

Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability

The National Confidential Forum:

Estimating the number of people with learning disabilities placed in institutional care as
children, 1930 - 2005

October 2014

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Introduction

This report examines the development of learning disability institutions across the 20th century in order to estimate the number of people with learning disabilities in Scotland who experienced institutional care as children; and to identify institutions that admitted children with learning disabilities.

This research was commissioned by the Scottish Government in order to support the National Confidential Forum (NCF) to effectively engage with adults with learning disabilities who experienced institutional care as children in learning disability hospitals. It will also help to ensure that people with learning disabilities have equal access to the NCF. To support these aims this report will provide:

- A detailed outline of the historical development of institutional provision for children with learning disabilities in Scotland;
- An estimate of the number of adults with learning disabilities in Scotland who are eligible to provide a testimony to the NCF;
- Analysis of the distribution of the current population of adults with learning disabilities by health board and local authority; and
- A comprehensive list of institutions that provided residential care for children with learning disabilities.

The need to undertake an analysis of learning disability institutions was identified in a previous piece of work undertaken by the Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability (SCLD) and ENABLE Scotland which recommended that “....in order to ensure that the National Confidential Forum proactively includes the historical experiences of people with learning disabilities there is a need for further research to estimate the number of people with learning disabilities eligible to participate in the NCF”.¹ SCLD was subsequently asked to conduct a short research project to estimate the number of children who were placed in learning disability institutions.

This research has focused on institutional care of children with learning disabilities in the period between 1930 and 2005. This time frame was selected in order to match the period explored in the scoping project undertaken by the Centre for Excellence for Looked After Children in Scotland (CELCIS) whose aim was to estimate the number of people eligible to give a testimony at the NCF.² However the CELCIS report did not focus on residential provision for children in long-stay institutions.

A key challenge for this project has been in establishing a relationship between the historical information drawn from policy papers, institutional reports and admissions records; and the

¹ Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability. (2013) *Supporting the engagement of people with learning disabilities in the establishment of a National Confidential Forum*. Glasgow: SCLD.

² Kendrick, A. & Hawthorn, M. (2012) *National Confidential Forum for Adult Survivors of Childhood Abuse in Care: Scoping Project on Children in Care in Scotland, 1930 – 2005*. Glasgow: CELCIS.
<http://www.survivorscotland.org.uk/downloads/1343290344-Scoping%20Report%20final%20June%202012%20v2.pdf> : accessed 14 August 2014.

current population of adults with learning disabilities in Scotland. Thus it is important to emphasise from the beginning that we can only present an estimate of the likely percentage of the current population who experienced institutional care as children. The scope of this project was also limited by other factors and such as funding and timescales which limited the number of institutional records that could be accessed as well as the depth of analysis of the admissions records that we were able to examine.

The presentation of findings from this project is divided into two main sections. In the first section we present a historical overview of institutional provision in Scotland, and for key periods we have attempted to identify and describe the number of institutions and the characteristics of institutional provision for people with learning disabilities within the period. It became clear early in the project that there was no comprehensive agreement on the institutions that should be included in a list of learning disability hospitals. Indeed an important output from this work has been to identify previously unknown institutions. We have provided lists in the Appendices of all of the institutions that have been identified through the course of the project as having provided residential care for children. These lists are drawn from the 'previous abode' item in admissions registers as well as from reports of institutional provision in Scotland. However this research has shown that there is no single reliable source of information about long-stay institutions that have operated in Scotland. Therefore the lists provided in this report cannot be regarded as complete and other institutions may come to light through the work of the NCF.

In the second part of the report we present an analysis of current learning disability data drawn from Learning Disability Statistics Scotland (LDSS) 2013 (published September 2014).³ LDSS 2013 indicates that there are currently 26,236 adults known to local authorities in Scotland. This section is intended to support the estimation of the subset of this population that were children in the period where residential care for people with learning disabilities was routinely provided in long-stay hospitals. Drawing from our analysis of the hospital admissions records (presented in Table 11) we propose that 62% (n=16,360) of the current learning disability population were children during the periods when this type of institutional care of children was routine. Further analysis of this population subset provides a breakdown of the geographical distribution of people by health board and local authority areas.

Terminology

The Scottish Government's learning disability policy, *The keys to life*,⁴ defines 'learning disability' in the following statement:

"People with learning disabilities have a significant, lifelong, condition that started before adulthood, which affected their development and which means they need help to:

³ Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability. (2014) *Statistics release: Learning disability statistics 2013 (eSAY)*. Glasgow: SCLD. <http://www.sclد.org.uk/sclد-projects/esay/esay-statistics-releases> : accessed 24 September 2014.

⁴ Scottish Government. (2013) *The keys to life: improving quality of life for people with learning disabilities*. Edinburgh: Scottish Government. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0042/00424389.pdf> : accessed 20 August 2014.

- understand information;
- learn skills; and
- cope independently.”⁵

Contemporary learning disability policy and practice increasingly recognises that children and adults with learning disabilities are citizens who can make a positive contribution to society. Both children and adults with learning disabilities are encouraged to have a voice, to be active and visible members in the community and to have choice and control in their own lives. It was not always so.

For most of the 19th century and a significant part of the 20th century people with learning disabilities were overwhelmingly described in terms of ‘deficiency’. Children and adults were labelled as ‘defective’ and sub-categories were developed that described the perceived extent of their deficiency. These labels were used to determine the kind of education, training or support they received and were routinely used by the medical, education and social welfare sectors in Scotland. The terms used and the descriptions of people with learning disabilities that appear in the admissions registers of the learning disability institutions as well as in parliamentary papers and reports - ‘imbecile’, feeble-minded’ ‘ineducable’ - are shocking to modern ears. As late as 1984 long-stay hospitals for children and adults with learning disabilities were still described as ‘mental deficiency’ hospitals.⁶

The use of such terminology is reflective of attitudes and practice towards children and adults with learning disabilities that simultaneously denied their humanity and their place as citizens in our society. Whilst the very first institutions were set up specifically to provide care for children with learning disabilities it is possible to see a transformation around the beginning of the 20th century to a care and control model that emphasised the need to segregate many of those with learning disabilities for their own good and for the perceived protection of society.

In this report the term ‘long-stay hospital’ or ‘long-stay institution’ is used to describe the asylums, hospitals and other institutions that housed children and adults with learning disabilities in the 20th century. The term ‘learning disabilities’ is also used as far as possible, even when describing historical events, unless it was felt necessary to maintain the historical context. Where a historical term is used in the text it has been placed in single quotation marks.

While in no way wishing to perpetuate the use of historical terms for learning disabilities it seems important to remember that such terms were routinely used within living memory. Many of the adults with learning disabilities who might use the National Confidential Forum will have experienced such labelling. For these reasons a glossary of historical terms is given at Appendix A.

⁵ Ibid. p.6.

⁶ Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency. (1985) *Scottish mental health in-patient statistics 1984*. Edinburgh: ISD Publications.

Method

There is no one authoritative source of statistics related to institutional care for children and adults with learning disabilities over the relevant time period. It was therefore necessary to access and use a variety of sources.

In order to estimate the number of children with learning disabilities placed in institutions as children the research team proposed to:

- Identify the location of archives from learning disability hospitals across Scotland and apply for access to the records;
- Review policy and legislation that influenced learning disability practice to identify key milestones impacting on the admission of children with learning disabilities to long-stay hospitals in Scotland;
- Scope the historical development of this type of provision;
- Analyse the above findings in order to estimate the number of adults with learning disabilities in Scotland today who may be eligible to speak to the NCF;
- Explore the Learning Disability Statistics Scotland to estimate the size and distribution of the current population likely to have experienced institutionalised care as children.

Data and information for this study were gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources.

Hospital Archives

The Archives Hub⁷ provides a searchable online database of archived records from a wide range of institutions including Scottish health boards. This was the main resource used to locate and identify relevant hospital records. The team undertook an iterative process of identification of learning disability institutions from the existing literature, policy and research; location of archived records; and identification of potential sources of information about the admission of children with learning disabilities to institutions. This process led the research team to uncover institutions which they were unaware of previously or did not think had routinely admitted children with learning disabilities. It also revealed that the surviving historic admissions records for learning disability institutions are often fragmented and located across multiple locations.

Access to sensitive historical records that contain patient-identifiable data is governed directly by individual health boards in Scotland, and is based on a local Caldicott⁸ process. Thus an imperative for the researchers on this project, limited by time and available funding, was to seek approval from the individual Caldicott Guardians to view the admissions registers from the learning disability hospitals that were identified through Archive Hub.

⁷ Jisc. (2014) *The Archives Hub*. <http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk> : accessed 4 September 2014.

⁸ The National Caldicott Scrutiny Process ensures the enforcement of strict legal guidelines relating to storage, maintenance and access to patient identifiable data.

The approval process is inevitably time consuming and led to limitations on the number of records it was possible to view. The team quickly established a need to limit the scope of the research and take a very pragmatic approach to the selection of records that was based on receipt of Caldicott approvals and availability of records. Appendix B provides a list of the specific records that were accessed for this project.

The research team visited three archive centres in total and received a summary completed by the archivist in one other centre. The following information (where available) was extracted from the admissions records for people admitted under the age of 18:

- forename
- surname
- year of birth
- type of admission
- previous abode
- age at admission
- gender
- date of discharge or death

Individual names were collected in order to identify duplicate entries and therefore enable us to identify unique admissions. The data was gathered on a password-protected laptop and then transferred to SCLD's secure server for analysis.

Admission registers were consulted at three health service archives as follows:

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives

- Broadfield and Merchiston Hospitals admissions register for the years 1925-1965.
- Children's Home Hospital, Strathblane, registers for the years 1963-1970; 1971-1977; 1977-1994.
- Kirklands Hospital admissions register for the years 1924-1948.
- Lennox Castle Hospital admissions register for the years 1936-1937; 1936-1989; 1958-1962; 1958-1967; 1967-1996; 1996-2004; and 1993.

NHS Highland Archive

- Craig Phadrig Hospital admissions register for the years 1969-1985.
- Inverness District Asylum / Craig Dunain registers for the years 1919-1935; 1935-1945; 1945-1955; 1955-1973; 1964-1966; 1966-1968.

University of Stirling Archives and Special Collections⁹

- Royal Scottish National Hospital (RSNH) admissions registers for the years 1914-1938; 1938-1988.

⁹ This archive service holds the historical records for NHS Forth Valley, particularly for RSNH.

National statistics

Since the early 1960s the mental health institutions in Scotland have returned data on an annual basis about admissions to in-patient mental health facilities in Scotland. This included specific data on 'mental deficiency' hospitals. Attempts were made to find all data tables for these national statistics. However, the resources available were incomplete and fragmentary. Whilst the annual series of *Scottish Mental Health In-Patient Statistics*¹⁰ was published by the Information Services Division of the Scottish Health Department Common Services Agency between the 1960s and the late 1980s, a full set of the data is no longer available from the Information Services Division. The research team managed to source data copies of the data releases for the years 1978, 1982, 1983 and 1984 from the National Library of Scotland. Subsequently, copies of the *Scottish Mental Health In-Patient Statistics* for 1974 – 1981 were located at the University of Glasgow library. This enabled a comparison of *Scottish Mental Health In-Patient Statistics* for the 11 years between 1974 and 1984 inclusively. The relevant data tables were analysed to determine an estimate of the percentage of the in-patient population who were admitted as children.

It should be noted that the annual statistics give only a snapshot of the children and young people resident in the institutions on a certain date (usually 31 December each year) and cannot be directly compared with the statistical information gathered from other sources, especially as the age ranges do not match.

For the years prior to 1974 and post 1984 other sources were sought. These included Hansard and government reports of the time. Some additional references to statistical information also came to light in the research and policy literature.

Information about current in-patient statistics, *Annual Statistics showing Available Beds by Speciality & NHS Board of Treatment*, is available online on the ISD Scotland website covering the years 2003-2013.¹¹

Annual national statistics about adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities have been available since 2003 as part of implementation of *The same as you?*¹² The initial reports for 2003 – 2007 are on the Scottish Government website. The statistics are collected by the Learning Disability Statistics Scotland (LDSS) project at SCLD on behalf of Scottish Government and the statistics releases for 2008 - 2013 are available on their website.¹³ These statistics provide the most up-to-date information on adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in Scotland. The collection of demographic information allows for

¹⁰ Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency. (1969-1985) *Scottish mental health in-patient statistics*. Edinburgh: ISD Publications. [annual publication]

¹¹ ISD Scotland. (2010) *Hospital care – beds. Annual statistics showing available beds by speciality and NHS Board of treatment*. Edinburgh: ISD Scotland. <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/Beds/> : accessed 11 August 2014.

¹² Scottish Government. (2000) *The same as you? A review of services for people with learning disabilities*. Edinburgh: Scottish Executive. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/1095/0001661.pdf> : accessed 6 August 2014.

¹³ Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability. (2014) *Statistics release: Learning disability statistics*. Glasgow: SCLD. <http://www.sclld.org.uk/sclld-projects/esay/esay-statistics-releases> : accessed 24 September 2014.

analysis based on year of birth and therefore enables us to determine the number of people who were born within selected time periods and who are still alive today. Through analysis of admissions registers and admissions policies across the time period explored we assert that people born in or after 1982 were less likely to have experienced residential care in long stay hospitals as children. To ensure data quality was as high as possible, this group of people were removed from the dataset before analysis was undertaken for the purposes of this research. Whilst it is not possible from LDSS data to determine which individuals experienced institutional care as children, it is possible to identify those who would have been aged under 18 prior to 1982 and therefore may have entered hospital based institutional care as a child. Policy and practice differ across time periods and the likelihood of individuals having entered institutional care in any one time period will depend on the policy prevalent at the time. By applying the time periods used in this report to the LDSS data and cross referencing this by year of birth, we can establish how many people were aged under 18 within each period. By determining the number of people with learning disabilities known to local authorities alive today who were aged under 18 in each time period, the policy and practice of the time can be considered and a judgement can be made as to the percentage likely to have experienced institutional care as children. This information is presented in Appendix C. The number of people with learning disabilities who are alive today who were under 18 in each period explored is presented in the relevant sections this report.

Analysis of other information on the historical and policy context

Information on the background to the development of institutional care for children and adults with learning disabilities and its subsequent dismantling was collected from:

- Published literature and official reports
- Online searches
- The libraries and archives of both ENABLE Scotland and SCLD.

Use was made of union catalogues (online combined library catalogues from a range of institutions) such as COPAC, WorldCat, Scottish Council on Archives (SCAN) and the Archives Hub in order to identify relevant resources as well as potential local repositories for material which was not online.

Institutions for children and adults with learning disabilities

A list of institutions that housed children and young adults with learning disabilities over the course of the 20th century was built up through an analysis of the research literature, relevant government reports, and via the catalogue indexes and finding aids¹⁴ of the health service archives. In particular, the research team sought to identify which institutions had admitted children and, where possible, over which time period. However, this information was not always available.

The reality is that many people with learning disabilities entered a long-stay hospital as a child and then did not leave for many many years, or may have been transferred from a children's hospital to an adult institution at age 16. The adult population in any learning

¹⁴ A finding aid is a webpage or document containing details about a specific collection of records in an archive.

disability hospital contained a significant proportion of patients whose first experience of residential care in a long stay hospital would have been as a child.

Despite the routine use of long-stay hospitals in Scotland it is important to note that the majority of children and adults with learning disabilities lived with their families. People with learning disabilities who experienced institutional care in Scotland fall into two main cohorts. The first was those for whom the institution became their permanent home. The second group were children who entered these institutions for short periods to give families a break. The national statistics show that use of institutions for respite purposes increased substantially from the 1970s onwards.¹⁵

¹⁵ Scottish Office Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Service Advisory Council. (1992) *The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. pp.17-18.

PART 1: Learning disability institutions in the 20th century

“...more, perhaps, than ... any other form of medical or social care in Scotland, the present pattern of services for the mentally disordered is not only a product, it is also a prisoner, of the past.”¹⁶

Learning disability services in Scotland in the 20th century were dominated by institutional care. A policy of institutionalisation of children and adults with learning disabilities impacted on people's lives for the entire century and its reverberations are still felt today. More than 20 long-stay hospitals were built or developed across Scotland, often distant from the main population area, which permanently housed over 7000 children and adults by the 1960s. Many others with learning disabilities experienced short-term care in long-stay hospitals in order to give their families a break or due to a family crisis – especially in an era when few other services or community resources existed.

