

Wednesday, 6 December, 2023.

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(10.00 am)

LADY SMITH: Good morning. Now, as I indicated when we finished yesterday, we start this morning, as you can see, with a video link to an applicant who is going to give evidence today.

Is everything ready for the evidence session Ms Forbes?

MS FORBES: Yes, my Lady, and this applicant is anonymous, and is known as 'Mark'.

LADY SMITH: 'Mark', good morning. Welcome to the link with a very cold Edinburgh today. I am Lady Smith, I chair the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry. Thank you for agreeing to give evidence in person over the video link this morning. Before I get to the stage of you actually giving your evidence; could we begin by you taking the oath, please? That means raising your right hand, as I have just done, and repeat after me.

Sorry, we don't have the sound on here.

'Mark', I think you are muted; could we get your muting switched off, so that we can hear you?

A. Yes.

LADY SMITH: That's better. Let's start again, 'Mark'.

1 'Mark' (sworn)

2 LADY SMITH: Thank you for that.

3 Now, a couple of things from me first, 'Mark'.

4 I see on the screen that your red folder is there ready
5 for you.

6 A. Yes.

7 LADY SMITH: It has your statement in it. If you would find
8 it helpful to refer to that when we are taking your
9 evidence, do feel free to do so.

10 Separately, if you don't understand what we are
11 asking or why we are asking it, please speak up. I am
12 sure that many times in your life you have not been
13 allowed to speak up, but this is one of the occasions
14 that you are. It is important that we are assured that
15 you are understanding what we are asking and why we are
16 asking it.

17 But also, 'Mark', if at any time you want a break,
18 whether just a pause, sitting where you are, with the
19 link still on, or you want us to give you a pause with
20 the link off for a wee while, just tell me. If it works
21 for you, it will work for me. Because what I want to do
22 is anything I can, to help you give your evidence as
23 comfortably as you can; do you understand that?

24 A. Yes.

25 LADY SMITH: Well, thank you. If you don't have any

1 questions for me at the moment I will hand over to
2 Ms Forbes and she will take it from there; is there
3 anything you want to check with me first?

4 A. No.

5 LADY SMITH: Right. Okay. I will hand over to Ms Forbes.
6 Thank you. Ms Forbes.

7 Questions from Ms Forbes

8 MS FORBES: Thank you, my Lady. Good morning, 'Mark'. As
9 her Ladyship has said, you have a red folder in front of
10 with your statement. First of all, if I could ask you
11 just to turn to the last page of that statement, I think
12 it is page 16, and we can see that at end of that there
13 is a paragraph there that says:

14 "I have no objection to my witness statement being
15 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.
16 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are
17 true."

18 And you have signed that and you have dated it
19 13 September 2022.

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Is that right? Great, okay. If we could go back to the
22 beginning of that statement. Now, this won't matter to
23 you, but there is a reference number for our records for
24 that statement, and I will just say for the transcript
25 what that is. It is WIT-1-000001078.

1 Okay, 'Mark', you tell us in your statement that you
2 were born in 1976; is that right?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. What I am going to do first of all is just ask you some
5 questions about your life before you ended up in any
6 prison facility, and --

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. -- you tell us about that from paragraph 2 in your
9 statement. You were brought up in Easterhouse, in
10 Glasgow; is that right?

11 A. That's true, yeah.

12 Q. And you lived there with your mum and dad and two older
13 brothers?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. I think you tell us that your dad worked in Glasgow
16 Royal Infirmary and your mum was a house wife?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And this was a two-bedroomed house that you were all
19 squeezed into --

20 A. Yeah.

21 Q. -- growing up.

22 So I think you tell us, at paragraph 3, that from
23 a school point of view you went to Easthall Primary
24 School and then Bannerman High School?

25 A. Yeah.

1 Q. I think you then left Bannerman and went to another high
2 school, which was Lochend Secondary School?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. I think you said you got on all right at school; is that
5 correct?

6 A. Yes, aye.

7 Q. You tell us, I think, you also did some Standard Grades
8 and you managed to pass a couple of those?

9 A. Yeah, yeah.

10 Q. I think that was PE, was it, physical education, and
11 history?

12 A. PE. And history, yeah.

13 Q. You left school at 16; is that right?

14 A. Yeah, yeah.

15 Q. And you went on to a Youth Thinkers Society placement,
16 like a YTS placement?

17 A. Yes, that's true, yeah.

18 Q. You were working at that time in a warehouse?

19 A. Yeah, warehousing.

20 Q. And that was a full time position?

21 A. Yeah.

22 Q. You also tell us -- and this is at paragraph 4 of your
23 statement -- that you were in the Army Cadets at that
24 time as well and that's something you had done since you
25 were about 11?

1 A. Yeah, that's true. Yeah.

2 Q. It was you and one of your -- I think it was your eldest
3 brother that used to go there?

4 A. It was, yeah.

5 Q. I think you say, as well, that the Army really was
6 an ideal occupation for you; was that really where you
7 thought you were heading?

8 A. I did actually think that I would end up in the Army.

9 Q. Yes. I think you tell us a little bit about what you
10 did in the Army Cadets, at paragraph 5. You went to the
11 annual camps and you actually --

12 A. Aye.

13 Q. Oh, sorry.

14 A. Yeah, every summer.

15 Q. You also did the Duke of Edinburgh Awards?

16 A. Yes, bronze, silver and gold.

17 Q. So you got all three of those?

18 A. Yes, all three.

19 LADY SMITH: That's no mean achievement, 'Mark'. That must
20 have been hard work, was it?

21 A. Yeah, it was hard work. It was enjoyable, though.
22 I did enjoy it. The Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme is
23 a great scheme for young people.

24 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

25 Ms Forbes.

1 MS FORBES: My Lady.

2 I think you tell us a little bit about that.

3 Ultimately you were awarded your gold medal?

4 A. Yes --

5 Q. But you were in --

6 A. -- I was awarded with that in Dumfries Prison.

7 Q. Sadly, by the time you were awarded that you had

8 actually ended up in Dumfries Prison?

9 A. Yeah.

10 Q. But, up until that point, things had been going well in

11 your life, in general; is that right?

12 A. Yeah, yeah.

13 Q. And there had been no social work involvement with the

14 family?

15 A. No, no. No social work involvement at all.

16 Q. You hadn't been in care or anything like that?

17 A. No, never.

18 Q. And you hadn't been in trouble with the police up until

19 something that happened when you were 17?

20 A. Yes, that's true.

21 Q. But this thing that happened when you were 17 was a very

22 serious matter and, ultimately, you ended up being,

23 initially, remanded in custody?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Is that right?

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. Then later you were convicted and sentenced; is that
3 right?

4 A. Yes, yes.

5 Q.

6 A.

7 Q.

8

9

10 A.

11 Q.

12

13 A.

14 Q. But, up until this point you were going about your life
15 and progressing, doing various things like we have
16 talked about, and being involved in the Army Cadets with
17 no issue at all?

18 A. No.

19 Q. So, once this incident happens -- I think you tell us at
20 paragraph 6 of your statement that you first end up on
21 remand for one night in Barlinnie; is that right?

22 A. Aye, every young offender at that time went into
23 Barlinnie for one night and then, after that, they went
24 into Longriggend.

25 Q. So that was the sort of routine; you would be taken

1 there for one night and after that you would be taken to
2 where you were going to spend the period on remand?

3 A. Yeah.

4 Q. I think you tell us that there was really nothing you
5 wanted to say about Barlinnie. You were just put in
6 a room and told not to press the bell unless it was
7 an emergency?

8 A. Yeah, that's true.

9 Q. Okay. So I am now going to ask you some questions,
10 'Mark', about what happened, then, when you went to
11 Longriggend Young Offenders Institution.

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. You start telling us about that from paragraph 7.
14 I think you say that going to Longriggend was a huge
15 shock to the system?

16 A. Yeah. Yeah, it was. I had never been in that type of
17 situation ever before.

18 Q. I think you also say that it was a shock for your family
19 as well?

20 A. Yeah. Aye, it was a shock. It was a major shock.

21 Q. I think you also tell us that none of your family had
22 been in trouble with the police before?

23 A. No. No, they never.

24 Q. You tell us about this first day when you arrive at
25 Longriggend from paragraph 8. You talk about going

1 there on the bus from Longriggend to Barlinnie and then
2 arriving at Longriggend.

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. I just want to ask you some questions about that.

5 A. Yes, of course.

6 Q. I think you tell us that the first day on arriving there
7 was terrifying for you?

8 A. Yeah, it was. It was -- I had never been in that type
9 of situation before. There was a lot of shouting. The
10 prison officers never really spoke to anybody; they
11 shouted at them, basically bullied them into doing
12 whatever it may be that they had to do.

13 Q. And this was something that I think you tell us you
14 weren't used to and weren't expecting?

15 A. No, I wasn't expecting it.

16 Q. I think you, when you arrive at Longriggend, were taken
17 into a reception area?

18 A. Yes, that's true.

19 Q. I think you tell us that you were ushered through and
20 given some clothes.

21 A. Yes, ill-fitting. Ill-fitting jeans and an ill-fitting
22 shirt.

23 Q. Then you are marched over to your hall?

24 A. Yeah.

25 Q. I think you outline the kind of hierarchy a little bit,

1 in paragraph 10. There were those who -- officers who
2 just had "HMP" on their shoulders, and then there were
3 others who had two pips, as you describe it, on their
4 shoulder.

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And they were called "chief"?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. So they were a chief officer, or something like that?

9 A. Yes, and they were -- now they would be called
10 a supervisor.

11 Q. Okay. And I think you tell us that you were marched
12 into the Chief's room and the rules of the place were
13 explained to you?

14 A. Yeah.

15 Q. And you were given a rundown on things that were going
16 to be happening in the hall?

17 A. Yeah.

18 Q. I think you summarise that at paragraph 10, where you
19 say:

20 "The other rules were: try to keep yourself to
21 yourself; don't get involved in anyone else's nonsense,
22 and don't give the staff any problems."

23 A. Yes. That's true.

24 Q. Yes. I think you also tell us something that the Chief
25 said to you about them having the biggest gang?

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. And what did you take from that? What did you take that
3 to be meaning?

4 A. That they were in charge. And they were making sure
5 that every single person in there knew that they were in
6 charge.

7 Q. I think you tell us this Chief's name; is it at
8 paragraph 10?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. What was that?

11 A. I can't remember the whole name, but I do know that his
12 second name was GQS . He was a huge, big burly man,
13 so he was a commanding presence.

14 Q. And I think you explain that back then officers weren't
15 called by their names by prisoners; is that right?

16 A. No, there was no -- not once. Every single officer was
17 known as "boss".

18 Q. If you didn't call them that; what was the consequence?

19 A. They would shout at you.

20 Q. I think you say, at paragraph 11, that you were also
21 slapped if you didn't use "boss" or "sir"?

22 A. Yes, that could actually happen sometimes. You would
23 see that happening.

24 LADY SMITH: We are talking here about a system that was in
25 operation in around 1994, was it, 'Mark'?

1 A. 1994, yes. Between [REDACTED] -- I was there between [REDACTED]
2 and [REDACTED] 1994.

3 LADY SMITH: Yes. You were still 17?

4 A. Yes.

5 LADY SMITH: Tell me this: am I right in thinking that you
6 had never stayed away from your home before?

7 A. The only time I had ever been away from home was when
8 I was away with the Army Cadets at the annual camps and
9 the other things with the Army Cadets.

10 LADY SMITH: But, otherwise, home was your base?

11 A. Yes.

12 LADY SMITH: That was where you lived?

13 A. Yes.

14 LADY SMITH: Thank you. Ms Forbes.

15 MS FORBES: My Lady.

16 'Mark', I think you say that after you were given
17 these rules from the Chief you were taken to the hall
18 where you would be staying, and that was the hall for
19 people who had committed more serious offences; is that
20 right?

21 A. Yes. Aye, the hall was actually split. So there would
22 be like -- one level would be for capital crimners, and
23 others levels would be for other types of remands. And
24 you would have a schoolboy's unit there as well, which
25 was obviously for people that were under the age of 16

1 that were being kept in custody there. They were
2 actually kept separate from everybody else.

3 MS FORBES: But being 17 and on remand for what the charge
4 was that you were -- that was alleged against you at
5 that time, you were put into the section for capital
6 crimes; is that how you described it?

7 A. Capital, yeah. That's true.

8 Q. And this was a single cell, I think you tell us?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. But wasn't like the cells that you have now. It was --

11 A. No, totally different. It was totally different.

12 Q. And can you tell us how it was different?

13 A. Er, the windows were, like, steel grids right across the
14 whole window. Now, you actually have a window you can
15 look out of, but then you couldn't really look out the
16 windows. It was like a steel grid that had hundreds of
17 wee tiny, tiny holes in it, so it was.

18 You had two pipes that ran along the back wall and
19 you had a pee pot in the corner of your room, and
20 obviously a bed, with a couple of blankets and sheets.

21 Only a buzzer, no light switch.

22 LADY SMITH: Do you know, 'Mark', whether the set up of the
23 cell, with so little furniture and, as you say,
24 cardboard furniture, no light switch and so on; do you
25 know whether that was anything to do with the fact that

1 people on remand for such a serious offence may have
2 a heightened suicide risk?

3 A. Because I was actually just in the prison I didn't
4 actually know anything about ceiling suicides, or
5 anything like that. I did actually find out during the
6 period, the time that I was there, the reasons why there
7 was cardboard furniture and stuff like that. It's
8 because the prisoners had actually wrecked the wooden
9 furniture that many times that the prison obviously just
10 gave them cardboard furniture after that.

11 LADY SMITH: I see, thank you.

12 MS FORBES: So that was the furniture situation in your
13 room, 'Mark'? It was cardboard furniture?

14 A. Yes, yes.

15 Q. And I think you tell us about the set up in the hall,
16 and we can read that at paragraph 14, that there were
17 the three floors, you were on the second floor --

18 A. Yeah.

19 Q. -- and there were about 25 to 30 prisoners on each floor
20 and two to three officers, each landing, and then there
21 was one of these chiefs per hall?

22 A. Yeah, that's true.

23 Q. I think you also describe there being an annexe coming
24 off the hall for people who self-harmed. These were --

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. -- slightly different. They didn't have any objects in
2 the cells, and they would get, like, a paper plate with
3 their dinner and stuff like that.

4 A. That's true. The only thing that would be inside these
5 cells was a concrete platform where the mattress used to
6 get put. That was it. Obviously, suicide mattresses
7 and stuff like that. It is the same area where they put
8 the schoolboys.

9 Q. And I think that was in paragraph 15 that you talk about
10 that. But I think there you also say that the age range
11 when you were there was from schoolboys, about 14 or 15,
12 you think, up to 21-year olds?

13 A. Yeah.

14 Q. But there was a separate section for these younger boys?

15 A. Yes, that's true.

16 Q. But you having already turned 17 by that point were
17 obviously kept in a separate part from them?

18 A. Yes, aye.

19 Q. Okay. I think, at paragraph 17, you mention, apart from
20 this Chief called GQS, you mention another officer
21 that you can remember his name. That --

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Yes, who was that?

24 A. His name was IKV.

25 Q. I think you tell us a little bit about how you found him

1 to be. I think you thought he was initially all right.

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Were there any issues --

4 A. We thought he was -- we thought he was a bit of

5 a character. He was always trying to be, like, jovial

6 with people, but in a sense where it was controlling,

7 I would say.

8 Q. Okay. And I think you talk about an example. You give

9 us an example at paragraph 17, that he would stand in

10 the canteen queue and smash up the biscuits if you

11 didn't buy him one?

12 A. Yes. Aye, that's true.

13 Q. I think you tell us about the routine at Longriggend.

14 We can see that. This was you getting up at 7.00 in the

15 morning. Then you would have to go and fill up your

16 basin with water to get a wash and clean your teeth; is

17 that right?

18 A. Yes, that's true.

19 Q. And you were one of the lucky ones who had a porta potty

20 in your cell?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. In your room; is that right?

23 A. Yes, yes.

24 Q. So you didn't have to do the slopping out in the same

25 way as other prisoners at that time?

1 A. Well, it is actually still the same way.

2 Q. Okay.

3 A. You still need to empty the porta potty. It was in the
4 same area. It was just a lot better having one of them
5 that you could sit on, instead of squatting over a wee
6 pot.

7 Q. So a lot more comfortable than trying to use a pot?

8 A. Yes, it was.

9 Q. You tell us that you would go down for breakfast about
10 7.30, and then you would be back after breakfast into
11 your cell. You tell us about that at paragraph 19.

12 Then there would be the opportunity, if you wanted
13 it, to go and do some physical exercise in the gym?

14 A. Yeah.

15 Q. But you didn't have to go; it wasn't a forced thing?

16 A. No, not in Longriggend, it wasn't forced.

17 Q. Then there would be lunch and dinner time, and that
18 would be in the dining hall. The same place as
19 breakfast; is that right?

20 A. Aye, the same place. Yes.

21 Q. You had had family visits in the afternoon, at about
22 1 o'clock?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. That was a daily thing at that time; is that right?

25 A. Yes, remand prisoners could get visits every single day,

1 if they wanted.

2 Q. And were these for about an hour or so, these visits?

3 A. Yeah, yeah.

4 Q. I think you go on to tell us that there would be maybe

5 rec, recreation time in the evening for about 45 minutes

6 or so?

7 A. Yes, that's right.

8 Q. And there was table tennis or pool.

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And that could be from about 6 o'clock until about 7.30?

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. And after that you would be back into your cell for the

13 rest of the night?

14 A. Yeah.

15 Q. I think you tell us later in your statement there was

16 also the opportunity to go outside and walk around for

17 about an hour?

18 A. Yes. For exercise, yes.

19 Q. Okay. So that's a sort of daily routine that you had

20 when you were there in general?

21 A. Yeah.

22 Q. You say that lights weren't controlled by individuals in

23 their cells; it was a thing that was controlled by the

24 officers in charge of the hall?

25 A. Yeah, that's correct.

1 Q. So they could decide when to turn the lights off at
2 night for you to go to sleep?

3 A. Yeah, the lights were off every single night probably
4 around about 10 o'clock, if I remember.

5 Q. And I think you tell us, at 21, that if you were unlucky
6 and you had an officer who didn't like you, then they
7 could just leave the light on?

8 A. Yeah.

9 Q. And that would --

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. That would mean that it would be difficult to get to
12 sleep?

13 A. Yeah.

14 Q. I think you say there was another routine as well that
15 happened there, at paragraph 23. This routine in the
16 evening, at about 8 o'clock, of a big urn with tea in it
17 coming round?

18 A. Yes, that's correct.

19 Q. Sorry. I am talking over you, sorry.
20 The prisoners called that diesel?

21 A. Diesel, that's correct.

22 Q. I think you remark in your statement that wasn't
23 something that was particularly great, but --

24 A. No, it was disgusting.

25 Q. I think you say that you took what you got because you

1 didn't really have anything else?

2 A. Yeah, it was the only cup of tea that you could get.

3 Q. Now, I just wanted to ask you some questions, 'Mark',

4 about -- you mentioned your family could come up to

5 visit you on a daily basis when you were on remand, and

6 you tell us about the family contact from paragraph 28.

7 In your circumstances, your family were wanting to see

8 you, so they did start coming up regularly; is that

9 right?

10 A. Yes. Aye, near enough every day I had visits.

11 Q. Because of where they lived, and where Longriggend was,

12 it wasn't that long a journey for them to you come?

13 A. Yes, that's correct.

14 Q. And these visits would generally be in a big visiting

15 room?

16 A. Visiting room, yes.

17 Q. You tell us -- you describe this room to us at

18 paragraph 29. There would be cameras there?

19 A. Yeah.

20 Q. There would also be officers walking around?

21 A. Yeah, they would walk up and down the aisles between the

22 tables, and they had a platform that actually looked

23 down on to the tables.

24 Q. I think you describe the tables as being quite low

25 tables, low to the ground?

1 A. Yeah. You can still -- you could still get your knees
2 underneath the table, but they were low.

3 Q. And your family would bring things to you, and you were
4 allowed to take things like magazines and things like
5 that?

6 A. Magazines, yeah.

7 Q. I think you describe, given the circumstances of you
8 ending up in Longriggend, the relationship with your
9 family at that time was a bit difficult?

10 A. Yeah. Aye, they were worried about us and I was
11 obviously concerned about what was happening with them
12 on the outside, yes.

13 Q. But they were still coming to visit you and they were
14 trying to be supportive?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And you tell us a little bit about the fact that your
17 family could put money in for you on a weekly basis and
18 you could use that to buy things. That's the same as
19 now, isn't it?

20 A. Yeah, that's correct. Yes.

21 Q. Now, I just want to go a little bit forward into your
22 statement, 'Mark', to talk about the discipline whilst
23 you were in Longriggend. You talk about that at
24 paragraph 35. I think you start off by saying that you
25 would be silly to annoy the guards?

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. And --

3 A. They were always dead aggressive when they were speaking
4 to you, I always felt it was aggressive.

5 Q. And if you did do something, then you would be
6 segregated for reports and that could be for --

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. -- a variety of things?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. I think you list some of the things: threatening and
11 abusive language. Assaults. Being caught with
12 something you shouldn't have, like drugs or a weapon, or
13 something like that?

14 A. Aye, yeah.

15 Q. If you were segregated for reports, I think you describe
16 that you would be locked up in your room for 23 hours
17 a day?

18 A. Yes, that's correct.

19 Q. And in the room you would just have the mattress, and
20 this pot to go to the toilet?

21 A. Yeah.

22 Q. But the mattress --

23 A. That's in the segregation unit. They used to take the
24 mattress off you first thing in the morning, till it
25 ended up the only thing you had in the cell was the pot.

1 Q. I think you say they'd take the mattress off you so you
2 can't sit down on it?

3 A. Yes. So you can't lie down all day.

4 Q. You tell us then that there was a time when you were in
5 the segregation unit for a period of two weeks while you
6 were in Longriggend, and that was just one occasion that
7 you spent two weeks there; is that right?

8 A. Yes, that's true.

9 Q. So I just want to ask you, then, 'Mark', about the
10 incident that happened that led to you being put in that
11 segregation unit. I think you tell us about that from
12 paragraph 36.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. This was, I think, you say about three weeks into your
15 remand at Longriggend; is that right?

16 A. Yes, yeah.

17 Q. You hadn't been there that long?

18 A. No.

19 Q. And you were in the visiting room that day?

20 A. Yeah.

21 Q. So I think you say that, was it, your mother and your
22 brother had come to visit you?

23 A. Yeah, that's right.

24 Q. But was this at the end of the sort of visiting period,
25 if you like?

1 A. Aye, the incident happened right at the very end of the
2 visiting period. The visitors had actually just --
3 every visitor had just got up and left via the door and
4 then the incident actually started to happen.

5 Q. Okay. And can you tell us what led up to the incident?

6 A. Er, there was a prisoner sitting with his feet on --
7 basically sitting with his feet on the table. The
8 officer was getting everybody to go and stand close to
9 the exit door, where they would start taking you over to
10 the hall. He said to the boy, "Get your feet off the
11 f'ing table". The boy didn't pay any acknowledge(sic)
12 to him. Then the officer said that again. But, if I am
13 right, he swiped his legs off the table. The prisoner
14 headed the officer.

15 So obviously, at that very moment, the riot bell is
16 being pressed. Everybody else was getting ushered,
17 because they were trying to control this prisoner.
18 Everybody else was getting ushered to the door. I was
19 the very, very first person up there, to get away from
20 the whole incident. That's what actually started it.

21 Q. Okay. And you say that the boy you are talking about
22 headed him?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. So he gave him a headbutt, was it? Headbutted the
25 officer; is that right?

1 A. Yes, he headbutted the officer. The officer recoiled
2 and punched the boy, and knocked the boy. I later found
3 out the boy was only 16. But he basically knocked the
4 prisoner clean right out. So the boy's lying flat on
5 his back. But obviously the riot bell has been pressed,
6 so other officers that are actually in the visiting room
7 are actually getting to that prisoner to control him on
8 the floor.

9 And obviously the rest of us are getting told to
10 stand up against the wall because we are going to be
11 starting getting taken down to the hall. But the first
12 officer who came right through the door was the
13 reception officer, he has seen -- I have been standing
14 right at the door, he has seen me straight away, and he
15 has punched me clean right in the face and knocked me
16 right off my feet.

17 Q. Okay. I think you say you were -- when that happened
18 you were knocked to the ground; is that right?

19 A. Yeah, yes.

20 Q. Then I think you describe a lot of other prison officers
21 coming into the visitors' room at that point?

22 A. Yes. Aye, when the bell gets pressed, basically what
23 would actually happen is that there would only be one
24 officer left in the halls on each landing. So every
25 other officer would respond to that call.

1 Q. I think you describe as well that you are on the floor
2 and these officers are coming into the room and --

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. -- what's happening to you when you are lying on the
5 floor, when this is happening?

6 A. Because the officer has actually punched me in the face,
7 they are trying to control the boy that's on the floor
8 that's knocked out, so putting him into the locks,
9 basically. They start doing that to me as well.

10 So each officer -- officers took charge. They got
11 everybody else out of the visiting rooms, so there was
12 only me in the visiting room. I was up on the platform
13 on the floor, because obviously that's where the door
14 was. The other prisoner was down on the floor, away
15 from the platform, getting controlled. And officers had
16 a hold of each limb. So they had a hold of -- one had
17 a hold of my arms, spread out, and the other ones
18 controlled my legs and spread my legs out wide.

19 Q. You say "getting the locks on"; can you describe what
20 you mean by that? Is that some sort of restraint?

21 A. That's the restraints. That's the restraints. So lock
22 number 1 would be to control your arms. Lock 1 is one
23 arm. Lock 2 is another arm.

24 I know all of this stuff now because obviously
25 I have been in prison for quite some time. 3 would be

1 control the head and 4 would be control the legs.

2 Q. Okay. So it is not something that's getting put on to
3 you, like handcuffs or some kind of jacket, or something
4 like that? This is people --

5 A. Physical harm --

6 Q. -- physically taking hold of you, different parts of
7 your body?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Okay. Can you give an estimate of how many officers
10 were involved in what was happening to you at that
11 point?

12 A. Oh, obviously there's somebody got control of my head,
13 so they are pressing my -- they are actually putting
14 their full body weight on to the side of your head,
15 plastered into the floor. I could only guess how many
16 officers were in the room, but there was easily more
17 than 15.

18 Q. And are you face down at that point?

19 A. Yes, I am face down at that point. Aye. That's the way
20 they take control of people.

21 Q. Mm-hm. And they have got control of you, and --

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. -- by this point; have they also got control of the
24 other young boy who is in the room?

25 A. Yeah, yes.

1 Q. Had the other prisoners been taken out of the room by
2 that point?

3 A. Yes, they had all been led away.

4 Q. Okay. And there is no other -- no family members left
5 or anything like that, is there?

6 A. No, they literally had just got out of their door when
7 the boy stuck the head on the officer.

8 Q. Okay. Once they had the locks on you; can you describe
9 what took place?

10 A. Er, they had a hold of my arms and legs, spread out like
11 a star, basically. An officer had his full body weight
12 on the side of my face, pressing my head into the
13 ground. And at that point officers started kicking me
14 between the legs.

15 Q. You say officers; did you know anyone in particular that
16 was involved in that?

17 A. I couldn't, because obviously my head's getting pressed
18 right into the ground. So, basically, an officer's arms
19 are covering any part of my eyes that I can get to see
20 anybody. I don't even know the officers who have got
21 a hold of my head, or my arms, or my legs.

22 Q. Okay. I think you tell us, at paragraph 41, that you
23 could hear somebody urging other officers on?

24 A. Yeah.

25 Q. Who was that?

1 A. Aye, I could hear -- I don't know who that was. But
2 I think it was Mr GQS . But I could only guess at
3 that. And I could hear the other boy, who is actually
4 on the floor. I can hear him screaming. So he is now
5 conscious and screaming.

