- 1 Friday, 28 June 2024. 2 (10.00 am)LORD BRACADALE: Good morning, Mr Livingstone, will you take 3 the oath. 4 Evidence of RETIRED CHIEF CONSTABLE SIR IAIN LIVINGSTONE 5 LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame. 6 7 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. 8 Examination-in-chief by MS GRAHAME 9 MS GRAHAME: Good morning. You are Sir Iain Livingstone? A. That's correct. 10 11 Q. And I think you have given a statement to the Inquiry 12 and you have detailed what I would call your CV, your career and your appointments and the roles you've had. 13 14 But just very briefly to recap, you were a police 15 officer in Lothian and Borders Police at one time? A. That's right. 16 And laterally, you became Assistant Chief Constable of 17 Q. 18 Crime and Operations. In December 2012 you were 19 appointed as Deputy Chief Constable of Crime and 20 Operational Support. That's correct. 21 Α.
- Q. Thank you. And in May 2016 you became the Deputy Chief
 Constable designate under a new Chief Constable at that
 time and we've heard in this Inquiry from Fiona Taylor
 at one time she was a Deputy Chief Constable designate.
- A. That's right.

- 1 Q. That was the role you had before Fiona Taylor would
- 2 have?
- 3 A. That's correct.
- Q. And in September 2017 you assumed the duties and
- 5 responsibilities of the Chief Constable of
- 6 Police Scotland on an interim basis at that time?
- 7 A. That's correct.
- 8 Q. And then you became Chief Constable in August 2018?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. And you remained in that position until you retired in
- 11 August of last year?
- 12 A. That's right.
- Q. And you had served 31 years within the police?
- 14 A. Just slight over, that's right.
- Q. So originally in a legacy force, but laterally within
- 16 Police Scotland after it became Police Scotland --
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. -- in April 2015?
- 19 And am I correct in saying that you now have a new
- job, you didn't take retirement for very long, could you
- tell us a little about that?
- 22 A. I retired in the August and a matter of weeks thereafter
- in October I was asked to take on the role of officer in
- 24 overall command of a series of investigations and
- 25 reviews that relate to The Troubles in Northern Ireland.
- It had been extant for about six years, but it still had

- 1 a period to run. The person that had been in charge of
- 2 that had moved to a new role, in fact as a chief
- 3 constable in the PSNI, and I was asked to take on that
- 4 role, which I did and I have been more or less fully
- 5 immersed in that since October of last year and in fact
- 6 this week I have been in Ireland all of this week prior
- 7 to today.
- 8 Q. Thank you. Thank you for coming.
- 9 A. No, thank you.
- 10 Q. And just for those listening, PSNI is the Police Service
- of Northern Ireland?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- Q. And before you left your role of Chief Constable of
- 14 Police Scotland, you had actually been the core
- participant to this Inquiry on behalf of
- Police Scotland?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And that was really from the outset and it was on your
- 19 behalf that your senior counsel made submissions on
- 20 11 May 2020, those were opening submissions, and that
- 21 was the opening submissions were you declared
- 22 Police Scotland would become an antiracist organisation.
- 23 A. That was our ambition, yes.
- Q. That was your ambition. And then on 23 June last year,
- again your senior counsel made interim closing
- 26 submission again on you are behalf as Chief Constable

- 1 and as core participant?
- 2 A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, I think in your Inquiry statement, which I will

 come to, in paragraph 1 you say you remain committed to

 the terms of those submissions?
- A. Yes, that's correct.
- 7 Q. And then this year the Inquiry were in touch with you, 8 the Inquiry team, and they sent you what we've come to 9 know as a Rule 8 request, which is a written request to answer some questions and that was -- well, let's have 10 11 that on the screen, it's SBPI 00595, and I won't be going through this in detail, and that's 11 -- that is 12 from 11 April 2024 and that's when the Inquiry asked you 13 14 for a written statement. And you'll know and you have 15 in front of you a blue folder and there should be a hard 16 copy of that Rule 8 request in there for you and in my 17 addition your response to that, which is SBPI 00596?
- 18 A. That's right.
- Q. And you'll see that on the screen. That's a response to the Rule 8 request by Sir Iain Livingstone, QPM, and you should have that hard copy in your folder?
- 22 A. I do, thank you.
- Q. As we go through your evidence today, I will -- I will
 ask you to refer to certain things and we'll have
 paragraphs of your statement or maybe other documents on
 the screen and you're very welcome to just follow me on

- 1 the screen. However, if you prefer to look at your
- 2 statement in hard copy, you have one available. If
- 3 there's anything else that you think we should have that
- 4 would help you give your evidence today, then please
- 5 simply tell me. If I don't have it on the playlist and
- 6 it can't be shown on the screen immediately, we'll get
- 7 it at the next break?
- 8 A. Thank you.
- 9 Q. Right. Can I ask you to look at your statement. Let's
- go to the final page. The copy we have on the screen
- has your signature redacted, although your hard copy
- 12 will probably show you your signature.
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. And it's correct to say you signed this on 15 May this
- 15 year?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. And if we look at the paragraph at the very -- it's at
- 18 the very top of the screen as we look, it says:
- "I believe the facts stated in this witness
- 20 statement are true. I understand this statement may
- 21 form part of the evidence before the Inquiry and be
- 22 published on the Inquiry's website."
- And when you signed the statement, you understood
- that was the position?
- 25 A. Yes.
- 26 Q. Thank you. And can we look at the final paragraph of

your statement, final paragraph 21, and you say: 1 2 "As outlined above, training is one of the four key 3 elements of the Policing Together strategy." And we will come on to that. We have heard 4 something about the Policing Together strategy from 5 6 Fiona Taylor. 7 Α. Yes. 8 Q. But you say: 9 "In closing this statement, I wish to reiterate my personal deep condolences to the family and loved ones 10 11 of Sheku Bayoh and my admiration and respect for the 12 dignity they have demonstrated over the last nine years." 13 14 Now, I understand that with the permission of the 15 Chair you would like to say a few words to the family as I understand it; is that correct? 16 17 Α. Yes, it is. Please feel free to do so. 18 Q. Thank you, counsel. 19 Α. 20 Again, I would just wish to confirm what I said in 21 my statement that my respect for Sheku's mother and sisters, Adi, and the family for the dignity you have 22 shown, the courage you have shown and the commitment you 23 24 have made to seeking truth and it's one that I share 25 with you. 26 I have had the privilege to have met the family way

- back in 2015, shortly after Sheku's tragic death, and 1 2 you have been constant and consistent in that dignity 3 and that resilience since that time and I think it's right and proper that you as a family and Sheku as an 4 individual are at the heart of this public inquiry and 5 6 it's something I support and, again, it's been a 7 privilege to meet you at different times over the years 8 and I will do everything I can to support the work of 9 this public inquiry.
 - Q. Thank you very much, Sir Iain. I would like to obviously ask you questions about a statement you made last year before you retired and that was in relation to institutional racism and this was a statement you made at a meeting of the Scottish Police Authority --
 - A. That's correct.

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16 -- on 25 May last year. And I wonder if we could have Q. 17 that on the screen in front of us, SBPI 00460. And what I would like to do is take you through some of the 18 elements of this statement and then ask you some further 19 20 questions. So if we look at the screen, it's quite 21 small print, but I'll be reading it out and we'll count the paragraph numbers as we go through. So the first 22 23 paragraph says:

"Scotland's Chief Constable Sir Iain Livingstone QPM addressed the matter of institutional discrimination in policing at a meeting of the Scottish Police Authority

1 board today (Thursday, 25 May)." 2 And then second paragraph is: 3 "His statement is in full below." And the first paragraph is: 4 5 "I have been the Chief Constable of Police Scotland 6 for six of our ten years and have been a police officer holding the office of constable for over 30 years. As 7 8 such, I have a deep and personal sense of duty and 9 responsibility for leading, shaping and representing an institution of which all the people of Scotland should 10 11 be hugely proud." Do you see that? 12 13 Α. Yes. 14 And the first paragraph that I would like to focus on is Q. 15 actually the fifth paragraph and it starts: "Institutional racism." 16 "Institutional racism, sexism and institutional 17 18 discrimination..." 19 Do you see that paragraph there? 20 Α. I do, yes. "... have become iconic terms in the vital battle to 21 Q. tackle injustice. Police officers and staff, including 22 police leaders, can be conflicted both in acknowledging 23 24 their existence and in using such terms, fearing it 25 would unfairly condemn dedicated and honourable 26 colleagues or that it means no progress has been made

- since the nineties. Truly, I recognise and understand
 that conflict. I have experienced that conflict myself
 over a number of years."
- 4 And if I can pause there first of all.
- 5 A. Yes.

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- Q. I wonder if you can help the Chair understand what
 you're saying here regarding conflict and your
 experience of it over a number of years?
- 9 I think the essence that I'm getting at is how the Α. phrase "institutional racism" or "institutional 10 11 discrimination", as I say in my statement to the police 12 authority, had become iconic, but it had also become controversial and there was a feeling within policing, 13 14 but often beyond, where in my judgment what 15 institutional racism meant was misrepresented. And it 16 was misrepresented as being a condemnation of officers 17 and staff as being racist, where actually if you said an organisation was institutionally racist, that means that 18 that organisation is full of racists. That's not what 19 20 it means at all. But that sense of if you declare it 21 you will be subject to those accusations is something I think that made policing as a whole defensive around 22 23 recognition of something that I think to be palpable and 24 to be clear.

Then the other matter that was part of the conflict, and we used to discuss this, I have been a member -- a

senior police officer for many years and as a chief constable in Association of Chief Police Officers, as it was, and then now the National Police Chiefs' Council across the United Kingdom, this matter was often subject to robust debate and some of the resistance to the acknowledgment of institutional racism, it was often articulated with a feeling that to do so would suggest that there had been no progress since the early nineties, there had been no progress since

Stephen Lawrence's death in 1993 or the

Macpherson Report in 1999.

And what we all know, what I know, is that that's not the case, thankfully, and, you know, something we need to embrace and we need to recognise policing has moved on enormously in those 30 years. The makeup of policing, the values of policing, the cultures of policing is far different from what it was when I joined in the 1990s and I'm an individual who I always respect the past, but I won't romanticise it and, believe me, policing in terms of how it relates to its fellow citizens, how it treats its own officers and staff, even that phrase, there's no sense of a divide or second class citizens between being a police officer or member of police staff, there has been a massive improvement in police culture and how the service relates to its communities, how it provides policing service and also

1		how it operates internally.
2		So that progress has been hard earned and it
3		definitely has been achieved. However, however, more
4		needs to be done and I think that was the conflict that
5		there was a sense if you do declare policing or you
6		declare your own particular service to be
7		institutionally racist, institutionally discriminatory,
8		you would be unfairly condemning your colleagues,
9		because that's how it would be represented in the media
LO		and that was how it was at times after I made my
L1		statement, but I knew that would be the case.
12		Nevertheless, it had to be said.
13		And secondly, there would be the suggestion or this
L 4		inference that little progress had been made since 1993
L5		where we all know that enormous progress has been made
16		and that's a good thing, a good foundation, but our
L7		understanding of these issues is far greater now and it
L8		was absolutely crucial, I think, that although progress
19		had been made, more had to be done and a starting point
20		to that progress was an acknowledgment and recognition
21		of institutional racism and institutional
22		discrimination.
23	Q.	Thank you and although you acknowledge, first of all,
24		progress has been achieved, I think in paragraph 4 that

we see at the top of the page you said:

"Police Scotland has grown into an organisation

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known to be compassionate values-based and highly

competent. It is well-regarded nationally, extremely

well-regarded internationally, but I know it can improve

and it must improve."

And was that a recognition that although progress has been achieved, there must be continued endeavours to make further improvements and progress?

A. Absolutely, and that covers many areas. You know,

Police Scotland has to improve in many elements of the
service it provides, but it has achieved enormous

amounts in ten years. I think the nature of a national
police service is that there is an awful lot of focus on
challenges and issues within it, but on a comparative
basis, whether it's to do with levels of public trust,
whether it's to do with detection rates, whether it's to
do with homicide investigation, whether it is to do with
how we respond to major incidents and major
international events, on an international comparative
basis, I think policing in Scotland stands in high
regard, but much more needs to be done.

Similarly with our culture, similarly with our approach to equality diversity and inclusion, progress has been made. It's important to recognise that, but that should be a driver for further improvement and to make sure that the organisation becomes as good as it can be.

- Q. Thank you. And you have spoken of this conflict and you have explained your views on that. How long were you aware of this conflict between the definition of institutional racism and the way that was being perceived and the possible impact that would have on Police Scotland?
 - A. The issues round the murder of Stephen Lawrence, it's almost -- I joined the police service in 1992 and Stephen was murdered in South London in 1993. And, yes, it was within London, it was within the Metropolitan Police, but the impact of that that murder, of the failed investigation and the, you know, the absolutely shocking revelations that came from the Macpherson Inquiry were ones that reverberated across British police and UK policing for many, many years.

That commitment to equality, diversity and inclusion was something that after the Macpherson Report was certainly adopted with rigour within the legacy -- the police services in Scotland. There was acceptance of institutional racism within the legacy forces at that time and much progress had been made. So the Macpherson Report and the challenges for policing I think have been a constant.

Where the challenge was as time passed, as years and decades passed, the question came back, well, does your organisation remain institutionally racist? Is policing

institutionally discriminatory? And this is where, as I said, I referred earlier to some discussions I was involved at a national level in Chiefs' Council where there were very varied views on that and actually, as an organisation, when the birth of Police Scotland came into being, we were looking to bring together these legacy organisations, massively intense programme of change. I think we were unprecedented in particular Scottish public life and yet, at the same time, maintain our ability to provide that level of service.

And I have said a number of times in the early years of Police Scotland we probably didn't spend enough time looking at our culture, you know, valuing our people, considering how we would structure ourselves as an organisation. So the debate and the discussion around institutional racism had not, if you like, remained high in the public eye or high within the agenda at that time when Police Scotland came into being. Now, that with hindsight that's wrong, should never have lost that level of focus.

But then as, you know, nationally, internationally, we go back to the growth of the Black Lives Matter movement, you had other issues in terms of violence against women and girls, other issues in terms of equality and diversity, you had the Me Too movement, these issues rightly started to become prominent again

and were discussed within policing, discussed within the 1 2 public sphere and required us again to look hard at 3 ourselves and to look hard at the organisation and assess whether, you know, those institutional matters 4 remained. 5 6 And that's really, you know, where I was as we went 7 into the 2020s and Sheku's death in 2015 was very 8 relevant to our experience within Scotland and 9 undoubtedly the initiation of the public inquiry brought focus to my thinking as well. 10 11 Q. And so when you became chief constable in August 2018 12 you were then at the top of the service and were in a position to start directing change --13 14 Α. Yes. 15 -- as an individual? Q. 16 Can we look at your Inquiry statement again, please, 17 paragraphs 10 and 11. You say at 10: 18 "As chief constable and leader of the organisation it was my decision to state that the Police Service of 19 20 Scotland was institutionally discriminatory and institutionally racist." 21 And you then go on 11, if we can move down, and you 22 23 say at the very end of that paragraph: 24 "Ultimately, the decision to make the statement was 25 mine as chief constable and I was solely accountable for it." 26

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1		And does that remain your position?
2	Α.	Yes, that's correct.
3	Q.	Thank you. Could we look at paragraph 12, please. And
4		there you're talking about the statement you made on
5		25 May 2023 was a statement of reality:
6		"Recognition that institutional racism and other
7		forms of institutional discrimination exist within
8		Police Scotland was a fundamental step forward towards
9		being an inclusive service where equality and fairness
LO		are clearly evident for your officers, staff and for all
L1		our fellow citizens who we serve. My professional
L2		experience has shown that people from different
L3		backgrounds or with different requirements do not always
L 4		get the service from their police service that is their
L5		right. For similar reasons, our own officers and staff
L 6		do not always have the experiences and support that they
L7		deserve as public servants. It is an institutional
L8		matter when an organisation does not have all the
L 9		necessary policies, processes, practices and systems in
20		place to ensure these things do not happen. Publicly
21		acknowledging that these institutional issues exist was
22		essential to ensuring public confidence and fairness."
23		You've said earlier today that it doesn't
24		necessarily mean that everyone in the organisation is a
25		racist, to admit institutional racism does not mean

everyone is racist or all the officers are racist?

- 1 A. It doesn't mean that at all. It's separate from
- 2 individuals. This is an institutional structural
- 3 matter.
- 4 Q. But you would presumably agree that if an organisation
- is institutionally racist that that will perhaps create
- 6 opportunities for individuals to act in a manner that
- 7 amounts to discrimination, and we're obviously
- 8 interested in racist discrimination; would you agree
- 9 with that?
- 10 A. I don't think it's -- I don't think it would be a
- 11 causation matter like that.
- 12 Q. No, no.
- 13 A. I think that policing is reflective of life. Police are
- the public and the public are the police. I think
- that's particularly true in Scotland and that's a great
- 16 virtue, but like any organisation people will have
- 17 discriminatory views, people will have values that are
- 18 not consistent with the very clear stated values of the
- organisation that they're in.
- 20 Racism or any form of discrimination, as manifested
- 21 by an individual, would always be, you know, robustly
- 22 and strongly condemned and actually that level of
- condemnation, you know, when that was done, that for
- some people, people thought, well, that was enough. If
- 25 we see racist conduct on an individual, we take really
- 26 robust steps to counter that, that shows that the

organisation takes this matter seriously. I think that is important, but I don't think it's enough.

What's also important is to look at the structural institutional matters, some of it inadvertent, just as the Macpherson definition tells us. It could be thoughtlessness and that could be in terms of internally how we treat people of colour, how we treat women officers, women members of staff, and also how we deal and provide a policing service to the communities that hold us to account.

So the individual conduct where of discriminatory or racist conduct would never be -- never be condoned, would always be condemned and actually very robustly so, but that's not enough in itself. I think it's also important to recognise some of these institutional matters and important to distinguish them.