A few institutions, such as Lennox Castle outside Glasgow, were home to over 1000 individuals. At its peak, Lennox Castle held over 1600 patients. But whatever their size:

“Hospitals functioned as their own communities with their own education, work, leisure, health and social care services.”¹⁷

This was a policy that isolated people, separated them from their families and communities, and, for a long time, left them without a voice and vulnerable to emotional, physical and sexual abuse. This has been evidenced by the research previously carried out by SCLD and ENABLE Scotland to inform the access arrangements for the National Confidential Forum.

Before 1915 – the roots of institutionalisation

The roots of Scotland's 20th century policy of institutionalisation of children and adults with learning disabilities began in the mid 19th century. Drummond (1987) argues that in smaller agrarian communities, where many people were illiterate and much of the work was manual, it was easier to find a place for someone with a learning disability. However as industrialisation took hold in Victorian Britain, people needed a greater level of social and other skills in order to survive and thrive in an urban landscape.¹⁸

More compassionate care for people who were mentally ill began in the early 1800s. Previously, people with mental health issues were treated like criminals and often kept in

¹⁶ Hunter, Drummond. (1987) 'Mental health and mental handicap: a new look at old patterns of care'. In: McLachlan, Gordon. (ed.) *Improving the common weal: aspects of Scottish health services 1900-1984*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press for The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. p. 332.

¹⁷ Scottish Government. (2004) *Home at last? The same as you? National Implementation Group Report of the short-life working group on Hospital Closure and Service Reprovision*. Edinburgh: Scottish Office. p.5. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/01/18741/31584> : accessed 7 July 2014.

¹⁸ Hunter, Drummond. (1987) 'Mental health and mental handicap: a new look at old patterns of care'. In: McLachlan, Gordon. (ed.) *Improving the common weal: aspects of Scottish health services 1900-1984*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press for The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. p. 332.

prisons. New asylums were set up across Scotland, by Royal Charter, based on the psychological and “moral management of the insane”.¹⁹ However, these Royal Asylums were mainly for private patients. For those who had no money – so called ‘pauper lunatics’ - consignment to degrading circumstances in the poorhouse was probable.²⁰ Parish councils (then the main unit of local government) had a duty to care for infirm poor people in their area through a system of outdoor relief (small weekly payments) or indoor relief in a parish poorhouse where inmates were expected to work for their board and lodgings if they could.

The Lunacy (Scotland) Act 1857 led to the establishment of district asylums throughout Scotland.²¹ These were primarily intended for the relief of people with mental ill health who might be treated and eventually discharged once they were able to become a productive member of society. But children and adults with other forms of mental disorder, such as learning disabilities, also found their way into the asylums as well as the poorhouse. This was confirmed in our analysis of the archived records of Craig Dunain asylum which listed admissions of children with learning disabilities in the early 20th century.

Where there were few other local facilities, the local district asylums continued to admit children and adults with learning disabilities well into the 20th century. The 1964 annual report to the Mental Welfare Commission by Craig Dunain hospital on the outskirts of Inverness states that:

“The hospital primarily accommodates adult mentally ill patients though at the end of the year 235 patients, or about 22 per cent were diagnosed as suffering from mental deficiency. There were 24 patients (about 2 per cent) under the age of 16 and 365 patients (about 34 per cent) over the age of 65. There were no day patients.”²²

Prior to the 1870s, education in Scotland was mainly in church-run schools or private establishments and attendance and standards varied. The Education (Scotland) Act 1872 took control of education from the churches and established a system of locally elected school boards, under the control of the Scotch Education Department in Whitehall, to provide compulsory elementary education to children aged between 5 and 14. Within 30 years literacy had improved greatly across all parts of Scotland.²³ However, it became apparent that some children were unable to benefit from this system of elementary education. Subsequently a ‘Royal Commission on the Blind and Deaf’ (1886-1889)²⁴ and a ‘Committee on Defective and Epileptic Children’ (1896-1899)²⁵ explored the needs of children with disabilities and made recommendations about special classes and schools. Both the Commission in 1886 and the Committee in 1896 sought to define the range of the

¹⁹ Ibid. p. 329.

²⁰ Ibid. p. 330.

²¹ Ibid. p. 330.

²² Inverness District Asylum / Craig Dunain Hospital. (1950-1964) *Copies of Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland Annual Reports on Craig Dunain Hospital*. GB0232 HHB/3/2/3/16. Highland Archive Centre, Inverness.

²³ Smout, T.C. (1986) *A century of the Scottish people 1830-1950*. London: Collins. pp.209-219.

²⁴ Warnock, Mrs H. M. (Chairperson) (1978) *Special Educational Needs: Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Education of Handicapped Children and Young People*. Cmd 7212. London: HMSO. p.10.

²⁵ Ibid. p.13.

children's needs and distinguished between three groups of children with intellectual disabilities. In the language of the time these were defined as "the feeble-minded, imbeciles and idiots". The category into which a child was placed meant they were considered 'educable' or 'ineducable' and might be admitted to an ordinary school, a special school, or the asylum.²⁶

The first institutions for learning disability

Until the middle of the 19th century, dedicated care for children and adults with learning disabilities had been considered unnecessary. The first services specifically for children with learning disabilities came about through philanthropic efforts. In 1852, Sir John and Lady Ogilvy set aside part of their land near Dundee and founded the 'Baldovan Institute for Imbecile Children'. Initially for 30 children, Baldovan was licensed in 1904 for the care of 160 children.²⁷ Later it would become Strathmartine Hospital.

In 1855 in Edinburgh, Dr and Mrs Brodie set up a training school in a house in Gayfield Square. The 'Society for the Education of Imbecile Youth in Scotland' was formed in 1859 to raise funds to provide facilities to train children. By 1861 the society had bought land at Larbert and started to build an institution which would later become the Royal Scottish National Hospital.²⁸ Dr Brodie was its first Medical Superintendent and the children at Gayfield transferred to Larbert once it opened.

Figures published in 1881 show that there were 195 children in 'Training Schools' in Scotland – spread across the two institutions at Baldovan and Larbert and the homes of the two doctors.²⁹ These were the only specialist facilities for children with learning disabilities before the turn of the century. They were joined in 1906 by the Waverley Park Home at Kirkintilloch, set up by the 'Glasgow Association for the Care of Defective and Feeble-minded Children'.³⁰

Review of arrangements for 'mental deficiency'

In this period there was no specialist provision for children with learning disabilities beyond the age of 16. This meant that once children reached the age of 16 they had to be discharged into the community or transferred into the asylum system. The overcrowding of the district asylums, and their unsuitability for people whose 'mental disorder' was permanent, led to demand for public funding so adults could stay in 'mental deficiency' institutions more geared to their needs. In 1904 a Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded was set up by the government and was asked to consider

²⁶ Ibid. pp. 12-13.

²⁷ Hunter, Drummond. (1987) 'Mental health and mental handicap: a new look at old patterns of care'. In: McLachlan, Gordon. (ed.) *Improving the common weal: aspects of Scottish health services 1900-1984*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press for The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. p. 351.

²⁸ Primrose, D.A. (1977) The development of mental deficiency hospitals in Scotland. In: *Health Bulletin*. March 1977. p. 64.

²⁹ Ibid. p.64.

³⁰ NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives. (1998) *Records of Lennox Castle Hospital, Lennoxtown, Stirlingshire; Stonevetts Hospital, Chryston, Lanarkshire; and Waverley Park Home, Kirkintilloch, Dunbartonshire, Scotland*. <http://www.archives.gla.ac.uk/gghb/collects/hb20.html> : accessed 4 September 2014.

methods of dealing with children and adults with learning disabilities across Great Britain and Ireland. Whilst there was genuine concern to protect both children and adults with learning disabilities from neglect, the Report of the Commission in 1908 also focused significantly on control and the maintenance of social order. It highlighted the need to keep women with learning disabilities separate and prevent them from having children whilst putting adults to productive work.

“These ... persons ... ought to be detained, not in any institution that we have at present [but in] something of the nature of a labour colony.”³¹

Some of the impetus towards changing the system of identifying and caring for children and adults with learning disabilities came from the eugenics movement which was influential in the early part of the 20th century. There were many in political, scientific and medical circles who believed that learning disability and other forms of mental disorder were hereditary.³²

Whilst voluntary sterilisation was promoted as one answer to this issue, others were in favour of segregation. The Royal Commission assessed the rate of mental deficiency and found this to be 0.46% of the general population in England and Wales with variations across all parts of the UK. It suggested that approximately 2 people in every 1,000 required care in institutions either for their own interest and protection or for the safety of the public.³³

Many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission involved statutory changes to the existing legislation. This led to the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act 1913 which placed a duty on parents to provide education, care and supervision for their children with learning disabilities and required school boards to ascertain which children were ‘defective’. Any child who was not capable of benefitting from special schools became the responsibility of the parish council “whose only course of action was to place them in institutions or under guardianship”.³⁴

One recommendation of the Commission and an outcome of the 1913 Act was the replacement of the General Board of Lunacy in Scotland by a Board of Control whose responsibilities included “the general protection and supervision of all mentally defective persons, and the regulation of the provision made for their accommodation and maintenance, care, treatment, education, training and control...”³⁵

³¹ Great Britain. (1908) *Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded*. London. para 954. <https://archive.org/details/reportroyalcomm00mindgoog> : accessed 8 July 2014.

³² Tredgold, A.F. (1927) Mental disorder in relation to eugenics. Galton lecture. In: *The British Medical Journal*. 1(3451). February 26 1927. p.386. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25322671> : accessed 22 August 2014.

³³ Great Britain. (1908) *Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded*. London. Para 17. <https://archive.org/details/reportroyalcomm00mindgoog> : accessed 8 July 2014.

³⁴ Scottish Education Department. (1973) *The training of staff for centres for the mentally handicapped*. Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.73.

³⁵ Great Britain. (1908) *Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded*. London. Chapter XLV, Recommendation 1. <https://archive.org/details/reportroyalcomm00mindgoog> : accessed 8 July 2014.

Again it is important to stress that the majority of children and adults with learning disabilities in Scotland have always lived with their families. However the 1913 Act also set in motion the development of ‘mental deficiency’ hospitals across the whole of Scotland which were the only alternative to family care for a long time. It trapped large populations of people with learning disabilities in institutional care for most of the rest of the century. This included many children who, once admitted to institutions, stayed there for decades. In the 1960s, children accounted, on average, for a fifth of the in-patients.³⁶ Analysis of the *Scottish Mental Health In-patient Statistics* (Table 7), for the years 1974 – 1984, shows that a minimum of between 18% and 23% of the population of ‘mental deficiency’ hospitals had been admitted as children.

Glasgow Parish Council anticipated the 1913 Act and opened Stoneyetts Hospital in 1913.³⁷ The outbreak of the First World War delayed the further development of mental deficiency institutions until 1924. Those institutions known to exist by 1915 and to admit children with learning disabilities are given in Table 1.

Table 1 - Learning disability institutions in use by 1915			
Opened	Institution	Location	Admitted children?
1855	Baldovan Institute (later Strathmartine Hospital)	Dundee	yes
1863	Larbert Institute (later Royal Scottish National Hospital)	Larbert	yes
1906	Waverley Park Hospital for Children	Kirkintilloch	yes
1913	Stoneyetts Hospital	Glasgow	yes

Numbers of children in institutions in this period

There is no national figure for the numbers of children with learning disabilities in institutions by 1915, but research by Hutchison (2011)³⁸ suggests that 229 children were resident in Baldovan in 1915 and almost 400 children were in the Larbert Institute in 1914.

The Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2013³⁹ allow us to state with confidence that the number of adults with learning disabilities currently known to local authorities who were aged under 18 in this time period is 5⁴⁰ (See Appendix C).

³⁶ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Services Council. (1970) *Staffing of mental deficiency hospitals - Report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee and the Standing Nursing and Midwifery Advisory Committee*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p. 49.

³⁷ NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives. (1998) *Records of Lennox Castle Hospital, Lennoxton, Stirlingshire; Stoneyetts Hospital, Chryston, Lanarkshire; and Waverley Park Home, Kirkintilloch, Dunbartonshire, Scotland*. <http://www.archives.gla.ac.uk/gggb/collects/hb20.html> : accessed 4 September 2014.

³⁸ Hutchison, Iain. (2011) ‘Institutionalization of mentally-impaired children in Scotland, c.1855-1914’. In: *History of Psychiatry*. 2011(22). p.425.

³⁹ Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability. (2014) *Statistics release: Learning disability statistics 2013 (eSAY)*. Glasgow: SCLD. <http://www.sclcd.org.uk/sclcd-projects/esay/esay-statistics-releases> : accessed 24 September 2014.

⁴⁰ For a detailed description of how this figure is calculated please refer to the methodology section of this report (p12).

1915-1936 – Building begins

After the First World War, the building and development of institutions for children and adults with learning disabilities got underway in Scotland.

Birkwood Hospital opened in July 1923, based in a building that was originally a stately home.⁴¹ Situated at Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, it was one of the few hospitals dealing exclusively with children. Initially there were 16 children admitted but by 1930 it had 129 young patients. The hospital was extended in 1946 and 1958.

In 1924, the Edinburgh District Board of Control opened Gogarburn Hospital.⁴² Primrose (1977) suggests that a unit for Females was opened in 1925, followed by a Male unit a year later.⁴³

Broadfield Hospital opened in 1925.⁴⁴ The original hospital accommodated 27 males and, in 1929, Paisley Burgh bought Broadstone House for use as a hospital for 45 females and four juvenile males. Broadfield and Broadstone were administered as a single hospital.

Land was purchased at Larbert in 1925 to expand the Larbert Institute and develop a 'Colony'.⁴⁵ The Baldovan Institute at Dundee also expanded its facilities in 1929 and developed a Colony for adults.⁴⁶

In 1929 the first part of Lennox Castle hospital was opened followed by the main facility in 1936.⁴⁷ Once the main hospital opened, a significant number of patients with learning disabilities were transferred there from Stoneyetts.⁴⁸ Stoneyetts then became a hospital for patients with mental health issues.⁴⁹

Caldwell House was converted into a 'mental deficiency' hospital by the Govan Board of Control in 1929.⁵⁰ Originally for adults, it would later become a facility solely for children.

⁴¹ NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives. (1923-1986) *Records of Birkwood Hospital, Lesmahagow, Scotland*. GB 0812 LK 20. <http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb812-lk20> : accessed 2 October 2014.

⁴² Lothian Health Services Archive, University of Edinburgh. (1915-1999) *Gogarburn Hospital*. GB 239 LHB36. <http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb239-lhb36> : accessed 3 October 2014.

⁴³ Primrose, D.A. (1977) The development of mental deficiency hospitals in Scotland. In: *Health Bulletin*. March 1977. p.65.

⁴⁴ NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives. (1909-1990) *Records of Broadfield and Merchiston Hospitals, Renfrewshire, Scotland*. GB 0812 AC44. <http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb812-ac44> : accessed 2 October 2014.

⁴⁵ Ibid. p.65.

⁴⁶ Ibid. p.65.

⁴⁷ NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives. (1913-2004) *Records of Lennox Castle Hospital, Lennoxtown, Stirlingshire; Stoneyetts Hospital, Chryston, Lanarkshire; and Waverley Park Home, Kirkintilloch, Dunbartonshire, Scotland*. GB 0812 HB 20. <http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb812-hb20> : accessed 4 September 2014.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Primrose, D.A. (1977) The development of mental deficiency hospitals in Scotland. In: *Health Bulletin*. March 1977. p.65.

⁵⁰ NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives. (1929-1977) *Records of Caldwell House, Uplawmoor, Renfrewshire, Scotland*. GB 0812 AC 19. <http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb812-ac19> : accessed 2 October 2014.

Some institutions were opened by religious or charitable organisations. This included St Joseph's Hospital, Rosewell in Midlothian, set up by the Sisters of Charity in 1924.⁵¹ It has not been possible to determine whether this institution admitted children as well as adults.

The 'St Charles Institution for Invalid and Mentally Defective Children' was first established in Partick, Glasgow, in 1916 by the Archbishop of Glasgow and was staffed by the Daughters of St Vincent de Paul.⁵² It originally had accommodation for 63 children but in 1925 it moved to Carstairs House in Lanarkshire where it was able to expand its provision.

