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National Confidential Forum for Adult Survivors of Childhood Abuse in Care

Scoping Project on Children in Care in
Scotland, 1930 - 2005

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Table of Contents

Glossary	4
1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Remit	8
1.3 Key Issues	10
1.4 Methods	16
1.5 Structure of the Report	19
2 1930 - 1948	23
2.1 The 1930s	23
2.2 The Number of Children in Residential and Foster Care in the 1930s	25
2.3 World War II and Evacuation	27
2.4 The 1940s: The Clyde Report	30
2.5 The Number of Children in Care in the 1940s	31
2.6 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries in the 1930s	33
2.7 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries in the 1940s	38
3 1948 - 1969	42
3.1 Introduction	42
3.2 The Number of Children in Care	44
3.3 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries in the 1950s and 1960s	49
4 1970 - 1995	53
4.1 Introduction	53
4.2 The Number of Children in Care	54
4.3 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries in the 1970s through to 1995	57
5 1995 - 2005	62
5.1 Introduction	62
5.2 The Number of Children Looked After and Accommodated	63
5.3 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries from 1995 to 2005	64
6 Estimating the Number of Children who have Experienced Residential and Foster Care Between 1930 and 2005 ..	66
6.1 Introduction	66
6.2 Data sources	68
6.3 Assumptions	69
6.4 Estimating the population in residential and foster care	71
6.5 Number of former residents still alive	71
7 The Use Of Confidential Committees In Ireland	75
8 Conclusion.....	78
References	79
Appendix 1	83
Appendix 2	84
Appendix 3	86
Appendix 4	87

Glossary

Approved School	Residential establishment for young offenders
Boarding Out	Placement of children in foster or residential care. Over time this term has become increasingly linked with placement of children in foster care, and this was how the term was used in the Children Act, 1948.
Borstal	Prison for young offenders
Children's Committee	Established by the Children Act, 1948 to manage residential and foster care
Children's Hearings	Lay tribunal of three members who have responsibility for dealing with children and young people under 16, and in some cases under 18, who commit offences or who are in need of care and protection.
Children's home	Residential establishment providing care but not education. (also: Children's house, Children's resource centre, Children's unit, Residential unit, Young people's centre, Young persons' unit,
Evacuation Camp	Camps established during World War II to accommodate evacuees
Home supervision	Requirement of the Children's Hearing which allows a child to remain at home under the supervision of the local authority.
Industrial school	Residential establishments for neglected, abandoned and deserted children, and young offenders with the aim of teaching a trade. Established in the 19 th century
Looked after	Subject to the responsibility of the local authority under a various legislative arrangements, including supervision at home.
Looked after and accommodated	Subject to the responsibility of the local authority under a various legislative arrangements, and placed away from home in residential and foster placements or other placement settings

Juvenile courts	Courts specifically for young offenders
Pindown	Restrictive regime involving persistent isolation in part of a children's home, removal of ordinary clothing and enforced wearing of shorts or night clothes, non-attendance of school, no writing or reading materials, no television, radio or visits
Poor Laws	Statutes concerning poor relief which were in force in Scotland between 1579 and 1948
Public Assistance Boards	Bodies established under the Poor Law to administer poor relief. (also Poor Law Authorities)
Reformatory school/ Reformatory	Residential establishment for young offenders
Respite unit	Residential establishment providing short breaks for children and young people
Residential school	Residential establishment providing care and education
Secure care/accommodation	Locked residential establishment for young offenders or those at risk of harm
Voluntary home	Residential establishment provided by charitable or other non-governmental organisation. Children could be placed there under private arrangements, as well as by the local authority

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This report aims to provide an overview of abuse and neglect in the changing context of residential and foster care in Scotland between 1930 and 2005. This 75 year period has seen radical changes in the legislative and policy framework of child care, and significant shifts in the way in which residential and foster care have been used. Across the whole of this period, however, children and young people have been abused in care. We have identified the range of abuse that has occurred in residential and foster care, but it is not possible to determine the scale of abuse or the number of children and young people who have experienced abuse.
- 1.1.2 In December 2004, Scotland's First Minister offered 'a sincere and full apology on behalf of the people of Scotland' to those who suffered abuse in residential care homes in the past. He acknowledged that some children suffered physical, emotional and sexual abuse, and that they 'were badly wronged'. He committed the government to support survivors of abuse 'more in the future than we have ever done in the past'. (McConnell, 2004).
- 1.1.3 There followed a number of actions and interventions to address the issues for survivors of abuse in care. The National Strategy for Survivors of Childhood Abuse - *SurvivorScotland* (www.survivorscotland.org.uk) - was launched in 2005 by the Scottish Government. This strategy aims to raise awareness of childhood abuse and its long term consequences, improve services and enhance the health and wellbeing of survivors of sexual and all other forms of child abuse.
- 1.1.4 A review of historical abuse was set up to identify regulatory requirements in place over the period 1950 to 1995, and to review the adequacy of systems,

standards and procedures at that time (Shaw, 2007). The review made a number of recommendations which addressed both the support of survivors of abuse and services for children, and young people currently living in residential care.

- 1.1.5 Following on from the Shaw Review, the Scottish Government funded a service to support survivors of abuse in care. The *In Care Survivors Service Scotland* (www.incaresurvivors.org.uk) is a support service for adults who suffered childhood abuse in care and their families. Its services include counselling and support, advocacy, befriending, groupwork, support in accessing records, and a library and resources.
- 1.1.6 The Shaw Review also concluded that there was an urgent need to preserve records and ensure that residents could find and access records. Following Shaw's recommendation, the Scottish Government asked the Keeper of Records in Scotland to conduct a review of public records legislation. The report (National Archives of Scotland, 2009) led to the Public Records (Scotland) Act 2011 which improves and modernises record keeping and helps vulnerable people to trace their records more easily.
- 1.1.7 The Shaw Review also focused on the current situation and experience of children and young people in residential child care. A national review of residential child care was undertaken by the National Residential Child Care Initiative (www.sircc.org.uk/nrcci).
- 1.1.8 In 2008, the Scottish Government announced a consultation on an Acknowledgement and Accountability Forum for adult survivors of childhood abuse. It was envisaged that:

For survivors, it could offer an opportunity to be heard and acknowledged by Scottish society as a whole and to contribute to further improving the

care provided for children in care settings. For institutions, it may be an opportunity to move on from the past by ensuring that a children's rights approach is embedded in their culture and behaviours (Scottish Government, 2008).

There was overwhelming endorsement of the proposal to hold a forum, and the Scottish Government concluded that a form of confidential committee was its preferred option for Scotland. This was taken forward through the Time to be Heard Pilot Forum. The aim of the pilot was to test the effectiveness of a confidential forum which gave former residents the opportunity to recount their experiences in care, especially abusive experiences, to an independent panel. This Pilot Forum was open to people who had spent time in Quarriers' Homes as children and 98 people participated in the Pilot Forum (Shaw, 2011).

- 1.1.9 Shaw (2011) acknowledged that for some survivors the lack of an accountability strand in the work of the Forum was a key issue, and that the restriction of the Forum to former residents of one institution was also considered a major issue by some. That said, participants in the Time to be Heard Pilot Forum were very positive about their experience in the process (<http://www.survivorscotland.org.uk/time-to-be-heard/process-review/>).

1.2 Remit

- 1.2.1 This scoping study was commissioned by Scottish Government to collect a range of data to inform the development of a National Confidential Forum (NCF). Building on the successful Pilot Forum, the NCF will enable adults who were in care as children in Scotland to describe their experiences and benefit from the opportunity to be heard, to receive information about sources of support and to contribute to preventing abuse of children in care today. The remit of the scoping study was to collect available information on the number of children and

young people who had experienced residential and foster care in Scotland in order to project potential numbers of participants in the National Confidential Forum. The original aim was to collect information between 1935 and 2000, but this was later expanded to cover 1930 to 2005. This expansion was designed to ensure that the time period would capture the vast majority of potential participants. The older children in care in 1930 would have been born in 1915 and would therefore be 98 years old in 2012.

1.2.2 The study also collected information on a range of compensation and redress schemes which have been carried out in other countries, and the numbers of adult survivors who made use of these schemes. Projections were also made of the number of potential applicants to any compensation scheme. This material is to be published separately.

1.2.3 This report, then, covers four main strands:

- An analysis of statistics on children in residential and foster care between 1930 and 2005;
- The projection of the potential number of participants in a National Confidential Forum;
- The documentation of available sources of information on children in residential and foster care between 1930 and 2005, including inquiries into allegations of abuse and media coverage;
- The compilation of a list of institutions providing residential child care between 1930 and 2005.

(The original specification is available at Appendix 1)

1.2.4 The specification acknowledged that this scoping project would be constrained by the availability of information, and by the resources and time-scale for the project.

1.3 Key Issues

Availability and Reliability of Data

- 1.3.1 When looking back in 2012 at over 80 years of history of children cared for away from home in Scotland, we must acknowledge that we are only able to provide a fragmented picture due to gaps in the records and available information. The further back in time we go the less information is available. Official records, reports and research provide a much more comprehensive picture in more recent years but even so, this record is not complete. Changes in legislation and categories of children in care, local government reorganisations, different recording methods, inaccuracies in the return of information to central government, all affect the availability and reliability of the information.
- 1.3.2 It is also important to remember the long-term impact of the care experience on individuals' lives. This was recently highlighted for us in two ways. Firstly, as part of an evaluation of Time to be Heard, we interviewed survivors of abuse who recounted their experiences and the impact this had on their lives up to the present day. Secondly, we were reminded of the positive experiences of care when we received news of the death of Mrs Maggie Dow, at the age of 93. Maggie Dow entered the Aberlour Orphanage in 1928 when she was 11 years old, and stayed there until 1933. She described her time there as a 'wonderful experience'.

Definitions of abuse

- 1.3.3 The documenting of available sources of information contained in research studies, media reporting and inquiries focuses on the abuse of children. It is acknowledged that during the whole of this period, there was a great deal of high quality practice where care was of a high standard (Shaw, 2011; Kendrick, 2008; Social Work Inspection Agency, 2006). Inquiries and media reporting,

however, indicate that during the period in question some of the treatment of children in residential care and foster care contravened legislation, standards and guidance in place at the time, and was clearly abusive.

1.3.4 Child abuse, however, is not an absolute concept (Department of Health, 1995), but rather a shifting set of definitions, standards and attitudes to the care and treatment of children and young people (Hendrick, 1994). Child abuse is not a new phenomenon but has occurred throughout history (Jobling, 1972). A century before Kempe heightened public awareness of child physical abuse, Tardieu, a French forensic physician active in the 19th century, ‘discovered’ child abuse as a paediatric and public health problem; describing ‘almost all forms of child maltreatment’ (Labbé, 2005). Unfortunately, physicians of the time were not convinced. While it has been suggested that more recent concern about child abuse has come in two ‘waves’, the 1880s and 90s and from the 1960s onwards (Hendrick, 1994; Abrams, 1998), concerns about child abuse have been raised throughout the intervening period. A look over the last century would suggest that the threshold of what is considered child abuse has gradually been lowered, and that society continually reconstructs definitions of abuse which sanction intervention (Department of Health, 1995).

1.3.5 The abuse of children in residential and foster care started to be highlighted in the USA during the 1970s, and in the UK came increasingly to the fore in the 1980s (Kendrick, 1997). Three main categories have been identified: individual abuse; programme abuse; and system abuse (Gil, 1982). Individual abuse involves sexual, physical or emotional abuse and neglect which is similar to abuse that occurs in family settings but is perpetrated by a staff member, foster carer or other young person in care. Programme abuse involves extreme or unfair policies, or inhumane or abusive techniques and regimes. An example in

the UK, was the use of 'pindown' in Staffordshire residential homes (Levy and Kahan, 1991). System abuse is the most difficult to define but involves the long term negative consequences of failures in the child care system itself.

- 1.3.6 An important aspect of abuse in residential and foster care, which is often given less prominence than abuse by carers, is abuse by other children and young people. Children and young people, however, have consistently raised the issue of bullying and peer violence, and its impact on their experience of care (Barter et al., 2004; Kendrick, 2011).

Particular Features of Abuse in Care

- 1.3.7 There continues to be a great deal of uncertainty about the extent of abuse in residential and foster care, both in terms of historic abuse and in terms of current levels of abuse (Biehal and Parry, 2010; Kendrick, 2008). A range of factors have been linked to the abuse of children in care. One of the major barriers to protecting children in care has been the denial of abuse by professionals, care organisations and by society more generally. The vulnerability of children in placements has also been identified as an important factor. This can involve issues of disability, low self-esteem and previous trauma experienced by children and young people. The physical and geographical isolation of residential and foster care placements is also an important factor. There may be a greater power imbalance between adults who have professional child care responsibilities and children which could prevent children from reporting abuse, particularly in the context of an abusive relationship. Ineffective management, absence of clear lines of accountability, and inadequate complaints procedures have been identified in cases of abuse in care. In relation to staff and carers, poor training and burnout due to stress and

over-burdening of carers is a key issue. Finally, care settings have been targeted by paedophiles and child abusers (Gil, 1982; Kendrick, 1997; Kendrick, 1998).

Child Care Legislation

- 1.3.8 Over the past 80 years, children have been placed in residential and foster care under a range of evolving legislation. In the 1930s and 1940s, children and young people were placed in foster care, residential care and institutions through a complex range of legislative provision; and, for most of this period, the Poor Law (Scotland) Act 1934 was in force. The Children Act 1948 was brought into force to address this complexity, and became the main legislation for children in care. The next major change in legislation was the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 which established the Children's Hearings system in Scotland, and radically changed child care legislation. An important change was inclusion of children at home within the definition of children in care; as children could be placed on a home supervision requirement from the Children's Hearing. While we have included figures on home supervision in tables for completeness, we have not included these children placed at home in the final figures on the number of children who have experienced care. Finally, the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 brought in new terminology for children in care and children became 'looked after' and 'looked after and accommodated'
- 1.3.9 In 1946, in response to calls for reform, the Committee on Homeless Children was established in Scotland and its findings were published as the Clyde Report (Scottish Home Department, 1946). It identified six separate Acts of Parliament which were used to remove children in Scotland from their families.
- The Poor Law (Scotland) Act 1934;
 - The Probation of Offenders Act 1907 (as amended by the Criminal Justice Administration Act 1914);

- The Prevention of Crime Act 1908 (as amended by the Criminal Justice Administration Act 1914 and by the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1938);
- The Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937;
- The Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act 1939; and
- The Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1943.
(Scottish Home Department, 1946)

The two pieces of legislation which removed the majority of children were the Poor Law (Scotland) Act and the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act.

- 1.3.10 The Poor Law in Scotland dates back to 1579 and was reformed a number of times. Initially, parishes were responsible for the poor though there was a clear distinction between the destitute and disabled, and the able-bodied poor. In the mid-19th century, a central Board of Supervision oversaw the operation of relief via local parochial boards. Deserted children and orphans were to be boarded out with local families (Blaikie, 2005). Blaikie states that the imperative was for children to remain with their mother, though by the later-19th century ‘Boards were enabled to remove children from “immoral” or “abusive” parents’ (Blaikie, 2005, p. 212).
- 1.3.11 Alongside this, Victorian philanthropists and social reformers were setting up institutions for orphaned, destitute and disabled children. Hutchison (2004) describes the development of institutional care for disabled children in Scotland in the 19th century. Urquhart (2005) highlights that social reformers saw compulsion as an important element, and details the way in which child offenders, vagrants and beggars were detained in industrial schools and reformatories:

Protecting society took precedence over protecting the child, and magistrates in Dundee, many of whom were involved with the management of the special training institutions, aimed to correct the

behaviour of the lower classes through familial separation and coercion (Urquhart, 2005, p. 42).

Ward (1999) also shows how the voluntary societies considered it necessary to separate children from their parents, even when there were no legal grounds to do so initially.

- 1.3.12 Protecting children from abuse was enshrined in legislation with the Prevention of Cruelty to, and Protection of, Children Act 1889, and later the Children Act 1908 (Abrams, 1998). This legislation was consolidated in the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937.

... early recognition that the law should prevent cruelty to children (for example, in laws such as the Children Act 1908) was continued and extended under The Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937. This Act laid the foundation for the modern law on child protection, and substantially increased the legal responsibilities of public authorities, such as local councils. (Shaw, 2007, p. 39)

- 1.3.13 The Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 also consolidated legislation in relation to young offenders and established specialized ‘Juvenile Courts’ (Piacentini and Walters, 2006). This legislation extended powers already available to place children and young people in approved schools - open residential schools for young offenders and those beyond parental control (Shaw, 2007).
- 1.3.14 Historically, the boarding out of children with foster carers has been a significant feature of the Scottish child care system (Abrams, 1998). Children of the city slums were separated from ‘the contamination and evil influence’ of their families, by being boarded out in the Highlands and Islands’ (Triseliotis, 1988, p.

