

**IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS**  
**IN THE SUPREME COURT**  
**CRIMINAL LAW DIVISION**  
**2024/CRI/bail/00234**

**BETWEEN**

**PERRY PICKERING**

**Applicant**

**AND**

**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS**

**Respondent**

**Before:**                   **The Hon. Justice Neil Brathwaite**

**Appearances:**       **Mr. Glendon Rolle for the Applicant**  
                              **Mr. Timothy Bailey for the Respondent**

**Hearing Date:**       **28<sup>th</sup> January A.D. 2025**

**Ruling Date:**         **25<sup>th</sup> February A.D. 2025**

**RULING ON BAIL**

[1.] The Applicant is a thirty-two year old Bahamian male who was arraigned in the Magistrate’s Court on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2024 on charges of Murder (two counts). He claims to have no previous convictions or other pending matters, and works in construction. He suggests that he will be disadvantaged in his ability to prepare his defence, and his family will suffer hardship, if he is denied bail.

[2.] The Respondent relies on the affidavit in response of Xandrell Bain, Counsel in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The evidence in that affidavit alleges that on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2017 shots were fired at a male known as Dennis by a man who fled the area in a dark van. A little boy was also shot during the incident. Both victims died. The adult male who was shot is reported to have identified the person who shot him as “Peer”, and stated that Peer was Deanva’s boyfriend. The Applicant was identified as

the person who fired those shots. The ex-girlfriend of the Applicant gave a statement speaking to difficulties in the relationship, and indicated that the Applicant is known as "Peer". She further indicated that she lived in the area, and heard the screams after the shootings, and saw the victims being assisted. Fifteen minutes later, the witness claims that she received a telephone call, and a voice she recognized as the Applicant's stated "I am going to kill you." The witness also noticed bullet holes in the wall of her grandmother's home which were not there before the incident.

- [3.] Sometime after the incident, a wanted poster was circulated bearing the name of the Applicant. However, the Applicant was not arrested until he was deported to the Bahamas from the United States of America on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2024, approximately seven years after the incident.
- [4.] Counsel on behalf of the Applicant relies on the constitutional presumption of innocence and the right to liberty, and submits that pre-trial detention is only justified where the prosecution satisfies the court that there are substantial grounds for believing that the Applicant would fail to surrender for trial, reoffend, or interfere with witnesses, or that the Applicant should be kept in custody for his own safety. Counsel submits that the evidence is not cogent, as the Crown's case relies on one anonymous witness, who appears to have been in a relationship with the ex-girlfriend of the Applicant. It was further submitted that there is no basis to conclude that the Applicant will interfere with witnesses or abscond, and that the Applicant is not a flight risk. Counsel further suggested that it could not be inferred that the Applicant knew he was wanted by the police, as an article publicizing that fact was not printed until one year after the incident, and that the Applicant was deported from the United States for unrelated reasons. The court was therefore urged to conclude that conditions could be put in place to ensure the attendance of the Applicant at trial, and to grant bail.
- [5.] In response, the Respondent submits that the evidence is cogent, raising the issue of the likelihood of absconding. The Respondent also suggested that the Applicant had fled the country, and therefore could not be relied upon to attend his trial. It was strongly submitted that the Applicant should be also be kept in custody for the safety of the witness, as the ex-girlfriend indicated that a threat was made to kill her.

## LAW AND ANALYSIS

[6.] The tensions surrounding an application for bail have been considered in many cases. In **Richard Hepburn and The Attorney General SCCr. App. No 276 of 2014**, Justice of Appeal Allen opined that:

“5. Bail is increasingly becoming the most vexing, controversial and complex issue confronting free societies in every part of the world. It highlights the tension between two important but competing interests: the need of the society to be protected from persons alleged to have committed crime; and the fundamental constitutional canons, which secure freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and serve as the bulwark against punishment before conviction.

6. Indeed, the recognition of the tension between these competing interests is reflected in the following passage from the Privy Council’s decision in *Hurnam The State* [2006] LRC 370. At page 374 of the judgment Lord Bingham said inter alia:

“...the courts are routinely called upon to consider whether an unconvicted suspect or defendant shall be released on bail, subject to conditions, pending his trial. Such decisions very often raise questions of importance both to the individual suspect or defendant and to the community as whole. The interests of the individual is, of course, to remain at liberty unless or until he is convicted of crime sufficiently serious to deprive him of his liberty”. Any loss of liberty before that time, particularly if he is acquitted or never tried, will prejudice him and, in many cases, his livelihood and his family. But the community has countervailing interests, in seeking to ensure that the course of justice is not thwarted by the flight of the suspect or defendant or perverted by his interference with witnesses or evidence and that he does not take advantage of the inevitable delay before trial to commit further offences...”

