dealing with prison deaths or death on -- in police cells. I think a case such as 6 7 the one that the Inquiry is dealing with is one which would demand a bespoke approach again, hopefully taking 8 on board the lessons that we've learned. It may be 9 10 based around about the custody deaths team. I have never actually -- I've never paused to think about that. 11 12 That is probably where you would put it, because it 13 would have I think the right experience of looking at 14 the state's Article 2 obligations in sharp focus the way 15 in which Mr Bayoh's death involves but, you know, I have never actually thought of -- thought that through. 16 And you said that it can be more resource intensive 17 Q. 18 effectively running two inquiries --19 Α. Yes. -- in parallel, but you did also say that quite often 20 Q. the same factual matrix --21 22 Α. Yes. Q. -- will be applicable whether you're looking at 23 24 criminality or a fatal accident inquiry. And I suppose in the circumstances of this case, you know, what 25

- 1 happened would be relevant --
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. -- in both fora, use of force and the decision-making
- 4 around use of force?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Cause of death and race would also be relevant --
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. -- to both -- you mentioned the M9?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. -- fatal accident inquiry having recently concluded its
- 11 evidence. You said, I think, that it was run as two
- 12 parallel investigations.
- 13 A. It was run as two parallel investigations, yes. Sorry.
- It wasn't run as two parallel. It was run as a linear
- investigation.
- Q. It was run as a linear investigation.
- 17 A. And that I think explains why we have just finished the
- 18 evidence in the case I think.
- 19 Q. I see.
- 20 A. I think that was also a 2015 incident.
- 21 Q. It was, I think I misheard you.
- 22 A. Sorry. Just to clarify, they were linear as well and --
- 23 Q. That clarifies the matter. I think I misheard you and I
- had wondered why one death might be linear and the other
- 25 would be parallel given their proximity in terms of

1 timescale.

19

- A. This is something since -- it was in that period 2021 to 2023 when I was the DC serious case work. That was when we were taking that forward.
- Thank you. I had taken you to Mr Loque's evidence. 5 Q. Just to complete that passage, even though an 6 7 incremental approach was taken in this case, Mr Loque agreed with the Chair to the Inquiry that you could not 8 9 consider the question of criminality without considering 10 the question of race. He said would have expected CAAPD to investigate race as part of their exercise of 11 12 investigating criminality, that you would have to look at race in order to ascertain whether there was any 13 14 evidence that did have a bearing on criminality. He 15 would see that as part of a thorough investigation of the kind that would inspire confidence in the family. 16

17 Is there anything in that chapter of his evidence 18 that you would disagree with?

- A. No, not at all. I agree with it.
- Q. Mr Logue was also asked if the inquiry were to be split
 in this linear fashion, where would the wider issues be
 explored, and he said he anticipated that they would
 remain with SFIU. Did you anticipate the investigation
 being returned to SFIU following the prosecutorial
 decision?

- I don't think I ever considered that at the time, but, 1 Α. no, I would have anticipated that insofar as possible 2 the same people would remain with the case, because 3 4 otherwise it just builds in further delay. Obviously an 5 investigation such as this generates a lot of material, statements and other evidence. To move the case around 6 7 would seem to me to build in a whole series of months as a new team got up to speed with the issues. That 8 9 would -- that would for me be unsatisfactory.
 - So I don't think I ever thought about this at the time and I think that's probably because before I left the case, we'd got to the point where we envisaged that there would be a public inquiry as opposed to a Fatal Accident Inquiry, but I don't think if I had thought of it, I wouldn't have thought it was satisfactory to move it back to SFIU.
 - Q. Thank you. I want to move away from the issue of race and ask you some questions now about the instruction of expert witnesses in this case.
- 20 A. Yes.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

- Q. I wonder if we can return to your statement, please, and look at paragraph 91. I don't have the question handy, but you were essentially asked a question around the instruction of experts.
- 25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And you said:

"In general terms, where expert evidence is required for a sufficience of evidence in a criminal case, the reporting agency, in this case PIRC, will be responsible for finding and instructing expert witnesses. However, given that the expert witnesses will be likely to have a significant role in any future proceedings or FAI, the Procurator Fiscal or even Crown Counsel will commonly want to be involved in the selection and instruction of experts. That was what happened in relation to the death of Mr Bayoh."

Now, I wonder if I can take you briefly to a statement prepared by Lord Mulholland, former Lord Advocate, SBPI 0047, and if we can look at paragraphs 114 and 115, please. He was asked similar questions around the instruction of experts and I just want to tease out whether there's any difference between you or perhaps there isn't:

"Choice of expert witnesses, the choice of experts and instruction lies with the crown. The crown may take advice from a reporting agency such as PIRC or the police on the appropriate experts to instruct. In other cases where the crown is not involved prior to reporting, the reporting agency, including PIRC, may identify and instruct appropriate experts without

1 recourse to the crown."

And there's a reference made to the memorandum of agreement between the crown and PIRC that the final decision on the instruction of expert witnesses lies with the crown.

So in your statement you say that in general terms it's a matter that rests with -- the PIRC is the investigating agency responsible for finding and instructing expert witnesses. Lord Mulholland, reflecting on his time as Lord Advocate, says that the choice of experts and instruction lies with the crown who may take advice from a reporting agency such as PIRC. And I just wonder if there's a slight tension between your position and his. It may not come to much, but if I could invite your comment on that.

A. I'm not sure if Lord Mulholland's statement is referring to the instruction as a totality or the instruction for court, in which case where we are using courts absolutely a matter for the crown. In practical terms, I think we approached this -- I think I have referred to it somewhere else in my statement as we approached it on a collaborative basis so, as you say, it may come to nothing. That will be a matter for the Chair. But I think in practical terms we looked to the PIRC to give us suggestions as to who the experts may be and to give

the initial instruction for them, but we were involved 1 2 in that process from an early stage. 3 I say there is perhaps a tension between the 4 positions, but I don't think it comes to much because 5 I don't think any expert was instructed in this case without consideration being given by certainly the 6 7 procurator fiscal between myself and Les Brown, but also I think Lord Mulholland was involved in that discussion 8 as well, at all stages, so I don't think there was any 9 10 practical impact. Can we return to your statement, please? 11 Q. 12 Α. Yes. You said a moment ago that you referred elsewhere to 13 Q. taking more of a collaborative approach and I would like 14 15 to bring up what I think is the paragraph you're referring to. Paragraph 92, please: 16 17 "I was involved in discussions about the expert witnesses to be used by the crown. I was also involved 18 19 in discussions with colleagues and COPFS, in particular 20 with Les Brown, in relation to possible experts that 21 were identified by PIRC. That included discussions 22 about the choice of experts, including consideration of their qualification, experience and independence." 23 And you go on to say you don't recall having direct 24 involvement in preparing letters of instructions or 25

being involved in discussions around the material that 1 2 was to be provided to the experts. 3 And at paragraph 96 -- were you looking for 4 something, Mr McGowan? Would you like to take a moment? 5 Yes, I am sorry. I was just looking at the question, Α. 6 because I think I was posed the question in my original 7 request and something that the Commissioner had said was put to me about I think perhaps that the Lord Advocate 8 9 chose the relevant experts or I -- that was not my 10 recollection that he had specifically chosen them. I think that was -- there was a process of discussion 11 12 between ourselves and PIRC and then between Mr Brown and 13 I and the Lord Advocate about who ultimately were 14 instructed and that's what I was -- that's what I was 15 looking for. 16 Q. I see. So I'm not sure the particular passage that you took me 17 Α. 18 to in my questions is the bit that says that, but it's 19 probably of no moment, given what I've just said. 20 Would you like to look at the question as well for Q. 21 completeness? 22 No. As I say, I was looking for a particular passage Α. that I recalled and it was a different question to what 23 24 I was trying to --25 Q. I see.

