Thursday, 20 June 2024. 1 2 (10.00 am)3 LORD BRACADALE: Good morning, Ms Taylor. Ms Grahame. MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Good morning. 4 5 A. Good morning. Evidence of RETIRED DCC FIONA TAYLOR (continued) 6 7 Examination-in-chief MS GRAHAME (continued) MS GRAHAME: I would like to return, first of all, to some 8 9 matters regarding the 2014 Conduct Regulations again. Let's look at your statement, SBPI 00546, please. 10 This is your response to the Rule 8 request and I would 11 12 like to look at paragraph 4. And you'll see here you're talking about in 2019 and 2020? 13 14 A. Yes. 15 Q. And yesterday you explained you joined Police Scotland in 2018? 16 17 Yes. Α. 18 Q. And then you were appointed shortly after to the 19 position of Designate DCC? 20 A. Yes. 21 Q. And so this is you describing the steps you were taking the year after you joined and the year after that? 22 23 Α. Yes. 24 Q. And you say: 25 "[You] spoke with many black and Asian colleagues

through focus groups set up by SEMPER Scotland. 1 2 Police Scotland created an action plan to address issues 3 they raised, which included support through the training 4 and probationary period, access to training courses, 5 recognising their exposure to micro-aggression, issues that were not necessarily conduct or discipline related, 6 7 more often around organisational culture." And I'm interested in that phrase there about 8 9 "exposure to microaggression, issues that were not 10 necessarily conduct or discipline related". Are you suggesting there that microaggression would not 11 12 necessarily be treated as a conduct or discipline matter 13 at that stage? 14 So I think if we take that sentence in its entirety, Α. 15 we're also talking about the experiences that, not exclusively, but often younger black and Asian 16 17 colleagues were experiencing in Police Scotland and that sat for me very much in the space of institutional 18 racism sort of declaration that Sir Iain made and our 19 20 determination to be an antiracist organisation, because, 21 for instance, an example would be younger black and 22 Asian colleagues weren't always having or getting access to the training courses and the support that white 23 colleagues were taking for granted at the very start of 24 their career. 25

Now, on an individual basis, that might just be one Sergeant making a decision about the career progression of one member of their team. However, on an organisational basis, there was a theme emerging. So from an institutional perspective what were we doing in Police Scotland to aggregate all of these instances of individual police officers and members of police staff not receiving the grounding and the foundation that they required within our organisation to ensure that they had equity of opportunity progressing their careers with their white colleagues. So that for me is an institutional issue because actually what I needed was to ensure that divisional people boards were actually checking up on the distribution and dissemination of locally-controlled training courses.

Now, when we get into the issues of microaggression, as you asked, counsel, those can span anything from not sitting beside somebody in a canteen and that was a set of circumstances which was described to me on a number of occasions: a black or Asian officer would go and they would have their lunch and they would find they were sitting on their own. There were issues described to me of colleagues saying "Where are you from? Well, I'm from Scotland. Yeah, but where are you from, because you're black." So those are the type of

microaggressions actually.

Anything more significant than that, racially abusive language, and again there were experiences brought to my attention around religious and racially-aggravated hatred being evinced towards our colleagues and that is absolutely in the disciplinary space. The issue for me in terms of potentially conduct or organisational culture and we have heard and we have heard and indeed counsel referenced in her interim submission that one of the kind of key, you know, almost lightbulb moments for me from being at the Inquiry previously was the fact that the equality, diversity and training that we were giving our colleagues wasn't always sticking. It was almost a sort of tick-box exercise.

So this for me is about actually doing a number of things. First of all, it's ensuring -- in terms of dealing with microaggressions, it's ensuring that every colleague within Police Scotland understands what their responsibilities are both in terms of the Equalities Act, but also in terms of our core values, the code of ethics and indeed, as we discussed yesterday, the standard of behaviour and we did that through an EDI training module which was absolutely mandatory for everybody in Police Scotland and I think, when I

retired, about 96 per cent of the organisation had completed that training module.

Now, again in terms of intervening to, first of all, recognise and this is an issue again that many black and Asian colleagues raised with me, that their colleagues didn't recognise the effect that their behaviours were having on black and minority ethnic colleagues. Now, from my perspective, it's not about effect, it's about impact and there was clearly an impact being had on numbers of my black and ethnic minority colleagues, because of the unwitting behaviours that were being evidenced towards them by some and certainly not all and certainly not the majority, but by some of their white colleagues.

So when I'm talking about micro aggressions, I am talking those day-to-day occurrences which -- and this is where Professional Standards needed to have that additional training to understand implicit bias better, to understand the necessity to aggregate sets of circumstances, as opposed to taking one to a white police officer probably relatively innocuous incident on its own. So there was a suite of activity taken forward, counsel, to ensure that we organisationally understood the impact that these seemingly minor actions towards black and minority colleagues were actually

having on our colleagues. You might take them individually and say, well, actually they don't meet the threshold for any conduct, because not sitting beside somebody that's very hard to determine why that should be, but the person who is not being sat beside knows. So actually it's about impacting on the culture of the organisation.

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The other aspect of that as well then is the training that we need to provide to first and second line managers who are the individuals who are going to be in the briefing room, they're going to be in the canteen, they're going to be speaking to their team or their shift to ensure that those leaders and the first and second line managers, I can't stress strongly enough how important the leadership demonstrated by first and second line managers in policing is, because they are actually the people who set the culture. But unless and until we make it clear to those leaders what we expect from them and then, just as importantly, provide them with the skills, the training, the educational and the tools to enable them to live up to the organisation's determination to become genuinely antiracist, that makes it more difficult to hold them to account. Once that training, that educational, that upskilling has been delivered, we can then really start to impact on the

1 culture of the organisation. LORD BRACADALE: Ms Taylor, could I remind you that the 2 3 proceedings are being transcribed by a stenographer 4 remotely. Could I ask you just to take things a little 5 more slowly in your answers. A. Apologies, Chair. It's something I do tend to get quite 6 7 passionate about. LORD BRACADALE: Appreciate that. 8 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. 9 10 So if I can take that answer and sum up what I particularly want to ask you about, microaggressions 11 12 could include matters pertaining to racial 13 discrimination, but it would not just be interpersonal, it could also potentially by institutional matters? 14 15 Α. Yes. Now, we heard yesterday from you that Police Scotland 16 Q. seeks to have a zero tolerance attitude to any 17 discrimination and particularly we're interested in 18 19 racial discrimination. Would a microaggression 20 understood by a person, a colleague, an officer as 21 racial discrimination be dealt with through the 2014 Regulations? 22 A. So again, counsel, that -- I can't give you a binary 23 answer to that, because what we have to accept and 24 25 acknowledge is that there is an organisational

responsibility to ensure that our colleagues understand that the behaviours that they are evincing could potentially be seen to be racist and discriminatory, but if an individual has come through the schooling system in Scotland, the schooling system anywhere else in the rest of the United Kingdom, for example, gone through university potentially and then come into policing, they may not have any understanding that that behaviour is potentially racist. And it's our responsibility to educate those officers, to educate those first and second line managers, to help them to understand that those behaviours are not acceptable.

Now, if there is then a recurring pattern of behaviour, then that is when my anticipation would be that, yes, this does start to get into the conduct space and, equally, counsel, my anticipation would be that if those behaviours were evidenced towards a police constable but a more senior colleague, by a sergeant or an inspector, then again tolerance levels from my perspective would come down.

Q. So is it possible that an assessment could be carried out under the 2014 Regulations under Regulation 10 that a decision is taken that this is perhaps at the lower level? You talked yesterday about honest mistakes or lack of awareness or the need for educational and then

- that will be diverted away from the Regulations and dealt with through educational means?
- 3 A. That is very possible, yes.
- 4 Q. Right.
- 5 A. Yes, that is very possible, but, again, just to follow
- on to your question, if that -- if those were the
- 7 circumstances which occurred, then clearly there would
- 8 be records kept of that and if we find somebody who, you
- 9 know, is recidivist, for want of a better term, then,
- 10 again, where Professional Standards need to be is to
- 11 look at that behaviour in the round over time.
- 12 Q. Right. So if someone is incapable or unwilling to be
- educated and to learn and to have regard to that
- increased awareness?
- 15 A. So I take you back to the statement that was made by
- Sir Iain which said that if you hold values which are
- incompatible with the values of Police Scotland in terms
- of fairness, integrity, respect, commitment to upholding
- human rights and you evidence racist behaviour, then you
- are not welcome in Police Scotland.
- 21 Q. Right. And part of ensuring not only that those
- 22 officers feel not welcome, but ensuring that they do not
- 23 continue with Police Scotland would be the 2014
- Regulations would be one of the mechanisms?
- 25 A. It would be one of the mechanisms absolutely. However,

1 you'll no doubt have recognised from the statement, if I have expressed myself properly within it, that actually 2 3 the Policing Together Programme which we embarked upon 4 in Police Scotland was a long-term and from my 5 perspective has to be sustained programme of cultural change within the organisation, which actually minimises 6 7 the opportunity for anybody who has gone through the probationary training regime in Scotland moving forward 8 9 or indeed has partaken in any other training within Scotland to continue to claim that they are oblivious to 10 the fact that they are causing offence and that might be 11 12 racist offence. Thank you. Can I move on and ask you questions about a 13 Q. 14 statement we have, Deborah Coles, SBPI 00607, and I'm 15 interested in paragraph 100. Now, this is an Inquiry statement that's been 16 17 provided to the Chair and it's been signed by Ms Coles 18 and we're hoping at some stage to hear further evidence 19 from her although we haven't yet. So if we look at 20 paragraph 100, it says: 21 "I'm asked whether the approach I described of 22 deaths being investigated with a starting assumption that there is no potential criminality and wrongdoing is 23 a common theme among cases I've seen. Absolutely. It's 24 almost like they have a narrative in their minds and 25

1 they're working towards justifying that narrative and 2 explaining that narrative, rather than approaching it 3 independently and with a very open mind. It's also the 4 way in which we see time and again State denial, 5 defensiveness and a lack of candour from public authorities and police officers, more concerned with 6 7 reputation management than a properly conducted full and fearless investigation and the pursuit of the truth. 8 9 There isn't that political concern in the way that I think that there should be, because at the end of the 10 day somebody's died at the hands of the State." 11 12 Now, we will hear that Deborah Coles is a director 13 of Inquest and we will hear more from her, but 14 I understand you are aware of who Deborah Coles is? 15 Α. Yes. Now, looking at that and we can bring that back up the 16 Q. 17 top of that paragraph, I would like to ask you for your comments on this. She describes this as a starting 18 assumption that there's no potential criminality and 19 20 wrongdoing and that's a common theme that she's seen in 21 cases and a narrative that they're justifying and 22 explaining that, rather than approaching things with an open mind. I wonder whether you can express to us 23 whether you agree with that comment or whether that's a 24 surprise to you? 25

1 Α. So I'm very aware of the work that Ms Coles does, I'm aware of Inquest, I am aware of the incredible work that 2 3 they are doing, particularly in England and Wales, 4 predominantly in England and Wales. If that is 5 Deborah's perception then that's absolutely the circumstances that Deborah Coles has experienced. 6 7 From my perspective, and I think we did touch on this yesterday, the investigation of any death in 8 9 custody, the death of an individual at the hands of the 10 state absolutely should be approached with an open mind with due regard to any and all circumstances that may be 11 12 relevant to the death of that individual and should be 13 investigated independently, rigorously and certainly 14 without ruling anything out at the start of the 15 investigation. And when she -- if we move down the page, we'll go back 16 Q. to the passage where she says time again she sees: 17 "Denial, defensiveness and a lack of candour from 18 19 public authorities and police officers more concerned 20 with reputation management than a properly conducted 21 full and fearless investigation" 22 Do you have any comments to make about that? So again, what I would say and forgive me, counsel, but 23 I will contextualise this into a Police Scotland sort of 24 25 context as opposed to perhaps the context that Ms Coles

- is more familiar with. I would argue that our previous Chief Constable's declaration that our organisation is institutionally discriminatory is absolutely not about defensiveness, it's not about a lack of candour or transparency, it's about an absolute commitment from a Police Scotland perspective moving forward to get things right for every member of every community in our country.
 - Q. Has there been a change between 2018 and the statement made by Sir Iain Livingstone last year?

A. There is a -- Police Scotland is in an ongoing, sort of, developmental phase. Culture change, as you know, counsel, is not quick in an organisation of 23,000 people, which is as diverse as Police Scotland is. As you know, people -- anybody can become a police officer and that is the strength of the organisation in many ways, but it also means that we do have to create this kind of understanding of how we expect our colleagues to behave towards one another, but also towards members of the public for whom we are -- it's our responsibility to provide them with a service. So, yes, I think the organisation is developing.

If I look back on my career in Police Scotland, the one thing I really regret not doing was having those conversation with my colleagues from black and minority

ethnic officers within Scotland throughout the auspices 1 of SEMPER Scotland in 2018 rather than 2019. If I look 2 3 back and say could I have done anything? Well, one of 4 the many things I could have done differently or better 5 would have been to have really understood the experiences and the environment that those colleagues 6 7 were, you know, struggling with and trying to deliver a service within and perhaps I should have been more 8 effective earlier in my tenure at starting to pull the 9 10 Policing Together Programme together. Right. Do you recognise that the description that's 11 Q. 12 given by Deborah Coles that at least at one time there 13 was a denial -- there was denial, defensiveness and a 14 lack of candour and more concern with reputation 15 management? So I wouldn't want to speak about the events of 2015 in 16 Α. 17 that context, because I wasn't here, it's not fair for 18 me to do that. I can reflect on experiences in England 19 and Wales and the Metropolitan Police, for example, and, 20 yes, some of those behaviours were evident, yes, and 21 that was because I was there at the time and witnessed 22 them. Thank you. Could we look at paragraph 153: 23 Q. "Shamefully as well families rarely are informed as 24

to changes have actually happened as a result of an

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investigation. It's a complete disservice and insult to 1 2 bereaved families. What families tell us time and again 3 is that nothing can bring their loved one back, but they 4 want systemic and meaningful change so that nobody else 5 goes through a similar experience. We've seen a lack of candour and that culture of defensiveness from State 6 7 bodies towards change and learning during investigations more concerned about reputation management and 8 9 protecting their policies and practices than learning 10 and improvement. Often you will find that State lawyers will argue against recommendations being made or they'll 11 12 dismiss the need for recommendations because of the 13 passage of time, rather than seeing the scrutiny 14 afforded by an in-depth look at how and why somebody 15 dies as an opportunity to avoid another death taking place." 16 17 And I think from what you've said earlier today and yesterday is it fair to say that the Policing Together 18 19 Programme is designed to facilitate that change over a 20 long-term period? Α. Yes, counsel.

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- 22 Right. And we'll come on to that again later. Can I Q. move book to something else that you mentioned yesterday 23 and that was the gold group and you said it wasn't a 24 critical incident gold group, it was a different type of 25

1 gold group and it existed for a number of years. 2 Α. Yes. But it was related to Mr Bayoh's death. And yesterday 3 Q. 4 we looked at paragraph 8 of your Inquiry statement. Can 5 we just have that on the screen so that you can refresh 6 your memory on that. You have a hard copy. 7 So we touched on this yesterday and you said: "That had been formed prior to your appointment with 8 9 Police Scotland and it was concerned with issues 10 including community engagement, the overview of ongoing legal matters, the overview of any internal 11 12 investigations and processes, situational awareness of ongoing media coverage, and the welfare of the officers 13 14 involved." 15 We've heard evidence about the gold group as it was originally and the terms of reference of that gold group 16 17 and I wonder if I could refer you to those for a moment if we could look at PS 06491 and this will be the gold 18 19 group meeting minutes from 3 May 2015, so that was the 20 day that Mr Bayoh died, and at 11.30 in the morning at 21 Kirkcaldy police station. You'll see that a number of 22 officers were present. ACC Nicholson was the gold commander and then there were others. You may recognise 23 those names. If we could look at item 1, the terms of 24

reference, you'll see at the final in black print in

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1	italics it says:
2	"Ensure the integrity, interest and reputation of
3	the Police Service of Scotland and its staff is
4	maintained and safeguarded."
5	And you'll see in these minutes underneath in red it
6	says:
7	"Agreed that the wording of the terms of reference
8	would be considered and amended for future meetings to
9	provide terminology specific to circumstances of
10	incident."
11	But I asked a number of witnesses about the
12	inclusion within the terms of reference about "the
13	integrity, interest and reputation of Police Scotland"
14	being included as one of the terms of reference of that
15	gold group at that time and we've taken evidence from a
16	number of witnesses regarding that.
17	And can I ask you, looking at the group that you
18	chaired perhaps we should look at the minutes of
19	that, PS 05673 and this is from January 2020,
20	24 January, and you'll see this is the Police Scotland
21	Sheku Bayoh Gold Group, 18 September 2018, chair was
22	DCC Fiona Taylor.
23	Move down, and if we look at the proposed terms of
24	reference which are keep going there we are.
25	There's a reference to:

"Ensuring the police service provides an effective 1 and professional response to all aspects of this inquiry 2 3 and to any associated events ... engage with and support 4 PIRC -- provide reassurance to the community ... 5 maintain appropriate levels of support to staff ... develop and implement a strategic internal and external 6 7 communications strategy and identify priorities for improvement to ensure any organisational learning." 8 9 And I appreciate that the wording is different here, 10 but was there any lingering sense that really what was being maintained here was the reputation of 11 12 Police Scotland? 13 So from my perspective the reputation of Police Scotland Α. 14 stands on the effectiveness of the investigation, our 15 candour, our openness, our transparency and I think those terms of reference reflect that that actually 16 17 public confidence in policing in Scotland is not going to be maintained if we come across as a defensive closed 18 19 organisation which lacks transparency. 20 So this is very much it's important, of course it's 21 important. A young black man has died at the hands or in the course of contact with police officers. It's 22 absolutely fundamental that we maintain the confidence 23 of every community in Scotland about the service that 24 they will receive from the Police Service of Scotland. 25

1 So I think it's really important that the maintenance of public confidence in policing in Scotland, you know, 2 3 remains uppermost in the minds of those who attend such 4 gold groups, but the important thing is that that public 5 confidence will be -- this isn't about the status of the organisation or the organisation trying to be defensive. 6 7 It's a genuine understanding that public confidence can only be maintained if we are open and we are transparent 8 9 and, as the Chief Constable has said on a number of 10 occasions, if we make mistakes, we acknowledge those mistakes and we learn from them and we move forward. 11 12 Q. Can I go back to the top of the minutes, please, and 13 you'll see that the attendance is given at the 14 beginning, as is the norm with minutes, and if we move 15 down -- sorry, I have gone too far. Can we see there that David Kennedy is dialling in and he's from the SPF. 16 17 We've heard evidence across the Inquiry that by some witnesses, not all, who have expressed concerns about a 18 narrative in the media which some witnesses have 19 20 suggested was at the instigation of SPF. We have heard 21 that SPF is a membership organisation and there has been 22 concerns about advice given to members, officers, at the outset. So some concerns have been voiced. 23 And I wondered why the decision was taken to include 24 SPF in the attendees of this gold group meeting? 25

A. So this was a gold group which I think if I recall from the date at the top of those minutes, counsel, took place relatively soon after I joined Police Scotland so I'm, if you like, inheriting a legacy gold group at this stage.

The SPF clearly and we have said that one of our responsibilities is that the ongoing duty of the care to the officers who were involved in the incident on 3 May and that's the SPF's locus, counsel, in terms of helping us to understand how we support our officers, subject officers in this case.

The membership of the gold group did develop and change over time. I'm sure we can provide you with updates to how those gold groups evolved, if you don't have them, and certainly in -- now, again, I'm going slightly on memory here, I would need to see the minutes to refresh my memory, but certainly in that last couple of years I don't think there was any membership and that's not casting any aspersions on the SPF at all, but the gold group evolved and I don't think the SPF continued its membership of that gold group. But I can understand why they would have a locus and that, as I say, is because of their responsibility to ensure that the organisation lives up to its obligations to their members, to subject officers.

- Q. So if the locus or the interest of the SPF is welfare of officers, why did there come a point where the SPF stepped away from the gold group?
- 4 Α. Because I asked that a chief officer, an ACC, take 5 responsibility for the welfare of those officers. That 6 was the realignment of responsibility that came about as 7 the gold group developed, my understanding of the events of 3 May 2015 developed. So we had an ACC along with 8 9 the Divisional Commander ACC, Tim Mairs, who was 10 responsible for welfare and well-being and had a subordinate group to look at the issues around welfare 11 12 and well-being which answered -- provided updates into 13 the gold group which I chaired.
- Q. In your view was that more appropriate that

 Police Scotland have regard to welfare of their

 officers?
- 17 A. Absolutely, I think there is a duty of care on the part 18 of Police Scotland, it shouldn't just be about the SPF.
- Q. Right. And was there any concerns about the SPF being included, they having taken that role until then or was there a reason why you changed?
- A. Gold groups evolve over time and clearly there was
 significant evolution when we understood that we were
 likely to be supporting or be a core participant in a
 public inquiry and the gold group evolved to ensure that

Police Scotland could properly discharge our 1 2 responsibilities towards the public inquiry. That's one 3 example that I would give you. 4 I can't speak to why the SPF had been on the gold 5 group previously. I do know the individual concerned who I think is absolutely -- he is an ethical individual 6 7 and has -- you know, would have the best interests of the officers at heart. I don't think there would be any 8 9 desire or determination on the part of that particular 10 individual to do anything other than provide that support to the officers. 11 12 Q. Right. Can I ask you again about the oversight board, 13 we touched on this yesterday afternoon, and that was set 14 up in 2021. 15 Α. Yes. And you talked about Dame Elish's 2020 report at that 16 Q. 17 time. 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. And that being one of the elements that fed into the 20 decision to set up the oversight board. Can I ask you 21 having received the report from Dame Elish, as she then 22 was, regarding the 2022 report, what steps were taken by 23 you in relation to implementing any of her 24 recommendations?

A. So we took those recommendations incredibly seriously,

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not least because the experiences that colleagues related to Dame Elish were absolutely the experiences that those colleagues had related to myself through the auspices of SEMPER and the prospect of losing, you know, black and minority ethnic colleagues between three and five years of service, you know, was just inimicable quite honestly, counsel. So the recommendations that Dame Elish made in the round were incredibly important so we set up, within Police Scotland, a team to look up the -- the recommendations for Police Scotland fell generally into two categories, one category was in the P & D, the people space, and another category was in the -- were those which pertained to professional standards and the way that the PSD as an entity went about its business.