- Q. If an organisation is institutionally racist, would you accept that if an individual expresses a racist view, for example, that that organisation may not be as robust as it could be when it comes to condemning or preventing or minimising the expression of those racist views by an officer?
- A. I'm not sure that is a logical conclusion. Genuinely, as I say actually, I think if anything people could say we're not institutionally racist and I'll tell you why we're not, because look how robust we take -- look how

- 1 severely and firmly we respond to racism when it
- 2 manifests itself. I think you need to be robust in
- dealing with that, but actually this is something that's
- 4 less overt. This is something that you need to look at
- 5 actually the impact and some of those impacts are not
- 6 always clear or not always obvious.
- 7 Q. So do you consider that an institution being
- 8 institutionally racist or an organisation being
- 9 institutionally racist can be completely separate from
- 10 individual acts of racism by an officer?
- 11 A. I think they're two different issues. I think they are
- 12 two different issues. Both of them require robust
- 13 measures, both of them require acknowledgment, both of
- 14 them need an institutional and a force wide -- a
- leadership response to that, but in my judgment we are
- 16 talking about different issues.
- 17 Q. All right. And do you consider there's any opportunity
- 18 for an organisation that is institutionally racist to,
- by its very nature, its processes, its procedures, to
- 20 empower someone who has and holds racist views to act?
- 21 A. Potentially, yes, potentially. I think that is the
- 22 potential, but, again, what I would say, and I say that
- in my statement, I don't think that's unique to
- 24 policing.
- 25 Q. No.
- 26 A. I think, you know, I have been in different

- organisations, different -- I think that's something 1 2 that it's by definition a lot of those institutional 3 challenges are not clear to you. You have to really look hard, you know, look hard at that mirror and it can 4 be uncomfortable and I think what we've done within the 5 6 Police Service of Scotland has been difficult and, internal and external, it's been a difficult message in 7 8 terms of institutional racism and institutional 9 discrimination for people to recognise or for people to accept, but it's absolutely the right thing to do. It 10 11 gives us a foundation to go and address some of those issues that are difficult to do, but I do think --12 policing doesn't exist in a bubble. We are reflective 13 14 of other institutions, reflective of Scottish society as 15 a whole.
- 16 And in relation to having made the statement about Q. 17 institutional racism and wanting to make improvements and no doubt carefully analyse the policies and 18 procedures and structures that are in place within 19 20 Police Scotland, is the hope that that will then either 21 ultimately completely eliminate opportunities for individual acts of racism or to diminish and to reduce 22 and discourage any individual acts of racism within that 23 24 organisation?
 - A. I think it would increase how clear the absolute intolerance around any level of discriminatory conduct,

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behaviour, language, attitude would be, but actually 1 2 I think it would be even more important than that. 3 Actually, it would also make sure that some of the 4 unforeseen consequences whether it's on recruitment, whether it's on training, whether it's on career 5 6 opportunities that exist internally and then also about 7 how we are able to go and deal with increasingly adverse 8 communities that we serve. 9 So I think it would further -- it would further enhance the rigour of how utterly unacceptable racist or 10 11 discriminatory conduct is. I think it would further strengthen that, but actually it would also make 12 enormous improvements in some of these other areas that 13 14 are perhaps more insidious and less overt. 15 LORD BRACADALE: Sorry to interrupt. I wondered, 16 Sir Iain -- and I do apologise for not giving you your 17 rank when I bid you good morning -- in relation to this 18 issue of the concept of institutional organisation and its organisational sense and individual behaviour of 19 racism, perhaps you could have paragraph 9 up on the 20 screen which contains the definition of institutional 21 22 racism by Sir William Macpherson. Now, it's quite a dense definition, but if you read it short, 23 24 institutional racism, and then you go -- if you hold the 25 concept of institutional racism and go to line 3, where it says: 26

1		"It can be seen or detected in processes, attitudes
2		and behaviour."
3		So if we concentrate on behaviour:
4		"Behaviour which amounts to discrimination
5		through "
6		And then there's a number of individual concepts,
7		which include racist stereotyping which disadvantaged
8		minority ethnic people. So if one concentrates on
9		institutionally racism being seen or detected in
10		behaviour which includes racist stereotyping, would you
11		agree that that's driving the concept down to the
12		individual?
13	Α.	I think that that, yes, is the brief answer. I think
14		that that shows that these institutional matters can
15		manifest themselves in how individual officers or how
16		individual members of staff respond to an issue, but it
17		may in part to do with the institution itself, the lack
18		of training or poor training, lack of accountability,
19		lack of follow through, you know.
20		So the behaviour of the individual thoughtlessness
21		or racist stereotyping that leads to disadvantage, yes,
22		that's the behaviour of an individual, but actually the
23		organisation, the institution, the chief constable, has
24		to bear some of the responsibility for that
25		stereotyping, if we haven't trained our officers
26		properly, if we haven't recruited them, if we haven't

say to you.

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ensured that our policies and practice do everything to obviate such conduct.

So it is related to the individual, but there's an obligation responsibility I think is what I'm trying to

6 LORD BRACADALE: Thank you. That's helpful.

MS GRAHAME: Thank you. So in relation to the statement 7 8 that Police Scotland are racist that was then envisaged, 9 if I understand what you have just said, to allow changes to be made both externally with where officers 10 11 deal with members of the public or subjects or witnesses 12 or any of that, but also internally in relation to things like recruitment, training, career opportunities. 13 14 So it wasn't simply public facing, it was also looking 15 internally at the structures in place within Police Scotland. 16

A. Absolutely. I always saw the organisation as being inherently aligned to the community and being a community itself. And I often said, if we can't treat each other with integrity, fairness and respect and dignity and display compassion at times of need and look after their wellbeing, what chance have we got to do that to our fellow citizens if that's our primary role? So the internal responsibility and to me would be an enabler of a better quality service and, equally, it would ensure that the organisation was improving and, as

- I reiterate, the service we were there to provide to the members of the public improved.
 - Q. Thank you. And will let's keep paragraph 9 of your statement on the screen. Here you say:

"The meaning of institutional racism that I understand was provided by Sir William Macpherson in his report following the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry in 1999. Sir William Macpherson outlined institutional racism as being the collective failure of an organisation to provide an appropriate and professional service to people because of their colour, culture or ethnic origin. It can be seen or detected in processes, attitudes and behaviour which amount to discrimination through unwitting prejudice, ignorance, thoughtlessness and racist stereotyping which disadvantage minority ethnic people. It is against the meaning and explanation of institutional racism provided by Sir William Macpherson that any judgment of whether an organisation is institutionally racist should be made."

And if I'm correct in saying from your earlier evidence, was this the foundation of your understanding of the institutional racism and the background to which you made your statement last year?

A. Yes, it was. As I said at the outset, the death of

Stephen Lawrence in 1993 and the report by Sir William

Macpherson certainly within policing has been the

- foundation upon which, you know, a lot of the work that

 we've sought to progress on equality, diversity and
- 3 inclusion has been built.
- Q. Thank you. Could we look at paragraph 12, please, of your Inquiry statement, and this is on page 5 at paragraph 2 because this spans a number of pages:

7 "My professional experience has shown that people
8 from different backgrounds or with different
9 requirements do not always get the service from their
10 police service that is their right."

Now, I think that essentially is a direct quote from the statement you made last year about institutional racism?

14 A. Yes.

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- 15 Q. Is it correct to understand from what you've said that
 16 some people are entitled to a better service from police
 17 officers, but because of their race, you acknowledge
 18 that they're not getting that service?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. Yes. And what examples of that inadequate service were identified by you or what caused concern that made you make that statement?
- A. I think what captured -- what captures that issue is
 this issue of treating everyone fairly and, you know, we
 treat everyone equally and that's without fear or favour
 and that's how, again, you know, in the 80s and 90s that

was the mantra of policing. And unfortunately, that has remained in some people's minds that they think that is the right thing to do when in actual fact and it's clear and it's so, so important, you need to treat every e everybody according to their own individual needs. And that's challenging, because when you meet an individual, a fellow citizen, you don't always understand all their characteristics, some are seen, some are unseen, you don't always understand the challenges that they have, but that's the requirement of policing is actually to treat an individual according to their own needs and depending on their own circumstances.

So that can relate to work that we may be taking over religious festivals, it might relate to activity or engagement events that are done in a way that's convenient potentially for the police, but actually are not in line with that particular community's values and calendar of events and other cultural issues that if the service is not aware of them, we're not tailoring our policing service to the needs of individuals, well, to me that's an institutional matter and must be addressed.

- Q. Is that a recognition that for officers who may be meeting someone for the first time there may be difficulties for officers in recognising, for example, a hidden disability?
- 26 A. Yes.

- 2 able to adapt to that and should be in a position to
 3 provide a service to people, even though they have a
 4 hidden disability that officers will engage with that,
 5 they will recognise that, and they will adapt the way
 6 they deal with that person to accommodate that hidden
 7 disability, for example?
 - A. That's the expectation we have. And again, I have to say that's a high expectation. We as -- when I was a chief constable, we as a society I think we rightly demand an enormous amount of our police officers who are on the streets in the communities day in, day out in a way that's far greater than it was when I joined over 30 years ago. As I said, it was just without fear or favour, treat everyone the same and, you know, we'll treat you the way we decide to treat you and you'll accept what you're given.

Now, we accept our officers are everything from if they're dealing with an offender, somebody who potentially is involved in shoplifting in Princes Street today, well, are they the victim of human trafficking, are they subject to labour exploitation, have they got neurodiversity issues that we're not aware of, have they got dependency issues? Our officers and staff now, they think that way, they have these challenges. The truth is when I was a young officer, they were a shoplifter,

1 we take them, charge them and we deal with them.

Now, the justice issues still have to be dealt with, but there's much greater awareness amongst our officers and greater expectation, but it does -- and it's a challenging and high bar that we set and rightly so, rightly so for the role that the police play in society and the unique powers that they have.

- Q. So we've heard evidence in this hearing in relation to mental health issues, a mental health crisis. So now would there be an expectation that an officer who comes into contact, who's with someone who's having a mental health crisis, that the officer would adapt the way that they respond and deal with that person, taking account of the mental health crisis that they're having?
- A. Absolutely, I mean the reality of it is that policing is at the forefront of dealing with mental health in the community. That's because of the absence of other provision, of other services, so police officers and police staff are every day taken up with dealing with people within mental crisis. They're not often the best trained to deal with that, but in the absence of other agencies, in the absence of other state capability, that's what the police do, that's what -- they go to assist and they try to, as best they can, deal with people who are in mental crisis and awareness is given and greater support is done for that, but it's daily

- business, it's an enormous challenge for policing that.
 - Q. And you say they may not be the best trained, the officers, is that something you -- before you left

 Police Scotland that you planned to improve the training in relation to officers recognising someone who's having a mental health crisis?
 - A. It's all part of recognising vulnerability, of look at individual needs, of being a compassionate and caring service, as well as there to uphold the law and enforce the law, but at the same time, you know, again, it was an area where the needs of the Scottish public in terms of mental health were not being met by any other agency. And, you know, for me I was trying to raise that as a national issue.

My position before I retired was that until there was something in place, I wasn't going to step back from our attendance at that. You know, a mental health incident by definition is unstable, things could look stable at ten past 2 in the afternoon, by quarter past 2 there could be crisis, people could be in danger, there could be vulnerability. So certainly initially we were trying to work with other agencies, with ambulance service, with health professionals, it's an enormous issue of public -- beyond policing, it's an enormous issue of concern.

But the police service and police officers, again,

- highly demanding role and high expectations on them to
 go and deal with them and the vast majority of the time
 they go and do a remarkable, remarkable job dealing with
 people in crisis and bringing safety and compassion to
 them.
 - Q. And you describe police officers dealing people in mental health crisis as their daily business.
- 8 A. Because in the absence of any other agency or capability.
 - Q. We've spoken to Fiona Taylor about the very public announcement that was made down in the Met about police will no longer engage with that, but as far as you were concerned in Police Scotland, police will still be expected to engage with people in mental health crisis?
 - A. That was my position and it was one that, again, I had conflict with. I will be really candid. These are not absolute certainty we're not going to do that, we're going to do this, because I did know that there's enormous demands on officers and staff. There's everything from new legislation that comes in that puts extra demands on policing and there's numerous examples of that, growth in terms of public protection vulnerabilities, a growth in public police in cyber crime. You know, the demands on policing grow and grow and grow and there was a sense that actually we can't meet those, because we're too engaged in dealing with

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mental health calls. 1 2 That was, again, a debate that was held across the 3 United Kingdom. I was more cautious. I didn't feel that we were in a position to make that step away and it 4 was based on the fact I didn't have confidence in a 5 6 mechanism that would ensure safety, but I also still felt that there was a moral and ethical duty for us as 7 8 police officers to go to people in distress. 9 Thank you. Looking again at the paragraph on the Q. 10 screen: 11 "You say for similar reasons our own officers and 12 staff do not always have the experiences and support that they deserve as public servants." 13 14 And again, this appears to be a direct quote from 15 your --16 Α. Yes. Q. -- statement about institutional racism. And would it 17 be correct to say that the experience that officers have 18 that they deserve a better experience as public 19 20 servants, they're not receiving that, not all of them 21 are receiving that, would that be correct to say that those factors can include race, some of the reasons why 22 their experience is not what they deserve is due to 23 24 issues of discrimination including race? 25 Absolutely. Α.

And can you tell us if you were considering or thinking

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- of any specific examples that you were aware of that fed into your ultimate decision to make a statement?
 - A. There was considerable feedback that we as an organisation had had, some of it captured by our own work, again through the work that you talked about that DCC Fiona Taylor led. We had a number of sessions with staff from particular characteristics, officers and staff, and it was very much an open session for them to share their experiences.

Now, we had initiated this work, Fiona had initiated this work and, again, you know, Fiona's leadership in this area was exceptional and highly, highly committed. Fiona had initiated this work prior to then Dame Elish Angiolini being commissioned to the government to go and look at the handling of complaints in Scotland and that, again, was far reaching. But Dame Elish's work, when she conducted it, she also heard the number of focus groups or meetings, whatever they were described, and the feedback that she got, again, was consistent with individuals saying that whether it was career opportunities, whether it was people not remaining in contact because they were returning from maternity leave, whether it was access to specialist roles and access to promotions, support and networks, whether there was a lack of empathy because of some domestic or family responsibility that an individual had, that again

might be related to a particular background or 1 2 characteristics that they held. 3 So there was quite a body of feedback and awareness that actually it was very clear to us, very clear to us 4 that officers and staff from minority groups were not 5 6 getting the experiences and support that they deserved. So there was a number of what I would call information 7 8 sources that made it very clear to me. 9 Thank you. Now, within your institutional racism Q. statement you express the view that: 10 11 "Police Scotland were committed to regularly and 12 actively challenging and changing our own policies and procedures to eradicate unwitting bias." 13 14 And would that also include the other elements that 15 are mentioned in the Sir William Macpherson definition, 16 thoughtlessness, ignorance and racial stereotyping? 17 Α. Yes. And what -- at the time you were still chief constable, 18 Q. what were Police Scotland doing to regularly and 19 20 actively challenge their own policies and procedures to eradicate this? 21 Well, that was an element of our overall overarching 22 Α. 23 approach to equality, diversity and inclusion, which is 24 captured, for shorthand, we were calling Policing 25 Together. There was almost -- as I said at the outset 26 of the evidence, there has always been a lot activity in

this area. In terms of equality, diversity and inclusion there has been working groups, there has been focus groups, there has been a response to a particular review or incident, but at this time, you know, with a lot of discussions and reflections that I was having, particularly with Fiona Taylor, but with other senior colleagues as well with other diversity staff associations, reflections on what was happening, as I said, across the UK and internationally for that matter, we strongly felt we needed to have a coordinated and disciplined approach to making progress in this area.

And that would include a review of, you know, standing operating procedures, it would include a review of our policies and practices and that is an element of the work that we would seek to do to ensure constantly that our equality and human rights impact assessments were accurate, were valid, that may be we've carried --we've assessed that three years ago, but out knowledge and understanding is greater now. We need to go around that process again and make sure with the experience that we've got or with the knowledge that we've got or with insight from some individual, either within the organisation or without, to make sure that that bias is eliminated.

- Q. And was that seen as a continuous process evolving?
- A. Sorry, yes, yes. And it will, you know -- I would hope

- that that is something that continues. To me it's a constant need to update and to challenge and review.
- Q. Thank you. Can I go back to your statement on
 institutional racism, SBPI 00460, and I'll start with
 paragraph 8 of that. It's down, you'll have to come up
 a bit, and it starts with the phrase "the terminology";
 do you see that there?
- 8 A. Yes.

Q. "The phrase, the terminology, however, can be and often is misinterpret or is misrepresent as unfair and personal critical assessments of police officers and police staff as individuals.

"That is not the case.

"Does institutional discrimination mean our police officers and police staff are racist and sexist? No.

It absolutely does not. I have great confidence in the character and values of our people. I am proud of Police Scotland and I am proud of my colleagues and proud of my officers and staff.

"So I know and I have shared the reservations and concerns about acknowledging that institutional racism exists in policing. However, it is right for me, the right thing for me to do as chief constable, to clearly state that institutional racism, sexism, misogyny and discrimination exist. Police Scotland is institutionally racist and discriminatory. Publicly

acknowledging these institutional issues exist is 1 2 essential to our absolute commitment to championing 3 equality and becoming an antiracist service. It is also critical to your determination to lead wider change in 4 5 society. 6 "Prejudice and bad behavior within policing, as 7 highlighted by court and conduct cases, various 8 independent reviews and by listening to our own officers 9 and staff over recent years, is rightly of great concern and is utterly condemned." 10 11 And I'm interested in this final part of that chapter that I have heard: 12 "Prejudice and bad behaviour within policing, as 13 14 highlighted by court and conduct cases, various 15 independent reviews and by listening to our own officers and staff over recent years, is rightly of great concern 16 and is utterly condemned." 17 And I wonder if you can help the Chair understand 18 what was behind that paragraph that you've put in there. 19 You mention a lot of different aspects. Were these 20 21 things that you took into account when you were considering making this statement? 22 23 Α. Yes, I mean I'm being categorical and I have mentioned 24 I think already this morning about that individual 25 behaviour of racism or misogyny or anybody acting with 26 any level of prejudice, you know, it's without

qualification has to be condemned. And we have seen that, you know, we have seen that in conduct cases, we have seen that in the experience that officers and staff have had that at times can come through employment tribunals, can come through civil processes, can come through a whole host of mechanisms and means.

And we I think as a service were very robust on that. We have at times been challenged through that court process in terms of judicial review and other processes and we always felt, I always felt that, you know, we need to be true to your values and we need to support that so there was a very robust determination, ultimately, by the Lord Justice Clerk, Dorrian, where a group of what had been probationary officers were sharing wholly inappropriate material with each other and that was challenged in terms of how Police Scotland were dealing with that on the basis of personal privacy and other matters, but our position was that that is wholly unacceptable and must be condemned and, ultimately, was supported by the court.

So that was one example of that that. Again, it's in the public domain. But there was a whole serious of things, some sort of less profile than that, but a number of issues that had come to your concern that made it clear that the idea that prejudice and bad behaviour didn't exist is nonsense, it does exist, and we need to

- 1 take robust steps to deal with it.
- This was a recognition by you that prejudice and bad Q. behavior, such as racist behaviour, did exist in Police Scotland and there were individuals that had been subject to conduct cases and we're obviously interested in racism, but criminal cases and there were civil cases, including a judicial review which we've heard some evidence about, where wholly inappropriate material was being shared. We've heard that was -- included racist material or racist comments being made. And that was a recognition by you that you were not suggesting
 - A. Not at all. And again, it comes back to the discussion we had earlier that, you know, an individual who acts in a racist, sexist discriminatory manner has no place in policing and there's a constant history of that being challenged and, again, that must continue, just as it would be unacceptable in any organisation that had strong values and that had public service at its heart.

that no examples of racism existed in Police Scotland?

So absolutely, it existed. I think was I was being categorical in the condemnation of prejudice and bad behaviour, because I think that level of condemnation goes hand in hand with recognition of some of these institutional matters, which, as I said earlier, I think is a different issue, there's obviously alignment, but I do think it's a different issue.

- Q. And your expectations in terms of, leaving aside for the moment aspects of criminal behaviour, behaviour that may amount to criminality --
- 4 A. Yes.

- Q. -- what were your expectations in relation to conduct
 proceedings for these officers where they have
 demonstrated prejudice or bad behaviour?
 - A. Well, as the chief constable, you know, as you will be aware, the disciplinary process I delegate that through regulations -- through 2014 Regulations to a Deputy Chief Constable, in this instance DCC Fiona Taylor and, thereafter, there's a -- independent chairs are appointed from within policing and there's a process that has to be determined, but it's very clear I wanted -- and I was very clear in terms of my standards and expectations of conduct within the police service that any level of discriminatory conduct, racism, misogyny was wholly unacceptable.