District asylums also continued to be used for people with learning disabilities. Kirklands Asylum, previously a private asylum, was extended and opened by the Glasgow Board of Lunacy in 1881 with accommodation for 200 "juveniles and imbeciles".⁵³ A few years later, an annex was also opened at Hartwood where patients could do farm work.⁵⁴

As part of the data collection for this research, admissions registers held within health board archive services in Glasgow, Forth Valley and Highland were examined. These archive services were chosen because they contained reasonably comprehensive examples of admissions registers from different institutions (especially NHS Glasgow and Clyde), included a national hospital that admitted children from all over Scotland (NHS Forth Valley at the University of Stirling) and covered hospital services in a rural area (NHS Highland). The research team wanted to achieve a good geographical spread of records and were also limited by availability of relevant records both in terms of access and approvals.

The registers examined included those for Inverness District Asylum (later Craig Dunain Hospital) and Kirklands Asylum which confirmed that these asylums admitted patients with learning disabilities including children aged under 18 (see Table 2 below). It is likely that asylums in other parts of Scotland also admitted adults with learning disabilities including children and young people aged under 18.

⁵¹ Primrose, D.A. (1977) The development of mental deficiency hospitals in Scotland. In: *Health Bulletin*. March 1977. p.65.

⁵² Scottish Archive Network. *St Charles' Certified Institution*. 1916-1983. NA22944. <http://www.scan.org.uk/catalogue/> : accessed 3 October 2014.

⁵³ NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives. (1878-1987) *Records of Kirklands Hospital, Bothwell, Scotland*. GB 0812 LK 7. <http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb812-lk7> : accessed 2 October 2014.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

Table 2 – Admissions of children to Kirklands Asylum and Inverness District Asylum		
Year of birth	Kirklands Asylum admissions of children 1924 -1948⁵⁵	Inverness District Asylum (Craig Dunain) - Unique admissions of children between 1919 - 1973^{56 57 58 59 60 61}
Before 1915	1	3
1915 - 1921	3	14
1922 - 1926	3	9
1927 - 1931	3	10
1932 - 1936		14
1937 - 1941		14
1942 - 1946		11
1947 - 1951		47
1952 - 1956		29
1957 - 1961		8
1962 - 1966		5
1967 - 1971		0
1972 - 1976		0
total	10	164

Based on the information gathered from health archive catalogues and indexes about admissions registers, care groups and opening dates of institutions, a list of institutions in use between 1915 and 1936 is given in Table 3.

⁵⁵ Kirklands Hospital, Bothwell, Lanarkshire. *Register of admissions for Kirklands Hospital. 1/9/1924-1/9/1948.* GB 0812 LK07/03/02. NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Glasgow.

⁵⁶ Inverness District Asylum / Craig Dunain Hospital, Inverness, Highland. *Register of lunatics. 1919-1935.* GB 0232 HHB/3/5/1/1/4. NHS Highland Archive, Inverness.

⁵⁷ Inverness District Asylum / Craig Dunain Hospital, Inverness, Highland. *Register of lunatics. 1935-1945.* GB 0232 HHB/3/5/1/1/5. NHS Highland Archive, Inverness.

⁵⁸ Inverness District Asylum / Craig Dunain Hospital, Inverness, Highland. *Register of lunatics. 1945-1955.* GB 0232 HHB/3/5/1/1/6. NHS Highland Archive, Inverness.

⁵⁹ Inverness District Asylum / Craig Dunain Hospital, Inverness, Highland. *Register of lunatics. 1955-1973.* GB 0232 HHB/3/5/1/1/7. NHS Highland Archive, Inverness.

⁶⁰ Inverness District Asylum / Craig Dunain Hospital, Inverness, Highland. *Register of informal admissions. 1964-1966.* GB 0232 HHB/3/5/1/4/11. NHS Highland Archive, Inverness.

⁶¹ Inverness District Asylum / Craig Dunain Hospital, Inverness, Highland. *Register of informal admissions. 1966-1968.* GB 0232 HHB/3/5/1/4/12. NHS Highland Archive, Inverness.

Table 3 - Learning disability institutions in use between 1915 and 1936

Opened	Institution	Location	Admitted children?
1855	Baldovan Institute (later Strathmartine Hospital)	Dundee	yes
1863	Larbert Institute (later Royal Scottish National Hospital)	Larbert	yes
1881	Kirklands Asylum (Kirklands Hospital)	Lanarkshire	some
1906	Waverley Park Hospital for Children	Kirkintilloch	yes
1913	Stoneyetts Hospital (patients transferred to Lennox Castle in 1936)	Glasgow	yes
1916	St Charles Institution for Children (originally in Partick, Glasgow, 1916-1925)	Carstairs	yes
1923	Birkwood Hospital	Lesmahagow	yes
1924	Gogarburn Hospital	Edinburgh	yes
1924	St Joseph's Hospital, Rosewell	Midlothian	not known
1925	Broadfield Hospital	Renfrewshire	yes
1929	Caldwell House Hospital, Uplawmoor	Renfrewshire	yes
1929/36	Lennox Castle Hospital	Glasgow	yes

Estimating the number of children in institutions in this period

In April 1930, the Secretary of State for Scotland, Tom Johnstone, stated there were eight institutions in Scotland for children certified under the Mental Deficiency Act.⁶² However Table 3 above lists twelve institutions. It is likely that institutions which were not certified as children's institutions under the Act still admitted some children. Analysis of the admissions registers indicates this is the case, for example at Kirklands Asylum.

Further parliamentary questions in June 1931 elicited the response that 4,910 children were "ascertained ... to be mentally defective".⁶³ These children were split into those regarded as 'educable' and 'ineducable'. Between the ages of five and 18 years, there were 192 'educable' and 696 'uneducable' children residing in certified institutions, and 110 'uneducable' children under guardianship in private dwellings.

This would indicate that there were at least 888 children with learning disabilities in institutions in 1930 and another 110 who were in some form of care.

⁶² UK Parliament. (2014) *Hansard 1803-2005*. House of Commons debate 08 April 1930 vol 237 cc1938-9. Col 1938. http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1930/apr/08/housing-glasgow#S5CV0237P0_19300408_HOC_105 : accessed 31 March 2014.

⁶³ UK Parliament. (2014) *Hansard 1803-2005*. House of Commons debate 16 June 1931. vol 253 cc1597-8. Col. 1598. http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1931/jun/16/mentally-defective-children-scotland#S5CV0253P0_19310616_HOC_32 : accessed 31 March 2014.

The Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2013,⁶⁴ allow us to state with confidence that the number of adults with learning disabilities currently known to local authorities who were aged under 18 in this time period is 583⁶⁵ (See Appendix C).

1937-1951 A new era of health care and education

The Second World War delayed the further expansion of learning disability institutions in Scotland.

The post-war period brought two important pieces of legislation. The Education (Scotland) Act 1945 brought special education within the remit of local education authorities. It gave them a duty to assess children from the age of five and to report to the local health authority, for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Act, any child that it considered incapable of being educated.⁶⁶ The assessment was based on IQ tests and reinforced the notion that children whose IQ was below a certain level should be separated from other children. Although the intention had been that the majority of children with disabilities would be educated in their local school, shortages of suitable school buildings and qualified teachers after the war led to large class sizes and made it difficult for pupils with additional needs to be included.⁶⁷ Special education came to mean special schools.

The 1945 Act excluded from education and training entirely children with the most severe disabilities who were considered to be 'ineducable'. These children became the responsibility of the new National Health Service.

The National Health Service Act 1946 brought all hospitals under the control of the new NHS and led to an expansion of 'mental deficiency' hospitals, mainly through the redevelopment of other hospitals that were no longer required for their original purpose. This included Glen Lomond hospital at Kinross, Ladysbridge Hospital in Aberdeenshire and Kirklands Asylum also became a 'mental deficiency' hospital.⁶⁸

Children in long-stay institutions rarely attended local schools or the special schools in their area. The National Health Service Act 1946 provided for the special education of children in hospitals. The regional health boards were empowered to use any part of the hospital

⁶⁴ Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability. (2014) *Statistics release: Learning disability statistics 2013* (eSAY). Glasgow: SCLD. <http://www.sclد.org.uk/sclد-projects/esay/esay-statistics-releases> : accessed 24 September 2014.

⁶⁵ For a detailed description of how this figure is calculated please refer to the methodology section of this report (p12).

⁶⁶ Scottish Education Department. (1961) *Degrees of mental handicap. Report of the Working Party on Standards of Ascertainment for Scottish Schoolchildren*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.6.

⁶⁷ Warnock, Mrs H. M. (Chairperson) (1978) *Special Educational Needs: Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Education of Handicapped Children and Young People*. Cmd 7212. London: HMSO. pp.21-22.

⁶⁸ Hunter, Drummond. (1987) 'Mental health and mental handicap: a new look at old patterns of care'. In: McLachlan, Gordon. (ed.) *Improving the common weal: aspects of Scottish health services 1900-1984*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press for The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. p.352.

premises for a special school⁶⁹, cementing the segregation of these children from their peers and their communities.

Based on the information gathered from health archive catalogues and indexes about admissions registers, care groups and opening dates of institutions, a list of institutions in use between 1936 and 1951 is given in Table 4.

Table 4 – Learning disability institutions in use between 1936 and 1951			
Opened	Institution	Location	Admitted children?
1855	Strathmartine Hospital (formerly Baldovan)	Dundee	yes
1863	Royal Scottish National Hospital (formerly Larbert)	Larbert	yes
1881	Kirklands Hospital, Bothwell	Lanarkshire	some
1906	Waverley Park Hospital for Children	Kirkintilloch	yes
1916	St Charles Institution for Children	Carstairs	yes
1923	Birkwood Hospital	Lesmahagow	yes
1924	Gogarburn Hospital	Edinburgh	yes
1924	St Joseph's Hospital	Rosewell	not known
1925	Broadfield Hospital	Renfrewshire	yes
1929	Caldwell House Hospital, Uplawmoor	Renfrewshire	yes
1929/36	Lennox Castle Hospital	Glasgow	yes
1948	Woodlands Hospital, Cults	Aberdeenshire	yes
1948	Ladysbridge Hospital, Banff	Aberdeenshire	yes
1948	Glen Lomond Hospital	Fife	not known

Numbers of children in institutions in this period

No national figures have been found for this period.

The Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2013, allow us to state with confidence that the number of adults with learning disabilities currently known to local authorities who were aged under 18 in this time period is 3538 (See Appendix C).

1952-1971 A push for more institutional accommodation

In 1957 there was a report into *Mental Deficiency in Scotland*.⁷⁰ It noted the difficulty in obtaining accurate information about its incidence and distribution. However, the authors

⁶⁹ Warnock, Mrs H. M. (Chairperson) (1978) *Special Educational Needs: Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Education of Handicapped Children and Young People*. Cmd 7212. London: HMSO. pp.24.

⁷⁰ Department of Health for Scotland and Scottish Health Services Council. (1957) *Mental Deficiency in Scotland*. Report by a Sub-Committee of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee. Edinburgh: HMSO.

felt able to estimate, based on the Wood Committee Report of 1929⁷¹ (which covered England and Wales only), that there were about 40,000 people in Scotland with some form of mental deficiency and that about 10,000 – 12,000 required institutional care.⁷² The main criterion for institutional care was “social maladjustment not the degree of intellectual capacity”.⁷³

At that point, there were 15 mental deficiency institutions in Scotland with a total of 4,550 beds.⁷⁴ Outwith the NHS there were five religious institutions that accommodated another 700 patients. The report considered that there was an urgent and extreme shortage of institutional accommodation and at least another 5000 beds were needed in order to prevent people with learning disabilities from taking up “valuable accommodation in mental hospitals and in wards for the chronically sick” or “draining the energies of parents or relatives”. It also noted that, as children in hospitals reached the age of 16, it was difficult to move them to adult accommodation.

That same year, 1957, a report into the welfare needs of people with learning disabilities included an exposition on the needs of children.⁷⁵ There were about 6,500 pupils on the registers of special schools but this was regarded as a considerable underestimation due to incomplete identification of children and a shortage of special and residential schools.

These reports provide the crucial context for the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960 which fundamentally changed the system for admitting patients to ‘mental deficiency’ institutions. Previously certification was required. Now it was possible to enter under informal arrangements or for those under a certain age to be admitted at the request of a parent or guardian.

Amongst the categories of admission under the 1960 Act was “Holiday Admission. Persons who are suffering from mental disorders and being cared for in the community may be admitted to hospital on a temporary and informal basis to allow their guardians a holiday on their own.”⁷⁶ The holiday, therefore, was seemingly intended for the family carer not the person admitted to hospital. Use of the hospitals for respite care would increase significantly from the mid 1960s onwards.⁷⁷

⁷¹ Wood, A.H. (Chairperson) (1929) *Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee, being a Joint Committee of the Board of Education and the Board of Control*. London: HMSO.
<http://www.educationengland.org.uk/documents/wood/wood1929.html#00> : accessed 4 October 2014.

⁷² Department of Health for Scotland and Scottish Health Services Council. (1957) *Mental Deficiency in Scotland*. Report by a Sub-Committee of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.5.

⁷³ Ibid. p.8

⁷⁴ Ibid. p.7

⁷⁵ Department of Health for Scotland. (1957) *The welfare needs of mentally handicapped persons. Report by a Committee of the Scottish Advisory Council on the Welfare of Handicapped Persons*. Edinburgh: HMSO.

⁷⁶ Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency. (1983) *Scottish mental health in-patient statistics 1982*. Edinburgh: ISD Publications. Appendix 3.

⁷⁷ Scottish Office Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Service Advisory Council. (1992) *The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. pp.17-18.

The 1960 Act also swept away the various categories of mental deficiency and the use of the seemingly arbitrarily administered terms like 'idiot', 'imbecile' and 'feeble-minded'. These were replaced by a new term 'mental disorder' that covered both mental illness and 'mental deficiency'.⁷⁸ The Board of Control was also replaced by the Mental Welfare Commission.

In 1961, there was a review of local authority mental health services (covering both mental illness and 'mental deficiency').⁷⁹ It picked up the need for more care to be provided in the community in order to reduce the need for hospital admission and also to provide good aftercare to those discharged from hospital. Whilst the review asserted that children who did not need hospital care should not be in hospital, this view was not extended to children who might need constant and close supervision throughout their life. For them, hospital was felt to be the most appropriate placement. Local authorities were also asked to make arrangements so that children could be admitted to 'mental deficiency' hospitals for short-term "intensive habit training" to make them more self reliant at home or to relieve domestic stress at home or for holidays.

Despite the recognition of the need for more care in the community, further expansion of institutional provision took place in this period. In 1968, Lynebank Hospital opened in Dunfermline, Fife, and Craig Phadrig Hospital in Inverness opened the following year.⁸⁰ Both accommodated children. In Lynebank 35% of the patients were children - compared to the stated national average of 20%.⁸¹

Towards the end of the decade, the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 was passed. Amongst other social welfare provisions, it gave local authorities duties towards people with 'mental disorder'. These duties included the provision of training and occupation for people aged under 16, who had been declared by the education authority as unsuitable for education or training in a special school, and for those aged over 16 with 'mental deficiency'. These duties did not apply to anyone in hospital.⁸²

Voices were increasingly raised about the place of disabled people in society. In the post-war period, human rights had a new focus with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the European Convention on Human Rights in 1950. Segregation in long-stay hospitals was incompatible with the full enjoyment of human rights of people with learning disabilities and there was a slow realisation that change was needed.

⁷⁸ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1972) *Services for the mentally handicapped. Memorandum from the Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department*. Edinburgh. p.29.

⁷⁹ Department of Health for Scotland and Scottish Health Services Council. (1961) *Mental health services of local health authorities. Report by the Standing Advisory Committee on Local Authority Services*. Edinburgh: HMSO.

⁸⁰ Hunter, Drummond. (1987) 'Mental health and mental handicap: a new look at old patterns of care'. In: McLachlan, Gordon. (ed.) *Improving the common weal: aspects of Scottish health services 1900-1984*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press for The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. p.352.

⁸¹ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Services Council. (1970) *Staffing of mental deficiency hospitals - Report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee and the Standing Nursing and Midwifery Advisory Committee*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.49.