7). However, it was not possible to place all children with foster carers and the Clyde Report notes that:

Few Authorities have been able to board out all the children who come within their jurisdiction under section 10 of the Act, and all the Authorities faced with this problem have sent some of the children to Voluntary Homes or to Homes run by the Local Authority. Some Authorities have acquired Homes specially for this purpose, but in the majority of cases the local Authorities have made use of the facilities available in the form of Voluntary Homes. (Scottish Home Department, 1946, pp. 7-8)

1.3.15 The Children Act 1948 was enacted precisely to address the complexity of the legislative process. One consequence of the Children Act 1948 was that ‘boarding out’ became equated with foster care. The Act also strengthened the inspection of voluntary homes. Shaw (2007) gives a fuller discussion of legislation related to children in residential care.

1.3.16 At this point, it is also important to note that language has changed significantly over this period of time, and terms which were used in official language in the past are no longer acceptable. For example, ‘mental defective’ and ‘lunatic’ would not be used today but, as can be seen above, were included in the legislation in the past.

1.4 Methods

1.4.1 The different elements of the scoping study called for a range of methods for the collection of data.

Analysis of statistics of children in care

- 1.4.2 The analysis of statistics on children in care over the 75 year period relied primarily on government statistics. The Education Analytical Services Division of the Scottish Government provided summary statistics of:
- total number of children in care from 1952 to 2010
 - children in care by accommodation at 30 November each year 1952 to 1969
 - children in care by accommodation at 31 March 1976 to 2010
- 1.4.3 The John Anderson library at Strathclyde University holds a near complete set of Scottish Government Statistical Bulletins on children in care/looked after from 1971 to 1993 as follows:
- Scottish Social Work Statistics; 1971, 1972, 1973,1974
 - Children in Care or Under Supervision Scotland; 1976/77, 1978, 1979
 - Children in Care or Under Supervision as at; 31 March 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985,1986,1987, 1988,1989
 - Children in Care or Under Supervision; 1990 and 1991, 1992 and 1993
- 1.4.4 In addition, a Scottish Home Department statistical report for children in the care of local authorities in Scotland in 1958 (Scottish Home Department, 1959) was sourced from the British Library.
- 1.4.5 From 1997, Statistical Bulletins on *Children Looked After* are available online at the Scottish Government website (Scottish Government, 2011).
- 1.4.6 Prior to 1952, the most comprehensive figures on children in care are provided in the Clyde Report (Scottish Home Department, 1946) and these are reproduced in full in Appendix 2. Information on the number of children in residential and

foster care in Scotland was also available from Parliamentary questions and debates, accessed at *Hansard Online* (2012), although these figures are infrequent and depend on the specific question asked. Some statistical information was also available from the research literature.

- 1.4.7 An issue with the way in which the statistics on children in care have been collected in the past is that they have been in the form of a census of the number of children in care on a particular date. Therefore they are a snapshot and do not give any information on the length of time in care or the different forms of care that a child might experience. This has only changed recently with efforts to collect information on individual children and to map out their ‘care career’.

Analysis of information on other issues

- 1.4.8 Information on broader issues of residential and foster care and abuse in care was collected from

- literature and reports;
- online searches;
- the National Archives of Scotland;
- newspaper archives, in particular the Nexis UK database of national and regional newspapers, and the archives of the Glasgow Herald and the Scotsman.

Residential Child Care Establishments

- 1.4.9 In order to compile a list of establishments providing residential child care over the relevant period, a survey of Scottish archives and social care organisations was carried out in the summer of 2011. We wrote to all relevant archives in the Scottish Archives Network (SCAN), and to relevant social care organisations -

local authorities, statutory, religious, voluntary and private bodies - listed in the Scottish Institute for Residential Child Care's Residential Unit Database (example letter is provided in Appendix 3). A reminder letter was sent to non-respondents on 30th August 2011. The letter requested a range of information, including: name; address; previous names and addresses; present and previous local authority; age range and gender of residents, and type of service; parent organisation(s); information about buildings; availability of photographs; opening and closing dates; and where records are held

1.4.10 In addition, information on residential child care establishments has been collected from a range of other sources:

- Scottish Institute for Residential Child Care Residential Unit Database
- Care Inspectorate Care Service List
- Online searches, including *Hansard Online*.

1.4.11 A list of residential establishments is given in Appendix 4, although it must be acknowledged that this list provides limited information and is not complete.

1.5 Structure of the Report

1.5.1 We have structured the historical section of the report chronologically and used the main legislative changes to divide the period under review. We therefore have four chapters covering this 75 year period. The periods and the key legislative changes are indicated below:

Chapter 2: 1930 - 1948

1.5.2 In the 1920s and 1930s, children in care were governed by a range of legislation, including the Poor Law. Concerns about child welfare provision were brought to

the fore by experiences of evacuation during World War II. There was increasing pressure for reform which eventually led to the establishment of the Curtis and Clyde Committees for England and Wales, and Scotland respectively (Holman, 1996). The recommendations of these Committees led to major revision of the legislative framework with the establishment of the Children Act 1948. At the same time, the Poor Laws were repealed by the National Assistance Act.

Chapter 3: 1948 - 1970

- 1.5.3 The Kilbrandon Report (1964) addressed issues of juvenile offending in Scotland and proposed a radical revision of child welfare in Scotland with the introduction of the Children's Hearings system and the Social Education Department. While the latter was not taken forward, and generic Social Work Departments were set up instead, Children's Hearings were established in 1970 by the introduction of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968. This led to a major reconfiguration of definitions of children in care. Very importantly, children could be placed on supervision requirements from the Children's Hearings while they lived at home. Children on Home Supervision Requirements have not been included in the final figures in this report.

Chapter 4: 1970 - 1995

- 1.5.4 In the late 1980s, there was increasing awareness of the issue of abuse in care, although the focus was primarily on abuse in residential care. In the early 1990s, there was a review of child care legislation in Scotland and the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child were central to the drawing up of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995.

Chapter 5: 1995 - 2005

- 1.5.5 The Children (Scotland) Act 1995 changed the vocabulary for children in care who were now to be referred to as looked after children, and looked after and accommodated. Over this period there was increasing awareness of the issues of historic abuse. The *Children's Safeguards Review* (Kent, 1997) addressed the issue of abuse and harm of children living away from home. There were major changes to the regulation of services, and social work and social care staff, with the establishment of the Scottish Social Services Council (in 2001) and the Care Commission (in 2002).

Chapter 6: Estimating the Number of Children who have Experienced Residential and Foster Care between 1930 and 2005

- 1.5.6 This chapter draws together the information on the number of children and young people who have experienced residential and foster care in Scotland over the period of the review. It addresses the assumptions that were made in deriving these figures. Using census information, it estimates the number of adults still living who will have experienced residential and foster care over this period.

Chapter 7: The Confidential Committee in Ireland

- 1.5.7 There have been a range of responses to historic abuse in countries around the world. These have involved confidential committees, investigations and inquiries and compensation and redress schemes of various kinds. However, the most detailed discussion of the use of confidential committees is found in Ireland. This chapter describes the confidential committee model implemented by the Commission to Investigate Child Abuse in Ireland and presents the Irish data on the number of children in care there.

Chapter 8: Conclusion

- 1.5.8 This chapter highlights the key findings of the report. There have been radical changes in the legislative and policy framework, and significant shifts in the use of residential and foster care. We have identified a range of abuse but it is not possible to estimate the proportion of individuals who suffered abuse in care. We estimate that over 480,000 individuals have experienced care in Scotland over this period. We have estimated that just over two-thirds of these will still be alive today. The oldest will have entered care during the First World War and will now be in their late 90s.

2 1930 - 1948

2.1 The 1930s

- 2.1.1 In the 1930s, children and young people were placed in foster care, residential care and institutions for a wide range of reasons, and through a complex range of legislative provision. We saw above that during this period six separate Acts of Parliament were used to remove children in Scotland from their families.
- 2.1.2 We have seen that historically, the boarding out of children has been an important element of the Scottish child care system. The official position on boarding out was exemplified in a parliamentary debate in 1932:

There was at first a certain amount of antagonism to the boarding out of children. Before I came into closer contact with the system I was rather sceptical and a little antagonistic, but I find that these children, large numbers of whom come from bad homes or whose parents are deceased, are treated in the most humane and considerate manner. The nation as a whole has cause to congratulate the persons who were responsible for this innovation, which was fought tenaciously by a section of the public in Glasgow. It costs considerably more to board out these children than it does to give them out-door relief, but no one will grudge anything that is paid in connection with this work. (HC Deb 22 June 1932 vol 267 cc1109-201)

- 2.1.3 In the 1930s, the industrial and reformatory school system came to an end. Industrial schools were first established in the mid-19th century and initially were for destitute or homeless children. One of the earliest examples was opened in Aberdeen in the 1846. Reformatory schools started to be opened in the 1850s and were used for young offenders under the age of 16 convicted of

more serious crimes. Higginbotham lists 12 Reformatories and some 38 Industrial Schools which were opened in Scotland, although some may have closed prior to the 1930s (Higginbotham, 2012). That said, a number of these schools which were opened in the 19th century are still operating today. In addition, two training ships are listed by Higginbotham. Located on the Tay and the Clyde, these ships also took destitute and homeless children and young offenders, although they both closed in the 1920s (Urquhart, 2005). In 1933, industrial and reformatory schools were replaced by ‘approved’ schools which were open establishments for young offenders and those beyond parental control approved by the Scottish Education Department (Higginbotham, 2012).

- 2.1.4 There was one borstal institution in Scotland at this time, although other young people sentenced to borstal detention were accommodated in the four adult prisons. A parliamentary question in 1931 raised the issue of young people in borstal detention being placed in adult prisons, and there was reassurance that the parts of the prisons in which the young people were kept separate served their purpose ‘very well’ (HC Deb 24 November 1931 vol 260 cc216-7).
- 2.1.5 Children were also placed in ‘certified institutions for mental defectives’ under the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy legislation and these could be specifically for children, or for both adults and children.
- 2.1.6 Finally, children could be placed in other adult institutions. For example, the Clyde Report states that ‘occasionally, healthy children are placed in the sick wards of General Hospitals’ (Scottish Home Department, 1946, p. 8).

2.2 The Number of Children in Residential and Foster Care in the 1930s

2.2.1 In November 1931, in response to a parliamentary question, the Secretary of State for Scotland stated that at 31st December 1930 there were 7,150 children managed by Poor Law Authorities in Scotland (Table 2.1). Of these, 87 per cent were boarded out with guardians (foster carers) and the remainder were the ‘inmates of institutions’ (HC Deb 25 November 1931 vol 260 cc397-8). Abrams states that, because of the Depression, 1933 was a peak year for children under Poor Law care and, again, the vast majority were in foster care: 89 per cent out of a total of 9,200 children (Abrams, 1998, p. 39).

Table 2.1 Children Boarded Out by Poor Law Authorities: 1930 and 1933

Year	Boarded out with guardians		Boarded out in residential care		Total children boarded out
		%		%	
1930*	6,185	87%	965	13%	7,150
1933**	8,150	89%	1,050	11%	9,200

* (HC Deb 25 November 1931 vol 260 cc397-8)

** (Abrams, 1998, p. 39)

2.2.2 In terms of residential care, Abrams indicates that during the inter-war period there were at least 275 institutions for homeless children and young people across Scotland, more than 100 located in Glasgow and Edinburgh (Abrams, 1998, p. 79). Most of these institutions she describes as ‘small’ (albeit large by present day standards) housing no more than 30 - 40 children. There were, however, two large children’s homes, Quarriers Homes in Bridge of Weir (housing up to 800 children at any one time) and Aberlour on Speyside which housed

almost 500 children in the 1930s. Both Quarriers and Aberlour were more like children's villages than homes as each had a school, church, farm and residential accommodation.

2.2.3 We have seen that during the 1930s approved schools replaced industrial schools and reformatories. However, we have been unable to identify statistics specifically for approved schools for the pre-war period.

2.2.4 In relation to the number of young people committed to borstal detention, a parliamentary answer in November 1931 stated that the number of inmates on 18th November was 213 males and 16 females (HC Deb 24 November 1931 vol 260 cc216-7). Another parliamentary answer in June 1936 identified that the numbers of young people 'sentenced by sheriff courts to borstal detention during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 were respectively 134, 118 and 119' (HC Deb 16 June 1936 vol 313 c797).

2.2.5 A parliamentary answer on 31st June 1931 addressed the issue of children and young people in institutions, and the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland stated:

Between the ages of five and 18 years there are 192 educable and 696 uneducable mental defectives certified under the Act and in residence in certified institutions, and 110 uneducable mental defectives under guardianship in private dwellings. There are no mental defectives under the age of 18 in residence in the State institution. (HC Deb 16 June 1931 vol 253 cc1597-8)

- 2.2.6 The end of the 1930s saw the outbreak of the Second World War and this obviously had a significant impact on children and young people and their experience of residential and foster care. This will be dealt with separately below.

2.3 World War II and Evacuation

- 2.3.1 The outbreak of war in 1939 led to an unprecedented period in relation to the residential care and the boarding out of children. In addition to those children already in care, thousands of children, mothers and other vulnerable adults were evacuated to the countryside from the major cities and potential targets of German bombing (Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Clydebank, Rosyth, Inverkeithing, North and South Queensferry, and later, Greenock, Port Glasgow and Dumbarton).

Evacuation was voluntary. Some had made private arrangements but when the order came at 11.07 on 31 August 1939 to 'Evacuate Forthwith', nearly 176,000 children assembled; 120,000 leaving Glasgow within three days. (Scotland's History website)

- 2.3.2 Following the initial evacuation there was a return of people to the cities. A parliamentary debate highlighted the variation across Scotland in terms of the number of people who returned to the cities.

Take the extreme contrast. Of the mothers and children who went out from Dundee 74 per cent have returned, whereas only 21 per cent of the unaccompanied children who went from Edinburgh have come back. Those figures corroborate the general reports that unaccompanied children have, on the whole, been easier to accommodate or have settled down more readily... The following counties have retained over 80 per cent of the

unaccompanied children—Kinross, Midlothian, Nairn, Peebles, Clackmannan, East Lothian, Inverness and West Lothian. In the following counties the percentage remaining is under 50—Angus, Argyll, Perth and Wigtown. It is a matter of interest to note that in certain parts of the country the unaccompanied children have stayed and that in other parts of the country, owing to various circumstances, they have not stayed to the same extent. (HC Deb 21 November 1939 vol 353 cc1088-173)

2.3.3 Titmuss (1950) gives figures from an evacuation count carried out by local authorities on 8th January 1940. In Scotland, 37,600 unaccompanied children remained in the evacuation areas, 61 per cent of all those who had been evacuated.

2.3.4 In the spring of 1941, the bombing raids on Glasgow and Clydeside led to a second wave of evacuation.

Over 100,000 mothers, children and other priority classes left Glasgow, nearly 90,000 taking advantage of the assisted schemes. A count in July 1941 showed that some 142,000 people from all these areas were billeted in Scottish reception districts. (Titmuss, 1950, pp. 362-3)

This figure included some 12,000 unaccompanied children.

2.3.5 Later in the war, evacuee children from London came to Scotland. Although, we have not been able to identify how many children were evacuated to Scotland, this is another group of children who may have experienced abuse in residential and foster care in Scotland.

2.3.6 The Dunning Historical Society provides varying accounts of the experiences of evacuated children (Dunning Parish Historical Society website), and has published a book of their experiences (Wallace, 1999). While many of the

children had positive experiences and recall these as happy times, others experienced isolation and cruelty in their placements.

2.3.7 While many children were placed with families, a significant number of children were housed in residential care and a number of houses and evacuation centres were opened. Barnardo's identifies seven evacuation centres opened in the early years of the war (Blairhill, Rumbling Bridge; Castle Milk, Lockerbie; Cloan, Auchterarder; Comlongan Castle, Ruthwell; Foswell, Auchterarder; Springkell, Eaglesfield; Stapleton Towers, Annan); some of these closed at the end of the war while some continued to operate.

2.3.8 Children were also evacuated to five camps (Dounans, Aberfoyle; Abington; Middleton, Gorebridge; Meigle, Perthshire; Broomlea, West Linton).

Known as the "Wee Vaccies" the children and their teachers were housed in blocks of wooden dormitories built of Canadian red cedarwood with metal bunk beds with a dining hall and assembly hall. Broomlea for example could accommodate 300 children. Many children stayed in these camps for five years until the end of the war in Europe and although the surroundings were entirely unfamiliar to city children many have very happy memories of their time as a "wee vaccie" (The Scots at War Trust website).