Now, on any particular case, it would be a matter for that particular tribunal, it would be a matter for that particular chair, if there were mitigations explanation, I don't know. But in general terms, I needed to be very clear that this was utterly condemned and, you know, that example of people, you know, on WhatsApp groups or wherever sharing wholly inappropriate memes, just disgusting language and jokes, as far as I

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- was concerned, they shouldn't have any place in
 policing.
- 3 Q. We have heard evidence from Fiona Taylor about the 2014 Regulations to do with conduct and we understand that 4 the responsibility for that is delegated effectively and 5 6 appointed in terms of at the Regulations at the time it 7 was to -- not at the time of Mr Bayoh's death, but from 8 the point at which Fiona Taylor took on the role was 9 2018 and she was responsible for that side of things. So if I'm correct in understanding her evidence, you 10 11 were not involved in individual decisions on that 12 matter, that responsibility lay with Fiona Taylor?
 - A. It lay with Fiona Taylor and the system as regulated by the 2014 Regulations.
- Q. Yes. And am I right in saying you obviously have said
 "racism would be wholly unacceptable, utterly

 condemned," would your expectations have been -- I think

 you used the word "robust" earlier. What would your

 expectations have been in terms of the way the 2014

 Regulations were used and relied on by Police Scotland

 to deal with issues of racism by individual officers?
 - A. Well, as I said again in one of my earlier answers, as a generality, I mean quite frankly zero tolerance for any level of racist conduct, racist language, but, as always, out of fairness, it's a fair process, that's what the Regulations are there for, to look after the

- public, the interest of victims. the interest of 1 2 complainers, but also the interest of officers who are 3 subject these processes, there may well be facts and 4 circumstances that are presented and how that matter is then disposed of has to be, has to be subject to 5 6 particular facts and circumstances of that case and the independence that the Chair of the tribunal has. But as 7 8 a generality, I was categorical in my condemnation of 9 that type of behaviour.
- 10 Q. Thank you.
- LORD BRACADALE: Sorry to interrupt again. Just going back
 to the discussion we had earlier referring to

 Macpherson's definition and the concept of unwitting
 prejudice and racist stereotyping, now, if you find
 examples of these among your officers, is that a matter
 to be dealt with as misconduct.
- 17 Α. Not necessarily, Chair. That's why there's a continuum from, you know, an overt racist violent attack assault 18 down to, you know, issues of micro-aggression, 19 20 thoughtlessness, omission, something that as again 21 I think I said in my statement it might not necessarily be intent that lay behind that. So that, again, I would 22 23 approach to police conduct or approach to police 24 behaviour and discipline goes right across that 25 continuum. Some of it might be there's a training need, 26 there's a management intervention, there's some

- 1 mechanism taken and in the Conduct Regulations would
- 2 apply at the more serious end of that scale.
- 3 THE ARBITRATOR: Thank you.
- 4 MS GRAHAME: Would you accept that micro-aggression could be
- 5 examples of racist discrimination?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. And if what you said a moment ago about zero tolerance
- 8 to racism, how does that sit with the idea that
- 9 micro-aggressions are perhaps treated at a lesser or
- 10 less serious level than the assault, the racist assault
- that you described at the upper level?
- 12 A. It's because it's thoughtlessness. I suppose in legal
- terms it would be the mens rea. The individual might
- 14 have manifested themselves because they came into a room
- and shook hands of three individuals and ignored the
- female police officer or didn't speak to the black
- 17 officer and then sat down and actually they may have --
- 18 they may not have any intent to offend, they may not
- 19 have any intent, I'm just speculating on that as an
- 20 example, so that is an issue that you wouldn't
- 21 necessarily deploy conduct regulations for, but you
- 22 would equally want to take steps to do that, because it
- 23 might have been thoughtlessness, it might have been
- 24 inadvertence, but that lack of awareness is something
- 25 nevertheless that we would seek to address.
- Q. If there is a microaggression, we have heard they can

- cause harm and upset, would you accept that also?
- 2 A. Absolutely.

Q. And it may be there was no intent or no conscious intent to harm or upset someone as a result of that, but in terms of taking a zero tolerance approach and trying to correct issues where they exist, why -- can you explain why dealing with matters as conduct matters in terms of the regulations would not be possible, whilst at the

same time taking account of thoughtlessness?

A. It's the continuum I described I think to the Chair earlier and the proportionately of deploying the conduct regulations. Again, from Elish's work and others, there has been consistently encouragement to deal with issues almost immediately at the point of realisation. So if there's poor behaviour, address it, have the confidence to address it, correct the officer or member of staff if it's a microaggression or some other manifestation. And then, again, depending on the particular facts and circumstances, it may well fall into a matter that needs a more formal process, but, again, that would depend on the circumstances existing at the time.

But right across that whole continuum, there needs to be action, there needs to positive action. That's why I was encouraging the antiracist. There is actually a proactive responsibility on the sergeant, on somebody's colleague. If somebody has done something,

you know, you have just said something that's offended an individual; I didn't mean to do that; well, this is what you said; oh, thanks for pointing it out; I'm sorry about that, and address it there at the time. wouldn't necessarily be a matter of conduct. proportionately of that, the necessity of that would fail, but the faculty that you still have not let it pass, if we can get the culture right, and that's what we're seeking to do by encouraging people to be proactive, by encouraging people to take ownership and leadership in this area, whatever position they have in the organisation.

- Q. So you say get that is if we get the culture right. Was there an acceptance at the time that you were chief constable that the culture was not right, that there were issues to do with people's confidence in raising perhaps micro-aggressions, in raising issues with perhaps more senior officers that there was not that underlying base level of confidence that if it was raised, it would not impact on the individual who was subject to that behaviour?
 - A. I think it's the confidence to do the right thing as

 well is -- I think the use of your word "confidence"

 I think is right. I do think that. I think there

 wasn't enough investment in our first-line supervisors,

 our sergeants, the people -- the core individuals who

would pull an individual up if they were had misjudged something or they had acted in a poor manner.

And I have reflected on that so I have said I was -as you outlined at the beginning, I was a deputy chief
constable from 2012, so a matter of months even before
the new organisation came into being, I was part of the
senior team and in the early years we undoubtedly spent
a lot of time looking at consistency and conformity, it
was policy, it was process, it was quite operationally
focused and we didn't -- and it's a statement of fact
and I'm not pointing the finger at anyone else, I was a
member of the senior team but, you know, it was an
enormously challenging transition and transformation
that was ongoing, many demands and a lot of public
focus.

But because of this focus on conformity,

consistency, policy and practice, actually our people
and our investment in training and our investment in

developing and nurturing culture and developing an

organisation that was reflective and was open had -- had

been overlooked and that's something I recognised. And

when I became chief, right at the outset, it was

something I wanted to readdress, everything from the

wellbeing of our officers and staff to issues around

about equality, diversity and inclusion and part of the

reason I sought to build the senior team I did by

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- bringing in people like Fiona Taylor and others.
- Q. And is the hope that if that work continues that that
 will improve the culture of Police Scotland and improve
 the confidence of individuals to raise the issues such

as micro-aggressions, examples of exclusion?

Absolutely, and that again there's the Policing Together Α. work, but another major piece of work that we took forward, which was really challenging, because we kicked this off during the pandemic when it was difficult to bring people together, was a series of work looking at leadership training and leadership behaviours where equality, diversity and inclusion, the confidence to do the right thing, the fact that you would seek to collaborate with colleagues, you would seek answers, that programme on Your Leadership Matters is something again we started to develop in 2021, which again had come from our intention as a collective, my intention as a chief constable, to address those -- that lack of investment in resource and priority that happened in the early years of Police Scotland so we could give people who are charged these responsibilities part of leading police officers or staff who -- under the demands that I talked about earlier, under the expectations, the scrutiny, the oversight that very few public servants are subject to, giving them -- empowering them with the skills and ability to go and do that and saying to them,

- 1 it's okay to stop.
- When I would appoint new sergeants, I would say to
- 3 them, now, remember, I don't know, I'm not sure, what do
- 4 you think, these are good leadership behaviours, so that
- 5 there's a sense of collaboration and, although you are
- 6 in leadership role, you have got responsibility to
- 7 listen and act with humility in that leadership role.
- 8 So that's work in progress and needed initiated, but it
- 9 was there because there it was there to address some of
- 10 the issues that you were suggesting, counsel.
- 11 Q. We've talked about zero tolerance, we have talked about
- 12 thoughtlessness. And in terms of the 2014 Regulations
- to do with conduct, who makes the initial decision that,
- for example, a microaggression was simply
- 15 thoughtlessness?
- 16 A. It would be assessed by within the Professional
- 17 Standards Department.
- 18 Q. Right.
- 19 A. And the matter went in there and, you know, if they have
- 20 an awareness about it, they would speak to either the
- 21 supervisor or find some level of further information to
- 22 make that assessment and that's what it is, it's an
- assessment.
- Q. All right. So even at the level of micro-aggressions,
- 25 your expectation would be that there would be a
- 26 consideration and an assessment by the Professional

- 1 Standards Department and we've heard from Fiona Taylor
- 2 that in terms of the Regulations, those initial
- 3 assessments I think were under Regulation 10 and they
- 4 were carried out by the PSD; is that correct?
- 5 A. Again, forgive me, I don't -- I'm not as familiar in
- 6 terms of the Regulations, but I would defer that. It
- 7 would be an assessment is carried out under the
- 8 regulation, I'm not sure which one.
- 9 Q. Right. But that would be your expectation?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Thank you. Can I move on and ask you -- obviously you
- were chief constable in August 2018, you retired in
- August last year, and you've talked about an awareness
- of the conflict and the tensions that existed and of
- specific examples of bad behaviour and discrimination.
- 16 Why did you only make the announcement about
- 17 institutional racism last year on 25 May, why not
- sooner?
- 19 A. I have been asked that question a number of times and as
- 20 an individual and, again, I welcome the opportunity to
- 21 reflect upon that in the formality of the public
- 22 inquiry. I did it because it was the right thing to do
- and my understanding of what's meant by institutional
- 24 racism and institutional discrimination I think had been
- 25 greatly enhanced.
- Undoubtedly, undoubtedly, the work of the Inquiry

had focused my mind and my thinking. We had established a professional reference group of experts, we had enormously experienced and talented counsel to advise us and we were able to then, I suppose, to have a discussion within the service of which I was part around some of the matters we're discussing today. And a challenge to some of those issues of conflict I said about, well, the organisation has moved enormously far forward, yes it has, but actually there are still matters that need addressed at an institutional level.

I had also heard evidence of the experience of the Bayoh family, I had heard evidence and had reports of evidence from police officers who had given evidence to this Inquiry I think -- I think very openly and reflectively about issues that might -- perhaps could have been done better and that issue about, you know, treating people equally rather than according to their needs, when you hear or are aware of that approach still being taken, you realise actually, you know, there is still an enormous amount of work to do.

I was also influenced by other issues on discrimination, our approach to violence against women and girls, the treatment of women officers and staff within the service and our inability to properly address discriminatory practice in terms of policies, in terms of support mechanisms. And for me, you know, with that

focus, I think that the Inquiry brought, I felt it was 1 2 the right time to do. 3 I also referred earlier to this was an issue that was a very live issue across the United Kingdom and, 4 5 again, as most people will be aware, you know, 6 Police Scotland is the second largest police service in the United Kingdom by quite a long way, second -- it 7 8 certainly has the largest geographic area and the 9 diversity of communities, towns, villages, islands, et cetera, so that debate at a UK level I was getting quite 10 11 frustrated with, because, you know, there was resistance 12 from some leaders in that -- in that side to make the statement that I made in May. 13 14 So I felt it was the right time to do it, You know, 15 I did -- the reason I spoke about the conflicts that was involved, because I held -- I was -- I held some of 16 17 those almost resistant views that saying, well, I'm not a racist, so why are you saying Police Scotland is 18 institutionally racist? But that's is a 19 20 misunderstanding of what the terms means, misunderstanding of what the challenges are. 21 And I also felt that it was important for me as the 22 23 chief constable who in some ways had been -- I had been 24 a chief constable -- I think even now, there have been 25 four chief constables in Police Scotland, I think I have 26 held office for more time than the other three combined,

so I had been in that leadership role and had to take 1 2 that personal responsibility for it, rather than whoever 3 the successor was likely to be. So I felt it was my responsibility, it was my duty, 4 it was the right thing to do and I had to say it in a 5 6 clear unequivocal manner, because I was in that position in terms of my knowledge and in terms of my 7 8 responsibilities to do that. 9 Thank you. I would like to move on and ask you about Q. another part of your statement and if we could have that 10 11 back on the screen, please, so this is SBPI 00460. 12 Now, it's -- I think it's paragraph 28, so it's a little further down and it starts "Earlier this year" 13 14 and this is obviously your statement you made in May of 15 last year and you'll see it says: "Earlier this year..." 16 17 There we are: "Earlier this year I appointed a chief officer 18 dedicated to providing the sustained and visible 19 20 leadership required to coordinate and drive this essential work. 21 22 "Of course, our operational response to reports from 23 women; from people with black or Asian heritage; people 24 who have disabilities; LGBTI citizens; anyone from a 25 minority group; is vital, crucial in maintaining the 26 confidence of all our communities. The confidence to

come forward, the confidence to know you will be treated fairly, treated with respect and with assurance that Police Scotland will respond professionally and with compassion to your own particular circumstances, characteristic and needs."

And you've talked about that. And then if we can move further down the page to the paragraph beginning "Injustice and discrimination," do you see that? We had it on the screen:

"Injustice and discrimination are insidious wrongs with deep roots in history and our work to address institutional discrimination will and must continue beyond me as chief constable, beyond any individual.

Acknowledging institutional discrimination, acknowledging institutional racism will, I believe, act as a catalyst to drive and embed progress. The whole service must and will retain our resolve, our commitment and our focus."

And I would like now, if you can keep that in mind, to look at your statement again, please, and paragraph 20 of your Inquiry statement, which is 596. And I'm interested in paragraph 20. And you talk about "I established ..." It's the second paragraph there:

"I established a dedicated chief officer role to be assigned to the Policing Together portfolio to drive the change and it was inclusive to many officers and staff

from diverse backgrounds in a way that had never 1 2 previously existed." 3 And then if we can look at paragraph 10, and it's page 5, paragraph 2, there we are, we have it on the 4 5 screen: 6 "I appointed Assistant Chief Constable David Duncan 7 dedicated lead for Policing Together to ensure 8 importance of the changes we wish to make would be 9 driven within visible and dedicated senior officer commitment." 10 11 And so you said you essentially created a new role 12 to lead in relation to this matter and am I right in saying it was Assistant Chief Constable David Duncan who 13 14 you appointed to take that dedicated lead role for 15 Policing Together; is that correct? 16 That's correct, and I think it's important if I just --Α. 17 sorry, just add to that. It's important to confirm that, you know, there was support from the 18 Scottish Police Authority for that role, because, 19 20 obviously, there would be a financial implication of an additional assistant chief constable, but the authority 21 was very supportive of the priority that I wished to 22 23 give this. 24 Q. We've heard evidence from a Professor Meer, and I'll 25 summarise his evidence, but essentially there is an 26 issue when people in an organisation who have enthusiasm

and passion to drive something forward, they leave, they retire, they move on to different roles and the impetus can be lost.

And I noticed in your institutional racism statement that you acknowledged that institutional discrimination would -- the work you do would be beyond you as a chief constable and beyond any individual, but we've heard in the hearings that you've retired obviously in August last year, Fiona Taylor, who's the DCC designate retired earlier this year, and I understand ACC Duncan has left Police Scotland.

And so it would appear that to some extent the three individuals who were at the forefront of this initiative and the statement that was made and the work that was being done have now left and I wonder if you have a concern about the absence of those key people and the loss of institutional memory, as it's been described to us?

A. The nature of policing, and I suppose organisations such as policing, it that there is a turnover of leadership.

I served for over 31 years, I had spent six years as a chief constable, it was time for me as an individual and my family to move on, but I didn't retire thinking everything that I had wished to achieve or the progress I wished to make had been made, but what I did think and I do think is that we had laid the foundations. I think

that was part of the reason I made the statement that I did, the reason the creation of the Policing Together portfolio.

And I was very reassured when the anniversary of my statement in May, I noticed that the current chief constable, Jo Farrell, you know, spoke about this at a Police Authority meeting, there was public sharing through social meeting and other networks alluding to my statement and confirming that that work would continue and it is something that -- it is beyond any one individual. The teams that work within Policing Together, the officers, the staff are enormously talented and committed.

And again, I think I recently saw in the public domain that promotions of a number of new assistant chief constables, including Assistant Chief Constable Cat Paton, to take forward Policing Together, again another officer I have known for many, many years, has a fantastic record in terms of driving diversity and being a role model for senior women police officers. I think Catriona, as I understand it, now has the lead for Policing Together, so there is a -- when a generation retires, there's -- there can be a slight gap in that transition but, you know, more people will step forward and they'll bring fresh impetus and they'll bring fresh commitment to that and, you know, I have certainly in

Catriona's role as ACC for Policing Together I have got 1 2 great confidence in her integrity and her commitment. 3 Q. Thank you, I'm conscious of the time. Would that be? LORD BRACADALE: We'll take a 20 minute break now. 4 (11.33 am)5 6 (A short break) 7 (11.56 am)8 LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame. 9 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Before the break we were talking about the loss of institutional memory and the 10 11 retirements and ACC Duncan leaving. 12 Can I ask you about another issue that's been raised. DCC Spear's statement probably sums up the 13 14 situation. You won't have necessarily seen this 15 statement before. It's SBPI 00624. It's actually a 16 Rule 8 response. I'm interested in paragraph 143 and I'll just read it out, first of all, and then I'll ask 17 you some questions. 18 19 This talks about the Police Scotland equality, 20 diversity and inclusion strategy 22 to 26, outlines the Policing Together vision, strategic outcomes and 21 commitments: 22 "In January 2023, ACC David Duncan was appointed as 23 24 the lead for implementation of the strategy. In 25 November 2023, Policing Together merged with the 26 existing partnerships, preventions and Community

Wellbeing, creating Policing Together partnerships and 1 2 preventions. This brings together the internal and 3 external aspects of Policing Together, streamlining the equality, diversity and inclusion business. On 10 4 June 2024, ACC Catriona Paton [who I think you mentioned 5 6 before the break] will take on the role of Assistant Chief Constable leading in this space." 7 8 The section that reads: 9 "In November 2023 Policing Together merged with the existing partnerships, Preventions and Community 10 11 Wellbeing, creating a new title." 12 And so within a number of months after you retired, it would appear that the role, the lead role that you 13 14 had sought funding for and appointed in terms of 15 ACC Duncan, had been merged with another role and then 16 only -- Duncan's role was only filled in June. So 17 I think before the break you did talk about the gap. But it was this emerging, the combining of roles, do 18 you see that as effectively a downgrading where a job 19 20 that was held by two senior officers is now combined into one? 21 I would hope not. I mean it is difficult for me to 22 Α. comment on the current structures within the Police 23 24 Service of Scotland. I was the chief constable and I'm 25 no longer the chief constable. There are extreme 26 financial pressures on the police service, I think

unfairly, candidly, given the fact that policing has already reformed and has put an awful lot of money back into the public purse, but, again, further savings need to be made.

So one might imagine there is pressure. As I said, there was -- the Police Authority supported a bespoke chief officer position for that, which I certainly felt was important, but the reasons behind the merging I am totally unsighted upon. I would just -- genuinely, I would just reiterate, you know, the quality and energy that Catriona Paton will bring to the role, but I'm not -- I wasn't aware of the background to the merger of those two areas, but I would certainly hope that the focus on equality, diversity and inclusion and Policing Together, because I think it's a really coherent direction and one that needs a lot of energy and drive.