[7.] At paragraph 11 she further noted that

“The general right to bail clearly requires judges on such an application, to conduct realistic assessment of the right of the accused to remain at liberty and the public’s interests as indicated by the grounds prescribed in Part A for denying bail. Ineluctably, in some circumstances, the presumption of innocence and the right of an accused to remain at liberty, must give way to accommodate that interest.”

[8.] The presumption of innocence is enshrined in Article 20(2)(a) of the Constitution of The Bahamas which states:

***“Every person who is charged with a criminal offence – (a) shall be Presumed to be innocent until he is proved or has pleaded guilty”.***

[9.] Furthermore, Article 19(1) provides as follows:

**“19. (1) No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorised by law in any of the following cases-**



(a) in execution of the sentence or order of a court, whether established for The Bahamas or some other country, in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted or in consequence of his unfitness to plead to a criminal charge or in execution of the order of a court on the grounds of his contempt of that court or of another court or tribunal;

(b) in execution of the order of a court made in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation imposed upon him by law;

(c) for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;

(d) upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or of being about to commit, a criminal offence;

(e) in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of his education or welfare;

(f) for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease or in the case of a person who is, or is reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind, addicted to drugs or alcohol, or a vagrant, for the purpose of his care or treatment or the protection of the community;

(g) for the purpose of preventing the unlawful entry of that person into The Bahamas or for the purpose of effecting the expulsion, extradition or other lawful removal from The Bahamas of that person or the taking of proceedings relating thereto; and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, a law may, for the purposes of this subparagraph, provide that a person who is not a citizen of The Bahamas may be deprived of his liberty to such extent as may be necessary in the execution of a lawful order requiring that person to remain within a specified area within The Bahamas or prohibiting him from being within such an area.

(2)...

(3) Any person who is arrested or detained in such a case as is mentioned in subparagraph (1)(c) or (d) of this Article and who is not released shall be brought without undue delay before a court; and if any person arrested or detained in such a case as is mentioned in the said subparagraph (1)(d) is not tried within a reasonable time he shall (without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him) be released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions, including in particular such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears at a later date for trial or for proceedings preliminary to trial”.

[10.] The relevant provisions of the Bail Act Chapter 103 read as follows:

**“4. (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, any person charged with an offence mentioned in Part C of the First Schedule, shall not be granted bail unless the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal is satisfied that the person charged**

**(a) has not been tried within a reasonable time;**

**(b)...**

**(c) should be granted bail having regard to all the relevant factors including those specified in Part A of the First Schedule and subsection (2B), and where the court makes an order for the release, on bail, of that person it shall include in the record a written statement giving the reasons for the order of the release on bail.**

**(2A) For the purposes of subsection (2) (a) ...**

**(a) without limiting the extent of a reasonable time, a period of three years from the date of the arrest or detention of the person charged shall be deemed to be a reasonable time;**

**(b) delay which is occasioned by the act or conduct of the accused is to be excluded from any calculation of what is considered to be a reasonable time.**

**(2B) For the purposes of subsection (2)(c), in deciding whether or not to grant bail to a person charged with an offence mentioned in Part C of the First Schedule, the character and antecedents of the person charged, the need to protect the safety of the public order and where appropriate, the need to protect the safety of the victim or victims of the alleged offence, are to be primary considerations.”**

**9. The factors referred to in Part A are:**

**“PART A**

**In considering whether to grant bail to a defendant, the court shall have regard to the following factors—**

**(a) whether there are substantial grounds for believing that the defendant, if released on bail, would-**

**(i) fail to surrender to custody or appear at his trial;**

**(ii) commit an offence while on bail; or**

**(iii) interfere with witnesses or otherwise obstruct the course of justice, whether in relation to himself or any other person;**

**(b) whether the defendant should be kept in custody for his own protection or, where he is a child or young person, for his own welfare;**

**(c) whether he is in custody in pursuance of the sentence of a Court or any authority acting under the Defence Act;**

**(d) whether there is sufficient information for the purpose of taking the decisions required by this Part or otherwise by this Act;**

**(e) whether having been released on bail in or in connection with the proceedings for the offence, he is arrested pursuant to section 12;**

**(f) whether having been released on bail previously, he is charged subsequently either with an offence similar to that in respect of which he was so released or with an offence which is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding**

**one year;**

**(g) the nature and seriousness of the offence and the nature and strength of the evidence against the defendant.”;**

[11.] In an application for bail pursuant to section 4(2)(c), the court is therefore required to consider the relevant factors set out in Part A of the First Schedule, as well as the provisions of section 2B.

