

10am: The jury is hearing further evidence from the third witness in the trial, Sen-Constable Ashley Martin Huth, who works with the Brisbane Scientific section.

He told the jury he measured the distance between the concrete bank of the bridge and the lower mud bank where Ms Baden-Clay's body was found.

In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, for Baden-Clay, he clarified that an officer was injured trying to reach the body after it was found by a canoeist on April 30, 2012.

He said the injury took place at 1.20pm as the officer attempted to clamber down from the bridge to the bank.

"I was told he injured his shoulder quite badly and later had surgery," he said.

"He was wearing police issue boots ... a high-cut boot with laces on it with a distinctive tread pattern. Like a hiking boot type thing."

He agreed the boots were designed specifically so police could negotiate difficult terrain.

Sen-Constable Huth said he also sunk into the mud quite deeply as he tried to reach Ms Baden-Clay's body.

"There's one photo in particular you can see where we churned up the mud ... I was wearing gumboots and the mud was up over my boots," he said.

He said the mud was silty and muddy and "very, very soft".

Sen-Constable Huth said he went to the family home on Brookfield Rd on April 24, 2012 to do a visible screen for blood in the car port area and a camper trailer parked within it.

He said he also checked the garage underneath the home.

Mr Byrne: "Careful examination, nothing seen that looked like blood to you?"

Sen-Constable Huth: "No."

He said he also used a presumptive chemical test for blood in those areas but found nothing.

Sen-Constable Huth used an interactive crime scene tool to take the jury through the Baden-Clay family home, into the garage and underneath the car port.

He also pointed out a latticed area that indicated the underneath of the home.

In re-examination by Crown prosecutor Danny Boyle, Sen-Constable Huth said the area where the police officer was injured while trying to reach Ms Baden-Clay's body was plateaued and there was a vertical drop between where she lay and the bridge.

He said the police officer fell over closer to the water line and slightly below where the deceased's body was found.

Sen-Constable Huth said it would have been "fairly easy" to access the concrete platform above where the body was found.

"You could get to that fairly easily, once you start negotiating past that you run into trouble," he said.

The jury was shown a photo taken from the concrete platform beneath the bridge, looking up to the road, which the witness explained could be accessed from the road.

10.30am: The fourth witness in the trial is Sgt Nicole Tysoe, who is stationed in the Scientific Section.

She said she was present when a post-mortem examination was conducted on Ms Baden-Clay's body on May 1, 2012.

"When I first observed Allison she had on a pair of three-quarter length pants, socks and shoes, a top and also a jumper that was wrapped around her head and neck area," she said.

Sgt Tysoe said she located some botanical material — leaves and twigs — in Ms Baden-Clay's hair as well as around the arms of her jumper.

"I collected the botanical material from Allison and once I returned to the scientific section we transferred those materials into bottle with ethanol," she said.

She said Ms Baden-Clay was wearing a solitaire diamond ring and a plain wedding band with an inscription inside it.

The jury was shown a photo of the rings on a blue tarp.

11am: Forensic pathologist Dr Nathan Milne told the jury of the body found under the Kholo Creek bridge.

He said the woman's arms were upwards and her hands were still within the sleeves of the jumper when he examined her.

He said the collar of the jumper was around the neck and it was "inside out".

Dr Milne said he removed the jumper from the body and also identified a purple singlet, underwear, white sneakers and socks.

He said the woman was 170cm and weighed 72kg, which was likely to be less than her true weight due to fluid loss.

Dr Milne said the woman's hair was long and brown.

He said the woman's face, eyes and ears, nose, lips and tongue were missing and some of the facial skeleton was visible.

Dr Milne said that was a consequence of the putrefaction process, insect activity and activity from other animals.

"I think the loss of tissue is primarily insect activity on already decomposed tissue," he said.

He said putrefaction was more likely to occur in areas where blood pooled in the body, a process called hypostasis, which he said was present along the right side of the woman's body.