- Q. And at the time that you have appointed ACC Duncan to take the lead on this matter before you retired, how many hours a week or hours a month did you anticipate him dedicating to leading on this issue?
- A. I could say every hour of every day would be my expectation, but -- and I did have that expectation of senior colleagues, you know. Those that are privileged to hold a chief officer rank within the Police Service of Scotland, I do expect for them to bring their whole personal self to that, as well as their professional

- commitment and actually, because of the significance and importance, you know, I would know that David when he was in that role would have given that level of commitment.
 - Q. But that role has now been merged, so would you anticipate that that merger will result in fewer hours being spent?
 - A. Inevitably, if there's other responsibilities, but I suppose my reflection on it would be that a lot of the hard early work has been done, so the strategy is in place, the structures are in place, a lot of it now is to drive that into implementation. And you know, there's over 20,000 people within the Police Service of Scotland, officers and staff, so there's enormous resource will still be getting dedicated to it.

And it may well be -- I would probably be not well place in terms of detail to comment, but it may well be that there are opportunities of synergy or duplication or alignment within those other portfolios and I don't think it will have been done lightly. There will be a series of reasons to do it, but I personally see it, as I said earlier and, you know, as -- I am personally reassured when I heard that Cat Paton was picking up the responsibility.

Q. Thank you. I would like to -- we have touched on conduct issues and the 2014 Regulations, I would like to

- go back to that for a moment. If we could look at
- 2 paragraph 3 of your Inquiry statement. Sorry, that's
- 3 596. Sorry, it's the very last paragraph of paragraph
- 4 3. There we are. Thank you. See the final paragraph,
- 5 "staff surveys were conducted"?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. That one. I'm interested in the last sentence:
- 8 "This allowed officers and staff to raise any
- 9 concern in an anonymous manner, which would thereafter
- 10 be subject to assessment by the Professional Standards
- 11 Department."
- 12 And you were talking here about an anonymous
- reporting line called Integrity Matters?
- 14 A. That's right.
- Q. And was this one of the initiatives that Police Scotland
- introduced to allow people to -- if perhaps they did not
- 17 have the confidence to raise matters in person, they
- could raise them anonymously through this
- 19 Integrity Matters --
- 20 A. That's correct.
- 21 Q. -- facility? And am I right in saying that, as you said
- 22 before the break, that a matter could be raised
- anonymously and that would then be subject to an
- 24 assessment by the Professional Standards Department?
- 25 A. That's correct.
- Q. And that was your expectation of what would happen if a

- 1 complaint was raised at that time?
- 2 A. Yes. Could I may be just add to that? It may be
- 3 helpful for, counsel.
- 4 Q. Please do.
- 5 A. On that point and it was also on the issue around
- 6 micro-aggressions as well, the assessment that was
- 7 made -- what the Professional Standards would also do
- 8 clearly would look to see a pattern, so it might not
- 9 just be one. If there was more than one instance
- 10 perhaps of reporting, even if there were in relative
- 11 terms, and I use it simply as shorthand, a low level
- issue, but actually if there was a series of apparently
- low level or other issue, well, that would also cause a
- level of further inquiry. So just to put that in
- 15 context about different instances. I was just
- 16 reflecting upon that at the break.
- 17 Q. So that was your expectation that Professional Standards
- 18 would not simply carry out an assessment of the
- 19 individual circumstances, but they would also look more
- 20 broadly to identify any potential patterns --
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. -- that emerged?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And can I ask you about some evidence that we've heard
- 25 from Fiona Taylor. Perhaps we could have a look at
- 26 Craig Blackhall's statement SBPI 00061. Now, I asked

- 1 Fiona Taylor about a comment in this statement, and
- I would like to ask you about it as well.
- 3 So Craig Blackhall, as I understand it, was
- 4 superintendent of the Professional Standards Department
- 5 between February 2014 and 2019. So he was
- 6 superintendent of PSD during the period where Mr Bayoh
- 7 died and there was an investigation.
- 8 A. He was one of the superintendents, yes.
- 9 Q. Yes.
- 10 A. There was a number.
- 11 Q. And if we could look at paragraph 44 of his Inquiry
- 12 statement, thank you. And he says:
- "In this case I wasn't involved, but the PIRC
- investigation would take primacy."
- This was at the point where Mr Bayoh had died and
- 16 the PIRC investigators had been appointed to carry out
- 17 the investigation into the events at Hayfield Road?
- 18 A. That's right.
- 19 Q. "The PIRC investigation would take primacy. The
- 20 assessment of any possible misconduct wouldn't have been
- 21 considered until the outcome of the investigation
- 22 [that's the PIRC investigation] because Police Scotland
- 23 wasn't conducting the investigation."
- Do you see that?
- 25 A. Yes.
- 26 Q. And I asked Fiona Taylor about this Inquiry statement

and she agreed.

- that Superintendent Blackhall had given. And certainly
 on the face of it it does look like

 Superintendent Blackhall was saying that an assessment
 of any possible misconduct would not have been
 considered until the outcome of the PIRC investigation
- And I asked her if that remained the position in

 2018 when she took over the role of DCC designate in

 terms of the 2014 Regulations and she said she thought

 that was still the case, she believed that was the case.
- 11 A. Okay.

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- 12 Q. I'm interested if this met your expectations in terms of
 13 the Regulations and the -- as you've described before,
 14 the "robust" approach to conduct matters that as soon as
 15 there was a PIRC investigation and PIRC were appointed,
 16 that there would be no consideration of possible
 17 misconduct on the part of the officers under the 2014
 18 Regs by PSD?
 - A. Well, in terms of first principles, when there's a criminal investigation, that always takes primacy and we as a service, not only the conduct of individual officers, but, you know, as I saw it, we as a service were also subject to that investigation I had experience of that as chief constable where there is corporate responsibility, whether the potential around it could be anything, a statutory offence or certainly anything even

- 1 under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act.
- 2 So the individual officers' conduct was clearly
- 3 being subject to independent criminal investigation by
- 4 the PIRC under the direction of the crown. But I always
- 5 had a view that that potentially would and might include
- Police Scotland and, therefore, would include, you know,
- 7 the office of chief constable in that. So I don't think
- it would have been possible is my view for us to have
- 9 been carrying out an investigation if we ourselves were
- 10 being subject that investigation.
- 11 Q. Well, I think the Conduct Regulations specifically
- 12 relate to individual conduct, rather than
- 13 Police Scotland as a corporate entity.
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. But in terms of this, are you saying that in fact that's
- 16 consistent with your expectation that if there is a PIRC
- 17 investigation going on that's a criminal matter and
- 18 there would be no consideration of possible misconduct
- 19 of the individuals in terms of the Regulations?
- 20 A. That is my understanding of the practice, but, again,
- 21 you know, as I said I -- in law I don't have
- 22 responsibility for that process.
- 23 O. Yes.
- A. So you must forgive me, but that would be my
- 25 understanding that a criminal investigation of this
- 26 magnitude where it's independence takes primacy and we

- 1 are not generating statements, we were not carrying out
- 2 inquiry, because that wouldn't have been appropriate, so
- 3 it would have been very difficult to make any
- 4 assessment.
- 5 Q. Okay. And can you explain what it says here, you know
- 6 the comment at the end "because Police Scotland wasn't
- 7 conducting the investigation?" That would suggest that
- 8 perhaps the position would be different if
- 9 Police Scotland was conducting the investigation. So if
- 10 Police Scotland are carrying out a criminal
- investigation, is -- was the position different? Would
- 12 you still expect there to be Regulations -- assessments
- under the Regulations or not?
- 14 A. Well, if Police Scotland were carrying out a criminal
- investigation that would always be at the instance and
- 16 under the direction of the crown. And again, as I said
- 17 earlier, in terms of first principles, that would always
- 18 take primacy over any assessment and until those matters
- 19 were resolved, either there was proceedings or there was
- an intimation that there was going to be no proceedings,
- 21 the conduct process, in my understanding, would be held
- in abeyance pending the criminality being involved.
- 23 Q. So your expectation would be that regardless of whether
- 24 it was PIRC doing the criminal investigation or the
- 25 police doing the criminal investigation, that pending
- 26 the outcome of that there would be no assessment of

possible misconduct?

- A. Well, the assessment might be possible, because the

 Police Scotland would have that knowledge, would have

 that awareness, they would be taking statements, they

 would have a picture of what happened, but the conduct

 process would be held until criminality was resolved.
- Q. Right. So you think there would be consideration -- if

 Police Scotland were doing the investigation, although

 it's criminal, that there would still be a consideration

 and assessment maybe carried out, but proceedings proper

 would be deferred pending the outcome of the criminal?
 - A. Yes, that would be my expectation, I think.
 - Q. Thank you. And is the reason for the distinction from your previous answer because if Police Scotland are conducting an investigation they have sight of the evidence, whereas if PIRC are conducting the investigation, Police Scotland don't necessarily have sight of that?
 - A. We wouldn't. And again, as I said, in instances such as this, the organisation itself could be party to -potentially party to those criminal proceedings and which is -- which has happened in the past, as we know.
 - Q. Right. I would like to ask you some more questions about access to documentation and evidence but before I do that, you had mentioned before the break that you've obviously been aware of the evidence before the Inquiry,

you were a core participant and you were taking certain steps, partly as a result of evidence that you became aware of that was led before the Inquiry.

We've heard in evidence in the Inquiry in relation to -- from a PC Geddes, who gave evidence on 22 and 24 June 2020, so a couple of years ago now, and he spoke about hearing a comment which was "ISIS are staying in the station". And he was custody officer at the time. He was in Kirkcaldy police office. He explained that another officer who had come from Edinburgh was sitting and made this comment "ISIS staying in the statement", but at that time there was no one with links to a terrorist organisation called ISIS within Kirkcaldy police office and, in fact, if they had links to that organisation, they would have gone to Glasgow, they would not have been in Kirkcaldy.

Now, you have about taking steps and the journey towards your statement last year. Were steps taken in relation to this issue about potentially a racist comment being made, about ISIS staying in the station, in connection with a custody in Kirkcaldy? Were steps taken in relation to conduct proceedings at that time?

- A. I don't know the answer to that. It wouldn't have been within my -- as I said, this it would be a matter for the Deputy Chief Constable under the Regulations.
- Q. All right. Thank you. I'll come back to the issue of

documentation.

2 We have heard from Fiona Taylor that part of the 3 difficulty for Police Scotland in relation to assessing matters in regard to conduct were that they had never 4 had sight of the PIRC report, because it was a crown-led 5 6 investigation by PIRC. And we have heard from others 7 that where it's a crown-led investigation by PIRC that the report is in the ownership, if I can say, of the 8 9 crown.

10 A. Yes.

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- 11 Do you have thoughts now looking back on whether it Q. 12 would -- we have heard that the position is different if it is a chief constable-led investigation. Would it be 13 14 of any benefit to Police Scotland to have sight of the 15 PIRC report at a stage, as you would if it was a chief 16 constable-led investigation by PIRC? Do you think you 17 would benefit from having sight of the PIRC report at an earlier stage? 18
 - A. I think, and again, I don't know the circumstances of what was shared with PSD or not, but I think it would, because even in terms of efficiency, if the PIRC have carried out a thorough investigation and there's forensic evidence, there is specialist evidence, CCTV has been captured and other evidential sources and the crown have determined independently that there is no criminality, well, that matter, rather than

- 1 Police Scotland, if you like, having to start again and
- go and reinterview all the other witnesses and seek to
- 3 pick up the productions and other materials, I think
- 4 there's a logic to suggesting that that would be in
- 5 the -- it would help the process and probably be in the
- 6 interests of justice.
- 7 Q. And so once the matter of criminality had been resolved,
- 8 it would certainly be more efficient and in the
- 9 interests of justice in your view that the PIRC report
- 10 be shared with Police Scotland?
- 11 A. I would think that. Again, I don't know actually what
- 12 happened on that conduct process, whether the PIRC
- 13 report was shared or not.
- 14 Q. We've heard evidence that the PIRC report itself was not
- shared with Police Scotland by the crown until a later
- 16 stage after the Inquiry had started its work and made
- 17 disclosure.
- A. Hm-hmm.
- 19 Q. You presumably from what you have been saying -- were
- 20 you aware at any point of whether attempts had been made
- 21 to approach the crown to seek a copy of the PIRC report?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. No. Were you --
- 24 A. I -- I very deliberately was, you know, if you like,
- 25 remaining independent of the process. I didn't have
- 26 responsibility for conduct matters. You know, I was

- involved in the consultation about whether a public 1 2 inquiry was to be established or not and, again, at all 3 times, was, if you like, allowing the process to take its course. 4 Right. Can I move on to paragraph 6 of your Inquiry 5 Q. 6 statement, please. And the part that says "I have never heard any comments." 7 8 Here we are: 9 "I have never heard any comments of a racist nature made by officers in Police Scotland in my presence. 10 11 However, I am aware of some instances of such comments 12 being reported to and investigated by PSD." And I think you have mentioned that earlier today. 13 14 Α. Yes. 15 "Such matters would be addressed and investigated with Q. the utmost priority and seriousness." 16 17 And I think you have explained how that would be 18 your expectation of PSD and the way that racist comments or racist matters would be dealt with by 19 Police Scotland. 20 21 A. Yes. Now, we've heard evidence from Fiona Taylor that since 22 Q. the death of Sheku Bayoh, which is now over nine years 23
- 25 A. Yes.

ago --

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26 Q. -- that no conduct proceedings have been initiated or

instigated against any of the officers who attended
Hayfield Road and were involved with the incident with
Mr Bayoh. Fiona Taylor's expectation, as I understand
her evidence, and obviously it will be a matter for
the Chair, is it would be potentially considered after
the conclusion of the inquiry, or, and I don't think she
had considered this possibility until she was here,
until after the crown reviewed their position and
consider matters again.

Now, given that you have talked about matters being addressed and investigated with the utmost priority, and you've talked earlier about zero tolerance, and you've talked about the importance of the evidence you have heard from the Inquiry. Does this situation where officers who were involved in Hayfield Road in 2015 still have the issue of possible misconduct hanging over their heads over nine years later and there have been views expressed by a judge in the Court of Session, a Lord Ordinary, that perhaps that is a considerable period of time to -- for the officers, but also we've heard the impact on the family --

- A. Yes.
- Q. -- where matters have not been resolved, they have not been considered, they haven't been assessed, and the family still have that uncertainty. Does this match your expectation of the Police Standards Department and

1 what is being done under the 2014 Regulations?

A. Well, I don't think it's to do with my expectation of the police standards and the Regulations. It's probably that my frustration at this is the overarching process and system and the delays that have been there.

I absolutely agree in terms of resolution of matters for the family and for the officers involved that nine years is far too long, but I don't necessarily think that that nine-year delay sits with the Professional Standards Department of Police Scotland. I think there's a multitude of factors.

Now, where whether the delay and I think it is one that the Professional Standards Department, as I said, coming back to live earlier comments, have always probably assessed that there are other matters, there are other processes and there are other forums that take priority over an assessment they would make. So firstly, it would be the criminal investigation and then the work that the PIRC gave to the crown. There was then the review that the crown were required to carry out and then there was the initiation of the public inquiry.

Now, prior to coming into the public inquiry,

I wasn't aware of a lot of the information, a lot of the
facts and circumstances that happened in May 2015 and
nor should I, be because it was an independent inquiry

and, as I said earlier, potentially as the chief

constable I was subject to that inquiry as matters may

have progressed.

So I do think the delay is excessive and prejudicial potentially and unsatisfactory for the family, for the officers involved and for the wider public interest, but how to -- what the resolutions for those delays is I'm not clear in my own mind how that could be unpicked.

I think it would be possible to do it, but certainly at the moment I think the Professional Standards Department were -- I don't think there was anything other than good faith how they were acting, because they felt that there were other processes and other forums that had primacy over any assessment that they might carry out.

- Q. So and -- I don't want you to get the impression I was criticising the Professional Standards Department in that sense, but can you see merit in changing the system to accommodate the concerns of the family and no doubt of the officers who may be subject to conduct proceedings?
- A. I can and the time issue round about conduct matters I think can be problematic. I know, and I'm talking in a generality here, forgive me, again, I don't have this specific information, but, for example, I know in Regulations in England and Wales there's a so-called fast-track process. This is sort of -- almost I'm

saying this in passing, my point being that there are
mechanisms to try and speed up some of those process.

I think our mechanisms, our process are -- is clear from
the experience that we've had since 2015 that we don't
have those mechanisms to maybe add a bit of speed into

it. So I'm sure it would be able to be done.

Whether it's done in a concurrent manner, whether it's done there's some -- the work of the PIRC is aligned ultimately when it's concluded in a quicker manner, if there are to no criminal proceedings, all of those would be possibilities, but I'm sure it's both necessary and possible for the conduct process to be quicker than it's been, I think I would conclude.

- Q. Right. Do you have any thoughts about how appropriate it is for Police Scotland through the DCC designate and the PSD department to be considering conduct issues where the situation is potentially an Article 2 death involving issues of race relating to a black man? So we're talking about that type of situation. Would there be some merit in a different body or a different organisation considering conduct issues in that situation, could you see any merit in that?
- A. I do. And I think it would require certainly a level of review assessment. As we mentioned at the introduction, counsel, I'm operating at the moment in another jurisdiction both in Northern Ireland and in the

Republic of Ireland and certainly in the north of
Ireland there's the Ombudsman Office of Northern Ireland
that would take on such matters, criminal and conduct,
in regard to police officers for some of the Article 2
responsibilities and that level of, I suppose, public
independence.

But all of those issues come with consequences, so resourcing capability and capacity. You know, there is no doubt that the investigators in Professional Standards, their background, their knowledge, most of them have come from dealing as detectives and have come through highly trained, are very, very good investigators, there's a challenge at times if there's another agency who are going to maintain that standard and then it becomes an issue of you can only recruit from retired police officers, which can then be potential challenge as well.

But there are other models in jurisdictions not that dissimilar to our own in terms of the IOPC and the Ombudsman Office, so I genuinely think it will be worth considering, but it will come with a cost consequence and there's a multitude of factors to assess to get there, to get the optimum model.

Q. Thank you. Can I ask you to look at paragraph 4 of your Inquiry statement and it's page 3 at paragraph 3. So that's the start of 4, let's look onto this page, and

1		I would like to look at the paragraph that says:
2		"One example of improvement."
3		Do you see that there on the screen?
4	Α.	Yes, thank you.
5	Q.	"One example of improvement was the additional resources
6		I allocated to PSD to ensure that complaints were
7		coordinated nationally and to a consistently high
8		standard by officers independent of the local or
9		specialist team complained against. All matters
10		relating to complaints are of course subject to
11		oversight and review by both the PIRC and the Scottish
12		Police Authority."
13		I'm interested in the final sentence that "matters
14		relating to complaints are subject to oversight and
15		review by PIRC and SPA". I wonder if you can explain
16		what you mean by "oversight and review" and how that
17		applies with these bodies?
18	Α.	The PIRC have a duty. So the PIRC prior to the 2012
19		Act and the creation of Police Scotland, the PIRC's role
20		was actually to review complaint handling and they would
21		take a view and at times if they sense that the
22		complaint had not been handled adequately or thoroughly,
23		could refer that matter back to the legacy police
24		service and say, do it again, and that continues.
25		So they have the investigation responsibility under
26		the Act, but the responsibilities that they had prior to

- 2 2012 in terms of the review of complaints and the access 2 a member of the public would have continued as well, so 3 that's a unit again.
 - Q. The complaints handling part?

A. Yes. Ms MacLeod would be able to explain fully. And then the Scottish Police Authority, again, under the -- I think, I don't have it on my fingertips and, again, forgive me for that, but under the 2012 Act also have a responsibility to monitor my responsibility, if you like, of ensuring that there are processes and systems in place.