So we took all of those recommendations incredibly seriously. Each recommendations was given an action owner. There were organisation structures pulled together within Police Scotland and, as you will be aware, counsel, I suspect, multiagency sort of working groups to look at the discharge of Dame Elish's recommendations, along with a ministerial group which exercised very strategic oversight of the recommendations and upon which I sat deputising for the Chief Constable. So there was a multilayered approach

at a very high level within our organisation and indeed 1 Scotland to ensure that Dame Elish's recommendations 2 3 were given effect to and were discharged. 4 Again, within Police Scotland, counsel, the 5 recommendations that sat within the gift of Police Scotland to discharge without the need for 6 7 external legislation, and we talked yesterday about the bill that is wending its way through parliament, before 8 we discharged those recommendations, each of those 9 10 recommendations, with the associated action sitting alongside them, were provided to HMICS so that then Her 11 12 now His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary could 13 quality assure the work which we had done to discharge 14 the recommendations which Dame Elish made for 15 Police Scotland. By the time you retired, without looking at any 16 Q. 17 recommendations that required legislation, had steps 18 been put in place to implement those recommendations? 19 Yes, and there is a very detailed action plan, sorry, Α. 20 action tracker, I should say, which outlines exactly the 21 work which has been done to discharge those 22 recommendations. We have that internally and I am sure we can furnish you with it, but that also sits on the 23 Scottish Government's website because the 24 25 Scotish Government reported I think it was quarterly or

six monthly on progress towards discharging the 1 recommendations from Dame Elish's review. 2 3 There are I think, I think, certainly when I retired three recommendations for PSD which had not been 4 5 discharged and that was because those recommendations required an IT upgrade to the Centurian Professional --6 7 the computer system, the IT system that sits within Professional Standards that basically collates all of 8 9 the material which goes in Professional Standards. It 10 was not -- it's an old system, it's an elderly system, it didn't, to the best of my knowledge, have the ability 11 12 to differentiate as effectively as we could around the 13 ethnicities of those who were making complaints into 14 Professional Standards. 15 So the Professional Standards team are in the process at the moment of upgrading the Centurian ICT, 16 17 the computer system that manages all of their 18 recordkeeping. 19 Did you have a timescale for that being upgraded? Q. It's really complex, and I am not an ICT specialist at 20 Α. 21 all. Again, I can get you detail on that one. But 22 because it's a national system and I think -- I might be wrong here, but I think Police Scotland had potentially 23 missed a couple of upgrades, so there needed to be 24 preliminary upgrades for the Centurian system before we 25

could bring it bang up to date. I think that's ongoing. 1 I couldn't speak to what the timescale is. 2 Thank you. Could we go back to Deborah Coles' 3 Q. 4 statement, please, SBPI 00607 -- sorry, 152. Paragraph 5 152. Here we are: "Inquest have identified a real accountability gap. 6 7 It is difficult to find out what has happened to the countless recommendations that have come out of 8 9 investigations. Official responses to recommendations 10 often lack detail and are a cut and paste or formulaic response to some of these reports. There's a complete 11 12 lack of transparency on the extent to which public 13 bodies are actually implementing recommendations. Quite 14 often recommendations are not analysed, there's no 15 central location where the public can view the progress of any of these recommendations." 16 17 So I'm interested in two aspects of this. First of all, whether the public can view progress of the 18 recommendations within -- the progress you're making in 19 20 Police Scotland and whether there is to some extent a 21 lack of detail or a formulaic response to some of the 22 recommendations? Can we deal with the public's ability to access this information first? 23 A. Certainly. Well, we've talked about Dame Elish and the 24 25 recommendations from Dame Elish's review which are

posted on the Scottish Government's website and there is
absolute transparency around those. We report to the
Scottish Police Authority. The Scottish Police
Authority has a bespoke scrutiny group which oversees
the Policing Together Programme, and reports back to the
public SPA board on the progress which has been made by
Policing Together against the action plan that sits.

So there's the EDI strategy has four outcomes, those four outcomes have a number of actions which sit behind them. There is no point having a strategy if you don't have an action plan. We have an action plan which sits behind the strategy and the Scottish Police Authority take a very close interest in our progress to discharge the actions from the EDI strategy and that is reported upon publicly through the Scottish Police Authority main board.

- Q. In terms of public access that could either be through the Scottish Government website or through SPA?
- 19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And then the other point that I was interested in was
21 the criticism by Deborah Coles that responses often lack
22 detail, they're cut and paste or formulaic responses to
23 some of these reports and the recommendations contained
24 within them. Can I ask for your comment about that, to
25 what extent are the responses to these recommendations,

1 primarily the 2020 recommendations by Lady Elish, to what extent are there detailed responses and not cut and 2 3 paste formulaic or lacking in detail? 4 Α. So a couple of issues there, counsel. In the first 5 instance, I would not have tolerated cut and paste or, you know, if you like rehashed responses to the 6 7 recommendations. We will provide -- I'm quite sure through counsel we can provide that action tracker to 8 9 you and you will see that each of the recommendations 10 has a bespoke response beside it. Now, if I take, for example, Dame Elish spoke about 11 12 the culture within PSD. We have introduced a new very, very detailed -- I think it's a five-day training 13 14 programme for officers who are coming into our 15 Professional Standards Department. We have introduced implicit bias training for officers who work within 16 17 Professional Standards. That's just one example. We are looking at the grievance process, because the 18 19 grievance process has been identified by us and was 20 identified by Dame Elish as a point of potential 21 failure. It didn't satisfy anybody, timelines, outcomes 22 and the like. So colleagues and people in development have basically gone back to first principles with our 23 grievance process to ensure that actually it works for 24 25 everybody who has reason to use it.

response to those recommendations and again remember that second layer of, if you like, assessment of the quality of those recommendations was by an independent body was by Her Majesty now His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland before they got to Scottish Government. I would argue that we took those recommendations incredibly seriously. I had an overview of them in my time in Police Scotland and I think the responses to them are bespoke, they are tailored and they are dovetailed with that broader Policing Together cultural change programme.

Q. Thank you. Could we look at paragraph 161. This is again Deborah Coles' statement:

"To then see that those recommendation have still not been enacted is really frustrating and actually makes me really angry. What is the point of all these processes if the State can just dismiss them and not be held accountable for that. My view is that in reality that report is sitting on a shelf somewhere, every now and then the dust is removed and somebody has a little look because they have been asked a difficult question about what's happened to some of the recommendations."

From your previous answer, I can guess that's not how you would describe the Police Scotland response to

1		the 2020 report by Dame Elish?
2	A.	Counsel, that's absolutely correct. It is Dame Elish,
3		but it's also broader. Our approach to cultural change
4		is broader than the very helpful recommendations we
5		received from Dame Elish. Policing Together isn't
6		sitting on a shelf. Policing Together is a living
7		entity was when I retired within the body of
8		Police Scotland which aims to drive cultural change
9		within an incredibly important public body for the
10		better and for good.
11	Q.	Thank you. Can I ask if we can go back to your
12		statement, please, to paragraph 13, so move away from
13		the statement by Deborah Coles:
14		"Discipline and Professional Standards have always
15		had a place within the police service. Within PSD there
16		was a real focus on organisational learning and feeding
17		good practice back into divisions and the wider
18		organisation. In terms of any PSD investigation there
19		was an absolute commitment to a transparent, independent
20		and highly competent investigation. PSD was
21		restructured to ensure this was the case."
22		Now, a PSD investigation, does that relate to when a
23		complaint about conduct, for example, has been received
24		or is that something else that's been described there?
25	Α.	No. that could very well reflect of that could very well

relate to a complaint about conduct. It could also 1 relate to a complaint from a member of the public. 2 3 Rather than internal conduct of one police officer 4 saying I don't think this colleague is treating me 5 appropriately from the conduct perspective, also relates to complaints against the police service or against 6 7 individuals within the police service from the public and that restructuring in terms of complaints from the 8 9 public was to ensure that the front-line resolution 10 piece, if it was a relatively minor complaint, could be 11 resolved by means of an explanation or an apology was 12 done by colleagues -- was carried out by colleagues from 13 Professional Standards, as opposed to a member of the 14 local -- the local team in the area that the complaint 15 may have arisen. Right. And in terms of a PSD investigation, was there 16 Q. one after the death of Mr Bayoh? 17 So again, that goes back to -- going back to 2015, 18 Α. counsel. I think that takes us back into the -- back 19 20 into the realms of the conversation that we had 21 yesterday that the investigation, the Article 2 22 investigation, was carried out by the PIRC. I don't know whether there was any Professional Standards sort 23 of involvement back in 2015. I apologise for that. 24 25 Q. And after the -- we talked briefly yesterday about

1		correspondence that was sent by the legal
2		representatives of the Bayoh family direct to the Chief
3		Constable Sir Iain.
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q.	And after that formal complaint was sent in, that was at
6		a time in 2019 after Lord Woolman's opinion when you
7		were the DCC, was there any PSD investigation at that
8		time?
9	Α.	Counsel, I genuinely I'm not avoiding the question.
10		I genuinely can't remember. There were no circumstances
11		under which a letter of that nature would have come into
12		the Chief Constable and not been actioned, but exactly
13		what action was taken and what stage it reached, I would
14		need to ask colleagues to refresh my memory or ask you
15		to ask the Chief himself around the
16	Q.	We hope to hear from Sir Iain Livingstone and we could
17		perhaps explore that with him.
18		Can I ask you about the independent review group?
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	You make reference to this group in paragraph 18 of your
21		statement, and you'll see towards the bottom that final
22		paragraph there. It's just at the bottom of the screen:
23		"In addition, there should be independent external
24		evaluation and oversight, such as that provided by the
25		Independent Review Group (IRG) set up following the

1		Dame Elish review and the SPA to ensure that the
2		outcomes described in the EDI strategy and associated
3		documents and implementation plan are delivered and
4		their effectiveness assessed."
5		Now, we've heard about the gold group, we have heard
6		about the oversight board and now this paragraph refers
7		to the Independent Review Group or the IRG. We have
8		also heard mention on the Professional Reference Group,
9		the PRG, and I wonder if you could help us understand
LO		who the IRG and the PRG are?
L1	Α.	Of course. So one of Dame Elish's start with the
L2		IRG, counsel?
L3	Q.	That would be helpful?
L 4	Α.	One of Dame Elish's recommendations she said she was so
L5		shocked by the situation within Police Scotland in terms
L 6		of our care or lack of care for minority ethnic
L7		colleagues that there should be a root and branch review
L8		of equality, diversity and inclusion within
L 9		Police Scotland. That's one of Dame Elish's
20		recommendations.
21		We thought long and hard about how we could
22		accomplish or how we could discharge that recommendation
23		and we considered a number of options, counsel. We
24		considered an academic evaluation of equality, diversity
25		and inclusion within Police Scotland, but we actually

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discounted that because what I wanted, agreed with the Chief Constable and indeed with the then Cabinet Secretary for Justice, Mr Yusuf, was that it would be far better to ask a group of individuals not connected with Police Scotland, but who were exemplars and either advocates or with lived experience or academics in the field of equality, diversity and inclusion to come together as a group to be invited into Police Scotland to be given access, to use that cliché, access all areas within Police Scotland and to get into our organisation and to help us understand where we could and should do better, but, equally, I was really optimistic that by bringing together a group, a highly powered group of individuals who really understand how you change the culture of an organisation, they could also point Police Scotland in the direction of exemplars.

You know, where as an organisation which really understands its culture, understands how to change its culture, how can you help us align with an organisation such as that so we can accelerate and enhance our own learning? So that was the IRG, counsel, a group of experts, academics, lived experience, community advocates across all protected characteristics, not just in the area of race, because we thought it was important that, you know, we become properly antidiscriminatory.

1 Those individuals were kind enough and generous enough 2 to come together to set an IRG up. It was independently 3 chaired. I suggested in working together with 4 colleagues and indeed the SPA, the Chair of the SPA 5 suggested an initial membership for that group. It made it very clear to that group that, you are independent, 6 7 please do go out and bring any expertise into that group that you think will enhance its ability to deliver on 8 9 its term of reference. 10 That group has delivered at least one -- I'm not sure I think it was due to deliver a second 11 12 recommendations to the Scottish -- sorry, a second 13 report containing recommendations to the Scottish Police 14 Authority. That's post my retirement, so I'm not sure 15 whether that second report has been delivered. The first report coincidently was delivered to the Scottish 16 17 Police Authority in May 2023 on the same day that Sir Iain spoke about the organisation in relation to 18 institutional discrimination between Scotland. So 19 20 that's the IRG, an independent group, set apart from 21 Police Scotland, but that can come in, go anywhere it wants in the organisation, request any documentation and 22 then basically give us recommendations on how we 23 improve. 24

25 Q. Right.

1	Α.	That's the IRG.
2	Q.	And who are the PRG?
3	Α.	So the Professional Reference Group is different. I
4		need to be very careful here, because counsel,
5		Police Scotland counsel, attend the Professional
6		Reference Group so I don't want to trample into the area
7		of privilege. However, the concept for the Professional
8		Reference Group was actually something I had seen in the
9		Met. When I was in the Met the undercover the public
10		inquiry into undercover policing was just being set up.
11		The Metropolitan Police Service brought a number of
12		experts in issues such as communications, surveillance,
13		all of those kind of issues that were pertinent to the
14		undercover policing investigation, into the organisation
15		to support them with their thinking and their
16		understanding and their development towards supporting
17		the UCPI.
18		When I came into Police Scotland, when the public
19		inquiry was announced, quite frankly, I looked around at
20		my colleagues and thought, well, I'm a police officer,
21		28 years' service at that point time, but I'm a white
22		middle class female. How can I possibly understand what
23		it feels like to be a black citizen in Scotland in 2019
24		or 2020? So the PRG, again, not a dissimilar sort of
25		concept to the IRG, was about bringing advocates,

academics and the reason I'm stuttering slightly is one absolutely -- any number of outstanding academics into the PRG, but also people from minority ethnic backgrounds so they could talk to us about what it feels like to be black or to be Asian in Scotland in 2019 and so, counsel, they could really -- this was about really challenging our thinking.

This group of individuals have access to myself, had address to the Chief Constable. They were -- they had access to our counsel team and, my goodness, they told us what they thought about Police Scotland in terms of its ability to discharge its obligations both to people within our organisation, but also to broader communities within Scotland. So it was a smaller group, it was more focused, focused on the public inquiry and, again, brought lived experience, but a wealth of academic understanding of the concepts of racism, antiracism, institutional discrimination and the like that we have used to help understand how we should respond to the issues which have arisen across the public inquiry.

Q. Who is on the PRG?

A. So again I might just -- I will, if you don't mind, just check with counsel on that if -- we do have a list of members obviously, but that may have changed. I can see counsel nodding at me. So I can provide you or we can

- 1 provide you with those -- with that membership list, counsel. I'm just very conscious I don't know whether 2 3 the individuals who are on the PRG since I have been 4 away from Police Scotland have any anticipation that 5 they may be named in a public forum, so there may be another way of providing you with that information. 6 7 Well, that would be very helpful, but we will -- I'm Q. sure the team can liaise with counsel in regard to 8 identifying who is on it. 9 Absolutely, well do that. 10 Α. Thank you. We can do that another time. 11 Q. 12 Do the PRG prepare reports or recommendations which 13 can then be implemented by Police Scotland? They certainly prepare reports, yes, to assist and 14 Α. 15 challenge our thinking. And what happens to those reports? 16 Q. They are integrated into -- I'm certainly thinking, you 17 Α. 18 know, one report in particular around what it means to 19 be a genuinely antiracist organisation, that was 20 integrated into counsel's sort of opening statement and
- Q. And how does that then -- I think we have heard the word "cascaded" used by other witnesses. How is that

discrimination and what it actually means.

also integrated into the thinking of the Chief Constable

when he talked about his understanding of institutional

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information cascaded to officers who are constables in 1 2 response teams and doing their daily business? Multiple channels, multiple channels. So the Policing 3 Α. 4 Together Programme has its own dedicated website. We 5 decided from a very early stage that that website should be a portal into equality, diversity and inclusion 6 7 within Police Scotland. So within that portal are, for argument's sake, the Chief Constable's statement to the 8 Scottish Police Authority in May 2023. There is 9 10 additional material within that portal about, well, what 11 does institutional discrimination actually mean, what is 12 it, what isn't it, how do you explain that to your team, how do you make it very clear to your team what that the 13 Chief Constable is saying is not that you are a racist? 14 15 It's actually that the systems, structures and processes within Police Scotland might be amenable to being 16 unwittingly racist and we need to accept that before we 17 18 can be properly antiracist.

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So all of that material sits within the Policing

Together portal, counsel. It's also amplified through

the educational and training programs that were

taking -- we were taking forward in Police Scotland

prior to my retirement. You'll see mentioned in the

statement "Your Leadership Matters", which is -- it's

basically -- it's kind of a watershed moment, I think,

for Police Scotland. That is training and education for 1 every single line manager in Police Scotland, or 2 3 certainly it was when I retired, educational and 4 training for every single line manager in 5 Police Scotland, the golden thread of which is how to lead inclusively. It is about how to lead courageously, 6 7 how to lead collaboratively, but also how to lead inclusively. 8 9 So again, that is a method for cascading to first 10 and second line managers and indeed every line manager in Police Scotland up to and including the force 11 12 executive what it means to be antidiscriminatory and 13 what the standards of behaviour are that are expected from them. So there's that training and educational 14 15 programme ongoing. There is also, and again I think we have referenced 16 17 it, there was also an online package around EDI and, you know, how you become -- how you basically fulfil your 18 obligations towards your colleagues and towards members 19 20 of the public from an EDI. So there was that online 21 training for every member of Police Scotland. 22 My ambition before I retired was that online package would simply get the organisation to a common base 23 point, an understanding, of qualities legislation of the 24

aspiration of Police Scotland, the requirements on

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individuals within Police Scotland. That would then be 1 followed up by face-to-face high quality EDI training 2 3 for every single person within Police Scotland. Along with that there were local divisional initiatives 4 5 ongoing where, again, all of the issues that we've discussed this morning were discussed with local 6 7 divisional command teams and indeed with a broader cross-section of divisional colleagues as well. 8 9 So as I say, statements from the chief, statements 10 from the Chair of the IRG, if you like, resource sitting within the Policing Together portal and ongoing 11 12 training, development and educational for every single 13 person in Police Scotland integrates all of the learning 14 that the organisation has accrued. 15 Q. Thank you. Can I ask you some questions about statistics. If we look at paragraph 5 of your 16 17 statement: "On joining Police Scotland one of the first actions 18 19 I gave ACC Spiers, who was ACC Professionalism and 20 assurance, was to review conduct statistics to identify 21 whether there was disproportionality so far as officers 22 from black and minority ethnic background were concerned. I was reassured to find there were not. 23 However, I am aware that individual officers from a 24 minority background could and did feel that their 25

treatment by and relationship with 1 Professional Standards was not always as informed and 2 3 empathetic as it might have been. This is why we 4 introduced enhanced implicit bias training into PSD around 2020." 5 I would like to ask you about the review you 6 7 requested from ACC Spiers regarding conduct statistics to identify whether there was disproportionality so far 8 9 as officers from black and minority ethnic backgrounds were concerned. We have heard some evidence about 10 statistics and there seems to be, if I can put it this 11 12 way, some uncertainty, some confusion about what is 13 available, what is provided. Could you help us with 14 that? 15 That was -- and that was very much the point I made Α. about the Centurian database not being as effective as 16 17 it should be or not being as up to date as it could and should be in terms of helping us to understand the 18 19 ethnicity categorisation and protected characteristics 20 of those who have made a complaint or are subject to a 21 complaint. So it was very much a kind of manual 22 assessment that ACC Spiers did at the time. There are, sadly, not that many black and minority 23 officers in Police Scotland, so in terms of 24 understanding pro rata whether black and minority ethnic 25

1	colleagues were overrepresented in the discipline
2	process it was at that point in time, it was much
3	more of a piece of manual work that ACC Spiers' team
4	carried out for me.

- Q. And if it was a piece of manual work, was it subject to an individual's discretion or assessment of the paperwork?
- A. It would be subject to that, yes, but, as I say, I took -- and again, this is -- if we want to go into this more deeply then I'm sure we can, but I took confidence from the fact that ACC Spiers assured me he had gone, he had researched the circumstances of -- and this is colleagues in the discipline process and that there was not disproportionality, as is seen in some other police services, within Police Scotland and certainly my experience --

Now, again, you know, officers who make complaints from minority ethnic groups and that's a point about not necessarily -- they do not necessarily always feel that Police Scotland has been as empathetic towards them as they could and should have been and that's what we are looking at upscaling our colleagues in PSD to try to avoid happening in the future. But in terms of officers within the conduct process in their own right being investigated back in 2018, I was assured by the ACC, as

- 1 a consequence of the work that he had done, that there
- was not disproportionality.
- 3 Q. All right. So limitations within Centurian itself?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. It was a manual review?
- A. I think so. Again, we're going back to 2018. I think
- 7 it can only have been a kind of manual review, simply
- 8 because we could not trust force systems to provide us
- 9 with the detail.
- 10 Q. Right. There were a limited number of datasets or data
- information and there were issues with the data
- 12 collected. I think is it fair to say that that sums it
- 13 up?
- 14 A. So I think the data collected would have been valid.
- 15 It's about how that data was then, if you like,
- understood and processed and how effective our systems
- were, and I suspect still are, in actually enabling us
- 18 to draw out trends and themes and understand the kind of
- 19 macro-elements of that data.
- Q. Thank you. Can I ask you about some other evidence that
- 21 we have available from Sandra Deslandes-Clark, who I
- 22 understand you know?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Now, my understanding is she's the Chair of SEMPER?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. And we hope to hear evidence from Ms Deslandes-Clark in due course in this hearing. Her statement is to SBPI 00626, and I'm interested in paragraph 25, and I'll read this out and then I'm also interested in one other aspect of evidence that is along the same lines and I'll also read that before I ask you any questions.

So 25:

"Do black and minority ethnic officers and staff face being over-disciplined when they are the subject of a complaint compared to a white colleague in an equivalent position and has that changed over time and, if so, how?"

