Friday, 28 June 2024. 1 (10.00 am)2 3 LORD BRACADALE: Good morning, Mr Livingstone, will you take 4 the oath. Evidence of RETIRED CHIEF CONSTABLE SIR IAIN LIVINGSTONE 5 LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame. 6 7 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Examination-in-chief by MS GRAHAME 8 9 MS GRAHAME: Good morning. You are Sir Iain Livingstone? 10 A. That's correct. Q. And I think you have given a statement to the Inquiry 11 12 and you have detailed what I would call your CV, your 13 career and your appointments and the roles you've had. 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. Crime and Operations. In December 2012 you were 18 19 appointed as Deputy Chief Constable of Crime and 20 Operational Support. That's correct. 21 Α. 22 Thank you. And in May 2016 you became the Deputy Chief Q. 23 Constable designate under a new Chief Constable at that 24 time and we've heard in this Inquiry from Fiona Taylor at one time she was a Deputy Chief Constable designate. 25

- 1 A. That's right.
- 2 Q. That was the role you had before Fiona Taylor would
- 3 have?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. And in September 2017 you assumed the duties and
- 6 responsibilities of the Chief Constable of
- 7 Police Scotland on an interim basis at that time?
- 8 A. That's correct.
- 9 Q. And then you became Chief Constable in August 2018?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. And you remained in that position until you retired in
- 12 August of last year?
- 13 A. That's right.
- 14 Q. And you had served 31 years within the police?
- 15 A. Just slight over, that's right.
- Q. So originally in a legacy force, but laterally within
- 17 Police Scotland after it became Police Scotland --
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. -- in April 2015?
- 20 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?
- 23 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
- 25 overall command of a series of investigations and

1 reviews that relate to The Troubles in Northern Ireland. 2 It had been extant for about six years, but it still had 3 a period to run. The person that had been in charge of 4 that had moved to a new role, in fact as a chief 5 constable in the PSNI, and I was asked to take on that role, which I did and I have been more or less fully 6 7 immersed in that since October of last year and in fact this week I have been in Ireland all of this week prior 8 to today. 9 10 Q. Thank you. Thank you for coming. No, thank you. 11 Α. 12 Q. And just for those listening, PSNI is the Police Service of Northern Ireland? 13 That's correct. 14 Α. 15 Q. And before you left your role of Chief Constable of Police Scotland, you had actually been the core 16 17 participant to this Inquiry on behalf of Police Scotland? 18 19 Yes. Α. And that was really from the outset and it was on your 20 Q. 21 behalf that your senior counsel made submissions on 22 11 May 2020, those were opening submissions, and that

was the opening submissions were you declared

Police Scotland would become an antiracist organisation. 25 A. That was our ambition, yes.

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- 1 Q. That was your ambition. And then on 23 June last year,
- 2 again your senior counsel made interim closing
- 3 submission again on you are behalf as Chief Constable
- 4 and as core participant?
- 5 A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, I think in your Inquiry statement, which I will
- 7 come to, in paragraph 1 you say you remain committed to
- 8 the terms of those submissions?
- 9 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 10 Q. And then this year the Inquiry were in touch with you,
- 11 the Inquiry team, and they sent you what we've come to
- 12 know as a Rule 8 request, which is a written request to
- answer some questions and that was -- well, let's have
- that on the screen, it's SBPI 00595, and I won't be
- going through this in detail, and that's 11 -- that is
- from 11 April 2024 and that's when the Inquiry asked you
- for a written statement. And you'll know and you have
- in front of you a blue folder and there should be a hard
- 19 copy of that Rule 8 request in there for you and in my
- addition your response to that, which is SBPI 00596?
- 21 A. That's right.
- Q. And you'll see that on the screen. That's a response to
- 23 the Rule 8 request by Sir Iain Livingstone, QPM, and you
- should have that hard copy in your folder?
- 25 A. I do, thank you.

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1 Q. As we go through your evidence today, I will -- I will ask you to refer to certain things and we'll have 2 3 paragraphs of your statement or maybe other documents on 4 the screen and you're very welcome to just follow me on 5 the screen. However, if you prefer to look at your 6 statement in hard copy, you have one available. If 7 there's anything else that you think we should have that would help you give your evidence today, then please 8 9 simply tell me. If I don't have it on the playlist and 10 it can't be shown on the screen immediately, we'll get it at the next break? 11 12 Α. Thank you. 13 Right. Can I ask you to look at your statement. Let's Q. 14 go to the final page. The copy we have on the screen 15 has your signature redacted, although your hard copy will probably show you your signature. 16 17 Α. Yes. 18 And it's correct to say you signed this on 15 May this Q. 19 year? 20 Α. Yes. 21 Q. And if we look at the paragraph at the very -- it's at 22 the very top of the screen as we look, it says: "I believe the facts stated in this witness 23 statement are true. I understand this statement may 24

form part of the evidence before the Inquiry and be

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

1 my statement that my respect for Sheku's mother and sisters, Adi, and the family for the dignity you have 2 shown, the courage you have shown and the commitment you 3 4 have made to seeking truth and it's one that I share 5 with you. 6 I have had the privilege to have met the family way 7 back in 2015, shortly after Sheku's tragic death, and you have been constant and consistent in that dignity 8 9 and that resilience since that time and I think it's 10 right and proper that you as a family and Sheku as an individual are at the heart of this public inquiry and 11 12 it's something I support and, again, it's been a 13 privilege to meet you at different times over the years and I will do everything I can to support the work of 14 15 this public inquiry. Thank you very much, Sir Iain. I would like to 16 Q. obviously ask you questions about a statement you made 17 18 last year before you retired and that was in relation to 19 institutional racism and this was a statement you made 20 at a meeting of the Scottish Police Authority --21 That's correct. Α. 22 -- on 25 May last year. And I wonder if we could have Q.

Q. -- on 25 May last year. And I wonder if we could have that on the screen in front of us, SBPI 00460. And what I would like to do is take you through some of the elements of this statement and then ask you some further

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             questions. So if we look at the screen, it's quite
             small print, but I'll be reading it out and we'll count
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             the paragraph numbers as we go through. So the first
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             paragraph says:
                 "Scotland's Chief Constable Sir Iain Livingstone QPM
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             addressed the matter of institutional discrimination in
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 7
             policing at a meeting of the Scottish Police Authority
             board today (Thursday, 25 May)."
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                 And then second paragraph is:
                 "His statement is in full below."
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                 And the first paragraph is:
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                 "I have been the Chief Constable of Police Scotland
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             for six of our ten years and have been a police officer
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             holding the office of constable for over 30 years. As
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             such, I have a deep and personal sense of duty and
             responsibility for leading, shaping and representing an
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             institution of which all the people of Scotland should
             be hugely proud."
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                 Do you see that?
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20
         Α.
             Yes.
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         Q.
             And the first paragraph that I would like to focus on is
             actually the fifth paragraph and it starts:
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                 "Institutional racism."
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24
                   "Institutional racism, sexism and institutional
             discrimination..."
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1 Do you see that paragraph there? 2 Α. I do, yes. "... have become iconic terms in the vital battle to 3 Q. 4 tackle injustice. Police officers and staff, including 5 police leaders, can be conflicted both in acknowledging their existence and in using such terms, fearing it 6 7 would unfairly condemn dedicated and honourable colleagues or that it means no progress has been made 8 since the nineties. Truly, I recognise and understand 9 10 that conflict. I have experienced that conflict myself over a number of years." 11 12 And if I can pause there first of all. 13 Α. Yes. I wonder if you can help the Chair understand what 14 Q. 15 you're saying here regarding conflict and your experience of it over a number of years? 16 I think the essence that I'm getting at is how the 17 Α. phrase "institutional racism" or "institutional 18 19 discrimination", as I say in my statement to the police 20 authority, had become iconic, but it had also become 21 controversial and there was a feeling within policing, 22 but often beyond, where in my judgment what institutional racism meant was misrepresented. And it 23 was misrepresented as being a condemnation of officers 24 25 and staff as being racist, where actually if you said an

organisation was institutionally racist, that means that that organisation is full of racists. That's not what it means at all. But that sense of if you declare it you will be subject to those accusations is something I think that made policing as a whole defensive around recognition of something that I think to be palpable and 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

1 policing is far different from what it was when I joined 2 in the 1990s and I'm an individual who I always respect 3 the past, but I won't romanticise it and, believe me, 4 policing in terms of how it relates to its fellow 5 citizens, how it treats its own officers and staff, even that phrase, there's no sense of a divide or second 6 7 class citizens between being a police officer or member of police staff, there has been a massive improvement in 8 9 police culture and how the service relates to its 10 communities, how it provides policing service and also how it operates internally. 11 12 So that progress has been hard earned and it 13 definitely has been achieved. However, however, more 14 needs to be done and I think that was the conflict that 15 there was a sense if you do declare policing or you declare your own particular service to be 16 17 institutionally racist, institutionally discriminatory, you would be unfairly condemning your colleagues, 18 because that's how it would be represented in the media 19 20 and that was how it was at times after I made my 21 statement, but I knew that would be the case. Nevertheless, it had to be said. 22 And secondly, there would be the suggestion or this 23 inference that little progress had been made since 1993, 24 where we all know that enormous progress has been made 25

1 and that's a good thing, a good foundation, but our understanding of these issues is far greater now and it 2 3 was absolutely crucial, I think, that although progress 4 had been made, more had to be done and a starting point 5 to that progress was an acknowledgment and recognition of institutional racism and institutional 6 7 discrimination. Q. Thank you and although you acknowledge, first of all, 8 9 progress has been achieved, I think in paragraph 4 that we see at the top of the page you said: 10 "Police Scotland has grown into an organisation 11 12 known to be compassionate values-based and highly 13 competent. It is well-regarded nationally, extremely 14 well-regarded internationally, but I know it can improve 15 and it must improve." And was that a recognition that although progress 16 17 has been achieved, there must be continued endeavours to 18 make further improvements and progress? 19 Absolutely, and that covers many areas. You know, Α. 20 Police Scotland has to improve in many elements of the 21 service it provides, but it has achieved enormous 22 amounts in ten years. I think the nature of a national police service is that there is an awful lot of focus on 23 challenges and issues within it, but on a comparative 24 basis, whether it's to do with levels of public trust, 25

1 whether it's to do with detection rates, whether it's to do with homicide investigation, whether it is to do with 2 3 how we respond to major incidents and major 4 international events, on an international comparative 5 basis, I think policing in Scotland stands in high regard, but much more needs to be done. 6 7 Similarly with our culture, similarly with our approach to equality diversity and inclusion, progress 8 9 has been made. It's important to recognise that, but that should be a driver for further improvement and to 10 make sure that the organisation becomes as good as it 11 12 can be. Thank you. And you have spoken of this conflict and you 13 Q. 14 have explained your views on that. How long were you 15 aware of this conflict between the definition of institutional racism and the way that was being 16 17 perceived and the possible impact that would have on Police Scotland? 18 19 The issues round the murder of Stephen Lawrence, it's Α. 20 almost -- I joined the police service in 1992 and 21 Stephen was murdered in South London in 1993. And, yes, 22 it was within London, it was within the Metropolitan Police, but the impact of that that murder, 23 of the failed investigation and the, you know, the 24 absolutely shocking revelations that came from the 25

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 public sphere and required us again to look hard at ourselves and to look hard at the organisation and assess whether, you know, those institutional matters remained.

And that's really, you know, where I was as we went into the 2020s and Sheku's death in 2015 was very relevant to our experience within Scotland and undoubtedly the initiation of the public inquiry brought focus to my thinking as well.

Q. And so when you became chief constable in August 2018

1 you were then at the top of the service and were in a 2 position to start directing change --3 Α. Yes. 4 Q. -- as an individual? 5 Can we look at your Inquiry statement again, please, paragraphs 10 and 11. You say at 10: 6 7 "As chief constable and leader of the organisation it was my decision to state that the Police Service of 8 9 Scotland was institutionally discriminatory and institutionally racist." 10 And you then go on 11, if we can move down, and you 11 12 say at the very end of that paragraph: 13 "Ultimately, the decision to make the statement was 14 mine as chief constable and I was solely accountable for 15 it." And does that remain your position? 16 Yes, that's correct. 17 Α. 18 Q. Thank you. Could we look at paragraph 12, please. And 19 there you're talking about the statement you made on 20 25 May 2023 was a statement of reality: 21 "Recognition that institutional racism and other forms of institutional discrimination exist within 22 Police Scotland was a fundamental step forward towards 23 being an inclusive service where equality and fairness 24 are clearly evident for your officers, staff and for all 25

1 our fellow citizens who we serve. My professional 2 experience has shown that people from different 3 backgrounds or with different requirements do not always 4 get the service from their police service that is their 5 right. For similar reasons, our own officers and staff do not always have the experiences and support that they 6 7 deserve as public servants. It is an institutional matter when an organisation does not have all the 8 9 necessary policies, processes, practices and systems in 10 place to ensure these things do not happen. Publicly acknowledging that these institutional issues exist was 11 12 essential to ensuring public confidence and fairness." You've said earlier today that it doesn't 13 14 necessarily mean that everyone in the organisation is a 15 racist, to admit institutional racism does not mean everyone is racist or all the officers are racist? 16 17 It doesn't mean that at all. It's separate from Α. individuals. This is an institutional structural 18 19 matter. 20 But you would presumably agree that if an organisation Q. 21 is institutionally racist that that will perhaps create opportunities for individuals to act in a manner that 22 amounts to discrimination, and we're obviously 23 24 interested in racist discrimination; would you agree with that? 25

- 1 A. I don't think it's -- I don't think it would be a causation matter like that.
- 3 Q. No, no.

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 virtue, but like any organisation people will have discriminatory views, people will have values that are not consistent with the very clear stated values of the organisation that they're in.

