WITNESS STATEMENT

Agency Ref: \$194A

PF Ref:

Surname: DONALDSON Other or previous surname: BRAID

Forenames: Pauline DoB: // 1965 Age: 52

Occupation : Airwave Communications Officer Occupation :

Police Station: Years Service: 13

Disclosable address: AS BUSINESS ADDRESS

Post Code:

This statement was taken:

Date and time: 21st of December 2017 13.30

By: INV STUART TAYLOR

Place: P Division HQ, Detroit Road, Glenrothes

In the presence of : T/INV DIANE COLVIN

I have/the witness signed/refused to sign this and all other pages

It was/not read over to the witness and was/not recorded on Audio tape and/or Video tape

States:

I am the above named person and I have been visited today by Investigators Stuart Taylor and Diane Colvin of the Police Investigations & Review Commissioner (PIRC) in relation to a Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) led inquiry in to the circumstances surrounding the death of Sheku Bayoh in Kirkcaldy on 3rd May 2015. I have previously provided a statement to a Detective Constable John McGregor of the (East) Major Investigation Team (MIT) of Police Scotland on 26th May 2015.

I am employed by the Scottish Police Authority as an Airwave Communications Officer based at 'P' Division HQ, Glenrothes, Fife. Although I am based in Fife my team cover both Fife ('P' Division) and Forth Valley ('C' Division). My duties include

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the analysis of call data records obtained from Airwave Solutions Ltd in respect of all transmissions made by police radio communication devices. I have been asked by Investigator Taylor to provide Airwave data relating to a number of 'ISSI' numbers. 'ISSI' stands for Individual System Subscriber Identifier and this is the radio number akin to the phone number of a mobile phone. Each handheld Airwave radio set that officers carry with them, therefore, has a unique identifying 'ISSI' number that relates to the officer it is issued to. Generally the last four digits of the 'ISSI' number corresponds to an officer's shoulder number. So 'ISSI' number in Fife to the radio set issued to officer with shoulder number 0691. It is important to mention here that this means that any Airwave data relates to the handset that is issued to a specific officer, however, it must be established that any individual officer in question is actually carrying their own, personal issued, radio to be able to associate them with any transmissions made.

Police vehicles also have radio sets mounted within them and each of these also has a unique ISSI number. These are not permanently fixed within vehicles and can be moved from one vehicle to another by an Airwave Communications Officer.

However, records are kept so we can normally say which radio set was in a particular vehicle at any given time.

Investigator Taylor sent me emails requesting that I produce documentation detailing the airwave call data for a number of ISSI numbers for specified time periods. Today I have handed over:

Prod No List of 39 Airwave Data documents provided to PIRC on 21/12/17

which is a list of all Airwave call activity documents that I have handed over to Investigators Taylor and Colvin today. I have also signed the Documentary Backing Sheets and Schedule 8 certificates attached to each of the documents.

There are a number of means of communicating using the handheld Airwave radio sets. Perhaps the most recognisable is what we call a 'Talkgroup'. Each radio handset has a number of folders that officers can access which include the various 'Talkgroups'. 'Talkgroups' normally correspond to a geographical location. For example, at the time of this incident the Talkgroup covered the whole of Kirkcaldy as well as outlying towns such as Dysart, Burntisland, Kinghorn etc. Individual officers who are working their shift within that geographical area will normally patch in to that Talkgroup and will be able to hear any Airwave transmissions made over the Talkgroup and can themselves speak over that Talkgroup using the 'Press-to-Talk' or 'PTT' button on their handset.

Supervising officers working in the area will monitor what is being passed over the Talkgroup and will broadcast on it. The talk group will also be monitored from the Area Control Room (ACR) with Controllers assigned to specific Talkgroups.

Another method of communicating with the Airwave radio is called Point-to-Point. This is generally used when officers want to have a more detailed, lengthy, sensitive or private discussion with another individual officer that is not broadcast over the

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general 'Talkgroup' channel. This is effectively like officers making a mobile phone call to another officer and is done by typing the other officer's 'ISSI' number in to your radio set and waiting for a response. This differs to a mobile phone call in a number of ways though. For example, the officers can't just talk to each other freely over an 'open mic', but instead have to press the 'PTT' button on their handset to transmit to the other ISSI and cannot talk over each other. It is effectively a sequence of private transmissions from one ISSI to the other. Also, unlike the 'Talkgroups', Point-to-Point transmissions are not recorded anywhere, by which I mean the actual voice recordings. Only call activity data is recorded such as who transmitted to who and when etc. Point-to-Point is a radio to radio call.

Airwave radio sets can also make calls to 'normal' landlines or mobile phones. This shows in the data as 'PTN' which stands for Private Telephone Network. This is done by the officer typing the phone number into the device and is an 'open mic' type call. Again, the conversation isn't recorded but data about the call is captured. This is generally known as 'Telephony'. As far as I'm aware a call cannot be made from a 'normal' landline or mobile directly to an Airwave radio set. I am unsure whether or not an Airwave radio set has the capacity to send or receive text messages.

There are also a number of status messages that can be communicated using the Airwave radio e.g. 'At Scene', 'On Patrol' etc. Emergency status messages can also be transmitted by the officer pressing the red button on the top of the handset.

Also captured within the data is something called 'SDS' which stands for Short Data Service. As far as I am aware all that is shown within the documentation I have provided is call activity relating to 'Originated SDS' and 'Terminated SDS'. This is the device automatically communicating with the Airwave Network, effectively telling the network that the device is switched on and working on the network. Emergency status messages are captured in the 'All Call Type' documents I have supplied as they, effectively, are calls/transmissions as the 'open mic' is activated on the handset that has had the emergency button pressed. I'm not sure if the other, information only, status messages are recorded on the 'All Call Type' documents or in the documents that include the SDS data.

The documents I have provided relating to vehicle mounted Airwave sets are a combination of 'All Call Type' and SDS data and have not been done separately as with the officers' handheld ISSI analysis.

Today I have handed over:

Label No 1x DVD Copy of Group Call Activity Data relating to individual officers' ISSIs

I have signed the accompanying Documentary Backing Sheet and Certificate of Authentication. The above mentioned is a DVD containing Microsoft Excel spreadsheets containing the Group Call Activity of the individual officers as requested.

I can confirm that this is a true and accurate account.

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Signed :	(Witness)

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CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL - NOT TO BE DISCLOSED

Surname : DONALDSON Alias/known as :		Forenames:		Pauline
Place of birth :	Age: over 18			
Home address :	Telephone :			
Post code :				
Business address : Police 'P' Division HQ Detroit Road Glenrothes Fife	Telephone : Scotland			
Post Code: KY6 2RJ				
Mobile : Email :				
Fax/Pager : Other :				
Dates when unavailable in next 12 months :				
Other Confidential Materia	al:			