And her response was:

"There is a widespread belief that like BME officers and staff in England and Wales, BME employees in Scotland are over-disciplined. However, as the race/ethnicity of the subjects of complaints is not recorded by PSD, we cannot validate or refute that claim. However, we do know that because of their visible ethnic difference, BME response officers do tend to be the subjects of more malicious complaints from members of the public. BME officers/staff also believe that their ethnic difference does attract more scrutiny from supervisors and colleagues. That could be due to stereotyping, unfamiliarity, or ignorance. It's been

1 likened to the proverbial O living in an X world, where O is always under the spotlight and everything he or she 2 3 does is over-analysed. This can often lead to them 4 being reprimanded more frequently than their white 5 colleagues. With more training and an increase in the recruitment of BME officers/staff, this perception has 6 7 been changing." Now, just before I ask you about that, we have also 8 heard evidence from a Mr Paul Castledine, who's a former 9 10 officer, and he worked in Fife prior to the creation of Police Scotland. In his statement to the Inquiry he 11 12 said: 13 "Historically, a statistic had been discussed that a 14 minority ethnic police officer was three times more 15 likely to be interviewed by their colleagues than a white officer in connection with professional 16 17 standards." 18 And he then went on to say at paragraph 13 of his 19 statement that in his experience a white officer would 20 get a slap on the wrist, whereas an ethnic minority 21 officer, they would do it by the book. And so obviously 22 there's the two aspect of evidence that we've heard. I'm interested in your thoughts about what's said. 23 Primarily, we have left on the screen what 24 Ms Deslandes-Clark has said, the idea of being 25

overdisciplined, whereas Paul Castledine says: 1 "The white officer is dealt with as a quick slap on 2 3 the wrist, but with the ethnic minority officer it's by 4 the book." 5 By that, as I understood it, he meant through the Regulations by the book. 6 7 So I have a huge amount of time and respect for Sandra, Α. who is an incredible advocate within Police Scotland as 8 the Chair of SEMPER Scotland. I think it is important 9 to say that. 10 I still stand by the work that ACC Spiers did on my 11 12 matter of in terms of the circumstances within Police Scotland. Sandra deals and she deals incredibly 13 14 well day-in, day-out with officers from black and 15 minority ethnic backgrounds within Police Scotland and I make -- I have been I hope quite open about the fact 16 17 that the experience those officers had or have is still not -- wasn't and is still not what it should be. There 18 is a lot more what we need to do there. 19 20 Your point about or that kind of quite common 21 understanding of the fact that white officers are, you 22 know, if they're persistently late or whatever are basically told to pull their socks up, get in on time, 23 whatever, but an officer from a black or ethnic minority 24 background, who potentially has a white supervisor, 25

might go down a different route. That is again part of the rationale for the Policing Together Programme for first and second line managers to ensure that there is equity in terms of the treatment of every single police officer and member of police staff within Police Scotland and how you are dealt with if a particular set of circumstances comes to light is not a question of, you know, your ethnicity.

There is something about upscaling first and second line managers as well, counsel, and giving them the confidence actually to have -- and we actually -- this isn't confined -- certainly in my time wasn't confined to black and Asian colleagues, black and minority ethnic colleagues. Sometimes it was easier for first or second line managers just to put stuff on paper rather than to a deal with it themselves to keep minor matters within the employment space. That's what Your Leadership Matters Programme is designed to do. Part of its rationale it's designed to give first and second line managers the confidence actually to manage.

If the chief were here -- the last chief were here, he would say there was a lot that was done really well in the early days of Police Scotland, but there was a lot perhaps which was not done in that first ten years that could have been and that high quality leadership

1	development activity that we are engaging in now was one
2	of the areas that we could and should have done better
3	in the first ten years of the organisation.

- Q. In terms of what we've heard from Paul Castledine and what we may hear further from Ms Deslandes-Clark, would you accept that there is a difference or there has been in the past at least a difference in the treatment of white and black officers in relation to disciplinary matters?
- A. So again, I think I would never try to -- I would never try to argue against that. You know, we know -- again, we know and I know because I have spoken to my colleagues through the auspices of SEMPER Scotland listening to their experiences there has been -- there are two elements to that.

The first is the element of an officer who is subject to, you know, an interaction with their line manager, but also there is then the behaviour of line managers towards particular officers, which also needs to be looked at properly and effectively, back to our earlier point about initial assessment and the like, by Professional Standards to understand if actually there has been racially discriminatory behaviour or other discriminatory behaviour evidenced towards the black or minority officer, that in itself is also dealt with and

1		that is also dealt with effectively. And I think it's
2		fair to say that's necessarily always been the case.
3	Q.	Are there records now kept about line managers and how
4		they are dealing with disciplinary matters compared
5		to for a white officer compared to a black officer?
6	Α.	So again, my ask would be that that because of the
7		upgrades that are going on to Centurian, I'm not sure
8		quite sure what stage those have reached, but in terms
9		of that document set that is probably a question better
10		answered by somebody who is currently serving.
11	Q.	Thank you. We can maybe look into that. Thank you very
12		much.
13		We have heard evidence from Kate Frame, who was
14		the Commissioner at the time of Mr Bayoh's death, and I
15		would like to ask you for your comments about some
16		evidence she has given us. In relation to at from
17		around September 2015 there was an instruction given by
18		the Crown Office to PIRC to investigate certain matters
19		to do with race and that was a specific introduction
20		given at that stage and one of those was to look or part
21		of that investigation was to consider statistics and to
22		look at complaints and she said in evidence that:
23		"As an initial step, the PIRC examined national
24		police complaints statistics in order to identify
25		whether those indicated a pattern of racist behaviour by

1		officers in Fife Division."
2		And she said:
3		"Investigators focused on allegations recorded under
4		the category 'discriminatory behaviour' and that's one
5		of the complaint categories adopted nationally or it was
6		at that time by the Scottish police force. Such
7		behavior was defined as 'an allegation a member of a
8		police force engaged in a course of action interpreted
9		as discriminatory towards an individual or group on the
10		basis of race'."
11		And she said she was talking about her
12		investigation team undertaking that analysis:
13		"But it became clear that race was not going to be
14		able to be extracted from the overall data, so the only
15		inference that could be drawn from any analysis could be
16		in relation to overall discrimination across all
17		categories, rather than allowing PIRC to investigate the
18		category of race alone".
19		And I wonder, does that remain the position or is
20		this something that you're not able to help us with?
21	A.	So again, I think that goes back to the database and,
22		again, I would there are people who are much more
23		comment than I am, counsel, to talk to that.
24	Q.	And that's in connection with the Centurian database?
25	Α.	Yes.

1	Q.	All right. Thank you.
2	Α.	What I would say is if PSD receive, you know, a
3		complaint of racial discrimination from a member of the
4		public that an officer has been racially discriminatory
5		towards them, then I would absolutely expect, regardless
6		of how that's ultimately recorded, PSD absolutely should
7		be investigating that and they should be investigating
8		that from the perspective of the complainant.
9	Q.	Thank you. We've heard evidence from Professor Meer,
10		that was last week, and he highlighted concerns that he
11		was asked to prepare a report for the Inquiry which he
12		spoke to last week. He said:
13		"There were concerns that there remained no central
14		reporting of deaths in custody in Scotland nor a
15		standardised reporting format utilised by individual
16		agencies and organisations."
17		He also highlighted that Police Scotland's responses
18		under freedom of information legislation was often
19		provided without elementary demographic data,
20		specifically the protected characteristics of the
21		deceased, and it was reported that Police Scotland have
22		noted in responses to FOI requests that they were not
23		required to collect or report ethnicity data.

Now, I appreciate in relation to what the database

can achieve, we could perhaps get information from

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- others, but are you surprised to find that apparently
- 2 FOI requests and responses, the responses say they were
- 3 not required to collect or report ethnicity data?
- 4 A. It's -- I am surprised. It's difficult for me to give
- 5 you an informed response to that, counsel. I would have
- 6 to basically go and familiarise myself with exactly
- 7 which FOI responses, why that material -- why that data
- 8 wasn't being provided if it was available within the
- 9 police service. It might be something to do with the
- intricacy of the FOI legislation. I genuinely don't
- 11 know, but I don't understand if there's a legitimate
- rationale for us to provide data, why we wouldn't
- provide it. So I'm not really able to competently
- answer that question I don't think.
- 15 Q. All right. No, thank you. Moving on again to Policing
- 16 Together, which I understood launched on
- 30 September 2022; is that correct?
- 18 A. Yes, I think so.
- 19 Q. And if we look at your statement, please. And I think
- you have already touched on this. I would like to look
- 21 at paragraphs 28 and 29. And I think this is where you
- 22 provide the Chair with some detail in connection with
- the Policing Together strategy?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And if we look at 29, you say you were the -- and I

1		think you have given the Chair quite a lot of detail
2		about this.
3	Α.	It is a this isn't a series of random initiatives,
4		this is a significant programme of work that we need to
5		embed within Police Scotland moving forward.
6	Q.	Thank you. And as I say, you have given a lot of
7		detail, which is very helpful. And here we are, 29:
8		"I was the chief officer lead with strategic
9		oversight."
10		So essentially you were in charge of this project?
11	Α.	Yes, programme.
12	Q.	Programme, sorry. You were involved in the creation of
13		the strategy, the creation of the different elements of
14		Policing Together and you advocated for:
15		"The creation of a bespoke ACC portfolio for
16		Policing Together to give operational effect to the
17		strategy and to the broader policing ambition, while
18		maintaining focus on delivery of the programme. I
19		continued with the strategic oversight until I became
20		the interim Chief Constable."
21	Α.	Yes.
22	Q.	Which you told us about yesterday.
23		I am interested in the idea of a bespoke portfolio
24		and I wonder if you could help us understand that a
25		little better?

1 A. Of course. Policing Together is a significant programme 2 of work, absolutely fundamental to effecting genuine and 3 lasting culture change within Police Scotland. The 4 strategy, which is hopefully accessible through my 5 statement by means of a hyperlink, as I say has four outcomes and a number of actions sitting within the 6 7 strategy, all of which have outcomes which we need -which the organisation needs to achieve in order to give 8 9 effect to the strategy.

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There are also various different elements of Policing Together that you will have seen within the statement, one being training, communication, the prevention strategy that's sort of alluded to as well, and leadership. So this is a big piece of work, this is fundamental to Police Scotland being able to achieve its ambition to become a properly antiracist and antidiscriminatory organisation and I was really anxious that we didn't have one person to take responsibility for delivery of that programme. So I spoke to the chief about it and we created an additional -- at that point in time, an additional ACC's post who's primary responsibility was to drive progress of Policing Together through Scotland and out through into partner agencies where appropriate; for example, we have spoken to crown about what we agreed.

1		So it was actually this is going to sound
2		slightly melodramatic, counsel, but it was keeping me
3		awake at night not being confident that we could
4		actually deliver on our aspiration and our ambition and
5		I actually needed that tactical lead to come into post
6		to begin to deliver on the different but interrelated
7		elements of Policing Together.
8	Q.	We have heard some evidence from Professor Meer about
9		situations where there can be a lack of what he
10		described as "institutional memory". Now, we have a
11		statement from Sir Iain where he said:
12		"[He] appointed Assistant Chief Constable
13		David Duncan as a dedicated lead for Policing Together
14		to ensure that the importance of the changes we wished
15		to make regarding equality, diversity and inclusion
16		would be driven with visible and dedicated senior
17		officer commitment."
18		And so as I understood it, ACC David Duncan was in
19		place prior to Sir Iain's retirement with a view to
20		taking the lead on that role and moving it forward. Has
21		he now left Police Scotland?
22	Α.	Yes.
23	Q.	Now, we've heard that there can be a lack of
24		institutional memory when individuals move on from
25		particular roles or they retire or leave for whatever

reason and I'm interested if you are aware of what

arrangements are in place to ensure that there is not

that loss of institutional memory and that the progress

that has been made and directed by you will continue,

even though the individual has left the organisation?

A. Certainly. You remarked yesterday, counsel, on the

A. Certainly. You remarked yesterday, counsel, on the number of bodies, individuals and organisations which participated in the Policing Together senior oversight board.

You know, I came under some criticism for just how sort of bureaucratic that process was, but I was firmly of the opinion that actually you need to get the structures in place, because structures will continue potentially past individuals. If you build up that momentum in organisation, if you get an organisation into a routine and it continues to do things and actually structurally with Policing Together that was part of my ambition. So Policing Together -- so there were the structures through the EDI oversight board and the subordinate boards that we have that are noted in the statement.

Policing Together whilst at that point in time it was led by ACC Duncan there were other people sitting within that portfolio as well, counsel. So there is continuity in terms of the personnel that were sitting

within the Policing Together portfolio. Other teams, 1 2 individuals, directors, ACCs, also had a part to play 3 and still have a part to play in delivering Policing 4 Together, people in development being foremost amongst 5 those. But I also understand and I'm incredibly pleased that the organisation has recently identified a new ACC 6 7 to take over from ACC Duncan to lead Policing Together. So the organisation now has ACC Cat Paton, who is 8 9 David Duncan's replacement and will lead Policing Together going forward. 10 I see you're looking. She's here today. 11 Q. 12 Α. She is here today. 13 I think she was here yesterday as well. Q. 14 She was. Α. 15 Right, thank you. I would now like to move on to Q. another topic, duty of candour. Can you give me a 16 17 moment while I check what time it is. Would now be an 18 appropriate time? 19 THE ARBITRATOR: Yes, we'll stop for 20 minutes now. 20 (11.28 am)21 (A short break) 22 (11.56 am)LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame. 23 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Before I move on from Policing 24 Together, can I ask you a couple of other things? 25

1	Α.	Of course.
2	Q.	How is the impact of Policing Together, I appreciate
3		it's relatively new, but how is the exact of all this
4		work being evaluated?
5	Α.	So the EDI strategy in its own rights, as we mentioned,
6		has an accompanying action plan and each of that
7		action plan, each of those actions have owners and the
8		relevant sort of ACC will be responsible for holding the
9		owners of the various actions that come out of the EDI
10		strategy to account for delivery. And that's everything
11		including, you know, are we managing to recruit and
12		retain more members of staff from minority ethnic
13		communities to what are the number of grievances that
14		are coming into the organisation, have we actually
15		accomplished some of the other elements of the strategy,
16		counsel, such a review of relevant processes to ensure
17		that there in no unwitting bias in them?
18		So the action plan sits behind the strategy and I
19		think the action plan implementation plan is really,
20		really important. And as we mentioned earlier, the SPA
21		has a bespoke oversight group set up to hold
22		Police Scotland to account against the delivery of the
23		various elements of the EDI strategy.
24		If he look at some other elements of the Policing

Together plan, for argument's sake the Your Leadership

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Matters Programme, that is rigorously or certainly in my time in Police Scotland after every delivery of an element of the Your Leadership Matters programme that was rigorously evaluated with those who participated in the training and educational programme to understand whether actually it was having the outcomes that we anticipated and hoped that it would and if not, then how do we amend that programme to ensure that actually it is more effective.

So again, there are a number of different avenues, if you like, for evaluation and understanding impact, but what I should say is the SPA are key to that because they are the oversight body for Police Scotland and, again, as we mentioned earlier, they report, you know, the Scottish Police Authority reports publically and Policing Together is one of the elements that they are particularly interested in.

- Q. And for those officers who have responsibility for the individual actions on the action plan, is there a programme for them to report to updates and reviews?
- A. So again, I can only talk to the processes that were in places when I retired from Police Scotland and that was there was a strategic oversight board, which was chaired by myself, and then there were a number of subordinate boards, if you like, which sat underneath the strategic

1 boards. So there was an initial input into the 2 strategic or sort of subgroups, if you like, and then 3 that reported up into the strategic oversight board. 4 Again, counsel, what I would say, because this 5 certainly was an absolutely fundamental programme of work to Police Scotland, I was then responsible for 6 7 further updating the whole of the force executive, including the then Chief Constable through the auspices 8 9 of our senior leadership board, with the progress that 10 the EDI programme was making. The actions are the responsibility of officers who are 11 Q. 12 allocated those actions, they then feed into different 13 strategic boards that then feed into the strategic 14 oversight board? 15 We do have schematics or we certainly did have Α. schematics around how the governance of Policing 16 17 Together was managed. Again, if it would be helpful just to understand how all of these boards link 18 19 together, who is held to account, where, how, by whom, 20 and where the, you know, if you like, where the ultimate 21 sign off comes, I'm sure -- because it is a big 22 programme. I appreciate --Q. That's helpful. 23 -- it's unwieldy. We'll get you those schematics. 24 Α. 25 Q. And as well as measuring that impact, how will that be

evaluated in years to come? Is this in line with what 1 2 you said earlier about the structures in place and you 3 hope they will remain in place in the years to come? 4 Α. Yes, and I think my ambition is that Police Scotland is 5 representative of all of the communities of Scotland, so that is one of the kind of key indicators of whether or 6 7 not we have been successful. Are we an organisation which people from all across every community in Scotland 8 9 aspires to be a part of? 10 So one element of the activity within Policing Together is, you know, we are quite overt about wanting 11 12 to be -- wanting to have representation within the 13 organisation which is represented through the census in 14 society at large. So there are -- again, there are a 15 number of different ways of measuring our success. And of course, you know, if we take the issue 16 17 about -- of black and minority ethnic officers and members of police staff, there is the initial issue 18 around recruitment, but then of course there are the 19 20 issues around retention and progression and actually 21 creating a very senior officers from a black or minority 22 ethnic background. That's why this is -- and this is just one aspect of Policing Together. That's why this 23 is such a long-term plan. 24 25 So there are a number of ways that we need to

1 continue to hold ourselves to account moving forward.

Q. In the period between September 2022 when it was set up and the period when you retired, had it made a

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So I think it did make a difference. I don't want to Α. mark my own homework, to use that cliché. We had brought a strategy in place. We didn't have an equality, diversity and inclusion strategy within Police Scotland. Bringing that strategy into existence, that strategy was one of the most widely commented upon -- there's a word I'm searching for that I am not finding at the moment -- the engagement that we had across the organisation and outside of the organisation to agree on that strategy was as wide as anything that I have seen in my policing career. I take that as a sign of success that people were sufficiently interested actually to want to contribute to the work of, you know, to the work of bringing this EDI strategy together. I take that as a success.

At the same time running alongside the creation of the EDI strategy, I suspect you may be aware, counsel, there was a lot of work going on around sex equality and tackling misogyny, which was also a part of the Policing Together Programme. I mentioned that because that brought with it sort of a staff survey which encouraged

members of Police Scotland to contribute to how the organisation feels for them on a day-to-day basis. So again we have some metrics in I think that might have been 2022 or 2022, again, to hold ourselves to account moving forward.

Again in terms of the progress that's been made in my sort of time in office, setting up Your Leadership Matters, that was the largest training programme I think that Police Scotland had ever embarked on looking to train, to upscale five-and-a-half thousands leaders. When I left the organisation at the beginning of 2024, we were starting to work through our cohort of sergeants and inspector. So again, I see that as real progress. You know, we were offering that high quality training and educational that we hadn't been doing previously and, similarly, with the EDI module, that hadn't existed previously.

And I also think that the learning we have taken out of the public inquiry to date and how that has had an impact -- we talked yesterday about organisational learning, how that has had an impact on processes and policies within policing. Again, I take that as a measure of the organisation's maturity in terms of wanting to change and develop.

Q. And on a day-to-day level with individual officers who

may be black or ethnic minority, have you -- or at the

time you were in Police Scotland, had you received any

feedback at all that it was actually making a difference

on the ground?

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So I was really fortunate in as much as black and Α. minority ethnic colleagues would speak to me and they would speak to me regularly and I would make a point of speaking to them. It seems a small thing, but one of the initiatives that we did sort of bring into existence, and this again was with the existence of SEMPER, was to put black and minority colleagues into the training environment, because we hadn't necessarily had black or minority ethnic colleagues in the training environment and, you know, the thing about if you can see it, you can be it, these are officers who are successful, they have got through their probation and they're now coming back into that training environment to support all colleagues, but particularly those from a minority background. The feedback I got from that was at least one officer said:

"I wouldn't still be with Police Scotland were it not for the fact that I had colleagues who I could speak to about issues which were, you know, bespoke to myself knowing that they would listen and be able to assist me."

- Q. Thank you. So from what you've said was Policing

 Together set-up in 2022 the first time Police Scotland

 had this EDI strategy?
- 4 Α. So, no, there has always certainly from my perspective 5 been EDI activity ongoing in Police Scotland, public sector equality duties, for example, and there was work 6 7 inside of Police Scotland to look at culture from an employee perspective, but also service delivery from an 8 9 external perspective. The piece for me about Policing 10 Together, counsel, was to bring all of that together, to actually create that critical mass through the auspices 11 12 of Policing Together and also, as we said earlier, to 13 add that additionality by means of training, education, 14 development, the upscaling of our first second, third 15 line managers.

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All of, you know, the review of processes, all of that, was throughout auspices of the EDI strategy, but there was certainly EDI activity ongoing in Police Scotland prior to 2018, 2019. For argument's sake, there was a positive action team in existence, you know, well in advance of 2022.

Q. I would like to move on now to a duty of candour and I wonder if we could look at SBPI 00638. Now, this a joint committee report on human rights and in relation to a proposal for something called Hillsborough Law?

1	7	T Tana la manana
	Δ	Hm-hmm.

Q. Now, this was published in May of this year, 24 May this year, I appreciate you were retired at that stage, but I'm interested in any thoughts you would have on a duty of candour, which you did mention yesterday and you talked about the bill that's currently going through Scottish Parliament.

Can we look at the conclusions and recommendations and this is towards the very end of the document, it's paragraph 2 of the conclusions. So if you go the very final passengers are actually a sort of appendix thing, but it's just prior to the very final sort of pages. It will be above that. Above the minutes. Keep going. You're on the conclusions now.

That's it, "Conclusions and Recommendations" and this summarises the entire report. The Chair will have the report available to him, but you'll see here under "A Duty of Candour" paragraph 2:

"Institutional defensiveness appears to remain a problem for public authorities, particularly when they are involved in public inquiries and inquests. This hinders efforts to establish the truth when things go wrong and stands in the way of fulfilling the State's investigative obligations under Article 2 and Article 3 of ECHR. Introducing criminal sanctions for breach of a

duty of candour may increase the prospect of the duty 1 being taken seriously, offering greater external 2 3 mechanisms to pursue public institutions that fail to 4 comply. However, including criminal offences on the statute book is not alone sufficient to ensure 5 compliance. Effective enforcement in practice together 6 7 with wider efforts to support culture change within the public sector are also needed if the transparency and 8 9 openness sought by the Hillsborough Law is to be accomplished." 10 So I'm interested in this concept of institutional 11 12 defensiveness. Now, obviously, there's a specific 13 mention of public inquiries and you have been engaging 14 with this Inquiry. I'm interested if you recognise the 15 concept of institutional defensiveness which would hinder the efforts to establish the truth when things go 16 17 wrong? Within Police Scotland or more broadly? I mean there is 18 Α. 19 another public inquiry ongoing at the moment, as you'll 20 be aware, counsel, where institutional defensiveness is 21 a key element and is very, very obvious I would argue. I'm interested, obviously, in your perspective from 22 Q. Police Scotland. 23 A. I think Police Scotland in 2024 as an organisation 24

endeavours to be entirely transparent and candid. The

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1 Chief Constable, the previous Chief Constable has said, 2 you know, time and time again that he expects the 3 organisation to be transparent and when it gets things 4 wrong, to apologise for what it's got wrong, to make 5 those wrongs right to the extent that we can, and then to move forward. 6 7 So I don't deny that the issue of institutional defensiveness is a very real issue. I would hope that 8 9 with Police Scotland in 2024 it would be something which 10 was largely, you know, an issue which may have bedevilled the organisation retrospectively. There is 11 12 no reason for us to be defensive. If we get things 13 wrong, we need to acknowledge that we've got things 14 wrong, because actually that's how an organisation 15 learns and certainly that's the approach we have been taking through that public inquiry to learn from some of 16 17 the issues that occurred on, you know, and after the events of 3 May 2015. 18 19 And when you say that things are different in 2024, is Q. 20 this part of a, for want of a better word, a sort 21 journey of improvement? Is there still issues about institutional defensiveness in Police Scotland? 22 I think it is a journey of improvement. I would never 23 Α. say we are where we are ultimately want to be. I think 24

we have spoken and you know some of the questions that I

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1		was asked in terms of the relay talked about
2		organisational culture. We are a large organisation.
3		There is not one culture within Police Scotland. There
4		are many cultures within Police Scotland. So to say
5		that they are all at the same time place in terms of
6		transparency I'll come back to something else in a
7		second but to say that they are all in the same place
8		in terms of transparency and a desire to be absolutely
9		candid, I couldn't necessarily say that that was the
10		case for every aspect of the organisation.
11		However, what I certainly can say in my time in
12		Police Scotland, up until early 2024, was that the force
13		executive are absolutely committed to candour and the
14		work that we are doing to enhance the culture of the
15		organisation should impact on every element of policing
16		culture across Police Scotland in time.
17	Q.	So at the time you left Police Scotland what were your
18		hopes in relation to long-term changes in
19		Police Scotland, specifically with regard to the duty of
20		candour?
21	Α.	My long-term ambition, counsel, is that we wouldn't
22		actually need a duty of candour, that, you know,
23		officers and the organisation are candid, you know,
24		acknowledge that in terms of maintaining public trust
25		and confidence against all communities candour is an

absolute necessity, you know, so -- and goodness I

absolutely understand where the Hillsborough Inquiry is

coming from, but actually I would hope that this would

come would just be within the DNA of the organisation to

be candid about the events that it deals with and, you

know, how it deals with the aftermath of critical

instance and events.