Racism or any form of discrimination, as manifested by an individual, would always be, you know, robustly 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 we see racist conduct on an individual, we take really 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

1 and provide a policing service to the communities that 2 hold us to account. 3 So the individual conduct where of discriminatory or 4 racist conduct would never be -- never be condoned, 5 would always be condemned and actually very robustly so, but that's not enough in itself. I think it's also 6 7 important to recognise some of these institutional matters and important to distinguish them. 8 Q. If an organisation is institutionally racist, would you 9 10 accept that if an individual expresses a racist view, for example, that that organisation may not be as robust 11 12 as it could be when it comes to condemning or preventing 13 or minimising the expression of those racist views by an 14 officer? 15 I'm not sure that is a logical conclusion. Genuinely, Α. as I say actually, I think if anything people could say 16 we're not institutionally racist and I'll tell you why 17 we're not, because look how robust we take -- look how 18 19 severely and firmly we respond to racism when it 20 manifests itself. I think you need to be robust in 21 dealing with that, but actually this is something that's 22 less overt. This is something that you need to look at actually the impact and some of those impacts are not 23 always clear or not always obvious. 24 Q. So do you consider that an institution being 25

1 institutionally racist or an organisation being institutionally racist can be completely separate from 2 3 individual acts of racism by an officer? 4 Α. I think they're two different issues. I think they are 5 two different issues. Both of them require robust measures, both of them require acknowledgment, both of 6 7 them need an institutional and a force wide -- a leadership response to that, but in my judgment we are 8 talking about different issues. 9 10 Q. All right. And do you consider there's any opportunity for an organisation that is institutionally racist to, 11 12 by its very nature, its processes, its procedures, to 13 empower someone who has and holds racist views to act? Potentially, yes, potentially. I think that is the 14 Α. 15 potential, but, again, what I would say, and I say that in my statement, I don't think that's unique to 16 policing. 17 18 Q. No. 19 I think, you know, I have been in different Α. 20 organisations, different -- I think that's something 21 that it's by definition a lot of those institutional 22 challenges are not clear to you. You have to really look hard, you know, look hard at that mirror and it can 23 be uncomfortable and I think what we've done within the 24 Police Service of Scotland has been difficult and, 25

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- 1 internal and external, it's been a difficult message in terms of institutional racism and institutional 2 3 discrimination for people to recognise or for people to 4 accept, but it's absolutely the right thing to do. It 5 gives us a foundation to go and address some of those issues that are difficult to do, but I do think --6 7 policing doesn't exist in a bubble. We are reflective of other institutions, reflective of Scottish society as 8 a whole. 9
- 10 Q. And in relation to having made the statement about institutional racism and wanting to make improvements 11 12 and no doubt carefully analyse the policies and 13 procedures and structures that are in place within 14 Police Scotland, is the hope that that will then either 15 ultimately completely eliminate opportunities for individual acts of racism or to diminish and to reduce 16 17 and discourage any individual acts of racism within that 18 organisation?
 - A. I think it would increase how clear the absolute intolerance around any level of discriminatory conduct, behaviour, language, attitude would be, but actually I think it would be even more important than that.

 Actually, it would also make sure that some of the unforeseen consequences whether it's on recruitment, whether it's on training, whether it's on career

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

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

1 obligation responsibility I think is what I'm trying to 2 say to you. 3 LORD BRACADALE: Thank you. That's helpful. MS GRAHAME: Thank you. So in relation to the statement 4 that Police Scotland are racist that was then envisaged, 5 if I understand what you have just said, to allow 6 7 changes to be made both externally with where officers deal with members of the public or subjects or witnesses 8 9 or any of that, but also internally in relation to 10 things like recruitment, training, career opportunities. So it wasn't simply public facing, it was also looking 11 12 internally at the structures in place within Police Scotland. 13 14 Absolutely. I always saw the organisation as being Α. 15 inherently aligned to the community and being a community itself. And I often said, if we can't treat 16 17 each other with integrity, fairness and respect and dignity and display compassion at times of need and look 18 after their wellbeing, what chance have we got to do 19 20 that to our fellow citizens if that's our primary role? 21 So the internal responsibility and to me would be an 22 enabler of a better quality service and, equally, it would ensure that the organisation was improving and, as 23 I reiterate, the service we were there to provide to the 24 members of the public improved. 25

1 Q. Thank you. And will let's keep paragraph 9 of your statement on the screen. Here you say: 2 3 "The meaning of institutional racism that I 4 understand was provided by Sir William Macpherson in his 5 report following the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry in 1999. Sir William Macpherson outlined institutional racism as 6 7 being the collective failure of an organisation to provide an appropriate and professional service to 8 9 people because of their colour, culture or ethnic 10 origin. It can be seen or detected in processes, attitudes and behaviour which amount to discrimination 11 12 through unwitting prejudice, ignorance, thoughtlessness 13 and racist stereotyping which disadvantage minority 14 ethnic people. It is against the meaning and 15 explanation of institutional racism provided by Sir William Macpherson that any judgment of whether an 16 17 organisation is institutionally racist should be made." And if I'm correct in saying from your earlier 18 evidence, was this the foundation of your understanding 19 20 of the institutional racism and the background to which 21 you made your statement last year? 22 Yes, it was. As I said at the outset, the death of Α. Stephen Lawrence in 1993 and the report by Sir William 23 Macpherson certainly within policing has been the 24 foundation upon which, you know, a lot of the work that 25

we've sought to progress on equality, diversity and 1 inclusion has been built. 2 Thank you. Could we look at paragraph 12, please, of 3 Q. 4 your Inquiry statement, and this is on page 5 at 5 paragraph 2 because this spans a number of pages: "My professional experience has shown that people 6 7 from different backgrounds or with different requirements do not always get the service from their 8 9 police service that is their right." 10 Now, I think that essentially is a direct quote from the statement you made last year about institutional 11 12 racism? 13 Yes. Α. 14 Is it correct to understand from what you've said that Q. 15 some people are entitled to a better service from police officers, but because of their race, you acknowledge 16 17 that they're not getting that service? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Yes. And what examples of that inadequate service were Q. 20 identified by you or what caused concern that made you 21 make that statement? I think what captured -- what captures that issue is 22 Α. this issue of treating everyone fairly and, you know, we 23 treat everyone equally and that's without fear or favour 24 and that's how, again, you know, in the 80s and 90s that 25

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?

disability, for example?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. But there's an expectation that officers will quickly be
 able to adapt to that and should be in a position to

 provide a service to people, even though they have a

 hidden disability that officers will engage with that,

 they will recognise that, and they will adapt the way

 they deal with that person to accommodate that hidden
 - 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

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1 think that way, they have these challenges. The truth is when I was a young officer, they were a shoplifter, 2 3 we take them, charge them and we deal with them. 4 Now, the justice issues still have to be dealt with, 5 but there's much greater awareness amongst our officers and greater expectation, but it does -- and it's a 6 7 challenging and high bar that we set and rightly so, rightly so for the role that the police play in society 8 9 and the unique powers that they have. 10 Q. So we've heard evidence in this hearing in relation to mental health issues, a mental health crisis. So now 11 12 would there be an expectation that an officer who comes 13 into contact, who's with someone who's having a mental 14 health crisis, that the officer would adapt the way that 15 they respond and deal with that person, taking account of the mental health crisis that they're having? 16 Absolutely, I mean the reality of it is that policing is 17 Α. at the forefront of dealing with mental health in the 18

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

1 service, with health professionals, it's an enormous issue of public -- beyond policing, it's an enormous 2 3 issue of concern. But the police service and police officers, again, 4 5 highly demanding role and high expectations on them to go and deal with them and the vast majority of the time 6 7 they go and do a remarkable, remarkable job dealing with people in crisis and bringing safety and compassion to 8 9 them. 10 Q. And you describe police officers dealing people in mental health crisis as their daily business. 11 12 Α. Because in the absence of any other agency or 13 capability. We've spoken to Fiona Taylor about the very public 14 Q. 15 announcement that was made down in the Met about police 16 will no longer engage with that, but as far as you were 17 concerned in Police Scotland, police will still be 18 expected to engage with people in mental health crisis? 19 That was my position and it was one that, again, I had Α. 20 conflict with. I will be really candid. These are not 21 absolute certainty we're not going to do that, we're 22 going to do this, because I did know that there's enormous demands on officers and staff. There's 23 everything from new legislation that comes in that puts 24 extra demands on policing and there's numerous examples 25

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

- are receiving that, would that be correct to say that
 those factors can include race, some of the reasons why
 their experience is not what they deserve is due to
 issues of discrimination including race?
- 5 A. Absolutely.

- Q. And can you tell us if you were considering or thinking 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

1 individuals saying that whether it was career opportunities, whether it was people not remaining in 2 3 contact because they were returning from maternity 4 leave, whether it was access to specialist roles and 5 access to promotions, support and networks, whether there was a lack of empathy because of some domestic or 6 7 family responsibility that an individual had, that again might be related to a particular background or 8 9 characteristics that they held. 10 So there was quite a body of feedback and awareness that actually it was very clear to us, very clear to us 11 12 that officers and staff from minority groups were not getting the experiences and support that they deserved. 13 14 So there was a number of what I would call information 15 sources that made it very clear to me. 16 Q. Thank you. Now, within your institutional racism 17 statement you express the view that: "Police Scotland were committed to regularly and 18 actively challenging and changing our own policies and 19 20 procedures to eradicate unwitting bias." 21 And would that also include the other elements that 22 are mentioned in the Sir William Macpherson definition, thoughtlessness, ignorance and racial stereotyping? 23 24 Α. Yes. 25 Q. And what -- at the time you were still chief constable,

1 what were Police Scotland doing to regularly and actively challenge their own policies and procedures to 2 3 eradicate this? 4 Well, that was an element of our overall overarching Α. 5 approach to equality, diversity and inclusion, which is 6 captured, for shorthand, we were calling Policing 7 Together. There was almost -- as I said at the outset of the evidence, there has always been a lot activity in 8 9 this area. In terms of equality, diversity and 10 inclusion there has been working groups, there has been focus groups, there has been a response to a particular 11 12 review or incident, but at this time, you know, with a 13 lot of discussions and reflections that I was having, 14 particularly with Fiona Taylor, but with other senior 15 colleagues as well with other diversity staff associations, reflections on what was happening, as I 16 17 said, across the UK and internationally for that matter, 18 we strongly felt we needed to have a coordinated and 19 disciplined approach to making progress in this area. 20 And that would include a review of, you know, 21 standing operating procedures, it would include a review 22 of our policies and practices and that is an element of the work that we would seek to do to ensure constantly 23 that our equality and human rights impact assessments 24 were accurate, were valid, that may be we've carried --25

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1 we've assessed that three years ago, but out knowledge 2 and understanding is greater now. We need to go around 3 that process again and make sure with the experience 4 that we've got or with the knowledge that we've got or 5 with insight from some individual, either within the organisation or without, to make sure that that bias is 6 7 eliminated. And was that seen as a continuous process evolving? 8 Q. Sorry, yes, yes. And it will, you know -- I would hope 9 Α. 10 that that is something that continues. To me it's a constant need to update and to challenge and review. 11 12 Q. Thank you. Can I go back to your statement on 13 institutional racism, SBPI 00460, and I'll start with 14 paragraph 8 of that. It's down, you'll have to come up 15 a bit, and it starts with the phrase "the terminology"; 16 do you see that there? 17 Α. Yes. 18 Q. "The phrase, the terminology, however, can be and often 19 is misinterpret or is misrepresent as unfair and 20 personal critical assessments of police officers and 21 police staff as individuals. "That is not the case. 22 "Does institutional discrimination mean our police 23 officers and police staff are racist and sexist? No.

It absolutely does not. I have great confidence in the

1 character and values of our people. I am proud of Police Scotland and I am proud of my colleagues and 2 3 proud of my officers and staff. "So I know and I have shared the reservations and 4 5 concerns about acknowledging that institutional racism exists in policing. However, it is right for me, the 6 7 right thing for me to do as chief constable, to clearly state that institutional racism, sexism, misogyny and 8 9 discrimination exist. Police Scotland is 10 institutionally racist and discriminatory. Publicly acknowledging these institutional issues exist is 11 12 essential to our absolute commitment to championing 13 equality and becoming an antiracist service. It is also 14 critical to your determination to lead wider change in society. 15 "Prejudice and bad behavior within policing, as 16 17 highlighted by court and conduct cases, various independent reviews and by listening to our own officers 18 and staff over recent years, is rightly of great concern 19 20 and is utterly condemned." 21 And I'm interested in this final part of that chapter that I have heard: 22 23 "Prejudice and bad behaviour within policing, as highlighted by court and conduct cases, various 24 independent reviews and by listening to our own officers 25

and staff over recent years, is rightly of great concern and is utterly condemned."

And I wonder if you can help the Chair understand what was behind that paragraph that you've put in there. You mention a lot of different aspects. Were these things that you took into account when you were considering making this statement?

A. Yes, I mean I'm being categorical and I have mentioned I think already this morning about that individual behaviour of racism or misogyny or anybody acting with 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 take robust steps to deal with it.

- Q. This was a recognition by you that prejudice and bad 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 that no examples of racism existed in Police Scotland?
- A. Not at all. And again, it comes back to the discussion

1 we had earlier that, you know, an individual who acts in 2 a racist, sexist discriminatory manner has no place in 3 policing and there's a constant history of that being 4 challenged and, again, that must continue, just as it 5 would be unacceptable in any organisation that had strong values and that had public service at its heart. 6 7 So absolutely, it existed. I think was I was being categorical in the condemnation of prejudice and bad 8 behaviour, because I think that level of condemnation 9 10 goes hand in hand with recognition of some of these institutional matters, which, as I said earlier, I think 11 12 is a different issue, there's obviously alignment, but I 13 do think it's a different issue. And your expectations in terms of, leaving aside for the 14 Q. moment aspects of criminal behaviour, behaviour that may 15 16 amount to criminality --17 Α. Yes. 18 -- what were your expectations in relation to conduct Q. 19 proceedings for these officers where they have 20 demonstrated prejudice or bad behaviour? Well, as the chief constable, you know, as you will be 21 Α. 22 aware, the disciplinary process I delegate that through regulations -- through 2014 Regulations to a Deputy 23 Chief Constable, in this instance DCC Fiona Taylor and, 24 25 thereafter, there's a -- independent chairs are

1 appointed from within policing and there's a process that has to be determined, but it's very clear I 2 3 wanted -- and I was very clear in terms of my standards 4 and expectations of conduct within the police service 5 that any level of discriminatory conduct, racism, misogyny was wholly unacceptable. 6 7 Now, on any particular case, it would be a matter for that particular tribunal, it would be a matter for 8 9 that particular chair, if there were mitigations 10 explanation, I don't know. But in general terms, I needed to be very clear that this was utterly condemned 11 12 and, you know, that example of people, you know, on 13 WhatsApp groups or wherever sharing wholly inappropriate 14 memes, just disgusting language and jokes, as far as I 15 was concerned, they shouldn't have any place in policing. 16 17 We have heard evidence from Fiona Taylor about the 2014 Q. Regulations to do with conduct and we understand that 18 19 the responsibility for that is delegated effectively and 20 appointed in terms of at the Regulations at the time it 21 was to -- not at the time of Mr Bayoh's death, but from 22 the point at which Fiona Taylor took on the role was 2018 and she was responsible for that side of things. 23 So if I'm correct in understanding her evidence, you 24

were not involved in individual decisions on that

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- 1 matter, that responsibility lay with Fiona Taylor?
- 2 A. It lay with Fiona Taylor and the system as regulated by 3 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 complainers, but also the interest of officers who are subject these processes, there may well be facts and circumstances that are presented and how that matter is then disposed of has to be, has to be subject to particular facts and circumstances of that case and the independence that the Chair of the tribunal has. But as a generality, I was categorical in my condemnation of that type of behaviour.
 - Q. Thank you.

