

1 Thursday, 8 May 2025

2 (10.00 am)

3 (Proceedings delayed)

4 (10.10 am)

5 LADY SMITH: Good morning, and welcome back to Phase 9 of
6 our case study hearings and the third day of oral
7 evidence this week.

8 I think we have a witness who is ready to give
9 evidence; is that right, Ms McMillan?

10 MS MCMILLAN: Yes, thank you, my Lady. We do have
11 a witness. He wishes to be anonymous and his pseudonym
12 is 'Jacob', my Lady.

13 'Jacob' was admitted to Ladyfield as a day patient
14 in [REDACTED] 1988 and then he was admitted on a full-time
15 basis from [REDACTED] 1988 until [REDACTED] 1989.

16 'Jacob' does, my Lady, mention in his statement
17 about the time he spent in foster care and this has
18 previously been read in to the Inquiry on Day 314, which
19 was 12 August 2022.

20 LADY SMITH: But this is the first time he's given oral
21 evidence, I think; is that right?

22 MS MCMILLAN: It is, my Lady.

23 LADY SMITH: Yes, thank you.

24 'Jacob' (affirmed)

25 LADY SMITH: 'Jacob', thank you for coming along this

1 LADY SMITH: Morning to help us with our work here by giving
2 oral evidence today. As you know, I've already heard
3 something about your history as a child in care that we
4 read in during the Foster Care part of our work. But
5 I'm really grateful to you for coming here today to talk
6 about some other experiences during your childhood.

7 Your whole statement is in the red folder in front
8 of you. We'll bring parts of it up on the screen --
9 it's on the desk there -- as we go to them to discuss
10 the parts of it that we want to talk about today, if
11 that's all right.

12 But otherwise, 'Jacob', please do understand that
13 I know how difficult it is to talk about things that
14 happened in childhood, just to go back that far in your
15 memory, quite apart from talking about them when it
16 might be painful and it might be distressing.

17 I understand that. If you want a break at any time or
18 if there's anything else we can do just to make it more
19 straightforward for you to give the best evidence, the
20 clearest evidence, about what happened as you can, just
21 say, would you?

22 A. Yeah.

23 LADY SMITH: Sometimes we're not very good at explaining
24 things and if you don't understand what we're saying or
25 why we're asking it, that's our fault and not yours. So

1 do speak up if that happens.

2 A. Am I supposed to be leaning forward? I don't know if

3 I'm getting picked up.

4 LADY SMITH: You don't need to lean forward. That looks as

5 though it's in a good position. If we can't hear you,

6 we we'll tell you.

7 A. Okay.

8 LADY SMITH: I think you've got it already.

9 As you know, it's so everybody in the room can hear

10 you and so that the stenographers, who are keeping

11 a record, can hear the sound coming through their

12 headphones.

13 So, if you're ready, I'll hand over to Ms McMillan

14 and she'll take it from there; is that okay?

15 A. Yeah, okay.

16 LADY SMITH: Thank you. Ms McMillan.

17 Questions by Ms McMillan

18 MS MCMILLAN: Thank you, my Lady.

19 Good morning, 'Jacob'. Just before I start going

20 through all of your evidence, there's a formality that

21 I need to go through first. So I think you gave

22 a witness statement to the Inquiry. Hopefully you can

23 see that there, but, for the record, its reference is

24 WIT-1-000000608.

25 Can I ask you just to have a look at the back page

1 of that statement, that's page 57, and at paragraph 214
2 there. We can see that it says:

3 'I have no objection to my witness statement being
4 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.
5 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are
6 true.'

7 It's dated 25 January 2021 and I think you might
8 have signed that electronically; do you remember doing
9 that?

10 A. I didnae know. I cannae remember.

11 Q. If we just go back to the start of that statement,
12 perhaps you might remember as we go through it, okay?

13 A. Okay.

14 Q. So, just going back to that first page, we can see that
15 you were born in 1974?

16 A. Yeah.

17 Q. And in the next part of your statement, you talk about
18 your life before you went into care.

19 A. Yeah.

20 Q. And you tell us that your home life was quite lonely?

21 A. Yeah. I grew up basically -- well, I believed I was
22 an only child. I had a big sister, but I didnae realise
23 my mum had lost her -- through marriage -- the social
24 worker took her and my nana was bringing her up, but
25 I didnae know that.

1 And then my faither, who my mum had had an affair
2 with, he had two children to his wife, so I had a half
3 brother and sister. So I had actually siblings, but
4 I didnae know about them. I grew up with my mum by
5 myself. So, as far as I was concerned, it was just me.
6 Q. Just you and your mum?
7 A. Aye.
8 Q. And then you went to one school for Primary 1 and then,
9 I think, your mum moved house and you changed school?
10 A. Yeah.
11 Q. And for a while you say that school was really the only
12 time that you got out the house?
13 A. Yeah, I loved school. I met people, like, sorta. It
14 was nice. I enjoyed the subjects. I done well at
15 school.
16 Q. I think you go on to tell us that you were particularly
17 good at maths?
18 A. Yeah. I was the highest -- in secondary school,
19 Dumfries Academy, I was the highest boy in maths. I was
20 only behind two girls, who were best of pals. They sat
21 next to each other. They were the only two that were
22 ahead of me, just by a little, and that was me. But it
23 came with a lot of pressure because a lot of the British
24 boys and it was a kinda academy. It wasnae just a high
25 school. And they kinda -- they werenae as good and they

1 felt like they could push me about and wanted me to help
2 them with their homework.

3 But I just wanted to be pals with them. I didn't
4 understand what they wanted, and it kind of led to a bit
5 of them trying to get folk to bully me. And I didn't
6 like school, so I kinda decided I didnae want to be
7 there.

8 Q. And I think at that point as well, you go on to tell us
9 that life at home started to deteriorate a bit as well?

10 A. Yeah.

11 Q. And --

12 A. I was getting hit fae both ends.

13 Q. -- at this time, your sister returned -- or came to
14 live with you and your mum?

15 A. Yeah. She came of age where she was allowed to leave
16 school and leave my nana and things like that. She
17 decided to do that, which wasnae a good idea.

18 Q. So I think she was maybe around 18 at the time?

19 A. Yeah.

20 Q. And you tell us that at home you, your mum and your
21 sister began to be abused by a well-known businessman in
22 the area?

23 A. Yeah.

24 Q. And that's, I think, then when you tell us that you also
25 started to run away from home?

1 A. My mum had really been involved with him before my
2 sister, and my mum kinda got pressured by him. She
3 would get extra money if she involved my big sister.
4 I think that's how my big sister kinda ended up getting
5 taken even(?) and I was just to sit and wait.

6 Q. And then because of what was happening at home and at
7 school, you, I think, ran away from home and then were
8 ultimately placed in Ladyacre Children's Home?

9 A. Yeah.

10 Q. I think you go on to tell us about that in your
11 statement.

12 Secondary Institutions - to be published later
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Secondary Institutions - to be published later

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14 Q.

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5 Q. And then I think at one point you moved from Ladyacre
6 and you went into foster care?

7 A. Yeah. They put me into [REDACTED] yeah.

8 Q. And the Inquiry has previously heard evidence that your
9 time in foster care wasn't really positive either?

10 A. No, very short.

11 Q. And you ended up back in Ladyacre?

12 A. Yeah.

13 Q. Now, when you went back to Ladyacre the second time; do
14 you recall or remember that you went to Ladyfield East
15 for school?

16 A. Yeah, they said that, erm -- they'd had a meeting.
17 Dr Powell was in the office with staff and I kinda went
18 in and seen them, and they said that Dr Powell --
19 introduced me to him and said that I'd be going to see
20 Ladyfield East. And I'd be schooled there kinda during
21 the day and I'd come back and stay at Ladyacre at night.

22 Q. How did you feel about that?

23 A. Nae really great, but I knew they'd have to do something
24 'cause you have to get to school. So it was a case of:
25 'Okay, I'll just have to go with it'.

1 It's not as if you're given options. It's a case
2 of: 'This is what we're planning to do'.

3 And you cannae really fight adults. You cannae
4 really change anything. You've just got to kinda like
5 give it a try and sorta -- yeah, give it a try.

6 Q. I think you tell us, at paragraph 64 of your statement,
7 that you weren't really involved in the discussions
8 about it. It was just a case of that's where you're
9 going and that's what you're doing?

10 A. Yeah.

11 Q. Do you remember what age you were?

12 A. I think about 14. I think it was about 14, I was then.

13 Q. Were there any other children from Ladyacre doing the
14 same as you --

15 A. No.

16 Q. -- staying there and then going to school at Ladyfield?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Were you the only one?

19 A. Yeah, there were some kids that went to a place called
20 Elmbank. Think that's about it.

21 Q. How many people do you think were in your class at
22 Ladyfield?

23 A. Just the kids that were there. 'Cause I didnae
24 understand why I was there and I never really got much
25 out. There was -- I don't know -- about eight or ten,

1 kinda round about that, that were there. I think they
2 were basically -- they had real issues, kinda like
3 mental health issues, I think. But I couldn't figure
4 out 'cause I didn't understand, but it just didnae feel
5 right to me. I didnae feel right being there.
6 I didnae -- I didn't understand them. I didn't
7 understand the place and I didn't understand what I was
8 doing, and it was very surreal.

9 Q. Did you feel different from a lot of the other pupils
10 that went to that school?

11 A. Yeah. I didn't understand why. I just didnae feel they
12 were like me.

13 Q. Do you think you could explain that a wee bit more?

14 A. Just the way they kinda conducted themselves, and the
15 way they dressed and looked and acted kinda just: this
16 is weird. Erm ...

17 Q. Did you feel like the odd one out?

18 A. Yeah. Well, I felt kinda normal and I thought: 'Why are
19 they no acting like me or people I've been to school
20 wi', or the people I grew up wi' or the people on the
21 street?' They're just kinda different.

22 Q. And then, I think, we understand then that you moved
23 from Ladyacre to Ladyfield East to then stay there as
24 well, at night?

25 A. Yeah, I was tricked.

1 Q. Can you tell us a wee bit more about that?

2 A. Yeah. They didnae tell me. They had made a decision
3 and stuff. It was -- that was -- that was just, erm --
4 yeah, that was never -- that was a bad thing they done
5 then. That didnae sit well with me. They just waited
6 'til I went near the end of the day and they said,
7 'You're not going hame', and that was how it worked.
8 And it was like: 'Oh, no, this is not -- I going hame
9 after I leave -- I leave here. I didnae stay here'.
10 And they said, 'No, you're staying here now. It's
11 been decided', and it was a case of I was stuck in this
12 weird place with people I didnae know. And I thought:
13 oh, no, this is ...
14 I tried running away and things, and getting away
15 fae the place, but there was naewhere to go.

16 Q. Just going back to what you said there at the start. So
17 was it a case of you went to school that day at
18 Ladyfield East and then you were told that you were
19 staying there that night, you weren't to go back to
20 Ladyacre?

21 A. Yeah, I didnae even know if I was told. It was a case
22 of I went to leave, and it was a case of, 'You're no
23 going anywhere', as if I was meant to know. As if --
24 and I thought: what's going on here?
25 It was kind of explained that once I tried to leave,

1 when I couldnae leave, what had happened and what was
2 going to be happening fae now on. And I was like,
3 'Okay', and I says, 'This is not right'.
4 Q. Up until you got going to leave, you didn't know that
5 that was the plan? No one had told you that?
6 A. No, and I'd agreed to go in there during the day. And
7 I'd played my part and done right, and I'd stayed out of
8 trouble and I went to the school. And I done everything
9 right and they tricked me. It was like: 'Ah, not
10 playing that game, are we?'
11 Q. What about your personal belongings?
12 A. They had been brought -- I don't know who done it,
13 probably social work. They probably picked up my stuff
14 fae the care home. Everything had been done behind my
15 back.
16 It was the same when I left Ladyfield. It was,
17 erm ...
18 Dr Powell wasnae happy about what -- their decision
19 they'd made, but that's later on. I don't know if you
20 want to talk aboot that.
21 Q. We'll come to that later on this morning.
22 So you go on then in your statement, at
23 paragraph 65, and you say that you obviously went to
24 Ladyfield East?
25 A. Yeah.

1 Q. Can you tell us a bit more about what that accommodation
2 was like?

3 A. Run down, old fashioned. Like the wallpaper was quite
4 old fashioned. Quite -- basically, no much money put in
5 the place. It wasnae like the children's home. It
6 wasnae like the local authority homes, mair kinda clean,
7 new, pristine kinda -- it was mair ... 'old fashioned'
8 is the only word I can think of. Like I say, erm,
9 vintagey, kinda, carpets were kind of patterns and
10 things. It was just kinda, sofas were kinda a bit worn
11 and very rundoon, kinda green tassels and things like
12 that and everything was just kinda, aye, put together.

13 Q. And what about where you slept at night? What was the
14 sleeping arrangements?

15 A. They put me in a room with some other boy, erm, and they
16 had an observation window looking into my bedroom, where
17 two members of the night staff sat and, if they wanted
18 to, they could look in your room and watch you. Not
19 that they paid much attention to you, anyway. But,
20 yeah, weird.

21 Q. And was it just you and another boy in the room?

22 A. Yeah, they put a boy called [REDACTED] in with me. They
23 knew he needed a bed. And it was a kinda a strange old
24 thing, but I didn't really think much of it. But he
25 started looking at me and then started greetin'. And

1 I thought: 'I'm not doing nothing. I don't know what's
2 going on here'.

3 And they came in and dealt with him and -- I don't
4 know, it was just weird. It was like, 'Okay'.

5 Schoolwork wasnae very good either. It was a case
6 of -- schoolwork was terrible. Teachers just kinda gave
7 you whatever and I was given to their level of
8 schoolwork and I was like: 'I'm getting dumber and
9 dumber by the minute'.

10 Q. I think you do say, just going back to that paragraph,
11 65, in your statement that:

12 'I was put in a mental institution with a lot of
13 kids who had mental problems. I became like them.
14 Everywhere I went, I blended in. As I went along,
15 I became more like the people who I grew up with and
16 less like me.'

17 A. Yeah.

18 Q. What do you mean by that?

19 A. It means I kinda had to sort of blend in. I couldnae
20 get them to be mair like me, but I needed to fit in.
21 I needed somebody to talk to. I needed to feel like
22 everything wasnae scary and horrible, and I kinda put
23 mysel' into a place where I was mair like them, to feel
24 like it was family. And because I was there for quite
25 a while, it did feel like family, and ...

1 Q. And were you getting any medication when you were at
2 Ladyfield?

3 A. No. Nae diagnosis, nae help, nae nothing. Just kinda
4 left to live there.

5 Q. So to blend in then; was that what you felt was like the
6 easiest thing to do?

7 A. I don't think I tried. I think it just happened.
8 I just -- I think I just kinda done it. But I didnae
9 try. I didn't put any effort in. I just -- I think
10 I just kinda done it.

11 I think it's just like any environment. You go into
12 an environment, you end up becoming that environment,
13 that kinda thing.

14 And it's caused me a lot of problems later on in
15 life 'cause being in the real world as an adult,
16 I didnae fit in anywhere. I didnae.

17 Q. And just touching upon the schoolwork then that you got
18 when you were sleeping at Ladyfield; you said that
19 basically it was like for the level of others in the
20 class, not really your level?

21 A. Yeah.

22 Q. Did you feel challenged by the work?

23 A. Nah. And you werenae really given anything to do. You
24 were just told to do whatever you wanted to, really.
25 And I thought: I don't really know what I want to do.

1 I'm usually told what I want to do. I'm given
2 an assignment and I achieve that assignment; that's now
3 my goal. And that's how I work. You give me something
4 to aim for and I'll go for it and I'll do it. I didnae
5 fail. And they gave me nothing. There was nothing to
6 achieve.

7 Q. And what were, as far as you can remember, the other
8 children doing at school?

9 A. Nae idea. I think everybody was just in their ain wee
10 world. I don't even know if they were doing it or who
11 was doing what. I think they were just given stuff and
12 if they wanted to do it, they done it, and if they
13 didnae want to do it, they werenae getting into trouble.
14 It was -- naebody really cared. It was just to pass
15 the time and look as if they were getting schooled.

16 I was given one test by Mr Douglas, a teacher,
17 a mathematics thing. He said I done mathematics
18 different fae him. He said, 'I've never seen
19 mathematics done in the way you're doing it', and he
20 done a test. He said, 'I want -- I'll do it my way and
21 you do it your way and we'll see what's better and
22 what's faster and see what -- so I done it and he
23 finished at the same time as me. He said, 'Your way is
24 nae slower. It's nae difference'.

25 So I don't know. I don't know. I just done what

1 I done. I was just who I was, but seemingly I was
2 different and it's not okay.

3 Q. You're obviously very gifted at maths, even when you
4 were at Ladyfield?

5 A. Yeah, I've nae understanding. I just done the maths.
6 I don't know what he was doing. I don't know whether he
7 was supposed to do it. That's what I'm supposed to do,
8 that's how I do it. It's done. Simple. I don't know.

9 Q. You go on in your statement at paragraph 71, on page 19,
10 and you talk about the morning routine in Ladyfield.
11 Can you tell us a wee bit about that?

12 A. Oh, it was horrible. They took all the kids into a room
13 and there was all these chairs in a circle kinda in the
14 room, or square or whatever, erm, and you just kinda sat
15 in there. And there was a few members of staff, and
16 then they'd kinda ask anybody to talk about things. And
17 I thought: I don't really want to talk about things
18 amongst all these people and things, anyway; you know
19 what I mean?

20 But they kinda -- naebody talked. There was nothing
21 for them to do, and they had to just sit there for
22 an hour and it was kinda like -- the staff started kinda
23 prompting and kinda pushing folk to talk.

24 I didnae like that. I didnae like being pushed and
25 being made to feel uncomfortable. You could see

1 sometimes some of the kids felt uncomfortable, as if
2 everybody was staring at them and then some started
3 greetin' and things like that and I didnae like it, so I
4 learnt to take the attention away from them. I kicked
5 up a storm. I kicked the chairs. I made sure they came
6 after me, the staff. Staff restrained me. And I got
7 through the door, and it worked and the kids, erm,
8 didn't have to talk. So I done a lot of that. I found
9 that effective and it didnae bother me. But I tried to
10 deflect the attention.

11 I tried singing. I'd just sing songs, pass the
12 time, try and keep myself fae getting bored and things.
13 And they kept kinda reading into the words I was
14 singing, saying: 'Are you singing this because of this?
15 Are you singing this?'

16 And I thought: you can do whatever you want, but
17 you're not getting inside my head. My head's stronger
18 than what yours is. And I just kept singing. I didnae
19 answer them.

20 But I kinda -- I felt like I was helping the kids.
21 Maybe I wasnae. But I felt like I was helping them.
22 They werenae getting a hard time. They werenae getting
23 pushed to talk aboot things they didn't want to talk
24 aboot. If they wanted to talk with the kids aboot
25 things, you do it in a personal room with psychologists

1 or psychiatrists or things. You do it in a normal
2 fashion. You don't do it in front of people.

3 And, erm, put through that. There was nae need for
4 it every morning. It was like: God's sake, here we go
5 again. Some days were worse than others. But, yeah,
6 I just kicked up a storm. I done whatever I had to.
7 Like I say, I was different. I wasnae what they would
8 have liked or what they were used to.

9 Q. And when you say that you, sort of, kicked up a storm in
10 order to help the other children there --

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. -- what sort of things would you do?

13 A. Just ... there was one time I was with the psychiatrist,
14 Dr Powell, he was kinda being a right -- I didnae like
15 him. I never seen him in all the time I was there,
16 apart from twice or thrice. And I thought: all this
17 time I've been here and why am I here?

18 And he was sitting, and so I jumped off the chair
19 and went for him, and he just kinda restrained me. Sat
20 me on his knee and put his arms round me and I had to
21 sit -- hold me in like that.

22 It was kinda -- I didnae like it. He didnae know
23 why I didn't like it. But he looked like [REDACTED] and he
24 acted like [REDACTED] and I didnae like him having me on his
25 knee. It was freaking me out. But, erm, like I say,

1 I just done things.

2 Q. You had mentioned that when you kicked off in order to
3 help the other children, that staff would restrain you?

4 A. Yeah.

5 Q. Other than the way you've described with Dr Powell
6 restraining you; how did the other staff restrain you?

7 A. Put you on the ground and sit on you. Put you on their
8 knee, put their hand up your back, things like that.
9 Just kinda make sure you couldnae move and, if you did,
10 you'd end up in mair pain.

11 Q. Was this in front of the other children at the, sort of,
12 morning meetings?

13 A. No, they'd cart you off into a room. A wee room next to
14 that, they would put you in there. And I think they'd
15 have done -- if you kept kicking off, it would be done
16 in there and then you'd be left sitting in there and if
17 you tried to come oot, they'd come back in and do it
18 again. So it was a case of sitting there until they
19 decided to let you oot. If you stay calm, you'll get
20 oot.

21 Q. How long do you think you were left in that room?

22 A. I don't know, probably about 15/20 minutes, something
23 like that maybe. It wasn't really too long, but long
24 enough. I don't know if it was too long. Probably
25 about that.

1 Q. Now, you go on again in your statement -- and I think
2 you were telling us this morning as well -- at
3 paragraph 73, that you couldn't do anything. You
4 couldn't breathe without being analysed:

5 'It was the most horrible thing. It was torture for
6 everyone.'

7 A. Yeah.

8 Q. Did you feel that you were being constantly watched?

9 A. Constantly being judged. As a child, you're going
10 through things. I went through quite hormonal things at
11 points and things like that. But, I mean, it was almost
12 like a vacuum and whenever I said anything, it almost
13 looked as if I was some sort of rapist or something.
14 Know what I mean? It was that kinda feeling. It was
15 like --

16 I didn't understand why everyone was analysed as
17 if -- in a bad way. It was like: 'Okay, I don't know
18 what's going on here'.