- Q. And do you agree with that phrase there that "effective enforcement in practice, together with wider supports to support culture change" is needed; would you agree with that?
- A. So we are going through that -- Police Scotland is going through that culture change programme at the moment.

 You asked what my long-term as ambition would be, it would be that there was no need for any sanction that the carrot in its own right should be enough.

However, I was a police officer for close to 31 years, so I understand the reality of policing, if not the reality of necessarily every other organisation, and culture change is long-term and sometimes there is a need for a bit of stick as well as the carrot, but I would hope that, as you say, those sanctions within the law are not necessary because the organisation's culture is such that actually a duty of candour is just part of, you know, our values and standards.

- 1 Q. And in terms of wider supports and wider efforts, do you
- 2 see that you've talked about your hopes for the culture
- of Police Scotland changing and continuing to change?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. There's mention here of possible criminal offences being
- attached to the duty of candour, would you also see a
- 7 role for the Conduct Regulations to ensure that officers
- 8 are complying with those standards of professional
- 9 behaviour?
- 10 A. I think that's an absolutely valid point. The piece for
- 11 me about the Conduct Regulations, as we discussed
- 12 yesterday, is I don't think they are nearly transparent
- enough. I think more the public understands around
- 14 every aspect of policing then the more confident the
- 15 public can become in how we are actually carrying out
- our business, so I would certainly like to see elements
- of the Conduct Regulations dispense with the
- 18 confidentiality that sits within them and actually be
- 19 much more open to scrutiny and public awareness.
- Q. How would you have liked to have seen that actioned?
- 21 A. So the bill is obviously going through parliament at the
- 22 moment. We talked yesterday about holding gross
- 23 misconduct hearing in public.
- 24 Q. Yes.
- 25 A. And we talked the benefits and potential disbenefits of

1		doing that. We also the bill I believe still it may
2		have fallen, but it may also contain the option of
3		legally-qualified chairs, particularly for chief
4		officers who are going throughout the misconduct
5		process. You know, again, bringing that knowledge, that
6		experience, that understanding from outside of policing
7		into the conduct space, along with, obviously, you know,
8		time served police officers as well, again, I think is a
9		way of enhancing public confidence, but actually
10		ensuring that the standards we are setting are fit for
11		purpose in 2024 for the behaviours and conduct,
12		particularly of our more senior colleagues.
13	Q.	Thank you. Can I move on to the final sections of
14		recommendations, it relates to the body of an
15		independent public advocate, so if we can move down the
16		page it's section 3, "Independent Public Advocate":
17		"We welcome the creation of the roles of the
18		standing- and incident-specific advocates for victims of
19		major incidents. If implemented correctly, the
20		advocates who fulfil those roles will provide crucial
21		help to victims navigating the often daunting maze of
22		rules and procedures that follow major incidents."
23		And there's talk of this in this section. I'm
24		interested to what extent, if any, you had contemplated
25		the possibility of an independent public advocate

- assisting victims, families, from navigating a significant or major incident?
- 3 So that's not something that I personally had given --Α. 4 had really engaged with that concept, but I know how 5 labyrinthine the sort of legal system can be, how difficult it can be to navigate if you're outside of it 6 7 rather than inside of it, so any independent advice and support for families, individuals, who are working 8 9 through what can be, as we discussed yesterday, counsel, 10 very, very lengthy processes, I would be very, very supportive of. 11
 - Q. Thank you. Can we move on to paper SBPI 00614 and this is a document that's been prepared by the Equality and Human Rights Commission, SBPI 00614. And it's headed up "Submissions to the Sheku Bayoh Inquiry. The Equality and Human Rights Commission".

While we wait for that to come on the screen, I have a hard copy and I'll read this out. You have already mentioned the public sector equality duty today and this is also known as the general equality duty. So we've heard reference to some of this being PSED or the general equality duty and it was set out in the Equality Act 2010 and you're familiar with this?

24 A. Yes.

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25 Q. And it's:

"The general duty requires public authorities in the 1 exercise of their functions to have due regard to the 2 need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment 3 4 and victimisation and other prohibited conduct." 5 Here we are. If we look at page 6, please, and we'll see some bulletpoints in bold. Yes, page 6, 6 7 "General Equality Duty". I have just read out what that is and the bulletpoints I was going through. 8 9 So "eliminate unlawful discrimination", as I said: 10 "Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who 11 12 do not share it, foster good relations between people 13 who share a protected characteristic and those who do 14 not." 15 And so there are other elements, but if we look at those primarily and if I can turn to page 11, please. 16 17 And I would like to look at a bulletpoint at the bottom, 18 towards the bottom of that page: 19 "A public authority must take responsibility for 20 complying with the general equality duty in relation to 21 all functions to which the general equality duty 22 applies. Responsibility for the general equality duty cannot be delegated to external organisations that are 23 carrying out functions on its behalf." 24 And then on page 12: 25

1		"Although a public authority is not legally required
2		to keep records of its consideration of the needs of the
3		general equality duty in making decisions, it is good
4		practice to do so and it encourages transparency."
5		Now, and towards the bottom of that page:
6		"The duty applies to all of the decisions made in
7		the course of exercising public functions, not just to
8		policy development and high-level decision makes."
9		We've heard some evidence throughout the Inquiry
LO		that there may be some, for example, PIRC there may have
L1		been some confusion regarding the extent to which the
L2		duties applied and the Chair has heard evidence about
L3		that.
L 4		Now, I think from what you've said to us yesterday
L5		and today you're very clear that this duty applies to
L 6		Police Scotland?
L7	Α.	Yes.
L8	Q.	And it has done since 2010?
L 9	A.	Yes.
20	Q.	And are you satisfied at least during your tenure that
21		this public sector equality duty, the general equality
22		duty, was being observed in relation to decisions being
23		taken, policies being introduced, standard operating
24		procedures being taught, that that equality duty was
25		being observed by Police Scotland?

1	Α.	To the best of my knowledge I think, yes, the general
2		equality duty was being observed by Police Scotland.
3		There has always been an awareness of the general
4		equalities duty, the equalities outcomes that
5		Police Scotland sign-up to, we have reported publicly on
6		the discharge of those qualities outcomes.
7		What I would say though, counsel, is that we're not
8		resting on our laurels at all here and that again is
9		part of our determination to become a properly
10		antiracist organisation is not to take any policy or
11		procedure for granted. And again, you will see within
12		the EDI strategy that one of the actions in the strategy
13		is actually to consistently to go back and to review
14		policies and processes and practices to ensure that they
15		remain fit for purpose, they don't unwittingly
16		discriminate against anybody with a protected
17		characteristic and that they remain fit for purpose in
18		2024.
19	Q.	So if things have fallen throughout the net and they
20		haven't carried out equality impact assessments, for
21		example, is that the type of thing that's going to be
22		checked as part of the Policing Together Programme?
23	Α.	So Police Scotland I cannot give you an exact date,
24		but Police Scotland was amongst the forerunners in
25		introducing equality impact assessments into the review

1 and the setting up any new policy or practice of force procedure. Whether those equality impact assessments 2 3 have always been carried out as rigorously or in as much 4 as detail as they could or should have been, again, we 5 want to learn from that. We want to make sure, your point, has anything slipped throughout net, then we 6 7 catch that, we review that, we go back through it and we ensure that at equality impact assessment which is 8 aligned with every police practice or procedure is fit 9 10 for purpose in 2023, 2024, moving forward. But what I would say is as an organisation we have 11 12 been aware of our responsibilities under the Equalities 13 Act and also we have been actively completing equality impact assessments for a number of years now. 14 15 Q. And will that include what we've heard described as the OST manual, so officer safety training manual, will that 16 17 be included in relation to a review of whether a full 18 and detailed equality impact assessment has been carried 19 out? I'm sure it will be, counsel. Again, I'm sure we have 20 Α. 21 that, we have that documentation available, but my 22 understanding is that, yes, that should have been carried out. Operational safety training, in 23 particular, you know, when officers potentially exercise 24 their coercive powers, it's more important in that 25

- environment probably than any other to ensure that an equality impact assessment has been carried out.
- Q. And that will presumably include the use of, force where the force may include restraint, sprays, batons and look at any elements of disproportionality?
- That's absolutely correct and the other aspect there as 6 Α. 7 well, and certainly in my tenure in Police Scotland, we have enhanced the Scottish police emergency lifesaving 8 9 training for our officers as well, we have overhauled 10 that training. And again, what have we achieved over the last few years? That is one element again where I 11 12 feel the operational safety training has improved and our emergency lifesaving has as well. 13
- Q. And as with other things you have been very willing to provide the Inquiry with further information,
 specifically in regard to training and training in
 relation to restraint, would you be willing to provide
 us with further information about any equality impact
 assessment on the issue of restraint?
- A. So again, you will understand if I pass that question on to colleagues who are currently serving, but,

 personally, I can't see any problem at all in providing that documentation to you. I think that's entirely appropriate.
- 25 Q. Thank you. Then I would like to move on to the specific

1 duties, because we have been talking about the general duty. Could we look, same document, at page 14, please, 2 3 and if look at the top it says "The Specific the Duties" 4 and again: 5 "These were created by secondary legislation under the Equality Act 2010 and the regulations were 2012, 6 7 coming into force on May 2012." Do you see that? 8 Α. 9 Yes. 10 Q. And then if we can move down the page and again: "Who is subject these specific duties? 11 12 "Many of the authorities that are subject are also 13 covered by the specific duties." 14 And is it fair to say that Police Scotland is one of 15 the organisations that requires to comply with the specific duties also? 16 I think so, counsel, but --17 Α. That's what I have been told. 18 Q. 19 Α. Yes. Thank you. Can we look at page 15: 20 Q. 21 "Each authority is required to comply with the 22 specific duties and these duties include the following: to report on mainstreaming the equality duty, to publish 23 equality outcomes and report progress, to assess and 24 review policies and practices, to gather and use 25

employee information and to publish in a manner that is 1 2 assessable." 3 And from your awareness of the specific duties is this something that Police Scotland --4 5 Α. We do, we do. You're doing that? 6 Q. 7 Now, whether that report is required annually or Α. biannually, again, I can't quite remember, but we report 8 9 very regular. I suspect it might be annually or it 10 might actually be at the four-year stage. As I say, I'm not hundred per cent clear in my own mind about the 11 12 reporting frequency, but we do report on exactly those bulletpoints in terms of the specific duties. That 13 14 report I think may actually -- it certainly goes to the 15 SPA, it may also go to the Scottish Parliament, but we will have those reports. 16 Now, as I understand it, the Inquiry have been seeking 17 Q. information from Police Scotland about employee 18 information, but there has been some sort of difficulty. 19 20 Are you aware of a difficulty in Police Scotland 21 regarding the specific duty to gather and use employee information? 22 No, I'm not. 23 Α.

I'm not aware specifically of that, counsel.

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Q.

Α.

No.

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- 1 Q. Right, all right. And from what you've said, if you're
- 2 publishing in a manner that is accessible, I think you
- 3 said that's through the government?
- 4 A. I don't know. I know we have a statutory responsibility
- 5 to produce a report. Ultimately, you'll have to forgive
- 6 me, I am just not a hundred percent clear in my own mind
- about where that report goes, but it is, I'm pretty
- 8 sure, a public-facing report. We can check all of that
- 9 detail.
- 10 Q. We can check.
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Thank you. I would like to ask you about
- 13 whistleblowing. You mentioned and I referred you to
- 14 your Inquiry statement earlier this morning, we can take
- that off the screen, that you had talked about
- 16 challenging poor and inappropriate behaviour and
- 17 encouraging officers --
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. -- to do so. And do you consider from your own
- 20 knowledge of barriers that exist to officers or people
- 21 reporting inappropriate or racist behaviour and is there
- 22 a policy or a standard operating procedure within
- 23 Police Scotland that would deal with that type of
- 24 scenario?
- 25 A. So in terms of whistleblowing, we have quite a mature

sort of process for whistleblowers for those who want to 1 make protective disclosures and we use -- I say "we", 2 3 I'm getting my tense wrong, forgive me. There is a 4 third party involved in ensuring that Police Scotland's 5 whistleblowing procedures are effective and are independent and are accessible. Again, that was one of 6 7 the recommendations made by Dame Elish, again, the action tracker we discussed yesterday, counsel, will 8 give you a better understanding of exactly how we have 9 10 discharged our responsibilities in terms of whistleblowing. 11 12 But in terms of the ability to report behaviour that 13 is inappropriate towards any colleague, we have tried to 14 ensure that there are, again, a number of opportunities, 15 a number of different ways of enabling colleagues to do just that. The nonstatutory, the diversity staff 16 associations are a key aspect of that. 17 18 Colleagues can go to the LGBT+ Association or to 19 SEMPER or to the Disability and Carers' Association and 20 talk about the reaction they've received of the 21 behaviours they have been subject of, because, again, 22 one of the -- one of the things that I did do when I was in service was ensure that each one of those 23 nonstatutory diversity staff associations had a named 24 chief officer aligned with it. So the nonstatutory 25

1 staff association, such as SEMPER, such as the Muslim 2 Police Association, such as the LGBI Police Association, 3 can go directly and without impediment to a chief 4 officer, generally in rank of ACC, although I took that 5 responsibility for race, to say, look, a colleague has reported this to me and we need to do something about 6 7 it. So those lines of reporting I think have been sort 8 9 of firmed up, if you like, over the last couple of years 10 to ensure that nobody has to suffer in silence. Right. And is there actually a policy that is 11 Q. 12 accessible to officers that could be obtained? 13 I'm sure. Α. 14 Again, I think there has been a request made, but we Q. 15 have not been able to get a copy. Again, if we're in the space of the whistleblowing 16 Α. 17 policy then, yes, I see no reason why that can't be provided to you, counsel. 18 19 All right. Thank you very much. Q. 20 We'll make sure that happens. Α. 21 Q. Okay. I would like to move on to sort of final element 22 in my questions, and this relates to the future for Police Scotland. What are the challenges and 23 difficulties in effecting change in Police Scotland, 24 it's a large organisation with many thousands of 25

officers and staff, so could you help the Chair 1 understand some of those challenges? 2 Yes, of course, and, you know, one has to consider the 3 Α. 4 external environment when you consider the internal 5 environment within an organisation such as Police Scotland. You know, I would look particularly at 6 7 the financial settlement on Police Scotland. When I spent those two, two and a half months as the interim 8 Chief Constable, I spent most of that time wrestling 9 10 with a £19.4 million projected overspend, so that attempting to ambulance the books, officers number 11 12 across the piece, the demands on Police Scotland to step 13 into the space occupied potentially by or that should be 14 occupied potentially by other organisations and services 15 as consequence of austerity means that our policing responses is being spread quite thinly, counsel. 16 17 So a real challenge actually is to maintain -- is to 18 provide our officers with the time and the space and 19 actually to ensure that they feel it is legitimate for 20 them to take the time to train, to take the time to 21 educate themselves, to take the time to understand how 22 they can comport themselves in the best possible way, because actually our people -- Police Scotland's people 23 are under inordinate stress and inordinate pressure. 24 The Durham University Business School staff survey 25

which was completed, I think, in 2021 spoke about the incredibly high public service ethos that exists within police officers and police staff in Scotland. It's a study which enables us to compare police services across the country, so there are benchmarks, and our people come out incredibly well in terms of that public service ethos, but what that means is they exhaust themselves. They get very, very tired trying to provide the quality of service the vast, vast majority of our people feel is their responsibility to deliver to communities across Scotland.

So there are issues around the funding settlement, there are issues around officer numbers, there are issues around the responsibilities that police officers and members of police staff take on from potentially other organisations and, again, I should probably have mentioned when I said that, mental health being key amongst those and we would never organisationally as Police Scotland never walk away from somebody in their moment of need. We just would not do that; section 32 of the Police and Fire Reform Act.

However, we do acknowledge that there is a responsibility on other agencies and organisations who can actually deal with people in crisis potentially better than we can. So there are those external

barriers as well. And just looking back into the organisation, as I say, the general business of policing in Scotland, the general day-to-day responsibilities and demands on every single person within the organisation, which is why it's so importance, I think, that the chief officer team, from at the Chief Constable downwards, is absolutely focused.

Sir Tain said, you know, legal moral operational absolute responsibility to effect cultural change, because, again, if you look at our organisation, it makes absolute sense that we keep as many people healthy, well, in the workforce and feeling valued and able to deliver a service as we possibly can and that, if we get the cultural change element of Policing Together right, is what we should be able to do. So actually, a healthy, fit, valued and performing workforce will deliver the quality of service across our communities that we would hope to deliver, but it's a busy — it's a really busy environment.

I am credibly grateful to the new Chief Constable for ensuring that there is still a dedicated ACC to take Policing Together forward, because I do think that is the vehicle. It will change, it will develop, it will evolve, it needs to be rigorously evaluated, but Police Scotland needs to continue to progress the

1 Policing Together Programme to ensure that that culture 2 change happens, you know, in days, weeks, months, years moving forward. 3 4 Picking up on one thing you've said there in relation to Q. 5 mental health, and the police will not leave anyone in need. There was some relatively recent publicity about 6 7 the situation in the Met. The Commissioner was talking about financial restraints and concerns such that, and 8 I'm simply summarising news that I've read, that 9 10 officers in the Met would no longer respond to mental health incidents and they would focus on policing rather 11 12 than mental health. 13 Now, as I understand it, that's not the position of Police Scotland? 14 15 No, that's certainly. When I left -- when I retired Α. from Police Scotland that was absolutely not the 16 position of Police Scotland. We have section 32, as you 17 18 know, counsel, the Police and Fire Reform Act, which 19 puts upon us an obligation for the safety and well-being 20 of I think it is for people, places and communities in 21 Scotland and dealing with people who are in mental 22 health crisis is certainly part of our obligations under section 32. 23 However, there is a difference between, you know, 24 25 responding to somebody who is in desperate straits in

- 1 the middle of the night potentially when no other agency is available to support them or their family and then 2 3 potentially a police officer having to sit for a number 4 of hours with that individual in an A&E environment 5 waiting for them to be seen. So certainly in terms of back-end I think there is more that could be done, but 6 7 I know that other public sector organisations are also dealing with their own sort of issues in Scotland and I 8 9 would never -- this isn't any kind of, oh, it's your 10 fault, it's not, that's just a statement of reality I think. But there is certainly something about what 11 12 does the back-end of that support to a person in extremis look like? But I don't think Police Scotland 13 would -- I hope Police Scotland would never walk away 14 15 from a person in that dire need. In terms of Police Scotland moving forward, there is no 16 Q. expectation that there would be a refusal to deal with 17 someone who was in mental health crisis? 18 19 So I can only speak for my time in Police Scotland, Α. 20 counsel, that again, I think is possibly a question
- that's best put to somebody who is still serving and 22 will be able to give you an absolute up to the minute sort of understanding of exactly where the organisation 23 sits in respect of mental health. 24

21

All right. Thank you. One last thing that's been drawn 25 Q.

1		to my attention. I wonder if we could have a look at a
2		memorandum of understanding, which is between the PIRC,
3		the Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority.
4		Here it is, PIRC 04436. Now, if we look at page 3 of
5		the PDF, we'll see that this is dated 31 July. Sorry,
6		it's maybe not the PDF number. Maybe that's dated
7		31 July 2020. So it was not it was not in place in
8		2015. This is the current, as I understand it,
9		memorandum of understanding.
10		Were you aware of this memorandum of understanding
11		when you were in post?
12	Α.	I may have been aware of it, counsel, but I can't claim
13		to have any, at this point in time, detailed
14		understanding of its or detailed recollection of its
15		content.
16	Q.	I'm interested in appendix D, which in terms of the page
17		numbers on the hard copy I have been given that's 35, so
18		it will be round about that on the PDF. We can see the
19		page numbers at the bottom of the page as they go by.
20		That's C, so if we can move on to appendix D:
21		"Sharing of information between Police Scotland, the
22		authority, the PIRC and the Crown Office in conduct
23		matters."
24		So this would appear to relate to that sharing of
25		information between all of those organisations regarding

conduct, which was a matter -- part of your portfolio:

"Information may be provided with the prosecutor's consent to PSD or the authority for the purpose of conduct or misconduct proceedings. Such information will advise PSD or the authority of the nature of any allegations at the outset, advise if there is likely to be additional offences and of the evidence at the conclusion of the investigation and following a decision by the Crown Office to prosecute or not.

"During an investigation if there are any significant developments that substantially weakens or strengthens the case against the officer, members of staff or member of authorities staff, the timing and disclosure of such information will be discussed and agreed with the Crown Office to ensure that the ongoing investigation and any potential criminal proceedings are not compromised. Such information will be provided on a confidential basis, solely for the purpose of conduct considerations and not for any other purpose such as civil proceedings."

So having -- I have read that out to you.

Obviously, it was in place in 2020. Does that refresh your memory now that you look at that? Was -- there was obviously this memorandum of understanding. Do you -- can you think of any examples where there was this

1		shared information?
2	Α.	No, I can't. I can't. That doesn't mean that they
3		weren't any and, again, that's possibly a question which
4		is better put to the ACC Professionalism who would be,
5		you know, kind of responsible.
6	Q.	ACC Spiers?
7	A.	It was ACC Spiers at the time, yes, but the kind of key,
8		I suppose, element of the first paragraph there is
9		"information may be provided with the prosecutor's
10		consent", so I can't off the top of my head, counsel,
11		think of any any examples of that, but that doesn't
12		mean that there haven't been any.
13	Q.	All right. No recollection of that being relied on to
14		seek information as far as you're aware?
15	Α.	Honestly, I couldn't I'm not just but I just could
16		not speak to that because I don't know.
17	Q.	All right. Thank you. Could you give me a moment,
18		please.
19	Α.	Certainly.
20	Q.	Thank you very much. I have no further questions.
21	COU	RT: Thank you. Are there any Rule 9 applications?
22		Ms Mitchell. Nobody else.
23		Ms Taylor, would you mind withdrawing to the witness
24		room while I hear a submission.