1 LORD BRACADALE: Sorry to interrupt again. Just going back to the discussion we had earlier referring to 2 3 Macpherson's definition and the concept of unwitting 4 prejudice and racist stereotyping, now, if you find 5 examples of these among your officers, is that a matter to be dealt with as misconduct. 6 7 Not necessarily, Chair. That's why there's a continuum Α. from, you know, an overt racist violent attack assault 8 9 down to, you know, issues of micro-aggression, 10 thoughtlessness, omission, something that as again I think I said in my statement it might not necessarily 11 12 be intent that lay behind that. So that, again, I would 13 approach to police conduct or approach to police 14 behaviour and discipline goes right across that 15 continuum. Some of it might be there's a training need, there's a management intervention, there's some 16 17 mechanism taken and in the Conduct Regulations would apply at the more serious end of that scale. 18 19 THE ARBITRATOR: Thank you. MS GRAHAME: Would you accept that micro-aggression could be 20 21 examples of racist discrimination? 22 Α. Yes. Q. And if what you said a moment ago about zero tolerance 23 to racism, how does that sit with the idea that 24 25 micro-aggressions are perhaps treated at a lesser or

- less serious level than the assault, the racist assault that you described at the upper level?
- It's because it's thoughtlessness. I suppose in legal 3 Α. 4 terms it would be the mens rea. The individual might 5 have manifested themselves because they came into a room and shook hands of three individuals and ignored the 6 7 female police officer or didn't speak to the black officer and then sat down and actually they may have --8 9 they may not have any intent to offend, they may not 10 have any intent, I'm just speculating on that as an example, so that is an issue that you wouldn't 11 12 necessarily deploy conduct regulations for, but you 13 would equally want to take steps to do that, because it 14 might have been thoughtlessness, it might have been 15 inadvertence, but that lack of awareness is something nevertheless that we would seek to address. 16
 - Q. If there is a microaggression, we have heard they can cause harm and upset, would you accept that also?
- 19 A. Absolutely.

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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. That wouldn't necessarily be a matter of conduct. The 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 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?

1 Α. Absolutely, and that again there's the Policing Together work, but another major piece of work that we took 2 3 forward, which was really challenging, because we kicked 4 this off during the pandemic when it was difficult to 5 bring people together, was a series of work looking at leadership training and leadership behaviours where 6 7 equality, diversity and inclusion, the confidence to do the right thing, the fact that you would seek to 8 collaborate with colleagues, you would seek answers, 9 10 that programme on Your Leadership Matters is something again we started to develop in 2021, which again had 11 12 come from our intention as a collective, my intention as 13 a chief constable, to address those -- that lack of 14 investment in resource and priority that happened in the 15 early years of Police Scotland so we could give people 16 who are charged these responsibilities part of leading 17 police officers or staff who -- under the demands that I talked about earlier, under the expectations, the 18 19 scrutiny, the oversight that very few public servants 20 are subject to, giving them -- empowering them with the 21 skills and ability to go and do that and saying to them, 22 it's okay to stop. When I would appoint new sergeants, I would say to 23 24 them, now, remember, I don't know, I'm not sure, what do 25 you think, these are good leadership behaviours, so that

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1 there's a sense of collaboration and, although you are in leadership role, you have got responsibility to 2 3 listen and act with humility in that leadership role. 4 So that's work in progress and needed initiated, but it 5 was there because there it was there to address some of the issues that you were suggesting, counsel. 6 7 Q. We've talked about zero tolerance, we have talked about thoughtlessness. And in terms of the 2014 Regulations 8 9 to do with conduct, who makes the initial decision that, 10 for example, a microaggression was simply thoughtlessness? 11 12 Α. It would be assessed by within the Professional 13 Standards Department. Right. 14 Q. 15 And the matter went in there and, you know, if they have Α. an awareness about it, they would speak to either the 16 17 supervisor or find some level of further information to make that assessment and that's what it is, it's an 18 19 assessment. All right. So even at the level of micro-aggressions, 20 Q. 21 your expectation would be that there would be a 22 consideration and an assessment by the Professional Standards Department and we've heard from Fiona Taylor 23 that in terms of the Regulations, those initial 24 assessments I think were under Regulation 10 and they

1 were carried out by the PSD; is that correct? Again, forgive me, I don't -- I'm not as familiar in 2 Α. 3 terms of the Regulations, but I would defer that. It 4 would be an assessment is carried out under the 5 regulation, I'm not sure which one. 6 Right. But that would be your expectation? Q. 7 Α. Yes. Thank you. Can I move on and ask you -- obviously you 8 Q. 9 were chief constable in August 2018, you retired in 10 August last year, and you've talked about an awareness of the conflict and the tensions that existed and of 11 12 specific examples of bad behaviour and discrimination. 13 Why did you only make the announcement about 14 institutional racism last year on 25 May, why not 15 sooner? I have been asked that question a number of times and as 16 Α. 17 an individual and, again, I welcome the opportunity to reflect upon that in the formality of the public 18 19 inquiry. I did it because it was the right thing to do 20 and my understanding of what's meant by institutional 21 racism and institutional discrimination I think had been 22 greatly enhanced. Undoubtedly, undoubtedly, the work of the Inquiry 23 24 had focused my mind and my thinking. We had established 25 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

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

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

confidence of all our communities. The confidence to 1 2 come forward, the confidence to know you will be treated 3 fairly, treated with respect and with assurance that 4 Police Scotland will respond professionally and with 5 compassion to your own particular circumstances, characteristic and needs." 6 7 And you've talked about that. And then if we can move further down the page to the paragraph beginning 8 "Injustice and discrimination," do you see that? We had 9 10 it on the screen: "Injustice and discrimination are insidious wrongs 11 12 with deep roots in history and our work to address institutional discrimination will and must continue 13 14 beyond me as chief constable, beyond any individual. 15 Acknowledging institutional discrimination, acknowledging institutional racism will, I believe, act 16 17 as a catalyst to drive and embed progress. The whole service must and will retain our resolve, our commitment 18 and our focus." 19 20 And I would like now, if you can keep that in mind, 21 to look at your statement again, please, and paragraph 20 of your Inquiry statement, which is 596. And I'm 22 interested in paragraph 20. And you talk about "I 23 established ... " It's the second paragraph there: 24 "I established a dedicated chief officer role to be 25

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

Q. We've heard evidence from a Professor Meer, and I'll summarise his evidence, but essentially there is an 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

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             Policing Together, so there is a -- when a generation
             retires, there's -- there can be a slight gap in that
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             transition but, you know, more people will step forward
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             and they'll bring fresh impetus and they'll bring fresh
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             commitment to that and, you know, I have certainly in
             Catriona's role as ACC for Policing Together I have got
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             great confidence in her integrity and her commitment.
             Thank you, I'm conscious of the time. Would that be?
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         Q.
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         LORD BRACADALE: We'll take a 20 minute break now.
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         (11.33 am)
                               (A short break)
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         (11.56 am)
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         LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame.
         MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Before the break we were talking
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             about the loss of institutional memory and the
             retirements and ACC Duncan leaving.
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                 Can I ask you about another issue that's been
             raised. DCC Spear's statement probably sums up the
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             situation. You won't have necessarily seen this
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             statement before. It's SBPI 00624. It's actually a
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             Rule 8 response. I'm interested in paragraph 143 and
             I'll just read it out, first of all, and then I'll ask
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             you some questions.
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                 This talks about the Police Scotland equality,
             diversity and inclusion strategy 22 to 26, outlines the
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1 Policing Together vision, strategic outcomes and 2 commitments: 3 "In January 2023, ACC David Duncan was appointed as 4 the lead for implementation of the strategy. In 5 November 2023, Policing Together merged with the existing partnerships, preventions and Community 6 7 Wellbeing, creating Policing Together partnerships and preventions. This brings together the internal and 8 external aspects of Policing Together, streamlining the 9 10 equality, diversity and inclusion business. On 10 June 2024, ACC Catriona Paton [who I think you mentioned 11 12 before the break] will take on the role of Assistant 13 Chief Constable leading in this space." 14 The section that reads: 15 "In November 2023 Policing Together merged with the existing partnerships, Preventions and Community 16 17 Wellbeing, creating a new title." 18 And so within a number of months after you retired, 19 it would appear that the role, the lead role that you 20 had sought funding for and appointed in terms of 21 ACC Duncan, had been merged with another role and then 22 only -- Duncan's role was only filled in June. So I think before the break you did talk about the gap. 23 But it was this emerging, the combining of roles, do 24 you see that as effectively a downgrading where a job 25

that was held by two senior officers is now combined
into one?

A. I would hope not. I mean it is difficult for me to comment on the current structures within the Police Service of Scotland. I was the chief constable and I'm no longer the chief constable. There are extreme 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

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- 1 many hours a week or hours a month did you anticipate
 2 him dedicating to leading on this issue?
- I could say every hour of every day would be my 3 Α. 4 expectation, but -- and I did have that expectation of 5 senior colleagues, you know. Those that are privileged to hold a chief officer rank within the Police Service 6 7 of Scotland, I do expect for them to bring their whole personal self to that, as well as their professional 8 9 commitment and actually, because of the significance and importance, you know, I would know that David when he 10 was in that role would have given that level of 11 12 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 1 or alignment within those other portfolios and I don't 2 3 think it will have been done lightly. There will be a 4 series of reasons to do it, but I personally see it, as 5 I said earlier and, you know, as -- I am personally reassured when I heard that Cat Paton was picking up the 6 7 responsibility. Thank you. I would like to -- we have touched on 8 Q. 9 conduct issues and the 2014 Regulations, I would like to 10 go back to that for a moment. If we could look at 11 paragraph 3 of your Inquiry statement. Sorry, that's 12 596. Sorry, it's the very last paragraph of paragraph 13 3. There we are. Thank you. See the final paragraph, 14 "staff surveys were conducted"? 15 Α. Yes. That one. I'm interested in the last sentence: 16 Q. 17 "This allowed officers and staff to raise any concern in an anonymous manner, which would thereafter 18 be subject to assessment by the Professional Standards 19 20 Department." 21 And you were talking here about an anonymous 22 reporting line called Integrity Matters? A. That's right. 23 Q. And was this one of the initiatives that Police Scotland 24 25 introduced to allow people to -- if perhaps they did not

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1 have the confidence to raise matters in person, they 2 could raise them anonymously through this 3 Integrity Matters --4 Α. That's correct. 5 Q. -- facility? And am I right in saying that, as you said before the break, that a matter could be raised 6 7 anonymously and that would then be subject to an assessment by the Professional Standards Department? 8 That's correct. 9 Α. 10 Q. And that was your expectation of what would happen if a complaint was raised at that time? 11 12 Α. Yes. Could I may be just add to that? It may be 13 helpful for, counsel. 14 Q. Please do. 15 On that point and it was also on the issue around Α. micro-aggressions as well, the assessment that was 16 17 made -- what the Professional Standards would also do clearly would look to see a pattern, so it might not 18 19 just be one. If there was more than one instance 20 perhaps of reporting, even if there were in relative 21 terms, and I use it simply as shorthand, a low level 22 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

context about different instances. I was just

1 reflecting upon that at the break. So that was your expectation that Professional Standards 2 Q. 3 would not simply carry out an assessment of the 4 individual circumstances, but they would also look more 5 broadly to identify any potential patterns --6 Α. Yes. 7 Q. -- that emerged? 8 Α. Yes. And can I ask you about some evidence that we've heard 9 Q. 10 from Fiona Taylor. Perhaps we could have a look at Craig Blackhall's statement SBPI 00061. Now, I asked 11 12 Fiona Taylor about a comment in this statement, and I would like to ask you about it as well. 13 So Craig Blackhall, as I understand it, was 14 15 superintendent of the Professional Standards Department between February 2014 and 2019. So he was 16 17 superintendent of PSD during the period where Mr Bayoh died and there was an investigation. 18 19 He was one of the superintendents, yes. Α. 20 Q. Yes. 21 Α. There was a number. And if we could look at paragraph 44 of his Inquiry 22 Q. statement, thank you. And he says: 23 24 "In this case I wasn't involved, but the PIRC investigation would take primacy." 25

1 This was at the point where Mr Bayoh had died and the PIRC investigators had been appointed to carry out 2 the investigation into the events at Hayfield Road? 3 4 Α. That's right. 5 "The PIRC investigation would take primacy. The Q. assessment of any possible misconduct wouldn't have been 6 7 considered until the outcome of the investigation [that's the PIRC investigation] because Police Scotland 8 wasn't conducting the investigation." 9 10 Do you see that? 11 Α. Yes. 12 Q. And I asked Fiona Taylor about this Inquiry statement 13 that Superintendent Blackhall had given. And certainly 14 on the face of it it does look like 15 Superintendent Blackhall was saying that an assessment of any possible misconduct would not have been 16 17 considered until the outcome of the PIRC investigation 18 and she agreed. And I asked her if that remained the position in 19 20 2018 when she took over the role of DCC designate in 21 terms of the 2014 Regulations and she said she thought 22 that was still the case, she believed that was the case. 23 Α. Okay. I'm interested if this met your expectations in terms of 24 Q. the Regulations and the -- as you've described before, 25

1 the "robust" approach to conduct matters that as soon as there was a PIRC investigation and PIRC were appointed, 2 3 that there would be no consideration of possible 4 misconduct on the part of the officers under the 2014 5 Regs by PSD? Well, in terms of first principles, when there's a 6 Α. 7 criminal investigation, that always takes primacy and we as a service, not only the conduct of individual 8 9 officers, but, you know, as I saw it, we as a service 10 were also subject to that investigation I had experience of that as chief constable where there is corporate 11 12 responsibility, whether the potential around it could be 13 anything, a statutory offence or certainly anything even 14 under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act. 15 So the individual officers' conduct was clearly being subject to independent criminal investigation by 16 17 the PIRC under the direction of the crown. But I always had a view that that potentially would and might include 18 19 Police Scotland and, therefore, would include, you know, 20 the office of chief constable in that. So I don't think 21 it would have been possible is my view for us to have 22 been carrying out an investigation if we ourselves were being subject that investigation. 23 24

Q. Well, I think the Conduct Regulations specifically relate to individual conduct, rather than

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1 Police Scotland as a corporate entity. 2 Α. Yes. But in terms of this, are you saying that in fact that's 3 Q. 4 consistent with your expectation that if there is a PIRC 5 investigation going on that's a criminal matter and there would be no consideration of possible misconduct 6 7 of the individuals in terms of the Regulations? That is my understanding of the practice, but, again, 8 Α. 9 you know, as I said I -- in law I don't have 10 responsibility for that process. 11 Q. Yes. 12 Α. So you must forgive me, but that would be my 13 understanding that a criminal investigation of this 14 magnitude where it's independence takes primacy and we 15 are not generating statements, we were not carrying out inquiry, because that wouldn't have been appropriate, so 16 17 it would have been very difficult to make any 18 assessment. 19 Okay. And can you explain what it says here, you know Q. 20 the comment at the end "because Police Scotland wasn't conducting the investigation?" That would suggest that 21 22 perhaps the position would be different if Police Scotland was conducting the investigation. So if 23 Police Scotland are carrying out a criminal 24 investigation, is -- was the position different? Would 25

- 1 you still expect there to be Regulations -- assessments
 2 under the Regulations or not?
 - A. Well, if Police Scotland were carrying out a criminal investigation that would always be at the instance and under the direction of the crown. And again, as I said earlier, in terms of first principles, that would always take primacy over any assessment and until those matters were resolved, either there was proceedings or there was an intimation that there was going to be no proceedings, the conduct process, in my understanding, would be held in abeyance pending the criminality being involved.
 - Q. So your expectation would be that regardless of whether it was PIRC doing the criminal investigation or the police doing the criminal investigation, that pending 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

- 1 would be deferred pending the outcome of the criminal?
- 2 A. Yes, that would be my expectation, I think.
- 3 Q. Thank you. And is the reason for the distinction from
- 4 your previous answer because if Police Scotland are
- 5 conducting an investigation they have sight of the
- 6 evidence, whereas if PIRC are conducting the
- 7 investigation, Police Scotland don't necessarily have
- 8 sight of that?
- 9 A. We wouldn't. And again, as I said, in instances such as
- 10 this, the organisation itself could be party to --
- 11 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
- 14 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,
- 17 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.
- 20 We've heard in evidence in the Inquiry in relation
- 21 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.
- 25 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.