And the Scottish Police Authority discharged that by establishing a distinct and bespoke complaint subcommittee that it sits under and with the authority of the full authority and that, again, is an intrusive meeting where the SPA can dip sample files, can obtain reports from the Professional Standards Department and the ACC Professionalism and the deputy chief constable and they take that responsibility and will look for patterns, will look for is there disproportionality, you know, is the department being properly resourced, are their concerns being raised about how complaints are handled either from members of the public or internally or the Federation or other staff associations raising concerns? So that's the role that they both have and it's quite -- it's an active role.

- 1 Q. Thank you. We've heard evidence that at one point there
- 2 was a judicial review of former officers PC Paton and
- 3 PC Nicole Short and it went to a judicial review in
- 4 front of Lord Woolman and we have heard evidence about
- 5 this and we have looked at his opinion with
- 6 Fiona Taylor. And it would appear from that opinion,
- 7 and Fiona Taylor accepted this that -- I should say the
- 8 decision was from 2019 -- that on 22 November 2018 the
- 9 SPA wrote to ask the PIRC whether it had found potential
- grounds of misconduct on the part of the officers.
- 11 And so this was an approach by -- against the
- 12 background of the judicial review where Paton and Short
- were seeking to retire --
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. -- on medical grounds, the SPA wrote to PIRC to ask
- 16 whether they had found potential grounds of misconduct
- 17 on the part of the officers so that they could take that
- 18 into account in their decision regarding medical
- retirement of the officers?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And Lord Woolman noted in his opinion that the PIRC gave
- this Inquiry, as he put it, "short shrift". And I think
- Fiona Taylor agreed PIRC did not consider questions of
- 24 misconduct to be part of their role and so they simply
- 25 declined. They said that's not part of our role to
- 26 consider misconduct.

1		And I just wonder how clear the roles are where
2		Police Scotland have issues that relate to officers and
3		issues regarding retirement they wish to address, the
4		SPA are involved with that, they're writing to PIRC
5		saying "Have you found misconduct?" PIRC are saying "we
6		don't have anything to do with misconduct, that's for
7		Police Scotland", and there seems, it would appear at
8		this stage at least, to be some confusion between what
9		the roles of the individual organisations are. Were you
10		aware of confusion that existed in relation to that?
11	A.	I wasn't aware of any of what you have outlined.
12	Q.	Right.
13	Α.	I would just reflect again about the different
14		responsibilities, if you like, and then here's
15		another here's a JR comes in and the authority,
16		I think rightly, were saying, well, actually there's a
17		potential public interest to maintain the officers until
18		these matters are resolved.
19		An alternate view, the one that was upheld, was
20		actually the rights of the officers are such that can't

An alternate view, the one that was upheld, was actually the rights of the officers are such that can't be prevented, but the different relationships and the assessment of it, I don't know how that would play into Lord Woolman's determination.

Q. All right. Thank you. Can I ask you about another matter. This is after the assessment of Lord Woolman. This is in 2019. Can we look at page 3 of your

statement, paragraph 4, and you say that -- sorry: 1 2 "In my experience when a complaint was made our 3 Professional Standards Department acted with exceptional professionalism and integrity in a transparent and 4 highly professional manner." 5 6 Can I ask you about events after the judicial 7 review, which you have explained you didn't know 8 anything about, and I ask you to look at a letter 9 PS09552. And this was a letter addressed to you as chief constable dated 3 May 2019 and it related to a 10

complaint in relation to PC Nicole Short and former

PC Alan Paton. So it related -- this is against the

background of the judicial review. This is from

Aamer Anwar:

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"We can confirm that we represent the family of the late Sheku Bayoh [and they mention the individuals] who have instructed us to prepare the following complaint for your attention. You will no doubt be aware of the circumstances in which Mr Bayoh died. Today is the fourth anniversary of his death in police custody and the matter is presently being considered by the Lord Advocate's Office on the basis of the victim's right to review after a four-year investigation." And then it specifically mentions the opinion of

Lord Woolman, the petition for judicial review and

givings a link to that opinion.

I don't need to go into the content or the detail of
this, but can you remember now what happened to this
complaint?

A. I don't recall, but I know that the process that we have, because as I explained earlier of the responsibility of the deputy chief constable under the Regulations, whenever correspondence came in, which was regular, whether it was addressed to the chief constable or not, my office had a set process for immediate referral into Professional Standards, either through the office of the deputy chief constable or directly into them. So matters such as this coming in, it's headed up "complaint", it would be fed in, if you like, to Professional Standards as soon as possible.

I don't recall when it went out. When I see the letter in front of me, I don't recall reading it. It may well be, because of the profile of the case, I would have been aware of the anniversary that, you know, Mr Anwar had written a letter of complaint in and the matter will be dealt and that would have been my awareness. But I, candidly, and, again, forgive me, five years on I don't recall -- I don't recall that, but my expectation would have been that this letter would have been, you know, referred into Professional Standards and would have been dealt with, I hope with a degree of priority, given the significance of Sheku's

- 1 death.
- Q. Thank you. And you'll see at the top of that page
- 3 there:
- 4 "The matter is presently being considered by the
- 5 Lord Advocate's Office on the basis of the victim's
- for a four-year investigation."
- Now, the victim's right of review is not part of the
- 8 terms of reference of this Inquiry, so I'm not asking
- 9 you anything about that.
- 10 A. Okay.
- 11 Q. Or any of your knowledge about that, but just saying
- 12 that to give you that context that that was ongoing, it
- was presently being considered. Do you have any
- 14 recollection of being -- of speaking to the
- 15 Lord Advocate about this complaint against that
- 16 background or being asked to defer consideration of the
- 17 complaint until a later time?
- 18 A. I have no recollection of speaking. Who is it?
- 19 Q. All right.
- 20 A. Was it Mr Wolffe at the time?
- 21 Q. Yes, we have heard that it was James Wolffe.
- 22 A. No, I don't.
- Q. All right.
- 24 A. I don't recall any conversation with James Wolffe.
- 25 Q. Thank you very much. I would like to move on to another
- document, please, if I may. It's SBPI 00643. And this

- is an interim report of the Equality, Diversity,
- 2 Inclusion and Human Rights Independent Review Group, the
- 3 IRG, and it's a report that was given to the SPA in May
- 4 of 2023. It was given to them 23 May.
- 5 So this was a matter that was being dealt with by
- 6 the SPA at the same time as you made your statement
- 7 regarding institutional racism.
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And we've heard from Fiona Taylor about the Independent
- 10 Review Group, the IRG, so we have some awareness of that
- 11 group. And I would like to ask you that -- first of
- 12 all, paragraph 5.11 of this document. And I'll read
- this out and then I'll ask you some questions:
- "Either way PSD was seen as critical in setting the
- tone and concern was raised about how consistent it was
- in addressing EDIHR issues."
- 17 And I understand would that mean equality, diversity
- and inclusion HR issues?
- 19 A. And human rights.
- Q. Human right.
- 21 A. Equality -- it could be either, but I would think it
- 22 would be human rights.
- 23 Q. "It was suggested that the department needed a deeper
- 24 knowledge of equality, diversity, inclusion and human
- 25 rights issues and how they manifest or are breached in
- 26 workplace settings. There was also a view that PSD were

- more prepared to act where there were breaches involving
 an element of criminality, but less prepared to address
 issues of misconduct involving aspects of discrimination
 related to protected characteristics."
- And I wonder if you have any comment on this. This 5 6 is obviously in May of last year when you were chief 7 constable, you're giving your statement about 8 institutional racism, and it would appear that the IRG 9 are saying that PSD are less prepared to act regarding issues of misconduct involving aspects of 10 11 discrimination, which would include issues of race, 12 which is obviously our focus.
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. Is that something that you were aware of that there was a less prepared, less willing, to deal witness issues?
- A. Well, I think it's the view within this report from the
 IRG. So again, I wasn't sighted on what lay behind that
 view, I wasn't sighted on what evidence they took or
 steps they took to determine that, but, nevertheless,
 you know, if that was their view and their perception,
 it's something that would have concerned me definitely.
- Q. Yes. And is that something that you would have wanted to see addressed?
- A. Absolutely.
- Q. If that was accepted?
- 26 A. If -- yes, absolutely.

- 1 Q. We've heard from Fiona Taylor that in fact further
- 2 training has now been given to PSD in relation to
- 3 matters regarding complaints about conduct, obviously,
- 4 we're talking about race, racial discrimination.
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. Was that something that you were aware of that further training has been given?
- 8 A. I was aware that there were a number of steps being
- 9 taken within PSD to improve their capability and to
- 10 improve their skills. I touched upon one being a
- 11 centralisation of the investigation, so there was
- 12 greater independence and that there was, I suppose, the
- 13 CPD days, you would call it in a way, continuously
- 14 professional development, that actually just to maintain
- 15 the fact that professional standards were so important
- 16 to public confidence, were so important to protecting
- 17 the integrity of the organisation that it was important
- that they themselves were trained.
- 19 So I knew that Fiona was looking at training, CPD,
- 20 for PSD, excuse the acronyms, but she was looking to
- 21 make sure that Professional Standards Department
- 22 continued to keep itself -- keep its skills sharp.
- Q. Right. And we've certainly heard from Fiona Taylor that
- 24 the IRG or the Independent Review Group was created to
- 25 be independent and to look critically --
- 26 A. Yes.

- Q. -- at matters, including matters within Police Scotland,
 such as the Professional Standards Department. Is that
 your understanding of the --
- A. Yes, this is something that, you know, Fiona -- to her
 great credit, Fiona had spent some time within the
 Metropolitan Police within the professionalism portfolio
 as well and was a great advocate for independent
 scrutiny and oversight and having that at times can be
 quite difficult messages to hear.

Now, sometimes, you know, there might be a perception that's an inaccurate one, but it doesn't matter, that's what the view is, that's what this independent group have determined and, therefore, inviting that level of independence in, as we did with the IRG, again, was a change in our, you know, almost traditional culture of looking to establish review groups or establish working groups and maybe have some independent advisors, but it would always -- it would still be always police run.

This was something that was given to the IRG and, again, I credit Fiona for doing that and it brought that level of independence and challenge that you're outlining just now.

- Q. And this we've heard was the first interim report --
- 25 A. Yes, I think it was.
- 26 Q. -- to the SPA?

- A. Yes, I think it was an interim report. I genuinely
 think it was coincidental it was on the same day. It
 was just in the business, if you like. This work was
 coming through the SPA at an appropriate time and, you
 know, when I speak at a Police Authority, I give my
 report and I decided that that was the day I was going
 to say it.
 - Q. And you mentioned the word there might be some views it was inaccurate, but you've obviously explained this is an Independent Review Group who have been set up to give their independent views, but is that -- sorry you were about to say?
 - A. No, I'm not actually specifically commenting on 511.

 I'm just saying, you know, a group that was brought in you have to take -- that's their view.
- 16 Q. Right.

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- A. And as a general principle, if you like, the

 potential -- sometimes when you do that there's an awful

 lot of learning, there's an awful lot of hard truths

 told, but sometimes for different reasons, there are

 conclusions reached that are not valid, but then that's

 fine, we can deal with them. That doesn't alter the

 value of the independent scrutiny.
- Q. I perhaps misunderstood the reference to inaccuracy, but is there a challenge in any event for individuals, and perhaps in this case individuals working within PSD,

Professional Standards, to accept the views of the 1 2 Independent Review Group where they are critical --3 Α. Yes. -- of the approach? 4 Q. I think that's what I alluded to earlier. That's the 5 Α. 6 value of it. It can be -- I think anybody -- anybody in 7 their professional life, somebody come and ask an 8 independent group to come and give you feedback, you 9 know, you have to be prepared to take it, but that's the strength I think, the fact that we did that. 10 11 Q. And so you viewed that as a strength. Is this part of 12 the process of making improvements in regard particularly in relation to racial discrimination? 13 14 Yes, definitely. Α. 15 And could we go back, please, to look at paragraph 3.6. Q. I should have come to that first: 16 17 "The IRG say the principal forms of data and evidence being gathered by the IRG include..." 18 And then they state there's five bulletpoints there: 19 "Internal policies, reviews, reports and 20 21 administrative data produced by Police Scotland. "External reports and reviews, including relevant 22 HMICS thematic inspections and ongoing reviews conducted 23 24 outwith Scotland. 25 "Interviews and discussions with a range of key 26 personnel in senior managerial roles.

"Specialist units and representatives of the 1 2 diversity staff associations and the Scottish Police 3 Federation. "Interviews and group discussions with officers and 4 staff across a sample of four divisions, three 5 6 geographic and one operational and observations of the delivery of training courses." 7 8 So it's quite a wide range of sources of information 9 that the IRG appear to have had available to them. 10 Α. Yes. 11 Was this part of how it was set up that they would be in Q. 12 a position to seek out information from a number and a range of areas within and external to Police Scotland? 13 14 Yes, my understanding is they were given open access, if Α. 15 you like, subject to individual data confidentiality 16 matters et cetera, but in terms of how Police Scotland 17 was going about its work, that was value of it. If it was limited in scope, we wouldn't have got the value of 18 their independence. 19 20 Q. Thank you. And can we move on to paragraph 4.6, please, and this under the section of "Context and Environment", 21 if we can just come down the page a little: 22 "There was a widespread view that while 23 24 discriminatory attitudes were far from a thing of the 25 past in Police Scotland, there had been a marked shift 26 over the past decade. However, our interviews with both

- 1 key interviewees and divisional staff revealed instances
- 2 of ongoing discrimination against minoritised
- 3 communities, including firsthand accounts of racism."
- 4 And was this something of concern to you when you
- 5 read it?
- 6 A. Absolutely.
- 7 Q. And so does that -- the first line, first sentence, is
- 8 that consistent with what you are saying earlier that
- 9 whilst discriminatory attitudes were far from a thing of
- 10 the past that perhaps there has been a marked shift,
- 11 they have said over the past decade, you have talked
- 12 about from your perspective a shift over the 30 years
- 13 that you had in the police service?
- 14 A. It is consistent with that. I mean I was giving that
- timeframe, because I suppose that takes us back to the
- 16 murder of Stephen Lawrence and, you know, the
- 17 significance of the Macpherson meaning within policing.
- 18 And again, it's similar to the fact that there has been
- 19 progress and that should be recognised, but there's
- 20 still more to do. So I felt that was consistent with
- 21 what I was saying and what I was speaking publicly
- about.
- 23 Q. And at the time this report was sent to SPA, it would
- 24 appear that the IRG had conducted interviews with key
- 25 interviewees and divisional staff and those had revealed
- 26 instances of ongoing discrimination and accounts of

1 racism at that time.

Were you aware of the underlying evidence that the IRG had available or was that something that was truly independent from even you?

A. It was independent from me, but, again, it was consistent with the findings that Dame Elish had had from some of her focus groups. It was consistent, importantly, with a lot of the findings that we had from the focus groups and the feedback sessions that we had asked for where, you know, our senior team had sat with officers from, you know, minoritised communities using the IRG language and asked them what's you're experience, officers and staff, how has it been, what you are your concerns? And that was why we were putting such energy into the Policing Together work.

That work had been initiated before Elish had come in and did her work, because that was a bespoke piece of work that government had commissioned on complaints.

But all of these elements, you know, this was part of the awareness of the challenges and issues we need to take forward and actually that's why I saw the determination of institutional racism and institutional discrimination as being almost a foundation for that.

You need to acknowledge it. Once you have acknowledged it, it allows you then to go forward and through the Policing Together work and other steps start to address

within the service."

- 1 these concerns that the IRG reflected as well.
- 2 Q. Thank you. And can we now look at paragraph 4.7:

"Our interviews also suggest that those who do not
experience everyday forms of discrimination equate this
to an absence of occurrences of discrimination within
the workplace. During the next phase of the review, we
will seek to build as accurate a picture as possible of
the current extent and prevalence of such experiences

And I wonder if reflecting on what's said there and the comment in your own statement to the Inquiry that we looked at earlier where you don't see or you didn't see when you were chief constable examples of racism, do you think that could be an explanation that not -- you're not experiencing it yourself as chief constable. One may say officers would be on their best behaviour if you were in the vicinity.

18 A. Yes.

- 19 Q. But there does appear to be examples of discrimination
 20 in the workplace, ie in Police Scotland, despite the
 21 fact that someone in your position as chief constable
 22 would not necessarily see them?
 - A. Yes, and I think I recognise it in my statement that, you know, that -- talked about earlier about these WhatsApp groups and whatnot. These were brought to my attention. Now, never -- exactly as you suggested,

counsel, they would never manifest themselves openly in front of me, but the fact that there was this, you know, the fact that you don't see it -- I also think this relates I think as well to the -- to the experience that an individual has.

So you know -- so a woman officer may well know and have experience all sorts of overt and indirect misogyny over their service and have had to have overcome them and deal with them in different ways, but they might not necessarily have observed racism, because it's what you see and what you experience and that's why it was challenging for me -- I think again I said in my statement, you know, when you're in a senior position, you don't necessarily see your organisation with that level of clarity and you need to be challenging around that and you need to be as honest with yourself as you can and not -- not be defensive.

So I think when I made this statement about institutional racism and institutional discrimination, overwhelmingly there was support from officers and staff colour, officers and staff who are women, gay officers and staff, because they had that experience that is referred to there and some of the at times quite aggressive pushback and criticism that I received came from people who, again, as it says, didn't see it, didn't experience it and, therefore, said it didn't

1 exist.

So I actually thought, candidly, that what happened after I said my statement actually corroborated to an extent some of my concerns and why we needed to say it, why we needed to make sure that we drive it forward and don't allow people to be in denial and ask people to genuinely consider what we mean by institutional racism.

- Q. And given what you have said would you place a high value on comments made by black officers to

 Lady Angiolini in relation to her when she was conducting her review in 2020, she did a complaints against the police report, and the IRG who clearly say they have clearly identified and spoken to people they have interviewed, key individuals? Would you place a value on the comments, the candid comments that have been made by those black officers about their daily experience or their experience of racism?
- A. I would and I did, I mean, again, that was a significant factor, as I said in my statement, for me to listen to the experience of officers and staff and make sure that we did something about it.
- Q. Thank you. Can we move on to paragraph 5.2, please.

 This is early insight -- governance and insight I should say. There was -- there was an awareness gap -- sorry,

 I can't even it. I must be on the wrong paragraph, but luckily it is almost time for a short break -- oh, yes,

it is there. I'm just not seeing it. Yes, 5.2: 1 2 "Our overall impression is that there is a clear 3 understanding of and belief in the Executive's commitment to the EDIHR agenda. However, we have also 4 been left with a strong impression of an awareness gap 5 6 between those responsible for oversight and leadership 7 and the reality on the ground, in particular, the 8 ownership of the agenda at middle management level." 9 Which they define as sergeant, inspector and chief inspector. I wonder if you have any thoughts about that 10 11 comment about the existence of that middle management 12 level and the existence of an awareness gap? Yes, it's -- we're talking in essence it's around about 13 Α. 14 equality, diversity and inclusion, but it's a phenomena 15 that does exist when -- you know, if you're seeking to 16 change, you're seeking to introduce a particular working 17 practice, even at a more tactical level, or you're seeking to make a level of transition, we saw this with 18 the creation of single police service, there can be 19 20 resistance from people who are familiar with the system, 21 people who are products of the system and people who have now got, you know, have been in the organisation 22 23 for a long time. 24 And therefore, the responsibility as a chief 25 constable, it's a leadership responsibility, is to close 26 that gap and part of the way we did this was through, I

mentioned earlier, our Your Leadership Matters work
where we put the need for that leadership firmly at the
heart of the curriculum that we introduced. There was,
you know, encouragement messages from myself and other
members of the senior team. There was explanatory
material provided into this middle management level to
try to ensure that they would address it, they would see
the purpose and they would see the significance of what
I was saying and what the organisation was seeking to
do.