1 Α. Sorry. 2 Not at all. If you would like to pause to look for Q. 3 something --4 Α. No. 5 -- in your notes or statements at any time, please just Q. 6 say. 7 In that case, let's look at paragraph 96. This might have been one of the paragraphs that you were 8 9 referring to: "The choice of witnesses was discussed with the 10 Lord Advocate at the time. I recall that these 11 12 discussions were collaborative, rather than being a case 13 of the Lord Advocate personally directing the names of 14 the specific witnesses to be instructed. He could have 15 so directed had he chosen to and no doubt he suggested witnesses to consider, but my recollection was that PIRC 16 17 sourced potential experts and these were discussed in COPFS and with the Lord Advocate and we agreed 18 collectively, as COPFS and the Lord Advocate, who fitted 19 20 the bill. Those witnesses were so instructed." 21 Is that perhaps the paragraph? 22 I think that's perhaps the passage, yes, thank you. Α. All right. And does that adequately summarise the 23 Q. 24 approach that was taken in this case, a collaborative one that included the PIRC making recommendations and 25

- discussion at the highest level within the Crown Office?
- 2 A. Yes, I think I would reflect that for the initial choice
- of witnesses, yes, that was the case. I think we moved
- 4 on to a period of time later in 2015 where we took a
- 5 much more hands on approach. So the first experts were
- 6 PIRC sourced and I think, as we moved on to instruct
- further experts, that came directly from us with less
- 8 discussion with PIRC and more discussions with the
- 9 Lord Advocate, so there were maybe two distinct phases.
- 10 Q. Yes. We've certainly heard evidence that the initial
- group of experts were -- suggestions were put forward --
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. -- by the PIRC. There was this type of discussion --
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. -- and collaboration that you have described here in
- paragraph 96, and then letters of instruction, although
- they were sent to the crown I believe in draft, were
- 18 ultimately issued by the PIRC?
- 19 A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And further down the line, the crown instructed
- 21 additional medical experts on cause of death and also an
- expert in the use of force?
- 23 A. Yes, that's my recollection as well, so thank you.
- Q. Okay. So there were two phases and my focus today
- 25 really is on the first phase and the selection of the

experts on the basis of the short list produced by the 1 2 PIRC and I have a particular interest in Dr Karch. 3 Α. Yes. I wonder if we can look at paragraph 93. This relates 4 Q. 5 to Dr Karch and you say: "I recall that Dr Steven Karch was instructed. He 6 7 was identified by PIRC as having the relevant experience to assist the investigation. There were no initial 8 9 concerns about him and his CV was apparently impressive. 10 We were happy that he was instructed as he seemed to give us insight into the effects of alpha-PVP. 11 12 Alpha-PVP was not common in Europe." 13 Now, you say here that Dr Karch's CV was apparently 14 impressive, did you consider his CV? 15 Α. I must have seen it at the time, yes. Okay. And would the discussions that you had with the 16 Q. 17 PIRC within the Crown Office, perhaps even with the Lord Advocate, include considerations of his 18 19 qualifications, expertise and independence? A. It would have, yes. 20 21 Q. And what steps did you take to satisfy yourself as to 22 his qualifications and his expertise and his independence? 23 A. I think we relied upon the various directories and the 24

CV to give the first instruction. I think from my

25

- 1 recollection we subsequently had a meeting with the
- 2 family and the solicitor and I think at that point we
- 3 received additional information from Mr Anwar in
- 4 relation to some of that which raised concerns on our
- 5 part.
- Q. Yes, and we'll come to that, but I think those concerns
- 7 were perhaps raised after the letter of instruction had
- 8 been issued, so if we can perhaps focus on the period --
- 9 A. I don't recall --
- 10 Q. -- leading up to the issues of the letter of
- instruction. So his name was put forward, amongst
- others, by the PIRC. You say you must have seen his CV
- 13 at the time. You would have looked at his CV and
- 14 directories and what steps, if any, did you expect the
- 15 PIRC to take in terms of satisfying themselves as to his
- qualifications, expertise and independence?
- 17 A. Similar steps to the steps that we took, although
- 18 perhaps not as detailed to be fair, but I think similar
- 19 steps.
- Q. Was any guidance given to the PIRC as to the need to
- 21 satisfy themselves as to his qualifications, experience
- and independence and how they should go about that?
- A. No, no specific quidance was given, no.
- Q. Okay. Kate Frame was asked about this in her evidence
- and she was asked whether any research was undertaken by

Τ		the PIRC in relation to possible conflicts or potential
2		bias or impartiality, and she said:
3		"I don't recall that being undertaken within PIRC."
4		And she was asked:
5		"Was that something you anticipated the crown
6		doing?"
7		And she said:
8		"Yes. To my mind, they required to be satisfied in
9		the experts they were instructing."
10		Can I ask for your comment on that?
11	A.	I think it's fair comment that we would have to be
12		satisfied. I don't think there was anything in the
13		material which was available to us at the time that
14		flagged up specific concerns. I can't recall the extent
15		to which we went beyond or if we did anything beyond the
16		CV and the directories. Of course giving those initial
17		instructions never committed us to using him at any
18		future stage and during the process of engaging with an
19		expert, you would look for further information, you
20		would precognosce and there would be consultations and
21		you would explore whether or not there was any conflicts
22		at that stage if you got to that stage with them.
23	Q.	Okay. Did you consider, as a precursor to any of that,
24		making contact with him to explore issues of conflict,
25		bias, impartiality, independence, expertise and so on

1 and so forth?

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- 2 A. No, I didn't personally consider that, no.
- I appreciate that those are matters that might have been 3 Q. flushed out in the fullness of time at consultation, but 4 5 by that point in time the crown would have incurred the expense associated with instructing an expert, it would 6 7 have taken the time that it takes for the expert to read into the materials and prepare a report. So by the time 8 9 a consultation was set up, if issues surrounding their 10 independence or impartiality or indeed their qualifications or experience only came to light at that 11 12 later stage, then there's a waste of money and

potentially a waste of time as well.