⁸² Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1972) *Services for the mentally handicapped. Memorandum from the Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department*. Edinburgh. p.31.

A policy memorandum and review of learning disability services in 1972⁸³ provided figures for 1971 which included a list of all residential institutions and the number of beds. This is given in Table 5.

Table 5 – Learning disability institutions in use between 1952 and 1971				
Opened	Institution	Location	No of beds (all ages) (1971)	Admitted children?
1855	Strathmartine Hospital (formerly Baldovan)	Dundee	629	yes
1863	Royal Scottish National Hospital (formerly Larbert)	Larbert	1,325	yes
1881	Kirklands Hospital (formerly Kirklands Asylum)	Lanarkshire	220	yes
1906	Waverley Park Hospital for Children	Kirkintilloch	141	yes
1916	St Charles Institution for Children	Carstairs	100	yes
1923	Birkwood Hospital	Lesmahagow	316	yes
1924	Gogarburn Hospital	Edinburgh	781	yes
1924	St Joseph's Hospital	Rosewell	275	not known
1925	Broadfield Hospital (& Merchiston & Elderlie)	Renfrewshire	230	yes
1929	Caldwell House Hospital, Uplawmoor	Renfrewshire	131	yes
1929/36	Lennox Castle Hospital	Glasgow	1,641	yes
1948	Woodlands Hospital, Cults	Aberdeenshire	137	yes
1948	Ladysbridge Hospital, Banff	Aberdeenshire	522	yes
1948	Glen Lomond Hospital	Fife	132	not known
1956	East Fortune	East Lothian	125	yes
1968	Lynebank Hospital	Fife	420	yes
1969	Craig Phadrig Hospital	Inverness	230	yes
1903	Children's Home Hospital	Strathblane	n/k	yes ⁸⁴
n/k	Maud	Grampian	6	not known
n/k	Armistead's	Tayside	15	not known
n/k	Bellefield	Lanarkshire	104	not known
n/k	St Mary's, Borders	Borders	90	not known
n/k	St Aidan's, Borders	Borders	70	not known
n/k	St Mary's, Barrhead	Renfrewshire	90	not known
n/k	Ravenspark	Ayrshire	46	not known
n/k	Dunlop House	Ayrshire	71	not known

⁸³ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (April 1972) *Services for the mentally handicapped. Memorandum from the Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department*. Edinburgh. Table 1, p.23.

⁸⁴ See footnote 120

Numbers of children in institutions in this period

A report into the staffing of 'mental deficiency' hospitals identified that in 1969 there were 1533 children in these hospitals and they represented about one-fifth of all patients.⁸⁵

The Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2013,⁸⁶ allow us to state with confidence that the number of adults with learning disabilities currently known to local authorities who were aged under 18 in this time period is 11,920⁸⁷ (See Appendix C).

1972-1991 The case for change

In the late 1960s scandals related to standards of care in long-stay hospitals came to light in England and Wales. This led to a series of government inquiries - the most well-known relating to Ely Hospital in Cardiff.⁸⁸ Subsequently, the government published a new policy document, *Better services for the mentally handicapped*, for England and Wales in 1971⁸⁹ and the Scottish Home and Health Department followed with a Scottish policy memorandum, *Services for the mentally handicapped*, in 1972.⁹⁰ These documents were a catalyst for change in learning disability services in the United Kingdom.

More emphasis on community care

The Scottish policy memorandum noted that an emphasis on care in the community rather than institutional care had been government policy since 1960 but there had been little progress in the provision of community-based residential care. In its assessment of the extent of existing facilities and future requirements, it stated that about 1200 school-age children and another 170 pre-school children were then resident in 'mental deficiency' hospitals in Scotland (making a total of 1370 children).⁹¹ It considered that between 120 and 240 of these children would be more appropriately placed in educational establishments.⁹²

The memorandum also suggested that hospital provision for children with learning disabilities should be restricted in the future to children who were seriously impaired or those with accompanying physical disabilities or with a persistent emotional disorder that required hospital treatment. It noted the growing concern about the position of children who did not fit the criteria for education in school or training in an occupational centre and

⁸⁵ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Services Council. (1970) *Staffing of mental deficiency hospitals - Report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee and the Standing Nursing and Midwifery Advisory Committee*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.25.

⁸⁶ Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability. (2014) *Statistics release: Learning disability statistics 2013 (eSAY)*. Glasgow: SCLD. <http://www.sclld.org.uk/sclld-projects/esay/esay-statistics-releases> : accessed 24 September 2014.

⁸⁷ For a detailed description of how this figure is calculated please refer to the methodology section of this report (p12)

⁸⁸ Department of Health and Social Security. (1969) *Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Allegations of Ill – Treatment of Patients and other irregularities at the Ely Hospital, Cardiff*. Cmnd 3975. London: HMSO.

⁸⁹ Department of Health and Social Security. (1971) *Better Services for the Mentally Handicapped*. London: HMSO.

⁹⁰ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1972) *Services for the mentally handicapped. Memorandum from the Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department*. Edinburgh.

⁹¹ Ibid. p.4.

⁹² Ibid. p.18.

the increasing reluctance of parents and professionals to label any child as unsuitable for education or training.⁹³

The policy memorandum estimated that, in 1970, there were about 8,500 patients with learning disabilities in long-stay institutions (including in psychiatric as well as 'mental deficiency' hospitals). It calculated that 25% of these patients might be better catered for in hostels in the community (2,200 hostel places), which meant a continuing need for 6,300 long-term hospital beds.⁹⁴

Better rights to education

Concern had been raised about the educational arrangements for children in long-stay hospitals. A government circular in 1970 invited local education authorities to take over responsibility for the education and training of 'educable' and 'trainable' children in hospitals.⁹⁵ In 1974, the Education (Mentally Handicapped Children) (Scotland) Act⁹⁶ finally abolished the system of ascertaining which children were 'ineducable' or 'untrainable' and started to sweep away the notion that, outwith the family home, the only option for children with the most profound disabilities was hospital care. This Act gave all children the right to education. The local education authority now had a duty to provide for the education of school-age children whether they were accommodated in a 'mental deficiency' hospital or elsewhere.

It was quickly realised that there was a lack of reliable data about the numbers of children with learning disabilities who were then living in 'mental deficiency' hospitals. A research psychologist, J.N. Richardson, carried out a comprehensive, independent study of day care provision and 'mental deficiency' hospital schools in the autumn and spring of 1973 and 1974.⁹⁷ This identified 1,135 school-aged children resident in Scottish 'mental deficiency' hospitals.⁹⁸

Richardson also noted that the rate of hospitalisation in Scotland (11.4 per 10,000) was high in comparison to that in England and Wales (7.5).⁹⁹ There were also significant regional variations within Scotland. The rate in the Highlands was 20.4 in comparison to Dumfries and Galloway at 8.1.¹⁰⁰ Many children were placed in hospitals at great distances from their families. A crude analysis by Richardson indicated that 65% of children were placed outwith

⁹³ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1972) *Services for the mentally handicapped. Memorandum from the Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department*. Edinburgh. pp.6-7.

⁹⁴ Ibid p.10.

⁹⁵ Ibid p.5.

⁹⁶ Education (Mentally Handicapped Children) (Scotland) Act 1974. London: HMSO.
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/27/pdfs/ukpga_19740027_en.pdf : accessed 6 August 2014.

⁹⁷ Richardson, J.N. (1975) *Regional patterns in the education and training of severely mentally handicapped school age children in Scotland*. Glasgow: Scottish Society for the Mentally Handicapped.

⁹⁸ Ibid. p.4.

⁹⁹ Ibid. p.4.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid. p.6.

their home county boundaries and that 15% of the children were placed more than 50 miles from home.¹⁰¹

At the time of Richardson's study there were schools in 15 of the 22 'mental deficiency' hospitals while three hospitals arranged for children to be educated locally. The largest school was based at Lynebank Hospital, Fife, where 78 out of a total of 114 school-age children attended the school along with a further 17 non-resident day attendees. Craig Phadrig Hospital, Inverness, had a school roll of 57.¹⁰²

Slow progress on community care and education

In 1979, a government working party report, *A better life. Report on Services for the mentally handicapped in Scotland*, reviewed activity and progress in the 1970s and found it wanting.¹⁰³ There had been little development of care in the community and slow implementation of the 1974 Education Act. 'Mental deficiency' hospitals remained under pressure to admit children and adults with learning disabilities who, under contemporary legislation and policy discourse, should have been supported to live in the community. This was a direct consequence of the lack of availability of alternative community-based options. The report reinforced the importance of care in the community and recommended that priority was given to preventing the initial admission to hospital of anyone not requiring hospital facilities, at any age.¹⁰⁴ However, it recognised that hospital services, especially for those with more severe disabilities, were an inescapable part of learning disability services for the foreseeable future.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰¹ Ibid. p.6.

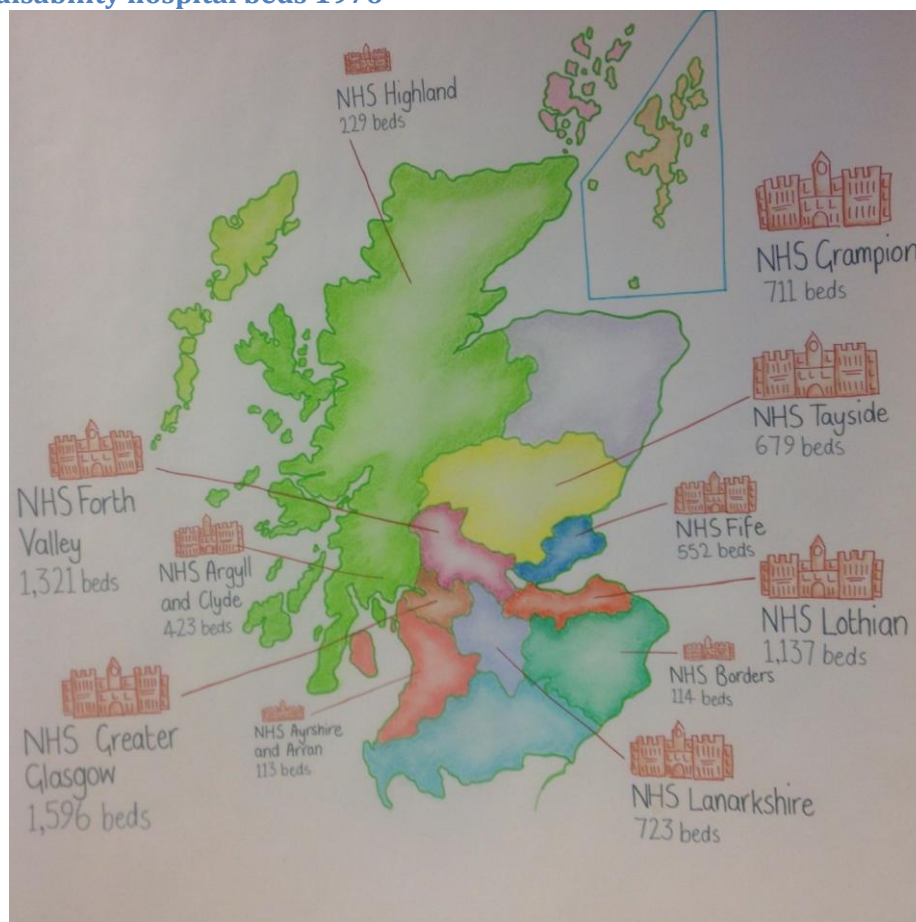
¹⁰² Ibid. p.7.

¹⁰³ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1979) *A better life. Report on services for the mentally handicapped in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid p.21.

¹⁰⁵ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1979) *A better life. Report on services for the mentally handicapped in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.7.

Learning disability hospital beds 1976¹⁰⁶



Between 1980 and 1982, thirteen hospitals were visited by a survey team from HM Inspectors of Schools, the Scottish Home and Health Department and the Social Work Services Group. The resulting report, *Education in mental handicap hospitals*, identified approximately 85% of all pupils on the rolls of hospital schools.¹⁰⁷ There were 674 children and young people using hospital facilities, including 42 hospital pupils who were non-resident, giving a hospital resident figure of 632 children and young people.¹⁰⁸ Of the 608 children and young people on the school roll, six were aged under five and 124 were aged over 16.¹⁰⁹ These are aggregated figures over the three years of the survey work so are not a fully accurate snapshot in time. It noted a marked and continuing fall in the number of children in 'mental handicap' hospitals and estimated it had halved since 1972, mainly through a reduction in new admissions.

The fact that so many children and young people with learning disabilities continued to be cared for in large long-stay institutions was regarded by some as a scandal. A parliamentary question in April 1983 by Gavin Strang, then MP for Edinburgh East, elicited the information that there were still 551 children with learning disabilities under the age of 16 resident in

¹⁰⁶ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1979) *A better life. Report on services for the mentally handicapped in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. Appendix D. p.115.

¹⁰⁷ Scottish Education Department. (1984) *Education in mental handicap hospitals: a progress report by HM Inspectors of Schools*. Edinburgh: Scottish Education Department.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid. Appendix 1. p.35.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid. Appendix 1. p.35.

'mental handicap' hospitals in Scotland on 31 December 1980.¹¹⁰ This was broken down into the following age groups:

Age 0-4	14
Age 5-9	95
Age 10-15	442. ¹¹¹

Many of the adults living in long-stay hospitals in this period had entered as children. Between July 1983 and August 1985, a study called *The Balance of Care* collected data on 12,524 adults with learning disabilities living in hospitals or staffed residential units or who attended adult training centres or work centres.¹¹² It was equivalent to a national census of adults with learning disabilities using the key services at that time. Of those in some form of residential care, 77% were living in hospital (5491 adults).¹¹³ Half of all adults living in hospitals were aged under 40, most were in their twenties and thirties, and the median length of time people had been resident in hospital was 18 years.¹¹⁴ This study also looked at how old the adults had been on admission to hospital and found that the peak age groups for admission were between 5 and 20 years of age.¹¹⁵

Analysis of a census¹¹⁶ of patients resident in Lennox Castle on the 6th October 1993 shows that out of the 670 residents, 40% (n=270) had entered the institution as children. For this subset of the census population the average length of stay was 30 years and significantly longer than the national picture quoted above, with the average age of admission being 13 years old (median age on entry 15 years old). Obviously this does not imply that the rest of the resident population had not experienced residential care in either Lennox Castle, or another of the many Scottish 'mental deficiency' institutions at any point in their childhoods.

The Balance of Care also compared the characteristics of people living in hospital with those living in other types of accommodation and suggested that 90% of hospital residents would be capable of living in community facilities if more of these existed.¹¹⁷

At the beginning of the 1990s, there were far-reaching reforms of health and social services under the National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990. Rather than continuing to provide all relevant services in future, statutory agencies, especially local authorities, would commission services like day care or residential care from independent care providers in the private and voluntary sectors. One of the drivers was to increase the availability of care in

¹¹⁰ Farquharson, Robert. (1984) *Mentally handicapped people in Scotland: a case of political neglect*. Edinburgh: Area5 Action Group. p.4.

¹¹¹ Ibid. p.4.

¹¹² Baker, Nicki and Urquhart, James. (1987) *The balance of care for adults with a mental handicap in Scotland*. Edinburgh: ISD Publications.

¹¹³ Ibid. p.51.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. p.55.

¹¹⁵ Ibid. p.56.

¹¹⁶ Lennox Castle Hospital, Lennoxtown, Stirlingshire. *List of patients remaining in Lennox Castle Hospital on 6th October 1993*. GB 0812 HB20/2/130. NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Glasgow.

¹¹⁷ Baker, Nicki and Urquhart, James. (1987) *The balance of care for adults with a mental handicap in Scotland*. Edinburgh: ISD Publications. p.103.

the community, to enable people who needed care to remain in their own homes wherever feasible, and to move resources away from hospital care.¹¹⁸

Throughout the 70s and 80s the advocacy movement, led initially by parents' groups in North America, Europe and the UK, was starting to demand civil rights for adults with learning disabilities and calling for their voices to be included in planning for service delivery. Spearheaded by organisations like the Campaign for Mental Handicap (later called Values into Action), there was a vociferous lobby to listen to people with learning disabilities, to respect their views, and to treat them as equal citizens with a right to the same life expectations as anyone else. The fact that a significant proportion of those citizens continued to be resident in long-stay hospitals was increasingly seen as incompatible with their rights and expectations of an ordinary life.