6 Q. So you are not sure if it's this Chief GQS , that you
7 have mentioned before?

8 A. Yeah, yeah.

9 Q. But you think it might have been him?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Do you know --

12 A. I do think that.

13 Q. Oh, sorry. I interrupted you, sorry, 'Mark'.

14 A. No, I was saying I do think that.

15 Q. And you say that they take turns in booting you between
16 the legs. Do you know if Chief GQS was one of the
17 people that did that?

18 A. No, I don't actually think he was one of the people that
19 done that.

20 Q. Okay. And when this was happening; how many times did
21 this happen to you, where you were kicked between the
22 legs?

23 A. Genuinely, I couldn't count because I was in that much
24 pain.

25 Q. If you were to give an estimate --

1 A. It happened --

2 Q. Sorry.

3 A. -- more than ten times.

4 Q. Okay. I think you tell us that after that they would

5 walk across your back with their boots on?

6 A. That's true. Yeah.

7 Q. And then they would stamp their boots into the side of

8 your face?

9 A. Yes, that's true.

10 Q. Okay. And you tell us you were screaming out in agony

11 when this was going on?

12 A. Yes, I was crying my eyes out. I was petrified.

13 I genuinely thought that I was going to die that day.

14 Q. And I know it is difficult because it was obviously

15 a long time ago, and sometimes things can seem like they

16 last longer than they actually do, but if you were to

17 try to say how long this went on for; what would you --

18 how long would you say it was?

19 A. The incident that happened inside the visit room went on

20 for at least -- over an hour.

21 Q. Okay. And what about the period of time that you were

22 being assaulted?

23 A. Er, that was continuous, right through the whole period.

24 From getting me from the visit room all the way into my

25 cell, it was continuous.

1 Q. And were they doing anything else, other than kicking
2 you between the legs and walking over the top of you?
3 A. Once they have got us on my feet and they are starting
4 to take me over to the wing, I was told that each step
5 put your -- so the officer that had a hold of you would
6 say, "Right foot forward", and then he would scream
7 "Down", and you had to get down on your knees, and then
8 they would put you flat on your stomach. They would
9 take your -- the lock 1 off, they would wipe you down
10 with a towel because you are that soaking wet with
11 sweat. They would move your arm about.

12 And then they would put you back into that lock, and
13 then they would take the other lock off, do the same
14 with that arm, and then you would get back up -- they
15 would say, "Up", and you would get back up on to your
16 feet, and they would say, "Left foot forward", and then
17 down again. They would scream that at you.

18 So, every single step, you who had to go forward one
19 step and then you would be put flat down on your face,
20 with your body straight out, and the locks would be
21 taken off again. Because they had a hold of your arm,
22 so you had the locks on your hands and they would have
23 a hold of you for that long that you couldn't move your
24 hands. So they would shake your hands about, and wipe
25 off the sweat, and then -- that actually took the

1 longest, because it was every single step. From the
2 visiting room to where the hall was, it was about
3 50 metres, say. So that 50 metres was covered with one
4 foot forward, down on the floor, flat out, and then
5 obviously locks back, back up on to your feet, left foot
6 forward, down, and that was continuous up until the
7 point they got us back into the cell.

8 Q. When you are describing this, the locks, I think you
9 were demonstrating there with your wrist, 'Mark', that
10 your wrists seemed to be bent inwards; is that how they
11 took hold of your wrists?

12 A. Yes. They would take hold of your thumb, basically, and
13 they would try and push your thumb all the way --
14 basically, your thumb would actually touch your wrist,
15 by the time they have actually got hold of -- your wrist
16 would actually stretch that much that your thumb would
17 actually touch your wrist. They would have full
18 control. This whole area would be numb by the time you
19 were finished. So you wouldn't be able to push
20 yourself.

21 If you were let go, you wouldn't be able to push
22 yourself back up off the floor, because when it was
23 actually -- when they got us back into the cell and then
24 they done the cell extraction, so that is when they need
25 to put on lock number 4.

1 So they twist your legs up, you cross your legs
2 over, grab one of your ankles, then they push that with
3 their full body weight. So an officer sitting with your
4 legs between his legs, and he pushes your full legs up
5 to the back of your neck and he bounces off your body to
6 get out the cell.

7 Q. So this is what you are describing happens for them to
8 safely leave the cell without you being able to hit out
9 at them or something like that?

10 A. Yes. That's correct, yes.

11 Q. And the assault that happened on you, during the course
12 of that --

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. -- and during the course of this restraint procedure;
15 were you resisting at all? Were you doing anything to
16 struggle?

17 A. No, never. I was crying my eyes out.

18 Q. Okay. And as you have told us already, from your point
19 of view, you weren't involved in this initial assault on
20 the officer in the visitors' room?

21 A. No. No, I wasn't involved in it. I was that scared
22 that I was right at the front of the queue when they
23 said, "Right, everybody up against the wall", I was -- I
24 had basically ran out to the wall, because obviously it
25 totally kicked off in the visiting room. They started

1 to beat up on that young boy, and I was just --
2 everybody else just wanted out of the visitors' room.
3 But I was right at the very front, to get away from the
4 incident.

5 Q. None of the officers who were in the visitors room at
6 the time that this incident kicked off spoke up and said
7 that you had nothing to do with it?

8 A. No, nobody.

9 Q. So you have described this long process of getting you
10 back from the visitors' room to your cell. Then once
11 you got there, you describe this technique that they
12 used, this last lock that they used to be able to get
13 out of the cell?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. By the time you got there; what state were you in?

16 A. They had ripped my clothes off. See when they get you
17 into the cell, they rip all of your clothes off.
18 I really mean that. So somebody has a hold of you, like
19 the shirt from the back, because you are on the floor,
20 face down. They take the locks off your arms. You
21 can't move. You can't push yourself up because your
22 arms have been in that position for that long, it is
23 gone into total numbness. You can't even feel your
24 hands.

25 They ripped the shirt, clean, right off from the

1 back. Clean right off. Ripped my trousers off, ripped
2 my underpants off, put us back into the locks. Stood us
3 up, turned us round, and a nurse was marched into the
4 room, and you were asked: do you have any medical
5 issues?

6 Q. At that time; can you describe what injuries you had?

7 A. Yes, I was bleeding from the mouth, the nose, and other
8 parts of my body.

9 Q. Yes, I think you tell us that your private parts, there
10 was blood coming from them, you noticed?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And also that your back area, as well, your back
13 passage?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And I think --

16 A. I took that many kicks between the legs.

17 Q. And I think you say as well that blood was running down
18 the back of your legs?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Did you say anything to the nurse about what you were
21 feeling at the time?

22 A. I couldn't. I couldn't understand why she was actually
23 just standing there, looking at us in that state, to
24 say, "Have you got any medical problems?" Clearly, the
25 person should have been able to see that.

1 Q. From your point of view, that's something that would
2 have been obvious to her?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. But she didn't give you any medical treatment, did she?

5 A. No.

6 Q. And she just left; is that right?

7 A. Yeah, she was -- she turned round, marched out the room,
8 and then I was put back on the floor in the locks. And
9 then they went back onto lock number 4. There was one
10 officer, and he extracted himself out of the room. And
11 then I basically had a short period of time to myself,
12 and I lay on the floor, basically up until the next time
13 he actually opened up the floor, because I couldn't move
14 my hands. I couldn't push my own body weight up off the
15 floor because I had been in the locks that long.

16 Q. So I think you say, at paragraph 49, that you think you
17 were probably lying on there for over an hour anyway, on
18 the cell floor?

19 A. Yes, I would say roughly that. Yeah.

20 Q. Although you were naked up until that point, I think you
21 tell us an officer threw in a pair of boxer shorts at
22 some point?

23 A. Yeah, aye.

24 Q. And then --

25 A. I think that's when -- I think that was roughly five or

1 ten minutes before the door opened back up and I was
2 instructed to go to the bottom floor, into the Chief's
3 office, basically, because the police were there.

4 Q. You tell us, I think, even at this point, you were still
5 screaming in agony, because of the injuries you had?

6 A. Yeah, aye.

7 Q. So you were taken then from your cell to the Chief's
8 office; is that right?

9 A. That's true. Correct, yes.

10 Q. From your point of view, you think that's for a police
11 interview or something?

12 A. Yeah. Well, that's what they said: the police want to
13 speak to you.

14 And they told me to go to the bottom floor. So,
15 when I left the cell, because it's -- obviously, when
16 the riot bell has been pressed, they classify that as
17 basically there is a major incident in the prison. So
18 every other prisoner is locked up while whatever it is
19 that's happened the prison officers need to deal with
20 it.

21 So all the officers that were there from the visit
22 room were actually still there in the hall. So, when
23 I left the cell to walk down to go to the Chief's
24 office, all the officers were there, lining right along
25 the wing and right down the stairs.

1 LADY SMITH: So, 'Mark', this is still the same day as the
2 incident in the visiting area had happened?
3 A. Yes.
4 LADY SMITH: And had --
5 A. Yes, that's correct.
6 LADY SMITH: -- the visiting time been the usual time of
7 around the middle of the day?
8 A. Yes.
9 LADY SMITH: So we are well into afternoon/early evening by
10 now; would that be right?
11 A. Yeah, yeah. Close, aye.
12 LADY SMITH: Okay, thank you.
13 Ms Forbes.
14 MS FORBES: My Lady.
15 So this time that you go from your cell to
16 the Chief's office, you were able to walk there on your
17 own; you weren't taken there in these locks, or
18 anything?
19 A. No, I wasn't in the locks or anything like that. I was
20 actually just on my own feet.
21 Q. When you get there, to the Chief's office; were you
22 still bleeding?
23 A. Yes. Because I had nothing to wash myself with.
24 Q. And were you asked about your injuries --
25 A. No, but I wasn't --

1 Q. Oh, sorry, 'Mark'.

2 A. I wasn't asked about the injuries, and I wasn't offered
3 the opportunity to actually either get a shower to clean
4 myself up or get a basin of water.

5 Q. And when you get to the Chief's office; can you describe
6 the kind of scene that you encounter? Who is there?

7 A. There is two people that obviously I would assume would
8 have been the police officers, sitting with their suits
9 on. Because obviously prison officers don't wear suits.
10 Chiefs don't even wear suits.

11 It is the Chief's office, so he is there, and
12 because, obviously, I have been in the restraints, there
13 is at least four -- four or six other officers in the
14 room at that time.

15 Q. So there is the Chief, four to six prison officers, and
16 two police officers?

17 A. Two police officers in suits. Obviously, I would say
18 that they would have been CID.

19 Q. And when you get to the Chief's office; are you
20 interviewed by the police?

21 A. They say that I am getting charged with assaulting one
22 of the officers.

23 Q. Okay. So they don't ask you what happened or anything
24 like that?

25 A. No. Actually, at one point I actually said, "Help".

1 I know that I said, "Help", in that room.

2 Q. I think you say that you went to speak at one point, and
3 something happened?

4 A. Yeah, I was actually dragged back to the floor, so
5 I was. One of the officers from the back, and put back
6 into the locks again.

7 Q. And what happened to you when the locks were put back on
8 you again?

9 A. People started putting their boot into us on the floor,
10 so they did.

11 Q. When you say "people"; do you know who they were?

12 A. Obviously some officers, but there was a pair of brown
13 shoes that actually came at my face. And officers don't
14 wear brown shoes, so I could only guess that there was
15 one of the police officers that was actually putting the
16 boot in.

17 Q. When you say "putting the boot in"; can you describe
18 what was happening? Where were you being hit?

19 A. I was hit around about the body and the top of my head.
20 Not my face, the top bit of my head.

21 Q. What kind of force was this being given to you? Are
22 these kicks that are being --

23 A. Somebody kicking a football.

24 Q. Okay. And how long did this go on for?

25 A. It never -- that would never have gone on for that long.

1 Q. I think you say, though, that there was something else
2 that happened, not just kicks. There was something else
3 involved in that incident as well; are you able to tell
4 us?

5 A. I can't recall.

6 Q. I think in paragraph 50 you say that there was some
7 truncheons used on that occasion as well?

8 A. Yes. No, that's, see, before that. That's actually
9 coming down the stairs, the truncheons were used, before
10 I actually even went into the Chief's office, because
11 I had to basically run a gauntlet. When I was young, we
12 used to call it "running a gauny". So it would be
13 a line of people down either side and, when you walked
14 through it, people would actually try to hit you. They
15 had their truncheons out to do that.

16 Q. So is this when you were wearing your boxer shorts and
17 you're going between your cell?

18 A. Yes. That was the only thing I was wearing. There was
19 no footwear on. There was nothing, just the pair of
20 boxer shorts that the officer had threw back into the
21 room.

22 Q. And that was the journey between your cell and the
23 Chief's office?

24 A. It was, yes.

25 Q. Before this, this other assault happens with the kicking

1 of you with the police officers there? Okay.

2 A. Yeah.

3 Q. And I think you give a description, paragraph 50 of your
4 statement, saying that this is describing what was going
5 on in the Chief's office: they were like a pack of
6 wolves.

7 I just want to be clear: this is just after you talk
8 about the truncheons being used --

9 A. Yeah.

10 Q. -- so were you referring to what was happening at
11 the Chief's office with that description or was that
12 when you were running this gauntlet?

13 A. No, it was -- that was actually in the Chief's office,
14 because it was that quick and there was that many kicks
15 came in that fast, it was like straight on to the floor
16 and automatically people got hold of my arms, and I can
17 just start feeling body blows coming in.

18 Some of it might not even have been kicks. It might
19 have been officers punching us or whatever, because
20 obviously I am face down on the floor, and it was
21 just -- it was that quick. They just, bang, on the
22 floor, and instantly I start getting hit.

23 Q. And that's in response to you trying to say something?

24 A. Yeah.

25 Q. How many times would you estimate that you were hit?

1 I know it might be difficult to say, but if you were
2 to give us a rough idea?

3 A. Yes, about 10 or 15 -- 15 times. Maybe just a wee bit
4 more than that.

5 Q. After this happens in the Chief's office, I think you
6 say you were taken to this segregation block that you
7 told us about earlier?

8 A. Yes. It's otherwise actually known as "the Digger".

9 Q. And this is where you started your two-week stay in the
10 Digger?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Now, I think you tell us that night they did come round
13 with the diesel, you know, the tea that you described --

14 A. Yes, that's correct.

15 Q. -- whilst you were in segregation?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And there was something different about it that night?

18 A. Yeah, there was.

19 Q. What was that?

20 A. They -- because I had actually had a porta potty before,
21 I know the chemical that actually goes into the porta
22 potty to break up your faeces, so it can go down the
23 shoot. That smell came from the diesel that they were
24 actually giving us. You could actually smell it coming
25 out of it.

1 Another prisoner who was next door to me -- I didn't
2 actually notice it at first -- I actually heard him
3 screaming out, "They have put Aquachem", that was the
4 chemical that went into the porta potty's. "They have
5 put Aquachem in the diesel, don't drink it".

6 Q. By this point you had already had a taste of it?

7 A. I had smelt it and just tasted it, aye.

8 Q. I think you tell us you spat it out and didn't swallow
9 any?

10 A. Yeah, that's correct.

11 Q. And had that ever happened before, when you were in
12 Longriggend?

13 A. Not in the halls, when they were bringing round the
14 diesel. It wasn't like that.

15 LADY SMITH: This, in the usual way, was the tea being
16 brought round in the big urn; is that right?

17 A. Yeah, that's correct, Miss.

18 LADY SMITH: Do you know, 'Mark', whether from time to time
19 they did deep cleans of the tea urns?

20 I suppose they might get stained and mucked up with
21 the residue of the tea.

22 A. Yeah, genuinely, I don't know, because the prisoners
23 were never the people who actually cleaned that out. It
24 was always the officers; you know what I mean? So it
25 would be -- see, to be perfectly honest with you,

1 I would actually guess that they would never clean it.
2 And that would just be a guess --
3 LADY SMITH: I just wondered --
4 A. -- because it has come from the prison.
5 LADY SMITH: I just wondered whether what had happened was
6 that they used something strong to do a clean on the tea
7 urn and they hadn't rinsed it enough afterwards.
8 A. Well, the Aquachem actually had a distinctive smell.
9 Because I had a porta potty and I used to put the
10 Aquachem into the porta potty, I knew what that smell
11 was and I could tell that that was what was actually
12 inside the tea.
13 LADY SMITH: Could they have used Aquachem to rinse out the
14 tea urn and then not rinsed it out properly?
15 A. That's possible. That's possible. Anything would
16 really be possible, I would say.
17 LADY SMITH: Thank you.
18 Ms Forbes.
19 MS FORBES: My Lady.
20 But because you had a porta potty and you were
21 familiar with this chemical, Aquachem, that's what it
22 smelled like to you?
23 A. Yeah.
24 Q. It is not something you would you have tasted before,
25 obviously, but it was the smell?

1 A. Yes, of course. Aye. Aye, I can clearly smell it.

2 Q. So you are in the segregation cell, down the segregation
3 block for that night. Then the next morning; were you
4 taken to the governor's office?

5 A. Aye, I was taken to the governor's office for the actual
6 incident itself.

7 Q. So was this what they called you being on report and
8 having to appear before the governor?

9 A. Yes, I was put on report that day for allegedly
10 assaulting a prison officer.

11 Q. Okay. And that --

12 A. And I was charged by the police for that as well.

13 Q. And that was the first time you had seen the governor
14 since the incident in the visitor's room?

15 A. Yes, that's the first time I had ever seen the governor.

16 Q. Okay. Because at this time it was only three weeks into
17 your remand?

18 A. Yeah.

19 Q. And you had never been in the segregation block before
20 this point?

21 A. No, never, never. I had only heard -- I had only heard
22 the stories about it when I was actually up in the wing
23 for the short period of time that I had already been
24 there.

25 Q. Because I think you tell us that generally, if you were

1 in the segregation block, the governor would check you
2 in segregation every day?

3 A. Every single day the governor would come round and
4 check, and make sure -- well, he would ask you
5 a question, "Are you all right?", and that would be it.

6 Q. Did it matter if you said yes or no?

7 A. I don't think it did, no.

8 Q. Okay. This occasion when you get taken to the governor
9 the next morning; are you still in the boxer shorts that
10 you had been given the day before?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. So you had --

13 A. I still had not had the opportunity to clean myself
14 or -- aye, I have not had the opportunity to clean the
15 blood off myself.

16 Q. When you saw the governor; what happened?

17 A. He put me on a rule and segregated me from the rest of
18 the prison. So I was kept in the segregation unit.

19 Q. Did you tell the governor at that time anything about
20 what had happened the day before?

21 A. I was too scared.

22 Q. Who was with you in the room when you saw the governor?

23 A. Er, there was the officers from the segregation unit.

24 Q. So was that two or more than two?

25 A. More than two, aye.

1 Q. And --

2 A. In the segregation unit, whenever a prisoner is getting
3 moved or anything like that, normally every other
4 prisoner is locked, so only one prisoner will get moved
5 at any one time. And whatever officers are actually
6 working in the segregation unit that day, they will be
7 the people that come to your door, open it up. And the
8 reason why it is every officer is in case you come out
9 and you start kicking off, they can automatically
10 control you straight away, because they have a team of
11 them.

12 Q. Okay. When you saw the governor and he puts you on the
13 rule and says you have to be in the segregation unit,
14 I think you tell us, at paragraph 52, that he also gave
15 you some wages?

16 A. Aye, he takes away your spends. So that means any --
17 you don't get wages when you are on remand. It is the
18 money that your family put in for you that you can use
19 at the canteen to buy your food. That was taken away.
20 He never -- it was not the fact that the prison take
21 your money, they just stop you from getting any spends
22 for that week. You still got all your money. It is
23 just they stop your spends for that week.

24 Q. So, just so I understand properly what that part of your
25 statement says: it is not the governor giving you money;

1 what you are saying is that --

2 A. Yeah.

3 Q. -- you are stopped from using the money that your

4 family has put in for that week?

5 A. That's correct, yes.

6 Q. But then you are taken back after that to your cell in

7 the segregation unit?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. I think you tell us that whilst you were in the

10 segregation unit your visits weren't stopped with your

11 family members?

12 A. No, they continued. My family still came up every

13 single day.

14 Q. But the day after this incident, the day that you saw

15 the governor; you did have a visit with your gran,

16 I think you tell us, and your brother?

17 A. My gran and my oldest brother came up that day.

18 Q. But this didn't take place in the usual visiting room,

19 where the incident had happened the day before?

20 A. Yeah, that's correct. It happened in the closed visits

21 area, which is just off the main visit room.

22 Q. So you were still allowed to see them, but it was

23 a closed visit?

24 A. Closed visit. So that means there is a sheet of glass

25 between you, roughly waist height, up to the ceiling.

1 Q. And would it also mean that you are not in a room where
2 there are other prisoners visiting with their families?

3 A. It was each -- there was five closed visit areas. So
4 say, for instance, five boxes next to each other. There
5 is somebody beside you, but you have a panel of wood
6 there so you can't see them and they can't hear what you
7 are saying and stuff.

8 Q. So you are there, and I think you say that initially
9 your gran and your brother just walked straight past the
10 window?

11 A. They didn't recognise me. I was in the very, very first
12 box. My gran and my brother came straight, right in.

13 My gran, she is not that good at hearing and that,
14 anyway. Her eyesight is a wee bit iffy. She actually
15 walked right past.

16 My brother went so far and I tapped on the window
17 and they seen the state that I was in.

18 Q. When you say they seen the state you were in; can you
19 describe what state were you in?

20 A. By that time, I had actually been issued with a pair of
21 trousers and a shirt for the visits, and obviously my
22 footwear. But I still wasn't allowed to have a shower
23 and I wasn't -- I didn't get any water to wash. So
24 I had had dried in blood all over my face and obviously
25 the rest of my body as well. And that was the reason

1 why they couldn't recognise us.

2 Q. So you had blood on your face. What about any other --
3 were there any injuries to your face?

4 A. Er, well, my nose had been bust, my lip had been bust,
5 the top bit of my eye had been bust. And I had
6 basically, like, wee chips on my jaw line.

7 Q. I think you tell us that your brother and your gran were
8 upset when they saw the state of you?

9 A. Yes, my gran was -- my gran near enough -- well, she
10 did. She burst into tears. It is the only time I have
11 ever seen my brother angry. He actually went out to
12 speak to the prison officers, to actually ask them what
13 had actually been going on. And he was basically
14 cajoled and ushered away, and told: you either have your
15 visit or you are getting kicked out.

16 Q. Okay. So he actually went to say something to the
17 officers about the state of you?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. But he was told just to be quiet.

20 A. Yeah.

21 Q. Okay. I think you say that then you spend this two
22 weeks in segregation. At paragraph 54, I think you tell
23 us a little bit about your time in there.

24 Did anything else happen to you when you were in the
25 segregation cell?

1 A. Well, when we were getting -- when we were actually
2 leaving the cell to go for showers and stuff like that,
3 would you get the occasional slap or you would get
4 pushed about. You would get -- what we would call now
5 grilled it, it was used -- it was for absolute control.
6 It was to take every wee bit of fight that you had in
7 yourself to actually try to get through prison. They
8 were trying to take -- well, they did, they took that
9 away. Because prison -- that was my first time ever in
10 prison. I didn't know what the whole thing was all
11 about. And that was right at the start, and I was
12 petrified that was going to be for the rest of my life,
13 because I was sentenced for a without limit of time.

14 Q. And who would do this, these slaps?

15 A. The segregation officers.

16 Q. Anyone in particular, or were they all the same?

17 A. They were basically all the same. They were the one
18 team.

19 Q. Okay. You say that this would happen if you, you know,
20 were getting out to get a shower; when did you actually
21 get to clean yourself up after the incident?

22 A. I think it was about five or six days.

23 Q. Okay. And when you were getting this chance to clean
24 yourself up; did you have a look to see what your
25 injuries were like between your legs and things like

1 that?

2 A. Well, obviously my testicles were excruciatingly sore.

3 They were black and blue, so they were. They did

4 actually get a whole lot worse in a period of time,

5 because they took that much trauma that one of them

6 swelled up to basically the size of an apple.

7 Q. And I think you tell us that you did ask to get medical

8 treatment in relation to that, whilst you were in

9 Longriggend?

10 A. Yeah.

11 Q. And did you get any medical treatment?

12 A. I went to the nurse and seen the nurse. They said that

13 they would make an appointment for the doctor, and

14 I would get seen.

15 Q. And did that happen?

16 A. No.

17 Q. I think you tell us in a later part of your statement --

18 and we could maybe come to that in a minute -- but you

19 were told you were maybe going to have to get a hospital

20 appointment at Longriggend, but that never happened

21 either?

22 A. Yes. That never happened, no. The only appointment

23 I ever managed to get while I was in Longriggend was

24 a dentist appointment.

25 Q. So, during the time that you were in Longriggend, you

1 continued to have problems with your testicles; is that
2 right?

3 A. Yes, that's correct. It continued to keep on growing
4 and growing and growing, because -- well, it actually
5 turned out that it was actually a sac that was attached
6 to my testicle that was just full of fluid because they
7 had been traumatised that much.

8 Q. Was this eventually seen to when you moved to Dumfries,
9 after you were convicted and sentenced?

10 A. Yeah. Aye, when I went to Dumfries, it was -- obviously
11 it was totally different from the remand prison. So it
12 was still just as scary, because when I actually landed
13 there the prisoners had actually rioted a day or two
14 before. So all the prison officers were wearing what
15 I would call the Power Rangers' suits. It's their
16 helmets and their body armour. That's what I was
17 introduced to when I went this to Dumfries.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. But whilst I was there, I did actually get
20 an appointment for the hospital.

21 Q. And you went to hospital from Dumfries Prison.

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And was an operation performed on your testicle?

24 A. Yes, it was, yeah. I seen -- it was a specialist lassie
25 that I seen. She said to me: how did that happen?

1 Before I got the opportunity to answer, the officer
2 had actually already told the lassie that it had
3 happened in the gym. I explained to the lassie that it
4 didn't happen in the gym, and she actually said to me
5 there is a lot of trauma. For that to happen down
6 there, a lot of trauma must have happened there.

7 Q. What operation took place, then, when you went to the
8 hospital?

9 A. When I went to the hospital, they actually cut in to my
10 ball sack, basically, extracted the fluid from my
11 testicle, sewed me back up and gave me like a wee --
12 I call it a hammock, to actually hold my testicles up.
13 It was clamped round the back.

14 Q. That was to help until they healed?

15 A. Until they healed, yeah.

16 Q. This operation was to remove a section of fluid, a sac
17 of fluid?

18 A. Yes, a sac of fluid that was attached to my testicles.

19 Q. So they didn't remove any of your testicles or anything
20 like that?

21 A. No, no. No, no, no.

22 Q. And did everything heal up after that?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. How long would you say after this incident where you
25 received the trauma to your testicles -- how long after

1 that did you get this operation, roughly?

2 A. A few months.

3 Q. A few months, okay.

4 A. A few months, I would say.

5 Q. So, during the period on remand in Longriggend, you had

6 the pain from it, you noticed there was a problem. You

7 were asking for help, but it didn't come?

8 A. Yeah.

9 Q. And it wasn't until you were at Dumfries that it was

10 finally dealt with?

11 A. Yes, that's correct.

12 Q. Now, just going back a little bit then, back to the

13 segregation unit before you left Longriggend. I think

14 you tell us, at paragraph 54, that this young boy who

15 was involved in the initial incident and had headbutted

16 the officer; you could hear him in the segregation unit,

17 too, when you were there?

18 A. Yeah.

19 Q. And --

20 A. Prisoners used to talk. We used to talk to each other

21 either through the windows or when the -- see, when the

22 staff went away at night time, we would speak at the

23 doors.

24 Q. I think you say that you shouted on him the first night,

25 but he said he could hardly stand up and would talk to

1 you the next day.

2 A. Yeah. Yeah, that's correct.

3 Q. Then you spoke to him the next day, and you were telling

4 each other about what had been done to you?