And I just wonder whether there might have been something to have been said for picking up the phone or setting up a call with this expert whether it was the crown or the PIRC before he was formally instructed to explore these issues?

A. There would be something to be said for that. I think part of the reason we didn't do it at the time was that, for the reasons I have outlined, that perhaps saw PIRC as being responsible for the identification of the witnesses at that time, but, no, we didn't do any of that and I accept that that's a step that could be taken.

- 1 Q. Okay. Did you have any expectation as to whether PIRC
- 2 would be taking that step?
- 3 A. I'm not sure that I did. As I said in my statement, the
- 4 original -- our original view was that his CV appeared
- 5 to be apparently impressive. I can't recall what his CV
- said or whatever, but, as I've said, we didn't initially
- 7 have a concern.
- 8 Q. Okay. He was instructing on 13 August 2015. Would you
- 9 have seen the letter of instruction at some point?
- 10 A. I can't recall if I saw it.
- 11 Q. Okay. We can bring it up if we need to, but if I were
- 12 to read it short, he was being asked to comment on the
- physiological effects on the drugs Mr Bayoh had taken?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. The effects of the sprays?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. The effects of restraint and the effect of all of the
- above in combination. Does that chime with your
- 19 recollection?
- 20 A. Yes, my recollection was that he was a cardiologist with
- 21 an interest in the pharmacological and toxicological
- aspects of that.
- 23 Q. Okay.
- A. I could be wrong. That's just my recollection.
- 25 Q. Can we bring up paragraph 94 of your statement, please.

1		Here you're referred to an entry in your notebook dated
2		25 August:
3		"Les Brown. John McSporran was with Nat Carey. He
4		said the experts were the best we could get, Dr Karch
5		world renowned."
6		And in paragraph 95 you say:
7		"This reflects a conversation with Les Brown. In it
8		he is advising me that John McSporran, senior
9		investigator with PIRC, had a discussion with
10		Dr Nat Carey, the forensic pathologist engaged by the
11		family. Les Brown was telling me that John McSporran
12		had told him Dr Carey was advising that the experts we
13		had engaged were the best we could get and that Dr Karch
14		was world renowned.
15		"My recollection was that the decision had already
16		been taken to instruct Dr Karch at this stage. The
17		information being passed on to Mr McSporran was not in
18		any way determinative of Karch's instructions,
19		instructions having already been given, but it did give
20		[scroll down, please] us confidence that an eminent
21		pathologist in Dr Carey spoke highly of a witness we
22		were instructed."
23		So you describe here getting a sense of confidence
24		as a result of this conversation
25	Α.	Yes.

1	Q.	that you had instructed the right person?
2	Α.	Yes.
3	Q.	Okay. Can we continue to paragraph 97, please. And you
4		referred to, again, one of your notebooks and the text
5		of the notebook has been copied into the typewritten
6		entry:
7		"Bayoh family meeting. 26/8/15."
8		So this was a meeting the day after a conversation
9		with Les Brown in which you were told that Nat Carey had
10		said that Dr Karch was world renowned. The very next
11		day:
12		"Bayoh family meeting. Concerns re
13		Dr Payne-James"
14		That was another expert who I understand had been
15		instructed:
16		" and Dr Karch instructed in defence of police
17		[et cetera] in USA. Experts, in just a few days PIRC
18		had concluded a view this was an open and shut case,
19		particularly the use of excited delirium. PIRC thought
20		it was open and shut.
21		"Dr Carey, serious concerns. Proponents of excited
22		delirium. Sit on panel in US who exclude restraint
23		techniques in positional asphyxiation. Carey says not
24		acceptable if Karch according to Carey will try to have
25		us believe that restraint techniques not part of COD."

1		That's cause of death?
2	Α.	Cause of death.
3	Q.	Deborah Coles, who we've heard is from Inquest says
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q.	WHO"
6		That's the World Health Organisation?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	" says excited delirium is not an accepted term.
9		Introduced by Karch to the UK. She has similar
10		concerns. Carey and Coles say not independent."
11		And you say you explain at paragraph 97:
12		"My recollection is that this is a note of comments
13		from the family in relation to the expert witnesses that
14		were to be used. The criticisms were more specific and
15		pointed in relation to Dr Karch. The criticisms of
16		Dr Payne-James were less specific. In consequence of
17		the issues raised, we did further research on the
18		witnesses. I recall material to assist us with this was
19		provided by the family's solicitor, Mr Anwar. When we
20		looked at Dr Karch in more detail it did seem that his
21		research was funded entirely by US military and law
22		enforcement, which gave us cause to consider whether
23		Dr Karch be used by us and whether he was independent."
24		So this was just the day after the call on which you
25		had been told that Dr Carey had said Karch was

- 1 world-renowned and it was about two weeks after the
- 2 letter of instruction was sent out and now you were
- 3 being told that far from considering Dr Karch to be
- 4 world renowned, Dr Carey opinion was in fact that he had
- 5 serious concerns --
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. -- about both his views and his independence.
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Did this cause you to query what you had been told the
- 10 previous day --
- 11 A. Yes, it was a surprise given the information that I had
- had only the day before that on the one hand it appeared
- we were being told and the source of that was said to be
- 14 Dr Carey himself was that he was world-renowned and then
- we were being told that Dr Carey said that not only was
- 16 he not world-renowned but there was a concern about him
- 17 and it was a surprise and a concern.
- Q. Did you investigate how it had come about that you had
- 19 been told that Dr Carey said that Dr Karch was
- world-renowned?
- 21 A. I don't think that we went back to Mr McSporran in
- relation to that, I certainly didn't, it hadn't been me
- 23 that had spoken to him, it was Mr Brown who had that
- 24 conversation. Where our inquiry about this went, as I
- 25 have said in my statement, is that we then did further

1 research and we were assisted in doing further research which took us into who funded Dr Karch's research, et 2 cetera, and that did cause us to think that he -- his 3 4 independence was very much in doubt. 5 These were concerns that were brought to your door by Q. 6 the family --7 Yes. Α. -- of Mr Bayoh --8 Q. 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. -- and they weren't issues that had come to your 11 attention through PIRC --12 Α. No. -- or as a result of your own researches? 13 Q. No, and they had ran contrary to I think what on the 14 Α. 15 face of it I had been told by PIRC. Okay. And you discovered through your researches that 16 Q. 17 Dr Karch's research was funded entirely by the US 18 military and law enforcement and this gave you cause to 19 consider whether he should be used by you and whether he 20 was independent? 21 Α. Yes, there was that element and also what we had been 22 told about his advocacy for excited delirium, which as I noted before was a -- we were aware of excited delirium 23 being a cause of death that was only ever found in 24