A report into learning disability services in 1979 provided figures for 1976 which included a list of all residential institutions and the number of beds.¹¹⁹ This is given in Table 6 and is also highlighted on the map on page 31. Table 6 also includes the Strathblane Children's Home Hospital which was identified in this period through its admissions registers. It originally opened as a hospital for children with tubercular bone diseases but, over time, admitted children with other disabilities. Admissions registers consulted by the researchers show that children with learning disabilities start to be admitted from the mid 1970s onwards. By the time that the hospital closed in 1994 it was used primarily for respite and all the children admitted had learning disabilities.¹²⁰

Table 6 – Learning disability institutions in use between 1972 and 1991				
Opened	Institution	Location	No of beds (all ages) (1976)	admitted children?
1855	Strathmartine Hospital	Dundee	627	yes
1863	Royal Scottish National Hospital	Larbert	1321	yes
1881	Kirklands Hospital, Bothwell	Lanarkshire	220	yes
1906	Waverley Park Hospital for Children	Kirkintilloch	106	yes
1916	St Charles Institution for Children (closed 1983)	Carstairs	83	yes
1923	Birkwood Hospital	Lesmahagow	316	yes
1924	Gogarburn Hospital	Edinburgh	781	yes
1924	St Joseph's Hospital	Rosewell	235	not known
1925	Broadfield Hospital & Merchiston & Elderlie	Renfrewshire	93 114 20	yes

¹¹⁸ McKay, Colin and Patrick, Hilary. (1995) *The care maze. The law and your rights to community care in Scotland*. Glasgow: ENABLE & Scottish Association for Mental Health. p.2.

¹¹⁹ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1979) *A better life. Report on services for the mentally handicapped in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. Appendix D. p.115.

¹²⁰ Children's Home Hospital, Strathblane, Stirlingshire. *Register of admissions. 1977-1994*. GB 0812 HB12/2/3. NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Glasgow.

1929	Caldwell House Hospital (closed 1985)	Renfrewshire	111	yes
1929/36	Lennox Castle Hospital	Glasgow	1490	yes
1948	Woodlands Hospital, Cults	Aberdenshire	137	yes
1948	Ladysbridge Hospital, Banff	Aberdeenshire	568	yes
1948	Glen Lomond Hospital (closed 1987)	Fife	132	not known
1956	East Fortune	East Lothian	121	yes
1968	Lynebank Hospital	Fife	420	yes
1969	Craig Phadrig Hospital	Inverness	229	yes
1903 ¹²¹	Children's Home Hospital	Strathblane	n/k	yes
n/k	Maud	Grampian	6	not known
n/k	Armistead's	Tayside	n/k	not known
n/k	Bellefield	Lanarkshire	104	not known
n/k	St Mary's, Borders	Borders	57	not known
n/k	St Aidan's, Borders	Borders	57	not known
n/k	St Mary's, Barrhead	Renfrewshire	85	not known
n/k	Ravenspark	Ayrshire	42	not known
n/k	Dunlop House closed 1991	Ayrshire	71	not known
--	Murthly Hospital (originally opened as an asylum in 1864, closed 1985)	Perth	52	not known

Numbers of children in institutions in this period

In 1972 it was estimated that about 1200 children of school age were resident in mental deficiency hospitals and a further 170 children aged under 5.¹²²

In 1974 there were 1135 school-aged children resident in 'mental deficiency' hospitals.¹²³

At 31 December 1980 the number of children aged 0-15 resident in hospital was 551 (Age 0-4 = 14; Age 5-9 = 95; Age 10-15 = 442).¹²⁴

In 1982-84 there were approximately 632 children resident in hospital.¹²⁵

The Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2013,¹²⁶ allow us to state with confidence that the number of adults with learning disabilities currently known to local authorities who were aged under 18 in this time period is 11,743¹²⁷ (See Appendix C).

¹²¹ This hospital opened in 1903 and originally took tubercular cases. Over time, it admitted more children with long-term disabilities including learning disabilities. See - <http://www.archives.gla.ac.uk/gghb/collects/hb12.html>.

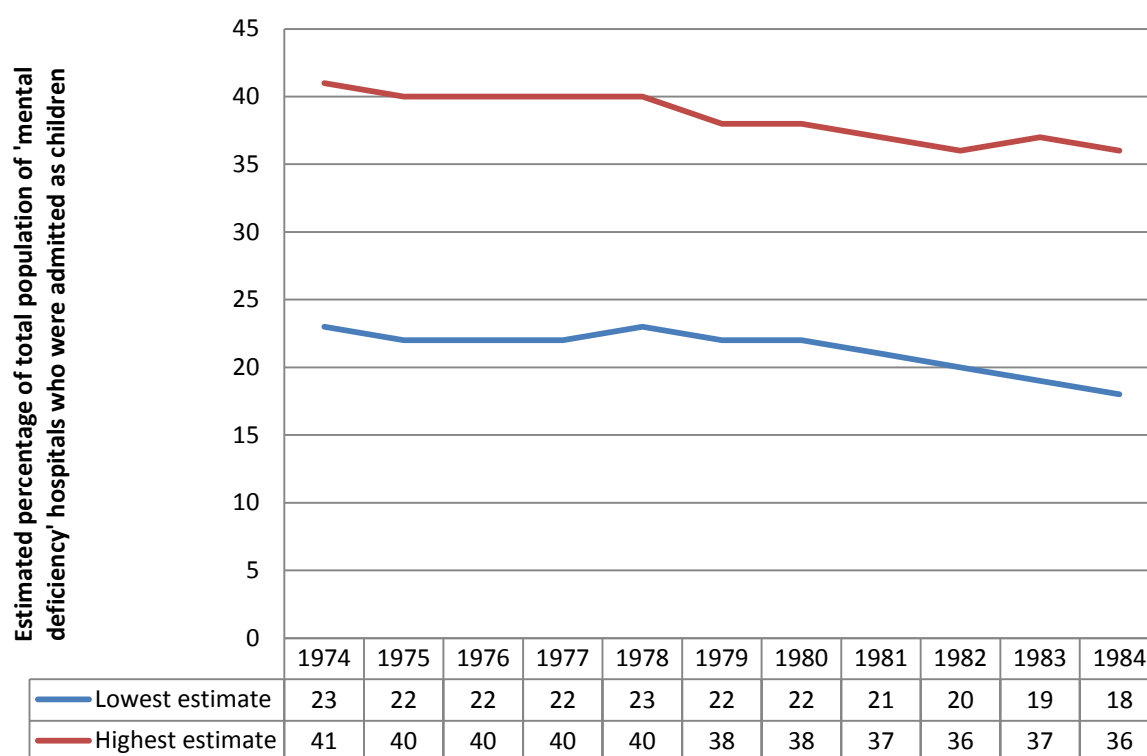
¹²² Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1972) *Services for the mentally handicapped. Memorandum from the Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department*. Edinburgh. p.4.

¹²³ Richardson, J.N. (1975) *Regional patterns in the education and training of severely mentally handicapped school age children in Scotland*. Glasgow: Scottish Society for the Mentally Handicapped.

¹²⁴ Farquharson, Robert. (1984) *Mentally handicapped people in Scotland: a case of political neglect*. Edinburgh: Area5 Action Group. p.4.

¹²⁵ Scottish Education Department. (1984) *Education in mental handicap hospitals: a progress report by HM Inspectors of Schools*. Edinburgh: Scottish Education Department. p.35.

Table 7: Residents of 'mental deficiency' hospitals who were admitted as children by year



Through analysis of the available mental health in-patient statistics between 1974 and 1984¹²⁸ we are able to establish an estimate for the minimum estimated percentage of the total population of 'mental deficiency' hospitals that entered as residents below the age of 18 (see Table 7 above). This shows that across this period on average at least 21% of the residents of 'mental deficiency' hospitals were people who entered as children.

1992 – 2005 – the hospital closure period

It is well documented that the last decade of 20th century in Scotland witnessed the final push towards closure of the long-stay learning disability hospitals. It was increasingly accepted that children should not be placed in these hospitals but given enough support to stay at home and go to the local school or to attend a residential school where necessary.

¹²⁶ Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability. (2014) *Statistics release: Learning disability statistics 2013* (eSAY). Glasgow: SCLD. <http://www.sclcd.org.uk/sclcd-projects/esay/esay-statistics-releases> : accessed 24 September 2014.

¹²⁷ For a detailed description of how this figure is calculated please refer to the methodology section of this report (p12).

¹²⁸ Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency. (1975-1985) *Scottish mental health in-patient statistics 1974-1984*. Edinburgh: ISD Publications (Annual publication).

The future role of hospitals

A review of the role of hospitals in the early 1990s, *The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland*, acknowledged that individuals with learning disabilities, their families and society as a whole should “now expect a life which is integrated with that enjoyed by the rest of the community...”.¹²⁹ Despite this, total admissions to ‘mental handicap’ hospitals rose threefold between 1965 and 1987 (up from 1003 in 1965 to 2928 in 1988). However figures for first admissions were five times fewer (down from 529 in 1965 to 92 in 1988).¹³⁰ The key factor in this increase in total admissions is explained by a significant increase in the number of ‘holiday admissions’ to hospitals for the purposes of respite care. Indeed ‘holiday’ admissions were six times greater in 1986 than in 1975 and by 1986 represented over 60% of total admissions.¹³¹ Many children and adults with learning disabilities who otherwise lived in the community were spending regular pockets of time in institutional care.

There were 4,817 children and adults with learning disabilities living in ‘mental handicap’ hospitals on 31 December 1988. Since 1977, the number of patients aged less than 15 years had decreased almost sevenfold. However, the data did not include some children resident in children’s hospitals in some health board areas.¹³²

In 1988 more than 70% of hospital residents had been in hospital for more than 10 years. In the youngest age group (under 15 years) 31% of the young residents had been in a ‘mental handicap’ hospital for over five years.¹³³

Despite the fact that, by this date, most ‘mental handicap’ hospitals had a policy of non-admission of children, in 1988 there were 635 planned respite admissions of children under the age of 16. Only 582 of these respite admissions were in a hospital exclusively for children, meaning 53 respite admissions of children took place in other hospitals. There were also a further 35 admissions of children for other reasons.¹³⁴ The total admissions in 1988 for children under the age of 16 were 670.

The admissions registers for different hospitals consulted by the research team show that some children experienced more than one holiday admission per year.

¹²⁹ Scottish Office Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Service Advisory Council. (1992) *The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.2.

¹³⁰ Scottish Office Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Service Advisory Council. (1992) *The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.17.

¹³¹ Ibid. p.18.

¹³² Ibid. p.21.

¹³³ Ibid. p.21.

¹³⁴ Scottish Office Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Service Advisory Council. (1992) *The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.18-19.

Table 8: Scottish Mental In-Patient Statistics - residents in mental deficiency hospitals¹³⁵

Year	0-14 male	0-14 female	0-14 total	15-24 male	15-24 female	15-24 total
1974	622	381	1003	861	601	1462
1975	564	338	902	873	574	1447
1976	518	308	826	857	554	1411
1977	455	271	726	841	545	1386
1978	402	232	634	814	535	1349
1979	351	196	547	768	516	1284
1980	283	166	449	761	507	1268
1981	242	157	399	754	499	1253
1982	205	118	323	696	478	1174
1983	161	98	259	659	429	1088
1984	135	89	224	614	390	1004

Table 8 shows that resident rate fell sharply in this period for those under 14 and also shows that boys were much more likely than girls to be residents. This is again reinforced by our analysis of the data from the learning disability hospitals. In Lennox Castle for the period we examined 41% of unique admissions were girls compared to 59% of boys.

Social Security regulations meant it was cheaper for families caring for children or adults with learning disabilities in the community to send their family members to 'mental handicap' hospitals for respite care rather than to other settings.¹³⁶ Thus there was a perverse incentive that increased the use of the hospitals at a time when policy and public opinion were advocating the opposite, albeit for a different purpose than previously.

The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland contained a number of recommendations. If someone with a learning disability was unable to be looked after at home, it recommended that small, locally-based residential facilities should be the norm in future. Existing hospitals were to reduce their patient populations by only admitting those with clinical or medical needs which could not be met elsewhere. In particular, children should be cared for by their family or in substitute family settings. No respite care should take place in a health service setting unless there were compelling clinical reasons.¹³⁷

A resource list of respite services in 1989 for children and adults with learning disabilities contains details of 67 residential services and institutions that offered respite or short break facilities to children and young people aged under 18.¹³⁸ These services are listed in Appendix D. It can be regarded as a reasonably comprehensive list of learning disability

¹³⁵ Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency. (1975-1985) *Scottish mental health in-patient statistics 1974-1984*. Edinburgh: ISD Publications. (Annual publication). Table 13C.

¹³⁶ Ibid. p.85.

¹³⁷ Scottish Office Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Service Advisory Council. (1992) *The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. pp.82-84.

¹³⁸ Scottish Society for the Mentally Handicapped. (1990) *Respite Services in Scotland 1990*. Glasgow: SSMH. [accessed at Mitchell Library, Glasgow]

residential respite services at that time and provides another checklist of institutions for the National Confidential Forum.

The future of mental handicap hospital services report saw the need to work towards the discharge of the existing hospital population as the majority of people with learning disabilities could be supported effectively in the community.

The closure of the hospitals and resettlement of the residents would take more than ten years to achieve.

The same as you?

Some hospitals started to discharge residents into community facilities and to close in the 1990s, most notably Gogarburn Hospital in Edinburgh. By the time the Scottish Executive published its new learning disability policy in 2000, *The same as you?*, the number of people with learning disabilities living in hospital was down to just over 2,450 people across 25 hospital sites.¹³⁹

Hospital closure was still very much on the agenda and plans were already in place to close further institutions with the loss of another 1,310 beds. A key recommendation of *The same as you?* was that all the remaining long-stay hospitals should close by March 2005 with the exception of a small number of places for people with learning disabilities who required assessment and treatment or those on statutory orders.

Home at last?

The pace of the discharge programme was dictated by the availability of finance, co-operative working by professionals across different disciplines, and the development of appropriate community-based residential facilities, as well as working with the individuals concerned and their families. The NHS provided bridging finance to local authorities to assist with this programme. While many people were able to move into domestic-scale housing with support, there were also concerns that significant numbers of adults with learning disabilities moved from hospital to large group homes or nursing homes.¹⁴⁰

The progress of the hospital closure programme was tracked by the National Implementation Group of *The same as you?*. It reported that, by 2003, there were now fewer than 900 hospital beds available and the remaining hospitals were due to close by 2005.¹⁴¹

However, it was noted that six Health Boards continued to provide NHS respite care for people with learning disabilities with about 34 dedicated respite care beds in learning disability hospitals that were used by 127 individuals. Some children with learning

¹³⁹ Scottish Government. (2000) *The same as you? A review of services for people with learning disabilities*. Edinburgh: Scottish Executive. p.38.

¹⁴⁰ Scottish Government. (2000) *The same as you? A review of services for people with learning disabilities*. Edinburgh: Scottish Executive. p.50.

¹⁴¹ Scottish Government. (2004) *Home at last? The same as you? National Implementation Group Report of the short-life working group on Hospital Closure and Service Re provision*. Edinburgh: Scottish Executive. pp.17-19.

disabilities also used paediatric wards for respite care.¹⁴² Table 9 below shows the learning disability institutions that were in use in the period between 1992 and 2005, where known we have indicated whether or not these institutions admitted children.