2.3.9 These camps were also used to house refugee children from the Netherlands.

2.3.10 The evacuation also impacted on existing residential establishments. Magnusson writes of Quarriers:

The war had put a strain on the accommodation resources of the Homes; hundreds of children had lost a father temporarily or permanently; some had been made homeless by the bombing; others were admitted because

their mother, with perhaps four or five other children to look after at home, simply could not cope. It all added up to lots of extra children and some cottages bursting at the seams. (Magnusson, 1984, p. 113; see also Shaw, 2011)

- 2.3.11 The experience of evacuation brought together two different worlds; the inner city and rural Britain, and highlighted issues of poverty, health and education (Holman, 1996; Stewart and Welshman, 2006). This had an important impact on post-war welfare policies:

While Titmuss, writing in 1950, clearly was unduly optimistic about the potential of the early National Health Service, he was undoubtedly correct in arguing that the evacuation profoundly altered attitudes to state welfare, and led to significant policy changes. (Welshman, 1998, p. 53)

2.4 The 1940s: The Clyde Report

- 2.4.1 The Clyde Report, along with the Curtis Report in England, proved a significant turning point in child welfare (Scottish Home Department, 1946; Care of Children Committee, 1946). We have seen that concerns about child welfare provision were highlighted by the experiences of evacuation during World War II. There were increasing pressures for reform. For example, Lady Allen of Hurtwood expressed concerns about residential care of children in a letter to the Times of 15th July 1944. Lady Allen's letter suggested that there were significant shortcomings in the care system and urged a public inquiry into the care of those looked after away from their families. Although some have seen this letter as central, Holman (1996) points out that government officials had been discussing reform two years before this. Two committees were established in 1945. The Care of Children Committee in England and Wales led to the Curtis Report (Care of Children Committee, 1946), and The Committee on Homeless

Children in Scotland produced the Clyde report (Scottish Home Department, 1946). The remits of the two Committees were slightly different, though their findings were similar, and both contributed to the Children Act 1948 which related to Scotland as well as England and Wales.

- 2.4.2 The Clyde Report addressed the current situation of children in residential and foster care in Scotland. It reviewed the legislative framework, the provision of residential and foster care (including provision for disabled children), inspection, standards and safeguarding of children, and aspects of care such as: size and layout of residential care, staffing and staff training, diet and nutrition, recreation, religious instruction, education and after-care. It made 25 recommendations addressing improvements in both residential and foster care and a range of mechanisms to improve standards. One important issue highlighted by the Clyde Report related to the fragmented nature of the provision for children, and the first recommendation of the committee was:

That the functions regarding the care of children deprived of a normal home life, at present exercised by the three Government Departments, should be transferred to one single Department with a uniform set of regulations and a single staff of inspectors. (Scottish Home Department, 1946, pp. 31-32)

2.5 The Number of Children in Care in the 1940s

- 2.5.1 The Clyde Committee carried out a systematic examination of the system for looked after children away from home in Scotland and examined the different options available at the time: essentially ‘boarding out’ with foster carers,

children’s homes managed by voluntary organisations and children’s homes managed by local authorities. The most comprehensive figures for this period are presented in the Clyde Report (Scottish Home Department, 1946).

2.5.2 In total, the Clyde report states that there were 17,607 children and young people cared for away from their family home on the 15th March 1945: of these 45 per cent were in foster care, and 55 per cent were in some form of residential care.

Table 2.2: Children in residential and foster care, 1945

Year	Foster care		Residential care		Total
		%		%	
1945	7,976	45%	9,631	55%	17,607

(Scottish Home Department, 1946)

2.5.3 If we look at the figures contained in the Clyde Report that relate solely to children and young people placed in care by the Poor Law Authorities (through Public Assistance Boards), we find that the figures for 1945 are similar to those for 1930 presented at Table 2.1. So, of the 6,436 children placed under the Poor Law, 5,377 children were boarded out to foster parents or relatives (84 per cent) and 1,059 were placed in voluntary homes (16 per cent).

- 2.5.4 However, larger proportions of children were in residential care under the remit of other government departments and legislation, for example, three-quarters under the remit of the Scottish Education Department, and almost all of those under the remit of the Scottish Home Department and the Board of Control were in residential care. This includes the significant number of children in voluntary homes who were not the responsibility of any type of public authority (Scottish Home Department, 1946). This is why the figures in Table 2.2 show a majority of children in residential care.
- 2.5.5 The full details of the Clyde Report figures of children in care are reproduced in Appendix 2.
- 2.5.6 An important point to note is that World War II had not yet finished when these figures were compiled. The disruption to family life due to the war, military service in the armed forces, civilian casualties, and evacuation had a significant impact on the numbers of children and young persons in residential and foster care.

These figures are not surprising when one remembers the social upheaval endemic in Scottish society and especially in the cities after the war. In addition to Scotland's share of war deaths, civilian casualties inflicted a heavy toll on family life. In Glasgow alone there were more than 9,000 casualties. (Abrams, 1998, p. 177)

2.6 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries in the 1930s

- 2.6.1 We have seen that a large proportion of children were boarded out with families.

Many Scottish people today have memories of the boarded-out children housed in their communities. Known variously as the 'homies', the 'Glasgow orphans' or 'Glasgow kealies', these children were found foster homes in small towns, farming or crofting communities all over Scotland by the parish and later by the local authorities such as Glasgow Corporation. (Abrams, 1998, p. 36)

- 2.6.2 However, Abrams provides convincing evidence that the experiences of children were not always positive. While it was expected that children would work on farms or crofts, the issue of the exploitation of boarded out children was also highlighted in the Clyde report.

Investigation of conditions in Highland crofts has shown that the lack of sanitation and the absence of facilities for training the children in cleanliness and personal habits make it inadvisable to board out children in remote crofts in the Highlands, where economic conditions are such that the practice of taking children seems to be regarded as an industry, and the labour obtained therefrom often enables the guardians to maintain their crofts. Instances were found where children on crofts were overworked by their foster parents. (Scottish Home Department, 1946, p.21)

- 2.6.3 The physical maltreatment and neglect of children was also highlighted. The selection of foster carers at this time was relatively lax and inspection of the homes of boarded-out children was infrequent.

Whilst it would have been difficult for any inspector to thoroughly assess the conditions of a boarded-out child, the potential for not recognising cases of mistreatment was heightened by authorities' naïve expectation that community self policing would prevent cases of child abuse occurring... (Abrams, 1998, p. 59)

2.6.4 There is more information on abuse in residential care, particularly in the media. Citing an expert witness to the Clyde Report, Abrams describes the regimes in pre-war units as 'often disciplined, which stifled children's natural exuberance' (Abrams, 1998, p. 98). They tended to operate a disciplinary regime run on a system of rewards and punishments seen as the only way of maintaining control.

[The large institution] is an outworn solution, and some of them have left a bad impression upon the Members of the Committee who have visited them. The uniformity, the repression, the impersonality of these cold and forbidding abodes afford no real consolation for entry into a world where the child must ultimately fend for itself. (Scottish Home Department, 1946, p. 15)

2.6.5 Abrams states that residential establishments were often designed to prepare children for life after care, which was assumed to be domestic service for the girls and farm service or manual labour for the boys, with girls commonly used to carry out domestic tasks. The issue of domestic service was raised in a parliamentary question just prior to the period under review. The Secretary of State was asked:

... whether he is aware that young women sent to certain industrial institutions in Edinburgh and Aberdeen are sent out by those institutions to work as domestic servants without any wages and under such conditions of service that the girls go back to their homes and are then re-arrested and given heavier sentences; and whether he will inquire into the matter with a view to improving the conditions of these young women? (HC Deb 21 April 1931 vol 251 cc792-3)

2.6.6 The Secretary of State responded that he had made inquiries with all such schools and could find no justification for such a statement and that:

In all cases girls sent from these institutions to domestic service are engaged for a money wage in addition to board and lodging. In most cases the wages are paid direct to the girls, but in some, banking arrangements under the supervision of the school are made in the interest of the girls themselves. (HC Deb 21 April 1931 vol 251 cc792-3)

2.6.7 The abuse and maltreatment of children was rarely recorded at the time, and much of the focus has been retrospective. The Clyde Report, for example, did not identify specific cases of abuse. Magnusson (2006), however, cites a letter written in 1937 by the Chairman of Quarriers, James Kelly, to the Fathers in charge of the boys' cottages that 'several cases of extreme corporal punishment meted out to the lads have been brought to our notice within recent date. One of these complaints came from the Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, another from a donor and another from a visitor...' (Magnusson, 2006, p. 134).

2.6.8 Magnusson also cites two former female residents who describe physical abuse, inappropriate use of sanctions and force-feeding during this period. Both described instances of children being forcefully removed by being dragged by the hair and a punishment of having castor oil poured over porridge and force fed (Magnusson, 2006, p. 132).

2.6.9 In 1984, The Sunday Mail gave similar accounts (possibly from the same former residents) (Sunday Mail, 3rd June 1984). In response, a number of other former residents wrote to the letters page, four of whom described similar experiences of abuse. Three also wrote noting their happy experiences in Quarriers Village (Magnusson, 1984).

2.6.10 Abrams also focuses on corporal punishment:

But what today would be regarded as random and unnecessary violence - usually strokes from the strap or the cane - was regularly inflicted for a wide variety of petty misdemeanours from failing to learn a psalm off by heart and stealing apples to behaviour which, far from being punished, should been dealt with sympathetically, such as bed-wetting and running away. (Abrams, 1998, p. 46)

2.6.11 A case of excessive punishment at Balgowan Approved School was reported in the Scotsman (23rd May 1936). The 'five hour trial at Dundee Police Court of Edwin George Dowdell (32) formerly Janitor and physical training instructor at Balgowan Approved School' led to him being found not guilty on one charge and guilty on a second charge of assault on boys described as 'inmates' of the school. Baillie Shepherd (the magistrate) said it was difficult to know where reasonable punishment ended and assault began. There was really no assault in the first charge but the difficulty arose with regards to five other boys who 'certainly received more than was laid down in the rules and regulations'. The article continues:

... at the same time it occurred when one might say that they were out of school hours and under the discipline of the Scout's ten commandments rather than under the discipline of the school. Baillie said his own recollection as a boy at the High School was that the physical instructor used the same treatment. 'We did not go whining to the police or to the medical officer grumbling about assault or anything of the kind. If we deserved it we took it without saying anything.' The magistrate was inclined to think it was proved but no more than proved in the second charge. The boys, however, with one or two exceptions did not think they got any more than they deserved. The accused would be dealt with by a simple admonition. (extract from Scotsman 23rd May 1936 p. 19)

2.6.12 There have been allegations about the treatment of children in a number of Catholic run institutions dating back to the 1930s, including claims that children who wet the bed were made to parade around wearing wet sheets and a sign on their backs (Abrams, 1998). Campbell (2003) reports on one person's account of his experience in Nazareth House, Aberdeen, in the 1930s.

... nuns regularly beat him and made him witness the violent degradation of other children. Sleep was routinely interrupted by their constant checks for children wetting their beds and the beating that followed. One bed-wetter was held out of the window by her ankles as punishment.

(Campbell, 2003)

2.6.13 Others claimed that menstruating girls were forced to take baths containing disinfectant and not provided with sanitary towels, or that children were allegedly forced to eat their own vomit (Guardian 8th November 1997; Scotland on Sunday 25th January 1998; Aberdeen Evening Times 10, 11, 12 June 1997 cited in Abrams, 1998, p. 232).

2.7 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries in the 1940s

2.7.1 World War II impacted on issues of abuse because of the experiences of child evacuees. While many accounts are positive and relate happy times, others depict frightening and abusive experiences, and some children ran away to return to their homes and parents (Wallace, 1999). Children also continued to be placed in care, and, as we have seen already, placements were under additional pressure because of the combination of events. Media reporting also indicates a number of concerns. This listing is not exhaustive but demonstrates

that there was disquiet at the quality of care experienced by children and young people in both residential and foster care at this time.

2.7.2 The Clyde Committee acknowledged that there had been 'isolated instances of cruelty to children, on which the fierce light of publicity has been brought to bear' (Scottish Home Department, 1946, p. 16). This was probably referring to the O'Neill and Wilson cases in which children looked after away from home had suffered severe abuse at the hands of foster carers. Dennis O'Neill was boarded out in Shropshire, and his foster carers were convicted of neglect and manslaughter leading to the Monckton Inquiry in 1945. Less than six months later, John and Margaret Walton of Fife were convicted of wilful mistreatment for severely beating two foster boys in their care, Norman and Harry Wilson aged 12 and 10 respectively (Scotsman, 4th August 1945, p. 3).

2.7.3 Abrams (1998) highlights the different reactions to these cases:

The death of a boarded-out child in England in 1945 sparked a campaign there to review the entire child welfare system. In Scotland, however, there appears to have been little public concern at the use of the same system even when a Fife couple - John and Margaret Wilson - were convicted of wilful mistreatment on the boarded-out boys in their care in 1945. (Abrams, 1998, p. 36)

2.7.4 In relation to residential care, again, the Clyde Report did not identify specific examples of abuse, although it did refer to the 'bad impression' left on the committee by large institutions. From 1945 onwards, Abrams suggests that there was 'some official relaxation of the disciplinary regime in residential homes' (1998, p. 104). We have, however, identified a number of cases of abuse, or allegations of abuse, of children in residential care in this period.

- 2.7.5 Three cases involved children and young people running away or absconding from residential care, and subsequently dying. While it is not known why the boys ran away, it is now recognised that this may be an indicator of negative experiences of the care system (Kent, 1997). An article in the Lanark Gazette details the fate of two boys who it seems had left St Charles Institution for Invalid and Mentally Defective Children in Carstairs (South Lanarkshire). One boy was found dead from exposure and another (James McGoldrick) survived but had to have both legs amputated. The boys had been missing for a week, and James apparently said they had never been away from the grounds, which were described as 'extensive'. Search parties from St Charles meanwhile were reported as having been combing the area looking for the boys (Lanark Gazette, 1945, no date).
- 2.7.6 Similarly, on 9th April 1947, a boy's body was found in a builder's yard at 393 Alexandra Parade, Glasgow. It was later identified to be that of Robert Low from Dundee. He had apparently 'escaped' from [Springboig] St John's Approved School, Glasgow, with another two boys, one from Dundee and one from Glasgow. It seems that he was found in a sleeping position, and death was due to exposure. The other two boys were 'recaptured' (Scotsman 9th June 1947). There is no comment about the reason for the boys staying away although, as stated above, this may be an indicator of negative experiences of the care system (Kent, 1997).
- 2.7.7 In November 1947, four boys were found dead on board an RAF launch in Dundee Harbour after an escape from an approved school near Dundee (the school was not identified in the article). The boys were found 'foaming at the mouth' in the forecastle of the launch. Four other boys survived; 2 were returned to school after escaping and 2 were admitted to hospital. The dead boys were Alexander Boswell, aged 11, from Dundee; George Gibson, age not reported, from Aberdeen; George Penman, 13, from Crossgates, Fife; and Harry Law, aged

13, from Montrose. No reason was given for their absconding (Scotsman 6th November 1947).

- 2.7.8 Also in 1947, Councillor Robina Lambie suggested to Ayrshire Educational Committee that there be an inquiry into conditions at Dr. Guthrie's Approved School for Boys, Edinburgh. Mrs Lambie spoke of 'escapes' from the school, and that four or five boys had arrived back in her district. Parents were concerned because they apparently knew nothing of it until the boys arrived back footsore, weary and hungry - 'there are tales of beatings' said Councillor Lambie (Scotsman 15th October 1947). There was subsequent media coverage (Scotsman 10th December 1947) and a majority report, which found the arrangements made by the managers and headmaster for the care and training of the boys were satisfactory. Mrs Lambie, still concerned about treatment of the boys, submitted a minority report and asked that the department hold an inquiry into the system of approved schools. The Education Committee agreed to accept the majority verdict (Scotsman 15th October 1947).
- 2.7.9 In the October article, there was also reference to discussion at the same committee meeting of 'the unnatural lives of children at Ayr Welfare Home'. The report states that while the Superintendent of the Home was doing his best in the circumstances, life in the Home was 'not suited to the children's normal physical and mental development'. It was agreed that this was a matter for consideration by the Social Welfare Committee of Ayr County Council and Ayr Corporation who placed the children in the home (Scotsman 15th October 1947).
- 2.7.10 Abrams (1998) writes of one housemaster employed by Aberlour being forced to resign in the 1940s when his 'violent and unorthodox treatment of boys' was exposed by colleagues (Abrams, 1998, p. 105). Complaints received about a Barnardo's home in 1945 were dismissed by the management as they had originated from the remarks of the boys themselves (Abrams 1998, p. 233).