"That's consistent with death in the position that we've seen or the body being put into that position... within a matter of hours of death," Dr Milne said.

He said hypostasis would take place within half an hour of death and 12 to 16 hours after death.

Dr Milne said he saw no teeth marks on the tissue consistent with larger animal activity.

He said the hands showed no injuries.

He said the fingernails were all detached on the right hand, but he was able to find four of the nails within the jumper.

Dr Milne said there were no definite injuries found on the body.

"The putrefaction, mummification, changed colour of the skin, it can obscure injuries and obviously where the tissue is now absent, there could have been injuries there," he said.

He said soft tissue loss around the face was common and did not necessarily mean there were injuries present around the face and head.

He said it was possible there was some sort of injury to the woman's left shin, due to the level of insect activity there.

Dr Milne said the tongue and brain were affected by decomposition.

He said the soft tissues of the neck were damaged and the muscles "significantly decomposed".

Dr Milne said the carotid arteries, which were often resistant to decomposition, were able to be examined.

The hyoid bone, near the voice box, was not fractured or damaged, he said.

Dr Milne said there was no evidence of injury to the sternum, no fractures to the ribs but a "probable injury" on the internal lining of the chest wall.

“It was probably a bruise, I can’t exclude that as a post mortem effect, though,” he said.

He said a bruise, if this was one, would usually be caused by a blunt force injury with “mild” force.

Dr Milne said the area that looked like a bruise was around 5cm in size, on the left side of the chest, near ribs 4 to 6 and the “heart region”.

He said there was a small amount of pink fluid and pale material that appeared to be food or possibly medication residue in the stomach.

“I think it’s probably just food material,” he said.

Dr Milne said the liver had a small amount of blood in it that was sampled for toxicology.

“That was the only blood I could find during my examination due to the level of putrefaction,” he said.

He said the liver would break down substances and metabolise medications, for example.

11.30am: Forensic pathologist Dr Nathan Milne said the brain was examined by a neuropathologist but it was particularly difficult because of the level of decomposition.

He said the only finding was inconclusive, that there was modest amounts of granular material on the brain.

He said he tested for microscopic organisms found in water, called “diatoms”, which would be expected to have been found if a person had drowned.

He said there were none present in the samples he submitted to an expert.

Dr Milne said Ms Baden-Clay’s medical history showed she had asthma and had been prescribed Zoloft.

He said there was no sign of sexual assault.

Dr Milne said a toxicology report showed the samples taken were “grossly sub-optimal” and as a result, difficult to interpret.

“After death, some drugs can change in concentration and there can be different concentrations (in the body),” he said.

He said it was ideal to take samples from the blood found in the legs, because it was less likely to change.

Dr Milne said the drug sertraline, also called Zoloft, was metabolised in the liver.

He said the level of sertraline detected in the blood was 0.59 milligrams per kilogram.

He said he compared the level with known therapeutic ranges of sertraline doses.

“The blood level was 0.59 and in living people normally the therapeutic range is up to about 0.3,” he said.

He said it was possible the sertraline was highly concentrated after death.

Dr Milne said the level in the stomach was 2.2 milligrams per kilogram.

He said there were no other drugs detected in the body, but a blood alcohol concentration of .095 per cent was detected in the blood.

He said decomposition process actually produced alcohol.

Dr Milne said he did not think Ms Baden-Clay died of natural causes due to a lack of significant disease history, no disease present in the body and due to the death scene itself.

“I don’t have any information to be confident about anything as a cause of death,” he said.

He said he would have expected significant injuries if a person had fallen from the bridge to the bank below.

“Someone falling 14m onto that surface I would expect significant injuries such as fractures,” he said.

“If there was a depth of water that she fell into then there may not be any detectable injuries.”

In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, for Baden-Clay, Dr Milne agreed he was unable to determine a cause of death or any definite injuries.