people who were in police custody or the custody of the

25

1 state and it being a controversial cause of death which was -- which noted the World Health Organisation there 2 3 but I think we also knew at the time that the Royal 4 College of Pathologists advised that it was not 5 something which on its own was to be used as a cause of death. I don't think they strictly speaking excluded it 6 7 at that time but it was certainly not -- it was an area that was not -- that wasn't something that we would want 8 to rely upon, there seemed to be a lack of independence 9 10 there. Okay. So you're aware that it was controversial and 11 Q. 12 that the royal college had said shouldn't be given as a 13 cause of death --In isolation --14 Α. 15 -- on its own --Q. 16 -- I think was the guidance at that time. Α. The Inquiry has the relevant guidance before it, I 17 Q. think. Were you aware of any association between 18 excited delirium or deaths attributed to excited 19 20 delirium in North America and black men? 21 Α. I'm not sure if I was aware of that at that time or if I 22 got a greater understanding of that through the work that Lady Elish Angiolini did on behalf of the 23 authorities in England and Wales where she explored some 24 25 of these issues so I couldn't precisely date when I

became aware that race was said to be a factor in some 1 2 of that. I definitely not knew that it was said at that 3 time that no one -- no one died of excited delirium 4 unless they were in the custody of the state in some 5 way. Q. Okay. Certainly the -- what you were told by the family 6 7 that Dr Carey had said that in fact Dr Karch was a proponent of excited delirium was a cause of concern --8 9 A. Yes. 10 Q. -- to you. Okay, bear with me just a moment, please. I'm mindful of the time, sir. 11 12 LORD BRACADALE: We'll stop for lunch and sit at 2 o'clock. 13 (1.02 pm)14 (Luncheon adjournment) 15 (2.03 pm)16 LORD BRACADALE: Ms Thomson. 17 MS THOMSON: Thank you. Before lunch we were talking about 18 the meeting that you had with Mr Bayoh's family on 19 26 August 2015 at which time concerns were expressed 20 concerning the independence --21 Α. Yes. Q. -- and views of Dr Karch. 22 We looked at paragraph 98 of your statement and I 23 24 wonder if we can perhaps have that up on the screen 25 again. You say at the bottom of that paragraph:

"When we looked at Dr Karch in more detail it did 1 seem that his research from funded entirely US military 2 3 and law enforcement, which gave us cause to consider 4 whether Dr Karch should be used by us and whether he was independent." 5 6 Yes. Α. 7 What did looking at Dr Karch in more detail involve? Q. I can't specifically recall. I know that Mr Anwar gave 8 Α. 9 us some information and we did some further research 10 ourself. It may have been looking at what was available online, but I couldn't say specifically what it was that 11 12 we did. 13 Whatever you did it resulted in the discovery that his Q. 14 researches are funded by US military and law 15 enforcement? I think that's right, yes. 16 Α. And I'm just wondering what sort of searches that 17 Q. revealed this information and whether those searches 18 19 might have been undertaken at the outset? 20 There was -- I think had we done those searches at the Α. 21 outset, we would have recovered the same material so, yes, we could have done that but we didn't. 22 Q. And at this distance, you can't specifically recall what 23 it was that you did --24

25

Α.

No.

- Q. -- that revealed this information. You go on to say
 that this information gave you cause to consider whether

 Dr Karch should be used and whether he was independent.
- What was the upshot of those considerations?
- 5 So there was obviously something else which you will no Α. doubt take me to in relation to a newspaper article and 6 7 what I can't recall was whether, because we took a decision that we would not rely upon Dr Karch, and I 8 9 can't recall whether or not we had formed a final view 10 on that as a result of the researches or whether that view crystallised as a result on the newspaper article 11 12 or whether we were just -- if I can put it this way --13 some way down the road of thinking that we weren't going 14 to but we would see what he produced in any event. 15 I don't recall specifically.
- The upshot of it was that we decided we weren't
 going to rely upon his evidence at that time. The
 timeline I'm not entirely certain of.
- Q. I might be able to help you to an extent. The meeting
 with the family was on 26 August 2015. The comment in
 The Sun was on 1 November 2015 and by the time that you
 met at the family, Dr Karch had been instructed but his
 report hadn't been received --
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. -- by you. And I'm wondering whether consideration was

1 given after the meeting with the family and your own 2 independent researches to simply withdrawing his 3 instruction? We didn't consider that from recollection I think. I 4 Α. 5 think having instructed him, we thought that we ought to go through with that in any event and his -- whatever he 6 7 produced. So I understood he'd actually had -- by that point had access to some of the material and had begun 8 9 considering it. So if we were going to end up in 10 criminal proceedings, whatever he produced might not be something that we were going to rely upon, but it would 11 12 be there and, as a matter of fairness, I think we should 13 just consider doing that. 14 So we never considered withdrawing the instructions 15 at the time. We kept the instructions with him and, as 16 I say, we later decided that we weren't going to rely 17 upon them, but I'm not sure if that was the decision that was taken before The Sun article, after The Sun 18 article or whether or not we had considered that we were 19 20 unlikely to use him and The Sun article was, if you 21 like, the icing on the cake that prevented us from doing 22 that. Q. A further letter of instruction was issued on 23 8 September to Dr Karch. Again, I don't think we need 24

to bring it up on the screen, but he was instructed by

1 the Lord Advocate to consider and provide expert witness opinion on the effect of cuffs and leg restraints and 2 3 the rib fracture. Does that ring a bell? 4 Α. That tends to suggest that we hadn't made the final 5 decision then and we were -- the final decision was made after The Sun article just at that point. 6 7 Q. Had the Lord Advocate been made aware of the concerns raised by the family and the products of your research 8 at this point in time? 9 10 Α. I think he was at the meeting where the concerns were expressed if I recall correctly. 11 12 Q. The meeting with the family? The meeting with the family. I can't recall if he was 13 Α. made aware of what we had discovered --14 15 Q. All right. 16 A. -- at that point. Let's perhaps look briefly at this further letter of 17 Q. instruction. It's PIRC 03435A. So let's just see who's 18 19 issued this letter. So it's been issued by the PIRC, 20 who were issuing at this stage letters of instruction, 21 dated 8 September. Can we scroll to the bottom to see 22 whose name is on this, please. It's been issued by the Commissioner herself and if we return to the top of 23 the text: 24

"In furtherance of the above and my letter of

1 instruction dated 13 August, as you are aware I undertake independent investigation under direction from 2 3 the Lord Advocate. In furtherance of the four areas outlined in my letter of instruction: [and we have 4 5 discussed these already] physiological effects of the drug, physiological effects of the sprays, physiological 6 7 effect of the restraint and the effect of all of the above in combination. 8 9 "I have been instructed by the Lord Advocate to ask 10 that you consider and provide expert witness on the significance of the effect of the deceased being 11 12 handcuffed and the leg restraints applied, whether such 13 restraint could have contributed to any positional 14 asphyxiation, given the restraints continued to be 15 applied following him becoming unresponsive and during and following resuscitation attempts and the fracture to 16 17 the deceased's rib and the most likely mechanism as to how this injury was sustained." 18

So it appears that in the period between the family bringing concerns to your door, and not just their personal concerns?