5 A. Yeah.

6 Q. And did you find out what had happened to him?

7 A. He basically had similar. He didn't get the kicks

8 between the legs, but he had actually been physically

9 put on his feet in his cell and actually punched about,

10 all over the place. He had actually been seriously

11 injured as well.

12 Q. When you say "in his cell"; was that the segregation

13 cell or back in his own cell?

14 A. When the incident actually happened, they took him to

15 his own cell, first. He was actually in -- he wasn't in

16 for a capital crime, but he was in for a serious

17 offence. So he was actually put on the same landing as

18 the people that were in for capital crimes.

19 Q. Okay.

20 A. So he was taken to there first and punched in -- he was

21 punched about the visiting room, and he actually got the

22 same treatment to me, came back to the wing, left foot,

23 down, all that type of treatment. He got that up to his

24 cell as well, and he got punched about inside his cell,

25 though.

1 Q. Okay. And I think you comment, at paragraph 54, at the
2 end there, you just say that at the time you actually
3 thought that he deserved it because he had headbutted
4 the officer?

5 A. At the time, when he actually did headbutt the officer,
6 obviously, you expect somebody to defend themselves, and
7 that's what I am meaning with that. I don't mean that
8 he deserved everything that actually came after that.

9 Q. Yes.

10 A. You know what I mean? But, looking back on it now, as
11 an adult, the whole situation was wrong. It was wrong.
12 It was packs of animals just destroying young boys.

13 Q. And I think you say that after this, apart from your
14 testicles having an injury, your wrists were sore for
15 some weeks?

16 A. Aye, they were swollen right up, so they were, because
17 they had been bent. They had been in the locks that
18 long, so my full wrists had actually swollen right up.

19 Q. After this two weeks of the segregation, you went back
20 to your own cell on the second floor in the hall; is
21 that right?

22 A. Yes, that's -- yeah, yeah.

23 Q. I think you tell us, after that, there wasn't any more
24 violence like that, assault from the officers?

25 A. Yeah, that's correct.

1 Q. But they did remind you of what had happened on
2 occasion; is that right?

3 A. Aye, they would like to put it on you, you know? Let
4 you know that they are in charge, "Do you want it again?
5 Don't get wise. Don't get smart, we are the ones that
6 run the place". That's basically it.

7 Q. I think you go on to tell us that you do your remand,
8 I think, you know, it was 110 days or so, I think was
9 the maximum --

10 A. Yes, correct, yeah.

11 Q. -- at Longriggend. Then you went to court and you were
12 admonished, I think, for this assault in relation to --

13 A. For the assault, aye. Yeah.

14 After I had been taken to Dumfries, the court case
15 had come up at Airdrie Sheriff Court. We were
16 transported there. The young boy who was actually in
17 the visiting room that day, he had been found guilty for
18 his offence, so he was in Dumfries as well. He was
19 charged obviously for hitting the officer, which he did
20 actually hit the officer. And his brother was actually
21 charged as well with -- because he was screaming and
22 shouting in the visiting room that day, he was charged
23 with a breach of the peace, his brother was charged
24 with.

25 So we were transported from Dumfries to Airdrie

1 Sheriff Court. We went into the court and I was
2 admonished for all charges, and the other boy had been
3 found guilty, obviously, because he had headed the
4 officer.

5 Q. When you say that you were admonished; did you plead
6 guilty to that charge?

7 A. No.

8 Q. No.

9 A. I pled not guilty.

10 Q. Okay. So when you say "admonished"; what do you mean by
11 that? What do you think happened that day?

12 A. I was cleared the day of any wrongdoing at all.

13 Q. So you didn't end up with a conviction for that?

14 A. If I was found guilty, I would have got a conviction.
15 But I never got any conviction for it, because obviously
16 I never done anything to the officer.

17 Q. So just so I understand: the other boy you have talked
18 about, he had been found guilty, but the case against
19 you went away, in effect?

20 A. Yeah, yeah. Of course, aye.

21 LADY SMITH: Or at least, 'Mark', you didn't suffer any
22 penalty for it; is that right?

23 A. No penalty at all, my Lady.

24 LADY SMITH: Sorry to get technical for a moment. But, if
25 there had been an absolute discharge, there would be no

1 record of any offence at all. An admonition is usually
2 coupled with a record of an offence having been
3 committed and the disposal being an admonition. It may
4 be it doesn't matter, 'Mark'. So far as you recall, you
5 didn't suffer any punishment because of the incident?

6 A. No, because of the situation that I'm in right now,
7 I have seen all of my previous offences and that's not
8 there.

9 LADY SMITH: All right. Thank you.

10 MS FORBES: My Lady.

11 So, whatever happened, that charge in relation to
12 you, there wasn't a finding of guilty, as far as you are
13 concerned?

14 A. Yeah.

15 Q. So I think I was probably mixing things up there before
16 and trying to confuse you a little bit. But you did
17 your 110 days in Longriggend, and that was for the
18 capital offence you were charged with and, ultimately,
19 you were found guilty of that and you received your
20 sentence; is that the point you then go to Dumfries?

21 A. That's correct, yes.

22 Q. Then, whilst at Dumfries, you then get taken to court
23 for this matter, this allegation with the officer in the
24 visitors room to be dealt with?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. I think you did tell your family what happened to you in
2 Longriggend, but your dad told you, "You had better keep
3 your head down", because you had a long sentence?
4 A. Yes.
5 Q. You describe your mum as being in bits about it?
6 A. Aye, she was seriously upset, obviously, because I am
7 her youngest child and my brother had told her about the
8 damage that the officers had had left us in. So she was
9 seriously concerned, obviously, for my welfare.
10 Q. I think you say, quite frankly, that apart from what
11 happened to you in Longriggend, you know, you were in
12 Barlinnie for a night, you were in Polmont, you were in
13 Dumfries, but you have never been abused in that fashion
14 in any other prison?
15 A. No. Never.
16 Q. So that sort of stands out, the time at Longriggend, as
17 being something that was different from your time
18 elsewhere?
19 A. Yeah, aye. I have been in -- right now, I have been in
20 nearly every single prison in Scotland and a couple in
21 England, and I know that what happened in Longriggend
22 doesn't happen in other prisons.
23 And the best thing that's ever happened was
24 Longriggend closing.
25 Q. I think you do say, later on in your statement when you

1 talk about whether or not there could be some lessons to
2 be learned -- this is at paragraph 72, I think you say
3 that the only positive thing was Longriggend shutting
4 down, as it has broken a lot of young boys?

5 A. Yes, that's correct.

6 Q. Yes?

7 A. Yeah, aye.

8 Q. I think that's your view, isn't it, that Longriggend was
9 the worst place you had ever been?

10 A. Yeah. For prison officers and escalation, I can only
11 vouch for what's happened to myself. Obviously, I know
12 other things have happened to other prisoners, but
13 I have not witnessed that. I felt the trauma that
14 actually came after the people and, in Longriggend, the
15 officers, they were actually controlling bullies, people
16 would go so far as to say monsters that actually do that
17 to young boys. Because it happened to some young
18 boys -- the other boy that it happened to that day was
19 younger than me. Even though he stuck the head on the
20 officer, that officer is meant to have the control
21 within himself to hit his bell and get the rest of the
22 officers to control that prisoner, not to start kicking
23 him up and down the building.

24 The best thing that's ever happened is Longriggend
25 closing down for young offenders.

1 Q. I think you say as well, at paragraph 64, when you talk
2 about impact, that you have searched for reasons over
3 the years as to why a bunch of grown men would want to
4 break someone like that, in that way.

5 A. Aye, to break their spirit. I mean, obviously, that
6 young person is trying to get on with doing a very, very
7 long time. At that point I didn't have an estimated
8 date of liberation. At that time, I was sentenced
9 without limit of time. So, for me, I am
10 thinking: jail's forever.

11 So I need to make jail -- I need to make it so that
12 it is good for me. So that I can get by, survive,
13 basically.

14 Q. And I think you say in that paragraph, that same
15 paragraph, that you know what happened to you then
16 should never happen -- have happened to anybody.

17 A. No, it shouldn't. Not then, not now, not ever.

18 Q. You have commented about the young boy and sticking the
19 head on the officer, that even if you had done something
20 wrong, it would have still been extreme?

21 A. Yeah, aye. The reaction to it was extreme.

22 Q. You say that assault has impacted on you quite
23 significantly?

24 A. Yeah, aye. That actually turned me away from actually
25 seeking help from any of the officers. Obviously, it

1 has got better through the years. But, even right now,
2 there are some officers that I cannot actually get on
3 with, because I struggle with it. Because obviously the
4 trauma that's happened through that has impacted me and
5 the way that I have done my sentence. So a lot of the
6 time when I am going up to certain meetings in prison,
7 they would say that I was very anti-authority and things
8 like that. It it has took a lot for me to actually get
9 that away, to actually trust -- put my trust in any type
10 of officer with any uniform on. And it shouldn't have
11 been that. They were meant to be there to actually --
12 we were young boys; they were the men. They were meant
13 to be what we should be trying to aspire to be.

14 Q. And as you say now, 'Mark', you are 47 years old?

15 A. 47, yes.

16 Q. And this is something that happened three weeks into
17 your time in detention?

18 A. Yeah.

19 Q. Now, you also tell us, 'Mark', that, you know, there
20 have been times that you have been out of prison and you
21 have been back in again, and you have been working at
22 various times and things like that. And you have held
23 down some jobs while you were out?

24 A. Yes, that's true.

25 Q. Obviously, at the moment, you are currently inside, but

1 I think you say that you want this to be your last
2 period in prison?

3 A. Yeah.

4 Q. Okay.

5 A. Aye. I actually know within myself that this is
6 definitely the last time that I am going to do jail
7 time.

8 Recently, as I have been speaking to people in this
9 room, good things have started to happen for me. So
10 I will be moving through to less secure conditions, just
11 after the new year. So I will not be in the full closed
12 prison, I will be in the semi-open prison for weeks, up
13 until the point I get moved to Castle Huntly, which is
14 a fully open prison.

15 Q. Okay. And I think you have been getting some help
16 speaking to a mental health nurse and also seeing
17 a psychologist as well, which seems to have helped, to
18 talk to?

19 A. Yes, I done 46 weeks of psychotherapy when I was in
20 another prison. Airdrie, I was in. And that was to
21 help with trauma. And currently, right now, I have
22 a psychologist, Kate, that I see every fortnight. It
23 was every week at one point. When I first came here it
24 was every week. We have put it down to every fortnight.

25 But I work in an area of the prison where I can see

1 them every day, and it is really good, because I have
2 the social services there that I can actually speak to
3 every day. I have actually been quite lucky where I am
4 in a situation in the prison where I have a good job,
5 where I can actually speak to these people whenever
6 I want.

7 MS FORBES: Okay. Well, 'Mark', that's all the questions
8 I want to ask you today. So it just remains for me to
9 thank you very much for giving evidence and taking the
10 time to answer my questions, thank you.

11 A. Thank you.

12 LADY SMITH: 'Mark', can I add my thanks? You have given
13 us --

14 A. Yes.

15 LADY SMITH: -- both a detailed written statement, which is
16 part of your evidence before me, and it was very helpful
17 to have that in advance of your evidence. But, also, it
18 has been so helpful hearing from you in person today,
19 not just to hear about your own memories of being in
20 Longriggend, but what you could tell us about what it
21 was like for everybody at that time in Longriggend.
22 That has been hugely valuable. Thank you very much
23 indeed. I am able to let you go now and I hope the rest
24 of the day is more relaxing for you. Thank you.

25 A. Yeah. And thank you.

1 LADY SMITH: It is now just coming up to 11.30, so we will
2 take the morning break, and I will sit again in about
3 a quarter of an hour. Thank you.

4 (11.28 am)

5 (A short break)

6 (11.49 am)

7 LADY SMITH: I think the plan is still to move on to
8 read-ins now; is that right, Ms Rattray?

9 MS RATTRAY: Yes.

10 LADY SMITH: Before we do that, I should mention for the
11 avoidance of doubt that there was one name used in the
12 course of the witness's evidence, and it is the name
13 **GOS**, which is protected by my General Restriction
14 Order and the man can't be identified outside this room.

15 So where are we going?

16 MS RATTRAY: Yes, my Lady, the first read-in is statement of
17 an applicant who is anonymous and has the pseudonym
18 'Nick', and 'Nick's' statement is at WIT-1-000000822.

19 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

20 'Nick' (read)

21 MS RATTRAY: "My name is 'Nick'. I was born in 1984. My
22 contact details are known to the inquiry."

23 From paragraph 2, 'Nick' speaks of his life before
24 care. He lived in Glasgow with his parents and brother.
25 At the age of 5, he was sexually abused by a family

1 member who was babysitting. He told his parents, but
2 they didn't want to believe it. Then his mum took
3 'Nick' and left his dad. They lived in homeless
4 accommodation for two years, until they got a house.
5 'Nick' had little contact with his dad.

6 'Nick' says that his mum had a bit of a breakdown
7 and 'Nick' was put into respite care in a children's
8 home in 1992, when he was aged 7.

9 From paragraphs 10 to 33, 'Nick' speaks of his
10 experiences in the children's home, **Secondary Institutions - to be publish**

11 **Secondary Institutions - to be published later**

12 **Secondary I** 'Nick' was then moved to Newfield Assessment
13 Centre in 1993, which he found more traumatising than
14 the children's home.

15 After six weeks, he was moved to Balrossie School in
16 Kilmacolm.

17 From paragraphs 47 to 84, 'Nick' describes his
18 experiences at Balrossie, where he says he was
19 terrorised and physically beaten by older boys. He
20 tells of physical and psychological abuse by staff. He
21 was also sexually abused by other boys. He reported
22 this to staff and was then beaten by one of the boys who
23 had abused him. Staff arranged for him to be returned
24 home.

25 However, 'Nick's' father didn't want him home, and

1 the Children's Panel sent him back to Newfield
2 Assessment Centre. He stayed there for three months
3 before being sent to South Annan and Fairlie and then
4 Seafield in Ardrossan, both these schools were run by
5 Quarriers.

6 Your Ladyship will recall that we had reference to
7 those in an earlier case study.

8 LADY SMITH: Yes, of course.

9 MS RATTRAY: 'Nick' was there for a total of three years.

10 'Nick' says that they didn't use restraints there, but
11 were softly, softly, and it was very different from the
12 other places. However, 'Nick' did experience physical
13 and sexual abuse by older boys.

14 From paragraph 117, 'Nick' says that at age of 12 he
15 was moved from Seafield to St Philip's School in Airdrie
16 in 1997. He also had weekend foster placements whilst
17 he was there, which he said he loved. He was in
18 a normal family and could be a normal kid.

19 At the age of 13, 'Nick' ran away from St Philip's.
20 While away, he says he was abducted by two men and
21 a woman and was sexually abused. After a week, they
22 left him in Glasgow city centre. 'Nick' tried to tell
23 staff at St Philip's what had happened, but they
24 suggested he was a rent boy because he came back with
25 new clothes.

1 At 13, 'Nick' says that he had a nervous breakdown
2 and tried to kill himself. He was unsuccessful and no
3 one knew about it. 'Nick' says he was physically abused
4 in St Philip's.

5 From paragraph 144, 'Nick' says that because of his
6 absconding from St Philip's he was sent to Rossie Farm,
7 Montrose in around 1999. He was there for about
8 11 months when he was 15 years old. He says Rossie Farm
9 was good, structured and he got an education. He says
10 he didn't suffer abuse there.

11 From paragraphs 155 to 163, 'Nick' speaks of the
12 times he spent at Cardross Assessment Centre. He says
13 there was a lot of bullying and violence by other boys.
14 He doesn't have any good memories of Cardross. He ran
15 away and was then taken to Kerelaw in 2000, where he
16 says there was constant bullying by all the older boys.
17 He says the restraints at Kerelaw were really bad.

18 At the age of 16, he absconded and was away for
19 six months. He stayed with his aunt. The social work
20 and police didn't know where he was. It felt like
21 an escape. However, he became involved with drink and
22 drugs, and started stealing cars. He was sentenced to
23 30 days in Polmont, and then was in Kibble for
24 three months.

25 Moving now to paragraph 178, on page 37:

1 "Polmont was terrifying. There were so many
2 beatings from staff, so many beatings from other
3 inmates, because I was a first-timer. I was in the
4 under 21s, the worst hall in the jail.

5 "I got told about Open Secret when I went to
6 Polmont. Open Secret is a charity dealing with abuse in
7 care. I was in a disciplinary cell and I was suicidal.
8 I was about 17 or 18, it wasn't my first sentence.
9 I was doing a sentence of three years and 11 months.
10 I had several other periods in custody in Polmont. It
11 was the first time I opened up and spoke about the abuse
12 I had suffered in childhood. My support worker listened
13 to me. It was the first time anyone had. I was
14 involved with Open Secret for about eight years.

15 "There wasn't any education like school classes, but
16 there were more work parties. I was in the engineers
17 doing welding.

18 "I just sat about and played cards all day most of
19 the time.

20 "You would be restrained in Polmont and the staff
21 would put your arm right up your back. They would run
22 into doors with you when they were taking you to
23 segregation.

24 "I first encountered staff violence when I smashed
25 my cell up. HKI [REDACTED] was the unit manager at

1 Polmont. He came to my cell and said, "You think you
2 are a wee gangster", and he battered the shit out of me.
3 HKI was in his 40s. There were three of them
4 when he beat me up. One of the other two got called
5 HJX . I don't know the other one's name. They were
6 punching and kicking me on the body. Everywhere from
7 the neck down. That went on for about five minutes. It
8 was sore where they had hit me. I was quite a big boy
9 when I was 16, but I was terrified by the beating I got
10 from these men. I didn't know how long it was going to
11 last.

12 "I saw some boys getting really battered by staff,
13 not the same staff who battered me. I saw Mr HJY
14 battering a boy. If boys smashed up their cells, the
15 staff would go in one cell at a time and you just heard
16 the boy screaming. I saw boys with burst lips, black
17 eyes, and sore mouths.

18 "I saw proper violence in Polmont. Boys were
19 getting slashed, getting stabbed. It was blatant; it
20 wasn't being hidden. I lost count of the number of
21 times I saw boys being slashed in Polmont in the course
22 of the times I was there up until I was 21 years of age.

23 "I did get beaten up in Polmont, but most of the
24 problems were psychological. More of my pals came in
25 from where I was from and I was getting respect for

1 being involved in things I shouldn't have been involved
2 in, so the bullying stopped.

3 "I never made any report of abuse while I was there.

4 "Whenever I was finishing a sentence at Polmont
5 there was no support for me going back into the
6 community when I was released.

7 "In 2003, I was involved in a serious car crash.
8 I fractured my skull in three places. I was in hospital
9 for three days, but then they put me in Polmont. When
10 I was released from hospital to Polmont, they gave me
11 some co-codamol and put me in a single cell on the top
12 landing and just left me to get on with it. I have been
13 numb to everything ever since then. The courts haven't
14 tried anything different with me. It's just been
15 a revolving door into prison. The courts don't know
16 what I have been through. It is difficult to talk to
17 a lawyer about all the abuse I have suffered, so
18 the lawyer can't explain it to a judge."

19 From paragraph 190, 'Nick' speaks of being in
20 Barlinnie when he was over the age of 18, his life after
21 care, and the impact his care experiences have had upon
22 him.

23 Moving to paragraph 205, on page 43:

24 "I have no objection to my witness statement being
25 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.

1 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are
2 true."

3 And 'Nick' signed his statement on
4 28 September 2021.

5 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

6 MS RATTRAY: The next statement is also an applicant who is
7 anonymous and has the pseudonym 'William'. 'William's'
8 statement is at WIT-1-000001243.

9 'William' (read)

10 MS RATTRAY: "My name is 'William'. I was born in 1983. My
11 contact details are known to the Inquiry."

12 From paragraph 2, 'William' speaks of his life
13 before care. He lived in Glasgow with his parents and
14 older brother. Another older brother had died not long
15 before 'William' was born. His death caused issues
16 between 'William's' parents who were blaming each other
17 and they separated. 'William' stayed with his mum, but
18 his brother lived with his dad. 'William' never really
19 saw his dad much after that.

20 'William' says that his mum let him do what he
21 wanted. He misbehaved a lot and was expelled from two
22 schools. He was getting into more trouble. Social work
23 were involved when he was aged 9, but said he was
24 getting better.

25 However, 'William' was getting caught by the police

1 for petty crime and was a regular attender at the
2 Children's Panel.

3 In 1992, 'William' was taken straight from
4 a Children's Panel to a children's home in Glasgow.

5 Secondary Institutions - to be published later

6

7 Secondary Institutions - to be published later

8 After ten weeks,
9 he returned home.

10 At home, he was involved with young adults who were
11 stealing cars. He was then sent to Ballikinrain school,
12 where he says he was physically abused by certain staff
13 members. His mum died during his time there, and
14 'William' says that the staff were pretty good to him
15 after that.

16 He ran away a few times and one of those times he
17 was beaten up by the police. He was aged 10, covered in
18 bruises and could hardly walk. He says staff at
19 Ballikinrain took him to a doctor who photographed his
20 injuries. A complaint was made against the police, but
21 it didn't go anywhere.

22 From paragraphs 29 to 34, 'William' says that after
23 two years he was moved to St John's in Glasgow, where he
24 suffered physical abuse and ran away. He stole a car
25 and left it burnt out in a football field. He was then
moved to Kerelaw.

1 At Kerelaw he was physically abused by staff, and
2 spoke to girls there who had been groomed and said they
3 were having sex with staff. 'William' says it was
4 common knowledge.

5 From Kerelaw 'William' was moved to Kibble, staff
6 there said he was unruly and they couldn't control him.
7 He was charged with stealing cars, appeared in Glasgow
8 Sheriff Court and was sent to Longriggend.

9 Moving now to paragraph 51, on page 14:

10 "I was in Longriggend for about ten or 11 weeks,
11 apparently because nowhere else would take me.
12 Eventually, after a few weeks, they got a bed at
13 St Mary's Kenmure. Longriggend was basically a prison
14 for guys aged 18 and over. I was 14. I was in C hall.
15 I would say there were about 2000 guys in Longriggend.
16 The fact that I was in there at the age of 14 [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]. I don't remember the governor's name, but
18 I know he stayed in Cumbernauld. I can't remember the
19 names of any of the staff.

20 "You only got out for exercise for 20 minutes. The
21 rest of the day you were locked up in your cell, where
22 you had no TV or anything to read. I was told that
23 I wasn't allowed to buy cigarettes while I was there, but
24 I got other people to buy them for me.

25 "The food was awful and we all ate in the big

1 canteen. The soup was like water and the they would
2 give you a bun that was rock solid.

3 "I never saw any social workers and no one spoke to
4 me about reviewing my situation. My uncle would come
5 and see me now and again. It turned out he stayed
6 a couple of doors along from the governor. That's how
7 I knew where he stayed.

8 "I remember one day staff came into my cell accusing
9 me of putting graffiti on a wall. I told them it hadn't
10 been me, but I was made to clean it up anyway. While in
11 Longriggend, I saw people being stabbed, slashed, and
12 scalded with hot tea. The screws didn't seem to care
13 and they weren't the sort of people you would try to
14 form a relationship with. They regularly grabbed me by
15 the throat, slapped me or gave me a fly kick for things
16 like saying I wasn't walking in single file. They would
17 come into my cell and wrap me in a mattress before
18 booting lumps out of me. They used the mattress so that
19 there were no bruises. I think they used to assault me
20 because I was the youngest.

21 "Prisoners were verbally and physically abused every
22 single day. It was how they treated all the inmates.
23 They constantly degraded us. One day four screws came
24 in to my cell, grabbed me, secured my arms and legs with
25 handcuffs, lifted me into a van and took me to

1 St Mary's, Kenmure."

2 From paragraph 57, 'William' speaks of his time at
3 set Mary's, Kenmure, where he was physically and
4 emotionally abused by staff. He was released when he
5 was 16 years old, but was caught in a stolen car the
6 same day. He was remanded to Barlinnie for 4 months,
7 then sentenced to 18 months and moved to Polmont.

8 Moving now to paragraph 72, on page 18:

9 " [REDACTED]
10 [REDACTED]. It was brutal. The first hall we were in
11 was Letham Hall. That used to be for lifers who were at
12 the end of their term. When we went in, we ended up
13 smashing through walls from one cell to the next, just
14 to be disruptive.

15 "You were constantly locked up until you got PT,
16 which was every day, if you were lucky. The prison
17 officers did their checks at 6.00 am. They would open
18 your door, tell you to open your eyes and then slam it
19 shut. Breakfast would be about 6.30 am to 6.45 am. You
20 would go down to the dining hall, be passed your cereal
21 and take it back to your cell to eat it there. You
22 would put your name down in the morning to use the
23 phone. There would be lunchtime and dinner time and
24 that was it. The rest of the time you would be locked
25 up.

1 "The food was shocking. You would get these square
2 trays with little squares in it that would hold
3 different food, like mince in one bit and maybe potatoes
4 in another bit, and it had a type of lid over it. But,
5 with the heat inside, it would make everything rotten.
6 It was all soggy and all the food was steamed. I ate it
7 sometimes, but it was terrible.

8 "You would get a shower, but sometimes it would be
9 every three days. A lot of the time I was kept in
10 segregation for misbehaviour. My lawyer has actually
11 put a claim forward on my behalf because I was in
12 segregation for years. From when I was 16 right through
13 to when I was about 24, I was just told that I was
14 a troublemaker and they would put me in. My lawyer said
15 it was inhumane to always be put in there myself. This
16 happened in Barlinnie and Polmont.

17 "You were constantly in your cell in Barlinnie, if
18 you had your name down to use the phone you maybe got
19 a minute. You were given ten minutes on the phone, then
20 shouted at to get off it. You would go down in the
21 morning and put your name down for it. One day it would
22 be A section, the next day it would be B. There were
23 four sections and they would all have a day each. If
24 you were last in the list and it had run over time, you
25 wouldn't get your phone call or a shower.

1 "You were meant to get rec every day, but you only
2 got it now and again. In the four months I was in
3 Barlinnie I think I got it once or twice. If you did
4 get it, you could play pool or table tennis.

5 "I didn't see a social worker during any of my time
6 in prison or young offender institutions, from when
7 I was 16 to 18 years old. I didn't have any visits from
8 any member of my family.

9 "The prison officers were brutal in Barlinnie. They
10 used to give you a right kicking. They really couldn't
11 care less. I know this guy from Springburn, he had done
12 7 years in the jail and got out. He wasn't out long and
13 came back in. I remember we were all out playing
14 football and he was just standing there. I told him to
15 join in, but he didn't. That night he hung himself and
16 died.

17 "The next day at dinner, one of the screws said,
18 "Well, that's an extra dinner for someone". They had no
19 feelings whatsoever.

20 "Another time a guy jumped from the third floor and
21 died. I saw all this at 16 years of age.

22 "There was a prison officer called IKL [REDACTED], I can't
23 remember his surname, but he wouldn't let me use the
24 phone. He wouldn't give me my visits. He wouldn't give
25 me anything. Sometimes I was on the phone, I'd just

1 dialled the number, and he would shout, "Get off the
2 phone". He just didn't like me. He wouldn't give me my
3 letters. Someone would come for a visit and he would
4 tell her that I hadn't booked it, when I had booked it,
5 because she got the letter telling her the details.

6 "The screws would give you a right beating. They
7 made sure you knew they had the biggest gang. I have
8 seen them breaking people's arms. If something kicks
9 off, they give you a really bad kicking. They make sure
10 everybody hears you screaming, just to get the message
11 across. This would happen for things like going for
12 a shower or to phone because you had your name down and
13 then being told you weren't getting it.

14 "So you would say something to them and they would
15 make out that you have a bad attitude and they would all
16 swarm around you. They would lock everybody else up,
17 then throw you on the ground, put your arms up behind
18 your back, and all start punching you, hitting you,
19 saying things like, "Do you think you are a wido now?"
20 They would try to get you to scream. It happened to me
21 a few times. I don't know the names of the prison
22 officers.