And it's often the case, because of generational change and demographics, that as a more adverse workforce comes into the organisation, both in age and other characteristics, that it can be less difficult to bring those people with you and actually sometimes what you really want to do is that the chief constable and often the youngest officer actually share the same priorities and collectively you then give some assistance, because, you know, these people have been in organisation a long time and, as I have said earlier, potentially wrongly, but potentially perceive that I was criticising them.

So that gap is one that exists. The leadership responsibility is to take the organisation, take the organisation where it needs to get. Even if at times some of those people within it don't want to get there,

the leadership responsibility is to take that middle 1 2 management level, support them, but make sure that we 3 move the organisation forward and that's where the leadership training and other elements that are 4 5 fundamental to the Policing Together work would come 6 into play. 7 Q. Thank you very much. Could you give me a moment, 8 please? Would that be an appropriate time? 9 LORD BRACADALE: We'll stop for lunch and sit at 2 o'clock. (1.01 pm)10 11 (Luncheon adjournment) 12 (2.03 pm)LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame. 13 14 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. We were -- before lunch we were 15 talking about at the Independent Review Group, the IRG's, first interim report and I would like to go back 16 17 to that. If we can move on to paragraph 5.6, please, 18 and this is again relating to governance and oversight: "Speaking to those in more senior ranks at 19 20 divisional level, it became even more clear that 21 operationalisation of strategy is a significant barrier to progress. We gained a sense of 13 divisions all 22 23 trying to reinvent their own wheel and a concern that 24 there is an urgent need to streamline and prioritise the 25 number and range of initiatives so that they can work 26 more effectively to improve culture and behaviours. A

related concern is the service's approach to the

evaluation of initiatives, which appears piecemeal and

to lack consistency and rigour. The aforementioned

creation of the executive post to lead the Policing

Together Programme will be addressing these matters and

we will be closely monitoring the effectiveness and

impact of this work. We shall be reporting on this in

Can I ask you about a number of things here, "operationalisation of strategy" what does that actually mean?

A. Well, I never wrote the report.

the coming reports."

Q. As a concept.

A. My interpretation of it would be that there is always —

I suppose we talked about the gap earlier between the

strategic direction and some of the middle management

being set and I think this can be the same where

strategic direction can be set, but how does that then

manifest itself in practice day in, day out on the

streets and the communities of Scotland?

Now, in my view, there's always a challenge for any change, whatever the strategy relates to, but in actual fact, although there are challenges, this is one of the virtues of the single service. I worked as a senior police officer under the legacy arrangements and trying to get consensus for the right direction between eight

forces was almost possible and then if there was -- if 1 2 it was then going to be implemented, there would be 3 different around interpretations around implementation.

> So one of the values of the single services, as I see it, has been the fact that from decision-making at strategic level to implementation, that gap, that barrier, whatever it may be, has been reduced, but inevitably it does exist. It just takes that time of adjustment for people to change old practices or old habits and realise that the direction and expectation that's upon them and of course Police Scotland is still a relatively young organisation, so when you're trying to get that operationalisation of a single strategy you will get different interpretations, often based on some of the legacy issues that arise. So there's always a challenge in different elements of policing.

- Q. Right. So creating the strategy is one aspect, but implementing that strategy is then a second --
- 19 Absolutely. Α.

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20 Q. -- element. And they've talked about there being -that process can be a significant barrier to progress and is this something that you were aware of when you 22 23 made your announcement that day regarding institutional 24 racism, that there would need to also be underlying 25 steps taken in relation to implementation of that 26 strategy?

- 1 Absolutely, and when I made the statement, again, there 2 was some commentary -- even people who welcomed is said, 3 how is that going to be delivered? But in actual fact we had already progressed and put together the Policing 4 Together Programme and that alignment, that consistency, 5 6 of a very complex area across a third of the UK landmass 7 with the divergence of communities and the diversity of 8 the communities that we have. So it is challenging, but 9 it needs to be taken on and we would ask our divisional commanders and our local teams and divisions to take 10 11 that strategic direction implement it with urgency and 12 implement it subject to the particular circumstances of 13 their own communities, because they know them best.
 - Q. And so in terms of implementing the strategy, would Policing Together be part of implementing that? We've heard from Fiona Taylor about something called an action plan.
- 18 A. Yes.

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- Q. Was that part of this implementation of steps necessary to achieve your aims?
- A. The whole series of objectives and under the objectives,
 the whole series of actions, it would be monitor, it
 would be reviewed, maybe they're not appropriate, maybe
 there's a reason one has been implemented relatively
 speedily or easily in one part of the country, but there
 has been potential barriers in another, what's the

reason for that, is it internal, is it external? That's
exactly what that was about. It's putting in rigour and
discipline to follow through on those action and, again,
that's something that DCC Taylor led on and led on with
real energy.

Q. And as well as implementation, how then was the service intending to evaluate initiatives? They've said here:

"The evaluation appeared to be piecemeal and lacking consistency and rigour at that stage."

But what was the intention at this point regarding evaluation and improving evaluation of this strategy?

A. Well, I mean part of the whole raison d'etre of
Policing Together was to bring to get these various
what's described as initiatives and workstreams and give
a coherence to them, put it into a single area and,
thereafter, the evaluation, as I said, would be done
through the monitoring of Policing Together, which was
part of the programme that was developed, but it would
also involve groups such as is the IRG. They would
carry out, and I think as it says here, they will
monitor it and they will report it in the coming report
and then, undoubtedly, the Police Authority would look
for updates and reports.

His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary may choose to carry out an independent evaluation, but the valuation and the closing the loop, for want of a better

phrase, would have been built into the Policing Together Programme and an alignment around about that. But there is a lot asked of policing and there's a lot asked or divisions and I mean by that from myself as a chief constable and concern about the need of the number of initiatives and the amount of work that has been asked of them. That, again, wasn't unheard of to me and I would always seek to try and align and I would always try and make sure there was coordination, but actually it is difficult, it is challenging and within the divisions I was asking them to step up and take on this challenge.

- Q. Did you feel at that time that in terms of evaluation there was a clear vision as to how that would be evaluated?
- A. It was developing inevitably that the implementation and the strategic direction being set and then a value mechanism with performance indicators both formal in terms of data, but also in terms of other issues around about lived experience and, you know, trying to create as much information and data to inform us that the progress was being made. So a complex area in terms of culture and behaviour, a complex area to seek change around and to monitor, but one that, again, I firmly believe was rightly being taken forward through the coherence of the Policing Together work.

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- Q. And so was it your expectation that at that time, at least when in post, ACC Duncan would be considering evaluation as part of the work that was being done with Policing Together?
- Absolutely, and if there was the divisions felt that 5 Α. 6 there wasn't that central control, that's exactly -- or 7 assistance, that's what the portfolio was designed to 8 do. If there was a need for some de-confliction about 9 pieces of work that were challenging or weren't aligned, again, that was something the ACC would lead on and 10 11 would have the dedicated time, space with a team to take 12 that forward. So this description at 5.6 from the IRG in May of '23 is one that I would recognise, but it's 13 one I think that, you know, people within Policing 14 15 Together would recognise as well.
 - Q. And to quote from your statement about institutional racism, you said:

"Our success, the success of policing in Scotland will be measured by the improved experiences of our officers and staff and of all the communities of our fellow citizens who we serve."

And was it part of your view that there would be some sort of mechanism where you could measure whether the steps you were taking and the new procedures you implemented were having a positive impact both on communities, but also internally for staff?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. And you have mentioned data and information and key
- 3 performance indicators, were these the types of tools
- 4 that would be used to measure whether experiences were
- 5 improving?
- 6 A. They would be. They would give us indication, not --
- 7 I don't think any single one source would be definitive,
- 8 but it would be -- it would be cumulative to get us to
- 9 that outcome that you described, which is the trust and
- 10 confidence of the communities that we serve.
- 11 Q. And then finally, the final part of that paragraph there
- 12 talks about:
- "The creation of the executive post to lead the
- 14 Policing Together Programme will be addressing these
- matters and we [ie IRG] will be closely monitoring the
- 16 effectiveness and impact of this work and will be
- 17 reporting on it in the coming reports."
- 18 Was it part of your vision that IRG would have a
- 19 role in this monitoring of the steps that were being
- 20 taken, the strategy being implemented and how it was
- 21 evaluated?
- 22 A. Yes, it would provide that independence and that
- feedback that we would need.
- Q. And was it your expectation that that would be a
- 25 continuous process --
- 26 A. Yes.

-- that you would be continuously monitoring? 1 LORD BRACADALE: Did you put any timescale on reaching 2 3 certain milestones of achievement? In terms of the ultimate outcome, no, because I actually 4 Α. 5 think that's something that will take a number of years 6 to address, Chair. In terms of the specific actions, I think counsel referred to the action plan thereafter, 7 8 there would be a number of those that would have time 9 parameters on them, because they would be achievable -within this year, we will do A, B, C or D and, again, we 10 11 would look to do that. But the ultimate outcome, which would be to address 12 13 the issues that we've talked about today of 14 institutional racism and institutional discrimination, 15 to build confidence and trust, that I felt was a sort of 16 ongoing piece of work that would continue, but there was 17 timescales. I certainly would expect timescales to be built into some of the specific actions that would help 18 us on that direction. 19 20 LORD BRACADALE: Thank you. 21 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Can we move on to paragraph 5.7, please. You will see this is dealing with complaints 22 23 and grievance and the IRG write at 5.7: 24 "In her report Dame Angiolini (as she was then) 25 commented on the need to improve frontline resolution 26 and increase the use of less formal avenues to reduce

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conflicts. At this stage in our review, our impression is that the tendency to jump straight to formal grievance processes, without the opportunity to pursue mediation, persists with the consequential significant administrative burden. For senior managers this can be a drain on time and resource, which prevents a clearer focus on driving improvement."

So was this a change to the practice that was envisaged at the time you were chief constable?

I think I alluded to this earlier when you were asking Α. about issues on microaggression and why were they not taken as formal conduct issues. I think this actually reflects that the -- the matters I think I was reflecting upon myself in as much that we were trying to give confidence to our leaders, our managers within the organisation to deal with something that's right in front them and not to go into this formality, whether it's grievance, whether it's conduct. Because we know that that then creates structure and process when actually at times that's needed, because it's proportionate to the issue of the mischief that we're seeking to address, but at other times it could be a misunderstanding, it could be a lack of awareness. And actually, that potential for looking to mediate or to bring earlier resolution was something we were keen to do and that, again, is linked into the training and the

- Your Leadership Matters work that we were looking to do
 to give our senior line managers and sergeants and
 others the confidence to take those early resolution
 points that are mentioned at 5.7.
 - Q. And so this came from the report in 2020 by

 Lady Angiolini and was the service considering whether introducing the option of mediation might produce a resolution quicker, faster to improve communication between the individuals involved?
 - A. Well, this -- there's a combination of things here. The issue on grievance is obviously separate from conduct, but, again, one can lead to the other. And in terms of the grievance process, certainly that is often against one member of Police Scotland against another and that's certainly something that, again, you know, we would strongly seek to get that early resolution.

And similarly with complaints from a member of the public, again, an explanation, if done properly, if done at the right time, and an expectation that an understanding from the officer involved in terms of their learning and improvement, often that was the best solution for all. And again, it would mean that there wasn't this excessive process-driven approach that at times was unsatisfactory.

So I think both on grievance and on conduct trying to get early resolution and using matters such as

- mediation and other tools I think was something as a direction we were keen to go.
- Q. A recognition that perhaps the Conduct Regulations may
 not be the only option to resolve issues that arose
 within the service?
 - A. Absolutely, which, again, I think is consistent with what we discussed this morning.
 - Q. Thank you. Can we move on, please, to 5.8:

"Alternatively, we encountered a degree of scepticism and even outright fear about raising concerns at all, either informally or formally, because it can just lead to the person being moved and the issue being avoided. We've heard of people being punished for raising issues or concerns, for example, being sidelined within teams or moved to a less convenient location."

And I think we touched on this earlier today. Would you have any comment to make in regard to that?

A. That's the feedback the IRG have received. They've obviously been speaking to officers and staff and then, you know, presenting it in the report. And I would recognise that and at times I said the scepticism and fear about raising a concern, because often it was quickly formalised. I sometimes think it's because it's almost the keep yourself right type of approach, if you like well. If I put this on paper and I deploy a formal process, whether it's grievance or conduct, I would be

difficult -- it would difficult for me to be criticised thereafter so I don't -- I understand why that could be done, but it's not necessarily the best approach, not necessarily best approach for the person who has raised the concern or the grievance or even raised it, as it's said here, informally.

But people in leadership positions who are subjected to high levels of scrutiny, a number of whom, as I said, had not had the training that we should have provided and we were seeking to address that and we did address that, at times if you're not confident in your own judgment to do the right thing and to assess it, well, actually it can lead to a more -- not the most appropriate solution for the issue at hand.

I think that was consistent with, again, other discussions that we have had today as well about how we want to move to allowing people to do the right things, to address things early and improve things, rather than unnecessarily creating a burden.

Q. And do you think those changes being implimented would also help individuals who may have a concern or an issue who may be facing racism of some description, but fear raising the matter for potentially being punished or sidelined or moved to a less convenient location or matters of that sort, so it would have some sort of detrimental impact on their career, and would the

changes you are suggesting would it be your hope that
they would minimise this concern that individuals may
have?

A. In an ideal world the optimum it would eliminate it.

Because somebody raises a concern legitimately, if it's of magnitude, well, again, processes would put in place, there would be support structures in place, but even something, as we're talking earlier, a microaggression or, again, a relatively -- relatively low level concern, the sooner that's addressed and dealt with, the better for everyone involved.

And, you know, we were encouraging people to step forward. You know, not only encouraging people, we were saying that's your duty. That was what lay behind right at the outset of the public inquiry my desire for us to be antiracist. It's a proactive responsibility that one has, every member of the organisation, to raise a concern. And actually it's not good enough to say, well, that wasn't the right thing to do, but I didn't want to say anything and we as an organisation needed to create a culture that people would be recognised for that and supported it, because that is for everyone's interest. It will make the organisation better and, ultimately, allow us to provide a better service to the public.

Q. And for those who -- would you hope, ultimately, that

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Police Scotland would reach a stage where those raising 1 2 concerns, legitimate concerns, regarding racism that 3 raising that would not have any detrimental impact on their career? 4 5 Α. Absolutely. 6 Yet, would you also want to make sure that anyone who is Q. 7 engaging in racist behaviour is dealt with 8 appropriately? 9 Again, absolutely. Α. Could we look at paragraph 4.9: 10 Q. 11 "We also heard of poor behaviour being known and 12 seen in plain sight with no action being taken; a vicious circle of the personnel affected not having the 13 14 confidence to report concerns; peers not speaking up and 15 managers not taking action, exacerbated where the concern relates to a manager." 16 17 Does this cause you concern that this is something the IRG are saying they're hearing of that type of 18 behaviour? 19 20 Α. Yes. And again, that's, as I said earlier, exactly what we were seeking to address by stating our aim to become 21 an antiracist service that it's not good enough to be a 22 bystander or to sit back. 23 24 Now, the IRG are reporting on this. These are their 25 instances of this. I think it would be incorrect to

represent this as being the norm. I think, you know,

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there are some instances where action was taken, where, 1 2 you know, the people did step forward, but if there was a lack of confidence and it wasn't happening all the 3 time or every time or it was happening -- it wasn't 4 5 happening on a number of occasions that is really 6 concerning. But again, as I said, that was what lay 7 behind the changes we were wishing to make was to 8 address that and ensure that it didn't continue. 9 Thank you. Can we look at paragraph 5.14, "The role of Q. middle people management". Thank you: 10 11 "We encountered significant concerns about the 12 absence of effective performance-management systems during the first decade of Police Scotland's existence. 13 14 Middle managers (sergeants, inspectors, chief 15 inspectors) were considered to be the most neglected in 16 this regard and at the same time the most important in 17 helping to understand and shape culture on the frontline." 18 19 Do you recognise this criticism by the IRG? 20 Α. Again I, think I described that earlier this morning, 21 counsel, when the ten years or the early years of Police Scotland we didn't invest in our people in terms 22 of their wellbeing, their training, their capability. 23 24 You know, we didn't invest in that against other

competing priorities at the time. And when I, you know,

came into the role of chief constable, you know, I said

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that on a number of public occasions. That paragraph at

5.14, you know, candidly reflects thing I'd said myself

and I may have discussed that with members of the IRG.

Q. And at 5.15 it says:

"We heard repeatedly that people are not assessed, trained to be managers, and that promotion is secured by demonstrating technical skills and experience. Middle managers were described as the sponges who had to absorb issues from the top and bottom, resulting in pressing and competing workloads, with insufficient training and quidance."

And we have heard evidence in the Inquiry about officers who were acting up or in temporary roles, but who perhaps had not gone through training in relation to carrying out those duties and those roles. Again, what concerns did you have about this? Do you recognise this as an issue?

A. Similar to what I said above, that describes the gap
that we were seeking to address through the Your
Leadership Matters work that we initialed. This report
was in 2023 and we had kicked off the leadership
training programme to ensure that our superintendents or
sergeants or chief inspectors or people who are
mentioned here were given that support that they hadn't
been given in the early years when the new organisation
was coming together where we were delayering management

levels. But I was conscious that there was a gap that we were promoting people into roles, asking a lot of them, often giving them technical training on their specific discipline or their specific area of work, but actually the leadership training and the management training on how to deal with individuals had -- had been neglected.

So what I read there I shared, but we -- under my ten year as chief constable, I was seeking to address it with energy and resources through the Your Leadership work that we were doing.

Q. Can we look at 5.18, please. This is under the heading "Training and development":

"The use of self-directed learning via Moodle was almost universally criticised among those we have spoken to. It was repeatedly referred to as a tick box approach and easy to work around. While it was seen as having some value in relation to technical or factual matters, such as changes to legislation, it was considered to have little or no value in relation to raising awareness of EDIHR issues and driving changes in attitudes and values."

We have heard some evidence about Moodle, which we understand is a computer system that is training via e-learning, digital learning?

A. Exactly.

- Q. This seems to be very critical of Moodle. Were you aware of these criticisms when you were chief constable?
 - A. Yes, I mean I was chief constable through, you know, many significant challenges, not least of all the global pandemic, and that had an impact on our ability to reach out to staff physically. And one thing it did do, it did, you know, force us, if you like, to look at how we provided e-learning and how we do things remotely.

Now, policing is not the only sector in society that delivers -- increasingly delivers training through e-learning. It's something that everybody has to adjust to. There is a scepticism about it and there is a resistance to it, I think at times unfairly. I think properly put together there is a role for e-learning and our ability, as I have said, to deliver across a third of the UK landmass, to each and every member of our staff needs a level of flexibility. So we needed to continue it, we needed to make sure it was more engaging, improved as a quality product, and that it was supported at the right time face-to-face, where you have got more of that personal intimacy that can develop training.