1	Submissions by MS MITCHELL
2	MS MITCHELL: There are three issues. The first is in
3	relation to the gold group membership and the witness in
4	her evidence stated that this gold group the first
5	meeting took place relatively soon after and so she was
6	inheriting a legacy gold and then in due course the SPF
7	did not attend. So of course that's correct she arrived
8	in July 2018 and September 2018 was that meeting.
9	However, some nine months later on 29 March 2019, two
10	members of the Scottish Police Federation attended,
11	David Kennedy who had attended before but also Amanda
12	Givan. Now, as the Inquiry will recall, Amanda Givan
13	gave evidence to this inquiry on day 18. She was
14	present on the day in question in the room when the
15	police officers were put together, she was the fed rep,
16	and heard discussions taking place and was interviewed
17	as a witness by PIRC. For reference that's 000237. And
18	the inquiry made a call she was the person to who whom
19	Nicole Short was said to have flagged up her mark on the
20	vest. What I would like to ask this witness is,
21	standing these factors, had she been aware of her
22	involvement, would she have been comfortable with her
23	presence in these meetings and if not why not.
24	In relation to the same document, in relation to
25	gold group, there is mention at page 11 of 26 that when

a report is being made to Crown Office in respect of possible criminality, there is an agreed template or subject report and what I was wondering was if she knew of that subject report, had she seen one, and whether or not that document has any -- anything inside it that might give any indication on, for example, staying proceedings until outcome of Crown Office investigations. I say that whilst there is a backlog of race disclosure that we're going through but to date I don't think I have seen any document which flags up these agreed template or subject report between Police Scotland and Crown Office.

The third issue that I would like to address is the issue of risk in that same document. There is a report by Lucy Adamson in relation to publicity and in that context there is a heading number 7 which relates to risk and in that Mr Anwar's solicitor for the family of Mr Bayoh is identified as it would appear that risk.

Now, this inquiry knows and will no doubt hear in the future if the media is covered as a particular issue that there were other bodies that spoke in relation to the police, namely PIRC, Kate Frame, and the Scottish Police Federation. So what I would like to ask of this witness who was chairing the meeting where this document presented was why she thought that there was only the

1	solicitor to the Sheku Bayoh family was identified in
2	this way and if reflecting on this issue, ought the
3	Scottish Police Federation and PIRC also have been
4	included as part of that consideration. Those are my
5	questions.
6	THE ARBITRATOR: Yes, very well, I shall allow you to ask
7	these questions.
8	MS MITCHELL: I'm obliged.
9	Questions by MS MITCHELL
10	LORD BRACADALE: Ms Taylor, Ms Mitchell KC who represents
11	the families of Sheku Bayoh has some questions for you
12	Ms Mitchell.
13	MS MITCHELL: You said in your evidence earlier today when
14	asked about gold group membership that you took an
15	inheritance a legacy gold group and you said in due
16	course the SPF did not attend, I wonder if we can
17	document up PS05673, that's the gold group meetings,
18	we've seen that earlier today and yesterday. Whilst
19	those are being brought up thank you very much.
20	Whilst those are being brought up, we see that your
21	first meeting was on 18 September 2018. Now, you had
22	arrived in July of the 2018 so this was a relatively
23	short period of time after you had arrived and if we
24	scroll down that we see present there as you have
25	already been asked about is Scottish Police Federation

- 1 David Kennedy and he had phoned in.
- 2 A. Yes.

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3 Q. I wonder if we can scroll down, please, to the next

4 meeting which is identified and I believe that's some

5 nine months after you joined, if we can continue down.

6 Here we go. This is 29 March 2019 and we see that

7 you're chairing that. There are two representatives

8 from the Scottish Police Federation: David Kennedy and

9 Amanda Givan. Now, this inquiry has heard that Amanda

Givan was in fact present on the day of the incident of

Sheku Bayoh back at the police station and the Inquiry

has heard of evidence that she's been able to provide in

respect of her recollections that day. And those

include providing information which could be of

15 evidential value such as whether or not Nicole Short

presented to her a vest, whether or not there was a mark

on that vest, the comings and goings in and out of the

18 room, who spoke to who, what their conversation was.

Now, were you aware at the time of that interview

20 firstly of 29 March 2019 that Amanda Givan was somebody

that at the PIRC had interviewed in relation to this

22 matter and had been present on the day?

23 A. So I -- I wasn't aware that the PIRC had interviewed

24 Amanda Givan. I do, counsel, think I do recollect that

25 Amanda was the SPF representative at the time but in

- 1 terms of her status with PIRC, I couldn't -- I couldn't
- 2 say definitively whether I realised or recognised that
- 3 she had been interviewed or a statement taken from her
- 4 by the PIRC.
- 5 Q. Well, a statement had been taken from her by the PIRC.
- If you had been aware of the fact that a statement had
- 7 been taken from her in relation to PIRC and given the
- 8 fact any questions of criminality in respect of police
- 9 officers had still been pending, would you have been
- 10 comfortable with her presence in these meetings?
- 11 A. I think that's a very fair question, counsel, and I
- think certainly with the benefit of sitting where I am
- now, the answer is, no.
- Q. And can you explain why that is?
- 15 A. Well, I think what we would always want to do is to
- 16 eliminate any potential for conflict and if an
- individual is personally involved in any kind of set of
- 18 circumstances or situation, then in terms of protecting
- 19 them as an individual but also in terms of protecting
- 20 the integrity of any conversation or conversations that
- 21 may take place, trying to eliminate any potential for
- 22 conflict, I think is good practice.
- 23 Q. And that potential would have been present because she
- 24 was present at these hearings?
- 25 A. Potentially, yes.

1 Q. Moving on, please, can I move on to page 11 of 26 and my PDF unfortunately these aren't -- if you can just scroll 2 down and stop there, please. I'm not going to ask you 3 4 in any detail about this meeting that took place on 5 18 February 2019 but I want to ask you about a certain document that's said to be in place. Can you see here 6 that at line 3, it says: 7 "The Lord Advocate guidelines regarding complaints 8 about the police Regulation 9 of the Police Service of 9 10 Scotland (Conduct) Regulations 2014 and indeed the 2012 reform act all provide quidance/directions in relation 11 12 to allegations which amount to criminality. 13 Police Scotland are obliged to report such matters to 14 CAAPD at COPFS and do not 'record' a crime as such and 15 simply report by way of an agreed template or subject report. This is to ensure we fulfill their expectations 16 of reporting allegations for their consideration." 17 Now, there is specific reference there to rule 9. 18 19 Are you aware of such an agreed template or subject 20 report being in place? 21 I genuinely am not, no. Α. 22 No. Would you expect to have known about such an item? Q. I am struggling a little bit just to contextualise this 23 Α. at the moment. If it was a matter of absolute 24 significance, then, yes, I would have anticipated that I 25

- would have known about it, counsel, but I can't recall
 whether such, as you say, a schedule was in place.
- Q. Yes, I think this appears to speak in general terms

 including Regulation 9 of the police service to indicate

 that there should and such simply reported by way of an

 agreed template or subject report but you're not aware

 of such a document?
 - A. So if it existed within Police Scotland, it would have existed in Police Scotland, I can't summon it to mind, you know, I couldn't describe to you what that template looked like.
- 12 Q. But you would have expected to see it if such a thing
 13 existed?
- 14 A. I would have expected that if we said such a thing 15 existed then, yes, we certainly had it.

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- Q. Would you have expected to have seen it in your role?
- Potentially, I can't say definitively 17 Α. whether I would have done or not. If there were action 18 19 owners assigned to or aligned with these particular 20 recommendations, it may have been the case that if the 21 action owner was sufficiently senior and that person 22 assured me that, yes, this schedule or this report or template existed, then I would have taken them on their 23 word, so I can't say definitively that I would have 24 expected to see it. 25

1	Q.	Thank you. I wonder if we can move on to my next area
2		which is further on in this document if we can scroll
3		down, please. And continue to go over. What we're
4		looking for is the Lucy Adamson report in relation to
5		media. Here we are. Now, we see that this is a
6		document which is first created on 16 November but
7		there's an iterative process ongoing and it would appear
8		at this time it's being presented at a meeting which you
9		have chaired and appears to have been last updated
10		1 October 2018. As we can see at part 2 if we can
11		scroll down slightly:
12		"The terms of the reference for the gold group aim
13		to maintain confidence in Police Scotland."
14		And then it goes into specific terms of how to do
15		that. I wonder we can go down to paragraph 7, please.
16		If we can stop there that's fine thank you. Can we see
17		under the heading "Risks":
18		"The events of May 2015 and the ongoing PIRC/COPFS
19		investigation present a risk to maintaining public
20		confidence in policing. Clear and timely communication
21		will assist with mitigating the impact of this, however
22		this has been restricted by the ongoing investigations."
23		Now, in the next few paragraphs we see that the
24		person who is identified, the only individual who is
25		identified in relation to this what is described as

- 1 risk, is the deceased family's lawyer and it indicates that he also represents families of other people and it 2 3 also goes on to talk about terrorist attack, including 4 once again the deceased family lawyer. If you scroll 5 down, I think we can see in full the deceased family lawyer again in the next paragraph has drawn comparison 6 7 to the lack of answers while the PIRC investigation continues indeed after the death, questions have been 8 9 raised regarding the integrity of police officers, et 10 cetera, and the view taken by the writers, the issue should be addressed through work with safer communities 11 12 to prepare for such a claim about integrity of police 13 officers and set of key messages prepared to respond to 14 any future criticisms. Were you aware at the time of 15 this second meeting, that would be in 2019, some nine 16 months after you had taken post, that there were other 17 people who had in public addressed matters which may be considered either critical or call in questions about 18 Police Scotland? Can you remember any other bodies that 19 20 might have been involved in that?
- 21 A. In respect of the events --
- 22 Q. In respect of the events of Sheku Bayoh.
- A. 2015. I can't recall at this point in time but that
 doesn't mean that that -- that there weren't sort of
 public criticism or public concerned aired, counsel.

- Q. If the Chair were to find that there are there were, for example, press in relation to PIRC, in relation to

 Kate Frame, in relation to the Scottish Police

 Federation, and those raised issues which might be considered inverted commas as risk to Police Scotland in this way, ought they have been included in such a report?
- 8 A. I understand your question now. Yes, absolutely they
 9 should have been.
- 10 Q. Yes.
- 11 A. And that's -- it shouldn't have focused simply on one
 12 individual and the responsibilities of that individual,
 13 absolutely should have taken a much more holistic
 14 approach to risk.
- Q. And were you aware at the time of those criticisms -
 I'm asking to go back and now ask in 2019 but ...?
- A. Yes, I'm sure I would have been given that I was

 chair -- I'm sure I would have been, given that I was

 chairing the gold group. I can't remember them in

 detail but I should have -- even if I wasn't aware, I

 should have been aware.
- Q. And on reflection that being the case, ought that to have been --
- A. We should have expanded or changed, you know, to ensure that all of the risks potentially arising were recorded,

1 no question. MS MITCHELL: No further questions. 2 3 COURT: Thank you. Ms Taylor, thank you very much for 4 coming to give evidence to the Inquiry and for all the 5 work that you've done in connection with the Inquiry. We're going to rise for lunch now and you'll then be 6 7 free to go. Sit again at 2 o'clock. (1:02 pm)8 9 (Luncheon adjournment) 10 LORD BRACADALE: Good afternoon, Ms Macleod, will you take the oath. 11 12 Evidence of MICHELLE MACLEOD (sworn) LORD BRACADALE: Ms Thomson. 13 14 MS THOMSON: Good afternoon. You are Michelle Macleod? 15 A. Yes. Q. And you are the Police Investigations And Review 16 17 Commissioner? A. Indeed. 18 19 May I ask your age? Q. 20 A. Yes, I'm 59. 21 Q. Before I ask you any further questions, can I invite you to take a look in the blue folder that's in front of 22 23 you, I can see you have already opened it up, just so we 24 can have a look at the documents that are in it. I'm aware that you have sat through a lot of the evidence 25

before the Inquiry and so you will appreciate that we
will have a copy of your statement within the folder and
other documents that we think you might find it helpful
to refer to.

So we should find within the folder the Rule 8 request that the Inquiry sent to you on 5 April 2024.

We don't need that on the screen, but the reference is SBPI 00617. Is that there in the folder, Ms Macleod?

A. It is yes.

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10 Q. And we should also, hopefully, have in the folder the response that you submitted to the Inquiry dated 11 12 25 October 2024. And this we will bring up on the 13 screen it's SBPI 00551. If we scroll through this 14 document, I think we'll see that it incorporates the 15 questions that you were asked along the way, but as we 16 scroll through, please, we will see that you are answers 17 to the questions you were asked are set out in full.

So if we pause here, we see, for example, the first question that you were asked was in relation to your professional experience before you became the PIRC and we see that you have outlined there your experience in the Crown Office. So although the first page appears to be a letter sent to you by the solicitor to the Inquiry, you have filled in --

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. -- your answers to the questions that were asked of you. 2 Can we go to the very end of this document, please. 3 I think, sorry, there's an appendix on the very last 4 page or so. If we can go to the numbered paragraphs, 5 there we are. We can see that there are 39 paragraphs to the Rule 8 response and paragraph 38 invited you to 6 7 include certain wording before you signed the statement which you have done and that wording reads: 8 9 "I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are true. I understand that this statement 10 may form part of the evidence before the Inquiry and be 11 12 published on the Inquiry's website." 13 And although the signature, your signature has 14 been redacted on the screen, hopefully, your signature 15 will appear in the version that's in hard copy in your folder? 16 Yes. 17 Α. 18 Q. And you signed the statement on 25 April of this year 19 and you did so in the knowledge that the statement may 20 form part of the evidence before the Inquiry and be 21 published on the inquiry's website. And when you 22 answered the questions that were asked of you, did you do your best to answer the questions fully and 23 24 accurately? 25 Α. Yes.

1 Q. Now, technically, this is a response to a Rule 8 2 statement, but by way of shorthand I'll probably refer to it -- sorry, a Rule 8 request, I'll refer to it as 3 4 your statement. 5 If you want to refer to your statement at any time, 6 Ms Macleod, you can do so. From time to time, I might 7 ask for passages to be put up on the screen and when you're responding to questions, if there's any passage 8 that you would like me to bring up on the screen, 9 10 please, just say and we can arrange for that to be done. Α. Thank you. 11 12 There should be a third document within the folder. Q. 13 There should also be a set of guidelines --Yes. 14 Α. 15 -- issued by the PIRC and these are guidelines for Q. 16 dealing with allegations of discrimination --17 Α. Yes. 18 -- when undertaking investigations and Q. 19 complaint-handling reviews. We will look at these in 20 detail later, so we don't need them on the screen just 21 now, but for completeness and for the benefit of those 22 behind me, those are PIRC 04724 and, again, I'll ask for certain passages from those guidelines to be put on the 23 screen and if there's anything you would like to drawn 24 to our attention, please, say and we can bring it up on 25

- the screen in front of us, but you can refer to these
 documents at any time in time if you would find that to
 be helpful.
- 4 A. Thank you.
- 5 I want to begin by asking you a few questions about your Q. professional experience. Now, there's considerable 6 detail of your career in the statement which you have 7 prepared, which is of course available to the Chair, he 8 9 can consider your statement at his leisure and so I'm going to move through your CV quite quickly. And I 10 think we can do this without the need to bring the 11 12 statement up on the screen, but I will give the 13 paragraph references for the benefit of those following 14 your evidence.

You've explained in the first paragraph of your statement that you were employed by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service for more than 20 years?

A. Yes.

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Q. From 1992 until 2013. That you entered the service as a trainee solicitor and that you remained in post as a Procurator Fiscal Depute after you qualified and, as your career developed, you held ultimately a number of senior civil service positions within the Crown Office, including being the Area Procurator Fiscal for Edinburgh, the District Procurator Fiscal for Linlithgow

- 1 and Interim District Procurator Fiscal for Edinburgh,
- 2 the Area Fiscal for Central, head of policy and,
- 3 laterally, the Procurator Fiscal for High Court East?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. You also explain in the first paragraph of your
- statement that in 2013 you moved away from the
- 7 Crown Office and you were appointed as Her Majesty's
- 8 Chief Inspector for the Inspectorate of the Prosecution
- 9 in Scotland and you held that post for six years from
- 10 2013 until 2019?
- 11 A. Indeed.
- 12 Q. And you explained too that it was your responsibility to
- 13 make -- to inspect Crown Office and to make
- 14 recommendations with a view to making the crown more
- accountable and so to enhance public confidence?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. In the second paragraph of your statement you've
- 18 explained that you were appointed as the PIRC, that is
- 19 the Commissioner, in 2019 and you set out the challenges
- 20 that you faced upon appointment. You explained that in
- 21 addition to familiarising yourself with the role, the
- remit of the organisation and its staff, there were a
- 23 number of challenges, including the impact of the
- 24 pandemic, the need to respond positively to criticisms
- of the PIRC in Lady Angiolini's preliminary reports on

1 complaints handling and investigations and misconduct and also the requirement on the PIRC to investigate the 2 3 fatal shooting of an asylum seeker in a Glasgow hotel, 4 which you describe as being a significant PIRC response and a time-consuming and labour-intensive 5 investigation? 6 7 Indeed. Α. Again, all of these challenges are set out in some 8 Q. 9 detail in your statement which is available to the 10 Chair. You explain that the impact of these challenges was that you were two years into your tenure as 11 12 Commissioner before you could properly address the 13 priorities for the development of the organisation that 14 you might otherwise have turned to sooner? 15 A. Yes, in relation to that, one of our limitations was that when the pandemic struck we had no 16 17 video-conferencing facilities. Whilst we got some, I think it was Skype, the following month, it wasn't 18 until the end of 2020 we actually got MS Teams and were 19 20 able to then have proper video-conferencing facilities 21 which allowed us to have, again -- well, not 22 face-to-face, but meetings where we could actually

organisations, was mainly around business continuity and

visibly see people. So there was obviously a lot of

time during that period of time, like leaders in most

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1		making sure the staff were safe and staff wellbeing, so
2		there was obviously a considerable amount of work and
3		effort going on in that, but it was quite difficult
4		without the video conferencing. That made a huge
5		difference when we came to the end of 2020.
6	Q.	Thank you. I would like to move away from your resume
7		and ask you some questions about the PIRC guidelines on
8		investigating allegations of discrimination. And you
9		explain in your statement, and this is at paragraph
LO		10.2, that there is guidance available on investigating
L1		discrimination allegations and that the requirement for
L2		the PIRC to ensure that discrimination issues are
L3		considered as an integral part of the work of PIRC was a
L 4		recommendation in Lady Angiolini's report.
L5		I have read out that reference, but I see you
16		looking through that statement so let's bring it up on
L7		the screen just to get our bearings. If we can turn to
L8		paragraph 10.2, please, so this is on page 11. Here we
L 9		are. Thank you.
20	Α.	Yes.
21	Q.	So you explain here that:
22		"There is guidance available on investigating
23		discriminatory allegations. The requirement for PIRC to
24		ensure that discrimination issues are considered as an
25		integral part of the work of PIRC was a recommendation

1 of the Lady Angiolini report. The guidance on 2 investigating discriminatory allegations were prepared 3 taking account of similar guidelines in the IOPC. The 4 guidelines were issued in November 2021. Prior to 5 publication, the guidelines were shared with Police Scotland professional standards departments, 6 7 equalities forums and the SPA for review and comment. They were published on the PIRC intranet with a staff 8 9 message. An operational instruction was issued in April 10 reminding all investigators of the importance of referring to the guidance when dealing with any 11 12 allegations of discrimination." 13 So you explain here that these guidelines were 14 published in response to one of Lady Angiolini's 15 recommendations and we'll look at that recommendation in a moment, but to put it in context the report that you 16 17 refer to here was her independent review and police 18 complaints handling investigations and misconduct issues 19 from 2020 and I understand that the preliminary report 20 or preliminary report was published in June of 2019? 21 Α. Yes. And the final report almost 18 months later in 22 Q. November 2020? 23 24 Α. Yes. 25 Q. And you explain, and this is in paragraph 14 of your

1 statement, if we could perhaps scroll down to paragraph 14, you explain here that although you were not in post 2 3 during the early stages of Lady Angiolini's review, you 4 understand that several PIRC employees, including the 5 former Commissioner, that was Kate Frame, I believe, were interviewed by Lady Angiolini and her team and once 6 7 in post you were interviewed on two occasions, September 2019 and August 2020, and you provided written 8 9 submissions in relation to specific questions and areas 10 raised by Lady Angiolini's team regarding your views on the initial findings and recommendations of her 11 12 preliminary report.