23 "There was a couple of them that were all right, but
24 most of them did this, even the women. In fact, the
25 women were worse than the guys. That would happen every

1 day in Barlinnie, but this was just normal to me by this
2 time.

3 "I finished my four months remand, went to court and
4 was sentenced to 18 months backdated. I returned to
5 Barlinnie, went from untried to convicted, sat there for
6 the night, then went to Polmont.

7 "Polmont was nothing like Barlinnie. It was a lot
8 better, but they just used to think I was a troublemaker
9 because I had gone in so young. They wouldn't let
10 anyone share a cell with me. They would always put me
11 on the second floor. I would just get annoyed and they
12 would end up putting me in segregation. The sex
13 offenders were all locked in their cells all the time.
14 Everywhere I have been, even Kerelaw and St Mary's,
15 I have been inside with murderers, kidnappers, and
16 really violent people, when I was only in for stealing
17 cars. But it didn't bother me; it was normal to me.

18 "The routine was similar to Barlinnie. You would
19 get up in the morning and give your name if you wanted
20 to use the phone. They had work parties as well, which
21 meant being allocated jobs. I never got a work party.
22 There was a lot of different jobs, making road signs,
23 concrete blocks. There was a lot of stuff. You could
24 be a cook as well. I didn't get a job because they
25 thought I was always up to something, which I probably

1 was. I wasn't up to anything bad, I just had a carry
2 on. I was a hyper person.

3 "When the they opened up your cell in the morning,
4 it wasn't as bad as Barlinnie. You got up in the
5 morning and you could go for a shower. But, if you were
6 targeted, like I was, then they made sure you were
7 staying locked up. The food was similar, but slightly
8 better than Barlinnie.

9 "At rec time in Polmont you could play snooker,
10 table tennis, they had computers and the phone, which
11 I got to use. You could write letters. I'm sure they
12 weren't vetted, but the mail that came in was opened.

13 "The abuse wasn't as bad at Polmont, but the prison
14 officers did batter you. There was a prison officer
15 called Mr [REDACTED], I was charged with assaulting him.
16 When you were going to court or coming back in, there
17 was a little desk where they would take your name. You
18 had to put your civvy clothes on if you were going and
19 take them back off when you returned.

20 "One day, when I was going to court, he was pushing
21 me about and searching me, so I punched him in the face.
22 I was charged with assault. Him and a few others put me
23 to the floor and battered me. This is before I even
24 went to court. Then they put my arms and legs in ties,
25 carried me to the van and put me on the floor of it,

1 face down. I was like that from Polmont to Glasgow
2 Sheriff Court. You could see I had been assaulted, but
3 the judge isn't looking at that.

4 "I went back to Polmont after it and straight to the
5 Digger. I was in there all the time. The Digger is a
6 four foot by four foot cell, concrete walls and floor.
7 In Polmont, when you are in the Digger, you wear
8 a purple jumper and purple tracksuit bottoms. There is
9 a small window which looks in to a compound, but it is
10 never opened, so you don't get any fresh air. There was
11 a porta potty in it that had you to slop out every
12 morning. There was no sink or bed. They would give you
13 a thin mattress at about 9.00 pm, but prison officers
14 would come in at 7.00 am and take it from you.

15 "Your meals were brought to you. It was freezing in
16 the cell. I was in there all the time. There were
17 about eight of these cells. I was in there for most of
18 my sentence.

19 "I remember once I had been in the Digger for two
20 months. I got out and came up to the main hall. It was
21 dinnertime and everybody was sitting eating. I still
22 had the purple jumper and tracksuit bottoms on and sat
23 down to get my dinner. These boys that pass out the
24 food were saying that this big boy was bullying a small
25 guy and they were all going to do something to him and

1 asked me to help, so I said I would. I got up and ended
2 up setting about this guy and I got put straight back
3 down to the Digger. None of the other boys done
4 anything. It was nothing to do with me, but I was the
5 one who had done something. The Digger is away from
6 everything, at the end of the jail, like a big hole all
7 on its own. You are in the cell all day and night. You
8 are meant to get an hour exercise, but a lot of the time
9 that never happened.

10 "A lot of the time I spent in it was totally
11 unjustified. There were times I didn't think I had done
12 anything wrong, and they would take me there. You need
13 to be mentally strong for something like that. You
14 don't see the screws apart from getting your meals and
15 the mattress. You are in yourself. That is it. You
16 can shout to the person in the next cell, but that's the
17 only conversation you have. You couldn't get any
18 visitors when you were in it.

19 "I was getting out of Polmont the day before
20 [REDACTED] and they took me to Falkirk Sheriff Court on
21 the day of my release for the assault on Mr [IKG], and
22 I got sentenced to six months in jail. My lawyer said
23 that for someone my age to spend that amount of time in
24 the Digger was inhumane. He has a claim going just now
25 on my behalf. I already won a claim in relation to

1 slopping out. I received £2,000. A lot of people got
2 it."

3 'William' says he was released from Polmont when he
4 was 18.

5 From paragraph 93, 'William' describes his life
6 after care, and the impact that all his care experiences
7 have had upon him.

8 Moving to paragraph 119, on page 30, where 'William'
9 says:

10 "I have no objection to my witness statement being
11 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.
12 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are
13 true."

14 And 'William' signed his statement on 3 May 2023.

15 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

16 MS RATTRAY: My Lady, the next statement is also of
17 an applicant who is anonymous and has the pseudonym
18 'Michael'. 'Michael's' statement is at WIT-1-000000830.

19 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

20 'Michael' (read)

21 MS RATTRAY: "My name is 'Michael'. I was born in 1962. My
22 contact details are known to the Inquiry."

23 From paragraph 2, 'Michael' speaks of his life
24 before care. He lived in Glasgow with his parents and
25 four siblings. His dad was a joiner and his mum looked

1 after the kids. He says life was hard at home. They
2 lived in a bedsit with an outside toilet. The family
3 moved to a big house in Cumbernauld when 'Michael' was
4 aged 4. He couldn't take in or understand what he was
5 being taught.

6 He had started primary school, which he says was
7 terrible. He and his brother started dodging school.
8 His parents beat them up for missing school. His
9 brother was taken into care for not going to school.
10 'Michael' went to a Children's Panel for the first time
11 when he was 8 years old because he was still not going
12 to school. He was taken straight to Cardross Park
13 Assessment Centre.

14 From paragraph 12, 'Michael' speaks about his time
15 at Cardross. From his first day, he was bullied and
16 physically abused by other, older boys. He was also hit
17 by staff. He ran away twice. After three weeks
18 'Michael' was moved to St Ninian's, Gartmore.

19 From paragraph 57, 'Michael' describes his
20 experiences at St Ninian's, Gartmore, where he suffered
21 physical and sexual abuse. He ran away a lot, but the
22 police took him back.

23 When he was 12 years old, he was told he was going
24 home and was absolutely delighted, because it was so
25 horrendous at St Ninian's. On returning home, 'Michael'

1 started secondary school. He couldn't do the work at
2 school because he couldn't understand anything. The
3 teachers would shame him for this in front of the other
4 children. He began bunking off school within two weeks
5 of starting. He hung around with a friend. They
6 shoplifted for food and then were breaking in to shops
7 and factories. About a year after he came home,
8 'Michael' was caught by the police. He appeared at the
9 Children's Panel and was sent to Bellfield Remand
10 Centre. He was 13 years old.

11 From paragraph 162, 'Michael' speaks about the time
12 he spent at Bellfield. He says there was a lot of
13 fighting between the boys, because there was nothing
14 else to do.

15 'Michael' was physically abused by staff. He says
16 it was sexual abuse that he was bothered about, but that
17 never happened there. After two months, 'Michael' ran
18 away with two other boys. They were shoplifting and
19 breaking in to places and got caught by the police.
20 'Michael' and the other boys were beaten when they were
21 brought back to Bellfield, slapped, kicked and punched
22 all over their faces and bodies.

23 When he was 13 or 14, 'Michael' was moved to
24 St Mary's, Bishopbriggs.

25 From paragraph 208, he describes his experiences

1 there. He speaks of a female staff member who was
2 sacked after being caught in the toilets doing sexual
3 things with one of the boys, sexual abuse of boys by a
4 male staff member, and a beating by SNR [REDACTED] after
5 he ran away.

6 Moving to paragraph 248, on page 42:

7 "I was put into Longriggend for three weeks when
8 I was 14 years old. This was while I was at St Mary's,
9 Kenmure. I had been charged and appeared at court for
10 stealing, breaking and entering places and a breach of
11 the peace. I was taken by the security folk from court
12 to Barlinne prison for one night only. Then I was taken
13 to Longriggend the next day.

14 "I was taken to the reception in Longriggend and
15 given their own clothes to wear. They put my own
16 clothes away somewhere. They took me to get checked for
17 nits and sprayed me with stuff, strip searched me and
18 then took me to have a shower.

19 "I was taken to my cell, which was an individual
20 cell in the schoolboys' wing. There was a bed, a pot to
21 go to the toilet in and a Bible in there. Nothing else.
22 There was a window and I could see Cumbernauld from it.

23 "We got up at 6.00 am and had to make a bed block,
24 then sit in a seat in the cell. We got out to go to
25 recess in the morning, to wash and slop out our pots in

1 the big toilet. Then we went straight back to our cell.

2 "My breakfast was brought to me on a metal tray by
3 the pass man, which is another prisoner. He would bring
4 your three meals a day. The food was slops, but if you
5 didn't eat it, then you went hungry. You would leave
6 your trays to be picked up.

7 "I was made to sit on the seat in the cell all day.
8 I could read a bit, but the Bible was too complicated
9 for me to read, so I had nothing to do. Someone come to
10 check on you to see if you were sitting on the seat and
11 not on your bed.

12 "We got out for one hour a day for exercise. We
13 would all walk in circles around the yard in twos for
14 an hour. You could talk to the person you were walking
15 beside, but that was the only time you got to talk to
16 anyone. Then we got taken back to our cells.

17 "My mother came to visit me a few times in the three
18 weeks I was in there. That was the only other time
19 I got out of the cell. There were closed visits in the
20 big hall and I spoke to her through a glass partition.
21 It was always good to see my mum. I always told her
22 I was fine because I didn't want her to worry, but it
23 was upsetting when she left because I knew my house
24 wasn't far away. There was no abuse in there, but it
25 was so boring. You were just in your cell all day and

1 not allowed to move from your seat.

2 "I was sent back to Longriggend for another three
3 weeks when I was 16 years old, while the police waited
4 for reports. I was in the normal jail part this time,
5 not the schoolboy's part. Everything was the same,
6 except that you could lie on your bed during the day in
7 your cell.

8 "I was back at home after leaving St Mary's, Kenmure
9 when I was 15 years old. I carried on going to
10 Cumbernauld College for a while.

11 "I was still getting into trouble with the police at
12 weekends. The police waited until I turned 16, then hit
13 me at once with all the charges I had had from that
14 year. I went to court, and they sent me to Longriggend
15 Remand Home again while they waited for reports. I went
16 back to court after three weeks. The reports
17 recommended that I go to a young offenders institution
18 for three months. The judge didn't go with that
19 recommendation and sentenced me to 18 months in borstal.
20 I was to spend the first six weeks in Polmont, and then
21 the rest of the time, which was 12 and a half months, in
22 HMP Castle Huntly.

23 "I think I was taken to Barlinnie again that time
24 for a night, and then taken to Polmont the next morning
25 by security.

1 "I went into Polmont when I was 16 years old. I got
2 six weeks of Army training when I first went in. You
3 would have to pass that before being allowed into the
4 open jail at Castle Huntly or into one of the wings at
5 Polmont. I can't remember the name of the governor, but
6 he was an older man who I think had been there a long
7 time, because everybody knew him. I don't remember any
8 of the prison officers in Polmont. The boys in there
9 were all the same age as me, about 16 to 18. We all had
10 our own cell.

11 "I was given clothes to wear when I got in. We had
12 different clothes to wear for different times of the
13 day. One outfit was jeans with a blue and white top,
14 another was a brown wool jacket and trousers. I was
15 also given a number and shown what cell I was in. I was
16 put in a borstal wing called Alex Alley."

17 "I got up in the morning and had to make my bed
18 block perfectly. Someone came in with gloves on and
19 checked my bed and the room.

20 "I couldn't remember what clothes I was supposed to
21 wear, so I asked the boy next door to me and he told me,
22 so I got dressed. When we all came out of our cells at
23 the same time, we had to stand to attention. They were
24 all wearing denims and I wasn't.

25 "The boy told me the wrong thing to wear because he

1 thought it was funny. I got put back in my cell and the
2 prison officers gave me a kicking for that. I changed
3 my clothes and got back out again.

4 "Everybody got punished because I had worn the wrong
5 thing. We all got put in what we called the sweat room,
6 which was an empty room, and made to do heavy exercise.
7 We were running around, having to lift our knees high,
8 like in army training.

9 "After that I was taken to the governor's office by
10 the prison officers on my first day there. The prison
11 officers took me and threw me into the office and
12 I banged my head on the pipes. I stood up in a daze and
13 the governor asked me my name and number. I couldn't
14 remember the number I had been given, so the governor
15 got a big pen and wrote it on my forehead and said
16 I would remember it now.

17 "We got woken up at 6.00 am every morning.
18 Everybody had ten minutes to get ready and make the bed
19 blocks. If it wasn't done properly, it was stripped and
20 you had to do it again. I learned to sleep by just
21 moving one sheet, so the bed was almost made in the
22 morning. Then we got marched to the toilets and we took
23 our buckets to slop out. We all got handed razors to
24 shave and to get washed. We were watched by prison
25 officers the whole time. We got back to our cells and

1 five minutes later we were out again and made to bunny
2 hop to the dining room. We had to bunny hop everywhere.

3 "We had our breakfast and then back to our cells.
4 Then we all went to the gym to exercise, which was like
5 Army-style training. People just screamed at you all
6 the time. You had to get changed can really quickly.
7 Everything had to be done yesterday. If you weren't
8 quick enough, you got a kicking for it. We did that
9 twice a day. It was really difficult, but after three
10 weeks you got the hang of it, and then we laughed at new
11 boys who couldn't do it.

12 "We had our meals in the dining room throughout the
13 day and didn't really do anything else in those first
14 few weeks. There was no recreation time. The only
15 thing different we did was we got to see a film once
16 a week and went to chapel on a Sunday. It was a very
17 difficult place to be, with very strict discipline. It
18 was horrendous.

19 "The dining room was terrible, too. If you had your
20 tray the wrong way when you were getting served, the
21 prison officers would pour custard on your potatoes, or
22 something like that. It was horrible, but you were made
23 to eat it.

24 "Anybody who didn't eat their dinner was put in the
25 sweat room and made to exercise as a punishment. Other

1 than that, any punishment was just getting battered.

2 "I got beaten up the very first morning I was in
3 Polmont for wearing the wrong clothes and then chucked
4 into the governor's office by prison guards, so I bumped
5 my head on the railings. When you went to the toilet
6 you had to say, 'excuse me, sir', when you came out.
7 One time I came out and didn't think anybody was there,
8 so I didn't say it. The next thing I felt was a big
9 bang over my head because a prison officer had just hit
10 me. It was so hard it made me dizzy. I said I was
11 sorry and that I forgot. He smacked me hard again and
12 then said, "Never forget anything". He then battered me
13 for not washing my hands after going to the toilet. He
14 was punching and slapping me and knocked me silly, and
15 made me go back and wash my hands.

16 "There were lots of rules to remember, and if you
17 forgot any, you got battered. So I got a lot of
18 kickings in the first few weeks. It took me about three
19 weeks to learn all the rules, and then I didn't get
20 beaten so much.

21 "We were taken swimming and we all had to line up
22 naked and touch our toes to check if our backsides were
23 clean, otherwise you would get the cane.

24 "Then the staff member asked if we could all swim.
25 I said I couldn't, and the man grabbed me by the hair

1 and chucked me into the deep end of the pool. I started
2 drowning and the man didn't help. One of the boys told
3 him I was drowning and the man said I wasn't. But the
4 boys kept saying it, so he threw me a rubber ring.
5 I felt like I had drunk half the pool. I nearly
6 drowned. I don't remember the name of the staff member,
7 but he also gave me a kicking once because I laughed
8 when he fell on his backside. He punched lumps out of
9 me.

10 "After the first six weeks, you were given different
11 clothes to wear. If you got red shirts, then you went
12 to Castle Huntly; if you got a blue shirt, then you went
13 to one of the wings in Polmont. I got a red shirt.
14 I don't know how they decided who went where.

15 "I was still 16 years old when I went into Castle
16 Huntly, which was an open prison. Me and some other
17 boys from Polmont were taken there on a bus. We were
18 all handcuffed in the bus. It was a big castle with big
19 grounds and football pitches. The living quarters were
20 on the ground floor in the building. I was in
21 a dormitory when I first went in. After you had been
22 there for so long and proved you could behave, you got a
23 blue shirt and your own cell, with a key that you could
24 lock. You got more freedom then.

25 "The freedom in there was incredible compared to

1 Polmont. You could go anywhere you wanted. I was still
2 marching when I went in. The officers told me I didn't
3 need to march in there and I could just walk. It was
4 all right in there, nothing abusive happened.

5 "I got the job of window cleaner, so I could go
6 anywhere. I would take my pal around with me. I did
7 the welding and the engineering course there. I got my
8 City & Guilds qualification. The prison also organised
9 for me to work in a forestry.

10 "There was a room with table tennis in there. They
11 brought in a Scottish Champion and I beat him. He
12 wasn't happy.

13 "A few months before I got out, I started getting
14 out for four hours just to go out in Dundee. If you
15 behaved yourself and came back on time, you would get
16 home leave.

17 "I started getting home leave every three weeks for
18 the weekend. The staff in prison would make you do
19 a drug test when you came back, that had you to pass if
20 you wanted to get leave again.

21 "A month before I got out, I was called to the
22 office and told I was getting out in a month, which
23 would have meant I had done 12 months in there. I got
24 into a fight with a boy and broke his nose, so they
25 added another two weeks on to my sentence. So I was in

1 there for 12 and a half months. I was about 17 years
2 old when I got out."

3 From paragraph 294, 'Michael' speaks about his life
4 after care. Moving to paragraph 300, on page 49, where
5 'Michael' speaks about impact:

6 "I started breaking into places and committing
7 crimes after I went into care because of the people
8 I met in there and that put me onto a path of crime for
9 many years. I haven't been in trouble for the last
10 30 years or so."

11 Now to paragraph 323, on page 53, where 'Michael'
12 says:

13 "I have no objection to my witness statement being
14 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.
15 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are
16 true."

17 And 'Michael' signed his statement on
18 12 October 2021.

19 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

20 MS RATTRAY: And now Mr Peoples will conduct some read-ins.

21 LADY SMITH: Thank you very much. Just while Mr Peoples is
22 getting organised, a few names to bear in mind.

23 HKI [REDACTED], Mr HJY [REDACTED], a prison officer called IKL [REDACTED],
24 and a Mr IKG [REDACTED]. These are people whose identities are
25 all protected by my general restriction order and they

1 are not to be identified outwith this room.

2 Whenever you are ready, Mr Peoples.

3 MR PEOPLES: My Lady, the next read-in is from a statement
4 provided by 'Dean', and the statement is
5 WIT-1-000001116.

6 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

7 'Dean' (read)

8 LADY SMITH: That's by 'Dean', you say?

9 MR PEOPLES: Yes.

10 LADY SMITH: Thanks. Yes.

11 MR PEOPLES: My Lady, this is really continuing the sort of
12 sequence that I started yesterday, because this is
13 another person who was born in 1962, in Glasgow. So he
14 is again of that generation that I think we had evidence
15 yesterday from 'Thomas', 'Alex' and 'Joe'. He is in
16 that range.

17 LADY SMITH: He is speaking to his experiences in secure
18 places in the 1970s, early 70s to late 70s, I think; is
19 that right?

20 MR PEOPLES: Yes, he like the ones yesterday. He turned 18
21 in 1980, so he is in the same time period.

22 Now, as far as his statement is concerned, if
23 I could just pick out a few points from his life before
24 going into care, between paragraphs 2 and 12. 'Dean'
25 tells us he was one of five siblings, one of whom died

1 when she was three months old.

2 Until 'Dean' was about 2 years of age the family
3 lived in the Gallowgate -- in the Carlton area. They
4 then moved to Govan, to an area known locally as
5 Wine Alley.

6 When 'Dean' was about five years of age, which would
7 be around 1967, his parents split up. He, his siblings
8 and his mum moved to a different part of Govan into what
9 he describes, at paragraph 4, as a "derelict single end
10 building". He tells us that while he was there he had
11 a bad accident. He fell down a stairwell, hit
12 a banister, sustained a severe head injury and spent
13 weeks in hospital.

14 He also tells us that he was involved in petty
15 theft, and an example was stealing from ice cream vans.
16 He was caught a number of times and sometimes charged.
17 He also missed school and, aged 8, which would be around
18 1970, he was sent to St Ninian's, Gartmore, having been
19 taken there by social workers.

20 As far as his history is concerned, he does tell us
21 about St Ninian's, Gartmore and he, in the section
22 dealing with that establishment, does speak about sexual
23 abuse, emotional abuse and physical abuse that did
24 occur.

25 He also then went from there to St John Bosco for

1 a time, when I think he was around about aged 10. So he
2 had maybe two years at St Ninian's, where he also
3 experienced abuse. I think it was essentially physical
4 abuse.

5 He went from St John's, after I think again another
6 period of about two years, to Larchgrove, when he,
7 I think, according to his statement, would be around
8 1974, when he was aged about 12. He says he spent,
9 perhaps, around two years there. But he doesn't, in his
10 statement, speak about any abuse at that place.

11 He also talks about a further establishment he was
12 placed in, St Mary's, Kenmure, which he was admitted to
13 around the age of 15. I think he would have been there
14 around 1977/78. Again, I think he simply says he
15 essentially liked it, which I think was his broad
16 position.

17 So what he is describing before he had any dealings
18 with SPS establishments is at least having experienced
19 abuse, including sexual abuse, in two out of the four
20 settings that he mentioned in his statement. So, again,
21 it is a similar sort of pattern to what we saw yesterday
22 with 'Thomas', 'Alex' and 'Joe'.

23 As far as 'Dean' is concerned, he deals with SPS
24 establishments in the course of his statement, and he
25 speaks about a period when he had been at

1 St John Bosco -- it is on page 21, if I could go to
2 that.

3 LADY SMITH: Mm-hm.

4 MR PEOPLES: He then says that for a time he was -- in fact
5 I think it was 1974 to 1976 he was in Larchgrove,
6 because I think for a time he went back to live at home.
7 In fact, he has a section, at paragraphs 89 to 91, where
8 he says he was living at home with his mother, in
9 Glasgow.

10 At paragraph 90, in that period, 1974 to 1976, he
11 does say, in that paragraph, he went back to secondary
12 school, but he doesn't appear to have been doing too
13 well there. He was suspended. He says it went down
14 hill again for him and he was getting in to trouble,
15 committing crime, was back and forth to the Children's
16 Panel and to court.

17 What he says is he was charged numerous time and
18 initially sent to Larchgrove and then Longriggend. Like
19 some of the previous applicants, he said he was kept at
20 Barlinnie overnight before being taken to Longriggend.

21 He reckons he was in and out of Larchgrove about
22 three or four times, and in Longriggend and Barlinnie
23 about five or six times between 1974 and 1976. So he
24 had several occasions where he was in these
25 establishments.

1 LADY SMITH: He is about 12 to 14 years old, isn't he?

2 MR PEOPLES: Yes. Yes, at that stage he would be aged 12 to
3 14. Obviously, he has his prior history of being in
4 St Ninian's and elsewhere.

5 LADY SMITH: Yes, which dates back to about eight years old?

6 MR PEOPLES: Yes, aged 8, around 1970. He tells us, at
7 paragraph 91, that towards the end of 1976, he, as part
8 of a group, did some, as he puts it, crime, and they
9 were all arrested. Because the boys were older than he
10 was involved with, they all appeared in the Sheriff
11 Court. He was sent to Longriggend Detention Centre --
12 he calls it a detention centre, I think it's a remand
13 institution for reports.

14 He went back to court and says he was sentenced to
15 12 months to two years, but went back to Longriggend to
16 wait until a space had opened up for him.

17 He says, at that time, he was in fact given a chance
18 and was put back to an open unit in St Mary's, in 1977.

19 On page 23 -- and I am not going to look at
20 Larchgrove, as such, but he does tell us about his
21 experiences in Larchgrove. Although I think they were
22 generally -- well, perhaps it is put it too highly to
23 say it is positive. But put it this way: he doesn't
24 really speak about anything he would consider to be
25 particularly abusive.

1 LADY SMITH: By comparison, better to other places he had
2 been in before?

3 MR PEOPLES: Absolutely. I think one has to bear that in
4 mind; the comparison between whether something is good
5 or bad is often related to the previous experiences or
6 the subsequent experiences. It may not necessarily be
7 a terribly positive endorsement.

8 Then he does have a section in his report headed
9 "Barlinnie Young Offenders in Glasgow in the period 1974
10 to 1976", and maybe I will just pick it up there.

11 LADY SMITH: Yes, thank you.

12 MR PEOPLES: Paragraph 95, on page 23, he says:

13 "I was never actually sent to Barlinnie, but I was
14 in out of the place, either going to court or on my way
15 to Longriggend. When I was in Longriggend, if I had to
16 go to court about other charges, they would sometimes
17 take me to Barlinnie and keep me there for the night.
18 Then, they would take me to court the next morning with
19 the rest of the cons. After court, they would take me
20 back to Barlinnie, sometimes for the night. If your
21 trial was on Friday, you could be kept in Barlinnie for
22 the whole weekend.

23 "There were also times I was kept in what we called
24 the 'dog box' until they decided whether I was going
25 back to Longriggend or being kept at Barlinnie

1 overnight. These dog boxes were about 2 feet wide by
2 3 feet long. There was one bench which two people could
3 fit on. Sometimes they would put four of us in one dog
4 box for hours at a time, with just a bowl of slop to
5 keep us going. We would all be sweating as sometimes
6 the heating was on. It was torture.

7 "I was always kept on a different level from the
8 other cons and had to exercise on the landing because we
9 weren't allowed out in the yard to mix with them. I was
10 pretty young when I was in and out of Barlinnie. It is
11 a scary place. But, because I was a Govan boy, I knew
12 some of the older guys from Govan. I knew I was safe
13 with the cons, but the guards were ruthless. In the
14 cells at Barlinnie we had a chamberpot and had to slop
15 out. If you were too slow, the guards would give you
16 a doing. They would come into your cell and shut the
17 door over a bit, you would get punched, kicked or even
18 carted."

19 I think we have a description of what carting now
20 means from some of the evidence we have heard this
21 morning.

22 LADY SMITH: Yes.

23 MR PEOPLES: "They wouldn't hold back. I was cheeky, but
24 there was never any need for punching and kicking the
25 way they did."

1 Then he moves on in his statement to telling us
2 a bit about his experience at Longriggend in the period
3 1974 to 1976, when he was again between the ages of 12
4 and 14. Dean says:

5 "Longriggend was full of crooks. I was always in
6 the schoolboy section, which was a separate unit from
7 where the adults were. When you arrived, you had
8 a medical and were checked for lice. One of the times
9 I was in, I had head lice, so they put me in D block for
10 three days. The first day, they put stuff in my hair to
11 try to kill the lice. Then they said it hadn't work, so
12 they shaved my head. It was just badness. Everyone
13 knew why your head had been shaved and would laugh at
14 you. We ate in the same dining hall as the adults, but
15 the schoolboys had four tables off to one side.
16 I remember having a couple of fights in the dining hall
17 because boys were laughing at me.