19 There was nae help with things I was going through
20 and naebody even telt me what I was going through. I
21 just had to figure things out by myself and kinda go wi'
22 it. But then, instead of helping you, they'd just wait
23 until things happen and then they kinda like judgmental
24 on you. It's like: okay, so this is my parents, is it?

25 Erm, I don't know, I didnae feel like I was being

1 looked after, erm, or looked oot for.

2 Q. And was there anywhere that you could go to get your own
3 space or have your own time?

4 A. Not in Ladyfield, no. It was, erm -- there was
5 naewhere, really, to go. Just a small kind of building.
6 Big in a way, but small, as in the staff and children
7 were in different rooms and there wasnae sorta special
8 place to go for yoursel'.

9 Q. Were you allowed out?

10 A. At times, I think I was. I remember walking doon to the
11 shop, so I must have been at some point -- must have
12 been in the afternoon when there was nothing on, after
13 the school and then kinda meetings and things like that.
14 But, yeah, I just went to the shop locally and came
15 back. So I must have been allowed to kinda go out
16 a short distance away.

17 Q. Again, I think you do mention in your statement what
18 you've been talking about this morning at paragraph 74,
19 that you go on and say:

20 'I thought it wasn't right and it shouldn't be
21 happening. Kids didn't have a choice over whether to
22 speak or not.'

23 A. Yeah.

24 Q. What can you tell us about that? Was that just at the
25 morning meeting or was it at other points during the

1 day?

2 A. Yeah -- no, it was just really in the morning meeting.

3 Like, if naebody's talking, it went by and I didnae -- I

4 didnae see it being right forcing -- just picking some

5 random kid out and forcing them to talk, and then when

6 they're greetin', still keep on going on at them. It's

7 like: okay, I think you're being a wee bit cruel? Let's

8 see how you like it if I be cruel.

9 So I would kick off. But, yeah, I didnae like -- I

10 didn't like people getting upset. It was -- it didnae

11 sit right with me.

12 Q. And you go on in your statement then, at paragraph 87,

13 when you talk about running way from Ladyfield?

14 A. Yeah.

15 Q. Can you tell us about why you were running away?

16 A. Just to be somewhere different, somewhere away fae what

17 I didnae like and where I didnae want to be. I --

18 we had nae plan as to where we were going. When kids

19 run away fae home, that's what we do. We just run away

20 fae what we dinnae want to be or dinnae want to see or

21 to feel different, to feel like we're us again. Kids,

22 if they're on the run, having fun, just being what we're

23 not allowed to be.

24 Q. Did you feel more like a child when you had run away?

25 A. Yeah, yeah. We just done whatever. Sat doon, walked

1 about, and just -- naebody telling us we couldnae. Erm,
2 it was freedom.

3 Q. How often do you think you ran away?

4 A. Not a lot. I didnae really kind of get much out of it.
5 But if there were kids on the way oot, it was --
6 especially if it was females, I felt I needed to kinda
7 -- I worried about them -- I heard things about them
8 getting picked up by lorry drivers and things like that.
9 It kinda -- I didnae say nothing, but it felt kinda:
10 okay, I'm going to come here. I had to see what's going
11 on and make sure everybody's safe and be part of this.
12 And so part of me kind of run away, but part of me was
13 kinda: I need to keep an eye on these kids. They don't
14 know what they're doing.

15 I felt they were in danger. Secondary Institutions - to be published later
16 Secondary Institutions - to be published later

17
18
19 Q. So when you were in Ladyfield when you were running
20 away; did you feel like, if you were running away with
21 some of the other pupils, you were protecting them,
22 then?

23 A. No there. Not in there. Secondary Institutions - to be published later

24 Secondary Institutions - to be published later but, in

25 Ladyfield, it wasnae -- really much of that going on.

1 And they were -- they didnae really run away far and put
2 themselves in danger. They would just do it in a silly
3 wee way and hand themselves in or come hame. They
4 never put theirsel' in danger; I could tell that. So
5 they'd be okay.

6 Q. When you had come back from running away or, for
7 example, handing themselves in back to hospital; was
8 there any punishment for it? For running away?

9 A. Certainly not in Ladyfield. I cannae think of any
10 punishment that I got or anybody got.

11 Sometimes they'd would be kept in a room if they'd
12 been away fae a while. They'd have their trainers and
13 that taken away fae them, and they'd have to wear
14 slippers and stuff, so they couldnae run away again.
15 They were kept in -- no sent to school, just kinda kept
16 in their nightwear with their slippers and kept in
17 a bedroom. There wasnae -- but aye, nae access to shoes
18 and stuff, so they cannae just bolt again. They were
19 the kinda worse case scenarios and they kept on doing it
20 quite a lot.

21 Q. For how long do you think the other children were kept
22 in their nightwear?

23 A. I don't know -- I don't know the time limit. I don't
24 know if there was sorta shorter and longer, depending
25 how serious it was. I cannae remember any sort of

1 timescale.

2 Q. Thank you.

3 Now, you go on in your statement to talk about
4 punishment and discipline generally; do you ever
5 remember being punished at Ladyfield, other than being
6 locked in the room that you've been telling us about
7 earlier?

8 A. Nah, not really. I was never really punished as such.
9 I was kinda looked at no very nicely. But there wasnae
10 like -- they werenae like parents. They werenae like
11 people that had any interest in you that were looking
12 after you. They were quite cold in Ladyfield. They
13 were quite work-minded, no parent-minded.

14 Q. Was that the staff in general? Were they quite work
15 minded?

16 A. Yeah. There was a couple that were kinda mair humane,
17 a couple of them in there. They would sit - like I say,
18 they'd sit and smoke their fags and would give me some
19 fags. And then they kept me going in fags. When they
20 ended their shift, they'd leave their packet of fags
21 with me. So I didnae -- 'cause I couldnae really afford
22 -- or have -- I didn't have money or anything, so they
23 kinda kept me going, so I'd have a fag. That's when
24 I started smoking.

25 They were nice enough, and they kinda sat and -- you

1 could tell they were a bit humane, kinda like -- yeah.
2 Hit or miss. Very cold at times.

3 Q. I was going to just ask you there: what do you mean by
4 hit or miss?

5 A. Some of them were very kinda -- what do you call it?
6 Strict. Other ones were a bit mair cold. Other ones
7 had mair -- less interest and couldn't be bothered with
8 you and just wanted to do a shift and get hame. And
9 kind of them kind of attitudes kept coming. I could
10 pick up on who was who, and who was there to talk to you
11 and who there was nae point 'cause they're not
12 interested. And it was a -- kinda a minefield of staff
13 you're taking a -- it was nice when you got the humane
14 staff on.

15 Q. And how often do you think those humane staff were on
16 shift?

17 A. Usually quite a lot during the day, not at night. They
18 were there during the day.

19 Q. Did you feel like you could talk to them?

20 A. Nah. I didnae talk to anybody. I was very clear: don't
21 talk to anybody or we'll find oot.

22 I didnae talk to anybody when I was in care and
23 stuff. I didnae tell anybody what I had went through
24 and I didnae tell anybody aboot the man, 'cause I knew
25 he was connected to the police and everything, and

1 I knew the police would -- erm, they'd know. I thought
2 I'd talk to social work and things. I'd already been
3 warned: 'You don't talk to these people or I'll find
4 oot'.
5 Q. So this is the man that had abused you in your house
6 with your mum and dad? You couldn't talk about that
7 with any of the staff there, because of his connections?
8 A. With my mum, yeah. My dad didn't live with us.
9 Q. Sorry, with your mum.
10 A. Yeah, yeah. Yeah, he was very high up in the town and
11 very connected to everybody. And they all kinda -- it
12 was a very cliquey, horrible place, Dumfries. That
13 agency has got friends in that agency and they all kinda
14 talk to each other and look oot for each other and do
15 each other favours. And it was all: okay, youse all
16 need to stop this shit 'cause it's just horrible.
17 I cannae escape it. It feels like a prison to me when I
18 stayed there. And I know everything and I see
19 everything, and I didn't like it.
20 Q. I think that's why then, you were telling us at
21 Ladyfield, that you felt best not to talk to anyone?
22 A. Yeah, yeah. I was very clever. I kept myself alive.
23 And I'd have been dead if I hadnae did and been the way
24 I was.
25 Q. Moving on, 'Jacob', you go on to tell us about some of

1 the abuse at Ladyfield and you say in your statement, at
2 paragraph 92 and 93, that there was an incident with
3 a student nurse?

4 A. Yeah.

5 Q. Are you able to give us some more details about that?

6 A. Yeah. This guy was a, kind of, student nurse. Hadnae
7 been there that long. Didnae really know him that well,
8 this EON guy. I always thought he looked kinda Spanish
9 or looked like a pirate. He kinda had a weird eye and
10 things.

11 But aye, he was ... he was there. We had to do
12 a thing in the afternoon. It was like a kinda game or
13 something, where we were given cards, like who'd be the
14 best dad, things like that. Who's likely to be this and
15 who's likely to be that. And things -- just cards and
16 you were given a card and you've got to decide who you
17 were handing it to. It was that game we were playing.

18 And, erm, I don't know how it happened. I just
19 remember going forward. I don't know whether I was
20 getting annoyed and maybe went forward angrily or
21 something, I don't know. But I wasnae going to walk to
22 him anyway. He was at this side of me and I was talking
23 to somebody at this side of me and a punch came fae this
24 angle, right on my beak. And it just stunned me.
25 That's all I could do. It stunned me. I didn't even

1 look at him after he'd done it. I didn't even look
2 at -- I just kinda looked round about at the other staff
3 and everybody was just acting like nothing had happened,
4 and I just carried on playing the game.

5 Q. So there was other staff there and they didn't do
6 anything to help?

7 A. Yeah, everybody just kinda went on and carried on as if
8 nothing had happened. It was the strangest, maist
9 surreal thing I'd ever seen in all the time I was there.
10 I thought: okay.

11 Back then, there wasnae such a thing as your rights
12 or anything, or kinda -- staff were allowed to do what
13 they wanted to do. That's how it seemed, anyway, to us.
14 There was nae kind of like: if somebody hits you, make
15 a complaint. I was never told anything that I could
16 complain. If somebody hit me, I was to accept it. They
17 were in charge of you. That's how it was back then.
18 There was nae kinda -- well, in my mind, anyway, that's
19 how it seemed. You just behave yoursel' or sometimes
20 bad things happened when naebody's looking. Simple as
21 that.

22 Q. Did you feel that even though **EON** had hit you in this
23 situation --

24 A. Yeah.

25 Q. -- there was nobody that you could turn to or tell about

1 or --

2 A. Well, I thought the folk that I'd talked to and tell
3 about were standing in front of me in the circle and
4 naebody said nothing. Naebody's acting like anything's
5 happened. This is obviously okay. And I need to watch
6 what I'm doing here or he might do it again. But it
7 never happened again.

8 But that was -- like I say, anything that did happen
9 to me, happened to me 'cause -- or happened to kids --
10 it happened behind closed doors, where staff would kinda
11 get away with it and do things when naebody's looking.
12 But this guy just done it in front of everybody and it
13 was -- just put me in shock. I thought: what just
14 happened here?

15 Like I say, I wasnae expecting it. I wasnae even
16 looking at him. I didnae see it coming.

17 Q. You were saying there that, you know, there was,
18 perhaps, other things that happened behind closed doors;
19 were you aware of anything that happened to others at
20 Ladyfield?

21 A. I had an inkling. Sometimes doors were closed and kids,
22 erm -- no in Ladyfield, not in Ladyfield. Like I say,
23 they were no that great. No nice people in my opinion
24 and that, but ...

25 They had their issues and things that were wrong,

1 but they werenae aggressive, abusive in the way of doing
2 things like that. Secondary Institutions - to be published later

3 Secondary Institutions - to be published later

4 Yeah, I wouldnae really say they were -- they would
5 harm people in the way of punching them and stuff like
6 that, 'cause the kids were quite vulnerable and I think
7 the staff were kind of mair nurses. And I don't think
8 they would do that, which is why it was kinda strange
9 that that guy done that to me. Maybe 'cause he was
10 a student nurse and he just reacted. Maybe it's
11 something to do with him. And that's how he felt he had
12 to deal with it. He wasn't a professional enough yet.
13 I don't know. It was just strange.

14 What was weird was I seen him just a few years ago
15 and that's what kicked it back in. I was walking with
16 my wee boy past the back of the social work in Dumfries
17 at the weekend, and I seen in a car park -- there's
18 a car park at the back of the social work, and this guy
19 was getting stuff out the back of the car and he was
20 with his wee boy, and it was him. He was with this wee
21 boy and I thought: that's that guy.

22 And I started looking at the wee boy and thinking:
23 does he hit him? If he doesnae do as he's told; does he
24 hit him, hit his wee boy?

25 I started getting these questions in my head, and

1 I thought: is he still working in that industry? And:
2 is he a danger?

3 And I thought: does anybody care? And -- but all
4 these things going on in my head and it's like: oh, no,
5 I don't need to be thinking about all this kind of
6 stuff.

7 Q. It brought it back for you when you seen him?

8 A. Yeah, yeah, I seen him, and then I see him shortly after
9 that again, with a woman with blonde hair, and a wee boy
10 walking doon and passed him and I thought -- and my body
11 was getting all -- like I say, it takes it's toll on me,
12 living in Dumfries. I see the past everywhere I go.

13 Even when I went to work for the befriending project
14 to help kids. When I came off drugs and everything, and
15 I got back into work and I done so well, I climbed so
16 high and got mysel' into a place where I could help
17 people, Secondary Institutions - to be published later

18 Secondary Institutions - to be published later

19 Secondary Institutions - to be pu And I thought: Okay, I'm just
20 running into the past here. I cannae be here.
21 Everywhere I go.

22 They just move the same people about. I couldn't
23 deal with them.

24 Q. I think you go on and tell us that you, too, were moved
25 about there. After your stint in Ladyfield, you went to

1 Closeburn?

2 A. Yeah, yeah. Yeah, Secondary Institutions - to be published later

3 Q. What, 'Jacob', do you think the impact of spending time
4 in Ladyfield has had on you?

5 A. I think probably the fact that I feel mentally ill.
6 I feel quite anxious in myself and amongst people,
7 'cause people are normal and I'm not. I'm weird. And
8 it's hard -- hard to be among folk and act normal and
9 talk normal 'cause I feel like I'm no wanted there and
10 I shouldnae be there, and things like that.

11 It just kinda -- my mind kinda -- and I have to
12 spend a lot of energy fighting me to do the things that
13 I need to do. Everything's really hard work, very
14 taxing. It took its toll. But, yeah, I didnae fit in.
15 I was never going to fit in and I've -- I tried. And
16 I've tried everything and it just -- nothing works. And
17 I reckon it's because I'm not wired right. I don't
18 know.

19 I've got my kids. My kids look oot for me and
20 they've been my companions. You know, I've been in the
21 hoose. I keep myself in the hoose all the time. My
22 head's full of Teletubbies.

23 Q. Now, you go on, 'Jacob', towards the end of your
24 statement, at page 56, in paragraphs 211 to 213, to tell
25 us about some of the lessons to be learned from your

1 time in care?

2 A. Yeah.

3 Q. Are you able to tell us today what you think some of

4 those lessons are?

5 A. From being in care?

6 Q. Lessons to be learned from the system that you went

7 through.

8 A. The only thing I can really think of is never to trust

9 the system 'cause nobody's there for you.

10 There might be people higher up that have got good

11 intentions, but the people they hire, who are then asked

12 to hire people, who are then kinda -- as you run down

13 the ladder: 'He'll do, she'll do. Eh, I know that

14 person, they need a job. I'll gi' you a job.'

15 It's just a kinda -- I'm no really -- I'm no

16 really -- what's the word? Kinda like for taking their

17 time and kinda making sure they're the right type of

18 people.

19 Q. Do you think there needs to be something put in place

20 where the system or the people involved really

21 understand the child or take their time to understand

22 someone?

23 A. Yeah. I was thinking aboot the -- see some of these

24 folk that came into the, like, care homes? You'd think

25 that there'd maybe be a room they'd have to go through

1 first before they actually went into the care bit.
2 A sort of middle ground, a room where there's somebody
3 in who's really good at their job. And if somebody
4 comes in for their shift and they look as if they're
5 stressed or they're bringing their outside life into
6 that workplace, there's that middle room, first: okay,
7 let's get you into a right frame of mind and a better
8 place before you walk in there to be with the kids. A
9 sorta -- that room needs to be there. No just straight
10 coming through with everything -- coming fae hame,
11 straight into there, because some of them just brings
12 their life indoors and the kids pick it up. Or the kids
13 get the raw end if they're in a bad mood and things like
14 that. So there needs to be a sorta -- a middle room:
15 okay, you can come past. You're fine. And you're in
16 the right frame of mind and you're in a happy place.
17 I don't know how you get them in a happy place if
18 they're no in a happy place, very often some sort of
19 folk there, there needs to be a sort of border to -- for
20 the division, before you bring them over there.
21 Q. So somewhere that allows someone to get into that right
22 frame of mind?
23 A. Then they can be analysed and if they're -- they can
24 obviously be analysed there as well. And if they're no
25 really good for their job, if they're having a lot of

1 bad days, then maybe they shouldnae really be in that
2 job. It can be assessed easier and if there's a middle
3 ground, keep the best ones and kinda sift through until
4 you get a good system. And then implicate that
5 everywhere, kinda stop the rot, take the badness oot and
6 put the goodness in and fix things, kinda thing.

7 MS MCMILLAN: 'Jacob', I have finished all the questions
8 that I really want to ask you this morning.

9 Is there anything else that you would like to tell
10 the Inquiry about today?

11 A. Nah, I think everybody's got mair -- bigger things to
12 worry about than my issues. Erm, I could go on. I've
13 got loads of things, loads of people, loads of places,
14 loads of -- it's never ending.

15 MS MCMILLAN: 'Jacob', thank you very much for your time.

16 LADY SMITH: 'Jacob', let me add my thanks. Can I assure
17 you, your experiences as a child in care do matter.
18 They certainly matter to me and to this Inquiry, and you
19 have added a whole new understanding that I have gained
20 from listening to you in addition to seeing your written
21 statement. I'm really grateful to you for that. You've
22 made a valuable contribution to our work here. Thank
23 you.

24 Now, I'm able to let you go and enjoy the sunshine,
25 hopefully. I hope the rest of your day is restful.

1 Thank you.

2 A. Thank you.

3 (The witness withdrew)

4 MS MCMILLAN: Thank you, my Lady. At this point I would

5 pass over to Ms Innes just now. I think there might be

6 time for a read-in.

7 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

8 MS INNES: My Lady, I will read in a statement of

9 an applicant who is anonymous and is known as 'Jenny'.

10 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

11 MS INNES: Her statement is at WIT.001.002.1409.

12 'Jenny' (read)

13 MS INNES: In 'Jenny's' statement, she says that she spent

14 about a week in Ladyfield in 1971. She was born in

15 1967. And in her statement from paragraphs 2 to 9, she

16 talks about her life before going into care.

17 She lived with her mum, dad and three sisters. Her

18 father was in the military and spent time away from

19 home. She had a difficult childhood when her father was

20 not present. Her mother was cruel and violent towards

21 her from a young age and she felt left out.

22 'Jenny' tells us that she would often run away from

23 home, this began before she started school.

24 At paragraph 9 of her statement, she says that her

25 mother took her to Ladyfield hospital when she was four

1 and then, when she was older -- when 'Jenny' was
2 older -- her mother told her that she was taken there
3 because she was naughty.

4 Then going on to paragraph 12 of her statement, on
5 page 3, she says:

6 'We had a chauffeur. My mum didn't drive and my dad
7 was away, so the chauffeur used to drive us around. We
8 got into the car and the chauffeur took us to this
9 place. Mum took me inside. She spoke to someone in
10 a white coat, so I knew he was a doctor. When she'd
11 finished talking to the doctor, she left. She never
12 told me what I was there for or that she'd be back. She
13 never said goodbye. I could see my sisters on the swing
14 right outside the building. It wasn't nighttime. It
15 was a sunny day. I could hear my sisters laughing on
16 the swings.

17 'My mum never told me she was going away. I thought
18 I was never going to see my family again. As I've got
19 older, I feel that was quite cruel, to take my sisters
20 and let me see them there. I really don't like my mum
21 at all.

22 'I was left in a room. The doctor left and I just
23 thought my mum was coming back. The door closed. I saw
24 my sisters and my mum go away in the car. I didn't know
25 that I was staying there. There were bars on the

1 window. There were two old-fashioned cot beds with
2 sides all around that could fold down. It had
3 a hospital smell. There were no toys in the room.
4 There was nothing.

5 'I stayed in that room with a little boy. The boy
6 wasn't there when I first arrived. They must have taken
7 him out. He came in afterwards. He was about the same
8 age as me. The doctor came back as well, but he didn't
9 explain why I was there. I asked where my mum was.
10 I was screaming and crying, but he didn't answer me.

11 'There were no curtains on the window. When it got
12 dark, I knew I was staying there. It was horrible.
13 I was scared. I thought my mum would come the next day,
14 but she never came.

15 'The bedroom door was locked. There was a nurse
16 that came in. She would look in the door. The door had
17 a window with metal squares on it. She wore a white
18 fluffy hat. She was horrible. She was really stern and
19 she shouted at us. We were in there all the time.
20 I only got out of the room when I needed a shower or to
21 go to the toilet. In the mornings, I would look out of
22 the window to see if my family were coming back.
23 I could see the park outside my window, but we didn't
24 get to use it. We had to wait in our cots until they
25 came and let the sides down. It was boring. We had no

1 toys, nothing.