But e-learning and remote training I don't think is -- the challenges around that to make sure the product is fit for purpose it's not confined to policing, but it's something, again, that I think is

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- legitimate for us to continue to have used it, but to 1 2 make sure that it was appropriate and that at times it was also implemented by face to face.
- And as part of the evaluation of that type of training, 4 Q. 5 who would be doing that?
- 6 Well, the people delivering the training would probably Α. 7 start with that, because, as everybody knows, you on a 8 training course one of the things you get at the end of 9 it is, give us feedback, what was good, what was bad? And then again, it was an area through the Policing 10 11 Together work I would expect a more strategic assessment 12 to be done with that detail and if it involved the IRG, 13 again, that would provide that level of independence.
 - Was there any plans to go back to people after they have Q. completed Moodle to see if that training has had an impact on their behaviours?
 - Α. I'm not sure on the specific plans, whether that was one of the actions, but it sounds entirely sensible to do that.
- 20 Q. Right. 519:
- "It was considered to be particularly ineffective 21 for officers in frontline roles which were not primarily 22 desk-based." 23
- 24 Would a frontline role include a response team or 25 that type of work within Police Scotland?
- 26 It would. I mean the phrase "frontline" is one that --Α.

I think many people work in frontline policing. It's
not necessarily working in a response role, but the
response officers would definitely be working in
frontline policing.

Q. Thank you.

"We've heard consistently that valuing EDIHR should mean making proper time for it and delivering training face to face, which should be targeted at those who need it and made a proper requirement."

Would there be merit in considering different methods of training for officers in frontline roles, such as in respondent teams, compared to those perhaps who are primarily desk-based?

A. Not necessarily, because you don't have a response role for 30 years in your police service and you don't necessarily have a desk-based role for 30 years in your police service and the distinction can mix. You can be -- even as a frontline officer, you may go into a particular function at a particular time and, actually, the impact of you as an individual and your colleagues and the members of the public can manifest itself in different ways.

So I would be looking for a consistency of the curriculum in terms of values, in terms of understanding, but always the potential flexibility about how that's delivered. And it's the challenge of

- from busy, busy urban centres, where it's maybe quite 1 2 easy to bring a large group of officers or staff 3 together for training, and then other parts of our 4 country where our resources are massively spread geographically. So it would always have to be tailored 5 6 to the particular demands, but I would always look, if 7 we were doing a consistent work around about EDI, that 8 there would be a core training that everybody should 9 take and that's something, again, that we sought to implement, but the means of doing that I think we'll 10 11 would be constantly reviewing to try and make sure it 12 was done in the best way.
- I'm thinking about the significance of training and good 13 Q. 14 quality training in equality diversity and inclusion, 15 particularly in relation to issues of racism and 16 underlying racism and the recognition of that, the 17 awareness of that amongst officers. Thinking of a response team who are going out to deal with members of 18 the public and have the option at least of considering 19 restraint which we have heard can risk the death of a 20 21 person, would you not see merit perhaps in enhancing 22 training for people who are part of a response team, 23 officers who are dealing with members of the public?
 - A. Detective officers, road policing officers, firearms
 officers, you know, there are a multitude of disciplines
 within the Police Service of Scotland where people come

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into contact with members of public where there is

that -- there is always that potential for an

escalation, there's always a potential where you're

qoing to have to use powers of coercion.

So however it was tailored, we need to make sure that as much and as high quality, because it's not just volume of training, it's quality of training, as much quality training was given to the officers who deal with members of the public. But you know, I genuinely see the training required has been something that there has to be a universal element of that potentially -- you know, as I have said, training is a key part of Policing Together. It's -- I think we talk about it as a pillar, as a building block, whatever the language is. Training would be fundamental to that and there would be an awful lot of work getting done and it potentially could be nuanced in the way you suggest, but based on a core that every member of the service should be receiving.

- Q. Certainly we've heard evidence that firearms officers receive very enhanced training. As I understand it, part of the reason for that is they are carrying weapons that can kill. But my understanding is that that's not the same type of training that's given to response teams, although response teams could resort to restraint, which can also have the risk of death?
- A. Is this EDI training or is this training for the role?

- 1 Q. I'm talking about -- I don't have specifics about
- firearm training. We have heard that it's enhanced
- 3 training, more regular, more stringent training, more
- 4 detailed training.
- 5 A. So the principle of bespoke training for particular
- for the form of th
- 7 training would probably be around de-escalation around
- 8 about conflict, enhanced training on first aid.
- 9 The EDI training I think every officer would
- 10 require, every officer and member of staff would require
- 11 that understanding, whether you could be working in a
- 12 police control room taking telephone calls, you could be
- 13 working as a frontline officer. The principle of
- 14 providing additional or bespoke training depending on
- 15 role is one that's well-established, so again you would
- 16 always consider it. But the difference in response and
- 17 firearms is less on equality, diversity and inclusion
- 18 and more on those other matters I talked about in terms
- of de-escalation and first aid.
- 20 Q. So firearms officers are given enhanced training on
- 21 de-escalation, conflict and first aid?
- 22 A. Amongst --
- Q. Amongst other things?
- 24 A. As well as clearly all the technical --
- 25 Q. Sorry, I interrupted you. Is part of the reason for
- 26 that is because they carry weapons and they can kill a

- subject, so they are trained to a higher standard to

 learn about de-escalation and options which would not

 involve the use of deadly force?
 - A. Yes, but not in terms of EDI. Paragraph 519 talks about EDI training, so in that instance it's because firearms officers are there and are deployed and are trained to deal with high stress and, therefore, they require that additional technical training. But in terms of the wider training on equality, diversity and inclusion, you know, that's something that I, as I say, I feel that every officer and member of staff should have.
 - Q. We've heard evidence about unconscious bias and we've heard evidence about the speed at which stereotypes can be relied on by the brain --
- 15 A. Yes.

Q. -- to make decisions and judgments about, for example, the use of force.

And having heard that evidence and having heard about unconscious bias and elements of racist discrimination that those stereotypes can be relied on and they may be racist stereotypes, do you not see any improvements that could be made in training, not just in relation to de-escalation and other techniques that don't involve force, but in also enhancing the understanding of officers, who have the option to use deadly force, to truly understand and be conscious of

- and aware of this potentially unconscious bias which

 could be resulting in very quick judgments being made in

 a state of unconsciousness which are based on

 discrimination?
 - A. Yes, but I would want to extend that beyond firearms officers in the particular example you give me. In Sheku's death, as we know, it was response officers that attended, firearm officers did not attend, so that ability when you're -- as you've heard and as you've outlined evidence of how people respond when they're under pressure, where it's instinctive and intuitive, rather than based on judgments or training and unconscious bias arise, again, it is something that needs to be applied to all our officers and staff.

Now, as a firearms officer, I believe that, again, in terms of their training, how they respond and the expectation that they will not have an intuitive response, but have a response based on their training, that's part of the selection criteria, it is part of the training programme, but it's something I think that again can't be just confined to specialist. We'd like to give it to all officers and staff, because at any time you could be in that position.

Q. Where an officer has the potential to use deadly force as part of their operational duties, you can see a place for giving enhanced training in relation to issues of

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discrimination, equality, diversity and inclusion? 1 2 Ideally, I would like to give it to anybody who Α. 3 would come into contact with a member of public, because that potential -- that potential for high-end conflict 4 is always there. 5 6 Thank you. Can we move on to 520, please: Q. 7 "We have heard considerable scepticism that training 8 and development is not mandatory or assessed in any 9 meaningful way. In particular, we were told that Moodle was ineffective in driving the culture, values and 10 11 behaviours needed to make Policing Together real on the 12 ground, including good people and performance 13 management." 14 So again, the IRG seem to be criticising assessment 15 of Moodle training and saying that it's ineffective in 16 driving culture change. Was that something that that 17 you were addressing in Police Scotland? Yes, it's similar to a discussion I had earlier. I mean 18 Α. the scepticism is something that, again, I alluded to. 19 20 I don't think at times it's entirely legitimate. I think there are limits on e-learning. As I said 21 before, this is something that's beyond policing. 22 Everyone will have had experience I'm sure of some level 23 24 offer learning and the limitations that it provides, but 25 it does have its use at the right time, but it has to be

supplemented by additional training, as I said earlier.

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1		So again, that scepticism didn't surprise me.
2		There's still there was still a challenge of us
3		trying to ensure that we could get training delivered in
4		a way and in a speedy manner and it was certainly the
5		starting point, rather than the endpoint, in the
6		training that we were looking to introduces.
7	Q.	Thank you. If we move on to 612, we'll see a chapter
8		entitled "Getting to grips with culture", but I would
9		like to look at paragraph 6.19, and this is "Guarding
10		against backlash":
11		"In our experience there is always a risk of
12		backlash when driving EDIHR. We have observed some of
13		evidence of this in our work to date. For example, we
14		encountered the sense that minoritised staff are
15		receiving preferential treatment, being needy or getting
16		more than they deserve, a concern that diversity staff
17		associations are out to get their colleagues or not
18		acting in the interests of the overall workforce and
19		concerns about how EDIHR issues are taken forward in
20		divisions which are less diverse."
21		And again, was this something that was recognised
22		within Police Scotland and if so, what steps were being
23		taken to address it?
24	Α.	This is back to the need for us to be antiracist and for
25		every individual to recognise the legitimacy of the

position that I was outlining regarding institutional

racism and institutional discrimination, but I knew that 1 2 there would be a backlash. I know that these cynical 3 quotes and views are expressed exists there, but, again, to make the change, which won't be oversight, which 4 won't be immediate, to make the change, the starting 5 6 point was the recognition and confirmation of those institutional issues combined with real action and real 7 8 activity under the Policing Together work. 9 So that describes -- again, that describes the mischief that I was looking to address and that my 10 11 statement regarding institutional racism and institutional discrimination was intended to be a 12 foundation to go forward and counter those type of 13 14 views. Thank you. Can we look back again, please, at 614. 15 Q. This was the "Getting to grips with culture" chapter and 16 17 this is where IRG say: "Well, acknowledging that transforming culture 18 requires long-term and sustained focus, we think there 19 are steps which Police Scotland can take in the near 20 term which will help to build the foundation for 21 change." 22 23 And there's four bulletpoints: 24 "Developing a clearer narrative about why a more 25 inclusive culture would benefit the service, both 26 internally and externally."

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- And what steps were being taken, prior to your
 retirement, that would have allowed that bulletpoint to
 be addressed?
- Well, I think I initiated a narrative by saying that 4 Α. unless we recognised the institutional challenges that 5 6 we have, we can't make that progress. And as I said 7 earlier, the people who were strongly opposed to that 8 tended to be individuals who hadn't had that level of 9 awareness. Those who had supported it, ones who had encountered those discriminations, people from minority 10 11 groups or people who had seen either overt 12 discrimination or had been subject to some of the thoughtlessness and some of the behaviours that were 13 14 outlined in Lord Macpherson's meaning around that, so a 15 clearer narrative was at the centre of the 16 Policing Together work and the starting point was a 17 confirmation and a statement that these institutional issues existed. 18
 - Q. And as well as your own steps in making that statement about institutional racism, are there any other examples you can give us of how that clearer narrative being developed was -- we've heard a phrase -- cascaded down amongst officers that are less senior rank than yourself?
- A. Yes, there was a whole sort of communications plan, if you like, that we produced with questions and answers;

there was an expectation that divisional commanders would go to their senior team; the team leaders, inspectors of teams, sergeants would take those and actually an expectation of what the challenge might be. You know, well, does this mean we're all racist? Is the chief saying we're all racist, boss? No, that's not what the chief is saying. To assist people to go and have those discussions and again, after I said that, that took place and, you know, there was feedback.

I think some of those conversations were challenging, because not everyone agreed with the position that I had articulated, but that narrative about how crucial it was for the inclusive culture to allow us to do our job, as I said earlier, internally and externally. And if we're not treating people with dignity, fairness, respect, recognising their needs as police officers and police staff, you know, we're not going to be able to go and do it for members of the public. So the internal and external ties were there and the narrative was exactly as you described. It was cascaded and there was an expectation that everybody would have the conversation with their teams.

Q. The next bulletpoint:

"Avoiding a one size fits all to understanding the way canteen- and locker-room culture manifests across the service and therefore what needs to be done to

change behaviours."

2 How was that to be implemented in the short-term?

3 A. Well, again, you know, the IRG's contribution was one of

4 many to the work that we were seeking to do and

5 actually, you know, I think the Policing Together work

and the programme of work understood these challenges

and probably informed the IRG's report. But this talks

I think about something again that we know that there's

no single culture, if you like, in an organisation.

10 Individual units can have their own culture. Firearms,

for example, we knew that that had been problematic in

terms of misogyny in terms of female officers coming in

to firearms, so that you wouldn't have a one size fits

all understanding, but we were aware of that.

Geographic areas as well. There might be different

manifestations in that area as well. So again, it's

17 making sure the changes and the sensitivities around

18 about culture are recognising, again, as I think I said

in my Rule 8 statement, you know, that there is a

20 multitude of cultures and subcultures and I think that's

21 what bulletpoint 2 is alluding to.

22 Q. So is this about identifying what those cultures and

subcultures are and where they exist and then

24 identifying how that behaviour can be changed?

25 A. Yes.

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Q. And then:

"Ensuring EDIHR is embedded in the promotion process in terms of what is sought and expected by panels. This is not about a single question."

Was that taken forward? I said a moment ago in the "short-term", but the IRG described it as in the "near term". So was this embedded in the promotion process?

A. Specifically, again, I couldn't recall the detail of that. What we had done over actually as a development on our commitment to equality, diversity, inclusion, you know, maybe ten years ago, 15 years ago, there used to be a specific, you know, diversity section, if you like, on an interview. So you will be asked that and then you will come to "diversity" and there was a realisation, and it's obviously, clearly, but the realisation that really this is something that should go through all competencies that you're asking an individual around. So the assessment around about it, if you like, was integral to the whole process.

So exactly as I said, it's not a single question.

You know, how the promotion process, did they continue
to evolve? Again, we developed tell them, we put more
mechanisms into them to try and make them values-based.

We had -- again, we invested in that, because that takes
time, it takes assessor time which comes from the senior
officer cadre, but it was so important to do and a lot
of that was to make sure that not only were we promoting

- people who had competence and the technical experience and knowledge, but they had the values and they had that commitment to EDI that I would expect.
- Q. Were there specific actions appointed for recruitment promotion, interview panels and the like?
 - A. Well, the promotion process was being developed. It wasn't being developed, candidly, on the back of that bulletpoint on IRG's work. What the IRG are reflecting is something that was in train and was being progressed.
 - Q. Right. And then the final bulletpoint:

"Ensuring a concerted focus on face-to-face learning and development for middle managers. This is not about a single course or module and requires the use of a range of interactive tools such as peer intervention."

And I think you have talked about that already as being a part of the work that was intended as part of Policing Together?

A. Yes. And again, I agree with that, counsel. I would say that the criticism of Moodle and e-learning, you know, I was probably as cynical about them as anyone in terms of the use of IT and we're all products of our own generation, but this was something, again, when we kicked this off, this was through the pandemic. This was into 2020 into 2021 when we started to look at these training programs and we had to make use of those. It was either that or nothing.

So similarly, with Your Leadership matter works, a lot of that started online and, again, it was done through Teams and other mechanisms, but we always knew that that was what was required at the time. It got the programme up and running, but the need for face-to-face and peer interventions and that work was always something that, again, we knew we were going to develop and further, but I think the need for that e-learning it was of necessity, given the circumstances during that period. Now, this report was the first IRG report, it came out Q.

Q. Now, this report was the first IRG report, it came out in the May to the SPA, the same date you were giving your statement on institutional racism. And the introduction to the report says that:

"This will be the first of two interim reports and there will be a final report from the IRG."

And we, the Inquiry team, have checked over a number of months and it would appear that as things stand to date there is no second interim report or final report and the next meeting of the SPA is scheduled for Thursday, 27 June and the agenda has been published and, again, there's no specific reference on that agenda to any report or otherwise from the IRG.

So since May of last year and the publication of this report, there hasn't been a second interim report or a final report. The final report, as I understood

- 1 it, was due to be published at the beginning -- in the
- 2 early part of this year.
- 3 A. Okay.
- Q. We've also heard evidence that you've retired,
- 5 ACC Duncan has left the role, and DCC Designate Fiona
- 6 Taylor has retired. And the new lead ACC, ACC Paton,
- 7 took up post earlier this month.
- 8 When -- at the point of your retirement, were you
- 9 aware of reasons for the delay in the second interim
- 10 report or progress towards the final report with the
- 11 IRG?
- 12 A. No, I wasn't. And I'm surprised IRG hasn't continued
- 13 with the work, because it, you know, the membership was
- 14 committed and, again, I didn't -- what you told me today
- I didn't know before you told me that about there hasn't
- 16 been subsequent reports and I wouldn't be in a position
- to say why that might be.
- 18 Q. All right. Thank you very much. Could you give me a
- 19 moment, please. Would that be an appropriate time for
- the afternoon break?
- 21 COURT: Yes, we'll take a 15-minute.
- 22 (2.49 pm)
- 23 (A short break)
- 24 (3.20 pm)
- LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame.
- 26 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Over the break I have been advised

- that the IRG final report is in the process of going to

 an SPA meeting in September of this year.
- 3 A. That's good to hear.

Q. It was worthwhile raising the matter with you. The other matter that's been raised with the Inquiry team relates to the previous paragraph that we looked at, 6.14 of the IRG report, and that was in relation to the comments about promotion and EDIHR should be embedded in the promotion process and we can have it back on the screen if you prefer. So this is the IRG report which we were looking at just before the break, SBPI 00643, and it was paragraph 6.14 and one of the bulletpoints was about -- 6.14, there we are:

"Ensuring EDIHR is embedded in the promotion process in terms of what is sought and expected by panels. This is not about a single question."

And you have already given me an explanation of that in your answer. We have been provided with a review carried out by Baroness McGregor-Smith CBE about mechanisms of change in business, not in relation to Police Scotland, and there was a roadmap to success as part of that, we. Have it and for those behind me it's SBPI 00642, but I won't ask that that be be put on the screen.

But in relation to recruitment and issues of those matters, some of the guidance and recommendations that

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they have made generally for businesses is to have name-blind recruitment, diverse interview panels, equality and diversity management systems and role modelling and mentoring as priorities in the business.

Are these aspects that you would expect

Police Scotland to be considering as part of overall

recruitment, promotion, interviews, things of that sort?

Potentially. The issue on recruitment in terms of Α. name-blind recruitment that's a challenge when vetting is so important and we talked about Dame Elish earlier. I -- one of my other roles since I retired I sit on a reference group that Dame Elish has established for her work in terms of the disgusting conduct of Wayne Couzens and the murder of Sarah Everard and the review work that's been carried out there and some of the early work was on vetting. And one of the suggestions for new recruits was to reintroduce home visits where the individual and their circumstances were part of that process, so that wouldn't -- the vetting challenges against the suggesting of name-blind recruitment I don't think would be practical. Again, there are numerous elements of it.

But in terms of seeking to identify best practice, wherever it exists, you know, I have said this a number of times, if somebody can point me to an organisation as an exemplar or a sector of Scottish life, British life,

- anywhere that's an exemplar of equality, diversity and inclusion, we'll go there, but I think these are massively challenging issues for everyone, for all of us, but wherever best practice exists, I think it would be foolish not to look at it.
 - Q. Thank you. I would like to move on now and look at SBPI 00484 and this is the HMICS Thematic Inspection of Organisation Culture in Police Scotland. And this is dated December 2023, so I appreciate that you retired in the August, but it covers part of the period when you were chief constable.

And what I would like to do is go through some of the elements that are mentioned within this document and ask you for your comments. If we could look, please, first of all at -- as I understand it, there are 155 pages on this as a PDF and so the first page I would like to look at is page 13 of the PDF, but as we look at the page, we will realise this is actually page 11 of the actual report, but if we can turn to page 13 of the PDF.