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

1 crown.

- 2 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have thoughts now looking back on whether it

 would -- we have heard that the position is different if

 it is a chief constable-led investigation. Would it be

 of any benefit to Police Scotland to have sight of the

 PIRC report at a stage, as you would if it was a chief

 constable-led investigation by PIRC? Do you think you

 would benefit from having sight of the PIRC report at an
- 10 earlier stage?

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- I think, and again, I don't know the circumstances of 11 Α. 12 what was shared with PSD or not, but I think it would, 13 because even in terms of efficiency, if the PIRC have 14 carried out a thorough investigation and there's 15 forensic evidence, there is specialist evidence, CCTV has been captured and other evidential sources and the 16 17 crown have determined independently that there is no 18 criminality, well, that matter, rather than 19 Police Scotland, if you like, having to start again and 20 go and reinterview all the other witnesses and seek to 21 pick up the productions and other materials, I think 22 there's a logic to suggesting that that would be in the -- it would help the process and probably be in the 23 interests of justice. 24
 - Q. And so once the matter of criminality had been resolved,

- 1 it would certainly be more efficient and in the
- 2 interests of justice in your view that the PIRC report
- 3 be shared with Police Scotland?
- 4 A. I would think that. Again, I don't know actually what
- 5 happened on that conduct process, whether the PIRC
- 6 report was shared or not.
- 7 Q. We've heard evidence that the PIRC report itself was not
- 8 shared with Police Scotland by the crown until a later
- 9 stage after the Inquiry had started its work and made
- 10 disclosure.
- 11 A. Hm-hmm.
- 12 Q. You presumably from what you have been saying -- were
- 13 you aware at any point of whether attempts had been made
- to approach the crown to seek a copy of the PIRC report?
- 15 A. No.
- Q. No. Were you --
- 17 A. I -- I very deliberately was, you know, if you like,
- 18 remaining independent of the process. I didn't have
- 19 responsibility for conduct matters. You know, I was
- involved in the consultation about whether a public
- 21 inquiry was to be established or not and, again, at all
- 22 times, was, if you like, allowing the process to take
- its course.
- Q. Right. Can I move on to paragraph 6 of your Inquiry
- 25 statement, please. And the part that says "I have never

heard any comments." 1 2 Here we are: 3 "I have never heard any comments of a racist nature 4 made by officers in Police Scotland in my presence. 5 However, I am aware of some instances of such comments being reported to and investigated by PSD." 6 7 And I think you have mentioned that earlier today. 8 Α. Yes. 9 "Such matters would be addressed and investigated with Q. the utmost priority and seriousness." 10 And I think you have explained how that would be 11 12 your expectation of PSD and the way that racist comments 13 or racist matters would be dealt with by 14 Police Scotland. 15 A. Yes. Now, we've heard evidence from Fiona Taylor that since 16 Q. 17 the death of Sheku Bayoh, which is now over nine years 18 ago --19 Yes. Α. 20 -- that no conduct proceedings have been initiated or Q. 21 instigated against any of the officers who attended Hayfield Road and were involved with the incident with 22 23 Mr Bayoh. Fiona Taylor's expectation, as I understand 24 her evidence, and obviously it will be a matter for the Chair, is it would be potentially considered after 25

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 --

17 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
 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

1 and system and the delays that have been there. I absolutely agree in terms of resolution of matters 2 3 for the family and for the officers involved that nine 4 years is far too long, but I don't necessarily think 5 that that nine-year delay sits with the Professional Standards Department of Police Scotland. I think 6 there's a multitude of factors. 7 Now, where whether the delay and I think it is one 8 9 that the Professional Standards Department, as I said, 10 coming back to live earlier comments, have always probably assessed that there are other matters, there 11 12 are other processes and there are other forums that take 13 priority over an assessment they would make. So 14 firstly, it would be the criminal investigation and then 15 the work that the PIRC gave to the crown. There was then the review that the crown were required to carry 16 17 out and then there was the initiation of the public 18 inquiry. 19 Now, prior to coming into the public inquiry, 20 I wasn't aware of a lot of the information, a lot of the 21 facts and circumstances that happened in May 2015 and 22 nor should I, be because it was an independent inquiry and, as I said earlier, potentially as the chief 23 constable I was subject to that inquiry as matters may 24 have progressed. 25

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.

1 I think our mechanisms, our process are -- is clear from the experience that we've had since 2015 that we don't 2 3 have those mechanisms to maybe add a bit of speed into 4 it. So I'm sure it would be able to be done. 5 Whether it's done in a concurrent manner, whether it's done there's some -- the work of the PIRC is 6 aligned ultimately when it's concluded in a quicker 7 manner, if there are to no criminal proceedings, all of 8 9 those would be possibilities, but I'm sure it's both 10 necessary and possible for the conduct process to be quicker than it's been, I think I would conclude. 11 12 Q. Right. Do you have any thoughts about how appropriate 13 it is for Police Scotland through the DCC designate and 14 the PSD department to be considering conduct issues 15 where the situation is potentially an Article 2 death involving issues of race relating to a black man? So 16 17 we're talking about that type of situation. Would there be some merit in a different body or a different 18 organisation considering conduct issues in that 19 20 situation, could you see any merit in that? 21 Α. I do. And I think it would require certainly a level of review assessment. As we mentioned at the introduction, 22 counsel, I'm operating at the moment in another 23 24 jurisdiction both in Northern Ireland and in the Republic of Ireland and certainly in the north of 25

1 Ireland there's the Ombudsman Office of Northern Ireland that would take on such matters, criminal and conduct, 2 3 in regard to police officers for some of the Article 2 4 responsibilities and that level of, I suppose, public 5 independence. 6 But all of those issues come with consequences, so 7 resourcing capability and capacity. You know, there is no doubt that the investigators in Professional 8 9 Standards, their background, their knowledge, most of 10 them have come from dealing as detectives and have come through highly trained, are very, very good 11 12 investigators, there's a challenge at times if there's 13 another agency who are going to maintain that standard 14 and then it becomes an issue of you can only recruit 15 from retired police officers, which can then be potential challenge as well. 16 17 But there are other models in jurisdictions not that dissimilar to our own in terms of the IOPC and the 18 Ombudsman Office, so I genuinely think it will be worth 19 20 considering, but it will come with a cost consequence 21 and there's a multitude of factors to assess to get 22 there, to get the optimum model. Thank you. Can I ask you to look at paragraph 4 of your 23 Q. Inquiry statement and it's page 3 at paragraph 3. So 24

that's the start of 4, let's look onto this page, and

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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

- the Act, but the responsibilities that they had prior to

 2 2012 in terms of the review of complaints and the access

 3 a member of the public would have continued as well, so

 4 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

1 concerns? So that's the role that they both have and 2 it's quite -- it's an active role. Thank you. We've heard evidence that at one point there 3 Q. 4 was a judicial review of former officers PC Paton and 5 PC Nicole Short and it went to a judicial review in front of Lord Woolman and we have heard evidence about 6 this and we have looked at his opinion with 7 Fiona Taylor. And it would appear from that opinion, 8 and Fiona Taylor accepted this that -- I should say the 9 10 decision was from 2019 -- that on 22 November 2018 the SPA wrote to ask the PIRC whether it had found potential 11 12 grounds of misconduct on the part of the officers. 13 And so this was an approach by -- against the 14 background of the judicial review where Paton and Short 15 were seeking to retire --16 Α. Yes. Q. -- on medical grounds, the SPA wrote to PIRC to ask 17 18 whether they had found potential grounds of misconduct on the part of the officers so that they could take that 19 20 into account in their decision regarding medical 21 retirement of the officers? 22 A. Yes. Q. And Lord Woolman noted in his opinion that the PIRC gave 23 this Inquiry, as he put it, "short shrift". And I think 24 25 Fiona Taylor agreed PIRC did not consider questions of

1 misconduct to be part of their role and so they simply declined. They said that's not part of our role to 2 consider misconduct. 3 4 And I just wonder how clear the roles are where 5 Police Scotland have issues that relate to officers and issues regarding retirement they wish to address, the 6 7 SPA are involved with that, they're writing to PIRC saying "Have you found misconduct?" PIRC are saying "we 8 9 don't have anything to do with misconduct, that's for 10 Police Scotland", and there seems, it would appear at this stage at least, to be some confusion between what 11 12 the roles of the individual organisations are. Were you aware of confusion that existed in relation to that? 13 I wasn't aware of any of what you have outlined. 14 Α. 15 Right. Q. I would just reflect again about the different 16 Α. 17 responsibilities, if you like, and then here's 18 another -- here's a JR comes in and the authority, I think rightly, were saying, well, actually there's a 19 20 potential public interest to maintain the officers until 21 these matters are resolved. An alternate view, the one that was upheld, was 22 actually the rights of the officers are such that can't 23 be prevented, but the different relationships and the 24 assessment of it, I don't know how that would play into 25

Lord Woolman's determination. 1 All right. Thank you. Can I ask you about another 2 Q. 3 matter. This is after the assessment of Lord Woolman. 4 This is in 2019. Can we look at page 3 of your 5 statement, paragraph 4, and you say that -- sorry: "In my experience when a complaint was made our 6 7 Professional Standards Department acted with exceptional professionalism and integrity in a transparent and 8 9 highly professional manner." 10 Can I ask you about events after the judicial review, which you have explained you didn't know 11 12 anything about, and I ask you to look at a letter 13 PS09552. And this was a letter addressed to you as 14 chief constable dated 3 May 2019 and it related to a 15 complaint in relation to PC Nicole Short and former PC Alan Paton. So it related -- this is against the 16 17 background of the judicial review. This is from 18 Aamer Anwar: "We can confirm that we represent the family of the 19 20 late Sheku Bayoh [and they mention the individuals] who 21 have instructed us to prepare the following complaint 22 for your attention. You will no doubt be aware of the circumstances in which Mr Bayoh died. Today is the 23 fourth anniversary of his death in police custody and 24 the matter is presently being considered by the 25

Lord Advocate's Office on the basis of the victim's 1 right to review after a four-year investigation." 2 3 And then it specifically mentions the opinion of 4 Lord Woolman, the petition for judicial review and 5 givings a link to that opinion. I don't need to go into the content or the detail of 6 7 this, but can you remember now what happened to this 8 complaint? I don't recall, but I know that the process that we 9 Α. 10 have, because as I explained earlier of the responsibility of the deputy chief constable under the 11 12 Regulations, whenever correspondence came in, which was 13 regular, whether it was addressed to the chief constable 14 or not, my office had a set process for immediate 15 referral into Professional Standards, either through the office of the deputy chief constable or directly into 16 17 them. So matters such as this coming in, it's headed up "complaint", it would be fed in, if you like, to 18 Professional Standards as soon as possible. 19 20 I don't recall when it went out. When I see the 21 letter in front of me, I don't recall reading it. It 22 may well be, because of the profile of the case, I would have been aware of the anniversary that, you know, 23 Mr Anwar had written a letter of complaint in and the 24 25 matter will be dealt and that would have been my

1 awareness. But I, candidly, and, again, forgive me, 2 five years on I don't recall -- I don't recall that, but 3 my expectation would have been that this letter would 4 have been, you know, referred into Professional 5 Standards and would have been dealt with, I hope with a degree of priority, given the significance of Sheku's 6 7 death. Thank you. And you'll see at the top of that page 8 Q. 9 there: 10 "The matter is presently being considered by the Lord Advocate's Office on the basis of the victim's 11 12 right of review after a four-year investigation." 13 Now, the victim's right of review is not part of the 14 terms of reference of this Inquiry, so I'm not asking 15 you anything about that. 16 Α. Okay. Or any of your knowledge about that, but just saying 17 Q. 18 that to give you that context that that was ongoing, it 19 was presently being considered. Do you have any 20 recollection of being -- of speaking to the 21 Lord Advocate about this complaint against that 22 background or being asked to defer consideration of the complaint until a later time? 23 I have no recollection of speaking. Who is it? 24 Α. 25 Q. All right.

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1 Α. Was it Mr Wolffe at the time? 2 Yes, we have heard that it was James Wolffe. Q. No, I don't. 3 Α. 4 Q. All right. I don't recall any conversation with James Wolffe. 5 Thank you very much. I would like to move on to another 6 Q. 7 document, please, if I may. It's SBPI 00643. And this is an interim report of the Equality, Diversity, 8 9 Inclusion and Human Rights Independent Review Group, the 10 IRG, and it's a report that was given to the SPA in May of 2023. It was given to them 23 May. 11 12 So this was a matter that was being dealt with by 13 the SPA at the same time as you made your statement 14 regarding institutional racism. 15 Α. Yes. And we've heard from Fiona Taylor about the Independent 16 Q. 17 Review Group, the IRG, so we have some awareness of that group. And I would like to ask you that -- first of 18 19 all, paragraph 5.11 of this document. And I'll read 20 this out and then I'll ask you some questions: 21 "Either way PSD was seen as critical in setting the tone and concern was raised about how consistent it was 22 in addressing EDIHR issues." 23

And I understand would that mean equality, diversity

and inclusion HR issues?