18 "In the schoolboys section, the cells didn't have
19 a proper cell door. It was more like a secure door.
20 There were two boys to a cell. At the end of our
21 corridor, there was a dog leg with cells for people who
22 got in to trouble in the other halls. They would be
23 sent there as punishment. We used to get the older boys
24 who were put in those cells to sell us tobacco and we
25 would get them chocolate or whatever they needed. I got

1 caught with cigarettes a few times, when there was
2 a cell search, my punishment was getting put into
3 a proper cell. They would take the mattress out during
4 the day and leave you with nothing but a concrete block.
5 They would give you the mattress back at about 6.00 pm
6 or 7.00 pm. Then, in the morning, you had to roll it up
7 and hand it back. I think I got three days' cells for
8 getting caught with tobacco. During the day there
9 wasn't much to do. I used to ask for a book to read and
10 I just had to take whatever I was given. Other than
11 a bit of reading, I'd just pace up and down or do some
12 press-ups in my cell.

13 "I didn't have any social work visits in
14 Longriggend, but my solicitor came to see me every now
15 and then. My mum also visited. I think you were
16 allowed a couple of family visits a week."

17 And then he has a section dealing with his time at
18 St Mary's, which I will pass over, if I may?

19 LADY SMITH: Yes.

20 MR PEOPLES: And move on to a section which is headed,
21 "Polmont Young Offenders", starting at paragraph 114, on
22 page 27 of the signed statement. I will just read from
23 there. He says:

24 "I was sent to Polmont in 1978, when I was 16 years
25 old. You could do a minimum term of eight months at

1 Polmont and the maximum term was two years. I was there
2 for ten months.

3 "When I arrived, I spent a good few weeks in the
4 allocation centre or Alley Cally, as we called it, then
5 I was moved to the general population. I was classed as
6 an escapee because of all my previous absconding.
7 A guard had to be with me at all times for the first
8 three or four months. At night I had to fold my clothes
9 and put them outside my cell door, so I couldn't run
10 off. I just tried to keep my head down and get on with
11 it because I didn't want any more time added on to my
12 sentence.

13 "I did get put on report once for getting into
14 a fight when I was getting washed one morning. The
15 guards were always there when we were getting washed and
16 they broke it up. I got three days' cells and a week's
17 canteen taken off me, so I couldn't buy cigarettes or
18 tobacco."

19 I think when he calls it "cells", that sounds very
20 like the segregation section that has been described by
21 others.

22 LADY SMITH: Yes.

23 MR PEOPLES: "After that, I wasn't in any more trouble, and
24 eventually they didn't class me as an escapee, anymore.
25 I went up for parole after nine months, but I got

1 a knock back. I worked with the engineers at first, but
2 moved to work on the scaffolding when they started
3 building a new gym. I screwed the nut and got my head
4 down, so the next time I went up for parole I got it.

5 "There was no help whatsoever to prepare me for
6 leaving Polmont. I had been in care most of my life and
7 now I was 16 I was seen as an adult. When I was
8 released from Polmont I was given a week's money and put
9 out the door. That was it. There was no help to get me
10 accommodation or to set me up in any way. It was as if
11 they were expecting me to end up back inside. I didn't
12 disappoint, because that's exactly what happened."

13 He then says he was only out of Polmont about three
14 or four weeks when he was down at the Clyde, he says,
15 with friends:

16 "We were sitting drinking and we saw what we thought
17 was a doll, face down in the water. One of my friends
18 used a stick to turn it over and it was actually a dead
19 baby. We phoned the police and a van came down. We
20 were all a bit pissed and rowdy because of what we had
21 just found. It wasn't an easy thing to see, so I went
22 away and got more drunk in the graveyard. As I was
23 coming out, I was singing to myself. The police were
24 passing and they charged me with a breach of the peace.
25 I tried to explain to the police that we were the ones

1 who found the child, and called them, but they were
2 having none of it. I went up in front of a judge the
3 next day and he admonished me.

4 "Sometimes, if we were just standing in the park,
5 the police would come flying down in their motor. If
6 you see a motor flying towards you, you don't know if it
7 is a gang of guys coming to attack you, so you take to
8 your heels. Once the police caught up with you, they
9 would find something to charge you with. That's just
10 the way the police treated me. It was an easy shift for
11 them to charge me with something, so they could get off
12 the street and get back to the station for a cup of tea.
13 I was a marked man."

14 He then has a section dealing with his time spent in
15 Glenochil, in Alloa, and tells us at paragraph 120, on
16 page 29:

17 "I was in Glenochil twice before I turned 18. The
18 first time I was in, I was charged with an offence.
19 I was convicted and sentenced to two years.

20 "Glenochil was laid out in sections. They were two
21 sections on one level and one section on the higher
22 level. The guards could sit in their office and look
23 out over all the levels.

24 "The guards at Glenochil were rough. They were
25 wolves and bullies. When they were restraining you or

1 carting you, as we called it, they would give you
2 a severe doing. They would punch and kick you. I was
3 in during the same period that about six boys hanged
4 themselves in the space of about four months. That's
5 got to tell you something about how it was."

6 Then he talks about his life after being in care,
7 starting at 123 through to 129. He says that he was in
8 care in List D schools up to the age of 16. After 16,
9 he says, that was the start of his prison life and it
10 was chaotic. He says he has been in and out of young
11 offenders institutions and prison most of his adult
12 life.

13 He says that when he was in Glenochil he turned to
14 drugs, mainly heroin, to "help me blank it all out". He
15 says his drug habit only got worse during the periods
16 when he was out of prison. He tells us a bit more about
17 life in the community. But, at 126, he continues with
18 this point of how his life had turned out:

19 "My life was just about crime and addicts. It
20 became mechanical. There was no compassion. I didn't
21 feel anything for anyone. I didn't feel guilt for any
22 of the crimes I had committed or for the victims of my
23 crimes. It wasn't until I got off drugs that I realised
24 I hadn't just hurt my own family, but I had hurt other
25 families too."

1 He says, at 127:

2 "In all the times I was in and out of Approved
3 Schools or prison I never got any help. There was never
4 any follow up to see how I was doing. I was introduced
5 to a life of crime in care and because I never had any
6 guidance from anyone, that's all I knew. Every time
7 I was released from prison, I was just given a week's
8 money and sent on my way. There were no opportunities
9 for me.

10 "I did try to find work a couple of times, but as
11 soon as an employer asks about your previous
12 convictions, that's it, especially for me, because mine
13 were all crimes of dishonesty. There was no chance for
14 me.

15 "All in all, I think I have spent the best part of
16 15 years in prison. In 2005 or 2006 ..."

17 He was released after a seven-year sentence, when he
18 decided he'd had enough and was concerned that his son
19 would follow in his foot steps. He says, also, crime
20 was changing:

21 "It was too easy to get hold of a gun, and I knew
22 that if I didn't change something I would either end up
23 with a bullet in my head or doing a life sentence."

24 He tells us he managed to distance himself from the
25 people he knew, and got it together. Although it took

1 a while, he got himself cleaned up and sorted out his
2 life, and tells us he now has grandchildren and is
3 trying to make up for the past mistakes with them.
4 Although the legacy of his past is seen at 129, where he
5 says he is still on methadone and dihydrocodeine because
6 of a past habit, and he has other health issues which
7 are described in that paragraph.

8 On impact, he deals with that between paragraphs 130
9 to 133, and while I have not looked at the experiences
10 at St Ninian's and St John Bosco, what he tells us about
11 that is they did toughen him up, but not in a good way.
12 What he says is:

13 "I had to toughen up to survive the way they treated
14 me. Before I went into care I was growing up without my
15 father in my life."

16 Again, perhaps a familiar theme we have come across:

17 "I was just a young boy looking for a father figure,
18 that's not what I got. If the people looking after me
19 had been more compassionate and caring, if they had
20 shown some leniency and understanding, I don't think
21 I would have ended up on the path I did. I remember one
22 of the Monk's saying there were three kind of apples:
23 decent, bad and rotten.

24 "'You are a rotten apple', that always stuck with me
25 and I became what everyone told me I was: a criminal."

1 He tells us that because of experiences in
2 St Ninian's, St John's, he lost his religion. He then
3 says, at 132:

4 "I definitely say I am institutionalised. That
5 became really clear when I was released from my last
6 sentence. I prefer my own company. That's something
7 that comes from being in care and having no one to turn
8 to or put your trust in. In the system, it's us and
9 them. Even now, I can spend an hour, maybe two, with my
10 family, then I need to be on my own."

11 He goes on on the same theme:

12 "I think as part of being institutionalised [at 133]
13 I have a distrust of people in authority. In my
14 experience the police tell lies. If you can't trust the
15 system; how can you trust the people who work in it?"

16 He then tells us about treatment and support, at 134
17 to 135, which I think we can all read. He has told us
18 that he was, in recent times, contacted by police asking
19 about his time at St John Bosco, and then having
20 mentioned he was also in St Ninian's, he was contacted
21 by the police in relation to giving a statement about
22 his time there.

23 He tells us, at 136, at first he wasn't going to do
24 that because he wasn't sure he would be believed, but
25 then he decided he would provide a statement. He then

1 says that he had a call from the witness support at
2 Edinburgh High Court, and this was in connection with
3 a trial, the case against Brother Benedict going to
4 trial, and that he would be called as a witness.
5 I think he is describing the third trial. If I am not
6 mistaken, there was one, I think, in 2002, and perhaps
7 one in about 2015, the third one, more recently.

8 LADY SMITH: That would fit, wouldn't it?

9 MR PEOPLES: I think so. And he says he was charged with
10 abusing a load of other boys and, "There were two
11 charges involving me". It would appear he describes how
12 he gave his -- could give his evidence, and he says:

13 "The witness support people explained that I didn't
14 have to go into court to face him. They said I could
15 give evidence over video link or behind a screen.
16 I didn't want to do that. I wanted to look him in the
17 eye and tell him what he did to me, set me on a bad path
18 in life. When I went into court to give evidence
19 against him, he wouldn't even look at me. He kept his
20 head down. I think I was hoping for some sort of
21 apology or some flicker of something from him, but
22 I didn't get that. [He says] I found the court case
23 difficult. When I was giving evidence and being
24 cross-examined, I was getting frustrated with
25 Brother Benedict's lawyer. He was calling me a liar and

1 questioning why I had remembered stuff in the court case
2 that I didn't tell the police. I know he was just
3 defending his client. I have been there and my lawyer
4 has had to do that for me, but it was tough being called
5 a liar about stuff I went through."

6 He does say, in relation to the charges, he thinks
7 Brother Benedict was found not guilty on one of the
8 charges involving him and not proven on the other. But
9 he was found guilty on charges to do with other
10 residents, and I think that is something we obviously
11 know about.

12 He then says when he was sitting in the witness
13 room, at 141, waiting to give evidence, he was talking
14 to someone and that is how he learned of the existence
15 of the Inquiry and decided to get in touch. So that's
16 how he came to give this particular statement.

17 LADY SMITH: Yes. He won't be the first applicant -- and
18 not just in this case study -- of that age who doesn't
19 want to hide from their abuser, but wants to face them,
20 for real, in real life.

21 MR PEOPLES: Yes, obviously, the special measures, to some
22 extent, are to help protect the people who want to come
23 to court as complainers. But, at the same time, when
24 one thinks of some of the reasons put forward for an
25 inquiry about both accountability as well as

1 acknowledgement, then one can see why he may say such
2 things.

3 LADY SMITH: I don't know whether it is more likely that
4 someone in their 60s, who is able to reflect back over
5 their entire adult life, will feel the urge to want to
6 face their abuser, human to human. It is possible.

7 MR PEOPLES: It may have some cathartic experience for them,
8 in some ways, and perhaps brings a form of closure,
9 especially if they believe some form of justice is
10 finally being done in their eyes.

11 LADY SMITH: The other thing I want to mention at this stage
12 is, again and again, particularly in this case study --
13 and I'm sure I will hear it more -- not only in this
14 case study, but in others. But again and again I am
15 hearing people say not just that they can't trust the
16 authority, any authority, but they can't trust the
17 police, because they can't trust the police to tell the
18 truth.

19 Police Scotland are core participants in this
20 Inquiry and I hope they are noting that. I am sure they
21 are, and I am not suggesting they haven't worked hard at
22 changing their culture, but it is something I would have
23 thought they want to learn from.

24 MR PEOPLES: I think, obviously, there is certainly evidence
25 about the attitude of police on the streets, when either

1 they ran away or when they were in the community when
2 they had been released, or on weekend leave, that
3 perhaps one would hope things have changed a great deal.

4 But we have heard quite a bit of evidence of how
5 their perception of how the police treated them, and
6 even indeed how they took them back to places when they
7 reported what they say had happened, and were not,
8 obviously, believed at that time.

9 LADY SMITH: Yes.

10 MR PEOPLES: So I am going to finish this statement by
11 saying, at paragraph 148, my Lady, 'Dean' says he has no
12 objection to the statement being published as part of
13 the evidence to the Inquiry and believes the facts
14 stated in the statement are true. The statement was
15 signed on 27 October 2022.

16 LADY SMITH: Thank you very much.

17 MR PEOPLES: I think that conveniently takes us to
18 1 o'clock.

19 LADY SMITH: It is just after 1 o'clock, so I will rise now
20 for the lunch break and sit again at 2.00. Thank you.

21 (1.01 pm)

22 (The luncheon adjournment)

23 (2.00 pm)

24 LADY SMITH: Sorry, can you give me one moment?

25 (Pause)

1 I am sorry, I have been logged out, unbeknownst to
2 me, over lunchtime, and I am trying to get back in.

3 (Pause)

4 Right. All is well. Good afternoon. I am sorry
5 about that delay. We will return to more read-ins,
6 Ms Rattray; is that right?

7 MS RATTRAY: Yes, and the next read-in is from an applicant
8 who is anonymous and has the pseudonym 'Charles', and
9 his statement is at WIT-1-000001095.

10 LADY SMITH: Thank you. Yes, when you are ready.

11 'Charles' (read)

12 MS RATTRAY: "My name is Charles. I was born in 1971. My
13 contact details are known to the Inquiry."

14 From paragraph 2, 'Charles' speaks of his life
15 before care. He lived in Rutherglen with his parents
16 and siblings. He says he was quite frightened of his
17 dad, who was quite strict and skelped him. But, looking
18 back, 'Charles' wishes he had listened to him.

19 'Charles' enjoyed primary school, but when he moved
20 to high school people used to say he was the best
21 fighter, although he hadn't even had a fight. He felt
22 it worked against him, being labelled in that way and he
23 thinks he didn't get a fair crack of the whip at school.
24 Teachers would blame him for things he hadn't done. He
25 said he was stigmatised and it stopped him enjoying

1 school. He started truanting when he was in third year.

2 When he looks back on it, 'Charles' says that he
3 realises how bad it was to miss school. When not at
4 school, he hung around the streets with older boys. He
5 says he didn't expect to get into trouble, because he
6 wasn't a bad kid.

7 Moving to paragraph 9, on page 2:

8 "I used to deliver papers at the weekend in
9 Castlemilk, so I would stay with my brothers. They
10 would let me go out all the time, so I had a lot of
11 freedom. I started drinking alcohol. I think I got
12 away with a lot because I looked a bit older.

13 "One night I was camping out with some friends. We
14 were walking through a lane and one of my friends
15 suddenly told us to run. He had smashed a window.
16 I didn't even know he had done it. The next thing, two
17 men came out of the house with a hatchet and a hammer
18 and chased us. I don't know what happened after that,
19 but I woke up the next day in one of my brother's
20 houses. My brother asked me if I had been in a fight.
21 He told me that a man had died. The police came to get
22 me the next morning.

23 "I was taken to the police station and I was
24 interviewed. I felt under a lot of pressure from my
25 family not to say anything about what happened. I was

1 remanded in custody from Glasgow Sheriff Court and taken
2 to Longriggend. I was fully committed after a week.
3 I tried my best not to think about it, but I used to
4 deliver the man's paper. It wasn't until later on that
5 I realised who he was.

6 "I was in Longriggend from [REDACTED] 1986
7 to [REDACTED] 1987. The first weekend I spent in there, one
8 of the screws came round and said he could smell smoke.
9 He turned the cell up side down and started battering
10 the other boy in my cell. The next thing, he put me in
11 the cell and was scudding me about. He was punching me.
12 I can't remember his name, but he was from Stirling and
13 spoke with an accent. He was a big, hardy guy, with
14 dirty blond hair. I used to hear the screws talking and
15 I heard them say he worked at Children's Panels. On
16 that first occasion, he came back after the tea had been
17 given out, put his head into the cell and said, "Sorry
18 about that boys". I had to be wary around him because
19 he could just change quickly.

20 "Schoolboys were usually only remanded in
21 Longriggend for a week. My lawyers tried to get me
22 moved into a children's home because I was the youngest
23 there, but the court decided that I had to go back to
24 Longriggend. The age range was 16 to 21. There were
25 also convicted adults there who were aged 21 to 50 up.

1 I think I was kept there because of the nature of the
2 charge against me. Most of the other boys were used to
3 being in and out of children's homes. It was an eye
4 opener for me.

5 "There were four halls. The schoolboys had one
6 corridor, it was B Hall. There was a corridor called
7 the 'dog leg'. It was for anyone who had been in
8 trouble in prison. Sometimes I would be the only
9 schoolboy in the whole place. You didn't get to move
10 around in there. You didn't get to rec or anything.
11 The schoolboys had to sit two or three metres away from
12 the other boys who were on remand. We weren't allowed
13 to smoke.

14 "There were hundreds of kids in there. They tried
15 to keep the schoolboys five or ten yards away from the
16 other boys and we weren't allowed to talk to the other
17 boys. Everyone went to PT and the dining hall together,
18 but we had to keep a gap between us. That's just the
19 way it was. That was the rule. It couldn't be
20 enforced. It must have been in their rulebook, but it
21 was an impossibility, especially at PT because we had to
22 interact.

23 "They made the schoolboys collect other people's
24 faeces. People would do it and chuck it out their cell
25 window. After I had been sentenced, I got a skelp on

1 the ear from a screw for refusing to do it one day.
2 I refused because I had done it for three months. A lot
3 of time I was the only one doing it. I got fed up of
4 it. The screw was a guy with a moustache and black
5 hair. He was younger than the others.

6 "Longriggend is high security. You wore the same
7 clothes. The only thing you changed was your shirt once
8 a week. If you got two shirts, you washed them
9 yourselves, so you got to keep them. Some of the
10 clothes were too short or torn. They used to throw the
11 uniforms on to the floor and had you to try to grab
12 something. If it fitted, it fitted. I had to learn how
13 to sew, because you had to have another pair of trousers
14 that fitted you, so you could leave one pair hidden for
15 you for when you went back.

16 "The uniform was called BDs. It was like a donkey
17 jacket. You wore your own clothes going to court.

18 "In the mornings, the guards came round and looked
19 through the spy hole. We got up at 6 o'clock, and
20 7 o'clock at the weekends. We were locked up at 8.30 or
21 9.00 at night, and 4 o'clock on a Saturday and Sunday.
22 The lights went out at 10 o'clock at night. There would
23 be one staff during the night. They would have to go to
24 get the keys from a desk in order to open the cell door.

25 "In Longriggend, the cell didn't even have a window,

1 it was bars with a big sheet of plastic over the top of
2 it. You could see through it. There was just a bed in
3 the cell. I had books and comics. You got papers, too.
4 I actually learned how to read books while I was there.
5 I didn't even have a radio.

6 "I only had a cellmate for the first week when
7 I first went in. After I was fully committed, I was in
8 a cell myself. Once I was sentenced, I got one pound
9 six a week wages. I used to ask some of the other
10 schoolboys if I could put money into their canteen. It
11 was because they were on remand and getting as many
12 sweets as they wanted.

13 "I was still going to school when I was in there.
14 It was a portacabin. There were two classrooms. School
15 consisted of sitting in a room watching the same film
16 over and over. It was the same movie the whole time
17 I was there. We went there every day, apart from
18 Saturday and Sunday. It was like being back in primary
19 one. There was no curriculum because boys were only in
20 there for a week at a time. There was no TV. It was
21 just the video.

22 "The boys were hardened to it and they would talk
23 about it. There was a bullying regime in jail.
24 However, I think all the schoolboys got on.

25 "You got used to the food. I wouldn't say there was

1 anything bad about it. The schoolboys had to sit at
2 a certain table. I was sitting at a table on my own
3 a lot of the time. We had breakfast, lunch and dinner.
4 It was adults making and serving the food.

5 "They were prisoners who were sent up from a man's
6 prison. The schoolboys had PE with them in the
7 multi-gym several times a week.

8 "I was playing football maybe three times a week.
9 I loved the gym and exercise. Exercise was every day.
10 There was one exercise yard in Longriggend. The
11 schoolboys went out with A Hall. It was 10.30 to
12 lunchtime. You had to take your turn. I loved it when
13 another schoolboy came in because it was company for me.
14 A lot of the time, I was walking about myself. I was
15 having to walk about myself doing exercise unless there
16 was another pupil, schoolboy. I felt like a bit of a
17 freak just walking about myself.

18 "You had to get washed in the sinks in the mornings.
19 We had to slop out. We had pots in the cell. Some
20 people did the toilet, too.

21 "If you had to go to church or chapel, or to see
22 a priest, they knew what doors to go to. They put
23 a card on your cell door. You had a green card if you
24 were Roman Catholic and a cream one if you were
25 Protestant. It also said in the card that I was charged

1 with murder, so everyone could see that.

2 "I went to mass a couple of times. An old Irish
3 priest came to see me a couple of times. He was a nice
4 old man. There was a Jesuit priest, too, but he was
5 a bit creepy. He was about 50 or 60. I think he had
6 ulterior motives. I had a sense about him. I could
7 tell by the way he spoke and came across. He gave some
8 boys expensive rosary beads. He used to ask questions
9 which weren't about religion.

10 "I think they gave us a selection box at Christmas
11 and the food was a bit better, but there was nothing
12 else.

13 "The only visitors I had were my agents and counsel.
14 Some staff from St Mary's Secure Unit came into see me
15 and asked me stupid questions. The only psychologist
16 I saw was to assess whether I was fit to stand trial.
17 When you were on remand, you were sitting worrying that
18 you were never going to get out of there again. You got
19 used to being skelped.

20 "It was hard for my mum and dad. I could see the
21 shock on their faces when they came to visit. They just
22 wanted me out of there. I was allowed a visit for
23 15 minutes a day when I was on remand and, once
24 sentenced, it was twice a month. I didn't want a visit
25 every day because it could feel too much. I felt like

1 I had let them down for what I put them through.
2 I could tell my dad was hurting. I think I put my guard
3 up. The only other way to communicate was by letters.
4 The staff checked the letters going out and coming in.

5 "The staff skelped you openly in there. Some of
6 them didn't hide it. When they really wanted to hit
7 you, they came, got you, and took you to individually to
8 the segregation cell. You would also get a doing in
9 your own cell. They would put you in locks en route to
10 segregation. Every lock had a number. Your hair would
11 be pulled up and your legs would be pulled behind your
12 neck.

13 "I don't think I was put in segregation a lot in
14 Longriggend. I got a lot more severe beatings in my
15 cell, probably about eight or nine times. I was 15 and
16 I felt like a schoolboy. They were careful what they
17 were doing. It was all planned, for example, because
18 I was a schoolboy, they didn't put me into the
19 segregation as much. So, instead, they would batter me
20 in my own cell. The beatings were for silly things. It
21 was common for ones who were 16 and above to be put into
22 segregation. They only put people in segregation for
23 one night in there. Then they were moved to the dog
24 leg.

25 "One time I had my face burst open by a prison

1 guard. My eye and nose were cut. I didn't receive any
2 medical treatment. He just asked how it was, but that
3 was it. There was no examination. You were frightened
4 to say anything because you knew it would go to SNR
5 SNR. It was intimidating. SNR could be
6 worse than the staff.

7 "Everybody knew what to expect, but I didn't know
8 what jail was like before I went in there. I hadn't
9 spoken to anyone about it, so I had to learn while I was
10 there. They would wait until everyone was locked up and
11 then they would come to your cell. You would be scared.
12 The staff turnover was high and there would be people in
13 and out so quickly. I was shocked by the treatment in
14 there, so it was like a blur. I didn't know if I would
15 get back out. I can't remember the names of any staff.
16 I was only in for four months.

17 "The psychological abuse was bad. The staff played
18 mind games. If anybody had a problem, the staff were
19 horrible about it. They would let everyone know, to
20 humiliate the person. They caused a lot of trouble.
21 I used to hear it all the time. There was a culture of
22 trying to put people down. They would say that people
23 were in for sex offences because they didn't like them,
24 when the person might not have been. The staff tried to
25 get into your brain by playing mind games. They would

1 say things like, 'You won't see the light of day again'.
2 They would try to pit you against your co-accused,
3 saying, 'They were going to say you did it'. They would
4 set up situations to try to cause fights between boys.
5 Those things could cause more harm than the beatings.
6 Some of them specialised in this kind of treatment.
7 They were trying to make you introverted. When I got
8 the chance to speak to another boy that feeling went
9 away a bit.

10 "I lived on my nerves in there.

11 "If you were unwell, it would be the staff who came
12 to see you. I was shocked being in there. I put
13 a guard up to protect myself. I felt like an object
14 because everybody knew who I was and what I was in for
15 because of the serious nature of the charge and because
16 I was the youngest. There was no hiding and I felt the
17 eyes on me.

18 "I was convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced
19 to two years. My co-accused were convicted of culpable
20 homicide and got three years. After I was sentenced,
21 I went back to Longriggend because the Secretary of
22 State had to decide where to send me. My co-accused all
23 went to Glenochil. I was totally naive. I didn't have
24 friends who had been in custody or in children's homes.
25 The other schoolboys knew the way things worked because

1 they were in and out of custody all the time, but I had
2 no idea. I can remember that they did social work
3 reports on me, so they could decide where to send me.
4 I didn't have any bad intentions. It stigmatises
5 everywhere you go. I think I ended up being quite
6 defensive.

7 "I was taken to Glenochil by minibus by two prison
8 guards. I had heard of it, but that was about it.
9 Glenochil is in Stirling. I went there in [REDACTED]
10 until [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] that year. I found out that it was
11 going to be turned into a men's prison. After that
12 I went to Greenock.

13 "I was the youngest. The age range went up to 21.
14 There were two halls of men and two halls of young
15 offenders.

16 "I was in circulation with everyone, but I was still
17 only 15. We went down for breakfast in the dining hall.
18 After breakfast, we went up the education unit. My job
19 was education. The schooling was primary school level,
20 so it was things like adding up. There was no
21 curriculum. I had missed out a lot of the curriculum.
22 It was already halfway through. Everyone else there was
23 doing Highers. I didn't really have an education.
24 I went into a classroom and I was the only one there.

25 "There was an aviary with birds as you went in the

1 room. I would stand in the aviary and ask one of the
2 teachers if I could go to PT. The teacher would just
3 tell me to go for a walk. I would end up going to PT
4 instead. I did weights or football. I also did long
5 distance running. You had to be able to run a mile in
6 under six minutes. I was up there until lunchtime.

7 "After lunchtime, I was locked up for an hour.
8 I was locked up again when the screws had their dinner.
9 After work was finished, I had recreation for an hour
10 and a half.

11 "The food was okay. I knew I had to eat it, so
12 I became accustomed to it. You didn't really get
13 a choice, but if you said you were vegetarian you might
14 have been given something different.

15 "Some people had a problem with bed wetting. It is
16 a problem in every jail. Some people weren't shy about
17 telling people because they knew the staff would tell
18 them anyway.

19 "While I was there I heard a lot of screaming. One
20 time I heard the screws dragging one of the boys along
21 the corridor to the segregation area. They called the
22 corridor the 'Russian Front'. It joined all the halls
23 together. It echoed so everyone could hear it. It was
24 a fair distance. The boy was screaming. I heard that
25 he had a broken wrist. They were being rough, by the

1 sounds of it.