2 'We ate our meals in the cot beds. One of the
3 nurses brought the food. I never ate anyway. I was
4 anorexic in the hospital at the age of four. I know
5 they moaned when I didn't eat, but it was the shock.
6 I couldn't eat. I just cried all the time.

7 'On the second day, I remember the other boy in the
8 room crying for his mum. He was taken out by the nurse.
9 I saw the doctor. I never knew his name. He was really
10 tall, with dark hair and a pointed nose. He was
11 a similar age to my dad at the time, so I think he could
12 have been in his late 20s or early 30s. He took the
13 side of the bed down. I didn't know what he was doing
14 at the time because I was a child. He came up over the
15 bed and his nose was touching my face. I was putting my
16 head back because it was sore. He was on top. I didn't
17 know what rape was at that time. It was only when my
18 sister spoke to me later, she said I'd been abused.

19 'I looked out and I could see the nurse at the
20 window of the door. All I can remember is that it was
21 sore. I was in a lot of pain and I was really
22 screaming. I had to take my clothes off and walk naked
23 to the shower. The nurse took me. It was quite
24 a distance. I can still smell the soap there.
25 I've never been in a shower since.

1 'Every day I was there, the doctor hurt me. Every
2 day I had to go to that shower. The boy in the room got
3 the same thing as well after me. I had to stay outside,
4 just at the door. I could hear him screaming and I was
5 shouting. He'd been in Ladyfield for a while before me.
6 He said that they were very bad people.

7 'My medical files say that I was kept in that room
8 for a week, but it felt like forever. Eventually my dad
9 came to get me. He hadn't known that I'd been put into
10 Ladyfield. The boy was still there when I left.
11 I asked my dad to go and get him a toy and he did, but
12 I don't know if the boy ever got it.

13 'My dad told me that we wouldn't talk about
14 Ladyfield, so I wasn't allowed to talk about it. My mum
15 and dad didn't know what had happened to me. I thought
16 they did and I hated my mum for letting it happen.
17 Because I was told not to talk about it, I just thought
18 they both knew.

19 'I wasn't at home for very long. I think I was
20 there until my dad went away again.'

21 'Jenny' then provides us with an account of what
22 happened when she stayed at Parkhead Hospital in
23 Dumfries, at paragraphs 25 to 30 of her statement. She
24 stayed here after Ladyfield. She remembers sharing
25 a room with other children.

1 On page 6, at paragraph 27, she says:

2 'We got to play outside at Parkhead for a little
3 while each day. I played with the other children.
4 There were toys and fun things there. There were
5 paintings and drawings on the wall. It was much nicer
6 than Ladyfield. The same doctor came to Parkhead, but
7 he didn't do anything. There were more people around.
8 He didn't come near me but I was always scared.'

9 In paragraphs 31 to 48 of her statement, 'Jenny'
10 talks about her life after care. She still had a very
11 difficult relationship with her mum. When she attended
12 primary school, her mum continued to take her to day
13 appointments at psychiatric hospitals because of her
14 behaviour. 'Jenny' hoped to be removed from her mother.

15 Later in her childhood, when she was around nine,
16 she moved to Dalbeattie. Her father had left the armed
17 forces and things were better. She fell pregnant before
18 she completed high school and was married at 16. She
19 was married for 25 years and had four children.

20 At paragraph 41 of her statement, 'Jenny' describes
21 the difficulties that she has had with anorexia, before
22 describing the passing of one of her sons and the
23 passing of her father.

24 'Jenny' then goes on to tell us about the impact of
25 what happened to her at Ladyfield. So moving on to

1 page 11 and paragraph 49:

2 'The impact of what happened in Ladyfield has been
3 terrible. I have never been able to have a shower
4 because of what happened. I can't do it. I don't want
5 to smell soap. I'm really timid. I'm scared of
6 everything. I won't go on a train. I won't go on
7 a boat. I recently started going on the bus, but I get
8 really anxious because I feel trapped. I've complained
9 about the drivers because they go too fast and I'm not
10 used to it. I don't venture anywhere.

11 'I don't like doctors. I can't be around white
12 coats. I had a lump in my breast and I didn't go to the
13 doctor. I've damaged my body quite a lot, but I just
14 can't go to the doctors. I always cancel appointments
15 at the last minute. I really should be going to the
16 doctor just now because I'm going through the change.
17 I've got sore bits that I should be getting checked out,
18 but I phoned up and cancelled again. I'm terrified of
19 going to the doctors. I only go when I really have to
20 and I'm pressurised to go. That'll never go away.

21 'What happened in Ladyfield made me feel like
22 I wasn't good enough all of my life. I always thought
23 I was bad because I was told that every day by my mum.
24 I don't make friends easily. I'm scared of people.
25 I'm scared of men. I think they're going to hurt me all

1 the time.

2 'The first time I had sexual intercourse was with
3 the man I married. I didn't know we'd done it.
4 I thought we were just cuddling. I had my clothes on.
5 He said, "That's it, we've done it". I never felt
6 a thing. My boyfriend was quite offended. My
7 counsellor told me that was classic sign of having been
8 abused. I had [to] shut it off.

9 'I always wanted my mum's love. I became like
10 a Cinderella. I would go down to her house and help
11 her, but her nurse told me to stop going. My mum's
12 still not even said sorry to me. I'm still not good
13 enough for her. I've never drank. I've never taken
14 drugs. I've never smoked. I've wasted so many years
15 thinking that the doctor hurt me as a punishment.
16 I've felt unwanted and not good enough for a long time.
17 I was anorexic at the age of 4. I was so scared of
18 everything when I was a child. I've suffered all of my
19 life and I attribute that to my mum and her mental and
20 physical treatment of me. When I got my records in 2013
21 and that nurse told me it hadn't been my fault, it was
22 a big relief. I always thought I was bad. I was told
23 that every day.

24 'I nearly passed away because of anorexia. It
25 recurs all the time. I don't eat when I'm sad and

1 I'm sad because I remember all the bad things that
2 happened to me. I only have bad memories of being
3 a youngster. I did have five sessions with a counsellor
4 about six years ago. I was referred by my GP. The
5 counsellor cried when I told her what had happened to
6 me. She said there was nothing she could do to help me
7 and that I was a strong woman. I did feel better for
8 having told her what happened, but I thought [that] she
9 would do more for me.

10 'I have sought support from my GP in Castle Douglas
11 recently. I told him all the things that have happened
12 to me and he swore. He thinks that I suffer from
13 post-traumatic stress disorder. I have been referred to
14 a mental health nurse. I'm stronger now than I ever
15 have been, but I'm thinking about what happened a lot
16 recently and I don't sleep well. I self-help a lot.
17 I like to get outdoors. I love the countryside. I love
18 to train. That makes me feel free. I never like to be
19 in enclosed spaces. I'm scared of being trapped.
20 I've moved about a fair bit because I couldn't settle.
21 I like living in the countryside.

22 'So many people that were in Ladyfield have turned
23 to drugs or alcohol or, like me, anorexia. I've made it
24 my mission to find out what happened. There are other
25 people out there saying the same thing as me. Why are

1 people not helping these children? I'm trying to help
2 myself. I need peace in my heart and in my head.
3 I need to know everybody has done their best to help me.
4 There was nobody there to support me when I was a child.
5 'I was very ill with anorexia in 2000. My sister
6 tried to help me. She thought my illness was all about
7 my hatred for my mum. She told me I had to deal with
8 it. I spoke to my sister about the fact that my mum had
9 let the doctor hurt me. I'd never told anybody before
10 that. She told my parents and after that I had to go
11 into the room with them. She told me that I'd been
12 abused, but I wouldn't have it. My parents were crying.
13 I didn't know what they were crying for because
14 I thought they knew what had happened to me. My dad had
15 a tear in his eye and my mum was in shock. I thought
16 that what the doctor did to me was part of my punishment
17 for being bad. I thought my mum told him to do that to
18 me.
19 'Mum, dad and I then went to see Dr Christie, my GP.
20 She said that there were no medical files that went back
21 that far. My dad was heartbroken. He wanted answers,
22 but we never got any. He died not knowing. I didn't
23 report it to the police at the time because there were
24 no medical notes.'
25 In 2013, 'Jenny' made further enquiries and managed

1 to obtain some records and ultimately reported the
2 matter to the police. However, she then notes the
3 difficulties that she has had in relation to the
4 investigation at paragraphs 62 and 63 of her statement.

5 At paragraph 64, on page 14, she discusses finding
6 her records. She says at paragraph 64:

7 'After I disclosed the abuse in 2000, I went to the
8 doctor with my parents. She told me that my records
9 didn't go back as far as when I was in Ladyfield. My
10 sister encouraged me to try and get my records again, in
11 2013. I phoned up Dumfries and Galloway Health Board
12 and spoke to John Glover. He told me that most of my
13 records had been destroyed, but he would do everything
14 he could to find out. He was an amazing help.

15 'John Glover organised a meeting with Angus Cameron,
16 the head of the NHS in Dumfries and Galloway. I met him
17 in April 2013. He brought a nurse with him to tell me
18 what information they had found out. They told me that
19 nothing that had happened had been my fault. This was
20 the first time somebody had said that to me. That was
21 great. It was such a relief. I looked at the records
22 and it was all my mum. It was a long time to feel not
23 wanted and not good enough.

24 'I want the person who hurt us to be punished. We
25 need peace in our hearts. We've been living with it for

1 LADY SMITH: Before I ask for the next read-in, I just want
2 to mention to those who are present here today that I do
3 propose to observe the two-minutes' silence at midday,
4 as I think Ms Innes alluded to earlier, but I'll let you
5 know when that is.

6 Now, Ms McMillan, another read-in; yes?

7 MS MCMILLAN: Thank you, my Lady.

8 This is another read-in. This is a statement of
9 an applicant who is anonymous. She will be known as
10 'Lisa'.

11 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

12 MS MCMILLAN: The reference for 'Lisa's' statement is
13 WIT-1-000000445.

14 'Lisa' (read)

15 MS MCMILLAN: In her statement, she says she spent about
16 eight months in Ladyfield. Records show that she was
17 admitted in [REDACTED] 1987 and discharged in [REDACTED] 1988.
18 'Lisa' was born in 1975.

19 At paragraphs 2 and 3, she tells us about life
20 before she went into care. She lived at home with her
21 mother, father and older brother. Her brother had
22 difficulties growing up. Her father would be violent
23 towards her and her brother. When 'Lisa' and her mother
24 attempted to assist, they, too, would be the victims of
25 violent behaviour at her father's hands.

1 At 11, her brother spent time in Ladyfield. He was
2 in care for about 14 months and 'Lisa's' home life
3 improved at this time.

4 At paragraph 4, 'Lisa' tells us about how she ended
5 up in Ladyfield. She says:

6 'Near the time when my brother was due to return
7 home, I began to have issues with eating and suffered
8 from anorexia. This condition worsened when he was back
9 home and I was eventually placed in care. While I was
10 a resident, I was force-fed as part of their treatment
11 to make me better. I spent four months in another
12 hospital before I returned to the family home. I was
13 then home for ... five weeks, but still struggling with
14 eating and was transferred to Ladyfield Children's
15 Hospital East. I then spent about eight months in care
16 at Ladyfield Children's Hospital East. My mother and
17 father made me feel that both my brother and I had
18 brought shame to the family by needing to go into care
19 for our different mental health issues.'

20 From paragraph 6, 'Lisa' gives an account of
21 Ladyfield and her time spent there. She says:

22 'Ladyfield Children's Hospital was run by the
23 National Health and I was sent to the east wing. When
24 I was sent there, I was not given any information as to
25 how long I would spend with them. It was specific to

1 whether I made improvements in their opinion.

2 'At Ladyfield Children's Hospital East, I had
3 a nurse named Tricia, who was the main person looking
4 after my care. There was also a psychiatrist called
5 Edith. SNR I think was a man. There was
6 also a type of school within the hospital and there were
7 two teachers there. There were a few other nurses who
8 came in now and again during my treatment. I can't
9 recall all the names.

10 'Initially when I arrived at Ladyfield Children's
11 Hospital East, I was in a room on my own because
12 I needed bed rest. At that time, I was not allowed to
13 talk to any of the other residents. I was then placed
14 into a room which I shared with two other girls. I am
15 still friends on Facebook with one of those girls.
16 There were boys in the hospital as well and they had
17 their separate rooms. I think there were a maximum of
18 12 within the hospital. There was a mix of boys and
19 girls, probably aged between 11 and 18, mainly high
20 school children. There was another building as part of
21 Ladyfield Children's Hospital named Ladyfield West and
22 that housed younger children.

23 'Although I had my own bed space, there was nowhere
24 for you to secure any of your own things. When I first
25 arrived, I was not allowed anything of my own. But, as

1 I made improvements, I was slowly allowed to bring
2 things in. To begin with, and being on bed rest, I was
3 given regular bed baths to prevent bed sores.

4 'During my time in hospitals, I have experienced
5 different methods of treatment for anorexia. In
6 a previous infirmary I was force-fed and this continued
7 until I would eat on my own accord. At Ladyfield
8 Children's Hospital East, it was similar to a contract.
9 You were restricted to begin with, but when you made
10 improvements on your own then you were given more
11 privileges. If you gained so much weight you were
12 allowed phone calls, gain more weight and you were
13 allowed books, and when you gained even more weight, you
14 were allowed to get dressed out of your nightwear.
15 There was still a threat of being sent to the infirmary
16 to be force fed if you did not eat. It happened to one
17 girl -- I'm not sure of her name -- while I was there,
18 but not to me.

19 'When I arrived, I was given a booklet giving me a
20 guide as to what was expected of me during my stay
21 there. I have this at home ... There was a weekly
22 schedule showing routines of when someone would be
23 expected to take part in cooking.

24 'Another was Tuesday group, where we would be
25 expected to discuss issues together. It was during one

1 of those sessions that one of the girls in the group
2 disclosed that she had been sexually abused by her
3 father. Staff were always looking for the one thing
4 that may have been a reason for each of us being
5 admitted to the hospital. They took that to be her
6 reason for being there. I remember at the time most of
7 us disbelieving her and that she had found an excuse for
8 her being treated at the hospital. Now, later in life,
9 I think she was telling the truth. That girl died when
10 she was only 25. One of the staff also came out with
11 a quote that they had just a bad life as the rest of us,
12 but dealt with it better than we did. That was so
13 inappropriate.

14 'Another day of the week we would be allowed to go
15 to the swimming pool, which was part of the
16 Crichton Royal Hospital. Some of the staff knew my
17 brother from his time in care with them. They would
18 also compare me to him, saying that I wasn't starved of
19 oxygen and saw no reason for me to be having issues.
20 I remember attending when my brother was in the hospital
21 and we were there for the family sessions. One of the
22 staff made comments that I was really fat. That stayed
23 with me for a long time. They were so insensitive in
24 the way they dealt with some of our illnesses. They
25 were much more inclined to pin a biological cause or

1 family dynamics as the reason for our having the mental
2 health issues.

3 'At night, when we were sent to bed, there was no
4 strict supervision, but we could not go to each other's
5 rooms for a chat. We had to stay in our allocated
6 rooms.

7 'While I stayed at Ladyfield Children's Hospital
8 East, there was a lot of camaraderie amongst the
9 residents. There was some tension between the kids and
10 the staff, but that would be normal between young people
11 and people in authority.

12 'I was only there for about a week before I began to
13 eat the food. The food would involve a lot of Complan,
14 which was a supplement to build you up. There was what
15 would be considered to be normal food available as well.
16 The food in my case was sufficient for my needs at that
17 time. Later, as I was eating on my own and without the
18 Complan, I lost some weight. This resulted in a loss of
19 some of my privileges, but I had not stopped eating. It
20 was just the change in the food regime.

21 'When I first arrived at the hospital, washing and
22 bathing was bed baths. They also applied some sort of
23 oil to prevent any sores. Bathing later was supervised
24 by female staff. They were just checking to make sure
25 that I was not getting rid of food. When they did run

1 a bath, it was often too hot. I tried to complain and
2 they thought I was just being fussy. They did not cool
3 it in any way. They also stood over you to make sure
4 that you washed your genitals properly. They even
5 mentioned in the handover reports, read out in front of
6 everyone, that one day I had not done this to their
7 satisfaction. I found it really odd about their
8 fascination of this practice and the need for it to be
9 included in my notes. The baths were separated by
10 cubicles and not open-planned.

11 'Leisure time would involve lots of television.
12 When we had been there for some time and built
13 sufficient privileges, we were allowed to go into town
14 for shopping. Sometimes SNR [REDACTED] would bring in
15 his guitar and we would have a sing along. The
16 occupational therapy was quite nice. They always seemed
17 to be calming. Even when the medication was being
18 distributed, some of the staff would sing the theme song
19 from Record Breakers, but changed the wording to
20 medication.

21 'I remember about Christmas time we were taken up to
22 Glasgow to see a pantomime. Another time, shortly
23 before I left, we were taken to the Forest of Ae for
24 a week of residential care there. Although I was
25 allowed to go to the residence there, I was not allowed

1 out on the walks as I had lost some weight. During my
2 day there I was involved in a lot of cooking.

3 'There was a schooling area in the annex attached to
4 the hospital. All of us within the unit went to the
5 school. I don't think we were separated in any way.
6 I think we were all there together. It wasn't a strict
7 curriculum that you would expect at a high school.

8 'At Christmas, we did Secret Santa among the kids.
9 One of the staff took us out carol singing to the local
10 area. Sometimes the residents would give us some money.
11 It was supposed to be for Ladyfield East, but we
12 sometimes kept the money for ourselves and bought some
13 treats.

14 'I wasn't there during my own birthday, but I think
15 the staff did make an effort when it was one of the
16 resident's birthdays. Cooking was allowed by the kids,
17 so we could make a cake.

18 'I was able to see my family as they were expected
19 to come to the hospital for group family sessions with
20 the psychiatrist. Every other weekend, when I built up
21 privileges, I was allowed home to stay with my family.

22 'I did have discussions at one stage with a male
23 member of staff. After our talk he came to the
24 conclusion that a lot of the issues that both my brother
25 and I suffered from related to my parents' relationship.

1 For a little while they were attending the hospital for
2 discussions with the staff without me being present.
3 That did not last long.

4 'There was a payphone at the hospital that we were
5 permitted to use if we wanted to telephone our family.
6 But those calls and any letter writing was again
7 dependent on you having sufficient privileges.

8 'Some of the kids in the hospital often considered
9 trying to leave and get a train back to their family
10 homes. Anyone who was identified by staff as likely to
11 abscond would be made to wear their nightwear during the
12 day. Occasionally I thought of running away, but
13 realised it was so far away it was pointless trying to
14 leave. By wearing their nightwear, it was a loss of
15 dignity. Although this was seen as a means of stopping
16 people running away, this was something that was
17 overused by staff, as they would use this as a loss of
18 privilege for things staff deemed to be wrong.

19 'One of the things that happened was a staff
20 handover. The difference between other hospitals and
21 Ladyfied Children's Hospital East was that we had to sit
22 and listen to what was being said about each of us.
23 This would happen in the mornings and again in the
24 evenings at the change of shifts. One of the times they
25 were discussing my day, the staff member -- I can't

1 remember their name -- stated I spent a lot of time
2 staring at the curtains, but I was just sitting quietly
3 having my own thoughts.

4 'We were also made aware that one staff member was
5 making comments about another resident who had not
6 washed properly. These were quite humiliating comments
7 being discussed in front of us. Any comments being made
8 you were not permitted to state it was wrong and be able
9 to give your side of their observations. Perhaps, if
10 they discussed their thoughts with you beforehand and
11 sought your side, they may have entered something into
12 your records which was more accurate. We would be in
13 each other's rooms and discuss some of the comments and
14 it built up a bit of resentment among the residents.

15 'Some of the things that prompted me to come to the
16 Inquiry was around the November when I was there. At
17 that time, I was now allowed to be out of bed and, along
18 with the other kids, I would sit and watch television.
19 There were often nights when there were boys, not
20 residents, at the hospital, who were allowed to sit in
21 with us in the television room. They were a bit older
22 and from the local area. I found this really
23 disturbing, that outsiders were allowed to sit in
24 a psychiatric unit with patients and also: why would
25 they want to?

1 'There was a girl in our unit who was about 14. She
2 told me that the boys were there and they would go and
3 have sex with her and another girl in the small wooded
4 area just outside our building. At first I did not
5 believe her. Later, she told me that one of the boys
6 fancied me. The situation I was in at that time, I was
7 glad to have someone give me attention, especially from
8 someone outwith the care environment. I agreed and one
9 evening we spent some time together. The staff were
10 present in the television room and were aware that those
11 outsiders were going away for a time with the girls.
12 There was also a quiet room, where we went with the boys
13 and, again, the staff were made aware of this. I did
14 not see any of the staff making attempts to prevent the
15 boys coming in and no one stopped the boys going away
16 with the girls. It was strange that certain
17 restrictions were placed on us whilst there were no
18 restrictions about those boys coming in and going out
19 with the girls there.

20 'At that stage, I could not understand why those
21 boys would come into our unit to go out with the girls
22 from there. As an adult, I can see that we were all in
23 a vulnerable state and easily taken advantage of.

24 'Although I had passed through puberty at an earlier
25 stage, I was not interested in boys in that way. I did

1 go out with this boy. I did not know his proper name.
2 All the boys had nicknames. I did go to the woods and
3 I heard the other girls were having sex with the other
4 boys. The boy did try to take my clothes off and tried
5 to push me. I ran away back into the unit as this was
6 not something I wanted. I may have been seeking
7 affection, but not to that extent. The next day, his
8 older brother came to the home and was shouting and
9 ranting about me leading him on. One of the staff
10 responded by saying I should not lead boys on. The boy
11 that paid me attention never came back to the hospital
12 while I was there.