22 A. Yes.

19

20

21

Q. -- but concerns expressed by Dr Carey, who's an eminent forensic pathologist, you then carried out your own due diligence and realised that there was a funding issue.

- 1 A. Question mark over his independence.
- Q. And a question mark over Dr Karch's independence. You
- 3 have explained why the instruction perhaps wasn't
- 4 withdrawn, but appears that the crown -- the
- 5 Lord Advocate has referred to here --
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. -- but I suppose the instructions could come from others
- 8 within the crown acting on his behalf?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. But the crown have instructed two further questions to
- 11 be asked of Dr Karch?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. But were you aware that that was going on?
- 14 A. I can't recall, but I would have been aware. I would
- 15 have been aware at the time. I recall the additional
- questions. I recall that at that point where we were in
- our investigation, the continuing restraint and the
- question of positional asphyxiation were and, you know,
- 19 the justification for the restraint of someone who was
- 20 apparently unconscious, these were questions that we
- 21 were asking and, similar, with the rib, these were
- 22 questions which were exercising us at that time.
- 23 I don't recall the specific letter, but it sounds as
- if, in that timeline that I was struggling with, that we
- 25 had not made up our mind not to use Dr Karch at that

- point. We were maybe beginning to form views, but they
 were not fully formed by the sounds of it.
- 3 Q. So there were perhaps some red flags but you hadn't 4 reached a --
- 5 A. Yes, I don't think we could have reached a conclusion,
 6 standing in terms of the letter which has been put to
 7 me.
- Q. All right. Around about this time, did anyone think to speak to Dr Karch about the concerns that had been raised and identified?
- We didn't speak to Dr Karch about it. I'm not sure, 11 Α. 12 from my recollection of what we had discovered, whether 13 or not that would have changed our thinking or given us any new information. I think the information that we 14 15 had in terms of the funding of his research and the funding all being from a particular direction, it was 16 17 information that we had and that was from published material that I think he was partly responsible for 18 19 publishing. So we didn't speak to him and I think we 20 didn't speak to him because we weren't sure that he was 21 going to tell us anything that we didn't know in 22 relation to those -- that would address those concerns.
- 23 Q. And what about his qualifications and expertise?
- A. No, we didn't go into them any further with him.
- Q. And you said earlier that you understood that he was a

1 cardiologist with an interest in pharmacology and toxicology aspects? 2 That's my recollection. I would have to see the CV 3 Α. again to see what it said, but that's my recollection. 4 5 Certainly Kate Frame gave evidence that she understood Q. he was a cardiac pathologist and toxicologist. 6 7 Α. Similar. Something similar? 8 Q. 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. Dr Karch provided a statement to the Inquiry and in response to quite simple questions about his 11 12 qualifications and expertise said: "I have no formal toxicology qualifications or 13 14 training as a clinically toxicologist." 15 Does that surprise you? Standing some of the things we were asking him, yes. 16 Α. Yes, and we were also advised that he's not a forensic 17 Q. 18 pathologist and has never performed an autopsy. Does 19 that surprise you? 20 I'm not sure that -- I don't recall what his -- whether Α. 21 he was a forensic pathologist. We understood he was a cardiologist I think so I'm not -- I'm not sure that 22 surprises me as much. The toxicology part surprises me, 23 because that was certainly one of the areas that we were 24

looking for assistance with and, as I referred to in my

- statement, the effect of alpha-PVP on -- was one of the areas that we were really quite concerned about.
- Q. And if you had known that he had no formal toxicology
 qualifications or training as a clinical toxicologist,
 would that have made a difference to whether or not the
 crown approved his instruction?
- 7 A. I expect it would have.
- Q. In the event, he prepared two reports. They're both
 dated 10 September 2015. I don't think we need to look
 at them. Would you have seen them at the time?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. Reading them very short, he said that there was

 preexisting heart disease that could have been fatal in

 its own right. The effect of physical restraint would

 have been de minimis. He dismissed positional asphyxia

 as junk science and described excited delirium as a

 disease.
- Did these conclusions allay or compound the concerns
 that you already had about his instruction?
- A. I think they would have compounded the concerns that we had in relation to his instruction of excited delirium and in relation to what he was saying vis-a-vis positional asphyxiation. Regardless of the label, my understanding of the other evidence that we had and from other cases was that the position of a person was

1		something which was significant in terms of their
2		ability to breathe and also in terms of resuscitation,
3		the position of the person was crucial to that being
4		successful, so that surprised me.
5	Q.	Okay. What, if anything, was done on receipt of
6		Dr Karch's reports, given that the content of them, his
7		conclusions, served only to compound your existing
8		concerns?
9	Α.	I think by that stage we had already begun to look for
LO		other witnesses and a number of other witnesses were
11		subsequently identified who would supply the gaps in
L2		expertise that we were missing at that stage.
L3	Q.	You mentioned his comment in The Sun newspaper
	Α.	Yes.
L 4		
L4 L5		that went to print on 1 November, and if we can
		that went to print on 1 November, and if we can perhaps look briefly at your statement again, paragraph
L5		
L5 L6		perhaps look briefly at your statement again, paragraph
15 16 17		perhaps look briefly at your statement again, paragraph 101, you were shown an extract and at the top of the
15 16 17 18		perhaps look briefly at your statement again, paragraph 101, you were shown an extract and at the top of the second page you say:
15 16 17 18		perhaps look briefly at your statement again, paragraph 101, you were shown an extract and at the top of the second page you say: "It was entirely inappropriate for a witness to
15 16 17 18 19		perhaps look briefly at your statement again, paragraph 101, you were shown an extract and at the top of the second page you say: "It was entirely inappropriate for a witness to comment on an ongoing investigation in the media. The
15 16 17 18 19 20		perhaps look briefly at your statement again, paragraph 101, you were shown an extract and at the top of the second page you say: "It was entirely inappropriate for a witness to comment on an ongoing investigation in the media. The place to comment was in his report. These comments as
15 16 17 18 19 20 21		perhaps look briefly at your statement again, paragraph 101, you were shown an extract and at the top of the second page you say: "It was entirely inappropriate for a witness to comment on an ongoing investigation in the media. The place to comment was in his report. These comments as well as the additional research that we had done were

Crown Counsel were allocated to the case. I was not

1 involved in the precognition process and so I'm unaware as to how these concerns were made known to 2 Crown Counsel at the decision-making stage." 3 4 Now, we have a statement from Lord Mulholland, 5 I don't think we need to put it on the screen, but if I might read it short, he says: 6 7 "I understand that Dr Karch gave an interview to The Sun newspaper commenting on the case which made him 8 9 unsuitable to be retained as an expert instructed by the crown." 10 And you're nodding, were you --11 12 Yes, that was certainly a discussion that we had. Α. Q. Okay. So you were aware at the time that that was the 13 14 Lord Advocate's view? 15 A. Yes. I'm sure we discussed it on the day that the article appeared. 16 Q. Lord Mulholland goes on to say: 17 "An expert witness will provide independent 18 19 assistance to the court by way of objective unbiased 20 opinion in relation to matters within his expertise. 21 His interview to a newspaper was inconsistent with his duties as an independent expert." 22 A. I would agree with that. 23 24 Q. You would agree. And if we can stay with your statement, please, and go to paragraph 104. If we can 25