He said he was unable to tell how Ms Baden-Clay’s jumper had ended up around her neck, but he agreed tidal movement in water may have pulled her clothing in a particular direction.

Dr Milne agreed the woman’s clothing was “in place” and her sneakers still tied.

He agreed the fingernails from both hands were detached but otherwise intact, an effect of decomposition.

The trial has adjourned for morning break.

12.20pm: In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, Dr Milne agreed the skeleton was not greatly affected by the decomposition.

He agreed that showed there had been no injuries to the skeleton structure, including the neck, collar bones and sternum.

He agreed he could not determine whether the “possible bruise” identified between the fourth and sixth ribs took place before or after death.

Dr Milne said there was granular material in the stomach which he could not exclude as being “digested tablet”.

Mr Byrne read to the jury notes taken by Dr Milne of Ms Baden-Clay’s medical history, and detailed that in 2003 she had experienced a recurrence of a moderate to severe major depressive disorder and an associated panic disorder that left her “prone to suicidal thoughts”.

Dr Milne agreed the Zoloft samples were taken from blood veins in the liver, tissues in the liver and from the stomach contents.

He agreed the blood level of the liver was 0.59mg per kg, in the liver was .5 mg per kg and within the stomach was 2.2mg per kg.

Mr Byrne: “They are all rather high readings are they not?”

Dr Milne: “It’s hard to say much about the liver and the stomach due to the decomposition. The levels in the blood are higher than expected due to the level of decomposition...”

Mr Byrne: “May I suggest that a dosage of one tablet (of Zoloft) per day of 100mg, her blood sertraline levels would not be expected to be higher than 0.05 and probably closer to 0.03?”

Dr Milne: “I’m not exactly sure on specific dosing.”

He agreed the drug sertraline, or Zoloft, metabolised or broke down to a substance known as “desmethyl sertraline”.

Dr Milne said the sertraline levels found in the body would not go up but the level in the blood could increase depending on how the drug moved around in the body.

He agreed that the level of sertraline found in the liver could be reduced after death.

Dr Milne agreed he was not able to exclude alcohol and or sertraline toxicity as a possible cause of death.

“I think it’s unlikely but I cannot exclude it,” he said.

He said he was also not able to exclude drowning as a possible cause of death due to the level of decomposition.

Dr Milne agreed he could not rule out a “fall from a height” as a possible cause of death.

He agreed falling from a height could lead to drowning, as a result of a person being rendered unconscious, and a fall into water would be of a lesser impact.

Dr Milne agreed moving water, sticks and stones could cause superficial lacerations.

“If it was impacted into a rock with a bit more force it could cause that,” he said of the “possible bruise” site on the ribs near the heart.

Dr Milne agreed the “possible bruise” site could have been caused by falling from a height into water.

He agreed a place of death was unable to be determined but the body could have been moved there after death by a tide or by a person.

He agreed he was unable to find a time of death but most likely within “a few days” of when she was last seen alive.

“I’m using the decomposition itself as an indicator of the time of death,” Dr Milne said.

In re-examination by Crown prosecutor Todd Fuller QC, Dr Milne said the level of decomposition meant he was unable to answer any of the questions about cause and time of death.

“That’s been the underlying difficulty in my examination,” he said.

12.45pm: The seventh witness in the trial is Fiona Ellen Christ, who said she knew Allison Baden Clay since 1996 and her husband Gerard Baden-Clay since about 1988.

“I met Gerard through my husband Stuart Christ, they were good friends at school,” she said.

“I met Allison when my husband Stuart and I moved to Brisbane and Allison and Gerard had just started dating...”

She said the couples were good friends because they had been through pregnancies together, their children attended the same schools and they celebrated Christmas and other occasions together.

Ms Christ said Ms Baden-Clay was working with Century 21 with her husband in the six-months before her death.