13 'It was shortly after those incidents that the
14 school split us up into groups of girls and a separate
15 group of boys. It was almost as though the staff were
16 reacting to what was going on. The boys told us they
17 were encouraged by the staff to bring in pornographic
18 magazines. They would have their discussion in their
19 classes and afterwards they would show us the content of
20 the magazines. It seemed a totally inappropriate method
21 of dealing with sex education. The lessons for the
22 girls were centred around contraception. It gave the
23 impression --

24 LADY SMITH: That is 12 noon now. We'll stop now for the
25 silence for two minutes and I'll let you know when it's

1 at an end.

2 (Pause)

3 Thank you very much. Thank you. Ms McMillan.

4 MS MCMILLAN: Just picking up from where I left off, 'Lisa'
5 says:

6 'The lessons for the girls were centred around
7 contraception. It gave the impression that staff were
8 teaching us that males were the sexual beings. I tried
9 not to allow what happened to affect me and the
10 treatment I was receiving at the hospital.

11 'I think my time was coming to an end as I had
12 managed to reach a target weight that the staff deemed
13 to be healthy. There were no discussions prior to me
14 being released about what would happen if I reached
15 a target weight.

16 'I did feel that they never dealt with the
17 underlying cause for my anorexia, just that they managed
18 to persuade me to eat more regularly and that was
19 sufficient for me to go home. On one hand they did not
20 want me to talk about food and weight in case that would
21 be something I would concentrate on and nothing else.
22 But on the other hand, getting me to eat regularly and
23 gain some weight was their reason for sending me home.
24 No one ever dealt with the cause.

25 'When I had gained sufficient weight and was deemed

1 to be more stable, I was sent to the local school, which
2 was St Joseph's, in Dumfries. This was a Catholic
3 school and I wasn't even a Catholic. I would not tell
4 anyone at the school where I was going back to after
5 school. It was the hospital's way of trying to
6 integrate me back for when I would be going home.'

7 'Lisa' then talks about her life after care from
8 paragraph 39 to 43. She performed well at school and
9 attended Oxford University to study French and German.
10 In her first year at university, she struggled with
11 bulimia, however, managed to complete her first year.

12 During her second year, she took time away from her
13 studies to get her anorexia under control. She now has
14 a doctorate in languages. She lives with her partner
15 and three children. And 'Lisa' tells us that she
16 started drinking from a young age to replace her issues
17 with eating. However, having a family helped her
18 control this. She now lives a life of sobriety.

19 'Lisa' tells us about the impact of her time in
20 Ladyfield and the lessons she hopes are learned, at
21 paragraphs 44 and 45. She said:

22 'It is difficult to say that there has been specific
23 impact on my life as a result of my time at Ladyfield
24 Children's Hospital East. I think there has been
25 a large impact from the force feeding whilst in the

1 hospital and living with my father. There was impact
2 from my illness and dealing with the anorexia. When
3 you're given that label as a child, it stays with you
4 throughout your life and affects how people interact
5 with you.

6 'I think staff dealing with children with mental
7 health issues need to take care about labelling someone
8 at an early age, as this can follow them through the
9 rest of their lives. I think there should be better
10 safeguarding by staff, especially when they're looking
11 after young girls. They need to understand whether they
12 are in danger of being sexually exploited. They need to
13 challenge people who want to hang around children in
14 care or hospital and question their motives for being
15 friendly with them. Staff need to speak more with
16 children and when the children do speak with you,
17 believe what they are telling you.

18 'I think there needs to be clear and concise
19 guidelines in place, so children in their care know
20 where they stand. I would like to see that blame be
21 taken away when they are labelled with disabilities or
22 illnesses as a young child.

23 'I have no objection to my witness statement being
24 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.
25 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are

1 true.'

2 And 'Lisa' has signed her statement. It is dated

3 1 October 2020.

4 LADY SMITH: Thank you very much indeed.

5 MS MCMILLAN: My Lady, I'll now pass over to Ms Innes, who

6 I think has another read-in prepared.

7 (Pause)

8 MS INNES: Thank you, my Lady.

9 This is a statement of an applicant who is anonymous

10 and has the pseudonym 'Peter'.

11 His statement is at WIT-1-000000917.

12 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

13 MS INNES: Consideration was given to 'Peter' being admitted

14 to Lennox Castle and he describes being admitted to

15 Ladyfield in 1970 and then going between there and

16 Orchardton between then and 1972. All of 'Peter's'

17 statement is, of course, evidence to the Inquiry. But,

18 given the focus of this particular case study, I will

19 read in some paragraphs giving the history of how

20 'Peter' came to be in care and then in the

21 establishments we are considering. I will then read

22 some material referring to those establishments and the

23 impact on 'Peter' of his experiences.

24 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

25

1 'Peter' (read)

2 MS INNES: He says:

3 'My name is 'Peter'. I'm not willing to give my
4 date of birth to the Inquiry. I don't trust the
5 Inquiry. I don't trust anybody. I've been let down so
6 many times by the state. My contact details are known
7 to the Inquiry.

8 'I've been researching what happened to me for over
9 40 years. I have learned details of my infancy from
10 records. In 1960 an application was made for a ward to
11 the Secretary of State for Scotland, who was Hughie Ross
12 at that time, to be taken into care. The application
13 was made under Section 1 of the 1948 Children's Act.
14 I was a baby at the time.

15 'I was actually transferred from Falkirk Royal
16 Infirmary to the Sick Children's Hospital in Glasgow.
17 I was a sick child and required surgery at the age of
18 three months. I was received into the care of the Sick
19 Children's Hospital. Once again, they proceeded with
20 an application under Section 1 of the Children's Act
21 1948 because of the inability of my mother to provide
22 proper care. She was very ill in a hospital setting.
23 I became a ward of the Secretary of State for Scotland
24 to remain permanently in care.

25 'My mother was a very sick lady. She had severe

1 psychiatric problems. She was housed at a hospital on
2 the Great Western Road in Glasgow called Gartnavel
3 Royal. My mother had 13 admissions into that hospital
4 from 1957 until her death, in 1965. They put her death
5 down to suicide, but I dispute that.'

6 Then at paragraph 5:

7 'My mother was taken aside after my birth. She was
8 very strong when she was asked whether she wanted her
9 child to be adopted. She was adamant that that would
10 not be the case. She said that she had no objections to
11 fostering or something to that effect. She wanted to
12 keep in touch with me. They allowed limited access for
13 her because of her state of mind. I don't have memories
14 of seeing my mother.

15 'Some time [REDACTED] in 1960, my records indicate that
16 I was discharged from the children's hospital into the
17 care of the children's department known to me as "The
18 Cruelty", based at 73 John Street, Glasgow.'

19 'Peter' was then placed at Eglinton Children's Home,
20 where he remained for a number of months before being
21 transferred to Blairvadach Children's Home in Rhu.

22 At paragraph 7, he goes on:

23 'In 1962, when I was 2 years old, a Chief
24 Superintendent Medical Officer came to assess my overall
25 condition at Blairvadach. It was decided that a place

1 would be made available and I was assessed as being of
2 "Lennox Castle standard". That offer was not taken up
3 and I remained at Blairvadach until 1965. That year
4 an order of transfer was made for me to be housed at
5 Dunclutha Children's Home, in Dunoon.

6 'Without the authorities telling my mother, I was
7 transferred from Blairvadach. My mother was informed
8 some weeks later. Mr McLeish had his secretary write to
9 the Chief Superintendent Medical Officer at the hospital
10 [where his mother was, where 'Peter's' mother was],
11 Angus MacNiven. I have the original letter to my
12 mother, which stated that her son had been removed to
13 Dunclutha against her wishes. It said I was settling
14 down there, but there would be no visiting rights for
15 the time being. The following month, my mother was
16 dead. I didn't find out that she had died until I was
17 15.

18 'I was in Dunclutha from 1965 up until 1969, from
19 the age of 6 to the age of 9. It was very upsetting
20 when I got to Dunclutha. I was in many places for
21 a young child, from pillar to post, over a very short
22 period of time. I was in three different places within
23 a decade.'

24 'Peter' then goes on to describe his experiences in
25 Dunclutha, Secondary Institutions - to be published later

1 Moving on to page 9 and paragraph 33. There he
2 says: 'The physician came to visit Dunclutha. He was
3 a local physician, asked to give his opinion. The
4 decision was made that I would be shipped out to another
5 institution.

6 'The Chief Superintendent of Lennox Castle Hospital
7 was contacted again. He came to visit. The offer was
8 on the table again. Initially, I went to Eversley
9 Children's Home in Pollokshields, in the south side of
10 Glasgow.'

11 'Peter' then went to Orchardton Castle, Auchencairn,
12 Dumfries and Galloway, in 1969, when he was about 10
13 years old. He goes on to describe his experiences there

14 Secondary Institutions - to be published later

15 Moving on to page 16, and paragraph 59. On page 16:

16 'When I was about 12, I was taken by JB Johnston on
17 two occasions to Lennox Castle Hospital. He was
18 a cruelty officer based at 73 John Street in Glasgow.
19 I was still at Orchardton the first time I went to
20 Lennox Castle Hospital and it was around 1969. The
21 second weekend was around 1970 or 1971. By that time,
22 the decision had been made to send me to the Crichton.
23 I was sent to Lennox Castle for weekends to see how
24 I would fit in. It was an informal admission. It was
25 done over two weekends at their discretion. It wasn't

1 pleasant either, but nothing happened to me there.
2 I was put into something like a little 'Wendy House',
3 with five or six children. There were people looking
4 after us there. That happened twice, but that was it.
5 I didn't go back there. I think the purpose was for
6 an assessment, so they could report back to the Chief
7 Medical Officer. They decided that I wasn't of
8 Lennox Castle standard. I didn't go back and that was
9 the end of it.

10 'After I had been at Orchardton for about a year,
11 they decided they couldn't look after me. I was taken
12 to Eversley Children's Home, but I wasn't there for
13 long.

14 'They called a case conference and decided what to
15 do. The case conferences were always held behind closed
16 doors. I was never asked what I wanted to happen. They
17 thought that I needed to be in a psychiatric hospital.
18 The decision was taken that I needed to be incarcerated
19 at the Crichton Hospital.

20 'Ladyfield opened at the Crichton Royal in 1951.
21 I was in Ladyfield West, which closed in 1999. The
22 adolescent unit, Ladyfield East, closed in 2001.
23 I first went there in 1970. I was there on and off
24 until they had done everything that they wanted to do to
25 me. I was under the care of James Rodgers, Chief

1 Medical Officer. I don't remember him, but I've learned
2 that from my records. I was in there under the pretext
3 of an assessment. The medical elite were able to do what
4 they wanted.

5 'In 1973, nurses and sisters brought a class action
6 against the clinicians of the hospital to the Court of
7 Session. They won their case, I am told. There had
8 been five deaths of children in the hospital and three
9 fatal accident inquiries were held. 'Trevor', who was
10 in Ladyfield, took legal action. He had severe damage
11 to [REDACTED]. They gave him severe
12 trauma and [REDACTED] damage for life. He won his case, but
13 it was a dreadful business. That's how bad the place
14 was.

15 'I arrived there [at Ladyfield] with two medical
16 orderlies taking me to the place. The medical orderlies
17 were dressed like screws. The only medical thing they
18 wore were little white jackets, blue shirts and black
19 ties. You went through metal gates. There was a wall
20 right around the place. It was like a big country
21 house. When we arrived, there were big lovely oak doors
22 which were open. They brought me out of the car. The
23 nurses were there to receive me. As I went through the
24 storm doors, there was another glass partition. There
25 was another door. They opened that and behind it there

1 were bars.

2 'There were about 15 children there. They were all
3 young boys and girls. Some of the children were
4 severely disabled. All I could hear was screaming
5 children. They were hysterical. They were in pain and
6 they were suffering. The screws, which is what the
7 medical orderlies were, had little coshes made of
8 leather. They were going bang, bang, bang onto
9 children's fingers on the railings. Their wee fingers
10 were bleeding. They were running about with no shoes,
11 just striped pyjamas. That was what was happening and
12 that's what greeted me when they opened that door. That
13 was my encounter on my first day. I was terrified.
14 I started urinating myself. From thereon it was
15 terrible.

16 'My time at Ladyfield is a complete daze. They were
17 giving me drugs and injecting me. They force fed me
18 with a syrup called Largactil. Because of the drug
19 therapies, I don't have a lot of memories of my time
20 there.

21 'When I was admitted the eminent consultant of child
22 psychiatry at the Crichton Royal, Carrashi, wrote of his
23 diagnosis of me: "He is an extremely damaged child,
24 anxious and extremely apprehensive. Deprived of his
25 early life, with few personal assets and indication of

1 brain damage, he now has symptoms typical of a severely
2 deprived child who was abused, with his peers and
3 adults' inattention lacking in self-esteem". The letter
4 notes severe reading and educational difficulties and
5 a plan to follow up at outpatients after admission would
6 progress. They were aware that I was an extremely
7 abused and deprived child. They could see it without me
8 saying it. What they also say is that I was brain
9 damaged.

10 'I also have a copy of a chief psychological report
11 dated two days after my admission by Maurice A
12 Cunningham, educational psychologist. The report
13 concludes: "This is a boy apparently of average
14 intelligence who is severely retarded mentally. His
15 reading is that of a 5-year-old child. Tests show that
16 he has severe difficulty with visuomotor sphere. He is
17 severely retarded with speech, which could possibly be
18 due also to brain damage". They refer to brain damage
19 three times in that report. That was the catalyst for
20 them to go on to do, with impunity, whatever they deemed
21 fit as psychiatrists. It recommends that they go on and
22 do tests and see what they could do from there. It was
23 very unpleasant. Article 3 of the European Convention
24 on Human Rights permits people like that to do as they
25 please without being prosecuted, whether it be adults or

1 children.

2 'In my files, I'm described as "brain damaged",
3 a "cretin" and "mentally defective". That was how they
4 defined me and the other children who were in there.
5 I was mentally defective as far as they were concerned.
6 It's in my medical records. That was the labelling they
7 used. They never looked at the bigger picture.

8 'The medical elite were able do what they wanted,
9 either with drug therapies or electroconvulsive therapy.
10 I would be strapped on to a bench. I would sit back and
11 have somebody force feed me with some sort of liquid. I
12 watched my stomach going up. I was very sick
13 afterwards. To electrify a child is dreadful. I was
14 given the electric shock treatment whenever it suited
15 them. They would also put wires in my head. It was
16 very unpleasant. The result of having that done was the
17 breaking of my teeth and my bones. When the electrode
18 was applied I broke my teeth and my collarbone. I spoke
19 to specialists in that field and I now know that was
20 normal and it did happen.

21 'I didn't know about it at the time. I knew about
22 it when I came round. I was in excruciating pain. My
23 collarbone had snapped in two places and I had no power
24 in my arm. It's extremely distressing. I didn't know
25 at that time what I now know about my mother. When

1 I think about it, what they put her through was a lot
2 worse than what they put me through. The damage was
3 done. It's affected me all my life. It still lives
4 with me. It doesn't go away, but you have to get on
5 with life. It was like something out of Mary Shelley's
6 Frankenstein, and it was allowed and it was legal. The
7 State allowed with impunity these people to do that to
8 me and to the many people who are no longer with us.

9 'The drugs that they gave me were powerful
10 tranquilisers. Because of the drug therapies, I don't
11 have a lot of memories of the Crichton. I've learned
12 that Droperidol, Largactil, barbiturates, Phenytoin and
13 Benzhexol were administered to me there. They do a lot
14 of damage from what I've seen in studies about them. If
15 you do that to a child the child will walk about in
16 a daze. The other children were in the same boat as
17 I was. How can you remember? You can remember some
18 things, but you don't want to remember. It's in your
19 head all the time. It was man's inhumanity to the
20 innocent child.

21 'I was in Ladyfield for a month initially. I was
22 then backwards and forwards between Orchardton and
23 Ladyfield on an inpatient/outpatient basis.

24 'I left Ladyfield and Orchardton in 1972, when I was
25 12 or 13. I was brought back to Glasgow by a lovely

1 man, Alfred Dollar Burke. He was the first black man to
2 be appointed to a senior post in Strathclyde Regional
3 Council. His designation at the time was Head of
4 Adoption and Fostering Services. He was under the
5 directors of social work, Pat Lally and Fred Edwards.
6 I was taken from Dumfries to a place called Ganavan.'

7 'Peter' then goes on to describe his experiences
8 there and also the positive impact that Alfred
9 Dollar Burke and his wife had on 'Peter's' life.
10 'Peter' describes himself as a private person.

11 Moving on to page 25 and paragraph 90, there 'Peter'
12 says:

13 'I can only talk about my experiences. I'm only
14 touching the tip of the iceberg because I don't trust
15 the Inquiry. There are a lot of things that I won't
16 reveal to the Inquiry because of my distrust of the
17 judiciary and of civic society, who allowed this to
18 happen and to continue to happen. I was reluctant to
19 give evidence to the Inquiry, but unless I came forward
20 nothing will be done about this.'

21 In his statement, 'Peter' also speaks of his
22 investigation into his mother's treatment and death. He
23 also speaks of finding his mother's grave and erecting
24 a memorial to her and the impact that had on him.

25 Moving on to page 29 and paragraph 102:

1 'Looking at medical documents from the time makes me
2 sick to the core. Neurologist, Foster Kennedy, at the
3 annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association
4 in 1941, along with Ewen Donald Cameron, called for the
5 "extermination of retard children and orphaned
6 children". That's what happened. I'm reading from the
7 record. That's what was happening to people like me.
8 Foster Kennedy stated: "The goal was to relieve utterly
9 unfit natural mistakes of nature. The agony of living
10 with these children will be no cost of the caring of the
11 state". Those are the people who were involved.
12 Cameron and that other swine, MacNiven, tortured my
13 mother. They were all part of a clique.

14 'There were three institutions in Scotland that
15 worked with severely handicapped and disabled children.
16 The worst of them was Lennox Castle, which was opened in
17 1936 by Glasgow Corporation. There was also the
18 Crichton Royal in Dumfries and Galloway. There they
19 opened the first specialist children's psychiatric
20 hospital. It was opened in 1953 by Dr Pinkerton and
21 called Ladyfield. There were two sections, one for
22 adolescents and one for younger children. The
23 physicians at the time were William Brian Rogers,
24 Medical Directorate of Child Psychiatry, Dr Carreshi,
25 and other physicians who were directly involved in the

1 experimentation programme.

2 'The practices I experienced continued at the
3 Crichton until 1981. These practices were signed off by
4 the Home Secretary in 1967, Roy Jenkins, under the Chief
5 Medical Officer for the Home Office, Ms Pamela Mason.
6 She gave the go-ahead for the drug trials throughout the
7 whole of the United Kingdom. We now know of many
8 institutions that were practising this behaviour outwith
9 Scotland. They were given the go ahead to trial drug
10 therapies rather than what they were doing at
11 Lennox Castle Hospital, where they were doing lobotomies
12 and that kind of thing.

13 'A World in Action programme was made in 1984 and
14 there was a Parliamentary debate after that. Another
15 World in Action programme was made about Lennox Castle
16 in 1985. That caused a public inquiry at the
17 Westminster Parliament and a full investigation was
18 ordered. It was damning to say the least. The last
19 report before the Scottish Parliament came into being
20 was commissioned by Sam Galbraith, Secretary of State
21 for Health in Scotland. It was supposed to look into
22 the conditions at Lennox Castle. The title was the
23 Scottish Health Advisory Service Greater Glasgow
24 Community and Mental Health Services NHS Trust, Services
25 for Adults with Learning Disabilities. It was a review

1 of services for adults and children with learning
2 disabilities, dated 14 to 18 April 1997. It was
3 commissioned by Greater Glasgow Health Board into
4 Lennox Castle. The report was doctored to try and save
5 their skin. Sam Galbraith saw through it and ordered
6 a new report, published in November 1997. There were
7 children there at that time suffering as I had suffered.

8 'I follow the progress of the Inquiry and I've heard
9 they did these things to children at Smyllum Park.
10 Recently I followed a case at Gartmore House. They were
11 taking mobile ECT treatments and applying it to
12 individuals. It seems to have been the practice of the
13 day, to electrocute children. I know that these
14 practices are in place even today. It's dreadful, but
15 it's legal. They are still doing it to young children
16 today and there's nothing being done about it. We are
17 committing crimes on children under the age of 16 with
18 electroconvulsive therapy. It has devastating effects,
19 although it does work for some people. They are filling
20 children up with Ritalin. It's a very damaging drug.
21 In Scotland today over 18,575 children are prescribed
22 Ritalin. Last year, over 150 children were electrocuted
23 by ECT.'

24 LADY SMITH: I'm slightly puzzled at his reference to
25 Smyllum and I'm wondering whether what he has read about

1 is the electrical contraption for waking children who
2 were bed wetting in an effort to try and address bed
3 wetting, because it was an electrical piece of
4 equipment, but it wasn't electroconvulsive therapy being
5 applied to the brains. That might be what he's read.

6 MS INNES: It could be, my Lady:

7 'When I was at Ladyfield, I think the practices of
8 the day were worse. There is far more safeguarding
9 nowadays. In my day, they could do what they wanted
10 with you. That's why the mass grave is there at
11 Lennox Castle. Over 600 children are buried with adults
12 in a mass grave at Lennox Castle. I have a list of
13 their names and why they died. They experimented on my
14 mother and they experimented on me. They got away with
15 it by saying that I was brain damaged, defective and
16 a cretin.'

17 'Peter' then goes on to refer to some newspaper
18 articles which he drew to the Inquiry's attention in
19 relation to Lennox Castle and the Inquiry has copies of
20 these articles.

21 Moving on to the top of page 34. 'Peter' says there:

22 'I think some people raise eyebrows when you discuss
23 these issues. They wonder if I'm for real. We fought
24 very hard for this to be included in the remit of the
25 Inquiry. It's coming down the line. I wanted to bring

1 these articles so that there can be no dispute and to
2 give clarity to what I have told the Inquiry. This did
3 happen.'