- 13 A. Yes.
- You also explain at paragraph 15 you were asked what was 14 Q. 15 the PIRC's response to the report. Reading this 16 paragraph short, you say that PIRC welcomed the reported 17 and you go on to draw attention to the praise that 18 Lady Angiolini gave to the PIRC in terms of the people, 19 the skills and the values of integrity and partiality 20 and respect and you say that was a confidence and morale 21 boost for staff and you also explain that as 22 Commissioner you were one of the partners of the strategic oversight group, along with Police Scotland, 23 the SPA and COPFS. You were tasked with progressing the 24 25 recommendations at a strategic level and, in addition,

1 you were part of the ministerial group which had oversight of the progress of the recommendations. 2 3 And if we could look at paragraph 16. So far as 4 implementation is concerned, you've explained that: 5 "Where the PIRC were the lead partner, they have implemented all recommendation that don't require 6 7 legislation..." 8 Α. Yes. "And you're confident that the recommendations 9 Q. 10 implemented have achieved the intended outcomes." Before we go any further, perhaps you could explain 11 12 what you mean by "the lead partner" in relation to her 13 recommendation? Yes, there was obviously, I think, 81 recommendations. 14 Α. 15 There were a specific number of recommendations, about 30 that related were directed toward PIRC. There were 16 17 some that were joint recommendations, but the ones I'm talking about where it was directed are the ones that 18 19 was directed so primarily to PIRC to take them forward. And you say that the PIRC has implemented all 20 Q. 21 recommendations not requiring legislation? 22 We have. Α. How many require legislation to be progressed? 23 Q. The ones requiring legislation are now being taken 24 Α. forward in the Police (Ethics, Conduct and Scrutiny) 25

Bill. They don't necessarily marry up what's now in the 1 2 bill and how many the recommendations there were. There 3 has been a transition between the actual recommendations 4 and what's in the provisions in the bill, so they don't 5 actually -- I couldn't actually tell you how many legislative ones there were, but all the non-legislative 6 7 were completed last year. And those that require legislation you say that 8 Q. 9 legislation is now in progress? 10 Α. It is. To the extent that there is now a bill? 11 Q. 12 Α. There is. 13 Thank you. Q. 14 So let's look now at the recommendations that Lady 15 Angiolini made that prompted the creation of the PIRC guidelines and I wonder if we can pull up Lady 16 17 Angiolini's 2020 report, that's SBPI 00501, and this should be page 235 of the PDF. If we could scroll down 18 19 to paragraph 14.105: 20 "Diversity and Discrimination. 21 "The PIRC should ensure that discrimination issues are considered as an integral part of their work. A 22 systemic approach should be adopted across the 23 24 organisation and in all cases investigators should consider if discriminatory attitudes have played a 25

1		part."
2		And if we can scroll down to the next paragraph,
3		please:
4		"I have raised with the Commissioner the question of
5		guidance available to PIRC investigators. She has
6		confirmed that PIRC does not currently have any specific
7		guidance for investigations on race and discrimination,
8		but is planning to adapt the IOPC's guidelines for
9		handling alleges of discrimination for their own use."
10		So the Commissioner referred to there, that would be
11		yourself?
12	Α.	That's me.
13	Q.	Not your predecessor?
14	Α.	No.
15	Q.	And you had advised Lady Angiolini that the PIRC didn't
16		currently have specific guidance for the investigations
17		of race and discrimination, but was planning to adapt
18		the IOPC Guidelines.
19		And if we can scroll to what I think should be page
20		254 of the PDF, please, so we can see the actual
21		recommendation. Perfect. So this is recommendation
22		14.169:
23		"The PIRC should ensure that discrimination issues
24		are considered as an integral part of the work, a
25		systemic approach should be adopted across the

organisations and in all cases investigators should 1 consider if discriminatory attitudes have played a 2 3 part." 4 So the guidelines were a response to this particular 5 recommendation? 6 A. They were, yes. 7 Q. Can we take it then that they were intended to ensure that discrimination issues are considered as an integral 8 9 part of the work of the PIRC and that in all cases 10 investigators should consider whether discriminatory attitudes have played a part? 11 12 A. Yes, that was the intention. 13 Q. Okay. And when the recommendation says "in all cases", 14 does that mean literally every case that is investigated 15 by the PIRC or does it mean every case in which an allegation of discrimination is made? 16 I think in the guidance to staff it was a general 17 Α. guidance about being live to the potential of 18 19 discrimination and if there was particular allegations, 20 this applies to the review side of the business as well, 21 not just investigation, then they should have regard to 22 these guidelines before undertaking the investigation or the complaint handling review, but it was -- but it was 23 all the staff were to have a general awareness of the 24 guidelines and have regard to them. 25

- Q. Is this an expectation then that staff should be live to
 the possibilities of discrimination, even if a formal
 complaint about discrimination hasn't been made by the
 complainer or next of kin in the case of death?
 - A. I suspect at the time it was more directed towards where there was an obvious concern raised either in the complaint or in the investigation and where perhaps the victim or complainer or, if it was in relation to an investigation into a death, the deceased came from a minority ethnic community.
 - Q. Thank you. Who drafted the guidelines?

A. So as indicated, they were predicated on the existing guidelines by the IOPC and, in that regard, I had spoken with the then directors at the time of IOPC and asked his consent for us to adapt them for our own legislation and the PIRC practices and procedures and that was granted. I was aware that they had been through quite a number of levels of quality assurance in the IOPC, so it seemed sensible to take them as a starting point.

I initially asked Mr McSporran to go through the guidelines to ensure that the legislation was relevant for Scotland at that time, I didn't have an in-house solicitor myself, and also to reflect PIRC practices as opposed to the practices -- IOPC practices and we have guite substantial differences.

1 So once that was done, basically I draft -- I edited 2 the guidelines and I incorporated some PIRC examples and I left some of the IOPC examples, generic examples, in 3 4 there and, yes, it was largely myself, but it was very 5 much taking and amending existing guidelines that were 6 there. 7 Q. Okay. Let's have a look at the guidelines now. They're PIRC 04724. As I mentioned earlier, Ms Macleod, there 8 is a copy in your folder if you find it easier to work 9 10 from hard copy. Let's begin at the beginning with the front page, 11 12 please, and if we scroll down, we'll see that these are 13 the PIRC guidelines for dealing with allegation of 14 discrimination when undertaking investigations and 15 complaint handling reviews. Should we understand the title of the guidelines 16 reflect these two desperate functions of the PIRC, to 17 18 carry out investigations and that would include 19 investigations at the direction of the crown --20 Α. Yes. 21 -- for example. And also their role in carrying out Q. 22 reviews of the way that complaints have been handled by Police Scotland or the SPA? 23 Exactly. 24 Α. 25 Q. So these are two separate functions that these

- guidelines apply to alleges of discrimination, whether
- 2 those allegations manifest themselves in the course of
- 3 an investigation or a complaint?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Now, the final page suggests, I think, that these
- 6 guidelines were published in November of 2021, I think
- 7 that's page 48 if we can quickly scroll to the end
- 8 please. Here we are. Version V2 summary of last
- 9 modification first draft version modified by yourself,
- I think, on 3 November 2021.
- 11 Can you help us to understand which version these
- 12 are, when were they first published?
- 13 A. These are the November 2021 -- yes, these are the ones
- that were initially published. We actually -- I see
- there's a review date. They weren't reviewed in 2022,
- but they're actually subject review at the moment to
- incorporate the new hate crime legislation, so they're
- currently being revised at present with a view to
- 19 actually updating them and making sure we have got all
- the up-to-date legislation included in them.
- Q. This is the first version?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Okay. And V2 then that doesn't -- that's not of any
- 24 particular significance?
- 25 A. Sorry. Mr McSporran did a draft and then the version 2

- is mine as the final version.
- Q. I see. So the last modification we see "first draft
- 3 version" so Mr McSporran prepared a draft that would
- 4 have been V1?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. You revived that draft and that is V2?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. But V2 was the first published version published in
- 9 November 2021 and you've explained that although there
- 10 was a review date 12 months hence that didn't happen,
- 11 but there is now a review underway?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Why wasn't there a review in November 2022?
- 14 A. Partly in October 2021 we -- as a result of one other of
- 15 Lady Angiolini's recommendations, we experienced a
- substantial increase in our workload and effectively
- 17 there was -- the capacity to do this was limited at that
- 18 time. I am now -- I have an in-house legal staff and
- that enables us to do things and review the policies in
- 20 accordance with our desired timetable, but I think at
- 21 the time there just was a lack of capacity to review it.
- 22 Q. Okay. Thank you. Can we return to the top of the
- document, please, and just for the avoidance of doubt,
- should we understand that prior to the November 2021
- 25 there were no guidelines, certainly no written

1		midalinas amilable to the DIDC on to how to common h
1		guidelines, available to the PIRC as to how to approach
2		allegations of discrimination?
3	Α.	No, not that I was aware of anyway.
4	Q.	If we could scroll, please, to beyond the contents page
5		to what I think is page 3 of the PDF, "The
6		Commissioner's Forward" and you acknowledge here at the
7		outset that:
8		"It's crucial for public confidence in the
9		independent investigation and review of complaints that
10		allegations of discrimination against the police are
11		handled properly. Values-based policing which reflects
12		and represents our communities is vital to secure the
13		consent from which policing draws its legitimacy.
14		Unfair or unlawful discrimination fundamentally
15		undermines the ability of policing to operate by
16		consent."
17		And you go on to explain or acknowledge in
18		paragraph 3 that:
19		"Investigating and resolving allegations of
20		discrimination can be challenging. Nonetheless, the
21		police complaints system and those who review the
22		handling of police complaints or undertake
23		investigations into the actions or omissions of the
24		police, including criminal allegations, must be able to
25		meet this challenge to retain the confidence of all

communities and groups." 1 2 And you concluded by saying that: 3 "The guidelines set the standards that complainers, 4 nearest relatives and other interested parties should 5 expect from the PIRC when allegations of discrimination are made against the police. They're also standards 6 7 that you will apply when conducting your investigations and complaint handling reviews." 8 9 If we can move through the document, please, to 10 chapter 1, which we'll find on page 4, and it's headed up "Professional Standards and Ethics" and I wonder if 11 12 we might just look at the first paragraph here: "The framework that sets out standards of police 13 14 officers and staff behaviour includes the Convention 15 Rights incorporated into the Human Rights Act 1988, Police Scotland's code of ethics and Police Scotland's 16 17 standards of professional behaviour. The code of ethics is based on the values of integrity, fairness, respect 18 and human rights. It specifically provides that 19 20 constables act with fairness and impartiality and do not 21 discriminate unlawfully or unfairly." 22 And if we could perhaps move to the next page, page 5, and at the very bottom of page 5 there's a definition 23 leer of "complainer" and you say: 24 25 "The term 'complainer' is used throughout these

1		guidelines. However, the same principles apply to
2		nearest relatives or other interested persons in
3		relation to investigations into death or serious injury
4		or other serious incidents or any matters raised in
5		respect of reviewing the handling of complaints."
6		So should we understand then that in the context of,
7		let's say, a death following police contact where a the
8		language "complainer" is used in the guidelines, the
9		principles apply equally to liaison with next of kin and
10		to their rights and interests
11	Α.	Yes.
12	Q.	in the investigation?
13		Can we move on to the next page, page 6, please.
14		This is chapter 2 and chapter 2 asks the question:
15		"What is discrimination?" It begins with the Equality
16		Act 2010 and say that:
17		"The Act defines unlawful discrimination and
18		specifically prohibits discrimination relating to the
19		protected characteristics."
20		Which are listed in full, but perhaps of particular
21		relevance for our purposes we see that those protected
22		characteristics include race, which in turn includes:
23		"Colour, nationality and ethnic or national origins
24		and also religion or belief, any religion or religious
25		or philosophical belief, including no such religion or

Ι	belief."
2	And if we might scroll to the bottom of page, so
3	this chapter "What is discrimination?" begins with the
4	Equality Act and then at the bottom of the page
5	highlights again that:
6	"The standards of professional behaviour say that
7	police officers must not discriminate unfairly."
8	So there's the legislative framework, then there are
9	at the standards of behaviour in addition to that.
10	And if we could perhaps move on to page 7. Having
11	look at the legislative framework and the standards of
12	behaviour, the guidelines then go on to consider the
13	human rights angle under the heading "Discrimination and
14	human rights."
15	I wonder if we can look at this, because we have
16	heard quite a lot of evidence about Article 14 in recent
17	weeks:
18	"Article 14 of the European Convention on Human
19	Rights also provides protection from discrimination.
20	This protection only applies where it is alleged that
21	discrimination has affected a person's ability to enjoy
22	one or more of the other human rights set out in the
23	Convention. For example, Article 14 would apply if an
24	allegation was made that discriminatory actions led to a
25	death in custody as a death in custody would engage

1 Article 2 (the right to life) and also if there was an allegation that discrimination played a part in an 2 3 allegation of inhuman or degrading treatment 4 (Article 3). For the purpose of Article 14, discrimination is when a person is treated less 5 favourably than another person in a similar situation 6 7 and the treatment cannot be objectively and reasonably justified. The application of Article 14 extends beyond 8 9 the protected characteristics in the Equality Act and so 10 it may apply to complaints of conduct matters that involve allegations of unfair discrimination, as well as 11 12 those that involve allegations of unlawful discrimination." 13

Now, a number of witnesses in recent weeks have agreed with a number of propositions drawn from the case law and Article 14 and they have agreed that when there is a death of the hands of state agents, taking Article 14 in conjunction with Article 2, the state authorities have a duty to take all reasonable steps to unmask any racist motive and to establish whether or not ethnic hatred or prejudice may have played a role in events and to pursue that investigation with vigour, but would you agree with those principles?

24 A. Yes.

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Q. And would you also agree that the PIRC are subjects to

1		that duty?
2	Α.	Absolutely.
3	Q.	This chapter then looks at the statutory framework, the
4		Equality Act, it draws attention to the standards of
5		professional behaviour which require that officers must
6		not discriminate unfairly and then it concludes by
7		looking at discrimination from the perspective of the
8		ECHR and draw attention to Article 14 and also, for our
9		purposes, Article 2.
10		If we carry on to the bottom of this page, we see
11		that this particular chapter then goes on to set out
12		tests for discrimination?
13	Α.	Yes.
14	Q.	Direct discrimination and later on indirect
15		discrimination, but I would like to focus on direct
16		discrimination and it begins with a definition:
17		"'Direct discrimination' is when someone is treated
18		less favourably than another person because of a
19		protected characteristic or characteristics. The key
20		elements of this test are less favourably treatment.
21		This means being treated differently or worse. It is
22		not necessary to show actual harm. It only needs to be
23		shown that it is reasonable that the person would prefer
24		not to have been treated differently in that way."
25		And we can carry on, please:

"Less favourable treatment suggests a comparison, ie less favourably than who. The 'who' is a person in the same situation who does not have the same protected characteristic. For example, you might compare the treatment of a black person to how a white person would have been treated in the same circumstances. Making this comparison is a key part of the investigation or review.

"'Because of the a protected characteristic', this
means that the characteristic needs to be a cause of the
less favourable treatment, but doesn't need to be the
only or even the main cause. Discrimination may relate
to more than one protected characteristic, e.g race and
religion or gender and sexual orientation, and in
determining whether there has been direct
discrimination, the question to ask is would the person
be treated in this way but for their protected
characteristic?"

And so the guidelines suggest that the process that requires to be gone through involves a comparative exercise where you might compare how an individual has been treated and how a person who doesn't possess the protected characteristic might have been treated in similar circumstances. And the example that is given in the Guidelines is that you might compare the treatment

of a black person to how a white person would have been treated in the same circumstances.

I wanted to ask you, because you have had a hand in the drafting of these Guidelines and because you are the PIRC, and because you have given an example here involving a black man, if the allegation were one of excessive use of force against a black man, perhaps involving batons, sprays and restraint, how do you anticipate the PIRC investigators would go about carrying out that comparative exercise? What sort of evidence would they need to then gather in order to allow them to carry out that comparison?

A. Well, I think in relation to an investigation, I think it's been discussed in the Inquiry, you would be looking at, for example, were there other options available to the police, were there deescalation options that they could have undertaken, and you would be looking whether, for example, they had gone to use of force prior to being absolutely necessary in that characteristic. And that is one aspect of looking at -- looking at basically -- basically looking at the conduct of the police officers.

I should say that the Guidelines were obviously made -- are adapted to reflect Scottish procedure and PIRC, but the bulk of the actual text came from the IOPC

Guidelines and I think, as you have already alluded to, and I won't pretend I was an expert in race, that was why I asked specifically for them to be quality assured by the Police Scotland's equality forums and I did get back substantial feedback from them, which was really helpful and I took that on board and amended the Guidelines to reflect that. So I would just caveat it with that's the starting point and that's where I went to get quality assurance, but at the time I certainly wasn't an expert in the Guidelines, but we took the best we could at the time.

Q. So you say there if the allegation was one of excessive force against a black man, then you might anticipate that the PIRC investigators would consider what other use of force options were available to the attending officers, deescalation, was that considered, was that tried, and whether the use of force was selected as an option before other avenues had perhaps been exhausted before it was necessary to use force.

As part of that comparison, because, as is identified in the Guidelines, the "who" for the purposes of this comparative exercise would be a white person.

Would you anticipate investigators considering whether the officers in question had perhaps used similar level of force against white subjects in similar

1		circumstances?
2	A.	The same considerations would be applied in relation to
3		actually any case that we were investigating. We would
4		be looking at those factors to determine whether the
5		actions of the police were lawful, proportionate and
6		necessary, so that's a factor that would be taken into
7		account in relation to any investigation.
8	Q.	Thank you. Let's carry on moving through the
9		Guidelines. If we could begin at chapter 3 which begins
10		on page 12, please. Sorry up a bit to page 12, please.
11		Top of page 12. Lovely, thank you:
12		"Engaging with the Complainer.
13		"Discrimination and complaints will often involve a
14		complainer who already has very low levels of trust in
15		the police. Failure to engage effectively and
16		empathetically is likely to undermine confidence in the
17		PIRC complaints handling of the review process or
18		investigation. To build and retain confidence the
19		investigating or review officer should follow the
20		principles set out below."
21		And, sorry, if we could possibly go back to the top
22		of page 12, lovely, up a little bit, please, thank you.
23		So this chapter is headed "Engaging with the
24		complainer" but should we take it from what you said
25		earlier and from the definition of "complainer" earlier

in the Guidelines that in the context of a death 1 2 following police contact, we should read "engaging with 3 complainer" as engaging with the next of kin. 4 Α. Okay. And the same principles will apply? 5 Q. 6 Α. Yes. 7 Q. Whether you are dealing with a complainer or perhaps the family of a person who has passed away, there's a 8 9 recognition that a failure to engage effectively and 10 empathetically can undermine confidence in the process and that in order to build and retain confidence a 11 12 number of principles are put forward that are 13 recommended to investigators. 14 Let's look then at the advice that is given to 15 investigators and if we look at the heading "Contact the Complainer": 16 17 "Contact the complainer at the beginning of the investigation to establish a clear understanding of the 18 allegation." 19 20 For our purposes, I think the Inquiry is perhaps 21 more interested in the investigation side of things --22 Α. Yes. Q. -- than the complaint side of things, so I might miss 23 out the odd word to bring focus to the investigation 24 side of your functions: 25

1 "In relation to an investigation, it should seek to ascertain why the complainer feels that they have been 2 3 discriminated against. In particular, it should be 4 explored whether the person felt that assumptions had 5 been made because of my protected characteristic and why the person believes that they were treated differently." 6 7 Again, if we can read "next of kin" for "complainer" in the context of a death following police contact, 8 9 should we understand that following the death, for 10 example, of a black man following police contact, where the family have expressed concerns that race may have 11 12 been a factor, then the Guidelines would require an 13 investigator to make contact with the family to 14 establish why they felt that race was a relevant factor, 15 whether they felt that assumptions had been made and why the family felt their loved one had been treated 16 differently? 17 18 Α. Yes. 19 Okay. Can I ask who you would anticipate being in Q. 20 contact with the family, would that be a FLO? 21 Α. Yes, in the first instance it would be the FLOs that 22 would have that contact. Q. You say in the "first instance", would there come a 23 point where an investigator who isn't a FLO would become 24 involved, because we've heard that FLOs are first and 25

1		foremost investigators, they can serve both functions.
2	A.	It would depend on the individual investigation. It may
3		be at some point in time it would be appropriate for
4		want senior investigator to meet with the family and
5		give them an update on the progress of the Inquiry. It
6		may be that it may be that the Director of Operations
7		would meet. It would depend on the circumstances and
8		what the family were looking for to some extent.
9	Q.	Thank you. Can we move on to chapter 4, please, which
10		we'll find on page 16 of the PDF.
11		This chapter is headed "Understanding the Allegation
12		of Discrimination", and I would like to go through this
13		in a little detail. It explains that:
14		"Discrimination can be overt and expressed as open
15		hostility or use of offensive degrading language.
16		However, it is more than just these things. Direct
17		discrimination includes actions that are informed by
18		biased assumptions or prejudice in respect of a
19		protected characteristic, even if this is done
20		unconsciously. An investigation into this type of
21		allegation will need to test whether discriminatory
22		assumptions, prejudice or bias impacted on police
23		actions or behaviour. To do this the investigating or
24		review officer will need to have an understanding of
25		what these discriminatory assumptions might be."

If we scroll down a little there is a heading "What 1 does the complainer say?" 2 3 "It is essential that the investigating or review 4 officer takes time to understand why the complainer 5 feels they have been discriminated against. This should include exploring any prejudiced assumptions the 6 complainer feels the police made about them." 7 And again, we would substitute "next of kin" for 8 "complainer" in the context of a death following police 9 10 contact. Further down the page under the heading "What do you 11 12 know?" The Guidelines suggest: 13 "Are there any stereotypes or common assumptions 14 made about the protected characteristic group that you 15 are aware of which might be relevant to consider? Does this complaint fit with a pattern of previous complaints 16 17 about similar issues? Is there anything about the policing context in the area or beyond e.g. relations 18 between police and relevant local communities, any high 19 20 levels of particular types of crimes or recent tensions 21 or significant events, which may impact on or inform these types of assumptions?" 22 Where the Guidelines say "Are there any stereotypes 23 or common assumptions made about the protected 24 characteristic group that you're aware of?" does that 25

suggest that here you're inviting investigators to draw
on their own experience of life and potentially their
experience within policing, the PIRC and any training
that they have received to put forward, as it were,
their own understanding of stereotypes and assumptions
that are potentially relevant to the case that they're
investigating?

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It does, but what I would say is I have obviously had Α. the benefit of being at the Inquiry and watching a lot of evidence and reading a lot of the literature and, in relation to that, in particular some of the literature that has been published by Inquest which we've had regard to, and I'm conscious that in relation to that, they have made -- they have made a recommendation in relation to the investigations, particularly in relation to deaths, and that recommendation is that in considering the death, in particular obviously of a minority ethnic person, it must be integral to the work of the oversight agency, so PIRC in this case, that consideration is given whether the role of race played any part and I wasn't -- I haven't really been -- until I was reading these documents, I hadn't had this level of understanding myself and clearly if that's the case, then I wouldn't anticipate my investigators might have

that level of understanding, but what --

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I know I am sidetracking and going off your question here, but what we have put in place is I have asked the in-house legal head of legal services to actually revise their whole investigation template and we will have a mandatory section in there which will -- if it's race, it will be race, but if it's another protected characteristic, it will be there and for her to draft more detailed guidance that supplements this and give examples of what we're talking about when we say "stereotypes" or if there's any bias that comes through the statements. So reading the statements to ascertain that, to take account of the officer's complaints and a complaints history and disciplinary record. So we anticipate that that is being put in progress and anticipate supplementing this to give more explicit guidance on what we actually mean what we say "stereotypes", "racial tropes" and the kind of implicit biases that may appear. So looking at that, I accept probably this -- what

So looking at that, I accept probably this -- what is not detailed enough for to really -- it wasn't as detailed as it could have been for investigators and so we have now taken a decision and that will mean in every report and obviously the final reports and deaths always come through myself. There will be a mandatory section where they will have to specify what they have actually

done and in that regard, having this discussion

recently, my head of investigations has put forward that

it may be beneficial for us to invest in some of our

staff becoming particularly trained to be experts in

this and then there would be even an opportunity to have
an independent person review the case after the

investigator.

So the Guidance is there but as part of the evidence that this Inquiry and part of the literature which I have read that's come through this Inquiry, I concede that it probably isn't detailed enough and it isn't explicit enough and we will now be adding to that to make it clearer for investigators.