2 "I heard a lot in there. Some of the young
3 offenders were into bullying and trying to get guys to
4 kill themselves. I heard that one of the guys had
5 hanged himself before I was there. The bully who made
6 him do it ended up having one of his eyes taken out. It
7 had had happened about a year and a half before I went
8 in, but he was still there. It was common knowledge and
9 nobody liked him. I think people wanted to give him
10 a taste of his own medicine. I know that a couple of
11 boys killed themselves before I was there.

12 "Another boy was being bullied while I was there.
13 He was from somewhere near the borders. I think it was
14 Castle Douglas. People were taunting him to make him
15 set fire to his cell. The bullies were doing it for
16 a laugh and the boy was going along with it. It was
17 like a manipulation kind of thing. People started
18 throwing sheets on top of the fire and it went up like
19 an inferno. It was scary because the fire was raging.
20 The fire was wild and it was going back in his window.
21 Everybody was screaming with fear. We were shouting on
22 the screws. They got him and he was okay. One of the
23 boys was murdered while I was there. He was only 18.
24 I didn't see any of that, but I heard about it. I heard
25 a lot of things that had gone on.

1 "I preferred Glenochil as a jail because I didn't
2 need to interact with the staff. However, there was no
3 concern for anyone's welfare. They weren't really
4 looking after anybody. If there was going to be any
5 trouble, it was inmate against inmate. They didn't care
6 about that. If you had an enemy, the staff just threw
7 you in beside them. If you were frightened and wouldn't
8 go into circulation, you got a day off your remission.
9 That didn't reply to me while I was there. The staff
10 used that against the other boys.

11 "I turned 16 while I was in Glenochil. If you
12 refused to go to work it was seen as a disciplinary
13 matter and they took a day's remission off you. It was
14 as if some of the staff had a mental problem. It was as
15 if they thought of devious ways to get to you. I was
16 only there for about two months."

17 From paragraph 49, 'Charles' speaks of being
18 transferred to Greenock Young Offenders Institution,
19 where he stayed for about two months. He says the
20 routine was similar, but a lot more relaxed. He said
21 that the older staff were better than the younger ones.
22 He tried to keep away from staff because of the way he
23 had been treated at Longriggend. 'Charles' didn't see
24 any physical violence in Greenock. There were some
25 snide remarks by staff, but no violence. He describes

1 the governor, Mr Coyle, as a nice guy who was fair and
2 tried to be moderate.

3 'Charles' said that he got into a bit of trouble and
4 was fighting with somebody, so he was transferred to
5 Dumfries Young Offenders Institution.

6 From paragraph 59, 'Charles' describes the time he
7 spent at Dumfries. He says that nobody wanted to go to
8 Dumfries. He describes abuse there at length. A sit-in
9 was organised by a boy, who 'Charles' said had nothing
10 to lose. The staff response was that staff were there
11 in riot gear and were hitting all the boys with batons.

12 Later, staff took boys one at a time and put them in
13 the Digger. Staff smashed 'Charles's' belongings and he
14 was badly beaten in his cell. 'Charles' says he was in
15 the Digger for about five months for what the staff
16 called "subversive activities". He was beaten up all
17 the time. He says the abuse was unbelievable and for
18 absolutely nothing.

19 'Charles' was released from Dumfries six weeks
20 before his 18th birthday and went back to his mum's.

21 Moving to paragraph 77, on page 17:

22 "I found it very hard to adapt when I got out.
23 I was in shock for a long time. I couldn't talk to
24 anyone. I think people had the wrong impression of me
25 because of where I had been. I think my family viewed

1 me differently. Before any of this happened, I used to
2 be very close to my cousins; we were more like brothers
3 and sisters. We used to go on holiday together. It had
4 all stopped when I came out. I reflect on it quite
5 a lot. It definitely wasn't me acting differently.
6 I was too young, daft, and needed help. I was too young
7 to be able to get any benefits. I didn't know what do
8 with myself."

9 Now to paragraph 79:

10 "Up until I was 40 I wasted my life. I was trying
11 to blur things out. It was hard trying to find the
12 person I was. I can't remember my life before and
13 I feel like the stigma has followed me wherever I have
14 gone.

15 "I think about it all the time. I feel like
16 I haven't really had a chance. I feel as if I needed
17 more time because I had no communication skills. I hear
18 my aunties and brothers talking when they are drunk, but
19 I find it hard to relate because I have lost the person
20 I was before I went in. I can't remember myself before
21 I went into prison. It's a bit like I am two different
22 people. It kills me. I don't know how they view me.

23 "I feel like it is never going to leave me. People
24 who haven't gone through what you have been through
25 don't know how to deal with it. I have a lack of trust.

1 I police myself and very rarely go out. I am not good
2 at going out and socialising with other people.

3 "My GP prescribed me anti-depressant medication.
4 I have been on different medications. I have
5 experienced side effects, such as terrible nightmares.

6 "In my younger years, I ended up drinking to numb
7 the pain and it caused me problems. I think alcohol
8 gave me courage to go out, but I was killing myself.
9 I had a fear of getting into certain situations. I was
10 scared that I would make a mistake. It gave me a bit of
11 confidence, but it made everything worse.

12 "I couldn't settle down. I had two relationships,
13 I don't have any close friends. I push everyone away.
14 I won't associate with anybody. It's always there.
15 I feel as though I haven't given myself a chance.
16 I have spoken to one guy who was also in Dumfries about
17 this and he says that no one ever believed him."

18 Now to paragraph 85:

19 "I haven't considered reporting anything to the
20 police. They wouldn't take it seriously. They wouldn't
21 believe it.

22 "I don't have my social work records. I have
23 a lawyer from Digby Brown looking into getting my
24 records for me. It's been hard to get the records.

25 "I think they should make sure they know how to deal

1 with kids that age. They should make sure, when they
2 are being released, they know how to talk to people.

3 "I wanted to speak about what happened to me to help
4 other people. I think about the man who passed away
5 quite a lot.

6 "I wasn't looked upon as being a child by the people
7 who were meant to be caring for me. I think they should
8 know how to deal with kids that age and make sure they
9 are given support to manage when they are released.
10 I would like to help people, especially young boys, who
11 have been caught up in incidents:

12 "I have no objection to my witness statement being
13 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.
14 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are
15 true."

16 And 'Charles' signed this statement on
17 5 October 2022.

18 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

19 MS RATTRAY: And now I will pass on to Ms Forbes.

20 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

21 Ms Forbes.

22 MS FORBES: My Lady, good afternoon. The next statement is
23 from an applicant who is anonymous and is known as
24 'Trevor' and his witness statement reference is
25 WIT-1-000001130.

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'Trevor' (read)

MS FORBES: 'Trevor' states that he was born in 1961 and he talks about his life before going into care between paragraphs 2 and 9.

In summary, he was brought up in the Dumbarton area and he initially lived with his mother and father and four sisters.

When he was about 18 months old, his mother was pregnant with his younger brother, and his father had an accident after being out one night. He had a fall and as a result suffered a concussion and passed away during the night, and that was in [REDACTED] 1963.

His mother met another man and from that relationship had a daughter, and then his mother had another son from a different relationship. He remembers some good times when he was growing up, like being taken to the cinema and being taken to collect mussels and whelks in the River Clyde, but most of those are just fleeting memories. But there is nothing bad that he remembers happening.

He went to St Patrick's Primary School and was doing quite well at that time. He doesn't remember any involvement with a social worker during that period.

The day that he was taken into care, it was from primary school. He was told he had to leave and go with

1 two social workers. They picked up his sisters, took
2 them to what must have been their social work offices,
3 and they were told by a social worker they were going to
4 a new home.

5 He knows from records that he has seen that he went
6 into care in [REDACTED] 1968 and would have been six years
7 old at the time, not turning seven until that [REDACTED].
8 He was taken to Nazareth House, and the records he has
9 seen stated that some of the reasons for them going into
10 care were down to stealing, neglect, and truancy. But
11 he doesn't remember any of that being the case, and
12 never felt that his mother was neglecting them.

13 He talks about his time --

14 LADY SMITH: And that was Nazareth House, Lasswade, of
15 course.

16 MS FORBES: Yes, sorry, my Lady.

17 LADY SMITH: Because there were several in Scotland.

18 MS FORBES: He talks about his time in Nazareth House
19 between paragraphs 10 and 47. He was separated from his
20 siblings and didn't see them much whilst there. He ran
21 away a few times and managed to get to Edinburgh once.

22 He remembers being slapped around the head on his
23 return, and he suffered some emotional abuse and
24 assaults by the sisters there. There were some
25 humiliations and assaults for wetting the bed, including

1 twisting his private parts.

2 In [REDACTED] 1972, he managed to get back home again,
3 and he was aged 11 at that time. He was there until the
4 summer of 1973.

5 From his perspective, things were good. However, he
6 got himself into trouble with friends at a summer fair,
7 and was arrested by police, and then taken to Bellfield
8 Remand Home.

9 He talks about Bellfield between paragraphs 52 and
10 59. He would have been aged 12 years old then. He
11 remembers spending two weeks there. There was some
12 abuse he remembers in the form of physical assaults from
13 other boys.

14 After two weeks, he was released back into the care
15 of his mother. He was back at school and seemed to be
16 doing well, but he was suspected of smashing windows at
17 the school and cheating on a test, and he started
18 staying away from school. He was hanging about with
19 other boys at a quarry, drinking alcohol, and things
20 deteriorated with his mother. So he started staying in
21 a loft at his friend's house. He was constantly getting
22 into trouble and the police came one day and he was back
23 at a children's hearing. They recommended he be sent to
24 Cardross Park Assessment Centre. At that time, he was
25 still 12 years old.

1 He was told if he behaved he wouldn't be there long.
2 And he talks about Cardross Park between paragraphs 69
3 and 75. He remembers a lot of bullying from other boys
4 at the start of his time at Cardross Park. Whilst there
5 he ran away, but came back quite quickly, hoping no one
6 had noticed. However, they had, and he was referred
7 back to the panel. It was decided he should go to
8 St John's Bosco School, and he talks about that between
9 paragraph 77 and 113. Again, he was still only 12 years
10 old at that time.

11 He was told his time there would be reviewed after
12 three months and, after three months, he was taken to
13 SNR [REDACTED] office, who read out some of his
14 paperwork. And he found out at that point, for the
15 first time, that during a fire at his mother's house in
16 1969 a young brother who he never knew he had, had died.
17 This affected him and he was very upset. But he was
18 told that he would have to stay there for further
19 assessment, as he was being too quiet.

20 He remembers abuse from other boys, in the form of
21 assaults and emotional abuse, name calling, and he was
22 assaulted by members of staff. He witnessed sexual
23 abuse between the boys.

24 Just before his 14th birthday, he was moved to
25 St Mary's, Kenmure and he talks about that between

1 paragraphs 118 and 147. While on home leave from there,
2 he got in trouble with the police and he started running
3 away. Each time he would be brought back by the police.
4 His clothes were taken away so that he couldn't run
5 away. There was some bullying amongst the boys, but he
6 says there was no real violence and the staff were okay.
7 He started glue sniffing there, though, and there was
8 an incident where a member of the staff assaulted him by
9 punching him in the stomach.

10 He thought they could only keep him until he was 16,
11 but he was told by someone that they could perhaps keep
12 him until he was 18. So he decided to get himself a job
13 at a saw mill and they let him go to his job from his
14 home address a few weeks before his 16th birthday.

15 He got back home and he had saved some money from
16 having worked, but he had actually been sacked and
17 nobody knew. He got drunk and got into trouble and was
18 arrested by the police, and that was only a day after
19 the order over him had been lifted.

20 Then, from paragraph 150, if I could read from his
21 statement:

22 "It was just two weeks after my 16th birthday when
23 I was convicted at a Saturday court at Dumbarton Sheriff
24 Court for this offence. I pled guilty and was initially
25 sent to HMP Barlinnie. Prior to going there, I don't

1 remember much about my weekend in the police cells, as
2 I was too hungover. I was sent to Barlinnie for social
3 inquiry reports prior to my sentencing.

4 "I was quite apprehensive about going to Barlinnie,
5 as I had spoken to many people about it prior to getting
6 into trouble. When I went through the prison gates
7 I was really scared. All you heard was all the doors
8 being slammed.

9 "On arrival at the reception area, I was put into
10 a small holding room which was only big enough for two
11 people and had a gap at the bottom of the door. We all
12 called this the dog box. I then had to see the medical
13 officer who carried out a medical to check on my health.
14 Although nobody treated the cut I had to my head. I was
15 then sent back to the dog box, where I spent most of the
16 day. They gave us a meal in a plastic bowl and spoon,
17 which was placed under a gap in the door. It was
18 supposed to be mince, but it was really bad and we could
19 not eat it.

20 "When I went to D Hall I was given a cell by myself
21 and stayed in there until the Monday morning. In the
22 cell I found I had a mattress, but it was a really
23 old-style one which was stuffed with straw, unlike the
24 foam mattresses we are all used to now.

25 "In the mornings we still had to slop out our toilet

1 pail. We were only allowed out to go to the dining hall
2 for our meals, which we had to take back to our cells.
3 I then stayed in the cells for the remainder of the day.
4 There was nothing bad that happened during that weekend.

5 "On the Monday morning, along with some others,
6 I was taken out of Barlinnie and into the prison van,
7 where I was transferred to Longriggend.

8 "Longriggend, like the other prison establishments,
9 had a bad reputation and I was again scared when I went
10 there.

11 "When I arrived at Longriggend, I was once more sent
12 for a medical. When I saw the doctor, I still had the
13 large cut on my head as a result of having been arrested
14 by the police. I thought the doctor was going to do
15 something about the cut, but he just cleaned it and then
16 shaved all my hair off. He told me that I had nits,
17 which was strange, as I did not have any when I was
18 examined at Barlinnie. He looked at the cut, but said
19 he could not put any stitches in as the healing process
20 had already begun, and it was too late. I still have
21 the scar from that injury.

22 "The first night I was in Longriggend I was in
23 a cell on my own, but the next day I was put in
24 a different wing and into a cell with another boy.

25 "The normal routine in the morning was: we were

1 allowed out of the cell for our breakfast in the dining
2 hall. We were then sent back to our cell, where we were
3 made to spend the rest of the morning. When it came to
4 lunchtime, I was again allowed out for the meal. After
5 eating, we were allowed out for exercise for an hour in
6 the yard. We just walked around the yard, as there was
7 nothing else for us to do. I did meet some people that
8 I had known during my time in different homes.

9 "After exercise it was back into the cell until our
10 meal at tea time. After eating we were back in the cell
11 for a little time before we were allowed out to the
12 recreation room. In the recreation room, we were
13 allowed to watch television for about an hour before it
14 was back into our cells for the night.

15 "Each morning we had to take the mattress off our
16 beds and place it to the side of the beds. We were not
17 allowed to lie on the bed at all during the day and we
18 only had a seat for any comfort for the day. The only
19 thing I can remember about the food at Longriggend was
20 that it was very poor. If you did not eat the food, you
21 just went hungry. We still had to slop out in the
22 mornings when we were at Longriggend. Once a week we
23 were allowed a shower which was a communal set up. So
24 many inmates were allowed out for the shower and then
25 back into their cells and replaced with another group.

1 Our own clothing was taken off us when we arrived, and
2 we were all issued with prison clothing, which was
3 mainly black in colour.

4 "We were allowed access to the library once a week,
5 where we would be issued with a book. The first book
6 I read was Papillon, not the best book for my time in
7 custody. There were no issues when we were sitting
8 watching television.

9 "When I was at Longriggend, there was a time when
10 staff came round each of the cells and told us we were
11 all to get involved in providing blood donations. Both
12 my cellmate and myself told the officer we did not want
13 to be involved in donating blood at that time. The
14 reaction by the staff was that we lost four nights'
15 recreation privileges and were not allowed out of the
16 cells for those four days for other exercise, other than
17 for our meals.

18 "I don't remember anyone coming to see me from the
19 social work or anyone else who may have been involved in
20 compiling my social inquiry reports. When my initial
21 remand time was ended, I was back at the court. But, as
22 no reports had been compiled, I was remanded for another
23 two weeks, to ensure any borstal and secure
24 accommodation reports were completed. That meant I was
25 back to Barlinnie before back into Longriggend.

1 "I was taken to the governor's office, where I was
2 shown the report the staff had eventually compiled. It
3 stated that I was drinking illicit alcohol every weekend
4 in the prison. They never took into account that I had
5 been in approved homes during some of the weekends and
6 could not have been drinking. They were recommending in
7 the report that I was to be sent to a borstal
8 accommodation.

9 "None of my family were aware that I had been
10 arrested and was now in custody at Longriggend. I let
11 them know when I was able to write a letter to them.

12 "I was not allowed out of the cell, other than for
13 meals and therefore did not see any bullying or abuse
14 take place.

15 "I was sent back to the court for sentencing and was
16 expecting to be given three months or so. The Sheriff
17 said I had been in care for three and a half years which
18 had not stopped me getting into trouble and that
19 sentencing me to something like three months would do me
20 no good. He sentenced me to two years. All he saw was
21 that I was looking like a thug with my shaved head. It
22 probably did not help things that my pals turned up at
23 my court appearance. I was taken back downstairs to the
24 cells and I was gutted with the length of time I was
25 given.

1 "After being at the court, I was taken to Barlinnie
2 and was due to be transferred to Polmont. As it was
3 Friday when I was sentenced, I had missed the transport
4 from Barlinnie to Polmont and had to spend the next week
5 at Barlinnie. This time, as I was no longer a remand
6 prisoner, but now serving a sentence, there was
7 a difference in some of the treatment by the staff.
8 I was no longer on the remand side of the hall, but over
9 on the convicted side.

10 "During the day you were not allowed to sit at any
11 time when you were in your cell and you were made to
12 stand all day. I was in a cell on my own and there was
13 no seat in the cell, and if you lay down at any time and
14 were caught by the staff, then they would take your book
15 off you.

16 "The only time I was allowed out of the cell, other
17 than for meals, was when the staff wanted me to mop down
18 the floors. The following Friday morning, I was
19 transferred, along with 12 to 15 boys, to YOI at
20 Polmont. I can't remember anything about that journey.
21 What I can remember was that the place was the third of
22 the places from St Mary's tour of all of the of jails we
23 had been taken on."

24 I think that goes back to an earlier part of his
25 statement, when he was taken out to see various

1 detention centres and institutions.

2 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

3 MS FORBES: From paragraph 178:

4 "When I arrived at Polmont, I did have a very quick
5 health check before I was sent to the allocation unit.
6 At this unit, there were three places I could be sent to
7 and it was down to the staff themselves to decide which
8 was best for me.

9 "The first couple of days I was at Polmont, I was in
10 a cell on the top floor and the next day I was moved to
11 a cell on the landing below. It was a single cell that
12 I was given.

13 "I was assigned Mr GRQ [REDACTED] as my contact officer.
14 He was okay. He tried help teach me how to make sure my
15 bed was to be ready each morning. I found there was not
16 much trouble between the inmates, as the staff were very
17 strict. In the mornings we were awoken when the bell
18 was rung. I was not sure on that first morning what
19 I was supposed to do. It turned out we were supposed to
20 be standing to attention on the outside of our cells, by
21 the railings there. I went out and realised everyone
22 else was dressed when they stood there and I was still
23 in my pyjamas. The staff shouted and swore at me and
24 told me to get my PE kit on.

25 "When we went down the stairs, we had to bunny hop

1 down each floor and the same when we moved from one
2 place to the other. I had to make my way to the gym,
3 bunny hopping all the way. After having been at the
4 gym, we were allowed to go for a shower, then back into
5 our cells. After a short time, we were then allowed out
6 for our breakfast in the dining hall. We had to make
7 our beds in a bed block fashion when we were back from
8 breakfast. We were even given a ruler to measure we had
9 the bed block in the right size and tension.

10 "Staff would then come into check you did the bed
11 block properly. On that first morning, he just pulled
12 it apart and told me to do it all over again.

13 "Once a week the governor would come around and we
14 had to be dressed in our good set of clothes. The good
15 set of clothes also included a pair of suede shoes,
16 which had to be polished to a shine. This took three
17 days, but I managed it. He then inspected each of the
18 cells to make sure that the bed block was right and the
19 cell was clean. He even checked some of the surfaces
20 for dust. We were all issued with the Polmont uniform,
21 which was a striped shirt. We were also given a set of
22 what was classed as 'best dress' set and was to be used
23 whenever it was governor's inspection.

24 "In the gym, we had to do circuit training. We were
25 made to carry out the circuit three times. It was just

1 a continual train of the prisoners on one set of
2 equipment and then moving on to the next. If you were
3 not doing anything correctly, at any of the equipment,
4 you were made to do press-ups or sit-ups. In the
5 evening, we were allowed out of our cells to go to the
6 recreation area, where we could watch television until
7 about 9 o'clock, and then it was back to our cells for
8 the night.

9 "Once a week we were allowed to use the swimming
10 pool at Polmont. We had to do a lap of the pool and it
11 was timed. Each time we did it we had to make sure our
12 time improved or we were put on a punishment. I had
13 a friend called [REDACTED] and he was a very good swimmer and
14 did his laps very quickly. When he got out of the pool
15 one of the officers spoke to him and when [REDACTED] replied
16 he did not use the word 'sir' in his response. The
17 officer was holding a heavy book and he then slapped
18 [REDACTED] across the face with the book. I am not certain
19 which officer it was, but there were two which gave us
20 grief. One was named GRQ [REDACTED], and the other we called
21 GRR [REDACTED]. I don't know his proper name. It would have
22 been one of the two that hit [REDACTED]. I can remember
23 there was one day one of the inmates came into my cell.
24 I knew he was a troublemaker. When he came into the
25 cell, he said he was looking to see if he could get some

1 of my tobacco. He was asking questions about me. When
2 he found out where I came from, he asked if I knew
3 a prisoner [and he names him] ... I did know him, but
4 not to speak to, as he stayed near my house and was much
5 older than me. This inmate then backed off from me and
6 told me [the name of the prisoner] ... ran the prisoners
7 on our wing. A day later, [the named prisoner] ...
8 visited me in my cell and he was really friendly with
9 me.

10 "There was no education given during my time in
11 Polmont and I was never visited by the social work or
12 any other organisation.

13 "After our bed block checks in the morning, we were
14 put on work parties. Because I had made a mess of my
15 bed block, I was put on to some cleaning duties,
16 including scrubbing the floors. I was on the cleaning
17 party for most of my time in Polmont. We would clean
18 the corridors and there were usually around 15 of us
19 involved. We were given a pail of water and a scrubbing
20 brush. The floor surface itself was rough cast and
21 there was never anyway you could get that properly
22 clean. Sometimes we would just use a damp cloth on the
23 floor. It never worked and when the staff found what we
24 did, we were made to clean it all again. They were also
25 aware how much water would be needed to complete the

1 cleaning and, if we were left with too much, then they
2 knew we had cheated. We would have to do the cleaning
3 from about 9.00 in the morning until lunchtime.

4 "My mum came to visit me when Polmont had a sports
5 day. I was not taking part in the activities, but was
6 able to sit with her in the main building. I got to
7 spend about two hours with her. Mr Simpson, my contact
8 officer, even came over to speak with my mum. The only
9 thing I did not like was he was later coming into my
10 cell and making inappropriate comments about her.

11 "I did not have anything when I was in prison, but
12 we earned pocket money from the chores we did. I used
13 the money for tobacco, toothpaste and soap each week.

14 "I was given a sewing kit, so I could carry out
15 running repairs on my clothes. I started using the
16 needle to scrape my name on the door near to the spy
17 hole area. One day an officer, I don't know his name,
18 came into the cell. Normally, when they came in they
19 kept the lock on the door so the door did not the lock.
20 This time he shut the door all the way. He then told me
21 to go to the door and explain what the scratches were.
22 I denied everything and, as I was near the door, he
23 banged my head against the door. I was then put on
24 report and had to go in front of the principal officer.

25 "When I arrived at the office I was thrown through

1 the door. I had to try and find my balance as I had
2 been told that if I fell onto the desk I would be given
3 a slap. I never saw that happening, but was told about
4 it.

5 "I was told that I was on a charge of vandalism and
6 would spend four days in the basement of another block.
7 Down there I saw there were five or six cells. I was
8 told that I had to remove all my clothes and given a PE
9 bib, shorts and a pair of socks. All the furniture in
10 the cells was also removed. I was lucky there were
11 heating pipes running through the cell, which took the
12 chill off a bit. When I was in the cells, I tried to
13 look out of the window, but as we were so low down
14 I could not see the sky.

15 "I was only allowed out once when I was in the cell
16 to get some stairs cleaned up a little. Any food that
17 I had was brought to me at the cell. At night, about
18 6 o'clock, a table, chair, and my bed was brought into
19 the cell and in the morning it was all removed again.

20 "I had been at Polmont for about seven weeks and was
21 sent to see the principal officer for an update on my
22 time in the system. He told me there were three options
23 available to me. The first was I could be sent to
24 a place in Forfar, where I would spend the next nine
25 months. The second option was Castle Huntly, where

1 I would spend around 10 months. The last option was to
2 remain at Polmont where I could spend the full remaining
3 time of my sentence without any remission.

4 "It was decided I would go to Castle Huntly.

5 "It was some time in [REDACTED] 1977 that I was
6 transferred to Castle Huntly in the prison van. It was
7 a big old castle-like building and that is where
8 I thought I was going to be in. The old building was
9 where the reception area was, along with all the
10 offices. I was then issued with my uniform and taken
11 down to the new built buildings where the accommodation
12 units were. When I saw the corridor of the unit I was
13 in I could see there were about ten rooms. I was
14 allocated a room to myself. The beds had clean sheets
15 and the bed was much more comfortable than a lot of
16 places I had been in before. There were communal
17 toilets in each of the corridors and we were allowed out
18 of our rooms whenever we needed.

19 "In the mornings, after being woken, we still had to
20 make our beds into a bed block. After this it was into
21 the dining hall for breakfast. After breakfast we were
22 all allocated a working party.

23 "I think when I was there the food was okay, but
24 some of the preparation methods were not how it should
25 have been. The governor would come down at dinner time

1 and taste the food before the prisoners had theirs. As
2 can be expected, his was prepared a lot better than it
3 was for the inmates. As a result he was always able to
4 pass the food as edible.

5 "I can remember there was one day most of the fish
6 was off, but it was still passed by the governor. Old
7 stale bread was kept and it was put on a hot plate where
8 it was dried out and then crushed up and spread over
9 some of the food to provide some sort of crumble to
10 a meal. It was not all bad, as there was fresh
11 vegetables and potatoes. The dining hall was separated
12 into two separate rooms. One was for inmates who wore
13 the red striped shirts, where they had approximately 8
14 months of sentence to serve. The other hall was for the
15 ones with the blue stripes, who were nearing the end of
16 their sentence.

17 "The showers that were available were open and
18 communal. They were about ten inmates who would be
19 allowed to shower at any time, before being replaced by
20 another group.

21 "There was a gym at Castle Huntly, but no one forced
22 you to be there or take part in activities. We had
23 access to a television and table tennis, all in the
24 evening. During the day, we could play football
25 outside, if the weather allowed. There was also plenty

1 of reading material available. We played football
2 a fair bit and even played matches against the social
3 work department in Dundee and another match against the
4 police team from Dundee. I was also taken to a football
5 match. People who were on the garden work party were
6 taken to the Dundee clubs to help tidy the pitches up
7 after the match. The one I was taken to was against my
8 team, Celtic.

9 "I had no reason to visit the nurse or suffered
10 anything serious enough to go to a doctor or a dentist.
11 When I was at Castle Huntly, along with most of the
12 other newcomers, I was put on to the cleaning team. As
13 you progressed through time, you were allocated better
14 work and, after about three weeks of cleaning, I was
15 moved on to the kitchen detail.

16 "I can remember, when we were on kitchen duties,
17 there would be two officers supervising us. When
18 I started on the kitchen team, I had to be up earlier in
19 the mornings, as I would have to help prepare breakfast.