4 At paragraphs 111 to paragraph 133, 'Peter'
5 describes his involvement in the Campaign For Justice,
6 a public inquiry and redress, including his reflections
7 on evidence-led and case study findings issued prior to
8 giving his statement to the Inquiry.

9 LADY SMITH: And that reference will be to the case study
10 findings in relation to the investigation into Scottish
11 Government and the delay in setting up the Inquiry,
12 which if I remember rightly were published in September
13 2021, so that would have been shortly before he gave his
14 statement.

15 MS INNES: Yes --

16 LADY SMITH: Signed his statement.

17 MS INNES: -- if we move to page 47, in the final paragraph
18 of 'Peter's' statement we see that he says:

19 'I have no objection to my witness statement being
20 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.
21 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are
22 true.'

23 He signed his statement on 23 February 2022.

24 LADY SMITH: Thank you very much.

25 MS INNES: I think Ms McMillan will be able to do another

1 read-in.

2 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

3 Where next, Ms McMillan?

4 MS MCMILLAN: This is the statement of an applicant who is
5 anonymous and has the pseudonym 'Liam'.

6 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

7 MS MCMILLAN: The reference for 'Liam's' statement is
8 WIT.001.001.6640. He was at Ladyfield between [REDACTED] 1972
9 and [REDACTED] 1974.

10 'Liam' (read)

11 'Liam' tells us he was born in 1963.

12 At paragraphs 2 and 3, he tells us he lived with his
13 parents and siblings before going to Ladyfield West.

14 At paragraphs 4 and 5, he talks about why he was
15 placed there and his recollection of the building. He
16 says:

17 'The place in question is Ladyfield West which was
18 a children's unit attached to the Crichton Royal
19 Hospital. It was like a Victorian asylum and became one
20 of the largest mental hospitals in Dumfries and
21 Galloway. It was a very large site. I stayed in
22 a stone villa across from the hospital. I was placed
23 there after a psychological examination. I was staying
24 at home at the time.

25 'The people who can give me answers are no longer

1 here. I got help from doctors. I was experiencing
2 emotional difficulties from the age of 7. I was having
3 withdrawn behaviour and I was missing school a lot and
4 ended up being referred to educational psychology and,
5 through a series of events, to children psychiatry. It
6 was decided that mainstream schooling wasn't appropriate
7 for a child with my behaviour, and procedures led me
8 going to Ladyfield. I was the only one of my siblings
9 to go there.'

10 Beginning at paragraph 9 of his statement, he tells
11 us more specifically of his time in Ladyfield, including
12 the staff and the routine. He says:

13 'Ladyfield West is in Dumfries. I went there when
14 I was 9 years old in 1972. It was continual at first,
15 but I eventually got parole, which meant I could go down
16 town with some pocket money. Later I started getting
17 home visits every second weekend, whereby they would put
18 me on a train and my mother would pick me up in Glasgow.
19 The place was run by Dumfries and Galloway Health Board.
20 I think it was for "maladjusted" children, children with
21 behavioural problems and associated mental health
22 problems.

23 'Once I was in the house that first day, I realised
24 that my parents had gone. I was very small and the
25 first thing I remember was being in the office naked and

1 screaming my head off for my mother. I had flea bites
2 and the staff just stood pondering as to what the marks
3 were. I was exasperated and screaming, "they're fucking
4 flea bites". I was really frightened. Next thing
5 I knew I was covered in calamine lotion and put in
6 a hospital bed and that was my introduction to the
7 place.

8 'Ladyfield West was mixed gender with about
9 70 per cent being boys and the oldest being 14 or 15.
10 There would be about four girls and 12 boys at any one
11 time. I was probably the youngest.

12 'There were three or four members of staff who
13 alternated and there was at least one member of staff on
14 duty. The women who looked after me were enrolled
15 nurses. They were lovely women. The more senior
16 nursing staff were probably registered nurses. The
17 nurses were in loco parentis and were a motherly
18 influence. There was none of that from the male staff,
19 but that was certainly how I saw the female nurses.
20 Years later I read that that was their remit, though, to
21 me, it seemed to come natural to them.

22 'All the staff were either enrolled or registered.
23 Two that I recall were Mary Dalrymple and Betty Cameron
24 and another I only remember as Morag. There was
25 a SNR [REDACTED] who had [REDACTED]. He was in his

1 late 40s at the time and I recall him being tall and
2 bald. Jack Smith was [REDACTED] as him. A woman
3 called Flo was the cook and the cleaner was called
4 Alice. There was a schoolteacher called Mr Gunn.

5 'School was for three hours in the morning and taken
6 in a hut in the grounds. Schoolwork had to be brought
7 in for me because they didn't have anything that was at
8 the level I had been doing at school. An occupational
9 therapist also came in once a week.

10 'The kids there seemed to be long-term and certainly
11 the ones I knew were there for the duration of my time
12 there.

13 'The first night a nurse put her hand under my
14 backside to see if I had wet the bed. I told her,
15 "I don't piss the fucking bed".

16 'The routine was that you would be woken up and go
17 to the toilet block, where you would clean your teeth
18 and face. You would shower at night. After washing,
19 you would go back upstairs and collect your bundle of
20 clothes and go for breakfast. School was between 9.00
21 and 11.30 and then you would play for a while. Lunch
22 would be brought in, in big tins, from the main
23 hospital.

24 'If you didn't have occupational therapy or
25 a psychological session, you just played. I used to

1 hang about a big tree stump because I could get good
2 reception for my radio. You had cinema on a Saturday
3 morning and there might be swimming twice a week, and
4 the fact that I had parole meant I could also go to the
5 town. Sometimes, when out, I realised I could run away,
6 but for some reason I never did.

7 'When I was coming back to the hospital from home
8 every second week, it would take me half an hour on the
9 train before I would stop crying. I had to walk from
10 the train station to the hospital on my own. It was
11 a very lonely journey and I can't believe they used to
12 allow such a young child to make that journey
13 themselves.

14 'At night, there would be a few toys for us to play
15 with or we could watch the TV. Then it would be shower
16 and bed. Though, boys being boys, we would carry on and
17 have pillow fights and things like that. There were
18 four or five beds in each dorm. The boys had hospital
19 beds, but the girls' were nicer.

20 'I didn't have a problem with the food. Getting
21 three meals a day was a novelty for me. In fact,
22 getting a shower was a novelty for me.

23 'Initially there were no books, but a nice old guy
24 by the name of Jack Smith took me downstairs once and
25 showed me a cupboard stuffed with books. I was

1 delighted. That happened much later in my time there
2 and came out of the blue.

3 'There was a fibreglass rocket that you could use as
4 a slide, but there was nothing else outside, though you
5 could make your own fun climbing trees or playing in the
6 bushes.

7 'There was no organised sport other than swimming.

8 'You did get medical checks, but I don't recall any
9 dental care.

10 'There was no religious education and I was always
11 home for Christmas and birthdays.

12 'There was a lot of shouting, but I don't recall any
13 physical chastisement. The biggest punishment was being
14 sent to bed and denied sweets.

15 'A lot of the kids were on medication and several of
16 them were chemically sedated and had their behaviours
17 controlled with Largactil. I know this because I was
18 a nosy wee bugger. I would read the bottles and the
19 card index which showed who was getting what. I was
20 never given any medication.

21 'What I remember in particular happened on a regular
22 basis. I am convinced that what I saw was abuse of
23 girls in their dorm by the same person over a number of
24 years. The reason I saw what I did was because I was
25 a nosy child.

1 'PQO was a revered man who was
2 a disciplinarian, who many found scary. I wasn't so
3 much scared of him as wary. I was a thorn in his side
4 and I used to deliberately piss him off. All the rest
5 of the staff were informal, but he always wore a white
6 doctor's coat with his name badge and he was very proud
7 of his status. I'm saying this as an adult, but
8 I'm trying to recall how I saw it as a child.

9 'In a service tunnel underneath the house was a boot
10 room. As you came out of it, on the left were the
11 showers, then the kitchen. One thing [he] used to do
12 was to shower, but leave the window slightly open so as
13 he could be seen by those passing. I am sure he did it
14 deliberately and liked to be watched as he showered.
15 The window was opaque, but he always left it open by
16 between six and 12 inches. I used to wonder why he was
17 doing that and why nobody questioned him. This was
18 a regular occurrence.

19 'Some of the other kids commented on being able to
20 see him in the shower and the girls would giggle when
21 they saw him. I raised the subject once, but got told
22 to shut it. I also remember telling Betty Cameron that
23 I had seen his willy. We had various names for the
24 staff ...

25 'One of the things he used to do was in the girls'

1 dorm. Because the routine was boring, you would get up
2 to mischief at night, having pillow fights or you would
3 hide. Because I was an inquisitive child I established
4 his routine and noticed that he had what I suppose you
5 would called a modus operandi.

6 'It became obvious that his MO was that he would be
7 on a late shift with another staff member who he would
8 send away, probably on the pretence that it was quiet.
9 They would have been in the main office, which was the
10 first thing you saw when you came into the building.
11 Adjoining this was the girls' dorm, and the boys' dorm
12 was on the other side of the girls' dorm.

13 '[He] used to lock the door between his office and
14 the girls's dorm and also lock the door between the
15 girls' and boys' dorm. Thereafter, he would cavort with
16 four girls. He had his clothes on, but his behaviour
17 was what I would call salacious, abusive and treating
18 these girls in way that they shouldn't have been
19 treated. One of the girls, who was 15 and whose face
20 was burned by an accident, she had no nose, no mouth and
21 no ears. She was mature looking for her age and seemed
22 to be his favourite and he would spend a lot of time
23 lying on top of her.

24 '[There was another one of the girls], but I can't
25 remember the names. He would be on one of the beds and

1 encourage the girls to be on the same bed with him.
2 They would be in their nighties and he would be tickling
3 them and touching them all over. It was very sexually
4 inappropriate. I saw him putting his hands up their
5 nighties. He would be on his back and the girls would
6 be giggling and jumping on top of him. They didn't
7 appear to be frightened by him.

8 'This was a regular occurrence that I saw over
9 a period of about 18 months. It would always happen at
10 about 8.00 pm or 9.00 pm and would happen after he had
11 sent the other staff member away and before the night
12 staff came on duty at 10.00 pm. I was able to see it
13 because, as I said, I was a nosy child and watched it
14 through the keyhole in the door between the girls' and
15 boys' dormitory. The other boys heard it as well, but
16 we were told to stay in our beds.

17 '[The girls] would tell us that he tickled them and
18 that he was a good laugh. None of the girls saw it as
19 salacious. They saw it as fun and I don't recall any of
20 them being upset about it. However, it was as if he had
21 two separate personalities, because during the day [he]
22 was always very soberly focused and wasn't very tactile.

23 'He once chastised me and I said to him, "I know
24 what you do with the girls". He got very angry and
25 about a day later I got called into the office and

1 accused of stealing a lot of files and dumping them in
2 a field. It wasn't me who did that, but I got the blame
3 and put to bed for a week. I wasn't allowed to go to
4 school and my mother used to send packages with
5 chocolate and comics and stuff, and I wasn't allowed to
6 touch any of it for a week. I am sure this happened
7 because of what I had said to [him]. He was probably
8 middle to late 40s.

9 'I used to go swimming in the main hospital which
10 had a pool. One time I was taken there by two student
11 nurses. On the way there, they pushed me into a bush,
12 punched and kicked me and called me a poof and said that
13 if I said anything to anyone, it would happen again.
14 This happened right out of the blue. I was about 10
15 years old and I would say they were about 19.

16 'I had never met them before and I assume they were
17 on some sort of placement at Ladyfield. I went swimming
18 after it happened, but was bewildered by what happened.
19 I didn't tell anybody about it, except maybe my mother.
20 It was a boy and a girl who did it. I was sore, but
21 otherwise uninjured.

22 'At Ladyfield West, if I didn't go home, we would be
23 taken to the cinema, but would be mocked by the other
24 children, maybe because, unlike them, we didn't have to
25 wait in the queue.

1 'One boy at Ladyfield West, he was Caribbean, had a
2 penchant for stabbing rabbits with his afro comb. I had
3 never seen violence like that.

4 'There were three houses, these being Ladyfield
5 West, Ladyfield East and Hannahfield. Ladyfield East
6 had the most difficult and extremely violent kids
7 therein. We were sent there for a while and the
8 violence was off the scale. These were kids that had to
9 be managed to a great degree. We had routines and rules
10 in Ladyfield West. But, in Ladyfield East, it was
11 punitive. I remember being scared there and fortunately
12 I was only there for a matter of weeks.

13 'Mr Gunn, the schoolteacher, encouraged me to start
14 up a wee magazine, which I did. We put wee pictures in
15 it and that was as stimulating as it got.

16 'I can't say that I have any happy memories of
17 Ladyfield. I was always happier leaving it and I always
18 dreaded going back. Listening to my radio was the total
19 stimulation I got.

20 'John Powell's interrogations were what I dreaded
21 most. He was later described as being a "maverick in
22 the field of child psychiatry" and he was certainly
23 flamboyant. He died about ten years ago. A staff
24 member wrote a book. It wasn't really a book, but
25 100 pages describing how the hospital helped children.

1 I know that it did have a lot of successes, but not for
2 me. It credits part of the excellence to PGO

3 SNR. Nonsense, he fiddled with little girls.

4 'Because the building is listed and part of the
5 Hannahfield Estate, it is an historically important
6 building. It has its own website, but a lot of people
7 use the website to say how bad their time there was,
8 though that's not the purpose of the site. The hospital
9 had been in operation since the fifties and one woman on
10 the website tells us how she had an eating disorder that
11 they sorted out for her and then she went on to
12 university. That is marvellous for her, but it wasn't
13 for me or others.

14 'Ladyfield was closed in the mid-1990s, but had been
15 considered a centre of excellence for child psychiatric
16 needs.'

17 'Liam' then talks about what happened when he left
18 Ladyfield. He said he went back to mainstream schooling
19 without any support. He spoke differently from the
20 other children. Some of the children recognised him
21 from his time in primary school and teased him. His
22 home life was fraught, but his elder brother would look
23 out for him.

24 At paragraph 60, on page 10 of his statement, he
25 talks about the impact that Ladyfield had on him. He

1 says:

2 'It impacted on my life immensely. I went on to
3 become a psychiatric nurse, but left when I had
4 a nervous breakdown. I felt that I didn't get the
5 support you would have expected to get. I also worked
6 in juvenile justice and was a Children's Panel member.
7 Having been in Ladyfield West didn't impact on my
8 abilities to do things, but it did impact on my
9 abilities to maintain continuity in my life, especially
10 in jobs. I just think that what prejudices me is that
11 in later life being involved in a system that had
12 changed and I don't think that at the time children's
13 rights were relevant or respected and in my later
14 working life, I saw how things had changed for the
15 better.

16 'In those days you were hidden away. When I look
17 back on it, I see how it affected me, especially with my
18 siblings. Because we were so close together in ages,
19 they went to secondary school together, which I didn't.
20 I missed out on all the familial bonding and
21 socialising. We're not a close family. I was close to
22 my immediate older brother, but he died a few years ago.
23 My oldest brother died [REDACTED] ago.

24 'My mother was intelligent and forceful. I used to
25 have sessions with a psychiatrist called John Powell.

1 For some reason, he took a personal interest in me and
2 the sessions were confrontational and I was scared of
3 him. Betty Cameron would tell me not to talk to him and
4 I took that literally. One day when I was in seeing
5 him, I took the key out of the door and threw it out the
6 sky window and said to him, "Now we're both locked in
7 and now you know what it's like".

8 'He was setting up an adolescence psychiatry unit
9 and wanted me to go into this special unit, but my
10 mother, thank God, said, "No, enough is enough. I want
11 him to go into mainstream and be with his peers".
12 I think I would have been institutionalised if I had
13 gone into that special unit. I am to blame for many bad
14 choices I made in my life. But being in the system at
15 that age really fucked up my life. Intrinsically, being
16 there did a hell of a lot more harm to me than it did
17 good. I may not have been abused by an individual as
18 such, but I was certainly abused by the system.

19 'I think the biggest impact was the overwhelming
20 sense of anxiety created by separation from my parents,
21 my home, and everything I was used to, and especially my
22 first day introduction to it. I still have nightmares
23 about that and I still see that first day in the office
24 as if in a film. I have always struggled with anxiety
25 and depression and I haven't been out on my own in the

1 last three years. I will only go out with somebody
2 I trust.

3 'I have not been able to work for a long time.
4 I was medically retired from the Civil Service and prior
5 to that, I was medically retired from ScotRail. 20-odd
6 years ago I gave up nursing because I was working in
7 an acute receiving unit and was probably more ill than
8 some of the patients. I didn't go to university until
9 I was 29, when I studied nursing. Prior to that, I had
10 trained in catering and also worked in industry. I
11 concentrated on bettering myself and totally embraced
12 university. I was an A student, but I basically just
13 finished my nursing training when I had to give it up.
14 Maybe I just took on too much and burnt myself out.'

15 'Liam' then goes on to tell us more specifically
16 about the difficulties he had in his employment before
17 explaining some of the other difficulties he has faced
18 as a result of his time in Ladyfield.

19 At paragraph 70, he says:

20 'Having been in Ladyfield West left me as a very
21 needy person and I was limited in my capacity to deal
22 with my own stuff. My depression has always been linked
23 to that time in my life. It's something I've always
24 tried to understand and rationalise. My GP put it quite
25 well when she said I was a poor thing and that nowadays

1 the whole family would have been involved and it was as
2 if the system blamed the child then and I shouldn't
3 blame myself.'

4 He goes on, at paragraph 72, to say:

5 'It's a combination of having felt abandoned and the
6 whole environment and regime. If the care was there,
7 then it would be perfunctory. I don't think it helped
8 or improved my health. It destroyed my potential and
9 left me not being able to really function. I've lost
10 a lot in my life through not being able to enjoy things
11 and not being able to take advantage of the simple
12 things in life.

13 'I worked on the trains, yet I won't travel on them
14 if I am on my own.

15 'The sessions with Dr Powell left me thinking: what
16 have I done? I always felt I was being punished for
17 something. I've never got an answer as to why I was
18 placed there. What was the clinical diagnosis that put
19 me there? I tried to find out through Freedom of
20 Information, but all I got from my psychologist was
21 an A4 piece of paper about my discharge which told me
22 nothing. I wasn't even allowed to keep it and had to
23 read it while in the room. Apparently I can find out
24 nothing about my records, perhaps because it would be
25 detrimental to my health.

1 'I would like to forensically know why it happened
2 and why I was put there, where I was. I'll never
3 understand the interaction between me and the
4 psychiatrists, and don't know what sort of help they
5 were supposed to be to me. If anything, they never
6 understood why I felt I was being accused of something.
7 Nowadays you wouldn't do it. You wouldn't send your
8 child 80 miles from his family.

9 'I was a wee boy, but every second Monday I would be
10 having a tearful farewell leaving my mother again. It
11 was the system that caused that. Regardless of my
12 behaviour, I don't see how that was supposed to help.
13 I think they took me out of the house because of the
14 dynamics there. But, when I returned every second week,
15 the dynamics were just the same. Nothing had changed.
16 My father was still drunk and still hitting my mother.
17 It was a pointless exercise that helped nobody.

18 'I had input from an Irish psychologist called
19 Perry Lydon. I enjoyed his company and he used to take
20 me out on walks, instead of being in the office. I once
21 asked him, "If you were mental, would you know?" because
22 I was in a mental hospital, so must have been mental.
23 But I didn't feel mental. He basically reassured me
24 that I wasn't mental, which meant a lot to me.

25 'Things have moved on, but there's still a lot wrong

1 and a lot of ignorance about mental health. There's
2 still a lot of [smaller versions of myself] out there
3 that have been left with a lot of debris that was
4 outwith their control.

5 'I remember reading on Ladyfield. The writer was
6 talking about the same age and the same time I had been
7 there. He was there because he had been [REDACTED]
8 [REDACTED] and left with a [REDACTED] injury that
9 obviously affected his behaviour. When I read his book
10 I realised his experiences there matched my own. He
11 went on to become a criminal and I think it was the
12 system that did that to him. I was able to have the
13 milestones in my life to have a degree, but that kid
14 didn't.

15 'I feel cheated and frustrated by the lack of
16 opportunity to learn about my time there. I have been
17 deeply short changed by the experience.

18 'It has left a dreadful void as to what I perceive
19 as reality. The questions I have now are probably the
20 same ones I had as a child, but now I can articulate
21 them better. There were things then that were hard, and
22 still are, and it's difficult to reconcile.

23 'I read about this Inquiry. I was pleased to see
24 that part of the Inquiry takes in these avenues. Also
25 I wanted to report the abuse I had seen and be able to

1 put over other affects that can occur because of simply
2 being placed in that system. I'm not saying the abuse
3 isn't important, of course it is. But while I'm not
4 sure that what I saw traumatised me, the other things
5 have and are pertinent. They have shaped who I am and
6 how I have coped with things in life, and how I react to
7 certain things.'

8 Paragraph 85: 'Liam' says:

9 'My biggest regret is that I can't do the things
10 I want to do. I can't go out and that is very
11 debilitating. I have an 18-month-old grandson who
12 I can't take out the way I would want to. I can't blame
13 everything on the hospital, but it has affected me and
14 I think it did the exact opposite of what it was
15 intended to do in the first place, though I don't know
16 what that was.

17 'I think about my time there three or four times
18 a week, generally at night. I don't focus on it, but
19 I can be watching or reading something and it
20 immediately comes to mind.