- 1 A. And human rights.
- Q. Human right.
- 3 A. Equality -- it could be either, but I would think it
- 4 would be human rights.
- 5 Q. "It was suggested that the department needed a deeper
- 6 knowledge of equality, diversity, inclusion and human
- 7 rights issues and how they manifest or are breached in
- 8 workplace settings. There was also a view that PSD were
- 9 more prepared to act where there were breaches involving
- an element of criminality, but less prepared to address
- 11 issues of misconduct involving aspects of discrimination
- 12 related to protected characteristics."
- And I wonder if you have any comment on this. This
- is obviously in May of last year when you were chief
- 15 constable, you're giving your statement about
- institutional racism, and it would appear that the IRG
- are saying that PSD are less prepared to act regarding
- issues of misconduct involving aspects of
- 19 discrimination, which would include issues of race,
- which is obviously our focus.
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 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
- 25 IRG. So again, I wasn't sighted on what lay behind that

1 view, I wasn't sighted on what evidence they took or 2 steps they took to determine that, but, nevertheless, 3 you know, if that was their view and their perception, 4 it's something that would have concerned me definitely. 5 Yes. And is that something that you would have wanted Q. 6 to see addressed? 7 Α. Absolutely. If that was accepted? 8 Q. If -- yes, absolutely. 9 Α. 10 Q. We've heard from Fiona Taylor that in fact further 11 training has now been given to PSD in relation to 12 matters regarding complaints about conduct, obviously, 13 we're talking about race, racial discrimination. Yes. 14 Α. Was that something that you were aware of that further 15 Q. training has been given? 16 I was aware that there were a number of steps being 17 Α. 18 taken within PSD to improve their capability and to 19 improve their skills. I touched upon one being a 20 centralisation of the investigation, so there was 21 greater independence and that there was, I suppose, the 22 CPD days, you would call it in a way, continuously professional development, that actually just to maintain 23 the fact that professional standards were so important 24

to public confidence, were so important to protecting

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1 the integrity of the organisation that it was important 2 that they themselves were trained. 3 So I knew that Fiona was looking at training, CPD, 4 for PSD, excuse the acronyms, but she was looking to 5 make sure that Professional Standards Department continued to keep itself -- keep its skills sharp. 6 7 Right. And we've certainly heard from Fiona Taylor that Q. the IRG or the Independent Review Group was created to 8 be independent and to look critically --9 10 Α. Yes. -- at matters, including matters within Police Scotland, 11 Q. 12 such as the Professional Standards Department. Is that 13 your understanding of the --Yes, this is something that, you know, Fiona -- to her 14 Α. 15 great credit, Fiona had spent some time within the Metropolitan Police within the professionalism portfolio 16 as well and was a great advocate for independent 17 18 scrutiny and oversight and having that at times can be 19 quite difficult messages to hear. 20 Now, sometimes, you know, there might be a 21 perception that's an inaccurate one, but it doesn't 22 matter, that's what the view is, that's what this independent group have determined and, therefore, 23 inviting that level of independence in, as we did with 24 the IRG, again, was a change in our, you know, almost 25

1 traditional culture of looking to establish review groups or establish working groups and maybe have some 2 3 independent advisors, but it would always -- it would 4 still be always police run. 5 This was something that was given to the IRG and, again, I credit Fiona for doing that and it brought that 6 7 level of independence and challenge that you're outlining just now. 8 And this we've heard was the first interim report --9 Q. 10 Α. Yes, I think it was. -- to the SPA? 11 Q. 12 Yes, I think it was an interim report. I genuinely Α. 13 think it was coincidental it was on the same day. It 14 was just in the business, if you like. This work was 15 coming through the SPA at an appropriate time and, you know, when I speak at a Police Authority, I give my 16 17 report and I decided that that was the day I was going 18 to say it. 19 And you mentioned the word there might be some views it Q. 20 was inaccurate, but you've obviously explained this is 21 an Independent Review Group who have been set up to give 22 their independent views, but is that -- sorry you were about to say? 23 24 Α. No, I'm not actually specifically commenting on 511. I'm just saying, you know, a group that was brought in 25

1 you have to take -- that's their view. 2 Right. Q. And as a general principle, if you like, the 3 Α. 4 potential -- sometimes when you do that there's an awful 5 lot of learning, there's an awful lot of hard truths told, but sometimes for different reasons, there are 6 7 conclusions reached that are not valid, but then that's fine, we can deal with them. That doesn't alter the 8 value of the independent scrutiny. 9 10 Q. I perhaps misunderstood the reference to inaccuracy, but is there a challenge in any event for individuals, and 11 12 perhaps in this case individuals working within PSD, 13 Professional Standards, to accept the views of the 14 Independent Review Group where they are critical --15 Α. Yes. -- of the approach? 16 Q. I think that's what I alluded to earlier. That's the 17 Α. value of it. It can be -- I think anybody -- anybody in 18 19 their professional life, somebody come and ask an 20 independent group to come and give you feedback, you 21 know, you have to be prepared to take it, but that's the 22 strength I think, the fact that we did that. And so you viewed that as a strength. Is this part of 23 Q. the process of making improvements in regard 24 particularly in relation to racial discrimination? 25

1 Α. Yes, definitely. Q. And could we go back, please, to look at paragraph 3.6. 2 3 I should have come to that first: "The IRG say the principal forms of data and 4 5 evidence being gathered by the IRG include..." And then they state there's five bulletpoints there: 6 7 "Internal policies, reviews, reports and administrative data produced by Police Scotland. 8 9 "External reports and reviews, including relevant 10 HMICS thematic inspections and ongoing reviews conducted outwith Scotland. 11 12 "Interviews and discussions with a range of key 13 personnel in senior managerial roles. 14 "Specialist units and representatives of the 15 diversity staff associations and the Scottish Police Federation. 16 17 "Interviews and group discussions with officers and staff across a sample of four divisions, three 18 19 geographic and one operational and observations of the 20 delivery of training courses." 21 So it's quite a wide range of sources of information 22 that the IRG appear to have had available to them. 23 A. Yes. Q. Was this part of how it was set up that they would be in 24 a position to seek out information from a number and a 25

1 range of areas within and external to Police Scotland? 2 Yes, my understanding is they were given open access, if Α. 3 you like, subject to individual data confidentiality 4 matters et cetera, but in terms of how Police Scotland 5 was going about its work, that was value of it. If it 6 was limited in scope, we wouldn't have got the value of 7 their independence. Thank you. And can we move on to paragraph 4.6, please, 8 Q. 9 and this under the section of "Context and Environment", 10 if we can just come down the page a little: "There was a widespread view that while 11 12 discriminatory attitudes were far from a thing of the 13 past in Police Scotland, there had been a marked shift 14 over the past decade. However, our interviews with both 15 key interviewees and divisional staff revealed instances 16 of ongoing discrimination against minoritised communities, including firsthand accounts of racism." 17 18 And was this something of concern to you when you 19 read it? 20 Absolutely. Α. 21 And so does that -- the first line, first sentence, is Q. 22 that consistent with what you are saying earlier that whilst discriminatory attitudes were far from a thing of 23 24 the past that perhaps there has been a marked shift, 25 they have said over the past decade, you have talked

1 about from your perspective a shift over the 30 years 2 that you had in the police service? It is consistent with that. I mean I was giving that 3 Α. 4 timeframe, because I suppose that takes us back to the 5 murder of Stephen Lawrence and, you know, the significance of the Macpherson meaning within policing. 6 7 And again, it's similar to the fact that there has been progress and that should be recognised, but there's 8 9 still more to do. So I felt that was consistent with 10 what I was saying and what I was speaking publicly 11 about. 12 Q. And at the time this report was sent to SPA, it would 13 appear that the IRG had conducted interviews with key 14 interviewees and divisional staff and those had revealed 15 instances of ongoing discrimination and accounts of racism at that time. 16 17 Were you aware of the underlying evidence that the IRG had available or was that something that was truly 18 19 independent from even you? It was independent from me, but, again, it was 20 Α. 21 consistent with the findings that Dame Elish had had 22 from some of her focus groups. It was consistent, importantly, with a lot of the findings that we had from 23 the focus groups and the feedback sessions that we had 24

asked for where, you know, our senior team had sat with

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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 these concerns that the IRG reflected as well.

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 within the service."

an individual has.

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1 And I wonder if reflecting on what's said there and 2 the comment in your own statement to the Inquiry that we 3 looked at earlier where you don't see or you didn't see 4 when you were chief constable examples of racism, do you 5 think that could be an explanation that not -- you're not experiencing it yourself as chief constable. One 6 7 may say officers would be on their best behaviour if you were in the vicinity. 8 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. But there does appear to be examples of discrimination in the workplace, ie in Police Scotland, despite the 11 12 fact that someone in your position as chief constable 13 would not necessarily see them? Yes, and I think I recognise it in my statement that, 14 Α. 15 you know, that -- talked about earlier about these 16 WhatsApp groups and whatnot. These were brought to my 17 attention. Now, never -- exactly as you suggested, 18 counsel, they would never manifest themselves openly in 19 front of me, but the fact that there was this, you know, 20 the fact that you don't see it -- I also think this

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

relates I think as well to the -- to the experience that

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 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.

1 Q. And given what you have said would you place a high value on comments made by black officers to 2 3 Lady Angiolini in relation to her when she was 4 conducting her review in 2020, she did a complaints 5 against the police report, and the IRG who clearly say they have clearly identified and spoken to people they 6 7 have interviewed, key individuals? Would you place a value on the comments, the candid comments that have 8 9 been made by those black officers about their daily 10 experience or their experience of racism? I would and I did, I mean, again, that was a significant 11 Α. 12 factor, as I said in my statement, for me to listen to 13 the experience of officers and staff and make sure that we did something about it. 14 15 Q. Thank you. Can we move on to paragraph 5.2, please. 16 This is early insight -- governance and insight I should 17 say. There was -- there was an awareness gap -- sorry, I can't even it. I must be on the wrong paragraph, but 18 19 luckily it is almost time for a short break -- oh, yes, 20 it is there. I'm just not seeing it. Yes, 5.2: 21 "Our overall impression is that there is a clear 22 understanding of and belief in the Executive's commitment to the EDIHR agenda. However, we have also 23 been left with a strong impression of an awareness gap 24 25 between those responsible for oversight and leadership

1 and the reality on the ground, in particular, the ownership of the agenda at middle management level." 2 3 Which they define as sergeant, inspector and chief 4 inspector. I wonder if you have any thoughts about that 5 comment about the existence of that middle management level and the existence of an awareness gap? 6 7 Yes, it's -- we're talking in essence it's around about Α. equality, diversity and inclusion, but it's a phenomena 8 that does exist when -- you know, if you're seeking to 9 10 change, you're seeking to introduce a particular working practice, even at a more tactical level, or you're 11 12 seeking to make a level of transition, we saw this with 13 the creation of single police service, there can be resistance from people who are familiar with the system, 14 15 people who are products of the system and people who have now got, you know, have been in the organisation 16 for a long time. 17 18 And therefore, the responsibility as a chief 19 constable, it's a leadership responsibility, is to close 20 that gap and part of the way we did this was through, I 21 mentioned earlier, our Your Leadership Matters work 22 where we put the need for that leadership firmly at the heart of the curriculum that we introduced. There was, 23 you know, encouragement messages from myself and other 24 members of the senior team. There was explanatory 25

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 management level, support them, but make sure that we move the organisation forward and that's where the leadership training and other elements that are

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             fundamental to the Policing Together work would come
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             into play.
         Q. Thank you very much. Could you give me a moment,
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             please? Would that be an appropriate time?
         LORD BRACADALE: We'll stop for lunch and sit at 2 o'clock.
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         (1.01 pm)
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                             (Luncheon adjournment)
         (2.03 pm)
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         LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame.
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         MS GRAHAME: Thank you. We were -- before lunch we were
             talking about at the Independent Review Group, the
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             IRG's, first interim report and I would like to go back
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             to that. If we can move on to paragraph 5.6, please,
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             and this is again relating to governance and oversight:
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                 "Speaking to those in more senior ranks at
             divisional level, it became even more clear that
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             operationalisation of strategy is a significant barrier
             to progress. We gained a sense of 13 divisions all
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             trying to reinvent their own wheel and a concern that
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             there is an urgent need to streamline and prioritise the
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             number and range of initiatives so that they can work
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             more effectively to improve culture and behaviours. A
             related concern is the service's approach to the
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             evaluation of initiatives, which appears piecemeal and
             to lack consistency and rigour. The aforementioned
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1 creation of the executive post to lead the Policing Together Programme will be addressing these matters and 2 3 we will be closely monitoring the effectiveness and 4 impact of this work. We shall be reporting on this in 5 the coming reports." Can I ask you about a number of things here, 6 7 "operationalisation of strategy" what does that actually 8 mean? Well, I never wrote the report. 9 10 Q. As a concept. My interpretation of it would be that there is always --11 Α. 12 I suppose we talked about the gap earlier between the 13 strategic direction and some of the middle management 14 being set and I think this can be the same where 15 strategic direction can be set, but how does that then manifest itself in practice day in, day out on the 16 17 streets and the communities of Scotland? Now, in my view, there's always a challenge for any 18 19 change, whatever the strategy relates to, but in actual 20 fact, although there are challenges, this is one of the 21 virtues of the single service. I worked as a senior 22 police officer under the legacy arrangements and trying to get consensus for the right direction between eight 23 forces was almost possible and then if there was -- if 24 it was then going to be implemented, there would be 25

1 different around interpretations around implementation. So one of the values of the single services, as I 2 3 see it, has been the fact that from decision-making at 4 strategic level to implementation, that gap, that barrier, whatever it may be, has been reduced, but 5 inevitably it does exist. It just takes that time of 6 7 adjustment for people to change old practices or old habits and realise that the direction and expectation 8 9 that's upon them and of course Police Scotland is still 10 a relatively young organisation, so when you're trying to get that operationalisation of a single strategy you 11 12 will get different interpretations, often based on some 13 of the legacy issues that arise. So there's always a challenge in different elements of policing. 14 15 Q. Right. So creating the strategy is one aspect, but implementing that strategy is then a second --16 Absolutely. 17 Α. 18 -- element. And they've talked about there being --Q. 19 that process can be a significant barrier to progress 20 and is this something that you were aware of when you 21 made your announcement that day regarding institutional 22 racism, that there would need to also be underlying steps taken in relation to implementation of that 23 24 strategy? 25 Absolutely, and when I made the statement, again, there

- 1 was some commentary -- even people who welcomed is said, how is that going to be delivered? But in actual fact 2 3 we had already progressed and put together the Policing 4 Together Programme and that alignment, that consistency, 5 of a very complex area across a third of the UK landmass with the divergence of communities and the diversity of 6 7 the communities that we have. So it is challenging, but it needs to be taken on and we would ask our divisional 8 9 commanders and our local teams and divisions to take 10 that strategic direction implement it with urgency and implement it subject to the particular circumstances of 11 12 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.
- 17 A. Yes.