Here we are, "key findings", and during this report there are a number of areas where they highlight key findings and they express these as bulletpoints, paragraphs and I would like to go through some of these with you. If we can go to the middle of the page, I would like to ask you about "we found that", here we

1 are:

"We found that financial and resource constraint was one of the primary factors adversely affecting culture change, particularly at the frontline, both in terms of driving behaviours, as well as impacting on capacity, motivation, and wellbeing."

And you have mentioned financial constraints in this day and age and I wonder if you would like to expand on that slightly in terms for the Chair. In terms of actually implementing change, to what extent would financial and resource constraint be a factor for the service?

A. It would always be a factor I think I mentioned earlier of the increasing expectations, the increasing community needs that policing is asked to meet, increased new legislation that's introduced, often with very little or minimal consultation or assessment around about financial implications and that, all of that, you know, contributes to those financial and resource constraints that are mentioned in the HMI report.

And I do feel very strongly on the financial pressures that police is under in Scotland, because I don't think that there has been sufficient recognition from government in terms of funding on the fact that Police Scotland, policing in Scotland has actually gone through significant reform and restructure and it's a

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matter of record through Audit Scotland that policing is £200 million a year at least cheaper now per year than it was under legacy arrangements in real. Terms, that's an enormous amounts of money out of a 1.2 billion budget.

Yet, at the same time, in my judgment, we have been able to improve service consistency and achieve some of the objectives of reform, but it gets to a position where because reform and a single service has now established, you know, that budget, that need for financial protection, it can't continue to be diminished, particularly, particularly as there has already been a return to the public purse, because of the reform agenda for different reasons, you know, one of them being a reduction in senior ranks. There was over 30 members, I think, of ACPO Scotland when I was an ACC in Edinburgh, back in the 2000s or late 2000s, and yet now, you know, we're into, you know, 17, less than that, 13, 14, chief officers. That's just one example, but that puts pressure and demand into senior leadership teams.

So the financial and resource constraints in any element we want to develop training, we want to do more face-to-face, people are concerned about the amount of e-learning that's required, all of these come with a cost and all of these come with a demand and that has to

be prioritised. This was a prioritised -- the Policing Together work was prioritised. We did recruit additional resources into that. We put in a bespoke and specific additional chief officer to lead that, but we know resource pressures are there. And I absolutely recognise the pressure on operational police officers and police staff in terms of their wellbeing and that motivation, that ability to give discretionary effort when you yourself don't feel fully valued.

So the financial pressures I think are significant and, actually, as I have said before and I'll repeat, I think policing as a sector has more than taken its fair share of financial restrictions since 2012 and if it's going to continue to provide a service that this country needs and deserves it has to be if you need accordingly.

- Q. And so in terms of implementing change in regard to equality, diversity, inclusion and human rights issues, as we have been talking today, would you consider it reasonable to -- well necessary to prioritise but also reasonable to perhaps prioritise training and other matters in relation to situations where there is potentially engagement with police with members of the public and there is a risk of death or a risk of a serious incident occurring?
- A. Absolutely, that's why, as I described, it was done, why

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Policing Together was created, why there's specific 1 2 resources gone into that, but it comes where other parts 3 of the service are being stretched and, therefore, it's that challenge that you need to support the officers in 4 community teams and specialist teams and child 5 6 protection teams who are doing incredible work for 7 public safety and public wellbeing. But if their 8 resource base is being challenged, because as a chief 9 constable I have decided I need to invest in EDI, rightly, there's almost an unintended consequence. It 10 11 might put additional pressure onto those teams who we 12 are seeking to help and support in terms of developing and maintaining the culture. So operating in that 13 14 context is really challenging but, you know, that's the 15 responsibility of leadership team and the chief 16 constable.

Q. Can we move on to page 14 of the PDF, please, which is page 12 of the report and you'll see the second bulletpoint there:

"Police Scotland has previously acknowledged that there remain cultural and behavioural issues that can result in unfair or inequitable treatment in the service. We were notified of a number of individual cases of such treatment and have taken related policy, process and procedural matters into account in these findings. The perception of a lack of organisational

justice was reflected in much of the evidence we 1 2 collected." 3 So it would appear the HMICS is also collecting evidence as well as the IRG and through other sources. 4 Would you like to comment on this phrase "the perception 5 6 of a lack of organisational justice"? 7 A. I'm not entirely sure what it means in terms of whether 8 it's procedural justice within the service. I mean 9 I would read that as being supportive of my determination regarding institutional discrimination 10 11 that, you know, there has been unfairness and a lack of 12 equity in how individuals have been dealt with in terms of behavioural issues. 13 14 "Organisational justice", I suppose that would 15 relate to proportionately and equity, but, again, 16 I didn't write the report and again, candidly, it's the 17 first time I have seen it. All right. Thank you. This was published in December 18 Q. 2023, which he was after you retired, as I said. 19 20 Α. That's right. Can we look at this next section "Leadership and vision. 21 Q. Leadership behaviours" and it's the first bulletpoint 22 and the final sentence there: 23 24 "As yet it is unclear how aligned and sustainable 25 these will be and how Police Scotland will fully assess 26 the ongoing impact of this wide-ranging work."

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	Sorry. I should have read the first sentence:
	"Police Scotland is planning and undertaking a
	number of initiatives to embed appropriate leadership
	behaviours, attitudes and values at all levels in the
	service [and you have talked about that today] but as
	yet it is unclear how aligned and sustainable these will
	be."
	Do you think that is a fair reflection of where
	Police Scotland were when you retired, maybe the clarity
	regarding how aligned and sustainable they were was not
	quite clear?
Α.	It was developing. Definitely it has to be sustainable.
	This is a long-term commitment and a long-term journey,
	for want of a better phrase, that the organisation needs
	to be on, but the I think we've talked about, you
	know, Your Leadership Matters, we've talked about the
	work that has been done, we've talked about at the
	alignment with the Policing Together work, how training
	is at the core of that and, you know, fair enough,
	obviously, we need to ensure that it sustains. And you
	know, as I think HMICS are saying, they'll come back and
	make comment on that.
Q.	Thank you. Could we look at page 18 PDF, please, page
	16 of the report. I'm interested in the second last
	bulletpoint, please, under "organisational learning":

"We identified good practice work in a number of

policing areas where a culture of consistent evaluation, debriefing and governance of organisational learning is in place, but overall there remains a fragmented and inconsistent approach. Although learning is promoted, there remains a perceived blame culture within the organisation, which is considered as a barrier to this."

Was it part of Policing Together and the action plan that was devised designed to counter the perceived blame culture which may have been a parrier to change?

A. Yes. Again, it's that confidence to be honest, to share an issue, rather than holding something back, to ensure that the organisation does learn that. The ability to capture learning, again, has always been a -- not just in policing is a real challenge. You know, everybody talks about organisational learning and that it would remain, but the challenge is putting structures and processes in place that captures that.

And again, the sense of a perceived blame culture, again, that's a phrase I have read throughout my career as a police officer and there is a perception. Against that, I would say policing has to be highly accountable. If you hold the office of constable, regardless of your rank, regardless of your rank, you know, you must be accountable for your decisions and your actions. Now, if that is perceived as a "blame culture", you know, that again is the colloquial term that's often used, but

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it's important that that supportive mechanism, the ability and the confidence to speak openly and to make challenge and to raise an issue without it being pushing back on you the whole sort of black box concepts that we've heard of over a number of years of calling things out and making sure the organisation supports that and you're giving credit for that, that is entirely consistent with being individually accountable for your actions. And that's something that I think is a virtue within the police service. It's something that comes with a responsibility. I used to speak to as I did to every single new recruit and said, that, you know, you have not joined a job, your status has changed, your status is different, you are now holder of the office of constable and with that comes that responsibility, comes the privilege to be an officer, but also comes high levels of accountability.

Q. Can we turn to page 22 PDF, please, page 20, and this receipts to Policing Together. The second bulletpoint:

"We identified inconsistent understanding of the scope of Policing Together and a degree of confusion about its extensive delivery mechanisms in governance. There also remains some cultural resistance to Policing Together. Some people do not recognise the issues being raised and consider it just another central initiative with concerns that it may not facilitate the

1		wider cultural change required."
2		To what extent is there a barrier between what would
3		appear to be negative views being held by certain
4		members of the police?
5	Α.	I'm not surprised that there's some resistance to
6		Policing Together, because there was resistance to the
7		recognition of institutional discrimination and
8		institutional racism. Again, I would say, from my
9		perspective, that's further evidence of the need to take
LO		the action that we're taking. The understanding and the
L1		awareness of it, well, that again is why communication
L2		is an essential part of the Policing Together work, you
L3		know, crucial, linked in to the other areas of training,
L 4		the prevention that we've discussed and, you know, the
L5		responsibilities to go forward and take on those
L 6		challenges and address some of that negativity that is
L7		described there.
L8	Q.	Thank you. Could we look at page 23 PDF, page 21. It
L9		relates to outcomes. And the first bulletpoint says:
20		"Police Scotland does not fully understand how
21		culture affects service delivery performance, relying or
22		service satisfaction ratings to assess this, neither
23		does it effectively measure cultural change (and the
24		impact of supporting activity)."
25		Would you like to comment on that?
26	A.	It's a challenge to try and how do you measure

cultural change? I mean it's -- I don't know if it's 1 2 somewhere within the report. You know, there's no 3 suggestion there to how it should be addressed, as I said earlier. If somebody could point us in the right 4 direction, I'm sure the Police Service of Scotland would 5 6 go there, but it needs to develop further. 7 Coming back to the Policing Together work, how do 8 you assess it, how do you evaluate it, how do you make 9 sure that your intentions are being delivered, that gap, again, that you describe, counsel, between strategy and 10 11 implementation? So put in all those measures, 12 developing a suit of measures, I know that is part of the Policing Together work and no doubt it's difficult, 13 14 but it's important to do. 15 Thank you. Can we look at page 24 now? This is the Q. 16 start of the recommendations of the HMICS and, again, 17 I don't want to go through all of them with you. I would just like to go through one of them, which is 18 recommendation 2: 19 20 actions to address the fundamental inequalities between 21 officers and police staff, the frontline policing and 22 23

"Police Scotland should develop and deliver a set of other national/specialist functions."

Do you have any comments about that recommendation?

I don't know to what the HMI refers in terms of Α. fundamental inequalities. Is it of status, of pay, of

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- career opportunity? Again, I don't really know what that means.
- 3 Q. Right. And can we look at recommendation 6:

"Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority
should reinforce the human rights and ethics-based
approach for all policing activity."

7 You're nodding. You obviously accept that 8 recommendation.

A. Well, we have been at the forefront of that, candidly.

The HMI are echoing back what Police Scotland has led on the introduction of human rights into the equality impact assessment, the articulation of human rights in our operational policing, whether it's a protest, whether it's of large scale events such as COP26, through Covid, our ability to put human rights at the centre of the work that we doing where there was an independent group chaired by John Scott QC, now Lord Scott. And again, there was significant oversight of that where we were challenging ourselves, ensuring public confidence, because human rights were at the forefront of what we do.

As far as I'm concerned, good policing is human rights and no organisation does more to protect the human rights of our citizens in my judgment than the Police Service of Scotland does. Certainly when I was chief, I openly articulated it and I think there's ample

- evidence of us doing that. So if it needs reinforced,

 please do, because it's certainly something I support

 and have advocated for many years.
- And just a couple of matters, again, dealing with the 4 Q. 5 challenge that faces Police Scotland in changing culture 6 and attitudes. Can we look at PS18903. We've heard 7 that there was a staff survey done after your 8 institutional racism statement was made and you'll see 9 that this is a PowerPoint regarding "Attitudes towards and perceptions of institutional racism within 10 11 Police Scotland among Police Scotland colleagues". And this is described as "Strategy, insight and engagement" 12 and it's from November 2023. So after you had retired, 13 14 but based on information available.
 - It's 17 pages. The second slide specifically address your address to the SPA. You see it's referred to there on Thursday, 25 May 2023, when you addressed institutional discrimination and what you said:

"The overarching aim was for the survey seeking to provide Police Scotland colleagues the opportunity to convey their thoughts, feelings and experiences related to discrimination, equality, diversity and inclusion within the service."

Do you see that?

25 A. Yes, I do.

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26 Q. And if we can look at slide 8, please, I think there's

just an image of some of the responses. Here we are. 1 2 Sorry, I maybe got the wrong number, but that was the 3 one I wanted, thank you. And this is "Institutional discrimination survey respondents." 49 of the 4 respondents were men. Sorry, this isn't the one I 5 6 wanted actually. 7 Keep going. It looks very similar to that. Maybe 8 it was on page 8. Yes, sorry, my mistake. "Insights 9 overview": "40 per cent of respondents believe institutional 10 11 discrimination is an issue for Police Scotland, but 12 equally that would mean 60 per cent think it's not an issue." 13 14 Is that a concern to think that 60 per cent of the 15 police actually don't think it's an issue at all for Police Scotland? 16 17 Α. I don't know how representative the survey or the sample was. I don't know if it was universal or people who 18 self-selected to respond to it, but I'm not particularly 19 20 surprised that people are resistant. As I said, 21 I understand some of those conflicts. I think my 22 challenge would be and it is something that we had a 23 responsibility to do -- the onus was on us as a leader 24 team was to explain what we mean by "institutional 25 racism" and what it doesn't mean and, therefore, you 26 know, that interpretation, again, I don't know --

I don't know what the validity and rigour of sample size et cetera, et cetera would be, but it doesn't surprise me that there are -- there would be individuals within the service who may be legitimately don't consider it as an issue. I think it is. I know it to be so. So we need to continue to advocate that and we need to continue to drive the Policing Together work, we need to continue to communicate on this crucial issue.

Q. "And 80 per cent of respondents reported negative conversations on institutional discrimination following your statement."

Is this potentially touching on what you expected and what you've told us today, you actually expected people thinking, the chief says we're racist?

A. Well, if I had completed the survey, I would have been part of that 80 per cent as well, because people were critical, people were -- you know, in my case, you know, commentators and others at times were very personally and aggressively critical about throwing officers under a bus and, you know, exposing them to danger and whatnot, which I genuinely took great exception to, because, you know, I'm massively committed and supported to the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and police staff and I don't think that was the case.

I didn't think -- I thought that was unfair and I thought it was inaccurate in my judgment, but the idea

- 1 that you would negative conversations on institutional
- discrimination, as I say, I had a number of those, so it
- 3 doesn't surprise me again.
- Q. Right. So you weren't personally being negative, but
- 5 you were party to conversations where negative views
- 6 were being expressed?
- 7 A. I thought that's what I said.
- 8 Q. Yes.
- 9 A. Reported negative conversations I think you would with
- 10 and that could be with friends, casual acquaintances or
- 11 it could be with, you know, media outlets or others so,
- again, that doesn't surprise me.
- 13 Q. "And 41 per cent of respondents agree the service was
- 14 taking the right steps to reduce institutional
- discrimination that may exist."
- 16 Would you want to express any view on that figure,
- 17 41 per cent of respondents?
- 18 A. Well, it's greater than the people who think, you know,
- in terms of the progress we're trying to make. There's
- 20 obviously a whole chunk of people who doesn't think it
- 21 exists anyway so, you know, that in terms of the 41 per
- cent saying we're taking the right steps there's a large
- part of this survey, which, again, I don't know how
- representative it is, but, notwithstanding that, it's --
- 25 the people who believe it's an issue almost equates to
- the people who think we are doing the right thing.

- Q. "And then 37% believe the service provides resources to develop an understanding of institutional discrimination."
- Is that something you would like to see improved in Police Scotland?
- 6 I mean I come back to if 60 per cent don't think it Α. 7 exists, they're not going to think that we're providing 8 the right resources, so the fact that that figure is 9 close to the 40 per cent, again, seems common sense it's in the same space. And as we discussed earlier, 10 11 resources are critical, absolutely critical, sustained 12 resources over time are absolutely crucial to make 13 progress.
 - Q. "79 per cent are aware of the mechanisms in which to report instances of discrimination."
- Do you wish to comment on that?

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- 17 A. It's a relatively high number. I would like it to be
 18 higher. Actually, I don't know if this is a definitive
 19 survey of the police officers and police staff in
 20 Police Scotland. So of the people who have filled it
 21 in, 80 per cent or close to 80 per cent seems high, you
 22 know, but we would like it or I would like it -- as a
 23 citizen, I would like that to be as high as possible.
 - Q. Thank you. And then the final entry there:
- 25 "50 per cent were confident that if reported an instance of discrimination would be addressed"

- Again, is that something you would like to see improved?
- 3 A. Absolutely.
- 4 Q. Finally I would like to ask you about one matter.

You've talked about some negative conversations, you

have talked about the challenge of dealing with change

and implementing change amongst officers and I would

like to ask you about the impact that -- or the

engagement of the Scottish Police Federation and what

difference that could make to implementing change more

widely in Police Scotland and it was quite widely

reported at the time that there was some criticism from

Police Scotland -- Scottish Police Federation to your

statement about institutional racism who were concerned

about the reputation of members of the police force

service and they felt that in some ways that had been

tarnished because of actions of a few, as they described

it. But David Threadgold, Chair of the Federation, had

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"The SPF will always work with the service to identify and remove officers in Scotland who fail to live up to our standards of professional behaviour.

Culture in any organisation is change from the top down, in this case at governmental level. The chief has to work to ensure that the policing budget is given real terms protection to allow us to maintain our current

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officer and staff profile and this relentless stripping
of our proud service of physical and human
infrastructure has to stop."

I'm interested generally in whether you take the view as former chief constable that the SPF can be part of the move to change or can -- or whether they can in any way hinder that move to change.

The SPF, Scottish Police Federation, can entirely be Α. part of that movement for change, the potential they have is enormous, but their support to identify officers who conduct themselves contrary to our values and who act in a racist manner, I would expect that and I think that's right. I think where I was disappointed at the Scottish Police Federation after I had made my statement was they said, you know, they didn't consider -initially they said they didn't consider institutional racism and institutional discrimination existed and actually by me saying that it had damaged officers and made officers vulnerable. I don't think that came to being. I think actually over -- as I recall, their position slightly altered over the weeks when there was greater understanding and clarity about what I was talking about. I was talking practices, policies, process, cultural issues that are endemic to the organisation and actually again it was important, very, very important to recognise that and then make the

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change, Federation have an important role, a really important role. I'm very supportive of a strong and supportive Scottish Police Federation. Their role is for the efficiency of the service and the welfare of officers. They are there as a critical eye on policing and, you know, they will give whoever the chief constable is in the senior team feedback on many issues and that's right and proper but I do think that they would be crucial to this acceptance of institutional racism, institutional discrimination to make the progress that we need. And they need to look to themselves; they need to look how representative they are; they need to look how they are mobilising. And again I would encourage them to do what I think they are doing, they're beginning to move forward, but they certainly need to be part of the challenge round about improving the culture of the Police Service of Scotland because they have leadership responsibilities back to what I expected, I required of officers and staff, everyone, to bring this organisation forward, to bring policing forward as a vocation and as a core public service, for it to be antiracist, that everybody had to take that responsibility. Every single officer, every single member of staff, every structure, every organisation within the service had to be proactive in identifying, recognising and addressing it and I think

1	the Scottish Police Federation have enormous potential
2	in this area if they were mobilised and directed in the
3	right way.
4	Q. Thank you. Could you give me a moment, please? Thank
5	you very much I have no further questions.
6	LORD BRACADALE: Are there any rule 9 applications?
7	Sir Iain, thank you very much for coming to give
8	evidence to the Inquiry and for your personal commitment
9	to the Inquiry, I'm very grateful for that. We're going
10	to adjourn now and you'll then be free to go. Adjourn
11	until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.
12	(3.56 am)
13	(The hearing was adjourned to 10.00 am on Tuesday, 2 July
14	2024)
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