She said before that she sold health products through a company at New Ways, as well as with a program called Pathways, where she taught students resilience, and ran her own ballet studio from Brookfield State School.

“The ballet school was a dream of Allison’s to start her own little ballet school and she initiated that with Brookfield state school after school once a week, periodically for about three or four years,” she said.

Ms Christ said the families were often together and she saw Ms Baden-Clay with her daughters.

“She loved her children dearly. She wanted the best for them and she was a very nurturing, caring mum,” she said.

She said she spoke to Ms Baden-Clay for 20 minutes as they dropped their children off to school on Thursday April 19, 2012.

Ms Christ said Ms Baden-Clay told her that her sister-in-law Olivia Walton had been in hospital for bad headaches and that she had a new nephew being born.

She said their eldest daughters would have a sleep-over at Ms Christ’s place the following night while the younger children stayed with Ms Walton.

“On the 19th she seemed fine and she seemed happy,” Ms Christ said.

In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, for Baden-Clay, Ms Christ agreed she confided with Ms Baden-Clay about her depressive illness.

She said the first time was in 2001 after the birth of one of her daughters.

“She struggled with depression,” Ms Christ said.

She agreed Ms Baden-Clay told her the origins of her depression went back to anti-malarial tablets she took during her honeymoon.

“Throughout the time I knew Allison I saw signs of her depression,” Ms Christ.

“A concern Allison had was her anxiety, how it had imposed on her children, and she was concerned that she had created anxiety in them, that’s one example.”

Ms Christ said Ms Baden-Clay was anxious about the birth of her child, weight gain at the time of her depression in 2001, spending “a lot of time on the couch with (her daughter) beside her”.

“Just dealing with the everyday, with the functioning, I get the feeling that’s what she could cope with. Being their while her daughter would play on the ground beside her,” she said.

Ms Christ said Baden-Clay stayed home with his wife at that time “to support her”.

She said the couple was invited to her 30th birthday but did not come because she did not feel well enough.

Ms Christ said Ms Baden-Clay asked her for advice about coping with two children around the time of her second child being born.

She told the jury about a school camp where they had arranged to car pool together.

Ms Christ said she received a call from Ms Baden-Clay to say she was unable to go because she was on anti-depressants and it was making her to feel “nauseous and dizzy” in 2011.

She said Ms Baden-Clay had confided in her that she was conscious of her weight and was on a diet. "She was walking in the mornings," Ms Christ said.

Ms Christ said Ms Baden-Clay told her that her brother-in-law had a son on April 19, 2012.

She said she did not discuss with Ms Baden-Clay that she had wanted a son.

12.55pm: The eighth witness is Anne Louise Swalwell, who knew Gerard Baden-Clay through the Brookfield State Primary School P & C in 2010.

She said she met Allison Baden-Clay around October or November, 2011.

"At that stage she was teaching my daughter some jazz ballet at school," Ms Swalwell said.

Ms Swalwell said she had friendly "banter" with Ms Baden-Clay for around five or 10 minutes on April 19, 2011.

"She seemed happy that morning, actually, she was very happy," she said.

In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, for Baden-Clay, she agreed the accused, who was the deputy president of the P&C, was "always very nice to me".

She said her daughter called Ms Baden-Clay, "Ms Allison".

The trial will resume at 2.30pm.

LUNCH TAKEN BACK AT 2.30PM

2.30pm: The ninth witness in the trial is Karen Sheree Nielsen who said in April, 2012 she was a trainer and assessor in the real estate sector.

She said she had a four-hour meeting to discuss business development and growth strategies with Allison Baden-Clay on April 19, 2012.

"She was extremely positive about those arrangements and what we discussed at that time," she said.

Ms Nielsen said Ms Baden-Clay said she wanted to grow the business and the rent roll, as well as diversify the market and build the business up.

She told the jury Ms Baden-Clay told her she had only just come back into the business after having children.

"She came across as an extremely devoted mother," she said.