21 'I have visited Ladyfield West as an adult. It's
22 now in ruins. I've been there three times to sort of
23 face up to my demons, I suppose, but I wouldn't now feel
24 the need to go back. While I was in care Betty Cameron
25 introduced me to her family, which was nice, and I kept

1 in touch with her occasionally for a few years after
2 I left. If it wasn't for her, Morag and Mary, the whole
3 experience of Ladyfield would have been so cold.
4 I can't relate to any of the other kids there and I did
5 feel really lonely in there. I felt there was nobody
6 there who I could have considered my peers.

7 'To come out of an environment like that into a very
8 unforgiving environment, like a big secondary school,
9 well, I suppose that was just the way it was.'

10 'Liam' then tells us about how he has been
11 prescribed medication and his sessions with
12 psychologists over the years. At paragraph 91, he
13 states:

14 'I think I was in a worse position when I came out
15 than I was when I went in.'

16 He then talks about lessons for the Inquiry. He
17 says at paragraph 98:

18 'Things have moved on, particularly in childcare.
19 You have to have a more holistic approach. One size
20 doesn't fit all and each child has to be looked at
21 individually.

22 'I don't know how child psychology works today, but
23 I hope it has moved on. I hope they don't drug children
24 and I certainly hope they don't abuse them. The
25 seventies were rife with it and I'm sure it still goes

1 on. A lot of lessons can be learned. They didn't give
2 a shit about the effects on a child of being ripped away
3 from their family. The premise for taking me away may
4 have been good, but [it didn't] really make sense to
5 send me back every two weeks to a situation that hadn't
6 changed.'

7 'Liam' then says:

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

12 He has signed his statement and it's dated
13 20 April 2017.

14 LADY SMITH: Thank you very much. It's almost 1 o'clock, so
15 I'm going to rise now for the lunch break and we'll
16 resume at 2 o'clock. Thank you.

17 (12.59 pm)

18 (The luncheon adjournment)

19 (2.00 pm)

20 LADY SMITH: Good afternoon, and welcome back. Ms Innes,
21 I see we have the Webex link in place. It looks okay;
22 yes?

23 MS INNES: We do, my Lady. Sometimes the picture pixelates
24 a bit but, from tests, it appears that we can hear the
25 witness well and that she can see and hear us. So this

1 is 'Jane', she's anonymous and that's her pseudonym.

2 She was admitted to Ladyfield on [REDACTED] 1994 and
3 discharged on [REDACTED] 1994. That's from information
4 received from the Health Board.

5 Her statement is at WIT-1-000000962.

6 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

7 'Jane', good afternoon. Let me introduce myself.
8 I'm Lady Smith and I chair the Scottish Child Abuse
9 Inquiry here in Edinburgh. Thank you for joining us
10 over the link this afternoon. What I'd like to do is
11 start by having you -- now, would you prefer to, as we
12 say, affirm, that's promise to tell the truth, or swear
13 an oath by God? Which would you like?

14 A. Swear an oath.

15 'Jane' (sworn)

16 (Evidence via videolink)

17 LADY SMITH: Thank you for that, 'Jane'. Before I hand over
18 to Ms Innes, who, as you know, is going to be asking you
19 some questions this afternoon based on your statement,
20 there are a couple of things I want to say.

21 Firstly, thank you for your written statement. It's
22 been such a help to have that in advance. I've been
23 able to study that and understand what it was that you
24 were telling us about when you gave that statement.

25 As I think you also know, we'll focus on some

1 particular parts of it this afternoon that, if it's
2 okay, we'd like to ask you some more questions about.

3 You have the statement, I think, in front of you; is
4 that right?

5 A. Yes.

6 LADY SMITH: Good. We'll also be putting it up on screen.

7 You'll have access to the written text, if you want it.

8 You don't need to do that.

9 If, at any time, you have any questions, please
10 don't hesitate to ask. I know that when children were
11 cared for away from home in various places, such as you
12 were, they often weren't allowed to ask questions and it
13 can have become a habit in adulthood. But you are
14 allowed to ask questions here, so don't hesitate.

15 But separately, again, from that, 'Jane', I also
16 know that it can get very distressing to talk about what
17 happened in childhood, particularly in circumstances
18 like yours. I understand that, and it's not a problem
19 if you do become upset or if you want a break or
20 a pause, or you want us to explain things better. If
21 you're not following what we're asking, that's our
22 fault, not yours, so you tell us. You help us help you;
23 that's really the key.

24 And if what you want will work for you, it's likely
25 to work for me; okay?

1 A. Okay. Thank you.

2 LADY SMITH: If you're ready, I'll --

3 A. Yes, thank you.

4 LADY SMITH: No, not at all. I'll hand over to Ms Innes and
5 she'll take it from there.

6 Questions by Ms Innes

7 MS INNES: Hello again, 'Jane'.

8 A. Yeah.

9 Q. Now, I mentioned your statement in the introduction that
10 I gave a minute ago. It's at WIT-1-000000962. I wonder
11 if you could look at the last page of that statement,
12 please. It's page 18 and paragraph 99. It says there:

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

17 And we can see that you signed your statement on
18 13 April 2022; is that right?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Now, if we go back to the beginning of your statement
21 again, if it's okay, I'm just going to summarise what
22 you tell us more fully in your statement about your life
23 before you went to Ladyfield.

24 We know that you were born in Edinburgh and you tell
25 us, in your statement, that you understand from your

1 adoption papers that you were abused as a baby and that
2 you were in hospital for a while because of injuries
3 that you got when you were a baby; is that right?
4 A. Yes, yes.
5 Q. And then you tell us that you were adopted?
6 A. Yes.
7 Q. You carried on living in Edinburgh for a while and then
8 your mum was diagnosed with cancer when you were about
9 10; is that right?
10 A. Yes.
11 Q. And then, sadly, she died when you were 12?
12 A. Yes.
13 Q. And then your dad moved through to Ayr, where he had
14 family; is that right?
15 A. Yes, that's right.
16 Q. And you tell us, in your statement, some of the
17 difficult times that you experienced when you were
18 living through in Ayr with your father.
19 Now, if we move, please, to page 4 of your
20 statement, you start talking about Ladyfield at
21 paragraph 19. We know that you went to Ladyfield in
22 about 1994; do you know why it was that you went to
23 Ladyfield?
24 A. Yes.
25 Q. Can you tell us about that? Why was it?

1 A. It was because I was running away. I was getting into
2 trouble with the police. Yeah, I had started
3 self-harming a wee bit and I was out of control with my
4 dad.

5 Q. You tell us before you went to stay at Ladyfield for
6 a longer time, you went on a visit to Ladyfield; is that
7 right?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. What happened when you visited Ladyfield for that first
10 time?

11 A. Just -- it was just kind of like a -- normal, kind of
12 home, like, big house, horrible carpets, I can remember
13 that.

14 Q. Okay, and then you say, at paragraph 21, when it was
15 time for you to go to Ladyfield, your dad took you and
16 although you were supposed to be going to Ladyfield
17 East, you started by spending a week in Ladyfield West?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What was Ladyfield West like? Can you remember?

20 A. There wasn't really much to Ladyfield West. It was
21 like -- nobody really spoke. I didn't really speak.
22 And the people that were there didn't really communicate
23 with you. It was quite a lonely week.

24 Q. And were there other young people or children there of
25 your own age?

1 A. No, they were a bit younger.

2 Q. You tell us that this was because there were no beds at
3 Ladyfield East when you got there?

4 A. Yeah, there was no beds. They'd booked one for the week
5 after.

6 Q. Then you went to Ladyfield East. If we go on to page 5
7 of your statement, at paragraph 24, you tell us a bit of
8 what you remember of Ladyfield East. You mention the
9 patterned carpets there that you've just told us about.

10 A. Yeah, I didn't like them.

11 Q. What was the building like? Was it an old building or
12 a new building?

13 A. It was kinda -- it looked newly painted. It was quite
14 an older building. But it had, like, three floors.
15 I could describe it if I was going in the door, if you
16 want me to do that?

17 Q. Yes, please do.

18 A. When you went in the door, the front door, there was
19 a payphone to your right, just as you went in. And
20 then, on your left, there was a conference room. That
21 was like a meeting room.

22 And then further up on your left was a smoke room
23 and then the office. And on your right, there was the
24 door to the, like, living room and then off the living
25 room, there was a door to the school, which was like a,

1 kinda, wooden hut at the end, out on to -- but once you
2 got to the office, you went down the stairs and there
3 was, like, the basement, that's where you had your
4 dinners, and there was a reading and medication room.

5 And then, when you went up the stairs on to the
6 first floor, I remember you went straight along and
7 there was bathrooms and toilets on your right and there
8 was a single room on your left. And if you went
9 straight along to the end, that was the fire exit. That
10 was the fire exit that we could always get out.

11 You went up another wee flight of stairs -- it was
12 probably five or six stairs -- straight in front of you
13 was a staffroom for nightshift. And there was four
14 bedrooms, which was two bedrooms on the right and two
15 bedrooms on the left, that had three beds in the one
16 that I was in. And the boys, I think there were two
17 beds in one and then there was three beds in another,
18 and three beds in another one.

19 Q. Okay, and was that all the bedrooms, was it?

20 A. Yeah, there was one on the single landing. At the
21 toilets, there was a single room. And up the stairs it
22 was -- people shared.

23 Q. Yes. Did you share a room when you were there?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And was that with another two girls?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Were you always in the same room when you were there or
3 did you move?

4 A. If somebody had cut themselves or been sick or
5 something, or something had happened, then you moved.
6 Sometimes you'd get put into the boys' room.

7 Q. Were you ever in the single room that you mentioned?

8 A. No, there was a girl with an eating disorder was in
9 there. She never really came out the room.

10 Q. In the room that you were in; were you able to have any
11 of your, sort of, personal possessions or things with
12 you in the room?

13 A. I can remember having my clothes, and I had a picture of
14 my mum, but that was just kept in my pocket.

15 Q. Was it the same two girls that were there for the whole
16 time that you were there or were there different girls
17 came in?

18 A. In the room I was in, it changed a few times and then,
19 one time, there was nobody in one of the beds.

20 Q. Now, if we can go back to your statement, and at
21 paragraph 5 you tell us about some of the staff that
22 were there. Paragraph 26 and 27.

23 So there were some staff that you say were nice and
24 that you got on a bit better with?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Are you able to tell us a little bit about them?

2 A. Yes, I got on with -- the one that sticks in my mind was

3 Laura Tait. She was lovely. She was kind of hippy-ish

4 and she always let you have a cigarette, slyly. She was

5 good fun. And Vanda, nightshift, she was nice when she

6 was on.

7 Q. Is that Vanda, is it?

8 A. Vanda Hamilton, yeah.

9 Q. And do you know if they were all nurses or did they have

10 other jobs? Do you know?

11 A. I don't know if -- they were all just nurses, I think.

12 They never -- never really took notice of whether they

13 were nurses or what they were.

14 Q. You say that they were wearing normal clothes; they

15 weren't wearing uniforms or anything?

16 A. No, normal clothes.

17 Q. And you also tell us that there were some staff members

18 who you didn't get on so well with. You tell us about

19 the people, first of all, that were SNR [REDACTED]; who was

20 SNR [REDACTED] of Ladyfield East when you were there?

21 A. There was a man named KCN [REDACTED] and, erm, a woman, KCM [REDACTED].

22 Q. And was KCM [REDACTED] SNR [REDACTED]?

23 A. I think she was, but I can't be sure if she was. But

24 she was always in the office with KCN [REDACTED].

25 Q. Okay --

1 A. I remember the doctors.

2 Q. Okay, tell us about the doctors. Who were they?

3 A. They were man and wife. There was Dr Powell, one was

4 Colin. I'm sure his name was Colin. And the woman was

5 Eileen Powell and there was Dr Gardner. You never

6 really seen much of Dr Gardner. It was mainly the two

7 that I didn't like at all.

8 Q. And why didn't you like these two doctors?

9 A. Because they always stuck up for each other, but I never

10 got invited to any meetings. I never got to see my

11 social worker. I was just -- they didn't help you.

12 Q. Now, carrying on in your statement, you tell us about

13 what happened. First of all, at paragraph 29, you say:

14 'It was okay for the first month or so at Ladyfield

15 East. It was like the kids had taken over the place.'

16 Can you tell us a bit about what you mean?

17 A. Yeah.

18 Q. What do you mean they'd taken over the place?

19 A. It was more the schooling and stuff, because, like, you

20 never got an education in there. There was no -- school

21 was just a riot. And the place was a bit of a riot for

22 a while. But, like, if Vanda was on at night, it was

23 always calm and everything was fine. It just depended

24 on staff. It was kinda like -- because we used to run

25 in and out the fire exit and stuff like that, and just

1 like had sometimes the run of the place.

2 Q. We'll come back to the school again in a minute.

3 Just on this part of your statement, you talk about
4 what happened in the morning and, at paragraph 30, you
5 talk about the doctor sometimes coming across and you
6 talk about a morning meeting; what was the purpose of
7 the morning meeting?

8 A. Well, the purpose, back then, was the morning meeting
9 was -- basically, we took minutes and staff took minutes
10 and, basically, it was to see how the day before
11 had went. And it was done every morning, I think, apart
12 from weekends. And one meeting was done at night,
13 sometimes. That was about once a week or something.

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. The -- I don't know -- now, looking back, I don't know
16 what the purpose of the meetings were.

17 Q. Were all of the young people at Ladyfield East at the
18 meeting, as well as the staff who were on at the time?

19 A. Yes. Usually, everybody had to attend. Sometimes some
20 folks didn't attend. But it used to always be, maybe,
21 the two doctors or there was just the one, and there
22 would be maybe one or two staff.

23 Q. Okay.

24 A. There would always be a member of staff taking minutes.

25 Q. And did all of the young people have to speak at the

1 meeting or not?

2 A. They tried to force you to speak, 'cause they kept going
3 at you, but some people just didn't say anything. Other
4 people who had been on, like, a day pass or something
5 and they had to say about their day and the meeting was
6 just monotonous.

7 Q. How did you feel about having to speak at the meeting?

8 A. I didn't really ever speak at the meeting. Usually, we
9 all kinda took -- we'd all try and get to be the one
10 that takes the minutes because we didn't have to speak.

11 Q. I see.

12 Okay. If we move on to the next page, page 7, at
13 paragraph 35, you say that you wore your own clothes
14 from home and you each had a wardrobe beside your bed,
15 and you have already mentioned having clothes there.

16 You say:

17 'We would get a £50 grant to get new stuff if we
18 needed it.'

19 Do you know where that money came from?

20 A. I don't know where it came from. I don't know whether
21 it was my dad or whether it was social work. I don't
22 know.

23 Q. Okay. And did you go out with someone to choose new
24 clothes using that money?

25 A. I can't -- I only remember ever buying a tracksuit.

1 I never used £50 for anything. But I remember buying
2 a tracksuit when we were out one day 'cause the
3 continental market was on. I remember that.

4 Q. Okay.

5 A. The day we went into Dumfries.

6 Q. Okay. Now, if we move on, please, to page 8, and if we
7 can come back to the issue of schooling, which you cover
8 at paragraph 42, and which you have already mentioned.
9 You say that you were meant to go to school, but no one
10 ever did?

11 A. No, we didn't.

12 Q. Would any of the staff say anything if you didn't want
13 to go to school?

14 A. They would try to get you to go to school. Some of them
15 would shout and bawl at you, but the teachers
16 were just -- there was only one teacher that I remember.
17 She just -- I think she was just scared of the kids.
18 She just kind of backed off everybody.

19 Q. Can you remember being in the classroom or in the
20 school?

21 A. I remember being there once and something had happened
22 and then (indistinct) across the classroom and then we
23 kinda knew that we didn't have to go to school if we
24 played up that way, because the teacher was too scared
25 to teach us.

1 Q. If we go on to the next page of your statement, at
2 paragraph 45, you say that on the weekends you did a lot
3 of chores?

4 A. Yeah.

5 Q. What sort of things did you do?

6 A. We used to have to clean out the smoke room or do the
7 kitchen, or tidy up the living room, Hoover, sometimes
8 wash the cars of the staff.

9 The doctors, they always wanted everything spick and
10 span at the front, so we had to, like, brush away leaves
11 and kinda just -- 'cause there was like a kinda -- not
12 a farm, but way beyond it there was like a metal fence
13 and there was cows in that fence -- in that field. So
14 we used to just -- erm, there was a path and we had to
15 clean the paths, down the steps. The only thing we
16 never ever got asked to clean was the school.

17 Q. You mentioned cleaning the smoke room there; was that
18 a room for the staff or was that also used by the
19 patients?

20 A. It was just by the kids -- sorry, patients. Sorry, it
21 was used by both. You could only smoke if you had your
22 parents' permission.

23 Q. And you also mentioned sometimes you would have to wash
24 the staff members' cars; did you get some kind of pocket
25 money or anything for doing that?

1 A. No.

2 LADY SMITH: 'Jane', how did you feel about doing the chores
3 that you had to do?

4 A. It kinda didn't really bother me because I used to kind
5 of do it with my dad, when I stayed with my dad. But
6 sometimes I hoped that I would get to phone my dad or
7 that I could get to have something, some kind of
8 contact.

9 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

10 MS INNES: At paragraph 47, you say that you didn't see any
11 social workers when you were at Ladyfield East; you
12 can't remember seeing anyone?

13 A. I didn't see any social workers. But I remember one
14 thing that happened was I went to a social work
15 department and it was a woman, Mitzy Wakefield, I cried
16 out to her for help to get away fae everywhere.
17 I remembered that after I'd done my statement. I never
18 seen any of the social workers or any of the -- I can't
19 say 'scum', but people that put me there. I've never
20 seen any of them. They just put me there and just
21 forgot about you.

22 Q. Going back to this social worker that you went to see;
23 where was that social work office?

24 A. It was in Dumfries, because I remember I'd run away and
25 I managed to speak to this woman and her name was

1 Mitzy Wakefield, she was a social worker.

2 Q. Can you remember what you told her about?

3 A. I remember not being happy and wanting to get away from
4 everything, including my dad. I can't remember
5 everything I said to her though.

6 Q. And did anything happen or change after you spoke to
7 her?

8 A. No.

9 Q. You say in your statement that you think that you were
10 there for about two years, and you obviously heard me
11 say at the beginning of your evidence that the
12 information that we have from the Health Board suggests
13 that you were there between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] 1994;
14 what's your reaction to that?

15 A. It just doesn't seem right because it seemed a lot
16 longer.

17 Q. Yes, okay. During the time that you were there; can you
18 remember seeing your dad at all?

19 A. I seen my dad a couple of times. I seen my dad through
20 the window and then -- I was meant to get home visits,
21 it never happened.

22 Q. Did you want to see your dad at that time when you were
23 in Ladyfield?

24 A. At the start, no, not really. But, as the time went on,
25 yeah, I did.

1 Q. Can we go on over the page, please, to page 10. You
2 talk about that you weren't allowed out of the unit
3 grounds?
4 A. No, you weren't.
5 Q. So the time that you referred to going to a continental
6 market; was that an outing with other young people from
7 Ladyfield?
8 A. Yeah, that was either with the other -- there was other
9 people there, but it was usually staff. It was usually
10 Laura Tait that took us out or Lynn Cudahy, usually took
11 us out.
12 Q. And how did you feel about not being able to go out with
13 the grounds of Ladyfield?
14 A. I can't say it bothered me or didn't bother me.
15 Q. Okay. You said a moment ago, and you've mentioned this
16 in your evidence already, that you did run away a few
17 times. I think you went out the fire exit. You
18 mentioned that you could get through that --
19 A. Yeah. We'd run away quite a few times, yeah.
20 Q. And what would happen if you ran away? Did you go back
21 of your own accord or were you taken back?
22 A. Sometimes when we would run away, we went back of our
23 own accord. A couple of times we got taken back by the
24 police because we'd been out, once was overnight,
25 I remember that because we stayed in the nurses'

1 quarters up at the main hospital.

2 Q. And why was it that you ran away?

3 A. Sometimes we ran away just for -- to get away. Other

4 times it was to get away from staff.

5 Q. Which staff were you trying to get away from?

6 A. The worst ones.

7 Q. If we could move over your statement to page 11, at

8 paragraph 55, you say:

9 'Ladyfield East was a nightmare. You wouldn't have

10 put an animal in there.'

11 Why do you say that?

12 A. Because when I done my statement, when I actually

13 realised the amount of stuff that happened to me and the

14 lasting effects that I've got to live with right now,

15 I wouldn't put an animal in there. I would put all the

16 bad ones in there and leave them there to rot.

17 Sorry.

18 Q. You say, I think, about SNR [REDACTED] person who was [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED] of the unit, KCM [REDACTED], that she wanted [REDACTED]

20 Ladyfield East like a nunnery. She was horrific, you

21 say. What makes you say that's the way that she wanted

22 [REDACTED] Ladyfield East?

23 A. Because she used to state sometimes that she was -- she

24 was always very efficient, wanted everything done her

25 way and sometimes -- it was twice -- she came in wearing

1 a nun's uniform.

2 Q. Okay. Do you know why she did that?

3 A. I don't know. No idea.

4 Q. You go on in your next statement, you give an example of

5 being hurt by KCM . You say:

6 'She hurt me quite a lot of times.'

7 Are you able to tell us how she hurt you?

8 A. She once -- well, there was once me and I think it was

9 -- am I allowed to mention people's names?

10 LADY SMITH: Yes, it's not a problem, 'Jane', if they're

11 names who aren't to be identified elsewhere, I'll make

12 sure that everybody is reminded at the end of your

13 evidence that that can't happen.

14 A. Thank you.

15 LADY SMITH: But I'm sure it's easier for you just to use

16 the names.

17 A. Yeah. Me and went to the -- we went out the back

18 fire exit and went to the shop, 'cause there was a wee

19 corner shop just by the park, 'cause we used to get our

20 cigarettes there as well. We got chewing gum. It was

21 like the bubble gum with the tattoo wrappers in it and

22 I'd licked on and stuck it on, the tattoos. And I think

23 done the same and we felt quite -- we felt quite

24 hard, like, with the tattoos and this kind of thing.