20 "In the beginning, you started on cleaning the pots
21 and pans and moved up to helping prepare meals. We got
22 paid for any of the chores we carried out. I spent the
23 money on soap, shampoo, toothpaste and tobacco. As
24 people moved out of the kitchen, we progressed to better
25 jobs. As I moved up, I also did some baking and, when

1 I had about two months to go on my sentence, I was
2 allocated top cook. When I was top cook, we got a new
3 officer supervising us. I don't remember his name, but
4 we called him IGP and he had ginger hair. He
5 started putting me down whenever he thought I did
6 anything wrong in his eyes.

7 "There was one weekend where I was due to be allowed
8 to go home for the weekend on the Friday. On the
9 Thursday, we were making pies for the work parties.
10 IGP asked me to get all of the meat out of the
11 fridge, raw, and cooked meat. He wanted the meats to be
12 mixed and used to fill pies, and I was not happy with
13 this, but he was insistent.

14 "I warned my pals about the problem and, with the
15 exception of two new inmates, no one ate the pies. As
16 a result, IGP thought the only way to deal with this
17 was to lock everybody up in their cells for not eating
18 the pies. Staff came round to check why the inmates had
19 refused to eat the pies. I was due to go to main
20 building to check my own clothes still fitted for my
21 weekend leave. When I was taken there, I was instead
22 taken to see the assistant governor and told I was being
23 put on a charge for inciting a mutiny. I was then
24 informed that I was not being allowed to go home that
25 weekend. I also lost three days' remission as a result.

1 "The next day, when I was in the kitchen, IGP [REDACTED]
2 came up to me and threatened that he was going to make
3 sure I would not be getting released on my due date and
4 he was going to try to get me sent back to Polmont.
5 IGP [REDACTED] found out I had been adding extra sugar to some
6 of the boys' cups of tea and sent me back to cleaning
7 duties. If we had any visitors, and you wore the red
8 stripes, you had your visit within the building. If you
9 had the blue stripes, you were allowed out of the
10 grounds.

11 "The first time mum visited we were in the castle
12 building, but when I had my blue stripes, we were
13 allowed to go into Dundee.

14 "The only time I went out I went with mum to a cafe
15 there, but I did have to be back by a certain time.
16 I wanted to go to the cinema, but it was for 18-year
17 olds and she would not let me. There was a weekend
18 before I was released when I was on home leave. I had
19 been out with friends at the pub. While I was there
20 a couple of pals left our company to be with their
21 girlfriends. A short time later, someone came running
22 into the pub, saying they had both been stabbed and had
23 died. When it came to their funeral, I had asked Castle
24 Huntly if I could go to their funerals, and also said
25 I would be happy to take those days off my remission.

1 The staff refused to allow me to go.

2 "When we had the blue stripes and were allowed to go
3 out of the grounds to do whatever we wished, you never
4 thought about running away. Apart from the environment
5 inside the prison, it was so far out of the way there
6 was nowhere to run to. I got on well with everyone, so
7 I did not see any bullying or violence whilst I was at
8 Castle Huntly. I don't think anyone was interested in
9 any bullying, because that might have resulted in a loss
10 of remission.

11 "About a week before I was due for release, I had a
12 visit from a social worker and I was told that when
13 I was released I would be on licence. I was warned that
14 should my licence be revoked for getting into any
15 trouble, then I would be back in a YOI and not returned
16 to Castle Huntly. She did ask how long I thought
17 I would last this time, as the last time I was only out
18 one day before getting into trouble. I made a bit of a
19 flippant reply to her that I would try and make sure it
20 was at least two days this time. I was still 16, just
21 before I turned 17, and I was released from Castle
22 Huntly.

23 "When I did get released, it was on the Thursday,
24 and when I was out on the Saturday night I did get into
25 a little bit of bother. But it was not serious enough

1 to have me recalled. I thought back to that interview
2 with the social worker and realised I had only just
3 managed the two days."

4 He then talks about his life after care from
5 paragraph 225. In summary, he went to Blackburn. He
6 got a job, but that didn't last long. He got into
7 trouble, but the court down there took into account the
8 fact he was working. When he was 17 he went back to
9 Dumbarton. He got a job in a saw mill again and he
10 lasted nine months. He got involved in the punk
11 lifestyle, and then was organising raves in different
12 parts of the country.

13 But he started a youth group in Dumbarton which
14 lasted four years. Unfortunately, he spent time in and
15 out of the prison system, but he met his first partner
16 at 22 and later had three sons. But that relationship
17 didn't last. He moved back to Blackburn, and met his
18 youngest son's mother, and ended up working on oil rigs
19 offshore. He lost his sister to suicide in 1988, which
20 had a huge effect on his life.

21 He talks about the impact from paragraph 233, and
22 states that when he was finally released he felt
23 institutionalised, and struggled with health issues,
24 drinking and depression. He went to rehab and, at the
25 time of giving this statement, he had been sober for

1 seven years.

2 If I can go then to paragraph 251 of his statement,
3 'Trevor' states:

4 "I have no objection to my witness statement being
5 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.
6 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are
7 true."

8 He has signed that and it is dated 21 November 2022.

9 LADY SMITH: Thank you very much. It is just after
10 3 o'clock, so I think I will take a short mid-afternoon
11 break, just now. But before I rise, a couple of names
12 arose this afternoon. One officer whose name is
13 GRQ [REDACTED], and another who is known as IGP [REDACTED], and they
14 have the protection of my general restriction order for
15 their identities. Thank you.

16 (3.03 pm)

17 (A short break)

18 (3.11 pm)

19 LADY SMITH: Mr Peoples, where next?

20 MR PEOPLES: My Lady, the next read-in is from an applicant
21 whose pseudonym is 'Derek'.

22 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

23 MS RATTRAY: And his statement is WIT-1-000005555.

24 LADY SMITH: Thanks.

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'Derek' (read)

MR PEOPLES: And --

LADY SMITH: Yes, please go ahead.

MR PEOPLES: 'Derek', again, is of this sort of group who were born in the early 1960s. Born in 1963 in Glasgow. He tells us at the start of his signed statement about something about his life before he went into care, at paragraphs 2 to 7.

He was one of 11 children and his family lived in Yoker. He says, at paragraph 4, he loved his life as a child growing up and he refers to going to Rangers games on his own in 1973, which would be when he was about 10 years of age. He says, in paragraph 4:

"I wasn't a troublemaker. I wasn't a thief. I have never done anything like that."

Then he tells us -- 'Derek' tells us that his dad died in 1974 and he describes the family living in a two-bedroomed tenement flat where the children slept in the bedrooms and the parents had been sleeping on a sofa bed in the living room.

He talks about an older brother, who was perhaps three or four years older than him, drinking all the time and social services becoming involved with the family after his father's death. The older brother and 'Derek' appeared before a panel, he tells us. 'Derek'

1 tells us he was unprepared for that and really didn't
2 know what was happening. Again, a quite familiar --

3 LADY SMITH: Very familiar.

4 MR PEOPLES: -- comment and observation or recollection.

5 He tells us that he and his brother were put into
6 care on care and protection grounds and was taken away
7 from the panel by a social worker. He says his mum
8 didn't come with 'Derek' or his brother, I think, to the
9 panel hearing, I think that's what he was saying. He
10 says:

11 "I was terrified. I didn't know anything about
12 children's homes."

13 That's at paragraph 7. The first place he was taken
14 to was Larchgrove Assessment Centre.

15 Prior to his experience in Scottish Prison Service
16 establishments, he was in Larchgrove. That would be
17 about 1974. He experienced abuse in Larchgrove,
18 including sexual abuse. He witnessed emotional abuse
19 and physical abuse. He describes bullying by staff and
20 other boys. His first care experience was one where he
21 tells us that there was abuse of various kinds. He then
22 went for a period to a children's home, which he tells
23 us about. I don't think he was there very long, but he
24 did suffer abuse there also, both sexual abuse and
25 emotional abuse.

1 LADY SMITH: So his time away from home in secure care of
2 one sort other another must have started when he was
3 about 12 years old; would that be right? 11/12 years
4 old.

5 MR PEOPLES: 11/12. Possibly 11.

6 LADY SMITH: 11, yes.

7 MR PEOPLES: Certainly that sort of age. **Secondary Institutions - to be publish**

8 **Secondary Institutions - to be published later**

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14 Then he left to go to -- or he appeared before
15 another panel and he was placed in his first Approved
16 School. I think he was placed in Balgowan Approved
17 School in Dundee and he tells us about that, at
18 paragraph 52 to 76 of his statement.

19 **██████████** he describes various forms of abuse, physical
20 abuse, emotional abuse, bullying. I think he would have
21 arrived there around 1975 or 1976, when he was aged
22 around 12, perhaps, and I think he tells us he left
23 around 1978, if I have my dates right.

24 LADY SMITH: All right, yes.

25 MR PEOPLES: So we have another applicant who is very

1 similar to some of the ones I have read out yesterday
2 and today, who has been abused in care, in several care
3 settings in different ways, before becoming involved in
4 the prison system.

5 LADY SMITH: It looks like the first of those may well have
6 simply been a consequence of how things were after his
7 father died.

8 MR PEOPLES: Yes.

9 LADY SMITH: Having so many children, even allowing some of
10 them being older by then, they were a big family.

11 MR PEOPLES: Yes, they were a big family. Obviously, the
12 death of a family for any size of family can be dramatic
13 and traumatic. But, to some extent, it looks as if that
14 was the starting point, or at least he sees that as one
15 of the starting points, where things started to go
16 wrong.

17 LADY SMITH: He had ten siblings.

18 MR PEOPLES: Yes. It is a lot to deal with and it may well
19 be it would have been difficult for both parents, but it
20 would certainly have been difficult --

21 LADY SMITH: For his mother.

22 MR PEOPLES: -- for his mother, on her own, certainly.

23 He did end up in the period 1975/76 to 1978, [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED] 1970s, in Balgowan Approved School. Well, he
25 says Balgowan Approved School; I think we are talking

1 about a List D school.

2 LADY SMITH: Yes.

3 MR PEOPLES: I think we can use these terms, as long as we
4 understand that effectively List D was simply the
5 successor name for an Approved School. I don't think at
6 that stage Balgowan was -- well, it was obviously
7 an existing, traditional Approved School that became
8 a List D school around 1971.

9 He tells us a bit about leaving Balgowan, starting
10 on paragraph 76. I will just summarise a little bit
11 about this, just relate his introduction to the Scottish
12 Prison Service environment.

13 He says that before he left Balgowan those in charge
14 helped him to get into to Dundee College of Further
15 Education. He thinks he was around 14 or 15, or
16 certainly just coming up to the school leaving age.
17 I think the leaving age had gone up to 16 by then.
18 Unless I am mistaken, I think it was about 1972 it went
19 up from 15.

20 LADY SMITH: Yes.

21 MR PEOPLES: Certainly around that time he says left
22 Balgowan and went to Dundee College of Further Education
23 and says he did a course there, which he thinks lasted
24 around a year, and achieved a City & Guilds
25 qualification at that time.

1 When he came out, paragraph 77 -- and I think the
2 relevance of this may become apparent later on -- he
3 said he became good friends with another boy who had
4 moved into the Drumchapel area, whose mum knew his,
5 'Derek's' mother, and so they became quite pally.

6 He then says that by the time he left school it was
7 almost the end of the decade, 1980, and perhaps unlike
8 some of the previous applicants he seems to have
9 an intention, at least at this point, to join the
10 military.

11 LADY SMITH: Mm-hm.

12 MR PEOPLES: And he says his sister was in the military.

13 LADY SMITH: His sister was in the Army, he says.

14 MR PEOPLES: Yes. He explains his interest in the military
15 because his mum had taken him to military tattoos when
16 he was younger. To some extent he seems to have been
17 influenced by the discipline he had experienced in the
18 care homes as well, which might have also had a bearing
19 on his future intentions.

20 But he did say that whatever his intention, he
21 started drinking when he was 16 and, as he put it
22 perhaps rather succinctly, trouble quickly followed.
23 And he and the friend that he had become -- he had met,
24 were drinking while in the local area, arrested in
25 Drumchapel for being drunk, charged with breach of the

1 peace, went to the Sheriff Court. He tells us that it
2 was his first criminal offence and he was remanded in
3 custody and sent to Longriggend for three weeks. He was
4 then -- after three weeks he appeared back in court and
5 was sentenced to training at Glenochil Detention Centre,
6 where he tells us that he spent something like eight
7 weeks and five days; that's the top of page 22. Perhaps
8 just to say he left Glenochil as fit as a fiddle, and
9 perhaps one can understand why he says that:

10 "I had a good build on me. I had been pumping
11 weights in there and was really healthy. I never
12 smoked, didn't drink that much and felt super when I got
13 out of there."

14 He says he got into more trouble in 1980 and ended
15 up in Polmont. He says he went to Glenochil for
16 a second time after Polmont, but he was in the young
17 offenders part on the second occasion.

18 Now, I can perhaps pick it up that he tells us a bit
19 about time spent in Longriggend initially. This was,
20 I think, his first taster of Scottish Prison Service
21 life. At paragraph 82, on page 22, he says:

22 "My first day at Longriggend was terrifying. That
23 was my first time in handcuffs and chains. My first
24 time in the prison system. I had heard about
25 Longriggend. It was notorious. I was told about deaths

1 and slashings and scars on people's faces. I was in
2 there for ten minutes and saw these guys with broken
3 noses. I was petrified. Fortunately for me I was
4 remanded with ..."

5 The person he mentions is the one he became pally
6 with, who had moved to Drumchapel, and he says he was
7 a psychotic boxer:

8 "Any time someone looked at me the wrong way he
9 would get them to stop in his Drumchapel way. But he
10 was nicked in the prison and got carted away. I never
11 saw him again during my three-week remand, so I was on
12 my own again. It was prison staff that took me from
13 court in a minibus. I was handcuffed together with
14 other guys that had been remanded. I was taken into the
15 reception area and strip searched in front of everybody.
16 They put a light down below to make sure you don't have
17 crabs. You had to bend over to make sure had you no
18 contraband on you. You didn't leave the reception with
19 anything, apart from what they gave you. If you had
20 tobacco with you and you put it down, it would be gone.
21 There were other guys working at the reception that were
22 lifers and spent all their jail time in there. It
23 wasn't the screws that ran the reception; it was these
24 guys.

25 "There was dog boxes, tiny little cells, and about

1 ten people were crammed into one. It was a nightmare,
2 you couldn't breath in there. You were issued with
3 jaggy clothes and jaggy blankets, a cup, a toothbrush
4 and a shaver, a sheet and a pillow. You were given
5 a white vest and white pants, with a number on them.
6 Everything had your number on, even your blue shirt.
7 I can't remember my number.

8 "You had to slop out your cell every morning, so you
9 were given a slop out bucket. After being put into the
10 dog box for a while you were taken to your cell. I had
11 never been in this situation before and I am looking
12 around me at people I had never seen before. I started
13 smoking then and I found it hard to communicate to get
14 a light for my roll up. I was petrified and would make
15 gestures, like pointing at the lights to one of the
16 guys. He asked what I was talking about, and I said
17 I needed a light. He said, 'You need a light for your
18 fag? Just come down and ask for one'. So he said to
19 the other guys, 'Look, the poor kid is terrified to ask
20 for a light'. So they were all right with me. I made
21 some good friends in there.

22 "I was locked in my cell all the time at
23 Longriggend. There wasn't any recreation there. Your
24 meals are brought to your cell. You would get a knock
25 at your door and it was handed in to you. I was locked

1 in 24 hours a day. Sometimes you would maybe get
2 a decent screw who would open the doors and let you sit
3 on the landing, that was just to get out and stretch
4 your legs because there wasn't any exercise there, but
5 you couldn't go away from your door.

6 "The slopping out was basically getting up in the
7 morning and slopping out your shit. If someone had
8 a shit, that would be thrown out the window and they
9 would have guys called the "bomb squad", coming round
10 and picking up all the shit and disgusting crap that was
11 thrown out the windows. I done it a couple of times.
12 It felt really good just to get out for a little while.
13 There was a massive, old fashioned square thing, almost
14 like a huge kitchen sink. The tap would be on and you
15 would basically throw your shit down and wash out your
16 bucket. You would then have a wash and then go back to
17 your cell. Everybody slopped out at the same time. It
18 was not done individually.

19 "After slopping out and getting a wash, you would go
20 back to your cell, get ready and go for breakfast, which
21 I think was at the bottom of the landing. You just
22 picked it up and took it upstairs to your cell. The
23 food was really disgusting, mince and potatoes all the
24 same, stuff like that. I ate it because I was hungry.

25 "I met a few guys in Longriggend that I bumped into

1 in the prison system as I got older. They were
2 established guys. There was a couple who became
3 notorious criminals in Glasgow. They sort of looked
4 after me while I was there. Because of this protection
5 I didn't get attacked in there, but I did see a lot of
6 guys getting cut to bits. Some of the prison staff got
7 slashed, too. There was a lot of anger in there,
8 particularly in summer time because of the heat and lack
9 of exercise. Everybody was so frustrated. There was
10 a lot of trouble there. There were fights and screaming
11 every day.

12 "I was terrified until I got that reassurance from
13 those guys that I would be all right. After that I just
14 got on with the routine of the place and kept my head
15 down until I went back to court.

16 "I can't remember any of the staff at Longriggend.
17 I think that comes from the fact that I didn't get into
18 any trouble while I was there. I made that decision
19 once my mate was taken away from me in there. I was on
20 my own. I had to make quick choices and I didn't want
21 to have to carry a knife around with me and stuff like
22 that. So I didn't get into any bother with the staff.

23 "There's nothing much more to say about Longriggend.
24 It was just a horrible, miserable, violent place from
25 day one. Looking back on it now, it wasn't a system

1 that worked. You had all that animosity and anger in
2 the place. It was like a powder keg waiting to go off.
3 Many guys went to hospital with open wounds when I was
4 there. I got used to seeing that.

5 "After the three week remand I returned to Glasgow
6 Sheriff Court and was sentenced to eight weeks detention
7 centre training at Glenochil. That was
8 Margaret Thatcher's idea and a terrible experience."

9 He then goes on to tell us about Glenochil:

10 "From the court I initially went to Barlinnie
11 Prison, either for the night or at least for a couple of
12 hours, I can't remember. I was strip searched again and
13 put in a dog box."

14 I will call him "my friend", this is the person --

15 LADY SMITH: Yes, the one he referred to in Longriggend,
16 being separated?

17 MR PEOPLES: Yes. He'd met him in Drumchapel and they had
18 run around together:

19 "My friend got the same sentence at court, but
20 because he got into trouble at Longriggend he was
21 segregated at Barlinnie, so I didn't see him until we
22 were taken to Glenochil. The prison staff were telling
23 us that we were not going to like Glenochil and we
24 should all be terrified. The experienced Glasgow
25 criminals were telling me that if I allowed it I would

1 get intimidated there. They weren't wrong.

2 "On leaving Barlinnie the next day, we were made
3 aware we were going to Glenochil for short, sharp
4 treatment. We were told we wouldn't sleep for the eight
5 weeks. We were going to be terrified and abused. We
6 were put on the bus and I met my friend again. We were
7 game when we were going there; we thought we were
8 hardened criminals from Drumchapel.

9 "As soon as the gates closed behind you at
10 Glenochil, it was like you were in a military camp. My
11 friend said nobody has taken the piss out of me here.
12 But, as soon as we got out the bus, this massive prison
13 officer, who looked like a sergeant major, was marching
14 towards us screaming and shouting, 'By the front'.
15 I was laughing, saying, 'What does that mean?', and he
16 smacked me across the back of the head. My friend said,
17 'What the fuck are you doing?', and he was dragged away
18 and I never saw him for three weeks.

19 "On entering the reception, the prison staff just
20 screamed at me, 'Get your fucking gear'. You had to run
21 for everything. You got a bag with all your gear in it
22 and your bedding and you were running. The prison
23 officer who had hit me was running behind you. You
24 could hear his boots and hear him kicking people as he
25 ran behind. His name was Mr [LJ]. He was a well-known

1 abuser in there, he attacked all the vulnerable kids.

2 "We were strip searched again at this reception in
3 front of everybody else. They humiliated you. I don't
4 think there was a dog box there. There was a big office
5 in the middle of the hall and a lot of wings round it.
6 I think it was like the shape of a 50p piece.

7 "The prison officers would come round at 6.00 am,
8 keys jangling, singing and dancing, all happy because
9 they were coming to work to terrify everybody. They
10 would unlock the doors, stand at the end of the hall,
11 and say, 'I will count to five', by the time they had
12 counted out, you had to be standing outside your cell,
13 with your slippers and shorts on, towel over your arm,
14 cup in your hand with your razor in it. I had never
15 shaved in my life. I told them I didn't need a razor,
16 and I got slapped all over for saying this. I was
17 locked up, and I missed my breakfast and my dinner that
18 day. They kept me locked up all day because I didn't
19 want to shave. It was a horrible place, but that was
20 what it was meant to be.

21 "It was single cells in Glenochil and they were
22 slopping out there, too. As I said, we would get up at
23 6.00 am and, on a Monday, we had to run a mile. It was
24 all about physical stuff, going to fitness classes and
25 going to the gymnasium there. All tough, Army-type

1 training. You marched everywhere you went. You
2 couldn't walk. If you were caught walking, you would be
3 locked up and beat up. It was an Army regime.

4 "I didn't get any education that I can remember
5 while I was there. I certainly didn't go to school.
6 There were work parties. I was in the gardens. They
7 grew their own vegetables to cook in the kitchen. They
8 had a few greenhouses. I would do stuff like that.
9 I got to choose that.

10 "I was quite well behaved in there. Obviously
11 everybody makes mistakes at the beginning, until they
12 terrify you into being that person that complies. So
13 I thought that it was better to do stuff and keep myself
14 occupied, rather than sitting in my cell all day and
15 thinking about killing myself.

16 "I was also in the laundry at the detention centre.
17 That was a good thing for me because it was attached to
18 the young offenders institution. They had a football
19 team that played all the time, so they would send their
20 football kits over. I would get them and use the press.
21 I would find things in the socks, like packets of
22 tobacco. I hadn't had a cigarette for a while, so
23 I would sell two roll ups for ten Mars bars. I was
24 getting all the stuff that the young offenders were
25 sending over for us because we couldn't get anything

1 like cigarettes in the detention centre. Just before
2 I left there I had a reputation as being a dodgy dealer.

3 "I wasn't wanting to stay in trouble. I was looking
4 forward. I was keeping my head down, doing extra gym
5 stuff. There were these fitness teachers there. If you
6 liked the gym, they liked you. If you wanted to be fit,
7 they loved you. If you could march like a soldier, they
8 thought you were great. I quickly learned to do all of
9 that. I had a start with my sister, she was in the
10 military and I had marched with her before.

11 "There was a bathroom at end of the hall where we
12 all slept. It had about 50 sinks all together, and
13 about five showers at the back. Everybody had to shave.
14 If you didn't touch your razor you were put on report.
15 I didn't get the point of that. I ended up getting lots
16 of cuts all over my face. I didn't even know how to
17 shave. After this you would go for your mile run and
18 then breakfast."

19 LADY SMITH: Mr Peoples, can that be right: there was
20 a bathroom where we all slept?

21 MR PEOPLES: I am sorry?

22 LADY SMITH: At the beginning of paragraph 104; can that be
23 right?

24 MR PEOPLES: I think it's:

25 "The bathroom, at the end of the hall where we

1 slept."

2 LADY SMITH: Oh, it was: a bathroom, at the end of the hall
3 where we all slept.

4 MR PEOPLES: Sorry, not a sentence well put.

5 LADY SMITH: Thank you, I have it.

6 MR PEOPLES: If I go back, then, to 105.

7 LADY SMITH: Sorry, yes.

8 MR PEOPLES: I think I read it that way the first time as
9 well, I have to say.

10 105:

11 "After this you would go for your mile run and then
12 breakfast. When you did the run you had to beat your
13 time from the week before or you went on report. You
14 were put on report for everything, so you had to avoid
15 that by doing everything right.

16 "The food was absolutely terrible. The most stupid
17 thing about it was, when you went to the dining hall,
18 your dinner would be on a tray and you would have to
19 pick it up and have to shout, 'Yes, thank you, sir'.
20 There wasn't anyone in the kitchen, but you had the
21 screw standing behind you, and if you didn't say it, you
22 were put on report and you didn't get your dinner. If
23 you didn't want your dinner, you had to say, 'No, thank
24 you, sir'. You sat in the dinner all to eat. You had
25 to lift your chair up, then put it down and then sit,

1 everybody at the same time. Everything was in line with
2 the military.

3 "There was recreation there, but I can't remember
4 what there was. Maybe that's when I went for extra gym.
5 I don't know.

6 "We had two uniforms, one was like a suit. It was
7 like old hessian bags with epaulettes on the jacket.
8 The other was like a military one you would wear during
9 the day. You would have your boots, your gators, your
10 pants and your little type of Army jacket on and they
11 would have to be immaculate. I learned to be really
12 good at bulling my boots up. There were no trips there.
13 They just wanted to shock the hell out of you. That's
14 exactly what they did.

15 "There may have been a hospital wing in the young
16 offenders, but there wasn't one in the detention centre.
17 I didn't get a health check while I was there and
18 I can't remember seeing any nurses or anything like
19 that.

20 "You could go to church there on a Sunday. There
21 was Bible classes, and we would go there, but it was
22 just to get out of our cells. There were always full.
23 You had to be quick to get in. They were always
24 outsiders that would attend and you could maybe get
25 a couple of cigarettes from them. It was just held in

1 a room, but it might have been a little church in the
2 detention centre. I volunteered for everything to get
3 out of my cell.

4 "You could get visitors while you were there, but
5 I didn't get any. I remember some of the lads having
6 visits from girlfriends and things like that. I can't
7 remember there being any outside inspections of the
8 place. The only thing I can say about Glenochil
9 Detention Centre is that it was the cleanest place
10 I have ever been in."

11 Then he has a section headed, "Abuse at Glenochil":

12 "The floors had to be buffed in Glenochil, you had
13 to see your face in them. You had to buff your boots,
14 your gators, all of the Army stuff. If you didn't, that
15 was it. You you were really badly beaten. Mr [ILJ]
16 wore steel toe-capped boots and made a point of kicking
17 people straight in the chest. We didn't see this
18 coming, because we were too busy scrubbing the floors in
19 this vulnerable position, when he was checking the
20 floors.

21 "Mr [ILJ] was a horrible guy. He said to me,
22 'A family full of wankers'. I was wondering what he
23 meant. Then, about two weeks later, I saw my brother in
24 Glenochil. He had been in two weeks and looked
25 terrified. He had big black eyes. He told me it was

1 [REDACTED] who done it to him. I was about leaving when
2 I saw him and I gave him all my letters that my mum had
3 sent me, just to give him something to read, and all my
4 sweets that I had saved up. [REDACTED] ripped all the
5 letters up and threw all the sweets out. He was
6 a horrible, evil man.

7 "If you stayed in your cell you were always worried
8 a screw would come in, because they always done checks
9 on you. I was sitting drawing on my hand, I was bored.
10 I had had done all of my work. Mr [REDACTED] spotted me
11 through the spy hole, came in, dragged me out and beat
12 me up. He dragged me to the office and said I had tried
13 to kill myself. So they put me down as a suicide risk,
14 even though I still had a pen in my hand and the
15 drawings on the back of my other hand. They took five
16 days from me for that. That's why I was there for eight
17 weeks and five days.

18 "I liked to draw, but they didn't give you any paper
19 to draw on or any books. Your cell had to be
20 immaculate. There was a cell check every day at some
21 point. If you were put on report it meant you were
22 locked up and couldn't get out of your cell. You
23 wouldn't see anybody. This was for as long as they
24 wanted. This only happened to me once. I wasn't
25 a troublemaker. I was a good guy in there.

1 "I saw a lot of guys in there just breaking down and
2 crying. It wasn't the physical stuff; it was the
3 humiliation. Older guys than me, they were brought down
4 so much. So, rather than attacking the screws, these
5 guys just broke down. The discipline was in the regime
6 they had. There must have been a million people in
7 there before me, all doing the same thing. They had
8 their plan of doing things for years, you either
9 complied or you didn't. If you didn't, you took the
10 consequences.