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- 18 Q. Was that part of this implementation of steps necessary 19 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

1 reason for that, is it internal, is it external? That's exactly what that was about. It's putting in rigour and 2 3 discipline to follow through on those action and, again, 4 that's something that DCC Taylor led on and led on with 5 real energy. And as well as implementation, how then was the service 6 Q. 7 intending to evaluate initiatives? They've said here: "The evaluation appeared to be piecemeal and lacking 8 consistency and rigour at that stage." 9 10 But what was the intention at this point regarding evaluation and improving evaluation of this strategy? 11 12 Α. Well, I mean part of the whole raison d'etre of 13 Policing Together was to bring to get these various 14 what's described as initiatives and workstreams and give 15 a coherence to them, put it into a single area and, thereafter, the evaluation, as I said, would be done 16 17 through the monitoring of Policing Together, which was part of the programme that was developed, but it would 18 also involve groups such as is the IRG. They would 19 20 carry out, and I think as it says here, they will 21 monitor it and they will report it in the coming report and then, undoubtedly, the Police Authority would look 22 for updates and reports. 23 His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary may 24 choose to carry out an independent evaluation, but the 25

- 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

- 1 believe was rightly being taken forward through the coherence of the Policing Together work. 2 Q. And so was it your expectation that at that time, at 3 4 least when in post, ACC Duncan would be considering 5 evaluation as part of the work that was being done with Policing Together? 6 7 Absolutely, and if there was the divisions felt that Α. there wasn't that central control, that's exactly -- or 8 9 assistance, that's what the portfolio was designed to 10 do. If there was a need for some de-confliction about pieces of work that were challenging or weren't aligned, 11 12 again, that was something the ACC would lead on and 13 would have the dedicated time, space with a team to take 14 that forward. So this description at 5.6 from the IRG 15 in May of '23 is one that I would recognise, but it's one I think that, you know, people within Policing 16 Together would recognise as well. 17 18 And to quote from your statement about institutional Q. 19 racism, you said: 20 "Our success, the success of policing in Scotland 21 will be measured by the improved experiences of our officers and staff and of all the communities of our 22 fellow citizens who we serve." 23
 - And was it part of your view that there would be some sort of mechanism where you could measure whether

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1 the steps you were taking and the new procedures you implemented were having a positive impact both on 2 3 communities, but also internally for staff? 4 Α. Yes. 5 And you have mentioned data and information and key Q. performance indicators, were these the types of tools 6 7 that would be used to measure whether experiences were 8 improving? They would be. They would give us indication, not --9 Α. 10 I don't think any single one source would be definitive, but it would be -- it would be cumulative to get us to 11 12 that outcome that you described, which is the trust and 13 confidence of the communities that we serve. And then finally, the final part of that paragraph there 14 Q. 15 talks about: "The creation of the executive post to lead the 16 17 Policing Together Programme will be addressing these 18 matters and we [ie IRG] will be closely monitoring the effectiveness and impact of this work and will be 19 20 reporting on it in the coming reports." 21 Was it part of your vision that IRG would have a 22 role in this monitoring of the steps that were being taken, the strategy being implemented and how it was 23 evaluated? 24 25 Yes, it would provide that independence and that

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feedback that we would need. 2 And was it your expectation that that would be a Q. continuous process --3 4 Α. Yes. -- that you would be continuously monitoring? 5 Q. LORD BRACADALE: Did you put any timescale on reaching 6 7 certain milestones of achievement? A. In terms of the ultimate outcome, no, because I actually 8 9 think that's something that will take a number of years 10 to address, Chair. In terms of the specific actions, I think counsel referred to the action plan thereafter, 11 12 there would be a number of those that would have time 13 parameters on them, because they would be achievable --14 within this year, we will do A, B, C or D and, again, we 15 would look to do that. But the ultimate outcome, which would be to address 16 17 the issues that we've talked about today of institutional racism and institutional discrimination, 18 19 to build confidence and trust, that I felt was a sort of 20 ongoing piece of work that would continue, but there was 21 timescales. I certainly would expect timescales to be 22 built into some of the specific actions that would help us on that direction. 23 LORD BRACADALE: Thank you. 24 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Can we move on to paragraph 5.7, 25

1 please. You will see this is dealing with complaints and grievance and the IRG write at 5.7: 2 3 "In her report Dame Angiolini (as she was then) 4 commented on the need to improve frontline resolution 5 and increase the use of less formal avenues to reduce conflicts. At this stage in our review, our impression 6 7 is that the tendency to jump straight to formal grievance processes, without the opportunity to pursue 8 9 mediation, persists with the consequential significant 10 administrative burden. For senior managers this can be a drain on time and resource, which prevents a clearer 11 12 focus on driving improvement." 13 So was this a change to the practice that was envisaged at the time you were chief constable? 14 15 A. I think I alluded to this earlier when you were asking about issues on microaggression and why were they not 16 17 taken as formal conduct issues. I think this actually 18

A. I think I alluded to this earlier when you were asking 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

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1 proportionate to the issue of the mischief that we're seeking to address, but at other times it could be a 2 3 misunderstanding, it could be a lack of awareness. And 4 actually, that potential for looking to mediate or to 5 bring earlier resolution was something we were keen to do and that, again, is linked into the training and the 6 7 Your Leadership Matters work that we were looking to do to give our senior line managers and sergeants and 8 9 others the confidence to take those early resolution points that are mentioned at 5.7. 10 And so this came from the report in 2020 by 11 Q. 12 Lady Angiolini and was the service considering whether 13 introducing the option of mediation might produce a 14 resolution quicker, faster to improve communication 15 between the individuals involved? Well, this -- there's a combination of things here. 16 Α. 17 issue on grievance is obviously separate from conduct, but, again, one can lead to the other. And in terms of 18 19 the grievance process, certainly that is often against 20 one member of Police Scotland against another and that's 21 certainly something that, again, you know, we would 22 strongly seek to get that early resolution. And similarly with complaints from a member of the 23 public, again, an explanation, if done properly, if done 24

at the right time, and an expectation that an

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1 understanding from the officer involved in terms of 2 their learning and improvement, often that was the best 3 solution for all. And again, it would mean that there 4 wasn't this excessive process-driven approach that at 5 times was unsatisfactory. So I think both on grievance and on conduct trying 6 7 to get early resolution and using matters such as mediation and other tools I think was something as a 8 direction we were keen to go. 9 10 Q. A recognition that perhaps the Conduct Regulations may not be the only option to resolve issues that arose 11 within the service? 12 Absolutely, which, again, I think is consistent with 13 Α. 14 what we discussed this morning. 15 Q. Thank you. Can we move on, please, to 5.8: "Alternatively, we encountered a degree of 16 17 scepticism and even outright fear about raising concerns 18 at all, either informally or formally, because it can 19 just lead to the person being moved and the issue being 20 avoided. We've heard of people being punished for 21 raising issues or concerns, for example, being sidelined within teams or moved to a less convenient location." 22 And I think we touched on this earlier today. Would 23 you have any comment to make in regard to that? 24 A. That's the feedback the IRG have received. They've 25

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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,

- 1 to address things early and improve things, rather than
 2 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 1 concern. And actually it's not good enough to say, 2 3 well, that wasn't the right thing to do, but I didn't 4 want to say anything and we as an organisation needed to 5 create a culture that people would be recognised for that and supported it, because that is for everyone's 6 7 interest. It will make the organisation better and, ultimately, allow us to provide a better service to the 8 9 public. 10 Q. And for those who -- would you hope, ultimately, that Police Scotland would reach a stage where those raising 11 12 concerns, legitimate concerns, regarding racism that 13 raising that would not have any detrimental impact on 14 their career? 15 Α. Absolutely. Yet, would you also want to make sure that anyone who is 16 Q. 17 engaging in racist behaviour is dealt with appropriately? 18 Again, absolutely. 19 Α. 20 Could we look at paragraph 4.9: Q. 21 "We also heard of poor behaviour being known and 22 seen in plain sight with no action being taken; a vicious circle of the personnel affected not having the 23 confidence to report concerns; peers not speaking up and 24 managers not taking action, exacerbated where the 25

concern relates to a manager." 1 2 Does this cause you concern that this is something 3 the IRG are saying they're hearing of that type of 4 behaviour? 5 Yes. And again, that's, as I said earlier, exactly what Α. we were seeking to address by stating our aim to become 6 7 an antiracist service that it's not good enough to be a bystander or to sit back. 8 9 Now, the IRG are reporting on this. These are their instances of this. I think it would be incorrect to 10 represent this as being the norm. I think, you know, 11 12 there are some instances where action was taken, where, 13 you know, the people did step forward, but if there was 14 a lack of confidence and it wasn't happening all the 15 time or every time or it was happening -- it wasn't happening on a number of occasions that is really 16 17 concerning. But again, as I said, that was what lay behind the changes we were wishing to make was to 18 address that and ensure that it didn't continue. 19 Thank you. Can we look at paragraph 5.14, "The role of 20 Q. 21 middle people management". Thank you: "We encountered significant concerns about the 22 absence of effective performance-management systems 23 during the first decade of Police Scotland's existence. 24 Middle managers (sergeants, inspectors, chief 25

1 inspectors) were considered to be the most neglected in 2 this regard and at the same time the most important in 3 helping to understand and shape culture on the frontline." 4 5 Do you recognise this criticism by the IRG? Again I, think I described that earlier this morning, 6 Α. 7 counsel, when the ten years or the early years of Police Scotland we didn't invest in our people in terms 8 9 of their wellbeing, their training, their capability. 10 You know, we didn't invest in that against other competing priorities at the time. And when I, you know, 11 12 came into the role of chief constable, you know, I said 13 that on a number of public occasions. That paragraph at 14 5.14, you know, candidly reflects thing I'd said myself 15 and I may have discussed that with members of the IRG. And at 5.15 it says: 16 Q. 17 "We heard repeatedly that people are not assessed, 18 trained to be managers, and that promotion is secured by demonstrating technical skills and experience. Middle 19 20 managers were described as the sponges who had to absorb 21 issues from the top and bottom, resulting in pressing 22 and competing workloads, with insufficient training and quidance." 23 24 And we have heard evidence in the Inquiry about officers who were acting up or in temporary roles, but 25

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- 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?
- 5 Similar to what I said above, that describes the gap Α. that we were seeking to address through the Your 6 7 Leadership Matters work that we initialed. This report was in 2023 and we had kicked off the leadership 8 9 training programme to ensure that our superintendents or 10 sergeants or chief inspectors or people who are mentioned here were given that support that they hadn't 11 12 been given in the early years when the new organisation 13 was coming together where we were delayering management 14 levels. But I was conscious that there was a gap that 15 we were promoting people into roles, asking a lot of them, often giving them technical training on their 16 17 specific discipline or their specific area of work, but 18 actually the leadership training and the management training on how to deal with individuals had -- had been 19 20 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": 1 "The use of self-directed learning via Moodle was 2 3 almost universally criticised among those we have spoken 4 to. It was repeatedly referred to as a tick box 5 approach and easy to work around. While it was seen as having some value in relation to technical or factual 6 7 matters, such as changes to legislation, it was considered to have little or no value in relation to 8 9 raising awareness of EDIHR issues and driving changes in attitudes and values." 10 We have heard some evidence about Moodle, which we 11 12 understand is a computer system that is training via 13 e-learning, digital learning? Exactly. 14 Α. 15 This seems to be very critical of Moodle. Were you Q. aware of these criticisms when you were chief constable? 16 Yes, I mean I was chief constable through, you know, 17 Α. many significant challenges, not least of all the global 18 19 pandemic, and that had an impact on our ability to reach 20 out to staff physically. And one thing it did do, it did, you know, force us, if you like, to look at how we 21 22 provided e-learning and how we do things remotely. Now, policing is not the only sector in society that 23 delivers -- increasingly delivers training through 24 e-learning. It's something that everybody has to adjust 25

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1 to. There is a scepticism about it and there is a 2 resistance to it, I think at times unfairly. I think 3 properly put together there is a role for e-learning and 4 our ability, as I have said, to deliver across a third 5 of the UK landmass, to each and every member of our staff needs a level of flexibility. So we needed to 6 7 continue it, we needed to make sure it was more engaging, improved as a quality product, and that it was 8 9 supported at the right time face-to-face, where you have 10 got more of that personal intimacy that can develop 11 training. 12 But e-learning and remote training I don't think 13 is -- the challenges around that to make sure the 14 product is fit for purpose it's not confined to 15 policing, but it's something, again, that I think is legitimate for us to continue to have used it, but to 16 17 make sure that it was appropriate and that at times it 18 was also implemented by face to face. 19 And as part of the evaluation of that type of training, Q.

- Q. And as part of the evaluation of that type of training, who would be doing that?
- A. Well, the people delivering the training would probably start with that, because, as everybody knows, you on a training course one of the things you get at the end of it is, give us feedback, what was good, what was bad?

 And then again, it was an area through the Policing

1 Together work I would expect a more strategic assessment to be done with that detail and if it involved the IRG, 2 3 again, that would provide that level of independence. 4 Q. Was there any plans to go back to people after they have 5 completed Moodle to see if that training has had an impact on their behaviours? 6 7 I'm not sure on the specific plans, whether that was one Α. of the actions, but it sounds entirely sensible to do 8 that. 9 10 Q. Right. 519: "It was considered to be particularly ineffective 11 12 for officers in frontline roles which were not primarily 13 desk-based." 14 Would a frontline role include a response team or 15 that type of work within Police Scotland? It would. I mean the phrase "frontline" is one that --16 Α. 17 I think many people work in frontline policing. It's not necessarily working in a response role, but the 18 19 response officers would definitely be working in 20 frontline policing. 21 Q. Thank you. "We've heard consistently that valuing EDIHR should 22 mean making proper time for it and delivering training 23 face to face, which should be targeted at those who need 24 it and made a proper requirement." 25

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1 Would there be merit in considering different methods of training for officers in frontline roles, 2 3 such as in respondent teams, compared to those perhaps 4 who are primarily desk-based? 5 Not necessarily, because you don't have a response role Α. for 30 years in your police service and you don't 6 7 necessarily have a desk-based role for 30 years in your police service and the distinction can mix. You can 8 9 be -- even as a frontline officer, you may go into a 10 particular function at a particular time and, actually, the impact of you as an individual and your colleagues 11 12 and the members of the public can manifest itself in 13 different ways. 14 So I would be looking for a consistency of the 15 curriculum in terms of values, in terms of 16 understanding, but always the potential flexibility 17 about how that's delivered. And it's the challenge of 18 from busy, busy urban centres, where it's maybe quite easy to bring a large group of officers or staff 19 20 together for training, and then other parts of our 21 country where our resources are massively spread

geographically. So it would always have to be tailored

to the particular demands, but I would always look, if

we were doing a consistent work around about EDI, that

there would be a core training that everybody should

take and that's something, again, that we sought to

implement, but the means of doing that I think we'll

would be constantly reviewing to try and make sure it

was done in the best way.