"She called it homework, but she was actually going to work on some improvements and strategies that we discussed that day... and then we were going out to do listing

presentations with clientele and that sort of things to try and fine-tune skills and improve it.”

Ms Nielsen said she also met Gerard Baden-Clay at the end of the meeting.

“He was on the phone when we entered the room and Allison picked up a photo of the three children and showed me...,” she said.

She said Ms Baden-Clay introduced her to her husband and told him she had homework to do.

“She was extremely enthusiastic about growing the business... she was extremely involved and engrossed in what we were discussing there and we left on a positive note. I thought I’d be back in the future,” she said.

Ms Nielsen said the meeting ended at 1.30pm.

In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, for Baden-Clay, Ms Nielsen said she was offered a piece of cake at lunch but Ms Baden-Clay declined it because “she was on a protein diet”.

Police are set to take the stand in the murder trial of Brisbane woman Allison Baden-Clay.

She said the couples were good friends because they had been through pregnancies together, their children attended the same schools and they celebrated Christmas and other occasions together.

2.50pm: The 10th witness in the trial is Gabrielle Robyn Cadioli, who told the jury that in April, 2012 she worked as a receptionist at Westside Century 21 employed by Gerard Baden-Clay.

She said she worked with a woman called Toni McHugh who finished working there in September and October, 2011.

“Her and Gerard went to get coffee that morning, there was a phone call to another staff member... and Gerard came back to the office and said Toni wouldn’t be returning and then sent a group email to staff saying the same,” she said.

She said Baden-Clay spoke to her one-on-one and in the days that followed, asked her to remove anything that belonged to Ms McHugh “because Allison was coming into the office”.

“He said he had been having an affair with Toni McHugh and that it had ceased and that she wouldn’t be returning back to the office, she couldn’t work here anymore,” she said.

“He said it would be very difficult for him, he said ‘I love her’ and he said that all the staff members had to work together as a team to move forward.”

She said Allison Baden-Clay came to work as a manager in the rentals department in the business.

Ms Cadioli said she saw Ms Baden-Clay on Thursday April 19, 2012 and her desk was right behind hers.

“Yeah, she was happy, she was in a really good mood,” she said.

She had been in training all day and Allison enjoyed training, she had vocalised that to me before. She was having a bit of a joke with everyone that afternoon,” she said.

Ms Cladioli said Ms Baden-Clay left in the afternoon to go to the hairdresser at Kenmore sometime between 3pm and 3.30pm.

She said she could not remember what time Baden-Clay left that day.

In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, for Baden Clay, Ms Cadioli agreed Ms Baden-Clay had spoken to her about her anxiety in the 12-months she worked in the business.

“I remember her mentioning an article about it,” Ms Cadioli said.

“She mentioned, her words were, sometimes I worry I may have passed it on to my girls. It wasn’t a very emotional conversation at all, it wasn’t a happy conversation, it was just a conversation.”

She said she heard on Friday April 20, 2012 that Ms Baden-Clay was missing.

Ms Cadiolo said she took a phone call from Baden-Clay that afternoon and he told her the SES was searching for her.

She agreed the next day he sent her a text message to say: “We pray she comes home soon.”

3.00pm: The 11th witness is Elizabeth Scully, a rental area coordinator who worked at Century 21 Westside as the office and maintenance manager for the property team.

She said Gerard Baden-Clay was the principal of the business.

She said she was in the position for three years at April, 2012.

Ms Scully said Toni McHugh stopped working at the business in September or October, 2011.

“He explained the reason she had resigned was due to him having an affair with her,” she said.

Ms Scully said she asked Baden-Clay whether his wife knew about the affair and he replied ``yes''.

She said Ms Baden-Clay attended the office occasionally with her daughters and that was how she met her in.

She said Ms Baden-Clay's role ``became very active'' after Ms McHugh left and she worked approximately four days per week in the business.