11 "The system didn't work for me. It worked for
12 terrifying people, for making people harder, for sure,
13 and giving people anger and seeking vengeance. It
14 didn't show people how they should live their lives. It
15 was the complete opposite of that. It turned you into
16 a lunatic or a psychopath. Glenochil Detention Centre
17 was all about abuse from the minute you went in until
18 the minute you got out. There wasn't anyone putting
19 an arm round you and asking if you were all right.

20 "You had a card on your door and it had your
21 liberation date on it. It was confusing when I was
22 going, because my brother had just come in when I was
23 about to leave and you have to sign your papers to get
24 out. I went to sign mine and my brother was in signing
25 them. They had the wrong brother."

1 He says his brother thought that he was going to be
2 getting out, and clearly --

3 LADY SMITH: How tough.

4 MR PEOPLES: -- mistaken identity.

5 He then says that -- he describes what happened when
6 he left on that occasion, Glenochil. He says he went
7 back to Drumchapel -- at 121 -- to stay with his mother,
8 with whom he was really close. The first person he says
9 he saw was his friend, who he had met and he says:

10 "We did everything together. We started drinking,
11 and started to smoke a bit of dope."

12 He said it was the first time he tried something
13 like that. It wasn't something that agreed with him and
14 he stopped it fairly quickly, but the drink led him into
15 more trouble.

16 He says he can't remember why he went to Polmont,
17 but it would have been petty crime and it certainly
18 wouldn't have been for violence. He says he thinks he
19 went into Polmont around [REDACTED] 1980, which would
20 make him about 17.

21 LADY SMITH: 17.

22 MR PEOPLES: He thinks it was around [REDACTED] of that year
23 and he would have been back in the Sheriff Court. He is
24 not sure if he was remanded at that stage or not, but he
25 may have been.

1 He says he was sentenced to borstal training at
2 Polmont.

3 Starting at 123, he tells us a bit about Polmont:

4 "I arrived at Polmont, it was the same routine.
5 I was strip searched, given all my gear, and away
6 I went. It was quite quick and nothing like the
7 military-type of detention centre. That was a big
8 difference.

9 "There were a lot of inmates in the reception area,
10 C grades. They wore different coloured shirts from
11 everyone else. They wore red shirts; everyone else wore
12 blue shirts. They were given good jobs. They might
13 have been lifers that had come from prison to work in
14 there before release. I don't know.

15 "I had never heard of borstal training before I went
16 to Polmont. I was a bit scared because the way others
17 were describing it to me was similar to the detention
18 centre. So I was expecting it to be stricter and more
19 of a military-style again. It turned out not to be like
20 that. I got on with the staff there. I didn't
21 associate with many inmates. I had an outstanding
22 offence to go up for while I was there, and it sort of
23 overshadowed my time at Polmont because they put me on
24 high security. This meant I had my cell light on all
25 the time and I wasn't allowed to do a lot of the stuff

1 the other guys were allowed to do.

2 "Sometimes decent staff were on and they knew
3 I wasn't a threat to anyone and I wasn't an escapee. It
4 was just because I had an indictment hanging over me.
5 I had to wear different clothes that had bright stuff on
6 them. I can't remember what it was, but it was like
7 a uniform. It had 'escapee' written on it. It had that
8 on my cell door as well. I was in a single cell again,
9 and also had to slop out again.

10 "I always woke up at the crack of dawn as I was on
11 high security. I wasn't the only one on it. There were
12 other guys in the same predicament as me, so I would be
13 up at about 6.00 am. A prison officer would bang the
14 cell door to make sure you were awake. It was a more
15 relaxed approach than Glenochil. I would get slopped
16 out and do everything everyone else was doing in the
17 morning.

18 "Once I had washed I would go down for breakfast
19 into a dining hall. You would see everybody you knew
20 and have a chat. I didn't know very many people.
21 I don't think there was anybody there from Drumchapel,
22 I spoke to a couple of guys on the tighter security like
23 myself. I am sure we would exercise together in the
24 yard. The food was the same as the other places I had
25 been in: steamed.

1 "In Polmont the staff were a lot more relaxed. They
2 were more friendly and you could chat to them. During
3 my time there I did a lot of art and focused on
4 different things, because they were always encouraging
5 you to do it there. I sort of enjoyed it there. There
6 were plenty of choices. I always liked art. The
7 teacher from Balgowan taught me a little bit as well.
8 I drew a lot and could do all the old English writing
9 with the ink and fountain pen, those with the big
10 feathers. I did that most days.

11 "As I said, I was restricted. They wouldn't let me
12 go outside, even when I was allowed. I would be
13 handcuffed because I was marked as an escapee, because
14 some of the officers in there didn't know me, so
15 they didn't want to take the chance with me. There were
16 some that were more relaxed as they knew I wasn't
17 an escapee. They just let me get on with it. But my
18 cell light stayed on all the time.

19 "There was a ball to kick about in the yard when you
20 got out. Sometimes there were weights and gym stuff.
21 I used to go to the gym as well, just to maintain the
22 way I looked. There was a library where you could pick
23 books up. But I liked my art, so I concentrated on
24 drawing. I spent a lot of time in my cell, but I think
25 that was more my choice rather than anything else.

1 I sort of went in to myself. I don't know why I was
2 like that. I was hard to approach.

3 "You could have your own personal stuff, like
4 a radio. I had a good, top of the range radio, my mum
5 had it in her house and she gave it to me.

6 "There was a textile factory there, so if I wasn't
7 doing art, I worked there. The reason I remember that
8 was that I made some black glasses out of the jeans, so
9 that I could get to sleep at night. One night they came
10 into my cell at 3.00 in the morning and took them from
11 me. I was a sewing machinist. I loved that, too. We
12 used to stitch the insides of the jackets. I think the
13 clothes were being made for the railway, because they
14 were bright orange. We were just making the orange
15 jackets and they were going somewhere else to get the
16 luminous strip on. They were not police jackets because
17 they weren't good enough.

18 "I can't remember being educated there at all.

19 "There was a hospital wing or medical centre-type
20 place in Polmont, but I was always quite healthy in
21 there. There was a church and Bible study classes if
22 you wanted to go. It was similar to Glenochil, in that
23 people from the outside would come in again. You would
24 go deliberately to those classes because that person
25 might have cigarettes.

1 "I got some visits from my mum in Polmont. I think
2 the visits were once a month. I remember seeing her
3 a couple of times. I think one of my sisters came once.
4 Prison staff supervised visits. I made her a cup of
5 tea. I think we were allowed to do that. I can
6 remember how it felt when I didn't get a visit when
7 I was expecting a visit. I was devastated. It happened
8 a few times because by the time I went to Polmont my
9 brother was out and he was going down the right path.
10 He was working, but still drinking and he said would
11 come up and visit a few times, but never did. The state
12 of him, because of the drink, stopped him from coming to
13 see me. I can't remember seeing any inspections whilst
14 I was there.

15 "Some of the staff in Polmont were all right. There
16 was one we called 'Geordie Bed Block', who was a big
17 ex-military guy, he was okay. Although that was his
18 name, you did not need to do a bed block. As long as
19 your bed was reasonably tidy, that was fine. They were
20 quite lenient in there. There wasn't any screams or
21 shouting, or punching by staff there, not for me anyway.
22 The staff were relaxed. Some of them wore civilian
23 clothes, sitting in their jeans and trainers. They
24 welcomed you, rather than intimidated you. It was
25 a completely different scenario from Glenochil. It was

1 hard to adjust to because I didn't believe it at first.
2 I don't think there was such a thing as a routine there.
3 It was just chilled out, relaxed. I wasn't abused there
4 and didn't witness any abuse either."

5 He then says, at 134, that he went to Glasgow
6 High Court in or around [REDACTED] 1981 on his
7 indictment, while he was still in custody in Polmont.
8 He says he was found guilty of the crime and there were
9 two officers there to take him into custody.

10 It seems to describe some kind of argument between
11 the staff as to who was to take him, but it was resolved
12 and he says the upshot of that appearance was that he
13 got four years imprisonment. He says on being sentenced
14 he went to Glenochil, because he was only 18 and was
15 then transferred to Dumfries jail and was released when
16 he was 20, in [REDACTED] 1984.

17 He said he did two years and four months of
18 a four-year sentence, and he went to Glenochil Young
19 Offenders to start the sentence.

20 I will read a little bit of this, perhaps. Maybe
21 not all of it. Just because it does give us some idea
22 of the differences.

23 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

24 MR PEOPLES: He says that he wasn't in Glenochil long on
25 that occasion, maybe a couple of months, and certainly

1 no more than six. He said:

2 "I was in it long enough to know what the place was
3 all about. But he was in Dumfries by [REDACTED] 1981:

4 "There was quite a lot of chaos while I was in
5 Glenochil. There was a lot of murders and gang murders
6 in Glasgow around that time. I bumped into a lot of
7 guys responsible while I was in there. Looking back
8 now, it was like a powder keg. There was fighting in
9 the dining halls, things like that. Glenochil had
10 electric doors. You would buzz the screw at night time
11 and he would let you out, which meant would you have
12 access to all the other cells.

13 "I remember some guys setting fires under doors.
14 There was just a mishmash of serious offenders all in
15 the same place. I think for some reason they kept me as
16 the same category as when I was still to go up from the
17 indictment, so I was still segregated a bit. I saw guys
18 being slashed and cut to bits. The staff knew. They
19 were all big, sleeves up, muscle men. They smashed
20 people to pieces, kicked them all over, dragged them
21 away. It was just the routine of everybody screaming.
22 There wasn't anything else in Glenochil, it was
23 a horrible place.

24 "I saw Mr [REDACTED] in there now and again. He didn't
25 know me or he didn't recognise me from detention.

1 I think he was a senior officer, or something like that.
2 I didn't see him kicking anyone with his steel
3 toe-capped boots, as it was a different kind of prison
4 in the young offenders than it was in the detention
5 centre. There wasn't many weak little guys in there,
6 particularly at that time.

7 "He was being abused by the prisoners that were in
8 there because they knew what he was like, that he was
9 beating up all the kids. He got lots of offers to
10 fight, but he would just stand there with a smug look on
11 his face."

12 He then goes on to deal with the routine and he says
13 the procedure was quite strict:

14 "They tried to intimidate you and scare you. It was
15 mostly prison officers at the reception, maybe a couple
16 of red-shirted prisoners. There was always a couple
17 hanging about to give you your bedding and all your bits
18 and tell what to do and steal all of your stuff from
19 you. As soon as you put your stuff down, they would
20 steal it; that was their wage.

21 "I was in a single cell, with an automatic electric
22 door, there was slopping out there, too. You would get
23 up and there was just a lot of screaming. It was a very
24 violent place. There isn't any other way of describing
25 it. I just carried on with my art in there."

1 He met a friend, whom he names. He liked his art.

2 He was a tattooist:

3 "He showed me how to make matchstick tobacco tins,
4 we ended up doing that together. He was a really good
5 drawer, so he would draw a picture inside the paper part
6 of the tobacco tin and he would hammer it all out, so it
7 might have been a picture of your dog, things like that.
8 He was a really talented guy, but he was a violent
9 psychopath. He was a double murderer, but he actually
10 got out while I was there. I think he had done about
11 ten years. Maybe he got out on appeal, I don't know.
12 There are a lot of guys like that in there.

13 "I worked in the textiles again, although I didn't
14 still stick to that. I worked in the laundrette as
15 well. I always liked working in a team. I done a bit
16 of gardening there, too. They grew their own stuff as
17 well. I remember going out in the freezing cold and
18 picking Brussels sprouts, it got you out of your cell,
19 though. It is good to get fresh air. When you are
20 locked up, it is just a good feeling to get out.

21 "I filled my day on work parties. I done a little
22 bit of textiles there, not for a long time. It wasn't
23 long before I was told I was moving. I can't remember
24 how long I was in Glenochil before I was told I was
25 being transferred.

1 "I tended not to sit with certain people. You knew
2 when it was going to kick off, even while watching
3 television. We were all watching Top of the Pops one
4 night and a screw walked up and turned the TV to another
5 channel to watch cricket.

6 There was a guy [he refers to] who was from
7 Drumchapel and he was a psycho. I knew it just by
8 looking at him. He was a really intimidating, big six
9 foot guy and he said to the screw "put Top of the Pops
10 back on or I am going to batter you in front of every
11 single person here". They ended up having a square go
12 and the inmate beat the hell out of him. He never got
13 nicked out for it. The screw got up, shook his hand and
14 turned the TV back over. That's the kind of place it
15 was. I made sure I stood behind those guys. I was
16 surrounded by them.

17 "I was always terrified because the levels of
18 violence you were witnessing it right in the front of
19 your eyes was frightening. Even the way people used to
20 talk to each other with the passion and anger was
21 intimidating. There was a lot of people coming in, gang
22 affiliated guys.

23 "The screw that ran the gym, I don't know his name,
24 used to lined up 20 guys on the each side of the hall
25 and shout out numbers like 7 from one side and 10 from

1 the other and they were to come into the middle and
2 fight. Other screws would come into the gym, and
3 applaud the fighting. That's just some of the things
4 that happened.

5 "There was slashings every day, and we would be
6 locked down. Everybody would be locked in their cells.
7 Because we had electric cells, the screws could speak to
8 us over the tannoy from their office.

9 "My mum came to visit me in Glenochil, but I think
10 around that time my family had decided to move to
11 Newcastle. They were on the verge of moving while I was
12 still there. I felt a bit lonelier then, I thought I was
13 being abandoned. I had to process that for a while and
14 I just became more of a loner after hearing that.

15 "There were a lot of visitors to Glenochil,
16 outsiders who were shown round while we were having
17 dinner or in the recreation area. It was a really busy
18 space. They didn't speak to me personally, but you
19 could see them chatting to people and taking notes. It
20 was a hive of activity. It was never quiet.

21 "There were those that were put on report for things
22 at Glenochil, but I never was. I was in the zone,
23 keeping my head down. I had a four year sentence and
24 I had to get it done. The system didn't work, because
25 you had all of these violent guys enclosed in one place

1 and could you cut the tension with a knife. There was
2 always a harder guy than the hardest guy in the prison.
3 It just made people more violent and more aggressive."

4 He says, paragraph 151:

5 "I was pulled into the office one day and told I was
6 being transferred to Dumfries Young Offenders
7 Institution as it was then. It must have been because
8 I was under 21. I didn't want to go. I didn't realise
9 my mum had moved to Newcastle. I wasn't thinking about
10 that at the time. Dumfries is actually closer to
11 Newcastle than I thought it was. So I was more thinking
12 about my visiting rights and things like that. But it
13 was out of my hands and I was told I was going the next
14 day and I left with two other guys."

15 I will perhaps pick up a little bit about this if
16 may.

17 LADY SMITH: Certainly, yes.

18 MR PEOPLES: He then tells us a bit about HMP Dumfries
19 starting at 152, and he says -- it was known at
20 Jessiefield:

21 "Every time I have seen it written down, it has
22 "Jessiefield" in brackets. This is because the prison
23 had a reputation of being filled with "Jessies", so this
24 is has obviously carried on from way, way back, when it
25 was first built. It was reputed to be a soft prison

1 with no hard stuff there."

2 First day [he says] I was a bit wary of going, but
3 after half an hour of being there my feet were planted
4 and I knew exactly where I was. It was the same routine
5 on arriving. I was strip searched and there were
6 a couple of C grade prisoners there, the guys were with
7 the red shirts, when you first go in you get a blue
8 shirt. The guys there made me a cup of tea when I was
9 on reception and I thought what's going on here. I was
10 even given a couple of biscuits with my tea. That made
11 me feel comfortable. I was still handcuffed and naked,
12 but it felt more relaxed. You get a full health check
13 when you first do go down and asked whether there were
14 any issues or problems. There was a doctor in the
15 prison. I was put in a single cell initially. It had
16 an old hall like with the one in Barlinnie. It was
17 called A Hall. That's where everybody went when they
18 first go to Dumfries. They would assess you there to
19 see what you were going to be like over the course of
20 your sentence and what work they might give you to do.

21 "I was in A Hall for about six months and went over
22 to D Hall, which was single cells and dormitories.
23 I went into a dormitory. I liked the chat in there with
24 all of the Glasgow boys. They were all lifers in the
25 dormitory. I didn't know that until I went in. There

1 was always a lot of tension in A Hall, because it was in
2 the old building which had the slopping out routine.
3 The screws were always on alert there. In the dormitory
4 we had our own toilet and even the screws were more
5 relaxed in D Hall.

6 "There was always violence simmering in the place,
7 like the others I was in, particularly between certain
8 guys. We would get locked down a few times with alarms
9 going off. A few guys did get slashed in there. I knew
10 the victims and the guys who carried them out. They
11 were nicked by the police there, so it was a different
12 scenario from Glenochil. There the screws would just
13 punch their lights out and nothing else would happen
14 whereas you would always see the police in Dumfries.
15 The CID would get involved and there would be
16 an investigation. That's when we would all be locked
17 down.

18 "Most of the guys from Glenochil that were gangsters
19 and psychos moved to Dumfries. They were all from
20 Glasgow. There were all in gangs. The Govan team were
21 in there. I was still a bit on edge because of this
22 gang culture. You couldn't work while you were in
23 A Hall, as you were being assessed. All you did was sit
24 in your cell and get your recreation. There was nothing
25 else to do. Recreation was either, pool, darts, or

1 watching TV. This was all done in the hall.

2 "We had recreation until about 8 o'clock at night.
3 You get your cup of tea and rock cake and then you would
4 be locked up for night. You would communicate by
5 shouting between the cells. Tobacco would be passed
6 between the cells, too.

7 "When I went to D Hall, I enjoyed my time at
8 Dumfries because I could work there. I worked in
9 textiles again."

10 He names the manager of the textiles area, he says
11 he was an old guy from Dumfries with a strong accent.
12 He said:

13 "I loved being in the textiles there we were
14 constantly busy, always getting orders."

15 And then he says at, 160:

16 "I remember a screw telling me I was a terrible
17 civilian but a model prisoner. But he didn't know me,
18 he didn't know the circumstances as to why I was there.
19 It is hard for people to listen rather than making up
20 their own minds.

21 "I was always busy at Dumfries. I worked in the
22 gardens again, picking up all the ... stuff. You got
23 a wage when you worked. There was a tuck shop and you
24 could smoke there. I didn't smoke then."

25 He then says --

1 THE STENOGRAPHER: Could you slow down please.

2 LADY SMITH: A little slower.

3 MR PEOPLES: Yes, sorry, I am perhaps too conscious of the
4 time.

5 LADY SMITH: Don't worry. Carry on.

6 MR PEOPLES: "After about 18 months, someone applied for
7 parole on my behalf. I think it was an automatic thing.
8 I went in front of the board, and I was denied parole,
9 but they said I could apply again at a later date. It
10 wasn't too long after that that I got out. I think
11 I done two years and four months, which included the
12 time in Glenochil. I was twenty when I got out."
13 I think that would be about 1983.

14 "When I didn't get parole after 18 months, I was
15 marched to the office. I was worried, but when I got
16 there I was handed a red shirt. I was told I was
17 a model prisoner, and told to have a happy life. Your
18 life in prison begins then. As soon as I went out the
19 door, the prison officer I was working for in the
20 gardens was leaving the prison for the day, and getting
21 into a tractor and trailer. He turned to me and said
22 "get that shirt on your back and get in". I hadn't been
23 out for so long and there I was going into Dumfries city
24 centre delivering fruit and vegetables to a number of
25 places. It was a great day. He took me back to his

1 house and I met his wife and daughter. I had a cup of
2 tea, and my dinner there. He asked me what I was doing
3 at the weekend, and I told him I obviously wasn't doing
4 anything. He asked me if I wanted to go and watch Queen
5 of the South playing football. It was fantastic. What
6 a great day I had. It continued. I went to all of the
7 home games. It wasn't just me he took, there were
8 a couple of other guys.

9 "So I was a C grade prisoner for about ten months
10 because of my general behaviour in the jail. I could go
11 anywhere in the prison by myself without having to give
12 prison officers reasons as to why. I could sit in the
13 reception all day making tea if I wanted to. It made me
14 feel a lot more confident about myself by the time
15 I left Jessiefield. They were building me up for
16 getting out and I had a work ethic."

17 He said at 163 his brother would visit with his
18 girlfriend but again would be drunk so wouldn't get in.

19 "I ended up speaking to his girlfriend who I had
20 never met before. She was a Geordie and I had never met
21 someone from there before so I couldn't understand
22 a word she was saying.

23 "There was no abuse that I saw in any prison by
24 prison officers. There was a lot of violence by
25 prisoner on prisoner, for instance they used to put

1 people on remand from Dumfries right into A Hall with
2 lifers. Some of them were on remand for sexual offences
3 and they would get battered. At recreation time you
4 would wander round the hall and there were no screws
5 about, so this happened a lot. It wasn't reported to
6 the police. They only came if there was a slashing."

7 He then says that after two years four months he
8 came to the end of his sentence and was released
9 in [REDACTED] 1984. And he then tells us about life after
10 care, and can I just perhaps briefly summarise that?

11 LADY SMITH: Certainly, thank you.

12 MR PEOPLES: At paragraph 167 he begins and says:

13 "I turned my life around in respect of violence and
14 associating with violence. I have never repeated that,
15 but I have been in bits of trouble here and there."

16 And he tells us that he initially went to Newcastle
17 but he returned to Glasgow around [REDACTED] 1984 where
18 he met up with his friend from Drumchapel, the one that
19 has been mentioned a number of times in his statement.

20 LADY SMITH: Yes.

21 MR PEOPLES: And as he says, he reestablished his friendship
22 with him at 168. His friend, he says, had changed, had
23 a partner, moved in with his partner, but was selling
24 drugs and was a heavy drinker. The only way he could
25 describe his lifestyle was he was a part time gangster.

1 He tells us that he got into a drinking culture, 'Derek'
2 did, and he says:

3 "I wasn't violent, the only violence I saw was
4 towards him."

5 He says his friend had developed into a right hard
6 guy, and was a boxer anyway, and then he describes
7 a situation in Glasgow in the middle of 1985 when the
8 three of them including his friend went out as he put it
9 to make some money, and he said that they stole some
10 vodka and drank it. And he says some time later one of
11 the guys left the house and a short time later his
12 girlfriend came round screaming and covered in blood.
13 He said he didn't know who she was, but the girl was his
14 friend's sister. His friend had lost the rag and went
15 round every single house of the associates of the person
16 his sister had been with. He didn't find him, smashed
17 all of the houses up and he says after that there was
18 a gang of around 50 guys running around Drumchapel with
19 sticks and knives. He says that during this fracas, he
20 was hit on the face with a concrete slab and knocked
21 unconscious. He woke up over his friend's shoulder, who
22 was carrying him while running. So it sounds like a bit
23 of a major gang fight at that point. He says he put
24 'Derek' down and went upstairs to the house, and says
25 the police then passed and saw 'Derek' lying in blood,

1 covered in blood. They came over, and as they were
2 speaking to him, a knife fell out of 'Derek's' pocket
3 and he was arrested for possessing an offensive weapon,
4 taken to hospital, given some stitches on his face and
5 cleaned up and then was taken to the local police
6 station in Clydebank.

7 Then at 3 am in the morning he was woken up to be
8 told his friend had been killed in this incident, and he
9 had been stabbed to death at the age of 21. 'Derek'
10 says he was remanded in custody for the offensive weapon
11 charge because the person responsible for his friend's
12 murder hadn't then been caught and there was a gang of
13 them thought to be involved. And as he says:

14 "If I had been out that night I would have been
15 killed too."

16 He believes. So he thinks he was remanded for his
17 own safety, but he said that that episode had a major
18 impact on his life, and he said that things changed and
19 he describes from there on how he met someone after that
20 in Newcastle, and they had two boys together. They then
21 moved to other parts of the country. And he describes
22 all of this in his statement, which I think we can read,
23 so I won't read it all.

24 As far as impact is concerned he starts that at 175
25 and says:

1 "I consider myself to be a loner. I like being on
2 my own. I don't trust people."

3 He says at 176. He says:

4 "That was instilled in me as a kid."

5 And this is because of an episode of abuse in
6 Larchgrove that he mentions. And he says that he always
7 wanted to get older and wiser, and he says:

8 "So I got older and wiser and this is what I am
9 doing about it, giving my statement to the Child Abuse
10 Inquiry. I feel I am doing the right thing. I still
11 think about ..."

12 And this is what I think the person at Larchgrove
13 did to him, he is describing, and this is always
14 an constant in his mind. And he describes some of the
15 continuing consequences of his childhood experiences.

16 And then at 187, to finish off the statement:

17 "I think I had institutionalised aggression. There
18 was no other reason for me to be angry. I don't think
19 I suffer from that now. I am pretty laid back. When
20 you are in the jail, you know who the bad people are and
21 where they will be and you know where to go to be around
22 good people. It makes you hyper vigilant. This all had
23 an impact on me."

24 He goes on to say, and it is familiar, he doesn't
25 feel he had a proper education, and is self taught, and

1 180. And says he still has nightmares about the prison
2 officer as well as the individual at Larchgrove.

3 Lessons to be learned, 186. He says:

4 "Apart from the four year sentence he never felt
5 safe in any of the establishments I was in. They didn't
6 really cater for vulnerable kids coming from the care
7 system into the prison system. Staff only dealt with
8 people one way. They didn't treat you differently
9 because you were vulnerable. There should have been
10 more sympathy towards those types of kids. You could
11 see when they looked scared. I looked scared when
12 I went into these places."

13 He ends by saying he has no objection, at 189, to
14 his statement being published as part of the evidence to
15 the Inquiry, and believes that the facts stated in his
16 statement are true, and signs his statement on 12 June,
17 2023.

18 LADY SMITH: It is interesting, somebody who determined to
19 keep a low profile in custody, managed in many ways to
20 do so, even in Dumfries -- which he said was perhaps the
21 least worrying place -- he was still scared, and didn't
22 feel safe anywhere because of the environment.

23 MR PEOPLES: Yes, it is the environment. On each occasion
24 he seems to feel, although he felt he did the right
25 thing in trying to keep his head down, he still didn't

1 feel like that was sufficient to make him feel
2 personally safe.

3 LADY SMITH: So you can have a child, he was a child all of
4 this time under our terms of reference, who doesn't
5 actually get badly damaged, apparently, openly,
6 physically or sexually themselves but they are damaged
7 emotionally, lifelong, they don't feel safe. So it
8 won't do to say this is a safe environment because some
9 children didn't get hurt.

10 MR PEOPLES: Yes, he may not have got the same physical
11 hurt, although he did get abused in some of the other
12 places, it is fair to say.

13 LADY SMITH: Of course, yes.

14 MR PEOPLES: So it isn't just a psychological abuse, maybe
15 more so in the prison environment where he was older,
16 wiser, and had the other experiences on which to draw,
17 which may have influenced his approach.

18 LADY SMITH: It started off with some very significant
19 sexual abuse, according to his statement.

20 MR PEOPLES: So that concludes today.

21 LADY SMITH: We will finish there, we've done well,
22 Mr Peoples, thank you. And we will start with
23 a reminder, an obvious one, the last name to bear in
24 mind is Mr [LJ] who is protected by my General
25 Restriction Order.

1 So that's it for today, and tomorrow what's the
2 plan?

3 MR PEOPLES: I think we will have two live witnesses, and if
4 time allows, we could try some read-ins.

5 LADY SMITH: I will rise now until 10 o'clock tomorrow
6 morning.

7 (4.12 pm)

8 (The hearing adjourned until 10 am the following day)

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23
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I N D E X

1
2
3 'Mark' (sworn)2
4 Questions from Ms Forbes3
5 'Nick' (read)69
6 'William' (read)76
7 'Michael' (read)88
8 'Dean' (read)101
9 'Charles' (read)121
10 'Trevor' (read)140
11 'Derek' (read)165
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