- Q. I'm thinking about the significance of training and good quality training in equality diversity and inclusion, particularly in relation to issues of racism and underlying racism and the recognition of that, the awareness of that amongst officers. Thinking of a response team who are going out to deal with members of the public and have the option at least of considering restraint which we have heard can risk the death of a person, would you not see merit perhaps in enhancing training for people who are part of a response team, 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 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 going 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

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1 quality training was given to the officers who deal with 2 members of the public. But you know, I genuinely see 3 the training required has been something that there has 4 to be a universal element of that potentially -- you 5 know, as I have said, training is a key part of Policing Together. It's -- I think we talk about it as a pillar, 6 7 as a building block, whatever the language is. Training would be fundamental to that and there would be an awful 8 9 lot of work getting done and it potentially could be nuanced in the way you suggest, but based on a core that 10 every member of the service should be receiving. 11 12 Q. Certainly we've heard evidence that firearms officers 13 receive very enhanced training. As I understand it,

- 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?
- Q. I'm talking about -- I don't have specifics about firearm training. We have heard that it's enhanced training, more regular, more stringent training, more detailed training.
- A. So the principle of bespoke training for particular roles is one that applies all the time. That enhanced

1 training would probably be around de-escalation around about conflict, enhanced training on first aid. 2 3 The EDI training I think every officer would 4 require, every officer and member of staff would require 5 that understanding, whether you could be working in a police control room taking telephone calls, you could be 6 7 working as a frontline officer. The principle of providing additional or bespoke training depending on 8 9 role is one that's well-established, so again you would 10 always consider it. But the difference in response and firearms is less on equality, diversity and inclusion 11 12 and more on those other matters I talked about in terms of de-escalation and first aid. 13 So firearms officers are given enhanced training on 14 Q. 15 de-escalation, conflict and first aid? Amongst --16 Α. Amongst other things? 17 Q. As well as clearly all the technical --18 Α. 19 Sorry, I interrupted you. Is part of the reason for Q. 20 that is because they carry weapons and they can kill a 21 subject, so they are trained to a higher standard to 22 learn about de-escalation and options which would not involve the use of deadly force? 23 A. Yes, but not in terms of EDI. Paragraph 519 talks about 24 EDI training, so in that instance it's because firearms 25

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 --
- 10 A. Yes.

11 Q. -- to make decisions and judgments about, for example,
12 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?

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1 Α. Yes, but I would want to extend that beyond firearms officers in the particular example you give me. In 2 3 Sheku's death, as we know, it was response officers that 4 attended, firearm officers did not attend, so that 5 ability when you're -- as you've heard and as you've 6 outlined evidence of how people respond when they're 7 under pressure, where it's instinctive and intuitive, rather than based on judgments or training and 8 9 unconscious bias arise, again, it is something that 10 needs to be applied to all our officers and staff. 11 Now, as a firearms officer, I believe that, again, 12 in terms of their training, how they respond and the 13 expectation that they will not have an intuitive 14 response, but have a response based on their training, 15 that's part of the selection criteria, it is part of the 16 training programme, but it's something I think that 17 again can't be just confined to specialist. We'd like to give it to all officers and staff, because at any 18 19 time you could be in that position. 20 Where an officer has the potential to use deadly force Q. 21 as part of their operational duties, you can see a place 22 for giving enhanced training in relation to issues of discrimination, equality, diversity and inclusion? 23 Yes. Ideally, I would like to give it to anybody who 24 Α.

would come into contact with a member of public, because

1		that potential that potential for high-end conflict
2		is always there.
3	Q.	Thank you. Can we move on to 520, please:
4		"We have heard considerable scepticism that training
5		and development is not mandatory or assessed in any
6		meaningful way. In particular, we were told that Moodle
7		was ineffective in driving the culture, values and
8		behaviours needed to make Policing Together real on the
9		ground, including good people and performance
LO		management."
L1		So again, the IRG seem to be criticising assessment
L2		of Moodle training and saying that it's ineffective in
L3		driving culture change. Was that something that that
L 4		you were addressing in Police Scotland?
15	Α.	Yes, it's similar to a discussion I had earlier. I mean
16		the scepticism is something that, again, I alluded to.
L7		I don't think at times it's entirely legitimate.
L8		I think there are limits on e-learning. As I said
19		before, this is something that's beyond policing.
20		Everyone will have had experience I'm sure of some level
21		offer learning and the limitations that it provides, but
22		it does have its use at the right time, but it has to be
23		supplemented by additional training, as I said earlier.
24		So again, that scepticism didn't surprise me.
25		There's still there was still a challenge of us

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

racism and institutional discrimination, but I knew that

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

1 And what steps were being taken, prior to your retirement, that would have allowed that bulletpoint to 2 be addressed? 3 4 Α. Well, I think I initiated a narrative by saying that 5 unless we recognised the institutional challenges that we have, we can't make that progress. And as I said 6 7 earlier, the people who were strongly opposed to that tended to be individuals who hadn't had that level of 8 9 awareness. Those who had supported it, ones who had 10 encountered those discriminations, people from minority groups or people who had seen either overt 11 12 discrimination or had been subject to some of the 13 thoughtlessness and some of the behaviours that were 14 outlined in Lord Macpherson's meaning around that, so a 15 clearer narrative was at the centre of the Policing Together work and the starting point was a 16 17 confirmation and a statement that these institutional 18 issues existed. 19 Q. And as well as your own steps in making that statement 20 about institutional racism, are there any other examples 21 you can give us of how that clearer narrative being 22 developed was -- we've heard a phrase -- cascaded down amongst officers that are less senior rank than 23 yourself? 24

Yes, there was a whole sort of communications plan, if

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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

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

1 way canteen- and locker-room culture manifests across 2 the service and therefore what needs to be done to 3 change behaviours." 4 How was that to be implemented in the short-term? 5 Well, again, you know, the IRG's contribution was one of Α. many to the work that we were seeking to do and 6 7 actually, you know, I think the Policing Together work and the programme of work understood these challenges 8 9 and probably informed the IRG's report. But this talks 10 I think about something again that we know that there's no single culture, if you like, in an organisation. 11 12 Individual units can have their own culture. Firearms, 13 for example, we knew that that had been problematic in 14 terms of misogyny in terms of female officers coming in 15 to firearms, so that you wouldn't have a one size fits all understanding, but we were aware of that. 16 17 Geographic areas as well. There might be different manifestations in that area as well. So again, it's 18 19 making sure the changes and the sensitivities around 20 about culture are recognising, again, as I think I said 21 in my Rule 8 statement, you know, that there is a multitude of cultures and subcultures and I think that's 22 what bulletpoint 2 is alluding to. 23 Q. So is this about identifying what those cultures and 24 subcultures are and where they exist and then 25

1 identifying how that behaviour can be changed? 2 Α. Yes. And then: 3 Q. 4 "Ensuring EDIHR is embedded in the promotion process 5 in terms of what is sought and expected by panels. This is not about a single question." 6 7 Was that taken forward? I said a moment ago in the "short-term", but the IRG described it as in the "near 8 term". So was this embedded in the promotion process? 9 10 Α. Specifically, again, I couldn't recall the detail of 11 that. What we had done over actually as a development 12 on our commitment to equality, diversity, inclusion, you 13 know, maybe ten years ago, 15 years ago, there used to 14 be a specific, you know, diversity section, if you like, 15 on an interview. So you will be asked that and then you will come to "diversity" and there was a realisation, 16 17 and it's obviously, clearly, but the realisation that 18 really this is something that should go through all 19 competencies that you're asking an individual around. 20 So the assessment around about it, if you like, was 21 integral to the whole process. 22 So exactly as I said, it's not a single question. You know, how the promotion process, did they continue 23 to evolve? Again, we developed tell them, we put more 24 mechanisms into them to try and make them values-based. 25

1 We had -- again, we invested in that, because that takes time, it takes assessor time which comes from the senior 2 3 officer cadre, but it was so important to do and a lot 4 of that was to make sure that not only were we promoting 5 people who had competence and the technical experience and knowledge, but they had the values and they had that 6 7 commitment to EDI that I would expect. Were there specific actions appointed for recruitment 8 Q. 9 promotion, interview panels and the like? 10 Α. Well, the promotion process was being developed. It wasn't being developed, candidly, on the back of that 11 12 bulletpoint on IRG's work. What the IRG are reflecting 13 is something that was in train and was being progressed. Right. And then the final bulletpoint: 14 Q. 15 "Ensuring a concerted focus on face-to-face learning and development for middle managers. This is not about 16 17 a single course or module and requires the use of a range of interactive tools such as peer intervention." 18 And I think you have talked about that already as 19 20 being a part of the work that was intended as part of 21 Policing Together? 22 Yes. And again, I agree with that, counsel. I would Α. say that the criticism of Moodle and e-learning, you 23 know, I was probably as cynical about them as anyone in 24 terms of the use of IT and we're all products of our own 25

1 generation, but this was something, again, when we kicked this off, this was through the pandemic. This 2 3 was into 2020 into 2021 when we started to look at these 4 training programs and we had to make use of those. It 5 was either that or nothing. So similarly, with Your Leadership matter works, a 6 7 lot of that started online and, again, it was done through Teams and other mechanisms, but we always knew 8 9 that that was what was required at the time. It got the 10 programme up and running, but the need for face-to-face and peer interventions and that work was always 11 12 something that, again, we knew we were going to develop 13 and further, but I think the need for that e-learning it was of necessity, given the circumstances during that 14 15 period. 16 Now, this report was the first IRG report, it came out Q. in the May to the SPA, the same date you were giving 17 your statement on institutional racism. And the 18 19 introduction to the report says that: 20 "This will be the first of two interim reports and 21 there will be a final report from the IRG." 22 And we, the Inquiry team, have checked over a number of months and it would appear that as things stand to 23 date there is no second interim report or final report 24 25 and the next meeting of the SPA is scheduled for

1 Thursday, 27 June and the agenda has been published and, 2 again, there's no specific reference on that agenda to 3 any report or otherwise from the IRG. 4 So since May of last year and the publication of 5 this report, there hasn't been a second interim report 6 or a final report. The final report, as I understood 7 it, was due to be published at the beginning -- in the early part of this year. 8 9 Α. Okay. 10 Q. We've also heard evidence that you've retired, ACC Duncan has left the role, and DCC Designate Fiona 11 12 Taylor has retired. And the new lead ACC, ACC Paton, 13 took up post earlier this month. 14 When -- at the point of your retirement, were you 15 aware of reasons for the delay in the second interim 16 report or progress towards the final report with the IRG? 17 18 No, I wasn't. And I'm surprised IRG hasn't continued Α. 19 with the work, because it, you know, the membership was 20 committed and, again, I didn't -- what you told me today 21 I didn't know before you told me that about there hasn't 22 been subsequent reports and I wouldn't be in a position to say why that might be. 23 24 Q. All right. Thank you very much. Could you give me a moment, please. Would that be an appropriate time for 25

the afternoon break? 1 COURT: Yes, we'll take a 15-minute. 2 (2.49 pm)3 4 (A short break) 5 (3.20 pm)6 LORD BRACADALE: Ms Grahame. 7 MS GRAHAME: Thank you. Over the break I have been advised that the IRG final report is in the process of going to 8 an SPA meeting in September of this year. 9 10 A. That's good to hear. Q. It was worthwhile raising the matter with you. The 11 12 other matter that's been raised with the Inquiry team 13 relates to the previous paragraph that we looked at, 14 6.14 of the IRG report, and that was in relation to the 15 comments about promotion and EDIHR should be embedded in the promotion process and we can have it back on the 16 17 screen if you prefer. So this is the IRG report which 18 we were looking at just before the break, SBPI 00643, 19 and it was paragraph 6.14 and one of the bulletpoints 20 was about -- 6.14, there we are: 21 "Ensuring EDIHR is embedded in the promotion process 22 in terms of what is sought and expected by panels. This is not about a single question." 23 24 And you have already given me an explanation of that in your answer. We have been provided with a review 25

1 carried out by Baroness McGregor-Smith CBE about mechanisms of change in business, not in relation to 2 3 Police Scotland, and there was a roadmap to success as 4 part of that, we. Have it and for those behind me it's 5 SBPI 00642, but I won't ask that that be be put on the 6 screen. 7 But in relation to recruitment and issues of those matters, some of the guidance and recommendations that 8 9 they have made generally for businesses is to have 10 name-blind recruitment, diverse interview panels, equality and diversity management systems and role 11 12 modelling and mentoring as priorities in the business. 13 Are these aspects that you would expect 14 Police Scotland to be considering as part of overall 15 recruitment, promotion, interviews, things of that sort? Potentially. The issue on recruitment in terms of 16 Α. 17 name-blind recruitment that's a challenge when vetting 18 is so important and we talked about Dame Elish earlier. 19 I -- one of my other roles since I retired I sit on a 20 reference group that Dame Elish has established for her 21 work in terms of the disgusting conduct of Wayne Couzens and the murder of Sarah Everard and the review work 22 that's been carried out there and some of the early work 23 was on vetting. And one of the suggestions for new 24 recruits was to reintroduce home visits where the 25

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1 individual and their circumstances were part of that process, so that wouldn't -- the vetting challenges 2 3 against the suggesting of name-blind recruitment I don't 4 think would be practical. Again, there are numerous 5 elements of it. But in terms of seeking to identify best practice, 6 7 wherever it exists, you know, I have said this a number of times, if somebody can point me to an organisation as 8 9 an exemplar or a sector of Scottish life, British life, 10 anywhere that's an exemplar of equality, diversity and inclusion, we'll go there, but I think these are 11 12 massively challenging issues for everyone, for all of 13 us, but wherever best practice exists, I think it would 14 be foolish not to look at it. 15 Q. Thank you. I would like to move on now and look at SBPI 00484 and this is the HMICS Thematic Inspection of 16 17 Organisation Culture in Police Scotland. And this is dated December 2023, so I appreciate that you retired in 18 19 the August, but it covers part of the period when you 20 were chief constable. 21 And what I would like to do is go through some of the elements that are mentioned within this document and 22

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

1 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 2 the actual report, but if we can turn to page 13 of the 3 4 PDF. 5 Here we are, "key findings", and during this report there are a number of areas where they highlight key 6 7 findings and they express these as bulletpoints, paragraphs and I would like to go through some of these 8 with you. If we can go to the middle of the page, 9 10 I would like to ask you about "we found that", here we 11 are: 12 "We found that financial and resource constraint was 13 one of the primary factors adversely affecting culture 14 change, particularly at the frontline, both in terms of driving behaviours, as well as impacting on capacity, 15 motivation, and wellbeing." 16 17 And you have mentioned financial constraints in this 18 day and age and I wonder if you would like to expand on 19 that slightly in terms for the Chair. In terms of 20 actually implementing change, to what extent would 21 financial and resource constraint be a factor for the 22 service? A. It would always be a factor I think I mentioned earlier 23 24 of the increasing expectations, the increasing community needs that policing is asked to meet, increased new 25