1		go a little further down, please. Here we see some
2		extracts from your notebook. If we can keep going,
3		please. You record sorry, I think we in fact need to
4		look at the italicised text just for a
5		(Youtube feed frozen)
6		" the Lord Advocate's comments on Dr Karch
7		reflect our view of him at that stage, we had no
8		intention of positively relying upon it to make a case
9		as our view was that his independence was compromised."
10		Sorry, can you bear with me just a moment.
11		" his independence was compromised. It was
12		however evidence in a case and could not be ignored. We
13		could not unknow his view and whilst we may not put a
14		great deal of weight on it, if any, it couldn't simply
15		be disregarded. Whilst the crown may take a view on how
16		we intended to use or not use the material, it would
17		have to be disclosed and considered with the other
18		evidence albeit that we thought it compromised. The
19		family would have been in no doubt that we were not
20		going to positively rely on Karch's report in a
21		prosecution."
22		I understand what you're suggesting or alluding to
23		there is if there had been a prosecution the crown
24		wouldn't have relied on this report
25	А.	Yes.

- Q. -- but your disclosure obligations would have required
 you to disclose it to the defence.
- 3 A. Yes, absolutely, yes.
- Q. And so to that extent it wasn't something you could simply sweep under the carpet --
- 6 A. Yes --
- 7 Q. -- or put to one side --
- A. -- it was there, it would had to be dealt with but it

 was a question of weight and we had decided that we

 would attach no weight to it and we wouldn't use it

 positively in a prosecution.
- Q. Okay. Can we continue on to paragraph 106(?), please.
- "I have read the narrative and analysis from the precognition."
- And you read them for the first time I think when

 you were provided with copies in order to prepare your

 statement, you didn't read them at the time because you

 had moved on.
- 19 A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. You say:
- "I was not involved in the precognition and have not seen these documents before as I noted the report from Dr Karch's evidence. Given that it seems that his report proposes contributory factors to the deaths that the other experts did not, it is entirely appropriate

1 that it was considered in the narrative and analysis. 2 Not to have done so would have given Crown Counsel an 3 incomplete picture. However, given the view that we had 4 formed in 2015, I would have expected the concerns in relation to Karch that we had formed then to be 5 reflected somewhere. Having not been involved in 6 7 reporting the case to Crown Counsel, I am unable to say why they were not." 8 9 Now, there is no discussion of his report in the 10 analysis section of the precognition at all, but in the narrative, you may recall, there are summaries of each 11 12 and every one of the reports that were instructed --13 Α. Yes. 14 -- and lifts of --Q. 15 Α. Yes. -- quite substantial passages of text and all the main 16 Q. 17 conclusions. You may recall that the narrative summaries Dr Karch's report. It's not discussed, as I 18 19 say, in the analysis, but nowhere in the narrative or 20 analysis are the concerns around his independence, his 21 funding, the results of your due diligence, or the article in The Sun recorded. 22 Did that surprise you? 23 Yes, and I've said in my statement that I would have 24 Α. expected that to be reflected somewhere, the view that 25

- we had taken. I can see why it would be in there for completeness, but for completeness you would need to have given its full context and the full context would be the concerns that we had formed in 2015 and the view that we had taken in 2015, that would have to be there as well. So Crown Counsel should have been aware of that.
- Q. Okay. And what -- what consequences can potentially follow where a report is narrated in a narrative or analysis, but not put in its proper context?
- 11 A. It's possible that the interpretation of it by

 12 Crown Counsel may -- Crown Counsel may form a view based

 13 upon incomplete information and therefore interpret it

 14 in a way that that was inconsistent with our previous

 15 views that led us to put a witness before a court that

 16 was not appropriately qualified or was not appropriately

 17 independent.
- Q. I wonder if we can bring up the statement of

 James Wolffe, who was also Lord Advocate during the

 period of --
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. -- this investigation. It's SBPI 00529, and can we look at paragraph 53, please. If we can perhaps scroll a little bit so we can see the question that sits above it. He was asked the question:

1 "Were you aware of any issues relating to Dr Steven 2 Karch that were apparent from a time prior to your 3 involvement in the investigation? Were you aware of 4 Mr Bayoh's family's views of Dr Karch? Were you aware of any media statements attributed to Dr Karch? What 5 were the previous Lord Advocate's views of Dr Karch as 6 7 far as you were aware? How if at all did any of these matters affect your understanding of Dr Karch and his 8 9 opinion." 10 And Mr Wolffe's reply is: "I have no recollection of the issues referred to in 11 12 this question. If they were drawn to my attention, 13 I would expect that to be apparent from the documentary 14 record." 15 So here we have the second Lord Advocate involved in the case --16 Yes. 17 Α. 18 Q. -- being asked a question some years down the line, but 19 seemingly having no recollection of there being an issue 20 with Dr Karch at all. And I'm wondering whether another 21 reason perhaps to include concerns about an expert 22 within the body of the precognition, whether in the narrative or the analysis, might be because Crown Office 23 works in such a way that there are from time to time 24 restructures, as you have described, post holders 25

1 change, people come and go and indeed, during the course 2 of this Inquiry, one Lord Advocate left and another 3 replaced him and whether having concerns of this type 4 recorded in the precognition would ensure that those 5 concerns were brought to the attention of anyone involved in the case at a later stage, who might not 6 7 have been aware of what was going on at the time? I would say that the principal reason for having it in 8 Α. 9 the analysis was for the benefit of the marking advocate 10 depute, but it would also serve the purpose that you suggest. It would ensure that there was a complete --11 12 there was complete clarity about the audit trail of the view that had been taken in 2015. 13 Q. Thank you. Can you bear with me just a moment, please. 14 15 I have no further questions for you. Thank you, Mr McGowan. 16 Thank you. 17 Α. 18 LORD BRACADALE: Are there any Rule 9 applications, 19 Ms Mitchell? 20 Mr McGowan, would you mind withdrawing to the 21 witness room while I hear submission. Submissions by MS MITCHELL 22 MS MITCHELL: (Youtube feed frozen). 23 24 The second that I would like to ask him about, Mr Brown in his evidence indicated that at the time 25

1 Fiona Carnan had written her analysis, he had read a mixture of some of the police and civilian witnesses' 2 evidence and it's not clear indeed that he had read them 3 4 all. This witness said when he was asked about scrutiny 5 of the evidence and who within CAAPD was responsible for scrutinising it, he says -- he said to the question: 6 7 "Would that include the precognoscers?" It was said: 8 9 "It would include precognoscers. It would include 10 Les Brown as the head of CAAPD. It would also include me in terms of what I read in the report that I read." 11 12 Now, what I would like to ask this witness is did he 13 read all the statements, including the police 14 statements, and if he did so, why it was that he did not 15 pick up on these issues of race? And I say that because he said that he was confident that his staff would have 16 17 been able to pick up on issues of race. The third question is in relation to training. And 18 in this statement that we have from the Lord Advocate at 19 20 the time this witness was involved at the start, 21 Lord Mulholland, he gives an indication that following 22 the January report all staff were trained in diversity and discrimination, including racism and religious 23 bigotry, a steering group was set up to ensure policies 24 and procedures were implemented, staff were trained to 25

ensure that issues relative to diversity and racism were dealt with at the highest level and groups were set up reporting to steering groups and local issues. He also said all new staff had to undergo the training within six months to a year of taking post.