What maybe I should say since I have been in post, and I think there has been about 131 death investigations that PIRC have undertaken during that time, we don't -- up until last month, we don't record race as a matter of fact although we will be doing that going forward, but we are aware generally, because I see all the reports, of the number of deaths involving persons from a minority ethnic community. We have only had one death that actually was where the police -- there was use of force involved and that was the case that you alluded to earlier. The other nine cases, nine deaths, were all what we call "indirect contact with the

1 police", so there was no direct contact with the police. So in terms of actually having to look at this, we 2 3 haven't -- it's never come to me because I have never 4 yet had to -- apart from the case involving Mr Bosh in 5 Glasgow, I have never had to look at that and it was a slightly different type of case. And maybe if I had had 6 7 a case like that it might have prompted us to think about it earlier if we had enough guidance there, but we 8 9 are aware of that and live to that now and we 10 certainly -- I'm going to accept that recommendation that's been made by Inquest and ensure that that is 11 12 integral to our work and we will put more training and 13 guidance what that actually means, so we do hopefully 14 satisfy that recommendation. So hopefully that might 15 assist. Thank you. So should we understand that as a result of 16 Q. 17 documentation that you have read through your involvement with this Inquiry, and in particular 18 documentation that has come from Inquest, you have 19 20 identified a need to go further than the PIRC already 21 go --22 Yes. Α. Q. -- even these detailed Guidelines and to provide more 23 detailed guidance to your investigators. Will? That 24 25 separate guidance or is this Guidance being reviewed?

- 1 You mentioned it was currently under review because of
- the bill that's presently going through parliament.
- 3 Will it be part of the same review or will there be
- 4 separate supplementary guidance?
- 5 A. Our discussion and the discussion that is anticipated
- 6 that, as I say, we will amend the investigation template
- 7 and this will be prompts in there, but it will be
- 8 supplemented with bespoke guidance, but that's a fair
- 9 point. It could maybe be incorporated into the actual
- 10 Guidance we have got here. The mechanism, we could
- 11 consider that as the mechanism, but I think probably, in
- the first instance, we would want to probably give quite
- specific examples and maybe even have some kind of
- 14 training or just discussion with certainly the senior
- death investigators and the deputy senior investigators
- in the first instance, but, yes, it may be that we
- supplement this with it, but any first instance I think
- we would just want to draw attention to what's required
- in relation to what we need to investigate.
- Q. Here, for example, under this heading "What do you know?
- 21 Are there any stereotypes or common assumptions made
- 22 about the protected characteristic group that you're
- aware of?" rather than relying on your investigator's
- 24 own lived experience and any training they might have
- 25 had the benefit of through PIRC, you're going to go

1	further	Т	think?
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2 A. Yes.

Q. And provide examples in relation to, for example, a
black person, common racial stereotypes and tropes so
that if there is a deficit within the cadre of
inspectors and if they happen to be unfamiliar with
certain of these racist stereotypes or tropes, then they

will be very much put on their radar?

A. Yes, I mean we have embarked on a suite of training programs in relation to EDI and unconscious bias issues and we have had feedback from investigators and from our staff that we've had great interest and enthusiasm, but we've had feedback that they're anxious, they don't feel that they have got that expertise, it's not an area that they've been particularly familiar with, despite having the training courses, understanding what direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, but we probably haven't got that level of detail.

And I think I said in my statement that what we tried to source for quite a long time was lived experience training, because I think I had that many years ago and I found it the most impactful when a person who's actually got the lived experience can explain how things affect them. In the same way as we watch documentaries about maybe a person in a wheelchair

- 1 and we go through a day in the life and see all the 2 barriers, how you don't even imagine the difficulties 3 they have, that's the kind of input we have been trying to source unsuccessfully. We thought we had someone 4 5 from IOPC, but unfortunately they left before it was delivered. 6 7 So that's kind of level of detail is I think what my staff are looking for and the confidence then to be able 8 9 to identify that. So I think they're familiar with the 10 concepts, they are familiar with the requirements of the equality legislation, but it's more about having more 11 12 detailed knowledge on what that actually looks like when 13 you're getting a statement and that's where maybe we'll 14 invest in trying to even get some ambassadors that have 15 that expertise and we'll consider how to do that. So is there an anxiety then amongst your investigators 16 Q.
 - Q. So is there an anxiety then amongst your investigators that perhaps because they don't have this lived experience themselves and because they're not experts, they might miss something?
- 20 A. Yes.

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- Q. And you have explained the ways that you were looking to fill that gap to allow them to fulfill their functions with a greater degree of confidence?
- A. Yes, I think there's no doubt that how we investigate race needs to be more nuanced and, yes, just more

1	nuanced and more informed.
2	Q. Okay. Thank you. Can you bear with me a moment. We
3	sometimes take a break at around about 3 o'clock?
4	LORD BRACADALE: Take a break for 15 minutes.
5	(3.02 pm)
6	(A short break)
7	(3.22 pm)
8	LORD BRACADALE: Ms Thomson.
9	MS THOMSON: Thank you. I wonder if we can bring the
10	Guidelines back up on the screen, please. We were on
11	page 16 "Understanding the Allegation of Discrimination"
12	and we were looking at the various matters that an
13	investigator should consider. Page 16, please. And we
14	have looked at "What does the complainer say?" and "What
15	do you know?" and we can perhaps now move on to the
16	third question in the Guidelines that an investigator
17	might ask themselves, "What do you need to find out?"
18	"In more serious cases or critical incidents it may
19	be appropriate to seek external expertise, for example,
20	from an independent advisory group, a relevant community
21	or advocacy organisation, or from a legal or academic
22	expert. The investigating or review officer may also be
23	able to usefully draw on findings from relevant
24	inquiries, research or reports about discrimination."
25	In the case of the death of a black man following a

- police contact, would you expect your investigators to
 seek external expertise?
- A. As I intimated, we have not had that type of
 investigation since I have come to post, but, yes, it is
 something that obviously learning from this Inquiry that
 we would consider.
- Q. When you review your guidelines or consider issuing
 supplementary guidelines, do you think there might be a
 benefit in including suggestions as to where this
 expertise might be found?
- 11 A. Yes, I think -- well, I think the first stage for us to
 12 do is to try and identify where we can find that
 13 expertise, but, yes, once we have done that then,
 14 obviously, that would be included.
- Q. And would you expect your investigators to draw on findings from inquiries' research and reports, again, in a case involving the death of a black man in police custody?
- 19 A. I think that's very much in line with the guidance that
 20 I was talking about that we are planning to draft in
 21 relation to -- in relation to or new requirement to have
 22 this addressed within our investigation, so that would
 23 be the type of guidance that we would be intending to
 24 issue to staff.
- 25 Q. And again, would there be an intention on your part to

1		perhaps signpost particular reviews, the results of
2		inquiries and inquests that might be relevant in
3		particular contexts, such as the death of a black man, a
4		black person, following police contact?
5	Α.	I think the Guidance will be operational in the sense
6		that it assists the investigators to actually respond to
7		the specific areas that we signpost that we ask them to
8		consider, but an overview will be available which will
9		explain the background why we have added this
10		requirement in, what I have type of information we're
11		looking for and certainly we'll provide an overview and
12		an explanation so that it makes sense.
13		We have an EDI group and I would envisage that they
14		would help, again, with that pulling together that
15		overview and then disseminating it and explaining it to
16		staff.
17	Q.	Thank you. If we can return to the Guidelines, we're on
18		page 17, if we can scroll down a little, here we are:
19		"Examples of the type of investigation that may be
20		required in relation to some of the protected
21		characteristics are provided below."
22		There then follow a number of examples and the first
23		is "Racism":
24		"In the context of complaints of race
25		discrimination, it includes any discrimination relating

1	toll race, ethnicity or nationality. The types of
2	racist assumptions or prejudices that should be
3	considered in a discrimination investigation will vary
4	greatly depending on the particular race, ethnicity or
5	nationality and the context of the incident."
6	There then follows an example and I wonder if we
7	might look at this example paragraph by paragraph:
8	"Allegation of racism made by a black man.
9	"Mr A is a 19-year-old Asian man who suffers from
LO	Asberger's Syndrome and autism. Mr A says that when he
11	was arrested by the police they questioned him about why
12	he had come to the United Kingdom from Pakistan. He
13	also complained that he was assaulted by the police when
L 4	he was arrested. He considers that the police
15	questioning him about his reasons for coming to the UK
16	was motived by racism and that his Asberger's and autism
L7	meant that he was unable to effectively engage with the
18	police, which contributed to the reason for his arrest."
19	That's the scenario given in this example. The
20	example then reads:
21	"To address the allegation of race discrimination,
22	the investigating officer should ask themselves "
23	And here are the suggested questions in line with
24	the general principles set out in the Guidelines so:
25	"Firstly, what types of assumptions, prejudices or

bias might lead to an Asian man with Asperger's Syndrome and autism being treated differently due to his race and resulting in the use of excessive force? Would a white man with similar issues acting in the same way be treated by those officers in the same way?"

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So there are two questions there really for the investigating officer to consider. Firstly, assumptions, prejudices and bias that might have led to this young man being treated differently and to the use of excessive force and then, secondly, whether a white man with Asperger's and autism would have been treated in the same way. So the focus here is on race, so the "who" if you like is a white man with autism and Asperger's, rather than a white man who doesn't have those diagnoses. So the Guidelines appear to encourage a focus on looking at assumptions and prejudices and bias that could potentially account for differential treatment and then they encourage this comparative exercise where you look at how this individual was treated, set against how a white man who didn't have these particular characteristics might have been treated.

And so perhaps just taking a slightly different example, but working through how it might look from the investigator's perspective and the sort of questions

they might and themselves, if we had a scenario that 1 2 involved a death following restraint by the police of a 3 black man who was intoxicated or potentially 4 experiencing a mental health crisis, what sort of 5 questions might the investigator be asking themselves? Would they again and themselves about assumptions and 6 7 prejudices and biases that might have led to this individual being treated differently? 8 9 The investigator -- what is envisaged is the Α. investigator will look at all the evidence that's been 10 gathered and will look to see if there's particular 11 12 language used that would provide inferences. They would 13 look at the conduct of the officers and, as I already 14 alluded to, they would perhaps look at the complaint and 15 disciplinary record, conduct record, of officers to see if we have got other examples or comparative examples 16 17 where they have acted in that manner. They would look at all the evidence that's then 18 19 gathered in an investigation, because that's all the 20 information that they've got to do that. So it's not 21 about the investigators making assumptions, it's about looking at the evidence that they can gather to see if 22 there's any legitimate, as I say, stereotypes or 23 assumptions that were coming through from the evidence 24

in the same manner perhaps as there has been in looking

1	at	the	statements	in	this	case.
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- Q. Okay. And that would involve the investigators being alive to stereotypes to begin with and, as you have already explained, you're looking to develop the guidelines --
- 6 A. Yes.

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- Q. -- to ensure that where there's perhaps a deficit in

 lived experience or professional experience and training

 to date then the investigators will understand the

 different types of stereotypes that are associated with

 the different protected characteristics?
 - A. Yes, as I have said, we're going to supplement the training that's already been rolled out by having more nuanced training on what exactly kind of language we're talking about, what kind of assumptions are we talking about, what should they be looking for, and providing more operational guidance than just saying, look out for stereotypes.
 - Q. Thank you. Returning to the example:

"Mr A has made an allegation of race discrimination.

He has also complained that he was discriminated against
because of his Asperger's Syndrome and autism. This
should be recorded and considered as part of the
investigation with attention given whether Mr A was
treated less favourably because of both his race and

1		Asperger's Syndrome and autism."
2		So here the investigator is being encouraged to
3		consider whether there has been discrimination on
4		grounds of race and potentially also differential
5		treatment because of the individual's Asperger's
6		Syndrome and autism.
7		And again, if we were to use a subtly different
8		example, the death of a black man following restraint
9		who was intoxicated and potentially also experiencing a
10		mental health crisis, would you anticipate investigators
11		looking both for evidence of race discrimination and
12		also differential treatment because of the individual's
13		state of mind at the time?
14	Α.	I envisage going forward that in the death of a person
15		from a minority ethnic group that we'll be looking in
16		relation to all of those aspects.
17	Q.	Thank you. That paragraph reads that:
18		"This should be recorded [that is the gentlemen's
19		complaint of discrimination] and considered as part of
20		the investigation with attention given to whether he was
21		treated less favourably because of both his race and his
22		Asperger's Syndrome and autism."
23		Where are these matters, these concerns, recorded?
24		You mentioned earlier the existence of templates? Is
25		there a particular proforma to an investigation report?

1 A. Yes, yes, the investigation report is a proforma with different fields that have to be completed so 2 background -- I'm talking about a criminal one -- the 3 4 background of the offence, the charge, the evidence, 5 CCTV evidence, airwaves, et cetera analysis of evidence, obviously concluding with a conclusion, whether there's 6 7 sufficient evidence in relation to criminality. So we have templates that we have adapted since I 8 have been there incorporating different fields and 9 10 different aspects of the investigation, so that would be where it would be recorded in the actual body of the 11 12 investigation as because that's the appropriate place 13 for it to be recorded. So that's where it would -where I envisage -- that's where it would be naturally. 14 15 What we're doing is making a specific field that actually focuses people's mind and that we expect in 16 such cases that we will undertake an investigation 17 taking account of these kind of factors and there will 18 be something recorded in the investigation. 19 20 Whether that concludes that there was no evidence of 21 any of that, that should be recorded and what the basis 22 for that is as well. And is that a work in progress, the revisal of the --23 Q. Yes, this is something, as I indicated, that we have 24 Α. 25 discussed following reading some of the literature

that's come out and it's really an attempt to try and address that recommendation to show -- to try and make it part of our integral investigation to identify any -- to identify racism and, thereafter, to respond to that in terms of that.

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I think that's -- certainly a starting point for us would be to have it in the body of our template and then that will be implemented with guidance of what kind of thing -- what are we looking for evidentially, where can you draw these inferences from and that's the bit that still has to be drafted and maybe quality assured by experts. But that's -- I think that's my first -- my first effort at trying to meet that so that it is included in reports and, as I say, we have for these kind of cases there's a quality assurance process that we'll go through Head Investigations Director of Operations and then ultimately myself so we would expect -- by the time it gets to me, I would expect there to be that part of the template completed so that's where we think we can -- that makes more sense because it is part of the investigation if we want it to be integral part.

Q. And do you have a timescale in mind for the revisal of the template and also for the issuing of your supplementary revised guidelines?

A. The revisal of the template is straightforward. I think
making sure we get the Guidelines right and then having
some kind of quality assurance process will take a bit
longer. I haven't got a fixed timescale in mind, but it
has been agreed that we will do that with the senior
management team so it will be taken forward, in the

first instance, by the Head of Legal Services.

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- Thank you. And in relation to the template, do you 8 Q. 9 envisage one proforma template that applies across the 10 board to all investigations which will have a section intended to ensure that the investigator has addressed 11 12 their mind to the possibility of discrimination or is it 13 the case that there is a separate template for cases in 14 which an allegation of discrimination has been made 15 where that will be explored in more detail?
 - A. No, it would be in all of the templates. We have a different template for investigation of deaths and investigation of allegations of crime. It would on all the templates.
- Q. So in every single case then there will be a requirement
 for the investigator to consider whether there is a
 possibility that discrimination is a relevant factor in
 the case?
- A. Just to make sure they're alive to that and then they
 take that on board when they are ingathering evidence,

1		that will that will be something that is there that
2		will hopefully ensure that that is undertaken and that
3		we go some way to addressing that. I'm not saying
4		that's the full way, it's where we're going to start.
5	Q.	Thank you. Let's return to the example in the
6		Guidelines. We're at the very bottom paragraph on this
7		page:
8		"This is a serious allegation and the investigating
9		officer is aware that the case has similarities with a
10		number of high-profile cases involving issues of
11		restraint, health and race. Given this, the
12		investigating officer puts in place support measures to
13		ensure that he can effectively communicate his
14		complaints."
15		Would you envisage support measures being put in
16		place where a black man has died following a restraint
17		by the police and concerns have been raised by his
18		family that race was a factor? Is that the sort of case
19		were support measure might be put in place for the
20		family and if so, what would you envisage?
21	Α.	In the case you've described, we would obviously employ
22		FLOs and part of the responsibility of the FLO is to
23		provide support and be a conjugate for information to go
24		from the family back and forth and they are the
25		mechanism for the family to express concerns. Again, as

I have said, depending on the circumstances of the 1 2 incident, it may be that the senior investigator or 3 someone dealing more directly with the case, the family 4 may wish to speak to them. So we will put in all cases the FLOs and we would 5 like to think that they would be able to support the 6 family, but we would take into account individual 7 circumstances. 8 Thank you. Again, returning to the example: 9 Q. 10 "Drawing on background information and the details of the discrimination allegation provided by the 11 12 complainer, the investigating officer identifies a 13 number of questions to be addressed through the 14 investigation." 15 So the Guidelines are certainly that they're working through the Guidelines in this example and envisage the 16 17 investigating officer setting themselves questions that require to be answered and, in this example, these 18 19 questions include: 20 "Where officers aware or could they have reasonably 21 expected to be aware that Mr A had difficulty engaging 22 at times of stress due to his Asperger's Syndrome and 23 autism?" And I'm wondering, again, if we come back to the 24 alternative example of a black man who has died 25

1		following restraint by the police who was intoxicated
2		and potentially also in mental health crisis, whether
3		the sort of question that an investigator ought to ask
4		himself here might be along the lines of whether the
5		officers could have reasonably been expected to be aware
6		that this individual was intoxicated, whether they could
7		reasonably have been expected to be aware that they were
8		potentially experiencing a mental health crisis?
9	A.	Yes, these are questions that are asked in death
10		investigations at present.
11	Q.	Thank you. Returning to the example, another question
12		that the example suggests the investigating should ask
13		themselves is:
14		"What assessments were made to take account of
15		Mr A's Asperger's Syndrome and autism? How was this
16		reflected in the actions taken? In light of Mr A's
17		challenges, was it appropriate for Mr A to be arrested
18		and taken to a cell? Would a white man with similar

challenges also have been arrested in these

circumstances?"

And again, I wonder if we return to the scenario that we have been discussing involving a black man, whether the sorts of questions that the investigator might be asking themselves here would be along the lines of, what assessments were made of the individual

1		individual's mental state, how was that reflect in the
2		action taken, was it appropriate for him to be
3		restrained in the manner in which he was, and would a
4		white man with similar issues have been arrested in
5		these circumstances?
6	А.	These types of questions are asked in death
7		investigates. We look at in the death investigations
8		whether the officer could have taken other options and
9		we will ask why you've chosen this option, why did you
10		discount that option, et cetera. So that is something
11		that we regularly explore when we are doing a death
12		investigation. It's included in the report an
13		explanation of why, for example, use of taser wasn't
14		appropriate and why this was appropriate? So we will
15		floor the different uses of force and why they excluded
16		one and why they didn't?
17		So that is something that is currently something we
18		would take into account when there was a use of force
19		and we would look ourselves at that explanation. We may
20		have body-cam footage which allows us to kind of compare
21		what the officer said with what actually happened. So
22		that kind of investigation is something that we do as a
23		matter of an investigation of this nature anyway.
24	Q.	Okay. Thank you.

Again, returning to the questions posed in this

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1 example: "What assumptions were made that Mr A's behaviour 2 3 was as a result of drug taking, aggression or 4 criminality, rather than symptoms of Asperger's Syndrome 5 and autism and a reflection of vulnerability? Would 6 similar assumption have been made if he was a white 7 man." And again, I'm wondering if we jump to the parallel 8 9 example we have been discussing involving a black person who's died following a restraint, whether those 10 questions might translate along the lines of, were 11 12 assumptions made that his behaviour were as a result of 13 drug taking, aggression or criminality, rather than 14 mental health crisis and a reflection of vulnerability 15 and would similar assumption have been made if he was a white man? Are those the sorts of questions you might 16 anticipate an investigator would be asking themselves? 17 These are questions that investigators do ask in 18 Α. circumstances as you've described. In all 19 20 investigations I would say that they are seeking to 21 ascertain from the officers the reasons that they acted 22 in a particular way, what was their understanding of the person's mental health, what was their understanding of 23 intoxication, et cetera. So that is something that 24

would be regularly addressed by investigators when

they're speaking, what was your understanding, why did you do this and the officer may say, I thought he was intoxicated or he appeared to be on, you know, some kind of illegal substance.

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So these questions are something that we would ask in general in relation to all death investigations. Particularly if it related to something that person ended up dying in custody, there's a very thorough explanation that would be looked for. For every single aspect of the time that they are in custody why did the police take such actions? What were they doing in relation to observations? So these kind of areas will be explored by investigators and police officers will be asked why certain -- what was their belief at that time, because we're looking for them to explain why they did certain things and then we can assess whether in terms of, you know, the law and the circumstances whether that was probably the right option or there was other options that they could have taken. So these would be questions that we would already be asking.

Q. Thank you. Returning, again, to the questions posed in this example:

"Were assumptions made that Mr A posed a greater threat or risk because he was Asian and did not effectively communicate? Were assumptions made that he

1		was particularly strong or more likely to resist or to
2		be violent? Would the same assumptions and risk
3		assessments have been made if he was white?"
4		And, again, are these the sorts of questions that an
5		investigator might be asking in the case of the death of
6		a black man following restraint by the police?
7	Α.	Yes, and I think this is the area that I've talked that
8		we will probably be providing further guidance on to
9		assist investigators assess whether the language does
LO		reflect stereotypical language et cetera, so I think
L1		this the area where we probably do need to supplement
L2		our existing guidance.
13	Q.	Thank you.
L 4		The next question posed in this example was:
L5		"Is there any indication that the officers involved
L 6		hold negative views of Asian people or that Mr A was
L7		targeted because of his race?"
L8		And I'm wondering if in the parallel example we've
L 9		been discussing involving a black male whether you might
20		expect the investigating officer to be asking the
21		question, is there any indication that the officers
22		involved hold negative views of black people or that the
23		deceased was targeted because of his race? Is that the
24		sort of question you would expect them to ask?
25	Α.	I think I think they would be unlikely to get a

- response that would be helpful. I think more likely we 1 2 would be looking at the evidence. For example, we might 3 look at the officer's conduct record to see if there's 4 any parallels or any concerns that have been raised in 5 other cases. We may look at, as I say, conduct and complaints that might be being made. Is there any 6 7 themes that we can draw out of that. So I think we would be looking at the evidence as a whole to see if 8 9 there was an inference that could suggest that. 10 I'm not sure we would get much joy out of just asking an officer if it was because they had a 11 12 particular -- sorry, an assumption or hold negative 13 views, but I think you would have to be slightly more 14 nuanced in how we do it. 15 Q. Sorry, perhaps I wasn't terrible clear there. I understand that these are questions in this example 16 17 that the investigating officer should be asking themselves? 18 19 Sorry, yes. Α. 20 I'm looking to address broadly in the course of the Q. 21 investigation. I'm not suggesting that these particular
- 24 A. No.

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25 Q. But the question of the approach to be taken to

entirely my fault, if that wasn't clear.

questions should be put to the officers concerned. It's

questioning an officer I think is explored in the next chapter so this might be a convenient point at which to turn to chapter 6, which is headed up "Conducting an Investigation." this starts on page 31.

So the purpose of that exercise, Ms Macleod, was really just to look at the example given in the Guidelines, which, if you like, brings the principles to life and the example suggested that the investigating officer should be asking questions of themselves and of the investigation broadly. I was really just looking to explore the sorts of questions they might be asking themselves in the example that is more perhaps pertinent for today's purposes concerning the death of a black individual following restraint.