Table 9: Learning disability institutions in use between 1992 and 2005				
Opened	Institution	Location	Closed	Admitted children?
n/k	Bellefield	Lanarkshire	1993	
1906	Waverley Park Hospital for Children	Kirkintilloch	1993	yes
1903	Children's Home Hospital	Strathblane	1994	yes
1956	East Fortune	East Lothian	1997	yes
1924	Gogarburn Hospital	Edinburgh	1999	yes
1924	St Joseph's Hospital	Rosewell	1999	
1929/36	Lennox Castle Hospital	Glasgow	2002	yes
1923	Birkwood Hospital	Lesmahagow	2002	yes
1863	Royal Scottish National Hospital	Larbert	2003	yes
1948	Woodlands Hospital, Cults	Aberdeenshire	2003	yes
1948	Ladysbridge Hospital, Banff	Aberdeenshire	2003	yes
1855	Strathmartine Hospital	Dundee	2003*	yes
1969	Craig Phadrig Hospital	Inverness	2000	yes
1925	Broadfield Hospital	Renfrewshire	2005	yes
n/k	Maud	Grampian	n/k	
n/k	Armistead's	Tayside	n/k	
n/k	St Mary's, Borders	Borders	n/k	
n/k	St Aidan's, Borders	Borders	n/k	
n/k	St Mary's, Barrhead	Renfrewshire	n/k	
n/k	Ravenspark	Ayrshire	n/k	
1925	Merchiston	Renfrewshire	after 2005	yes
n/k	Nithbank	Dumfries & Galloway	after 2005	
n/k	Strathlea	Ayrshire	after 2005	
1881	Kirklands Hospital, Bothwell	Lanarkshire		yes
1968	Lynebank Hospital	Fife		yes
n/k	Arrol Park	Ayrshire		
n/k	Bridgefoot House	Tayside		
n/k	New Craigs	Highland		

*One ward and three flats still open in Strathmartine in 2007.

¹⁴² Scottish Government. (2004) *Home at last? The same as you? National Implementation Group Report of the short-life working group on Hospital Closure and Service Re provision*. Edinburgh: Scottish Executive. p.26.

Numbers of children in institutions in this period

It is impossible to give accurate figures for this period. The only identified figures are for the 670 admissions to learning disability hospitals in 1988 of which 635 were for planned respite.¹⁴³ There were 4817 residents of all ages in learning disability hospitals in 1988.¹⁴⁴

The Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2013,¹⁴⁵ allow us to state with confidence that the number of adults with learning disabilities currently known to local authorities (and born in or before 1981) who were aged under 18 in this time period is 2749¹⁴⁶ (See Appendix C).

Post-2005

Despite the impetus provided by *The same as you?* half of the relevant health boards failed to meet the hospital closure target and there were still eight hospitals or units open after the end of 2005 providing long-stay beds to 165 residents.¹⁴⁷ These hospitals were now projected to close by 2007.¹⁴⁸ In addition, some long-term residents remained in assessment and treatment units or nursing homes without adequate discharge plans.¹⁴⁹

In autumn 2007, the Mental Welfare Commission visited all learning disability in-patient units – 39 facilities in ten health board areas. At the time of the visits there were 346 available beds and 313 people who were in-patients. Of these in-patients, one person was aged under 18.¹⁵⁰ Just under 50% of people with learning disabilities who were resident in the hospital wards had been there for over five years, many of them for much longer than that. There were still people living in hospital in 2007 who had been on resettlement lists in the original hospital closure programme. Staff opinion suggested that nearly 40% of the in-patients were capable of and ready for discharge. The Mental Welfare Commission's position was unequivocal – "...it is clear that a significant number of people throughout Scotland are in hospital unnecessarily, because homes with support are not yet available."¹⁵¹

¹⁴³ Scottish Office Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Service Advisory Council. (1992) *The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.18-19.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid. p.21.

¹⁴⁵ Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability. (2014) *Statistics release: Learning disability statistics 2013* (eSAY). Glasgow: SCLD. <http://www.sclcd.org.uk/sclcd-projects/esay/esay-statistics-releases> : accessed 24 September 2014.

¹⁴⁶ For a detailed description of how this figure is calculated please refer to the methodology section of this report (p12).

¹⁴⁷ NHS Quality Improvement Scotland. (February 2006) *Learning Disability Services National Overview*. Edinburgh: NHS Quality Improvement Scotland. pp.74-75 & p.77.

¹⁴⁸ Scottish Government. (March 2008) *The population with learning disabilities in Scotland. A review of existing data*. p.15. <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/1095/0076896.pdf> : accessed 7 August 2014.

¹⁴⁹ Campbell, Martin, Whoriskey, Margaret, Lyall, Ros, Davidson, Alex, and McCue, Michael. (2007) A national review of health services for people with intellectual disabilities in Scotland. *British Journal of Developmental Disabilities*. 53(1), January. p.29.

¹⁵⁰ Mental Welfare Commission. (July 2008) *A hospital or a home? Findings from themed visits to NHS and private sector wards for people with learning disabilities*. Edinburgh: Mental Welfare Commission. p.4.

¹⁵¹ Ibid. p.5.

While the vast majority of long-stay hospital residents were moved into community-based facilities or achieved their own tenancies in the last twenty years, there remain a small number of available hospital beds, mostly for assessment and treatment purposes. Recent statistics indicate that there were 318 learning disability beds across Scotland in 2013 with an occupancy rate of nearly 83%.¹⁵² A list of hospitals used after 2005 for longer-term placements is given in Appendix E for reference purposes.

¹⁵² ISD Scotland. (2010) *Hospital care – beds. Annual statistics showing available beds by speciality and NHS Board of treatment*. Edinburgh: ISD Scotland. <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/Beds/> : accessed 11 August 2014.

PART 2: Estimating the number of people with learning disabilities in Scotland who experienced institutional care as children and identifying institutions

The information provided in Part 1 of this report has drawn on a wide range of primary and secondary sources in order to present an estimate of the number of children who were resident in learning disability institutions in Scotland at different points over the last century. Through analysis of these sources we have been able to identify a wide range of institutions in Scotland that admitted children with learning disabilities. Some of these institutions have already been recognised as having admissions policies that included children, however we have also been able to identify other institutions that have not been previously identified in the literature as routinely providing residential care for children with learning disabilities.

Institutions

The main focus has been the long-stay learning disability hospitals which opened during the first half of the century and were mainly closed at the turn of the 21st century. In total, 35 long-stay hospitals which admitted children have been identified and a full list with locations, opening and closing dates is given at Appendix F. While every effort has been made to identify the long-stay learning disability hospitals in this period there will inevitably be some that have been missed, especially those hospitals where patients with learning disabilities formed only a part of the hospital population.

In addition to the list of long-stay hospitals, analysis of the admissions registers for four hospitals allowed us to identify the previous abode of the children who were admitted. The hospitals were:

- Royal Scottish National Hospital - registers between 1916 and 1951
- Broadfield Hospital, Renfrewshire – register for 1925-1965
- Lennox Castle Hospital, Glasgow – registers between 1936 and 2004
- Craig Phadrig Hospital, Inverness – register for 1969-2000.

Where a child was admitted from a home address, the previous abode was logged as 'home'. Where a child was transferred from another institution, the name of the institution was recorded. This has enabled the identification of a further 144 institutions. Of these, 94 are residential homes most of which do not appear in the CELCIS scoping report. A collated list of the previous abodes (excluding the family home) is given in Appendix G.

Appendices F and G, and the residential respite services identified in Appendix D, can be added to the reference list of institutions used by the National Confidential Forum as part of its ascertainment of people who may be eligible to use its services.

The analysis of previous abodes was restricted to those hospital registers to which we had access in the time available and may also reflect the geographical areas of those hospitals. It is undoubtedly the case that more institutions might be identified if further admissions registers for hospitals in other parts of Scotland were able to be analysed in the same way.

Statistics

Information based on national statistics was gathered from available data tables and policy documents across the period. These provide a snapshot of the numbers of children who were permanently resident in hospital for a particular year and are collated in Table 10.

Table 10: residents under the age of 18 in learning disability hospitals at different time periods		
Year	Number of children resident in learning disability institutions	Source
1914	about 669 children in Larbert (RSNH) and Baldovan (Strathmartine)	Hutchison (2011) ¹⁵³
1931	888 children aged 5-18	Hansard (1931) ¹⁵⁴
1969	1533 children	SHHD & SHSC (1970) ¹⁵⁵
1972	1200 children aged 5-16 and 170 children aged under 5 = 1370 in total	SHHD & SED (1972) ¹⁵⁶
1975	1135 children	Richardson (1975) ¹⁵⁷
1980	551 children aged 0-15	Farquharson (1984) ¹⁵⁸
1982-84	about 632 children and young people resident in hospital (aggregated figures so not a single snapshot)	SED (1984) ¹⁵⁹
1988	670 admissions ¹⁶⁰ of children aged under 16 (635 for planned temporary respite)	SHHD & SHSAC 1992 ¹⁶¹
2007	1 young person aged under 18 in a learning disability hospital unit	MWC (2008) ¹⁶²

The above data confirms that children made up a significant and enduring part of the resident population for learning disability hospitals in the 20th century. We also know that a

¹⁵³ Hutchison, Iain. (2011) 'Institutionalization of mentally-impaired children in Scotland, c.1855-1914'. In: *History of Psychiatry*. 2011(22). p.425.

¹⁵⁴ UK Parliament. (2014) *Hansard 1803-2005*. House of Commons debate 16 June 1931. vol 253 cc1597-8. Col. 1598. http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1931/jun/16/mentally-defective-children-scotland#S5CV0253P0_19310616_HOC_32 : accessed 31 March 2014.

¹⁵⁵ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Services Council. (1970) *Staffing of mental deficiency hospitals - Report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee and the Standing Nursing and Midwifery Advisory Committee*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.25.

¹⁵⁶ Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department. (1972) *Services for the mentally handicapped. Memorandum from the Scottish Home and Health Department and Scottish Education Department*. Edinburgh. p.4.

¹⁵⁷ Richardson, J.N. (1975) *Regional patterns in the education and training of severely mentally handicapped school age children in Scotland*. Glasgow: Scottish Society for the Mentally Handicapped.

¹⁵⁸ Farquharson, Robert. (1984) *Mentally handicapped people in Scotland: a case of political neglect*. Edinburgh: Area5 Action Group. p.4.

¹⁵⁹ Scottish Education Department. (1984) *Education in mental handicap hospitals: a progress report by HM Inspectors of Schools*. Edinburgh: Scottish Education Department.

¹⁶⁰ Note that this figure is for admissions while the rest of the table gives figures for residents.

¹⁶¹ Scottish Office Home and Health Department and Scottish Health Service Advisory Council. (1992) *The future of mental handicap hospital services in Scotland*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.19.

¹⁶² Mental Welfare Commission. (July 2008) *A hospital or a home? Findings from themed visits to NHS and private sector wards for people with learning disabilities*. Edinburgh: Mental Welfare Commission. p.4.

minimum of between 18% and 23% of the population of 'mental deficiency' hospitals had been admitted as children between 1974 and 1984 (see Table 7). Indeed *The Balance of Care* states that, per head of population, the Scottish learning disability population were more likely to be in institutional care than the other UK countries.¹⁶³

Unfortunately it is not possible to translate the above data into an estimate of the current population of people with learning disabilities who experienced residential care as children. The data presented above uses different collection methods and different inclusion criteria. Also the data is aggregated and does not identify individuals which means it is not possible to track the movement of children between institutions across different time periods. Our analysis of the hospital registers showed that children regularly moved between institutions and some children experienced multiple admissions. Therefore these figures can only really provide a snapshot of the population for each period.

Data collected from local authorities by the Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability on an annual basis on behalf of the Scottish Government provides an excellent source of information about the population of adults with learning disabilities in Scotland who are known to local authorities. Learning Disability Statistics Scotland (LDSS)¹⁶⁴ collects individual level data on people with learning disabilities who are:

- aged 16 and 17 who are not in full-time education;
- aged 18 and over;
- and whose last known contact with the local authority was within the previous three years.

All adults who match these criteria and who are known to local authorities, regardless of the services they are currently receiving (if any), are included in the data collection. In 2013, all 32 local authorities provided information on 26,236 adults with learning disabilities and/or autism across Scotland. This is the most comprehensive data currently available on the adult population of people with learning disabilities in Scotland. The challenge for this project is to estimate the subset of this population that were likely to have experienced residential care as children in long-stay hospitals.

In order to establish this we have developed some assumptions based on our knowledge of the development and scale of long-stay hospital provision in Scotland.

The first assumption is that people with learning disabilities born after 1981 were unlikely to have experienced residential care in a long-stay learning disability institution. This assumption is primarily based on analysis of the data collected from across three of the largest learning disability institutions in Scotland, RSNH, Lennox Castle and Craig Phadrig.

¹⁶³ Baker, Nicki and Urquhart, James. (1987) *The balance of care for adults with a mental handicap in Scotland*. Edinburgh: ISD Publications. p.9.

¹⁶⁴ Scottish Consortium for Learning Disability. (2014) *Statistics release: Learning disability statistics 2013* (eSAY). Glasgow: SCLD. <http://www.sclد.org.uk/sclد-projects/esay/esay-statistics-releases> : accessed 24 September 2014.

This shows that fewer than ten people who were admitted under the age of 18 were born after 1981 (See Table 11). This assumption is also reinforced by the previously noted fact that from the early 1980s most 'mental deficiency' hospitals had a policy of non-admission of children. Thus it is reasonable to consider that adults with learning disabilities born prior to 1981 are significantly more likely than those born after this date to have experienced institutional care particularly as long-term residents.

Table 11: Residents who entered hospitals under the age of 18 distributed by institution and year of birth

Year of birth	Current age (if still alive)	RSNH - Children admitted between 1914-1988	Lennox Castle Hospital - unique admissions of people under 18 between 1936 and 2002	Lennox Castle Hospital - list of residents on 6/10/93 who entered as children	Strathblane Childrens Home Hospital - admissions 1965	Strathblane Childrens Home Hospital - admissions 1975	Kirklands asylum register 1924 - 1948	Broadfield Hospital - Unique admissions of children between 1925 - 1965	Craig Dunain - Unique admissions of children between 1919 - 1973	Craig Phadrig - Unique admissions of children between 1969 - 1985
Before 1915	99+	0	0	1			1	11	3	0
1915 - 1921	93-99	1	27	8			3	44	14	0
1922 - 1926	88-92	55	3	10			3	24	9	0
1927 - 1931	83-87	97	4	13			3	15	10	0
1932 - 1936	78-82	111	13	7				17	14	0
1937 - 1941	73-77	103	28	26				15	14	0
1942 - 1946	68-72	169	123	24				29	11	0
1947 - 1951	63-67	126	225	46				42	47	0
1952 - 1956	58-62	68	212	56	14			25	29	50
1957 - 1961	53-57	35	160	30	69	1		25	8	52
1962 - 1966	48-52	3	138	31	3	29		10	5	79
1967 - 1971	43-47	0	69	19		41		0	0	80
1972 - 1976	38-42	0	17	3		40		0	0	29
1977 - 1981	33-37	0	6					0	0	19
1982 - 1986	28-32	0	4					0	0	3
1987 - 1991	23-27	0	0					0	0	0
1992 - 2005	9 to 22	0	0						0	0
total		768	1029	274	86	111	10	257	164	312

Further analysis of the LDSS statistics for 2013 (at Table 12 below) show that the total population of people with learning disabilities in Scotland born in or before 1981, who were known to local authorities, is **16,360** representing 62% of the total population.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to determine the exact percentage of this cohort who experienced institutional care. However this figure provides us with a clear idea of the size of the current learning disability population who were children in a period when residential care was routinely provided in long-stay institutions.

Table 12: Number of adults with learning disability born in or before 1981 by years of birth

Year of birth	Number of adults	Percent of total adults (%)
1977-81	2,038	12.5
1972-76	1,920	11.7
1967-71	2,342	14.3
1962-66	2,448	15.0
1957-61	2,249	13.7
1952-56	1,752	10.7
1947-51	1,417	8.7
1942-46	927	5.7
1937-41	627	3.8
1932-36	314	1.9
1927-31	170	1.0
1922-26	69	0.4
1915-21	25	0.2
<1915	5	0.0
Not known	57	0.3
Total	16,360	100.0

Source: Learning disability statistics Scotland (2013)

Distribution of people with learning disabilities in Scotland

Further analysis of the LDSS data has been conducted in order to explore the distribution of the Scottish population of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities born on or before 1981, by:

- year of birth and local authority
- year of birth and health board.

The following tables show the distribution of people with learning disabilities in Scotland born in or before 1981 by local authority and by health board. Presentation of the demographic breakdown of the current learning disability population who were born in or before 1981 is intended to support the NCF to build a targeted approach to ensuring that people with learning disabilities come forward to give a testimony of their experiences. Considered alongside an evaluation of the historical development of institutional care for people with learning disabilities, presented in Part 1 of this report, this demographic information will assist the NCF to decide an approach to:

- Effectively targeting information about the NCF to people with learning disabilities across Scotland; and
- Monitoring the engagement of people with learning disabilities in the Forum.