3 1948 - 1969

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Hendrick wrote that the post-war period was:

... marked not only by expansion but also by a sense of optimism, a belief that it was possible to change people's lives, to enhance their experiences, in effect to patch up the consequences of economic and social deprivation. (Hendrick, 1994, p. 192)

3.1.2 During this period child care services focused on preventing family breakdown and bringing juvenile offenders into the child care system (Hendrick, 2003, p. 193). Following the recommendations of the Curtis and Clyde Committees, there was a major shake-up in child care legislation, and this was in the broader context of the new Labour Government's welfare policies and legislation. The Poor Law was formally repealed by the National Assistance Act 1948. The Children Act 1948 was planned to coincide with the repeal of the Poor Law and provided a new legislative framework for the care of vulnerable children, requiring every council to set up a Children's Committee.

... the Children's Committee takes over the direct management of children's homes, reception centres or residential schools for which the public assistance committee was previously responsible, as well as any residential schools, remand homes and approved schools previously under the control of the Education Committee. It is also responsible for the selection of foster homes and the supervision of children boarded out in them... (Younghusband, 1949, p. 65)

3.1.3 Shaw (2007) highlights the Act's emphasis on the child's best interest which placed children's welfare at the centre of care, and the Act was regarded as a

major step forward for child welfare, paving the way for services over the next 20 years. Shaw (2007), however, acknowledged that the Act did not lead to the same level of service developments in Scotland.

The approach to children's service was part-time and piecemeal. Even where children's officers were appointed, the structure was poorly developed and affected the service adversely throughout the 1950s.
(Shaw, 2007, p. 19)

- 3.1.4 Bowlby's highly influential publication on maternal deprivation and mental health gave theoretical underpinning for foster care as opposed to residential care (Bowlby, 1951). The priority was to maintain a child within their family setting or, where this was not possible, in a substitute family setting that replicated this as closely as possible. A Home Office circular in 1948 had already emphasised the importance of preventative work with families to keep children with their parents in the first place, and this was underpinned by local policy frameworks in Scotland (Sen et al, 2007). Further, a parliamentary question in 1949, about the number of children in care under the new Children Act 1948, finished by asking 'if he [the Secretary of State for Scotland] is satisfied that the local authorities are doing all that is possible to reduce and replace institutional care in favour of home life care' (HC Deb 15 February 1949 vol 461 c935)
- 3.1.5 On the whole there appear to have been improvements in the quality of residential care in the period after 1948. The sector responded to the observations of the Clyde and Curtis Reports by reducing the size of units and improving both the physical layout of the buildings as well as their furnishing, particularly with the development of the 'family group home' as envisaged in the Curtis Report. Progress was made on the goal of providing children in

residential care with food, clothing, activities and facilities comparable to those which children in the community enjoyed, though the goal was far from fully achieved (Berry, 1975; Tresiliotis, 1988).

- 3.1.6 White (1973) identifies the considerable regional variation in developments in the residential sector in Scotland. He notes that, in respect of Edinburgh, the local authority took up to twenty years to respond to the ideas behind the Clyde Report and the 1948 Children's Act. The size and use of homes remained the same as before with 'family group homes' planned from 1962 onwards only (Sen et al. 2007).

3.2 The Number of Children in Care

- 3.2.1 This period (1948 -1969) saw the start of a more coherent approach to the collection of statistics. From 1949 the Scottish Home Department began to collate statistics on the number of children in care each year and this has continued to the present day, although the formats have changed over time.
- 3.2.2 Some information is also available for 1948. In 1949, a parliamentary question was asked about the number of children being cared for by local authorities in Scotland under the Children Act 1948, the number in family homes, and the number in large institutions and homes. The response reported that on 15 November 1948 there were 8,496 children in local authority care (Table 3.1) and, of these, two thirds (66 per cent) were boarded out with foster parents; 13 per cent were in local authority children's homes; 18 per cent were in voluntary homes; the remaining 3 per cent were, on that date, in child guidance centres, hospitals, convalescent homes or National Assistance Act premises (HC Deb 15 February 1949 vol 461 c935)

Table 3.1 Children in local authority care on 15th November 1948

Year	Boarded out with foster parents		In local authority children's homes		In voluntary homes		Other*		Total
		%		%		%		%	
1948	5,623	66	1,112	13	1,480	18	281	3	8,496

(HC Deb 15 February 1949 vol 461 c935)

* child guidance centres, hospitals, convalescent homes or National Assistance premises

3.2.3 These figures are significantly lower than those in the Clyde Report, though it is difficult to know to what extent this is due to an actual reduction in the numbers in care, or the consequence of the implementation of the Children Act in July 1948, and the new categorisation of children in care which may have excluded children previously counted.

3.2.4 The Scottish Home Department (1959) provided figures for children in the care of local authorities between 1949 and 1958. Table 3.2 gives the figures for 1949 to 1951 only, as less information is available for that period and the figures are presented in a different format from 1952 onwards. The figures provided do not give all the detail on children in local authority care and the total is greater than the sum of children boarded out and in local authority and voluntary homes.

Table 3.2 Children in local authority care on 15th November 1949-1951

Year	Children boarded out	In local authority children's homes	In voluntary homes		Children in local authorities' care
			Total number of children in residence	Number of these children placed by local authorities	
1949	5,519	1,322	5,578	1,663	9,068
1950	5,581	1,482	5,075	1,794	9,537
1951	5,958	1,571	4,677	1,941	10,031

(Scottish Home Department, 1959)

3.2.5 It can be seen that there is still a significant number of children being placed in voluntary homes under private arrangements who are not in the care of the local authority - 3,915 in 1949; 3,281 in 1950; and, 2,736 in 1951. The Voluntary Action History Society (2005) discusses how both critical and supportive views about the role of the voluntary organisations in child care were expressed in the discussions of the Curtis Committee. The Children Act 1948, then, continued to work through the two systems of voluntary organisations and local authorities.

The Children Act 1948 did indeed establish a new relationship between the state and the voluntary sector, but the anomalies in the Act no doubt encouraged an atmosphere of suspicion between the two sectors rather than the 'friendly rivalry' envisaged by the Curtis Committee. (Voluntary Action History Society, 2005, p. 6)

3.2.6 Table 3.3 details the number of children in all forms of care for the period 1952 to 1969. The year 1952 represented the high point for the number of children in care during this period with over 13,000 children in some form of care away from home. The majority of these children were in the care of local authorities and this remained the case throughout the period. While there was a significant drop of about 16 per cent in the number of children in care overall the reduction concerned those children not placed by local authorities. This reflects the complex relationship between voluntary organisations and local authorities over this period, the move away from large orphanages and institutions and a widening remit of the voluntary organisations, and the focus on family placements (Holman, 1975; Voluntary Action History Society, 2005).

Table 3.3 Number of children in care in Scotland at 30 November each year 1952-1969

Year	Children in care of local authorities					Children not placed by local authorities	All children in care
	Boarded out In foster care	In authorities' homes	In voluntary homes	Elsewhere	Total	In voluntary homes	Total
1952	6,062	1,618	1,542	1,028	10,250	3,090	13,340
1953	5,990	1,772	1,498	888	10,148	2,850	12,998
1954	6,185	1,702	1,391	966	10,244	2,670	12,914
1955	6,190	1,687	1,275	918	10,070	2,665	12,735
1956	6,117	1,688	1,244	909	9,958	2,625	12,583
1957	6,037	1,658	1,225	905	9,825	2,659	12,484
1958	5,849	1,679	1,340	782	9,650	2,355	12,005
1959	5,902	1,623	1,355	738	9,618	2,144	11,762
1960	5,900	1,622	1,282	876	9,680	2,100	11,780
1961	5,875	1,706	1,516	845	9,942	1,808	11,750
1962	5,950	1,706	1,546	810	10,012	1,823	11,835
1963	6,165	1,719	1,474	805	10,163	1,835	11,998
1964	6,305	1,735	1,513	776	10,329	1,458	11,787
1965	6,298	1,749	1,646	764	10,457	790	11,247
1966	6,385	1,775	1,832	662	10,654	774	11,428
1967	6,300	1,799	1,791	750	10,640	673	11,313
1968	6,207	1,743	1,841	851	10,642	579	11,221
1969	6,092	1,776	1,976	953	10,797	424	11,221

(Scottish Government Education Analytical Services Division)

3.2.7 Between 1952 and 1969 approximately 60 per cent of children in local authority care were in foster care, and the figures remained relatively stable throughout the period. There were approximately 1,700 children in local authority homes in each year over this period, and approximately 1,500 children placed in voluntary children's homes by local authorities. In addition, there was an average of approximately 850 children in other settings, categorised as 'elsewhere', although the types of placements covered by this were not indicated in the Scottish Government figures.

3.2.8 Over this period there were a number of specific references in Parliament to approved schools. In 1962, a parliamentary answer from the Secretary of State identified 22 approved schools, only 2 of which were local authority schools, and on 31st January 1962 there were 1,566 children placed in the schools; 1,322 boys and 244 girls. By 1968, the number of approved schools had risen to 26 - with 1,820 places - and at 31st March 1968 there were 1,663 children in approved schools.

3.3 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries in the 1950s and 1960s

3.3.1 There appears to be limited reference in media and literature to specific instances of abuse and concern about standards of practice in residential establishments and foster care during the 1950s and 1960s. There are however indications from records held in government archives and in the media that by the late 1960s there was concern about standards in some of Scotland's children's homes (NAS-ED11/854 and ED15/552; Sunday Mail 6th January 2002). Shaw writes of this:

A vast number of legal requirements and powers governed how children's residential establishments were provided, regulated and inspected in

Scotland from 1950 to 1995. They were complex and in some ways vague. The many regulations and rules had their origins in different government policies and were amended and repealed, As a result it is very difficult to identify precisely what was current at any given point in time, a challenge which those delivering children's residential services must have faced and which may well have given rise to confusion and misunderstanding. (Shaw, 2007, p. 97)

Again much of what is presented here is retrospective.

- 3.3.2 Abrams writes of a housemaster being prosecuted and convicted for the abuse of boys in Aberlour Orphanage in the 1950s but no details are given (Abrams, 1998, p.105).
- 3.3.3 As we saw above, Campbell (2003) documents a number of cases of abuse in Catholic institutions, including Nazareth House, Aberdeen, during this period. One of these survivors, Joseph Currie, placed in Nazareth House from the 1950s until 1967, states that he was molested by a male volunteer (Campbell, 2003). Campbell's article also sets out a range of physical, sexual and emotional abuse and neglect suffered by other residents of Catholic institutions over the years. In 2000, Marie Docherty (Sister Alphonso), a nun who looked after children in Nazareth House homes in Aberdeen and Lasswade, Midlothian, was found guilty of four charges of child cruelty against children in her care.
- 3.3.4 Shaw refers to the 1950s as a period when the first signs of significant change in the arrangements for care provided by Quarriers became evident (Shaw 2011). Mixed cottages were introduced and there were developments in educational provision. While there were positive reports, there were still accounts of rigid regimes and excessive physical chastisement in some of the cottages (Shaw 2011).

- 3.3.5 In September 2001, Samuel McBrearty, a care worker, was convicted of raping two girls, and indecently assaulting them and a third girl at Quarriers Homes between 1961 and 1968. The girls were aged 10 and 12 when the abuse began (Magnusson, 2006, p.192). McBrearty was sentenced to 12 years in prison, later reduced to 10. Joseph Nicholson, another care worker, was subsequently convicted in 2001 and jailed for 2 years for abusing a 13 year old girl in Quarriers in the late 1960s, and John Porteous (who had also been brought up in Quarriers Homes before joining the staff as a houseparent) was convicted in 2002, for offences against two boys between 1969 and 1970. He was jailed for 8 years, later reduced to 5. His brother-in-law, Alexander Wilson, also a former houseparent, was convicted in 2004, and sent to prison for 7.5 years for sexual abuse (Magnusson 2006).
- 3.3.6 In January 2002, the Sunday Mail reported concern about the abuse of children in residential care in the 1960s. Reports included a seven year old girl having her mouth washed out with carbolic soap for swearing, children being denied food, being banned from seeing their parents and being locked in darkened rooms for hours. The article reports that a government taskforce launched by the then Scottish Secretary of State, Bruce Millan in the 1960s had apparently ‘uncovered brutality at a string of institutions’. It was alleged that the task force recommendations were not taken forward, following a change of government (Sunday Mail, 6th January, 2002). The article also identified a number of incidents which had led to the taskforce and these included the death of a six month old baby who choked to death while in care at the Christie Home in Haddington, East Lothian. Unfortunately no official report has been found of the work of or outcomes from the taskforce.
- 3.3.7 The article also mentions a ‘major inquiry into the brutal regime’ at Gryffe Children’s Home, Renfrewshire, in 1969 (Sunday Mail, 6th January, 2002). Records held at the National Archive for Scotland (NAS ED11/854/ and NAS 15/552) also refer to concerns about the use of corporal punishment in approved

schools and children's homes, in particular, in Gryffe and in the Christie Home, Haddington, around this time.

- 3.3.8 A report by the Scottish Information Commissioner on access to records related to residential establishments (Dunion, 2005) identifies a range of deficiencies in record-keeping. One example involves a confidential report from an H.M Inspector who visited Wellington School on 16 March 1964 to conduct an inspection. The report details an allegation made against a teacher by one of the male pupils, both of whom were named. The reader is referred to an attached sheet for details of the allegation, but the attached sheet is missing from the record and the record contains no further reference to the incident (Dunion 2005, p. 25).
- 3.3.9 An independent Inquiry, 'The Fife Report', was set up by the Chief Executive of Fife Council following the conviction of David Logan Murphy for the sexual abuse of children from 1960 to the mid-1980s (Black and Williams 2002). In 2001, Murphy was sentenced to 15 years in prison for 30 charges of sexual abuse of 18 boys in his care in St Margaret's home, Elie, Fife, where he worked between 1960 and 1973, and subsequently at Linnwood Hall School, Leven, Fife.
- 3.3.10 Another case which spanned the 1960s and 1970s concerned the De La Salle St Ninian's Residential School, Gartmore, Stirlingshire. In 2003, Michael Murphy, (also known as Brother Benedict), a former housemaster at St. Ninians School, was found guilty of 10 offences of physical abuse, including giving electric shocks. James McKinstrey, a former night watchman, was convicted of 4 charges of sexual abuse, and former woodwork teacher, Charles McKenna, was found guilty of 2 charges of indecent assault and 1 charge of indecency. Evidence in court gave accounts of boys being whipped, forced to eat their own vomit and subjected to sexual abuse (BBC 14th July 2003).

4 1970 - 1995

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Following the Kilbrandon Report, the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 established the Children's Hearings system in Scotland. However, the Kilbrandon recommendation for a Social Education Department was not taken forward, and Social Work Departments brought together a number of separate services (the probation service, the child care service, the welfare services, and the mental health service). The process leading up to this was described thus:

Fortunately, it was possible in Scotland to proceed straight from the Kilbrandon Report of 1964 and the McBoyle Report on Prevention of Neglect of Children (Cmnd. 3065 of October 1966); to the creation of the Social Work Services Group within the Scottish Office in March 1967; and to the submission of the Social Work (Scotland) Bill to the House of Lords in March 1968 (Working Party on the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, 1969, p.9)

- 4.1.2 The Social Work (Scotland) 1968 made significant changes to the categorisation of children in care, particularly in relation to children and young people referred to the Children's Panel. Importantly, children and young people could now be placed on supervision in their own homes.
- 4.1.3 From the 1970s onwards, there was a significant increase in the research and literature on children in care, and, from the mid-1980s onward, a much clearer focus on the abuse of children and young people in residential and foster care (Shaw, 2007).

4.2 The Number of Children in Care

- 4.2.1 Over this period there were significant variations in the numbers of children in care. The first half of the 1970s saw a steep rise in the number of children in care. Abrams (1998) suggests that one possible factor was the growing awareness of child abuse. Importantly, however, the figures also include the numbers for the new category of children on supervision at home, introduced by the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968. Children on supervision at home are included in Table 4.1 for completeness, but we have not included them in our final figures for those who have experienced care. There are a number of gaps in the figures due to disruption caused by local government reorganisations in 1975 and 1995, the fact that some local authorities were unable to provide detailed breakdown of figures in some years, and the impact of changes in legislation and categorisation of children in care.
- 4.2.2 As Table 4.1 shows, the number of children in care each year averaged over 17,000 in the 1970s, and there was a significant increase during the first half of the 1970s particularly, reaching a peak of more than 20,700 in 1973. However, the 'At Home' column shows the substantial number of children (between 5,000 and 8,260) who, after the introduction of home supervision as a category of care, remained at home in this period. When these children are removed from the figures, we can see that the numbers in residential and foster care are of a similar order to figures in the 1960s before the implementation of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968.