And what I would like to ask him is given his evidence about the way in which the issue of race was dealt with by -- sorry -- by CAAPD, did he consider that the training, such as it was, was sufficient such that Ms Carnan did not seem to pick up on various issues of race and the newer staff would have been recently trained in this and, again, their input doesn't seem to have had an effect on race being included.

Finally, also in relation to race, when this witness was asked how confident he was that the team had the necessary skill set to identify the evidence of racial motivation, he responded that he had every reason to be confident, because they were experienced lawyers who had been involved in large and complex cases before.

However, he doesn't then go on to explain anything in relation to race and what I would like to ask this witness was when the people were specifically chosen for this role, was any consideration given specifically to the issue of race and/or whether someone ought to be identified even, for example, outwith the organisation

1	to bring assistance in that regard to Crown Office.
2	LORD BRACADALE: Thank you. I'm going to rise for a period
3	to consider these submissions.
4	(2.33 pm)
5	(A short break)
6	(2.47 pm)
7	LORD BRACADALE: I shall allow Ms Mitchell to examine this
8	witness on the second issue relating to whether the
9	witness himself had read statements and what he took
10	from them and on the third issue in relation to training
11	and the evidence of Frank Mulholland about that. And I
12	consider that I would not be assisted by further
13	examination of the first and fourth issues.
14	So can we have the witness back, please.
15	Mr McGowan, Ms Mitchell who is the senior counsel
16	for the families of Sheku Bayoh, has some questions for
17	you.
18	A. Thank you.
19	LORD BRACADALE: Ms Mitchell.
20	Questions by MS MITCHELL
21	Q. I would like to ask you a question in relation to the
22	statements, both civilian and police statements, in this
23	case. When Mr Brown had evidence taken from him, I
24	asked whether or not by the time of the crown analysis
25	had been brought together, had he read the civilian and

the police statements, and he said that he couldn't 1 remember what he had read entirely. He went on to say 2 3 that he had read a mixture of police and civilian 4 statements. 5 Earlier when you gave evidence, when asked about scrutiny of evidence, you said you were asked and who 6 7 within CAAPD was responsible for scrutinising the evidence in the way that you've described it in 8 9 assessing for -- in assessing in relation to the 10 question of racial motivation. And you were asked about precognoscers and you said: 11 12 "It would include precognoscers. It would include Les Brown as the head of CAAPD and it would also include 13 14 me in terms of what I read in the reports that I read." 15 Now, what I want to ask you is you've indicated that you read reports. Did you read the police and the 16 17 civilian statements? When I refer to me reading the statements, that was at 18 Α. 19 the stage of what has become known as the interim 20 report. That was at that stage. I do not think that I 21 read every statement when the final report was 22 submitted. I've certainly read them all at that initial stage and then come the final precognition, which would 23 have contained those statements plus precognition 24 statements we had taken, I wasn't involved so I didn't 25

- 1 read them.
- 2 Q. So at the time what we're calling the initial report --
- 3 A. Yes.
- Q. -- or interim report, you had read all the police
- 5 statements and all the civilian statements we had?
- A. Yes, my recollection is that it came in a number of
- 7 folders and I read all of the material in there.
- 8 Q. When you read in particular the police statements, did
- 9 you form a view on, for example, language that was --
- 10 could be considered racial in nature? Did anything --
- 11 A. I don't recall that at the time.
- 12 Q. Do you mean that you don't recall whether you did or you
- didn't or you don't like seeing anything that would have
- 14 caused you concern?
- 15 A. I don't recall whether I did or I didn't.
- Q. When you saw that there was a question in relation to
- 17 terrorism, did you at that time consider anything in
- 18 relation to race?
- 19 A. The question of terrorism I was aware of on 3 May and I
- formed the view at that stage that, perhaps wrongly, but
- 21 I formed the view that it was unlikely that there was a
- 22 terrorist incident in Kirkcaldy and I came to form the
- 23 view that it was unlikely that that would have been said
- had the deceased been white.
- 25 Q. So when you looked at the statements, having formed that

1 view really from the off on the very first day, when you 2 looked at the police statements and you had already 3 formed the view that that you thought it unlikely that 4 they would have said had the witness been white, what 5 did you think then when you saw the police statements 6 saying that? 7 Α. The same thing, that it would have been unlikely that that would have been said whether it was white and I 8 questioned some of that. 9 10 Q. When you say you questioned it, who did you question it with? 11 12 Α. Whether it was in my own mind or whether I discussed it 13 with Mr Brown I can't recall, but certainly that was 14 something that was in my mind at the time when I 15 approached the statements and was reading them. Ought you to have raised it formally with someone if 16 Q. 17 it's only a recollection from your own mind? Raised the -- what I thought about? 18 Α. 19 What you thought about what was in the police Q. 20 statements. What I'm looking for here is you say, it's 21 a black man in custody, it's obvious that race is going 22 to be the centre of it. You're then presented with statements, statements which may use language which 23 could be considered racial, use on the word "coloured", 24

and you're also given statements which talk about a link

between what the police thought and the fact that

Mr Bayoh was black and your immediate assessment of

that. And what I'm trying to ascertain is once that

happened, what did you do with it, where did you go with

that, you having ascertained this link?