Ms Scully said she saw Ms Baden-Clay in the Century Westside office on April 19, 2012.

``Very happy after she had finished her training,'' she said of Ms Baden-Clay's mood.

She said Ms Baden-Clay was to meet a woman called Kate Rankin at the office the next morning and they planned to travel together to the seminar in the city.

In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, for Baden-Clay, Ms Scully said she had discussed taking dance classes with Ms Baden-Clay as a sort of exercise program.

She said Ms Baden-Clay planned to go to the hairdresser because her hair was ``too red''.

Ms Scully agreed Baden-Clay had a red eye that day but that was not unusual.

Ms Scully agreed Baden-Clay had thanked her for working hard after his wife's disappearance and urged her to co-operate with police on April 20, 2012.

3.10pm: The 12th witness is Kate Rankin who started working at Century 21 Westside in January, 2010.

She said in September, 2011, she became an assistant property manager.

Ms Rankin said Toni McHugh left the business around that time.

``There was a phone conversation where I became aware that Allison found out about the affair,'' she said.

She said Gerard Baden-Clay told her why Ms McHugh had left and said he wanted to work on his marriage.

Ms Rankin said she had arranged to meet Ms Baden-Clay at the office to go to the real estate conference together at 8am on April 20, 2012.

She said Ms Baden-Clay seemed normal on the afternoon of April 19, 2012.

Ms Rankin said Ms Baden-Clay was not involved in the business prior to Ms McHugh leaving the business.

She said she knew about the affair with Ms McHugh before Baden-Clay told her about it.

“For a couple of months,” she said.

In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, for Baden-Clay, Ms Rankin agreed Ms Baden-Clay was trained up to take over the role of a property manager who was leaving.

She said she worked at Century 21 since the beginning of 2010.

“He was a very good boss, he was always very pleasant with me,” she said.

Ms Rankin said Baden-Clay told his staff individually when Ms McHugh left the business.

She agreed he told her there were a lot of trust issues he needed to resolve with his wife.

3.15pm: The 13th witness in the trial is Monique Waymouth who worked at the Kenmore Saloon of Epic Hair Designs.

She said Allison Baden-Clay came in for a hair colour treatment on April 19, 2012.

“She seemed a little bit stressed when she came in and then she was fairly quiet and when she left she seemed happy with her hair, I guess, I’m not sure,” she said.

Ms Waymouth said Ms Baden-Clay left the salon around 7pm.

She said she told her she wanted it to be more “blended”.

She thought the stress may have been down to traffic.

Ms Waymouth said she saw no injuries on Ms Baden-Clay.

In cross-examination by barrister Michael Byrne QC, for Baden-Clay, Ms Waymouth said Ms Baden-Clay came into the salon to have her grey hairs covered on April 12.

She said she returned on the 14th but was not happy with the result and returned again on April 19, 2012.

Ms Waymouth agreed she gave a statement to police that said Ms Baden-Clay sat down in the salon chair without talking and parted her hair to the side.

She agreed Ms Baden-Clay appeared to still be feeling unwell from a cold that had persisted since her last visit.

“She wasn’t very talkative, she just said she was a bit run down,” she said.

3.50pm: The 15th witness in the trial is one of the Baden-Clay daughters, a 10-year-old, who will give evidence to the court through a pre-recorded video taken at the Indooroopilly police station on April 20, 2012.

“About mum,” she said when asked if she knew why she was there.

“She went for a walk this morning and she hasn’t returned.”

The girl said she knew mum went for a walk in the morning about 5am but dad was still asleep.

She said at around 7am her mum was due to go into the city for a meeting except she was not home.

“That’s about all I know about what happened,” she said.

The girl said she was sitting at home getting ready for school and getting worried around 7am.

She said her Grand Poppa and aunty came to help look for her mother to see if she was still walking.

“Except there was no success and so then a police car came to talk to dad and when that happened Aunty Livy took us to school,” she said.