Table 4.1: Number of children looked after by accommodation, 1970-1995

Year	At home	With foster carers	Other* community placement	In residential care	All children in care
1970	-	5,779	-	-	11,008
1971	1,434	5,516	1,534	6,304	14,788
1972	6,818	5,500	1,038	5,810	19,166
1973	8,230	5,661	527	6,285	20,703
1974	8,259	5,576	313	6,405	20,553
1975	-	-	-	-	18,936
1976	5,883	3,763	1,430	6,242	17,318
1977	5,593	3,733	1,337	6,209	16,872
1978	5,728	3,666	1,604	6,109	17,107
1979	5,749	3,566	1,684	5,888	16,887
1980	5,736	5,193		5,916	16,845
1981	6,128	5,152		5,765	17,045
1982	6,155	5,074		4,855	16,084
1983	6,140	4,901		4,205	15,529
1984	5,615	3,040	1,645	3,483	13,783
1985	5,740	2,877	1,283	3,361	13,261
1986	6,193	2,886	1,180	3,060	13,319
1987	5,949	2,759	1,025	2,784	12,517
1988	6,064	2,620	939	2,664	12,287
1989	6,262	2,560	851	2,364	12,037
1990	7,128	2,593	928	2,313	12,962
1991	6,625	2,492	1,147	2,401	12,665
1992	6,527	2,746	1,200	2,298	12,771
1993	6,447	2,574	1,221	2,124	12,371
1994	6,335	2,589	1,121	2,083	12,128
1995	6,224	2,605	1,021	2,042	11,891

(Scottish Government Children in care/looked After Statistics 1971-1995.)

Figures in bold italics are estimates due to lack of information from some areas of Strathclyde

*Other community placement includes 'with friends and relatives' and 'in other community'

- 4.2.3 There is a small reduction in the numbers in residential care during the 1970s. The figures for children placed in the foster care and other community placements (not including those on home supervision) also fell during the 1970s from over 7,000 to just over 5,000.
- 4.2.4 During the 1980s, the overall figures for children in care continued to fall, and averaged over 14,000 annually over the decade. It was during the 1980s that there was a significant reduction in the use of residential child care. The numbers of children placed in residential care fell by more than 60 per cent between 1980 and 1989. Overall, the numbers in community placements also fell but not in such a dramatic way. The number of children placed at home with parents under supervision continued reached 6,262 in 1989, while the number placed away from home in the community (either with foster parents, friends and relatives or other community placements) reduced to 3,411 by that year.
- 4.2.5 Kendrick and Fraser (1992) highlight that one of the major reasons for the reduction in the use of residential placements was because of the focus on finding alternative family placements, particularly for young children. In 1977, 33 per cent of children aged 0 to 4 were in residential care but by 1989 this had reduced to 4 per cent. Similarly, in 1977, 47 per cent of children aged 5 to 7 and 42 per cent of children aged 8 to 11 were in residential care. By 1989, the percentage for these age groups combined (5 to 11 years) in residential care had reduced to only 8 per cent. In contrast, the percentage of older children in residential care (young people over 11) had only reduced slightly over this period; from 34 to 30 per cent.
- 4.2.6 In the 1990s, the number of children in care continued to fall but to a lesser degree than in the previous decade. Up to 1995, there was an average of 12,464 children in care each year. The reduction in the number of children in residential care started to level out, with 2,313 children in residential

placements in 1990 and 2,042 children in residential placements in 1995. The numbers of children in foster care and other community placements away from home rose from 3,521 in 1990 and then fell back to 3,626 in 1995. In this period then, just over a third of children cared for away from home were in residential care.

4.3 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries in the 1970s through to 1995

- 4.3.1 As recognition of child abuse in its different forms came more and more to professional and public attention, so too did awareness that children and young people were being abused in residential and foster care settings. In the 1980s, there were a number of significant inquiries into child abuse in England and Northern Ireland. This was also reflected in international concern with investigations being carried out in, for example, Australia, Canada, the USA and Ireland. Some of the earliest work on institutional abuse was done in the USA in the late 1970s (Harrel and Orem, 1980). As awareness of institutional abuse increased coupled with increasing coverage in the media, more people came forward reporting abuse. There were several convictions for abuse during the 1990s often relating to offences during previous decades (Marshall, Jamieson and Finlayson, 1999).
- 4.3.2 Much of the general literature on abuse of children and young people over this period was reviewed for the Children's Safeguards Review (Kendrick, 1997) and for the Historical Abuse Systemic Review (Sen et al., 2007), and we will not duplicate this here. Instead we will focus on specific instances of abuse and neglect identified in the literature and media. Many of the cases of abuse identified in the 1960s carried over into the 1970s.

- 4.3.3 For example, David Murphy worked at Linnwood Hall School, Leven, Fife, between 1975 and 1989 and continued abusing children there into the 1980s (see paragraph 3.3.9). Linnwood Hall opened in 1974 and closed in 1998.
- 4.3.4 Shaw (2011) highlighted the changes at Quarriers which were intended to improve the position of children living there but participants' experiences reported to Time to be Heard are mixed and include allegations of abuse. More reported very high standards of care than did participants in earlier decades but one participant observed that 'everyone knew (about the abuse in our cottage)'. As we saw in paragraph 3.3.5, John Porteous's convictions were for offences against two boys between 1969 and 1976.
- 4.3.5 In December 1997, following their conviction in the High Court, two former care workers, Gordon Knott and Brian McLennan, were imprisoned for serious abuse of children in the care of Edinburgh Corporation and Lothian Council between 1973 and 1987. The Council's Policy and Resources Committee set up a formal independent inquiry subsequently published as *Edinburgh's Children* (Marshall Jamieson and Finlayson, 1999). Gordon Knott was sentenced to 16 years for crimes committed in Clerwood Children's Home from 1973-1977 and at Glenallan Children's Home and various holiday locations from 1978-1983. Brian McLennan was sentenced to 11 years for crimes committed at Clerwood Children's Home from 1977 to 1978 and at Dean House Children's Home between 1978 and 1986. Charges against a third accused were found 'not proven'. Details of the charges and the facts of the High Court Case are contained in the report (Marshall Jamieson and Finlayson, 1999, pp. 18-19).
- 4.3.6 In 1996, Peter Hartley was convicted at the High Court of Glasgow for abusing boys at Merkland Home in Moffat in the 1970s and 1980s. Dumfries and Galloway Council apologised in 2009 and more people came forward alleging abuse. At the time of the report in the Scotsman, 47 people had come forward. According to the report, after an independent evaluation every survivor was deemed

entitled to an ex-gratia payment of £20,000. Around 200 boys spent time in Merkland when Peter Hartley was in post (Scotsman 30th March 2010).

- 4.3.7 At least 120 former residents of Eversley and Downcraig Children's Homes alleged sexual abuse while in the care of the Strathclyde Regional Council between 1974 and 1988. Eversley apparently accommodated around 18 children. It opened in the 1950s but closed in 1979 when the residents moved to Downcraig in Castlemilk. Downcraig apparently accommodated around 40 children between 12 and 15 and closed in 1988. Three men aged 43, 45 and 72 were initially charged by police (Community Care Online 20th June 2001). John Marshall was eventually imprisoned for life in 2006 following extradition from Australia on 14 charges of lewd and libidinous behaviour towards children aged 5 to 14 between 1974 and 1982.
- 4.3.8 In April 2006, two former employers at Kerelaw Residential School (run initially by Strathclyde Regional Council and subsequently by Glasgow City Council) were convicted on a number of historical charges of abuse (including sexual elements) and received prison sentences. Glasgow City Council concluded that around 40 staff had been involved in abuse over some 25 years and that a much larger group knew of the abuse and did nothing to stop it (Frizzell, 2009, p. 13).
- 4.3.9 In September 2007, the Sunday Herald reported on alleged physical and sexual abuse at Larchgrove Remand Home in Glasgow. Three former residents spoke of physical and sexual abuse during the 1970s (Sunday Herald, 2nd September 2007).
- 4.3.10 In 1992, an investigation was carried out by Central Regional Social Work Department into Brodie Youth Centre (formerly Weedingshall Children's Home) for 12-16 year olds, near Polmont (Donnellan, 1993). The investigation was prompted by allegations that a form of pindown technique was regularly being used there, including that children were punished by being forced to strip to their underwear, confined for up to 24 hours in rooms with only a bed, and that

the centre used two special secure rooms for the isolation punishment (Donnellan, 1993, p.5).

- 4.3.11 There is also more retrospective evidence of abuse in foster care in this period. A number of newspaper reports identify the convictions of foster carers for abuse, mostly for cases of sexual abuse.
- 4.3.12 Charles Miller, a former foster carer, was jailed for 6 years for the rape and indecent assault of an 11 year old girl in his care in the 1970s. The case only came to light 20 years later when the victim disclosed what had happened to her (The Herald, 26th November, 1998).
- 4.3.13 In 1994, Stephen McNally, a Strathclyde Region foster carer, was jailed for 3 years after being found guilty of indecently assaulting 4 young girls. One of the girls was fostered by McNally and his wife, while the 3 other charges involved girls who were not in the care of the couple (The Herald, 8th October, 1994).
- 4.3.14 James Farquhar, a Lothian foster carer, was jailed in March 1999 when he was found guilty of lewd and indecent behaviour toward 3 children between 1986 and 1991. He and his wife had cared for 68 children over 14 years (The Herald, 26th March, 1999).
- 4.3.15 A West Lothian foster carer, John McCafferty, was jailed for 10 years for a number of sex offences dating back to 1976. The abuse first came to light in 1992 and he was removed as a foster carer by Lothian Regional Council. He also lost his job as a residential care officer. He pleaded guilty to 4 charges of shameless indecency (Evening News, 1998).
- 4.3.16 On the 18th November 2008, Paulnacha O'Mairthini, a former foster carer from Perth, was imprisoned after he pleaded guilty to 3 charges of lewd and libidinous behaviour and 2 of assault involving 4 boys, 1 of whom was fostered by

him when the abuse occurred. The offences took place between 1992 and 1997 (The Herald, 18th November 2008).

4.3.17 Kendrick and Brodie (1995) carried out a confidential report for a Scottish Regional Council to identify substantiated cases of abuse in foster care. Over a three year period, 24 abusive incidents were identified involving 22 children and young people, and 13 foster families. Eighteen of the 24 cases involved children being smacked, hit or physically mishandled. Six cases involved sexual abuse, ranging from inappropriate sexual requests to penetrative sexual abuse.

5 1995 - 2005

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 In 1995, the Children (Scotland) Act came into force and it was seen as the most radical shake up of child care law for 25 years. It incorporated a number of the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and focused on the needs and rights of children. Three themes are present throughout the Act: that the welfare of the child is paramount; that courts and children's hearings should only make an order or supervision requirement where doing so is better for the child than making no order or supervision at all; and that the child's views should be taken into account where major decisions are to be made about his or her future.
- 5.1.2 Another provision of the Act is that the term 'in care' has been replaced with the term 'looked after' and those in residential and foster care are 'looked after and accommodated' children and young people.
- 5.1.3 This period saw significant changes in the focus on protecting children and young people in residential and foster care. The Kent Report was published in 1997 and made a number of recommendations to safeguard children living away from home. While some of the developments in Scotland focused solely on children and young people most covered the whole of social work services. Nevertheless, the reviews and inquiries into abuse and neglect of children in care were a major driving force in these important changes. Focusing on the quality of services, the Care Commission was established on 1st April 2002. It had responsibility for the registration and inspection of care services. National Care Standards were issued by the Scottish Executive in the spring of 2002 and these covered a wide range of social care services. The Care Commission enforced

these standards. In 2011 the work of the Care Commission passed to a new body, the Care Inspectorate.

- 5.1.4 Alongside this there was a focus on ensuring the quality of the workforce, and the Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC) was established to regulate the workforce. The SSSC sets standards of conduct and practice for the workforce and publishes codes of practice for social services workers and their employers. It maintains a register of individuals working in social work and social care and is able to discipline individuals and, ultimately, to remove individuals from the register. The SSSC also regulates education and training, and approves courses.

5.2 The Number of Children Looked After and Accommodated

- 5.2.1 As noted above, a major change introduced by the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 concerned the vocabulary for children in care. Children in care were now to be referred to as looked after children. Those not living at home under home supervision requirements were to be referred to as looked after and accommodated. This has led to the unfortunate abbreviation of LAC and LAAC children.
- 5.2.2 In Table 5.1, we can see that during this period the total number of children in care fell in comparison with earlier decades and in 1998 was at the lowest ever recorded. Residential care particularly continued to decrease with only about 1550 children in residential care by 2005. On the other hand, the figures for foster care increased quite significantly over this time and the number of children placed in other community settings also went up.

Table 5.1: Number of children looked after by accommodation, 1995-2005

Year	At home	With foster carers or prospective adopters	Other community placement	In residential care	All children looked after
1995	6,224	2,605	1,021	2,042	11,891
1996	6,112	2,620	920	2,001	11,653
1997	6,000	2,635	820	1,960	11,415
1998	5,455	2,794	738	1,817	10,804
1999	5,309	3,155	943	1,784	11,191
2000	5,270	3,181	1,274	1,585	11,309
2001	4,842	3,280	1,195	1,582	10,897
2002	4,909	3,328	1,409	1,595	11,241
2003	4,851	3,468	1,518	1,550	11,388
2004	4,982	3,608	1,518	1,567	11,675
2005	5,179	3,660	1,807	1,539	12,185

(Scottish Government Statistical Bulletins, 1996 - 2006)

5.3 Abuse and Allegations of Abuse in Literature, Media and Public Inquiries from 1995 to 2005

- 5.3.1 As noted above, a number of the cases of abuse previously mentioned overlap in to this period, and many of the media reports relate to historic cases of abuse.
- 5.3.2 We have seen the abuse of children and young people in Kerelaw Residential School, and the Inquiry concluded that ‘abuse of young people did take place at Kerelaw after 1996 and that physical abuse was prevalent, although it did not involve all staff’ (Frizzell, 2009, p. 10).

- 5.3.3 A female member of staff at Dock Street Children’s Home in Falkirk, Vicki McIntosh, was convicted of ‘conducting herself in a shameless and indecent manner, and of having sexual intercourse with a 15 year old boy in her care’ (The Mirror, February 6th 1998).
- 5.3.4 In the introduction, we commented on the issue of abuse by other children and young people in residential and foster care. In 2004, Daryll Rennie, 18, pleaded guilty to indecently assaulting two girls, then aged 14 or 15, when he was a 13-year-old pupil at Donaldson’s School for the Deaf. He was placed on probation and his name placed on the sex offender register (Edinburgh Evening News, 24 September 2004). Given the evidence of the extent of peer abuse in residential and foster care, it is surprising only this case has been identified.
- 5.3.5 The sexual abuse of boys by a Perth foster carer also took place in this period (The Herald, 18th November 2008).

6 Estimating the Number of Children who have Experienced Residential and Foster Care Between 1930 and 2005

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 In this chapter, we attempt to estimate how many children and young people have experienced different forms of care in Scotland, residential care, foster care and other forms of community placements over the period of the review. We have specifically excluded children placed at home under supervision requirements from the Children's Hearings.
- 6.1.2 This is, obviously, fraught with difficulties. Even relatively recently, there are gaps in the information available on children and young people looked after in residential and foster care. When we take this back 75 years, there is very limited information available. In estimating the number of children and young people who have experienced care there are two important factors: the number of children and young people in care at any one point of time, and the rate that children and young people enter and leave care. There is even less information on the 'turnover' of children in care than the numbers in care on any single day. We have had to make a number of assumptions, both about the numbers of children in care (the population), and the numbers who enter and leave care each year (reception/leaving figures).
- 6.1.3 The basic method we have adopted is to take a baseline figure of children and young people who were in care in the year 1930, and then add to this figure the number of children and young people leaving care each year up until the year 2005. This gives an approximation of all children and young people who have experienced care over this period. It is not possible to break down these figures in more detail. For example, while we wished to estimate the numbers in

residential and foster care separately, this is not possible, since children and young people may move between residential and foster placements several times in one care episode. One study in Scotland (Kendrick, 1995), for example, found that 201 children experienced 412 placements over a 12 month period: 92 (46 per cent) only experienced foster placements; 74 (37 per cent) only experienced residential care; however, 35 (17 per cent) experienced both residential and foster placements.