[12.] In considering those factors, I note that the Applicant is charged with very serious offences involving the use of a firearm, and resulting in the death of two persons, one of whom was an innocent child who appears to have been an unintended victim. I am mindful that these are not free-standing grounds for the refusal of a bail application, yet they are important factors that I must consider in determining whether the accused is likely to appear for trial.

[13.] In the Court of Appeal decision of *Jonathan Armbrister v The Attorney General SCCrApp. No 45 of 2011*, it was stated that:

*“The seriousness of the offence, with which the accused is charged and the penalty which it is likely to entail upon conviction, has always been, and continues to be an important consideration in determining whether bail should be granted or not. Naturally, in cases of murder and other serious offences, the seriousness of the offence should invariably weigh heavily in the scale against the grant of bail”.*

[14.] I note also paragraph 30 of *Jeremiah Andrews vs. The Director of Public Prosecutions SCCrApp No. 163 of 2019* where it states:

*“30. These authorities all confirm therefore that the seriousness of the offence, coupled with the strength of the evidence and the likely penalty which is likely to be imposed upon conviction, have always been, and continue to be important considerations in determining whether bail should be granted or not. However, these factors may give rise to an inference that the defendant may abscond. That inference can be weakened by the consideration of other relevant factors disclosed in the evidence. eg the applicant’s resources, family connections..*

[15.] While no direct evidence has been provided that the Applicant will not appear for his trial, the Applicant is charged with two counts of murder which, in considering the possible penalty which could follow a conviction, raises the issue of the likelihood of not appearing for trial.



[16.] That likelihood of flight must be contrasted with the nature of the evidence against the Applicant. In *Cordero McDonald v. The Attorney General SCCrApp. No. 195 of 2016*, Allen P., at *paragraph 34* stated,

*“It is not the duty of a judge considering a bail application to decide disputed facts or law. Indeed, it is not expected that on such an application a judge will conduct a forensic examination of the evidence. The judge must simply decide whether the evidence raises a reasonable suspicion of the commission of the offences by the appellant, such as to justify the deprivation of his liberty by arrest, charge and detention. Having done that he must then consider the relevant factors and determine whether he ought to grant him bail.”*

[17.] In considering the cogency of the evidence, I note the following statement from the Court of Appeal in *Stephon Davis v DPP SCCrApp. No. 20 of 2023*:

“In our view "strong and cogent evidence" is not the critical factor on a bail application. The judge is only required to evaluate whether the witness statements show a case that is plausible on its face. To put it another way, there must be some evidence before the court capable of establishing the guilt of the appellant. In essence, the test is prima facie evidence, comparable to what is required at the end of the prosecution's case in a criminal trial. We can find a useful summary of the strength of the evidence required at the end of the prosecution's case in the headnote to the Privy Council's decision in *Ellis Taibo* [1996] 48 WIR 74:

"On a submission of no case to answer, the criterion to be applied by the trial judge is whether there is material on which a jury could, without irrationality, be satisfied of guilt; if there is, the judge is required to allow the trial to proceed.”

[18.] In reviewing what has been placed before me, I note that the affidavit in response states that the Applicant has been identified by an eyewitness, and that one of the victims gave what may amount to a dying declaration identifying the Applicant as the perpetrator. That evidence is also supported to some extent by the statement of the ex-girlfriend, and in my view rises to the level of a strong prima facie case as is required in *Stephon Davis* decision above. While counsel has submitted that the evidence is weak, it is my view that this submission concerns the weight to be attributed to the evidence, which is a matter to be determined at trial.

[19.] The tensions inherent in a bail application between the right to liberty and the need to protect the public requires the court to conduct a balancing exercise. While bearing in mind the presumption of innocence, I am concerned that the Applicant in this matter faces a weighty penalty if convicted such as to raise the inference of a risk of flight. I am

further concerned that the Applicant was not located until he was returned to this country from a foreign jurisdiction several years after this incident, and that there is strong evidence that the Applicant has been identified as being involved in an attack motivated by jealousy. I am therefore extremely concerned that the Applicant will not appear for his trial, and that he poses a serious danger to the witnesses.

## CONCLUSION

[20.] In considering whether conditions could be imposed to ensure the attendance of the Applicant at trial, I am mindful of the usual conditions which include reporting, electronic monitoring device (“EMD”), and curfew. In my view those conditions would not suffice to ensure the attendance of this particular Applicant at his trial, nor would they suffice to ensure the safety of the witnesses.

[21.] In the circumstances and having regard to the foregoing reasons I find that the Applicant is not a fit and proper candidate to be admitted to bail. Bail is therefore denied.

**Dated this 25<sup>th</sup> day of February A.D., 2025**



**Neil Brathwaite**  
**Justice**