Table 13: Number of adults with learning disability born in or before 1981 by years of birth and local authority*

	1977-81	1972-76	1967-71	1962-66	1957-61	1952-56	1947-51	1942-46	1937-41	1932-36	1927-31	1922-26	1915-21	<1915	Not known	Total
Aberdeen City	83	76	118	108	120	88	72	57	37	17	8	5	0	0	0	787
Aberdeenshire	125	105	103	110	77	78	58	35	24	16	5	5	0	0	0	740
Angus	43	49	54	47	41	30	22	21	15	5	0	0	0	0	9	338
Argyll & Bute	36	39	29	30	31	30	35	19	9	5	5	0	0	0	0	267
Scottish Borders	36	59	63	51	42	41	44	24	22	7	5	0	0	0	0	393
Clackmannanshire	27	22	25	23	21	16	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
West Dunbartonshire	39	33	43	47	58	42	48	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	350
Dumfries & Galloway	60	57	73	97	75	66	50	24	14	10	6	0	0	0	0	535
Dundee City	83	76	79	101	95	80	58	44	36	31	22	7	5	0	42	759
East Ayrshire	47	50	55	66	47	39	28	26	15	8	5	0	0	0	0	387
East Dunbartonshire	39	34	36	26	44	41	19	13	18	9	7	5	0	0	0	289
East Lothian	63	61	63	51	59	49	49	28	13	7	8	0	0	0	0	454
East Renfrewshire	27	27	25	38	32	22	13	13	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	211
Edinburgh	241	190	272	252	239	178	146	109	71	37	28	8	5	0	0	1,774
Falkirk	73	72	67	71	85	44	67	39	21	16	11	0	0	0	0	571
Fife	88	106	123	126	120	99	58	37	13	5	5	0	0	0	0	781
Glasgow City	149	172	241	304	268	219	170	114	66	34	10	0	0	0	0	1,750
Highland	92	86	94	96	82	66	63	28	27	10	5	0	0	0	0	652
Inverclyde	51	41	54	63	57	39	32	20	13	7	9	6	0	0	0	392
Midlothian	44	40	56	57	48	45	34	24	24	9	6	7	0	0	5	398
Moray	50	48	38	30	36	27	26	19	12	0	5	0	0	0	0	290
North Ayrshire	49	56	62	54	45	33	37	14	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	360
North Lanarkshire	126	86	134	152	129	100	68	41	33	20	7	8	5	0	0	911
Orkney Islands	9	11	10	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Perth & Kinross	49	41	33	43	44	32	15	17	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	289
Renfrewshire	61	70	107	94	76	45	38	28	26	12	8	5	0	0	0	568
Shetland Islands	8	11	0	10	13	5	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
South Ayrshire	38	44	49	59	52	40	30	23	11	6	5	0	0	0	0	355
South Lanarkshire	68	67	114	119	106	79	55	40	30	10	0	0	0	0	0	689
Stirling	56	29	41	39	31	22	24	11	14	6	5	0	5	0	0	280
West Lothian	71	51	67	68	57	48	42	24	13	10	5	5	0	0	0	459
Western Isles	7	11	13	14	14	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Total	2,038	1,920	2,342	2,448	2,249	1,752	1,417	927	627	314	170	69	25	5	57	16,360

Source: Learning disability statistics Scotland (2013)

Table 14: Number of adults with learning disability born in or before 1981 known to Scottish local authorities by years of birth and health board*

	Ayrshire & Arran	Borders	Fife	Greater Glasgow & Clyde	Highland	Lanarkshire	Grampian	Orkney	Lothian	Tayside	Forth Valley	Western Isles	Dumfries & Galloway	Shetland	English board	Not known	Total
1977-81	134	32	89	364	123	196	256	9	422	175	158	7	61	8	5	0	2,038
1972-76	149	54	106	375	122	159	227	11	342	168	123	11	58	11	5	0	1,920
1967-71	165	63	123	500	122	254	255	9	461	167	133	13	73	0	0	0	2,342
1962-66	180	50	127	569	122	272	245	0	429	193	135	14	99	10	0	0	2,448
1957-61	144	43	119	538	108	235	234	5	404	178	138	14	75	13	0	0	2,249
1952-56	110	40	99	410	95	180	189	5	321	141	84	5	68	5	0	0	1,752
1947-51	98	36	59	318	97	121	154	0	276	95	97	5	50	6	5	0	1,417
1942-46	65	21	37	204	45	83	110	0	188	82	63	0	24	5	0	0	927
1937-41	31	20	13	144	34	65	72	0	125	61	39	0	14	5	0	0	627
1932-36	21	7	5	66	13	31	35	0	63	39	24	0	10	0	0	0	314
1927-31	8	5	5	35	8	8	12	0	47	24	14	0	6	0	0	0	170
1922-26	0	0	0	16	5	8	6	0	21	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	69
1915-21	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	25
<1915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Total	1,106	369	783	3,540	894	1,619	1,799	43	3,107	1,388	1,017	71	541	63	17	3	16,360

Source: Learning disability statistics Scotland (2013)

* Values less than 5 have been disclosure controlled. This means any value under 5 is rounded to either 0 or 5 and another value in the same row has also been rounded to the nearest 5 to prevent differencing (calculating a suppressed value by subtracting it from the total). Published zeroes may or may not be true zeroes. The totals across rows and columns are unaffected.

Conclusion

A primary objective of this project was to establish an estimate of the number of adults with learning disabilities in Scotland today who would be eligible to take part in the National Confidential Forum (NCF).

We have drawn on a number of different sources to try and tease out the national picture across the 20th Century in Scotland; we have mapped changes in policy, legislation and practice by looking at both primary and secondary information sources.

This report has focused on the development and scope of institutionalisation in the 20th century and has shown that children were a significant part of the learning disability hospital population (20% on average). The use of institutional care for both children and adults was significant throughout the 20th century – long stay learning disability hospitals were a central part of learning disability services and had an enormous impact on the lives of people with learning disabilities

It is impossible to say categorically how many people in Scotland today experienced institutional care in learning disability hospitals as children. However we can say that for much of the 20th century it was one of the few available support options for individuals and families. The lack of community-based options meant that children with learning disabilities were routinely placed in learning disability hospitals either as long-stay residents or as temporary respite admissions.

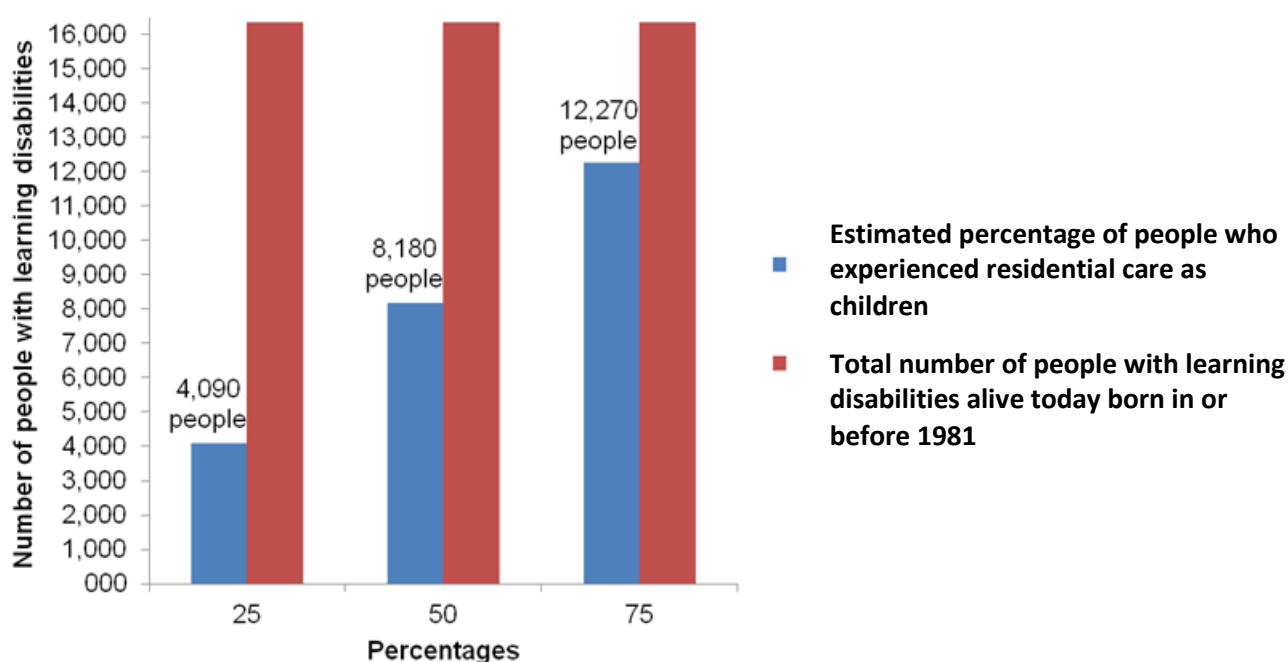
Analysis of the admissions registers for some institutions has allowed us to better understand the pattern of admissions to some of the individual institutions and to identify other residential institutions that sent children to learning disability hospitals. However analysis of some hospital registers has not enabled us to generalise at a national level in order to provide an estimate of the total population of people with learning disabilities who experienced residential care as children in long-stay hospitals. The changing nature of this provision over time, from longer term to repetitive, short term admissions also makes it difficult to estimate the likely percentage of the population who experienced this type of institutional care as children.

Based on our analysis of policies and papers relating to the provision of hospital-based residential care for people with learning disabilities in Scotland we know that a proportion of adults with learning disabilities in Scotland born before 1981 will have spent time in institutional care in long stay hospitals.

Drawing on the Learning Disability Statistics Scotland data we have been able to identify the number of adults with learning disabilities alive in 2013 who were born in or before 1981 (n=16,360). As stated above, a proportion of this population is likely to have experienced residential care in a long-stay hospital at some point in their childhood. It is not possible to state with confidence the size of this population subset. The research presented in this paper shows that institutional care for children with learning disabilities was routinely provided in learning disability hospitals across the 20th century. On the basis of this it may

be possible to make more informed estimates as to the size of this population. The table below shows the size of the possible population subset based on different estimates of the percentage of the known population of people with learning disabilities who were under 18 in or before 1981 who spent time in hospital.

Table 15: Estimating the number of people with learning disabilities who experienced institutional care as children



A secondary aim of this research was to identify institutions that provided residential care to children with learning disabilities. Throughout our analysis of the primary and secondary evidence relating to the admissions, policies and practices of learning disability hospitals we have collated references to all the institutions that have been identified as providing residential care to children with learning disabilities. We have therefore provided detailed listings of institutions (Appendices D to G) that accepted children with learning disabilities for long-term or short-term care. Most of these institutions do not appear on the list in the CELCIS scoping report so this will add to the data bank of the National Confidential Forum. Any list can never be guaranteed to be complete; some of the history of learning disability still lies hidden.

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Appendix A - Glossary of historical terms

Term	Definition	In use between:
GENERAL TERMS		
mental deficiency	historical term for learning disabilities	c1900 - 1980s
mental handicap	historical term for learning disabilities	1950s ¹⁶⁵ -1990s
learning disability	current general term	1990s onwards
learning difficulty	alternative term for learning disability preferred by some self advocacy groups	
MEDICAL TERMS ¹⁶⁶		
idiots	“persons so deeply defective in mind from birth or from an early age as to be unable to guard themselves against common physical dangers”	1913 - 1960
imbeciles	“persons in whose case there exists from birth or from an early age mental defectiveness not amounting to idiocy, yet so pronounced that they are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs, or, in the case of children, of being taught to do so”	1913 - 1960
feeble-minded	“persons in whose case there exists from birth or from an early age mental defectiveness not amounting to imbecility, yet so pronounced that they require care, supervision, and control for their own protection or for the protection of others, or, in the case of children, that they by reason of such defectiveness appear to be permanently incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in ordinary schools.”	1913 - 1960

These terms were abolished by the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960 which introduced the concept of ‘mental disorder’ - defined as meaning “mental illness or mental deficiency however caused or manifested.”¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁵ Department of Health for Scotland. (1957) *The welfare needs of mentally handicapped persons*. Report by a Committee of the Scottish Advisory Council on the Welfare of Handicapped Persons. Edinburgh: HMSO.

¹⁶⁶ As defined in Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act 1913.

¹⁶⁷ Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960 s.6.

Term	Definition	In use between:
EDUCATIONAL TERMS¹⁶⁸		
educable child	a child who should receive education in a special school	early 20 th century -1974
trainable child	a child who should receive training in an occupational centre, mainly provided by education authorities	early 20 th century -1974
untrainable child	a child who should be cared for by the local health authority in a care centre. These children were the responsibility of the local health authority under section 12 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960	early 20 th century -1974

These terms were abolished by the Education (Mentally Handicapped Children) (Scotland) Act 1974 which gave a right to education to all children.

¹⁶⁸ As defined in- Scottish Education Department. (1961) *Degrees of mental handicap. Report of the Working Party on Standards of Ascertainment for Scottish Schoolchildren*. Edinburgh: HMSO. p.7.

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Royal Scottish National Hospital, Larbert, Stirlingshire. *Admissions register. 1938-1988.* GB 0559 Blue Box F. University of Stirling Archives and Special Collections, Stirling.

Appendix C: Distribution of population of adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities in 2013, by year of birth, under 18 in selected time period

Year of birth	Before 1915	1915-36	1937-51	1952-71	1972-91	1992-2005
1911	5	583				
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920			3538			
1921						
1922						
1923						
1924						
1925						
1926						
1927						
1928						
1929						
1930						
1931						
1932						
1933						
1934						
1935				11920		
1936						
1937						
1938						
1939						
1940						
1941						
1942						
1943						
1944						

1945						
1946						
1947						
1948						
1949						
1950						
1951						
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1953						
1954						
1955						
1956						
1957						
1958						
1959						
1960						
1961						
1962						
1963						
1964						
1965						
1966						
1967						
1968					11743	
1969						
1970						
1971						
1972						
1973						
1974						
1975						
1976						
1977						
1978						2749
1979						
1980						
1981						

Appendix D - Residential respite care services in 1989 that admitted children and young people with learning disabilities under age 18

The following information was gathered from a resource list of respite and short breaks services published in 1990.¹⁶⁹ In that period many long-stay residential establishments offered a few places for respite and short break purposes.

Of 100 residential services in the list, 67 services admitted persons under the age of 18, including 18 that admitted children aged under 16. Age ranges were supplied by the services and possibly reflect the ages of residents at that point in time.