- 6.1.4 Similarly, we would have wished to estimate the break down in the figures between those placed in care by the state and those placed on a voluntary basis, and while we have given figures which show the fall in the number of children in voluntary homes under private arrangements, we are unable to estimate the numbers who may have moved between sectors during their care career.
- 6.1.5 The figures we present should therefore be treated with caution- they are best estimates based on the available information, acknowledging that this information has gaps, inaccuracies and changing categories of children in care.
- 6.1.6 For this element of the study we have split the period of the review into three phases based on the sources of data available. Different assumptions are also made for each phase as outlined in the following paragraphs.

6.2 Data sources

1930 - 1948

- 6.2.1 The first phase runs from 1930 until 1948. We have very limited information available for this time, and we have therefore had to make some basic assumptions about the number of children in residential and foster care, and the rate at which children and young people leave care.

1949 - 1961

- 6.2.2 The second phase runs from 1949 until 1961. For most of this time we have global figures about the number of children in residential and foster care. However, we do not have information about the rate at which children and young people leave care. We have therefore taken an approximate rate from figures in the 1960s and applied them to this earlier period.

1962 - 2005

- 6.2.3 The third phase runs from 1962 to 2005. For this period we have relied on published statistics as far as possible for both the numbers of children in residential and foster care, and for the rate at which children and young people left care. Over this period, the manner in which information was collected and presented changed, and so there are a number of gaps in the figures for children and young people leaving care. For example, around the time of local government reorganisation in the 1970s and 1990s statistical returns were disrupted. Where there are gaps we have made best estimates based on statistics published in the nearest year available.

6.3 Assumptions

6.3.1 For each of the phases in the review, we made a number of particular assumptions and applied these in as consistent a way as possible to the available figures.

1930-1948

6.3.2 For the period between 1930 and 1948 (the issue of wartime evacuees is treated separately), we have made the following assumptions:

- Figures available in Hansard for children boarded out under Poor Law legislation for the year 1931 are similar to equivalent figures in the Clyde report for 1945. We have therefore used the more detailed Clyde Report figures for 1945 for all years between 1930 and 1948. The total figure for children in care during this period is therefore estimated as 17,607.
- We have used the age profile of children in care from 1971, the earliest date for which there are details of the ages of children in care. These figures are as follows: 13 per cent of children were under 5; 34 per cent of children were between 5 and 11; 53 per cent were aged 12 or older. These have been applied to the overall figure of 17,607 in order to provide a baseline profile of children in care. Undoubtedly, there were changes in practice over this period of time, for example, in relation to placing very young children in residential care, but we have no statistical information to suggest how these figures might be adjusted. The oldest children in care in 1930 would have been born in 1915.
- We have assumed that a larger proportion of children remain in care until they age out at 14 or 15, and that a smaller proportion of children leave care in this period than in later periods. We have assumed that the figure for children leaving care is one-third of those in care, giving a figure of 5,810 children leaving care each year.

- We have then used the age profile of children leaving care from 1971, again the earliest date for which there are details of the ages of those leaving care. These figures are as follows: 38 per cent were under 5, 35 per cent were between 5 and 11 and 27 per cent were 12 or older. These have been applied proportionately, once we have taken account of the larger numbers ageing out of care.

1949 - 1961

6.3.3 For the period between 1949 and 1961 we have used the global figures for children in care provided by the Scottish Government and Scottish Home Department (1959).

- We have assumed a rate of 55 per cent for the number of children leaving care at any point. This is an approximation based on the rates of children leaving care in relation to numbers in care for the years 1962 to 1969.
- This means that we are able to take account of the falling number of children in care over this period based on the actual numbers of children in care.
- We have then used the age profile of children leaving care from 1971 in order to create an age profile for those leaving care each year

1962 - 2005

6.3.4 The third phase runs from 1962 to 2005, and for this period we have used published statistics as far as possible, and therefore the estimates are much more accurate than in the previous two phases.

6.4 Estimating the population in residential and foster care

- 6.4.1 On the basis of the known figures and the assumptions applied to the earlier figures, we created an Excel spread-sheet which detailed the number of children and young people in care in each year from 1930 to 2005, taking account of the number who would enter and leave care each year. This allowed us to make a cumulative estimate of the number of children who had experienced all forms of care from the start of the review period in 1930.
- 6.4.2 Using this figure for the number of people who were in care as children, we have sought to calculate how many of those people are alive today. Again, we have limited information. In particular, we know that a number of factors will impact on the mortality rate of this group of people, making it less likely that they will survive into old age. However, we do not have information on these factors in relation to the individuals included in our figures and so we have had to make estimates based on the general population only.

6.5 Number of former residents still alive

- 6.5.1 For the time periods already indicated, we took the numbers of children experiencing care and estimated the year in which they had been born. We were then able to calculate the age of these individuals in 2012. Using current age profiles based on the population of Scotland in 2010, and the relevant census figures for the period, we were able to calculate an estimate of the number who would still be living today. Census figures for the three periods were used as follows:
- 1935 - 1948 : 1931 census figures;
 - 1949 - 1969 : 1951 census figures;
 - 1970 - 2005 : 1971, 1981, and 1991 census figures

- 6.5.2 There are two significant factors which we have not been able to take into account in estimating the number of people who will be alive today. The first is gender, as there is limited information on the number of boys and girls who experienced care over this period, and there is a significant difference in the life expectancy rates of men and women. The second factor concerns the impact of social deprivation and trauma on life expectancy, and one could assume that overall the life expectancy of those who experienced care would be less than the general population.
- 6.5.3 Again we must acknowledge that these figures are best estimates based on limited information, and that they must be considered as such.
- 6.5.4 Table 6.1 shows, on the basis of these assumptions, that just over 400,000 people were in care as children (not including war time evacuees) and, of these, just over 275,000 are likely to be currently living.

Table 6.1: Estimate of the number of children experiencing residential and foster care in the review period, and estimate of those who still living

Year of Birth	Estimated Experienced Care	Current Age	Estimated Currently Alive
1915 - 1921	33,103	90 +	2,338
1922 - 1926	26,669	85-89	4485
1927 - 1931	29,194	80-84	8,166
1932 - 1936	27,935	75-79	11,370
1937 - 1941	27,958	70-74	14,157
1942 - 1946	31,969	65-69	18,825
1947 - 1951	29,941	60-64	23,438
1952 - 1956	29,351	55-59	22,729
1957 - 1961	38,616	50-54	44,110
1962 - 1966	36,098	45-49	32,212
1967 - 1971	29,917	40-44	25,801
1972 - 1976	20,554	35-39	15,233
1977 - 1981	15,652	30-34	13,552
1982 - 1986	14,381	25-29	20,269
1987 - 1991	10,956	20-24	10,956
1992 - 2005	8,076	6-19	8,076
Total	410,259		275,717

6.5.5 In addition, approximately 73,600 unaccompanied children experienced residential and foster care when they were evacuated during World War II, and an estimated 43,300 could still be alive today

6.5.6 This means that in total, just over 480,000 children were in care as children and approximately 320,000 of these people are likely to be alive today

7 The Use Of Confidential Committees In Ireland

7.1.1 There have been a range of responses to historic abuse in countries around the world. These have involved confidential committees, investigations and inquiries and compensation and redress schemes of various kinds. In this report, we present details of the use of the confidential committee in Ireland.

7.1.2 On 11th May 1999, the Irish Government apologised to victims of child abuse and the Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern, announced the establishment of a commission of inquiry and other measures. The Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse (CICA) was established by legislation in 2000. The principle functions of the Commission were to:

- listen to persons who have suffered abuse in childhood in institutions telling of the abuse and making submissions;
- conduct an inquiry into abuse of children in institutions since 1940 or earlier and, where satisfied that abuse occurred, find out why it occurred and who was responsible for it; and
- report directly to the public on the results of the inquiry and make recommendations on the steps which should be taken now to deal with the continuing effects of abuse and to protect children in institutions... from abuse now and in the future.

(CICA, Interim report)

7.1.3 The Commission carried out its hearing and investigative remits through its two separate and distinct Committees, the Confidential Committee and the Investigation Committee. The specific mandate of the Confidential Committee was to hear the evidence of those survivors of childhood institutional abuse who wished to report their experiences in a confidential setting. The Investigation

Committee was not only to provide for persons to recount the abuse and their experiences, but to inquire into the manner in which children were placed in institutions, the abuse they experienced, and to determine the causes, nature, circumstances and extent of such abuse (Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse, 2009a). A closing date was set for the 31 July 2001, and there were 1,192 requests to give evidence to the Confidential Committee, and 1,957 requests to give evidence to the Investigation Committee (Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse, 2001). The final report of the Commission notes that the Confidential Committee heard from 1,090 witnesses who applied to give oral evidence about abuse they experienced in Irish institutions. They had been discharged from, or left, the institutions between 1922 and 2000, and were residing in Ireland, the UK and other parts of the world.

7.1.4 The Commission estimates that over the period 1936 to 1970, a total of 170,000 children and young persons (involving about 1.2 per cent of the age cohort) were placed in one of the 50 or so industrial schools. They stayed for an average of more than seven years. There were only three reformatories, and over the same period, the Commission estimates that between 2,000 and 3,000 children and young people spent time there (Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse, 2009a). The work of the Investigation Committee from late 2004 covered over 20 industrial schools and reformatories.

7.1.5 The direct evidence of 1,014 of the 1,090 witnesses of the Confidential Committee is presented in the final report. In total 791 witnesses, 413 male and 378 female, gave evidence to the Committee about the abuse they experienced in Industrial and Reformatory Schools. The reports of abuse refer to 55 certified Schools within the Industrial and Reformatory School system in Ireland between the years 1914 and 1989. In all, 259 witnesses gave evidence in relation to experiences of childhood abuse in a range of day and residential institutions and services. These involved 161 different out-of-home care facilities: residential and day services for children with special needs; children's

homes; foster care; hospitals; primary and second-level schools; and residential laundries, novitiates, hostels and other out-of-home settings (Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse, 2009b). Although foster care was a significant part of the child welfare system in Ireland, the Confidential Committee heard evidence from only 24 people who reported being abused while in foster care.

- 7.1.6 These figures show that less than half of one per cent of the potential population of children and young people placed in industrial and reformatory schools (172,500) came forward to give evidence to the Confidential Committee of the Commission (791).

8 Conclusion

- 8.1.1 In this report we have attempted to provide an overview of the use of residential and foster care in Scotland between 1930 and 2005. This 75 year period has seen radical changes in the legislative and policy framework, and significant shifts in the use of residential and foster care. We have identified the range of abuse which has occurred in residential and foster care, but the nature of the information means that it is not possible to estimate what proportion of individuals suffered abuse in care. We have analysed the available statistics and estimate that over 480,000 individuals have experienced residential, foster care and community placements in Scotland over this period. This does not include children placed at home on supervision requirements from the Children's Hearings.
- 8.1.2 The oldest of these individuals will have entered care during the First World War and will now be in their late 90s. Their experience will be very different to that of the youngest who have experienced care in the past few years. We have taken this estimate of the numbers in residential and foster care and, using population figures, calculated that just over two-thirds of those who experienced residential and foster care will still be alive today.

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Appendix 1

Scottish Government Contract - National Confidential Forum for Adult Survivors of Childhood Abuse - Provisions of Information on Children in Care in Scotland: Specification

The Scottish Institute for Residential Child Care is commissioned, subject to the availability of information and the time constraints required by the legislative timetable:

- (1) To compile a list of institutions providing residential care between 1930 and 2005, including sources of information about those institutions.
- (2) To document available sources of information on children in residential care between 1930 and 2005, including inquiries into allegations of abuse and any significant media coverage.
- (3) To document available sources of information on children boarded out and fostered between 1930 and 2005 including inquiries into allegations of abuse and any significant media coverage.
- (4) To provide an analysis of statistics on children in any form of residential care between 1930 and 2005, including boarding out/fostering, showing any gaps and indicating how trends may be related to changes in the care framework for children.
- (5) To provide any other information that may be relevant in projecting the potential number of participants in a National Confidential Forum.
- (6) To provide any other information that may be relevant in projecting the potential number of applications for compensation, if a compensation scheme were to be established.

Contract Manager: Linda Watters, SurvivorScotland Team, Area 2ER, St Andrew's House - ext. 45986

Appendix 2

Categories of Children and young Persons deprived of a normal home life; the Government Departments concerned; and the relative Acts of Parliament

<p>I. <i>Department of Health for Scotland:</i> Number, not being lunatics nor certified mental defectives, on the Poor Roll at 15th March 1945, who are being maintained away from their parents :---</p> <p>(1) Boarded out to foster parents or relatives by Public Assistance Authorities 5,377</p> <p>(2) Placed by Public Assistance Authorities in Voluntary Homes under --- (a) S.E.D. inspection 192 (b) S.H.D. inspection 767 ----- 959</p> <p>(3) Placed by Public Assistance Authorities in Public Assistance Institutions or Special Institutions run by Public Assistance Authorities for Children and Young Persons, less 137 included in II(2)(d) below 749</p> <p>(4) Children in Voluntary Homes under D.H.S. Inspection, less 15 included in II(2)(c) below 100</p> <p>(5) Children under nine years of age taken for reward 1,363</p> <p>(6) Children under nine years of age taken without reward with a view to adoption 114 ----- 8,662</p> <p>II. <i>Scottish Education Department:</i> Number of Children and Young Persons as at 15th March 1945 :---</p> <p>* (1) In Approved Schools 2,140</p> <p>(2) Boarded out by Education Authorities as fit persons in Voluntary Homes--- (a) under S.H.D inspection 208 (b) under S.E.D. inspection 30 (c) under D.H.S inspection 15 (d) in Poor Law Homes 137 (e) in Education Authority Homes 94 ----- 484</p>	<p>Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1934, Section 10.</p> <p>Poor Law (Scotland) Act 1934, Section 10.</p> <p>Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, Section 100. Poor Law (Scotland) Act 1934, Section 10 Children and Young Persons (Scotland) 1937, Part I</p> <p>Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act 1939, Section 7</p> <p>Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, Sections 61 (1) (a), 66 (a), 68 and 70 (1)</p>
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	(3) Boarded out with foster parents by Education Authorities as fit persons	1,077		Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, Section 61(1)(b)/Section 66(2)(b) as read with Section 80(1). Care and Training Regulations under Section 88(2) & (3) of the Act of 1937
	(4) In Institutions under Educational Endowment Schemes, less 192 included in I(2)(a)	591 -----	4,292	Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, Section 61(1)(b)/ Section 66(2)(b) as read with Section 80(1)
III.	<i>Scottish Home Department</i> : Number of Children and Young Persons: ---			
	(1) In Voluntary Homes, less 208 included in II(2)(a) and less 767 included in I(2)(b), less 89 in (4) below	3,476		Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, Part VI, Sections 96 to 99 Sections 40(3), 41, 47, 56, 71(1), 73(2), 82(1), 99(3) and 110
	* (2) In Remand Homes at 15 th March 1945	80		Sections 61 (1)(b) and 66(2)(b)
	(3) Committed to care of fit persons other than Education Authorities	16		Probation of Offenders Act 1907, Section 2(2) as amended by Criminal Justice Administration Act 1914, Section 8. Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, Section 64
	* (4) Placed on Probation with a Condition of Residence	89		Prevention of Crime Act 1908 Part I, Sections 4 to 9 as amended by Section 42(8) of the Criminal Justice Administration Act 1914 and the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1938, Section 8
	* (5) Young Persons in Borstal Institutions as at 15 th March 1945	62 -----	3,723	
IV.	<i>Ministry of Pensions</i> : Number of Children and Young Persons : ----			
	(1) Boarded out with other than relatives		23	Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, Section 80(2)
V.	<i>Board of Control</i> : Number of children under sixteen : ---			
	* (1) In Certified Institutions	901		Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1943, Section 2
	* (2) Under Guardianship with other than relatives	6 -----	907 -----	
			17,607	
	*Under consideration by other Committees			

(Scottish Home Department, 1946, pp. 40-1)

Appendix 3

Text of Residential Establishments Survey Letter

Please note that this letter was sent out before the time period for the study was extended to include the period from 1930 to 2005.

Name and address
Parent organisation
date

Dear Sir/Madam

Records of Residential Child Care

The Scottish Institute for Residential Child Care is embarking on a project to identify archives and records of children's homes and residential schools in Scotland during the period 1935-2000. We are hoping to build a database which will identify all children's homes and residential schools operating in Scotland during that period with information about what records survive relating to them and where it can be accessed. If possible, we would like to be able to include photographs of buildings. The project has been initiated by Scottish Government who see this as an important follow-up to the Tom Shaw report (Edinburgh, 2007).