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 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 Policing Together was created, why there's specific resources gone into that, but it comes where other parts of the service are being stretched and, therefore, it's that challenge that you need to support the officers in community teams and specialist teams and child protection teams who are doing incredible work for public safety and public wellbeing. But if their resource base is being challenged, because as a chief constable I have decided I need to invest in EDI, rightly, there's almost an unintended consequence. It might put additional pressure onto those teams who we are seeking to help and support in terms of developing

1 and maintaining the culture. So operating in that context is really challenging but, you know, that's the 2 3 responsibility of leadership team and the chief 4 constable. 5 Can we move on to page 14 of the PDF, please, which is Q. page 12 of the report and you'll see the second 6 7 bulletpoint there: "Police Scotland has previously acknowledged that 8 9 there remain cultural and behavioural issues that can 10 result in unfair or inequitable treatment in the service. We were notified of a number of individual 11 12 cases of such treatment and have taken related policy, 13 process and procedural matters into account in these 14 findings. The perception of a lack of organisational 15 justice was reflected in much of the evidence we collected." 16 17 So it would appear the HMICS is also collecting evidence as well as the IRG and through other sources. 18 19 Would you like to comment on this phrase "the perception 20 of a lack of organisational justice"? 21 I'm not entirely sure what it means in terms of whether Α. 22 it's procedural justice within the service. I mean I would read that as being supportive of my 23 determination regarding institutional discrimination 24 25 that, you know, there has been unfairness and a lack of

1 equity in how individuals have been dealt with in terms of behavioural issues. 2 3 "Organisational justice", I suppose that would 4 relate to proportionately and equity, but, again, 5 I didn't write the report and again, candidly, it's the first time I have seen it. 6 7 Q. All right. Thank you. This was published in December 2023, which he was after you retired, as I said. 8 That's right. 9 Α. 10 Q. Can we look at this next section "Leadership and vision. Leadership behaviours" and it's the first bulletpoint 11 12 and the final sentence there: 13 "As yet it is unclear how aligned and sustainable 14 these will be and how Police Scotland will fully assess 15 the ongoing impact of this wide-ranging work." Sorry. I should have read the first sentence: 16 17 "Police Scotland is planning and undertaking a number of initiatives to embed appropriate leadership 18 behaviours, attitudes and values at all levels in the 19 20 service [and you have talked about that today] but as 21 yet it is unclear how aligned and sustainable these will be." 22 Do you think that is a fair reflection of where 23 24 Police Scotland were when you retired, maybe the clarity 25 regarding how aligned and sustainable they were was not

1 quite clear? It was developing. Definitely it has to be sustainable. 2 Α. 3 This is a long-term commitment and a long-term journey, 4 for want of a better phrase, that the organisation needs 5 to be on, but the -- I think we've talked about, you know, Your Leadership Matters, we've talked about the 6 7 work that has been done, we've talked about at the alignment with the Policing Together work, how training 8 9 is at the core of that and, you know, fair enough, 10 obviously, we need to ensure that it sustains. And you know, as I think HMICS are saying, they'll come back and 11 12 make comment on that. 13 Thank you. Could we look at page 18 PDF, please, page Q. 16 of the report. I'm interested in the second last 14 15 bulletpoint, please, under "organisational learning": "We identified good practice work in a number of 16 17 policing areas where a culture of consistent evaluation, 18 debriefing and governance of organisational learning is in place, but overall there remains a fragmented and 19 20 inconsistent approach. Although learning is promoted, 21 there remains a perceived blame culture within the 22 organisation, which is considered as a barrier to this." Was it part of Policing Together and the action plan 23 that was devised designed to counter the perceived blame 24 culture which may have been a parrier to change? 25

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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 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

1 actions. And that's something that I think is a virtue within the police service. It's something that comes 2 3 with a responsibility. I used to speak to as I did to 4 every single new recruit and said, that, you know, you 5 have not joined a job, your status has changed, your status is different, you are now holder of the office of 6 7 constable and with that comes that responsibility, comes the privilege to be an officer, but also comes high 8 levels of accountability. 9 10 Q. Can we turn to page 22 PDF, please, page 20, and this receipts to Policing Together. The second bulletpoint: 11 12 "We identified inconsistent understanding of the 13 scope of Policing Together and a degree of confusion 14 about its extensive delivery mechanisms in governance. 15 There also remains some cultural resistance to Policing Together. Some people do not recognise the 16 17 issues being raised and consider it just another central initiative with concerns that it may not facilitate the 18 wider cultural change required." 19 20 To what extent is there a barrier between what would 21 appear to be negative views being held by certain 22 members of the police? A. I'm not surprised that there's some resistance to 23 Policing Together, because there was resistance to the 24 recognition of institutional discrimination and 25

1 institutional racism. Again, I would say, from my perspective, that's further evidence of the need to take 2 3 the action that we're taking. The understanding and the 4 awareness of it, well, that again is why communication 5 is an essential part of the Policing Together work, you know, crucial, linked in to the other areas of training, 6 7 the prevention that we've discussed and, you know, the responsibilities to go forward and take on those 8 9 challenges and address some of that negativity that is 10 described there. Thank you. Could we look at page 23 PDF, page 21. It 11 Q. 12 relates to outcomes. And the first bulletpoint says: 13 "Police Scotland does not fully understand how 14 culture affects service delivery performance, relying on 15 service satisfaction ratings to assess this, neither does it effectively measure cultural change (and the 16 17 impact of supporting activity)." Would you like to comment on that? 18 19 It's a challenge to try and -- how do you measure Α. 20 cultural change? I mean it's -- I don't know if it's 21 somewhere within the report. You know, there's no 22 suggestion there to how it should be addressed, as I said earlier. If somebody could point us in the right 23 direction, I'm sure the Police Service of Scotland would 24 25 go there, but it needs to develop further.

1		Coming back to the Policing Together work, how do
2		you assess it, how do you evaluate it, how do you make
3		sure that your intentions are being delivered, that gap,
4		again, that you describe, counsel, between strategy and
5		implementation? So put in all those measures,
6		developing a suit of measures, I know that is part of
7		the Policing Together work and no doubt it's difficult,
8		but it's important to do.
9	Q.	Thank you. Can we look at page 24 now? This is the
LO		start of the recommendations of the HMICS and, again,
L1		I don't want to go through all of them with you.
12		I would just like to go through one of them, which is
13		recommendation 2:
L 4		"Police Scotland should develop and deliver a set of
15		actions to address the fundamental inequalities between
16		officers and police staff, the frontline policing and
L7		other national/specialist functions."
L8		Do you have any comments about that recommendation?
L9	Α.	I don't know to what the HMI refers in terms of
20		fundamental inequalities. Is it of status, of pay, of
21		career opportunity? Again, I don't really know what
22		that means.
23	Q.	Right. And can we look at recommendation 6:
24		"Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority
25		should reinforce the human rights and ethics-based

approach for all policing activity." 1 2 You're nodding. You obviously accept that 3 recommendation. Well, we have been at the forefront of that, candidly. 4 Α. 5 The HMI are echoing back what Police Scotland has led on the introduction of human rights into the equality 6 7 impact assessment, the articulation of human rights in our operational policing, whether it's a protest, 8 9 whether it's of large scale events such as COP26, 10 through Covid, our ability to put human rights at the centre of the work that we doing where there was an 11 12 independent group chaired by John Scott QC, now 13 Lord Scott. And again, there was significant oversight 14 of that where we were challenging ourselves, ensuring 15 public confidence, because human rights were at the forefront of what we do. 16 As far as I'm concerned, good policing is human 17 rights and no organisation does more to protect the 18 human rights of our citizens in my judgment than the 19 20 Police Service of Scotland does. Certainly when I was 21 chief, I openly articulated it and I think there's ample 22 evidence of us doing that. So if it needs reinforced, please do, because it's certainly something I support 23 and have advocated for many years. 24 And just a couple of matters, again, dealing with the 25 Q.

1 challenge that faces Police Scotland in changing culture and attitudes. Can we look at PS18903. We've heard 2 3 that there was a staff survey done after your 4 institutional racism statement was made and you'll see 5 that this is a PowerPoint regarding "Attitudes towards and perceptions of institutional racism within 6 7 Police Scotland among Police Scotland colleagues". And this is described as "Strategy, insight and engagement" 8 9 and it's from November 2023. So after you had retired, but based on information available. 10 It's 17 pages. The second slide specifically 11 12 address your address to the SPA. You see it's referred 13 to there on Thursday, 25 May 2023, when you addressed 14 institutional discrimination and what you said: 15 "The overarching aim was for the survey seeking to provide Police Scotland colleagues the opportunity to 16 17 convey their thoughts, feelings and experiences related to discrimination, equality, diversity and inclusion 18 within the service." 19 20 Do you see that? 21 Α. Yes, I do. 22 And if we can look at slide 8, please, I think there's Q. just an image of some of the responses. Here we are. 23 Sorry, I maybe got the wrong number, but that was the 24 one I wanted, thank you. And this is "Institutional 25

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

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1 me that there are -- there would be individuals within the service who may be legitimately don't consider it as 2 3 an issue. I think it is. I know it to be so. So we need to continue to advocate that and we need to 4 5 continue to drive the Policing Together work, we need to continue to communicate on this crucial issue. 6 7 Q. "And 80 per cent of respondents reported negative conversations on institutional discrimination following 8 9 your statement." 10 Is this potentially touching on what you expected and what you've told us today, you actually expected 11 12 people thinking, the chief says we're racist? 13 Well, if I had completed the survey, I would have been Α. 14 part of that 80 per cent as well, because people were 15 critical, people were -- you know, in my case, you know, commentators and others at times were very personally 16 17 and aggressively critical about throwing officers under a bus and, you know, exposing them to danger and 18 19 whatnot, which I genuinely took great exception to, 20 because, you know, I'm massively committed and supported 21 to the welfare and wellbeing of police officers and 22 police staff and I don't think that was the case. I didn't think -- I thought that was unfair and I 23 thought it was inaccurate in my judgment, but the idea 24

that you would negative conversations on institutional

- discrimination, as I say, I had a number of those, so it doesn't surprise me again.
- Q. Right. So you weren't personally being negative, but you were party to conversations where negative views were being expressed?
- 6 A. I thought that's what I said.
- 7 Q. Yes.
- A. Reported negative conversations I think you would with
 and that could be with friends, casual acquaintances or
 it could be with, you know, media outlets or others so,
 again, that doesn't surprise me.
- 12 Q. "And 41 per cent of respondents agree the service was
 13 taking the right steps to reduce institutional
 14 discrimination that may exist."
- Would you want to express any view on that figure,

 41 per cent of respondents?
- Well, it's greater than the people who think, you know, 17 Α. 18 in terms of the progress we're trying to make. There's 19 obviously a whole chunk of people who doesn't think it 20 exists anyway so, you know, that in terms of the 41 per 21 cent saying we're taking the right steps there's a large 22 part of this survey, which, again, I don't know how representative it is, but, notwithstanding that, it's --23 the people who believe it's an issue almost equates to 24 25 the people who think we are doing the right thing.

1 Q. "And then 37% believe the service provides resources to develop an understanding of institutional 2 3 discrimination." 4 Is that something you would like to see improved in Police Scotland? 5 I mean I come back to if 60 per cent don't think it 6 Α. 7 exists, they're not going to think that we're providing the right resources, so the fact that that figure is 8 9 close to the 40 per cent, again, seems common sense it's 10 in the same space. And as we discussed earlier, resources are critical, absolutely critical, sustained 11 12 resources over time are absolutely crucial to make 13 progress. 14 "79 per cent are aware of the mechanisms in which to Q. 15 report instances of discrimination." Do you wish to comment on that? 16 17 It's a relatively high number. I would like it to be Α. higher. Actually, I don't know if this is a definitive 18 survey of the police officers and police staff in 19 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 know, but we would like it or I would like it -- as a 22 citizen, I would like that to be as high as possible. 23 Thank you. And then the final entry there: 24 Q. "50 per cent were confident that if reported an 25

instance of discrimination would be addressed" 1 2 Again, is that something you would like to see 3 improved? 4 Α. Absolutely. 5 Finally I would like to ask you about one matter. Q. You've talked about some negative conversations, you 6 7 have talked about the challenge of dealing with change and implementing change amongst officers and I would 8 9 like to ask you about the impact that -- or the 10 engagement of the Scottish Police Federation and what difference that could make to implementing change more 11 12 widely in Police Scotland and it was quite widely 13 reported at the time that there was some criticism from Police Scotland -- Scottish Police Federation to your 14 15 statement about institutional racism who were concerned about the reputation of members of the police force 16 17 service and they felt that in some ways that had been tarnished because of actions of a few, as they described 18 19 it. But David Threadgold, Chair of the Federation, had 20 said: 21 "The SPF will always work with the service to 22 identify and remove officers in Scotland who fail to live up to our standards of professional behaviour. 23 Culture in any organisation is change from the top down, 24 in this case at governmental level. The chief has to 25

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work to ensure that the policing budget is given real
terms protection to allow us to maintain our current
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.

Α. The SPF, Scottish Police Federation, can entirely be 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,

1 process, cultural issues that are endemic to the 2 organisation and actually again it was important, very, 3 very important to recognise that and then make the 4 change, Federation have an important role, a really 5 important role. I'm very supportive of a strong and supportive Scottish Police Federation. Their role is 6 7 for the efficiency of the service and the welfare of officers. They are there as a critical eye on policing 8 9 and, you know, they will give whoever the chief 10 constable is in the senior team feedback on many issues and that's right and proper but I do think that they 11 12 would be crucial to this acceptance of institutional racism, institutional discrimination to make the 13 14 progress that we need. And they need to look to 15 themselves; they need to look how representative they are; they need to look how they are mobilising. And 16 17 again I would encourage them to do what I think they are doing, they're beginning to move forward, but they 18 certainly need to be part of the challenge round about 19 20 improving the culture of the Police Service of Scotland 21 because they have leadership responsibilities back to what I expected, I required of officers and staff, 22 everyone, to bring this organisation forward, to bring 23 policing forward as a vocation and as a core public 24 service, for it to be antiracist, that everybody had to 25

1	take that responsibility. Every single officer, every
2	single member of staff, every structure, every
3	organisation within the service had to be proactive in
4	identifying, recognising and addressing it and I think
5	the Scottish Police Federation have enormous potential
6	in this area if they were mobilised and directed in the
7	right way.
8	Q. Thank you. Could you give me a moment, please? Thank
9	you very much I have no further questions.
10	LORD BRACADALE: Are there any rule 9 applications?
11	Sir Iain, thank you very much for coming to give
12	evidence to the Inquiry and for your personal commitment
13	to the Inquiry, I'm very grateful for that. We're going
14	to adjourn now and you'll then be free to go. Adjourn
15	until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.
16	(3.56 am)
17	(The hearing was adjourned to 10.00 am on Tuesday, 2 July
18	2024)
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

Τ	INDEX
2	1Evidence of RETIRED CHIEF CONSTABLE SIR
3	IAIN LIVINGSTONE
4	1Examination-in-chief by MS GRAHAME
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	