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

- A. So that was all -- to my mind that was all subject to inquiry and we would pursue that further. I think the whole question of terrorism was a question that we did discuss, myself and Les Brown. I'm not sure if the Lord Advocate became involved in some of those discussions later on, but certainly Les and I had discussed that.
- Q. And by the Lord Advocate do you mean Mr Wolffe?
- No, at that time, because the time I'm talking was 14 Α. 15 2015/2016, that would be Frank Mulholland at the time. So there was certainly discussion about that linkage or 16 17 that possible linkage having been made. At the same time, when we were asking questions about that, we were 18 19 being told of a general warning that had been given, 20 I think it was some time before of a general -- general 21 measures that police officers should be taking, because 22 there was a general fear that police officers may be subject to a terrorist attack of some kind and they were 23 doing various things to protect police officers round 24 25 and about that so --

- Q. But that wasn't in connection with anyone's race?
- 2 A. No, it wasn't. So bottoming out whether there was an
- 3 assumption on the part of the officers that because
- 4 Mr Bayoh was black it might be terrorist related and
- 5 whether that was a trope or an assumption and/or whether
- or not their view was informed by this general warning
- 7 was something which to my mind had to be bottomed out
- 8 during the course of the inquiry, because that would be
- 9 something which assisted us in determining whether or
- not the force which was used was justifiable.
- 11 Q. And did you ever come to see it being bottomed out?
- 12 A. I had left the case by that point so by the time that
- was finally or my anticipation would be that that would
- 14 be covered in the final analysis and we've heard
- evidence about that earlier on so I --
- Q. When you handed that over, did you flag up these
- 17 concerns with anyone so that they would be aware to look
- for it in the finality analysis?
- 19 A. No, I didn't flag that up. I don't think I thought I
- 20 needed to flag up, because I had discussed it with
- 21 others in the team.
- Q. What about -- you have mentioned that the issue of
- 23 racist tropes when you read the statements were you
- 24 concerned about the fact that there were possible racist
- 25 tropes being used?

- 1 A. I can't recall. I can't recall if there were beyond the
- 2 terrorism link if there were racist tropes in there.
- 3 Q. Well, for example, the strength of Mr Bayoh, the size of
- 4 Mr Bayoh, did any of that concern you in relation to the
- 5 question of race?
- 6 A. All of that generally concerned me for the purposes of
- 7 race and otherwise. It appeared that -- it appeared
- 8 there was lots of use of phrases like "super human
- 9 strength" and I thought that was fundamentally unhelpful
- and we needed to get to the bottom of that.
- 11 Q. And did you express that view to anybody?
- 12 A. I certainly expressed the view that we needed to get to
- the bottom of the super human strength issue and how
- 14 that was -- how the use of phraseology like that was
- fundamentally unhelpful.
- Q. Why did you think it was fundamental unhelpful?
- 17 A. We were looking for an evidence-based analysis of a case
- and super human strength is -- evidentially is a
- 19 meaningless phrase in that sense. I'm not sure at the
- 20 time I considered that to be a trope, but I thought it
- 21 was -- we had to get to the bottom of what people were
- 22 meaning in relation to that.
- 23 Q. And what about the size of Mr Bayoh, one of the police
- 24 officers said something to the effect of this was the
- 25 biggest man they had ever seen?

- 1 A. I think fairly early on as a matter of fact we knew he
- 2 wasn't the biggest man they would ever -- I think most
- 3 of the police officers were in fact taller.
- 4 Q. And did that give you any concerns in relation to the
- 5 issues of race?
- A. It gave me concerns, but I'm not sure if it was
- 7 specifically in relation to race. It gave me concerns
- 8 about the accuracy and reliability of the accounts and
- 9 potentially the credibility of the accounts that we had.
- 10 Q. Would it have been helpful if you had these concerns,
- 11 particularly if you had these concerns from reading it
- in relation to race, or you had these concerns in
- 13 relation to the other matters, if you had written down
- that and communicated that formally with somebody, be it
- to Les Brown, to someone senior to you, or directly to
- 16 PIRC?
- 17 A. It would have -- it would have meant that we had a
- proper audit trail of it I accept. As I say, I think I
- 19 did discuss it with Les Brown who was directly involved
- 20 at the time. I think these were conversation that we
- 21 had.
- 22 Q. Specifically in relation to terrorism?
- 23 A. I think we had the conversation in relation to
- 24 terrorism, we had the conversation in relation to size,
- 25 we had the conversation in relation to super human

- 1 strength. All of these were conversation that we had.
- Q. And the latter two weren't connected with race?
- 3 A. I don't think I connected them with race at that point
- 4 in time, no.
- 5 Q. Would you connect them with race now?
- A. It's possible that they could be -- it's possible they
- 7 could be connected with race. I didn't see it that way
- 8 at the time. As I say, at the time, I took them to be
- 9 indications that the material that we had from the
- 10 police, there were doubts over its reliability and its
- 11 credibility.
- 12 Q. I'll move on to my next question. Following on from the
- 13 Chhokar case, we understand from the evidence in
- 14 statement form that's been given by Lord Mulholland that
- the crown embarked on a systemic review of all its
- policies and procedures to ensure it wasn't
- institutionally racist. Presumably you having been in
- 18 Crown Office that length of time were aware of that?
- 19 A. I was. That was very early on in my career. At that
- 20 time, I would have been a -- I would have been a fiscal
- 21 depute at Hamilton so I was never involved in the
- 22 process, but I was aware that process was ongoing and
- 23 new policies and amendments to policies training was
- 24 coming out at that time.
- 25 Q. It says:

"All staff, new and existing, were trained on 1 diversity and discrimination as a result... " 2 Yes, there was a two-day course I recall being on. 3 Α. 4 "... including racism and religious bigotry." Q. 5 Α. Yes. And it says: 6 Q. 7 "A steering group was set up to ensure that such policies and procedures were implemented. Staff, 8 9 including all ADs, were trained to ensure that issues 10 relative to diversity and racism were dealt with at the highest level and area groups were set up reporting to 11 12 the steering group on local issues." 13 Yes. Α. So you had a top to bottom, as it were. The idea was 14 Q. 15 there was going to be a top to bottom review. You have heard about the way that the evidence has been dealt 16 with by, for example, Fiona Carnan, Mr Brown --17 18 Α. Yes. 19 Given your view about the way in which the evidence was Q. 20 dealt with, does it suggest that the training which was 21 put in place at the time for Ms Carnan who would have 22 been there --23 A. Yes. Q. -- for the training and her 30 years and for the new 24

members of staff who have to undergo training when they

1	arrive isn't fit for purpose?
2	A. It certainly suggests that there is a need to review and
3	refresh that training. There are elements of training
4	in relation to race I think for new starts. I couldn't
5	say exactly what they are, but it certainly sounds if
6	all of that needs to be reviewed and refreshed
7	absolutely.
8	Q. Would you find benefit in that?
9	A. I think I would, yes.
10	Q. Thank you.
11	LORD BRACADALE: Thank you.
12	Mr McGowan, thank you very much for coming to give
13	evidence to the Inquiry. I'm very grateful for your
14	time. We're about to rise for the day and you're going
15	to be free to go.
16	A. Thank you.
17	LORD BRACADALE: So we'll adjourn now until Monday at
18	10 o'clock, next Monday.
19	(3.01 pm)
20	(The hearing was adjourned to 10.00 am on Monday, 29 April
21	2024)
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	INDEX	
2	Mr McGowan (sworn)	1
3	Examination-in-chief by MS THOMSON	1
4	Submissions by MS MITCHELL	.127
5	Questions by MS MITCHELL	130
6		
7		
8		
9		
LO		
L1		
L2		
L3		
L 4		
L5		
L 6		
L7		
L8		
L 9		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		