We would be grateful if you could let us know if you have any such records, where possible advising us:

The names of the institutions (children's homes and residential schools) to which they relate, including if possible any changes of name

Type of service and gender of residents

The dates covered for each institution

A brief description of the records held

Any restrictions to the public availability of these records (e.g., time limitations, confidentiality, Data Protection Principles, etc.).

This project is intended to help all those who have spent time in children's homes and residential schools in Scotland, many of whom are widely dispersed throughout the world, to learn about their past and to understand a part of their childhood. It is widely supported by former residents of residential establishments and by Scottish Government.

We hope that it will receive the support and co-operation of social care organisations throughout Scotland, and we look forward to hearing from you. If you wish to discuss this further please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

Dr Alan Macquarrie
Librarian

Appendix 4

Residential Establishments - May 2012

We acknowledge that this list of current residential services for children and residential services which have been open in the period of review is not complete.

- 4 Ribleton Park, Glenrothes, Fife Council (current service)
- 4 St Cuthberts Drive, Melrose, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
- 6 Alba Place, Elgin, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
- 6 Culbin Road, Forres, Action for Children (current service)
- 6 Rowan Lea, Elgin, Action for Children (current service)
- 8 Woodhead Road, Coylton, Ayr, South Ayrshire Council (current service)
- 11 Lorimer Gardens, Dunfermline, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
- 16 Cedar Avenue, Kirkcaldy, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
- 17 Park Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife Council (current service)
- 23 Winton Drive, Kelvindale, Glasgow, Barnardo's (1959 - 1972)
- 31 Two Mile Cross, Aberdeen, Archway (Respite Care & Housing) (currently registered as Care Home Service for Adults)
- 10 Hopetoun Court, Aberdeen, Aberlour Child Care Trust
- 44 Whytemans Brae, Kirkcaldy, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
- 50 Land Street, Buckie, Action for Children (current service)
- 51 Marischal Street, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (closed)
- 56 Eden Park, Cupar, Fife Council (current service)
- 57 Long Walk Road, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (current service)
- 59 Kilmuir Road, Inverness, Highland Council (current service)
- 71 Westburn Road, Aberdeen, Archway (Respite Care & Housing) (current service)
- 75 Wilmington Drive, Glenrothes, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
- 103 Veronica Crescent, Kirkcaldy, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
- 153 Victoria Street, Aberdeen, Archway (Respite Care & Housing) (currently registered as Care Home Service for Adults)

- Abbey Croft, Kilwinning, North Ayrshire Council (current service)
- Abbeyfield Lodge, Fraserburgh, Abbeyfield Lodge (current service)
- Aberdeen School for the Deaf, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (residential service closed in 1997)
- Aberlour Orphanage, Aberlour, Aberlour Orphanage (closed 1967)
- Abington Camp, Abington (Evacuation Camp) (closed)
- ACAD Abilities, Ruthwell, Applied Care & Development (current service)
- ACAD Close Support Service, Kirkgunzeon, Dumfries, Applied Care & Development (current service)
- ACAD Families Centre, Gretna, Applied Care & Development (current service)
- ACAD Long Term Care Home Service, Kirkgunzeon, Dumfries, Applied Care & Development (current service)
- Achnamara, Saltcoats, North Ayrshire Council (current service)

Action for Children Respite Unit, Johnstone, Action for Children (current service)
Adapt Short Breaks, Aberdeen, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
Airth Drive Children's Unit, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
Allan Street Children's Unit, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
Alpha School, Peterhead, PACS(UK) (current service)
Anderida Adolescent Care, Invergordon, Anderida Adolescent Care (current service)
Apache Cottage Short Break & Respite Care Service, Peterculter, VSA (current service)
Arbigland Evacuation Home, Kirkbean, Barnardos (1941-1946)
Ardfin Road Project, Prestwick, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
Ardlui Respite House, Helensburgh, Sense Scotland (current service)
Arndean, Dunfermline, Fife Council (current service)
Ashton Road Children's Home, Inverness, Highland Council (current service)
Atha Mhor Close Support, Newtonmore, Applied Care & Development (current service)
Auchmuty Drive, Glenrothes, Gladstone Child Care (current service)
Aurrida House, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands Council (current service)
Ayr Welfare Home and Hospital, Ayr, provider not known (closed)

Bachlaw Intensive Support Unit, Banff, Bachlaw (current service)
Badaguish Outdoor Centre, Aviemore, Speyside Trust (current service)
Balcarry, Hawick, Barnardos (closed 1974)
Balcarry Children's Home, Hawick, Church of Scotland (1940s - late 1960s)
Balcarry, Hawick, Barnardo's (1944 - 1974)
Balderston Cottage, Linlithgow, CareVisions Group (current service)
Balerno Close Support Unit, Balerno (closed 2001)
Balgay School (previously Balgay Approved School for Girls; later Parkview School),
Dundee, provider not known (closed 2009)
Balgowan School, Dundee, Balgowan School (1885 - 1983)
Ballikinrain 'Include Me In' Crisis Care Service, House of Newburn, Stirling, Crossreach
(Church of Scotland) (current service)
Ballikinrain School, Balfron, Crossreach (Church of Scotland) (current service)
Balnacraig School, Perth, Balnacraig School (current service)
Balnagask, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (no details)
Balrossie School, Kilmacollm, (closed 1994)
Banchory Respite, Banchory, Aberdeenshire (current service)
Bankfoot, Prestonpans, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
Bardykes Road, Blantyre, South Lanarkshire Council (current service)
Barns Hostel School, Peebles (in 1944 relocated to Templehall House, Coldingham; in
1946 relocated to Ancrum House, Ancrum), Barns School (1940 - 1953)
Beech Avenue Children's Home, Paisley, Renfrewshire Council (current service)
Bellsford House Children's Home, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire Council (closed 2008)
Bellshill Children's Home, Bellshill, Strathclyde Regional Council, (closed 1994)
Bellvue, Rutherglen, Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul (closed 1961)
Benrig Children's Home, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire Council (current service)
Blackburn House, Lockerbie, CareVisions Group (current service)
Blackford Brae (renamed 31 South Oswald Road in 1973, Edinburgh, Barnardo's
Blairhill Evacuation Centre, Rumbling Bridge, Barnardo's (1941 - 1944)

Blairvadach Children's Home, Helensburgh, West Dunbartonshire Council (current service)

Blar Mhor Road Children's Home, Fort William (no details)

Bogton Farmhouse, Torrance, Common Thread Ltd (current service)

Bridgend Cottage, Kilwinning, Curo Salus (current service)

Brodie Youth Centre (previously Weedingshall Children's Home), Polmont, Central Regional Council (1947 - 1979)

Broomlee Camp, West Linton (Evacuation camp, later School camp)

Brucefield, Bannockburn, Stirling Council (current service)

Buchanan Street Residential Children's House, Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire Council (inactive service)

Burnside Children's Home, Alexandria, West Dunbartonshire Council (current service)

Burnside Cottage, Arnprior, Stirling, CareVisions Group (current service)

Cademuir International Boarding School, Moniaive, Cademuir School (1990 - 2006)

Caern Project, Edinburgh, Barnardo's Scotland (current service)

Calder House Children's Unit, Blantyre, South Lanarkshire Council (1966 - closed)

Caldwell House Hospital, Uplawmoor, Govan Board of Control/ Argyll and Clyde Health Board (closed 1985)

Cambusnethan Residential Children's House, Wishaw, North Lanarkshire Council (current service)

Camoran Children's Resource Centre, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands Council (current service)

Camphill Rudolf Steiner School, Aberdeen, Camphill Rudolf Steiner School (current service)

Canmore, Kilwinning, North Ayrshire Council (current service)

Carluke Children's Home, Carluke, South Lanarkshire Council (closed)

Carnbooth Residential School for the Deaf Blind, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (closed 2008)

Carroll Children's Home, Inverness (no details)

Castle Milk Evacuation Centre, Lockerbie, Barnardo's (1941 - 1948)

Cairngorm Outdoors, Grantown on Spey, Cairngorm Outdoors (current service)

Cairn Mhor Childcare, Glenrothes, Cairn Mhor Childcare Partnership (current service)

Chapel House, Paisley, Renfrewshire Council (current service)

Chaplet Avenue Children's Unit, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)

Christie Home, Carmendean, Haddington, Lothian Homes Trust (closed)

Cauvin House, Edinburgh, Dean & Cauvin Trust (current service)

Chavey Down, Newton Mearns, Quarriers (current service)

Clannalba Respite Service, Lamington, Biggar, Scottish Autism (currently registered as Care Home Service for Adults)

Clerwood Children's Home, Edinburgh, Lothian Regional Council (closed 1982)

Cloan Evacuation Centre, Auchterarder, Barnardo's (1941 - 1948)

Closeburn Centre, Thornhill, High Trees (current service)

Coblehaugh Children's Home, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire Council (current service)

Cockenzie House Residential Nursery, Cockenzie, Save the Children (1941 - closed)

Comlongon Castle Evacuation Centre, Ruthwell, Barnardo's (1942 - 1952)

Common Ground, Lockerbie, Common Thread (current service)

Corseford Residential and Respite Unit, Kilbarchan, Capability Scotland (current service)
 Coulpark Children's Home, Alness, Highland Council (closed 2008)
 Countryview, Bridge of Weir, Quarriers (current service)
 Cowdenlaws Farm, Kirkcaldy, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Craig of Garvock, Montrose, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Craigbrock Farm House, Blanefield, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Craigellachie Children's Home, Clydebank, West Dunbartonshire Council (current service)
 Craigerne, Peebles, Barnardo's (1956 - 1989)
 Craig Residential School, Crosshouse, Kilmarnock (closed)
 Craiglockhart Young People's Centre, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (closed)
 Crannoch Residential Child Care Resource, Lochgelly, Margaret Durning (current service)
 Crawford Street Young Person's Unit, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Cromlet House, Invergordon, Cromlet Care (2007 - current service)
 Crossgates, Cowdenbeath, Fife Council (closed)
 Crosshill Home, Port Glasgow, Inverclyde Council (current service)
 Cruachan Children's Home, Edinburgh, provider not known (closed 1992)
 Curo Salus, Johnstone, Curo Salus (current service)

Dala, Lockerbie, Radical Services (current service)
 Dalbeth Girls' School, Bishopton, Good Shepherd Sisters (1949 - closed)
 Daldorch House School, Catrine, Mauchline, National Autistic Society (current service)
 Daldorch House School Arran House, East Kilbride, National Autistic Society (current service)
 Dalrymple Place Children's Home, Irvine, North Ayrshire Council (closed 2010)
 Dalveen College, Thornhill, Common Thread (current service)
 Davidshill Farm, Dalry, Spark of Genius Training (current service)
 Dean House Children's Home, Edinburgh, Dean & Cauvin Trust (closed 1992)
 Devonside, Carmichael, A Wilderness Way Ltd (current service)
 Dock Street Children's Home, Falkirk, Falkirk Council (closed)
 Donaldson's School, Linlithgow, Donaldson Trust (current service)
 Dounan's Camp, Aberfoyle, (Evacuation Camp, later School Camp)
 Downcraig Children's Home, Glasgow, Strathclyde Regional Council (closed 1988)
 Dr Guthrie's Boys School, Edinburgh, Dr Guthrie's Schools Association (1887 - closed)
 Dr Guthrie's Girls School, Edinburgh, Dr Guthrie's Schools Association (1904 - closed)
 Drylaw Young People's Centre, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 Drummerchin, Kippen, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Drummond House, Dundee, Dundee City Council (current service)
 Drummond Special School, Inverness, Highland Council (residential service closed)
 Duchray, Stirling, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Dunavon Children's Home, Strathaven, Strathclyde Regional Council (closed 1978)
 Duncas, Dundee, (no details)
 Dunclutha Children's Home, Dunoon, Argyll & Bute Council (1935 - current service)
 Dundee Orphanage (later Carolina House), Dundee, Carolina House Trust (1815 - 1965)
 East Park School, Glasgow, East Park (current service)
 Edinburgh Families Project, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)

Edinburgh Secure Services, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 Edinburgh Secure Services Close Support Unit, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council
 (current service)
 Elmbank House, Denny, F.T.S.Care Ltd (current service)
 Elspeth Scott House Children's Home, Newtown St Boswells, Borders Council (early 1960s
 - mid-1980s)
 Eversley Children's Home, Strathclyde Regional Council (1950s - 1979)

Fairbairn Street Young People's Unit, Dundee, Dundee City Council (current service)
 Falkland House School, Falkland, House of Falkland (current service)
 Fernbank Children's Home, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire Council (current service)
 Ferniehill Young People's Centre, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (closed)
 Ferryhill Home for Children, Aberdeen, Voluntary Services Aberdeen (closed 1981)
 Finavon Castle Residential Nursery, Brechin, Save the Children (1941 - closed)
 Forrest Street Residential Childrens's House, Airdrie, North Lanarkshire Council (current
 service)
 Fort Street Residential Children's House, Motherwell, North Lanarkshire Council (current
 service)
 Forth Craig, Inverkeithing, Forth Craig (current service)
 Foswell Evacuation Centre, Auchterarder, Barnardo's (1941 - 1945)
 Foxhill Cottage, Mauchline, Spark of Genius (Training) (current service)
 Freeneuk Wynd Children's House, Cambuslang, South Lanarkshire Council (current
 service)
 Frontline Response Care, Dumfries, Frontline Response Care (closed 2011)

Gael Og Intensive Support Service, Nairn, Action for Children (current service)
 Garden Lodge Care Home Service, Largs, Curo Salus (current service)
 Geilsland Residential School, Beith, CrossReach (Church of Scotland) (current service)
 Gifford House Children's Home, Castle Douglas, Dumfries & Galloway Council (closed)
 Gilbert Road Residential Support Services, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (current
 service)
 Gilburn Road Residential Respite Unit, Dundee, Dundee City Council (current service)
 Gilmerton Project, Edinburgh, Action for Children (current service)
 Gladstone Cottage, Kirkcaldy, Gladstone Child Care (current service)
 Glasclune House, North Berwick, Barnardo's (1944 - 1979)
 Glenallan Children's Home, Edinburgh, Lothian Regional Council (closed 1985)
 Glenavon Children's Home, Strathaven, South Lanarkshire Council (closed 2000)
 Glencairn, Girvan, Radical Services (current service)
 Glenlee, Glasgow, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Glenlaw House, Dundee, NHS Tayside (current service)
 Glenmar, Glenrothes, Fife Council (current service)
 Glenview Children's Home, Galashiels, Scottish Borders Council (1998-2000)
 Good Shepherd Centre (previously St Euphrasia's), Bishopton, The Good Shepherd Centre
 (current service)
 Good Shepherd Secure Unit, Bishopton, The Good Shepherd Centre (current service)
 Gorebridge Close Support Unit, Gorebridge, Midlothian Council (current service)

Granby Avenue (Moore House Through Care Project), Livingston, Moore House School (current service)
 Gray Street Children's Unit, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Greenacres, Anstruther, Gladstone Child Care (current service)
 Greendykes Young People's Centre, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 Gryffe Children's Home, Bridge of Weir, provider not known (closed)

Haldane House, Bogside-by-Alloa, Fife, Barnardo's (1946 - 1969)
 Hamilton Park Avenue, Glasgow, Barnardo's Scotland (current service)
 Harmeny School, Edinburgh, Harmeny Education Trust (current service)
 Hartrigg Family Group Home, Jedburgh, Borders Council (mid-1970s-mid-1980s)
 Hazeldene Residential Nursery, Kilwinning, Strathclyde Regional Council (1967 - 1979)
 Helensburgh Children's Unit, Helensburgh, Argyll & Bute Council (2001 - current service)
 High Kilroy, Lockerbie, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Hillcrest, Stornaway, Action for Children (current service)
 Hillhouse Road Children's House, Hamilton, South Lanarkshire Council (current service)
 Hillside School, Aberdour, Hillside School (current service)
 Hillview, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 Hunters Crescent Children's House, East Kilbride, South Lanarkshire Council (current service)
 Huntshaw Family Group Home, Earlston, Borders Council (mid-1970s - mid-1980s)

Ibert Farmhouse, Glasgow, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Inspire Children's Services, Fort William, Cameron Care (current service)
 Integrated Community Support Service, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 ISSC Project, Ayr, Action for Children (current service)