The girl told the police she lived with her dad, her mum and two younger sisters.

“It was really just normal like every other night, she just put us to bed,” she said.

“She just comes in and says goodnight and gives us a pat.”

She said she went to bed early around 7am or 6.30am.

“I went out to get a drink of water and she was lying on the couch just watching television,” she said.

“I just said I’m just getting a drink of water... about 10 minutes (after she went to bed).”

She said she thought her father was downstairs in the car or getting something from the fridge because the light was on downstairs.

“When I was getting a drink of water he came up the stairs,” she said.

She said her father was wearing pyjamas and shoes and told her he was going to do the ironing.

“Probably just walking into my room and laying down in bed to go to sleep,” she said.

The girl said she woke up at 6.30am.

She said her father was awake and she asked where her mother was. She said he told her “I think she’s gone for a walk”.

The girl told police that they looked out the window as it got close to 7am to see if her mother was coming up the drive way.

She asked for a tissue and sat on the wide, brown couch in a school uniform in tears.

She told the officers her mother had been unwell.

“Just sometimes she has a headache or she’s just really tired,” she said.

The girl said her father told her he had scratched himself shaving and had covered it with a Band-Aid.

“He said he scratched it about three times in a row because he had really old razors,” she said.

She said her father usually shaved after he had a shower.

4pm: The girl said she couldn’t remember whether her dad was dressed in work clothes or still in his pyjamas when she woke up.

She said her mum was wearing a jacket and a jumper when she last saw her.

“What we all would have thought is she would have tripped and her phone would have been dead because she’s always running out of battery, and she would have tripped except she couldn’t get up...,” she said.

The girl said things had been happy at home.

“Maybe a month ago, but if they do fight its only little arguments that go for a couple of seconds and then they stop,” the girl said to the police about her parent’s relationship.

She said her mum usually took her phone with her when she walked.

“She would usually be back by the time I would usually be up, except I woke up earlier than usual that day,” she said.

The girl said her family home was “quite small but big enough”.

TRIAL FACTS -THE LEGAL EAGLES IN THE CASE

Justice John Byrne: Justice Byrne has presided over recent high-profile cases including the trials of Bundaberg surgeon Jayant Patel and convicted triple murderer Max Sica. The Brisbane Boys' College graduate studied law at the University of Queensland. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1989 and was appointed senior judge administrator of the court in 2007.

Crown prosecutor Todd Fuller QC: One of Queensland’s top silks, Mr Fuller is an assistant director of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. He studied law at the University of Queensland and was admitted as a barrister in 1989. Mr Fuller was appointed principal

crown prosecutor at the DPP in 2003. In recent years, he has successfully prosecuted cop killers Phillip Graeme Abel and Donna Lee McAvoy and triple murderer Max Sica.

Crown prosecutor Danny Boyle: Mr Boyle acts as a consulting Crown prosecutor for the Director of Public Prosecutions. He graduated from the Queensland University of Technology with a Bachelor of Laws in 1984 and was admitted to the bar just four years later. He was involved in successfully prosecuting the man and three teenagers convicted of bashing to death the uncle of rugby league star Johnathan Thurston in 2011.

Defence counsel Michael Byrne QC: Formerly the deputy director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Byrne now sits on the opposite side of the bar table. He studied law at the University of Queensland and was first called to the bar in 1977. He defended Bundaberg surgeon Jayant Patel last year and represented cop killers Phillip Graeme Abel and Donna Lee McAvoy. It will be the first time Mr Byrne meets Mr Fuller in a Supreme Court trial since the trial of Abel and McAvoy in September last year.

Defence solicitor Peter Shields: Mr Shields, a former police officer, is one of few accredited criminal specialist solicitors in Queensland. He studied law at the Queensland University of Technology and was admitted to practice as a solicitor in Queensland and New South Wales in 1998, before opening his own practice in New Farm.