25 Then we get back and KCM didn't like it. So instead

1 of washing it off she used a match box, the cooking
2 matches, and she took it off with -- what's it called?
3 The match side --
4 LADY SMITH: You mean the rough side that's a bit like
5 sandpaper?
6 A. Yes, and it started to bleed.
7 LADY SMITH: Or a nail file or emery board that you might
8 use?
9 A. Yeah. She used the rough side of the --
10 LADY SMITH: Are you saying she used that directly on your
11 skin?
12 A. Yeah, she did, because it started to bleed.
13 MS INNES: You tell us, 'Jane', at paragraph 58 of your
14 statement, that there was another occasion when -- or it
15 may have been on the same occasion, about the tattoos
16 that you're speaking of, that KCM punched you in the
17 stomach?
18 A. Yeah, she grabbed me by the hood. I had a -- it must
19 have been a hoodie or something, and she grabbed me by
20 the hood and she hit me. I fell to the ground and
21 she -- I don't know whether she kicked me or hit me.
22 I can't remember. She got me in the stomach anyway, it
23 was -- 'cause it made me feel -- I remember it made me
24 feel sick.
25 Q. At paragraph 61, you say that you never told anyone what

1 happened with her; why were you not able to tell anyone
2 what KCM had done?

3 A. Because you never -- you always seen KCM with KCN.
4 And KCN was just as mouthy and just as nasty as
5 KCM. So if you told KCN, SNR it would go to
6 KCM. You used to get scared that it was going to go
7 to KCM and you had no -- I had no faith in -- sorry,
8 I can't speak for everybody, but I had no faith in the
9 doctors, you had no -- and I couldn't contact my dad,
10 so ...

11 Q. You mentioned there that KCN was nasty; what sort of
12 things did he do?

13 A. He was just -- a very nasty manner. People used to say
14 about what he'd done to them, but for me it was a nasty,
15 abrupt manner. He didn't really want to know anything.
16 It was like he was just there for the money and that was
17 it.

18 Q. You refer to him at paragraph 62 of your statement, and
19 also another staff member called KCO and you say that
20 'they were the most sexual with the male and female in
21 the unit'?

22 A. Yeah.

23 Q. We'll come on to KCO in a moment. But just in relation
24 to KCN: what do you mean by him being sexual with
25 people in the unit?

1 A. We all talked to each other, so we all knew there was --
2 what was happening with certain people. Other people
3 didn't talk, but we talked to each other, the kids in
4 the unit.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. And some would say out loud things that had happened or
7 they'd be shouting at them and you just kind of knew
8 what was going on.

9 Q. But what you have just said is that KCN didn't behave
10 in this way to you. He was nasty to you, but he didn't
11 behave in a sexual manner towards you; is that right?

12 A. Yes, that's right.

13 Q. Now, in the next paragraph you go on to talk about some
14 incidents with KCO, and you say that you were sexually
15 and physically abused by him; is that right?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Are you able to tell us a bit more about that? If you
18 don't want to talk about it, it is in your statement.
19 But, if you want to say anything more about what
20 happened, please do.

21 A. KCO -- KCO was my key worker. That's who looked after
22 my care. And he was -- there's no words to describe
23 him.

24 Q. You tell us, at paragraph 63, that he raped you and you
25 also say that he used to cut you; did that also happen?

1 A. Yeah. KCM and him done it at one point. I had cuts
2 on my arms 'cause I hadn't self-harmed for a while.
3 They'd cut my arms and made it look like it was
4 self-harm, and Dr Powell wasn't interested in anything
5 that I had to say.

6 Q. Did you try to talk to Dr Powell about that?

7 A. He spoke to me -- he spoke to me about it. I remember
8 him asking about it, and then I went to answer and he
9 just walked away. He just shrugged off. It was like he
10 had asked, but not waited for an answer.

11 Q. And then you say that you also had cigarette burns on
12 your arms; how did you get them?

13 A. Sometimes that was KCO, sometimes it was myself.
14 Sometimes it was staff, sometimes it was myself.

15 Q. When would KCO do this to you?

16 A. You always got a one-to-one. It was once a week or
17 twice a week, whatever your key worker thought, and you
18 were alone with them. You were on your own.

19 Q. Did anybody notice that you had cigarette burns on your
20 arms?

21 A. I cannae remember. I cannae remember being asked about
22 it or anything.

23 Q. Now, at paragraph 65, you say that you would be locked
24 in an activity hut; can you tell us a bit more about
25 that?

1 A. Yes. My dad used to come down. He would come down for
2 me to go on weekend leave, and because the cuts on my
3 arms and sometimes the fact that they didn't want
4 anything to be said, you'd be locked in the hut and
5 you'd be there for -- sometimes I could see my dad
6 coming, 'cause there was a gap in the door. Sometimes I
7 could see my dad. (Pause)
8 They would wait a certain amount of time and send my
9 dad away and they'd bring us out of the hut, said it
10 wasn't worth the time of having to phone the police. So
11 by the time my dad was nearly back home, they would
12 phone him and say 'Oh, she's come back'.
13 (Pause)
14 LADY SMITH: 'Jane', just take your time. You let me know
15 if you're able to answer any more and, if you can't, it
16 doesn't matter. But don't feel you have to bottle this
17 up. If you need to cry, just cry.
18 A. I still don't have any feeling in the tips of my
19 fingers, because we used to try and get out and your
20 fingers bled and stuff.
21 MS INNES: 'Jane', you gave us some photographs of this hut
22 that you'd found. If you're able to look at them, we
23 can do that. I know that there are a couple of copies
24 of them there. If we can look, please, at
25 WIT-3-0000005690.

1 So here we can see a photograph -- maybe not.

2 LADY SMITH: Just while we're trying to recover the link: is

3 there an indication of the date this photo was taken?

4 MS INNES: No, this is from the internet.

5 LADY SMITH: Oh, right.

6 (A short pause for a technical issue)

7 MS INNES: Perhaps we should maybe have a break now.

8 LADY SMITH: Maybe we could take an early break just now.

9 MS INNES: And we can restore the connection.

10 LADY SMITH: Let's do that.

11 (2.53 pm)

12 (A short break)

13 (3.08 pm)

14 LADY SMITH: 'Jane', welcome back. We seemed to have

15 a slight technological glitch there, but I think it's

16 been sorted out. Are you ready for us to carry on?

17 A. Yes, I'm fine, yeah.

18 LADY SMITH: Thank you very much. Ms Innes.

19 MS INNES: Thank you, my Lady.

20 If I could ask you to look, please, at

21 WIT-3-0000005690. I think this is a photograph from the

22 internet and is this one of the photographs that you

23 found of part of the grounds of Ladyfield?

24 A. Yes, it was one of the old ones. Everything has been

25 taken off the internet.

1 Q. Okay. And I think in the right-hand corner of this, we
2 can see a, sort of, bigger building, just at the very
3 side. What's that building? Do you know?
4 A. That's Ladyfield East.
5 Q. And then we can see a, sort of, concrete block at the
6 back of the photograph in the distance; what's that?
7 A. Yeah, that's the hut where they used to put you in, so
8 you didn't get home.
9 Q. And if we can look, please, at WIT-3-0000005687. What
10 do we see in this photograph?
11 A. That is like the hut, but there was a wooden door that
12 shut two ways. It was like a wooden door. They used to
13 padlock it, from the outside.
14 Q. So we can see a door maybe in this photograph. It looks
15 black, maybe. Or maybe it's just a space. Maybe it's
16 not covered up.
17 Is that where the door was or was it somewhere else?
18 A. It looks very much like it. But there was, like, two
19 wooden doors that shut and the catch would come across,
20 and it would be a padlock on the outside.
21 Q. What was inside this hut?
22 A. There was a pool table.
23 Q. And were there -- if you were sent there; would you be
24 able to play pool or do activities or not?
25 A. Sometimes, yes, you got in there to play pool and do

1 different things, like if you were out in the garden.
2 It was a bit nicer than what it is in the picture.
3 LADY SMITH: 'Jane', I see on the right-hand side of that
4 building, there's what looks like it might have been
5 a window high up. But it's got boarding or hoarding
6 over it; do you see what I mean?
7 A. Yes.
8 LADY SMITH: Were there any windows in the hut?
9 A. Not at the time. There was no light got in, apart from
10 the doors.
11 LADY SMITH: So no daylight was getting in through windows?
12 A. No.
13 LADY SMITH: Okay, thank you.
14 MS INNES: On occasions that you were taken there, you said
15 sometimes you would be able to play pool and sometimes
16 not. And sometimes you've described being locked in
17 this hut. Would you be locked in the hut on your own or
18 with other children?
19 A. I can remember only once being locked in with somebody
20 else. The rest of the time, I was on my own. Because
21 it was when my dad had come down from Ayr to Dumfries.
22 Q. Was there any staff member nearby; do you know?
23 A. No. Well, none that would have helped me, no. Because
24 when you were locked in it, you were in it 'til -- there
25 was a timescale. I don't remember what it was. There

1 was a timescale on me being missing to the time they
2 phoned the police. And they used to get me out the hut
3 in time for my dad not to be -- not to phone the police.
4 Q. How often did this happen? Can you remember?
5 A. He'd come down every second or third weekend. Three
6 times, three or four times. And then he stopped coming
7 down because he was told that I wanted to be in left in
8 care and not in his care. He stopped coming down.
9 Q. Was that true, that you didn't want to go and see him
10 again?
11 A. I don't remember it being true, 'cause I wanted back to
12 see my dad. But I do remember, as well, being angry
13 'cause he didn't save me and he kept me in there.
14 Q. Going back to your statement, on page 12 and
15 paragraph 65, you talk about being taken to this hut and
16 you say that **KCN** would bend your hand back and put
17 your arm behind your back. It was like a restraint
18 technique, you either walked with him or it was sore?
19 A. Yeah.
20 Q. And did this happen when you were being taken to the hut
21 or did it happen at other times?
22 A. Sometimes it would happen when you were taken to the
23 hut. Sometimes I just went on my own because I knew --
24 I think maybe the first time, I went of my own accord,
25 not realising what was happening. I can't remember

1 whether it was the first or whether it was the last
2 that -- I can't remember.

3 There was times I went willingly. I can't remember
4 whether that was when I didn't know what was happening
5 or whether it was through the fear that -- sometimes,
6 when they opened the hut doors to get me back out,
7 I remember I did try and punch them. I did get violent
8 with them.

9 Q. When you did that; did they try and restrain you?

10 A. Yeah, they bent your arm -- your hand back and put your
11 arm up your back and put their arm over your neck to
12 hold you down and I walked in hunched over.

13 Q. You walked in hunched over?

14 A. Yeah.

15 Q. If we can move on over the page, please, to page 13 and
16 paragraph 71, you talk about the end or towards the end
17 of your time at Ladyfield. And I think that you had
18 taken [REDACTED] one night; is that right?

19 A. Yeah, we'd been given them. I kept saying I didn't want
20 to be there and I didn't want to be alive, and I got
21 a [REDACTED] thrown at me by KCM [REDACTED] and
22 I took them all.

23 Q. And you say that you ended up in hospital; was that
24 still in the Crichton or was it -- were you taken to
25 another hospital? Do you know?

1 A. It was at Dumfries Infirmary.

2 Q. Okay.

3 A. The, kind of, general hospital.

4 Q. Yes. And you say that a doctor asked you if you were

5 being abused?

6 A. Yeah, she'd asked me. I remember she was a lovely

7 doctor. I still remember her to this day. She was kind

8 of Indian, sallow skinned, and she asked me, like, was

9 there something wrong, what was going on, and was there

10 something in my head that made me do it. And then she

11 did ask me if anybody was hurting me, because there were

12 other things on my -- like the cuts and things. She'd

13 noticed them.

14 Q. What did you tell her? Can you remember?

15 A. Nothing. I think I told her I did them myself and

16 just didn't want to be here. I think that's what I said

17 to her.

18 Q. Why did you not feel able to tell her more about what

19 was happening?

20 A. 'Cause I knew where I was going back to. I was going

21 back to Ladyfield.

22 Q. Were you concerned that she might pass on that

23 information or not?

24 A. Yes, she had made me aware that she had to pass on her

25 concerns, and stuff like that. She'd said -- she'd said

1 that -- I cannae remember the words but she'd said --
2 obviously, I knew that things would have to be passed on
3 and I wasn't willing for that to happen.

4 Q. If we go on over the page, to page 14. Why was it that
5 you left Ladyfield? Do you know?

6 A. I can't remember. I know that it was the end of my time
7 there, that's all I remember. I remember bits and
8 pieces. I don't know why I left. I went back with my
9 dad. I can't remember if there was a meeting with my
10 dad or not. I can't remember.

11 Q. So you mention in your statement about going to Kerelaw;
12 did you go back to your dad's and then to Kerelaw, or
13 did you go to Kerelaw and then back to your dad?

14 A. I remember having -- I think it was a couple of nights
15 with my dad, then I was out of control. I was to go
16 back to Ladyfield.

17 I remember it now. I was to go back to Ladyfield
18 and I -- said that I was out of control and wanted me
19 put into Hightrees, which was Closeburn Secure Unit,
20 which was just up from Dumfries. And I got taken to
21 Kerelaw, but I wasn't there for long.

22 Q. You mentioned this a bit earlier in your evidence, you
23 talked about the fact that your experiences at Ladyfield
24 have had an ongoing impact on your life.

25 Are you able to tell us what the impact on you of

1 what happened to you in Ladyfield is?

2 A. The impact is, basically, I was diagnosed with
3 a personality disorder, just due to the self-harming and
4 different things, which I don't think I should have been
5 diagnosed with, and that plays a bad part in -- of the
6 health system. Not many people believe what you say or
7 things like that. But I also got major trust issues.
8 I don't trust anybody very well.

9 Sometimes I can -- like, where I am just now, in the
10 care home that I'm in, like, I've never seemed to leave
11 the system. I've always been in it. The care home
12 I'm in just now, there was a male worker who is
13 identical to **KCO**. He looked like him and I just --
14 I couldn't take to him. I just -- any time he came near
15 me, I just -- I just wanted to punch him and I'd just
16 get violent -- violent thoughts.

17 Then I ended up in hospital after being not cared
18 for by Enable. That was a company I was getting looked
19 after by. I ended up in hospital. They thought it was
20 a stroke again. It was a stroke in 2012. They thought
21 I'd had another one. They couldn't really tell because
22 I lay on the floor for nine hours before I got help.

23 The neurologist diagnosed me with FND and he said
24 that basically comes from the childhood trauma of what's
25 happened in my childhood. So walking and sometimes

1 talking, my sight, everything, is affected by my
2 childhood.

3 Q. If we can move on, please, to page 17 of your statement
4 and, first of all, at paragraph 93, you talk about some
5 of the lessons to be learned from your experience. You
6 say that, at the time that you were at Ladyfield, you
7 weren't conscious of any inspections being done. You
8 say that, of course, you know that nowadays there's the
9 Care Inspectorate that inspects certain care settings.

10 What are your views in relation to inspections and
11 what should be done?

12 A. At Ladyfield, I never even seen my social worker.
13 I seen nobody. My view for this is personally, now,
14 I would have people working in there or being in places
15 to see what goes on, because you always hear, like,
16 criminal checks, and the cynics, that's only if you've
17 been caught. They're not worth the paper they're
18 written on.

19 I've always said and I said to [REDACTED]: put people
20 in there. Put somebody in that's just -- they can find
21 out what's going on.

22 Q. You say at this part of your statement they actually
23 need to go into them for a full week and work there or
24 certainly be there for a period of time to understand
25 what's going on?

1 A. Yeah, because I know personally fae where I stay there
2 now, when they know the Care Inspectorate is coming,
3 everything's all done, pristine and looking good, which
4 is rubbish. You need to be in there fae day one.

5 Q. Then, at paragraph 94 of your statement, you talk about
6 the whole system being wrong. You say you don't agree
7 with locking children up. Then you go on to talk about
8 child protection. You say:

9 'You might not want to share things, but you need
10 someone safe to talk to.'

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. Do you think that would have made a difference, if there
13 had been somebody outwith Ladyfield who was a safe
14 person for you to talk to?

15 A. Yes, I think it would be better if there was somebody
16 that you could talk to you, that you know is not going
17 to go back to the place that's abusing you; that can
18 take it forward for you and get you help.

19 And the system, the child protection system, I was
20 put on it 'cause my dad slapped me in my ear and he had
21 his rings on -- I know he shouldn't have done that, but
22 I deserved it. I was being a right wee toerag and child
23 protection wanted to take me off my dad. So in my own
24 experience of child protection, it's a joke. They look
25 at things that are stupid. They don't look at things

1 that matter.

2 Q. Then, at paragraph 95, you talk about being given labels
3 and you say:

4 'We had no choice of being listened to. We stood no
5 chance. All that the label did was put a target on our
6 head saying "abuse it". I don't think kids that age
7 should be labelled anyway.'

8 Did you feel like you were labelled as a child?

9 A. Yes. Yeah, I do because the minute you -- I'd
10 self-harmed myself, when they cut you or when they put
11 cigarettes out on you, or when they done what they done
12 to you, it was: you done it yourself.

13 Q. Then, at paragraph 98, on page 18, you say:

14 'How can children say without saying? Maybe we
15 could use sign language, something to say "help me", two
16 signs. I saw this on TikTok once. Children could
17 receive training on how to ask for help.'

18 Can you explain a bit more of what you mean there?

19 A. I think I kinda worded it wrong. It shouldn't be the
20 children asking for help. It should be adults able to
21 recognise that the children need help. There should be
22 something in place that protects them.

23 MS INNES: 'Jane', I've come to the end of the questions
24 that I've got to ask you. Unless Lady Smith has any
25 further questions for you, that's all that I have to ask

1 you this afternoon. Thank you.

2 LADY SMITH: 'Jane', I don't have any other questions for

3 you. But I do want to thank you for helping us so much

4 as you have done this afternoon. It's been really

5 valuable to hear directly from you and have that

6 evidence in addition to the evidence I've already got in

7 your written statement.

8 As I said at the beginning, I'm sure that hasn't

9 been easy. But you have contributed significantly to

10 the work of this Inquiry and I hope that helps you bear

11 with whatever pain we've renewed this afternoon.

12 You are free to go and I hope the rest of the day is

13 more restful for you, thank you.

14 A. Can I ask you something?

15 LADY SMITH: Yes, do. What?

16 A. There was something I wanted to bring up. I didn't know

17 when to -- brought up by yourselves. But it was in

18 relation to a psychiatrist that I had, who was a fake

19 psychiatrist, who wrote reports on my daughter's

20 adoption and wrote -- sectioned me illegally. And it

21 was just my -- I'm very strong in the belief that if

22 somebody like that can get into that job, how are you

23 ever going to stop abusers?

24 LADY SMITH: Is this the psychiatrist that you very

25 helpfully drew attention to before giving evidence

1 today? The one who's been convicted and got into
2 trouble for presenting herself as being a psychiatrist
3 when she didn't have any qualifications?
4 A. Yes. Yes, it is.
5 LADY SMITH: It was really helpful for me to be -- I have
6 come across that news item before. I can't actually
7 remember precisely when. But I agree with you, it's
8 very troubling to think that somebody can represent that
9 they're professionally qualified in a very important
10 area like psychiatry when they're not.
11 So thank you for that. I do note that, and I note
12 the impact it's had on you as a mother, looking at her
13 having had an effect on your daughter. So, thank you.
14 Was there anything else, before I go?
15 A. No, that's it.
16 LADY SMITH: Thank you.
17 A. I just hope it helps.
18 LADY SMITH: Everything you've told me helps the work we're
19 doing. It really does. So do feel free to go and, as
20 I say, go and relax. I think you'll need that after
21 this afternoon; all right?
22 A. Yes. Thank you.
23 LADY SMITH: Thank you.
24 Ms Innes?
25 MS INNES: My Lady, we do have time for another read-in this

1 afternoon, which Ms McMillan will deal with.

2 LADY SMITH: Just before we turn to that, before I forget,
3 we did use names of some individuals who are covered by
4 my General Restriction Order, whose identities are
5 covered by that. That was KCN [REDACTED], KCO [REDACTED],
6 somebody called KCM [REDACTED], who was a member of staff, and
7 a person called [REDACTED], who was a friend of the
8 witnesses when they were both in care together. None of
9 them can be identified as having been named in our
10 evidence outside this room.

11 So now, a read-in. I'll call on Ms McMillan's
12 services again.

13 MS MCMILLAN: This is the statement of an applicant who is
14 anonymous. She will be known as 'Rosie'.

15 The reference for 'Rosie's' statement is
16 WIT.001.001.7480.

17 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

18 'Resie' (read)

19 MS MCMILLAN: Records show, my Lady, that 'Rosie' was
20 admitted to the Royal Scottish National Hospital in [REDACTED]
21 of 1964 and that she was discharged in [REDACTED] of 1973.

22 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

23 MS MCMILLAN: 'Rosie' was born in 1960. In her statement,
24 at paragraphs 2 and 3, she talks about life before going
25 into care. She lived with her parents and older

1 siblings. She doesn't remember much about life before
2 she went into care, other than her fear of dogs.

3 Her mother was working and her grandparents spent
4 time looking after her.

5 From paragraph 4, she talks about how she came to be
6 in the Royal Scottish National Hospital. Her time
7 there, the routine and the abuse. She says:

8 'The doctor and social worker advised my parents to
9 put me in care for my wellbeing. I had a slight
10 learning disability and something wrong with my bones.
11 My records indicated that there were physical and mental
12 health difficulties that needed to be dealt with. I was
13 the only sibling that went into the hospital. I find it
14 difficult to understand that.