Kaimhill Project, Aberdeen, Aberlour Child Care Trust (closed 2010)
 Keilhill Children's Services, Banff, Keilhill Childrens Services (current service)
 Kempsthorn Crescent, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Kerelaw Residential School, Stevenston, Glasgow City Council (1970 - 2004)
 Kerelaw Secure Unit, Stevenston, Glasgow City Council (1983 - 2006)
 Kibble Education and Care Centre (previously Kibble School/Kibble Approved School), Paisley, Kibble Education and Care Centre(1859 - current service)
 Kibble Safe Centre, Paisley, Kibble Education and Care Centre (current service)
 Kiln House, Livingston, West Lothian Council (2000 - 2011)
 Kilmaur Road Children's Home, Inverness, Highland Council (closed)
 Kilmaurs Children's Home, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire Council (closed 2011)
 Kingsfield Children's Home, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (current service)
 Kincorth Children's Home, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (current service)
 Kingsfield Children's Home, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (current service)
 Kinnaird Street Young Person's Unit, Arbroath, Angus Council (current service)
 Knockenshang, Forest of Ae, Dumfries, Radical Services (current service)
 Kyllimoons Care Home, Biggar, Partners in Care (current service)

Laburnum House - Short Breaks for Children, Lerwick, Shetland Isles Council (current service)
 Ladyacre Residential Unit, Dumfries, Dumfries & Galloway Council (closed 2007)
 Langlands Park School (formerly Carnegie Park Orphanage), Port Glasgow, Church of Scotland (1889 - closed)
 Langlea Avenue Children's House, Cambuslang, South Lanarkshire Council (current service)
 Laraben, Stirling, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Larchgrove Remand Home, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (closed)
 Leault Children's Home, Inverness, Highland Council (current service)
 Letham Young People's Centre (previously Uphall YPC), Livingston, West Lothian Council (1989 - current service)
 Lettre Farmhouse, Killearn, CareVisions (current service)
 Leog House, Lerwick, Shetland Isles Council (closed)
 Liddesdale Children's Unit, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Linksfield, Residential Service, Aberdeen, Barnardo's Scotland (current service)
 Linn Moor Residential School, Peterculter, VSA (current service)
 Linnwood Hall School, Leven, Fife Council (closed 2000)
 Lisalanna, Cumnock, Action for Children (current service)
 Loaningdale School, Biggar (no details)
 Lochaber (10 Lochaber Place Maryhill Glasgow 1950s)
 Lochwood Respite, Dunfermline, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
 Longcroft Children's Unit, Renfrew, Renfrewshire Council (current service)
 Lothian Villa Young People's Centre, Musselburgh (current service)
 Lower Canglour, Stirling, CareVisions Group (current service)

Maben House, Lockerbie, Gilmourbanks (current service)
 Maidstone, No 3 Promenade, Leven, Fife Council (current service)
 Malta House, Edinburgh, Church of Scotland (closed)
 Martha Frew Children's Home, Crossford, Fife (no details)
 Main Street Residential Children's House, Cumbernauld, North Lanarkshire Council (current service)
 Meigle Camp, Perthshire (Evacuation Camp)
 Merkland Children's Home, Moffat, Dumfries & Galloway Council (closed 1982)
 Merton Hall Residential School, Newton Stewart (no details)
 Midfield Young People's Centre, Lasswade, Midlothian Council (current service)
 Middlefield School, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Middleton Camp, Gorebridge (Evacuation Camp)
 Milton House, Stranraer, Dumfries and Galloway Council (current service)
 Millholm, Kilwinning, Spark of Genius (Training) (current service)
 Millview Cottage, Dundee, Dundee City Council (current service)
 Monken Hadley School, Newton Stewart (no details)
 Monksford Residential School, St Boswells, Independent (1991? - 1998)
 Monreith Road, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Montgomery Place, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire Council (current service)
 Moore House Care & Education, Bathgate, Moore House School (1988 - current service)

Moor House, Strathpeffer, Cromlet Care (current service)
 Moredun Young People's Centre, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 Mount View, Irvine, North Ayrshire Council (current service)
 Mossbank School, Glasgow, Glasgow Council (closed)
 Muirfield Place, Kilwinning, The Mungo Foundation (current service)
 Murraythwaite, Lockerbie, Radical Services (current service)

Nazareth House, Aberdeen, Sisters of Nazareth (1862 - closed)
 Nazareth House, Cardonald, Glasgow, Sisters of Nazareth (closed)
 Nazareth House, Lasswade, Sisters of Nazareth (closed)
 Neil Street Children's Unit, Greenock, Inverclyde Council (current service)
 Nerston Residential School, Nerston, Glasgow City Council (residential service closed around 2006)
 Netherhills Children's Home, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (closed 2008)
 Nether Johnstone House, Johnstone, Julia Stewart (current service)
 Netherthird Children's Unit, Cumnock, East Ayrshire Council (closed 1998)
 Nethererton, Cumnock, Spark of Genius (Training) (current service)
 Nethererton Children's Unit, Glasgow Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Newark Drive Children's Unit, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 New Breaks, Arbroath, New Breaks (current service)
 New Struan School, Alloa, Scottish Autism (current service)
 Niddrie Family Resource Centre, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (closed)
 No 76, Kirkcaldy, Starley Hall School (current service)
 Norse Road, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 North Lodge House, Prestwick, Spark of Genius (Training) (current service)
 Northcote Street, Children's Home, Wick, Highland Council (1978 - current service)
 Northern Lights, Inverness, Barnardo's Scotland (current service)
 Northfield Young People's Centre, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)

Oakbank Residential School, Aberdeen, Oakbank School (closed 2008)
 Oakwood Children's Home, Dingwall, Highland Council (current service)
 Ochil Tower School, Auchterarder, Ochil Tower School (current service)
 Old Glasgow Road, Uddingston, South Lanarkshire Council (current service)
 Old Mill, Glasgow, Spark of Genius (Training) (current service)
 Onslow Drive, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Orca, Lockerbie, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Orchardton House School, Castle Douglas, provider not known (1960 - 1981)
 Ovenstone Residential School, Pittenweem, Fife Council (closed)
 Over the Wall, Alloa, Over the Wall (current service)
 Oxgangs Young People's Centre, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)

Parkview School (previously Balgay School, Balgay Approved School for Girls), provider not known (closed 2009)
 Pathway Resource Centre, Tranent, East Lothian council (current service)
 Pentland View Close Support Unit, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 Phantassie Cottage, Kirkcaldy, A Life Explored (Care) (current service)

Ponton House (formerly Edinburgh Industrial Brigade Home for Boys), Edinburgh, provider not known (closed)

Portland Street, Edinburgh, Dean & Cauvin Trust (current service)

Proctor's Children's Home (previously Proctor's Orphanage), Westhill, Aberdeen, Proctor's Children's Home (1891 - 1990)

Quarriers Orphan Homes, Bridge of Weir, Quarriers (closed apart from specific current services)

Quhytewoolen, Lockerbie, CareVisions (current service)

Raft Project, Edinburgh, Barnardo's Scotland (current service)

Ragfield House, Anstruther, Gladstone Child Care (current service)

Ramsay House, Clydebank, West Dunbartonshire Council (current service)

Ravelrig House, Balerno, Barnardo's (1948 - 1975)

Redbrae School, Maybole, Redbrae School (closed 2003)

Redding House Children's Home, Redding, Falkirk, Falkirk Council (closed)

Redgorton House School, Perth, Redgorton House School (closed 2004)

Redhall House Children's Home, Edinburgh, Lothian Regional Council (1944 - 1984)

Redholm Children's Unit, Port Glasgow, Inverclyde Council (current service)

Red House Home, Musselburgh, Red House Home, (closed 1980)

Richmondhill House, Aberdeen, Voluntary Service Aberdeen, (currently registered as Care Home Service for Adults)

Riggheads, Lockerbie, CareVisions Group (current service)

Rimbleton House School, Glenrothes, Fife Council (closed)

Rivendell, Bridge of Weir, Quarriers (current service)

Riverside House, Newmilns, Spark of Genius (Training) (current service)

Roneil Children's Home, Paisley, Renfrewshire Council (current service)

Rose Cottage, Irvine, Aspire Scotland (current service)

Roseangle Orphanage, Dundee (no details) (closed)

Rosedene House Children's Home, Inverness, provider not known (1950s - 1980s)

Rossie Secure Accommodation Services, Montrose, Rossie Young People's Trust (current service)

Rossie Youth Accommodation Services, Montrose, Rossie Young People's Trust (current service)

Rosslyn Avenue Children's House, East Kilbride, South Lanarkshire Council (current service)

Rowallan, Lanark, A Wildreness Way Ltd (current service)

Rowanlea Resource Centre, Johnstone, Renfrewshire Council (current service)

Royal Blind School, Edinburgh, Royal Blind School (current service)

Scalloway Park Children's Home, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire Council (current service)

Scotsraig Children's Home, Inverness, Highland Regional Council (closed)

Seafield School, Ardrossan, Quarriers (current service)

Seamab House School, Rumbling Bridge, Seamab Learning and Care Services (current service)

Seamill Street, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)

Sea View House Children's Home, Lybster, Highland Council (no details)
 Seaview Children's Unit, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 Selms House, Kirknewton, CareVisions Group (current service)
 SENSE Family Resource Centre, Glasgow, Sense Scotland (current service)
 Shellach View Children's Unit, Oban, Argyll & Bute Council (1996 - current service)
 Sherbrooke Avenue, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Silverton Short Breaks, Hamilton, Action for Children (current service)
 Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark, Sisters of Mercy of St Vincet de Paul (closed 1980s)
 Snowdon School, Stirling, Snowdon School (current service)
 Southfields, Slamannan, Southfield House Care Services (current service)
 Southhouse Close Support Unit, Edinburgh, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 Springbells Children's Home, Annan (no details)
 Springboig St John's School, Glasgow, Springboig St John's (closed 2010)
 Springkell Evacuation Centre, Eaglesfied, Barnardo's (1940 - 1945)
 Stapleton Towers Evacuation Centre, Annan, Barnardo's (1941 - 1948)
 Station Road, Carluke, South Lanarkshire Council (current service)
 St Andrew's Project, Bielside, Aberdeen, Camphill Rudolf Steiner Schools (current service)
 St Andrew's School, Shandon, Helensburgh, St Andrew's School, (closed 1980s)
 St Charles Institution for Invalid and Mentally Defective Children, Carstairs, Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul (1925 - 1983)
 St John Bosco's School, Aberdour, Salesian Fathers of St John Bosco (1960s - 1982)
 St Joseph's School (previously St Joseph's Industrial School), Tranent, latterly East Lothian Council (1834 -1997)
 St Margaret's Children's Home, Elie, Fife Regional Council (closed)
 St Mary's Kenmure Secure Accommodation Service, Bishopbriggs, St Mary's Kenmure (current service)
 St Martin's, Glasgow, Stepdown (current service)
 St Ninian's School, Gartmore, Stirlingshire, De La Salle Brothers (1953 - 1982)
 St Ninians School, Falkland, Christian Brothers (1951 - 1983)
 St Olaf's Children's Home, Kirkcaldy, Fife Council (closed)
 St Philip's School, Airdrie, St Philip's School (current service)
 St Vincent Crescent, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Staffin Respite Unit, Portree, Highland Council (current service)
 Stanmore House School, Lanark, Capability Scotland (current service)
 Star Residential Unit, Glenrothes, Carolina House Trust (inactive service)
 Starley Hall School, Burntisland, Starley Hall School (1981 - current service)
 Stoneside Project, Glasgow, Action for Children (current project)
 Strathmore Centre, Arbroath, Angus Council (current service)
 Sunderland House, Dunoon, Spark of Genius (Training) (current service)
 Sunnyside House, Cumnock, East Ayrshire Council (current service)
 Sycamore Bellyeoman Road, Dunfermline, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)

Tall Trees, Lochgelly, Starley Hall School (current service)
 Tanglewood, Biggar, Partners in Care (current service)
 Tanker Hall Children's Unit, Kilmarnock, Church of Scotland (closed)

Tarvit Cottage, Cupar, A Life Explored (Care) (current service)
 Tayavalla, Falkirk, Action for Children (current service)
 Taylaughlan, Anstruther, Fife Council (closed 2010)
 Templedean Hall Children's Home, Haddington, Lothian Homes Trust (closed)
 Tenterfield Girl's Orphanage (later Tenterfield House Children's Home), Haddington, East Lothian County Council (closed)
 The Braes, Falkirk, Falkirk Council (current service)
 The Children's Village (initially for disabled children), Humbie, Algrade Trust (1905 - 1969)
 The Cottages, Perth, Perth & Kinross Council (current service)
 The Cottages (St Philip's Airdrie & St Mary's Bishopbriggs), Bishopbriggs, Stepdown (current service)
 The Dale School (previously Arbroath Industrial School, Dale Cottage), Arbroath, The Dale School Trust (1885 - 1983)
 The Elms Secure Unit, Dundee, Dundee City Council (current service)
 The Gatehouse, Kilmarnock, Aspire Scotland (current service)
 The Junction, Dundee, Dundee City Council (current service)
 The Lodge Children's Home, Conon Bridge, Highland Council (closed 2011)
 The Mallard, Glasgow, Crossreach (Church of Scotland) (current service)
 The Newman Holiday Trust, Glenalmond, The Newman Holiday Trust (current service)
 The New School Butterstone, Dunkeld, New School Butterstone (current service)
 The Orchard Children's Unit, Inverness, Highland Council (current service)
 The Priory Children's Home, Selkirk, Borders Council (1940(?) - 1990)
 The Red House, Johnstone, Young Foundations (current service)
 The ROC Refuge, Glasgow, Aberlour Child Care Trust (current service)
 The Willows, Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council (current service)
 Thor House, Thurso, Highland Council (current service)
 Thornfield Hostel, Selkirk, Borders Council (mid-1970s - 1990)
 Thorntoun School, Cross House, Barnardos, (closed 1990)
 Torcroft, Whitburn, West Lothian Council (1989 - current service)
 Thornly Park Approved School (previously Paisley Industrial School), Paisley, provider not known (1910 - closed)
 Thorntoun School, Cross House, Kilmarnock, Barnardo's (1971 - 1990)
 Trefoil School, Polkemmet, Harthill (moved in 1951)
 Trefoil Residential School (from 1976, Trefoil Holiday Centre), Whitburn then Edinburgh, Trefoil (1945 - 2002)
 Tremanna, Slammanan, Falkirk Council (current service)
 Troup House School, Banff, The Priory Group (2006 - current service)
 Tus Nua Childcare Services, Logiealmond, Tus Nua Childcare Services (current service)
 Tyneholme House, Pencaitland, Barnardo's (1948 - 1985)
 Tynepark School, Haddington, Church of Scotland (1911 - 1983)

Union Street Children's House, Hamilton, South Lanarkshire Council (closed)
 Up-2-Us Respite Accommodation, Johnstone, Up-2-Us (current service)

Wades Road Children's Home, Kinlochleven (no details)
 Wallacewell Children's Home, Glasgow, Glasgow City Council (current service)
 Wallhouse Children's Home, Torphichen, Lothian Regional Council, (1946 - 1989)
 Waterstone Cottage, Broxburn, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Waterstone Farm, Broxburn, CareVisions Group (current service)
 Waverley Park Home, Kirkintilloch, Strathclyde Regional Council (1906 - 1993)
 Weedingshall Children's Home (later Brodie Youth Centre), Polmont, Central Regional Council (1947 - 1979)
 Wellington School, Penicuik, Edinburgh City Council (current service)
 Wendy House Children's Home, Dumfries (no details)
 Westerlea School, Edinburgh, Capability Scotland (closed 1998)
 Westside, Falkirk, Care Visions (current service)
 Wheatlands House Children's Home, Galashiels, Scottish Borders Council (current service)
 Whinwell Children's Home, Stirling, Whinwell Home (1884-1980)
 Whitrigg House, Whitburn, West Lothian Council (1997 - current service)
 Wild2Learn Residential School, Glenlivet, Wild2Learn (2007 - 2008)
 Windsor Lodge (previously Newton Stewart Industrial School for Girls), Newton Stewart, provider not known (closed)
 Winton Drive, Kelvindale, Glasgow (later 23 Winton Drive), Barnardo's (1941 - 1961)
 Woodean Children's Home, Blantyre, Strathclyde Regional Council, (closed 1995)
 Woodfield, Edinburgh
 Woodlands Children's Home, Galashiels, Church of Scotland (1940s - late 1960s)
 Woodlands Home for Handicapped Children, Cults, Aberdeen, North East Regional Health Board (closed 1964)
 Woodlands School, Newton Stewart, Woodlands School (1960s - 2004)
 Woodlea Cottage, Perth, Perth & Kinross Council (current service)
 Woodside Children's Unit, Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire Council (current service)

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CELCIS is the Centre for Excellence for Looked After Children in Scotland. Together with partners, we are working to improve the lives of all looked after children in Scotland. We do so by providing a focal point for the sharing of knowledge and the development of best practice, by providing a wide range of services to improve the skills of those working with looked after children, and by placing the interests of children at the heart of our work.

For more information

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