So let's look then at chapter 6 "Conducting an Investigation":

"Investigating and review officers should have a detailed understanding of equality and diversity issues and an appropriate level of knowledge, skills and experience to be able to apply these guidelines and undertake effective investigations.

"The terms of references for an investigation into a death or serious injury that raises issues of discrimination should explicitly refer and address any discrimination allegations raised. This includes where

1 discrimination is alleged as an aggravating factor in relation to separate criminal or complaint allegation or 2 where no specific allegation of discrimination has been 3 4 made, but it is apparent that discrimination may be a relevant consideration." 5 So we see here it's set out in terms the expectation 6 7 that even if an allegation of discrimination has not been made, an investigator should be alive to the 8 possibility of discrimination being a motivating factor 9 10 and if apparent discrimination may be a relevant 11 consideration, that should be captured within terms of 12 reference. 13 Now, who sets these terms of reference? The crown do. 14 Α. 15 The crown. So we're looking here in particular then at Q. crown-directed investigations? 16 Yes, in relation to death investigations, yes, the 17 Α. 18 crown --19 All right. Q. -- will set the terms of reference. 20 Α. 21 Okay. And would you expect then that the need to Q. 22 explore any possible or apparent discrimination, whether that relates to race or another protected 23 characteristic, would be set out within the terms of 24 reference provided by the crown to the PIRC? 25

A. Yes, the crown set out a number of questions that they
wish the investigation to examine and to include in
their findings and in the report that goes there. So
they set out various -- various questions that basically
we would have to address.

- Q. Okay. And what would the PIRC do if it was apparent that discrimination may be a relevant consideration, but there was nothing in the terms of referencing?
- A. We would raise that with the crown and explain that it would be helpful if they just amended the terms of reference. We have regular meetings at both strategic and practitioners' level with the crown and we have probably a very healthy dialogue about cases, so there would be absolutely no issue in phoning and discussing and saying, we think that may be it would be better to include this in the terms of reference and I have no doubt that that would be taken on board.
 - Q. Thank you. If we can return to this page and scroll down a little, please. That's perfect. Just above the heading in purple the text reads:
 - "All allegations of discrimination arising in complaints, death and serious injury investigations or criminal investigations should be dealt with according to this guidance."
- 25 So this sets the standard, this sets the expectation

that falls on the shoulders of every investigator who is carrying out an investigation, in particular in relation to a death, that they will comply with the terms of the Guidelines.

If we move to the paragraph beneath the heading "Understanding the Allegation of Discrimination":

"At the beginning of an investigation the investigating officer should take steps to build their understanding of the discrimination alleged, including the types of assumptions, prejudice or bias that might have informed the police officer's decisions, actions or behaviour. This should inform the lines of inquiry for the investigation or matters to be examined in the complaints review."

So again, there's a focus here on the investigating officer at the very outset taking steps, so proactively taking action to build their understanding of the discrimination alleged, including the types of assumptions, prejudice or bias that might have informed behaviour in actions and, as you have already explained in some detail, you're looking to enhance the guidance to give examples of the sorts of stereotypes that exist in relation to assumptions and prejudice and bias around race and other protected characteristics.

And if we can move on to the next page, please. At

1 the top of that page under the heading "Conducting the Investigation": 2 3 "The understanding acquired at the beginning of the investigation to consider how the alleged discrimination 4 5 might present and what stereotypes and prejudicial assumptions might have informed the officer's actions 6 7 should inform the key lines of inquiry." So that early understanding is pivotal really in 8 terms of setting the direction of the Inquiry? 9 10 Α. Indeed. And key lines of the Inquiry. If we can perhaps look 11 Q. 12 further down the page, I'll read it short, but if we 13 pause there, please, in fact scroll up just a little 14 bit, thank you. The paragraph at the top of the screen 15 highlights standard lines of inquiry in all cases to try to find out what happened and why, so that involves 16 17 witness statements, CCTV evidence and gathering productions and so on and so forth. 18 19 If we scroll beyond that: 20 "An investigation will need to consider whether 21 there is other evidence that supports the allegation of Discrimination and this includes complaint history and 22 patterns of behaviour. Patterns of behaviour are 23 important to consider in discrimination cases as an 24 instance of discrimination may reflect an attitude or 25

underlying prejudice that may arise in the person's behavior across a range of situations."

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And there's a suggestion that the investigating officer might look at an officer's complaint history, for example. And also if we carry on on to the next page, please, so complaint history, patterns of behaviour and also comparator evidence.

What's the value of looking at the complaints history and patterns of behaviour and comparator evidence?

Well, we already we do look at complaint history in our Α. investigations and the purpose is to see if there's a course of conduct, to see if there's a pattern, as is indicated in the Guidelines, of a particular officer behaving in a particular way. There may be, for example, the possibility of using Moorov doctrine and we might look and see if there's the pattern there that might inform whether there has been similar complaints and we can assess whether we want to look and see if the behaviour fits within the criteria for Moorov. But mainly if there was a particular type of complaint that was in there that was obviously indicative of a particular assumption, then that would obviously raise concerns and that was something that would be featured in the report. So we do already look at complaint

1		history when we're looking at investigating police
2		officers.
3	Q.	Under the heading "Comparator Evidence" the Guideline
4		state:
5		"In most cases deciding if there has been
6		discrimination will involve comparing how the complainer
7		was treated against a person in the same situation who
8		does not have the same protected characteristic.
9		Investigating and review officers should look for
L 0		evidence that supports this type of comparison."
11		So I'm interested to understand, again, if we use
L2		the example of a black man who has died following
L3		restraint by the police and there has perhaps been an
L 4		allegation of excessive use of force made, would this
L5		sort of comparative exercise perhaps involve looking at
L 6		how that officer or officers have responded in similar
L7		situations involving white individuals?
L8	Α.	No, that that there's no real mechanism to
L9		identify similar cases if they've not come obviously
20		if we have cases reported to the same officer we can
21		look at those and look and compare and make inferences
22		from that behaviour, but if I have a report, there's no
23		way for me to know how that officer has behaved in
24		relation to similar circumstances involving a white

person, because, as I say, unless it's come in in

1		relation to the officer and we can identify when that
2		does happen, so we have had cases like that, but, no,
3		I wouldn't have any mechanism to find out how they
4		behaved in relation to another person. In any of the
5		cases that come in there's no real mechanism for me to
6		do that.
7	Q.	Would you have access to things like use of force forms?
8	A.	We have use of we can we get use of force forms in
9		each of our investigations, but I wouldn't so if I'm
10		investigating an officer, I get the use of force form
11		for that particular investigation, but I don't know if
12		that officer had a use of force form in another case et
13		cetera. That's not something unless I have a case
14		before me. I can't just randomly go and ask for all the
15		use force forms in relation to a particular officer.
16		I would have to have some justification to do that, but
17		we've never considered that appropriate.
18	Q.	Thank you. Can we move on to I think it's the next
19		page, page 34, and beneath the purple box there's a
20		heading "Discriminatory Language":
21		"As part of the consideration, the investigator and

"As part of the consideration, the investigator and reviewer should assess the language used, including language used in any records relating to the incident in question or arising from the complaint investigation.

This includes any use of obviously discriminatory

1 language, but also more subtle indicators that a person 2 may have acted or made a decision based on prejudicial 3 assumptions. There are terms that are commonly 4 recognised as being offensive and officers and police 5 staff members should be expected not to use them. However, there are other words and phrases which are 6 7 inoffensive in themselves, but when heard in court can reasonably be thought of as discriminatory." 8 9 So should we understand then that the investigators 10 are encouraged to look at language that has been used by officers and to examine any statements that might have 11 12 been given for the use of language that might suggest a 13 discriminatory attitude? Yes, so that, as I've probably indicated, will be 14 Α. 15

covered in the guidance that's been drafted.

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Okay. I wonder if I might give you one or two examples Q. from the evidence that we've heard in connection with the death of Mr Bayoh. I'm interested to know whether these examples are the sorts of things that you would expect an investigator to take into account. I'm not looking to invite your comment on what they might make of this language. I'm simply interested to know whether it's the sort of language that you would expect to stand out to them and be examined as part of their investigation.

So we have heard evidence that a Constable Walker, who was one of the first two officers at Hayfield Road, that he said it had crossed his mind that Mr Bayoh "was doing this to get the police there, bearing in mind we're on a severe threat level for an attack on the police" and Constable Paton, similarly, said "It ran through my mind that this male could be part of a terrorist plot" and later in her evidence she said "I kept thinking about the Lee Rigby boy, the soldier who was killed".

Is that the sort of thing that you would expect your investigators to consider as part of their examination of the evidence and their consideration of whether there had been discrimination?

A. Yes, these are an example that I understand that the Inquiry has focus -- has focused on and is indicative of maybe a bias in relation to the officers. So yes, in terms of that that would be something that we would signpost the investigators to why in particular was that -- was there an assumption that that was going to be a terrorist attack so, yes, it is. And the other -- as I say, I have listened to a lot of the Inquiry and I recognise the examples that have been asked, various witnesses -- that you have asked various witnesses which in themselves on their own may be not, but when you push

them together in relation to all of the other evidence
maybe form a picture so.

And it's on the basis of that that I think that we need more nuanced guidance because that's not at the moment contained some examples in the guidelines and it's something that we probably need to just have more guidance around. So yes, so I accept that some of the terminology that's come out in the Inquiry is what we would be looking to identify.

Q. Again, you may have heard this before, because I am mindful that you have sat through much of the evidence that the Inquiry has heard, but we have heard evidence that some of the officers use language in their statements such as "coloured", "zombie", "deranged", "super human strength" and "the biggest male I have seen" and that last comment was in the context of Mr Bayoh being approximately half the body weight of Constable Walker.

Again, is that the sort of language that you would expect your investigators to pick up on and take into account as part of their examination of whether there was evidence that was suggestive of discrimination?

- A. In relation to an investigation where there's -- where there's an issue or race is in focus then, yes.
- Q. Thank you, I wonder if we can return to the Guidelines,

and go to page 35. I said we would return to the 1 2 quidance given in relation to taking a statement from 3 the officer who's the subject of the allegation of discrimination and if we scroll down a little bit 4 5 further, please, to the heading "Probing the Officer's Account." Here we are: 6 7 "In discrimination cases it is important to get an account from the officer and to test and probe their 8 9 account. While the officer is not obliged to provide a 10 response, if they do not give their version of events, the complaint may be upheld in absence of any other 11 12 material. Direct closed questions such as, did you 13 discriminate against the complainer or did you treat the 14 complainer differently because they were black, et 15 cetera, are unlikely to be very helpful." And that's essentially what you were saying earlier 16 17 in your evidence when we were perhaps slightly at 18 cross-purposes: 19 "Investigating officers should refer back to the 20 thinking done at the beginning of the investigation to 21 consider what stereotypes or prejudicial assumptions might have informed the officer or staff members' 22 actions. Questions should be asked to test whether 23

these sorts of assumptions informed their

decision-making."

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1 And if we go a little bit further, we'll see: "The question should focus on why the officer 2 3 undertook the actions they did, what assumption were 4 made and what were the reasons for these? It's not 5 enough that an officer provides a reason for the actions. The investigating officer needs to be 6 7 satisfied their reasoning is sound convincing and fair and not informed by prejudiced assumptions." 8 9 And there's then an example and we'll look at this 10 briefly in the purple box below of the sorts of questions that might be asked. So here we have a 11 12 scenario. It's an allegation of discrimination and use 13 of excessive force and the investigating officer is 14 looking to test whether a police officer made prejudiced 15 assumptions that the complainer, a Mr C, posed a greater threat or risk because he was black: 16 17 "Questioning should look to probe what the basis of the risk assessment was, whether this was reasonable in 18 the circumstances and whether the actions taken 19 20 appropriately matched the level of risk identified." 21 And questions are suggested which include: 22 "What was your first impression when you arrived at the scene, how did you assess the risk of harm, what 23 things did you consider, how did you take into account 24 the level of risk in the way that you approached Mr C, 25

1 what were your options and how did your thoughts about likely risks impact on what you decided to do? When you 2 3 decided to restrain Mr C, what did you think this would 4 involve? Were you surprised by his response? Did 5 anything happen to change your risk assessment at any 6 stage?" 7 And if we could just scroll down a little but 8 please: 9 "If the risk assessment is found to be unreasonable 10 in a way which is consistent with the stereotype view of black men as being more violent, unpredictable or 11 12 aggressive, the investigating officer will need to weigh up the likelihood that the reason for this relates to Mr 13 14 C's race as opposed to any nondiscriminatory reason 15 offered for the officer's actions." So again this is simply a worked-up example of the 16 17 principles in action, as it were. But again, using our example of a black man who has died following restraint 18 19 by the police, are these all relevant questions or are 20 these the sort of questions you would anticipate your 21 investigators asking of the restraining officers? These are all questions that would presently be asked in 22 Α. relation to officers in a case where restraint was 23 involved. These -- I would be expecting these to 24 already be covered by investigators. 25

Q. Thank you. You've sat through the evidence, Ms Macleod, and you'll be aware that when the PIRC noted statements from the officers involved in the restraint of Mr Bayoh on 4 June of 2015, the interview strategy didn't touch on race. Should we understand from what you said today in your evidence that if a similar death occurred tomorrow, your investigating officers in putting together their interview strategy would be asking these sorts of questions?

A. Yes, if in investigations now one of the -- and, yes, you're right I have identified through the Inquiry that there was implicit or explicit criticism of a lack of analysis of the use of force. That is something that I think would be addressed now.

One of the measures which we have done this year is we have recruited a reports manager. She has a legal background and in fact a background in the Fiscal Service and her role specifically is to assist investigators with analysis of evidence. She's got a mentoring role with the investigators, but also a quality assurance role. She started in March this year, and specifically we have taken on board the criticism that there was not enough sufficient analysis regarding the use of force and if we had a similar case, I would anticipate all of those matters being addressed.

We also have recruited -- sorry, investigators who have got specific skills in the interviews -- I can't remember the terminology -- strategy and so I would imagine that we would be in a better place to address those questions.

Again, PIRC is really an investigative agency, it's not full of lawyers. The crown makes the final decision obviously on sufficiency of evidence, but we do wish to increase the quality of our reports in relation to the analysis of evidence. So that is one action that we've done to do that and, hopefully, that mentoring will permeate in the quality of our reports and we will ask more detailed questions in relation to the use and more comparative of the different statements that we have from the officers. So that is something, again, that we have been focused on, but also part of it has arisen from listening to the evidence in this Inquiry.

Q. Thank you. Can we move to page 39, please. This is headed up "Findings and Outcomes" and I'll perhaps read this short, because I'm mindful of the time, but essentially here it appears that investigators are being encouraged to look at the evidence in the round in its entirety and to return to the question whether a person without the protected characteristic would have been treated the same way and they have to provide an

1 evidence-based response to that question.

I wanted to conclude with just a few questions

around the documenting of their conclusions. You've

4 mentioned templates, how were these decisions recorded?

A. Sorry, decisions in?

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to crown.

- Q. A decision -- sorry, once the investigating officer has

 completed their investigation into an allegation of

 discrimination, how are their findings in relation to

 that investigation recorded?
 - Α. Okay. Well, investigation -- obviously, the complaint handling review there's a report sent to the person so there's a report and they have a full report of the findings of the complaint handling review. An investigation at the end of the report, if it's an investigation into criminality, there's an analysis of evidence which covers all aspects of the evidential considerations in the case and, basically, the primary purpose of that is to advise whether we believe there is a sufficiency of evidence and perhaps to add commentary whether there was any mitigation and commentary about whether there was anything of this nature, which, as I have explained, we now will have a mandatory section which, if there is anything there, will be reflected in the conclusion and the recommendations and that will go

- 1 Q. Thank you. How do you monitor compliance with the 2 Guidelines?
- A. Well, probably -- as I indicated, since I have been
 the Commissioner, we have only had one case that
 involved force and restraint and it was -- it was a
 particular set of circumstances. The other cases that
 we've looked at, as I have already explained, were more
 about indirect rather than direct contact with police
 officers.

So in terms of looking at race, there's probably not been -- the investigation report hasn't really had to focus on that aspect, because there hasn't been, as I say, any direct contact with the officers. In fact, in many of the cases the officers didn't know what race the person was.

So for example, if I can just give you a quick example, we may investigate if somebody has called in distress to the police what the response type is, how they graded the call, how they actioned it, et cetera, we might be asked by crown was that appropriate, et cetera, because the person may have been found deceased elsewhere so the police haven't actually come in contact with the person. We're looking at whether they could have taken different actions and there could have been preventative behaviour there.

1 So we haven't really had many cases that I could really answer that question. There's more in the 2 3 complaints handling where there's more allegations of 4 discrimination and that can be along the lines of 5 many -- any of the protected characteristics, there's more variety -- variety, but there is more scope for 6 7 people to claim that they have got discriminated because of one of the other protected characteristics, so in 8 9 that section there is a section in the complaints 10 handling where somebody can record that they think they have been discriminated due to a protected 11 12 characteristic and that will, obviously, be taken 13 account by the review officer and, as I say, at the end 14 of the day, the product from there is a report which 15 goes back to the person. But we're looking at how the police handle it. 16 17 weren't looking how they've investigated it. So I think 18 there's probably more example of that in relation to the 19 complaints handling side of our work than there is in the investigation side. 20 21 Thank you. One final question: we've heard evidence Q. 22 about the composition of your workforce in 2015 particularly amongst the cadre of investigators. How 23 many or what proportion of your current investigators 24

have a policing background?

1	Α.	62 per cent of the investigators have a policing
2		background and 45 per cent in PIRC as a whole have a
3		policing background. Now, that could be policing or it
4		could be military police or it could be other policing
5		bodies as well, it's not entirely made up from
6		Police Scotland, but that's the percentage that I was
7		informed that we are currently sitting at.
8	Q.	Thank you. Can you bear with me a moment, please? I
9		have no further questions, thank you.
10	LOR	D BRACADALE: Are there any rule 9 applications?
11		Ms Macleod, I wonder if you withdraw to the witness room
12		while I hear a submission.
13		(Witness leaves room)
L 4		Submission by MS MITCHELL
15		Thank you, it's one very brief issue. We heard in
16		earlier evidence from investigators that there was a
L7		system of self referral if they had former working
L8		relationships or worked together or were member of the
19		same group or associations as the people who were being
20		referred to them to be investigated and what I would
21		like to ask this witness is to ensure that there's a
22		procedural safeguard to ensure proper independence,
23		would it be helpful to have a register of interests to
24		ensure that when cases are being considered by
25		investigators, you can see independently that they are

Τ	independent from those they're investigating?
2	LORD BRACADALE: Thank you, I shall allow you to ask that.
3	Mr Scullion, do you wish to pursue any lines of
4	thank you.
5	Very well, have the witness back, please.
6	(Witness returns to room)
7	LORD BRACADALE: Ms Macleod, Ms Mitchell KC who represents
8	the families of Sheku Bayoh has a matter after you.
9	Questions by MS MITCHELL
10	MS MITCHELL: There's just one issue I would like to raise
11	with you. It touches on the fact that former police
12	officers make up 62 per cent of your investigators.
13	We've heard in evidence before that the way somebody
14	identifies whether or not there might be a conflict of
15	interest between the thing that's being investigated and
16	the investigator, be it a former work relationship they
17	had or a membership of the same group or association,
18	that matter is one of self referral. The investigator
19	thinks about it, decides whether or not it's going to be
20	problematic and would flag that up and someone else
21	would be assigned the job. First of all, is that still
22	the same, is it still a matter of self referral?
23	A. Yes, well, there's a code of conduct that specifically
24	states if you have any connection that you have to
25	excuse yourself. In addition to that, the allocation of

- 1 cases and the head of investigations is aware of the background of all of the investigators so if there was 2 3 an allegation in a relatively small area where we knew 4 one of our investigators had been located that they 5 would deliberately ensure that they weren't asked to go and take over that investigation. We're a pretty small 6 7 team, 65, so there's a good knowledge of the background of all of the investigators -- in fact, not 65 former 8 9 police, whatever 62 per cent of that is -- so there's 10 awareness but they are aware that they have to excuse themselves if they have any relationship or knowledge or 11 12 association with any of the people that are involved in 13 the investigation.
- Q. So what the person who's allocating the work does is
 they know to a degree what that person's work was, where
 they may have worked, et cetera, and try to avoid that.

 Would it also be helpful to have a register of interests
 to ensure that there's a properly safeguard in place so
 that can be independently considered?
- 20 A. What?
- Q. A register of interest so that what you can do is

 identify when a -- if someone is a member of a club or a

 group or have worked somewhere for a particular time or

 worked in a certain area, then that is independently

 written down so that if it comes to checking whether or

not there could be any connection between people,

there's some independent way of doing that rather than

relying on self referral or relying on what someone

knows about somebody who has been in the police force.

- A. I understand but I'm struggling to contemplate if there was -- if there was a register of numbers of clubs or places they had been when we get to an investigation and we don't know the officers, you know, how to marry that, I'm struggling to find how that would be operate -- how we would operate that.
- Q. Just for example if an officer from a certain division within Police Scotland is referred and the officer who is looking at their inquiry isn't from the same group, doesn't have any connection with them but is perhaps member of the same, I don't know, bowling club or something like that, I'm just providing an example, would it be a good idea to have a register of interest so that it would (a) focus the mind of the person that's considering the matter and (b) be allowed to be able to be checked independently of that person making the decision or the person the source of knowledge is allocating the work?
 - A. I understand where you're coming from but the difficulty would be that we would know that the senior investigator was a member of this bowling club but we would have no

1 idea from the paperwork that the officer we're 2 investigating was the same -- you know, was a member of 3 that bowling club. I think and what I would say in my 4 experience is I think I have only had one incident where 5 we were -- I had concern about who had allocated to the case and we because -- and it was precisely because of 6 7 that area they had worked there and it was a small town and we thought even though none of the people that were 8 9 being investigated were anybody he knew, we thought for 10 proprietary, we thought it was better that it was given to someone else. Again the numbers are really small in 11 12 PIRC and there's 16,000 police officers so the actual 13 times where this has become a concern has been I could 14 count on one hand or less than that and I know it's 15 reliant on sort of people identifying that but I do have confidence in the investigators that they understand 16 their need for independence and they understand their 17 obligations and as I say, I haven't had a situation and 18 19 it wasn't was because I had any concerns about the 20 officer, it was just because how of -- the perception of 21 it and that he had worked there that I decided that it 22 was probably better that somebody else take over that. MS MITCHELL: No further questions. 23 COURT: Thank you, Ms Macleod, thank you very much for 24 coming to give evidence to the Inquiry, I'm very 25

1	grateful for your time. We're going to adjourn now for
2	the day and you'll be free to go. Ten o'clock tomorrow
3	morning.
4	(4.24 pm)
5	(The hearing was adjourned to 10.00 am on Friday, 21 June
6	2024)
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