Institution	Location	No of respite	
		places	Age range
37 Kingsgate	Aberdeen	1	16+
56 North Eden	Cupar	3	0-18
7 Glebe Road	St Andrews	2	16+
71 Westburn Road	Aberdeen	6	any
9 Burnblea Street	Hamilton	2	16+
Almondbank House	Perth	2	16+
Ardfeileach Hostel	Stornoway	3	17+
*Ardlui House School	Helensburgh	12	3-16
Atholl House	Thornliebank	2	16-65
Benyellary Hostel	Newton Stewart	2	16-56
Bethania House	Dunoon	25	16+
Campbell Maltman Quarrier's Homes	Bridge of Weir	21	4-50+
Camphill Blair Drummond	Stirling	1	16-53
Carrick View Hostel	Auchinleck	1	16+
Craig Phadrig Hospital	Inverness	variable	0-80
Cromarty	Stranraer	2	16+
Currie Hostel	Currie	8	16+
Dalrymple House	Greenock	1	16+
Drummore School	Oban	on request	5-16+
Dudhope Gardens Hostel	Dundee	2	16+
Duffy House	Clydebank	3	any
Duneira	Rhu	1	16+
Dunmuir Park Hostel	Castle Douglas	2	16+
*East Park Home School	Glasgow	variable	4-25
Elderslie Hospital	Elderslie	7 + 1 emergency	12-18
Fairburn House	Muir-of-Ord	1	16-65
Forse House Nursing Home	Latheron	variable	16+
Fraserburgh Hospital	Fraserburgh	2	n/k
Frognal House	Prestwick	24	5-60+
*Glenallan Hostel	Inch, Edinburgh	6	16-65

¹⁶⁹ Scottish Society for the Mentally Handicapped. (1990) *Respite Services in Scotland 1990*. Glasgow: SSMH. [accessed at Mitchell Library, Glasgow]

Glenlora Cottages	Glasgow	7	16+
Grant Street Hostel	Wick	3	16+
Hansel Village	Symington	2	17-70
Hawthorn Court Hostel	Kilwinning	1	16-67
Hopetown Unit, Herdmanflat Hospital	Haddington	5	16-70
Hostel, Newseat of Glendaveny	Peterhead	1	16-55
9 + 5 for shorter stays			
Keith Lodge	Stonehaven	variable	0-18
Kelso House	Glasgow	variable	8+
Kerrmuir Hostel & Group Tenancy	Hurlford	1	16+
Laburnum House	East Kilbride	3	16+
Ladysbridge Hospital	Banff	variable	n/k
Lennox Castle Hospital	Glasgow	variable	17-95
*Linn Moor Residential School	Aberdeen	variable	6-16
Lunan House Nursing Home	Arbroath	1	16+
Lynebank Hospital	Dunfermline	variable	3-65
Montrose Adult Training Centre	Montrose	6	16+
Mount Ericht	Blairgowrie	2	17+
Munduff	Markinch	4	16+
Neighbourhood Care	Stenhousemuir	4	16+
Netherlea	Dumfries	10	0-16
Prestonkirk House	East Linton	4	16-65
*Ravelrig	Balerno	1	6-16
Rhives House	Golspie	1	16-65
RSNH	Larbert	variable	12+
St Colm's Centre	Kirkwall	1	16-65
St Mary's	Galashiels	not given	16+
Stonylee Centre	Cumbernauld	5	all ages
Tigh a Chomainn Camphill	Peterculter	1	16-30
Tummel Centre, Upper Springland	Perth	6	16+
Waverley Park Hospital	Kirkintilloch	variable	7-87
Wellwood Unit / Woodlands Hospital	Cults, Aberdeenshire	variable	5+
Westfield	Aberdeen	1	16-60
Whitegates Hostel	Lochgilphead	2-3	5-18
Winchester House	Elgin	2	16+
Windyridge Residential Project c/o			
Strathmartine Hospital	Dundee	2	2-16
Wirren House	Montrose	2	16-70

Services marked with an asterisk* are included in the CELCIS scoping report on children in care.

Appendix E - Hospitals and units in use after 2005

<i>Health Board</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Wards / units</i>	<i>No of Beds</i>	<i>No of patients</i>	<i>No of beds</i>	<i>No of patients</i>
			<i>2007¹⁷⁰</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2012¹⁷¹</i>	<i>2012</i>
Grampian	Elmwood	Fern	12	9	12	11
		Bracken	12	12	12	6
Highland	New Craigs	Rowan	17	17	--	--
		Beeches	6	6	--	--
		Willows	8	7	6	6
Fife	Lynebank	Wards 3&4; Levendale	31	22	--	--
		Mayfield	--	--	13	11
Tayside	Strathmartine	Craigowl	10	10	--	--
		Bridgefoot	24	21	6	7 [sic]
	Carseview	LD assessment unit	13	12	10	11 [sic]
	Monroe House (private hospital)	Anoach; Etive ward	26	24	26	25
Lothian		Greenbank centre	12	13	12	11
		William Fraser centre	12	13 [sic]	12	11
		Carnethy	8	7	8	7
		Dunedin	5	5	5	5
		Glenlomond	6	6	--	--
		Camus-Tigh	8	8	8	7
		Primrose Lodge	8	8	8	8

¹⁷⁰ Mental Welfare Commission. (July 2008) *A hospital or a home? Findings from themed visits to NHS and private sector wards for people with learning disabilities*. Edinburgh: Mental Welfare Commission. pp.3-4.

¹⁷¹ Mental Welfare Commission. (July 2012) *Themed visit to hospital units for the assessment and treatment of people with learning disabilities*. Edinburgh: Mental Welfare Commission. Table 1. p.31. [Figures exclude forensic beds.]

	Murray Park	Tay	6	6	--	--
Forth Valley	Lochview	Lochview Houses 2-3	12	11		
		Lochview 1-4			26	25
Dumfries & Galloway		Darataigh	5	5	--	--
		Lahraig	--	--	4	2
		Holly Cottage; Heather Lodge	7	7	--	--
Ayrshire	Arrol Park	Houses 4,5 & 6	17	11	19	15
Lanarkshire	Kirklands	Kylepark ward	9	9	12	7
		Fairview	9	9	--	--
Greater Glasgow & Clyde		Pineview	4	4	--	--
		Blythswood	11	4	12	12
		Netherton	8	8	8	8
		Overtoun Court	16	16	16	16
		Waterloo Close	8	8	6	3
	Dykebar	Bute	8	8	--	--
	Leverndale	Campsie, Whitehouse	8	7	--	--
Totals			346	313	241	216

[the MWC report has a split for patients by gender for each ward/unit.

For 2007 Males = 232; females = 81; total=313.

For 2012 Males = 147; females = 69 = 216]

Appendix F - Long-stay learning disability hospitals and institutions 1900-2005

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Opened</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Admitted children?</i>
Armistead's	Tayside	n/k		
Arrol Park	Ayrshire	n/k		
Bellefield	Lanarkshire	n/k	1993	
Birkwood Hospital	Lesmahagow	1923	2002	yes
Bridgefoot House	Tayside	n/k		
Broadfield Hospital	Renfrewshire	1925	2005	yes
Caldwell House Hospital	Renfrewshire	1929	1985	yes
Children's Home Hospital	Strathblane	1903	1994	yes
Craig Phadrig Hospital	Inverness, Highland	1969	2000	yes
Dunlop House	Ayrshire	n/k	1991	
East Fortune	East Lothian	1956	1997	yes
Glen Lomond Hospital	Fife	1948	1987	
Gogarburn Hospital	Edinburgh	1924	1999	yes
Hartwood Hospital, Lanark (part of Kirklands)	Lanarkshire	1895		
Kirklands Hospital, Bothwell	Lanarkshire	1881		
Ladysbridge Hospital, Banff	Aberdeenshire	1948	2003	yes
Lennox Castle Hospital	Lennoxtown, Glasgow	1929/36	2002	yes
Lynebank Hospital	Fife	1968		yes
Maud	Grampian	n/k		
Merchiston – see Broadfield	Renfrewshire			
Murthly Hospital (asylum originally)	Perth	1864	1995	
New Craigs	Inverness, Highland	c.2000		
Nithbank	Dumfries & Galloway	n/k		
Ravenspark	Ayrshire	n/k		
Royal Scottish National Hospital	Larbert	1863	2003	yes
St Aidan's, Borders	Borders	n/k		
St Charles Institution for Children	Carstairs	1916	1983	yes
St Joseph's Hospital, Rosewell	Midlothian	1924	1999	n/k
St Mary's, Barrhead	Renfrewshire	n/k		
St Mary's, Borders	Borders	n/k		
Stoneyetts Hospital	Glasgow	1913	n/k	yes
Strathlea	Ayrshire	n/k		
Strathmartine Hospital (formerly Baldovan Institute)	Dundee	1855	2003	yes
Waverley Park Hospital for Children	Kirkintilloch	1906	1993	yes
Woodlands Hospital, Cults	Aberdeenshire	1948	2003	yes

Appendix G - Collated list of the previous abodes of children identified from hospital admissions registers for Royal Scottish National Hospital (1916-1951), Broadfield Hospital (1925-1965), Lennox Castle (1936-2004), and Craig Phadrig (1969-2000).

The following information is drawn from the admissions registers where the previous abodes were known of the children who were admitted. It excludes the family home. It shows the range of institutions that transferred children with learning disabilities to long-stay learning disability hospitals. The list is drawn from admissions registers for Craig Dunain, Craig Phadrig, Lennox Castle, the RSNH and Broadfield hospitals and is not intended to be comprehensive.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>In CELCIS?</i>	<i>Type of provision</i>
Argyle & Bute Mental Hospital	Lochgilphead	n	hospital
Ayecliff Hospital	Darlington, England	n	hospital
Baldovan Institution (Strathmartine Hospital)	Dundee	n	hospital
Belford Hospital	Fort William	n	hospital
Binfield Park Hospital	Bracknell, England	n	hospital
Broadfield Hospital	Renfrewshire	n	hospital
Broadstone House Glasgow	Renfrewshire	n	hospital
Caldwell House	Uplawmoor	y	hospital
Craig Dunain hospital	Inverness	n	hospital
Craig Phadrig Hospital	Inverness	n	hospital
Crichton Royal	Dumfries	n	hospital
Culduthel Hospital	Inverness	n	hospital
Drumchapel Children's Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Dykebar Hospital	Paisley	n	hospital
Eastern District Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Fife & Kinross District Asylum (aka Stratheden Hospital)	Cupar, Fife	n	hospital
Gartloch Hospital	Gartcosh, Glasgow	n	hospital
Gartnavel Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Glasgow Homeopathic Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Glasgow Royal Infirmary	Glasgow	n	hospital
Gogarburn Hospital	Edinburgh	n	hospital
Goldie-Leigh Hospital	London, England	n	hospital
Hawkhead Asylum or Hospital	Paisley	n	hospital
Inverclyde Hospital	Greenock	n	hospital
Islay Hospital	Bowmore, Isle of Islay	n	hospital
Killlearn Hospital	Killlearn	n	hospital
Kirklands Hospital	Bothwell	n	hospital
Larbert Institution (RSNH)	Larbert	n	hospital
Lennox Castle Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Lennox Castle Maternity Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Leverndale Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Mearns Kirk Hospital	East Renfrewshire	n	hospital

Merchiston House	Johnstone	n	hospital
Oldmill Hospital	Aberdeen	n	hospital
Queen Mary's Hospital	Carshalton, Surrey, England	n	hospital
Raigmore Hospital	Inverness	n	hospital
Renfrewshire Combination Hospital	Rosshall, Glasgow	n	hospital
Riccarton Mental Hospital	n/k	n	hospital
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Oakbank	Glasgow	n	hospital
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Yorkhill	Glasgow	n	hospital
Royal Infirmary	Glasgow	n	hospital
Royal Infirmary, Greenock	Greenock	n	hospital
Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow	Glasgow	n	hospital
Royal Northern Infirmary	Inverness	n	hospital
Royal Scottish National Hospital (RSNH)	Larbert	n	hospital
Sandhill Park Hospital	Taunton, England	n	hospital
Southern General Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
St Charles Institution	Carstairs	y	hospital
St Joseph's	Rosewell	n	hospital
St Mary's	Galashiels	n	hospital
St Mary's Home	Barrhead	n	hospital
Stannington Children's Hospital	Morpeth, England	n	hospital
Stobhill Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Stoneyetts Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Strathmartine Hospital	Dundee	n	hospital
Strathore Hospital	Fife	n	hospital
Vale of Leven Hospital	Vale of Leven	n	hospital
Waverley Park Hospital	Kirkintilloch	y	hospital
Western District Hospital	Glasgow	n	hospital
Western Infirmary	Glasgow	n	hospital
Women's Help Hospital, Glasgow	Glasgow	n	hospital
Woodilee Hospital	Lenzie	n	hospital
Woodlands Hospital	Aberdeen	y	hospital
Barlinnie	Glasgow	n	justice
HM Institution, Brighton	Brighton, England	n	justice
Sheriff Courts	Glasgow, Paisley & Perth	n	justice
Aberlour Orphanage	Charlestown of Aberlour	y	residential
Alyth House	Alyth	n	residential
Ardoch Boys Hostel	Glasgow	n	residential
Arnprior Home	Glasgow	n	residential
Auchentorlie House	Paisley	n	residential
Baillifield	Inverary	n	residential
Balmyre House	Alloa	n	residential
Balvicar House	Oban	n	residential

Barnardo's Balerno	Balerno	n	residential
Barnhill Poorhouse (see also Foresthall)	Glasgow	n	residential
Barrholm	Largs	n	residential
Beechwood Remand Home	Tollcross, Glasgow	n	residential
Bellfield Remand Home	Dumbarton	n	residential
Bellsford House	Kilmarnock	y	residential
Bentheads	Bannockburn	n	residential
Bethania House	Dunoon	n	residential
Birkwood Institute, Lesmahagow	Lesmahagow	n	residential
Blairdrummond House	Stirling	n	residential
Blairvadach Home	Rhu	y	residential
Brig O'Dubs Community	n/k	n	residential
Brighton Place Hostel, Glasgow	Glasgow	n	residential
Burnside House	Kirkcudbright	n	residential
Caladh House, Greenock	Greenock	n	residential
Cambuslang remand home	Cambuslang	n	residential
Cardross Park Home	Cardross	n	residential
Castlemilk Home	Glasgow	n	residential
Challenger Lodge	Edinburgh	n	residential
Children's Home, Ravenscraig	Greenock	n	residential
Corrybeg Children's Home	Glasgow	n	residential
Craig Dhu Road	Newtonmore	n	residential
Craw Road Institution	Paisley	n	residential
Cruachan Children's Home	Glasgow	n	residential
Cunninghame Home	Irvine	n	residential
Dalbeth Girls School	Bishopton	y	residential
Dalriada	Repton, Derbyshire, England	n	residential
Davidshill Remand Home	Dalry	y	residential
Dr Guthrie's Approved School for Boys, Liberton	Edinburgh	y	residential
Drumquhassle	Drymen	n	residential
Dunavon House	Strathaven	y	residential
Dunrobin Castle School	Golspie	n	residential
East Park Home	Glasgow	y	residential
Eglinton Home	Glasgow	n	residential
Eversley Home	Glasgow	y	residential
Foresthall Institution (prev. Barnhill Poorhouse)	Glasgow	n	residential
Fred Martin Project	Glasgow	n	residential
Garvald School, West Linton	West Linton	n	residential
Gilshochill School, Maryhill	Glasgow	n	residential
Greenock Borstal	Greenock	n	residential
Gryffe Children's Home	Bridge of Weir	y	residential
Haggolaws children's home (Haggbows)	Glasgow	n	residential
Hetherkirkton Hostel	Neilston	n	residential
Keith Lodge	Stonehaven	n	residential
Kenton House	Hampshire, England	n	residential

Kingston Hostel, Neilston	Neilston	n	residential
Kirkfield Nursing Home	Baronald	n	residential
Langlands Park School, Port Glasgow	Port Glasgow	y	residential
Larchgrove Remand home	Glasgow	y	residential
Lenzie Convalescent Home	Lenzie	n	residential
Leybourne Grange Hospital	Kent, England	n	residential
Lochaber Boys Hostel	Glasgow	y	residential
Long Island Institution	Lochmaddy, W.Isles	n	residential
Longriggend Detention Centre	Airdrie	n	residential
McArthur House	n/k	n	residential
Mossbank Approved School	Glasgow	y	residential
Muirfield Institution (prev. Inverness Poorhouse)	Inverness	n	residential
Muirhead House	Linwood	n	residential
Netherlone	Greenock	n	residential
Oakbank School	Aberdeen	y	residential
Paisley Poorhouse	Paisley	n	residential
Pitversie Nursery	Perthshire	n	residential
Portkil House	Kilcreggan	n	residential
Quarriers Homes	Bridge of Weir	y	residential
Remand home, Edinburgh Road, Glasgow	Glasgow	n	residential
Round House	Fairlie	n	residential
Ryehill House	Dundee	n	residential
S.A. Home Ardenshaw	Glasgow	n	residential
Smyllum Orphanage	Lanark	y	residential
St Euphrasia's	Bishopton	y	residential
St Francis Home, Belmont	Bulawayo, Zimbabwe	n	residential
St John's Boys Approved school	Glasgow	n	residential
St Michael's Home	Linlithgow	n	residential
Stanmore House	Lanark	y	residential
Stewart Home	Cove	n	residential
Stewartfield House	n/k	n	residential
Temple Hill	Aberdeen	n	residential
The children's home, Leven	Leven	n	residential
The Dale School	Arbroath	y	residential
Thornly Park Approved School	Paisley	n	residential
Upper Nithsdale Combination Poorhouse	Gatelawbridge, Dumfries-shire	n	residential
Urdale Children's Home	n/k	n	residential
Viewpark Home	Alyth	n	residential
West Princes Street hostel	Glasgow	n	residential
Westfield Park Institution	Dalkeith	n	residential
Woodside House	Paisley	n	residential