15 'I don't really remember arriving at hospital. As
16 I grew up, I realised where I was and that I was getting
17 help. At the entrance to the hospital, you went through
18 blue gates and there was a big old-fashioned building.
19 The doctors and psychiatrists were based there. There
20 was then another building with boys staying in it.
21 There was a separate building for old women, and
22 a workshop down from that for the women to work in.
23 There was a cafe down from the Park building and
24 a workshop for men to work in, doing joinery and
25 building dolls' houses. Past the women's workshop was

1 a school for older children that I called the high
2 school. Across from that, was a big storage room where
3 they kept things like clothing. There was a primary
4 school on the grounds. It was a big complex.

5 'When I first went there, I was in a villa within
6 the grounds. There were four big, long villas close
7 together. I can't remember how many beds were in the
8 bedroom as I was only a wee bairn at the time. We used
9 to get moved into the villas again when others were on
10 holiday, so the nurses could give our ward a detailed
11 clean. I stayed there for a couple of weeks. There was
12 a small living room, a dining room, and big wards with
13 lots of beds in them.

14 'I went into the Park building when I was older.
15 I spent most of my time at the hospital in there. There
16 were about 25 children in Park, all girls. I think they
17 were aged 7 upwards. My bedroom was upstairs. There
18 were four big bedrooms and one single room. There were
19 four or five beds in my bedroom. My bed was in the far
20 away corner. My friend's room was on the left-hand side
21 and across the corridor from my room. There were five
22 or six beds in her room. There was a long corridor
23 outside my bedroom and toilets at the end of that with
24 hand basins. There were also two or three baths in one
25 room.

1 'Downstairs in Park, the rooms were changed about
2 a bit. There was a nurses' reception, but that got
3 changed into a living room. There was also a play area,
4 but previously that had been a bathroom. There were
5 toilets, a cloakroom, a dining room with a small kitchen
6 off it, a pantry for mops and things, and a living room
7 or bedroom.

8 'The nurses got us up in the morning. They would
9 get us to brush our teeth, give ourselves a wash and put
10 our clothes on. We would get ready for breakfast.
11 After breakfast, some of us went to do duties. I would
12 go upstairs and help make the beds or tidy up. After
13 that, we'd go to the cloakroom and put our shoes and
14 jackets on. One of the nurses would take us to school.

15 'Bedtime was between eight and nine o'clock. The
16 nurses would tell us when it was time to go to bed.
17 I always tried to stay up a bit later to help the
18 nurses. I always wanted to help people.

19 'We were fed really well. There were people working
20 in the big kitchens in the main building. The food was
21 brought over in large metal containers. There was
22 a smaller kitchen in my house, but I think that was just
23 for teas and coffees and things like that. We had
24 breakfast between 7.30 and 8 o'clock. We got a good
25 breakfast. We had cereal, a fry up and bread or toast

1 with juice or tea. At lunchtime we would maybe get
2 soup, mince and tatties and a pudding. At tea time, we
3 would have chips and pudding or cakes. We got a cookie
4 and a glass of milk for supper before bed.

5 'On a Sunday night, we would go in a big room for
6 a bath. We all had to take our clothes off and get
7 stripped. Two or three nurses would bath us. Then we
8 had to get our dressing gown or pyjamas on. We had to
9 stand naked waiting for the bath. That happened up
10 until I left at the age of 12. Even at that age, the
11 nurses would wash me with a sponge. If you were one of
12 the last ones to go in the bath, you could be waiting
13 for a while. When I was older, I wondered why we had to
14 strip for our baths at the same time. I didn't know
15 anything different at the time.

16 'I went to the primary school on the grounds.
17 I liked singing, poetry and making things. I think the
18 teachers came in from outside the hospital. They were
19 good. I think all the children came from within the
20 hospital. I remember learning a song about a little red
21 bus and a little red mini when I was 5 or 6. I can
22 still remember the tune. I was in the villa at the
23 time. I remember being taken to watch Playschool. We
24 would get a bit of buttered roll whilst we watched it.
25 It was good.

1 'I went to another school when I was older.
2 I wasn't there for long before I left to go to Dawson
3 Park School. School was all right until I got separated
4 from my pal.

5 'The nurses would allocate the chores each day.
6 Some of the time, I was willing to do it. I didn't know
7 anything different. In the morning, we would strip the
8 beds if they were wet. We would change the top cover if
9 it was necessary. I remember making beds and having
10 a carry on with [my friend]. One of the domestics
11 shouted at us, "You're not paid to carry on, you're paid
12 to clean". We would clean after lunch, before going
13 back to school. We would brush, mop, clean the toilets.
14 After that, it was nearly time to go back to school.

15 'When we got back from school, we had to tidy up
16 again. We had to scrub the toilets, wash the dining
17 room floor and scrub the stairs. I can picture the
18 stairs all the time. They were red and white. I was
19 often on my hands and knees, scrubbing the stairs.
20 I remember scrubbing 25 pairs of white socks until my
21 hands blistered. Now I realise that they could have
22 been washed at the laundry, but I didn't realise that at
23 the time.

24 'One day, I left a bed wet because I couldn't be
25 bothered making it. I was made to strip it and remake

1 it. When I got older, I wondered what the domestics
2 were doing whilst we were cleaning. They must have been
3 sitting having tea and coffee. If we did the chores, we
4 got 25p a week. If we didn't, we got 10p. On
5 a Saturday morning I would go to the shop on the grounds
6 with my money and buy sweeties and juice.

7 'The staff were sisters, nurses and domestics.
8 There was a more senior nurse called a matron. The
9 nurses wore blue overalls with a white bib that tied at
10 the back. They wore a black belt and a watch and
11 a badge. They wore hats. The sisters used to wear
12 a darker colour. They would work in shifts, so there
13 were a lot of them. Some of the patients needed
14 round-the-clock care. I can't remember any male nurses
15 working in my house. The doctor would come back and
16 forth if you needed to be seen.

17 'Every morning I used to ask some of the nurses who
18 was going to be working that day. If it was somebody
19 I liked I would be happy, but I used to dread some of
20 them. I got on well with some of the nurses. I used to
21 talk to them. One of them gave me gold slippers with
22 flowers on them. Another gave me blue, white and pink
23 pants with white elastic round them.

24 'We played in the play room. There were toys there
25 and books to read. We could draw or colour in or do

1 jigsaws. There was plenty to do. In the summer, we
2 would go out to play. I played on bikes and scooters.
3 I was always falling off the scooter and skinning my
4 knees.

5 'After we'd done our duties on a Saturday morning,
6 we used to go to the big gym hall at the primary school.
7 We could play on the ropes or jump on the horse. Ladies
8 would come in from outside the hospital and supervise us
9 at the gym. On a Tuesday night we went to the pictures
10 in the concert hall on the grounds. We did our school
11 Nativity there and I played Mary.

12 'When we got new beds they were attached to
13 a wardrobe with a set of drawers. They were nice. They
14 didn't look so much like hospital beds. I would keep my
15 belongings in the unit. I had a walkie-talkie doll, my
16 radio and my red bag.

17 'I got a brown and white dog as a present from one
18 of the nurses. It was for putting my pyjamas or gown
19 in. When I left, one of the nurses told me I couldn't
20 keep it. I said it was mine, but she said I was going
21 home to stay and I needed to leave it.

22 'They would take us on holiday once a year. The
23 nurses took us. We took turns because they could only
24 take so many children at a time. We went in a coach.
25 I'm not sure where it was, but it was near the seaside.

1 We stayed in a big villa. I loved it. We had two
2 dormitories and a big long living room. We went to the
3 beach and went round the shops and bought toys.
4 I remember I chased a wasp and got stung. The meals
5 were good. I remember asking for HP Sauce because
6 I didn't like tomato sauce. I remember we got a bag of
7 sweets. My friend asked if that was all we were
8 getting. I crushed up my bag and threw it away. I was
9 in a bad mood that day for some reason.

10 'On our birthdays we got cake and everybody would
11 sing Happy Birthday. We would get something as
12 a present, like a bar of chocolate. There were
13 Christmas decorations and a Christmas tree. We got
14 presents, just like a child should have. Sometimes
15 I got to go home at Christmas. On Easter Sunday, we
16 would get a nice Easter egg. It would be sitting on the
17 table when you came down for breakfast.

18 'My mum had to ask for permission to come and see
19 me. She had to write a letter to request a visit.
20 I don't understand why she had to ask for permission to
21 see her own child. It felt like I wasn't her daughter
22 anymore. She came every couple of weeks on a Saturday.
23 Sometimes she would come on her own and sometimes she
24 came with one of my sisters. She would buy me Maltesers
25 because that was my favourite chocolate at the time. We

1 would walk around the building and go for a cuppa and
2 a chat. Sometimes my mum would take me out for the
3 weekend or the whole week. I would go out and play with
4 my friends I'd made at home. I used to love getting
5 a bit of freedom.

6 'I also got visits from [a couple], who were my
7 mum's friends. I don't remember any social workers
8 coming to visit. I only remember being under a social
9 worker when I left hospital. Nobody else came to ask
10 how I was getting on.

11 'When I was 10 or 11, my friend was separated from
12 me. I used to have a lot of good times with her. We
13 used to help each other. My mother's friends used to
14 take us out at the weekends. I later learned that [one
15 of my mother's friends had] sexually assaulted [my
16 friend]. She didn't tell me about it. Her father told
17 the hospital that she should have nothing to do with me.
18 I didn't know why. I wasn't allowed to play with her at
19 school, even though we were in the same class. I was
20 being punished even though I'd done nothing wrong. She
21 was asked to give me back my transistor radio. I just
22 smashed it up in anger. She gave me back my red handbag
23 and I ripped that to bits as well. I started having
24 tantrums. I would lie on the floor and kick my feet.

25 'I was still allowed to go out with [my mum's

1 friends] when I was in the hospital. [They] would come
2 and visit me. We used to go and feed a donkey and he
3 bought me a blue and white coat. When I got home, my
4 mother told us not to go round to see them, but she
5 didn't tell us why. We did what we wanted. Not long
6 after I had returned home, [those same friends of my
7 mother] abused my sister as well.

8 'There was a handyman at the hospital. He looked
9 quite old ... He was maybe in his 30s or 40s. He wore
10 brown overalls and a tartan flat cap. I remember being
11 up the stairs in the Park when nobody else was around.
12 He touched me down below. He got me to put my hand in
13 his pocket, which went through to his private parts. He
14 said, "Mind that was your toy when you were a wee kid.
15 That's what you used to play with. It's our wee secret.
16 You don't tell anybody. I've done it to the other
17 lassies on the other wards". He told me he'd touched me
18 when I first came in and I was in the villas.
19 I remember on one occasion he was touching me down below
20 when I was standing at a window. It happened until
21 I left.

22 'One night when I was about 10, I wet the bed. The
23 night nurse came in and felt my bed. I don't know her
24 name. I was lying in my bed sleeping, facing the wall.
25 She walloped me with a high heeled shoe on my right

1 buttock. She used the heel. I was screaming because of
2 the pain. She said in an angry voice that it was for
3 wetting the bed and that I shouldn't be wetting the bed.
4 When she left the room, I lifted something and flung it
5 off the wall in anger. I couldn't sit properly at
6 breakfast the next day because it was really sore.
7 Somebody must have seen the black and blue mark on my
8 bottom.

9 'There was another domestic staff member. Every
10 time I got something new, she would take it off me. She
11 used to be jealous. I remember I got a new pair of
12 slippers because my old ones had a hole in the toe. She
13 took the new ones off me and got the old ones out of the
14 bucket, saying that there was nothing wrong with them.

15 'I remember a girl came out and hit me from
16 underneath a table. I hit her back, so I was sent to my
17 bed as punishment. She was stuck under a table for the
18 full day. The nurses twisted her arm behind her back
19 and put her under there. They sat on chairs blocking
20 her, with their backs to her. She only got out to go
21 for her meals or to the toilet. Every time I was in her
22 villa, she was under the table. I was afraid of other
23 patients because I got hit by them. Some of them were
24 really strong. I started hating the hospital and I just
25 wanted home for good.

1 'I remember going to the disco on a Thursday night.
2 I used to play with a boy sometimes. He gave me a wee
3 car or train. He gave me a peck on the cheek and I gave
4 him one back. As a punishment the toy was taken off me
5 and I missed a week of going to the disco.

6 'I used to come home crying to my mum. I told her
7 that other patients were hitting me. I was afraid of
8 what the handyman might do to me if I told anybody he
9 was abusing me. I didn't know who to turn to. I was
10 only a child and he was an adult, so he could do more
11 harm to me than I could to him. After I'd left the
12 hospital, I told my mum, months down the line, that this
13 man had been touching me. I only told her recently
14 about being hit with the shoe and about the domestic.
15 My mum apologised and said she should have done
16 something about it at the time. She didn't know who to
17 turn to.

18 'I reported the abuse at the hospital to the police.
19 I made a statement about four years ago. I told them
20 about the handyman, the nurse who assaulted me and the
21 cleaner. I wanted somebody to listen to me in case it
22 happened to another child. They went into a lot of
23 detail. It made me feel like they were challenging me
24 when they should have been challenging the abusers.
25 When they got back to me, they said they couldn't find

1 anything and that the case was closed unless further
2 information came to light.'

3 'Rosie' then goes on to discuss her life after her
4 time in the RSNH. She went to another school for
5 children with disabilities or children who needed
6 educational support. She was living at home with her
7 parents and siblings.

8 She spoke of the difficulties that she had at home
9 with her father, while her mother worked hard to provide
10 for her and her siblings.

11 At paragraph 41, she tells us that her mother
12 decided to divorce her dad when she was 13. When she
13 returned from school one day, her father had set the
14 house on fire. 'Rosie' continued in school until she
15 was nearly 16. She then worked in a milk dairy and had
16 various jobs. 'Rosie' now works in the sewing industry.
17 She is married and has her own family now.

18 'Rosie' then tells us about the impact of her time
19 in care.

20 From paragraph 45, she says:

21 'I blocked things out until I had my first child
22 23 years ago. After I had my first child, I got
23 postnatal depression. I was starting to lose it all.
24 That's when the flashbacks started. I went to the
25 doctor to ask for help. A social worker got involved.

1 I told the social worker [that] there was no way that
2 they were taking my child after what had happened to me
3 ... I asked for help and support to get through it. My
4 sons went to nursery because I could become anxious and
5 angry. It was a day care place for children at risk.
6 It was for their protection and my protection.

7 'The doctor gave me anti-depressants. I was off and
8 on tablets for years. They didn't help. If anything,
9 they made me worse. I tried to take an overdose.
10 I told my husband I didn't want to be here. I didn't
11 know what the point was. I felt as if nobody was going
12 to believe me, nobody was going to listen to me, and
13 nobody cared two hoots about me, as long as they got
14 what they wanted. I was just a kid and I was just there
15 to do as I was told.

16 'My husband told me he knew I was hiding something.
17 I'd been hiding what had happened in my past because I
18 didn't want to dwell on it. He knew from how I was
19 reacting and from my body language that something had
20 happened. The abuse I suffered affects my sex life.
21 One minute I'm all right and the next I just freeze up.
22 I'm lucky I've got an understanding man.'

23 She said she tried to take her own life when the
24 kids were young:

25 'My oldest son was in the house at the time. He was

1 9 or 10. He was crying, shouting for his dad to stop
2 me. My husband was trying to get a hold of me to stop.
3 I didn't want to live anymore. When I eventually told
4 my husband what happened to me in care, he didn't
5 believe me at first.

6 'I told the doctor that the tablets were just like
7 a sticking plaster on a cut finger. When the tablets
8 wore off, I still had the problem. They didn't solve
9 anything. I didn't want tablets; I wanted help. He
10 referred me to Open Secret in Falkirk for counselling.
11 I had one-to-one counselling. They asked me to draw
12 a picture of how I was feeling. I drew a black box,
13 saying I wished I was dead and that I was a mistake.
14 I still feel like I was the black sheep and I don't
15 belong here. The counselling helped a bit. I then
16 joined the In Care Survivors in Stirling, still Open
17 Secret. I did one-to-one sessions off and on as the
18 years went on. Sometimes I thought I could cope without
19 counselling and then I'd have to go back.

20 'When I stayed with my mum, I would get so angry
21 I would smash things. I remembered smashing up the
22 shelves in my wardrobe. Nobody was listening to me
23 otherwise, so it was the only way I could make them
24 listen. I still feel angry. Sometimes I feel so angry
25 inside me I want to hit a wall until it falls. A couple

1 of years ago I was round at a friend's house and I
2 punched a brick wall. I put a dent in it.

3 'I think my anger stops people getting close to me.
4 I get angry with people who care about me. I take it
5 out on the wrong people. I don't have as many friends
6 as I should have. I overreact if somebody comes at me.
7 Sometimes if you try to tell people about the abuse, you
8 can scare them. So I learned not to tell anyone.
9 I still talk to my mum. I know she's not to blame.
10 She's had a hectic life as well. I think I would have
11 been closer to my siblings if I hadn't been taken into
12 care.

13 'There are always reminders. I put the TV on, I put
14 the radio on, somebody talks at work or I lift a paper
15 and I find things that trigger me. I hear a voice in
16 the background telling me it's happened before and it
17 will happen again. I get flashbacks and I feel like
18 people are reminding me all the time. I had blue, pink
19 and yellow pants on when I was touched by the handyman.
20 I don't wear pants that are similar to them.

21 'I've been working with Wellbeing Scotland for five
22 years based in Stirling. I attend group therapy
23 sessions. I'm starting to feel a bit better and make
24 plans. Maybe if I can get through this journey I can
25 get some closure.'

1 She goes on to talk about her hopes for the Inquiry:

2 'I think people working with children in care homes
3 need to be checked regularly. They should be checked by
4 the police before they go in. When they're in, they
5 need to be checked as well. There must be a way to
6 catch these people out. Things can happen behind closed
7 doors.

8 'I hope that a lot of other people realise what
9 happened to them back then. I want things to improve.
10 People should be safe and comfortable wherever they're
11 being looked after. Young people, elderly people, and
12 vulnerable people should be protected. Nobody deserves
13 to be treated like I was.

14 'Living in silence wrecks lives. There should be
15 more information about help that's available for people
16 like me. If I hadn't had Cath and my husband to tell my
17 story to, I don't think I'd be here today. I'd be in
18 the gutter by now.

19 'I don't know what I'd have been like if I hadn't
20 been in the hospital. Maybe I wouldn't have had the
21 nourishment or medication that I needed. I was put in
22 the RSNH for my safety and wellbeing. I would have
23 expected the people there to look after me and keep me
24 away from harm. A lot of the people there were really
25 good and they took care of me. They fed me, clothed me,

1 and did everything that I needed. It was a minority of
2 people that did wrong. It shamed everybody else in
3 a roundabout way.

4 'I've pushed a lot of people away. I don't want to
5 do that anymore. I've had enough of it all. I've let
6 my abusers beat me for years. Not anymore. I want to
7 live my life. I want to have the last laugh.'

8 She then says:

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

13 'Rosie' has signed her statement and it's dated
14 19 September 2018.

15 LADY SMITH: Thank you very much indeed.

16 Before I rise, I just want to pick up on one theme
17 that we've had in this Inquiry for so long and we've
18 heard about it today. It's the one of children feeling
19 that they don't have a voice.

20 I can recommend to anybody who is interested that
21 they go into the National Gallery of Scotland at the
22 moment. If you enter from the garden entrance and go
23 past the access to Contini's and the access to the shop,
24 and right along on the right-hand side, Oban High School
25 have a display of artwork. They quote two children, one

1 who says:

2 'I think art is a good way of communicating things

3 that are hard to speak.'

4 And another child who says:

5 'Normally adults wouldn't listen to teenagers when

6 they say stuff about the world and what's going wrong.

7 Sometimes they need new eyes to understand the bigger

8 picture or problems that are hidden from their eyes.'

9 And this project involved 17 young people from Oban

10 High aged 11 to 15 years, who worked with an artist

11 called Katie Schwab to develop their creativity skills

12 and explore ideas that to matter to them. I was very

13 struck at this reference of today's children still being

14 troubled about how they can use their voice and find

15 their voice and have it heard.

16 Everybody made individual artworks, collectively

17 choosing the word 'voice' as a theme. Some were

18 interested in musical voices, others in body language,

19 social issues and inequalities. And the project enabled

20 them to quietly find and raise their voices through

21 visual art and subjects that meant something to them.

22 The art ranges from depictions of a recording of sound

23 waves to one which is an artwork of a child saying:

24 'I thought I didn't have a voice and that it was

25 out, but it was out.'

1 That was in the sense of it was just out
2 temporarily:
3 'Everyone does.'
4 And now she is smiling. She realises she does have
5 a voice.
6 Or one very powerful piece of art, where the
7 depiction of a girl is in the centre of it, with bold
8 letters in which this girl is trying to voice:
9 'Let me express myself.'
10 But her mouth is stitched up. And the other voices
11 in her head are depicted, such as 'be perfect', 'be
12 smarter', 'be quiet', 'do not be yourself'.
13 Then there's a wonderful piece that's just
14 a depiction of different formulations of colour and
15 shapes to show all the muddle that might be going on in
16 a child's head when they're trying to use their voice.
17 Do go. It's free. It will only take you ten
18 minutes to have a look at it, but I would certainly
19 recommend it.
20 Now, tomorrow morning?
21 MS MCMILLAN: Yes, my Lady. I dare say that we're
22 continuing with more oral evidence tomorrow, ready to
23 commence at 10.00.
24 LADY SMITH: Thank you very much indeed. Tomorrow, when I
25 last checked, it was going to be Friday, which I'm sure

1 we're all going to welcome after a hard week.

2 Thank you.

3 (4.04pm)

4 (The Inquiry adjourned until 10.00 am

5 on Friday, 9 May 2025)

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